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# THE GARDENERS' 

## CHRONICLE

FOR
1843.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, at 3, CHARLES STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

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BRADBURY AND RYANS, PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

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W ANTS A SITUATION. - A Man and his Wife, as Cook, or to look after a Dairy or Lodge. Can have a yeals good character from their last place. Direct A. B, at Mr. Row

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, about 30 , is desirous A of engaging himself with any Nobleman or Gentleman, as in Warwickshire, and he previously lived in some of the principal ledge of the principal systeras of Agriculture, a situation where the management of a small Farm came under his charte would be preferred, and an anexceptionable recommendation, as to abili-

LO NURSERYMEN,-The Advertiser is desirous seryman, who may feel disposed, either now, or within a limited
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TIO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.-WANTS Family, age 37 years; a person with a practical knowletlye of his business in all its departments. The advertiser' will receive a good character from JJumes Alexander, Esq, Somerhill, Ton-
oridge, Kent, where he has served in the above canacity for bridge, Kent, where hee has served in the above capacity for
several years. He will be disengaged the 1 st day of March, 1843. Address, James Massey, Gardener to James Alexander,
Esa. Somerhill Tonbridge, Kent. No sinvle-handed need anply.
DATRONISED by all the principal Architects and PHALTE.-In consequence of the daily attempts made to imitate this valuable mineral production, and of the name of "A sphatee"
being given to most of the spurious and "cheap" matcrials, the being yiven to most of the spurious and cheap, matcirans, the Builders, and others, (for the purpose of secuuing the use of the AAsphate, Clarrode's Patent," And not merely "Asphalte", or
"Bitumen," as, in many cases where these terms have been used, gas-tar and other worthless and offiensive compositions have tance from London, and of those who, having employed th spurious composition, may, from its failure, have become preju-
diced against the use of Asphalte, the following are mentioner as some of the distinguishing qualities of tho genuine material
The Asphalte of Seyssel is of a light colour, closely resembite Yorkshire stones has a smooth surface (without being sijppery), and joints almost imper ceytible; it is also free from smell, is no
acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry and acted upon by change of temperature, and is at all times dry an wicity, nevereracks. The ficititious materral, on the contrary, has
 In frosty weatiner. In consequence of the above quallities, th geluiue materral (being for for roofing; it can be loid down to exted w, , presenting one uniformo surface, and is far superior to
lead, as it is not liable to expansion or contraction in consequence lead, as it in not Liable to expansion or contraction in consequence of any change in the tempefature. For covering of ayches, (to
prevent the percolation of wet,) it is invaluable, the Greenwich
 milyghann. Midand Counties, south Western, Brigiton, 13.ack wal aid other Railways; at the juint stations, London-bringe, and at
the South Metropolitan, Higigate, and Nunhead Cemcteries, As proof of the great durability of thee genuine Asphalte, it need ouly
be mentionca that the first work executed in tlis Country with this material, (amounting to 8,952 feet, , was at Whitehail, oppo-
gite the ITorse Guards, in the fonth of April, 1838 , and which although only half an inch in thickr1ess, has remnamed up to this time (a perivid offour years and eight montus
fect condition. Books or T ostimonzals with

## be obtained on application t

Note -Netther the pavement in Pari iament Street, London, no

DOWLAND'S KO LADIES.
Il tromare of TTec Most Giracions Ma sty the qubline and the eradicates all Pimples, spots, Redzess, Tine, Frecrives, and othe Pough shin, pleanautliy soft and smooth. It imparts a youthrul
roseate hue to the complefion, and renders the drnts, IIunds, and Neck delcately fuir and soft. CAUPION:- Much pernicious trash
is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"-1t is thereforc 1mpera tive on Purchasers to see that the words "roW LAND's KA

 mists and Perfunaers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
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 A the Garden of the Horticultural Socieny OF London. Third Edition. Sold at the House of the Society, 21, Regent
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the

## Cbe (Gaturneys ebromicte

## SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1843.


$W_{E}$ some time since mentioned Mr. George Crawshay's late Grapes, produced without fire, at Colney Hatch ( 1842, p. 608 ). At the meetings of the Horticultural Society in November ant December they were exhibited, and were allowed by all the Grapegrowers present to be as good as Black Hamburghs can be, and much better than they often are. We had the good fortune to receive bunches of these Grapes again on the 1st of the present month, and they were still as fresh, as plump, as sweet, and in all respects as excellent, as they were two months before; not shrivelled, not decaying; but firm, covered with bloom, their fruit-stalks green, and in quality all that a Grape can be.
Mr. Crawshay says, that, to preserve Grapes thus long on the Viness, and in such perfection, nothing and plenty of fresh air. To excess of heast during the spring and summer, particularly during the month of May, when the shoots are tender, and to an insufficlency of air, if the weather is damp or cold during the months of October, November, and December, he These are the general failure of the late Grape crop. These axe important facts for the Grape-grower to bear in mind.

Let us return to the all-important subject of employing the poor in the work of drainare; for every week is adding to the inmates of the Unions.
Draining, whether considered as a means
or as a rational benefit, is of the highest interest and of the most urgent necessity. It is in actual evidence that by the mere removal of stagnant water, without
further outlay, land which had grown two or two-and-a-half quarters of Wheat per acre, has at once produced three-and-a half and four quarters. This well-ascertained fact renders all reasoning as to causes superfluous in a practical point of view. The necessity of doing something is, in fact, admitted; the dif. any one takes to drainage independent of his neighbours, the acts of one man, or his inaction, may render other proceedings ineffectual. What we trust will be done is the passing of some general Drainage Act, which shall give consistency and union to one general operaBion all through the country. Upon this point, Mr. Bailey Denton's views appear to us extremely well Worth the consideration of Government, which, we suing session of parliamerst the initiative in the extLet us, how parliamelit.
Let us, however, not be misunderstood : we do not
desire a measure which shall compel everybody to desire a measure which shall compel everybody to do so or not ; all that we wish for -all, indeed, that it would bo prudent to propose - is some neneral enactsuent, which shall facilitate the effectual drainage of moposition to compers drayay desire so to improve. Auy Snet by a direct neçative from the landed interest ; but fion is from experience, that, so long as the nperafion is ulfull. dependent on indivitual exertions, will feel. Look such propess made in it as the nation 1840 , which Look, for insiance, at Mr. Misey's Act of lands. noo moy by way of mortgage to drain their which this very of our readle measure know a single case in vautage of?. IH cknow of none; and from this fact legislative pelled to infer that there is wanting some the gradual and completh shall induce, tot compel, Among the sugd complete drainage of our heavy lands. Anowg the suggestions that have been offered with a chicroaching on general system, of drainage without seems the most priacticable. This gentlemaur recom. mends that means should be immediately taken to which now stagnate on the surface, during floots, in wet seasons; and he is of opinion, that if this were once effected, under-draining of neighbouring lands
would certainly follow; for the effect produced by the
one would render obvious the advantage and case of one would render obviou
To do this with the greatest bencfit to the country, it would be necessary to clear and improve all the more important of the watercourses which now intersect thosc valleys. where, in collscquellec of some barrier, or the insufficicucy of size in the channel of such
streams, the accumulating waters or erflow, aud, becoming slaynant, sour the atjoining pastures, and destioy the alumm-sown coril. In those valle!s where there are no natural Watercourses, and where the waters collect on the surface, producing even worse effucts, open public drains would have to be made, connecting such valleys with enme natural strean. public mains, and would form over all the country a general network of ready-formed outlets for the use of the cultivators of the lands through which they pass at any time when the price of labour and pectuniary means may induce them to undertake such work. This would be a prodigious advantage, and might be economically obtained. There would then be no cases in which a want of outfall, or the ill-feeling of It neighbour, would stand in the way of draining. It could not háppen that one person's land would be deluged by the refuse waters of his neighbours. An enterprising, sensible, market-gardener could not then be inundated by the unwillinghess of a man on a different land, who refuses to join in the work of drainage. But in this undulating country such instances must continually occur, if nature, unassisted by art, is to guide descending waters to their matural outlet.
Our readers have only to turn to Mr. Chadwick's Sanatory Report, p. 305 , (where he relates a case that may be taken as the type of many) to find evidence of these evils. They are however so common, that few will read these remarks without feeling their application to some instances with which they are peronally acquainted.
Difficulties like these would cease if the principle, that every landowner, large and small, should have outfall for injurious water, were made the basis of an Act of Parliament. The amount of compulsion involved in such a measure would be merely the authorized entry of scientific officers to direct, and of labourers to
construct, the main drains, which, with few excer construct, the main drains, which, with few exceptions, would be confined to the valleys; those exceptions being along the junction of the out-cropping of clay overlies the chalk, a drain along the junction would intercept the water running off the clay, which water would otherwise drop down into the chalk tentil it reached the subterranean level of the water in that formation; and, vice versa, where the alluvium of the valleys outcrops along' hill-sides upon porous strata, the springs which exude at the junction would be caught in a receiving drain for after application.
The present state of the country bears ample testimony to the necessity of a preliminary public mea-
sure for the improvement and preservation of outfalls and watercourses upon the thiree fundamental principles of drainage laid down by Sir John Rennie in his vindication of the plans of his father, of Smeaton, Telford, Milne, and others in the Middlefen drainage, viz., "The improvement of the outfalls and channels of rivers; the judicious construction of inferior drains for low-land waters; and
catch-water drains for high-land waters." When this great engineer used these expressions, he was alluding, indeed, to the great work of fern-drain-
age, which, as requiring great engineering talent to carry out effectually, has ever been considered as a distinct matter from the drainage of heavy uplands; but we think the present season, and indeed all prethat there exists some analogy with the two works: and that with all the under-draining in the world, the valley lands will not become as profitable as they are capable of becoming, so long as the water
hagher lands may stagnate on the lower lands.
The worst pastures are the lowest lands; and since all evidence goes to prove that there is not an acre of mand a "ready outfall for its superfluous water, and which consequently is not susceptible of thorough draining, a fresh field for the employment of the poor opens itself to the view of agriculturists.
Let us suppose that by a general meas
mprovement of outfalls the landlords and tor the became united in an earnest wish to make the most of an advantage which would then be readily attainable, and that they set about underdraining in good earnest : the immediate effect would be to convert into arable land all those low, inferior pastures which are now overflowed; the tillage of these would create a
large instant demand for labour, and a wide extent of land peculiarly fitted for the growth of Wheat would be gained to the nation. These are points in themselves of no small magnitude. In addition, we may with certainty anticipate that, as, in the case of parish and turnpike roads, emplos, as, mo the case of paxisurn
hands is found, so would the parish drains, if under skilful management, create a like dernand.
We cannot but think that, with such security atid assistance as the measure we this addocate would afford, the landed intertst would be aroused capital, and to supanies would be formed to find capital, and to superintend great works of underdraining; and the Unions would be relieved of the present excess of inmates; while the cost to the country would be repaid by the profits on the uses to which the waters thus obtained might be applied, if made the velucle of carriage for the refuse of towns for irrigation, and as a moving pozoer; thus turning a present evil into a future benefit. To these points we shall again advert.

WHEN, about a twelvemonth ago, we noticed an account by Mr. Potter of his Artificial Guano, we expressed an opinion that it ought to be a very power-
ful manure, and recommended our readers to ful manure, and recommended our readers to try it.
We have now lefore us some returns which show that our expectations were frot unfounded. Mr. Cotton, of Hildersham Hall, near Cambridge, used it for Barley, and obtained 6 quarters per acre; on Grass land the ordinary produce of Hay was doubled. On Orange Mavgel Wurzel the result was still more yard manure a square yard dressed with common farmyard manure produced 27 lbs., another, dressed with Potter's Guano, 40 lbs ; the heaviest root of the latter weighed $15 \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{lbs}$., others 12 lbs and 13 lbs . The soil was light, with chalk close to the surface. The following was also the result of an experiment on rich old meadow land, resting on limestone-rock, at Aske, the property of the Earl of Zetland:-
"Tive separate plots of land, a quarter of an acre each, were was staked off, containing 150 square yards. They weere preated was staked
as under:
ist plot,

"The following was the weight of the Hay on each separate plot,


These are very remarkable results. At the rate of weight obtained by Mr. Cotton, 87 tons an acre of Mangel Wurzel were produced, which is more than double the usual maximum. And the quantity of Hay in Lord Zetland's experiment was sufficiently great to show that this substance may be employed on Grass lands with very decided advantage.
ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.-No. IV. (By Prufessor Chafles Sprengel. Translated from the German).
of 1542 .)
The Velold (Vicia sativa).-This plant is also sown for green manure, especially in the south-west of Germany. But, considering that this is best accomplished by plants yielding an abundant herbage, it is advisable to select that sort which is a hybrid between the Pea and the Vetch and which yields a far more abundant herbage than the
common Vetch, especially if the land has been manured common Veto
with gypsum.

If tire common Vetch is not sown too late, the Magdeburg acre will yield, on an average, 6500 or 700016 .;
whiist the hybrid Vetch will yield $80001 \dot{b}$. and more, herbage and roots taken togetber.
10001h. of green Vetch consist of
750.0

## 4.3 " watrogen (containined in the vegetable subpotash. soda. linie. <br> magnesia. <br> sulphuric acid. <br> phosphine. <br> carbon. <br> hydrogen, oxygen, silica, magnesia, alu- <br> [mina, manganese, and oxide of iron.

## $1000,01 \mathrm{~b}$.

If then green Vetches, ploughed in land, will weigh 70001b, the furrow-slice will ubtain about 301b. nitrogen, 231b. potush, $1 \frac{3}{4} 1 \mathrm{~b}$. soda, 281b. lime, $5 \frac{1}{4} 1 \mathrm{~b}$. magnesia, 71 b . suiphuric acid, 211 b . Phosphorus, 21 b . chlorine, and 8751 b . carbou. That this manure is not equal to that of the Lupine is seen at once from the above, and is confirmed by experience
If Vetches are to yield any considerable quantity of fofder, the soil mast be pretty fertile. In the Rbenish it for (wreen manure in most flourishes) the farmers sow Wheat, Rye, and Spelt, and it is not ploughed in till late in aatumn, when bitten by frost, because in this case it in atunn, when bitten by frost, because in this case it
decomposes better and fuacker. In the following spring Barley is sown, and this green. In the following spring is considered equal barley is sown, and this green manure is considered equal
to a small dressing of dung. The soil of this province consists of a fine humous loam. Before ploughing in, the well huried. It will not be advisable in northern coun-
ries to sow Vetches as a fallow crop, because they require, sven in the midst of summer, 10 or 11 weeks ${ }^{3}$ time to come into blossom. If they are sown in the beginning of April, they can be ploughed in by the middle of June, and the land can be fallowed by a second crop of Vetches, or still better, of the larger sort of Spurry. The objections to sowing Vetches are, that they often fail; that their roots do not reach deep; that they suffer from wire-worm, and that the seed is expensive. I do not much recommend them, and there are other plants preferable for green manure. At times they are sown with Beans, when a greater mass of herbage will be obtained; the latter, however, require a yet stronger soil than Vetches. Beans, however, have this advantage, that their roots reach 6 or 7 inches deeper, and they thus loosen heavy land better. The seed of Beans, however, is still dearer
4. Buck Wheat.-Buck Wheat has been often praised as a superior plant for green manure, but I have much reason to doubt it. In the first place, its success is too precarious; it yields little herbage, and that is very watery. If it succeeds well, one Magdeburg acre orband wil yeld 1001 l . green consist of
820.01 b . of water

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { water. } \\
& \text { nitrogen (contained in the substance of } \\
& \text { [the plant). } \\
& \text { potassa. } \\
& \text { lime. } \\
& \text { magnesia. } \\
& \text { sulphuric acid. } \\
& \text { phosphoric acid. } \\
& \text { chlorine. } \\
& \text { carbon. } \\
& \text { hydrogen, oxygen, silica, alumina, man- } \\
& \text { [ganese, and iron. }
\end{aligned}
$$

## 10001 b

If, then, an acre yields $5,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, the furrow-slice will receive 10 lbs . nitrogen, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. potass, $7 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. lime, 10 lbs. magnesia, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ bs. sulphuric acid, 4 lbs. phosphoric acid, and $500 \mathrm{lbs}$. carbon, \&c., which small quantities cannot produce any great result. Whenever I have used Buck Wheat for green manure, I have always returned to my former resolution, not to do so again, the result being ferred, for the seed is less expensive, and its roots penetrate quite as deep into the ground. In heath-soil, however, Buck Wheat will succeed better than Spurry. I have often found by experiment that manuring it with gypsum will not improve the former, because it obtains the small amount of sulphuric acid required for its
chemical constitution from rain-water. It generally requires only the atmosphere for its growth, and can support a great deal of heat and drought; on the other band, it is more susceptible of wet and cold than most otmer cultivated plants. It never suffers from notwithstanding caterpillar; in short, it is a plant which, notwithstas same if it its disadvantages, and and grows luxuriantly, it will destroy all Couch-grass, and grows luxuriantly, it will destroy an Couch-grass, and The latter must on no account be forgotten, if Buck Wheat is used as green manure; and if its failure seems
certain, it should be at once ploughed in. This is, in fact, a rule which ought to be observed with regard to all plants grown for greea manure. Nitrogen, potass, and magnesia, seem to be the most important agents in growvegetates most luxuriantly, which proves that, notwithstanding its broad leaves, it does not receive much nitrogen from the air.
In the middle and south of Germany it is sown in autumn in Corn stubble, and ploughed in after having attained $\frac{13}{3}$ to 2 feet in length. In the north, however this is impossible. It only acts during one season, which is explained by the small quantity of its chemical con stituents. As it branches a good deal, it need not be sown thick; 55 to 60 lbs. of seed per Magdeburg acre will suffice. Before it is ploughed in, it must be harrowed over, and a few days afterwards the crop can be sown.

> (To be continued.)

CULTURE OF CELERY IN BEDS, AND THE ROTATION OF CROPS.
In an extract from Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture, and also in the notice of the garden at Patteridgebury, allusion has been made to the cultivation of Celery in beds. As my system of growing that vegetable in beds differs a little from that generally practisea, in so prior to make the beds available for various pithout interest to planting the Celery, if in give a short detail of it.
In the autumn, after the crops are cleared, the ground which is intended for Celery the following season is marked out in beds, 4 ft . wide, running from north to south, and the mould in every alternate bed is excavated to the depth of 14 inches, being placed so as to form Endive or Winter Lettuce, which may be considered the Endive or Winter Lettuce, which may be considered the cleared from the pleasure-ground and garden, they are wheeled in to the trenches to the depth of, when pretty solid, one foot; and are occalionally turned so as to get
the various ingredients equally commingled. In February the various ingredients equally commingled. In February the leaves in each trench are collected into two or three by gradual admixture fermentation in the whole mass. This, after it has attained a proper heat, is levelled equally over the bed ; and, if the heat is not too violent, is covered
4 inches thicls with mould from the sides of the ridges,

Fern or dry litter.
At the time the fermentation of the leaves and dung commences, a sufficient quantity of Ash-leaved Kidney Potatoes to plant the beds are placed on the floor of a orcing-house, and covered to the depth of incli with eaf-mould, or any other light soil; or where there must the convenience of a forcing-house, a slight hotbed mos be made up for the purpose of starting the Potatoes, About the middle of March, all things being favourable, the Potatoes may be planted in rows, 1 foot apart and 3 inches deep, in the soil before alluded to; making choice of the crown of the Potato only, and reserving the lower parts to plant in a bed by themselves, or in the natural ground ; for it is a fact worth knowing, that in Potatoes planted on the same day there will be a fortnight's difference in favour of the crown over sets taken from any other part of the Potato, by the time the produce will be ready for table. After the planting is finished, it is necessary to rake the surface of the beds smooth and fine, to prevent as far as possible the heated air confined between the interstices of the soil from escaping, and to prepare the ground for a crop of Radishes.
When the Radishes are sown, the Fern or litter may be returned to the bed, and need not be removed again until the Radishes are up; after which, it must be removed in a morning and returned in the evening, until the Potatoes are so high as to require some more effective protection. For this purnose, common sheep- on the ridges on each side, are an excelient covering; but where ridges one expensive, method of hoops and mats may be resorted to. The Potatoes will require little will be ready for table in April and aill throw up wore tha more leaves than can he properly axposed to the light. These form the send and third crops. In the end of Tebruary a Sown along the Knight's Dwark Marrw if the Endive is removed to a house or frame to blanch, a row of autumnsown Lettuce moys blanted on each, side of the which will form the fourth and fifth crops. In June, after the Potatoes araused, the beds must be dug over, the soil being thoroughly mixed with the dung ; they will then be ready for the sixth and last crop, which will be the Celery. If Celery of superior quality and unusual dimensions is desired, it will be best to replace the soil that the Potatoes were grown in by a layer of compost, six inches thick, consisting of good mellow loam and peat-earth This must be mixed in equal quantities with the leaf mould : and it would be advisable before planting to give the whole a thorough soaking of ammoniacal liquor, or some other rich liquid manure. A mixture of vegetable matter of this kind, in a half-decomposed state, have Celery : it is not superior in flavour only, but also in size and texture. For my first crop of Celery to be ready for table in August, I sow in shallow pans or boxes about the middle of February, and place the pans in heat until the plants are half-an-inch high; I then remove them to \& moderately warm frame, to harden. They are pricked out on a gentle hotbed, in leaf-mould, at about three inches apart, in April.--Juden.
(To be continued.)
TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.


AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. I.
In commencing this part of the Gardener's Chronicle for the ensuing year, I shall endeavour to the utmost to render it as instructive and interesting as possible. For this purpose, in the kitchen-garden department, I shall of each vegetable as will be indispensable to the regular supply of a small family; the flower-garden and greenhouse I shall endeavour to make gay at all seasons; the management of what are designated florists' flowers will
be occasionally noticed; and the exposition of the principles upon which the practice of gardening Amateur ought to be to cultivate selections ruther than collections of plants ; for, as a small garden, well managed, affords more pleagure than a large one half cultivated, so is a small collection of plants, properly treated, "calculated to sive moch of then assortment of mere botanical curiasities. I shall, therefore, as I proceed point out such new old but comparatively neglected plants, as I consider adapted to answer the purposes of the Amateur.
From present appearances it is likely that we shall be visited by some rather severe weather ; and as the late mild season has induced many tender plants in the open air to grow with nearly the vigour of spring, some slight protection will be indispensably necessary. Many plants, such as Noisette, Tea-scented China, and the more tenin of the Hybrid China and Bourbon. Roses, are pushing even at the lowermost buds; therefore a slight frost on the young shoots, if they are unprotected, will be suffi cient to do them irreparable injury. it is not cold that plants suffer from, so much as sudden changes in temperature; for it is well known that a plant wil brave considerable cold on a northern exposure, while a similar one on a warm south border, if not protected from the sun, will be killed. Hence the ntility of the plan recommended by Mr. Rivers, via,, to take up tender Roses, place them under a northern wall, and protect them with a mat in frosty weather; but as plants-for the first two or three years at least, until a considerable quantity of fibrous roots are formed-sustain a severe check by this treatment, it will be found belter to tie the shoots loosely together, cover them thinly with dry fern or straw, and then to envelop the whole in water-proof covering of some kind, such as calico saturated with oil, and a very small proportion of white-lead, or even with oiled paper. This coveriug must not be per manent, but merely put on in case of frost ; and the fern or straw should be sufficiently loose to admit of a current o. air passing through it: the object being not to protect a plant but to retard its growth.
If the outer walls of pits or frames containing halfbardy plants are not already rendered frost-proof, place dry straw or waste hay round them, to the thickness of one foot, and thatch it securely with straight straw which, by throwing the wet off, will be found a much better protection than fermenting materials.
Greenhouses containing flowering plants of Caméllias Epacris Cioperias Heaths, \&could not be allowed to fall much below $40^{\circ}$ in temperature. Flowering plants require rather more water than those in a dormant state, especially when fire heat is used ; but be cautious, and if you err, let it be on the side of moderation.
W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Disinfection.-I am glad to observe that you have taken up that most important subject, the sanatory condition of the labouring population. Few inquiries are more worthy of consideration, as it strikes at once has been strongly drawn to this subject, in consequence of some investigations recently made by order of that enlightened sovereign, the King of Prussia ; and my inquiries have led me to conclusions very similar to some of those you have advanced. I shall say nothing of the effect of missms and putrid vapours on health, for I conceive that every one must be alive to them, although not aware how much evil they produce. The question now is, not as to the effects thus produced, but as to the best method of remedying them. Houses, streets, and whole towns, are rendered unwholesome from the want of attention to cleaniness. Refuse of all kinds is left to putrefy in the vicinity of dwellings, or within their walls ; and in populous places, where buildings are crowded together, it is frequenty found that no means are taken to prevent those evils which are sure to arise when human beings live in an the most effectual re putrid exhalations, but then what for tais is a tho Complete drains may be made to ensure the immediate removal of putrefying matters, from the places where their presence mioht do injury into rivers or the sea; or proper receptacles might be formed to receive these matters, and some of the disinfecting processe, which the discoveries of chemists have brought to light, might be adopted to destroy putrid The later must be allowed to be preferable. The value of the manure anmully lost by drainge is enormous; our of the mand of ace can a of acres, the whole of whin miff ratively to mall expe. jice thich exists against culty to overcome in the prejuadice wine way bethe use of fecal manure, but fore the necessiy of employing it, or tute. In disinfecting refuse animal matter there are three points to be attended to-first, to destroy the offensive smell; secondly, to preserve the volatile products of decomposition; and lastly, to render it portable if to be used at a distance. It is of the first importance that the process adopted to destroy smell shall not at the same time cause the loss of those substances which constitute the chief value of manure. Chlorine, the most powerful known disinfecting agent, might be prepared at a very small cost ; it would not in any way injure the manure, and it would effectually destroy putrid vapours. Other cheap substances might also be employed with advantage; but it is at present unnecessary to examine wh:ch is the best method of converting refuse matters into ma
nure，my object is merely to assist in drawing attention to this most important subject．－Eduvard Solly，jun．， 38 ， Bedford Row
To destroy Worms，－－Your correspondent＂R．S．V．P．，＂ in last week＇s Chronicle，says he has found lime－water of I can say is，that about a fortnight since I tried it，as re commended in the Chronicle，by putting quick－lime into a barrel with water，and allowing it to stand a day before using it；and it appears to have effectually removed the Spasts．－J．R．W
Number added his A Rossshire Gardener＂has in a late Number added his testimony to the utility of spirits of old practitioner，I have never until within the last two years had any complaint to make against the wire－worm， so far as Carrots are concerned．However，another
natural enemy，by name Scolopendra electrica，as well as several under the generic denomination of Julus or ring－worm，often create great devastation amongst the Carrot－crops ；these are formidable enemies to contend with in addition to the Elater obscurus，or wire－worm．Your
Rossshire friend may，however，rest assured that spirits of Rossshire friend may，however，rest assured that spirits of
tar will keep them at defiance ；but I would advise him， as these pests will in all probability take shelter at a great depth under the surface of the ground，to give a good dressing to his Carrot－beds in autumn，by digging in the spirits of tar；and also to give a repetition of the dose in spring，as he purposes．He says he has made use of practised this remedy？I would not have alluded to has had I not found spirits of tar a useful remedy in more ways than one in the Horticultural world ；but I bave no pecuniary or selfish interest in the matter． it as much is so offensive to insects，that they avoid ground in auturnn，they retreat to the surface，where they are either killed by the frost，or eaten up by their natural enemies．If applied only in spring and near the surface， of the commit their depredations underground，as the roots comme Carrot descend ；whereas，if applied in autumn，and to the surface，when they either die of want，or are eaten up by the birds，\＆c．Many persons may perhaps think monia，and of ther are of a volatile nature，like ether，am－ applied in autumn，the in athe brings forth the tap－rooted Carrot to be destroyed．I should have thought so too，had I not of late been taught inf ascertain．A neighbour of mine craved my assistance in ascertaining the cause of failure in a field of Turnips， containing 24 acres，which upori examination I found to be infested with wire－worm in great numbers．I told my friend that the season for applying spirits of tar was passed，as the plants were six inches high；but he was
anxious to try my nostrum．I therefore procured a suffi－ cient quantity，and we set to work．During the process of preparing the sand and spirits of tar，a small quantity of the latter was spilt upon my cost；the consequence is，that up to this date，if I appear inlpublic with that coat If，I am avoided，because I smell of something offensive． If man，therefore，shuns me for having only a small patch of my coat besmeared with spirits of tar，and which after a period of six months smells as disagreeable as ever， What must insects experience when this is brought in contact with them？Amongst the ，uses to which I would direct your numerpous readers to apply this simple remedy are the following－I do not，however，pledge myself that I am in each case quite correct：－lst．Mixing it with the soil as a security against all underground enemies．－2d． Sowing it，when mixed with sand，with Peas and Beans and summer secure them from mice；and also in spring jackdaws attack them．－3d．Sowing it on the surface where any of the Brassica tribe is sown，as these are Pre－ quently devoured by birds．－4th．Saturating shreds used in pailing wall－trees，－5th．Pouring a tabs it into the burrows of rats，mice，and moles a also in the entrance to wasp－nests．－6th．Painting very slighty the branches of Apple－trees infested with American blight； also various species of doccus or scaly insect．This ope－ ration must be performed during winter，las it would be strength the foliage；it might be as with reduce the Saturating the spirits，by mixing them with sand．－7th and placing them in bponge or wollen－rags with them， rooms prem branches of trees and plants infected with aphides；also near fine fruit when ripe，such as Peaches，Figs，\＆c．，\＆c． 2sa prevightly painting the stems of fruit－trees in autumn， on gravel－walke against hares and rabbits．-9 th．Sprinkling the surf－waks subject to worm－casts．－loth．Sowing on against the of the ground with Turnips，as a preventive against the fly，－11th．Washing walls against which fruit－ insect been growing，when they have been injured by haris．-12 ．steeping nets in，used for a fence against by med rabbits．Spirits of tar have also been applied y medical men as a remedy in inveterate cases of ring－ wrom in the human head，when the ordinary means have To unavailing．－C．McIn．
To destroy Mice．－Fry a sheet of brown paper（the and it the better）in any grease；this the mice will eat， easier than destroy them．Th
Experiments with－Senex．
uch of＂Guano＂Guano．．－Having read and heard so duced to make trial of it，and I have fas last spring in－ instances answer remarkably well，as the following testio Guanies will shew．J．Lowe，Esq．，of Brent，tried Guano last year，fand had a large crop of Barley and

Oats．He also sowed Clover with the Barley，which is likewise looking well．This proves it to be a lasting ma－ nure，and not like nitrate of soda，only visible just Farm，near Plymouth，states，that he applied Guano mixed with earth，and drilled it in with the seeds of Swedish Turnips；but having used it too strong，a great part of the seed was killed；but those which came up were of immense size，and were on the 10th of December very green，when compared with the other part of the field，
（manured with Bone－dust）and as heavy per acre．He （manured with Bone－dust）and as heavy per acre．He qualities．This gentleman fell into the same error a many other of my friends，some of whom drilled in the clean Guano with the seed；consequently，it was so pow－ erful，that as soon as the seed burst，the vegetative pow－ ers were destroyed．We find the best way of applying it
is to mix 4 lbs ．of Guano with a bushel of ashes earth．Mr．Shepheard，of Sutton，South Milton，says ＂I sowed 100 lbs ．of Guano，on a piece of land for Turnips，in a direct line through the middle of the field， and manured the other part of the field with the best rot ten dung I could procure；but the difference in the ap－ pearance of the crops was so great，that the country people at large could not help making remarks about it． be seen that was manured，with the Guano cong bridge，sowed 50 lbs ．on 40 yds ．of Grass－land；the re－ mainder of the field was dressed with good rotten com－ post ；but that sown with Guano was by far the best，and the cattie liked the herbage much better．It is now as green as the finest meadow．Mr．W．Moore，Kingsbridge， sowed a small quantity on a lawn for trial ；the part sown with the Guano was covered with moss，and looked very bady．Before the other parts，that were not manured equired cutting，this portion of the lawn was obliged to be cut twice；the moss was quite killed，and the herbag able men，who are well known in the South of Devon．I have found it useful as a liquid manure，by mixing 4 lbs ． in about 8 gallons of water－W．E．Rendle，Plymouth． Experinents with Manures，－The following is an account of three experiments made on the growth Swedes，with different manures：－

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－Hortulanus，Wrawall，Somerset．
Food of Plants，－A fortnight since we published a

PoIsdorff，that the roots of plants emit carbonic acid，and that this agent has the power of decomposing siliceous substances．Our correspondent，Mr．Murray has written to claim the originality of this．He says that he made the discovery in 1818，having proved the fact experimentally by growing in distilled water the bulbs of Hyacinths，Per－ ian Iris，\＆cc．；that he communicated the circumstance to Mr．Edward Rudge，and announced the discovery in his lectures at the Surrey Institution in that year．He adds， that he then published the details in the Transactions of ， own， tion of the British Associationatidinburgh，in 1834，Dr．Gra－ in reference to some remarks made by Dr．Daubeny．He， moreover alleges，that nearly 20 years apo．Daubeny．He in the Germeges，thatnals of Science，ridiculed and ieg wagned is German Journals or act own discovery In conclusion，Mr．Murray says，＂E I am posse avery．hat the carbonic acid rery recarkabe the roots of the Lichen does decompose the silicated alkali of glass．It is a piece of old glass from a window at St．Cross，near Winchester． When put into my hands，it was beautifully mantled with a brilliant Lichen；which being removed，discovered the surface of the glass beneath，corroded and completely grooved or wormed．＂While we are quite ready to assist Mr．Murray in claiming what he regards as his own，we must be permitted to add，that he seems to have rather misunderstood the object of Wiegmann and Polsdorff＇s paper．They do not seem to lay much stress upon the secretion of carbonic acid by roots；it is to the decompo－ sition of silicates by this agent that their experiments are principally directed；and we do not gather from Mr． Murray that he bas published anything on that subject， until now，when he mentions the highly curious and inter－ esting fact of glass being corroded by a Lichen，
Rust on Grapes．－I certainly do not wish to encourage any Gardener，while thinning his Grapes，to handle them， however clean his hands may be，or to rub them with his head，however dry his hair may be；but I cannot allow Rust．Grapes may be thinned，either by handling the end bery means of a small deal stick，not larger than a crow＇s quill； this will render it almost unnecessary to touch the berries at all with the fingers．I quite agree with Mr．Bromley， p．853，as to the cause of the disease and its cure ；but I do not see why in explaining his method of eradicating it， he should mix up his mode of pruning the Vines，which even if 50 years old and trained on the spar system，can be easily cured of Thrip．Such a statement is liable to mislead others，and induce them to think that the old stems of Vines cannot be cleaned．－－G．C．Colney．
Preserving Fruit．－Observing in one of your late numbers a paragraph on preserving fruit，I beg to state， that gooseberries，currants，cherries，dc．may be successfully prese wide－mouthed bow， dry wide－wouthed botles as will be required，and fill them whth the gooseberries or clerjes，the stalks of which bave been previously removed；currantes should be held by the stalk over the mouth of the bottle，and the berries should be cut off singly with sharp scissors，as the less they are handled the better．The fruit must of course be perfectly dry before being put into the bottles，which should be well corked，and covered with rosin to prevent the air from get－ ney．A dry corner of the garden should be selected，where three feet below the surface．The earth should bo well packed round them，taking care however that the bottles are not broken．Those who have no garden may bury them in a dry cellar．In this manner，green as well as ripe fruit may be preserved for a length of time．－ Geo．M．J．
Transplanting Fruit－trees，－Your correspondent ＂Totty，＂at page 809，request8 information for trans－ planting large Walnut－trees．The following is the system which I have adopted with success in removing large fruit－trees：－Having in the autumn of 1840 determined on removing a row of large standard Apple and Pear－trees， I commenced by reducing the heads of the Apple－trees considerably；I then opened around each tree，at 2 feet 6 inches distance from the stem，\＆trench 2 feet wide， and deep enough to cut through the surface－roots；these trenches were then filled with leaves and left for the present．The Pears，which were handsome standards of the same size as the Apples，and from 14 to 16 feet bigh， with stems 8 feet high and inches of the top of the stem， headed down to wound in the same manner as the Ap－ and were About the beginning of March in the ensuing spring they were crown－grafted，and grew rapidly；some of the weaker sorts，sues as the Marie Louise，inclined downwards；the others were tied down，to make them assume a pendent habit，and to induce them to become fruitful．In the following winter， 1841 ，after holes， 6 feet in diameter and 2 feet deep，had been prepared for their reception，with the top spit turned in with the turf down－ wards，thus leaving the holes only a foot deep，and after the balls had been sufficiently frozen to insure their being lifted with safety，the trees were removed to their new situation with from 14 to 16 hundred weight of earth about their roots．They all succeeded admirably，and some of the Apples bore fruit．This season the Pears have formed fruit－buds throughout the whole length of the preceding year＇s wood，and promise well for an crop next season．I have never removed large Walnut－ trees；but I have no doubt that if the above plan be pur－ trees；but I have no doubt that if the above plan be pur－

## Pears.-M

Elceagnus reflexa, a new hardy Evergreen.-I possess 2 shrub from Japan, which MM. Decaisne and Morren have named Elæagnus refleza, and characterize as follows. * E. foliis oblongis acuminatis coriaceis supra glaberrimis subtus lepidoto-ferrugineis, perianthii segmentis suberec species which have proved hardy in this climate, (of species which have proved hardy in this climate, (of
London, it is the only evergreen. The large and elegant London, it is the only evergreen. The large and elegant
shaped leaves ( 4 inches Iong by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ broad, average size) shaped leaves ( 4 inches long by $1 \frac{1}{2}$ broad, average size
with the upper surface of a dark shining green, contrast ing beautifully with the bright silvery scales of the under side, would alone secure it a distinguished place amongst the hardy evergreens belonging to other genera. But this shrub recommends itself besides, by its ample panicles of small yellow flowers diffusing around the fragrance of the Violet and Pink combined. It was introduced into the Jardin du Roi, at Paris, in 1834, from the Bota nic Garden of the University of Ghent. At the first o these places I have known it to flower freely 12 ft . high in a bed of beath soil, exposition N. E. In my garden in Suffolk, it grows vigorously in a mixture of loam and heath mould, and would probably succeed in any open sail.-C. WF. [We are unacquainted with this plant No such name is to be found in books, nor does the plant occur in that part of Siebold and Zuccarinis' Flora Japonica which has reached us. The leaves reseubl
those of E. conferta. Can you let us have a plant ?] Tree Guards.- Of the various contrivances fort ing newly-planted trees from being barked, or otherwise injured by horses or cattle, \&cc., perhaps there are none so simple, and at the same time so perfectly effectual, as of Cirencester, of which a sketch and description are given in the "Gardener's Magazine," vol. xiii, p. 166 . As many in the "Gardener's Magazine, vol. xili, p. 166 . As many
of your readers, however, may not possess that work, I will of your readers, however, may not possess that work, I wil believe its merits are such as to render it deserving of being better known. I have had ample proof within the last five years of its utility, and am therefore enabled to last ave years of its utility, and am therefore enabled to that can possibly be employed. Besides its cheapness that can possibly be employed. Besides its cheapness and durability, which are not the least of its recommeada-
tions, it has altogether a much neater appearance than those tions, it has aitogether a much neater appearance than those
which are so frequently seen fixed around trees near a genwhich are so frequently seen fixed around trees near a gendisfigure and render unsightly the trees that were planted for ormament. From the following description and sketch, any labourer may soon understand the way of construct ing the tree-guards, that have led to these remarks Procure stakes of Ash, or Larch, on thinning young plantations, or cutting down coppices, 6 feet in length, or more if requisite, and about two inches in diameter; and bore holes through the tops and bottoms, about one foot from each end. Get a similar hole drilled up the centre of a stake, and saw it of in lengths of two inches, or rather less; pass a strong wire or thick tarred string through pass it through the hole made in one of the troo-inch pieces at each end, and then through apother stake; separating each stake at top and bottom by a plece oosely, unt plenty of space for growth. Place it round the tree, and fasten the ends of the wire or string. This guard is much the same as the che neck of a blis tere 1 horse, to pre vent his gnawing the irritated part The stakes merel rest on the ground and should be cut quite flat at the bottom, o preven the pround into the upper end they hould bave a sharp slanting cut with a bill-hook, an threaded with the slope towards the free. The motion of the tree will not impany degree be bark cannot be in jured, let the wind blow as it may, fo
 the guard moves in every direction $a$ represents the stakes which form the cradle; $c$ the
placed between the stakes at top and bottom. -M. E. H. [Although this method of protecting trees differs but slightly from that recommended by Mr. Bowers, at inserted it, as the accompanying drawing will render it more intelligible.]

Ccerulean Willow, -In the climate of England, few trees grow with equal rapidity to the Cærulean Willow, which is supposed to be a variety of Salix alba, Some of These trees were planted eighteen years ago, on the New
tops have twice been cut to prevent them from being blown over by high wiads, altes exceed five feet in circum ference, at five feet from the ground; one of them is five feet six inches
Mildness of the Season.-From the garden at Orwel Hall, Suffolk, the following flowers were gathered on the Ist of January, 1843. Sálvia fulgens, Verbena Thompś́globosa majo1, F. Virgata, Tropæ'olum peregrinum
 entstemon gentianoides, Phlox Drummondi, Erysimum Perofskianum, Silene pendula, Lupinus lateus, Antirrh monanthus fragrans, Mignonette, purple and white Stocks, Ten-week Stocks, Russian Violets, Wall-fowers, Pelargó-Martagon.-This inquiry
Martagon.-This inquiry has been left at p. 790 of your Chronicle, by yourself and your intelligent cor-
respondent, with the question "Why was the Plilosopher's Stone called Martagon !'" In the absence of mor positive information, I venture to offer the following conjecture :-It seems that with our older gardeners and botanists, Martagon was the generic name of a group of Lobel and others, Lilium chemicarum or chemistarum, and Martagon because of the solden hue of its bulb. This appearance, when the wits of all the world were turned toward the acquisition of the "great secret," naturally desgested the association with the object of every man's nomenclature, and are so still, as evinced by our Goldendrops, Pheasant's Eyes, Bishop's Thumbs, Elemish Beauties, Lady's Fingers, Délices des Dames, Eill de Jour, Glout Morceau, Cuisses-Mesdames, \&xc., \&onan innocent indulgence of the poetic fancy, from which men of graver sciences are not always exempt. Not having pooked into Ben Jonson's well-known drama, thinking that so grandiloquent a word would certainly find a place in the jargon he puts into the mouth of his pretended adept; but I do not find it there. Uriless, therefore, it than bhown come directly from the Arabic, I think that Martagon must be one of the mystificatias of Paracelsus, the invan of margon of the alchemy seems not unlikely that the above-mentioned worthy coined it out of Magisterium or Magisterion, the real unadulterated
red-precipitate-philosopher's-stone powder. Or, it may
have been used as a convenient contraction of Magistefion and if any of your readers find it difficult to trace the similitude, I recommend to their notice, to help their vision, the following exemplary case of our excelient friend Jonathan Oldbuck - F am clear we should read Nalmonlength for Shathmont's-length; Shathmont, Salmont. You see the close alliance of the sounds ; dropping out two $h^{\prime}$ s and a $t$, and assuming an $b$, makes the whole difference." the old folios of Paracelsus, and the collection of alchemical books formed by Salmon, without finding anywhere this word Martagon. We are, however, reminded $t$ is not impossible that the word; Martagon may come from ago, to act on anything, and that it may Stone in acting upon iron $6 Q$ as to change it into gold. 7 Shakspeare's "Pale Primroses."- Your Corresponmore successful in pointing out the distinction perbaps, the Poet and the Physiologist than in explaining the pasblance which may be fancied bebreen a younc damel and the pale Primrose seems quite insufficient to demand the specific words "s A molady most incident to maids" The matter is, however, not worth pursuing, or at all events had better wait for some new light. Your Correspondents, as is now the fashion, reject with indignation the idea that Shakspeare could possibly step beyond the proidolatry, which must be injurious 'rather than otherwise to Shakspeare's fame, and will, eventually, cure itself. as mureh feres reputation can well alfow to concede quite as nurch fallibility as can be fairly urged against it and probably his most vulnerable place will be found in an sistent al tendency to a minuteness, more than congood physiology. One instance at this moment occurs to me, though I cannot refer to it with precision. He talks somewhere of the "gnarled and unwedgeable oaks." Now, though gnarledness is an allowable poetical character, is a quality not discoverable by any inspection of the Oak in the landscape, and becomes evident only to him who follows the tree to the faggot-shed, and watches ite conversion into logs of fire-wood-M
Bees.-Having some pretensions to a knowledge of the management of bees, I will endeavour to solve the diffyour last volume. Her first complaint that her bees made but little honey in the summer of 1841 is an unreasonable one; since in consequence of the unfavourable season it There was no great error, I imagine, in not feeding them during the autuma, as they probably made enough honey for their own sustenance. Upon this point I would remark, that when bees require to be fed, it ought to be done at once, at the rate of 21 bs or 3lbs. per day for a
week or ten days together in fine weather, during the meek or ten days together in fine weather, during the
turbed, as unnecessary interference with them always does mischief. The bees will increase in weight according as they are fed. llb. of honey or good sugar mixed with llb. pose that water will answer well. It is a mistake to supespecially when in boxes afways die in winter from cold, That your correspondent erred in wrapping hers up in mats is pretty evident, from the bees having in December June. strong and brisk as they would have been in incaates of a bee-rable, for obvious rasons, to have the Instead of storning the mouth of the hive with a piece of perforated zinc when the frost begins, I prefer darkening the front with a piece of board, so placed, as entirely to exclude the sun-beams, or even the rays of light. The sad condition of her bees in January appears to have The bes wo ( to bees Were thus (articily if thisk in January, that it was most proper to feed them if they required it, but, prosably, he would not have been necessary, had no extraordinary efforts been made to prevent their torpidity (the natural state in this climate) of migh. The hign temperature of the hive complained boxes, and by removing and cleaning the tubes daily. There is no reason for believing that clustering about the foot-board always precedes swarming. The bees of your correspondent finding themselves uncomfortable from the high temperatuve of the hive, and their crowded condition, naturally took a sudden and unceremonious leave of their kind and over-anxious patroness. I have only to add further, that if "a Despairing Beekeeper" will make another attempt, and attend to the hiats I have given for her guidance, she will not find her bees ungrateful. In conclusion, I beg to mention that from a box constructed on Nutt's plan, I last year obtained two side-boxes, and two glasses of honey; one of the boxes weighed 46?lbs. net; the other 35lbs. ; and the two glasses lolbs ; total 91 品ibs.; which was allowed to be equal to any that Italy ever produced. For the former I received an honorary medal from the Ereter Horticultural Sociot correspondent wishes to have a glass filled with honey she may easily or three ince atraw-ive a by way I took one this year which weighed $13 \frac{3}{2}$ lbsog and got a fine swarm also.-C. S., Beacon House.
Gold and Silver Fish.-I beg to inform a Correspondent that the following plan of preserng Gold lost all my Gold Fish, which were Dutch, although I was very particular in breaking the ice every day around the basin. I afterwards procured a quantity from Montrose where they are bred in the reservoirs attached as condensers to thelarge engine of the Flax Mills; and instead of breaking the ice all round, I broke three small holes about 9 inches in diameter, which were covered with old beehives or boxes to keep them from freezing up. As soon as the ice was sufficiently firm, I baled out the water through these apertures until a large bubble of air ap peared beneath the ice ; continuing to do so until I had in fact formed a frozen shutter, which covered the pond and preserved the fish in good health. The bottom of mine is formed of mad, originally puddled with clay and cow-dung ; it is 4 ft . 6in. deep, with a cemented rim 2 ft wide, and 18 in . deep. Its diameter is 18 ft ., with a smal fountain in the centre, which requires about a hogshead per day to keep it playing. I have found that large Fish will never travel nor bear handling; they are also essenThe temperature of the reservoirs where they bate in such numbers, averages, I am told, from 60 to 70 degrees. I would advise your Correspondent to return his fishes into the pond, and endeavour by all means to keep up the temperature of the water, and to allow plenty of air beneath the iceif the pond should become frozen. $J . G$. Sl Johns Gold Fish - In the county of Somerset Gold ond Sil ver Fish live and thrive in ponds, without any other core being taken of them, than to break the fice so frequently as not to permit the pond to be entirely covered with ice for many hours.- $H$. $D$.

Poullry.-Seeing in last week's Chronicle, an inquiry a experience of 4 years, no hesitation in recommending the both- Malay, as being beyond all comparison the best, both or the table and as good layers. lhey are, perhaps ather careless sitters, being larg and heavy, but a expers, they may be termed tolerable, and one must not expect to find perfection even in a Hen. Thougk an enthusiastic amateur gardener, I am also very fond of my Poultry, and by the system I pursue in their management IWays succeed in obtaining a superabuadance of eggs and very fine Chickens. Between January and Decem ber, 1841, 1 obtained from 25 Hens, 3,894 eggs; and Chick hatched in March, weiged in September, when trussed fit for table, 4 lbs. My secret, is to keep the Hen-house at a regular temperate heat, by means of a small Dutch Stove kept burning for about 2 hours in the afternoon, and to give my Hens a warm breakfast of boiled Potatoes the first thing in the morning. By this fadeed, get plenty of eggs during the whole what, and for about 6 weeks in the autumn. A mixture of Malay Horse-Cher Dorking, I consider the best.-A. $E, S$ tried to feed his pigs on pounded Horse-Chesnuts, had steeped the latter in lime-water without pounding, they would have been eaten voraciously, nor would the lime of Horsenchesnuts, prepared like Potato-flour, is equally
good for tha puryose of atarch. If it were deprived of its
bitter by lime wher, would it be an unwholesome articte of food? $-M . E$. [Probably it would still be unfit for the use of man.]

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE confluence of the Chaddr and Niger:-We made thais the late town of Pandiaki. This topm was in a very flourishing state at the time the Liverpool expedition visited this river; but since that period it has been deobliged to take refuge on the opposite side of the Niger. The soil, upon examination, was not found to answer the expectations previousty entertained of its fertility; and
Stirling Hill, situated about two milles further up the river, was decided upon as the site for the model farm. Operations were immediately commenced in clearing land, assisted to prepare the ground for planting Cotton With regard to extensive cultivation, I think this will not be
found to answer the expectations of the African Agrifound to answer the expectations of the Africam Agri-
cultural Society, as the parts capable of tillage are confined to a few narrow valleys, the greater part of which are cultivated by the natives. From what I have seen of the African disposition, I do not think they will be inclined
to give up the whole of their good land to a stranger, to give up the whole of their good land to at stranger,
whether black or white. The soil is of a poor sandy description, the only vegetation flourishing being a species of Tephrósia, nearly related to T. toxicaria, which covers acres of land about Pandiaki and the Confluence. This plant is used by the natives to give the beautiful blue dye to their cloth. Indigo is also found, but not plentifully, neither does it seem to be taken notice of by the people. Cotton of a good quality is frequently met with in a wild as well as a cultivated state. I have no doubt but the soil is better adapted for cultivation at a short distance from the banks of the stream, as I have always found it to improve the farther I proceeded from the river. The the settlement, was siver, which I was been taken with the fever two days after the Albert proceeded up the xiver, and consequently incapacitated from prosecuting my researches Shary (Chadda) with the Niger, it is covewed with maiestic thees ; but this part is now the least wooded of any met with after entering the Nun. The only large trees to be seen at the present time are a feve specimens of the the coast, except that Palons and Orchidácere are noore rare at this place. In the former tribe there are a few specimens of a species of Areca, and at a short distance in The lovely Spathódea campanulata is plentiful in the moist valleys, and at this season they were covered witla its large scarlet flowers. On the banks of the river ful Clerodendrum. The natives prepare a red dye Confluence, tree which they find at a distance from the Confuence; but I was unfortuastely prevented from seeing it, by being taken ill, previously to the time which I village to the place at which it was found. The natives cultivate Yams, Dhourra, Ground Nubs, Capsicums,
Courds, Tobacco, Papaws, Bananas, Limes, and a small yellow fruit-a species of Chrysobalanus. They brought fowls, eggs, and honey, The manner of dyeing their cloth is as follows:-a aumber of deep, narrow jars are buried in the earth, so that the tops remain a few inches above the surface. A quantity of the Tephrosia is then
gathered, and the leaves, with the yourg shoots, after being bruised, are mixed with a certain quantity of water in those jars. After remaining for a few days, to get the liquid to the proper degree of colour, the cloth is im-
mersed, the tops of the jars are covered over, and they are left in this state for about two days; after which, the enough, it is subjected to another immersion. is not deep hesitation in saying, that the natives live nearly, if not totally, upon a vegetable diet. I could never see the goat used as food; and the Guinea-fowl is either thrown fice, I cannot say, except that it is a terrible enemy to largest trees of Adgnesnia are also objects of sume of the regard; those so distinguished haviag theis truaks stuck full of the barbed heads of arrows and spears; with the skulls of birds and animals. They have also a superto an evil snirgard to Stirling Hill, and, say that it belongs day or two after the Albert had proceeded upe the river, a Felatas, about two miles from us mas ransacked by the could not see that any blood had been shed, but many o conduts were burned to the ground. The markets ape ings ; they by the women, whe are very just in their: dealover sever are also very expert in numbers, soon counting performed by, reckoning thece at a time. I mation is tate, that I think Iwander was labouning under a mistake When he said that the Delta of the Niger produces Cedar, aps, upon the closest inspection, I could not see anything approaching to the Conifere. He puobably meant some Mant allied to Cedrela.

## NORICES OT NEW PLANTS W HICH AREE EITHER

 USEFUL OR ORNAM ENTAL.
 posed at one time to be the stane specios
hardiest of its race, for it was found by Mri, Fartweg on $1 / 0$ above the sea, or little more thap 5,500 feetlower than the frozen summit of Mont Blanc. This species slould neither be cultivated in very xich soil nor in a large pot, for both these circumstances have a tendency to prevent its flowering freely. It will grow
well enough in any free soil, and flowers abuindantly in the
early bart of the scason. Young plants are easily struck from early bart of the scason. Young plants are easily struck from
cultags of the young shoots, wlien planted in samd and treated in the usual way. Like other Mexican and Peruvian
species, it is not sufficiently hardy to stand a severe winter of doors about London.-Bot. Res
Gramanatophylivm multiplorvm; var. tigrinum. The Tiger-
spotted Letter-leaf. (Stove Orchidaceous Plant). Orchidaceal
 stectic \& , Orchidáces a almost as ricla a colouring as those of Oncidium papsil house. It may either be grown in turfy peat, in a pot or sus. pented from the rafters; if eultivated as an air plant, the
roots should be surrounded with some substance, such as
spleanne sphagnum, or peat, and liberally supplied witl water. When
well managed it fowers regularly every year, and continues in flower longer than any plant of its race with which I ant acHonácere, Diadelphin Decandriai This plant was raised from is a free growing greenhouse climber, well saited for either training roxnd some ornamental wirework, fastered to a pot, or in a mixture of loam and samdy peat, when not brolsen very fine, if the pots are well drained. It is easily increased by cuttings, or by seeds, which are produced frecly when the plants
get large. It flowers the greater part of summer, if properly treated, and placer where it has plenty of litht and air; but
it should never be placed out of doors during summer (as is fre quently done), as the plants are generally injured in such a situation by either the rain or wind. They do best when kept all
summer in a cold frame, with the back turned to the sun, but with summer in a cold frame, with the
the lights off during fine weather
e back turned

## MISCELLANEOUS

Proning. - In order to secure the regular bursting o buds, along the brancles of a tree, "the leadiag sheots slould be left for shorteang in the spring, just betore the opening of the leaf; when the sap, then becoming active, and each bud left-being equallymatured, will rapidly distribute its impulse over the whole. On the other mand, if shontened early jo winter, the sap, whilst
deficient of energy to produce any apparent effect, will deficient of energy to produce any apparent effect, will
gradually ascend to the ends of the brames, become there deposited, and in the spring, being roused into quick action, impel the terminating buds into rapid growth, which will rob all below them of that stimulating fluid of which Waund's Bot. Gard.
Botanical Garden, Launceston, New Sout7\% W'ales.We learn from the Launceston papers, that arrangements
are being made for establishing a Botanical Garden in that to the inhabitants 7 acres of land for that parpose. Ast meeting held on the Gth- of July, it was resolved that the management of the Garden should be placed in the bands whom Committee of the Horticultural society, amongst R. H. Davies, R. C. Games of S. Wi Wenty Esqus Greenhouse Plants. The following is a list of choice serrulata and B anemonefflia, Polýgala oppositifolia and P. cordifólia, Gardúquia Hookeri, Roella ciliata, Diclasoni, and C Hionchmanni; Mirbéla foribunda, Swain sónia galegifolia and S. gal. alba, Sollya heteroplyylla, Helichrysum prolíferumand. H. spectábile; Pimelea híspida Eutaxia myvtifólia, Dillwýnia foribunda, Genista riensis, Cytisus rhodopnsea, Erythrina, Cristagalli Acacia vestita, A. armata, A. hýbrida, and A. pulchella Leschenaília formosa and L. bíloba, Colecnema tenuifólia: Correa Cavendíshii, C. Lindleyana, and C. speciosa Styphélia tubiflora, Sprengélsa incarnata, Crówea saligna, Ericas, Epacrises, Fachsias, Camellias, Oranges, and Indian Azaleas. Climbing plants may consist of Sóly
 Zichya glabrata, Z. villosas and Z. inophylla; Tropæ'olum
 alba, and aurantiaca.
Guano.- From a tabular statemert, published in the Bristol Gazette, relative to the effects of this manure, we
extract the following results:--IThe experiment was made with Turnips, and three species of manure were used. Five cwt. of guano produced a arop weighing 1,7 tons per
acres at ai costs (for manures.) of $2 s$. ld per ton of produce Twentry weiglat, at an expense of 5 s. Il d per ton ; and 32 bushels of bones produced a

China.-We understand that a collector (Mr. Thomas Lobb) is about to proceed to Java and China, in the countring, capl. will, we presume, be purely botanical
To. aune the Soade on Pines,-The following is a
receipt of tive late Mr. Runciman's, whe grower, for destroying the Scale-insects which infest that plant: Boil gently together, in 4 gallons of soft water, llb. of tobrcco, 1.16 of sulphur, $1.1 b$ of sofo soap, and a 1 b . In this the crowns and suckers should be stecped for quadter of ans houn ; after which, they should be well rinsed in. a tub of olean, water. They should be turned
bottom uowards untila tle wrot is drained from them : and
after being potted, they sl uld be leept in a strong, moist beat. Where it is requisite to dress large platets, great roughly, and not to wash too mear the hearts
The Ibatian TWay of Coolind Brocoobi Sprouts-Boal them in satt and water; le them coot; wher coldt, dredige a little salt over them brown in butter, and sprinkle dish is to be met wilh at This wholesome and pleasant and is Broccoli is usually presented at primative mode in which Broccoli is usually presented at ours.-MIuscipula

## THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-NO. VIF.

23. Cereale Papaver. - Many are the reasons assigned by commentators for the epithet Cereale being applied by Jervius assigns the following :--either because it is epten like corn, or because Ceres made use of Poppies to forme her grief, and was thrown thereby into a sleep, when she had watched a long time on account of the abduction of Proserpine; or because Mycon, the Athenian, who was beloved by Ceres, was transformed into a Poppy; or be cause it was sprinkied upon bread La Cerda quotes the authority of Eusebius, in his third book, "De Preparam fone Evangelic " that Ceres was accounted the inventress of Poppies. Rudus tias the same quotation. La Cerda ives another reason: that Ceres relieved her hunger with Poppies, as appears from the fourth book of Orid's Fasti. We are there told, that when Celeus invited ick, and could betself in his cottage, his little boy was some Poppies to no rest; upon which Ceres gathere wa wares. La Cerda also quotes Brodæus for anothe reason: that Poppies were sown amongst the Corn for th sacrifices of Ceress, Again he quotes Brodreus and also Turnebus, who observe that the statues of that godides are frequently adorned with Poppies. Lastly, le eites Preason, assigned by Mancinellas, that there is a sort of Poppy, called Ouratctits, of which a wholesome sort of bread may be made. The reason assigued by Probus, that Poppies are common amongstothe Corn, waich is under the protection of Ceres, cannot be right; because the Poppy heads, which are so common on the statues of Ceres, plainly belong to the cultivated sort, not to that which grows amongst the Corn. Rudus thinks the best veason is, because it appears from Phny that the seeds of white Poppies were frequently eaten by the aneients: this, indeed, shows why Virgil called the Poppoy Veseum papaver, but does not seem to explain the epithet cereale cients to Ceres, and that most of her statues ane adomed with them.
24. Ulidity of Flies.-Lt may appear surprising how seem to serve no end but to spread desolation awh which they go. But let us be cautious in suspecting any impen fection in the. Father of the Trixerse Wary imper sight may seem only productive of mischief, wid, upon mature deliberation, be found worthy of that Wisdom which planned the most beautiful parts of the world Many poisons are valuable medicines; the storms are be neficial ; and diseases often promote life. The common flies are regarded by mankind in general as noxious, and at best as useless beings in the creation. but this is cer tainly for wat of consideration. There sme not probably in all nature animals of more ismortance. and it wonda not be difficult to prove that we should feel the want of one or two species of large quadrupeds, much less than of Mankind in general are sensible that nothing is more dist agreeable or more pestiferous than putrid substances; and it is appareat to all who lise made obsernation, that these little insects contribute more to the quick dissoluThey ano so necessary in ald hot chatien thates, thatay oven in the open fields, a dead animal, or small pukid substance, cannot be lad upon the ground two minates before it wind enteriag, quickiy devour one maggota whicf, inting the rest in various directions, expose the whote to be much sooner dissipated by the olementis.-Smeathman, Philos. Trans., 1781 .

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Ewnotic Nipsery, Cunterbroy.- As the widely-circulated columps


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which one would hardly expect to succecd, had stood out of
doors for several winters, and had this year produced a rich
show of its gay inflorescence. The collection of Pines contains, with the more common ones, most of those which have been
lately introduced. The in-door arrangements of the establishlately introduced. Orchidacere, Pelargoniums, Camellias, Oranges, Australian and specimens seen were Pandanus spiralis and Sabal Blackburniana; the former is perfect in form, olegant in appearance, and just
beginning to show its spiral growth, the latter is also a fine beginning to show its spiral growth ; the latter is also a fine
specimen. There are several large Rhododendrons, with a fine
tree of R. arboreum; all giving rich promise of bloom for the coming season. The climbers within doors weere also remarkably
beautiful; Passiflora Loudoni having covered a large portion of the roof of the Orchidaceous house, and having produced during the eas m several thousands of flowers. Tecoma jasminoides
has also blossomed freely, as well as the scarlet Passion-flower
(P. racemosa). The latter was said not to have been a single day without flowers for the previous 18 months. Among the
 Polypódum aúreum, Adaastun
Asplenum corraceum, were
singular-looking plants; amongst them are large specimens of Cactus abnorrnis, Echinocactus Eyrésii, and erináceus, several
Opuntias, with many old Aloes and Euphorbias. Among the hothouse-plants there is a Bauhinia, received from Dr. Wallich as B. piperifolia, the binate leaves, of which, when in a young
state, are pink-coloured, Besleria elegans, several species of
Hibiscus, and among them H. Cameroni, blooming abundantly Hibiscus, and among them H. Cameroni, blooming abundantly The handsomest of the Musas was M. discolor, the underside of its leaves being of a rich brownish purple colour, and contrasting
well with the 1 ght-green foliage of M . rosacea and coccinea. The Heaths are grown here with some difficulty, in consequence off; still there were some handsome specimens of E. vestita and Its varieties, as wrell as of E . Hartnelli, A A great variety of Ca-
méllias (not less than 150 , we were told) are cultivated; all looked healthy, and even the small plants were set for bloom. with an abundant crop of frut, as well as several Orange-trees. It is, perhans, fong bey ond the province of this article, bat we
camot help, beermeg that nothing was more delightfill to consprecuous min the Museum of Natural Hractistory in the town the in
which there is an excellent Herbarium of the plants growing in the neighbour hood of Canterbury. $-R_{\text {. }}$ brid Rhododerdron is now flowering in the open air without any protection. The plant has 91 trusses of bonm upon it, and
it is remarkable, that, if the season is ever so severe, it has invariably produced its flowers within a week of the same period.

Mittheilung uber die Erfindung den Boden ohne Diinger the Ground without Manure.) By F. H. Bickes, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, 1842, 8vo, pp. 31 . Wonders will never cease! While our agriculturists are eagerly discussing the comparative advantages of particulat soils, and studying the theory of manures as propounded by Sprengel and Liebig that their labours are vain f for, if forward to proclaim he has discovered the art of growing luxuriant crops on the poorest land, and without any manure whatsoever ; and the cost of the process is so triting, that for the acre
of Wheat or Maize, it does not exceed fivepence sterling; and for Rape, Cabbage, \&ce, amounts to only about half that sum! At first we were disposed to consider such extraordinary pretensions as an effusion of quackery, and entitled to little or no credit; but our incredulity has been somewhat shaken by the numerous and respectable attestations which the author has appended to his pam-
phlet, and which tend to prove that his method has been practised with success, during the last 12 years, in various parts of Germany and Holland. Thus the certificates from Vienna, dated in 1829 and 1830 , declare that Mr .
Bickes's process, which would seem to consist in some Bickes's process, which would seem to consist in some
preparation of the seed, "renders all dunging unnecessary, is applicable to the poorest soils, and to all sorts of plants, and imparts to them a wonderful degree of vegetation and fulness $3^{\prime \prime}$ and they give the results of the ex-
periments in the Imperial Garden of the Chateau, from which it appears that Wheat raised from seed sown by Mr. B. had larger ears and more grains than that produced from unprepared seed; that the Barley showed ears with four rows and a larger number of grains, while that from unprepared seed had only two rows and a dian Corn exbibited a larger number of much stronger and thicker heads. At Offenbach, in ummanured and stems from a single grain, with larger and fuller ears Rye and Barley presented the same vigorous growth, and Flax bad stronger stems, with heavier and more numerous capsules, and was of a dark green colour; while the plants seldom fewer than ten shoots from a single tuber, and some as many as 12,15 , and even 17 strong stems ; while the green crops, viz. Grass, Clover, Beet, White Cabbage, gardens. At Büdingen, again, some plants of the Sunflower, treated according to Mr . B's method the th height of 10 to 11 feet, with woady stems grew to the inches in circumference. Ten or twelve Potato $8 \frac{1}{3}$ to 9 a large yellow sort, called Marburger, yielded each, on the a large ye, 30 good-sized tubers, with stem and branches seven feet long; and Maize, which grew partly singly and partly in rows, had eight and nine heads. were obtained in the garden of Count Isenhurg ; crops were obtained in the garden of Count Isenburg; and we tached the signatures of two burgomasters, the are at tacked the signatures of two burgomasters, the Cour
girdener, a grand-ducal councillor, and other official per gerdener, a grand-ducal councillor, and other official per-
nonages, that they were raised in ground but partially
dressed, and in the midst of tall weeds! The trials of this method in Holland, made in the summer of 1834, Were attended with results not less astonishing : prepared Wheat and Rye, though sown thick, gave from 50 to 60 , and even 80 stalks from one grain ; and a plant of Barley bore eight large ears. Buck-Wheat rose to $4 \frac{1}{2}$ and 5 feet;
Flax had 4 and 5 stems from one seed, and Indian Corn grew from 9 to 10 feet in height with 4 or 5 stems, and 4 to 5 heads from a single corn. The green crops were equally luxuriant. Red and White Clover and Lucerne grew 3 feet high; from two Tobacco-plants, 541 seed
capsples and 200 large and small leaves were cut ; and a second blossoming yielded 742 fresh capsules, and of larger size ; the seed from the whole weighing 2 hectograms, or upwards of 6 ozs. At the date of the report
(Oct. 30), these plants were budding anew; and all this, if we read the description aright, was effected in the shifting sand (Flugsande) of the downs of Holland!
The method of preparing the seed is a secret.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. Pingry,-If the tan was in a good working condition when the
fruiting plants were plunged for the winter, it should now give a steady fruiting plants were plunged for the winter, it should now give a steady of the pots it is quite enough at this dull season. The mean bottom-
heat provided by Nature to the roots of plants in all parts of the heat provided by Nature to the roots of plants in all parts of the
world is well hnown to lie higher by some degrees than that by which world is well hnown to le higher by some degrees than that hy which
they are surounded on the surface, and much less halle to varia.
tions. Fowever far we may devate with umpunity from this simple rule in our management of ovther stove piants, we must sirictly
adhere to it to insure success in the cultivation of this fruit. While the thermometer out-of-doors keeps above $18^{\circ}$ or $20^{\circ}$, that in the
fruiting-house may range up to $70^{\circ}$, and as the weather gets colder let it fall gradually to fl? She roots of the succession-plants, being younger and more active than those of the fruiters, are therefore
more ensily stimulated, and on that account should be kept from $5^{\circ}$ to $10^{\circ}$ lower. A humid atmosphere is at all times essential to these plants, but especially in the eariy stages of their growth.
Vinery. - I began forcing my earliest Vinery on the 1st of last
month, in the good old-fashioned way, by introducing as much fresh horse-dung as we could find room for in the house, having first re moved all plants in leaf, to save them from the ammoniacal vapour
of the dung. Not to lose the benefit of such a powerful agent in the destruction of insect life, I ordered all the Fig, Peach, and Apricot trees in pots to be removed into this house, with all other plants that
were suspected of harbouring enemies, such as lioses, Nfriums Irugmansias, \&c., which had previously heen pruned, or headed
down on purpose to undergo this general purification. The result down on purpose to undergo this general puritication. The resnlt I
shall not fail to tell your. This is the first time that this hounse has been shall not fail to tell your. This is the first time that this house has been
forced, therefore the artificial hent that have been already accustomed to this early forcing may now be Giving air is of less consequence at this stage; just enough to keep
down the sum-hent to $70^{\circ}$ is sufficient. The borders inside the house were thovered a ward deep with one-balf leaves and one-half fresh dung in a state of fermentation
above Vinery by a glass parrtition, and is heated is divided from the same boile
one of Rogers's best conical ones day as the Vinery; the weather was so favourable during the last month, that little or no artificial heat was applieed, the hourse being
closed up early in the afternoon. I have it now ahout $50^{\circ}$ in the Swollen. The trees were treated in the manner described in Mr Mr.
Errington's paper in vol, $i_{1, t}$ p. 7 . The borders inside were well
watered with watered with tepid water, that on the outside being protected by he weatler is frost pedigree and "s ponts " of a ceracumber are as leenly canvassed here have the temperature as nearly $75^{\circ}$ as get all the leaves dry once every day; and to admit as much fresh Asparagus.-This is the easiest of all plants to force; yet unless strong, healthy roots are to be had at this early period, success need
not be expect. The beds in bearing ought to have constant air
aldi a bottom heat of from $60^{\circ}$ to $71^{\circ}$.
midacale AND RIITBARB - All litter of sume solt ; if warni dung, all the better. The spent linings ip the hicat in the seakale bents, take care that it is not overdone
 the first crop of these. (lear off all dead leaves, stir the surface of Mushroons. - Lose'no opportunity of separating the horse droppings from the litter, as it is received from the stables, and place
them in some dry shed till wanted. Miscellaneous.-The Carrots sown on a warm border Jast Augrst, to come into use before the spring-forced ones are ready,
will now require a sight protection. Make active preparations for sowing Radjighes, Carrots, and other light crops requiring slight hot-
beds. The dung cannot be too well prepared and swetend for purpose. A stock of dry soils of different textures should always be the framin open sheds ready for use. Any new brickwork abou care as half-hardy phants, be protected from frost with as much
cump and water-pipes that are
in the least exposed should also be covered with litter.

Ilauts of every dinseription have never been in a worse condition and Lettuces will all require slight protection now. Cardoons and blanched Celery might be removed into sheds, with a little mois same manner, lut never more at one time than is sufficient for three "eens consumption. The last month has hoen so mild as to have
Oxits and roots into growth. Care must be taken of by the searon. Maet, Manuring, digrhaps they have also been deceived
pushed forward. with all speed and trenching should now be Ohciard, - All newly-planted trees and bushes should b mulched with the lightest portion of rotten dung or spent linings,
Unmail the Fig-trees on the walls, and Unnail the Fig-trees on the walls, and gather their branches
together in the centre; and after tying them together fasten a few of the strongest to the wall, and thatch the whole over with a straw.
After pruning see that all the trees are After pruning see that all the trees are divested of Lichen, Moss,
rough dead bark, \&c. It is a capital plan to wash over the stems rough dead barls, \&c. It is a capital plan to wash over the stems
and main branches with a paint of freah slacked lime and alittle soot. II.--FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

STovk.-Let the temperature here be kept very steady at this time: not higher with tire-heat than $60^{\circ}$, even in the warm Orchi-
daceous house. This a grod tmen to prime and regulate the heads
of the specimen plants. Many, such assustusticias Poinsettins of the specimen plants. Many, such asJusticias, Poinsétias, Aphe. for a few weeks. If you have a good stock of Euphcriblia jacquini-
flora, cut down some of them also; this will enable them to make an
earlier growth, and come into flower three weeks sooner next winter
This treatment applies with equal effect to Justicia speciosa and the
old Justicia, now Eranthemum pulchellum, and no doubt to all our old Justscia, now Exranthemum pulchellum, and no doubt to all our
winter-flowering plants. The circumstance of their not being allowed to exhaust themselves by flowering this season will enable them to do 80 with increased vigour next year. Look th the Gloxinias and
Gesneras on the dry slielves, and set a few roots of each into growth, to create a succession of flowers. As soon as the Dendróbiums and others of this tribe, that have been kept dry lately, show signs of
growth, give them a little moisture. If you have at command suf growth, give them a little moisture. If you have at command orchidaceex will require much water at thit season. They are alliso accom-
modating that tley may loe potted at any tume: but the present, and early in the autumn, are the liest seasons for so duin: All sorts of insects are fond of them, particularly woodlice, and the smauller
shell-snails; these must be constantly watched and destroyed. above in introducing my own practice in the Vinery and Peat-house Will be acceptable to the reader, I shall in future speak of these two greenhouses here are constantly ventilated day and night, except
during frost. The conservatory, on the contrary, gets only a little
air in the during frost. The conservatory, on the contrary, gets only a little
air in the middle of fine days, from, September to May; and the
to Prts and Frasegs.-Of all our plant-structures these are become of late years the most important they are the omnibuses of our gardens: everything, from the finest Heath to the humblest Alpine
plants, finds a ready nsylum here during these hard times. They require the utmost attention at the present season. A slimy green pequire the utmost attention at mouldiness on the sruface, or even a decayed leaf, if not instantly removed, may be the ruin of the moost favourite plant.
Very little watering will be required here for some time yet; see that ample covering is ready for the long cold nights.
Now that the first sharp frost has settied the womas for the winter, transplant, all sorts of shruls and trees : protect all tender ones All the tender Roses must also be protected. Mr. Rivers proved last this is of thaod liquid manure is as good for Roses as rotten dung; No doubt but other shrubs would be much benefited by a dressing of
FOH. NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT
AND CoppICE Woons.-IIt is no use flnding fault with the farmers for not employing the idle labourers, when one can hardly
ride ton miles ncrnss the country without seemg scores of acres of the finest plantations rumning to ruin, for want of thinning, pruning, and draining. Coppice Woods are like old haspberry stools, with only this difference, that a chance slloot here and there hats got the lead, depriving all the rest of their due nourishment, this should not le so.
Nursery.-Nursery grounds are, or ought to he, managed like the kitchen-garden, at least as far as rotation of crops, manuring, digging, and trenching, are concerned. The Acorn-heds, if sown last November, will now be visited ly mice, which must be destroyed.
The stool-ground should now he cleared and cleaned of all weeds, weak shoots, spurs, \&c., so as to he renly for layering a fresh stock of shoots next month. Now is the best time to cut all shoots for gtick them in the ground whth their proper number-stichs. Nothing breath at grafting-time in lunthing after the different sorts, while the graiter is kept ide half his time in waiting for them.-D. Beaton,

State of the Weather near I-ondon for the Week ending Jan.

|  | Baromitra. |  | afraomitirs. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. | Max. | M1n. | Max. | Min. |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Fridas }}{ }_{\text {Saturday }}{ }_{81}^{80}$ | ${ }^{30.215} 80.178$ |  | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 46 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 50.5 \\ & 12.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\stackrel{W}{W}$ | 02 |
| Jan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Sunday }}$ | ${ }_{3}^{30.0868}$ | ${ }_{80,017}^{30117}$ | \% 11 | $1{ }_{10}^{25}$ | ${ }_{28,5}^{33.0}$ | Niw. | 2 |
| Tuesday 3 | ${ }^{20.2055}$ | 30.107 | 43 | 27 | 35.0 | N.W: |  |
| ednesday ${ }^{\text {d }}$ |  |  | 13 | $\underline{9}$ |  |  |  |
| Tharday 5 | ${ }^{80.020}$ | 29778 | 41 | 31 | 33.0 | W. |  |
| Average | 80.134 | 30.017 | 1;0 | $2: 15$ | 37.3 |  | 26 |

31. Cloudy and mild; clear, with slight frost at night Clear and fine throughout, slight frost at night. clear; overcast. . Clear; cold showers; very clear at night. State of the heather at Chaswick aunng the last 17 years, fo

The highest temperature during the above period occurred on in 1841 thermometer 6

REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,
 The Sieve
The Bushel Sieve
Pannets for Sazkete are Seakale are
Radishes
Mushrooms
Salad
imperial bushel

Tas supplies have been well Kept up during the past week ;" prices Pines are tolerably abundant, from $4 s$. to 68 . per 1 lb . The hothout: Grapes are of superior quality to those which have been offered for severnl preceding weeks, Pomegranates appear to be over. A few Colmar fetching los.; Nelis d'Hivel, 128, ; Beurre Rance 8 .
 may be procured from $3 s$. to $3 s$, , isc. per linshel. Amongst the dessert
Apples are the New town P'ippin, from 2s, to $3 s$. per doz ; the American Lndy, or Pomme diap a beantifuly high coloured Apple, from $6 d$, to $1 s$, per dozs, Ribstone Pippin, from $5 s$, to $7 s$ - per bushel; Golden Pippin, from 88, to 108. ; and Nonpareil, from 108 . to 128 . per
bushel. The Russet and Wellington, for Kitchen Apples, arre excel Ient; the former, from $3 s .6$. $\mathrm{d}_{\text {. }}$ to 48, , the latter, from 48 , to 58 . per bushel. Vegetables: The best buitches of Asparagus are a trifle any quality, and at almost any price, as it ranges from $9 d$. to 28 . $6 \bar{d}$. good; White Broccoli fetching from 1s. $6 d$. to $3 s$. per bunch; and Beans are offered, from 9 fr . to 18.6 d . per bunch. A few forced French 100 . Cabbage Lettuces are
small, and fetch from $4 d$, to $8 d$ per small, and fetch from $4 d$. to $8 d$. per score ; the Cos are mueh better,
and are selling from $9 d$. to $1 s$. fd. per score. ('elery sells from fid then and are selling from 9 . to $1 s$ s. bat per score. ('elery sells from fid. to Mushrooms are even cheaper than they were last week, being plen-
tiful from $4 d$ to $9 d$. per potte. fowers are exhibited, comprising I'oinséttia pulcherrima, Euphorbin jacquiniflora, Rondelétia speciosa, Lachenália tricolor, Caméllias,
Cinerárias, Amaryliges, Rhododendrons, Daphnes, Kalmias, Orance
flowers, $\&$,


Soit, - A Constant Reader's house is situated on the North Chal of mould, overlying and passing into a bed from 3 or 4 ft ins. to 6 or 8 ft. in thickness, of hright, red clay, full of large chalk flints,
and without a particle of free lime. In ploughed fields this clay is brought to the surface, and the water lodges there; but in his meadew- land, which has been laid down many years, and in his garden, the rain-water drains away immediately. Under these cir-
cumstances, he inquires to what depth we would recommend him to dig or treach for planting trees, and for his crops in his garden. His gardener asserts that if he trenches, the clay (as in the ploughed fields) will be brought to the surface, the good soil buried, and the garden will be spoiled. On the other hand, all horticultural books
seem to recommend trenching under all circumstances. We appreseend the gardener to be right. It would never do to bring to the hend the gardener to be right. It would never do to bring to the
surface a tenacious clay which will not drain, for a free and full
escape of surfaceescape of surface-water is indispensable in a garden, and must be
secured. We sy, then, act in such $\Omega$ manner that you are sure secured. We say, then, act in such $\Omega$ manner that you are sure
of the water percolating freely In planting both forest and
orchard-trees, the Iand should be well turned over; if for orchard-trees, the land shoud
orchard-trees, the hole should be manured 6 feed in diameter at
least; but for small forest-trees it is peedless to do more than open least; but for small forest-trees it is peedless to do more than open
a hole, a foot or so wide, so as to admit the roots without doubling nip. The use of paving the bottom of $a$ hole in which $a$ fruit-tree is planted, is to prevent the roots getting intoty soil they io not life ; if your subsoil is of that descrintion, pave ly all means, if jou have
the materials. $\dagger$.-In fixing the ammonia of cloacine by the application of chloride of lime, no danger is to be apprehended from th
excess of the chloride ; but as the substance is dear, no more than is indispensable should be employed. If every day all the dung from the pigs, the horses, and the cows of your farm is carried to shed protected from sun and rain, but exposed to currents manure in the shring to drill with green crops ; but in this way you afterwards? $\dagger$ Muriate of soda is of no use whatever for fixing ammonia. Soda has $\Omega$ much stronger affinity for miuriatic acid
than ammonia has ; and, in consequence, when caustic sod than ammonia has; and, in consequence, when caustic soda, or its carbonate, are adalt is formed, and ammonia is sett free either cased, common in the state of carronate. E. - - $-H_{0}$. L. - In testing fo
free ammonia by the method recommended last week, p. 868 , it is not of much importance what sort of turmeric is inploy ed, promay be used when good is not to be had, bechuse even the former
is reddened by ammonia. The difference in colour between that so reddened, and a portion of turneric merely moistened with water, indicates the quantity of free ammonia. We are obliged for your best method of converting vegetable refuse into manure has already been stated at p . 745 of the Chronicle of last year.t- $-M$. You will find as much as we know about sea-weed upon referring to the
Index of last year. Some difterence of opinion exists as to whether Index of last year. Some difterence of opinion exists as to whether that the best way is to rot it with any animal, matter ; refuse fish would nod doubt be a good substance to add to to me fermenting mans.. -- Stullus. - We cannot venture to foretell what the effect a very good material. Your Vines will hardly suffier from the border a very good material. Your of manure provided it is well drained. $\dagger$
being to rich in such kinds of present litle information action of sulphate of ammonian it is is expected to tury out the best form of ammonia. Only, care must be taken to apply it in weet
weather, or first dissolved in water. Now is a good time to try it We slonuld use $1 \frac{1}{2}$ or 2 eut. an acre. $\dagger$
MAREH LAND. water, and overrun with rushes, you sloudd horoughly underdrain it, clean it on ploughinge The partshes, burn them, and scatter the will die of thenuselves, when the soil is thoronuphly drained and well tilled. Don't hurn the soil, however. If yout ict thus your managenent. + - Wre are certainly of opinion that $4 l$. $10 s$ s. an Diegngen. $W^{F}$. $C$. $A$-Wre are certainly
nere is enough for double digging land, $t$
nere is enough for double digging land, t a heating apparatus; that whil be best learned ly applbeation to advertise in our columins. There is no reason mhy it Iniler should mot he employed to hent a Melon-pit, and to boil weeds, $k c .$, if it
is desirahle. A common brewing looiler woutd do. pipes are on a level and large enougl.. For this, however, a plart
would have to be prepared on purpose No doult by boiling thice roots and stens of weeds, \&c., the greatest hulk of manure may be
ohtained, as well as the most mapid num nost certain deconposition. By hurnulys, the bulk, is very much dimmished: to decompose them in a heap takes some time, even if gas water is employed.
But if hiled for 5 or iminutes, wost seeds and all weeds will entirely lose their vitality. But then comes the question, of, whether
the expense of fuel is not greater than the nalue of the manure?
Besides, it os cynlent, that this opleration could only be performed on a small scale, in small gardens. $t$
Pruning V INEs, -Judex--Many men, many minds. We prefer
the spur to the rod-aystem of training Vines, because we have been more accustomed to it, and because, with ordinary care, we Girapes may no doubt be produced by the rod-method; but why thespur-system should be noore "vmatural and umphilosophical"
than the rod-system of training Vines, or the plan of pruning a Gooseberry
determnue.
Converniz.- $A$. B.-Good practical directions for raising Araucaria
imbricata, and other Coniferous plants, from seed, will be found inibricata, and other Coniferous plants, from seed, wir be found
at p. 83 of the Chronicle for last year. $\ddagger$ these is the autump ; they whill, towever, succeed in spaning, if

evergreens from hedgerows and to remove large Moilies, or other difficult to nreserve the roots, you cannot do better than remove
then with lhals when their earth is firmly frozen; but for transthem with lulls when their earth is firmly frozen; but for trans-
plinting in open places, where almost every root may with care be planting in open places, where almost evred. $\ddagger$, Juniperus Bermu-
traced out, open weather is to be preferrent diana is not capable of cultivation in this climate ; Cupressus ex-
pansa, of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, is the horizontalis pansa, of the Horticultural Society's Gardens, is the horizontalis grower, and nothing will accelerate its rate much; your plant
vould, however, be the better for manure. Cuttings that strike unwiliningly will strike more readily under Xrard's easos. Whethel
Rhododendron, Azalea, and lhodora are three genera or not, is a matter of opinion, Wo say yes. The Irish Yew is a seedling,
raised at Florence Court, in Ireland.t anos.-T. II. S.- Yorr plant is certainly Chickweed, but is only an anuual. We never heard of its being troublesome. lestow.
ever, it does t.lae possession of land, it can only be destroyed
either by carefully fillowing or by smothering it by strong crops. We fear your Clover is in bad condition to be affected by such a NTHC punit bis--M. M.- Your plant appenrs to have suf-
fered from insufficient drainage. If yout grow it near the light fin
fich loam, allow it plenty of pot-room, and give it plenty of nir on all favourable occasions, yout can hardly fail to flower it. $\%$ nopaolum tricolor,-H. M.-Y ou will not injure your plant by
nipping off the early blossoms; but you must take care to train
down fresh shoots over the parts thus treated, otherwise that pordown fresh shoots over the parts thus treated, ot
tion of your trellis will be destitute of bloom. $\ddagger$
RRRERA FRUTTCOSA.-H. M.- This plant will not
servatory ; when practicalle, it should be planted out in the cor-
sincel der of a stove $\dagger$. In. M.-It is very doubtful whether this plant would thrive in the low temperature of a conservatory. $\pm$ title.
TLLANDSIA.-Mr. Mf. G.-Of Bromélia humilis we know but litle Tillandsia amoena is a handsome plant, with which we are better dry at one season of the year, and to be grown in a strong and
moist heat during the remainder. With such treatment you will moist heat during the remainder. With such treatment you will gapanthus tmbellatusi- - G. Walker.-This plant is also called
the Blite African Iily. It should be grown in a rich loamy soil, with plenty of pot-room, and should be abundantly watered during the growing season. In winter it requires the protection either of a Rreenhouse or frime.f. $B$, . $R$.- Your monsters are of the same
nature as those often seen in the Polyanthus. We shall be glad to make use of them as soon as we can find room to take up Morpho logy again.

Boos.- $A,{ }^{\lambda}{ }^{Z}$. The price of the new edition of Hooker's British
ITora is 1 i . 18 s . for the two volumes. The natural arrangement adopted in that work is that of De Candolle. $\mp-G$. B.-The Po-
mological Magazine has long since been terminated with the 3 ru volume.
Exporting Plants,-J. M.-We do not remember to what yout allude; you should always give a reference to the page of an
opinion you criticise; we cannot spare time to hunt for such things. $\dagger$, Woods, -H. D.-Thing-wood is said to be produced by a leguminous
tree, called Baphianitida- figured in Eoddiges's Botanical Cabinet,
t. 367 . IRose-wood is the timber of in Brazil ; the French call it bois ace palixandre. It is not $t \mathrm{e}$ pre RIDDLE.-W. H., and Oithers.--Much obliged, hut we have not
 mation you
Mrscellaneous.-J. R.J. -The Fern is Polypodium valgare. $\ddagger-\overline{\text { Co }}$
Julius. Oxford-street.--J. C. L.- Yourplant is Pitcaarmia suaveolens. We


## correspond received it, address. $\mp-$

daress must request him to send us a more explicit reatment of Luccilia gratissima has alreaty been stated in the Header nay easily chscover the contents of at "dising rnod "by trom the leaf sent, your
some of the evidently occassoned hy some insect, prolally dy
arithmetic. $H$ will find an answer in his bovi of Arithmetic. $\ddagger-R u m e x,-Y o u r ~ P e a r ~ i s ~ t h e ~ B e u r r e ́ ~ R a n c e . ~ T h e ~$
price of Quince seed is $1 s$. per $\mathrm{oz} . \ddagger-J . M$.-No 1 of your
 Whitechurch. - The Numbers you write for are both out of print. Society, he will be able to furnish the information required, if a letter be addressed to him at 17, Otd Bond-street. Ruricola would he happy to answer the questions, but he is not a member.-MTr.
Major:- We do not print circulars. $J$. A. Y our letter contains useful criticisms : but it is evident that such matters are oversights the history of the man eaten by rats.C.-We are not acquainted with by your letter; nad will talke an pportunity of cramininne the
facts. A. R.- Your plant is Senécio tussiáninis at facts.-A. R.-Y our plant is Senécio tussilásinis. t -T. T. D.-
The subscription to the Gardeners' Chronicle is 6s. . d . per quarter
if paid in advance. if paid in advance.-C. Bolton.- Your parcel has not been re-
ceived. $\ddagger-J$. White. - Y our Clydesdale Apple is not known. In. form, size, and colour, it resembles the Margil: to which it is not
inferior in flavour. $\|$ - Canny Scotchman.- We are not aware inferior in flavour. II-A Canny scotchmann- We are not aware As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The official returns of the public revenue, of which we give an abstract in another column, afford by no means a cheering prospect for the commencement of the New Year. The deficiency in the last quarter's. revenue amounts to more than nine hundred and forty thousand pounds, and the deficiency on the year just ended, as compared with that which ended on the 5th January of last year, is not far short of the same amount, although the Income-tax has been two quarters in operation. The details of the returns furnish matter for serious considerathe Excise, the Stamps, and Taxes, the deficit on the year amounts to the immense sum of $2,425,5,54 l$. The greatest falling off is under the head of Excise; the deficiency in that branch for the year being $1,173,6146$., and for the quarter, 717,262l. The Customs also exhibit a similar depression ; on the year the deficiency in their returns is: $824,275 l$. ; on the quarter, $581,185 l$. The oniy compensating fact is the increase in the Post-Office for the year, of $150,000 \mathrm{l}$., and for the quarter of $14,000 \mathrm{l}$. If it were not for the new branch of revenue created by the Incometax, the deficit for the past year would have amounted to nearly $1,500,000$. The returns for the quarter are more serious than those for the year, since they mark the progressive increase of distress. The falling off in the Excise and Customs' duties shows'an alarming decrease in the consumption of articles from which those duties are de rived; and if the decrease continues, there will be next year a deficiency of $3,000,000 l$. in the Excise alone. These are"melancholy facts. They prove, by evidence Which all parties must admit, that the prosperity of the country has sustained a serious check, and that the most important interests have suffered from the prevailing important interets have sufo conjecture upon what class pressure. It is not difficult to conjecture upon what class these privations have more immediately falen ; but, at. the same time, it is impossible not to percerve in the stanch of revenue as the multaneous decline of two such bry in the middle classes of society must have curtailed their habitual expenses and enjoyments. These considerations will naturally direct attention to the approaching session of Parliament; and the public will no doubt look forward with unusual interest to the measures which will be brought forward for the relief of our financial đifficulties.
From France we have accounts of the addresses presented to the King on New Year's Day, with his Majesty's replies. The address of the Ambassadors expressed satisfaction at the continuance of peace, and declared that it was consolidating itself by its very duration, for its blessings are every day better appreciated. The King cordially concurred in this remark, and said, that everything: gave him confidence that Providence will continue to bless their common endeavours to prevent the repose of the world from being disturbed, and to insure the maintenance of the general peace which now so happily prevails. The King will open the Chambers, in persoy, on Monday next,
with a speech from the throne; the Opposition are expected to press for the Abolition of the Slave Trade treaties
of 1831 and 1833 , but the Ministry are strong enough to defeat the movement, and have no appreliension for their stability. - From Spain, we have accounts of the Regent's progress on his return to Madrid; he has everywhere been received with respect and sympathy, and his government has evidently gained additiona influence by the result of the recent insurrection. already announced in regard to Syria. The nema has acceded to the wishes of the Allied Powers by ap. pointing two native Governors for the Lebanon, and has determined to conciliate the people by the withdrawal of the Turkish garrisons. These accounts also mention the recall of Redschid Pacha, the Ottoman Ambassador at Paris; this measure was unexpected both in Paris and Constantinople, and it is supposed to have reference to some important changes in the Turkish Ministry.

## 

Coubt.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor on Thursday for Claremant, accompanied by the Duchess of Norfolk, the Marquess of Ormonde, Major-General Wemyss, the Hom. C. A. Murray, and Mr. Anson, who be in attendance at Claremont. The Princess Royal, with her French governess, left for Clar The Prince of Wales remains at the Castle under the care of Lady Eyttelton. It is expected that her Majesty's visit to Claremont will not be prolonged beyond hursday next, Albert walked for some time in the Home Park, after which Albert walked for some time in the Home Park, after which Park. On Tuesday her Majesty and the Prince watched in the Park both in the morning and aftemoon; and the the Park both in the morning and aftemoon; and the
Prince enjoyed several hours shooting over the preserves at Cumberland Lodge. On Wednesday at 3 o'clock the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor, the summonses for which were only issued at noon on the same day. It was attended by several Ministers, for whom a special Council, an Order in Council was passed for may. At the Admiralty and other Courts at Hong-Kong, in Chine, which have hitherto been held at Canton. The Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded Viscountess Canning as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty. Mr. O. Gore has succeeded
Captain Meyrell as the Groom in Waiting. Major-Gen. Wemyss has relieved the Fion. Colonel Grey as Equerry in Waiting on the Queea; and Colonel Bouverie has
relieved Major-Gen. Sir E. Bowater as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.
the rear and quarter The official returns of the revenue for fin year and quarter which ended on the 5 th inst, have just
been published. They exhibit a considerable falling off as compared with the returns of the last year and quarter. The total ordinary income for the year ended Jan. 5 , 1842 , was
$45,252,4956$.; that for the year just completed, was $44,329,865 l$., showing a decrease on the year of $922,630 l$. The total ordinary revenue for the quarter, ended Jan. 5, 1842, was $12,426,1696$. ; while that of the quarter just ended was $11,486,10 \%$, showing a decrease on the
quarter of $940,062 l$. The following are the details:-The returns for the Year exbibit an increase in the Post-office of 150.000 l $^{\text {; }}$ Income-tax, 571,0562 . ; Miscellaneous, moneys, 157,2831 . ; Repayment of Advances, 171,912l. making the total increase, $1,531,9241$. There is a decrease In the Customs of $824,275 \%$ : Excise, $1,173,6111$. ;
 fiom then diducting the above increase of $1,531,921 l$.,
we have. Ts stated above, a decrease on the year's ac.
 of 531,$] 2 . j /$. ; in the Excise, $717,262 l$. ; Stamps, $56,763 \%$. Txxes. 2\%, it.l.: Crown-lands, 9010 l, , making a total decrease of 1 3ise, 0.3il. There is an increase in the Postofice of $14,41,17$. ; Miscellaneons, $6,185 l$. ; Income-tax,
$2.57,2122$, to $13 . . i c h ~ m u s t ~ b e ~ a d d e d ~ I m p r e s t ~ a n d ~ o t h e r ~$ moneys, 80,910l. : Repayment of Advances, 89,388l. ; making a total increase of 447,9951 ., which being deducted from the above decrease of $1,388,057 l$., shows a deficiency money quarter's accounts of $940,062 l$. If the Imprestcalculation, repayment of advances be excladed from the revenue will be for the year $1,251,825 l$.; and for the quarter, no less than 1, 110,8606
of the 23 d instions.- With reference to the Gazette Chins:-Lieutenant to be Commander-Mr. Thomas The Navy:

The' Navy:-The Navy at the present moment consists of 234 vessels of all classes, mounting in the whole 3,890 Day, and consequently there are about 7,000 seamen less in employ. It appears that there are 18 sea-going line-of5 less than last year; 39 sloops, 1 less; 36 smaller vessels, 19 less than last year; 64 steamers, 4 additional; 21 sur-
veying vessels; 10 troopuships; and 10 receiving shing veying vessels ; IO troopnslips; and 10 receiving ships.
Our force at home comprises 604 gums ; packets, 46 . Mediterraneany 1,035; Brazila, 403; Fast Indies, 886; ; North America and West Indies, 476; Cape and Coast of Afica, 309 ; surveying, 93 ; ; troop-shipes, 56 .

## Fravce-The Patherin.

with the addrcsses delisered to Lowis philinally occupied Year's Day, and with his Majesty's replies. The Marquis of Brignote Sale, the Sardiniah Minister, as senior member address of that body, and availed himeelf of the opportunity to assure his Majesty of the pacific disposition of "Peace, which so fortanately subsists, and the maintenance of which is the object of the endeavours of all the Cenance or which is consolidating. itself the its ite very duration, for
Cabine erery day its blessings are better appreciated. May it
continue to be the lot of Europe and France to enjoy it many years under the reign of your Majesty"" The King
replied- "I have been deeply affected by the share which all the Savereigns whome you repeesent have taken in the immense loss I have sustained, and I seize this opportunity of again declaring how much I have valued the testimoniess
they offered to me. Could my family or myself receive any consolation, we should find it in the manifestations
with which we have been surrounded by all France, and the universal sentiment which was everywhere evinced as to the necessity of providing against the future con-
sequences to be feared from our great calamity. Everything gives me confidence that Providence will continue to bless our common endeavours to prevent the repose of the world from being disturbed, and to insure the maintenance of the general peace, by a continuation of that good harmony which so bappily subsists between all the with His Majesty's reply to the Peers was received their demonsamations, particularly when he charactoris courage and the hope of the fiture that remains to bim. When the applause had subsided, the King continuedThis future you knaw is entirely consecrated to France The blow which has struck me was of a nature to inspite grave anxiety. Your wisclom, the fidelity of the Chambers to monarchical principles, the support which I have founc in then, and the national ardour so openly expressed for myself and my family, have removed even the dread of the evils which this immense calamity might have drawn upon France." -Public attention is now direcbed to the opening of the Chambers on the 9 th; it is officially announced that they will be opened by the King in person, and consequently there will be a speech from the throne, Although it is certain that INE. Guizot will be materially strengthened by this circumstance, rumours of a change o Ministry were still in circulation in Paris, founded on the abrogate the treaties of 1831 and 1833 . Upon this sub. ject there is no doubt that, if the attempt be made, it will certainly be defeated by the Ministry, who entertain no feeling of apprehension for their stability. The Government papers contain an additional article to the Post-office conventions entered into between France and Hollana is, to be opened, through Belgium, between Lille and Breda. -The fortifications of Paris are beginning to excite the apprehensions of the inhabitants ; and the Commerce infers, from the eagerness with which the Government is prosecuting the expropriation of the ground on which the new detactred forts ase to beerected, and the rapidity with which these operations are conducted, that the Ministry are afraid that the Chamber would not sanction the The citadel of Mont Valerien, composed of five bastions. The citadel of Mont Valerien, composed of five bastions, is to be shorthy closed. It contains already two barracks, A letter from Toulon states that the ship Mraria Annetta, sailing under the Sardinian that the faip Maria Annetta, posed of Spaniards, had been captured by the French corvette Blonde, Captain Trehouart, of the island Mayotta, being accused of acts of piracy and slave-trading. This has been placed under sequestration. The seamen have been committed to prison to wait their trial,-M. Carsy, ex-president of the insurrectionary junta of Burcelona, ult. a vindication of hiore de Mhe revolt. He particularly directs himself against a charge of dishonesty, adduced against him by a London journal, reals." "Ye then awry with no less a sum than $16,000,000$ sul from the then proceeds to exonerate the Erench Conthat "he was the providence of the refugees, and that all, without any distinction of party, found at his hands the same hospitality, including eren the families of Van Halen, Gutierrez, and Zavala." The best possible underEnglish was believed', in Paris, to exist between the it Was eve French Cabinets respecting Spanish affairs's instructed to recomand our Minister in Madid Spanish Ministry acquiescence in the demand for satisfaction addressed by M . rumoured that after the Government. It was also France would accredit an ambassador to the Spanish Court, and that the choice of the Govemment would -The trial of Jacques Besson, for the murder of M. de Marcellange, has been brought to a close after nine days' sitting. After remaining about an hour in deliberation, the jury brought a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, accordingly sentenced to death, and to be executed: on the public square of Puy. It is said\} however, that a point Cassation to, annul the finding, and order a new triad. Major Lelievne, whose name has frequently been before
the public in connexion with the defence of Mazagran,
arrived at Malesherbes on the 22 d December. Th
inbabitants of this town, his native place, had prepared a banquet in his honour, which was presider aver by M. d by 82 guests, and an old solder of the Lelievre wee placed, as a trophy, the three swords of honour offered to him by the towns of Angers, Strasburg, and Peronne. Many toasts. were drunk-to ${ }^{6}$ The defenders of Mazagran;" to "The Army of Africa;" to "Lelievre, speech, expressed the gratitude which he experienced those testimonies of esteem and attachment. -The line at French mail-packets to cross the Atlantic is expected to commence running next June. The packets will be 14 in number; they are buitt to carry 40 guns each, and will the packet station is Cherbourg. par port selected for will run to and from New York; and the reat will coners Indies and passengers to and from France and the West passengers wils, and the Gulf of Mexico. The fares for English West India Mail Steam-packet Company. The whole of the postage paid to the English Government for United correndence between France and the southern this states and the French West Indies will be lost to menced runnimg. A vessel has already been despatched to make the necessary arrangeneents at the various station of the who hastitute, Mer Wright, the Anglo-Saxon scholar Whe has contributed so largely to our knowledge of middle age interature, was elected englisn corresponding member in the roons of the late Earl of Munster. There were two otrer candirates for the outce, via., Mur. Hamilton, vice Wilkingon the society of Antiquaries, and Sir Gardner M. W. Out of 34 members present on the occasion Mr. Wright hace 25 votes. M. Gaizot is said to have exerted himself strenuously for Mr. Wright.
SPAIN.-We have accounts from"Barcelona to the 27 th Generall Seoane has joimed to his functions of Eaptain-General those of the political chief Soiror Gutierrez, before his retirenoent, apmulled the municipal elections; and the Military Comansion has set at liberty Señor Gibert, who was arrested on suspicion of bevo concened in the liate outbreak. Several villages on the French frontier had been dusarmed. The Ayuntamiento had issued a notiee informing the inhabitants that it was the will of the Cap tain-Generaly Seoane, theat the war contribution of $12,000,000$ reals should be paid within these days, asad inviting them to: comply with that exigeney. The Regent slept at Tamagona on the 23 d , and proceeded on the pext day to Fingroz Hze was overywhere received with monstrations of respect and sympathy by the people and the National Guard. The Regent was to reach Valemcia on the 25 th, to stop there on the 26 th and 27 th and then set out for Madrid, which he expected to enter on then January. The preparations for his reception is Yat Ist were on a most triumphant scale. The citizens and Nacional Guard of that province are said to bave felt the neessity of proclaiming their addesion to the existiag Gom ernment, in opposition to the attempts of the cons and Christinites.-The official journal of Madrid digplaced in consequence of ay from obsequiousmess to that power. The papers are much occupied with the lettes written by Gen. Pastor, giving an account of the surrender of the Ataroanas, which he surrounded and distinctly stating that panied by two members of the Junta I It also contrndicts the assertions of the Christino organs, that the Englisla ships of war off Baxcelona had given projectiles believed in Madrid that Ma the bombardment: It was believed in Madrid that Gutierrez, late Political Chief of Barcelona, would be capacityfo Granada. - The conduct of Mar. Penleaze, the British Consul-a Barcelona, in refusing to compromise his frorefuge on board our ships of way duy Spaniards to take ment, bas ween much censured by the French papersi It appears, from a letter addressed by the Comsul to his re latives, in England, that when the city was threatened. with Rodney to we was requested by, capt. Maunsell of the some Spaniards board, with his family ; butt as he had ened with assassingtion pre detarmined not to desert them, ant they remained during the whole bombardment which Mrs. Pendeaze bore with great courage and ontro ness But on Sunday momine, reben everytling wa over, Capt. Neansell sent to say that Espartero had com plained that the Consul impeded his operations, and urgcoum dea point of duty to go on bowid. Mr. Penleaze bed no longer resist; and taking his wife out of a sick ste, and gomg out in a beavy sea to the ship in the road she sunk proved too mush for her shattered constitution, and if he bank urder it It appears more than probable that to do so, the life on board the Rodney when first requested served,
Portugat.-We have received Eisbon news to the tariff questiothing definitive had been done respecting the way or the other, fe foy as the pienipotentecided in one cerned, in the course of a fer days. The Suffren Frencline of-battle ship, bearing the fag of Adm. Cazey, bad arriwed brig-of-war. it the Frencli have also a corvetite and a pected; and there was a report that a Franch squadron Lisbon for some time, There are now three vessels in the

Tagus; the Relampago, the Gloria, and the Cabo Verde,
all of which were seized by General Marinho during his government of Mozambique, for their notorious design t lake in cargoes of slaves; the general has published French slaving agent at Mozambique, which leaves no doubt whatever of the illegal intention. The Gloria, although professing to be bound on a peaceful voyage to the coast of Africa for ivory and palm oil, was found at Mozambique to have a crew of 70 men armed to the teeth,
carying 6 pieces of artillery, besides a long 24-pound carrying 6 pieces of artillery, besides a long 24 -pound
swivel gun, and having on board all the apparatus of fetters, cauldrons, and other accompaniments of a slave -The economies now, completed by the Government in the large sum of $65,000 \mathrm{l}$. per annum. In addition to thase which have been already announced, the Duke Terceira has accomplished ane of great importance, which no one, less popular, could have attempted. supplying of uniforms to the Army of Portugal with the large extent of $99 \frac{1}{3}$ contos per annum (22,400l.). The military force is to be benceforth maintained on the footing of 21,000 infantry and 3,000 cavalry; of whom 6,000 are with registered license-leaving an actual subsisting force, drawing pay and receiving food and clothing, of $18,000 \mathrm{men}$. There is at once a diminution of number, and an increase in the duties and efficiency of the force. There seems to be no doubt that these retrenchments have done more than any other acts to strengthen and consolidate the power of the present Administration.
Bexarom.-Letters from Brussels of the 26 th ult., state that General Joly, president of the Belgian commis sion for running the boundary line between Belgium and Holland, has arrived at Maestricht, where the Dutch commission has likewise assembled. It may, therefore, be supposed that the treaty on the subject of the boundary line will be shortly carried into effect. It is stated that the general receipt on all the railroads in the kingdom will amount this year to about $7,500,000 f$.
Holland.-On the 29th ult., a general meeting of the shareholders of the Dutch Railway Company was held at Amsterdam. M. Conrad, the engineer, gave an account of the state of the work, and, among other things, an-
nounced that it was expected that the road from Leyden to the Hague would be completed in the spring. He de claved that there was no truth in the reports that the roads had sunk down in some places between Amsterdam and Haarlem. Dr. Siebold, the well-known author of de la fraye, ${ }^{6}$ A notice of an inedited narrative of a yornal of Duco, made in 1639 in the Great Ocean to the east o Japan, undertaken by order of the East India Company, and of authore Mathew Quast and Abel Jan of ohich Which they have probably since planted a colony, were discovered and described by those two inustrious Dutch navigators." It seems that Dr. Siebold, being led to en-
tertain some idea that the Bonin Islands had been dis covered in the beginning of the 17th contury by some Dutch navigator, he, therefore, made search in the archives of the Dutch East India Company, when he was so for tunate as to find last month several documents signed by Quast and Tasman, and a journal of the voyage, with a additional honour to the naving his expectations, and giving explore those dangerous and then unknown seas.
Gremany. -The Augsburg Gazette states that the Prussian Ambassador at $\$$ t. Petersburgh has received orders to state to the Russian Cabinet, with respect to the facilities granted to the Prussian commerce by a late these, that the Prussian Government is anxious that all mitted to enjoy the same advantages, inasmuch as its intention is not to act for itself, but for the general interest of the Union. A Berlin letter of the 25 tis ult., states that the Hereditary Prince of Prussia, being out a few days before at a boar hunt, wounded one of these animals of unusually large size. The beast, which was not disabled, turned upon the Prince, threw him down, and in all probability would have killed him, had not one of his suite fortunately come to his rescue,
and shot the boar, which fell instantly lifeless. His Royal Highness did not receive the slightest injury. Another letter from Berlin states, that the King of Prussia has ordered an architect of that city to construct at Sans-Souci 'a Greek theatre, where the masterpiece the open air in the fine season.-It is said to be the trassit duty, in order to facilitate commercial communica tion between the German Customs Union and the vinces of the Danube. The construction of railways in been concluded with the rovernment of Sam jas jus been concluded with the government of Saxony for the
construction of a railway from Prague to Dresden; and letters from Vienna of the 24 th ult. announce. a sudden rise in the price of the Vienna and Milan Railroad shares, inprovement, in consequence of an Imperial decree or daining that this railroad should be completed as quickly any part of the line which the company was unable or willing to execute. Thus the Adriatic will unable or un nected with the German Ocean by means of a be conpassing through the Austrian provinces.-The restoration of Hamburgh is making rapid progrese on the plans chiefly of Mr. William Lindley, an English engineer, chiefly of Mr. William Lindley, an Enghish engineer,
Whose services in cheoking the progress of the conflagra-
tion were acknowledged by the authorities. The streets
are to be wider and straighter than those of the old town, and in addition to these improvements, the Government and in addition to these improvements, the Government opening a navigable canal between the rivers Elbe and opening a navigable canal between the rivers the and scale of those in London, will be established; and one of the main lines is already in progress of exccution. A Hamburgh paper of the 30 th ult. states that the preparations for marriage of the Crown Priace of Hanove are in greatforwardness; nothing is known respecting the in which the preparations are executing, it aeems probsble that it will be in a short period, perhaps before the end of January.
Sweden.-Latters from Stackholm of the 23d ult. mention that the King had been so much indisposed, that it was necessary to put off the Council for two days, but
at the date of the last accounts his Majesty had somewhat at the date of the last accounts his Majesty had somewhat recovered, and no serious apprehensions were entertained.
These accounts notice the failure of the house of Gestthof and $\mathrm{C}_{0}$, of Stockholm. The liabilities of the insolvents are estimated at 400,000 thalers banco ${ }_{2}$ or from $50,000 l$. to $60,000 l$. sterling. A considerable quantity of old Roman silver coins of several Emperors have been dug up in the Island of Gothland.
Malta.-Accounts from Malta mention the narrow escape of H.M. steam-ship Geyser from shipwreck on the baxks off Cephalonia, on the 3 d ult. She struck on the Guardiana bank white on her passage from Maita to Corfu with the Ionian mails, but was fortunately got off, after throwing her heavy guns overboard, and succeeded in reaching the port of Argostoli before night. Her escape is the more remarkable, as a gale of wind came on during the night, and nothing could have saved the vessel had the machinery sustained injury.
Russia.-The fête-day of the Emperor, on the 19 th uit., was celebrated with the usual demonstrations at St. Petersburgh. In the morning a grand mass was perEmmed in the chapel of the Winter Palace, at whian Court, attended. After the mass the Emperor received the diplomatic corns in the throne-room and the ladies were admitted into the apartments of the Emperor to perform the ceremony of kissing hands. In the evening the whole city was brillianty illuminated, and an the evening of 0 th for 1811 of the $r$. Petersburg and Moscon which has just been published furnishes a serious Moscow, which has just been phich the inmates of those picturi the 1840 the children under the care of the two great houses 1840, the chin 47811 In the jear 1841 the children were in number $7,811.18$. aposied of 10 155. During the number of deaths was no less than 10, 55 . During the their parents, or dismissed from the institution. Among the later were of the universities; 14 were placed in the schools of medicine, 88 in the schools for land-surveying, nearly 500 were apprenticed to different trades.-Private letters from St. Petersburgh of the $\mathbf{1 7 t h}$ ult. state that the Minister of the Interior has communicated to all the governors of the provinces the following imperial order :-" Upon my
report of the arrest of ars incendiary, his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to order, if this criminal is convicted, $h$ is immediately to be punished by running the gauntlet six times before 1,000 soldiers, at noon, and on the very spo where he committed the crime, and with all possible publicity and ceremony; if he survives the punishment, be is to be conveyed to the Siberian mines, to suffer 21 years hard labour. It is his Majesty's wish that this punish ment shall be applied in such cases when incendiaries are taken and convicted of such crimes. In cases of incenMajesty before they are punished.
Turkex.-Letters from Constantinople of the 18th ult. confirm the news already announced in regard to Syria, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs had annownce that the Sultan, in order to conform to the wishes of thos Powers, had determined to intrust the administration of the Lebanon to two governors, one a Maronite and another Druse. These two governors are to be appointed by the Pacha of Saida, to whom they will be subordinate. The Sultan has also determined to withdraw the Turkish garrisons. In regard to Servia, the Augsburg Gazette says that the French lilippar M. de Bourqueney, has declared that loui Philippe is not opposed to the protectorate of Russia ove the restoration of Milosch family The Carsed Gazettc of the 3I stult. also states, that it is the determination of the great Powers to insist upon the restoration of Prince Michael to the throne of Servia, having resolved to defend egitimate right against the spirit of revolt. Letters from Turkish ambassador; at the Court of France. The imme diate object of the measure was not known; but it was supposed that he would immediately succeed to some high
Egypt.-Advices from Alexandria of the 16 th ult. state that the Pacha has left Mansourah for Cairo, and that after staying there a few days, he will go on to suez, where Boghos Bey, his Prime Minister, expects that he will give orders to have the canal, so long talked of, between suez and Cairo immediately begun. Private letters sement of the transif of passengers has just been made to try the capability of dromedaries for draught. "Oge of the new
carriages lately sent out by the Oriental Company was brought over here from Cairo with some difficulty, four horses being found scarcely sufficient to draw it on the heavier or sandy part of the road. It was here determined to try two dromedaries in it, and although the experiment was made under considerable disadvantage for want of proper harness, breastplates, \&c, it proved completely successful, showing that the dramedary is much more by dromedaries properly horse in this country. Drawn will form a yast properiy harnessed, these new carriages wind tha thon being far more commodious and easy than the chansy vans hitherto used. We many struco mention here that amal steam-vessel has beer constructed and prollers, intental Company with engines and patent propellers, intended to ply on the Mahmoudieh canal from Alexandria to Atfeh. The pro-
pellers consist of two small instruments in the form of the pellers consist of two smani instruments of a windmaill, working in the run under each quarter of the vessel, and by means of multiplying-wheeks are turned with great velocity ; their action on the water propelling the vessel either forwards or backwards, accarding to the direction in which they are turned. The boat has been tried on the river, and went at a speed of eleven miles an hour without causing any perceptible agitation of the water. She has been since shipped at Southampton, on board the Oriental, for Alexandria.

China. -The Great Seal of England was on Saturday. affized to the treaty recently ratified between this country and China, at the residence of the Lord Chancellor, in George-street, Hanover-square, after which it was transmitted to the War-office, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Celestial Empire, under the care of Major Malcolm. The seal is inclosed in a sitver box, similar to that used for the patent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and, together with the important document to which it is appended, is inclosed in a case covered with crimson velvet. Of the seal itself, it is expected that no trace of the impression of Mr. Wyon's besatiful design will exist when the case resches its destination, on account of the yielding nature of the materials of which it is comeposed: indeed on former oceasions, it has been discoposed that lun Scotland and lon obliterated Liout Col Mo Treaty on his return to China on Thursday lasto
West Indies.-The West India steam-ship Thames arrived on Sund with Weat Indian Mexican pames aris oa Sar mailo, 16 th bad 16th. The papers received by fitte to the beginning of December, but bley afford inttle information. for the general reader. The dates from Jamaica are to the 3 d ult., and the accounts from that inast state the legislative proceeding as worki manner, the Assembly had under coasideration laws pstates, which acministration of bankrupt and insolveat from the flagrant cases of fraud which had occurred under the present system. The Customs revenue for the year 1842 was 80,7481 ., which, as compared with former returns, proved a favourable morease in the commerce of the island. Fears prior to the late rains had been entertained for the support of the crops against the drought threatened by the continued heat; but there was every prospect of suitable weather following, and the hopes of the platers were therefore revived. The advices from Demerara, Trinidau, and Barbadoes also speak of the favourable state of the weather for the crops, and tae ino provement trade was experiencing; but bayond these facts there is not a line worth extract in the papers, which are for the most part occupied with dissertations upon the evidence lately taken before the committee of the House West Indies, on the condition and prospects of the return of the crops, in all instances an increase is expooted.

CITY. evenue has produced a decline in the price of Stock. Consols closed at $94 \frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{9}$ for the Opening, ex div.; Three
 Red., 102 ; Exchequer Bills, 172 to 3 ; lndia Stock, $261 \frac{1}{2}$ to 3

The Weather - A seasonable change tore in the weather on New Year's Day, and continued for two days, with every appearance of frost having at win whole of Sunday was one of the finest New Years' Days renembered for many years, the sun shining brilliantiy. On Mandey and Tuesday the frost contiaued Wita usthe metropolis were completely frozen un, and in many of the more exposed situations the ice exceeded one inch and a half in thickness, affording abundant emplopment to the itinerant vendors, who at this season of the year supply the pastrycooks and fishmongers with that necessary article. The larger sheets of water in the parks were partially fuozen over, but the gates were not thrown open, as the ice was not capabte of bearing. The brightness of the weather caused a very numerous attendance in the paFks, whic wand intensity of the cold. The Hume society also made the arrangements for the prevention of fatal accidents daring the prevalence of the frost. On wednesday mamiag, howeren S.W., accompanied by rain, by which the ice in the Parks another change acourred at nights, and a north wind set in with a havi froct On

Thursday and yesterday the weather continued extremely variable, presenting alternations of thaw and frost during the 24 hours, and completely at varian tions of many of the weather prophets.
Income Tax in the City. - The committee appointed at a late public meeting of the inhabitants of the ward of Tower, to memorialse on the subject of the improper increase which had been made upon the Income-tax returns of that district, had an interview on Saturday with the Chancellor
of the Exchequer. They were accompanied by Mr. of the Exchequer. They were accompanied by Mr.
Masterman, one of tity Members. The depatation presented a memorial, stating that the Government sur-
veyor had "admitted, in a letter to the chairman of the meeting, that in the assessments for income alone, no fewer than 556 persons out of 1,542 had had their inaileged by the officers that these persons did not make alleged by the officers that these persons did not make retarns; that upon indy inasmuch as some of the returns appeared to have been lost or mislaid; moreover, that the
increases under schedules $A$ and $D$ had in almost every increases under schedules A and D had in almost every
instance been made upon the suggestion of the ward instance been made upon the suggestion of the ward at the meeting, and publicly denied this, and had charged
his superior officer with having compelled him to his superior officer with having compelied him to
make the increases. That the meeting, upon this evidence, had nominated the deputation then present as a comPurposes, to whom a and presented, in, which the illegality of an assessment,
estimated or increaseduyon grounds such as those menestimated or increased upon grounds such as those mentioned by the government surveyor, without the intervention of the additional commissioners, as required by the act of Parliament, was strongly represented; and that as no deliberation could have been bestowed upon the different cases, or discrinaination exercised by the proper authorities, and, moreover, as it was quite apparent that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Act had been complied with, the memorialists prayed that the commissioners would be pleased to cause a re-assessment of the
ward, according to the original returns, to be made ; that ward, according to the original returns, to be made; that
the commissioners, in answer to this memorial, had said the commissioners, in answer to this memorial, had said that the district represented by the deputation had certainly some reason to complain, but while they made this acknowledgement, they lamented it was out of their pawer assessment-books having been signed by the additional commissioners, they were thus legalised, and that they have, therefore, no power to cause a re-assessment of the district. The abstract went on to salled to bring the case before the govern ment in the shape of the present memorial. That in doing so they had been actuated by no political or party feeling.
That the district from which this complaint emanated had ever been remarkable for its loyal acceptance of all constitutional measures, and the their fair share of any public burden, felt confident the Government did not desire that they should be forced to contribute more than by law could be required. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after hearing these statements, said that the individual Who had been most in fault was the district assessor; and
that officer not having been appointed by the Government, that officer not having been appointed by the Government,
it was clear the Government liad no control over him. A remedy for his defects lay rather in the hands of the inhabitants of the district themselves. If a case were made out against an officer who had his appointment under the
Government, the Government could then interfere. Several Government, the Government could then interfere. Seseral mentioned many instances which had come under their personal observation. Mr. Piper stated, on the authority of the assessor, that while that officer was at the chambers of the commissioners, going over the returns for the Ward
of Tower, a junior clerk called out, from a remote corner of Tower, a junior clerk called out, from a remote corner
of the room, "Have you come to So-and-so's return yet?" adding, "I know them well; they ought to make a wapping return! Put 5002 . on to them at least.". Mr.
Hunt, a member of the deputation, informed the ChanHunt, a member of the deputation, informed the Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer that it was his case to which Mr. Piper had alluded, and offered to put the very document in his hands on which the addition was made. At the close of the interview, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he felt obliged to the deputation for the statementa
they had made, the information which he had obtained they had made; the information which he had obtained look into the case, as regards the legality of the assessment Sunday Trading.-For some time past, the inhabitants of St. Pancras have complained of the traffic allowed to be carried on, not only on the Sunday morning, but the various the entire day. During the last rubject into consideration, and have issued printed notices, that any person opening shop on Sunday for the sale of any articles law. The itinerants who sell articles in the streets have likewise been cautioned

Metropolitan Churches.-The directions contained in the a large number of the metropoliten an are morning the Rev. Dr. Spry, rector of Marylebone, preached for the first time in his surplice. The Bishop, it will be remembered, recommended that the clergy should preach in their surpices in the afternoon and evening. At the close of gowns in the afternoon and evening. At the close of the communion service Dr. Spry ascended the puipit, and proceeded to the delivery of his sermon without the introtion is made in the Rubric or canons. At Trinity Chureh,
in the same parish, notice was given on Sunday morning that in future the recommendations of the Bishop on the
subject of preaching would be adopted -that all notices subject of preaching would be adopted-that all notices
would be read by the clergyman from the reading-desk would be read by the clergyman from the readingen of baptism would be administered immediately after the second lesson in the afternoon, and that the church would week at ten o'clock, and every afternoon at four. The rectors of the remaining district churches in the parish are expected to follow the example of the rector. In St. George's, Hanover Square, however, and so fused to comply with the proposed alterations. In the City the incumbents have held a meeting at Sion College, with tha deputation was appointed to obtain an interview hension of the clergy, that the alterations pointed oat for their adoption would give great offence to the laity, but at the same time stated that if the bishop would order plied, he would not order, but it was his charge ; the City clergy
alteration.
Hall of Commerce.-On Monday the opening of this very handsome building, recentily erected by Mr. Moxhay in under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, several of the aldermen, and sheriffs. The interior of the establishment which is at once spacious and elegant, consists of a hall Which is at once spacious and elegant, consists of a hall
of meeting, with every accommodation for the transaction of business connected with the general commerce of the ingdom; a reading-room, supplied with British and foreign newspapers ; private apartments, to which parties
meeting in the hall may retire to conduct.negotiations of a confidential character ; sample and deposit rooms, with iron safes, a register-office, \&cc. The Lord Mayor presided, supported by the chairman of the East India Company and the principal merchants of the City. Lord John Russell arrived some time after the commencement of the proceedings, and was received with loud
cheers. The Lord Mayor, after giving, with all the honours the usual routine, atter giving, "Wposperit to the Hall of Commerce." He referred to the fact that the magnificent building under whose roof they were assembled had been erected by the unaided means of one man, at a cost of more than 60,000 .; and he felt confident that every one who had looked into its arrangements would agree with him, that such an institution was calculated greatly to increase the facilities and promote John Russell rall who were engaged in commerce. Lord of the City of London, for the honour which had been done them by drinking their healths. He was sure they were all actuated by one cordial feeling of admiration of the public spirit and enterprise which had prompted Mr. Moxhay to undertake the building of that great and splendid hall, and He hoped the undertaking would be successful for Mr. Moxhay's own sake, but he felt persuaded it would be a in any way to promote the commerce and prosperity of political matters should be introduced but he trusted the pere all anxious for the promation of the prosperity of the City and of the country to which they belonged, whose prosperity, he might say, was so intimately connected and bound up with that of the City of London, that the City could not prosper without the country participating in he be rould bermed from "s Peoperity to the City of London and the trade thereof." Mr. Moxhay and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting before it boke up. Among the embellishments of this instiution attracted general admiration. It, is executed in Malta stone, and represents Whittington, the size of life, seated on the mile-stone, tired and dejected, at the moment when the merry sound of Bow bells strikes upon his ea
The Great Northern Steam Ship,--This vessel arrived in the East India Docks last week from Ireland, and wa visited on Monday by a number of Naval officers, including Capt. Sir Edward Parry, Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer of the Woolwich dockyard, \&cc. The Great Northern is fitted argest vesilh Archimedean screw, and hitherto been applied. She was huilt that principle has Mr. W. Coppin and laid down about 18 months since. The fullowing are her dimensions :- Extreme length, 247 feet; extreme 16 breadth, 37 feet ; depth in hold, 26 feet; draft of water, coals, ballast dead weight of 1,300 tons, cots cylinder is 68 inches, the length of stroke 4 feet 6 inches, and the number of strokes per minute 17 ; the diameter Northern is frigate-built, pierced on her upper deck for 44 guns, and fully rigged as an ordinary sailing vessel. The length is feet high, and its diameter 30 or 22 inches. When in full sail she spreads no less than 6,700 yards of canvas. Her speed under steam-power only was accurately tested before she left Ireland, on Loch Foyle, where she made $8 \frac{1}{4}$ knots per hour, equal to $9 \frac{1}{2}$ statute mily, from the Ower's light, near Portsmouth, to Dungeness, a distance of 66 nautical miles, in five hours. The position of her machinery is near the stern, leaving the old entirely free for mercantile purposes ; and the boilers and furnaces are all placed below the water-line. of the
vessel. The consumption of fuel is about one ton per judged from the extraordinary capacity of the ship may be he will stil the fact, that, with 600 tons of coal on board, and afford take in 1,000 tons of measurement goods, 800 troops but theps. Her destination is not at present known, in the Indis said to be little doubt that she will be engaged ttin lua trade. Thirteen large vessels are at present mentioned the Great Britain, vessel of more the Britain, now building at Bristot-a Government frigate ; and three French ships of
The Scottish Monument.-On Friday the workmen commenced the clearing of the ground in Regent Circus, which the Marylebone Vestry have granted to Mr. Hume, Reformers of 1793 ; and a long pole, showing its intended height, was placed in the centre. On Saturday morning, to the astonishment of the inhabitants and the public, the pole was found to be surmounted by a cap of liberty. Indeclined was forwarded to the parochial an Some wen tleman resident on the spot, it is stated, lost no time in missioners information Weods occurrence to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The result was, that o'clock the restry assembled to consider a motion of which Mr. Gomm had given notice,-" That the members protection of the persons and property of the the parish solicitor be instructed to submit his opinion in writing to the following question-'Can any proceedings, and of what nature, be adopted, and by whom, against the board of vestry or any or either of its members for a recent grant of a portion of the parish land to Mr. Joseph Hume, M.P., to erect a column to the alleged Scottish martyrs After an angry discussion, during which several vestrymen addressed the meeting for and against the moion, a show of hands took piace, when the motion whas declared to be negatived by a large majority. Mr. Gomm then demanded a division, upon which an extraordinary scene of confusion ensued. The moment Mr. Gomm mentioned aivision, those who voted in the majority were seen rushang from their seats in all dxections, making their exit as fast as possible in defiance of the authority of the chairman, who continued to use his hammer for some minutes to no purpose, the vestry at the ponents of the state of the greatest uproar. The opvision, when thenumental column insisted ou the ascarried by a majority of nine to eight. It was stated that the reason for the course adopted by those who left the vestry was to prevent their names being recorded in the event, of legal proceedings being taken.
Tes in the Metropois.-On Monday Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the Brigade Force, at the meeting Fine Directors forming the Committee of the London He Estabishment, made his annual report of the fires Metrecurred during the past year within the limits of the wetropolis. The report commences by stating that fires ceed 213 ing by 73 those of the preceding 12 months, and being have not been so extensive in magnitude. The following are the number of fires that have taken place since the Brigade was formed, ten years ago: In 1833 , there were 458 fires, destroying 31 houses totally, and damaging 427 other buildings. In 1834, 482 fires; 28 houses burned down, and 454 damaged. In 1835, 471 fires; 31 houses burned down, and 440 damaged. In 1836, 564 fires; 33 houses burned down, and 531 damased. In 568 f 22 houses burned down, and 479 damaged. In 1838, 1839 584 fires. 17 houses burned, ann s35 567 gea. In In 1840681 fres: 26 hense 14 damaged. In 1.a 1811 . 20 has damared and in 1842769 fires 24 . and 743 damaged : making a total of 5,774 fres within the last ten years; including 269 houses totally burned down, 1,61 partially consumed, and 3,894 slightly damaged. The number of lives lost by houses taking fire during the period is as follows: In 1833, $12 ; 1834,3$, 1835,$11 ; 1836,14 ; 1837,13 ; 1838,24 ; 1839,25$;
1840,$25 ; 1841,11 ; 1842,20$-total, 158 . These are the lives lost where the firemen were called, but many others have occurred through clothes taking fire, \&c., of the fires mole has been received. The chief portion of booksellers', bookbinders' and stationers', 79 ; bakers' 140 ; brokers', 48 ; cabinet-makers', 84 ; carpenters', 245 chandlers', 48; chemists', 40 ; drapers' (woollen and linen) and mercers', 107 ; grocers', 59 ; hat-makers', 57 ; lodging-houses, 440 ; private dwellings, 1,935 ; publicmakers, 63 ; stables, 113 ; descriptions, 325 . A great number have been proved to be wilful, and the offenders escaped punishment Fire at Somerset House.-On Thursday evening, about half-past 6, a fire occurred in the office of east corner of the stamps and Taxes, in the southoriginated in one of the apartments on the basement floor, and was occasioned by a large fire baving been lighted on the hearth (no stove being in the fire-place), which becoming overheated, communicated to the bond-timber underneath. Several engines were speedily in atteridance, but the flames were subdued before they reached the spot, and正tle damage was sustained
Mehropolitan Amusements, -The sums of money spent
in theatrical amusements on Monday, the 26th Dec., at the fourteen theatres now open in the metropolis have been calculated as follows:-Covent Garden 2501.; Drury
Lane 350l. ; Haymarket 220l. ; Adelphi 120l.; Olympic Lane 3501 .; Haymarket 220.; Adelpal Marylebone 100l. ; the Surrey 140t.; the Victoria 120l. ; Sadler's Wells $80 \%$. the Queen's 75l.; the Norton-Folgate 90l. ; the Pavilion $75 l$. ; the Garrick $60 l$. -Total, 2000 . $^{2}$. The following sums were taken at the popular saloons licensed to perform musical entertainments:-Grecian saioon 150 .
 Stingo $40 l$. making a total of $2,400 \mathrm{l}$. taken at the doors ment.
Public Meetings-On Tuesday, the half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year ending the 31st
ult., and for the election of directors; Mr. John Cattley, nlt,, and for the election of directors; Mr. John Cattley,
in the chair. From the report, it appeared that during the balf-year ending the 30 th November last, the tonnage 131,893 tons in the corresponding period of 1841 , being mincrease of 17,559 tons. The earnings of the company fur the six months of last year, ending with the 30 th No$1841,186,878 \mathrm{l}$. $15 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .$, or a decrease of $4,223 \mathrm{l}$. 11 s .3 d . The expenditure for the last six months was $105,482 l$. 19 s .9 d. ; and during the period ending the 30 th November, $1841,105,2887$. 17 s . 8 d ., or an increase of 194 l . 2 s . of 16.17 s .60 . per cent., being more by $2 s .6 d$. than that agreed upon at the meeting in July last. The chairman, that the Docks were progressing favourably, and that there was a balance of $191,429 l$. in favour of the company. year. Although there was an increase in the tonnage since the last meeting, it would be seen there was no augmentation in the revenue. This arose from the greater number of corn-laden vessels that had arrived, the cargoes of which were not warehoused in the London Docks. The report was then adopted, and the dividend declared as proposed by the directors. -The half-yearly meeting of Ambrose Humphrys was elected a director, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the capital paid up was declared. The Governor said that the sales in the crown reserves, up to the 24th November last, had been 33,963 acres, whereas in the same period in the previous year
there werebut 22,538 acres, showing an increase of 10,425 acres. In the Huron tract, up to the end of October last, the sales had been 25,605 acres, and in the same period of last year 6,367 acres only. There had been also 25,000
acres of the company's land in the Huron tract sold upon acres of the company's land in the Huron tract sold upon
a new plan of receiving payment in twelve instead of six annual instalments. It was anticipated that the total sales of land in 1842 would amount to 100,000 acres, accounts having been already received of the sale of
85,000 acres. The receipts of the company had been satisfactory, being above those of last year, and the last instalment due to Government for the purchase of these lands had been paid. - The half-yearly meetplace on Monday, Mr. W. R. Collett, M.P., in the chair. The report stated, that the company had recently become lessees of the whole of the slate mines, twenty square miles in extent, situated in the districts of Curraghbally and Killaloe, in the county of Tipperary. The quarries had been surveyed by Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, and all the liabilities connected with the purchase of the railways, machinery, and property paid off. The sales at the quarries and different depots during the past year showed a considerable increase over those of the preceding year. One thousand men were now employed in the principal quarries, which produced upon an average 10,000 tons the past year, after payment of expenses, showed a balance of 2,775 l., applicable to the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The halfyearly meeting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bank From the report, it appeared that the losses the bank had sustained beyond the reserved fund, were calculated at abont 50,000 l. The profit made during the half- year left an available balance of $14,361 \mathrm{l}$. 1 s . 5 d ., from which the directors proposed to declare a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, being at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paidup capital. A motion for postponing the declaration of a dividend, and another for reducing the salaries of the directors from $3,500 l$. to $1,500 \%$. per unnum, were negatived by a large majority, and the report of the directors was adopted.-On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of
the Royal Santiago Mining Coospany was held. From the report it appeared that the produce of the six months ending the 31 st August was, 5,683 tons of copper, which fetched at Swansea 55,08 tast account increased to $56,365 l$. $19 s .2 d$. A diminution in the proceeds of the mine had occurred since the previous half-year, which, had calused the receipts to be the new tariff. The expenses for the same period, includ ing the Income-tax, amounted to $31,513 l$. 11 s . $6 d$., being it was accounted for by the erection of new buildings and machinery for the more extensive working of the
mine. The net profit on the half-year was $24,852 \mathrm{l} .7 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. , from which the directors declared a dividend of $3 \%$. per share. After some remarks from Sir Samuel Scott,
Bart., Mr. Thornton, Sir Isaac L. Goldsmid, Bart, the Hon, Leslie Melville, and other proprietors, the repor
was adopted.-The Quarterly Court of the South Sea Company was held on Thursday. A long discussion arose its affospects of the Company and the management of one and three quarters per cent. be declared on the Company's stock for the last half-year, and that the dividend warrants be paid on the same day as the Government money to make up the dividend and that the deficiency woneld, as usual, be made good by Government.
Southwark.- It was announced, about a fortnight siuce, that the Bishop of Winclester had interdicted the pariormance of a concert, on the ground that no such performance ought to take place in a sacred edifice. On Friday, the Standard and other papers announced tbat calculated as the amount likely to be realised by the performance; and on receiving their reply that, on a rough estimate, they expected to have received between 150. and
200l., after paying the expenses, the bishop transmitted a cheque on his bankers for the larger sum, with a letter, stating that he would not allow the cause of charity to suffer by his conscientious scruples. Since Sturmy, on behalf of the Committee for conducting the proposed perform ance, has addressed a letter to the Morning
stating that no such donation has ever been received, and consequently giving a total denial to the statement as to the Bishop of Winchester's alleged gift of $200 \%$. to the schools ; the fact being, that the Commitee have not
received one shilling towards the expenses incurred by them
Hanu

Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.-On Christmas Eve, 'the matron gave her annual musical entertainment to the female lunatics in this asylum. Nearly 300 patients were present, with a large number of visitors, among whom were two of the visiting magistrates and Mr. Mainzer, who melodies in the cest of the festival by singing the patients had partaken of tea and cake, they danced with the attendants, and were then amused by listening to several simple ballads sung by the matron and others. At balfafter ehhich refreshments were distributed to each pationt o'clock they all retired in the most orderly manner. These entertainments to the insane, simple as they are in themFor five years the experience of the officers at Hanwell has proved them to be powerful moral agents for the good government of lunatic asylums, and for the improvem
comfort, and happiness of their unfortunate inmates
Woolwich.-On Saturday last a meeting of the inhabitants was held for the purpose of making a rate for the churchwardens. The probable expenses of the ensuing year having been submitted to the vestry, it was moved pound corchwardens, that a by Mr. Colquboun, that the churchwardens be empowered to pave the path leading from Church-street through the church-yard to High-street, and that a rate of threepence in the pound be granted, to enable them to carry this improvement into enrect. reference to the last rate, that many had not paid it on account of poverty, and only two or three had objected on principle. The rate of $3 d$. was then carried, only one Mortality of the Mainst it.
Mortality of the Metropolis. - The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 24, 1842 was 833 :-males 395 ; females 438 . Weekly average, 1838 this mortality in the different districts was as follows:West Districts 1.28 ; North 144; Central 149; East 205 South 207.

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Incendiary Fires.-On Sunday week, about 11 at night, the rick-yard of Mr. Hine, of Newnham, near Baldock, in farm, with the exception of some hay, was entirely consumed, consisting of five ricks of wheat, two of oats, two of barley, and one of clover seed. The damage is estimated at upwards of $2,000 \mathrm{l}$. In Derbyshire, on the same night, the stack-yard of Mr. Naylor, of Pleasley, was containing about 40 loads of wheat, and 5 stacks in the yard, were destroyed. In Lincolnshire, on the previous Friday, three stacks of straw, from which the corn lad been threshed out in the course of the day, were burnt on of hay and some straw were fired, on Monday week, on the farm of Mr. Brackenbury, at Aswardby, in the same county. In Suffolk, on Wednesday week, the Red Brn, at Polstead, near Hayland, was fired and destroyed. This
barn obtuined notoriety about eighteen years ago by the barn obtained notoriety about eighteen years ago by the
murder of Maria Marten by William Corder. The amount of property burat is calculated at about 300l., and the autho rities of the district have offered a reward for the appreout at Tingewick, Bucks. Farm and other property to a considerable extent was destroyed. The Duke of Buckingham attended from Stowe, and exerted himself in arresting the flames; his graoe's engine and fire-brigade were also on the spot. The flames were visible for miles round. Claydon, a few miles from Tingewick.
Ashburton.-The filteenth annual distribution of the
Christmas bounty of the ate Wm . Giiford, the translator
poor of the parish, on Christmas-day, immediately after
morning service. 2wenty poor aged persons morning service. Twenty poor aged persons, 10 men and 10 women, were presented with $50 \%$ each, and 200 shilling loaves of bread were given to as many poor persons: thus providing a seasonable relief to 220 poor families every year
Aylesbury.-The Aylesbury News of Saturday states that the assessments of the Income-tax in that neighbour-解 great deal of unnecessary trouble. "Parties from all the surrounding vilages (some of them labourers, earning the Court-Louse on Monday, and were kept waiting two or three days, thus losing their time, and being put to expense and inconvenience. In many cases the costs of the appeal amounted to more than three years' payment of the tax sought to be imposed.
Birmingham. - The National Conference held their last sitting on Friday. In the morning of that day they neMinisters ineliqibl rendering tate clergy and after tiog discussion of the details, adopted the "People's Bill" withont a division. - In the evening, they resolved that Mr. Sharman Crawford be requested to move in the House of Commons at the earliest possible period, for leave to bring in the bill aded this Conference, with an unders those detsils of the mesure which necessary to secure the ja represea of the Kind electoral districts-rote by ball porification, payment of members, and annual Parliaments. Another resolution was passed, requesting Mr. Duncombe to support the Biil: A plan was then adopted for the future operations of the Conference, which included public meetings in the various towns of the country, or the pose of circulating adaresses to the electors, ard earain ing them to vote only for such candidates for seats in Parliament as may advocate complete suffrage. The plan included a form of address, setting forth the grounds of making the appeal, and urging considerations to indace electors to pleage themselves to the course proposed. form of pledge was also given, and suggestions for bring ing it into public favour. The general object of the plan was to zadess the elecors, ahd by this means to obtain a register of the friends of complete suffrage, and consolidate the movement.-On the same day, the Chartists held the last meeting of their Conference. The conduct of the complete suffrage party in separating from the Chartist members of the Confer ence, was strongly condemned by Mr. Feargus O'Connor and other speakers, who characterised it as a want o good faith," and endeavoured to pass a resolution to that effect. After a long discuasion, this resolution was with drawn and another adopted, in which the words "want " was then were substituted. The "peopl it was re solved to keep pace with the complete suffrage agitation, by promoting in all parts of the country an agitation in favour of the charter.-On Monday, the Anti-Corn Law League had a festival at the Town-hall, at which from M. P. presid and other uctive members of the League. Mr. Sturge also me heppat but the pro ceedings. The meeting was addressed at some length by the Ch. by Mr Cobden and other he Crain by ion as commenced at which gentiemen, and a solscted.
Brighton.-The last sale of the property of Messrs. Wigney, the bankers, of this town, took place last week. The property being fully mortgaged, realised but little arg the sums lent unon it, although the amount came up to the expectations of the assignees. The competition was spirited, but very few of the particulars have any general interest. One item among the shares is cions as a proof of the little value of American speculations t consisted of "Four certincates of Shares in This ouri and Arkansas Clamorgan Land Associacion, States, for 366l. each." For this lot there were six com Bury.-On Saturday last the Rev. Jonathan Ackroyd was brought before the Petty Sessions of this town, on two charges-first, for being a rogue and vagabond the Vagrant Act-ond, secondly, for havis oblained money under false pretences. It apperations in various quarters, by representing that near Halifax; that the church wr chapel at sards of $2,000 \mathrm{l}$., owing on a mort gage ; and that he was obtaining contributions to liquidate the debt. He furtherstated that he had performed the church duties and services there for a period of ten years gratuiLously, and that the builuing was still in consesion with the Church of Eugland. The police, on receiving intimation of these proceedi received upwards of 300 archaeacon, who regarding the prisoner ; and from these and other circumstances, it appeared that he had been receiving great numbers of contributions in the neighbourhood of Bolton and Bury. The Archdeacon further said, that not a penny of the contributions had been paid to the funds of the church, and that the prisoner had received a large amount not in the books. When he was apprehended, a book was found in his possession, entitled, "A list of the names of minor contributious towards the liquidation of a debt Christ Church, Skircost, Halifas, Yorkshire,
ing to upvards of $2,300 l$." The amount received but prisoner, as stated in chis book, as $792 l$. 11s. Bd .;
stated the aggregate receipt to be 2,249l. 19s. bd. Other in custody at Manced to show that he had been previous! of a false bill of Exchange. After a long inquiry, the Chairman satu the Bench had a painful duty to perform, but they were compelled to execute it, inasmuch as the
prisoner had not lately alone been going about in the manner described, but had been doling so for many years. It Was time, therefore, to put stop to uuch deeds. The prisoned in the House of Correction at Salford, and there first charge, and that he should be committed to the Sessions for trial on the second.
marble statue of Diama, executed for the Kapers that the by German artists resident at Rume, and which was on Coard the galliot stranded about a fortnight since on the Cefn Sidan sandbank, has been recovered from the wreck.
It appears, from the letter of a correspondent of the CarIt appears, from the letter of a correspondent of the Carlation. The wooden case, part of which was four inches in thickness, had, in consequence of the top being off,
become nearly filled with sand. This, added to its own waight, had made it so ponderous, that, not being able to raise it from the hold with the tackle then in the vessel, process which would certainly have brcken it into fragments. Ropes had been actually placed for that purpose
under its legs and arms, when Mr. under its legs and arms, when Mr. Rees, of Kilmaenllwyd,
arrived at the wreck; after consultine with Mr, Mansfeld, of Llanelly, as to the possibility of its being raised entire, he gave him directions to let the statue remain for tlat day, and to bring on the following day the tackle, scc. necessary for rating it in the case. Accordingly, Mr. Kierban, of Ecrew-pump; and; under the directions of Mr. Mansfield, the statue was hauled by horses out of the hold, placed upon two palt of wheels, and conveyed to the storehouse at Pembrey, with the loss of part of a finger only. In cases of marbles of smaller size, all of which hamerous recovered without much injury.
Cheltenham.-Mr. Newton, the som-in law of the late Sir Robert Ricketts, who recently brought himself prominently before the public by charging Lady Ricketts and baronet, has again made his appearance before the borough magistrates. Ot the former occasion, his case completely broke down, and not one of his chatges was substanttated. He has now caused thie valet of the late baronet to be apprehended on the charge of being a party
to the alleged poisoning. The accused was browght beto the alleged poisonimg. The accused was brought beover, and the chairman, when the fnformation was read No anstwer was returned, though the question was re-
peated three times, and the prisoner was thereupon orpeated three times, and the prisoner was thereupon or-
dercharged. Mr. Newton then rose, and said he was the complainant in this case, and demanded that
it should be proceeded with. The magistrates said the it should be proceeded with. The magistrates said he
ought to have stated this before; and as the man had been discharged, Mr. Newton must procure a fresh information if he intended to proceed furtber in the matter.
Chichester.-The affairs of the Chichester Old Bank have been again brought before the public by the applica-
tion of Messrs. Charles and William Ridge, the two tion of Messrs. Charles and William Ridge, the two senior partners, to the Court of Lumkrotey for their bers, in behalf of the assignees, on the ground:s that
the failure was cansfd by the fravdulent trading of the Lathrupts, in r'seiving the custoniers by manner in which they kept the accounts of the bank, and prosperuas, when they must have well known they and
 inwsinercy of their business, and also hy the fraudulent disof administering to their father's will, by which mean they paid large legacies to their own family out of the funds deposited in the bank. These allegations were supported by a minute history of the affairs of the hank, in 189.9, the partners who now appried, without ascertaining the amount of 12,5006 , and drew out $9,000 \%$, each for themselves, showing a total of 30,5001 , they had taken from their customers funds ; and, according to the examcone without ascertaining whether the father was indebted to the bank or hot. Their annual balances were never properly ascertained; and, ass a principle of bookkeeping oy Messrs. Fry and Chapman, their London agents, to compound interest on those bad dehts fromerest and year.. No distinction was made between good and bad
debts, and by this system ja course, to the casual observer, appeear that they were Iransacting a profitable business. It was also stated that annum for years, when the bank was insolvent. A statement prepared from the accounts of the estublishment
put before the Court of Review gave the actual deficiency
tor encl year since 1828 . From this it an

stopped payment, the deficiency was $83,000 \mathrm{l}$, and yet 1 Was fonnd that they had drawn out large sumas of money persons proved debts, noany of whom were sufferers to the extent of the whole savings of a hard-worked and frugal life. Mr. Missing, for the bankrupts, replied to these charges, and contended that the bankrtipts having made certificates. Although fraud had been alled to their them, no such motive had been discovered upon reading the examinations which had taken place. The erroneous method of keeping the accounts did not involve frad, neither could it be said that the world had been deceived tion of the customets or the public. It was error judgment, and out of the fallacious system of making th accounts, the payment of the legacies was made. In conclusion, he argued that the bankrupts were innocent of any intended fraud, believing, up to the period of their stoppage, that they were solvert, and as they had made a full discovery of their estate and effects, they were in bis opinion entitled to their certificates. Mr. Commissioner Fane took time to consider his judgment: He should, he said, before he gave bis decision, carefully read over the either side.
Coventry. -The papers have lately noticed the measures faken by the Bishop of Nowich for tlie removal of pews fitting ono the bodre festoration of the ancient custom o now find that sindilar efforts are making by the Bishop of Archdeater, and that his lordship, in conjuaction with the Church in this town, that the tarish charch is eringly property of all the parishioners; that any chatge for pews or sittings is decidedly illegal ; and a practice which the bishop; as the Ordinary, cannot sanetion. In consequence of this communication, the wardens have allotted the pews and sittings indiscriminately to the parishioners on application, and free of any charge.
Durham.-A petition has been forwarded from the Bannockbura Colliery to the Marquess of Londonderry, for presentation to the House of Loxds, praying for an alteration in the Collierles.' Bill of last session. In acknowledging the receipt of this petition, Lord Londonderry recommends "that efforts should be trade by all the other collieries in Scotland; and that petitions shduld be prepared in like manmer by each of them, disapproving of
the late bills" He also states that, in order to effect their the late bill" He also states that, in order to effect their purpose, "the petitions should be very numerous, and active exertions should be made by all colliers. "\$ From this it is evfdent that ati attempt will be thade in the ensoing session of Parliament, on the part of the owners of Ashley's Act

Halifas.-An extensive system of forgery on the provincial banks of the Midland counties, and also on the Bank of England, has recently been discovered in this town. Eight persons were apprehended as the principal ness was one of their accomplices, who had been in cus tody at Nottingham on three charges of uttering false notes, and who now appeared to give evidence against Wirkworse notes which were forged there those of the and Huddersfield Bank. There appears to be to doubt that the system has beek carried on for a considerable time, and to a large amoutit. Sèpen of the prisoners hext assizes.
Harwich - The corpotation and thbubitan op own have addressed a memorial to the Lords of tle Treasury, representing the rapid changes which are daily taking place in the harbour, caused by the fall of the cliff bour; and stating that further and more extensive change are daily taking ptace in the sonthern point of the beach below Landgutrd-fort, the point Raving encroactied so far into what was formerly the deep-water chanel, thit the ights erected but a few yeurs sirice, at a great expense harbour. They foud be safe leading-mark into the arise principally from ther belio that these change marice shore for the purpose of making cement, many thousand tons being antoually removed and converted, with the consent of the Board of Ordnance; so that, in a few yeats, unless a stop is plut to such proceedings, Harwich must inevitably become an island and the harbour blocked urely destroyed, will be so much deteriorated and a harbour of reforender it; in a great measure, useless as lass of vessels whe, to the injury and danger of a numerou conclude by prasing for an inguiry into the statements of their memorial, in order an inquiry into the statements of sures for preventing the resnlts to phicht may adope tefer. IIertford.-The General Quatter Sessions for this in the Chair. The of Tuesday, the Marduis of Salisbury in the Chair. The prineipal topic of discussion related to police. It appeared from the Parliamentary documents, which were quoted by several of the magistrates, that the ford greatly exceeded that of other conties in England. Durham, with 80 police corsstables, cost the county 750 l. less than Hertford with only 70. In Suffolk, which had 67 constables, the cost of the rutal police was $2,000 l$. less than that of Herts; and in Worcestershire, where Two or three cases were brought ander the consideration of the Cowst during the day, where members of the Rural

Police had made offers to offendert to compromise, for trifing pecunfary returns, charges which had been preferred against thetr: In the opinion of the chairman, it was the bounden duty of the coluity to prosecute with rigour all such cases. After some discussion, with reference to the sale by auction of the Berkhampstead and Hitchin Bridewells, and the proceedings advisable to be taken to obtain a more equal assessment of the country rate, the sessions were adjourned.
Jersey.-We Wearn by the Jersey News that the Mayor Commerce in Guernseysed letters to the Chamber of Government are abonzey and Jersey, intimating that Channel Islands to be conveyed by contract from South ampton, and that the beasels nob rurning between port and the islands had been surveyed and spproved, in consequence of which he requested theit infineped, vent the removal of the packet station. The Cbamber of Comtherce in Guernsey having already voted in favour of Weymouth, decline any further interference, but that in Jersey have decided in fapour of Southampton by a ma Sority of 7 ; the numbers being, for Weyrouth, 18 , and Liverrool
of newspaper dest Liverpool papers mention, as a prool brought by the Independence, was received int's Message, the afternoon of Sunday the 25 th, at three o'clock. A express it was forwarded, at a quarter past four, by Edge-hill station of the Grand Junction Railony the town ( 97 milés) stoppares mes having been performed, including the 30 minutes to and second expre From Brminghan, it wals forwarded by a and express engine to Lotidon. There it was set up and copies of the Times containing it were received in noon-just at quattexic to fout o'clock on Monday after noon-just 24 hoirs frond the time it left Liverpool, and Thursdaving travelled; tup and down, 420 miles.-On Thursday evening this city was the seene of another ex tensive ire, It broke out suddenly about half-past five, in in the workshops of Messrs. Foster and Stewart, the extensive jomets and builders; in Lawton-street. The yardin whicl the workshops biood extends from Lawtonbreadth ewngton, and is 112 yards in lergth by 60 in all of the shop was filled with timber and new work, havinge, with the building; were destrojed; the flames WInd extraordingry were completely destroyed about ninie years agó by a similar calamity

Norwich.-The local papers inforth us that the number of presents sent by the different coaches from Norwich to London during the Christmás week, atmounted-by the Phenich mail to about 400 ; by the Newmarket mail, 400 Mack's Van, 280. Total, 3,076. - They also state the the amount already subscribed to the public monument to the memory of the late Earl of Létcester, is 4,4401 . 6 . 0
Pembroke.-The Naval papers mention that the Admi raity have given orders that the Royal steam-yacht now entered in this dockyard for the tse of Her Majesty be and Albert Ye Navy List, under the title or The Victori of $100,000 \%$, and is expected to be ready for sea in the course of the ensuing spring.
Portsmoullh.-Óa Sutiday morning Admiral Sir Charles Rowley hoisted his flag (white at the main) às the Comunder the customary salutes por Codrine hat sunset, having in the course of the day murday evening a comset, having fat the course of the day mustered the ship' company and tasen his leave of them. On quitting the
ship, the men gave fint three cheers. Victo the mave gint three cheers; and as he passed the clieered him - The Archduk cheered hmo-- he Archduke Ftederick of Austria, whose a fortnithe length ont his bepartare, the wind having hitted the Imperial Highness had only larded once since he left the hatbour on Thursday ortight.
Reading.- Early in thè ensuring spring, a new church ground arected at Somairig, niear this town, oth a piece of estimated cost y Lord Sidnothth for the purpose. The amount has been alion is 2,000\%, and neatly that tiè of the been already subscribed. Mr. R. Palmer um of 200 l incers for the comyty, has presented the of Soming very of the undertakirg. 'Ine popadation tended that the new edifice shall afford accommodation for about one-fourth of that number
Southampton.-The annual testival of the Gipsies of the New lorest was held on the with ult. on the Rev. these grounds the fam thes a mile from this town. On forest were trvited, according to the yearly custom, partake of a dinner, and to receite vatious articles of winter clothing. These presents are furnished by ous of subscriptions of the residents in all parts of the couthy At two o'clock neatly 200 mipsies, consisting county women, and childreti, sat down to a dinner of of rren and plum pudding; and were waited on by the gentry of the neighbourhood, who issenobled in lar the gumbers witness the scene.-On Monday, the 26 th uit., a party of match at from Lea and Romsey assembled at a shooting the evening a fight ensued between fle people of the of rillages, during which an old man named Savage, 70 years vage, 70 years
hours. An inquest has been held, and a verdict of Manslaughter returned against 14 persons, who have been
conamitted to Winchester gaol to take their trials at the next assizes. to the state of the Welsh bishoprics, by the contemplated union of the two dioceses of North Wales. It appears the net value of the diocese of Bangor is $4,464 \%$. In the former see are 143 parishes, in the latter 131 parishes-
making together 274 parishes, which is far below the Rverage number of parishes in any English diocese, while
in respect of population the inferiority is yet more strikin respect of population the inferiority is yet more strik-
ing. In the diocese of St. Asaph there are 52 livings under 200l, in the diocese of Bangor there are 61 livings in the gift of the respective bishops, who are in many cases the impropriators of the great tithes. In the dio. Iivings, the total revenue of which is 4,668 ., and in the diocese of Bangor, the bishop is the impropriator of 7
livings, the total revenue of which is 1,201 . From the former see, therefore, is required $932 b$, and from the later 280l., to raise the value of these livings to 200l. each. Warwiok. -The excitement produced in the Western
Districts of Warwickshire by the melancholy occurrence at Spernall, of which we gave the particulars in our last, adduced merely substantiated the facts already published, and proved that the father of the young man, a respectable farmer at Spernall, was the person against whom his acting was a principally directed; that the deceased was Crowley, and that while deceased was approaching for the purpose of apprehending the son, the young man shot open day. The jury returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against James Crowley, and a reward has since been offered for his apprehension.
Winchesler. - The Quarter Sessions of the county commenced in this city on Tuesday, and were more numerousli attended than, on any former occasion, no less than 124
magistrates being present. The cause of this attendance Was the election of a chief constable of the county police in the room of Capt. Robins, who had resigned. At the close of the poll the numbers were-for Capt. Harris, 64 ; for Capt. Morant, 57. The former gentleman was then declared duly elected. tary Church, of which Priace Albert laid the foundation in April last, was fixed on Friday, and the arrangement of
the interior is now in progress. The body of the church will be fitted up with open bencles, without pews. In addition to the accommodation afforded to the Military, there will
be about 1,000 sittings for the inhabitants of Windsor and Ciewer. The principal feature of this church is the tower stone, rising 48 feet. The cost of the building will be about $10,000 l$., nearly one half of which is already sub-
scribed, Her Majesty and Prince Albert being tributors. The building is designed by Mr. Blore, and When complete will form a striking object from the Castle
$\qquad$ city on Monday, Mr. Pakington, M.P.,-in the chair. For
some time past considerable disapprolation nifested throughout the county, on account of the alleged expense and general inefficiency of the Rural Police, but on the agricultural districts, as compared with those of the manufacturing towns of the county. At the present meettheir report on the propriety of re-organising the county police. The report stated that the committee had made and the number of paid constables appointed under the Parish Constables' Act, commonly called Sir James Graham's Act, that tliey were not prepared to deny that some expect that the main objects of a constabulary force would be secured by the operation of that act. The committee constabulary force. Several gentlemen then addressed Constables Act, if carried out with energy, would parish answer the purposes which the present Goverument con templated by the introduction of that measure. After long and desultory discussion, it was resolved that the re
nort be reeeived, and that a corimittee be appointed to obtain information with regard to the probable effect of
the New Parish Constables could be efficiently carried out in the county of Worcester It is generally considered that the report of this commit-
tee will be preliminary to the abofition of the Rural Police force in July next.
Fork.-A meeting of the sharsholders of the Yorkshlre Agricultural and Commercial Bank was held in this city, :tated that the whole of the origimal capital had been lost, and that the liabilities of the bank amounted to upwards
of $179,000{ }^{2}$. After a very stormy mectiner,
$\qquad$
share, in addition to the two calls of a call of llo. peach lately granted, should be made for the purpose of razeting the
deficiency, and that the affairs of the company should be Wrevails in this soon as possible. The greatest distress
and the details which have been made public show a case
even worse than that of the Bank of Manchester. It
appears that the Bank was projected in 1836, and started
appears that the Bank was projected in 1836, and started
with a paid-up capital of $70,000 l$. for the towns of York, Whitby, Driffeld, Malton, Hull, Leeds, and Pocklington, The amounts since added make up a total capital of
211,0000 ., all of which has been lost, and a heavy amount of liabilities remains to be met by the shareholders in addition to their present loss. At the outset an error was provincial bank. The directors took the business of the for the good-will, and took accounts to the amount of
$80,000 \mathrm{l}$., for which they paid down Bank of England $80,000 l$., for which they paid down Bank of England
notes. On this $80,000 \mathrm{l}$. there has been a loss of about one-half. All the dividends, which have been regularly
declared, are now said to have been paid when in fact there was no dividend to declare. The effects of the failure will be severely felt by the agriculturists;
and the Leeds Meroury observes that it is a painful feature of the case that many of the shareholders are success of two other banks in York, invested their money in this undertaking, and have lost everything.
Railways.- The following are the returns of the principal railways for the past week: Newcastle and Carlisle
1,3402 ; Liverpool and Manchester $3,698 l$; Great Western 13,691l.; South Western 5,5166.; Birminghama and
Derby $1,322 l$. ; Birmingham and Gloucester $1,719 l$. Hull and Seiby $882 l$. © Grand Junction $7,741 l$.; Great North of England 1,332l. ; Midiand Counties 2,718l.
Manchester and Birmingham 2,477l.; Manchester and Leeds 3,966l.; North Midland 4,330l.; York and North Midland 1,706l. ; Blackwall 569l. ; Croydon 222l. ; Brighm
ton $3,379 l$. ; Eastern Counties 947l. ; Greenwich 825l. Northern and Eastern 1,3316; London and Birminghano 16,886l. - The engine-driver and firemen on the North Midiand line struck work on Saturday, the 24th ult., in
consequence of a regulation by the directors, that the men should in future be paid only for the days on which they work, as is the practice on the Manchester and Leeds
Railway. The directors took immediate steps to procure fresh hands, and a sufficient number of drivers from other lines have been engaged, so that the trains have continued to run without interruption.-On Sunday evening, an
accident happened to the train on the Glasgow and Edinburgh railway. When near the Polmont station, being the first west from Falkirk, the engine was obstructed by an empty truck, which some malicious person had drawn
across the line. The collision shattered the truck to pieces, and threw the engine off the rails, upon some soft ground, into which it entered without sustaining any
damage. The carriages, 5 or 6 in number, and containing from 25 to 30 passengers, kept the rails, and although the shock was severe, the passengers escaped without in-
jury.-A young lad was brought before the Mayor of jury-A young lad was brought before the Mayor of piece of iron on one of the rails of the Great Western
Railway, for the purpose of throwing the train of the line. The policeman on duty discovered the obstruction it had not been removed in time, the engine would probably have been thrown down an embankment, 24 feet in
depth. The prisoner, a farmer's labourer, pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined $5 l$., and in default of payment committed for 3 months.-We are informed by a correspondent that a serious accident occurred on Tuesday at
North Shields, at the works now in progress for the form-
ation of a street from the river to the terminus of the
Shields and Newcastle Railway. Whilst the work Shields and Newcastle Railway. Whilst the workmen
were employed in excavating the new road, a large body of earth unexpectedly fell trom the face of the cutting, and buried tive of the workmen, who were loading the carts. The men were soon dug out, when three of them were
found to be quite dead ; while two others were seriously bruised, but hopes are entertained of their recovery. The foreman of the works was on the spot at the time, and
narrowly escaped with his life.
IRELAND.

Dublin. -The proceedings of the Lord Chancellor in re gard to the Irish magistracy, by removing from thie commis-
sion those whom he considers toshow unfitness for the bench continues to attract great attention. Since the removal of Lord Lucan and Mr. $\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Mally}$, the Chancellor has super-
sede in consequence of his having, in strong and ungarded brother magistrates, in a case in which one of them was plaintiff. This led to a long recriminatory correspondence, which was submitted to the Lord Chancellor, who
has ordered Mr. Lawton to be superseded, and an inquiry to be held into the conduct of Mr . Townsend. - A Mr.
Egan, of Moate, formerly a director of the National
Bauk, has been charged with having of conveyed ational a parcel belonging to the company, which contained cash the charge is the result of a conspiracy, and was only in-
tended to draw away attention from the real delingrento He will, however, have to take his trial upon the accusa-
tion. The following letter has been received by the managers of the National Bank, containing part of the $1,200 \%$; ; bank post bills to the amount of 5002 . ; and amount of cash retained by the thief, 1,770 l $^{2}$. The letter
ran thus:-" You have enclosed who I sent by a person 1 met here, do not blame any person ; I left one in place published in the Dublin papers convening a meeting, to We held in the Theatre Royal, on Thursday, the 26 th inst.,
for the purpose of taking step to erect an "enduring
testimonial" of the esteem in which the labours of the
Rev. Mr. Mathew are held by all classes of the commuaity. This document is signed by 2 dukes, 4 marquesses, names; comprising the leading gentry, merchants, and several clergymen of all religious persuasions. meet with great success in all parts of the country. The Limerick Chronicle says-" We are exceedingly happy to announce the gratifying fact of not a single drunken person
being taken up by the police in the streets during the Christmas week-an occurrence unprecedented in the perance should feel truly proud." We learn also by the
Cork papers that seven non-commissioned three hundred privates of the 45 th Regiment accepted the
pledge of total abstinence last week from the Rev, Matbew, at his residence in that city, The Belfast pa-
pers also mention a circumstance of the same kind. On Sunday last, being New Year's Day, about 90 soldiers of
the 54th Regiment, at present stationed in that town adopted the total abstinence principle. Among these with about 400 of their comrades who have already taken the pledge, to commence the new year by abstaining Gatway -
Ganway.- The inquest on the suffierers by the late was brought to a close on Friday, after a very long and minute investigation. The coroner, in summing up, said
the evidence might be compressed into a very narrow compass. The same facts were detailed by the several witnesses examined, and, with few exceptions, they cor-
roborated each other, and established beyond doubt that the cry of the gallery's falling originated in the body of the chapel, under a gallery where it happened considerable
confusion arose from the pressure occasioned by a vast crowd of persons collected on it. Some of those underneath the gallery, through timidity and nervousness,
dreaded an accident ; for which, it appears, there was no ground for apprehension, and labouring under that impression, innocently raised the cry-immediately caught
up and echoed through the building - that the gallery was falling. He was glad that the case was so publicly inthe shadow of foumdation, deeply affecting the character of a few individuals, differing in religion from the con-
gregation assembled in the chapel on Christmas morning. It was but justice to the individuals alluded to by the reports to state, that it appeared in evidence, that their demeanour, while in the chapel, before the alarm was
spread, was not only decorous, but that their conduct afterwards was praiseworthy. The jury returned a ver-
dict, that the deaths of the persons killed on Christmas morning last were caused by the rush of the congregation to gain egress, on a cry being groundlessly raised, by falling-and that the alarm was created without any mancous intent. Since the first accounts were pubwho perished by the catastrophe. SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh.-Among the projected improvements upon the Palace and Park of Holyrood, public attention is now
directed to the re-edification of the Chapel Royal, as a matter of the first consequence. Independently of its value possesses a higher interest as the depository of the relics
of theancient Scottish monarchs; and the Edinburgh papirs of the ancient Scottish monarchs; and the Edinburgh papers
state that it has long been a reflection apon the country, that a structure devoted to such a purpose should be left
in a state of neglect and desolation. They state that tire in a state of neglect and desolation. They state that tire
late Government incurred some expense in procuriug plans for its restoration, and that it would be most gratifying to the national feeling that these or similar plans
should be carried out, as a sequel to her Majesty's late visit to Scotland.-In the High Court of Justiciary, on
Saturday last, Alezander Mackenzie, cattle-dealer and
far farmer, at Drumbead, Forfarshire, was indicted on a
charge of assault, by means of loaded fire-arns, with
intent to kill Mr. James Duff, a intent to kill Mr. James Duff, a grazier, at Whitefield,
Perthshire. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the court. Sir James Ramsay, of had the highest opinion of him previous to this event.
 show plainly that no lower confession could or would
be taken off his hands; le confesses, that from motives,
if wot of of maliguant, yet of a wretched pad sordid
nature－from regard to some pecuniary advantage－he formed the purpose of assassinating his friend；and that he， as far as he had the power，executed his purpose；that he waylaid him，and fired at him with intent to kill him． As Her Majesty＇s Advocate had found it consistent with his duty to restrict the libel，the court had not to execute the capital sentence；and he therefore proposed that the prisoner should be transported for life．Lord Medwyn and the Lord Justice Clerk coincided in this view，and the mental suffering had been apparent througbout，was then removed．He is deseribed as being between， 50 and 60 years of age，of tall stature，which anguish had bent almost double；avd every feature in his counterance betrayed the misery which for the last few months he had under－ gave their testime Rev．Mr．Wather sir Jastrnined，and gavivg the time the judges were speaking，his feelings were equally apparent．His pitiable condition is said to have moved the compassion of every one in the court， which was crowded to excess throughout the whole trial． Glasgov．－－On Friday night，about nine o＇clock，the embankment or breast of Glanderston Dam，near Barr－ head，gave way，and the contents of the chen resistible velocity，
down the The first place which suffered from the flood was the The first place which suffered from the flood was the
Print Works of Springfield，occupied by Messra．Hardie， Ptark，and Co．，where three entire houses and a young lad employed on the premises were swept off．The works of Springfield are entirely suspended by this occurrence； the whole of the machinery，the goods in course of finish－
ing，and the vessels and stock of printing materials，in－ ing，and the vessels and stock of printing materials，in－ by the current，inflicting serious loss on the owners．The next place which suffered from the fiood was the Print Works of South Arthurlie，occupied by Messrs．Hays
and Sons，and situated about a quarter of a mile below Springfield．Here the destruction of property was sot so great as at Springfield，but the loss of life was much more serious．Two dwelling－houses，a large out－shed，and a byre，with all their contents，were instantly carried away， and with one of the houses，the entire family of occupants
were drowned and buried in the ruins．With the excep－ were drowned and buried in the ruins．With the excep－
tion of the husband，the other family shared the same fate tion of the husband，the other family shared the same fate as their neighbours；and nine persons have perished in
the two houses．Besides this damage the current also the two houses．Besides this damage the current also House，the property of Mr．Lowndes．At two farm steadings further down，a good deal of property was like－
wise carried off，and the bridge at Darnley was destroyed．

## THEATRICALS． <br> Covent Garden．－Miss Rainforth made her first

 appearance in Semiramide on Monday night，and though perhaps deficient in physical capability for the part，shewon the good opinion of the audience，and established her won the good opinion of the audience，and established her The part of Semiramide requires no ordinary qualifica－ tions，and Miss Rainforth displayed an energy in over－ coming its difficulties which was bardly expected even by those who have long appreciated her merits as a very
accomplished singer．At the conclusion of the opera she was loudly called for，and was cordially applauded by a house full in every part．－A new farce called the High－ vayman was produced at this theatre on Wednesday．It
is not remarkable for any novelty，being manufactured out is not remarkable for any novelty，being manufactured out
of old and well－used materials ；but it is，nevertheless， full of incident and absurdity ；the audience are kept alive by a succession of ridiculous scenes；and the object of producing a laugh is attained．As the piece is made up with mere conventionalities，there is no plot worth un－
ravelling，－but we may state that Mr．Bartley personates an old country Squire Jolly Boy，and that the other princi－ pal characters are sustained by Mr．Harley，Mr．Meadows， and Mrs，Humby．

## fftíscellaneous．

Winter at St．Petersburgh．－－The following account appeared lately in one of the Paris papers：－＂Winter is more variable at St．Petersburgh than at Moscow，that is，the cold does not reign there with such continued severity． at Moscow to find a fruit－peeling，or any other matter， thrown by chance from a window，catch on the balcony， and，becoming imamediately frozen，remain there suspended for the rest of the winter．Such a case could not occur
at St．Petersburgh，where，although the thermometer often descends to 30 degrees of Reaumur below zero（ $35 \frac{1}{2}$ below zero of Fulhrenheit），the neighbourliood of the sea combats the icy winds of Siberia，and unexpectedly brings on the most strange changes in the temperature．It has
never rained，in the memory of man，at Moscow，during the montins of December and January．At．St．Peters－ burgh，on the contrary，rain frequently falls during these two months，and at that period it has been constantly the
custom to replace carriages by sledges．This latter kind of vehicle，which no person gives up，becomes the moat inconvenient in the world，being driven in the midst of count of these sudder winter at St．Petersburgh，on ac－ rapid，is far more formidable than at Moscow，and to strangers who bave not experienced its effects is particu－ larly serinis． October the Russians，and all who have been long in the country，assume fur clothes，and keep them ing continual Wear until the month of April，after the ice has broken fanily lays in a stock of birchwood，the braise of which
is more abundant than of any other wood．There is a servant specially appointed to attend to the stoves， and his duty is to keep up，as much as possible，an equal heat throughout the house．The best stove－keepers，whose fame procares them a high salary，are generally from Moscow．Twenty degrees of cold do not appear asto－ nishing to an inhabitant of St．Petersburgh，though he then casts a curious look at the thermometer．At 23 or 24 degrees，constant rounds are made during the night to prevent the police and sentinels from fulling asleep on
their posts．Should the cold．bring on drowsiness，and the sufferer not be able to prevent himself from yielding to its influence，he must perish，as he can only wake from his sleep in the other world．At 25 degrees，the theatres foot，closed，and alt those who are obliged to go out on looking at the noses of all those whom they meet in the street．If a sudden paleness－of which no intimation is of the face，the passer－by rushes forward，and commences rubbing the afficted feature of the alarmed passenger with snow，to produce animation．The sume thing may At 30 degrees of cold，the populace alone go ont of doors； entire families shut themselves up；and not a single sledge of any appearance of fashion is seen in the streets．Yet even then the military reviews are not interrupted，and the highest dignitaries，up to the Emperor himself，repair oldem wino a cloak．It must be evident that，with dreadful ；yet it may be affirmed without exaggeration， that the lower classes，in winter，suffer less in Russia than in France．There are placed in the various quarters of every large town of，the empire public establishments，
heated by large stoves，where every person that pleases may take refuge．

## 圣构。

Court or Cbancrry．－In re Hartley．－This was a petition to
discharge an order of the Vice．Chancellor，by which certain Cornish miners were to stand committed for a trespass on the land of which a Mrs．Hartley is the receiver．It appeared that there is a custom in the stannaries of Devon and Cornwall，under
which men may stream or board for tin，or open a waste land or on land which has been already streamed．The ground in the parish of Wendron，on which the alleged trespass took place， Wes supposed to have been aiready streamed by a defunct com－
Rany called the Royal Duchy Mining，but this was denied pany called the Royal Duchy Mining，but this was denied． case，was of opinion，that the order for commitment，as against the petitioners，ought to be discharged．There was no pretence
for charging them witls any iotention to commatt a trespass． for charging them with any iotention to commit a trespass．
It was clear that the object of the parties who employed them
was to try a rieht， was ito try a
might be had．
In re Shore．－In this matter of the Lady Hewley＇s charity，a
reference to the Master was ordered by Lord Cottenliam，for the appointment of new trustees．Those trustecs have been ap－ pointcd，and a petition presented to the Vice－Chancellor to con－
firm the Master＇s report．A petition has also been presented against the confirmation of the report，on the ground then the
selection of the trustees from so many different classes of dis． eiection of tine trusteectrom so many difierent classes of dis－
 ortain the consent of his lordiship to the hearing of all the peti－
tions before the Yice－Cliancellor on the ground of the expense And loss of time which must ensue if the Vice－Chancellor heard cellor afterwards heard the thrrd petition，and rendered all the
proceedings nugatory by discharging the original order of refer－ proceedings nugatory by discharging the original order of refer－
ence．His Lordship，after hearing counsel on both sides，di－ ence．His Lordship，after hearing counsel on boti sides，di－
rected the hearing of all the peritions before the Vice．Chancelior
in the same manner as if one of them had not been a petition of appeal．Cancellor＇s Court．－（Before Sir L．Shadwell．）－ Imrryy．Ve．TgE．－Mr．Bethell moved，on behalf．of Mr．Tegg，
the bookseller in Cheapside，to dassolve a special mjunction



 mut be cissolved with cosis．
CENTAL CRIMTNAL COURT．The third Session of the present Mayoralty commenced on Monday，before the Lord May or，
Recorder，Sherifts，snd other city authorities．The only point Recorder，Sherifts，snd other city quthorities．The only point
in the Recorder charge to the Grand Jury which ofrers any
interest for our readers，is his exposition of the liw io reference to a charge of cutting a holly－tree，which involves a charge of
felony under the tatute．He said，that，with respect to the law felony under the statute．He said，that，with respect to the law
as bearing on the case of robbing trees from gardens，pleassure－



 to come within the provision of the statute．The Grand Jury
ricturned a true ond on this char fe．－Willam Ewerton and James Phooks were then incucted tor filonoustry cutting a certain
holly tree，the property of Mr．Brown，and thereby doing damage to the tree above the value of 20s．A second count alleged the




 known that he must be taken the rext daay．The p．is．mncr then at last secured．There was as mucl holly cut off the tree as two men could carry．The gardener stated that he was aiarmed on
the night of the igth by the barking of the dog．Soon afterwards
the policeman came up with Ewerton in＇his custody．Witmesss
after assisting the constable to handcuff him locked bim up after assisting the constable to handeuff him，locked him up．
Witness estimates the damace done at 2 stated，that he occupies a house and grounds at the village of Wanteat，in Essex．The tre e in question was a very valuable one．It stoor nearly 20 feet high，and had several descri， 1 tions of
variegated holly grafted on it．It could not be replaced under variegated holly grafted on it．It could not be replaced under
20
giveas．For the defence，Mr．Doane sulbmitted to the Court that there was no case for the jury，as there was no decisive proof that the intrinsic value of the tree was above 20s．The tree was not the property of the prosecutor；he had only the
control over it for the time being，and could not limself remove it from the parden．Mr．Conmissioner Bullock said that in his opinion there was a case for the jury to consider，as the value of the tree had been distinctiy stated to be above the sum required
by the act．Mr．Doane then addressed the by the act．Mr．Doane then addressed the jury at some length，
and argued that the rpon $n 1 s$ own ardm．ssion lie know weir lute of tarem to the statement of the prosecutor，that he woult not take 20
gunneds tor tic tre ，that amount guincas for the trse，that amounted to nothng：as the value lie
might place upon it，as a man of taste，nighit be，and was，cery considerably above its real value．The Commissioner having prisoners．ny，Mre Commissioner Bullock baid，that the offence of which the prisoriers had been convicted was worse than an ordi－
nary felony，for，besides the actual theft，there was man nary felony，for，besides the actual theft，there was much wanton
mischief done．The sentence of the Court was that they imprisoned 18 months，and kept to hard labour．
Michenel Meaghan was placed at the bar，charged with the wilfol murder of thhoman Leary．This cese，which has been already noticed，arose out of a drumken quarrel on Christmas Day，causcd，
it is supposed，by jealousy．The evidence was not of any public interest，and Mr．Baron Gurney，in summing up，observed that it was the opinion of himself and Mr．Justice Wigbtman that the evidence carried the charge no further than manslaughter．The jury brought in a verdict accordingly ；and Baron Gurney，after Urnk，sentenced the prisoner to imprisonment，with hard labour for 18 calendar montils．

TATTERSALL＇S，Thursnar．－There was a small attendance a brief record．Thr Dkn British Yeord，TARE Dkr8．-7 to 1 agst．Mr．Blakelock＇s A agst．Col．Peel＇s Murat（taken）； 1000 to 45 agst．Lord Eghinl ton＇s Aristides（taken）； 1000 to 30 agst．Mr．Bell＇s Winesour
（taken）； 1000 to 15 agst．Mr．Theobald＇s Highlander（offers to take 1000 to 10 ）； 1000 to 15 agst．Sir G．Heathcote＇shorassan Clara colt（taken）；2060 to 30 agst．Major Yarburgh＇s Dunpling （taken）； 510 to 5 agst．Mr．H．Combes＇Fakeaway，taken）； 1000 Aristides and Murat soo ever betweem Amormo and Sirween OAKs．－ 1000 to 35 agst．Mr．T．Pricets Th Rily（taken）in 10 agst．Lord Westminster＇s Laura filly（taken）； 800 to 10 aggst Lord Eghinton＇s Egidia（taken）

MARK lane，Friday，Jau．6．－There have been a few car－ goes of North Country Wheat on the Market to－day，which have has been none on sale．On Wednesday there was a lively de－ manct for Foreign at 18 ．advance，which improvement has been
maintained this morning，but the sales have been to a limited extent only，－In Bonded there was not much doing．The supp ply of Barley has been pretty wcll cleared off，and finc qualities are improving in value．There were not so many Peas and
Beans offered on sale，and Monday＇s currency was supported The Oat Trade was quite equal to Monday






| Engligh |
| :---: |
| Frimeign |
| Foreign |



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## THE GARDENERS’ CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 2-1843


JAMES DICKSON \& SONS, Nurserymen, SeedsMheN, and FLORRSTs, have much pleasure in anmouncing that
they have succeeded in making a vaiuabbe addition to their ex-
tesive stock of stock of those richly-spotted varieties raised by Isaac Esq., which took the first prize for seedlings at the Royal Cale donian Horticultural Society's meeting of the 15th July last, and were justly described as being the finest varieties yet exhibited. Heriot, Grahami, Greigiana, Ariadme, Margaret, Neillii. Theorge will be sent out in rotation of order, early in April next, at 30 s prompt attertion; but as the stock of ofome of the marietres is very limited, early application can only be guaranteed execution,
seed Warehouse, 32 , South Hanover - street, Edinburgh; Nurseries, Inverleith, and Broughton Park. Note. Messrs. J. D. \& Sons are now sending out plants of that
beautiful and distinct variety of Eppiphyllum truncatum, called beautiful and distinct variety of Epiphyllum truncatum, called
Expiphyllum truncatum elegans, which attracted so much notice .

YOUELL \& CO. have much pleasure in referring the of the above magnificentererchsia, inserted in this Papare of the Great Yarmouth Nursery, Jan. 5, 1843.

MITCHELL'S Unrivalled Variegated DAHLIAS, viz. Janss Mrtouklu begs to announce his intention of sending out
in May the above seedling Dahlias; which he can recommend ustly pronounced both by foreign and English they have been most beautiful, and the most valuable acquisition ever offered the tuplic. J. M. will also have fine plants of MB5. SHELLEY,
Which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX This Dahlia has been placed before any otlier Hill, the Floricultural, the South London, Maidstone, and Ton-
bridge-wells Shows, Colour, delicate pink, strongly eded with Cherry-the petala are cupped, of frm texture, and well ar
 eaatifully cupped petals, superior form, and of great depth : Tosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show- flower-4 feet, bs

SEEDLING DAHLIAS.-W. R. WHALE begg to Ing out HEe to Dahlia-growers generally, that he intends send-
Harly merous May; it not being in his power to accommodate his nu
24 , ronds with Ground Roots, having received orders for it is a gem. This Dahlia necds not the usual puning; suffice to say,
the cat the first water; and, if it do nut give satisfaction, cuppad wetail of returned. Colour, a diark Mulberry, with fine ciced improvement on Ruval sussex at Stone Henge Show do erizes. Keynes, Spary, Dodds, \&c, \&cc. Awarded the following o be thic premier at stonehenge, on Salisioury Pain, supposed 10, ino persons present)- 2 d at Devon, and Excter; 3d at Marlboseveral of the Me wimning stand of 12-Hinize at salt Hill, and at
at. Prolitan exhbitions, the only places exhibited ordered-height 4 to 5 fect. NOVELSY, ruby ground, tipped,
and striped with blif, quite new in colour, full-sized flower,
fine elcar perfectly constant-hymmetrical form, an every day's flower
pale ont 2 to 3 feet, $10 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. APPLAUSE, lower; it looks clear cupped petals, a round and full-size Water, like many otifur in a stand, rather flat, but comes up in
30s. 6 , Only
Jann, 4, 1843 rowers-height 4 to 5 feet,

> MESSRMOUR'S SUPERB WhITE CELERY
> packet) the qualities of which superior Celery Seet (at 1s. $6 d$. per caution, thate, although it may be well known as to require to state, by way Aloo the BLACKI sale, which is vary inferior to the above. eceipt of postage stamer or both can be sent by post, from the correspondents.-Wursaries, Great Berkhampstead, Dec. 26 , 1842 .

SATURDAȲ, JANUARY 14. RANUNCULUSES.
$\begin{aligned} & \text { *100 Different superb named sorts, one root of each } \\ & \text { *100 } \\ & \text { Splendid Seelling varieties, } \\ & \text { Ditto } \\ & \text { Ditto }\end{aligned}$
Dis M ESSRS. TYSO \& SON, Wallingrord, Berks, to their extensive Collection of Named Ranunculuses, and parto thlir extensive Collection of Named Ranunculuses, and par
ticularly to their unrivalled Seedlings, to which they have re
cently ticularily to their unrivalied seedings, to which they have re-
cently ydded ome splendid new varieties. They have received
during the past season, by reports in newspapers, as well as by during the past season, by reports in newspapers, as well as by Do the Fiowers raised by them, and of the Prizes obtained by their
Seedlings at many of the principal horticulturat exhibitions in
the king the kingdom. The Seedling varieties are of vigorous growth,
and will yield a profusion of bloom. An carly application is The articles marked * can now be transmitted by post, and
will be sent, securely packed and prepaid, without additional charge, to gentlemen forwarding the cash with the order.
Messrs. T. \& Son's General Descriptive Priced Catalogue for 843 may be had Gratis, and will be sent prepaid to applicant

S EEDLING DAHLIA.- DEWAR'S IMOGENE
 stant ; flowers well above the foliage on stiff foot-stalks, height
rom 3 to 4 feet. It took a Seedling Prize at the following shows
 ham, 21st Sept.; First Prize at Morpeth, 9 blooms, 22d Sept. was placed first at Hexham and the North of England shows as beng the best Hitac. It was also placed as a First Class Flow
by the Board of the Hexham Floral Society, on the 7 th Sept. Wil be sent out in strong plantst the last week of April, at 10s. $6 d$. each le; Messrs. Warngr, Seedsmen, London, Messrs, RoNALDS Nurserymen, Brentford; Mr. J. H
Jesmond, near Newcastie-on- Tyn
IWE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, patronised by his particulars of the superior merits of the above highly valuable Raspberry, Xousut \& CO . beg to refer the readers
deners Chronicle to their
Great Yvertisement of last week.

TAARLY PEAS, \&c.-HENRY D. CORMACK SEEDSMAN, begs respectully to inform the Nobility,
Gentry, and others of Manchester and its Vicinity that they can be supplied with the following new and early articles:-Cor
mack's Prince Albert and early Kent Peas, Britioh Queen ditto Beans: Manchester and Giant red and pink Celery; Hamilton' White Spine and Walker's Prize -fighter Cucumbers; ; Incompara hre cos etetuce, together with every other variety of horticiltu-
ral, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, at lis Wholesale and Retail Warehouse. 106, Deangate, Manchester. Agent for Sir
ames Murray's Patent Fertilising and Guano Manures.
POTTED VINES.-WANTED, a few strong, bearing VINES IN POTS, for early forcing, -Addrees, H. G. R., nearer Cheshire the bette
SHIRLEY VINEYARD, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON,-NURSERY CLEMENT HOARE respectfully announces that he has now on sale an extensive collection of Grape Vine Plants
of superior growth, and of the most approved sorts in general To NOBLEMLN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, \& OTHERS. Cap-glasses, Rockwork, sundry Utensils, \& M to submit to public EROE \& MORRIS are instructed ad, near brist, on Wednesday, Jan. 25th of Mr. John Militer, under a deed of ossignment, the whole of the raluabe Nursery stock, Consisting or rruit and Forest-trees,
Evergreens and Shrubs, Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous
Plants Plants, a choice coliection or carnations, Picotees, Auriculas,
Mz. May be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues may be had of
M. Price, Solicitor, No. 1, Stephen-street, Bristol; Mr. T. P. Mr. Price, Soticitor, No. , stephen-street, Bristor, Mr.
Wilicox, Builder, Bristol ; of the principa Seedsmen in London
on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery,
Leytonstone.

J. WEEKS and Co., Architects, \&c., Gloucester-Hot-water Apparatus Manumacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their business, , whith has been extensive
throughout the conntry for many years, is entirel| confuned to description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER. CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest conlength. Their improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being univecrsally adopted
References may be had, and their woiks seen at mots of the References may be had, and their works seen at most of the of the London Nureseries, and a a great variey $\begin{aligned} & \text { vor Horticultural } \\ & \text { orections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, }\end{aligned}$ \&ce, at their Horticultural Manufactory, Giloucester-place, Chel

HTT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and Old Park Iron-works, and Manufactuson and Co., Agents for the London, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. To Amateurs these Boilers will be found invaluable. 12, p. 175.) complete without furnaces or setting in brick work, movable at only once in 14 or 15 hours, price $5 l .5 s$. and upwazds. Further particulars, with plans and estmates for heatung any description or buitding, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen Smoke-consuming Fit-irces at Chatsworth, and many Chanter's the Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornaplied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.
N.B.-WAYts's New Patent Land-presses and Drills.
HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved prin ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and
EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN. D. and E. Bailery having devoted much time to the considera-
ion of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improveng not only very efficient, but very simple their mode combined urabity in the apparatug with economy in the charge. The have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, ior employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the都 also construct in metal all descriptions men, and and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have various drawings convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for complecte continued supply of hot water, and aus arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.
D. and E. BALEY were the first to introduce metalic curvilinear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their D.and E. Balley have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they dacenus or other Houses where vapuour is constantly, or at inter-
vals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory. PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED-FOR OBTAINING A FREE THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL \& OTHER BULLDINGS. W. HILL having had every opportunity of making truly-desirable result-and having with much satisfaction wit nessed the gradual improvement in the adaptation of this prin the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVATORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, \&e., \&ic.n , ,pon the above system, great jerfection, and heats the same by Hotwater Apparatus,
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A RCHITECTURE-LECTURES at the ROYAL directed to his subject, and tle interest awalkened by the brief
aind casual notices which appeared last jear in The Athenevent, of the Lectures of Prof. C. R. Cuch ERELL, at the Roy al Academy, have inducell and accurate Report of each of the Six Lecture about to be delivered. The first will appear in The Athenaum o Saturday, January the 14th.

## (t)e Gatoeness ebronicle

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843.
MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEERS,

Wre are reminded by a correspondent that the principle of giving every landowner an outfall from occupied the attention of Mr. Pusey, to whom the country is already so much indebted for his exertions in the important work of drainage. In fact, notice of a committee was given by that gentleman last session, and evidence on the subject was prepared; but the discussion on the Tariff frustrated his intentions. We have reason to believe that Mr. Pusey intends to renew his notice in the ensuing session, with a view to some general legislative enactment; and we most sincerely trust he will receive the support of the whole anded interest. The two chief difficulties are-1st, the existence of old corporations of sewers, and of
local acts; and 2ndly, the want of a competent board to which appeal might be made. The latter would have to be provided: and we cannot but suppose that where measures of such paramount importance are concerned, the former difficulty would be easily removed

Since the cultivation of the Cucumber has become matter of such general interest; that societies have been established for the sole purpose of testing its merits, it is desirable that there should be laid down some reasonable and fixed rules from which an universal standard may be formed for judging of the qualiies of this vegetable. This is the more necessary, since the standard of almost every society at present formed differs in some respect from that of its neigh bour.
In all these, the superiority of the fruit is made to depend upon its length, combined with certain other qualities, some of which indeed are of importance while others, in our opinion, are of little or no conse guence; and one, which requires a fruit to be ribbed, is most absurd. Why a ribbed Cucumber should be preferred to one with an even surface, we cannot imagine. In peeling such a fruit, the portion of it beneath the rind must necessarily be cut away and consequently great waste, as well as a loss of the best part of the fruit, is occasioned. It is equally in comprehensible why a black-spined Cucumber should be peremptorily declared to be superior to one with white spines. Qualities such às these are perfectly arbitrary, add nothing to the appearance of a Cucum ber on the dinner-table, and have no relation to its good quality as a salad.
Then we must have Cucumbers grown to an enormous length; everybody wants to have his fruit longer than his neighbour's; and if it is so long that no dish can be found to hold it, so much the better. But is there any common sense in this? Of what earthly use are these long fruits, except to make people stare? Are they better flavoured--better bearers-better seeders? Quite the contrary: they are simply longer. They are too long to be placed on a dinner table, too long to be eaten by a small party, too coarse to suit a cultivated palate, and are, in fact, fit for nothing, except to excite the admiration of the servants' hall. If such things must be had to stare at, why not cult. If the Patagonian Cucumber or the Snate Cound ate once? The fact is, that a Cucumber 10 or 12 inches extraordina better in all respects, only it is not so

Let a Cucurand will not make folks stare so much. thickness, with a flower still fresh upon its point; let it moreover be shortnecked, fresh bron its point; let bearer, and you have nearly all that it is possible to sire. If of the old prickly race, bloom possible to de-artificial-should be insisted on carefulness on the part of the on; because it ensures looks better ; but as of the grower, and the fruit Turkish breed but as Cucumbers of the Smyrna and the best for the have no bluom, and they are among non would be to exclude some of the most useful sorts be cultivation. Finally, no Cucumber-show should be held later than June. In proportion as the season dimances does the difficulty of growing this vegetable diminish; and it must be some very extraordinary
circumstance indeed that can render any Cucumber worth a prize after June, in a society especially instituted for its cultivation.
We have been led to make these remarks by having received from Mr. James Reid, gardener at Bretton Hall, near Wakefield, some very handsome Cucumbers, of the Sion House kind, accompanied by a brace of seedlings from the same sort, with a request that we would give our opinion respecting them. The latter were certainly more uniform in size, and superior in the extra care which most persons bestow upon sorts o their own raising, we do not think that the seedlings are preferable to the old variety.
$W_{\mathrm{E}}$ understand it to be the intention ${ }^{\text { }}$ of Mr Crawshay to exhibit specimens of his Grapes on Tuesday next, at the meeting of the Horticultural Saciety in Regent-street. This will give our readers quality.

Some time since we recommended the members of Hammersmith Mutual Instruction Gardeners Society to alter their rules, by substituting, for fines, expulsion in case of drunkenness; whereupon our good friend Feter Mackenzie, himself a gardener, and well acquainted with the brethren of the gentle craft, mad some general observations, directed at nobody in par ticular, which we thought very proper ; but which, it seems, people have been wise enough to apply to dressed to : as Mr. W. L, of Hammersmith, who seems to have taken Mr. Peter's letter in dudgeon calling it scurrilous, and so forth

We are not sorry that Mr. L. has addressed himself to us, because it gives us an opportunity of speak ing our mind about certain things, concerning which we might otherwise have been silent. On the othe
hand, we do regret that it should be necessary to ani madvert upon the letter of a man who seems to be well-intentioned, and, in some respects, right minded. It is evident that the great offence that we and Mr Peter have been so unfortunate as to give to the Hammersmith Gardeners' Mutual Instruction Society consists in our recommending the expulsion of menn bers who get drunk; and it is the more surprising tha these good people should have proved so sensitive because other Societies of the same kind have thanked us for the advice. How is it then that the members point? Is it because it tocuched them home? We hop not. Mr. L. says, "It does not follow because you meet with a drunken man in company that you are to become a drunkard,also; a man that would suffer himself to be led away must be a person of very weak intellect-of very little self-command. I would rather allow him to remain, that by seeing the actions of the good man, and the success that attends his exertions, the drunkard may be induced to amend his former errors, and for the future walk in the paths of industry and sobriety. This is all very fine; but, good Mr. L., "fine words butter no parsneps." If, indeed, these drunkards were likely to be amended by your plan, we would have it tried-not by sitting night after night with your sot, but by expelling him, and putting him on his gond behaviour. If he mends, it is easy to re admit him ; if he remains in your society, it is not so easy for raw young men to avoid imitating his exam ple. The truth is, that tippling is the bane of gar deners, as it is of so many other classes ; and no measures short of the most stringent are at all likely to

W.
We say nothing of the members of the Hammer smith Gardeners' Mutual Instruction Society, and we are bound to believe all that is good of them, for we know nothing to the contrary. It is, in fact, because we wished them to remain respectable that we gave But he lnows quite as well as we do, that there exists among gardeners a set of low fellows, who spend their evenings in pothouses, and their days in cheating their employers. These persons, the dregs of the craft, may be known by a swaggering demeanour, which the simple mistake for know-
ledge. They are men of assertions, talking down the really well-informed gardener with loud words, slang and braggadocio. In the morning you will see them dirty and unshaien ; by noon they are muddled, and may be found at the nearest public-house, laying down the law to the sots around them: in the evening they are drunk. At the meetings of gardeners, they appear in greasy clothes, foul linen, hats and shoes, like their hair, unacquainted with the luxury of a brush and they strut about, the very Parias of Horticulture On such occasions you may observe them in clusters, perplexing their scanty brains by foolish arguments about nothing. By way of showing their inportance, they jostle the ladies who may have the misfortune to be near them at Horticultural Shows, and eventually are consigned to the police, or are threatened with it, when their insolence is quieted, and they sneak away
to their more congenial tap-rooms. Would out Ham mersmith correspondent keep these in his Society?
Experience has brought us acquainted with many of this sort. They are at once a nuisance and a disgrace to gardeners, and should be unceremoniously expelled from all decent associations; for gardeners as a body, are the reverse of this description ; and for their own sake they should not allow their credit to be compromised, or their society to be contaminated, by the admission of such people. No one knows better than we do the excellence of character which is found in the great body of gardeners ; their painful efforts to improve themselves with most inadequate means, their self-denial, their struggles against difficulties, and the patience with which they bear the sad reverses to which they are too often exposed; and, let us add, the strictly honourable conduct that marks their lives. To virtues such as these we bear our willing testimony and because we know of them and honour them, we are the more anxious to draw a broad line of distinc tion between gardeners of respectability and the people just described.
It happened, not long since, that a very worthy young man was induced to join a party of gardeners in arranging some meetings for mutual instruction, and for other purposes connected with their prothought, would have met with approbation, if not assistance, from every gardener who deserved the name. But no, Nimothy Cackle, one of ridiculed every proposition that was made, bullied everybody, and, by mere force of impudence, contrived to upset the business of the meeting. In doing so, Mr. Timothy Cackle no doubt thought himself a tine fellow : but his master did not estimate him so highly when he knew of his proceedings. Would Mr. L. keep this man in his Society

A second case was reported in the Times a short time since. It appears, that, among other ruffians apprehended for torturing a bull, was one Isaac Ransom, a gardener of Sudbury. It was proved that this worthy had been among the most active in settirg dogs on the bull, and that the animal was tormented about an hour, during which language of the most filthy and disgusting description was indulged in. The magistrate very properly sentenced Mr. Isaac Ransom to imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Conec-
tion for two months. Is this man the sort of person Mr. L. would keep in his Mutual Instruction Society? Now we affirm that these men, Cackle and Ransom, are only a type of che class which we shall continue to call low gardeners; that such occurrences, or others very similar, are by no means uncommon among them ; and that their brutal habits can, in fact, lead to no other results. Nevertheless, well-meaning men, like Mr. L., are apt to regard such conduct as of no consequence to themselves ; and to think that, so long as their own acts are unimpeachable, they have nothing to do with those of others. We can assure them that in this they commit an error seriously prejudicial to themselves. It is the interest of all gardeners to watch over their profession; not by their own conduct alone, but also by influencing and controlling that of others beneath them. If they do this effectually, the character of gardeners is raised; and, as their importance advances, remuneration will keep pace with it. On the other hand, if no means are taken to eradicate the evil portion, it, like weeds upon a dunghill, will grow rank, and flourish, and choke the good seeds that are sown among them. Cure the Cackles and Ransoms, good Mr. Lo., by the most gentle ot measures, by remonstrance, by showing them your own gove example, by persuasion, by kindness, by any other tender and affectionate process, if you carn. But, in the our advice.

We are no enemies to conviviality. We should be the last to require gardeners to stinence. All we contend for wishout getting drunk: briety; a man may be happy in the and gardeners, above all men for the charge entrusted be prool aga is teat and will not bear neglect. Howto their care is graid enough upon the subject for the ever, we have if we have not, we shall surrender it into presents of a correspondent, who signs himself "A Gardener," and whose experience in these matters will be found in another column.

## HEATING.

Our attention has lately been called by Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, to a somewhat novel method of heating by hot water, which appears worthy of being more generally known. The apparatus now in use at that genteman's residence is upon a very small scale; but the principle upon which it acts is capable of being carried out to any extent, and is at once so simple and economical, that we shall attempt to describe it briefly to our readers.
The originality of this invention lies with Mr. Rendle, of the Plymoth Nursery, who, in June last, forwarded to the Horticultural Society a paper upon the subject, which pas read at of their meetings, and of which an ab-
stract was given at p. 422 of the Chronicle of last year. The main point in which it differs from other methods is, that the hot water, instead of circulating round the house in pipes or open gutters, is contained in the centre of the building in a wooden tank, upon the lid of which is a layer of bark or saw-dust, raised 3 or 4 feet above the floor, for the reception of pots of cuttings, plants, \&c. This tank is divided lengthways by a partition in the centre, with the exception of about two inches, which are left open at one end to allow the water to circulate; its opposite extremity is connected with a small boiler by means of a pipe. The water upon becoming heated in the boiler flows through the pipe into the tank, and after passing round the latter returns to the boiler by another pipe ; in this manner the circulation of the water is kiept up.
The tank in Mr. Beck's house is about 11 inches deep; but he is satisfied that 6 or 8 inches in depth would be amply sufficient. Its lower part is formed of wood and the upper of slate, one portion of which is covered with
tan for plunging in cuttings, \&ce the remaining part is left bare, so that on sprinkling it with water a copions left bare, so that on sprinkling it with water a copious
vapour is obtainable. The waste of water in the tank is vapour is obtainable. The waste of water in the tank is
triffing ; when, however, it requires to be replenished, it trining ; when, however, it requires to be replenished, it purpose in the slate cquering.
purpose in the slate cavering.
The boiler, by which this comparatively large body of water is heated, is of diminutive size, and, perhaps, we cannot give a better idea of it than by supposing one of Rogers's to be divided crossways into two ; the lower portion, hermetically closed, will then represent the boiler in question. As in Rogers's, the fire is contained in the centre, and is supplied with fuel from the top. It
stands upon a grating raised a few inches from the floor, stands upon a grating raised a few inches from the floor,
and is surrounded at the distance of two or three inches and is surrounded at the distance of two or three inches by an iron case, from one side of which the smoke makes its escape through a small chimney. This outer case or covering is almost double the height of the boiler; and
the more effectually to prevent the radiation of heat from the more effectually to prevent the radiation of heat from its sides, an iron cylinder slides down through the opening
by which the fire is féd, and fits exactly within the top by which the fire is fed, and fits exactly within the top
of the boiler. This answers the double purpose of con. of the boiler. This answers the double purpose of containing a body of fuel, which settles down and supplies the fire during the night; and, when the lid is placed npon the outer case, of checking the draught of the fire, which is only continued through some small passages cut in the sides of the cylinder. A smail opening also communicates with the fire from the outside, through which the former can be stirred when necessary. In a boiler of this kind, many improvements could, doubtless, be suggested, Mr. Beck is of opinion that a great advantage would be derived by laving the boiler, as in Rogers's improved, in the form of a dome above the fire, and by having the latter fed on one side by means of a shelving hopper, covered in, and placed as nearly as convenient to the top of the apparatus.
During the time in which this system has been in working, the water has never been within many degrees of the boiling temperature, yet the thermometer within the house has seldom, on the coldest nights, fallen below 600 or $65{ }^{\circ}$. Its great advantages are, that the tank in which the water circulates, will; with such modifications as circumstances may require, serve as a stage for plants, either in the centre or round the sides of a house, by which the expense of hot water-pipes will be dispensed with ; and its extreme simplicity, which is such that any person situated at a distance from engineers might, with a little ingenuity and the assistance of a carpenter and blacksmith, erect an apparatus of his own; since any boiler which would create a circulation of water would answer as well as the one above described, although it might not be equally economical. We may also state that the atmosphere of the house, in which this system is adopted, is remarkably pure.

## VICAR OF WINKFIELD PEAR,

Synonyms. Le Curé, Monsieur le Curé, Clion, Dumas.
The following account will, it is presumed, clear up the confusion which has existed respecting this Pear, of which the accompanying is an outline from a specimen forwarded by the Rev. W. L. Rham. It was found growing wild in a wood by M. Clion, a French curate, and hence obtained the name of Monsieur le Curé. Subsequently, by French authors, it was erroneously made synonymous with the Saint Lezin, which it resembles only in external appear. ance; the Saint Lezin being a firm-fleshed stewing pear. Trees under both names were obtained from France by the Horticultural Society; the Saint Lezin was correct; but being under the name of Monsieur le Curé proved false, two wasmall round pear. The difference between the M . Vilmorin sent inence not ascertained till 1832, when fruit from a tree specimens on purpose. With these, under the name of Dumas, was found to agree. In the mean time, a tree of the sort in question had been imported from France by Mr. Rham, to in quis garden at Wink field, Berksliire; and some cultivators havis garden at Wink obtained cuttings from this importation, the variety was propagated in the neighbourhiood of London under the name of the Vicar of Winktield. For this, the familiar appellation of Vicar of Warceieldiong, or of a somewhat truncatituted. Fruit very Nrat oblong, or or a somewhat truncated pyramidal form; buttery, rad -molting in all seasons, and rich in such as are
farōrdble;- In point of flavour it cannot compete with
 mannyautumn varienss,
there are few at as it keeps till January, when axcount. The tree; grows very vigorously, and requires to be kept thin of branches; it is hardy, and
bears as a standard. The leaves are large, roundish, shortly acuminate. Flowers large with roundish petals.-
Robert Thompson. Robert Thompson.


ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.-No. V. (By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)
5. Rape.-Rape may be used as a green manure on all soils which are strong enough ; but on a poor soil it yields so little herbage as scarcely to be worth ploughing in. It is valuable because the seed is cheap, and it grows both late and early, and consequently feeds on the atmosphere, which costs nothing: its roots, moreover, penetrate to woody roots and stems will loosen heavy land. In the Elsass it is planted for green manure after early Peas and early Potatoes, even on very sandy soils, and is followed by Rye or Whest, which then succeed exceedingly well. If, when sown after these two crops, it does not yield any great amount of herbage, it still, nevertheless, is better than nothing; to which must be added, that the soil, if of grest importance in green manuring; because, even if of great importance in green manuring, because, even if grown of either as fodder use of the soil a considerable quantity of carbon and give the sol a considerable quantity of carbon and nitrogen. If Rape is sown in autumn, it is left till the apring; after which the field is planted with Peas, Pota-
toes, \&C. The amount toes, \&c. The amount of herbage and roots which an acte will yield, may be stated at 7,000 or $8,000 \mathrm{lbs}$; ; but if left
till it is in flower, it ill it is in flower, it will yield twice as much.

1000 lbs . of green Rape consist of
$\begin{aligned} 770 \cdot 0 & \text { " water in a fluid form. } \\ 3.5 & \# \text { nitrogen (contained in }\end{aligned}$
[stances.)
" nitrogen (contained in the organic sub-
potassa.
" soda.
" magnesia.
sulphuric acid.
phosphoric acid.
chlorine.
140.0 carbon. [of iron, and manganese.
$\overline{1000.0} \mathrm{lbs}$.
If, therefore, the acre yields $8,0001 \mathrm{ls}$. of green leaves and roots, the furrow-slice will receive 28 lb , nitrogen, 32 lb . potassa, 13 lb . sulphuric acid, 8lb. phosphoric acid, 1120 lb .
 carbon) a good effect may be anticipated. In localities where wireworms occur, Rape is best sown with Oats, when 8 inches high, and between the rows, because the

Rape will then grow in the shade of the Oats, and be better protected. If not too high it is rolled down before being ploughed in, otherwise it is mown and drawn into the furrow ; 10 to 15 lb . seed are used per acre.
6. Rye--Professor Giabert, at Turin, some years since, recommended Rye for green manure. New things
are mostly overrated -and so it believing that it would supersede manure altogether. But although Rye will not effect all which has been expected from it, still it possesses many rood qualities as a green manure ; it will succeed on very indifferent land, and is one of the earliest plants in spring. On the other hand its roots do not reach deep, and consequently do not much enrich the furrow-slice, except with a little nitrogen and carbon; the seed, moreozer, is axpensive The amount of mavuring substances contained in equal to the ripe Rye, straw, and ripe groin taker wil be equ is, therefore easy to calculate how much it will bett the soil. A small quantity of potash soda sulpurio cid and common solt must, howerer, be sdded, becic acia, in ripening loses artion Rye is used for areen manure, choice should be When fields which for grein wane chore should be made o fields whe 1 has been lost at stass seed less seed mine quira. Aker the Rye has been ploughed in, late barley is planted, or the fild may be manure and planted same as with other green plants ploughed in
he light soils of England (Nerfe are used in some of the light soils of England (Norfolk) for green manure after the parts above ground have been eaten during autumn and winter by sheep. Barley is sown afterwards Which, of course, will succeed the better if dung has also been used. But Turnips may as well be'sown amongs the stubble of manured Rye, and then it may be succeeded
by Barley or Oats, 1000 ls , of Turins by Barley or Oats. 1000 lbs . of Turnips consist of
200.0 lbs , of water in a fluid state.
2.2 nitrogen.

## nitrogen

soda.
lime.
magnesi
sulphuric acid.
phosphoric acid.
cblorine.
carbon.
hydrogen, oxygen, alumina, silica, oxide [of manganese and iron.
1000.01bs.

If, therefore, $10,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ of the tops and tails of Turnips are left on one Magdeburg acre of land, the soil will receive 22 lbs . of nitrogen, 500 lbs . of carbon, \&c. To this are to be added the excrements of the sheep, which are at least worth a quarter as much as the Turnips.
In the Palatinate and the Elsass the leaves of White Turnips are used as manure, being a very indifferent food. After the harvest they are scattered over the field and plloughed in, like the leaves of Mangel Wurzel.

## CULTURE OF CELERY IN BEDS, AND THE ROTATION OF CROPS.

I Do not approve of nursing early Celery plants in pots, as I have invariably found them more apt to run prematurely to seed than those pricked out in the usual manner; and this I attribute to the alternations of drought and moisture to which they are necessarily exposed, and to the spiral direction given to the roots by their confinement in the pots, which induces a stunted habit of growtb, ill suited to lusuriant vegetation. For the main crop, I sow in a warm sheltered situation in the open air, in the beginning of February; and for late crops, about the end of March; pricking out the plants, when about inch-high, six inches apart, on a well-prepared border of leaf soil and good garden mould : they are removed to the trenches with a good ball to each when six inches high. My early crop I plant in the beds early in June, my main crop in July, and successional crops at intervals of three weeks, until the middle of September. For the early and main crops I plant three rows in each bed, placing the rows at one foot apart, and nine inches between the plants in the rows ; for I find that I can grow a greater weight of Celery with plants at that distance, than if a greater number of plants were planted in the same space; but for late crops four or even five rows will not be too thick. To the early crops I apply water very copiously, at least once a week in dry weather, making use of pond water, if I can procure it, and, if not, of spring water mixed with soapsuds or liquid and, if not, of spring water mixed with soapsuds or liquid
manure. I give sufficient to soak the beds thoroughly and then on the following day, as soon as the leaves are and then on the following day, as soon as the leaves are
clear of moisture, I place an inch of dry mouid over the clear of moisture, I place an inch of dry mouid over the
beds, to prevent as far as possible the water from being beds, to prevent as far as possible the water from being carried off by evaporation.
I am no advocate for earthing Celery a lithe at a time I never earth up until the plants are at least a foot in height, and I then tie each plant loosely with matting, removing the suckers and small leaves at the same time and applying four or six inches of mould at once. I find this the safest plan; as in earthing a "little and often" the soil is very likely to get into the heart of the Celery plants, and they are then useless. Where a great quantity
of Celery is required, and it is not necessary of Celery is required, and it is not necessary to occupy all the beds with Potatoes, they may be planted with early Lettuce, Cauliflowers, or French Beans, or sown with
Turnips, Carrots, or any other crop that is required so Turnips, Carrots, or any other crop that is required so soon as it can be produced.

The advantages of this system are-first, there is no space lost, as the ridges are useful for Salad plants, and
the beds for early crops；secondly，a greater quantity of grown 4 ft ．apart，while three rows are by this plan grown in 8 ft ． aphirdly，the Celery having by this plan tity of healthy pabulum for the roots to work in than is would have in single trenches，attains a larger size，and table matter added to the soil prepares mass of vege－ table matter added to the soil prepares it admirably for tap－rooted vegetables in the following seasons；and 5thly， the nuisance of wheeling manure on prepared in the beds， are turned for the season is avoided．Indeed by proper managencent，no garden ought to require dung to ber Theeled into it from the time the walks are turned until I generally sow m
with Carrots，Parsneps plants without manure；in the third year，Cabbage well manured ；in the fourth year，Onions without manure but manured for Coleworts in the autumn ；in the fifth year，early Peas and Broccoli ；and in the sixth year，Po－
tatoes．Thus by dividing a certain tatoes．Thus by dividing a certain portion of the garden into six equal compartments，the rotation of crops is re－ duced to a regular system，and each crop is six years be－ fore it again comes to the same place．By a little manage－ ment of this kind，the crowding of two or three crops we need hear no more of the complaint that＂ground will not grow Celery．＂It is not to be expected that it will， unless it be properly prepared．In conclusion，I may state that，in my opinion，Seymour＇s Superb White is the Celery in cultivation．－－Judex．

## AMATEURS＇GARDEN，No．II．

The principal requisite in preserving tender plants in cold pits or frames through the winter is，to keep February；for as the growth of a Octaber until the end of heat and moisture than upon other agents of healthful existence，it is obvious that the more cool and dry plants are kept，provided they do not suffer from an excess of cessful in or drought，the more likely are we to be suc－ plants and pits should be kept dry，by placing the pots on some material，such as dry ashes，that will absorb mois－ ture，and by admitting all the air possible in favourable wes ture is give air at all times when the exterior tempera－ remove the sashes entirely on dry mild days．Water I never apply，unless the plants are flagging，and then only thus treated will scarcely be injured by the same amount of frost that would kill them in a growing state paovided they are kept closely covered until they are thoroughly In prony thawed
touch protecting cold pits，the covering should never from the pit，and gives it off again to the atmosplere theat if it is raised $l$ inch above the glass，it repels the radian heat，and thus a stratum of confined sir is the radiant which forms an excellent protecting medium．For this， reason，wooden shutters，frames thatched with straw and hence canvass，or tarpauling，are superior to mats of placing it above and not between the usual covering and the glass．
actual need rooms should only receive water when in as possible．Pelargoniuns mutht be kept as near the glass be desired must have the point of each shot bushy as may and the same may be done with other plants of loose good plan to place nights become very severe，it will be a the ground by a large woollen cloth ；and as a funthed precaution，when necessary，a stone jar or two furthe ing for the night． In the night．
ing，except inen－garden proceed with digging and trench－ nailing of hardy fy or frosty weather．The pruning and as possible ；but puit－trees must be concluded as quickly until the end of February．Apricots will be best if left must hember appear above ground，a second croan sown none were som at the first favourable opportwity；but if without delay．At that time a crop of each must be got in be sown on any A small crop of Early Frame Radish may up．Protected by haulm or litter until the plants are are plentiful，dung，or dung and leaves，where the latter Cucumbers and frequent turnings，for beds for forcing ${ }^{\text {are }}$ ．dry they should be watered ．Where these materials

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE

## general drainage of furtherance of your views respecting

 Action to one of the cidry，permit me to direct yoar Act $(5$ and 6 Wm ．IVe provisions of the General llighwayBurveyors 50 ，sec． 51$)$ ，by which all the surveyors of the kingdom ch． 50 ，sec． 51 ），by which all the brooks and river the repair of the highways from the is now seldom or within their respective districts．This these channels or never done：the consequence is that of stones are choked and obstructed by the of water from of stones and sand brought into by the accumulation means；and the free passige of the water is by these zaeans prevented．By the 13 th Geo．IIII．，ch． 78 ，surverors
Were prohibited grounds，uniless they could taking materials from，enclosed ualess they could show that there were none to
vision appears to be omitted in the 5th and 6th This pro ch． 50 ；but might，I think，be re－enacted with advantage and，if vigorously enforced，would tend much to remove What is now generally admitted to be the greatest impe An Old Subsoriber．－－With reference to your sugges－ tion of a General Drainage Act，in a leading article public utility，I beg leave to observe that it it much conscquence to many were some steps taken to prevent the use of mills，or the making pond－heads to work to make that necessary ，beausginis done without great injury to the land adjoining and above the pond－head ；such preventing its proper drainage by procured to buy up the interest of those now having mills on such streams，and the right to thereof，is more than I can suggest；but I cannot help tion of any one who would give his attention to a General Drainge Act，as suggested by you；inasmuch as by wind， or by steam，the wheels of some such mills might be water ；and institutes for them，instead of by running mills in use at present necessarily occasion injury to other roperty．－B．C．H
When properly conducted As these are institutions which， mable advantage to the rising generation of gardeners am happy to find that two new institutions are springing ap in the neighbourhood of London，and in parts where， if the gardeners are so disposed，they may be well sup－ ported．If，however，there is one thing more than another calculated to militate against the prosperity and respecta－ bility of such gatherings，it is the practice of holding the meetings in public－houses ；for no matter whether liquor sure to be indulged in afterwards，and when members become pot－valiant they are apt to ridicule or jeer at statements which in the room they had not the courage to combat．The consequence is，it creates ill－feeling and future debates，young members from taking any part in ings which are anything but creditable to either dividuals or societies．Thus，on mentioning
gardener of a nobleman that there was a Gardeners
society at the Thatcled House Tavern，at Hammer－ wou，he replied，＂If you said a convivial society you inserted at nearer the truth；and certaiuly the ruie is strong evidence that such is the case．Far be it from my wish to raise a prejudice against the society ；but this that the respectability from no very limited experience， hind will be much augmented if the meetings are wholly projenected with public－houses．So convinced were the of this，that at its comnencement，and during the whole of the time its meetings were held at Ifammersmith，they paid seven shillings per night for a private room，though of expense；and I believe to this principally，and to the untiring assiduity of the leading members，may be attri－ attained among the societies of the metropolis．Rules as o the conduct of members and conducting the discus－ sufficient interest in the prosper if members do not fee their institutions to conduct themselves with coubility of towards each other，and if the charman of the evening does not possess suffient influence to chepl the evening of feeling there is but litle hone for the prony ebuilation ociety，or the intlectual adyancement of it Fines are of no use；to and vince his reason that he has done wrong ；and unless his reason is convinced，it is not very likely that he will amend his ways．In the excitement of debate uncivil ex－ pressions will escape even from the most guarded；but will do than fifty fire Ian finy fines．I can speak feelingly on this subject ；for pression，that I would willingly have given my whole week＇s wages to have escaped．While I fully accord with Mr．Peter Mackenzie in what he has advanced respecting the＂dissipation of gardeners，＂and would avoid a drunken one as much as I would a contagious disease，I cannot agree with him，that they should be thrown on the
world as outcasts，or monsters which ought to be avoided No；the spirit of philanthropy and benevolence，on which all societies for mutual instruction ought to be founded， forbids it．We ought not to say to poor erring humanity， Go and beg your bread from door to door as a vagabond exhortation should be，＂In your sober moments come among us，and we will endeavour，by the force of our your ways，and by making you taste of the sweets of intel lectual pleasures，make you a good and useful member of society．＂Few unfortunately are there who have not at and the orther stepped beyond the line of sobriety， it，therefore common charity should prompt us to pardon it，and as much as possible prevent it in others．The解erings which generally take place before a young man年路 to a situation，and yclept＂foys，＂are，to say the where a man spends several pounds（which in the majority of cases he cannot afford）for the purpose of seeing his
piece of harleaiatances make beasts of themselves．Th without which a man is not＂Making a Gardener，＂
 disgusting relics of a barbenty＂the perpetuation of the Flooring．－An Infant School age．＂$A$ Cardener．
neighbourhood，to which a declivity is attached．It is pay－ground of consicerable by 42 feet，can be best and most econonicov this area， 102 obtain the advantages of a dry，firmonicaly prepared， Perhaps some of your correspondents would bind footing this question，and give the probable amount of answe Anne，Carisbrooke．
Bletting．－Although a prolonged discussion of this sub－ ject promises to partake more of the philological than of
the horticultural or botanical character，your readers robably not be sorry，as the hunt the mawkin doon；＂and so I make no apology fo replying to the observations of your correspondent＂T F ．＂ ate Chronicle．＂IF．＇s＂lively communication has of the word turn to the inquiry respecting the meaning The word bletting；or rather the subject divides itself the cha braches：－one seeks to explain the nature of ceous fruits，and phe pace in the maturation of the rosa－ dea of that change：－ the other the derivation of the word itself．The first of these was the prime object I had in view when I preferred the question prime object 1 had in answered it most satisfactorily．You say that you part De Candolle in the adoption of a word por to express over－ripeness，mealiness，or the in France， stage between ripe and rotten－－the druxinese intermediate drossiness of the Sussex people．The word answers very well，and is not likely to be mistaken or misapplied as 1 still think that the ripeness of the Medlar（taken as the exemplar of the tribe）in chemical nature，as well as in taste and flavour，differs as much from rottenness，as Peach doe condition or perfect ripeness of a Noblesse， as＂7F．＂says are valuabs，precision and copiousness，＂ is very convenient ar thang it Medlap bletts．To follow out the other branch of the inquiry，the etymology of＂blette，＂will，perhaps，lead me out of my depth ；but I will endeavour to reply to some of the observations of my fellow－correspondent．He supposes that there has been a misprint in my quotation from the poirvée ；and de la langue Francoyse，＂of pourrée for for the word in bliton）beto in Frech poirne i Greek found in in found in our language，as the name of wat is，I believe， in the seal will find On requel thater is not quite so easily settled． On referring again to my author，I find that the spelling the word，I find on low use the word blette looking further，hat he does not pourrés＂ pourree be and an de pourriture，as I took it and answering to the trop－mure of later Dictionaries，but Pourrer，the bitum or blete of aur older herbalista． －blitum＂（Blitte effilee，or Strawberry－blite of the pore， sent day．）You，Mr．Editor say，at p． 838 ，Bnitov is Bupposed to have been the plant now called Amaranthus Now，in Jaume St Hilaire＇s＂Plantes de la France，＂I find two blites beaulifully figured，La Blite effibée，Bli－ f thus Blitum of Linneus．The clustered scarlet axillary inforescence of the former of these，shews it to be the rue Strawberry－blite，and no Beet at all．If we come back to the English herbalists，we find in Gerard a whole host of＂Blites；＂including almost all the Chenopodiacere， with the Orach and Atriplices ；and the following quota－ Language＂（pooth s Analytical Dictionary of the English Lavguage＂（p．235）will shery that several wild and cul－
tivated herbs were anciently associated under this name． The generic name Chenopodium（Greek $\chi \eta \nu$, a goose， nous，a foot）was given on account of the form of the lenves of the early included species ；of those，the best noodn are the Bonus Henricus，wild spinage，or all－ urbicum leaves of which are often eaten as greens；the Frost ，or upright Blite；the allum，common orach，or Frost－bite；the viride，Green－blite；the vulvaria（olnam） Allseed Hort ；and the marilimum，sea－bsfoot Grown－ ground，or among rubbish；and the name Blite is from the Greek $\beta \lambda \eta \tau \tau \nu$ ，fit only to be cast away，worthless． The genus＂Blit um＂includes some foreign species，or，if may be，varieties of one species known in this country by spinach，and Berry－bearing orach．A species of Bloody－ thus（polygonoides）which grons amongst rubbish by the roadsides in tropical countries，is by some Botanists called the Amarunthus Bhan．The well－known culinary herb Spinage or spinach（for it is written both ways），the $S_{\text {pinacia oleracea，was formerly included anoongst the }}$ blites．＂Gerard includes the Beet amongst the blites； asing the word＂Bl to have done the same，sometimes Betráre．The other name of Poirée or Pecie）for their have been given it from its pear－shaped，or perbaps， eek－like root；for I strongly suspect that the derivation this word is from Poureau or Poirean（ v ．Boyer）a Leek， and＂Poirée－rouge＂red－Leek：－－and thus comes＂espéce de pourrée（＂Thresor＂loc．cit．）a species of Leek．But the Blites（the Amaranthus blitum included）in the Greek
bliton, are at once set at nought by Paxton, who tells us
that Beet is from the Celtic Bet, red. Here then a new that, Beet is from the Celtic Bet, red. Here then a new
light breaks in upon us, and we find another instance of light breaks in upon us, and we find another instance of
the imperfect knowledge of the Etymologists of the last century, who traced everything up to the Latin, Greek, or
Hebrew tongues, forgetful of their cognate, congeneric dialects. To say that Beet, Blitte, or Blite come from Bliton, is as much aside the truth as to say that Vater
and Mutter come from Pater and Mater or marnpand $\mu \eta \eta \eta$. Again, it would be as unreasonable to suppose that the plan or plants, by the Greeks called Bliton (whether Chenopodium or Amaranth), one of which our ancestors caled Alayood, and severalof the which were potherbs (it is reasonable to suppose) in the time of Theophrastus, were so called be"as men would serve a cucumber," to the dunghill. While we thus dispose of the French and English blette and blite as substantives, we are still in the dark as to the use of these words (the forncer of your correspondents, tively. "I. K. Sol ( $\beta \lambda$ itov, espéce de legume insipide,),-plante. Adj. : Poire
blette, -molle et presque pourrie." As the author of this Vocabulaire has not given the derivation of the adjective, you are left to suppose has probably hit on the right soil,
adjectively. "Fil and la Langue Romane" informs us that blet, blette, bleque, \&c., signify "soft." We must look for some other origin, therefore, for the adjective, than the blette of the Greek
bliton, or of the Celtic bet. The softness and mealiness of some of the Chenopodia help the conjecture of a figurative application of the term. But the speculations of the etymologists are a byword and a jest, and we must wait
for further information. Having already occupied so for further information. Having arready occupiath " droxy, subject, I must only briefly notice some other "f my fellow correspondent's remarks. "comes from the Anglo-Saxon blectha, which he translates "scurf, leprosy, he rest, beside the affinity of sound? Lye defines this
word by vitiligo, which, I believe, is not leprosy nor a scurfy disease. "Scurf" exists entire in the Anglo-Saxon ; and for "leprosy," Lye introduces the Gothic (quoting
St. Matthew) thrush or thrustfill -literally, "breakingout." Blectha comes nearer to "blain "or "blotch." If " blight" be Saxon, it is most probably from "incestanrate popular idea of blight from atmospheric causes. My fellow eorrespondent concludes his remarks with a " smaa nota bene" on the nse of the verb "gwerve" in a passive
sense. I dare say he is quite right; and I shall not look for authorities to gainsay his dictum : for if "swerve" is not a transitive verb, it deserves to be made so, and tue soner
it is done the better, for the sake of the "copiousness and precision" of our language. In the foregoing quotation from Booth's Analyt. Dict. it will be observed that he
spells the Greek name with an $\eta$ instead of an $t$-evidently with an eye to the root $\beta a \lambda \lambda \in t y$, to cast, or fling.- $P$. $P$. Rooting.-I have two Hyacinths in flower-glasses, one dark blue; the root in the latter has grown more than double the other in strength and height, and is showing a fine flower, which glass, excluding the light? -A Young Lady. [Roots are formed with more difficulty when exposed to light than When in darkness. The first effort made by a young plant when it begins to grow is to force its rootests down-
warda into the soil, and although this may be prevented by art, yet a plant will never form its roots so willingly nnder the influence of light as if buried in darkness.]

A maryllis Belladonna.-I am not surprised at all that $s 0$ few persons should cultivate this plant (a very great
favourite of mine), as it is such an uncertain bloomer in the open ground. It has been in the garden here many the open grocencly ever flowered till I got Dr. Herbert's years, but scarclas of bulbs; since then, I have had the pleasure of seeing its delicate and fragrant blooms every autumn. It is the are exceedingly hardy, but two things are necessary to their flowering, -a atrong growth of the
leaves, and absolute rest from Midsummer until their leaves, and absolute rest from Midsummer until their period of flowering in September. If the leaves sprout rigorous growth does not ensue in spring, or if they are preserved green by a wet summer after the per to promote the blossoming, it will fail."- "A stroug previous growth of the leaf seems necessary to its formation dect decay; the seasonable drom the leaf at the time of the be the requisite circumstance, if followed by a sufficiently high temperature. In a pot it is very easy to regulate the points above atated ; in the open ground, it can only be done by putkeep off the rain in a wet summer." "A south wall prowith me in the middle of the garden." In pursuance of these physiological principles, mast of the bulbs here are now kept in large pots of boxes; and they well repay the
trouble by their delightful flowers. Probably the reason trouble by their delightful flowers. Probably the reason of their not being oftener met with is the frequent failure
of the bloom for want of attention to their nature. - C. $D$., of the bloom for want of attention to their nature.-C.D.,
Sussex.
[Plant them at the foot of a warm south wall, well drained, and leave them to themselves. There will be no failure of bloom, we will warrant.]
The Season. I have in my possession a Cowslip in full bloom, lately dug up in this parish. It is no teatreling
but a fine fellow, with a fat, tall flower-stalk, and some wenty flowers upon it; and treading, quite as nearly as ature will allow a Cowslip to do, on the heels of its elder brother, Oxlip. My parishioners, who bave spent their proof of the mildness of the winter. C. W. Bingham, Sydling Vicarage, Dorset.- - [We think so too; but we also have a Cowslip now before us in full flower
London clay : which is still more remarkable.]
Cucumbers.-About 12 months ago, 1 paid a visit to Mr. Mills, at Gunnersbury ; where $I$ siv the best Cucumbers that had ever come under my notice the benefits of his system have reached this neighbourhood. A few days since, 1 saw the Cucumbers at Woolverstone Park, whice in Mills' treatise. There were six lights of various sorts, both black and white spined, all looking well; that is to say, they are young, strong, bealthy clean plants, with leaves from warance of spring rather than winter; with an abundance of frut, is every stage of growth up to 16 inches in length. Some complaints have been made of the expense; but as it is well without (aud very frequently not with) expense, I say, until some more economical and equally certain method, can be devised, follow Mills' system.-Thomas Wild,

Economical Pumps in Hothouses. - Having been at considerable labour in carrying water to the plant-house at Holme Gardens, our employer had a pump, occupying only six square inches, placed in the corner of the barksupplith in summer anc winter wate highland pump are frozen. If the ornamental head of such a pump is objectionable, it might be covered with a creeper, such as Hoya carnosa, a Kennédya, or some such plant. The water may be rendered tepid by constructing a concealed cistern beneath the bark or leaves; and it may be conVeyed by means of pipes to any of the atjo such a pump will be found still more advantageous. The expense of its erection is 57 , which is soon repsid ; as two men in one erection 1 than could formerly be performed by three men in double that space of time. Snowdrop.
The Onion Maggot.-Notwithstanding the great failur of the Onion crop in various parts, I have adopted th foss - Immediately on the appearance of the maggot in my Onions, I take advantage of a dull or rainy day, and with a watering-can and rose, 1 atarate the beas well with strong soap-suds. I then pull up all those which are in arised to find that your valuable corresponden (Peter Mackenzie) states that the salts contained in the suds keep the maggot from the seed, when it is well
that it does not originate in the seed. $-W . \boldsymbol{B} . \boldsymbol{T}$.
Problem in Cookery.- What is the reason that fruit and liquors become, when heated, more acid, and, on solution of this seeming mystery will oblige a subscriber and occasional contributor.- $K$
Experiments with Manures.-Impelled by your o servations last spring, I tried many experiments with various kinds of manure as a top-dressing to Grass land upon a tenacious clay subsoil. Among these were the ammoniacal gas-liquor from the gas-works, sulphate of soda, of lime. They were all applied in the beginning of May, but, except in the case of the gas liquor, without aiy perceptible effect. Wherever the water-cart passed by the dark green of the Grass; but at the Hay harvest, the prodark green of the Grasse, from the average quantity yielded by other parts. I likewise tried the mixture recossisting of so strongly for Potatoes by of soda; but the ridges so sulphate of soda and nitrate of soons ridges on which no manured were very inferior to tot help attributing this universal failure in the application of these manures to the suffered manure for T'urnips, and where it was sown broadcast it yielded an excellent crop of Swedes; but where it was drilled in with the seeds, the Turnips tween the drills there was, however, a a capital crop of of weeds. I also succeeded ith geal-ashes, according to Swedes from cloacine dried with coal-as as to give in reply to some former queries of mine.-A. H.

Effeets of powerful Smells upon different Insects.The wasp appears to be sooner affected by puagent scent than some other insects, since the fumes arising from Cayenne pepper thrown on hot iron will kill them in less than a minute; while the aphis, though infinitely more delicate, can bear them in a closed box witu mpur do not an hour. The fumes arising from burnt sulphur which were covered with scale, to these fumes in a close box not a foot square; and I found that neither the plan or the insect were affected, although half an ounce of sulphur was burnt.-Flora.
Svirits of Tar. - In the article on spirits of tar at p. 5 or this year's Chronicle, I perceive that your correspondent recommends that it be mixed with sand, and sown wice and pheasants. The mice I can deal with, but I have never
been able to preserve my Peas and Beans from those beautiful adjuncts to a gentleman's mansion, the pheasants. I have been so ofeng bat would at straw caught at the ilea, as a dion orrimus, said I I am Hic est, aut nusquam, qua ${ }^{2}$ My object in witio determined to try the experiment. My object in writing is to ask how much spirits or whe with sand, to sow with 12 quarts of Peas? Can overdose them? will it prevent the pheasants prom pirking them off after they are up?-J. W.C.- Mr. Mntosil uses a gallon to 60 or 70 square yards; and we apprehend the best plan will be to water the soil where the sown, if pheasants are to be thus driver away. The in employed, we presume it must be well wetted. The tar will not burt the crop ; probably it will act as a manure. We, however, have no idea whether the plan will be effectual. May we beg our correspondent to report the result of his experiment when be has tried it ?]
Experiments with Nilrate of Soda.-The following are the results of a few carefuly-conducted experiments with in the spring, the effects were not visible ; Carrots, sown in the spring, large increase in size; Seakale, great in crease in size and prominence of bud for this year's forcing ; cut on Christmas-day. Brassicas of all kinds, deep fuxuriant colour and vigorous growth; Asparagus produced the most extraordinary effects, as compared with
 tops were of yery dark green and kept growing late into the autumn. Onions in 1841 kept growing too late; they were very large, but did not harvest; in 1842 there was no perceptible difference. Coniferx, increased depth of green and vigorous growth. Turnips, sown with the sed, which came up with unususl rapidity, and continued grow fal they arrived at maturity; they were ader and proven fin foril is a remark bly friable low on and bickith lath gravel, having a great tendency to burn in dry summers. The quantity of nitrate sed 10 the 10 the the rase of he 1 apat the rate $\frac{1}{2}$. the land masured, but onitrags, the who allers in every instance, phas put in the alth the seed, apl the Turaips, where th was arr in it was appred when the plasts wha being strewed on the ground and allowed to bo wased io It appears to me that, wherever discrepacio its action, it must ciccer be arth plants to which it is applied, or to the time and mode using it. I, of course, mean on the same soils.-J.
Lichens.-In the Travels of the Abbe La Lande, who visited Italy 1765, I find an observation, of which I add the following free translation:-"There is a manufacture at Rome of a powder called Cyprio, because the secret of making it was derived from the islana or cypros upon trees delicious scent." Is it at all known to what kind of Lichen he alludes?-R.E. $\boldsymbol{K}$. [We do not find any account of this Lichen; but there are many which are fragrant. Lecidea aromatica ise fragrant when moistened, and Parmelia fragrans has a similar quality.]
Advantaue of Buying Corn.-I am enabled to confirm Mr. Loudon's statement respecting the benefit to be derived by the labourer from the purctase of corn instead of four, or bread; having made inquiries of parties, who at the present time adopt the system. The following fact, duce 130 speaks for itself. A quarter of wheat whi produce the figure quoted is better than that of which cheap bread is made the the metropolis is made; the general price
from 5娄 $d$. to $7 \frac{1}{2} d .-C . K$.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Cape Palmas.-We reached this settlement on the 18th of July. For neatness of houses, \&c., this must rank next to Sierra Leone. During our short stay at this place, was so fortunate as to meet with Mr. Minor, an American missionary, who assisted me greatly in my researches. In a ramble through the bush we met with a fine species producing abundance of large white flowers, with some noble specime of Butter and Tallow tree (Pentadesmis butyrice) which is very ornamental, with large, entire shining coriaceousleaves, and pendulous fruit. Upon beingound and from it this tre grows to the height of 30 or 40 feet; the fruit is known to grows to the
Lapanee. The order Anonáceæ is very abundant; one species was growing about the settlement, and is sough after by the people for its delicious ruit-the appelles iven a brought from the 1 of Fair Hope, Cspe Palmas. the oach, the leaves of ound a bot dives this, when cuty into narrow ships, are plateld the seamen visitine then converted into hars, them the name of visiting this port: this is Sennite. The Oil Paim is aso plentin, Buetion much notice of by the settlers. Imay also wenor, the dried aronática, another plant of the Anonaceous country as the seeds of which are known in the shops of Cone Palmas : Piper æthiópium. The seeds are usee at C and but in the interior, at the confluence of natives, though
growing on the banks of the river in great abundance, A
beautiful Cinchonaceous plant is found about Fair Hope, which possesses a climbing habit, and bears large corymbs of light pink flowers. A species of Coffee, introduced from Prince's Island, has taken possession of the soil, and flourishes exceedingly. In the more open places are found a Cardiospermum, and a Violaceous plant, with small white flowers, and a species of Jonídium. The order Capparidáceæ is plentiful, especially in the genus
Cleome; the Commelináceæ are abundant in the genus Tradescántia and Aneilema; and Euphorbiáceex in the genus Phyllanthus. The tribe of Ficus is plentiful, but the fruit of none of them is sought after. The species of about the settlement that hogel, is growing in the lands back, and upon which a young vegetation is springing up, is a plant of no beauty the colour specimens in flower; it lovely species of Loranthus is very plentiful, the flowers of which are of a rich scarlet and purple colour. In wet
situations are two species of Lycopodium ; one possessing situations are two species of Lycopodium ; one possessing with four kinds of Ferns; a a climbing one is plentiful, as Well as a species of Polypódium, but the other species are rare. A plant of the Araceous order is growing abunThe stagnant maters ; so also are several Cyperacer. The stagnant waters produce a Nymphæa, which, I was informed, bears beautiful yellow flowers. Amongst the
cultivated plants, the settlers have Cotton, Coffee, Indigo (found growing also in a wild state), the Sugar-cane, Cassava, Yams, \&cc. The fruits consist of Cocoa-nuts, Bananas, Plantains, Papaws, Oranges, Limes, Guavas,
Sweet and Sour Sop, Pine-apples, Vines, and Mulberries, The Vines do not thrive; but the Mulberries are doing well-the species is Morus multicaulis. In the garden of a missionary, a very pretty Amaranthus was cultivated, Which was obtained from the interior. A small quantity of Camwood is imported from this settlement-that and Palm oil being the principal articles of commerce. Was the only place in this part of Africa where I saw bees found in hives for the sake of their honey, as they can be at $80^{\circ}$ at noon; the wet bulb hygrometer indicating $6^{\circ}$. dryness.- $J_{4}$. $A$

placing a smaller ome in its centre in an inverted position. It does not require a great heat, and but a scanty supply of wate
winter. It is a native of Brazil. $\quad$ Puxton's MIM ag of Botany.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Contrivance in the Creation a Demonstration of the Existence of the Deity.-One of the mostirresistible arguments by which we demonstrate the existence of a God which we gather fyom a minute investigation of his works. The region of Nature is full of God; and the deeper our researches are into its wonders, the foller and the stronge does the conviction become that all its parts have had the independent in its own being of the various objects over which it presides, and a Power which in all its operations has followed a specific plan, purpose, and design. The declare consmo ment of matter cannot come of chance. The fortuitous concurrence of atoms, of which ancient sages pitiably philosophized, could never have organised such mechanism as chanism before him, owns no and he who, with that me chanism before him, owns no God, is, we affirm, but a
melancholy witness of the truth of that saying - that no melancholy witness of the truth of that saying -that no
man is so credulous as an infidel. I pass by a throng of facts which, in answer to such a question, seem to rus forth from sbove us, and beneath us, and around us, to fix on one particular class of evidences of Designing Power Which pre-eminently claims attention: it is that class Which so plainly contemplates the condition of this our
world, and especially of our own species-not as God made hem at the firt ing, disease, and pain Now thatour race, in common with all animal existence, has become liable to physical suffering -and that suffering of 80 various and often opposite kinds -we look the resonces oreation, and what do we discover? We discover the fact, that all this state of things has been foreseen, anticipated, and provided for inasmuch as here are stores laid up in all the vast repositories of the mineral and vegetable kingdoms-yes, and even in the secret properties of animal substances alsostores of every kind, exactly adapted to meet the wants and ease the pains, and often altogether to remove the diseases that our "flesh is heir to." So that here is design and contrivance shown in the most affecting manner God our Maker has been under the necessity-a necessit ings upon us. Yet how do these provisions of nature exhibit Him before us? Even while, as it were, with the one hand He wounds, with the other He ministers, if not the cure, at least the mitigation of the pain. Here are antidotes to those ills already prepared. Now we ask-Is this chance? Comes it of chance that the world should prove one great depository of medicines for its own ma-
ladies? No, we reply: here is intention-here is foreknowledge of special circumstances-here is preparation to meet those circumstances. And the contemplation of such a coincidence between the world's physical woes, and the other-enforces the recognition of a Mind that to foreseen, and anticipated, and determined to provide for a condition of suffering existence such as earth now ex-hibits.-From a Sermon preached before the A pothecaries Society, by the Rev. John Harding.
Productions of the Valley of Herat.-The winter a Herat is not so severe as that of England, although snow December and January, and occasional frost occurs until early in March. The summer months are much botter early in March. The summer months are much hotter quence of a very high wind which blows steadily from the North during the months of June, July, August, and September. Little rain falls except in.winter and early
spring, the cultivation of the valley being carried on by spring, the cultivation of the valley being carried on by
means of canals cut from the river. The climate may certainly be considered as a very dry one. The principal trees in the valley are the Elm, Ash, Fir, Plane, Poplar, Willow, and Cypress, Of fruit trees there are the Pear, Apple, Quince, Peach, Apricot, Plum, Cherry (sour) Mulberry (red and white), Pomegranate, Walnut, Filbert, Berberry, and the Fig; the Pistachio flourishes in the district immediately north of the valley. Of Melons and Grapes there is every variety in perfection. The vegetables are Cucumbers, Beet, Onions, Lettuce, Brinjals, Carrots, Turnips, Spinach, Knol-Kobl, and Beans ; all, except the three first, of very indifferent quality. The garden flowers are few in number : the Rose, red, white, and yellow, the Jessamine and a species of Lilac, the common Red Tulip, the Narcissus, Blue Iris, Pink and Marigold ; the Sunflower, Hollyhock, and Cockscomb, are common. Amongst the wild fiowers, are the Butter-cup, Poppy.-Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
Conversion of Starch into Gum and Sugar.-During germination, a great change has taken place in the chemical has passed into the condition of quancar and become soluble, while the gluten, or azotised portion, has undergone partial decomposition, giving rise to a certain quan-: tity of a most extraordinary substance called " diastase" starch into Grape-sugar. illustrating the specific property of this corious body is to add to a quantity of warm thick gelatinous starch, a little infusion of common malt made with tepid water, and then maintain the whole at a temperature which does not much exceed $160^{\circ}$ Fahr. In the course of a very few minutes,
the starch, before so thick that the vessel might be inverted without spilling any, becomes as limpid and thin as water. between ordinary starch starch-gum, a state intermediate be still kept up, in the course of some hours, depending upon the quantity of malt-infusion used, the liquor will have acquired a sweet taste, and have become, in fact, a solution of Grape-sugar. This is the principle of the first step towards the manufacture of beer, and which is celled ceptible of fermentation. The practice is as follows :-The malt, roughly ground, or rather crushed, between rollers, is placed in a spacious wooden vessel or "mashfurnished with a talse bottom pierced with small holes, like a colander, and raised a phe spe above the true bottom. A stop-cock, plat a propo communicates with an exit-pipe. . regulated of course by the quality the liquor required which bas meanwhe been healigs to pron ture in a large copper boiler close at hand, is now let on, and the misture in the tun, after due agitation, either by machinery or by hand, is closely covered up to prevent rarying from to four hours. In this interval the gre unaltered during the malting, is, by the action of the diastase before mentioned, converted into soluble mucilaginous matter and sugar ; the liquid, or "wort," acquiring a degree of sweetness incomparably greater than could in the malt itself-F Protecting Plants.-At the last sition of the Paris Horticultural Society, M. Victor Paquet made an interesting communication relative to a mode of protecting, on the open ground, delicate plants from the frost in winter The branches are to be tied together, and, if necessary two sticks are to be fixed in the ground as supporters Some litter is to be spread over the ground round the plant, and a sack or other covering is to be placed over the whole. This covering is to be made thoroughly wet, so that it may be frozen the interior a cold so intense as itself, the plant is in a comparatively warm temperture Guano.-The superintendent of the hardy department ceported that he had tried several experiments with guano upon plants in pots. In loam, containing one-fiftieth part of this substance, Verbenas and Sálvias became luxuriant in about the same degree if potted in rotten dung The same plants also flourished exceedingly in sand containing a similar proportion of guano. The same effect, or even a more beneficial action, was produced upon them when peat was substituted for sand. But when rich garden soil was employed with the samee proportion of guano he plants became languid and died. It was therefor pon the soil with which it is employed, and that a quan tity which would be highly beneficial in poor soil will become deleterious upon land previously frch and well Bacon.-As it is of some importance to cottagers now how best to preserve their bsed the following receipts from an old lady whose bacon is never rusty. For the bacon of a large plg take 14 lbs of misture rub the bacon thoroughly, and then put it down tightly into a tub kept expressly for the purpose, havin Iid to fit tightly on, and also an inner cover, which resta on the bacon, and presses it down as it diminishes. Becold boiled water. If these precautions are attended to the bacon will preserve its colour and good flavour for 18 or 20 months. As soon as the weather becomes hot, the brine should be poured carefully out of the tub, be boiled and well skimmed, and when cold be again poured over the bacon.
To boil Lecks.-For the Cottager Leeks make a delicate, economical dish, end are very beneficial in case of colds. In boiling these vegetables, it may be well to stare that hey are much improved by changing the water when hate bolled. It is commonly supposed that, Leeks are strongers havorr than Onions : this, however, is aider
Mildness af are, on the contr ary, nucn from the Londonderry Journal, that, as a proof of the mildness of the weather in that neighbourhood, some ripe Niaberies were, a few days ago, gathered in the garden of Mr. R. Stewart, of Altrest, near Donemana, which lies in rather an exposed situation. In various pasparrows have commenced to build their nests.

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-No. VIII.
25. The Pconias, a verv conspicuous genus of herbaceons and suffruticose plants, were highly esteemed by the ancient Greek physicition. Moir praises are, too extravagant for sober repetitio. Modern times, however, are not altogether free from some remnants of absurdity. The anodyne necklaces," says Burnett," still sold to prevent convuisions in children, and to ease dentition, Pxony, ${ }^{26 .}$
North The great utility of the bark of the Bivch-tree in Nor America is very remarkable. Not only are the canoen in which the Indians trust themselves on lakes sufficienily all sorts of sme miles from the shore, Besides it burns like pitch ; splits into threads which serve for twine ; and the filmy part, riear the outside, may be written upon in
pencil, making no bad substitute for paper,-Ifead's Forest Scenes.
27. Dr. Cheyne remarks, in his Philosophical Conjec tures on the preference of Vegetable food, that he believes a good natural philosopher might show, with great reason and probability, that there is scarcely a beast, bird, reptile, or insect, that does not, in each particular climate, instruct and admonish mankind of some necessary truth for their happiness, either in body or mind.
28. In Civil History records are consulted, medals examined, and antique inscriptions decyphered, in order to determine the epochs of human revolutions, and verify modern events; so in Natural History we must search the archives of the world ; draw from the bowels of the earth the monuments of former times; collect the fragments, and gather into one body of proofs all the indices or phyages of nature. It is thus only that we can fix some points in the immensity of space, and mark the progress-
ive stages in the eternal march of time.-Jameson's Geological 1 llustrations.

## Rebiems.

Verhandlungen des Vereins sur Beforderung des Gartenbaues in den Königlich Preussischen Staaten Transactions of the Royal Prussian Horticultural Society at Berlin. Vol. XVI., Part II.
Tre greater portion of this Part is taken up by a very detailed article on the culture of Heaths, by Mr. E. Regel Inspector of the Botanic Garden at Zurich, followed by a cultivation. The first portion, occupying 54 quarto pages, cultivation. The first portion, occupying 54 quarto pages, is devoted to the cultivation of this appears to be the result of long practical experience and careful comparison of the directions given by previous writers, especially of those contained in Mr.
M.Nab's treatise, with the practice of the principal M.Nabs reatise, with the practice of the principal
Heath-growers in Germany, as well as of those of this country, as tar as Mr. Regel has been able to ascertain them. After devoting the first chapter to the soil, a long one follows on propagation; this is closed by an enumeration of species classed according to the length of time and dif-
ficulty of striking cuttings under various modifications of soil and temperature. In the third chapter, on transplanting, the English practice, recommended by M•Nab and others, of filling the bottom of the pots for large specimens with stones, brickbats, cinders, or bits of wood, is contrasted with the opinion of Jaunack and most German growers, that this practice is not only unnecessary, but prejudicial. Mr. Regel advocates the German practice, but admits that the greater humidity of the British climate may require a different treatment. The fourth chapter contains directions for pruning; the fifth for watering; and the sisth, long details as to Heath-houses or stages for summer, with reference to aspect, temperature, light, and ventilation. The directions in this chapter are drawn up chiefly for the climate of Germany, where the Iong drought of summer has more to be guarded agalnst than the continued damp of our climate, which it is Heath-houses for winter, detailed plans for which accompany the paper, Mr. Regel warmly advocates heating by or any iron work in contact at once with the outer and inner air. For, as the internal temperature should not be kept in winter above 3 deg. Reaum. ( 39 Fahren.), Fahren.) the internal vapour condenses and cools so ra pidly on the iron sashes as to fall in the form of suow. cold draught being allowed to pass over the Heath-plants. He recommends that all light should come from above, and not from the sides; that the plants be as near as posvery small. At the close of the chapter, the Heaths in coltivation are again enumerated, and classed according to their relative hardiuess to bear cold in winter. The seventh and last chapter is devoted to the diseases which attach to cultivated Heaths, and which are chiefly attributed to defects in cultivation, with the exception of the Fungus named by Klotzsch Clavicularia destruens, which, if not stopped in time, will soon overrun whole plants and, every year Mr . Kec considers powdered sulphur, either alone or mixed with slaked lime, to be the best remedy.
The second division of the paper occupies 130 quarto pages, and contains detailed dir classification, Mr. Ree adopts the four subgenera established by Bentham in De Candolle's Prodromus, and many of the sections of Klotzsch, or of Bentham, with others, either entirely new or modified, with special reference to the facility of deter335 , besides varieties ; but Mr. Regel includes as species many of the garden bybrids, which are now multiplied almost indefinitely, so as to render almost fruitless any attempt rised from the same paper. Of two hybrid seedmore of the character of one of the , one will often have and thus a coinplete description of all the hybrids in cultivation would have to include a separate account of almost every individual raised. It appears to us that it would merated as species only such permanent ones as are really so in a Butanical sense; and after each species to have that species as one of their parents, or have such an affiThe_Naturatist's Pocket Almanack is an attempt to
render this sort of book useful to those who are more in terested in Natural than in Political History; the plan is good, and we wish the work success.
The Ombrological Almanack is, Mr. Legh, its author, informs us, founded partly on admitted principles, and partly upon observations and discoveries recently made on the influence of the planet Jupiter and his satellites on our atmosphere. We cannot congratulate the author upon the success of his weather predictions, as far as the present year has gone. We are now writing with the country covered with snow ; but the Almanack, which says nothing of that, tell us the weather will be fair and cloudy ; while the 3d of the month, which was one of the loveliest of bright sunny days, was announced to be frosty, sleety, and cloudy. The Polytechnic Review. No. I.-If we notice this new periodical, it is certainly not for any merit that we of A priculture It professes to treat, among other things, has, in that department, "facilities st his disposal which have not yet been possessed by any similar periodical;" and then, as if he could not say enough upon this point, he repeats that "in this department unusual facilities and assistance are at his command." Upon looking to the
nature of these unusual facilities, we find they are derived from plunder of the "Gardeners" Chronicle," and from nothing else. All the Agriculture that is produced consists of Dr. Playfair's first lecture on the Animal Chemistry of Farming, misprints included, purloined without acknowledgment, from our columns. It is fortunate that the worthy gentleman who rejoices in the name of editor of this wise, we might, in our simplicity, have fancied that his trumpet-tongued announcement of prodigious facilities and peculiar advantages really possessed some meaning.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. year, and the changeable nature of the weather since the first year, and the changeabie natare or wie weather since the first
new moon the sasin, coupled with the fact that the wind
bew from the south-west on the last shortest day are lelind by blew from the south-west on the last shortest day, are held by
our weather prophets here as sure indications of a mild open our weather prophets here as sure indications of a mild open
winter. Good news this, if true. We must not, however, on this account, relax our vigilance; for although the last two months of plants, yet the next six weeks are by no means free from trials of a different cast. The large fires necessary to meet sudden depres-
sions of temperature, and the heat of the sun on frosty days, are sions of temperature, and the heat of the eun ond frosty days, are
sure to bring on vegetation too quickly, and, if not guarded amanst, will as surely bring disappointment at a fature period,
Thick coverings at Dight, as litte firing as is consistent with the safety of the plants, and judicious ventilation, are the proper
remedies. Besides the routine business of the season, such as wheeling duag, digging, pruning, sweeping and rolling grass, gathening leaves and materiail for composts, , had lately some
of the best hands on the pleasure.grounds doing work which is often neglected in many places, and sometimes never thought of
at all. They were examining the roots of all our finer trees and shrubs planted on thic erass or er exewhere within the last dozen years forking over the original composts in which these were
planted, tracing out and bringing nearer to the surface such planted, tracing out and bringing nearer to the surface such
roots as went too deep; others that rambled too wide were cut back to different lengths, and after removing a portion of the old compost, and adding fresh in its place, a zone of good soil, about
a foot or eighteen inches wide, was placed round the outside care being taken to have an inch or two or poor soii on the top to
prevent the roots of the grass from penetratiog into the new palace to the smallest garden.
The early forcing of flowers is become more and more general every year, and is now a regular and profitable branch of busi-
ness at many of the nurscries round London cellent paper on this subject, by Mr. Green, in Vol. i., p. 148 , with and Narcissuses have never been strouger with me than they have
been this season; the earliest Hyacinths, on the other hand, are not so strong as usual; perhaps the general drought overtook
them last season before their leaves had finished their office. The whole race of tea-scented Roses ought to be forced, or other-
wise encouraged to bloom early, in order to enjoy their delicate wise encouraged to bloom early, in order to enjoy their delicate
fragrance, as in summer they can hardly be said to be sweet.
 fases; best and sweetest, provicing they are on their own roots
or worked upon thin Boursaut - The latter is so easily excited
p into growth, whereas our native Rose stocks are ent
for forcing purposes.

1.     - KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Pingrr.-Continue the top and bottom heat, especially by
are, as steady as
Pines and fire, as steady as possible for some time to come. Pines and
Orchindicee suffer less from confined air than other stove plants
out the air in pinestove with exhalations from the fermenting materials, must be changed With exhaiations from the fermenting materiais, must te changed
as often as the state of the weather win permit. When the quantity
of hot-water pipes in any of the houses is barely sufficient to keep of hot-water pipes in any of the houses is barely sufficient to keep
up the requisite temperature, they must always be epty ery hot;
and thus, besides drying un the moisture, they deteriorate the and thas, besides drying up the moisture, they deteriorate the
air in a maner not yet sufficiently explained. Vinery.- If the stems of the Vines have been painted with any
composition for destroying the eggs of insects. ce ., the longer it
 this forns a hard cruss, and prevertst the paint from scaling off
untio it 15 cracked by the growth of the tree-of course I never allow it to he washed off by the syringe. Vineries that are to be
forced next month should now be shut up, and the outside
 from $50^{\circ}$ to $60^{\circ}$, acconstantly keyt monst, with a temper their states of forwardness.
Prach nouse, - During this
Prach rovss.- Duriing this changeable weather some nicety are beginning to force th, or yourt trees are coming into blossom, and moisture are the main points to be attended to until the
 with merely the she erer of the house, that it would be dangerous
to leave then now exposed to frost. Very little forcing is required for the Cherry at any tume, brost they are even more susceptible
of sudden changes than the Peach, and also more liable to the attacks of insects. Any Cherry, trees als pots may be brought always more manageable in pots or boxes, and being liable to
failures not easily accounted for, a good stock should be kept on failures s10t easily account od for, a goo
hand to replace accidents of any knid.
 answer so much better in pots, whicla car readily be brought into
any house at work and in succession. Before they come into feaf they can stand in any out-of-the-way corner: they delight in a
mild moist atmosphere.

Crccumars.- Those in a bearing state require a constant,
brisk heat, and plenty of air, especially if they are surrounded by
ferm
 out upon, should be thoronghly sweetened before the bells are
made; but few people think of beginning so early with this troublesome system
any of the pits or a very early crop, seeds should now be sown in Mrsurooms.-Keep the bearing beds free from woodice, and continue to collect droppings for succession beds.
ABPARACus.- Where a constant supply of this useful vegetable is wanted, a few single rows ought to be sown every year to meet the demand, without encraching on the permanent beds. and I advert to it thus early that rest for raise in in disposing of the ground for future crops.
in the pots in which frinter use, these should always be sown materially check their growth. Liater in the season they may be sown in boxes and transplanted with safety. Pots of 32's are
large enough for the early crops; the soil, ;f well drained, hardly be too xich for them. Mersc, and small salading, may now be forwardel Ons, Lettuces, beds. I always pot the earliest crop of Potatoes in 48 gits, place them to a cold vinery to harden, and are well up, then remove in turf pits, covered with reeds and with a little hot dung
under them.
All the early crops of Peas
now be safely sown on dry, warm borders, and wetll of these Whinting. Therer vegetables has bcen recentiy given by Mr. all crops that require it; neither has there ever been a finer time for pruning and nailing, planting, and getting forward with the siness of this department.
H.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

SToves, -Many of the Orchidatace are now enjoying a com-
fortable repose, while others, less fortunate against our long niie othts and less fortunate, have to struggle ont this last class by giving them as much light as you can, and do not excite them to too rapid growth. Another portion which
have just returned from the drawing-room, where they have been showing off their beauties, will, in, all probability, be
in want of a refresling draught, look to the care that the water is not too cold for them; a little atten-
tion will soon bring them to their regular habits. also over soon bring them to their regular habits. Look shelves, and start a few roots into growtht to prolong their sea-
son. No plants are more fragrant or more suitole servatory, when in flower, than H. máximum, coronárium , and Gardnerianum; but the latter is unfortunately of sllort duration, so that a great number of plants would be required to kecp up a succession of flowers for any length of time, Out of 16 species
of this genus which I have fowered, these three are all that I can recommend for general purposes, If the plants are clean,
there is very little work in the stoves at present All sorts of foreign stove.seeds, or of any other descrivtion from abroad, may now be sown with safety. This is the best time to sow seeds of
fine Rhododendrons, Azaiceas Kilmis. Graviouqk- - Keep the temperature as low as possible on
Rine days by giving abundance of air. Nothing is better after all than the old flue fur hentio becu lately ycry apparent
Conskradrony.-This should now be in a blaze with early Orced fowers and stove plants, including a few Orchidacees. ing into blossom. I sowed a quantity of lemon. seeds this time a smart heat, ready to be graitect so size of my penhodder, and in much theat house is not lower than $40^{\circ}$ at night, and as much as the sun can raise it to in the day, with a little air for an
hour or two every fine day. Pirs And FRambs.-There is a little breathing room here now;
many of the plants having been removed for forcing and propo学ation, such as Pinks, Roses, Hydrangeas, Gardéniag, Fuchsias de., and a host of Dutch buibs, which have been here for a few mould where they have been since they were potted. This puats me in mind of a resolution which I meant some time since to put to ail Gardeners and Amateurs, namely, that we must in future
 ist of September, if it is desirable to have it in fothower ous
Christmes it

Forrst and Coppice Wood - Doprtment.
aways too uncertain for planting. Pit, trench this month is in the midnd plant it afferwards ; thin by all means, especially half of the numer the plantation, and do not use above one To make amends for the poles you would expectecseme dozed to do. hence, crop the ground with potatoes, carrots, or any that suits the land best, until the trees begin to meet.-D.Beaton,
Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan.
1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick:


Jan. 6. Frosty; overcast; slight rain; cloudy
7. Overcast; clouy; rain at night.
8. Showery; cloudy ; aif nat
. Shercast; cloudy; rain at night.
Slearery; cloudy and fine; overcast.
Closty; in the evening alternately overcast and clear; stormy with rain.
10. Stormy and wet, boisterous; cloudy and fine.
11. Clear and frosty; exceedingly fine; densely Clear and frosty; exceedingly fine, densely overcast
show commenced falling falling at 6 p. M. 2. Hazy with snow; clear and frosty; boisterous at night.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the laat 17 years, for
the ensuing Week ending Jan. 21,1843 ,


The highest temperature during the sbove period occurred on of the 19 th and morning of the 20 th , in $1838-$ thermometer $4 d^{\circ}$
below zero.


## ,



## Notices to Correspondent

Mantrass.-Little Sizill.- We do not advise you to apply your liquid nated so much the better. $\dagger$-Theta. -Woodashes are among the
best of all manures for anything. Mix them with dry earth, and top-dress with them; or add them to a heap of manure ; they will
greatly inprove its quality. - $A$. . Brine, which is salt and
 manure in small quantities. The best way of applying it is to pour
it on lime, and allow the soalsed mass to renkin in a heap for throe months. At the end of that tine an excellent manure for
lighth tands that are apt to burn, will have been formed.
Wherist We are sorry to shy we have no information respecting Mr, Bicke' an excellent manure, and he must be a very iresh vegetables are thinks that they breed slugs. If they do not benefit the land, it is them. The best way, however to use refuse vegetables is to throw
them in $i l$ urine, and to leave thiem to rot, which they will, soon do. sting
heaps should server. - Soot is an excellent manure mixed or unmixed. The best Fay, however, to apply it, is as a material to work up the ferment-
ing matters of cesspools and similar places. $\dagger--A, H$. We should have thought thatnothing would have been moreeasy than for a baicasionally. We fear that no means will be found of con easier test for ammonia. As to the length of time that magure heaps willie before fermentation begins, that is go entirely depend-
ent upon the temperature of the air and the nature of the materials, that the temperature of the air and the nature of the mate.
alone what directions to give. Examination Mials, that we are at a loss what directions to give, Examination
mene will show the extent of their puridity. if the heat of fer-
mentation mentation has attained the amount of $50^{\circ}-60^{\circ}$ for two or three Weeks, it will in general have carried decomposition far enough;
but the more complete the decomposition the better, provided the ammonia formed in the mrocess is not lost. If heaps of decaying mnterials are just moistoned with gas-water, or if waste yeast can had forgotten the statement made by Liebig, that Epsom
Salta mixed Potatoes, and the incex to his book is so bad as to be almost usechiefly to conccive that ns the object in applying this agent is
acre would be to Potato-land the magnesia it las lost, \& cwt, an cloncine you mean to use per acre, you can easily calculate int what proportion to mean to tsem per acre, you can easily calcunte in what
of cloacine, farmyarde, mithoutt Epsom salts, is equal to 6 tons of the best apply liquidure.-W, manure now to land which you intend for onions. It
will be of more service fi you «ater the Onions with it weelky, after their first thinnaing servic
destroy the Cessrools.-Theta,-The best menns you can use to a cosspool, Is to usin, and prevent the unplensant smell axising from
with water.t winth wations.t
old, you cannot do better than dig between the trees, in order to
destroy the destroy the grass which has grown there. The digging maust mowever, be shallow, so as not to interfere much with the roots. In the young trees for two or three years, provided the ground is ma-
nured ; for it keeps the advantageons it keeps the ground clean, and stable manure is very
airext-trees in general, with the exception of the 80 good as to he have not received the cony of the Chronicle you are Hambs.-Amatenc:- Either. the Royal Muscadine or the Black
Risch-TRzEs, air, with little flre-heat, ing given. .
our notice upon the culture of the Peach under glass is one from
Mr. Errington, which was published a few yeara since in the Horti Mr. Errington, which was published a few years since in the Horti-
cultural Society's Transactions, and of which an extract was given at p. 7 of the Chronicle of $1841 . \ddagger$
N®MONES.-S. F. $F=$.
Nrmones.-S. F. C.-An ensy way of protecting Anemones and
Ranunculuses is to bend across the beds wooden or iron hoons, securely fixed in the ground ; upon these mats can be thrown in securely fixed in the ground ; upon these mats can be thrown secured to the hoops by pegs. F This plant does not require to be pruned. It su
soil or situation
Christnins Rose $-A$. $A$. -The Christmas Rose will grow in peat,
but it prefers a heavy, wet soil. $\dagger$ but it prefers a heavy, wet soil. $\dagger$ It is probable that this plant casts effort of reviving nature, and that it has not yet had time to renew them. The leaves will not appear again on the denuded branches, enns.-Mercator.-Any nurseryman can supply you with these
plants. Some you may find in old walls, in hedge-rows, and otler wild pinces.
neficial to Roses which are just coming into too strong, will be be-
Roses from the hedges for the purposes of budding. it may be proceeded with whenever the weather is open. $\ddagger$ transplant Lilies of the Valley at the present season, they will not
be injured, providing that it is carefully done. The autumn is, how. ever, the best time for removing them.

## Lower-ser.ds.-m. F. G.-It is too soon yet for sowing any kind o

 early, you had better sow in a slight hotbed such things os Collininia pinnatus, Cláphila pulchella and élegans, Godétia Lindleyaua, Glia tricolor, nnd the Rocket Larkspur. You willghargonimss.-An Original Subscriber:- The following sorts are
the best for forcing:- Admiral Napier, General Wrashington, Isidorianum, Diadematuni rubescens, Alba multiffora, King Rufus, Hodge's Emperor, Madeleine, Prince of Waterloo.*--Amateur: mould for Pelargóniums in pots.* Parnations and Picotees are early bloomers, and will probably suit your situation:- Picotees: Gar George, Wood's Talisman,' Lee's Mary Ann, Jeane's Moonraker, Gidden's Emma, Wood's Joan of Arc, Willmer's Maid of the Mill, Hogg's Ensign, Norman's Vesuvius, Cox's Carrence, Car Epaminondas, Addenbrook's Lydia, Orson's Rob Roy, Hogg's
Blue Ribbon, Lascelles' Queen of Sheba, Hogg's Duchess of Kent exars.- Little Skill. -Hacon's Incomparable Pear would probably bear ing three or fowr
bearing. raining. - W. W. $W$ - Quenouille training is explained at p. 05 ,
Vol. I. It consists in training one upright central shoot in summer, and shortening it down to 15 inches at the winter pruning in order that it may at that height produce branches forming a
tier, to be trained in the first instance horizontally. The shoo produced by the uppermost bud is, however, trained as upright as posside during the gummer, and and so on, until the tree has reached the desired height. In this climate it is necessary to train the shoots downwards, which is easily done by tying those of the
first tier to short stalkes, tlose of each successive tier being fastened to the branches below them. When the shoots are thus into $n$ hearing state ; but, in this climate, if cut short, as the French do, they only send up a number of shoots annurally, This
plan answers very well where it con be at all timnes properiy atplan answers very well where it can be at all times properily atdwarfs is preferabpe. Quenouilles require more time to be devoted RuIT-Trews. - A. A.--Standard Pear and all other kinds of fruitWrees require pruning more or The following Pears, are suitable for Espalier rails in a northern district:- Dunmore, Hacon's Incomprarable, Louse Bonne (of Jersey), Thompson's, Winter Nelis, Passe Colmar,
Knight's Monarch, Beurré Rance. Plums : Royale Mâtive, Green Gaiget' Purple Gage, Fotheringham, Xckworth Imperatrice. Cherries: May Duke, Elton, Downton, Royal Duke. Il Jor J. Haycror February to April is very limited, It will be advisable to plant the space you have allotted against Burye, Ne plus Meuris, and Beuré
description, with the Easter Beur Rauce. II country do not germinate readily. They should not be allowed to
dry before they are sown. By atteuding to this, you will probably dry before they are sown. By atterding to this, you will probably
be more successful than ly following the artificial mode of subject
ing the seeds to the action of boiling water ; which, however, has been advantageously practised in softening the skins of some seed imported from hot climates. ${ }^{\|}$. bers early there will be no advantage derived by having the walls o
your pit so high as they are represented in M. Mills' Treatise. the cavity which is to contain the lining around the pit is two feet
deep instead of three, it wall be quite sufficient. You will find no deep instead of three, it wil be quite suficient. You will find no
material so good as turf for covering the faggots inside, but where
tlat cannot be procured, small branches may be substituted. They must, however, be laid very close and regular, otherwise the soil in
which the Cucumbers are prowing will settle through which the Cucumbers are growing will sette through.f Youelland Co, of Great Yarmouth, they will give him every informa.
tion which he may require respecting the Tobolsk Rhubarb, and if tion which he may require respecting the Tobolsk Rhubarb, and if
he wishes for positive proof of its superiority it is at his service, as
M Messt.
past.
decatos.- A. II.-If you find the haulm of Potatoes unvilling to decay, throw it in heaps, moiston it with gas-water, cover the
heaps with mould, and you will son find it reduced, or burn it, and return the ashes to the land; you willose nothing but carlon the Potato at any period; if you do, you will ruin your crop. The
removal of the flowers is quite another thing; they contribute no removal of the flowers is quite another thing; they contribute no-
thing to the formation of tubers; but, on the contrary, tnke from thing to the formation the other hand, provide all the materials out o
thench the lotato is formed. The rankness of Potatoes in India is
which quite different from any lind of growth they are likely to furnish i Boors.-Mercator.-Doyle's "Cyclopedia of Practical IIusbandry,"
or, Stephen's "Book of the Farm"" rre what we recommend to you I. Inquisitor"- Takke "Macintosh's Practical Gardener. " book of reference. We cammet recommend anything to you at the Chronicl?. Your other question will be answered slortly. \# linings, \&c. an opportunity should be talken of raking themg toge they should be heaped up in an open shed, or some other situation where they would be protected from rain and snow, They require no preparation, except that of being thrown lightly into the pits,
over which they should be equally distributed, and of being firmly trodden down, so that they may not settie too much when they begin to heat, which, if the leaves are in good condition, may be
expected to take place in eight or ten days. $\ddagger$ PlanNinc.-Mercator- - It is hardly in our power to give directions
for laying out Flower-gavdens : that can ony be dope on paper.

In so small a piece of ground as yours, the ${ }^{\text {" }}$ best effect would pro small ones might ryu parallel with the fence, and another be placed In the centre of the remaining space.
Xhimitions. $-T K,-1 f$ one person exhibits at the Horticultural
Sociey's Exhibitions, two plants, one of other old and rare, he will be allowed prizes for ench, and the they are both deemed sufficiently deseiving, and are shown under the proper letters.
opinion of this colony for emigrants opinion of this colony for emigrants, provided they do not go to
Auckland. We lave no space to discuss the question further just now, and therefore can only add, that if we intended to emigrate we should go there ourselves, like the editor of the New Zealand colony, and the roost ample meanns of acquiring information, is about to proceed thither with his family and property.t mchnical Words. - $A$ Subscriber.-Imbricated signifies arranged
like the tiles on a house, and is applied to the relative position of flowers. $\dagger$
figs. $-A$ Cottager will find an answer in another column.

## Miscrllankous.-A. B. 2.-We never heard of Such a thing as

 tany f--A Cabbage.- Your plants are, 1, Bérberis slumâcea, nilla emerus. $\dagger$ - Theta. - Your plant is Peltidea canina, so mad dog; its virtues are, however, considered to be imaginary.tL. W. had better consult his solicitor. We should suppose that if he were to mutilate that which the law will not allow him to We are afraid to ahrise 3 ou, so much depends on the condition of the land, If it is in rery good heart the plan might succeed, but not otherwise. Should you carry it into execution you had better
sow the Norfolk White Turnip.t--A. B. C.-We cannot interfere between you and ndvertisers. We are in no way responsible for W. B. B. - Iour pretty little orehidaceous plant is Sophronitis
volacea.t-A Reader and Subseriber.-The Dahlia you enquire riolácea. $\dagger-$ - A Reader and Subseriber.-The Dablia you enquire
about was sent on two occasions to the FIoricultural Society; at one meeting it was pronouncerl thrst-rate, and second-rate on the other. From these lecisions it is fair to conclude that it is on theer-
tain. It is a good exhibition flower when in perfection. Errata. - In the Naturalists' Comer of last week, at p. 7, colum C, line from the top 17 and 20,
Rudus, read Rucus s usual many letters have arrived too late for answers this week Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALEADAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price $3 \alpha$. wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry Wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may office order to this Office, at the rate of 58 . for every 25 copies reofice or

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tue news received by the Overland Mail gives a deailed account of the closing events of the campaign in Affghanistan, and of the return of the British troops through the Khyber Pass, which was successfully accom plished on the 7th November. From the date of our last dvices to the evacuation of Cabul, the troops were em ployed in demolishing the principal towns, and in leaving behind them an enduring mark of vengeance. After destroying Istalif, they razed to the ground the celebrated Bazaar of Cabul, and spared no portion of the city except the quarter inhabited by the Kuzzilbashes. The Bala Hissar was left standing for the purpose of affording to Shah Poora, a younger son of Shah Soojah, who had mounted the throne, a means of defending himself against the attacks of the Affghans after the departure of the troops. On leaving Cabul, the Army laid waste the country on their line of march, barning the villages and forts, and showing, as the Indian papers tell us, no mercy either to friend or foe. They destroyed Jellalabad, with its fortifications and gardens, and arrived at Peshawur on the 6th November, having passed through the most difficult defiles in Asia without the occurrence of any important casualty. They were to commence their march o the British provinces on the 6 th, and on their arrival Dost Mahomed and all the Affghan prisoners who have fallen into our hands since 1839 were to be restored. Lord Ellenborough had issued a proclamation, couched in the pompous language of the East, announcing to "his brothers and friends" the native princes of India, sandal-wood gates of the Temple of Sompauth hav been recovered after a captivity of 800 years, and to the Juggerbe restored with great ceremony and pomp to The ponat temple, to which they originaly bed by the Indian ey or measure is much quese offence to the Ma papers, and it is expected to givegra we have accounts to ore 13 th importance had occurred in since the date of the latile ratication of the treaty had fairs was suspended until then. The monopoly of the Hong merchants was completely at an end, and samples of te had been sent to Hong Kong direct from Nankin. The captured junks had been restored, and trading on a small cale had already commenced between the English and Chinese, who were daily becoming more sensible of the Iue commercial intercourse.-Our European new arains to assume a more important character. In rance, the Chambers were opened on Monday by speech from the throne. The King, after alluding to his recent bereavement, refers with satisfaction to the prosperity of the country as attested by the rapid increase of the revenue. He alludes to the pacific relafons of foreign powers, and to the harmony prevailing mong them in setlement of the Syrian question. His Majesty deplores the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain, and deciares that in his rela tions with the Spanish Monarchy his sole object has been
to protect the legitimate interests of France. The
speech touches liggtly on the occupation of the Marquesas Islands, and on the negotiations now in progress for improving the trade and industry of the kingdom by commercial treaties with Foreiga Powers. The question of the Right of Search is not mentioned, but it is said to be the main point upon which the Opposition will make their attack on Ministers in the debate on the Address.-From Spain we have accounts of the return of the Regent to Madrid, and of the dissolution of the Cortes. The Regent's reception by the people was cold, and little enthusiasm was manifested by the troops or National Guards. The dissolution of the Cortes was not unexpected, as it had become evident that the Ministry could
not hold office while the Chambers remained so hostile to its measures. The new Cortes will not assemble until the 3 d of A pril.-From Lisbon we learn that the Portuguese Cortes were opened on the 2 d by the Queen in person. The speech mentions with satisfaction the arrival the anxiety of the Government to give additional development to its foreign relations by means of treaties of commerce and navigation. The necessity of equalising the receipts and expenditure of the State is again adverted to, and the negotiations with the Pope are described as advancing towards a favourable settlement.-From
the United States we have no political news, public attention being exclusively absorbed by the details of an attempted mutiny on board one of the ships of the American Navy. The object of the conspiracy was to convert the ship into a piratical cruiser, and intercept all vessels passing between Europe and New York. It was headed by the son of the Secretary at War, who was summarily tried and hung at the yard-arm as soon as the conspiracy was discovered. If it had succeeded, the packetships from London and Liverpool might for some time have been the scenes of fearful atrocities. The accounts from Canada describe the health of Sir Charles Bagot as much worse, and give slight hopes of his Excellency's recovery.

## Theme Nefos.

Court. - Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal continue at Claremont, and are quite well. The Prince of Wales is at Windsor Castle, and is still suffering from the effects of teething, but in other respects is in good health.
During the week her Majesty and Prince Albert have taken their usual walks in Claremont-park, and the Prince taken their usual waiks in Claremont-park, and the Prince
has shot over the preserves at Oz-shott Common and at Stoke whenever the weather has permitted. The Court is expected to return to Windsor on Monday next. by Sir. R. Peel to all the supporters of his Government, informing them that the meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Thursday, the 2d of February, public business of importance will be brought forward without delay, and expressing an earnest hope that it may be consistent of the session.-A rumour has been current during the week that Mr. Barnard is about to retire from the representation of Greenwich, but there is no foundation for the report, and Mr. Barnard has given it an unqualified con-
tradiction. -The election for North Shropshire will take tradiction. - The election for North Shropshire will take
place on Monday; the only randidate is Viscount Clive, who will be returned without opposition
National Debt.-The Lords of the Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the
National Debt that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom exceeded the actual expenditure of the United the 10th October last by the sum of $2,523,8233$. 13 s . 11d ., the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt have given notice that no sum will be applied by
them on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provithem on account of the Sinking Fund, under the provi-
sions of the Act, between the 7 th Jan. and the 5 th April in the present year

## - Foretan.

Francr.-The opening of the Session of the French looked forward with unusual interest, took place on Mon. day with a speech from the throne. The streets were progress from the Tuileries. The King was accompanied by the Queen, the Princess Clementine, Mademoiselle pensier. The Chame de Nemours, and the Duke de Montand Deputies, and by all the very fuily attended by Peers matique in full costume. The reception of the King was
very cordial ; the lond and repeated cries of "Vive rose to welcome him with much affected, and after a few minutes' pause delivered puties-The affection and the sympathy of the French pution have sustained my courage. My My heart, ever suffering from grier, $\begin{aligned} & \text { in calling you myself together to resume in your devotedness } \\ & \text { me }\end{aligned}$ labours, I wished to conclude to-day what my grief had cempeniled You have already achieved much for the security and future prosperity of France; I thank the security name. Whatever may be our trials, $I$ and may family her devote to her service whatever strength and life the public order and peace, the national prosperity, attested
by the rapid increase in the public revenue, manifests itself beyond our most sanguine hopes. The solid empire of the laws is the best security for the well-being of all, as it is for the power of the state; and the conviction every-
where established, that the laws will be religiously exwhere established, that the laws will be religiously ex-
ecuted, renders less frequent the enforcement of their penalties. I congratulate myself on our having obtained those happy results. I feel confident that our prosperity
will pursue its course without either interruption or will pursue its course without either interruption or
obstacle. My relations with foreign Powers continue to be pacific and amicable. The good harmony prevailing amongst the Powers has strengthened the repose of the East, and procured in Syria for the Christian population the establishment of an administration I deplore the disturbances which have recently agitated Spain. In my relations with the Spanish monarchy my sole object has been to protect our legitimate interests, to
preserve for Queen Isabella II. a faithful amity, and to testify for the rights of humanity that respect and protection which honour the name of France. By the occupation of the Marquesas Islands I have secured to our navigators in those distant seas a protection and refuge, of persevering efforts of our brave army, our dominion in Algeria becomes everywhere stable and respected. The vigilance and regularity of the administration will complete the work so gloriously prosecuted by the courage of ou which will have the effect of imparting to our agriculture our commerce, and manufactures more active development, and to procure for our national interests additional racilities. Laws of finance, and various bills intended to improvements, ahall be immediately presented to you Gentlemen, the world is at peace! France is free, active and happy My object has been, and ever shall be, until It is with your constant and loyal co-operation that I have succeeded. You will aid me in maintaining and in consummating the work which we have commenced in common. This will be for all the most worthy recomafter hope for." The paragraph referring to the Spanish question was slightly applauded, but the cheering was more animated at the conclusion. The King looked well,
but seemed to have a cough, which impeded his free readivg of the discourse. His voice faltered at the first and last paragraphs, but by an effort he regained his composure.
After the usual forms, the Minister of the Interior After the usual forms, the Minister of the Interior
declared the session opened, and the King retired amidst the acclamations of the assemblage. The Chambers have since been occupied with the usual routine business. In the formation of the bureaux, or monthly standing committees, the Ministers have obtained a signal triumph, not only over the Opposition, but over the party of Count
Molé. Only one member of Opposition, M. Barrot, has been appointed; all the others are of M. Guizot's opinions. The Sugar Bill and the Budget were then presented.-We learn that the King has made a proposition to sell
Versailles to the state for $18,000,000$., stipulating to employ the money, and more than the money, in the completion of the Louvre, which will require, it
is said, a million sterling. - The opening of the Chambers is of course an event of so much importance that it occupies almost exclusively the attention of the Journals. The affairs of England, however, and particularly the retreat from Affghanistan, afford them state of the public comenve in Great Britain with that of France, and observe, that whilst the former shows an alarming deficit, the latter has improved during the year 1842 to the amount of $60,000,000 \mathrm{f}$. In regard cuation news, they all unanimously declare that the evais more disgraceful honour, than any event of the present century. The Ministerial Journal des Debats contrasts the conduct of Gen. Pollock with that of the French generals in Algeria, adopting measures of extreme rigour, they are rescuing the country from barbarism, and laying the foundation of future civilization, while Gen. Pollock has had no other object than the gratification of mere revenge. "What," fered, a city which opened its gates to Sir R. Sale and gave him provisions? Near 100,000 inhabitants have thus been left without babitations in a climate almost as cold as that of Russia. It is frightful!-but what is most odious is, that the English have avenged themselves upon
the inhabitants of the towns instead tribes who destroyed Gen. Eiphinstone's army in 1841. In Affghanistan, as well as in Algeria, the warlike part of the population is that which wanders with its flocks in search of pasture. The towns are only inhabited by Jews, Armenians, Hiadoos, Cashmeerians, Tadjiks, Elaves, meir-chants-that is, by strangers and peaceable people, who
have never taken up a gun since the beginning of the war. These are the people who are to support the weight of the revenge of the English. Those whom they ought to have pursued were the Ghilzies, the Afridis, the Channaris, the Pollock has taken care not to go and seek in their mountains. General Pollock has done what a French general would do, who, having to punish a revolt of the Flittab, or the Beni-Amer, would go and burn Mostaganem or Mascara, He has committed inexcusable cruelties. Public opinion, however, has already pronounced itself in England also, they will raise the indignation of all gener-
ons hearts." -The official Moniteur states that the Hon Capt. Grey has arrived at Toulon, in H. M.'s frigate Belvidera, to convey to Vice-Admiral Baron Hugon the ex-
pression of the gratitude of Admiral Sir E. Owen, pression of the gratitude of Admiral Sir E. Owen, Mediterranean, for efficient assistance piven on the 30 th November last, to her Majesty's ship-of-the-line Formida ble, by the vessels of the French station at Barcelona. Spatn.-We have accounts from Madrid to the 4th inst., bringing the important intelligence of the dissolution of the Cortes, and of the return of the Regent from Bar celona. The Regent entered the capital on horseback on the lst, accompanied by the civil and military authorities, who had gone out to meet him. The assemblage of people was very numerous, and the staff extremely brilliant Among the latter were Generals Rodil, Grases, Ferraz riarte, and many others. Two squadrons of the cavalry of the National Guard constituted the escort of the Regent who proceeded straight to the palace of the Queen. The troops afterwards defiled before her Majesty and the Resent, who had taken their station on one of the balconies of the palace. At 3 o'clock, the Regent, who was suffering from fatigue and indisposition, repaired to his residence of Buena Vista. His reception by the people was cold, and little or no enthusiasm was manifested by the roops or national guards. In the evening, the city was the new municipality took the oath of office in presence the Political Chief, by whom they were formally installed rol the pres ferent towns on his line of march, his reception appears to have been everywhere satisfactory. In every town and village he passed through, the corporations, provincial de putations, national guards, and even the clergy, vied in demonstrations of respect and adhesion to his regency and overnment. He was waited upon on his arrival in the confines of Valencia by the Political Chief and the pro vincial deputation. At Almanaza he took his seat in carriage, drawn by six mules richly harnessed, which con reved him to Valencia, escorted by the National Guard He entered the city under a triumphal arch, and proceeded the hotel prepared for his reception, amidst two line or National cuarde, and sale by ebia mations of the multitude. A telegraphic despatch from Barcelona, dated the $2 d$ inst., announces that Genera Seoane, on the $29 t \mathrm{th}$, annulled the division of the forcea war contribution which had been made by the municipality, because it weighed too heavily on the Moderadoes, who were not engaged in the outbreak. The commercial classes are to pay one-half, and the tax-payers the remainder The first payment was to be made on the 5 th inst. The decree of the Regent dissolving the Cortes is dated on the $3 d$; it announces that the new Cortes will be convoked on the 3d April. The projected treaty of commerce with England still excites great interest in Barcelona and in Madrid. In the latter city the editors of the Opposition papers drew up and signed on the 3 d a strong declaration against the conclusion of the treaty.
Portugal. - We have advices from Lisbon to the 2d anst. The new year was ushered in with the opening of the Chambers, and the recommencement of the legislative business of the kingdom. Her Majesty opened the Cortes in person, with the following speech from the throne:-"Honourable Peers of the Kingdom, and Deputies of the Portuguese Nation-lt is always an object of high satisfaction to me to see the representatives of the nation united in this respectable place. I congratulate myself with you on this solemn act, and trust that, animated with the most decided desires to employ al your solicitude in the honourable effort to consolidate the representative system, you will adopt for this purpose all the means and provisions that your wisdom may suggest. With the arrival at this court of the ministers of Austria and Prussia, and with that which has Iately taken place of the representative of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, the diplomatic relations of this country with the great powers of the north are completely restored; and 1 have the satisfaction of heing able to commpnicte to you, that I continue to receive from all the friendly and allied nations the most decided proofs of friendship and harmony. My government seeks with anxiety to maintain these political relations, and to give greater development to the commercial ones, by meaps of treaties of commerce and navigation, with which it is unceasingly occupied. I trust that it will not be long ere the opporthe occasion arrives to make known to you the resul of Holiness : and that, withert any breach of the prof his tives of the Crown, the necessities of the Lusitanian Church may be attended to. The budget for the future economical year will be presented so you, and I ought especially to call your attention to the urgent necessity of My Ministers will pise you account of the meate. which they judg giv to the the legislativey jugged urgen ill present to the which of the public ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ "The arrival of the "anches of the public service." The arrival of the Suffren vessels w-o-bathe there, had excited susicio other the French ordered the had some sinistericions that carry into Government hame sinister designs to absence ofl Minister there The Rodney Brit part of the French Minister there. The Rodney British line-of-battle ship remain there for the present. The and was expected to tinued one the present. The negociations still continued on the tariff question, without anything further Belgrua
Bregrom,-The Government papers have published a Royal ordonnance, dated 6th January, approving the
definitive convention between the State and the City of Brussels for the purchase, by the Government, of the real property, and of the museum, with the natural history, the cabinet of medals, 8cc., belonging to the city. They have also published a list of honorary members of the Royal Academy of Medicine at Brussels,
approved by the King. The following are the English physicians and surgeons in this list: Dr. Abercrombie Dr. Bright, Sir James Clark, and Dr. Marshall Hall; Messrs. Samuel Cooper, Guthrie, Travers, and Lawrence. The Belgian Colonisation Company intend foud its first settlement in Central America.
Grrmany.-The Prussian papers announce the death of the Archbishop of Posen and Gnessen, M. Martin de Dunin; he died on the 26th ult., aged 69.-Letters from Berlin mention the expected arrival of the Countess de
Rossi and her husband, late Sardinian Ambassador at St. Rossi and her husband, late Sardinian to fill the same post at Berlin, the Countess having been unable to endure the cli-
 mate of Russia. The Counters de ross, once the seene of her early fortune and artistical fame, and be received as an Ambassadress in those saloons in which she gained the first tritors of the Asylum Life Assurance Company in London tore of that institution in Berlin and other parts of the Prussian dominions; this report is confirmed by the announcement or the daren, two of the Sir James Law Lushington and Mr. Farren, two of the directors, have had an interview with Chev. Bunsen ou the
subject. - Letters from Trieste state that the English Commissioners for inquiring into the practicability of conveying the Indian mail through ained that the journey from London to that place by Ostend, Cologne, Frankfort, Munich, Augsburg. Innspruck, \&c., may be performed in 135 hours and 25 minutes. This would enable the correspondence to be forwarded from the railroads, now in construction, shall have been finisbed, a considerable additional saving of time will be possible.-On the 21 st
ult. the St. Pauli sailed from Hamburgh with 120 Gerult. the St. Pauli sailed from Hamburgh with
man emigrants, bound for New Zealand. Of these 100 may be said to belong to the labouring classes; the remainder consist of a physician, some missionaries, and the
numerous family of the agent. This is said to be only the commencement of an extensive system of emigration, Which is likely to be organised in Germany, under the auspices of the New Zealand Company.
ITALY.--Letters from Milan announce that the railroad from Venice to that city has been opened as far as Padua, and that the event has excited the greatest interest in the north of Italy. -From Rome we learn that the Pope has
determined to send a Vicar apostolic to China, in compliance with the wishes of the Roman Catholics resident in that country.-Letters from Catania mention that the eraption of Mount Etna continues with more or less violence, and that all the towns at the foot of of Italy by the imposing spectacle. The lava continues to flow in a broad stream in the direction of the Val del Bove, and there is some reason to apprehend that it will take the direction of Milo, in which case it will make a descent on Zafferano, and probably destroy Giarre and Mascali on the sea coast,
north of Aci Reale. Up to the present time there is no north of Aci Reale. Up to the present time there is no
reason to fear for the safety of Catania, which has so often been destroyed by previous eruptions.

Russia.- The last official census of Russia gives the following as the populations of the chief towns of the empire:-St. Peterburgh, Cronstadt, 54,717 ; Wilna, 349,068; Odessa, 60,055 ; Cronstadt, 54,717 ; Wilna,
54,499 ; Toula, 51,$735 ;$ Kiew, 47,$424 ;$ Astracan, 45,938 , Casan, 41,304 ; Sebastopol, 31, 3 , 155 ; Darpat, 12,203 ; EGYPT. - Private letters from Alexandria state that the murrain still continues among the cattle, and that the Pacla has dismounted all his cavary and artilery, and sent their horses to the plough. A plan is now being of a Barrage across the Nile, at the head of the Delta, of Sciences at Paris for inspection. Should their opinion as to its feasibility and usefulness be favourable, there
is every probability that the Pacha may decide on is every probability that the Pacha may decide on car-
rying this great undertaking into execution very soon The probable cost is estimated at about 250,0000 . sterling, and the great advantage anticipated is a constant supply of ater, by means of canals, to all parts of the country,
even during the lowest periods of the Nile-thus allowing a great portion of the present waste though rich land, to be brought into cultivation almost as easily as the fields on plation for yeare, but it is said his highness now think plation for years, but it is said his Highness now thinks striously of commencing It, although nothing will cerby able engineers in Europe. Indta, -The Overland Mail arrived on Saturday with accounts from India to the 1st December. The return of
aill the British troops through the Khyber Pass was fully completed on the 7th November. The first division, under General Pollock, succeeded in effecting their march without much difficulty. The second, commanded by General M. Caskill, was not equally fortunate, in consequence of the neglect of crowning the heights over a most dangerous part of the defile. The mountaineers were on the watch, and, finding this division embarrassed in its movements near Ali Musjid, during the night of the 3d, they made an
attack on the baggage, a considerable quantity of which ia
said to have fallen into their hands. During the skir mishing two officers, Lieut. Christie, of Native Infantry Ensign Nicholson, of the 30 th Bengal Native killed and were killed; upwardumber of canp-followers. Two cannon were also taken by them, but one of the guns wan taken on the following morning. With enis excep in the nothing of consequence appears return of the troops from Jellalabad to Peshawur through the most difficult defiles in Asia. The third division, under General Nott, which formed the last one of the army, arrived at Jumrood, the frontier station of the Sikh territory, on the 6th, and it was intended to commence From the date of our advices by the last mail, to the evacuation of Cabul, the troops appear to have been employed in demolishing the principal towns, in
order to leave behind them an enduring mark of vengeance. After the capture of 1stain, M-Caskill's brigade burnt and destroyed it, giving men were spared, and no quarter given. They treated the women with respect, but every other living being was put to the sword. They returned to Cabul on the 7th October, and General Pollock having received from Lord Ellenborough positive instructions to leave the country without delay, preparations were immediately made for carrying should be performed from the fact of snow having made its appearance on the hills, and ice in the camp, it was evident that, unless they resolved to pass the winter in Cabul, a longer stay coid not be made with safety. The 12n, 9 the a party of sap pers and miners, under Captain Abbott, the chief en gineer, protected by a brigade commanded by colone Richmond, was marched into the city for the purpose o effecting its destruction, together with the Chah Chatta, or Granil Bazaar, a splendid structure, 600 feet hack as th rign of Aurungzebe, by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan Two days were occupied in conducting these operations, and by the morning of the 11 th the whole of the houses, and with were loid in roins, while the bazaar was utterly he mish adjoined it levelled witi the ground. This act of vengeance is much censured by the Indian papers, and it is said that the parties who will suffer by it are not Affghans, but the merchants of Hin dostan, who thought themselves safe in our protection The Bala Hos Shah Sooiah, having mounted the throne of Cabul, and taken possession of this place, and it being considered advisable to leave him with the means of defenc ing himself against any forces that might be brought againg him on the departure of the troops. Greakhbar Khan, and directions to hang him, if captured, had been received by General Pollock; but the Sirdar effectually eluded the vigilance of his pursuers, and has now, it is reported, succeeded in reaching Baika. The roopa Jellalabad by the the 12th and. 15th, and had ance the country burned 26 th October. Chey had ravge the villages and forts, and spread Th and ances everywhere along the was shown ; that "impartial slaughter was dealt on friend und foe, on those who sued for pardon as well professed those who The rear-guard was attacked, and five officers wounded, with about eighty sepoys killed and wounded, near Gundamuck. They were employed on the 25 th and 26 th in destroying Jellalabad; and having blown up the gardens and vineyards of the inhabitants, they proceeded in the direction of Dhakka, reached Jumrood, below the mountains, on the 2a November, and Fulteh Jung, with many hundreds of friendly Affghans from Cabul, and multitudes of women, accompanied the an ful drama which may now be looked for at Cabul Some apprehension appeared to have been entertained of a collision between the Sikhs and the British troops near Peshawur, and positive orders had been issued to prevent village near the camp, and from going to Peshawur. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation, intimating that so soon as the British troops return to India, Dost Mahomed, and the whole of the Anghan prisoners who bave come into our hands since 1839, will be restored in safety, but requiring that, prior to their obtaining permis sion to rern to their own country, they should atten his Lordshin's Levee at Ferozepore, which is intended to rival in magnificence any display ever made by the Great Mogul. This order contains also the remarkable statement that Akhbar Khan, prior to the late advance of the British armies, had refused the offer of the Governor Generl to exchange the British prisoners in his custody even for his father and his own family. The politicas agencies established in Scinde, appointed by Lord Auck land, had been abruptly terminated by an order of Lord Ellenborough, who has placed the whole management of those districts under the care of General Sir Charies Napier, now commanding the Bombay army statiofurther stipulations urge upon the Aneers of Hyderabad, ther stipulacioss urged upolling to assent. Great activity to which in the cond the Government of Bombay. A notification has been
published to the effect, that troops will be maintained on a line of posts from Kurrachee, by Sukkur on the Indus, to the Murkurda in Sinhind ; that war and other steamen will continue to ply on the rivers; and that a lighthouse will be constructed at Kurrachee. In announcing this foct the proclamation states, that " As late as the time of Aurungzebe, the Indus is known to have been navigated by large vesseis drawing very little water, adapted to the convenient conveyance of merclants and their goods; and the Right Hon, the Governor-General will be disappointed indeed, if the British Government, with all the skill and science of modern times, cannot at least restore the com merce which existed upon this river io the time of the Ma hometan Emperors." A proclamation hasalso been issued by the Gov.-Gen. "to all the Princes and Chiers and people of India," expressing his gratitude to Providence for the the events, and announcing that the sandal-wood gates of the sult of 800 years is a last avenged, and that the gates are to be replaced in the Juggernaut temple of Somnauth with every circumstance of pomp and ceremony. The gates are to be escorted by 100 men, and a proportion of Europeans rom Gen. Nott's division, to which will be added 25 troopers from the Governor's body-guard, under Captain Herries, the Aide-de-Camp. The men forming the escort are to bave double batta while employed on this duty ; the proession is to beceived with every demonstration of respect in the various States through which it may pass en route to Guzerat, when they are to be again fixed to the temple, from which they were removed 800 years ago. Her Majesty's 41st regiment was about to embark for Curope from Kurrachee, for which purpose transports had been ordered from Bombay. - It was rumoured that six of the officers who were in the hands of Akhbar Khan are to be tried by Court Martial; they are Gen. Shelton, Col. Palmer, Capts. Waller, Eyte, Boyd, and Anderson. Madras mapis by a severe thunderstorm on the 24th Oct., no less than five vessels having been totally wreeked. There had been a heavy fall of rain at Bombay on the 15th Nov. wich unusual and unseasonable event hat caused the cholera to rage among the natives for several days. The health of the island was restored when the man the despatched. The accounts from. Bur its ravages which the choiera was making among its popita tion. Whole villages lave beco being driven to seek shelter by fiying ap the cours eat ofr by this dreadrul malady. At Amernphe the $10,000 \mathrm{had}$ died of it. From singaporo we lean with ship Belvidera, which lett Bombay for the phat precious cargo of pearis, cotcon, opia we there The completely destroyed by fire in the police had received intimation that she was one of the five ships doomed to destruction within the last few the It was believed that the parties concerned in the destruc tion of this vessel were native dealers of Bombay, who ha shipped goods in her, and succeeded in efiecting fraudulen insurances. From the evidence which bas been eilit there is every reason to think that the charge wil be brought home to several of the delinquents. In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed, with the exception of the mountainous districts of Bundelkund, to quit direction.
-The news from China comes down to the 13th Oct. It was said that a clipper had brought news to a later date of that month, that everything was treaty by the Queen, and that opium had risen in price. The news in regard to commercial affairs opens a cheering nemspect to British interests in China, and is calculated to give confidence to our merchants at home, in regard to their future operations. The Hong merchants monopoly is at an end, and samples of tea from Nankin have been forwarded to Hong Kong by her Majesty's plenipotentiary; the price is moderate, and the report on their quality generally favourable. The imperial commisintiary Lo ave onted the acenty junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chine Chinese mperial comminion It is a singular document regard to the least so as recognising the n many respects, and government for the opium they liability of the Chersed possession of, and for hat so uceremone six millions paid after the cap which they same compensate. The com ture of Canton was the English "barbarians;" and missioners still the Emperor the importance of while pointing out to the fleet, they dechare that obtaining the wised and found what are the unwarrantthey have exam the said barbarians, which they 80 im able denans and they are deserving of the utmost hatred." They state that the Shewei, an officer of the Emperor's body-guard, and his colleagues, who conducted the negotiations with sir $H$. Potinger, again author tively questioned him as to the difficulties, but the said bar barian ouly stared at him indignantly, the sbewei wa not fistentares of show that the sums which will be received from our merchants in payment of duties will meet the expenditure of the Imperial family; they admit also that "comparing English io English it is as taree to ten; ama as there it is better to adopt plating, without the hith of an ever plans in accordance They then detail the efforts made to ind ber of places which he demanded as ports of trade, and
say - "If we again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the
waters. Though near to each other we have been idle waters. Though near to each other we have been idle
(there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to
those places which they have taken and keep possession those places which they have taken and keep possession tory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now they are sensible, and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship,
benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And
since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the
advantage of our country." The commissioners conclude advantage of our country." The commissioners conclude
by declaring that they have "examined, and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be un reservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released, by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factious parties
Unifed States.-The packet-ship New York, which
sailed from New York the 19th ult., arrived at pool on Wednesday. The papers brought by this conveyance are four days later than those received by the mail steamer. There is no political or commercial new. of moment; public attention in New York is almost exStates brig-of-war Somers, just arrived from the coast of Africa, of an attempted mutiny on board that vessel, the object of the mutineers being to overpower and murder the between Europe and New York. At the head of the conspiracy was a midshipman, Mr. Philip Spencer, son of the American Secretary-at-War, who, with two of his most active confederates, were summarily tried at the drum-bead and hanged from the yard-arm of the brig, as soon as the conspiracy was discovered. The details of the plot given they were to board every vessel off the harbour, and no on was to be left to tell any tales. They were to proceed to the Rey must hate been a long time in so that the con spiracy must have been a long time in embryo, and the
confederate has yet to be arrested. The Somers is stated to be the fastest sailer in the American navy, well manned, and carrying 10 guns ; and had not the design been so fortunately frustrated, frightful crimes might for some fortunately frustrated, frightful crimes might for some American packets.- We regret to state that the latest American packers. - aceived New York from Kingston describe the health of Sir Charles Bagot as much worse. Only slight hopes, it is added, were entertained of his Ex-
cellency's recovery. The immense ship canal, which cellency's recovery. The immense ship canal, which completed; and on the 30th Nov the inhabitants of Kingston were surprised by the arrival from Corrwatl of
the steam-boat Highlander, the first vessel that had passed the steam-boat Highlander, the first vessel that had passed
through the canal. Although one of the largest steamthrough the canal. Although one of the largest steam-
boats on the river, the Highlander met with no dificulty in passing through the locks. She left the mouth of the canal on the previous day, and ascended the rapids between that and Prescott with the greatest ease.

Money Market Friday, C
account closed at $94 \frac{1}{8}$ to $\dagger$; Exchequer money and the premium; Bank Stock, 171 to 173; India Stock, 261 to 263; Three per Cents. Reduced, 95 ; Three-and-half per
Cents., $101 \frac{1}{3}$ to
?

## Stetropolis amio its Yiciníty

The Weather.-The weather still continues exceedingly changeable, alternations of frost and thaw daily following
each other. During Monday night the wind blew with each other. During Monday night the wind blew with
great violence from the S . W ., which continued up to about $80^{3}$ clock on Tuesday morning, when there was a fall of snow, which lasted only ali-an-hour, and during which the wind suddenly shifted to $\mathbb{N}$. The after part of the day
was extremely fine, although the wind was keen and cold. As midnight the thermometer stood at the freezing point, and the mercury in the course of the night fell considerably lower, so that by day-break on Wednesday morning ice nearly half an inch thick had formed; yet at 8 o'clock
the thermometer again stood no lower than $32^{\circ}$. The frost, however, continued through the forenoon; but between 1 and 2, P.M., a rapid thaw took place. The wind 6 also shifted to nearly due S ., yet blew very cold, and at 6 o'clock a fall of snow commenced, which by about 7 , depth of 3 or 4 inches. Throughout the last 12 hours the wind has blown a perfect hurricane ; it commenced yesterday afternoon, and continued during the whole night without intermission. Several fine trees in St. James's and Hyde
Parks, Kensington Gardens, Cliswick Park, Zion Park, and at other places near town, have been torn up by the roots, and several barges and small craft have been sunk on appears to estended as faved this norning, the storm no doubt hear of its effects in other parts of the we shal The IIouses of Parthament.-A number of workmen are employed, under the Woods and Forests, in prepar ing both houses for the approaching meeting of Parliament on the 2 d of nest ing and otherwise renorating the body of the houses, and the libraries, committee-rooms lobbies, \&cc. No material alterations are to be made in The City of the houses.
The City Sewers. - A report has been published by the City Commissioners of Sewers, containing the result of the

City of London. The report of the Poor Law Com missioners on the inquiry into the sanatory condition of
the labouring population of Great Britain, contained the labouring population of Great Britain, contained
several severe animadversions on the present Commissioners of Sewers. The system of operation, the fitness of the commissioners for their situation, and the work that had been accomplished, were alike the objects of un-
compromaising blame. The surveyor's report is made in obedience to an order of the Commissioners of Sewer made on the 4th of last October, and it is to furnish these commonssioners with an opportunity of exonerating them. sioners have brought against them, that the facts in thi report have been collected. The following extract con--"Previous curious historical information on the subject drainage appear to gre been superficial and fortuitous at that time the main sewers being the Fleet-dike, the Walbrook, and the Tower-ditch, the highest point of that the sas atdersgate. It was not till after this event tude; but it not being deemed that there was sufficient adventurers, commission taking charge of their cleansing and maintenance, and suffering no one to extend or communicate first common sewer was built by the Dean and Chapter o St. Paul's, down Ludgate-street and hill, but its exact was has not been recorded. In 1668, that of Fleet-stree continued to be laid down through the enterprise of Wrivate individuals, among whom was Sir Christophe George Wyatt, as surveyor of sewers, that the manage ment of the old, and the formation of new, sewers was centlem on in a workmanlike and efficient manner. Thi sewer, five feet high, and three feet wide, as an auxiliary to the Walbrook-the waters pouring into the latter having so increased that it had become overcharged, and the foundations of the wharf at its mouth were undermine and below the church tower of St Stephen' and extended to the end of Beech-lane, where it obtained a depth of 14 feet, being 4 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 9 inches wide at the head. In 1775 , the same year this sewer was completed, another main line, 5 feet high and 3 ide, was commenced along Bishopsgate-street withou of the same dimensions was also built in 1777 from near Moorgate to the city boundary in Ropemaker street, which, in 1779, was continued along Finsbury road to Tindal's burial-ground. The increase of build ings in the county, and the additional quantities o
water poured into the city sewers, rendered it necessary that some more capacious outlet should be formed, and the Walbrook sewer was accordingly enlarged to a average of 7 feet 10 inches, by 4 feet. This was, how-
ever, only a palliation of the evil, which was not effectually combated until, at the building of the present London-bridge, Mr. Samuel Acton, the then surveyor, proposed that advantage should be taken of it, and then
was commenced the London-bridge sewer-a work which has contributed more than any other to the health and welfare of the City and the Finsbury division. This work was, through the resignation of Mr. Acton, intrusted to the present surveyor, and it was therefore incumbent upon him to enter into a defence of his operations, which he has done at great length, showing that the line so formed which it intersects in several places. Within the last 13 years, (that is, since an outlet at London-bridge was oh-
tained, and places; and the map of the city sewers shows the following sewerage lines as complete in that district:From the Temple gates along the river side to Tower-hill; bars tompe-bar nearly to Tower-hill; from Holborn line, to Tower-hill -born-bars; from the Thames to Aldersgate-bars; from mak maker-street ; from London-bridge to Finsbury; from
the Thames to Nortonfalgate." The Report adds that, "Although it cannot yet be said that not a street, or court, or alley in the whole City is without adequate will elapse before so desirable for hope that but few years be made."
The Fleet Prison.-It has been recently stated, that a on the central Criminal Court would probably be erected Fleet now stands. under the consideration of the civil authorities, and the daily papers state that it is not unlikely that the improvement will be realised.
Cuy Antiquities.-Among the most important work ment, is the extension of the connected with its improve connected with the main leading sewer in Prince's-street during the last week exhibited some interesting deep, have to the early history of the City sinteresting facts relative Antoninus, and a few interesting fragments of Roman and Samian pottery, with household utensils, have been found bome ve buildings. The most extensive of these was found last week opposite the Swan-with-two-Necks, where the excavators arrived at a wall composed of flints, about
18 feet below the surface, which was between 5 and 6 feet
in thickness, and through which they had some difficulty to penetrate. A contiguous line of wall was also found in the excavations for laying the foundations for the ware. houses of Messrs. Pickfords, which are adjacent, and others have been found in other excavations in the neighbourhood, which lead to the idea that on this spot there formerly stood a castle or other extensive building. A passage was also found running in a parallel line between this and Cateaton-street, about 12 feet wide. At the lower depth there was a fine stratum of vegetable mould, apparently belonging to an ancient garden site, which supposition is strengthened by the appearance of gravel, profound this was found houses destroyed by the fire of London, the rubish which, without the aid of concrete, formed the foundation of the more modern buildings. Opposite to the church large quantity of human bones was found there existed here a place of sepulture, which must have been coeval with the time of the Romans.
The Wellington Slatue.-The committee of the sub scribers to the city equestrian statue of the Duke of Wel hington, begun by Sir F. Chantrey, and completed since inspect the progress of the work. The horse is already cast in bronze, and the figure of the Duke, in clay, wa placed upon it, in order to judge of its effect before it aro cast. The head of the bo ears pricked forward; he is standing on all four legs, and with the head uncovered, his left hand holding the bridle, and the right holding the marshal's holding the bricle, in very simple the whole body from the the to to being clothed in one unbroken pantalon, whilat a short cloak covers the shoulders, and is skilfully draped over th back, and partially down each side. The entire height is Chantrey stated 12 feet, and the executors of Sir Francis Chantrey stated that it will be ready next June
The Model Prison. The first
The Model Prison.-The first criminal inmates of the drafted from Newgate about a fortnight ago, six of whom are under sentence of ten years' transportation, and the ther the number of inmates has been con ideraby Crimal Court, and during the present week numbers have arrived under sentences from the Epiphany Quarter Publio Mahout the country
Pubbic Meelings. - On Tuesday, a meeting of the in 1836, was held toguese Bonds, issued for a loan raised rights, in respect to the advances made the Govern ment at Lisbon, on the collateral security of the debt due from Brazil to Portugal. The meeting was convened by the corn trom the Portuguese Government. The chai was taken by Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, who said he had taken some pains to ascertain the feelings of the bondholders as to the last offer made by the Government a Lisbon for the arrangement of their claims under the loan raised in 1836, and the major part of them had agreed to the proposition he had now to submit to the meeting. It , hower, be important if the bondholders were o Barous. He then read a long letter addressed by him ment of the various financial going through a statePortuguese Goverament and the British bondholders, contained a proposal accepting the terms offered by Por-
 e placed in the proposed that the Brazilian stock to reckoned at 75 instead of 85 per cent Several of the bondholders addressed the meeting in supherat of the of Sir Isaac and his friends, who hold about $600,000 l$. of the bonds now circulating, among whom was Mr. Tasker, who gave it as his opinion, that in this instance the exertions made to get from Portugal what she really owed her inters, would prove to other foreign states that British down as there not so inclined to have to think they appeare thagne bargain" with Portugal; and, therefore, moved that the terms of the proposal should be accepted. He endeavoured to show that the interest of the other class of cre ditors of Portugal would be interfered with, if the terms that he represented holders of wetween pressed. He said millions of money hoing himself nearly 000 and eleven bonds of Portugal ; and he was glad to be enabled offered, Mrat, as respected the security of Brazil offered, Mr. Ellis, the British Minister at Rio, was negotiating a treaty to admit Brazilian sugar and coffee meeting, however, at a moderate rate of duty. The result, when thever, was nearly unanimous; and the mover, and his nephew Mr. T. Thornton, were found to be the only supporters of the view be had taken. The proposal of Sir I. L. Goldsmid will be forthwith for wared to the Finance Minister, Baron de Tojal, and meet with is entertained that the terms it contains will Lagos, the sanction of the Cabinet, especially as Baron the fair and was present, expressed himself in favour of been the Anglo-Mexican Mint Company was held meeting a week for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of raising additional capital. The directors in the having entered into a contract with the Government of
Mexico for working the Mint of Zacatecas for a period of
fourteen years, they had, agreeably to the powers vested in them, determined on the creation of 10,000 half-shares of 5 l. each, to be appropriated preferably to the prodirectors to make a further issue of shares to thewing the -The general meeting of the shareholders in the London Joint Stock Bank was held on Wednesday. The report stated that the affairs of the bank for the half-year ending the 31st ult. slowed a net profit for that period of apply 18,000l. to the payment of the usual dividend of $6 l$. per cent. on the paid-up capital of the company, and to The guarantee fund would then the of the guarantee fund. $2 d$. The statement of the account of liabilities and assets was on the debtor side, to capital paid up, viz. 60,000 shares, at $10 \%$ each, $600,000 \%$. To amount due by the fund, $93,2142.11 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d ., and amount carried to profit and loss account, $38,154 \mathrm{l}$. 2 s . 11 d ; making a total of 10ss account, 38,154 . 2 . 11 . ; making a total of
$2,503,108 l_{\text {. T1s. }} 10 d$. Qn the credit side, by Exchequerbills and India Bonds, 246,0134 . 148 s. $6 \mathrm{da}_{0}$ i by bills discounted, loans, and cash, $2,222,469 \%$. 17 s s. $4 d$. ; by build-
ing, furniture, \&c., in Prince's-street. 23,000 ., and building, \&c., in Pall-mall, making a total the same as the other side, of $2,503,108 \%, 11 s$. 10 d . The report and statement of the accounts were agreed to unanimously, and a vote of thanks given to the directors.
Anli-Corn-lau Meetings.-On Tuesday
electors of the borough of Marylebone took place, for of Anti-Cor completing the formation of a Central Borough Anti-Corn-Law Association, to carry out the objects of
the great League Fund. Mr. Bagshaw presided, and was supported by Gen. Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Ewart, M.P. and other gentlemen. The meeting was addressed by
Mr. Henry Waymouth, Dr. W.C. Taylor, Mr. Ivemey, and others; and resolutions for the formation of the proposed Association were adopted. It was also decided to hold a public Meeting at the Colosseum on Thursday, the
26 th inst, for the general purpose of the Leaseue Weth inst. for the general purpose of the League. On Metropolitan Asseciation, comprising the division of St. Luke, Islington, and Clerkenwell, was held, Mr. P. A. Taylor in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. M.P., Mr. Martineau, Mr. Buckingham, and other gentlemen connected with the district; after which resolutions Were adopted in favour of the League Fund.
Churoh Pastoral Aid Society.-On Tuesday evening a society was held, the Hon, and Rev. Montagu Villien of this chair. The report stated that the society by its grants now maintained 243 incumbents, having under their care and The charguptintendence a population of $1,832,552$ souls. Were without parsonage-houses, was $21,110 l_{\text {. In }}$ In addition to this number, 194 clergymen and 31 lay assistants were supported in their labours by the funds at an annual charge of $17,705 l$. It was expected that after the ordinations to curates would the present and ensuing months, 15 more requiring a further sum of I,300l. The contributions recently received amounted to nearly 2,0001 ., to which was After addresses by the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, Rev. Mr. Hughes, and others, resolutions were passed in support of the objects of the society.
Royol Hul Humane Society.-The half-yearly meeting of the cociety took place on Tuesday, Mr. Baron Gurney in
their. Among those present were Lord John Russell and several other influential members of the society
The 85 cases tatated that during the preceding six months mittee ; of these 78 were successful, and 7 beyond recovery; 14 were attempls at suicide, and six beyond been re-
ferred Hyde-park, and of these 11 were succesful, 2 beyond 13 case in very, and 3 attempts at suicide. 21 silver medals, 18
bronze rellum madals, and three votes of thanks engrossed on pecuniary rewards. On the motion of Lord John Rusberland fote of thanks was passed to the Duke of NorthumGrace was he-elected liberal support of the charity, and his the current year amounted to 3,4896 . $1 s$ s. 7 d ., and the balance from year mounted to $3,489 \%$. 18 . , gea, and the ba-
for the year $136 l .2 s .4 d$. The general expenses alone $561 l .3 s, 4 d .752 l$. 1 s . 3 d ., and those of Hyde-park Medals were thend the balance in hand was $51.4 s$. $1 d$. Asds were then awarded in the cases above alluded to. in 1/93 y general meeting of this institution, established and dumb children thert and education of indigent deaf port stated that during the ast 50 years of the Society's to read, w, 1,800 deaf and dumb children had been taught means of signs, and cipher, to correspond with others by tian religion. During the lost 12 ment thuths of the Chrisproposed that 30 the asylum, and the committee now e elected, believing that tha list of 93 candidates, should and clothe them would be afforded. Nearly 300 children
were now maintained being instructed in the school, and clothed and that instan by the charity. The list of candidates showed born deaf and of three and four children having been occurrence. In one in one family were not of unfrequent containing four born deaf and dumb; in another family, containing six, there pere thre dumb; in another family ng six, there were three; and in another, contain-
ing five, there were three. The receipts arising from sub scriptions, legacies, dividends, \&c., during the past year,
amounted to $11,575 l$, ; the disbursements to $10,772 l$, leaving a balance in hand of $802 \%$.

Election of Chicf Rabbi.-We learn by the daily papers that the Presidents of the various Jewish synagogues n Great Britain have been requested to proceed immediately to appoint delegates from their congregations, and to report their names to the secretary of the Great Synagogue, preparatory the their assembling in London to elect a
room of the late $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Hirschel. Several eminent men are said to be mentioned as candidates for the office.
The Scottish Monument.-We noticed in our last the proceedings of the Marylebone Vestry on the 31st ult, in adopting a resolution to ascertain how far their grant of a
spot of ground in Regent's Circus for the erection of this spot of ground in Regent's Circus for the erection of this On Saturday last there was an exceedingly full attendance of the Vestry for the purpose of deciding on the confirmation of this resolution. Mr. Clapp moved the non-con-
firmation of the minute. He contended that the Vestry had just as much right to erect this monument to the Scottish Reformers as they would have to erect one to
Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Pitt, or any deceased Tory nobleman. Mr. Gomm thought the Vestry would find out that the course they had pursued was no joke. In the first place, the Vestry had no right to give the land for such a purpose at all; and, secondly, they had no right to allow ters. Mr . bedkisgraced by a monument to such characmen, and declared (amidst great confusion) that they were Jacobins, and justly-convicted traitors. Mr. Walpole Eyre thought it a disgrace to the parish, and little credit to the memory of these men, to put up a monument Hume under the pretence of its being a lamp-post. Mr. the pretence of its being "" lamp-post;" he should indee consider himself, and the Reformers whose memory it was to commemorate, disgraced by the erection of a lamp-post. He assed for its erection as an ornament to the parish; Who now sought to set that erection on attached side. He was sorry he had ever brought the subject before the Vestry, as had created a party spirit be had not anticipated. He digging out the foundation, and he wished the Vestry for decide at once whether they could proceed or not. After considerable discussion a division was demanded, when tion, 14 ; majority in favour of proceeding with the monument, 21. The surveyor announced that the foundation already dug came in contact with s manhole belonging to a sewer, and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests dared them to build over it. The architect of the monument therefore, desired to move the foundation four or five feet more northward. An angry discussion again ensue
the application of the architect was complied with
Hoxton.-On Saturday night a murder and suicide, committed under circumstances of a distressing nature, caused much excitement amongst the inhabitants of Hunt This street, Hoxton Old Town, and its neighbourhood This double crime was commitled by a man named Giles, thaker of hooks and eyes, who had resided some time in form street. Pulmonary consumption in an aggravated form had lately rendered him so weak and infirm that he after parting with almost every article of furniture, and everything wherewith he could raise money to purchase
food for his family, he became very much distressed. On Saturday evening, in the absence of his wife, he cut the throats of his two younger children, and then destroyed himself. One of the children was found to be still alive, quest was beld on Monday, when the jury returned erdict of "Yemporary Insanity.
Woolwich, -The 16 gentiemen cadets bclonging to the first class of students at the Royal Military Academy who have been detained at their studies beyond the usus period as a mark of disapprobation of their conduct in joining in some street disturbance a few months back, belln considered sufficient punishment, and a warning to others not to follow a similar course, they have obtained leave of absence, and will be immediately appointed to commissions.
Hanwell Lunatic Asylum.-We noticed in our last the entertainment given on New Year's eve to the female
unatics in this asylum. A similar festival was Iwelfth Night to the male patients, and with the same satisfactory resnlts. The scene of the fête was one of the long galleries on the male side of the house which open nto the great central tower, and the circular gallery on
he same floor within the tower. tastefully decorated with festoons of evergreens, inter spersed with drawings and numerous mottos in ornamental borderings. The greater part of these decorations were the work of patients; the paintings and the mottos, some of Which were in Latin, were exclusively their performance. and added to the iuterest of the scene by occasionally presiding at the piano, selecting a sufficient number of pratients to form the chorus. A band of music, composed parth of the house, filled up the intervals between the singing and the dances, which were kept up with great spirit and frequently renewed, After "God save the Queen" had been sung in good style, the whole party joining in the chorus, they sat down to supper, which was
followed by pipes and tobacco. After this, the music and
the dancing were renewed until nine o'clock, when the party broke up, the patients being evidently as much dein large numbers to witness the visitors, who assembled Mortality of the Metropolis interesting festival. egistered in the week ending. -The number of deaths registed 1004 : males, 523 ;- females, 481. Weekly average, 1838-9-40-1-males, 467; females, 445. The occurrence of this mortality in North, 190; Central, 194; East 222; Sout districts, 129;

## 报robíncial 2Netus.

Incendiary Fires.-The following fires have been re. ported this week :-In Surrey, two barns fited with wheat and barley, and the stables on the farm of Mr. Woodward In Lincolnskire, on the dithed on Saturday evening. the form Mr , the farm of Mr. Peacock at Thorpe Tilney, 10 miles from Sleaford, were consumed. On Saturday last a great part of the farming-stock of Mr. Rusher at Heckington, was fired and destroyed ; and on Sunday, 7 stacks of wheat, 2 of barley, and one of hay, were burat to the ground on the farm of Mr. E. Cooper at Ramsby.-In Cheshire, on
Thursday week, the stacks in the farm-yard of Mr. R. W. Barton, and 1,100 feet of the farmber, valued at $1,000 \mathrm{l}^{2}$., were entirely consumed. A labourer residing in the neighbourhood of the farm has been apprehended as the supposed incendiary, and committed to take his trial. totally lost on-COn Saturday last the Monk steamer was The vessel was on her and struck on the north bank of the bar about 6 P.M., on Saturday, when the engine became immediately disabled. She soon sluck fast on the sands, as it was then within an hour of low water. The master, being in hopes she would float off with the flood tide, endcavoured to pacify the passengers to await the event, but made signals to the life-boat station, by exhibiting lights and burning a tar barrel, in hopes they would come off. The boat, however, could not be made available, as she was in such a position that sle could make no way against a strong tide and head wind, and consequently no assistance could be rendered. The vessel went to pieces during the night, and only four of the crew succeeded in saving themselves in a small punt, after much danger and exertion; they were once capsized on approaching the bank, but, fort wnately secerine the boat, they bauled her on the bank, and launched her a considerable distance over it to get into the channel between it and the main, which they were enabled to reach by the use of the bottom boards, having lost the orrs when she capsized. As day came on, a life-boat from Lland dwyn was able to remained on the sands, and found two other persons, who were brought away in safety. The body of the captain has been washed ashore ; and, so far as can at present be ascertained, the number of lives lost is not less than twenty-four.

Carmárthen.-The local papers observe that the state of society in Wales may surprise some of their English readers, when they acquaint them with the fact that there St. Cleass a mome months past in the neighbourhood of the clears, a mor depredators amounting to about 600, Who assemble nightly for the purpose of destroying the curnpike-gates on the various lines of roads. They are headed by a very tall man, dressed for disguise as a female, and known by the name of Rebecca; and as many of his associates are likewise dressed as fermales, the whole gang have been christened "Rebecca and her daughters." These men are nearly all of them ably mounted, and are the terror of the neighbouring country. The Pwlltrap gate has been destroyed several times, and as frequently replaced by the trustees of the road; but immediately after its re-erection, the confederates have invariably assembled in greater force than before, and levelled it to the ground. They are well organised, for although so nume rous a body they disperse immediately afterwards in different directions, and completely elude the vigilace of the local police. Rewards have been offered for their apprehension, and some of the London police have been sent down to assist the constabulary in discovering the parties, but hitherto they have been entirely unsuccessful. Ipsutich,-We noticed last week the proceedings of che chure zuthorities of Coventry in abolistom of open harches, and adopting the ancient cusen with St Margaret's, Ipswich, it may not be uninteresting to our eaders if we give the following letter addressed to Mr . Fonnereau of that town by the Bishop of Norwich, who has done so much to introduce the ancient praying benches in other parts of his diocese :- Palace, Norwich, Dec. 6.-Dear sir,-Agreeing wincy of pews, by which the be nefits of our church services are, comparatively speaking, confined to the higher and wealthier classes, to the ex clusion of the poor, I sincerely hope your appeal to the inhabitants of Jpswich may be successful, and that they may be amonggt the first to express, as a collective body their disapprobation of a system so adverse, in my opiprofesses to have so much at heart the spiritual we fore the poorer and humbler clases of our population. Im persuaded, indeed, that one of the prominent causes of dissent, as well as utter disregard and indifference to religion, manifested by too many of these classes, is attributable, in a great degree, to that exclusive system of pews yet seen for so many years prevailed. If you have not yet seen a charge delivered, Nov. 1842, by Archdeacon Samuel Wilberforce, I would recommend it to your notice,
as containing much paluable information and able remarks

## foull so important

Liverpool.-On Saturday last the Collegiate Institution in this town, of which the foundation-stone was laid by Lord Stanleg about two years since, was opened
with unusual ceremonies. This building, which is of great extent, and one of the finest specimens of architecture in Liverpool, has been erected by the private
subscriptions of the inhabitants at a cost of 24,0000 . The great hall was crowded with visitors, among whom The great hall was crowded with visitors, among whom
were the Bishop of Chester, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, several ber of the local clergy. In the absence of Lord Stanley,
Mr. Gladstone, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Gladstone, Vice-President of the soard of the
delivered the inaugural address. He said "At the opening of an institution intended mainly for the benefit of the middle classes of society, he, who was himself claimed to belong to that middie class-felt that he might be expected to entertain some sympathy with the principal object of this institution; that he might desire to open and smooth the way for those who might be inclined to enter in the path of honourable advancement, and
that upon this account, if not upon personal qualifithat upon this account, if not upon personal qualitications, be might with sincerity and earnestness address
them on the question which had assembled them together. He said that there was no class of men who ought to take a livelier interest in the progress of all schemes connected with public education than that class which was connected with political office. What was the condition of the institutions of this country? He should now speak of facts not open to dispute. He rejoiced sion ; but it was admitted on all hands that we had arrived at a state in the progress of society in which we must give a broad basis to public institutions, in which we must feel interest in them, and challenge for them the approbation and support of the mass of the intelligent appointed to watch over the laws and institutions of the country ought to know best of all men-that inasmuch community for the means of upholding our institutionsof supporting the throne and the aristocracy-of supporting the church-of supporting all which some men deemed to be relics of dark ages, but which others be.. lieved to be sound in their principles and deeply rooted in best the necessity of training the minds of the populabest the necessity of training the minds of the popula-
tion in sound and useful knowledge-in knowledge which tion in sound and useful knowledge-in knowhedge whit and
would bear the criterion of a searching examination, not in that which too often passed for sound and useful the reality. It was, therefore, acting on those convicthe reality. It was, therefore, acting on those convic-
tions that, so far from desiring to see education restricted in the country, he trusted that every year that passed over our heads might, on the contrary, witness its
freer and freer diffusion on sound and true principles. Did we not live in an age when everything was made subject to question and doubt when men's minds were stimulated into an activity which was salutary, no doubt, in
many respects, but which required the guide both of many respects, but which required the gude both of
sound Scriptural principles and enlarged habits of thought? It was a critical period in the history of nations when men began to question themselves with respect to things about them-when doubts were suggested before the means of solving those doubts were at hand-when there was a great disposition to question the merits of this and that institution, and when there was not the same power to examine the merits on which such institutions might depend. This was eminently an age of criticism, and, in that sense, of scepticism. Did we bold it desirable to check that spirit of inquiry? No such thing. It was a
certain state which belonged to our condition and circum-stances-it came upon us as a dispensation of Providence that everything should be subjected to discussion. Let that discussion be continued; but let it be fairly and fully felt as approaches to a right understanding, not under delay or haste, not under prejudices and party feelings, but with right habits, and, above all, with all those reliances higher power, which Christianity alone could give. With those advantages let us meet discussion, and we need not fear for its issue. And here he came to that great question, that question of questions-what was an education? What was an education, if it was indeed to vindicate for itself that title for a being like man, who had faculties, Who had hopes, who had temptatous, and wers? There were two systems which werreconcilably divided, and the audience were the adherents
of one of them. They did not come to disparage the efforts of those who thought differently on the subject of forts of those who thought differently on the subject of
education, and the ends to which it should be directed ; but they were the ends to which it should be directed but they were ready, he trusted, to do justice to their be-
nevolence and their zeal nevolence and their zeal; ready to acknowledge that in that men of sounder views might profit in practice by the example of persons who, though they possessed less light, yet seemed to make a more sincere and earnest use of the light which they possessed. He paid who took other views on this vital question; still he felt that there were two systems irreconcilably divided,
There were those who thought-and he admitted the There were those who thought-and he admitted the opinion to be a plausible one to men at first sight, and
that many would say it was the true one--there were those thiat many would say it was the true one-there were those
who thonght that the first object of education was to give who thonght that the first object of education was to give to a man such information as should serve the purposes of his temporal advancement-as should enable him to
pursue with efficiency and success the calling to which he
might be about to devote himself; and if they had that view of the nature of education-if they felt that education was merely designed to put toois into the hands of a man, which toois he might employ in order to shape all the materials which earth afforded-if they held such a belief as this, the natural consequence was, that they could not see the necessity of founding education on the definite basis of religion. They said we were unhappily perplexed by religious divisions, and they were led to add, ${ }^{\text {P }}$ Let us avoid all those difficulties, let us found our pub. lic education upon the communication of a description of knowledge about the utility of which there is no doubt, and let us leave religion to be dealt with by other men according to their will and pleasure.' He hoped this was not an unfair view of the question. He hoped this led to take, and be was bound to say, under the influence as he thought, of a most unfortunate delusion; but still from motives which we were bound to respect, and by no means implying an indifference on the part of such indifirmly believed that reli and value of religioncluded in the firmly ber andion and that religion should be one item among many, one head in the long catalogue of accomplishments, but that it should be the ruling and pervading principle, the principle to which all others were ta be matated, and all its ends directed and arranged. It was a great truth, that ducation to be valuable and to deserve the name, must be a religious education, and to be religious must be founded on the dennite reselatem which should present to mankind all branches of knowledge save the one that was essential, they would only be building up a Tower of Babel, which, when they had completed, bury those who raised it in its ruins. He believed that those who rased human being in his youth, and make they could ane a man in natural philosophy, in mathematics, or in the knowledge necessary for the profession of a merchant, a lawyer, or a physician,-that with any or all of those endowments they could store his mind,-if they could endow him with the science amd power of a Newton, and if they had concealed from him, or rather if they had not given him a knowledge and love of the Christian faith, he would go forth into the world sovereign purpose of our existence." The Rev. J. Conybeare, the Principal of the Institution, here briefly explained the principles upon which it would be conpronounciag the apostolical benediction. In the evening the Mayor entertained a large party of the principal supThe Liverpool Chronicle mentions as a remarkable fact, that Capt. Nye, of the packet-ship Independence, which arrived at that port on Sunday-week, in above a hundred times, the last was the only voyage he did not see a solitary sail the whole distance from New York to Liverpool.

Manchester.-The weekly meeting of the League was held on Friday, and was attended by an unusually large number of members. The chairman, Mr. Geo. Wilson, stated, that large subscriptions had be s that on the pre vious night meetings had been held at Warrington and Bolton; that 300 l. was subscribed at the former place, and upwards of 7002 . in the latter, before they quitted the room Edinburg hed, the the fred of Edinburgh had conferea the in promoting the cause o Mr. Cobden, for his exertions in promotang then read a long list of places from which cuntributions had been received, after which the meeting was addressed at great length by the Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Mr. M. Philips, Mr. Cob den, Mr. Brotherton, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett of Coventry, and other gentlemen. It was announced that arrange ments had been entered into for holding a meeting on every evening up to the 30th inst. all of which would be the League, including the most infiuential members.
Plymouth.-We learn by the Plymouth Jowrnal that the arrangements and surveys for the formation of a line of telegraphs along the coast, from the Lizard to Ports signal stations will be completed and in operation in the spring. The stations, as far as practicable, will be along the coasts of Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Hants, to Portsmouth, whence the telegraphic communications will be made to the Admiralty as heretofore. In consequily so of the stations of the preventive service being generaline o siaate that each com the superintendence of lieutenant in the navy, it is intended to have a number of them fitted with telegraphs, as was the case on the coast of Keat anc Sussex, when Admiral Sir H. Pigot commanded the coas comparatively trifing as an addition of only one man to each station will be required.
Reading.-We learn by the Reading papers that Aldermaston House, the fine old mansion of Mr. W. Congreve, was totally destrut by fire on Saturday morning last, the fire the attic over the drach head that it was impossible to suppress it had gained such header, and a large portion of the furniture, were saved. At 7 o'clock the whole building was enveloped in flames, which were seen at Newbury and
other places for many miles round; the roof fell soon afterwards, and for some minutes completely smothered the flames. The engines from Reading reached the Hall soon after 8, and before noon the flames were in some
measure subdued; but the principal rooms, the hall, and my far the greater ; art of the building, were totally destroyed. by far the greater part of the building, were totally destroyed. day week that Whitley-hall, the residence of Mr. A. F. Halliburton, was on fre The report caused a great sensation, as the hall is one of the finest mansions in the neighbourhood of Wigan. The fire was occasioned by some lighted coals falling from the grate in the study down a back flue constructed for the purpose of increasing the draught in the chimney from the cellar. Some straw in the cellar underneath the study caught fire, and, had a timely discovery not been made, it is more than probable that the mansion would soon have been destroyed from its elevated situation and the time. The flames were soon subdued, and very little damage was sustained
Windsor.-A military funeral took place in this town last week, when the body of Lieut. De Winton of the 2d Lite Guards, who died at the cavalry barracks on the 31 st uit.g was buried in St. George's Chapel with the usual
military honours. The aisles of the chapel were lined with troops, and a large number of ofticers of high rank took part in the imposing ceremony.-The daily papers announce that forms of proposals for a contract have just been isstred from the Office of Woods and Forests, for the immediate erection, in that portion of the Home-park, near Adelaide-lodge, situate between her Majesty s prvate dog-kennel and the dairy, opposite Frogmore-oriated exclusively for keeping the varied and peculiar breeds of domestic poultry belonging to her Majesty.

Wrexham.-A case of embezzlement, somewhat similar to that which occurred at Richmond a few weeks since, has wary of the Savings-Bank, having been found to be defaulter to the mount of sbove 570\%. A meeting of the trustees has been held, at which all the particulars were discles and the result been the apprehension of the delinquent. It appears that Mr. Dillon was formerly wine merchant in Wrexham, and failed for a large mount Being a good accountant he has filled several offices of trust, and was actuary to the Savings-Bank and auditor to the Union. His occupation of accoustan brought bim a considerable income, sufficient to place sustain no loss by the defalcation, as he gave a bond, sustain no loss by the defalcation, as he gave a bond,
signed by two sureties, for a part of tis liabilities, and the signed by two sureties, for a part of
remainder will fall upon the trustees.
York.--The Yorkshire Papers still dwell on the recent failure of the Agricultural and Commercial Joint stock state that the effects will be severely felt in York and in the surrounding districts. Not only has the paid-up capital of $211,000 \%$. been totally lost, but the shareholders have now to meet a call of 3 . per share, in order to wind up the concern, which will make anotber loss of 102,000 . It appears also that litigation in a business of this sort is hardly to be avoided, so that the uitimate loss of the shareholders has yet to be determined, nor io it pretended half. The list privately distributed of the proprietary who are, during this long interval, to be kept in suspense, contains the names of 562 shareholdere, a large propor tion of whom, exclus
Railways.-The following are the returns of the prin cipal railways for the past week:-London and Birming ham, 11,5596 .; Great Western, 10,0816 ; Northern and and Derby, 1,2483 . F Hull and Selby, 6711 ; Grand Junc tion, 5,546l.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,604l.; Midland Counties, $2,212 l$; Blackwall, 5516. ; Great North of Eng Mid 950 . Sheffield and Manchester, ovsi. 8301 Eastern Counties, $876 l_{\text {. }}$. It is stated in the Railway Magazine that the Great Western Company have determined to make the Box tunnel an open cutting, and that the contract for carrying this important improvement into effect has been already taken. A meeting of the inbabitants of Calisle in sid of the proposed railway from that city to Lancaster, was held last week. Mr. Errington, one of the engineers of the line, stated that thele are no engineering difficulties; and that with respect to gradients, the obstacles were not 80 great as had been upon several others now is successful operation. From Carlisle to Penrith and from Lancaster to Kendal, it is proposed Penrita, and line double ; but the middle dislance, that is, from Perrith to Keadal, a single line only will be laid down in the first instance. The distance from Carlisle to Lancaster will be 69 miles; and Mr. Errington stated that he had no doubt that the railway could be laid down, stations built, carriages supplied, and the whole put in working order for one million sterling. The plan proposed for raising this sum is this :-The different railway companies, that is, the London and Birmingham, the Grand Junction, the North Union, and the Preston and Lancaster, will take shares at once to the amount of half a million. The value of the land required is calculated at $90,000 \mathrm{l}$., and it is stipulated that the landowners shail in 50l. shares, among the inhabitants along the line, the sum of 160,000 . A capital of $750,000 \%$. will thus be provided, and this being three-fourths of the whole estimated cost, it is believed that Parliament will at once grant a bill. The remaining portion of the money will be raised
either by the sale of shares in the usual way, or by loan. -On Thursday morning a fatal accident occurred on the North Midland Railway. From the official report it appears that while the train which left Leeds for Derby at 5 o'clock was waiting at the Barnesley station, it was run into by a goods train, by which a Mr. Harvey, a traveller for the Fortunately he was the only passenger, or the results would have been more serious, as the engine and carriages were smashed to pieces.

Dublin.-The Lord Lieutenant and Council, upon the recommendation of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for
Ireland, have suspended the appointment of a Provost to Ireland, have suspended the appointment of a Provost to
the Cathedral of Tuam, vacant by the death of the Hon. G. D. Beresford. This was the only remaining instance of
the existence of the office of Provost in a Cathedral che existence of the office of Provost in a Cathedral the office. The income of the Provost of Tuam, amounting to about 300\%. a-year, has been transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but memorials, signed by the clergymen of the parishes out of which a part of that sum, acoounting to 1800. a-year, is derived in rent-charges, have ers, presented to the Privy Counc this sum in angmentation of their for the distribution or this sion has bment duced ip legal circles, by the appearance of a general order from the Lord Chancellor, requiring the names, ages, duties, attendance, or non-attendance, as the case may be, the Court of Chancery deriving salaries or emoluments in order that there are some officers, with very high salaries, who seldom appear personally, and that others have been abseat, from illness or other causes, during a whole year. equity and common law courts, that a similar order will be immediately issued, with a view to important modifications in the whole system.-The extensive establishment of Mr . Busby, the distiller, has stopped payment. The amount of the liabilities do not exceed 26,000 ., and the movement, three-fourths of the spirit retailers in Ireland Mr Geo Cornewall Lewis, the second of the three Puor-Law Commissioners, has succeeded Mr. Nichols as resident compeal Aer in Dublin.-At the weekly meeting of the Repeall, Association, a long letter was read from Mr. O'Con-
nell which he seeks to combine all Irishmen in the struggle for the Repeal of the Union. They constitute, he says, the great national compact upon which he calls upon Irishtain national independence and prosperity for their native land. The following are the measures :-1. The total abolition of the title rent-charge--2. Fisity of tenure for the occupying tenants.-3. The encouragement and
perfecting of Irish manufactures, 4. Complete suffrage end vote by ballot.-5. Abolition of the present poor-law, and augmentation of well-regulated charitable institutions, Such, he says, is the basis of their repeal agitation for the year 1843. The rent for the week was $142 l$. $14 s$. The
Morning Reyister newspaper, one of the leading organs of the Repeai party, has been discontinued, and is henceforth to be incorporated with the Freeman's Journal.
Tyrone,-A requisition, signed by peers, deputy-lieuShants, and magistrates, has been forwarded to the High Sheriff of Tyrone, calling on him to convene a meeting to which, consideration the working of the hill and ill-suited to the wants of the destitate. A similar re quisition to the High Sheriff of Fermanagh is in course to petition "for une of Tuam has ase present unwise for the Relief and of enactment, denominated :A Law benevolent measure, which would have the effeet of dimimishing pauperism, by developing the rich resources of for the relief, making, at the same time, a special provision munity, in accordance with the true interests and comof the Irish people." Such is the wording of the rabits sition, whioh is signed by Dr. M Male, the Roman Ca-
tholic tholic Archbishop, Mr. Bodkin, one of the Members for Gal way county, and by several magistrates and PoorGelfost
ssembly of The extraordinary meeting of the General occupy the attention of the local Presbyteries continues to Prether districts, resolutions have been adopted by the Presbyteries of Newry and Down, requesting the Mo Mode-
rator of body, in ordeneral Assembly to convene a meeting of the byterian churches of Scotland and Ireland, and to assist doubt in their present struggles. There is now little early in the ansuining of the Assembly will take place Galway,-On We month.
mill of Mr. Fitzgeraldesday week, a fire broke out in the tended to the nextald, at the Nun's Island, and soon exPalmer. The nilitary, belongiog to Messrs. Rush and police and the officitary were quickily on the spot, and the dered the most effective aid in of the Raven cutter renthe flames. The two mills, however, were totally con sumed, with the large property in grain and oatmeal they
containg cries and chiely belonging to poor mealmongers, whose There was lamentations are described as heartrending. difficulty the extensive mills of $\mathrm{M}_{\mathrm{o}}$ was with the greatest saved. The local papers of Mr. Regan adjoining were mongers are completely ruined. that the poor meal-

Edinburgh.-We le
. We learn by the Edinburgh Observer that the Moderator had in that city on Monday last, that to his recent communications, announcing that her Majesty's ministers had no intention, by admitting the claim of right, recognising the convocation, or acceding to its demands, or those from the last meeting of commission, to interfere with the existing law as regards the church and that they do not purpose to introduce any measure into Parliament affecting the Church of Scotland, as by law established. It appears that this reply is in the form of a state paper, bearing the signature of Sir J. Graham as adopted at a meeting of the Cabinet Council, presided over by the Queen herself.

Dundee.-On Saturday last, indictments were served upon the Chartist preacher, John Duncan, and five other fore the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on the 16 th inst., for having taken an active part at the meeting of the 16th August last, when a general strike or cessation
from labour was proposed, and the people recommended to "help themselves." Indictments were also left at the house of four other Chartists, who absconded immediately after the meeting referred to, and have not since been heard of.
Glasgow. - The first ship from Scotland to China since the new treaty, the James Campbell, sailed last week from the Broomielaw for Hong-Kong, one of the ports opene to the merchants of Great Britain by the treaty. The
vessel is said to be completely full, having as much merchandise on board as she can carry.
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## THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.-An English version of Rossini's opera of "La Gazza Ladra" was produced at this theatre on Saturday. The object of this performance was to intronot given in the bills, in the characters of Annette and Pippo, which latter character is in this version called called in the bills "c who played Annette, and who was Miss S. Novello, whose style has evidently been formed by a good musical education. Her execution was on the Whole very pleasing, and she elicited much applause dayed Pippo, is a contralto ; she acted with remarkabl confidence and power for a first appearance, and gave promise of future excellence. At the close of the oper reiterated plaudita. The new version of "La Gazza Ladra," not only abridges that fine opera, and reduces it all respects the most feeble attempt which has ever been made to adapt the Italian opera to the English stage In scenery and dress it was unexceptionable, but this was a poor compensation for the mutiation of Rossinis music. tavus" has been reproduced at this theatre, but without Some of the for which it was celebrated 10 years ago Some of the popular choruses were given with their
ancient effect, and the ball scene was deservedly successful ; but the general result was not so satisfactory as ha been anticipated. a was, however, announced for repetition three times a week. On Thursday Colman's "Blue-
beard" was revived at this theatre, and was received with great satisfaction by the juvenile audience which gene rally crowds the house at this holiday season.

## ffliscellaneous

The Cabul Prisoners.-The gallant advance of Sir Richmond Shakespear from Cabul, by forced marches of 90 miles a day, for the purpose of assisting in the release We find in the Indian intelligence received this week the following interesting correspondence on the subject, which thosent without abrigmen, as gives, he names of To Sir Ricere so provicentialy released from captivity Dear Sir-Rescued so wespear, Mintary Secretary, dc. :of prolonged and cheerless captivity, which threatened soon to terminate in hopeless slavery in a land where the estored by a wonderful interposition of Providence country, friends, and all that renders life desirable,-- it would ill become us, in the midst of our rejoicings, to change in our prospects has been effected. To you wo are bound to express our heartfelt thanks for the promptitude with which you led a body of Kuzzilbash horsemen to our assistance at a most critical period, to whose timely arrival amongst us at Kaloo, it may be chiefly attributed bank our fight from Bameean was not intercepted. To would be impossible, but we trust you will accept of this as a token of the gratitude we feel, and with every good selves yours very faithfully, Fanny Macnaghten, Florentia Sale, Alexandrina Sturt, Jean Boyd, F. Boyd A Willer R. Waller, G. Mein, Emily Eyre, Vincent Eyre, Cuac kenzie, Eldred Pottinger, Edward Webb, B, Melville, Georgiana Mainsaring H. Johnan, G. St B. Mrence, C. Harris, C. Griffiths, T. Palmer, J. S. Alston, T. John Shelton, J. C. Hampton, - Evans, T. P. Walsh, R. Warburton, H. Drummond, R. L. Burnett, H. M. Williams, A. Crawford. Camp Cabool, Sept. $240^{\text {." }}$ To Williams, A. Crawford. Camp Cabool, Sept. 24. . -"To Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, \&c., Gen. Shelton, -"To Lady Macnaghten, Lady Sale, \&c., Gen. Sheiton,
was this morning greatly gratified by receiving a very kind and flattering letter, signed by the ladies and offcers who were lately prisoners at Bameean, and I hasten to request that you will express to them my sincere thanks for the very handsome terms in which they have spoken of my poor services. I shall ever consider it one of the happiest events of my life, tbat I should have bad the good fortune to have been in any way instrumental in effecting your escape from Affghanistan. I remain, dear Ladies and Gentlemen, your obedient servant, R. C. Shakespear. Camp, Jellalabad, Oct. 26,1842,
one Three Sovereigns,-The following anecdote, according to the Paris Papers, has often been told by the
Emperur Alexander, and is amongst the traditions Emperor Alexander, and is amongst the traditions of the Russian Court :-1n 1814 , during the period when the Allies were masters of Paris, the Czar, who resided in the hotel of M. de Talleyrand, was in the daily habit of taking a walk (in strict incognito) every morning in the gardens of the Tuileries, and thence to the Palais Royal. He one day met two other sovereigns, and the three were returning arm-in-arm to brealfast in the Rue st. Moreatn, when, on their way thither, they encountered a provincial, evidently "Greshly imported to Paris, and who had lost his way. "Gentlemen," said he, "can you tell mo which is the Tuileries?" "Yes," replied Alexander ; "follow us, we are going that way, and will show you." Thanks on the A few minutes sufficed led them soon into conversation. here minutes sufficed to arrive at the palace; and, as ere their routes lay in opposite directions, they bade ancer reciprocally adieu. Parbleu! cried all at of persprovincial, " should be glad to know the names of persons" so amiable and complaisant as you are?"
"My name ?" said the first- "Oh, certainly you have perhaps, heard of me; I am the Emperor Alexander!" "A capital joke" exclaimed the Gascon; "an Emperor pou bou," addressing the second individual, "whe may you be?" "I ?" replied he; "why, probably I am not of Prussin you, what are you, then looking at the third person "I am the Emperor of Austria!" "Perfect, perfect !" exclaimed the provincial, laughing with all his might. But you, monsieur," said the Emperor Alexander,
 honour to speak to ?" "To be sure," replied the man, The
He Human Voice Automaton.-The Paris Constinemonnel states that a mechanician of a little town in Bofectly the ham vice particularly the sopreno note it
 sings several andeal airs whe accuracy. surping pronounces certain words, so as to be easily understood. The inventor hopes to arrive at such a point of perfection as to bring his machine to pronounce all the words of the best operas. He intends shortly making a journey to Prague and Vienna, to give concerts, and from thence to Paris and the other cities of Earope.
Statislics of Marriage in Paris.-The following account of the married women in Paris has just been published in the French papers, although the facts were collected from the registry books of the 18 years from 1813 to 1830 by his work on Life Assurance of and published in there were 14 laife Assurance. Of 121,625 marriages, 1,190 ; at 117 years, 3,$959 ;$ at 18 years, 5,816 years, years, 6,957 ; at 20 years, 7,610 ; at 21 years, 8,047 ; at 22 or 23 , between 7,000 and 8,000 ; at 24 or 25 , upwards
of 6,000 ; but at 26,27 , and 28 , they scarcely exceed 5,000 . This decreasing progression goes on, so that up to 31 years there were only 3,651 ; thence to 41 years, 1,798 ; at 42 years, 1,015 ; at 48 years, 586 ; at 56 years, 226 ; at 60 years, 126 ; and during the 18 years there were 578 marriages of women aged 61 years and upward. Another account shows that out of $1,000,000$ married Paris, 521,365 , being more than one half, wer
before the commencement of their 26 th year.
The Porcelain Tower of Nankin. The following extract from a letter describing one of the greatest curiosities in China, is taken from the Bombay spectator:"Numerous as you may conceive, have been the pilgrimages made to the far-famed "Porcelain Tower." For the first time in inspecting any of the monuments of this country, no disappointment has been experienced, while comparing what they actually are with what the legends of he indeed, a most elegant and singular structure, as remark able for its correct proportions as for the fare material of which it is 'partially coraposed. I say partially, becauze the mass of building is not of porcelain, but is composed of common brick, with a facing and lining of beautifu white glazed porcelain bricks or slabs, fixed into the masonry by means of deep keys or shoulders, cast like a bale $T$, on the brick. Its form is octagonal, and runnios up each of the angles is a moulding of large lites of very fine clay, glazed and coloured red and green alternately round each story runs a light balustrade formed of green porcelain, upon which four arched doorways open, set to the four with large plazed the arches being elegantly fancies of design glazed tiles, cast in all imagiaable wild beasts on aniegation of colour, representing wild beasts, demons, deities, monsters, \&c. It appears there are priests among the Chiaese themselves, for here are priests or bonzes attached to the building distributing in order, who earn their consideration by distributing to the visitors lithographed elevations of the tower, with descriptions attached, and who seem have the daty entrusted to them of illuminating it on gala occasions. This is effected by means of lanterns made
of thin oyster shells, used in lieu of window glass by the Chinese, which are placed at each of the eight angles on every story, and the effect of whose subdued light on
the highly reflective surface of the tower must be most striking and beautiful. The walls of Nankin are more remarkable for their extraordinary height and great extent than for the strength which has been given to them by the builders; in some places they are not less than 70 feet in height, and at very few points along an
enceinte of fully 20 miles in extent, are they less than 50 . There are, however, several points at which they are open to escalade with 26 feet ladders; the Chinese engineers, though they have evidently bestowed extensive repairs upon the fortifications this year, having, as usual, the ground alter the levels of their foundations. From the peculiar features of the country adjoining the town, and from the situation of the Tartar city or citadel, Which is separated from the great straggling mass of the the place could at any time be readily carried by a comparatively gmall force, and retained against a very large one of undiseiplined troops, as long as they had the means of procuring supplies, which, in consequence of the goodness of the road and its inconsiderable length, I think, must have wisdom enotrg to know that our stay here, and our examinations of their city from the heights and from the summit of the Porcelain Tower, have taught us this secret; and it may therefore be considered as an additional reason to the many that exist, why they should not too soon again tempt the "devil's children," as they call us, to measure strength with their bravos. Three to four thousand seasoned troops, with a few guns, some powder bags, mining tools and scaling ladders, would have Nankin under their command and a dozen junks or
sung, with four or five steamers, and decked boats to be towed up by them against the stream; lity in large quantities here, we may always reckon upon lity in large quantities here, we may always reckon upon
being able to keep steamers constantly employed in bringbeing able to keep steamers constantiy employed in bring-
ing in supplies from all points on the river, whither they can be drawn.

## 羽解

 giving judgment in this case, which had been twice argued. Mr.
Baron Parke gave judgment as follows :-The great importance Baron Parke gave judgment as follows :- The great importance
of the principal question in this case induced those of their
Lordit Lord hlpph whin heard the first areviment to request that a second
might take place before the meerle eand nther members of the



 defendant Carson as Speaker of the House of Assembly of New
foundland, by other defendants as members of that house, and by one as messenger in
ardid of the Serfeant-at-Arms, upon an
and commitment for an alleged breach of privilege of the House. Several objections were taken of a formal nature to these pleas, which it is unnecessary to state, as the cpins. The main question raised by the pleadings. and applying equally to bly had the power to arrest and bring before them, with a view
to pumshment, a person charged ly one of its members with having used inmolent language to ham out of the doors of the - In other words, whether the Pariae
possessed by both IIouss of Parlame England, to adjudi-
cate upon a complaint of contempt or breach of proviege. It is, ine other defeniants, members of the Huase, that something oc-
curred which might amount to a contempt committed in the face of the Assembly, by the 18 en of vinint and thrcatening
werds to one of the members then present in his place: but
each'plea also justifies the original arrest of the plaintifi below upon a warrant issued by the Syeaker, founded on the complain
of a breach of privilege cornmitted out of the House; and if of a breach of privilege cornmitted out of the House; and if
the House of Assmbly liad not a power to 1ssuce that warrant
this part of sucls plea 19 bad; and as each plea is entire, the whole 15 bad. The question, therefore, whether the House opt
Assembly could commit, by way of punishment, for a contempt
in the face of it, does not arise in this case. Their Lordships are in the face of it, does not arise in this case. Their Lordships are of arrest, with a view to adjudicatich on a complaint of con-
tempt committed out of its dors, and conser, ienty that
the judgment of the court below must be reversed. In
order to determunc this quetion, and to ascertain what the legal powers of the Assembly were, it is proper to consider was the legal origin of its powers, to such colony therc is
tled, not a conquered colony, and to subt and
no doubt that the settlers from the mother country carried with them such portion of sits common and statute and also the rights and
applicable to their new
inmunities of British subjects. Their descendants have, on the ne liand, the san e liws and the same rights (unless they have
been altered by Parliament ; atal, in the other hand, the Crown possesses the same prerogative and the same powers of covern
ment that it does orcr its other subjects; mor has it been disputed
in the argument before us, and thercfore we consider it as con ceded, that the sovele.gn hat not merely the right of apponting



 case invest the local legislature with such a privilege. If $i t$ did,
a further question would arise $\rightarrow$ whether it had power to do
law. If that power was incident as an essential attribute to a
legislative assembly of a dependency of the British Crown, the legislative assembly of a dependency of the British Crown, the
concession on both sides that the Crown had a right to establish such an assembly, puts an end to the case; but if it is not a legal
incident, then it was not conferred on the Colonial Assembly, unless the Crown had anthority to give such a power, and actually did give it. Their Lordships gave no opinion upon the important question, whether, in a settled country, such as New the Legis-
the Crown could, by its prerogative besides creating the lative Assembly, expressly bestow upon it an authority not incidental to it, of committing for a contempt-an authority materially abuse. They do not enter upon that question, because they are
of opinion, upon the construction of the commission and of its of opinion, upon the construction of the commission and of its
accompanying document, that no such authority was meant to accompanyitig document, that no such authority was meant to
be communicated to the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland ; and if it did not pass as an incident by the creation of such a consicleration of the instruments. By the commission for the , with time to summon and call general assemblies of the freeholders and householders within the island, in such manner and form, and according to such powers, instructions, and authorities, as
were granted or appointed by the general instructions accompanying the commission, or according to such further powers, instructions, or authorities, as should at any time thereafter be granted or appointed under his Majesty's sign manual and signet, or order
in Council, and that the persons thereupon duly elected should take the oaths, and should be called and deemed the General Assembly of the Island of Newfoundland; and the Governor, the major part of them, respectively, should have full power to make, constitute, and ordain laws, statutes, and ordinances for its dependencies, and the people and inhabitants thereof, and such other as should resort thereto; ; which laws, \&rc., were to be
as near as might be to the laws and statutes of the United Kingas near as might be to the laws and statutes of the united to gh
dom, and subject to the approbation of his Majesty, and to the egative voice of the Governor. Accompanying this commission containing instructions to the Governor for vie regulation of his conduct, upon which some reliance was placed iu the argument
at the bar, as affording evidence of the intention of the Crown to confer the power in question upon the House of Assembly, The Commission itself, where such an authority is entirely silent upon this subject, nor does it grant any of the conducting business, and the forms of procedure, which are to be assimilated to those of the British House of Commons; at all events, terms 50 vague and general conld never have been used
with the intention of giving the powers of commitment, and other privileges of so important a nature, if the authority of the Crown question, then, is reduced to this - whether by law the power of committing for a contempt not m the presence of the Assembly
is incident to every local legislature. The statute law on this law is to govern it, and what the common law depends upon principle and precedent. Their
Lordships see no reason to think that on the principle of the common law any other powers are given than such as are neces-
sary to the existence of such a body, and the proper exercise of sary to the existence of inch a body, and the proper exercise of granted by the very act of its establishment-an act which, on both sides it is admitted, it was competent for the Crown to per-
form. This is the principle which governs all legal incidentsQuando lex aliquid concedit, concedere vilitior et idem sine quo res ipsa ease non potest." In conformity to this principle, ing itself from all impediments to the due course of its proceed-
ings. To the fall extent of every measure which it may be really necessary to adopt to secure the free exercise of their legislative
unctions, they are justifed in acting by the principle of the commonlaw. But the power of punishing any one for past mis-
conduct as a contempt of its authority, and adjudicating upon the fact of such contempt, and the measure of punishment, as a
judicial body uresponsible to the party accused, whatever the jeal facts may be, are of a very different character, and by no toons may be well performed without this extraorsinary investigate and punish contemptuons insults and interrate or other bodies assembled with authority to make by
laws for the government of particular trades or limited numa
lat a ligher character, and it is engaged in more impurtant oljects questum. It is said, however, that thas power belongs to the
House of Commons in England; and this, it is contended, afords common law to an assembly with analogous functions. But the reason why the Iouse of Commons has this power, is not because
it is a representative body with legislative functions, but by virtue of ancient usage and prescription, the Lex et Consuetudo and according to which the High Court of Parliament, before its division, and the Houses of Lords and Commons since, are contempt being one., And besides, this argument from anslog
would prove too much, since it would be equally available in
favour of the assumption by the council of the issland of th would prove too much, since it would be equally available in
favour of the assumption by the council of the island of the
power of commitment exercised by the House of Lords, $s$ well as in support of the right of impeachment by the Assembly--
claim for which there 18 not any colour of foundation. Nor
ca this power be said to be incident to the Legislative Assembiy by
analogy to the English Courts of Record, which possess fit. This
Assembly is no Court of Record, nor has it any judicial functions Whatever; and it is to be remarked, that all those bodies which mary manser, contempts of their authonty, have judiciai fons
tions, and exercise this as incalent to those which t ey possess,
except only the House of Commons, whose authonty in this fsplect rests upon ancent usage. Their lordships, therefore, are by the respondents as ant, incident to, aud molucled int the grant
of a subordinate legislature. It was, however, argued that in other colonies the Legislative Ahsenthies cxercise the power of



this case we have the simple question to decide, without any
usage, any acquiescence, or any sanction of the courts of law, except in the very case in which we are now called apon to affirm or reverse the judgment of the court below.
It remains to be considered how the question stands on It remains to be considered how the question stands on
express authority, and unless there be some satisfactory
authority expressly in favour of the power, we must hold that the common law does not confer it. There is no dethe right, except that of the case of "Palmer $v$. Barrett," decided Brougham Mr Justice Bosanquet, Mr. Justice Erskine and my self. Their Lordships do not consider that case as one by which they onght to be bound in deciding the present flucstion; the opi-
nion of their lordships, delivered by myself immediately after thic rgument was closed, though clearly expressed, that ground on whicly the jnderment was rested ; and therefore was in some degree extra-jnithcial; but, besides, ; wass wated to be, and "Was founded entirely on, the dietum of Lord Ellenborough in burdett $v$. Abbott, which dictum we ali think cannot be taken body has the power of committing for contempt. The observation Was made by his Lordship with reference to the pecnliar powers of ther. We all, therefore, think, that the opinion expressed by my self, in the case of "Palmer $v$. Barrett"" ought not to affect our decision in the present case; and there being no other authority on the subject, we decide according to the principle of the common law, that the House of Assembly have ho power con sonally necessary for the proper exercise of their functions and duties; but they have not what they have emroncously supposed themsclves to possess, the same exclusive privileges which the
ancient law of England has ammexed to the Houses of Parlia ancient law of England has amexed to the Houses of Parliabe a writ of inquiry of damages, unless the parties can agree amongst themselves. They ought to consider it as a mere ques-
tion of right to be tried, and therefore not a case for damages.

## SATTERSALE'S, THURSDARTING.

TATTERSALL'S, ThURSDAY.-The betting was just enough to
permit a quotation against most of the leading Derby favourites the first excepted butwas too flat to claim any other notice. The DERBY. -19 to 1 agst, Lord Eglintoun's Aristides (taken to a many) 20 to 1 agst. Colonel Peel's Murat (taken to 50L.); 35 to
agst. Mr. Bell's Winesour (taken to $10 l$.) ; 40 to 1 agst. Col. Anson's Napier (taken to a pony and aft. offd.); 40 to 1 asst. Sir $G$. Heath-
 35L.) : 50 to 1 agst. Mr. H. Coombe's Fakeaway (taken to 60l.) Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken and afterwards offered); 1000 to 15 agst. Lord Westminster's Languish c (taken); 2000 to 25 agst.
Col. Peel's St. Valentine (taken); 1500 to 15 agst. Mr, D. Cook's Trueboy (taken andaft. offd. .) ; 2000 to 20 agst. Mr. Wreford's Mo300 to 20 gent. Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken); 425 to 25 agst 300 to 20 agst. Sir
Col. Pcel's lot (taken. $\qquad$
Mark Lane, Friday, Jan. 13.-The Wheat Trade is ex ceedingly flat, the Mince established on Monday, and prefer waiting the re sult of next week's supply, - Foreign is held at Monday's prices, and the sales have been to a limited extent.--There was no in-
guiry for bonded. The supply of Barley is small, and fine quality in demand at full prices. Peas and beans are a dull sale of our quotations, and there is no ive irra.
$2=2=$


inciunnire and $\dot{\text { Yo orkshire }}$
orihumberland and Scotch






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## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINḊLEY.
No. 3-1843.

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$R_{\text {GARL B BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON }}^{\text {OYA }}$
 following days,

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& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Wednesday, May } 24 ; \\
\text { Wednessala, Juye }
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& \text { By Order of the Codinesay, Juyl fily 19.-From } 2 \text { till } 70^{\circ} \text { clock, }
\end{aligned}
$$


 of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London
Floricultural Exhibition awarded; but on the pesent occasion was shown in much betdedy first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors depth, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; cye, good; occasionally tipped; class of quality, first. cate.-From the Gar-
deners' Chronicle
Also obtainert the following prizes:-No. of Blooms Exbibited.
Ist prize at Hull, Aug. 30th Ist prize at Hull, Aug. 30th
Awarded an extra prize at the Royal south London Flo
$18 t$ prize at Leeds, Sept. 21st
Ist prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21 st
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Scedling
Sept, 27 the
ist prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society
Sept. 28th.
1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct, 1 st
1 prize in
Height, 4 to 5 ft. Plants, $10 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$.
Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one Lady Saces (Tonn's): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine cleanconsiderable depth and guood size, very constant, and a decided
first-rate show flower
 or Seedsman, , , New Bridge-street, York, will be stricty at-
tencled to; and the greatest care will be taker in sending out good
plants to
$\underbrace{\text { HUN }}_{\text {HUCHSIA BROCKMANIA - York, Dec., } 1842 \text {. }}$ Brockman raised by P. Pabobn, Gardener to the Rev. William the Gardeners' scen it, and repeatedly noticed by the Editor of firmaness of texturet large as supert and viversity, "distingushed by
the sepals and between the sepals and petals,"-(See "'P.P, Netices to Currespondents,"
August 13,1842 ). It bears remarkably fine foliage, is of vigorous
habit menderl as desirable in any collection, and indispensable to the exhibitor. Strong Plants will be bent out early in spring (car-
ragee free to any part of the kingdom) upon the rectipt of a post Will aloow for 7 s . ifd. As the Plants (so far as the limited stock
notice is will be sent according to priority of order, early usual allowance.-Direct to Mr. PADDEring Six Piants, the
borough, Hythe, Kent.-Dec, 1842.
RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS,
I. GROOM, CiApHAM-RISte, NEAR LONDON, TO Fire Maspsty, from Walworth, BX Appointument, Floriss
Public, that this is thelorms the Nobility, Gentry, and mind that he can supply them of first-rate quality at the following
mices ANEMCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts
ANEMONES, Superfine mixtures from 5s. to $21 s$. per 100 .

 SPECIOBSM, PUNCTATTM, from ins $n$, to 129 , cach
ROYAL PEAR for sale, at 58 , cach, Trees of his PRINCESS

D OUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, 4s. per fragrant BULBS has just been received at Arthur Cobbert's,
late Mr. C. Barnon's, Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall. Where also may be seen a Choice Collection of Orange, Lemon, Citron,
Lime, and Cypress Trees, Catalonian and Arabian Jasmines \& just arrived from Italy. - N.B. Importer of choice Honeycomb,
Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, New Salad Oil, and other Foreign Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese, New Salad Oil, and other Foreign
Produce, \&t. Lists, with Prices, may be had. CAMPERIAL NURSERY, CHELTENHAM. SAMmirers HODGES begs respectfully to inform the plants left of his unique seedling, Oberon, at 42s. each. Those that have not seen Oberon, will tind the following a faithrnl des-
cription. It has the habit and size of bloom of Foster's Aliciacription. It has the petal is a large dark spot, with a clear and distinct
in thite
white margin about the eighth of an inch wide; the lower petal is as brilliant a white as the upper margin, aud forms a beautiful PATRONIZED BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND,
THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDUN, THE EARL OF HAR' 'HE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, -For many years past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of YarRaspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The
Nobility who visit the sea-coast here have invariably expressed their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until ately Youkls, and Co. have not been eliabled
to obtain a sufficient stock of it o bring it into public notice; bat having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes,
beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any part of the United Kingdom, on the receipt of Packages containing 50 Canes, 25s.-Packages containing 25 Canes, $14 s$. - Package included,
The few to whom Your $1 . \mathrm{and}$ Co. have sent it, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over, other varieties;
and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyahire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invarially takes
prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion, Youbli and Co. beg to state that they have not, or do they
intend to recommend any article but that which they can do intend to recommend any article but that which they can do
with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of with conadence; and in this instance they feel fuly assured of
HARLY PEAS, \&C.-HENRY D. CORMACK Gentry, and others, of Manclester and its Vicinity that they can be supplied with the following Kew and early articies :-Cor Taylor's New Improved Windllor, and Johnson's Wonderful
Beans; Manchester and Giant red and pink Celery; Hamilton's White Spine and Walker's Prize-fighter Cucumbers; Incompararal, Agricultural, and Floricultural Seeds, at his Wholesale and James Murray's Patent Fertilising and Guano Manures.

To NOBEEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, \& OTHERS, Cap elasses, Rockwork, sunary
ME ESSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS are instructed
to sumbit to public competition, by Auction, mises, Cotham-road, near Bristol, on Wednesday, Jan. 25th 184, and following day, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees
of Mr. John Miller, under a deed of assignment, the whole of
the valuable Nursery Stock, consisting of Frait and Forest-trees Evergreens and Shrubs, Hothouse, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, a choice Collection of Carnations, Picotees, Auriculas,
\&rc. May be viewed prior to sale. Catalogues may be had of
Mr Price Solicitor, No. 1, Stephen-street, Bristol ; Mr. T. P Wilicox, Builder, Bristol; of the principal Seedsmen in London
on the Premises; and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery,

If CONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 Wiliam IV



COUNTY FIRE-OFFICE, AND PROVIDENT

 His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Sir Henry Pynn The Marquess of Northampton Alex. Henderson, Esoe, Bart, The Rt. Hon. Lord Northwick John Edward Conant, Esq.D. \begin{tabular}{l|l}
$\begin{array}{l}\text { The Earl of Macclesfield } \\
\text { Sir Wrn. Earle Welby, Bart. }\end{array}$ \& $\begin{array}{l}\text { Andrew Maclew, Esq } \\
\text { Frederck Squmre, }\end{array}$ <br>
\hline

 

Sir John Osboro, Bart. <br>
Sir R. Duckworth King, Bart.
\end{tabular}\(| \begin{aligned} \& George Pryme, Esq. <br>

\& Glynne Earle Welby, Esq., M.P\end{aligned}\) The advantages offered to. the public by the above Offices are such as result from a course of uninterrupted prosperity, the
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## SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1843.

meetings ${ }^{\text {meday }}$


There are some points in forcing which are perfectly consistent with theory, and undoubtedly advantageous in practice. There are others which the custom of good gardeners sanctions, and which appear to lead to advantageous results, but of which theory
offers a less satisfactory explanation. And there is not a few which are at variance with theory, the best practice, and common sense. We shall now proceed, practice, and common sense. We shall now proce
As we are bound to believe that all created things have been stationed by the Almighty in those places for which their habits render then best suited, the first object of a gardener, in his artificial processes, should be, to imitate as nearly as he can the natural conditions to which the plant to be forced is exposed in the countries where it thrives the best. If this were skilfully attended to, and we knew each circumstance to which a given plant is naturally exposed, we have the power of exactly imitating all of them, except light. We can secure any amount of tempera-ture-we cal apply moisture with the greatest exact-ness-and we may compose artificially every sort of
soil. Thus, heat, food, and moisture, the more essential of the conditions of vegetable life, are wholly under our control; and light, which is beyond our imitation, is naturally furnished in sufficient abundance to maintain the health of plants, if not to secure the greatest possible amount of those secretions which constitute flavour
But although we thus possess so large an amount of power, we fear that it is very often most unwisely
applied ; and hence it is, that, while one cardener never applied ; and hence it is, that, while one"gardener never fails with his early Grapes and Strawberries, or with his Peaches, and Apricots, or Raspberries, others can
hardly ensure a crop of the former, regard the latter as almost unattainable, and would be ruined outright if the condition of holding their places was the production of forced Apples, or Currants, or Gooseberries.
Among the many causes of failure, the foremost, we apprehend, is a mismanagement of temperature by maintaining forcing-houses as warm at night as by day, and an idea that, provided a certain number of degrees on the thermometer is not exceeded, any temperature below the standard will do. Mr. Knight long since pointed out this fatal error : "Few garden-
ers," he says, (Horticultural Papers, $p$. 213), "if any, have ever believed plants to be at all endued with powers of sensation and perception similar to those of animals, or to be in any degree susceptible of pleasure or pain; and yet it is very questionable whether there has ever been a single gardener, who, in the management of Fruit-trees in a forcing-house, did not in some done if he had supposed them to possess such powers. Being fully sensible of the comforts of a warm bed in a cold night, and of fresh air in a hot day, the gardener generally treats his plants as he would wish to be treated himself; and, consequently, though the aggregate temperature of his house be nearly what it ought to be, its temperature duxing the night, relatively to that of the day, is almost always much too the night are, I have reason to believe, heat during highly injurious to the Fruit-trees of temperate climates ; for the temperature of these is, in many instances, low during the night. In Jamaica, and other mountainous islands of the West Indies, the air upon the mountains becomes, soon after sunset, chilled and condensed ; and, in consequence of its superior gravity, descends and displaces the warm air of the valinjured yet the sugar-canes are so far from bing the sugars of Jamaica take a bigher price in the market than those of the less elevated islands, of which the temperature of the day and night is subject to much less variation."
But it is not merely in the West Indies that this it is diminution of temperature at night takes place; it is universally the case in all climates whence our Fruit-trees have been derived. When we consider how sible that the is in the lands of the East, it is imposturnal radiation, the effect of which will necessarily be to cool down the air to a very considerable extent, especially in the spring ; and when we look at the registers of temperature kept in such places, that which was before a matter of inference becomes established
by direct evidence. Take Malta as an example : in the month of January, according to Dr. Davy, the at night ; and even in July, the difference between the day and night amounts to $16^{\circ}$. In the Ionian Islands, Zante, Corfu, Cephalonia, fine Grape couniries, the difference is not less considerable. Now we
hardly dare inquire how many gardeners, when they begin forcings early Grapes, venture to maintain, a low night temperature. We know that with some it is a maxim to keep the thermometer above $60^{\circ}$ at night. But what does nature do where the Vine thrives best ? In Lante, whence come the Currants,
or Corinth Grapes of the shops, the Vine pushes in March; ant it is a common saying there, "that after the 10th March (Old Style), not even a dog withou a tail should be allowed to enter a Vineyard", (Davy's
Iomian Islands, ii., 34.5) because of the risk of his Ionian Islands, ii., 345) because of the risk of his
breaking off the young and tender shoots. Now the average temperature of Corfu, at 8 A.M., in the month of March, we learn from the same authority, is only , and of course it must have been some degrees lower during the night; in April it is not more than Grapes are ripe in August, the berries must be set. There can be no doubt, then, that $48^{\circ}$ is quite high enough at night for Grapes in the first month of their growth, and $54^{\circ}$ in the second.
The reason why a low temperature at night is desirable, seems to be this : If much heat and moisture are applied to a plant in vegetation, it must of necessity grow in proportion to the amount of those agents; now it is in daylight only that plants can digest their
food and harden their texture ; and the amount of digestion, and consequent hardening, will be in proportion to the intensity of the light they receive. If, hen, they are compelled to grow in the dark, they are filled with undigested sap, and their wood becomes watery and soft. Even where they can be excited nature exposes them to no such risks-although one might suppose that beneath a southern sun the mischief caused at night might be repaired during the day. How much more, then, in these dull, northern
regions, where we never behold the sun in all his brightness, and for weeks together in the spring only as he struggles through clouds, how much more ought we to avoid that nightly growth for which our daylight can bring no help !
We have now before us a letter, dated last October, from a Gardener, complaining that his early Grapes vould not colour, and that most of them shanked off; the other half of his house, which was not forced, coloured well, and did not shank. To be sure, he says, he could never get his house warmer at night than $60^{\circ}$, and he fancied that if he could have commanded more heat he might have been more successful. Now it is perfectly clear that, in this case, it was o nothing but his unwise striving after a temperature that his Vines could not bear at night, that he owed
his failure, and his master the loss of his crop. By keeping his Vines growing fast all day and all night, there was no elaboration of sap; nothing was stored up for a supply of the materials of colouring or filling the berries; but most of the organisable materials in tended for those purposes were consumed in foliage and bad or useless wood. Then, when the time came for the Grapes to draw upon the stems for nourishment, there was none for them, and they necessarily withered, or, as they say, shanked off; and still later, when the few that escaped from this starvation required colouring matter, that too was absent, and entire failure was the result.
We would, at 'this season of the year, recommend Gardeners to consider these things well, and in addition to study carefully the chapter on temperature in the Theory of Horticulture; more especially of The fing paragraph :-

The effect of cold is, as has been seen, to diminish excitability ; of heat, to stimulate it : but, if the latter stimulus were constantly equal, it may be conceived that the excitability would soon become impaired or expended. Nature has, however, provided against this result, not only by the fluctuations of temperature that occur at different periods of the day, but more particulariy by the periodical fall of temperature at
night, and its rise during the day: an arrangement intimately connected with all the vital actions of vegetation. In the day, when light is strongest, and its evaporating and decomposing powers most energetic, temperature rises, and stimulates the vitality of plants, so as to meet the demand thus made upon them ; then, as light diminishes, and with it the necessity for excessive stimulus, temperature falls, and reaches its minimum at night, the time when there is the least demand upon the vital forces of vegetation ; so that plants, like animals, have their diurnal seasons of action and repose. During the day, the system of a plant is exhausted of fluid by the aqueous exhaiations night, when little or no perspiration occurs, the waste
of the day is made good by the attraction of the roots, and by morning the system is again flled with liquid matter, ready to meet the demand to be made upon it on the ensuing day. No plants will remaine in healthy state unless these conditions be observed. ${ }^{\text {." }}$
We hope our readers will not think that we have finished our observations on Drainage. Our remarks are only interrupted by other things, and will be continued next week. In the meanwhile, we shall is thankful for information and suggestions upon a matter which must occupy the attention of Parliament very soon. We have already received many communications on the subject, some of which, we regret to say, represent the obstinacy or selfishness of individuals to be a greater bar to the carrying a good bill through Parliament than we could have anticipated.
We trust to be able to show, that, if a judicious distribution of the waters to be obtained by drainage is effected, we shall secure, at least, an equivalent for the mills on rivers, and for the weirs and dams across streams, which now impede the natural drainage of low districts. The after-application of water is just as important in one way as the removal of water is in another.
Sinces the notice of Mr. Bickes's alleged "Discovery of the Art of Cultivating the Ground without the Aid of Manure" appeared in our Paper (p.8), a German friend, who has lately arrived in this country, informas us that he has inspected the crops raised by Mr. Bickes at Kastel on the Rhine, where he resides, and has found them to possess all the luxuriance ascribed to them in the Pamphlet. We have also been favoured with the perusal of a MS. letter from Mr. B., in which he mentions, that last year, notwithstanding the great drought of the summer, his method was equally successful as in former years. If these statements are to be relied on (and the manifold testimony in their favour will not allow us to reject them hastily), they would seem to afford stronger proufs than ever of the position of Liebig, viz., that a large pro-
portion of the solid matter of plants is derived from the atmosphere.
We trust that some of our readers who are in communication with Frankfort will endeavour to gain some further information relating to Mr. Bicks extraordinary statements. preparing them is kept a secret.
ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.-No. VI. (By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)
8. Red Clover.-In some countries (for instance, in the Rhenish Palatinate) Red Clover is only used as green manure, ploughed in before it has begun to blossom. 1000 lbs . of Red Clover dried, contain-
> $\begin{array}{rll}17 \text { lbs. of nitroge } \\ 20 & \% & \text { potash } \\ 5 & \text { s } & \text { soda. } \\ 28 & \% & \text { lime. } \\ 37 & \% & \text { magnes }\end{array}$
> magnesia.
> sulphuric acid.
> phosphoric acid. chlorine.

Silica, iron, alumine, manganese, oxygen, and hydrogen, make up the remainder
When Green, it contains 79 per cent. of water, 12 per cent. of carbon. It cannot be doubted that Red Clover is a very valuable plant for green manure, as its roots reach, even the first year, two to two and a-half feet in the subsoll, and may weigh perhaps one-third as much as the leaves and tems taken together. If, therefore, the Magdeburg acre will yield 9000 lbs . of the latter, the whole amount of Green ing substance would be 12,0010 and is allowed to be 8 inches high before it is ploughed in. If the Clover is uxuriant, the succeeding crop will, in the main, be equally rich; which may be perhaps explained by the land being then clean, and containig a half of the leaves and stems, which amount at times to constituents as the herbage possessing probably the 9. White Clout Whalia) for greem some places (for instance, ind more than one-third as mure t does not, hower? it is arwise inferion is much as Red Clover, to which penetrating more than 12 or 15 quence of the ground. It is mostly used as manure after having been pastured for two, three, or four years.
1000 lbs . of Green Clover contain-
810.0 lbs of water in the fluid state.
3.5 " nitrogen.

## potash. <br> soda. lime.

magnesia.
sulphuric acid.
phosphoric acid.
chlorine.
hydrogen, oxygen, alumine, silica, oxide of iron, and of manganese.
$1000^{\circ} 0 \mathrm{lbs}$
IIf. 4000 lbs of White Clover, with the roots, are ploughed
in on one Magdeburg acre of land, the soil will receive
14 lbs nitrogen, 440 lbs . carbon, \&cc.; whence we might 14 lbs nitrogen, 440 lbs. carbon, \&cc. ; whence we might conclude (even if experience did not prove it) that crops cannot be as good as after Red Clover. If, however, they
do prove good after this sort of green manure, it may be do prove good after this sort of green manure, it may be rost which the soil has received.
10. Roots of Lucerne and Saintfoin. - Both these plants act on the fields where they have been ploughed in by their roots, whicls are sometimes 20 years old; and their strong effects may be judged of by the luxuriant state of several crops grown after them. We must, howby the leaves which have fallen during that long time. It would perhaps be possible to bring to the surface a large part of the deep roots, which are of no use to the subsequent crops, by means of such instruments as are
applied in England to draw the roots of Thistles and coltsfoot. It however remains to be seen whether the roots thus obtained would repay the labour. At any rate, idle hands might be employed about it.
idle hands might be employed about it.
11. Roots of Grasses (turf manure). -When an old pasture is broken up, the soil is manured by the sward, which soon decomposes, and whose effect will last the longer the older the sward is ; because, in that case, it forms a close mat of rootl, in which the strength of the furrow-slice has been collected as well as that of the sub-
woil, if such deep-rooted plants as Dandelions, Plantain, Koil, if such deep-rooted plants as Dandelions, Plantain,
Milfoil, and Thistles, are in the turf. An old sward of Grass is, moreover, a very superior manure, because it keeps the
soil' (especially if light and dry) in a moist and cool consoil (especially if light and dry) in a moist and cool con-
dition. Such soil, therefore, if laid down with a mixture of Grasses, White Clover, \&ce., although used for several years as a pasture, when ploughed is followed by $3,4,5$,
crops of grain, which (after the decay of the Grasses) will grow as luxuriantly as after a full manuring ; provided, however, the soil, when originally laid down, was in tolerably good condition; otherwise these very Grasses which were intended to manure the soll, will grow ill and form anything but a dense turf. It may be assumed that the roots of a pasture 4 to 5 years old, contain as much manuring substances as the roots of Red Clover two years old.
To the plants already mentioned may be added the stubble of Spurry cut green, Vetches, and other vegetables used as fodder, the weeds that grow on fallows or in stubble. The latter are most useful when their roots reach deep in the subsoil, and so bring substances to the surface of which the furrow-slice is deficient. The green stems of Tobacco are very valuable, as they are rich in alkali and nitrogen. The stubble of plants mown green should be ploughed in as quickly as possible, in order that not be dissipated.
$\qquad$
FLOWERING HYACINTHS FOR SHOWING. Having seen in the Chronicle several modes of cultivating Hyacinths, I am induced to send you the method
which I adopt for obtaining a fine spring bloom for the purpose of exhibition; a point on which none of your other correspondents have remarked.
In the first place, it is important that a proper selection be made in the choice of bulbs, which ought to indicate great strength ; for as the best sorts sometimes make poor flowers, such only should be chosen as show the greatest substance. The soil which I make use of consists of good free loam and well-rotted cow-dung, with a small portion of sand; yet I would remark that this is not of great importance, as the matter to be developed is the secretion placed in favourable circumstances to forward its proper placed in favo
The bulbs being planted in 32s (proper Hyacinth pots being of the same width as those, although much deeper), I place them in a cold pit or frame, with a dry flooring, and cover the whole over with dry saw-dust, at least six inches deep, above the pots. This material being kept perfectly dry, the bulbs are secure from frost, and likewise from premature excitement. When spring arrives and the leaves begin to push, I raise the pots above the
saw-dust to prevent that blanched appearance which this saw-dust to prevent that blanched appearance which this tribe often present when brought from the old tan-heap, which is but too often theirabode until wanted for forcing. As soon as the plants begin to grow I expose them as much as possible, merely protecting them from frost
and rain. and rain.
When nearly in flower, I remove them to a shaded
place, and fix over them hand-lights, elevated upon inverted place, and fix over them hand-lights, elevated upon inverted
flower-pots under the corners, for the twofold purpose of flower-pots under the corners, for the twofold purpose of
making room for their tops and giving them all the air making room for their tops and giving them all the air
possible. When the day is fine and calm, remove the top of the light entirely. In such a situation, they will deve. lope themselves in their greatest perfection, and may be preserved in full beanty for double the time which they would be if exposed to the sun.-A. Dawson.

A MACHINE FOR PREPARING OIL-CLOTH.
This design represents a small machine for manufacturing oil-cloth, which will be found essential by those who have much glass to cover. I need not enter into any details respecting the economy in using oil-cloth in preference to garden-mats; enough has already been stated in the Chronicle upon that subject.
My opinion is, that oil-cloct is an excellent covering for various purposes. If a light triangular frame was made, various purposes. and covered with this cloth to any required length, it
would answer for covering early Peas or Potatoes during would answer for covering early Peas or Potatoes during
frosty nights. After the danger of spring frosts was past, it would serve for placing over any newly-transplanted
Cauliflowers, Celery-plants, \&c., provided the weather
was unfavourable when they were removed. It would also be serviceable for sheltering Celery during the winter from
frost and rain ; and would assist in preventing the Celery frost and rain ; and wo
from becoming'rotten.

Frames of a conical form, covered with oil-cloth, might be made of strong wire, with the ends fixed into a round hoop of wood, to stand upon the ground. These would answer for covering Gooseberry and Currant bushes, and,
if placed over them sufficiently soon, would keep them from breaking too early in spring. These frames, with proper ventilation, would also serve for protecting the fruit in autumn from birds and heavy rains.
The following machine has been contrived by me for preparing this substance:-

$A$ is a side view of the machine: the frame and the three rollers are made of wood; the latter are 6 inches in diameter. The frame is of wood, $2 \frac{t}{\text { in inches square, }}$, and machine, exclusive of 10 inches for the boiler and frame, will not occupy more than 2 feet 6 inches square. The boiler, of block tin, is 3 feet 3 inches in length, 9 inches deep, and 9 inches in width; or made in length according fire-place are fitted within an iron frame screwed to the bottom sill at $C$. An iron supporter is screwed to one of the uprights under eache the iron frame in which the boiler is fixed.
Two rollers, one on each side of the boiler (fig. 1), are fixed upon the iron frame; these are intended for the cloth to be rolled upon, previous to its passing through of the boiler, so as to cause the cloth to be saturated by descending from roller 1 and ascending from 2 to 3 . The descen passes over the roller 3 , and then between the double rollers. At each end of the roller (fig. 3), a flange is fixed so as to direct the cloth between the two rollers ; it is requisite that the double rollers should be covered with cloth. The post, to which the top roller is fixed, is to be
made so that the axle will rise and fall according to the made so that the asle will rise
thickness of the cloth prepared.
thickness of the cloth prepared.
When the cloth has been conducted between the double rollers, it is placed upon the single roller and turned round by the windlass. The passage of the cloth is shown by the dotted arrowk. 4 is a fire-place under the boiler, made either of bricks or cast-iron, heated by charcoal, with a small tube at the extremity to allow the gas from the charcoal to escape and cause combustion. 5 is a box drawer made of sheet-iron, with a round handle in front to push in and out when required. This will answer as a
ventilator, and will be much safer than if left open, as the ventilator, and will be much safer than if left open, as the sparks of charcoal are liable to fly about. 6 is a tin dish, placed under the bottom roller to pravent the oil from being wasted by falling upon the floo
To every gallon of cold-drawn linseed oil one pound of bees wax may be added; these should be placed in the boiler till the liquid becomes quite thin from the heat of the fire; it will then be fit for use. When a sufficient quantity of cloth has been prepared, it may be conveyed to some convenient place to dry, and may be s
together as required.-Thomas Sellers, Pennoyre.

RENDLE'S 'TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.
I READ with pleasure your notes at page 19 of the Chronicle, respecting a "new plan of heatiag, you do me the justice to ascribe the originality of its invention to me. As you have now brought it prominentiy before the pubiic, acceptable.
It is a plan which can scarcely be recommended too strongly'; for not only is it adapted for the smallest pro-pagating-house, but also for plant structures of the largest ratus to your readers; therefore, description from me would be superfuous. My tank or cistern is about 20 ft long, and 5 ft . broad; it is situated in the centre of a house, and except at the end where the boiler is fixed, is
surrounded by a walk. The boiler is one of Rogers's, and acts admirably. The depth of the tank is only 6 inches, and this is quite sufficient. On the top I have placed jarge slate slabs, cemented so each ing the house.
superfluity of steam from escaping into

When first Ithought of this excellent mode, I imagined that to keep 1 a sufficient heat in the house, I should be obliged to up a sumicient heat in the is, If the fire is lighted for two hours in the morning and evening it is quite sufficient to maintain a steady and genial bottom-heat, as the large body of water in the reservoir, when once heated, remains warm for a consider-
able length of time. The thermometer is generally on an able length of time. The thermometer is generally on an average at $65^{\circ}$.
In a small house this principle can be adopted for less than $5 l$; and in larger ones, at a cost at least one-half
less than that of hot-water pipes. As you justly remark, a common blacksmith and carpenter are all that are required to put it up. I doubt not but before many year it will be universally adopted by all those who grow Pine-Apple, Melon, Cucumber, or even stove and Orchi daceous plants, when we shall find dung, leaves, and other fermenting materials excluded from the Pinery and Stove, and used only for manures. Even I, who can procur tan and dung at a very low rate, am a saver of at least $20 l$. a year by this discovery; therefore the saving must be very great in a larger establishment, where hundreds of loads of dung, tan, and leaves, are consumed annually.
On the 28th of December last, the apparatus was set a rork, and my foreman commenced propagating Dahlias which are potted and placed on the top of the slates, and surrounded by sawdust. They are now breaking luxuriantly; hundreds of cuttings are already taken off, and plunged in sawdust in another part of the tank. I have used the apparatus for more than 8 months, and have been highly successful in striking some thousands of plants. Thous. $C$ Rendle Plymouth Nursery. $\qquad$
AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. III.
As the present weather is not inviting for out-door operations, advantage should be taken of it to regulate the greentaus aring growth. That the health of plants, men well and is materially influenced by cleanliness is weilas from the difference between the growth of the same species in the country, and in the smoky atmosphere of large towns. In the country, plants grow with vigour : wheress in the town, although enjoying the same advantages as to soil and water, they only drag out a miserable existence. This is caused by the respiratory organs bocoming choked by the accumulation of dust on some foliage, and as the plant is thus unable to breatie, some derangement or its system must be the resul. In che collysis failed to detect any material difference between that of densely populated towns and open places; but that it is less transparent is obvious to those who have ever observed it from an eminence. There is no doubt, therefore, that the want of light and the dirty state of the foliage are the principal reasons why plants do not thrive in towns; but the success that has attended their cuitiva-
tion in Ward's cases proves that they can be grown in tion in Ward's cases proves that they can be grown in such situations, provided they are kept clean, have all the light that can be procured, and are not parched up by an arid atmosphere; for it is to keeping plants free from dirt, and to supplying them with an atmosphere containing moisture proportionate with the temperature of their habitations, that we may attribute their successful cultivation in glazed cases. From the above observations the window-gardener will see the necessity of keeping his plants clean, especially in dull weather ; and the possessors of frames and greenhouses the propriety of washing the glass frequently.
In regulating the plants, it will be well to wash the foliage of Oranges, Caméllias, and other smooth-leaved plants, with a sponge and clean water ; and the dust may be removed from Pelargóniums, and other woolly-leaved plants, by brushing them lightly with a soft brush. After the plants are cleaned, the pots should be washed, and the surface of each replaced with fresh soil ; and if they require it, they should be neatly tied to fresh stakes. It is not an nncommon occurrence to see a stick as thick as a man's thumb supporting the delicate stem of a Calceolaria, or forming part of a trellis for a fragile and elegan climber. This is bad taste; and it should be recollected that, as a support of this kind is only a necessary evil, the more slender the slicks are the better, provided green thread, or painted twine are good substitutes for green thr
matting.

Carnations, Picotees, Aurículas, and Polyanthuses in frames, should have all the air possible in mild weather but they must be protected from wet. It is a good plan to have the frame raised upon a brick, placed beneath each corner, with movable boards to fit around 1 , so that they may be let down in mild weather, to admit a current o air among the pots, and be replaced in case of frost. Re move all decaying matter, so as to keep the atmosphere
within as pure as possible, and prevent the attack of milwithin as pure as possible, and prevent the attack of mildew on the plants.-W.P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Salt as a Manure.-I am one of those who consider little fact worth a great deal of theory ; consequently feel no hesitation in relinquishing my theoretical opinions concerning salt as a manure, after the statements made by one of my objects was to bring out facts, if such could be
produced. The bearing of the quotations from the sacred books led me to infer that an article so often chosen to
indicate sterility and desolation could not be a fertilizer of the soil ; this was merely a theoretical inference, having never tried it by experiment. Now as Mr. Brewis has stated the beneficial effect of salt on a "damp soil," I should feel obliged if he will inform us, through your columns, whether his ground is of a clayes, adhesive quality- or what is usually understood by a "strong" or "heavy" soil ; what proportion of salt he uses to a given breadth, and how frequently applied? Mr. B. says I seem." to plume myself on my acquaintance with Scrip-
ture." If such was apparent in $m y$ remarks, I am sorry for it, for it is not true. He moreover asks me the meaning of salt having "lost its savour," to which I offer the following solution. In Palestine are saltrocks, the clif-like parts or peaks of which, from long exposure surfaces, lose that property which, when applied to the palate, we call saltness, otherwise "its savour." gravel; hence it is "trodden under foot of man." These saline rocks, their effect, use, \&c., were doubtless present to the view of Christ, and those whom he taught by so apt
an allusion. I have heard that our culinary'salt may be dean allusion. I have heard that our culinary'salt may, be de-
prived of "ite savour" by a similar process, but I cannot prived of "its savour" by a similar process, but I cannot
vouch for the truth. As to the practice of the Northumbrian farmers in manuring with "Wrack" (Fuci), as it is called, I was not only aware of it, but have been engaged
in doing it, though not in Northumberland. It is, howin doing it, though not in Northumberland. It is, how-
ever, worthy of notice, that it consists of a mass of vegetable matter besides salt; and that its entive efficacy is not derived exclusively from its saline particles. Mr.
Brewis rather triumphantly inquires, whether a land of lime, guano, \&c., would not be equally uninhabitable with a "salt land?" I answer, undoubtedly; but we never find the articles spoken of symbolically to denote sterility and desolation, by the sacred or any other writers with versed in northern practices, he may also be acquainted with northern words. Suppose, then, he were to relish or try to flavour his porridge with the long-exposed detritus of atill "Wersh," (a northern term that has no equivalent in English, but the negative saltiess) ; it would have "lost there is an article upon Salt by "Quercus," who appears to have formed an unfavourable opinion of it as a mauure; and I think some of his texts have been somewhat
strained to support his views. If geological history of common Salt, we shall find it occur in almost every formation of rocks; so that nearly every paxticle of earth must at one period or another have been haugh, salt is found in America in the old transition she rock; we are also informed that in the English coal-mines, there are Salt-springs ; and the rock-salt of Cheshire is situated in the new red sandstone. In Wurtemberg, it is said to exist in the upper members of the same series,
called the Muschelkalk. According to Buckland, it is found in the lias of Switzerland. Sedgwick and Murchitrian Alps ; and at Wieliczke, near Cracow, it is found in the tertiary series. Any-one would be led to suppose that such a wide-spread article must have been intended for the good of organised beings, whether vegetable or animal. Of late, many portions of alluvial soil have been taken
from the dominion of the sea, which for ages have bean from the dominion of the sea, which for ages have been
steeped in salt-water ; but I will only notice one spot steeped in salt-water; but I will only notice one spot,
which frequently came under my observation. It was formerly a small bay, near the town of Kincardine, on the Firth of Forth. For an account of its embankment and cultivation, I would refer your readers to the 6th vol. of
the "Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland," where a report of it is given by Mr. Menzies. It appears from the report that
the first vegetation which appeared to take possession of the mud after the tide was shut out, was the Pua maritima and Aster tripolium, with Agrostis stolonífera and alba, along the course of the fresh-water runs. The abundance of salt which the mud contained appears to have presented Corn-crops from growing well al first; but it is
stated in the report, "Commencing with Grass seems to be by much the cheapest and best method for extracting salt from lands thus reclaimed from the sea; the overquantity of which seemed to be the cause of barrenness at
first, as it hecame productive in proportion as the salt was Extracted from it. Sheep and cattle throve uncommonly the cn these fields while they were in pasture, and both fields advanced bestial pastured thereon improved as the taken from the soil by means of the crop that grew upon would produce the effect lately pointed out by Dr. Play fair in his lectures; namely, "The Chlorine of the salt goes to form the gastric juice, which is so important an agent in digestion, and the Soda forms the bile, which is a compound of soda." In America, the salt licks which herds of buffaloes and deer frequent are commonly referred to, when salt is recommended as a condiment in the food of cattle. To point out the beneficial effect of salt upon vegetation in general, when properly applied would extend the present article to as undue leng applied, greatly state, in conclusion, that the quality of graiu is been often grea, and that Pentoes and Clover-grass have Mackenzie. [No doubt salt, judiciously applied, is as good a manure as saltpetre or nitrate of soda. There is pienty of evidence of this.]

Destroying WVorms on $G$

Grich have been recommended for destroying worms on cious. By means corrosive subimate the most ef ficawhich it seemed almost impossible to eradicate the worms, the surface being always covered with casts, and presenting the most slovenly appearance; but for nearly a year and a half after this was applied, there was scarcely a singl cast to be seen. It mixit at the rate of searce a cor rosive sublimate to about 40 arllons of no the cormate being first beat quite small and dissolved in som hot wer. The pared, the whole should be well stirred each being premencing at one end of the lawn with a watering-pot without the ground is missed, the worm-casts will soon be as bad as ever. Directly after the sublimate and water is applied, the woms make their appearance, which 1 hav trong to kill th. The dose may be made sufficienti) but the is hep on the surace, or en in the ground but this is attended with danger to the grass, parti-
cularly on light soils. I therefore consider nicking them up to be the best. If possible, the ground should be gon over a second time after an interval of three or four days.
Attention should also be paid to the state of the ground, which should neither be soaked with rain nor parched with drought, but in a medium state. Great care is at all time necessary in using this deadly poison. I applied it last
spring with much greater success than lime for destroving slugs on young Peas.-A. Dawson. one of the readiest and best means of destroying worms, Pruning Forest Trees.-Allow me to thank Mr. Bil lington for his answer to my request at p. 789, which ing. Mr B says I have "raised doubts and misconce tions of his system of Pruning," \&c. The latter probable; but my object in taking up the subject has and managers of plantations, where timber is the object to a rational consideration of the injury which they commit by following those pernicious systems which have den laid down by theorists; and followed in 100 many onishing, with a confiding pertinacity which is truly as have proved in my former publication, that the increase I imber in trees is in proportion the number and "heaithiness of the branches and leaves." And again leaves is the true cause of the increase of timber in theath Now this is precisely my opinion, and what I have contended for from the first; so that, after all, we are like the camelecacres that contenaed about the col sthings in different lights youl thus :-

Mr. B. sees fine timber flourishing through the medium any (pruning) system at all. The intervening sentence between those above extracted from Mr. B. is precisely an amplification of what I mean by "reciprocity"-a term
which he seems to dislike, although he does not furnish one more expressive. I also wish to say a few words I shall put them in the form of a query. How is Pruning by any "system" likely to increase the timber of a tree that increase depend on, and is produced by, the number of branches and leaves? I cannot think of any "sysMr. B. is mistaken in thinking I am an adrocate for the "Prune-not-at-all system." Pruning in many cases in
beneficial; but in pruning forest-trees systematically beneficial ; but in pruning forest-trees systematically, certainly retard and not accelerate the end. I am for employing both "labour, reflection, and expense," whenand wherever it can be done with beneficial results increase their stems. When Mr. Bullington presents his proposed Essay to the Royal Agricultural Society, I hope corecthe cruae notions respecting long since reviewed by you. After all Mr. B.'s enlightened views and long experience, I fear, however, thas Were is still some latent clinging in his mind to the old aid on the stem ; for he remarks, "Mead is necessarily ing is simply to regulate those parts according to Science, so as to aid those properties in accelerating the elongation and regular increase of timber in the stem, and not to expend itself in making useless branches. How can onches be "useless if the increase of the stem depend 588 , says, that he is no convert to this no-pruning sys-eme,- and what arest, he sets that trees on looking same species do not grow all alike, some producing fine tinober, and others wasting their energies in producing parks and forests would look, if the trees were denuded from Mr. Billingtot, and firewood. Mr. F. must learn in "proportion to the number, \&c. of branches and leaves." This is beyond all contradiction.-Quercus.
Summer Pruning pear. others, I tried the breaking or rather, halforeaking, the luxuriant shoots of myy young Pears, and Apples, which were not sufficiently ry the buds below the fracture are larger, fuller, or more ripened than on the unbroken branches; but the buds on the parts above the fracture appear full and large. This would, I conceive, fracture appear full and large. This turning sap being kept in the upper part of the shoot;

Inere being more leaves at the tôp than on the lower part. In many cases the fiacture has healed over, and I mean to Disease in Scotch Firs.
Chronicle, the Rev. R. Wirs.-In a late Number of the pecting the urusual W. B. requested information respecting the uxusual decay and weakly appearance of are Scotch Fir-trees of grounds. At West Plean there unhealthy arpearees of the same age and having the same unndent Apter pelieve that the 1 have every reason to believe that their decay is occasioned by the Hylurgas Grafing Vines.-In
respondent, who has an Escholata Grape p. 824, to a cernot approve, you advise him to plant another in it he doess but when the ease with which an inferior Vine can be grafted with another sort, is considered, I thinl it a wasto of time to plant one to supply its place; a far better way is to select a shoot, as low as possible on the old Vine, and to inarch it with another kind either from a potfor from a neighbouring plant; this however should be done when the vines are in full growth. In six weeks they will have become sufficiently united, so that the engrafted shoot may be severed from the parent plant, and if allowed plenty of light and air, it will mature its wood susficientiy to take the place of the old bearing stem, which may be cut away the following season: or if the graft is not thought strong enough, it may be cut down and allowed another year's growth, whilst the original stem may be retained; I have treated several Vines so, and it appears to have the effect of hastening or retarding the ripening of or sarlye Grape, accordingly as the stock map be of a late know know; one was a very late Grape with bunches and bẹrries the other whish is Portugal, but of a grizzly colour; white Grape, about the size of a hollowed at the end like an Orane verg awest but hovin a disagreeable thick skin. These I inarched from neighbouring Black Hamburgh; the fruit from the early stem ripened first, and the leaves dropped off some time ago; whereas, on the late stem, the leaves are still green; heir parent is in an intermediate state - Vitie,
Rust on Grapes.-The disease mentioned by "W. Bromley" was evidently caused by insects, and was quite different from what I suppose to be meant by rust; which, in my opinion, is an induration of the cuticle of the fruis at heing ear stage of its growth, and is caused by the house being oly heale, and by the ard cold air period of aje than a caring a period of more than twealy years experience in Grape Black Hamburgh, and that but slightly. Although I am certain that the less and the more carefully they are handled the better, still I think he goes beyond experionce when he states that, after being touched by the bair of the head, they will cense to grow.-A.
Preserving late Grapes
Preserving late Grapes.- A correspondent from Cork hay for reat succerving late Grapes has been practised with that county. At Christmas there were in one Vinery nearly 200 bunches in good condition
Hardy's Cantaloupe Melon.-I have grown Hardy's Cantaloupe Melon, and I find it to be a good and early ind. The later point 1 tested by growing it with one of prepiest sorts. In order to give them both a fair trial, paying to bothof them every attention, six fruits were set upon the Cantaioupe before my own sort showed any inclination to do so. The result was, that I cut fruit 23 days earier from the former, and obtained three crops from the same plant. Both the flavour and size of the intend to grow it this season upon a much larger scale.Norton, Bath.
Rhubarb.- If my experience of the superiority of early Rbubarb is of any service to a "Young Gardener," I beg to state that 1 grow the Tobolsk, and another sort called dis 8 Scarlet Admirable. Both kinds have been treared Admirable sioce the middle of last month. On uncovering the Tobolsk, I find it to be only just sprouting. The Scarlet Admirable may also now be met with in abundance Covent Garden Market.-S. G., St. John's Wood.
Mills Improved Cucumber Pit.-Last autumn Ihad a ange of Mrlls' pits erected here, but too late in the er-forcing at the time mentioned in his treatise. Being anxious, however, to test the heating power, and to keep the frost from the brick-work, llined one of the pits on The seed was then sown, and from that time to the present the pit bas never been without air night or day, although without corering of any kind. The lining was made with dung and leaves, having been turned, and a little fresh dung added every ten days thermoneter ranges from $70^{\circ}$ to are healthy, and the of air left on at the back all night. I was surprised on the thermometer in the pit shat superiority of the improved pit over the old system with and the cats and hay. The saving of dung is also great ; them from the changes of the weather, which those merve exposed are liable tos of the weather, which those more exposed are liable to. The pit which 1 am working has
hardly had a fair trial, as it is filled up with soil above the loose material to the top of the air-flue; much less of the
heated chamber is thus left for warming the pit; but being obliged to use it for a seed-bed, I was compelled to keep the plants near the glass. It is, I think, of great importance to have some boards on the lining at this season of the year, as they afford protection against heavy rains. bave also a gutter for the front water to passaw to the Earl of Powis, Walcot.
Fork for Leaves.-I send you a sketch of a simple and useful leaf-fork which has been used here for some years ; I bave neither seen it in use anywhere else nor yet mentioned in any publication; but I am certain that it only requires to be known to be generally adopted wherever
there is any great quantity of leaves to be collected. One person with this implement will take up with greater facility more leaves than two persons could do with any
other tool which I have seen used for that purpose. It is simply a large four-tined fork, made of wood, shod with iron; the tines are 18 inches 1ong, and are morticed thick. The tines are 1 inch in width and $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch in depth at the head, gradually tapering to a point with a curve or
bend upwards (fig. 2). The wood of which they are bend upwards (fig. 2). The wood of which they are
formed ought to be hard and tough; either Oak or Ash formed ought to be hard and tough; either but the Robinia Pseud-Acacia is preferable to either. The head should be made of Ash, with a T handle of the same, and should be two feet four inches long
(fig. 1). It the leaves also do nothang upon it as on a common fork, the large size of the tines
Toward, Bagshot Park.


Light Frame for Protecting Annuals, \&c.-I could not help being much struck the other day at what $I$ at first attributed to the ingenuity of a little boy, who, in de-
rision of a clumsy brick trap which had been set for catching sparrows, collected a number of pieces of wood, of which he constructed a kind of frame-work, having the appearance of a square roof; with the sticks so disposed as to admit sufficient light, and yet so near together as to answer the purpose of a trap. This little fabric being raised on one end, similar to the sieve when applied to
the same purpose, falls down upon displacing a small the same purpose, falls down upon displacing a smail piece of wood, and entraps its unfortunate victim, which is at the top. This lattice-work, at once so light and easily constructed that a dozen of them might be procured for a few pence, I find so admirably adapted for protecting
annuals, the forcing of Seakale, Rhubarb, \&e., that I hope a few words as to its construction will be acceptable. To lay the foundation, procure four pieces of Hazel, or any and half an inch thick; tie them together, at right angles, so as to form a square, two pieces only touching the ground, the other two being laid upon them. Upon this base place four other pieces about an inch siorter than sion, until you have reached the apex of the miniature roof within about five or six inches, according to the size intended; cover the aperture that remains with a piece of deal or tile, and you have the figure in the form of pyramidal frustrum. I cannot better explain the manne in which the pieces are secured together than by stating ing the bow itself across the frame-work, and then tying ing the bow itself across the srame-work, and then the the mide of the two parallel pieces that were first laid down, as described above, gave to the whole the desired tension and firmuess. The obvious utility of such a contrivance as a screen from excessive rain, and the protection it would afford, with the advantage of light and air, to the smaller kinds of Hower
seeds, united with its neat appearance and simplicity of seeds, united with its neat appearance and simplicity of
contrivance, will, I trust, recommend its adoption.contrivance, will, I trust, recommend
Adam Keys, Plumb's House, Whiston.
Salvia patens.-In Holme Gardens, near Inverness, Especimen of the above plant survived last winter in the open ground. It flowered from the lat of June until
November, and was only 3 ft . high, and 4 ft . in diameter, November, and was only 3 ft . high, and 4 ft . in diameter,
being densely covered with flowers. The crowns of the being densely covered with flowers. The crowns of the
tabers were 3 in . beneath the surface of the ground. I think it will prove quite hardy in any dry situation; I have left one plant out this winter by way of experiment -ue resuit I will communicate hereafter.-J. Ross, autumn than I wanted, I cut open several, to observe their mode of growth, and I found that the buds are formed at the first shooting of the leaves. In a plant of Brunsvígia Josephinæ, which had just flowered, and whose leaves were about three or four inches long, there the new leaves, about three quarters of an inch high. I discovered buds likewise in bulbs of B. multiffora and in Nerine. I am induced to mention this, as Mr. 276 , that the bud is probably formed at the drying of of the leaves, and it will account for growers being so often disappointed by the non-appearance of any
flower-bud, after a vigorous growth of leaves in the preceding year. To obtain flowers from these difficult Cape
bulbs, the plants must oot only be well grown during the bulbs, the plants must oot only be well grown during the
preceding season, but also in the year before that, to preceding season, but also in the year before that, to
induce the formation of a flower-bud. Amongst your Notices to Correspondents in a late Chronicle, "Bulbosus" asks for information respecting his bulb of B. Josephinæ. If he examines his plant he will probably find the roots decayed; such effects as he describes often arise from this cause. Should this not be the case, his plant must bave been kept in too moist a house, without a due circulation of air. Where a proper circulation of air
is kept up, I feel satisfied that bulbs may be grown withis kept up, I feel satisfied that bulbs may be grown with-
out either rotting or being buried. "Bulbosus" may pull ffer rotting or being buried. with caution, or he will cause the bulb to bleed. Cyrtanthus obliquus I find to flower more freely in the conservatory than in the stove, which is probably too close for it.-J. $\boldsymbol{H}$.
Indian Corn.-In3 March last I sowed some seeds of the tall Indian Corn separately in small 60 -pots, and kept 2 ft . apart, plant from plant, and 3 ft , between the rows. Each plant produced on an average 3 fine ears, and the I gathered the crop in October ; thus, from 12 plants I got 361bs. of fine Corntan from any other Corn crop.-Charloniensis,
Problem in Cookery.-Sir, I think I am philosopher enough to answer the question proposed by "K.," in reference to the diminished sweetness of hot fruits and other things. The true statement 1, believe to be, no that the sors ing thes the sweetness is vours are 10 ar a beral sul 11 lours and are developed by warming the matters from whicin they are developed by warming the matters from whica they is great in proportion to the volatility of the subse Thus, most dilute acids being more volatile than syrup, are by heating rendered disproportionately prominent to the plum tart. The effect in question is most strikingly shewn in the case of sweetened grog, if your readers know what that is. A glass of sweetish rum-and-water ake hot, will appear to have a full flavour of the spirit; let it
cool, and the taste of the sugar will so completely prevail cool, and the taste of the sugar will so completely prevail
over that of the rum, that it would not be thought to be the same mixture. I need scarcely voint out that alcohol and syrup being at opposite ends of the scale in regard to volatility, this instance is more decisive than that of the plum-tart. I have thus endeavoured, according to my you received the inquiries in a somewhat similar matter of An Old Lady.
To Preserve

Fruit with Water only.-Fill your bottles necks in cold water ; put them on a brisk fire, and heat the water to $160^{\circ}$; keep it at that temperature for half an hour, and have some boiling water ready with which to fill your bottles to the neck; afterwards cork them down tight. Peas will neither keep good when done in this year's Chronicle.-W. P. K. KThe samples of cherries, currants, and gooseberries which accompanied this were Currants, Cherries \&c. in the same manner recommended by "Geo. M. I." at P. 5 ; as well as some Peas, which continue green, and are at this season To Expel Rats.-Rub some tar about all the holes and places where the Rats resort. To this they have a great are not able to remove it. This is a sure and cheap way of driving them from buildings in which they are trouble last year's Chronicle. If, instead of a wooden top, your correspondent were to cover the cask with a sheep-skin, or some old parchment well wetted, and drawn tight; and
after it bad become dry, and the Rats had been induced to feed upon it, if a few triangular cuts were made in it, sufficiently large to allow the Rats to fall through, I think it would be an improvement. A friend of mine has cap-
tured them in that way.-R. G. Pheasants. - Being much troubled with pheasants, Which destroy my early crops of Peas and Beans, I
usually place Pea-sticks on the rows directly after the seeds are sown; these baffle the birds until the plants are up, when the sticks require to be removed. I have afterwards placed bowed sticks down the rows, with a net runthereforg the top; but this is too much tome twir cradles, to be made in the shape of a half-moon, 17 inches in width, and 9 inches in height. These $I$ intend to have tarred over, and I have no doubt that they will last six or seven to fit W. Brown, Merevale.

Poultry,-I should feel obliged if "A. E. S." would inform me whether the Malay Hens are white or coloured, and in what part of the country they name here. I should be glad to procure a pair of them. "A. E. S." does not mention whether the Dorking Hens recommended are the white or the grey variety. large, whilst the former are preferable from their unitorm white colour at table. Perhaps, some correspondent can also give me some further information regarding the best A Subscriber, Renfrevshire they can be obtained.-

NUTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER Lycaste visinal istor ORNAMENTAL. Monándria. This plant is nearly allied to the Maxillaria, or Lycaste, macrophylla, of which it has quite the habit. It differs sepals being much more exactly oblong; the tubercle on the kip is also much more obtuse. In colour too they are different. $L$. Laucrophylia has olive green separs, and petals elmost colourlesss petals are richly tipped with crimson- - Botanieal Register. buceous Plant). Gesneraceex. Didynámia Angiospermia.- With the most ample and nobie follage, and particularly bililiant flowers, this plant combines unnesual dwarfness and compactness. It was introduced from Brazil eight or nine years ago. Cuttivgs should inches long, in the same way as Dahlias; only not removing the base, but leaving it attached to the old tuber, that fresh stems
may be generated. If struck rapidly in a brisk heat, they wil form excelleat blooming plants in the iollowing season, and will pronerous treatment in regard to soil and atmospheric moisture The compost in which it is potted should be enriched with leafmould or decayed mannre ; and it must not be stinted for potplunged in fermenting bark, or some such material, so that the supply of moisture may not depend on variable sources. The tubers should be well preserved from
 It inhabetty little herbaceous piant, seldom seen in cultivation. north as Pennsylvania, frailing North America, from Texas as far place of resort. In our gardens it is treated as a greenhouse plant, and then it forms pretty patches of lively purple flowers.
It is, however, seldom seen.- Botanical Re cister. Odontoan.ossum citrosmum. Lemon-scented Odontoglossum.
(Stove Epiphyte.) Orchidáceæ § Vándeæ. Gyadadria Monund This plant was imported by Geo. Barker, Esqu., of Birmingandria,Mexico, and given to T. Brocklehurst, Esq., of the Fence, near great meetings of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, in 1842. It has large snow-white and rose-coloured flowers, of great beauty,

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## Jan. 17.-R. H. Solly, Esq.,. in the chair. Miss Horrocks,

 paper uyon a method of heatung Hothouses by steam wasread, from Mr. P. Walker, gro. to R. W. Greiflit, Esq., Mais-
teg, near Swaise.
 steam-pipe into that of a larger water-pive, which is contmued round the house. I he stean is generated in a boller, and can
thus, by pressure, be made to heat the water in the pipes to anly required temperature : it may also be thrown into thic atmosyhere the top of the water-pipe. To prevent abstraction of beat, ti.e stean-pipe is to be isolated on wooden sleepers, and to be incloasd
in a tunnel of the same material. M. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Law-
rence, exhibited a large collection of Orchidaceons plants, incluchang a magnificent specimen of Dendróbium nother covered with its beautiful white and violet purple flowers; Le'lia
álbida, white, having the centre of the labellum marked with yellow, surrounded with a slight stain of purple, Cyxtochulum maculatum, bearing 3 fine panicles of its prettily-spottcd flowers; Peristéria guttata, producing its singular cup-like blossoms in
clusters upon the surface of the pot; $a$ fine plant of the recentlyintroduced Manettia bicolor, whose red and yellow tubulau flow.
ers, although rather scantily produced, had a pretty effect; Cleroers, athough rather scantily produced, had a pretty effect; Clero-
dendrum splendens, a handsome species lately brought from
Sieria Leone, and anceps, and chat bloums of Spermadection azúterm and Astrapea Wallichii; the latter a largestove plant, with mmmense leaves
resembling thuse of the Mubcrry, and producing tleely at this season of the year ts drooplig clusters of hent carmine llowers: a
Khjghtian medal was awarded for the Dendrobium. From Mr. ted spec.men of Euphor bia jacciuinflora, having each of its drocp-
ing branches terminated by a raceme of vivid scarlet flowess; fine plants of the showy Epishyllum truncatum, and the scarcely less beautiful Epacrs impressa; Gessera zebrinit, which, although
past its best, still exlibited a multitude of its bright yellow and verminion blossoms, with Gesnera iongifolia, Correa longifora, and Erica Westcottia: a Banksian medal was awarded for the
Euphorbia. Messrs. Lucombe and Pince exhibited a pretty little Melastomaceous plant, of recent introduction from Mexico; it is
somewhat similar in habit to Saponaria ocymoides, und thrves well in a moderately warm srephiouse, whereit produces its rosy hilac fowers in great profusion: a Banksian medal was awarded densifiorum, a specles nearly allied to E. xultans, and Epicestirum when in the hot-house, the desirable property of diffusung an A large collection of cut Orcludaceous flowers were sent by Mr. dark varıety of the singular Stanhópea Wárdı; a bcautiful bloom of Laclia anceps; Myanthus cristatus, having the latellum coverecl
with loug white excrescences, resemblung hairs ; Dendiobium tetr agonum, a curious specues with the segments of the nérianth
of a light primrose culour, margined withreddish brown, and not unlike the extended lumbs of a large spider, a Certificate was pretty collection of cut camellias, with specime, Lse of wáre a
 Mountjoy also exhbited a specimen of Gdirra elliptica. From
Mr. Halley, of Blackheath, a seedling Camélia, mamed C. Hablityi, a pretty variety, but not superior to C. imbr to W. Block, Esfore some resemblance. From Mr. Clarke, gr, to W. Biock, Esq., a
very large flower of Camélia Donckelaeri; its great size appeared to have arisen from its having been grafted upon a stock of some
strong-growing variety. Mr. Goodbrand, gr. to Geo. Crswshay Esq., exhibited 25 bunches of excellent Black Hamburgh Grapes cut from the same Vines as those brought forwaxd at the two pre. vious meetings : it is unnecessary to say more in their praise than that they were equally grood upon this as upon former occasions,
and that to bring them to this perfection, not quite 2 sacks of and that to bring them to this perfection, not quite 2 sacks of
house-cinders had been consumed; the fire not having been lighted more than 20 or 25 times during the season, and then only for Hammond, of Jersey, were some very good Seedling Apples, and Nonpareil. like the former, they may be eatell as soon as gathered, and they win keep as long, or nearly as long, as the following May." The tlesh is sellowish, crink, juicy, and inch. From
 and Glout Morceau Pears, 6 yery good varieties fir late keeping:
a Certificate was awarded for them. From the Garden of the Society were two fine specimens of Amaryllis adilica; a plant of
the true Olympian Hellebore, which will probably prove hardy in the true Olympian Hellebore, which will probably prove hardy in ish white; Acácial verniciflua, a handsome, compact-growing,
species, with orange-coloured flowers, well adapted for growing
in small greenhouses; Hoitzia Mexicana, a plant with pale
 but althourgh introdoced many years since, it is not so generally
cuttivated gs it deserves ; cut flowers of the deliciously scented cultivated ns it deserves; cut flowers of the deliciously scented
Chimonanthus fiagrans and grandiflora, hardy shrubs, requiring Chimonanthus fiagrans and grandifiora, hardy shrubs, requiring
only to be protected while in bloom from wet, and worthy of a place in every garden, with a branch of Garrya ellftica, were
aliso exhibited. The fruit from the Garden consisted of the following Pears: Rouse Lench, a great beerer and hardy; Ne Plus Meurie, not handsome, but of good quality; Beurré Rance, Easter
 set, well. favoured; New Rock Pippin, a small, but firm and rich
fruit, Penningtons Seeelling, rich, but higher flavoured after moister summers, than that of 1842 ; and the Cockle Pippin, 2
good desert Apple, and an excellent keeper. A model was exhi-
biled bood desert Apple, and an excellent keeper. A model was exhi-
bited or Jucke
less Patent Furnace. In this the fre. bars form an endless chain passing over two drums, one at each end of the furnace,
and are kept in constant motion, at the rate of about 8 feet per hour, either by hand or by a strap connected with a steam-engine. The
consumption of fuel is regulated by a door in front, which can be raised to any desired level. The air is constantly passing
through the fire-bars, and the clinkers are carried along by the revolving bars, and fall over into an iron box at the extremity of
the rerate. The whole of the apparatus can be removed from beneath the bo
consumed.
Jun. 17.-E. Forster, Esq., in the chair
Mr. Wm. Taylor exlibitd specimens of Camelina sativa, a crucirerous plant, with
 per acre. Sluecimens of the seeds, at well as of the oll, and the
cake after the expression of the oil, werce aiso exlibited. A paper

 in the growth, structure, and relative positition of the embiryonal
sac, nuclens, and pollen tulee in two species of plants belonging

 species of Conferve
were elected

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Jan. $17,-\mathrm{Mr}$, Wrench in the chair. Mr. Turville was elected
a member. It was announced that at the ensung meetings, the disccussions uporn florists' fowers would be renewed; the first to
take place on Feb, take place on Feb. 7
paper upon the Daky

## MISCELLANEOUS

Chinese Flower Gardens.-The Chinese garilens are of a peculiar character, and differ altogether from ours in their arrangements; while the care bestowed on them by foir possessors exceeds anything of which we could bave
formed an idea. To each branch, often even to each leaf of a tree or a shrub, the utmost pains are taken to give sitting constantly beside the plants, and employed in binding and pruning them, in order to accomplish the contrast of colours is the chief object of the Chinese flower-gardeners. Strangers to refinement and the tender emotions, the Clinese have no taste for the pure and tranquilenjoyment ऊhich the perfumes of sweet-scented flowers skill in developing singular growths, that the Chinese gardener exoels. Long and straight alleys run directly one and the same species. We visited these gardens [in the vicinity of Canton] in the month of Novernber, and remarked the following objects: close to the entrance were
large masses of Chrysanthemums, the blossoms of which had attained an extraordinary size. Then followed whole plots of Citrons and Shaddocks, which were raised in pots, and loaded with fruit; and it was remarkable that all these fruits were divided into segments, and thus formed permanent monstrosities, which were further propagated
by grafts. It is by such mis-growth that they acquire a finger-shaped appearance, which occurs also occasionally in our conservatories. In China these fruite are cultivated assiduously, not only for the adornment of the gardens,
but also for the sake of the well-known Chinese preserved Citron, of which large quantities come to us by commerce. For this purpose they use chiefly the smaller fruits, 3 or 4 inches long, which are boiled in refined sugar. The larger fruits of monatrous shape are of the Shaddock kind, and often
from 10 to 11 incheslo while the several segments extend from 10 to 11 inches long, while the several segments extend singly in all directions. In the gardens these odd-shaped
fruits, as well ss the sweet Oranges, with which whole plots are planted, have a neat appearance, as they do not ailow any trunk to form, but force them at once to spread
into branches. Large borders are to be seen planted with Camellia japonica, and others with Cockscombs, some With white, others with yellow or red flowers; the yellowflowered plants had shot particularly high, and they were 80 arranged that all the plants in a bed were of one and the same colour. We also saw in the gardens a species of Scilla, very like Sc. maritima, which showed the samesort of monstrosity as the Cockscomb. We observed Bamaboos in pots, the stems of which were 2 or 3 feet high, and were Wound into a spiral form from below upwards. Ameng the various , the Lee-chee, Banana, Averrhoa carambola, and trained. The on the stems of which Epidendrums were very large, contain beautiful fish, which are fed by a disgusting but common method among the Chinese, which is said to render them very plump. The stools in the pleaporcelainses art, for the most part, of a coarse sort of by wooden frames ; which, by their coolness in summer to the very agreeable to sit upon, when one is accustomed small-leaved Single borders are frequently edged with a by hedges of Averrho ; and the long walks are, bounded which wes of Avershoa, O'lea fragrans, and other plants, the planting in regular masses of the large-flowered Chry-
santhemums, with Oranges, Camellias, Kálmias, and tall Cockscombs, is not altogether devoid of beauty; but a stranger can hardly reconcile himself to an arrangement which must appear to him so contrary to the rules of good
taste. Hydrangeas and Asters seemed at this time to be taste. Hydrangeas and Asters seemed at this time to be
out of fashion, for we saw very few of them.-Dr. Meyen's out of fashion, for we
Reise um die Erde.

Orchidaceous Plants.--The collection of Orchidaceous plants in the garden bas been much increased of late years by the introduction of many rare and beautiful species from the high lands of Mexico and Guatemala. When these were sent home, Mr. Hartweg informed us in his letters, that the thermometer was sometimes near the freezing point where many of them grew; and this was confirmed by the quantity of small mosses, which we found growing upon some of the branches to which the plants had attachad themselves. I, therefore, about two years ago, removed many of them into a house, which is succeeded than the Orchidaceous stove, and they have which were allowed to remain in a high temperature Many of those which are most unmanageable in the Orchidaceous house succeed here without any trouble; it is evidently the most natural place for them, as in other languid, forming smaller pseudobulbs and leaves every year, and finally perishing.-Mr. Loddiges, and, I believe, is, therefore, a circums'ance which cannot be too well kuown because many persons have been deterred from growing Orchidaceous plants by believing that they re quire such a high temperature. The house in the Garden where they are grown has no artificial heat during the greater part of the summer, and in what 55 lert at moist than in a common greenhouse. $M$. Fortune, in the Proceedinys of the Hort. Soc., No. XVII.

Assam Tea.- The Planters' Journal (an Indian newspaper) notices favourably some Gunpowder Tea that had
been produced in the hilly country of Assam been produced in the hilly country of Assam. The speci-
men is declared to have a strong, high flavour, and other qualities that will recommend the article strongly to consumers in England, where it can be delivered at a cheap rate. We learn from the same source that the shares in at auction met hardly any bidders, and that the prices offered were very inadequate to the amount already paid up. The Company are making another call on their of rs. 178.

Agri-Horticultural Sociely of India.-We learn from Planters' Journal that the Secretaryship of this im portant institution was not filled up at the departure of dates, Mr. Griffiths had offered himself for the situation. tender Celery. - Celery stewed in plain water tin ter, exactly like Seakale, is an admirable auxiliary to a mutton-chop, \&c., and for those who cannot masticate GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Henderson's Nursery, Pine-Apple-Place.-The show-house is
already becoming gay with fored flowers amongst which the delicate bue corymps of Rhodia canadensis are very con-
spicuous. Another humble out interesting object, and one
whicl coum, the rich rosy colour of its droon, ing forching, is coyctamen
well and Hyacinths are blooning freely ; of the lattiler, few are better
 also promises an abunciant hloonn: in appearance it does niot
differ greatly from S . ticolor ; f s iny thing, its hat.t is stronger. insignis , its clear pink flowers, which are abundantly or produced and its elegant drooping mode of growth, render it worthy of being more generally cultivated. Begonia parvifora, with small white flowers nid of compact habit, is another pretty specics genus thrives best in a soil not toi) retentive of moisture; and in the it beneficial during the growing season to let the mould ggain watered 7 his streatment tends to make them more bushy, and this habit may be increased by occasionally nipping out the tips of the young shoots. Erauthemum strictum, an old and
neglected plant deserves a place in every collection; at this
sceason, the deep blue volour of its flowers form a strik trast with the scarlet panicles of Gesnera elongata and the more virid tints of the terminal leaves of Poinsêtia pulchérrima Several plants of $J$ acaranda mimosserfia wers pointed out to
its
its elegant foliage renders it at all times a handsome olject. It is siod to succeed best when treated like Erythrina Cristat. galli namely, by being cut down annually, and by allowing the whole
strength of he plant each season to be conflined to one or two
shoots. Catesbrea parvifora, a small prickly shrub, with white fowers, is also blooming freely in this honse. Amongst the
plants which pretty variety, somemewhat in the style of E. Limneana, but not
nite so quite so highly-coloured; E . Lambertiana rosea, a free-blooming
winter variety E. Exs.ens cocinea, another good winter
variety, with much of the habit of E. vestita; E. scabriuscula, littie E. hyemalis, and many others. A new climbing species of Thecolour of the petals is sald to be a French-white, while that of the centre inclints to pink. Dendrobium monilforme is here producing its lovely violet arid purple flowers in great perfection. and scarcely less beautiful are the del.cate tints of 1. .e' ita ancep ${ }^{2}$ ²
Many othersequally worthy of notice are also in flower; amongst which we may name Oncidium ampliatum, with panicles of bri, fht
 ing 1 ranches loodded uith delicate primrose and blush coloured
flowers: Phallss Woodfordii, litht yellow, having the labellum rettly carled and marked with orange; the heanti in Zygupsta-

 cultural buildings, now putting up by Mr. Clark, of Birmingham,
nearly completed; and the frame-work of the other wing begins
to indicate the extraordinary length to which the entire range of
buildings will extend, and which we learn will be little short of one thousand feet. A neat and elegant structure, in the Eliza bethan style, occupies the centre of the range, and is intenued
for the residence of the Royal Gardener, whose time and talent are almost exclusively deyoled to superintenting the formation of the new and very spacious garden, upout which tome scores of
werkmen have long been most actively employed. The chief
feature of the place, howeve feature of the place, however, will be the long range of horticulural bunce, bid fair to aurpass any existing structure of the kind with which we are acquainted. We hope to be enahled to
give our readers a more detailed description of these buildings when the range is completed.
Beak Sjour, Guetnsey.- A plant of the variegated Camélio
Japonica is now flowering in this garden in Japónica is now flowering in this garden in full perfection, being
clothed with from 1500 to 2000 blossoms. It has attained the commit of a wall which is 11 feet in height, and is fully 40 feet in breadth. Several kinds of Camellias are thriving, with equal
luxuriance, at Mr. Dobree's; amongst these is a double white, luxuriance, at Mr. Dobreess; amongst these is a double white,
which extends about 50 feet, the blossoms of which are about to make their appearance in countless numbers. What more triking proof
Guernsey Star.

## aRebíctos.

## Journal of an Affghanistan Prisoner. By Lieut. Eyre.

Ir as literary critics we had to pronounce an opinion upon this book, we should describe it as one of the most interesting that it is possible to conceive, and infinitely eyond the fictio which it unfolds. We, however, regard it merely win re-
pect to its uatural history, of which there are scraps here and there. Frequent mention is made of a plant called the Holly Oak. In the valley of Jugdulluk, a formidable wenie through which the troops had to struggle on their way to iers, formed of branches of ihis prickly Holly Oak, stretching completely across the defile. The same plant is men tioned elsewhere as growing on the hills.

At the Pass of Udruk-budruk, the author gathered que of co a curious herbaceous plant, the under sur dewy-lookin ease was the Affghen ladice use a rouge." II one of the branches of the Tezeen valley yellow Dog-Roses and white Tulips are mentioned, and the travellers in the heat of the day refreshed themselves in shady bowers formed of Juniper. On the hills near Cabul, the Gum-ammoniac plant is spoken of with the oung fowers clustered together not unlike a small Cauliflower. It is described as an umbelliferous plant, growing to the height of six feet, and in its general appearance and mode of growth, resembling an Heracleum. In the same place, that is the captives' prison, in the valimant, and the cultivation luxuriant. The common trees were the Poplar, Willow, Mulberry, and Elpeagnus, whose yellow flowers scattered a powerful and delicious perfume thraugh the surrounding air. Purple Centaureas adorned the Cornflower, enlivened the border of every field and water-course. while a delicate kind of Tamarisk ornamented the banks of the neighbouring river; and in the garden was found a very beautiful Orobanche, growing parasitically from the roots of the Melon
Can any of our readers tell us what the Holly Oak and the Afghan Rouge plant are?
Introduction du une Flore Analytique et Descriptive des Environs de Paris, par MM. Cosson, Germain, and Weddell, is a little list of the plants found about Paris, pages, and gives the localities in which the species occur.
The new Number of Marlin Doyle's Cyclopredia of ractical Husbandry begins with Manures, and ends with Paring and Burning. As usual, it is full of good, usebad specimen- "Lord Meadowbank's mode of rendering Peat a profitable manure is by far the best. His suggestion is to form a layer of peat which had been previously in dry state, a little longer than the intended midden, six inches thick : and on this to lay freslo dung and peat in Iternate courses, diminishing each layer of or four feet ncles in thickness undia the ends (whice sould be formed to overlap for the purpose) and the sides hould be formed to overiap for the $p$ is, one load of dung ith peat. His lordship s proporind a little more dung to three of peat, in mild or warm, an full and general ferin cold weather, so as to produll mentation, which in suman il as to require an additional applad thoronghly mixed arep hould be turned upside a all the lumps broken a few weeks before using, after wents the appearance of garden-mould, and equals farmyard manure in strength."
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the emaing week Wa have always at command and under coatrol, for early
 w.thont reference to
weed without any
ceol
would indeed become a simple process. Batule, and eavily forcing
over light, which is thentrol plants, we mast so apply heat amp morist are as to accord with the
nuantity of solar light which our dull winters a ford. alone can determine what degrex of heat and roistare may safely be applied to certain families of plants uader a siven quantity of
light. Hence it is, on this point at least, tmat the observations and young gardener than those of men of seience. Hence, also. the great caution issisted on of late years in the application of
artificial heat in the comparative absence of light. The daily

the com



 young pardeners thraatewed with the loss of their situations, be exact degree speciited in a book or calendar. . wish it therefore
to be always understood, that when I mention in this calen dar any particularar doefree of heat, that I I intend it to trope
sent the mean temperature for that week; also, unless other


 mean for their memorandum-books: afterwarde, the average
certain stages,
axy from the time of commencing fres to the and pearance of tieneses in the evinery or the fowers in the epach h.huse
and sco on, in all the houses, pits, or frames. This will after wards prove much more valuable to them than a
range ocot of the dail range of the mercury $1 .-$ KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Privrry.-The temperatore Herer mant still be kept low and
teaur. Tepid water only should be used for such plants as restealy. Mepid water only shourd be used for such plants as re-
tuire watering; nothing is more
tinurious to p pants in general
 Houses or altering old ones, the
of tepid water is indispelisble.
those whose fruit is barely set or setting stages of gotowth, from those whose
 gradually up to $7 \mathrm{yp}^{\circ}$. When the Vines are in Hower. The Black ting Kinds will set their frruit even at this dull season in a moist
aitmosphere, just as as
sel and Muscats, being deficient in pollen, require a drier atmosphere
when in flower.

 mosphere wit plenty of silm night while the trees are in blossom
Crprrp-.forss. - If you guard against frost it will be sufficient
for this house at presesert.
 be made to have a constant suppty in case of aceitidents or oratil
ures. In a practical point of view, I fully agree with whatis said about Cucumbers in the last chronicle. My olje. .t has always
been to endeavour to thave plenty of them when wanted. The
The Anna Boleynn Pink and double yelow Talip
best in their classes: but tin ooint of utility has no rival with me, Just so with a cucumber 12 inches Tont butiran amateur chooses $\frac{10}{}$ have them 40 inches 10 geg, ribbed grow Peiarfoniums, so that twelve or them wouldue arge enoug hundred smale, plants of the same sorts. If troald tell a a ama minat writing t long alenenara on the subjec
Musproons. -When a sufficient quanentity of droppings is ready
new best for spring use may be made on a wet day, when the
men men can do lo ltite e else.



 Pnd Apricots, which had beter be delayed tin next month.
II- $-F L O W E R-G A R D E N ~ A N D ~ S H R U B E R K Y . ~$ Srovz, -Now that many of the orchididéce are beginning to
ETow, great antention must be paid to the young and tender shoots, to see that no moistare lodges in their centres, or insidid
the sheathy envelops which cover the buads at the bottom o

 such as are growing, and those but sparingly. Some of the
Cstopobilums might How be shaken out of their pots, the buibs Heared of all the dry remans of the last foliage, repotted in very
fich tury 1 loam, and plongee lin a mild bottom-heat amonvt the Pines, or any frames at work, The same treatenent sitits the the
Phaius, or old Bleteia Tankervilx, after the flowering is over, only, asit is of an evergreen nature, it reauires to be watered dil

 Giresinovs.-Abundance of air should be given at all times time in this house from want of water, when the surface of the pots were, if anything too moist. Water often and a ilitle at a
time, as I I was first taught, is the cause of nine.tenth of the
 Wetted year, never slacken your endeavours to keen it so th11 next






 shoots. I would remove it to the Peach-liouse, or any place keet
at $50^{\circ}$, till it began to grow, when I would shake of all the
mould from its roots, and repot it in as small a pot as I could get mould from its roots, and repot it in as smail a pot as I could get should then have more heat, and by the time all the eyes pushed a few inches, it would require as much heat as any of the stoves
could afford. Never allow rampant suckers to rise from the bottom, unless wanted for principal main shoots. By this treatservatory, when in flower. The old Lagerstra'mia indica I treat
exactly in the same way; only the spurs are left three or four exactly in the same way; only the spurs are left three or four
inches long. What a pity it is that this fine plant slould be so eldom seen
Vegetation is now happily arrested without any great vio-
lence, and balf-hardy plants are in much better condition to stand a smart frost than they were on New Year's Day. Soils to be at hand for the beds and walks next spring. Keep a constant eye on neatness along the walks and grass; see also that alterations and improvements are got fo
Plantatuons and Coprice.-See that the shoots left on coppice stools are not more numerous than the roots can mainlight and air. Cut back to a shoot any of the side branches which contend. wight poles. Clear out the drains or watercourses as carefully as you would the spouts around
Shrubland Parl/ Gardens, Ipswich.
State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 1
1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.


Jan. 13. Hurricane in past night; morning very boisterous; ba rometer, at noon, lower than it has been since Dec. ear and windy ; densely overcast : snow at night. Cold and dry ; fine ; overcast. Overcast and fine; slight rain. Hazy; overcast, dense fog at night.
Dense for throughout.
Mean temperature of the
tate of the Weather at Chiswick ave the average
State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last
the ensuing Week ending Jan. 28,1843

ack Numbers of the Gardenirs' Cirronichrs.-We are so hat we think it will save all parties trouble if we publish a list, of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who wili forward to our Publisher post-office stamps equivalent in
value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent. If parties find that they have any duplicates we shall be glad to exchange them. Those subscriber: who are
very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we ave very few copies of some of the Numbers.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 22,22,21,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,41,46,47,20,21, \\
& 1842=1,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,16,18,19,22,23,24,39,41,
\end{aligned}
$$

AGricultural Corrispondents.-As this class of Correspondents is increasing, we beg to say that we are endeavouragriculture, to whom such inquirtes can be referred; and we hope in a week or two to be able to discharge all our arrears
under this head, in a manner satlsfactory to ourselves as well as our Correspondents
Anums.- Agricolu- - It is much cheaper to buy gypsum than the manufactory of pate. The candlatter is, however, a refuse in makers of them.-An Original Subscriber-It is stated that a is equal to its bulk of stable dung, and more permanent in its effects. Lievig, Amo your peat, it will become a valuable fer-
or wod-ashes to
tilising material, without any stable manure at all. Ammonia tilising material, without any stable manure at all. Ammonia
will be largely absorbed by the peaty matter. Mr. Rennie's book is no authority whatever. When fermenting materials are covered over with mould, it is not to prevent the escape of absorbed by the substances it is in contact with, and to keep ap the heat questions. If not, you must blame yourself; for who but a young lady can read crossed writiog. one-half of which is obliterated by the other half. $\dagger$-J. Wollaston. $-1 \frac{1}{2}$ or 2 cwt .
of guano will be a sufficient annul dressing for an acre of Grass land $\ddagger-$-II. MI. - Since you want to use your manure sulphuric acid. Guano must be used in mixture with 3 or 4 times its bulk of peat, ashes, cinder-siftings, gypsum, or some
such material ; not lime. it is too strong in its pure state ; old tan is a lad material. The guano is best applied to Grassland when the grass is beginning to grow, and in damp
weather ; 1 d cwt. an acre is enough. We shall be infinitely
 render sawdust fit for manure it must be rotted ; the best means of carmon and saline matters, but as a medium for condensing the volatile matters around it. Cloacine is a good material to mix with it. We do not anticipate advantage from mixing it
with gas lime, which, however, is a good manure in itself. It is absurd to say that sawdust creates wire-worms. The dust produced by singeing bombazeens ought to be a sood manure: agent. But we never hearcl of its being so employed. Its
value has to be determined by experiment. $B$. We do not find phosphate of ammonia quoted araong the articles solid by dealers in manures; it must therefore be obtained of the wholesale manufacturing chemists. Sulphate of ammonia is
sold by all the dealers in manure; and will no doubt become a sold by all the dealers in m
most important substance. $\dagger$
masrr.-A Cantab writes thus-"About 70 years ago a smal wood of Oaks was cut down from a dry bank in the county of
Cumberland. The shoots from the old roots grew up very thickly, and were repeatedly thinned, but not sufficiently, as the trees springing from them grew straight, tall, and thin, with
hardly any top. For the last 20 years they were observed to increase very little in size, and by the advice of those on the spot I cut the whole down again in the spring of 1839. The
first year's slioota were generally sponled in getting away the timber. and by the last two year's growth they have become having died off in many ciscs for a few inches dhring the wintef of 1811 . May I ask your opinion as to their future management? Ought they next spring to be thinned out, leaving
only two or three of the best shoots at each root; or ghould hey be suffered to take therr own course for one, two or three years longer? I saw them in August last, and was much diss lead of the rest; each old root had formed a regular bush." The diately cleared to two or three principal shoots, and kept and the event of a season waited. If they, next autumn, appear to be getting on, we woutd go on for a second yeur in the same if, after the first year, they still continue scrubby, we sinould cut them down once more, and take care to wateh the young shoots carefully, allowing only two to spring from each stock;
and as soon as one of these has fairly taken the lead of the other, we should remove the latter, the extremity of a pipe may Rating.- $A$ sufferer.-The joint at the extremity of a pipe may
be made water-tight at its point of junction with a brick or slate tank by what is called an "union joint." A series of such tanks as are described at p. 19 might be connected by means of short pipes, but then the pipes must lue large, and the last
tank only must have an incomplete partition. We can, howa ever, see noadvantage in such an arrangement. White lead and -It would lead us away from our objects if we were to admit much discussion as to the method of heating dwelling houses. stove, at p. 723, of last year's volume; and state in addition that another excelient method of obtaining heat is from small Water-pipes connected with a boiler at the back of the kitchen fire. The cost of your "cockle" is too great. t-Amaten"hardly recommend it. Nevertheless, if you adapt a pipe to glass, you may possibly find it answer your purpose.t ines, - F. Lamb. - We cannot recommend you a better recipe
for destroying the scate on Vines than a mixture of clay, lime,
soft-soap, thick paint. This must be applied over all parts of the Vines, after the rough bark has been removed from them. The steam of fermenting durgg might assist in the destruction of the
insects, but as you say the roots of your Vines are in the house, and near the snface, it would be dangerous to place
a large londy of fermenting material alove them. Should the heat of the dung raise the temperature of the soll bencath higher tian $4 i^{\circ}$ or $50^{\circ}$, it wonld he laghly prejudicial to the weak.t-J.D.-There are two was s, and two ways only, in which a Yew hedge will injure a Vme lorder. One is loy rooting into it, the other by sharling it from the sun. The former, you saty, If the Yew hedge does not shade the border, it can do the Vines to some other cause. $\dagger$. year a remedy for the scale which infests Pine plants. There


 the roots having penetrated into a cold and unfavourable subsuil.

 Oak is said to lave boen an accidental seedihing, detected about

Tvences are OAKs.-Georgianct,-These trees should be praned
just at the time when they are beginning to make a fresh just at the time When they are beginining to make a fresh
growth The remarks heon pruniug the Common Lurel
which were made at p. 467 of last year's Chronicle are equally applicable to the Evergre
 mens, it ccme originaly from Belgium $\ddagger$
Bienowras. $A$ Aubseriber..-The best of this tribe for greenhouse cuitivation are Bignonia jasminoides, granditiora, and Pan-
correx with Técoma capensis.t
CAmkuhas.-A Subscriler, -I your plants are in good condition
 shen the planis PHOCA'MPYLUS DETUL $\nrightarrow$ Rólius.-J. R.-This plant succeedsbest in an intermediate stove, potted in a mixture of turfy loam pot when necessary, and, if well dramed, will require to be prove sufticiently hardy to bear the treatment of rdinary Velubenas.-Verbena. Killer.-If, as you say, the Verbena cuttings which you have placed in a smantention, are well rooted, It is probable that you have given them too much water, and
not sufficient air. Place them in a light and airy part of the greenlouse, and water them during this dull weather only
when they really want it. If you were to procure some pood when they really want it. If you were to procure some good
Verbena-seed, your might perhaps raise some handsome yari-Verbena-seed, your might perhaps raise some handsome vari-
eties. The seed should be sown towards the end of February
en shallow feeders, which should be placed in a gentle heat. The shallow feeders, which should be placed in a gentle heat.
of the garden, where be planted out, in summer, in a warm part probably flower in the aun of the
in a irishleamy roil, well drained, and to be kept in an airy part
of the of the greenhouse. It should be allowed plenty of potroom, and be fecly watered. When all danger of spring frosts is pover, the pots should be plunged up to the rim in a south border, where they should be plentifully watered, and occa-
sionally with liquid manure. They may remain in that situation antil the end of September, when they may be removed to
the erreenhouse to bloom. Che greenhiase to bloom. be started in a warm. Wach plant when thas formedi a fews leges, should then be potted off separately into small pots; , wr, what is pre-

ferable, several may be planted togeti er in m shallow box, alter Whelh they may be treated ine temperature of a warm greenhous stits them admirally.t-A subseriber:-We cammot account for your plants of Achimenes longiflowa dying down withont pro| are sma |
| :--- |
| them. |

Guptian Serds.-A Student.-All that you have to do, in orde to raise them, is to place them in a hotbed, and to treat them in all renperts hike tender annuals. Egyptian plants will not do
well in thif conntry unless kept in frames in very warm and dry places. Any light soil will suit them, cansotin any other form publish accounts of seedlings, of which
we beve no personal knowledge. $\dagger$ Daklia Siged $^{2}-T$. Wolluston.- We cannot recommend one
sfedsman in preference to another. Every respectable nurseryman ought to be able to supply you with good Dahlia seed. February, and as soon as the plants are large enough they should be pricked thinly out into wide-mouthed pots, o
feeders. When all danger of frost is over, they may be trang
ferrcil to the Hyacintirs.--Hzornith. - We apprehend the case you mention is inlluence oves the rooting. $t$, bought at the slocps will germinate, if treated as recommended at the best thops ma Covent farden Market. $\ddagger$ dinghils form as good liquid manure for Strawberry plants in pots as any
 is preferable, In balloom-training, an upright stem is allowed to
grow to the height of 6 ft ; at this henght branches are encou raged, and must tee trained horizontally thl they are 3 ft. from
the stem. They are then curved downwat dis hy pieces of strumgitached to the ir extrenutics and afixed to a hoop or
small stakes at the base of the tree; the top whll thiss assume
the form of a balluon. It is necessary to train the branches hodizontally mathe first instance, un order that they may form wide
down. $\|$
trees which will probably succeed in your garden, situated hal a degree north of Edinburgh: For your South wall, the Ac-
ton Scot, Royal George, Malta, Noblesse, and Iarrington Peaches, Runt the Firuge end Violette Hâtive Nectarincs. thes Would requte alithe assistance from fire-heat in ordnary seaPlum, and Muorpark Apricot. For your Fast anpect, the Jar Eonelle, Marse Loulise, Beurve Bose, 3 Hacon's Incomparable,
 Wuke, Roy al Duhe, Elton, Downton, and Knipht's Early Mlack Rance Pear. Apples for Espaliers may consist of the Worms ley Pippin, Gotfen Remette, Blenhemm Pippn, Court of Wick
Pearson's Plate, pitmanton Nonpareit, Court pendu Plat, Rei extent of Canada, Boston Ruset, and Sturmer Pippin. Tha respectively approntiated, will qive the distance at which the
rees should he phanted. For Apples on espaliers, 15 ft . between each tree will be sufficient. The permanent trees should $b$
dwarfs. Riders may be planted betwenn : and if sotall as t admit of being trained downted os, they will bear the soone Oramental Crabs. $-M, N$. - The Siberian Crab, Cherry Cral Supreme Crab, and Biggs' Everlasting Crab, are ornamental, protected from birds, will fretain its fruit all the winterol
ASPApA $F$.
growth of Asparagus; and, to give some idea of the proportion be spread over the surface of the beds until they were white. $\ddagger$ beds at the - Nitrate of soda may be applied to Asparagus beds at the rate
the rate of 2 lvs . $\qquad$ like th like the common "Scotch Kale" or "German Greens," but of
a dwarfer habit; its heads should now be in perfection, afforda dwarfer habit; its heads should now is in perfemmended for ing abundance of sprouts in spring. It was recommended for a be grown, and consequently more sprouts, on an equal
plot of ground. We presume seeds of some spurious kind must plot of ground. We presume seeds of some spurious kind must
have been procured: the true sort is excellent in quality at保 Abrage.-An Originul Subscriber.-The Early Russian is one
of the best of eariy Cabbages ; but it is now seldom met with. $\ddagger$ Spanish Onion wh
Calk on' Plants.-An Amateur says that-having seen in
the Chronicle, at p. 805 , a communication from Mr. Mallison, stating that he had destroyed the white scate on his Camellias, by having a montity of Chamomile-flowers, which he infused in the proportion of half-a.pound of flowers to three gallons
of boiling. water, with which his plants, which were infested with the scale, hue binged every favourable morning since the appearance of Mr. M.'s paragraph, up to the presen whatever to destroy the scale. But he may be in error, as he applied the mixture cold, while perhaps it should have been warm ; or possibly Mr. M. forgot to mention some particulars
as to the time and mode of doing it. Would Mr. M. favour
hime To judge from the leaf sent, your plants must be terribl infested with the scale insects. Your best plan will be to cut off and burnz all the shoots which you can spare from the
plants infested; then with gum-water to brush over the remaining branches. All that escape this process should be after-
wards scrubbed off with a stiff brush. It is stated that syringing the plants with Chamomile-water has proved
effectual in removing them ; but doubts are entertained as effectual in r
to its efficacy.
Books.-A Yowng Student.- Lindley's Natural System and In
troduction to Botany troduction to Botany will be your next steps. If you rea
French, De Candolle's Physiologie Végetale may also be taken For species you must study De Candolle's Prodromus and
Kunth's Enumeratio, Endlicher's Genera Plantarum, and Meisner's Tabulee Butanice. There are scarcely any charts o Botanical Geography, except one of Palms and another of
Amaranthacee by Von Martius. None of the Numbers you mention can be had at present.-A.-The only book likely to be met with in a circulating library, which give any
account of the vegetation of Himalaya and Nepaul, are Royle's Illustrations of the Himalayan Mountains, Loudon's Arbore tum Britannicum, and Yigne's Travels in Kashmir. $\ddagger$ Society, of showing seedling Pelargoniums, embraces thos Cultivation (which it is always desurable to see' does not form the subject for examination m this class; it is the properties of called upon to uvestigate and decide nponit. Therefore a fin of inferior qualities with the hnghest cultivation. Seedling Pelargoniums frenuently become deteriorted in the second
season: and we have known seedungs of first-rate character season; and we have known seedlungs of first-rate character
to which prizes have been awarded, discarded in the second year as woithles. This renders the system of showing in
trusses unsatisfactory, besides its being open to other oljec
tions. 1 y the present arrangements the habit of the new variety (an essential point), as well as the qualities of the
flower, will be at once seen: an adyantage impossible to b
gained by the former mode of showing. The disadvantage or gained by the former mode of showing. The disaduantage of increased by this new regulation; it is the same whether yo exhibit in trusses or in pots.*
GARDENRRS.-A. B. C.--There are good and bad gardeners and bad and good masters. Some gardeners are well paid, others ill paid; some get much more than they deserve, others much things; it would do gardeners no good if we were to attemp Thus shall they raise the character of their profession, and with that character will rise their wages. For our own parts we can truly say that many gardeners, or persons who cal
themselves so, are not worth labourers' wages, and utterl ruin the credit of really good and deserving men. $\dagger$. ness more than two or three years; they all become brown
eventually. If plants are not succulent, and are dried very eventually, If plants are not succulent, and are dried very
quickly without artificlal heat, they are the most likely to remain fresh. looking. Some one recommends the use of pads
filled with muriate of lime for this purpose ; but we liave no experience in that practice. $t$
RERENHOUSE.- L. T, F.-In a greenhouse which is only eight
ft. wide, we cannot recommend you anything which will be ft. Wide, we cannot recommend you anything which will be
more convenient, or contain a larger number of plants than a more conventent, or he height of your house is $6 \hat{2}$ ft. in front,
rising stage. As the
there will also be room for a shelf for small plants above the pathwir also be rom a house, the nun
lant Srags.- Laurestimu.- It is almost impossible to give
advice in a newspaper as to the mamer of laying out gardens, advice which is the same thing, disposing the plants in on green
or, whe.
housc. house. lis your case, we regret to say that the dificuity is in-
creased by the imperfect mformation you have given us. No nor of the situation of the heating apparatis. Supposing however, that it has a sloping roof facmg the south or there
abouts, you seem to have no means of piacing plant-stamds ahouts, you seem to have no means of macing phant-stant which you may have a shelf or tare. All such a walk separate these from the main stage. All such matters are,
however, only to be settled well by actual inspection + exchanges.-C. $P$.- We are very sorry to be obliged to say that can only he nuranged by means of advertisement. however, congratulate you on the success you must have with
your Cape bulls. Few persons, if any, can rival you in thi respect. $\dagger$.Wher better than slat boxes for growing Orange-trees in. $\ddagger$. powder and water. ¥
valks.-B. $H$.-You will find frill directions for making asphalte walks at p. 3;9 of last year. 13urut clay will no doubt assis:
you in improving your walks; but the asplaalte is better $t$ noAr.-J. $E$. M. asks about a plant indigenous to Greece, from
the root of which it is intended to extract sugar: he thinks the root of which it is intended to extract sugar; he thonas
it is some species of Narthecium, but is not certain; and believes that a company is about to be formed for conducting
the operation. Can any one give him information upon this sulject? We know of no Narthecium to which thjs inquiry can have relation, $t$
Miscrinankous.-Hfedicus,--Did you pay the postage of your
letter? If not, that will account for our not receiving the furst, as
yonpaidetaersare refused.-- B.T. We--You must inquire among be bought that we know of.-- A IV' $l$ l. Wishtr. - Your question we believe, $\Omega$ a piece of nord has no meaning, but was used,
Thumb.- $J$., Woolvich. - We do not recognise the leaf sent.\&-Robin.-There is no such plant as Pomerania splen-didissima.t-che Vitis.-We cannot make a point of inserting communications must necessarily stand over for want of roon. Yours has been in type for several weeks, and will probably
appear either to-day or in our next Number $\ddagger$-J. Hill.- We appear either to-day or in our next Number $\ddagger-J . H i l l$.- We
have no recollection of the question to which you allude. $\ddagger-$ would cost. The ouly means inform you what your packages wrom Belgium and Paris is by the Duining packages of plaxts veyance. We shall be obliged.there $R$. G.-You must watch
amongst our advertisements, wher the first volume of the amongst our advertisements, where the first volume of the
Chronicle is occasionally advertised. There is no chance of its being reprinted. $\ddagger-$ An Amateur.- Your plant is Clématis
balearica, and is also known as C. calycina.t--A. $S$-We cannot answer such questions; they should be addressed to
the nurserymen. + - A Subscriber may obtain the Index of mus will see by the list at the head of "Notices to Correspond-
ents" the Numbers we have. For any Numbers not in that liet we are willing to give $6 d$. each.-AA Nursery Foreman.
-The last Number for July is out of print. S . H. We really
. cannot help you. Our letters, when addressed like yours, do not know what you mean. What are "Sinetines of National
Scots Fir Tree shones?"-Gulielmus.-On your Pearetree covering a north grable you may graft the Jargonelle, Hacon's and Knights Monarch Pears. - Amatpur.-Cobbett's Apple
is the Reinette Blanche d'Espagne, which had been taken out, probably by French emprants, to Amenca, whence Mr. Cobbet obtained nt. The Mother Appe, (or some, , the Haw thornden has the character of being an early and very abundant bearer. --Cartmel. - The Apple, which you state has been cultivated in your neighbourhood for nearly a century is the Court-pendu Plat. II--A.C.- Your Apple is undoubtedy
Coe's Golden Drop. You will observe that the fruit of this variety is, in general, peculiarly marked with rust-coloured specks. Udescribe as having been received originally in your part of country from the Horticnltural Society, and answering wel
both early and late in the season, is doubtless Knight's Ta Marrow. The disease you mention is caused by a fungus, an is not peculiar to the Auvergne Pea. Its attack is induced by such conditions as are unfavourable to the growth of the
plant $\| \bar{C}$. C. B. P. You will find a list of Potatoes a
p. 841, Vol. ii. A ty tion of the figures referring to the above, at p. 857. 1 Dahlias, inserted Jan. 14th,-for 2nd prize at Devon and
Exeter, veud 1st; and for Srd at Marlborough, read 2nd.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The discussions in the French Chambers during the past week afford a good insight into the state of parties and the opinions of their leaders. Although the debates ere merely introductory to the appointment of the Commission on the Address, although no definite question * before the House, men of the most opposite shades opinion seemed eager to seize the opportunity for de nouncing the Right of Search. The extreme party com tended for the immediate abrogation of the slav Treaties of 1831 and 1833; while others, feeling tha England, proposed a negotiation for their gradual abolition. It was contended, on one hand, that the last Chambers having compelled the Government to refuse the ratification of the treaty of 1841, it was impossible for the present Chambers to sanction any other treaties which were almost identical with it in principle; while M. Guizot declared that the treaties, though merely temporary, and contingent on the suppression of the slave Trade, weal executed. The result of this excitement will probably be the introduction of a passage into the Address, recommending increased vigilance in the execution of the treaties. Their abrogation by a legislative vote rould not only be subversive of all the prises would diplomacy, but, by the admission of all parues, it not amount to a declaration of war with Estrong enough in supposed the course they ave taken thus early in the session may be received as a significant indication of Freach feelings on this important subject.-From Spain we have accounts of the enthusiastic interview between the Regent and the National Guara or Madrid and of the rumoured negotiations between the King of the French and the Austrian Cabinet for effecting a marriage of Don Carlos. Letters from Barcelona state that, athough the time fos mall proportion has yet been collected and that many of the inhabitants are leaving the city to escape the operation of the decree.-From Poraral there is nothing new; the Chambers have been oce cupied with routine business, and with a consideration of the measures adopted by Ministers during the recess, with a view to a bill of indernity. - In Prussia, public attention is entirely occupied by the recent proceedings of the Government against the freedom of the press. One of the leading journals of Leipzic had lately published a letter addressed to the King of Prussia by the poet Herwegh, whose recentinterview with his Majesty will be in the recollection of our readers. The language in which this letter was couched is admitted on all hands to have been indecorous and dis-
respeciful; but the offence was considered so serious by the Government, that they have prohibited the circulation of the Paper in every part of the Prussian States, and have thus virtually crushed'it. The affair has caused great excitement throughout Germany ; more particularly as so harsh a measure was not expected from a Government which had apparently identified itself with the progress of free institutions. - The affairs of the Levant are again unsettled. The amicable relations between Turkey and Greece have sustained another check, and the interference of Russia is likely to produce additional complicaw
tions in the Servian question. The election of the new Hospodar of Wallachia has terminated in the triumph of the Russian candidate, and thus one of the most important provinces of the Danube will continue subject to her control.
At home, we have received from all parts of the country distressing accounts of the recent storms. The great extent over which they prevailed had in some measure pre-
pared the public for this intelligence, but the disasters on the coast, which every day of the past week has made public, have perhaps been unparalleled in their amount. Our Paper contains the particulars of many of these calamities, and there is, unhappily, no doubt that a great number have occurred of which we have received no
tidings. The shipping-interest has not for many years sustained so severe an injury, and the unusual loss of life has added to the general depression which these disasters have produced in all classes of society.

## 駺ome Netws.

Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal returned to Windsor Castle from Claremont on Monday last, and are quite well. The health of the Prince of Wales has considerably improved within the last few
days. Prince Albert, attended by the Duke of Buccleuch and the gentlemen of his suite, came to town yesterday, and transacted business at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall.-Tue Earl of Morton has succeeded Lord Rivers as the Lord in Waiting; and ceed Mr. R. Ormsh, Gore ss the Grileer Guards, has suc on her Majesty. The Duchess of Norfolk, who has been in attendance on her Majesty as Lady in Waiting, left the Castle on Thursday for Town, in consequeace of the continued indisposition of the Duke of Norfolk, who had for several days been expected at the Castle. The Viscountess Canning has Norfolk as Lady in Waiting on her Majesty.

Parliamentary Movements.-Lord Clive was on Monday elected without opposition member for North Shropthe Peerage hy the death of the late Commander-in-Chief. The sudden death of Col. Clements creates a vacancy for the County of Cavan; the Hon. Somerset Maxwell has issued an address to the electors, soliciting their votes in favour of the Hon. Capt. James Maxwell, of the 59th Regiment, and third brother of Lord Farnham, who is at present at Jersey with the depot of his Jegiment.-An An leader of the Opposition, informing the Members of Opposition that quil the country will be brought forward at the commencement
of the session. - Sir R. Peel gave his first Cabinet dinner on Tuesday, and has issued cards for the usual full-dress Parliamentary dinner on the 1st Feb., the day previous to the meeting of Parliament.

## $\sqrt{F}$ oretan.

Francr.-The news from Paris is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of the Right of Search, and to speculations it wive rise hereafter. The on the divisisions to which it will give ise the address the ates introductory to the Commissin on the adders were nominated favourably to Ministers, are peculiarly interesting to English readers, since it is generally considered that the abrogation of the slave-crade treaties of 1831 and 1833 would be a declaration of war between France and England. The arguments employed against the maintenance of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 are various. The extreme party would abolish them, from pure hostility to England. Others, like the members for the great seaports, oppose them, because they are the pretexts by which England secures her domination of the seas ; and the mildest foes of the treaties would abrogate them, because they threaten to produce collisions. The chief speakers against the treaties in the debate on the
Commission were M. Barrot and M. Dnpin. M. Barrot Commission were M. Barrot and M. Dnpin. M. Barrot
denied that the refusal to sign the treaty of 1841 was enough. The amendment voted by the last Chamber complained of the principle of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and the present Chamber could not ganction those treaties. He did not want to abrogate those freaties at once, or break with England: he merely wished for advised the Government held the same language, and M. Lanyer, a follower of Count Molé, went farther, and argued that England had broken the treaty of 1831. The 9th article of that treaty obliged her to make efforts to induce all countries to join in the right of search. Instead of acting up to this article, Lord Ashburton abandoned it, and waived all such pretensions in his treaty with A merica. France was, therefore, doubly entitled to imitate not abandoned the principle of the treaty whenever she found it
impracticable. M. Lacave Laplagne, Finance Minister, declared he had been against the treaty of 1841, and
would gladly see that of 1831 repealed. But it could not would glady see that of 1831 repealed. But it could not had pressed the negotiation of the treaties. They had been ten years in course of execution before she complained, although the acts complained of had long taken place. the way in which the English Government listened to and received those complaints, left no cause for saying that the spirit of the treaties would not be respected. M. in refusing to ratify the treaty of 1841, without bringing about any interruption of harmony between the powers. upon no nerotiation with regard to the treaties of 1831 and 1833. M. Guizot said that the treaties existed. They were not perpetual in their nature, as they related to what was temporary, viz., the Slave trade. When thensel
supses. At present they exist, and ought to be legally executed. He admitted that certain regulations, tending to prevent abuse ventioen neglectea. One of cruisers. This regulation would again be put in force. It was the subject of pending negotiation, which would prevent any abuse of the right of search. -This debate will show what is the prominent doubt that the Commission will introduce a paragraph, either suggesting an increased vigilance in the execution of the treaties, or expressive of the wish of the Chamber that accomplished by the means of negotiations. All the leading partiee, however, disavow the notion of wishing a rupture with England by a demand for annulling the treaties of 1831 and 1833 ; but the feeling is strong and universsi for some arrangement similar to that concluded win the dimted convinced of the value and importance of the alliance between England and France; and that, although opposed merly Minister of Marine, still that he would religiousiy observe and execute all existing treaties. M. Thiers, also, although cautious in his language, manifests the desire that no attempt may be made to come into contact with European diplomacy by the attempt to break up solemn treaties by the expression of a legisiative vote. -It appears that the Sugar Duties Bim win be the feld a serions attack upon the Government. The Chamber of project, and adopted a report against the subject. It deprecates, as does the Journal des Débats, the suppression of the beet-root article, and insists on the equalization of duties at 40 francs on boch sugars. M, tion, whilh when the Right of Search is will be the prominent topic of the ensuing session.The Minister of Finance has laid before the Chamber of Deputies a comparative statement, showing the difference budget yotween the estimates or According to that document, the increase in the receipts rose during the last 12 years to $361,576,999$ f., and the diminution to
$60,190,774 \mathrm{f}$., leaving an augmentation of $301,386,225 \mathrm{f}$. The augmentation in the expenditure, during the same period, has been $498,638,012$ f., and the diminution 380,421,498f. The administration of Customs has also presented to the Chambers the general returns of the coasting trade during the gear 1841. This trade occapied 2.424,246 48 Vons. 1842 amounted to $751,257,000$. ( $30,000,000$.) As compared with those of 1840, they exhibit gn increase of $68,622,001 \mathrm{f}$. ( $2,720,0001$.), and exceed those of 1841 by
$35,584,000 \mathrm{f}_{\text {, }}(1,440,000 \mathrm{~s}$ ) -The Miscellaneous news may moured that M. Lacave Laplagne, Minister of Finance, moured that M. Lacave Laplagne, Minister of retire because he is hostile to the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and that the Minister of Marine has been authorized to establish armed factories on the coast of the Gambia, The Toulon papers state that the crew of
H.M.'s frigate Belvidera, Hon. Capt. Grey, were beaten in a rowing match in that harbour a few days since by the crew of the French line-of.battle ship Friedland. The statue voted by the Council-General of the Tarn to the memory of la Perouse has been cast at the foundry of M. St. Denis, with complete success. It is to be erected at Alby, the birthplace of the celebrated navigator. The two townetween Calais and Boulogne, as to which of the coast with the nould form the point or cons said to have been decided by the Ponts et Chaussés in favour of Boulogne. inst. Thin - We have accounts from Madrid to the 9th opinions state that the deputies of different poilisal the purp had held frequent meetings in that capital for contests which doubt, of preparing for the electoral The solemnity of Twelfih-day had attracted a large concourse of the nobility, ambassadors, and visitors to the Palace of Buena Vista, where the Regent received them on that day. Since the time of Ferdinand VII, no reception at Court had been attended with so much éclat. The Regent replied to the address presented to him on the Guard, hat heneral derires, of the nation, and that he had no other interest than that of defending liberty, the constitution of 1837 the throne of the Queen, and the independence of his country After praising the patriotism displayed by the militia of Madrid
in October, 1841, the Regent added:-"I am the chief of the State, the Regent of the kingdom, during the minority of our august Queen. In the course of twentytwo months ber Mojesty will have attained her majority, and moy heart tells me that I shall then be able to say, - Madam, on me devolves the glorious mission of com. mitting to your hands the destinies of a great and independent nation; so great, Madam, that not only is it respected, but dreaded, by foreign nations. My heart, I am sure, will not deceive me. This object once achieved, I will retire into private life, amidst my fellow-countrymen : I have no other ambition. But if, when seated by my family fireside, I see the throne shaken, and the constitution we have sworn to maintain exposed to danger, Inll again fly to their defence, offer my breast once more to save liberty, the throne of Isabel II., and the constitution." The Regent was interrupted here by the enthusiastic applause of the National Guards. He then re-sumed:-" Nationals! Such are the sentiments of a true Spaniard. Should the enemies of our glory and our hberty attempt to tarnish the honour of that soldier, of
the Spaniard who now addresses you, I anthorize tell them ant who now ailansses you, 1 aut anze you to have read the heart of a man who knows no deceit. Time passes over rapidly: time will show the sincerity of that citizen-soldier, of that old Spaniard, who desires nothing beyond the glory of his country." This speech was rebattalion of the artillery of the National Guard, M. Villabriga, having stepped forward, protested, in the name of his comrades, that if there existed men he might depend on all the National Guards of Madrid sacrincing their lives in defence of his person. Since this took place, the officers of the National Guard have presented an address to Government, praying for the presin measures against the calumnies of the daily ress against the Regent. The National Guard of Madrid and hentizens; its oftcers are elected by those citizens, citizense this document is virtually a protest of all the city of the capital against the journalsof the same daity in state affairs there is nothing new, except the busily neasing conviction that the French Court is It is believed in secret negotiations respecting spain. bent hat Louis Philippe and Queen Christina of Queen Isabell negotiating, at Vienus, the marriage that Prince Metternich is disposed to give his sanction to the scheme.-Letters from Barcelona of the 8th inst. state, that the greatest effervescence prevailed in that city in consequence of the bando issued by the mumicipality at 27 desire of the new Captain-General. Not more than 27 citizens had, in compliance with the General's injunc extraordinary contribution, of which only quota of the had as yet been collected, leaving no less than 112,000l. to be paid up. Many of the inhabitants were determined to leave the city rather than obey the orders of the authoresistance, and allowing their property to be seized, sooner than submit to the exaction. The rebuiding, sooner citadel was proceeding very rapidly, and so desirous were the military authorities to accelerate its completion, that the works were not even interiupted on Sundays and other holydays, which is very unusual in Spain, where the Sabbath is strictly observed.
Portugal.-We have advices from Lisbon to the 9th samuary, and ketters and journals from Madeira by the Lisbon had been occupied with routine business and the verification of the late elections. The Ministers were submitting to the Chambers a statement of the various measures adopted by them during the recess, preparatory to the proposition of a bill of indemnity, and the Queen's French and Enclish taken into consideration. The wrench and English line-of-battle ships still remained returned to Don report report of the commission on the subject of tariff reducWere in the Government was expected to adopt. invalid not for the unusually large number of 400 English invalds ad stangers now wintering at Funchal, and spending large sums of money, the shops, and even the Custom-house, would be closed, and the island literally ruined. The weather had fortunately continued fine. Hanovany.-From Berlin we learn that the King of Hanover arrived there on the 10th, from Dessau. On the previous day the Crown Prince set out for Altenburg to spend a short time with his bride; and it is expected that the King will join him there before his return to Hanover. The Prussian Government lately issued an ordinance against the Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung, not only prohibiting its circulation in Prussia, but at the same time prohibiting the forwarding of the Paper through any Prussian post-office. The number of subscribers in Prussia is estimated at 2,400 , in addition to which all the subseribers in Mecklenburg, Hambargh who were accustomed to receive the paper through the Prussian Post-office, will henceforth be prevented from receiving it. Under these cir cumstances the decree will have the effect of complety extinguishing the paper. The reason which drew down upon it so severe a measure of anger, was the puich a letter from the poet Herwegh to the King of Prussio, a let ter which is spoken of on all sides as having been couched in highly indecorous language, but which Herr Herwegh contrary to his wish. It seems that he is a young man, a
native of Zurich in Switzerland, and consequently by birth a celtizen of a republic. He has acquired a good deal He had been connected with the Leipsic Gazette, although he resided at Berlin, and he was about to undertake the management of an Opposition paper at Konigsberg. A report was current that this new paper would be the organ of extreme opinions. The Prussian Government, the letter which has produced all this excitement. Our readers are already acquainted with the interview between the poet and the King of Prussia a few weeks since, which this affair is likely to make famous throughout Germany striking proof of the advance in public prosperity caused by the introduction of railroads. Since the completion Altenburg, the population, which was before only 43,000 , Altenburg, the population, which was before only 43,000 ,
bas increased to 55,000 , or a quarter more. The business of the fairs here, which five years ago amounted to 40 millions of thalers ( 144 millions of francs anyear), at pre-
sent has reached the sum of 70 millions of thalers ( 252 millions of francs) per annum."
Turker.-Accounts received by way of Vienna from Constantinople, dated the 21 st ult., announce a fresh rup-
ture between the Ottoman and Greek Governments ; and it was feared that the Turkish Minister at Athens would
demand his passports. The election for Hospodar of demand his passportt. The election for Hospodar o
Wallachia took place at Buchorest on the ist inst The national Wallachian party brought forward Styr Bey as their candidate, but the Russian party triumphed; their
candidate, M. Bibesco, having succeeded in obtaining the absolute majority, and was declared duly elected Hospodar of Wallachia, A rumour was current at Constantinople that Col. Stoddart, formerly attached to the mission in count of his travels in Central Asia, and who was at Con. stantinople in 1837 or 1838 , have been beheaded in BokBokhara as spies, and could have got away through the favour of the Russian political agent, but refused his assistance; and after a number of trials and sufferings, they
were at last taken from prison to the market. place, where Colonel Stoddart was first beheaded. That when this was done, Capt. Conolly could still have saved himself had he offer, and also immediately fell under the headsman's ofer, and also immediately fell under the headsman's knife. Such is the account as given in letters from Con-
stantinople, but it is hoped that it may prove unfounded. Btantinople, but it is hoped that it may prove unfounded. Bey had, of his own free will, proclaimed the freedom the children of slaves hereafter born in the Regency.
Cape of Good Hope.-We have advices this week
from the Cape of Good Hope of the 26 th Nov. brought by the unfortunate East Indiaman Conqueror. The papers dwell at some length upon a declaration of war, or
least a denunciation of the British government, and renunciation of allegiance, by an assembly of Boers in the Vicinity of the Orange River, close upon our border, in the presence of Mr. Justice Menzies, chief puisne judge
the colony, and other authorities. They also made ove tures to the Griqua chief of Philippolis to unite with them in the revalt. The Judge had taken formal possession of
the district on account of the English government ; but this act had been repudiated by the Governor as unnecessary, the whole territory belonging already to the
Crown, The affair, however, is treated in a very serious light by the Cape press, which laments that the government had for some time past been "letting down its authority "" "and says that the natural result of this behaviour "has been open rebellion, bloodshed, devastation, and pluader, and is now a more extensive rebellion than has ever been known in South Africa under either
the Dutch or British government. The South African Advertiser declares that mischief has been done that will require thousands of soldiers to repress, und at an expense of not less than a million of money. The country about Graham's Town, and to a long distance in the interior, is represented as having been in a deplorable state from a protracted drought. Many farmers lad been obliged to Fish and Sunday Rivers had ceased to flow; many springs had dried up, the pasturage had disappeared, and even the hardy karoo bushes presented nothing but thin, dry, and comaned branches. The rains, however, had at last Which were rapidly failing for want of noisture, would be partially secured.

Brazils.-By the Express packet, which left Rio on H, Ellis, Nove, We have intelligence that the Right Hon. most favourably received by the Emperor and his court, and though there was a good deal of opposition to the Was in its favour, andit is fully anticipated that the Envoy will be able to come to such an issue as will improve the intercourse between England and the Brazils. Mr. Ellis arrived in H.M.S. Salamander on the 11 h inst., and deliYered a long address to the Emperor in French; to which Your Imperial Majesty replied as follows--"Yon may assure fruendshust Sovereign, that this additional proof of her Tiendship is very gratifying, and highly esteemed by me."
Unrted States and Canada. - The mail-steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Sunday night. She felt the full dreadful weather during the passage, and notwithstanding, made the voyage in less than 14 days from port to port, and brings papers from New York to 31 , mat port to port, and brings papers from New York to 31st
ult., from Boston to lst, and from Halifax to $3 d$ inst. Whe proceedings in Congress were of the ordinary kind.

The subjects before it were purely domestic, though allubeing made for papers concerning it. The Government seemed to be blamed for having passed the subject over in the negotiations between them and Lord Ashburton. trieval of the British arms in India from the disastrous campaign in Affghanistan, had excited lively feelings of astonishment, mixed up with a portion of jealousy, on the part of the American commercial classes. The inquiry Somers, the details of which are already before our readers, was sitting at Brooklyn, opposite New York, on board terest. The court consisted of three of the oldest com manders in the service, and of the Hon. Ogden Hoffman the Judge Advocate. The three days' proceedings before had not terminated ou the York papers. The inquiry had not terminated on the that the commander and officers had performed a perfectly justifiable act in condemning and hanging the cbief paries implicated in the conspirac give a more favourable account of the Governor-General.s
health, indeed much more so than was anticipated. There is not the slightest doubt that he will return to this country as soon as possible, and his medical attendant are of opinion that by the change
will be thoroughly re-established.

## CITY.

Money Market, Friday. - Consols for the Account closed at 943, and the same for money; Three per Cents. Reduced, $95 \frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, Bank Stock, $172 \frac{1}{4}$; India Stock, $261 \frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, 63 s , to 65 s . prem.

## Ftetropolís and ity Vícinitu.

Altempt to Assassinate sir R. Peel's Seoretary.-We are concerned to announce that an attempt was made yesterday afternoon, in open day, and in, a crowded
thoronghfare, to assassinate Mr . Edward Drumond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel. Very few particulars his name, or explain his motive. It has, however, been ascertained that he is called Daniel M'Naughten-a native, it is supposed, of Glasgow. The crime was perpetrated in It appears that Mr. Drummond had left Sir R. Peel at the Council-office, and had been at his brother's bank at Charing-cross. He was returning to Downing-street, in company with a friend, when $\mathrm{M}^{\circ}$ Naughten came behind him and discharged two pistols almost simultaneously other entered in a slanting direction, and passed from the right thigh. The assassin was inmediately seized by the bystanders, and the wounded gentleman was supported into Messrs. Drummond's Bank. On the arrival of a surgeon, Mr. Drummond was removed to his own house, in Grosvenor-street. Bransby Cooper and Mr. Guthrie, and although a portion of the linen which was
forced into the wound still remains there, the surforcens have declared that no vital part is injured, and that they have every reason to believe that Mr . M - Naughten had been seen Jurking about the residence of the Prime Minister for several days past, and there is, therefore, reason to suppose that Sir Robert Peel was ble to imagine any personal motive for the commission of a crime hitherto so un-English in its character In private life no man could have been more generaly courtesy had so completely gained him the respect of all who were brought into communication with him in his official capacity, that all suspicion of the assassin having been actuated by private vengeance is at once removed. The man's dress and appearance resembled that of a gentlemains of course in the custody of the police.
The late Hurricane.-The daily papers have give long accounts of the damage done in the neighbourhood of town by the hurricane of Friday night. The streets of the Metropolis and the suburbs were strewed on Saturday morning with fragments of broken chimneypots, tiles, slates, \&c. ; while, out of town, trees, palings, \&c., have been blown down in all directions. In St. James's and Hyde Parks the promenades were covered with branches of trees. In Keasington-gardens, an ancient elm, on the border of the Bride of the spot, was tor up by the roots. On the Bayswater side of the gardens a lofty lime shared the same fate, and an oak in the long avenue was blown down, while all parts of the ground were covered with branches of trees. On the Palace-green Sussex, a large tree was also torn up by the roots. At Brompton-row, in the Fulham-road, two ash-trees, which ave for years formed part of a row skirting the edge of he footpath, were torn up by the roots; fortunately though numenes no accident occurred. At Hackney Islington, and Kingsland, many trees were blown down and several walls and fences were destroyed. At Notting hill, Shepherd's Bush, and other elevated and open parts nearly every house suffered more orless. in the Addisonroad a green-houne, on the premises of Mr. Jackson, was
blown down. Up the river, about Chelsea, Fulham, Putney, Wandsworth, Hammersmith, Richmond, \&c., several barges, some heavily laden, with boats of every
description, were drifted from their moorings, and although the greater part of them ran on shore, several were surik Along the shore on each side, the walls and palings and some fine trees, were blown down, and considerable damage was done to many of the market-gardens by the influx of the tide. In Chiswick Park, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire : Ealing Park, the seat of Lady Carr " Zion Park, Duke of Northumberland's; Osterly Park, Ear Jersey's; Hanworth Park, Mr. Perkins ; and Stanwell Park, Sir J. Gibbons; several fine trees were uprooted, and limbs and branches torn off; while the roofs of sheds, outhouses, and stacks were blown off in other quarters In the course of Saturday alone, intelligence was receive at Lloyd's of the loss of 22 vessers, and 66 other losses were reported on Monday, exclusive of partial injuries. It would fill a large portion of our Paper if we gave even catalogue of these disasters, and of the others which have since occurred. The loss of the Conqueror Eastthe other wrecks on below, and the most important of our Provincial News. Eoglish coast are noticed under heavy falls of snow at intervals during Saturday, which was followed by a slight frost on Sunday morning. The wer in the changeable, and has continued to present alternations of rain and frost.
Loss of the "Conqueror" East Indiaman, -In our brief notice in our last of the destructive hurricane which visited the Metropolis on Friday night, we expressed our from sat from various parts of the country. The great extent over which the storm prevailed has in some degree prepared the public for the inteligence of wrecks fromali quarters and we regret to say that the most gloomy apprenensions have been more than realised. A list of disasters, perhaps unparalleled in their extent, has been already pecen and there is reason to fear that the catalogue will even jet be greatly augmented by subsequent arrivals. Only six weeks have elapsed since the attention of the country was painfully excited by the loss of the Reliance off Boulogne, when nearly all the passengers and crew were lost. Another East Indiaman has now to be added to the melancholy list of wrecks on that coast. The Conqueror, a finevessel of 800 tons, belonging to Messrs. Wigram and Green, bound from Calcutta to London, and commanded by Capt. Duggan, after beating aboust in the Channel during the heavy gale on Friday night, was driven on shore off Lornel, a small town on the French coast, only six miles distant from Merlimont (where the Reliance struck), at about half-past 10 o'clock, and almost immediately went to pieces, every soul on board being lost, with the exception of a boy, named Henry Abchureb, one of cure cuddy servants. The crew consisted of about cabin passengers, viz., Mrs. Thompson, and four childrenone girl and three hoys; Mrs. Major Johnstone, with one girl and three boys; Capt. Milner, 39th B. N. I. Lieut. and Mr. Marshall ; Miss Turton, daughter of a judge at Calcutta; Master Bluke; Master Reeves; and Mr. Stephens, in command of a detachment of the 91 st from St. Helena. About the same period a Swedish ves. sel was wrecked near the spot, and all hands perished: s also an English fruit-vessel, with the whole of her crew Three other vessels were also wrecked: among them was a large threc-masted Russian, of Etaples, in which every soul perished. From the details given by the poor boy mentioned above as the only survivor of the Conqueror, it appears that she struck at half-past 10 on Thursday night off Lornel near the entrance of the Canche, where the sandbank eatend a considerable distance from the shore. puring the wine-lights, rockets, and signals of distress were fired without intermission. The wreck res ber be in the coast but such was the bois the weather at the time, that is is ber impore to assistince. The pesel held topether nearly twelve hours, and went to miece about nine Friday morning. The es was at this time running very high, and although mate seems to have been made to save the crew, and out of seventy persons believed to bave been and the boy Abchurch was the only period. He had been lashed to a spar, and was in a most exhausted spas inmediately applied, and hed state. Refore ten $\mathrm{o}^{\prime} \mathrm{clock}$ Mer shewly regained consci with one of her Mrs. Thompson was washed on who was in daily expec children. The unfortunate nol quite dead, but survived tation of being conined, The wind continued to blow nly a few momen woring the whole day, and several strongly from the N.W. including Mrs. Jenking fir bodies came on sha two soldiers. Information was children, tory forwarded to Boulogne, and Mr. Hamilton med Fiday afternoon and the consul, arres of despatches which had come on shore clarmed of the wreck and cargo were washed on shore during the day, and taken possession of on behalf of the underwriters. Mr. Hamilton directed a number of coffins oo be prepared for the bodies and a number of cols fo the proper performance of the and made arrangements the weather has pery of the funeral service. Althoge strong gales have prevailed moderated since Saturday, many bodies drifted ashored, in consequence Monday and it is generally believed that nearly the whole of the here is a remarkable similarity in the circumstances attending the loss of the Conqueror to that of the Reliance on the same shore, which
we had so recently occasion to record. A letter, addressed by, one of the seamen to his father and mother, on Thurs day week, when the ship was of Torbay, shows that the Conqueror was all well at that time, and running up the Channel with a fair wind. The coincidence between this case and that of Captain Green, of the Reliance, who
addressed his brother under similar circumstances from addressed his brother under similar circumstances from
the Lizard, cannot fail to be remarked. The ship which the Lizard, cannot fail to be remarked. The ship which
brought the letter from the Conqueror was the American brought the letter from the Conqueror was the American
liner Westminster, which was in company with her during liner Westminster, which was in company with her during tacking on each other's course. The latter ship arrived in the Downs on Sunday last. The Conqueror left Bengal on the 18th September, 1842. No advices had been
received by her owner from the Cape, but it is conjecreceived by her owner from the Cape, but it is conjec-
tured that she had made a very favourable passage from tared that she had made a very favourable $p$
Wrech of the "Sessie Logan" East Indiaman,-On Tuesday, information was received in the City that another East Indiaman had been added to the melancholy catalogue of losses occasioned by the late gales. The vessel was the Jessie Logan, the property of Mr. Logan, a merchant at Liverpool, from which port she traded with Cal-
cutta. She was 850 tons burden, and commanded by Capt. Major. On Monday last, this vessel, being on her homeward voyage, and apparently making for Boscastle or Bude Brys, on the Cornish coast, became unmanageable, and was driven aground off Boscastle, about 17 miles tress were made; but such was the fury of the gale and the violence of the surf, that none would venture to her assistance. At length she drifted on the rocks, and soon became a total wreck. she had evidently been abmaned ng been washed passengers ; but, from the long soat hav have all perished, as, up to the present time, no information has been obtained respecting them. She was a North American-built vessel. Her cargo, consisting of rum, sugar, spices, and general East India produce, has been washed ashore on the coast, but no despatches or paper the other calamities recorded in other parts of our Paper, 20 other vessels have been reported as wrecked on othe parts of the W
Court of Aldermen.-A Court was held on Tuesday, at which the question of wood-pavement was discussed with a view to its applicability to the City thoroughares. Sir P. Laurie, ith sging tar quasion orara, stated that whe agree that the shopkeepers wonld find cope mistake in adrocating the substitution of wooden for stone pavement, as few persons would allow their carriages and and e did . io going out or his wis hise life use trusted that the authorities would interfere to prevent the further extension of the new plan of paving. Very further extension of the new plan of paving. Very difficulty of checking the borses of omnibuses, and two drivers had been tried and acquitted, the jury having greed that it was impossible to exercise any control over orses travelling over such a perilous surface. On Sunday morning he had witnessed a curious sight Blues were returning from the Horse Guards to their barracks they all dismounted in Argyll-street, in which the wooden pavementis laid down, and hed their horses until recommenced, and, upon making inquiry, he learned that the extraordinary action of dismounting was occasioned by the severe fall of a soldier upon the wooden pavement, He was on the hench of any spirit could scarcely stand. bil bench whe a die of ond was tried by Lord Denman for having run over a man in Coventry-street, in which the wooden pavement was laid down, and the prisoner was acquitted, proof having omnibus to pull up on such a surface. At the last sesions, a cabman was acquitted before Baron Gurney upon similar grounds; and Mr. Payne had recently held an in quest upon a young female who was killed in the Poultry In his opinion the magistrates of London were bound to do alt in their power to prevent such consequences as pavement. Alderman Gibbs said, that, although as chairman of the Sewers ' Conmissioners, he was decidedly opposed to the introduction of wooden pavements, he was ished that the question by those who admired it. He commissioners against the substitution of the new plan for the old one, and he would give them all the support in his power. He was sorry to inform the couts, and that, on that very day, a petition had been presented to he commissioners for the introduction of a specimen. pendently of were not nithou he had been informed by medical authority, that, since the wooden pavements had come in'to fashion, accidents had increased one-third Alderman Wilson declared that he would not risk his cariage and horses in the streets into which the wooden pavements had been introduced. The shopkeepers would oon find that West-end customers rould be very cautious of hazarding the safety of their own persons, and the lives of their horses, on the wooden pavements of the City; and they would also find that the wooden pavements would be much more expensive than that to which they had been accustomed. A Griman Copeland repeated said he was frequently put to great inconvenience in con-
sequence of his reluctance to ron the hazard of driving
in the City. Sir Peter Laurie hoped that the inhabitant in the City. Sir Peter Laurie hoped that the inhabitants a magistrate of the City, considered it to be his duty to bring forward in order to rouse them to exertion.
The Scottish Monument.-At the meeting of the Ma rylebone Vestry on Saturday, in reference to this monument, the proceedings were suddenly stopped by an an nouncement from the vestry clerk that he had that instan received a document from the the Scortish monument which demanded the immediate attention of the vestry The document was signed by Messrs. Pemberton, Craws ley, and Gardner, Solicitors to the Board of Woods and Forests. It stated, that having ascertained that the ex cavation lately made in the Regent-circus had been made
by the vestrymen, or under their assumed authority, for the purpose of laying the foundations of a monument, her Majesty's Commissioners had directed their solicitors to give notice to the vestry that the soil and freehold of the
Regent-circus are vested in her Majesty, and that the limited jurisdiction which the vestrymen possess at for the purposes of paving, cleansing, and lighting, does not extend to authorize the erection of a structure which is not designed for any of those purposes. That her Majesty's Commissioners consider the erection of the intended monument upon the property of the Crown to be tors to file an information and bill for injunction in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of preventing it. A long and angry discussion ensued, the opponents of the monument expressing their satisfaction at the result, and its supporters contending that the Commissioners had no legal power over the ground. Mr. Joseph suggested that the vestry should at once, as wise men, rerrace thet with issued by the "vestry to suspend all further proceedings relating to the erection of the Scottish monument in the Regent-circus, and that notice be immediately given to the architect to that effect." Sir R. P

Missionaries to China.-One of the largest meetings, perhiaps, which was ever held in Exeter-hall, took place on Tuesday evening, being convened by the London Missionary Society, to consider the means of extending and promoting Christianity in China. The doors were pened at five o'clock, and by six the hall was so full that policemen were stationed at the various entrances to preDr. thank Chin ond Grent Britain and for greatly enlarged China tion of Christianity into that empire. This resolution unanimously Serersl other resolutions were likewis passed, one of which, moved by the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, stated that the Anglo-Chinese College was to b emoved from Malacca to Hong-Kong, and that the Misisland. The meeting did not separate till a late hour, and collections were made at the doors.
Fires.-One of the most destructive fires which has visited the Metropolis for many years broke out on Monday evening, about seven o clock, on the extensive floor-
cloth manufactory of Mr. Rolls, situated within a few cloth manufactory of Mr. Rolls, situated Old Kent-road. The prenises occupied a commanding situation, fronting the main road, and were well known to all persons
acquainted with the Greenwich and Dover-road, They acquainted with the Greenwich and Dover-road, They
are surrounded on the west by the Marlborough-road, are surrounded on the west by the Marioorougn-wn as Ranger-place, at the extremity of which stood the stin
more extensive factory of Mr. Goulston, also a floor-cloth more extensive factory of Mr. Goulston, also a minutes fter the fire was first discovered, Mr. Rolls' premises were in flames as high as the upper windows, being chiefly built of wood, and filled, of course, with com-
bustible materials. Notwithstanding the efforts of the bustible materials. Notwithstanding the efforts of the fire-brigade, assisted by several engines, the fire continued almost uninterruptedy until the whole factory, consisting of painting-rooms, arying-houses, store-rooms, ware houses, and the other appendages to a floor-cloth manu factory, were consumed. Some private dwelling-houses a the side were also destroyed, together with proplor-cloth actory of Messrs. Goulston, adjoining the private houses which, being built chiefly of wood, was soon in flames, and burning with great fury. In a quarter of an hour all was de stroyed. The heat from the burning buildings was at thi meso great that water had to be thrown on the house op. posite, to prevent them from catching. The fire was at leng but, being a few moments, by the fanmg of wood, they soon ignited again, and were destroyed. By nine o ${ }^{\circ}$ clock the surrounding buildings were out of danger. The Kent road was completely stopped, and no vehicles were alow found impossible to get the horses by, until their eyes were bandaged, when the coachman with some difficulty sucof $20,000 \mathrm{l}$., but all the property is insured
Accidents.-On Sunday afternoon, during the performance of divine service, an accident occurred in the chapel in Queen-street, Lambeth. At balf-past three, Sunday schools in connexion with the chapel was being delivered to a numerous congregation, a temporary gallery, erected for the accommodation of the children
instructed in the schools, fell, carrying all who were in it instructed in the schools, fell, carrying all who were
to the ground. About fifty children were seated in the time, and many of them were seriously injured.
ers for the city and liberty of Westmintor Sewers for the last week, to consider the steps to be taken with referthe sanatory condition of the poorer classes, presented by Royal command to both Houses of Parliament during the last session." A court was held on the 23 d ult., when the proceedings were almost wholly confined to the hearing an address from the chairman, Mr. Donaldson, in reply to certain charges and imputations contained in the pub lished report of Mr. Chadwick, secretary to the Poo Law Commissioners. After several gentlemen had expressed their disapproval of the reports, Mr. Leslie suggested the following resolution:-"' That the Court requests, an investigation under the anthority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department into the charges brought against the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers in the report of the poor Law Com missioners on the sanatory condition of the poorer classes, and roascertain the best means of cleansing the streets geous form of sewers for the public interests." This resolution was carricd by a majority of 17 to 1, the suggestisentient being Mr. Faws, the present motion becas to the Poor Law Report.
Southwark.-The inhabitants of St. Saviour's, Southwark, heid a meeting on Friday, to take into consideration the cause of the abandonment of the recently-proposed performance of sacred music in the church; to consider formower of the bishop and clergy to prevent such perthe wardens havi church." The requisition calling the meeting had been signed by upwards of 100 persons, and 103 were said be present. The statement in the Bishop of Winchester's letter, referred to in the notice, was as follows:- "Wit the minister aione, subject, of course, to his responsibility the ordinary, is the right of exercising his discretion as to the allowing the use of the church for any meeting except for the customary meetings of vestry for parochial business. The minister has a perfect right to refuse the ase of the church for such a performance as advertised; and I may add that he has not only a right so to do, but now his bounden duty. The churchwardens have no nower to grant the use of the church." Resolutions were he bishop's interference, referring to the precedent for per formances of sacred music afforded by the annual reheats at St. Paul's, and the musical festivals in the provinces and declaring that the chaplains of St. Saviour's have no right, as the bishop imagines, to interfere in the management of that parish. From the facts stated in the resolution it appears that neither of the ministers is rector of the parish. The rectory, with all its rights, privileges, and appurtenances, was granted upon purchase, by letters patent from James I., to certain inhabitants in irust for he wardens, who for the time are the rectors, and are athorized mong or wardens are to be under the control of the Bishop of Winchester only in such matters as those over whishop of legal control. In regard to the schools, for whose benefit the performance was intended it was stated that the pro fessional singers engaged for the occasion tad voluntarily resigned their claims for compensation ; and the rumou that the bishop had contributed 200l, to the charity was officially contradicte
Hammersmith.-On Monday a numerous meeting of he ratepayers of Hammersmith was held in the vestry room of the church, in pursuance of a requisition to the churchwardens, for the purpose of taking into considera tan the vexatious and oppressive nature of the Income tax, and of the machacry-aike unequal, unfair, and inquisitorial, by which this odious impost is inflicted upon too generous and too confiding public, and also, the ature for its adopting petitions to the Houses of Legis oted to the room being ing whe thold the large ne ver of an adjournment took place into the body of the church. After a long discussion, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be em bodied in petitions to both Houses of Parliament:. "That the object, the principle, and the extent of all tax ation ought to be limited to the promotion of the prosperity of the commonwealth, and the equal protection and security of every individual member of the community." property as a legitimate impost, were each individual called upon to contribute towards the charge for tion a fair share of the burthen, honestly commensurate with the extent and value of his interests and possessions. "That a tax upon income appears, on the contrary to be a tax upon individuals, in very many cases distinct from all property, unjustiy extorting from the honest f labourers and unremitting exertions of individuals for the support of their families, an equal of of burthen to that assessed upon the more fortunate possessor of funded wealth and hereditary property." An amendment was moved in the course of the proceedings, "That the parishioners are of opinion, that direct taxation is better than indirect taxation, and that it is therefore inexpedient to petition Parliament against the Income-tax ;" but on being put to a show of hands, three only were held up for
it, and the original resolutions were finally carried without
Mortality voice
Mortality of the Metropolis.- The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, the th inst.,
was 869 ( 451 males, and 418 females). This mortality occurred in the five districts in the following proportion, to which, being the first return for the year, we shall add the parishes included in each district. West districts,
including Kensington, Chelsea, St. George's, Hanoverincluding Kensington, Chelsea, St. George's, Hanover-
square, Westminster, St. Martin's in-the-Fields, and St. square, Westminster, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and St.
Janaes's, Piccadilly, 130 ; north districts, including St. Marylebone, St. Pancras, Islington, and Hackney, 151 central districts, including St. Giles's, and St. George's
Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, East London Strand, Holborn, Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, East London,
West London, and City of London, 164 ; east districts, including Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Whitechapel, St, George's-in-the-East, Stepney, and Poplax, 213; south districts, including St. Saviour's, St. Olave's, Bermondsey, St. George's (Southwark), Newiagton, Lambeth, Camber-
well, Rotherhithe, and Greenwich, 211. The weekly Well, Rotherhithe, and Greenwich, 211. The weekly average for the five previous years was 903 ( 461 males, Population in 1841, $1,870,727$.

## Zarobimíal Nebos.

Bristol.-The late storm, which appears to have affected Brimost every portion of the kingdom, in its progress visited and Friday with the utmost fury. During the night the Find blew with great violence, producing the usual effects partly unioofed. Among other accidents the Gothic window of St. Nicholas Church, in the clock-tower, was torn completely out of its framework and dashed in. The Vane of St. Philip's church also was torn off. From St. Werberg's Church several copingstones of large size were blown down. At the West of England Stay Factory the the roof, dashed it in, and the whole mass forced its way through the ceiling of a room in which upwards of 50 girls were at work, causing, of course, the utmost convessels in the Severn were driven on shore, and some foundered at the mouth of the river.

Brighton.-The storm was severely felt here during the hole of Friday. Some of the old fishemen declate that they never saw the waves rise so high; they occasionally covered the chain-pier, which rocked very much, but has escaped uninjured. The wind brought the Shoreham train on the railway to a stand-still. The Defiance, Portsmouth coach, which left at $4 o^{\prime}$ clock, was blown over near Shore-
ham, and the passengers so much injured that they were obliged to be conveyed back to Brighton. A boat lying n the beach at Shoreham was blown into a field, and shashed to pieces. At Kemp-Town all the fences and
hoardings were levelled with the ground. The houses on the cliffs wave leceived great injury; the Bedford Hotel presents the appearance of an attack by rioters, almos pery window in that fine building being broken. A great portion of the roof of the theatre was carried away. Mr . of his green-house blown off and smashed to pieces, damaging many of the plants. The tall chimneys in the refuge in the to and fro, and many of the inhabitants took state of alarm from the roofs being beat in. From the falling stacks scarcely a roof in an exposed situation has escaped injury. The fishing craft on the coast sustained much damage, and many lives were lost.
have bemont.-The gales during the past week, which have been generally destructive throughout the country Claremone considerable damage in the neighbourhood o down in the park, and the plantations and shrubberies in the vicinity have been injured to a great extent Nearly in front of the mansion at Claremont are two fine cedar least, supposed to be upwards of a century old, and at the 40 feet high. Between these trees formerly stood edifice. Durin, previously to the erection of the present Thursday, the top of one them was blown down, the Wind snapping the stem in truain about 25 feet from the ground. The other tree was also shorn of many of its branches; and the beauty of both is materially injured. In the course of Friday the royal standard hoisted on the Steeple of Esher church, in honour of her Majesty's visit, Was blown into chreds. At Ditton, Hook, Chessington experienced and the severity of the storm was equally numenced, and considerable damage has been cone to Liverpool.-The observers of the barometer were asto nished, on Iriday morning, on inspecting their instru hads, to find that an extraorcinary fall of the mercur This unusulace during the night, from 28.92 to 28.05 versationsual phenomenon was the general topic of con rooms waring the day. The barometers in the public novement under constant inspection, and the minutest morning of the mercury was watched and noted from had an earthquake, for the great earthquake at Lisbon Otheen preceded by an extraordinary fall of the mercury. and that as antained that it was the precursor of a storm, Ward, that was the was blowing smartly from the westtation would come All agreed that some severe visi earth was impending, but whether a convulsion of the that thy advanced, however, the wind increased, showing wat the predictors of the storm were the true prophets.

Towards evening it had changed from a gale to a storm, and from 6 oclock on Friday night till 4 on Saturday loss at sea as well as on land. The hurricane was at its beight between 2 and 3 o'clock. It was, with short pauses, terrific. People who were exposed to its fury had not the slightest doubt that it was as violent as the me-
morable storm on the night of the 6th January, 1839. morable storm on the night of the 6th January, 1839 . ing, was one sheet of form, the waves running as high as if it had been a full tide in calm weather Hundreds of families, especially those who reside in situations exposed during the night. They sat up in the lower apartments of their houses. With one exception, however, where roof fell in and buried a thole family in the ruins, the damage done to the buildings by the tempest has not been serious. This accident occurred in the London road, but the inmates were all rescued alive. Several vessels were wrecked and many lives lost in the harbour and off Holyhead.
Manchester.-The storm of Friday was anticipated in this town by the remarkable depression of the barometer observed by Dr. Dalton and other meteorologists. The fall was so rapid"and so low as to produce a general impression that it was connected with some sudden convulday, at $60^{\prime}$ clock p.m., the mercury began to descend in the barometer, and in five hours sank .12 of an inch, when it stood at 29.05 inches. On Friday ncorning at 8 o'clock it stood 28,15 inches; and gradually descended until 2 p.m., when it was observed at 28.02 , being lower by 16 of an inch than he ever observed it at Manchester. The only depression which he has found in his journal of that ations made in Manchester for upwards of 49 years, 23d Nov., 1824, when the mercury stood at 28.18 inches. The mean height of the barometer, as adduced from his observations for the last 49 years, is 26.885 , being 1.865 inch higher than the leight it stood at on Friday. At $4 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. it was 28.10 ; at 8 p.m. it was 28.20 ; at $9 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. it
was 28.27 . As to the wheel barometers, some of them actually went round the dial to "very dry.
Plymout\%:-During the greater part of Tlutursday night it blew a heavy gale in this harbotry, and between six and ten on Friday morning it was a perfect hurricane from W.S.W., during which several vessels drove from their in Batten Bay. The Southampton, from London to Gibraltar, went ashore, and lies apparently bilged; the General Brock, from London to Africa, drove at nine o'clock, and went ashore; the Seawitch, from London to Africa, struck soon after. They are all expected to be got off should the weather moderate, and the greater part of their cargoes will probably be saved. The Bragilla, of Falmouth, was lost in Bovisand Bay, but the crew saved The Belle, of this port, water, and a trawl sloop ran on the rocks under Feats-
hill. The Thunderer, 84 , the Euphrates East Indiaman, and numerous out the gale in safety under shelter of the Breakwater. The position of the Euphrates was at one time very perilous; she dragged her
anchors, and hatchets were kept ready to cut away her anchors, and hatchets were kept ready to cut away her has specie to the value of $150,000 \%$. aboard, and 50 tons of Congreve rockets. The Royal Adelaide, 120, during the gale, parted one of her mooring chains. She drove
some distance, but brought up by letting go an anchor. The Confiance steam-tug went to her assistance, and she was soon put in a position of safety. So great was the
force of the wind, that lead weighing nearly a ton was force of the wind, that lead weighing neary a ton was where other effects of its strength have been manifested In the citadel the slates were blown from the roof of the turned up like paper. Many chimneys were blown down in Devonport, Stonehouse, and Stoke, and in some cases the inmates were compelled to escape through the windows. The roof of Saltram House, the seat of Earl Morley, has sustained considerable damage. The oticer employed in the Dock-yard to record the movements of the barometer was nerer so low as on Thursday night on the approach of the gale, but that on Hriday morning, during the worst of the weather, it was still lower, and that there was no means left of indicating the force of the storm.
Portsmouth.-The gale of Friday was severely felt in this harbour. The William the Fourth, from Cowes to London, ran ashore in stokes Bay, but has been got off on the beach, but is expected off if the weather moderates the Two Brothers, from Weymouth to Langston, went ashore on South Sea beach, but has since been got off. brigantine ran ashore on the Woolsners, crew supposed to be saved. A sloop and a two-masted vessel were observe in the morning riding heavily, two miles S.S.W. of Cum feared all hands have perished. The mast-heads of the two-masted vessel are visible above water. Several houses at Southsea are much damaged in roofs, chimneys, and windows. Many of the large dockyard buildings are, also slightly damaged; and Lord Ashburton's new marine silla, in Stokes Bay, is severely injured. At Cowes the streets were flooded, and great damage has been done to the quay and whaf. At driven on shore a numeral unfinisl 1 the railway terminus, which sustained some damage by the falling of a stack of chimneys, and some breakage of sky lights. On Sunderland to Grenada was driven on shore, brig from Sunderiand to Grenada
and the master and mate drowned.

Ramsgate and Margate.-Several wrècks oceuired alon this coast, and in the neighbourhood of Ramsgate and Dover -the oldest man in the Coast-Guard declares that he never witnessed such a scene. Seven ships and four schooner were lost on the North Sand; the Diana was driven on
the Knock Sand, full of water. At Deal a number of vessels have arrived more or less damared, and there is little doubt that many have foundered in the channel At Sheerness the hurricane was severely felt : in fact, was impossible to stand against it in any exposed situs tion. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of so anful a male. During the night no less than four ship awful an they will they will become wrecks. 600 tons burthen, was packet Samarang, reported to be Goodwin Sands. The ship was brake shoal, close to the Goine oil, and other soods was laden with a cargo of turpentine, oil, and other goods, ing, and was on her the ing, and was on hei way to Hull, when overtakea by the storm: The crew of 21 men were rescued by the Duke of Yorkicutter, of Ramsgate, which went of heigh would have "been fatal, for the ship went to pieces immediately after they left her

Tynemouth Casile.- The storm has produced very serious damage on this coast. On Thursday the Percy steam-vessel was totally wrecked about 10 miles north of the Castle. She belonged to North Shields, and had left this harbour on the evening previous, to look out for vessels in distress, when slue was overtaken by the stormo Owing to her pitching heavily, the engines soon becatio unmanageable, and the commander, in order to save her, brought her head down upon the shore; but unfortunately she drove upon a mass of rocks, where she subsequently became a total wreck. All the crew, excepting a boy 15 years of age, who was drowned, saved themselves by swimming ashore. Between the place where the Percy went ashore and Dunbar, five vessels are reported to have boen driven upon the beach, and there is said to be no chance of getting them off. Other vessels have been lost on different parts of the coast, and it is said that so awful a storm bas not been experienced since 1824.
Hindsor and Eton.- The storm of Friday night has done considersble damage in this neighbourhood. The wind blew a complete hurricane, several trees were up= rooted in the park, many portions of which were strewn were permitted to carry away. Public attention has been directed by'several correspondents of the Times to Dorney Church, in this neighbourhood. It was stated that two antique statues of Bacchus and Ceres, recently im. ported from Italy, had been placed over the altar, in the oom of the Lord's Prajer and Creed; that a pew built like a conservatory glazed at the sides, with a glass roof, church and that perver vessels have been substituted for the communion plate. These charges have called forth replies from Mr. Palmer, the patron of the living, and from Mr. Cauter the rural dean. Mr. Palmer says that the statnes were not those of Bacchus and Ceres, and denies that his pew is now covered with a glass roof; the rural dean states that the statues, were removed by his direction last summer, when he recommended the Tables to be replaced, and that the Bishop of the diocese fully approved of the order he had siven.
Bath.-A meeting of the Tomn Council took place last week for the purpose of agreeing to petitions to both Houses of Parliment, at the commencement of the en suing session, for a repeal of the Corn-laws; the subject was brought forward by Admiral Gordon, and supported by several aldermen and other members, in a discussion which lasted upwards of two hours, when it was unanimously agreed that petitions should be presented, and a committee was appointed to dra
them to the counch for adoption.
Briducuater.-An inquiry has been going on in this town respecting the death of an orphan girl, who was said to have been starved to death by her mistress. It appeared on the inquest that many bruises and marks of blows on the head with some instrument were perceptible. Several witnesses gave evidence of frequent complaints by the girl of a want of food, and the statement of the medical gentleman tended to confirm the alleged ill-treatment of the girl by her mistress. The prisoner, who 'Taunton jail a tradesman in the town, was com
take her trial for manslaugater. our last the extraordi ary proceedings of a party of rioters in this part of Wales, who have obtained notoriety under the name of - Rebecca and her daughters." We now learn that a detachment of Royal Marines, stationed at Milford, was despatched on Thursday morning, in carriages, from that place, under the orders of Captain Wilson, to suppress the warfare against turnpike-gates, much excitement at stased to be sworn in las constables they are encouraging their labourers in their acts of de struction. It is suid that the rioters are armed with muskets, pistols, and scythes, and fancy that they will be this way, and then attack the Union at Neorbeth, to which they have a great antipathy
Camlridge.-The approacling election to the office of the Regius Professor of Divinity, vacant by the promocreating great interest in the university. At then last meeting of the Electors, the following divines declared Christian Advocate, Chaplain Rev. W. H. Min, D.D. terbury, and formerly Principal of Bishop's College, Cal-
cutta-2. The Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., late Vicecutta. 2. The Rev. Alfred. Davant, College, Lampeter. \%. The Reva Christopher Wordsworth, junis, D.D Di, Head Master of Harrow, late Public Orator. It was the inten-
tion of Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, to have offered himself as a candidate, but has withdrawn in consequence of one of the electors having entered a protest sequence of one of the electors having entered a protest as to his eligibility, on account of holding the Mastership
of a college. Tuesday, the 31st inst., is fixed for hearing the exercises of the candidates; and it is understood that
the election will take place on the same day. the election will take place on the same day
Ilford.-On Sunday morning, while the inhabitants of Little Ilford were assembling to hear Divine service, the roof of the church was discovered to be on fire. The supbefore much mischief had been done. The fire was ocsmoke, being in so decayed a state as to allow sparks to pass through it and rest on the timbers supporting the
roof. It was fortunate, however, that the morning was so calm, for had there been the slightest wind the buildiog must have been destroyed.
Leeds.--The local papers mention the following proofs of the physical and noral degradation of the manufacturing population afforded by the registration of births and state, that whilst the marriages at the register-office and dissenting chapels have not increased in number, those at the parish church, in 1842, are less by between 200 and 300 than in the year 1841. In the number of births resixth will be manifest, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1841 , while the number of illegitimate children born have been trebled in some, if not in all the districts.
Nollingham-. We lately noticed the dilapidated condition of the tower of St. Mary's Church in this town; and the opinion of Mr. Cottingham, the architect, who safe in its present state. Last week the parishioners were convened for the purpose of raising a rate to defray the expenses of the necessary repairs. The meeting took
place in the church, but was so fully attended, in consequence of a rate not having been levied for many years,
that it was adjourned to the Town-hall. An amendment that it was adjourned to the Town-hall. An amendment
condemning church-rates as unjust, and deferring the consideration of the question for 12 months, was proposed and carried by a large majority. A poll was then demanded
by the churchwardens, which lasted for two days; and by the churchwardens, which lasted for
gave 145 for the rate, and 929 against it.
Oxford.-For some days past the University has been occupied with the rumoured conversion to the Roman
Catholic faith of another Fellow of Magdalen College, the Rev. Bernard Smith. The local papers had contra dicted the statement, but all doubt has now been dissi pated by a letter from the reverend gentlemsen himself, the fact, which took place on Christmas-day in last year. Mr. Smith at present holds the valuable preferment of
Leadenham, in Lincolnshire, and which be only rutains till his brother, who will succeed him, is able to receive the appointment.
Sheffield. - The old-established banking - house o Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co., bave, it is understood, one of long standing, but it is not thought that its liabireduced of late years. The principal of the establishment, Mr. John Parker, was one of the Lords of the Treasury under the late Administration, and is a sitting member of the present House of Commons. The failure trade in Sheffeld, which is so bad that the merchants, manufacturers, and traders, are unable to realise their debts, and the bank has been led into advances,
which the parties indebted to them have been unable which the parties indebted to them have been unable

Shepton Mallet.-On Tuesday, the 10th, a fire broke
at the crape and silk factory of Messrs. Hardisty, of Dasshill, situated between this town and Wells. In about three hours and a half the whole of the premises were burnt down. The walls and roof fell in; the fiames were
so powerful that no assistance could be rendered. It is so powerful the there is $40,000 \%$. damage done ; but the property is understood to be insured. The premises are between 60 and 70 yards in length, and seven stories high, and it is one of the largest factories in this part of the country.
It is supposed that it will throw 600 hands out of empioy, and the fire broke out with such rapidity, that the poor girls and boys were obliged to run for their lives, leaving their clothes behind; it is said that out of nearly 400 , there are few who have not lost something of small value. York-A Meeting of Shareholders of the Yorkshire Agricultural and Commercial discussion, the propositions brought forward and adopted at a previous meeting were confirmed, as being, in the present condition of the conthe bank are to be wound up as speedily as possible, and a call of $3 l$. per share is to be made forthwith, in order that its liabilities may be discharged.

Railways. - The following are the returns of the undermentioned railways for the past week:-London and Western, $4,379 l_{\text {. }}$; South Eastern, 1,4051 ; Eastern Counties, $804 l$; ; North Midland, $3,407 h$; York and North Midland, 1,194l.; Greenwich, 713l.; Croydon,
B14l.; Brighton, 2,479l. ; Blackwall, 478l.; Hull Selby, 632l.; Grand Junction, 6,000l, ; Midland Counties, 2,144l.- On Monday a special general meeting of the
London and Birmingham company was held at the Euston
station, for the purpose of authorizing the directors to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session branch line from the Blisworth. the city of Peterborough。Mr. G، C. Glyn having taken the chair; pointed out the eligibility of the proposed line, which would embrace in its route the towns of Northampton, Thrapston, Oundle, Peterborough, Boston, and Lynn, and a great part of the county of Lincoln. All would be 48 miles in extent, and cost, according to the engineering estimates, $500,000 \%$. The Duke of Grafton had placed at the disposal of the company land aufficient to form a station at Gayton, and had also engaged to make traffic for pry roads in connexion with ic. Ne estimated traffic for passengers, parcels, and coningent traffic making a total of $30,500 \%$, per annum. The locomotive power of the Birmingham Railway would be applied to the traffic of the branch line, the expense of working which was estimated at between $10,000 l$. and 12,000 . per annum.
A series of resolutions was then passed, empowering the directors to raise the required sum, which was inced to form an integral portion of the capital of the main line in a certain amount of shares to be divided rateably and at par amongst the proprietors. The chairman, in reply to
questions from a proprietor, who took occasion to allude to the recent disasters on the North Midland Railway, in connexion with the reductions in the expenditure of that establishment, said it was not the intention of the stablishment; and he believed that the adoption such false systems of economy was fraught with con sequences the most dangerous, hoth to the under-Robert Harvey, the gentleman who was killed by the late accident on the North Midland Railway. After a long examination of witnesses, who proved whistle nor regarded the signal ; the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Edward Jenkins, the engine-driver, who was accordingly committed to York ing some of the directors who were present, said "We think the railroad company are very highly to blame for employing such inefficient men, and not having a sufficient number to attend the stations. We think the arcident might possibly bave been prevent number of men the Barnsley station to get off the passenger-train in due time." On Saturday night, Wo coke trans on the same line mashed. It appears that the first colse engine, owing to some defect, could not get along; the consequencin the guard of the first train exhibited the signais, the second of the first train sprang off just as the second came upon them, and the engine was smashed to pieces. On Mon day, as a Nottingham train was leaving the station, a,
North Midland luggage-train came up from the north, and nothing but the presence of mind of an attendant prevented a collision. Seeing the danger, he reversed the point, and sent the passenger-train on another line just as sion taken place, the passenger-train must have gone over the embankment-perhaps into the river.-On Tuesday last, a Sheriff's Court was held at Reading, for the purpose
of assessing damages caused by the Great Western Railway in making a "spoil bank" on land adjoining the Lording cutting, at Early Court farm, the propery and also mouth, and in the occupation of Mr. trary to agreement. The evidence was given on both sides at great length, but it has no general interest for jury made the total claims were 1009l., and hor permanent injury to Pit-field, $419 \%$. to Mr. W. Shackell for temporary iniury to Pit-field, 58l, ; to Lord Sidmouth, for temporary injury to Mutton-meadow and Breach'smead 631 10 A table of the fluct value of railway shares has been published by Messrs. dition of the market for the past year. Taking a general view of the returns, it appears curred in all except the Birmingham, Great-Western, Bristol and Exeter, York and North Midland, and Man-
chester and Leeds shares, which have shown symptoms of advance in public opinion. Another circular of the same description gives the following as the total receipts of the undermentioned lines, in the balf-years ending the 51 st December, for the three last years:-Birmingham and Dirby, 1840, 25,7132.; 1841, 31,3351. ; 1842, 35,3532-1841 48,730l.; 1842, 49,281l.-E Eastern Counties, 1840 14,753l.; 1841, 21,815l.; 1842, 25,828l.-Grand Junction, 1840, 228,249l.; 1841, 236,987l. ; 1842, 201,570l. -Great Western, 1840, 150,925l.; 1841, 336,028l.;
 $1840,134,9691$. ; 1841, 131,541l. ; 1842, 114,387l.London and Birmingham, 1840, 403,395l. ; 1841, 428,777l.; 1842, 419,4711 .-South Western,
$138,650 l . ; 1841,149,071 l . ; 1842,167,574 l$, - Manchester, Bolton, and Bury, 1840, 14,176l.; 1841, 15,626l.; 1842, 14,537l.-Midland Counties, 1840, 43,662 F ; 1841 , 72,8951; 1841 114:3161; 1842 114.5261-York and North Midland, $1840,22,7032$. ; 1841, 43,7446 . ; 1842 , $45,482 l,-$ A special Meeting of the Great Western Com-
pany was held on Thursday, to consider a plan of the directors, for purchasing the Cheltenham and Great Western Railway. One of the proprietors having moved, as an amendment, to lease the line, the decision between the purchase and leasing of the line was referred to the
ballot of an adjourned meeting, appointed to be held on Thursday next.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-The National Bank robbery and the trial of Mi. Egan, of Moate, on suspicion of being the party during the week. The evidence has been given at great length, but the details would have little interest for our readers. A number of coach-office clerks, and persons usually employed about such establishments, were examined; but the most material evidence was hat of fise parcel left in the coach-office, in lieu of the bank a we, was the parcel handed to him by Mr. Egan. This and other evidence established a case of presumption against the prisoner; but, on the other hand, nothing was alleged absolutely incapable of being refuted. No part of the tolen property was found upon him; he and avoid pursuit or inquiry; on the contrary, his conduct subse-
quent to the charge appears to have been candid and unembarrassed, and such as would be expected from an innocent person. The most respectable witnesses were examined as to the character of the prisoner, including Mr. Tuite, member for Westmeath, and Mr. EMr, assisithe highest terms. A letter from Lord Castlemaine was evidence as to the character of Mr. Egan, but he was under the necessity of leaving town; and he regretted this the less on account of the favourable tura of the case, as appeared from the evidence. Mr. M•Donough addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner at considerable length. He contended that the enidence addaced for gether circumstantia-very little of which ielt grounds for suspicion against Mr. Egan ; much of which was favourable orm-much equivocal ; and many circumstances apWas it likely money would, as had been done in the present case, return to the bank a bill for 711 ., for which he was liable? Had Mr. Egan stolen the money, would he not have thrown that security iato the fire, and thus terminate his hability Court from Thursday the 12 th , and closed on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Jackson commenced his charge to the jury at the sitting of the court, and did not conclude until halfpast two o'clock. The jury remained half an hour in The pica, and retaned veraict the verdict, leaned his face upon his hand and wept audibly. There was a in the body of the court, which was echoed by the crowd outside.
.-As a contrast to the accounts which we have of Han all of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, we may cite the following to the case of a Mr. Speed. His Lordship, in giving judgment, said, "I could hardly have believed that such an outrage on humanity as is disclosed by the affidavits in this case could have been perpetrated at the present day. A gentleman of a highly respectable family, who is afflicted with insanity, was put under the care of a committee of his person. Afterwaras one of bis brothers was in Conted committee, and he piaced the lunatic in a house in Cork. This unfortunate lumatio was found by two genlemen, who are magistrates in the county, and they mmediately exerted themselves on his Dehal. Nhe hatic was found by those gentlemen in an oullouse belonging the the man with whora he had been placed, and from the rain of the roof there was access for he weather and he was stark naked his legs chained and clenched together, and fastened in a chain not more thau two feet in length, without even straw, and not able, on account of his chains, to lie down in such a way as to rest himself, and without power to move beyond the limit or the narrow circumber thattention, to say the least of it of his brother, the lunatic lived. This is a case ust mhen naturally, I have felt great pain on account of the family; but I felt bound to have it fully investigated and exposed, because I am afraid the evil exists to a considerable extent. a series of arrangements which he thought would tend to secure to this unhappy class of persons much more care heretofore experienced.

Tipperary.-Another murder has been committed in this county. The victim was the herdsman of Mr. Scully, He was so recenty assassid by two men, who assaulted him was waykaid and murde in the left side of his skull him with stones, and brose body on Friday, and a verdict An inquest was held on the
of Wilful Murder returned.

Belfast.-The atmospherical phenomena which pre ceded the late storm, and were noticed in many parts of
England, were observed also in this town. The tide of Friday morning was at its height at twenty-six minutes past 8, and rose to 11 feet 3 inches, being 2 feet 3 above the previous tide-a remarkable difference when the very In the barometer is taken into consideration the whole day in a remarkably unsettled state:-the
index of the wheel barometers，in all parts of the town， went round the circle，passing over the lowest marks， and rising the reverse way，to beyond＂fair；＂afterwards， the index came back the way it traversed，and then re－ mained at the lowest point，＂very stormy，＂The ma－ rine barometers were affected in exactly a similar way． Indications of this kind took place about the 6th of Ja－ nuary，1839－me ine in Ireland．
Newry．－At the Newry quarter sessions last week， Mr．Jones，the assistant barrister，in his charge to the gruad jury，gave the following account of the increase of distress of the farmem the protracted and still existing distress of the farmers ：－＂At the sessions for the pre－
sent quarter he had heard 3,000 civil bills； 2,000 at Newtownards，and 1,000 at Hillsborough．There would probably be another 1,000 at these sessiorf，making atto－ gether 4,000 civil bill entries．This was a larger number
of entries than he had ever known to be brought before of entries than he had ever known to be brought before
him at the sessious for a single quarter．Since he first came to this county there was a positive increase of one－ fourth in the number of civil bill entries．The extra－ ordinary increase on the present occasion he attributed
to the depressed state of the lower classes．Though the to the depressed state of luxuriant and bountiful one，yet still，in consequence of the low prices，it did not afford an adequate remuneration to the farmer，
Downshire．－In the storm of F
Downshire．－In the storm of Friday，a melancholy morning was so fine that almost all the boats from Newn castle to Analong went out to their fishing in the bay， where they had un unusually good take，About noon it came on to blow with snows Two of those nearest the together with another which went out to attempt a rescue． The men were all from the fishing village of Analong，and the pretty watering－place of Newcastle； 27 belonging drowned．By this saa event no less than 26 families have been left destitute．

## SCOTLAND．

Edinburgh．－The letter of Sir James Graham convey－ ing the answer of her Majesty＇s Government to the
memorial transmitted to Sir Robert Peel，and the other members of the Administration，by the General Assembly， has been published since our last．It is in every respect an important document．After minutely recounting the
leading facts of the questions at issue，it states，that when the Government consider the nature and extent of their demands，they find them to be no less than the reversal of the solernn judgments of the supreme courts of 1 aw；the patronage has been adeninistered in Scotland；and the concession of privileges，not such as are ascertained and
defined by constitutional law，or the recorded decisions of competent tribunals，but privileges such as＂the Church
considers to belong to her．＂It states，that the wish of the Government to heal these unhappy divisions，and to close this unseemly spectacle of a law，remains unabated and sincere．＂We are convinced，＂says Sir J．Graham， duced the best practival effects on the morals and religious character of the people．It has well fulfilled，and it con－ founded；and any shock which might endanger this great national establishment would be regarded by her Majesty＇s tion of patronage，her Majesty＇s servants believe tha they are maintaining a right which is conducive to the welfare and stability of the Church itself．It cannot be denied that the right of presentation in the Crown is a bond of amity，which intimately connects the Church o the hands of laymen has also its effect in securing to the Presbyterian establishment the co－operation and support of powerful interests，where hostility might otherwise be apprehended，and could not fail to be injurious to the
Church．The Assembly submitted the question Church．The Assembly submitted the question at jssue to the judgment of the Court of Session．They were dissatisfied with the decision－they had their legal
remedy－they used it．They carried the judgment by appeal to the bar of the House of Lords；and in the last resort the judgment of the Scotch Court was confirmed，and the Veto Act was pronounced to be
illegal．This solemn decision fixed the principle of law which rules all the minor cases which luave since arisen． The judgment in the second Auchterarder case，which found the patron and presentee entitled to redress in
the form of pecuniary compeusation for a civil wrong，was a legal sequence of the former judgment；and here again the Assembly was content to plead before the Civil tri－ bunal，and again the Assembly refuses to submit to the compulsion of an adverse decision．I am also compelled
reluctantly to remark that the Church，not content with disobeying the decrees of the Civil Courts，has inflicted the severities of her discipline，as in the case of the has been Presbytery，on ministers whece onty to be the Jaw of the land．All the other cases complained of in the memorial and declaration of right which relate to the set－ the Cht of ministers have arisen in the determination of The acts of the General Assembly（the claim，declaration， and protest，the address assembly（the claim，declaration， the repeal of the statute of Anue），bave unbappily dimi－ nished，so far at least as the Church is concerned，the hopes of arrangement；and her Majesty＇s Ministers，now
understunding that nothing less than the total abrogation
of the rights of the Crown，and of other patrons，will satisfy the Church，are bound with firmness to declare that they cannot advise her Majesty to consent to the
grant of any such demand．＂－A meeting of the special commission of the Assembly was held on Thursday，when they agreed to a minute，in reply to the above letter，on the subjects which at present agitate the Church．The minute argues at great length the right claimed by the Church for exclusive jurisdiction in ecclesiastical matters， and contends that the power assumed by the Civil Court the power not conferred by the state．It from Govern ment，and assuming that Ministers are not inclined to grant any redress of the grievances complained
states that＂the Legislature will have an alternative sub－ mitted to them，namely，whether to force on a disruption tendant evils，or to restore the Clurch to the state in which she was between 1834 and $18: 38$ ，when the Veto Act had not been declared illegal，the yower to admit quoad diction of the Civil Courts，which has and the juris－ largely exercised，had not been cleimed＂The special argely exercised，bad not been claimed．fie special commiss a fopion that claim of right shoul Assembly should petition both Houses，calling the atten－ tion of the Legislature to the grievances and applications for redress set forth in the Church＇s claim．A meeting Glasgout－Wernesday of 31 st inst

Glasgow．－On Wernesday of last week，the town coun－ cil met for the purpose of presenting Mr．Cir James Camp－
freedom of the city．The Lord Provost，Sir bell，in presenting this honour stated，that it was conferred on him in testimony of the esteem which the town with which he has advocated the principles of free－trade not only in his private capacity，but on various arenas of
public life－and especially in the House of Commons，as the representative of one of the most rising manufacturing communities in England．Mr．Cobden in the course of his reply，said：He hoped that this compliment had been paid without any regard to his political views．He believed that the gentlemen who proposed it had done so solely on As such，he accepted it．If there was one thing which he desired more than another，it was that this question should considered apart from political partisanship，or the Trade banquet took place in the evening，Mr．J．Oswald， M．P．，in the chair，supported by Mr．Cobden，Col． great length．It is calculated that nearly 2000 persons great length．
Perth－The local papers state that last week，smoke Cottage，on which the servants broke open the door to several articles burning．In a short time the fire was got under；after which，on examining the damage sustained， it was found that the coat which Lord Lynedoch wore at the battle of Barossa was consumed．His lordsaip locked．The fire was caused by the over－heating of a flue which runs beneath the floor of the room．

## ffiscellamedus．

The March from Cabul．－The following letter giving succinct account of the march between Cabul and Jella－ one of the officers of the Staff．It contains a good deal of information respecting the Affghan Passes，which will no doubt interest our readers．＂Camp，Jellalabad，Oct．26， 1842．On the 12 th inst．the whole British force then encamped in the neighbourhood of the city，marched to Boodkhak，accompanied by the Shabzada Futteh Jung， and most of the Hindoos late resident of Cabul．Here arrangements were made for dividing the troops into two columns，by taking the 2 d and 16 th Regiment Native Infantry，with Captain Blood＇s battery of 9 －pounders， from the force under Major－General Nott，and attaching them to that with Major－Generah the Khoord Cabul Pass the following morning．Major－General Sale had taken route by the（Gost Pundurrain）abs the right of the Khoord Cabul with his light brigade the day previous，so from the further side where they were more accessible． This route（Gost Pundurrah）can only be adopted by practicable for camels or heavily laden animals，and if the Affghans had made any disposition to oppose our passage through the Khoord Cabul，the detour taken ly the st brigade would have been of material advantage；as it was，however，not a shot was fired，nor enemy seen，and
we all encamped at Khoord Cabul on the 13th，some arriving there rather late，from the delay in getting our immense train of baggage through the narrow pass．On the 14th we passed over the Huft Kotul（the scene of our former glorious fight，and through the Tezeen Pass， dier Mouleath，C．B．，formed the rear－guard，and did not effect their march as scatheless as yesterday．Owing to fhe badness of the bullocks joked to the captured guns， very great delay was occosioned，and finally the bullocks very great dout and the sold．ers of Her Majesty＇s 31 st Regiment supplied their place ；the labour nas excessive， Tezeen valley until dark．The enemy，taking advantage of this，commenced a sharp fire into the column，and
masses of baggage collected there，cansing great confusion amongst the latter．Parties were ima，ediately sent up to the heights on the right to dislodge these marauders，the brigadiers，staff－officers，leading the party；but owing to the darkness little could be done beyond checking their descents into the pass ；nothing but the flash of their juzais could be seen．Finding themselves checked on the right，they tried the left and rear of the column，ath annoyed them much，killing some six，and wounding an officer，and about 11 men．However，the guns were safely deposited in camp at a quarter past 10 o＇clock，and all the baggage，with the exception of that destroyed when the cattle fell on the march．The advance guard had burnt the fort of Kooderbux Klas，the Tezeen chief，during the day；and the two 18 －pounders received from Major－Gen． Nott were burst，thus affording more cattle for the trans－ port of the other guns；indeed，but for this the captured guns could not have been taken on lhe following day， On the 15th，the 1st division，consisting of the 1st and 2 d rigades，under Major－General Pollork，marched to Kut－ targung，two marches，whilst the 2 divis Majonsisting Nott＂ 4 th brigade with that portion of Major－General M＇Caskill marched，at a late hour to Leh Baba（one march），thus separating the two divisions by one day＇s march，and General Nott＇s column took up their ground at Tezeen the same day，having suffered in the pass rather funcy by the 4 th brigade，caused in a grea country，and mey， Lelbatwo dith， The enemy followed up the rear－guard each day，and made several attempts upon the baggage of the 2 d division， but the Jugdullak Pass on the 17 thr without firig a the 18th，however，when the 2 d divion alt a ted the most decided attack yet evinced was sustained by them， rarely have the Affghans shown more courage or daring than was displayed by the Ghizies od that day．Swordin hand they more than once rusbed towards our retiring parties，when recalled from the heights by the rear－guard， but each time a shell or shot thrown from the guns，placed in a position most judiciously by Brigatier Monteall at the top of the pass，sent the Ghisies to the right－about， and saved our men．Notwithstandiag their obstinate attacks，and their following close upon the rear－guard for five or six miles beyond the pass，I am happy to say that bageare fies had their labour in vaia，nist their loss must bave been considerable；for，besides many that fell from our skirmishing parties，several round－shot dashed directly through the Gungahs，behisd which they were ensconced， killing numbers，－and our shell scattered many a group attuck upon Mojor－Gena mucla tamer from their thrashing on the 18th；but they managed to annoy his force greatly，showing them the wide difference between the Kandahar and Peshawur routes wide diference between the Kandahar and Pesk where the three divisions thived on the 19th， 20 th，aud 21 st suc． cessively our rear was followed pretty closely by the Affglans chiefis in expectation of plunder，which， 1 am glad to say they were disappointed in The divisions halted each one day at Gundamnck，and arrived at Jel－ Ralabud without any occurrence（beyond Nott＇s forces having made an example of some men ine Nema valley）on the $22 \mathrm{~d}, 23 \mathrm{~d}$ ，and 25 th ．We march hence on the 27 th as far as Ali Baghan－t hat is，Nott moving the following day．As yet nothing is known of the manner in which way we are to cross the Punjaub，but we trust it will be in brigades；for great inconvenience ensues from moving large bodies at a time．Very severe loss aas base sustained by officers and men from the falling or baggago cattie since leaving Cabul．I have myself low ； vate camels，besides property ；others even more， that our promised batta will not positively recoll be highly prized，though indeed dearly earned．The privations en－ dured by officers and men of the force therd from Jellalabad bave been beyond description，but parti－ cularly by the soldiery，being tentiess and the rof camels falling and their loads destroyed ont on arriving at often，too，rationless they have been sents，there to remain the encamping ground，up to the have borne with cheer－ fulness，and both Europeans and Sepoys have done their duty well．＂

## 显年解。

Court of Chancriv．－Blundell v．Gludistone．－This was a re－ hearing by way or appeaif，Thomas Weld，who has taken the vame
declaring that the planntif， of 13 undell，is the devise under the will of the late Mr．Blundell， of Hech Blundell．By the will，made in 1834, the testator gave his
estates to the second son of Edward Weld，of Lulwouth，in the county of Dorset．Mr．Weld，of Lulworth，is however，named
Joseph，and his eldest brother，who was named Joseyh Edward Joseph，and his eldest brother，who was named Joseph Edward，
is dead．The plaintiff，Thomas，the second son of Mr．Weld， is dead．The plaintifl，Thomas，the second son of Mr．Weld， establish has title to the property，and the Vice Chancellor di－
rected an issue，wheh was tried at，the Lancaster assizes in 1840 ， and the result of which was a verdict in favour of the plaintiff， and a decree of the Vice－Chancellor，declaring him to be the de－ cellor，assit ter the will．The rehearing before the Jord Chan－
vistice Patteson and Mr．Justice Maule

ciaim of the plaintiff, Thomas Weld. It appeared beyond ques-
tion that there was no such person as Edward Weld, but that tion that there was no such person as Edward Weld, but that
there was a person who by descripton fully answered the de-
clared intentions of tho testator might have recourse to description where the person could not quite unnecessary to advert to the cases in which it was carried the devisee, rather than declare the will to be void for uncer-
tainty; and in the present case their Lordships had no doubt, from the description, that the plaintiff was the person intended by the testator as the second son of Mr. Weld. The Lord Chan-
cellor, atter expressing his strong sense of the attention be stowed on the questio n by the learnen Jadges, c nearred most
fally in therr decision, and affirmed the decree of the Vice-Chan Vtce-Chancellor's Court. - [Before Sir J. Wigtam.]-Jesson W. Hodgsont-The bill was brouglat by the reetor of the parish of
Enfield, in the didcese of Lichfleld and Coventry, against the Rev. John Hodgson, an occupier of lands within the parish, for the
tithes of the tithable matters produced on the defendant's lands. the defendant insisted upon certain moduses, and the plainthe defendant insisted upon certain moduses, and to such mo-
tiff was wiling to accept payment according to sul
duses. The question was thus reduced to the right to the tithe thodus of and of garden-stuff. The defendant ins grown on his farm, which he alleged was "nl ancient farm, and he also insisted on a like modus for duce, but although it in some resperts thated to show the ex-
istence of a hay modus, yet the modas semed to he confuncil to hay growing on ancient meadows only, His Honadr said, the was nut establushed without it. The question in this case was, forkt to
for art of
that unity of proving his case in a different form. There was very often much more inattention to the evidence which was necesthe evidence in causes in equity was often much more defective taking the pronfs in the latter court. The defendant in this case might prove that hay had been produced on land not being anthat the rector had either not demanded it, or had made the demand and been refused. That would have been some evidence No evidence of this kind had been glven; and, therefore, had it not been for the general claim to the tithe of hay whict the bill Would have made a decree withont giving the defendant any fut-
ther oppoiturily of matity nont his defence. Ont the groand of
the general cl.aracter of the etemand, the court would direct ans ssue at law to try the title of the rector to the tith Prerogative Court.- Daw otherwise Dawee, against de Feu-
herra. This was a business of granting administration of the effects of the late sophy Dawes, Baronessithat beeneres, to her instance opposest by the Queen's Proctor, and by the Baron de
Feuchere, her husband, from whom she had been divorced by The remarkable history of the deceased lady has becr made known to the word lyy the proceedimgs in the civil tribunals of France.
Dr. Addans was alout tio open the casc, when an H. Jenner Fust sud he had rand the anlegation, the epidence, and the
axabits, and he din not see any nccessity for troubling the
learned counsl to enter ninto the details of to ecase. The deeeased was a domiciled subject of France, and had been divorced
from her hushand, who, by the taw of France, had therefore no French subject, there could be no donbt; there could be as iittle
doubt of the titte of the parties before the Court. It was quite clear that Richard Daw and Jane Callaway were married in
the Isle of Wight in 1775 , and had had several children, of whom the deceased was one, though there was no baptismal register of however, proved by an extract from the books of the House of
Industry, into which she was introduced at the age of six years, and where she continued some time. Her identity was proved
by the fact, amongst others, that she placed her mother in the Carmelte convent
case had been created hy the deceased, herself, in represcnting her
name to be Daswes, and herself to be a widow, when she married the Baron de Feucheres. She was evidently a person of very extraordinary talents, and her history was a romance of real ine
more extraordinary than any he (he Iearned Jualde) had ever
read. She became acquainted with the Duke of Bourbon, from whom she olttained the large property which had now to be dis-
tributed. The facts and documents were so strong and so clear,
 of Wight of that name. He had no hestation in presuming that
the proctor for the nrother and sister hat proved theralf gation,
 deserted her family, whom it wher great ohject to aggrandize.
The effect of this sentence will be to gre to the tanuly of the ceceased alout $2: 0,0011$. 13 lersonalty, and neary
estates, almost all in France some smanll amount of property
being the only portion secured to the Baron by the marriage sett ement.
Rouls Court. - Byng v. Lard Strafford.-Lord Langdale gave
judgment in this case, and observed that the question to be dejudgment in this case, and observed that the question to be de-
cided was, whether the plaintify was entitled to the residuary
personal estate of Lord Straford, who died in the year I 791 , personal estate of Lord strafford, who died in the year ligh,
The estate had been distributed under the direction of this court,
and an order had been made for payment of the interest of the property in question (which amounted to about $380,000 l$.) to Mr,
Byng for life, but without prejudice en any question which might
be raised with respect to his right to the capital absolntely; that be raised with respect to his right to the capital absolntely ; that question had now becn brought bef the will of the Earl of Straf-
depended anon the constuction of tated
ford, dath of October, 1774, and thirteen codicils, the last of which was dated the 19 th January, 1791 , aboat two montis
before his death. The whole of these instruments were inartificially expressed, ; but the words "all my personal and landed
cstates whatsoever," were sufficiently large to include all, and tator appeared, liowever, to have thought that his logatees should Eardens, parks, and woods, and all his landed estates, for her
life, and afterwards all his landed and personal estates, to his fore, be interred, when he intended to give a life estate, that he
understood what words were necessary. The words for fife"
were afternards omitted by the testator, who said, "and then to his niecc Ann (Mrs. Byng), and then to the cldest son and sons
successively of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, by his (the testa-
tor's) niece Caroline, but all those to be suibject to certain outhe would have all his debts paid, a and if fte legacies and conditions of his will were not complied with exactly, then he left all
the advantages of it to thenext person in successlon, subject to the advantages ond so on, unless they were diychargeific The
those ligate
plaintif was the eldest son of the first legatee, and the will cotrplaintiff was the eldest son of the first legatee, and the will cothclamed to have an absolute interest in the property-first, be calle the elt evpressed the whole interest; second, was charged
was not lumite. io him for life; third, because it wast
with the payment of sross sums of money; and fourth, because the testator had used wordiniving ant ahsolute interest, and besad that the words shoridd be construed so as $t, 1$ mint the general terms of the gift, and as there was no indication that the tes.
tatur meant to give an estate tall, it was argued that the testator mot alter the words of the will; but as to personal estate, it was a clear rule that the first legatee of a quasi estate tail would have
absolnte intereat. It was tilen said, that the estate was given upon a condition, and that it ought to be declared void. For the
purpose, however, of supporting the intention of the testator, the sistent with each other. His Lordship then touched upon the whole of the points relied tipon in the argumert, and after commenting cils, and observing that they strengthened the couclusion he bad ible, as neither the will nor coclicils indicated any futention that he should have a life-interest only; hie was of opinion, therefore,
that Mr . Byng was entitled to the fund absolutely, subject to any annurties or charges that might still be subsisting. The costa were to be paid out of the fund,
Court or Goken's Brich,--(Sitti
 of Chancery to determine whether the lands of the manor
park of Havering-atte I3ower, in Essex, the freehold of whicl was in the defendants, was or not tithe free. The issue was tried Taddy, when a verdict was given for plaintiff. The question was
whether these lands were discharged Irom payment of tithes, by whether these lands were discharged Irom payment of tithes, by
a render of a buck and doe, or $5 l$. in lieu thereof, to the Vicar of a render of a buck and doe, or 5 . in lieu theneof to the impropriators of the rectory of Hornchurch ; they appointed the minister, who was called within the limitg of the Parish of Hornchurch, but was situated partly in that parich and party in two others, the dereme park; but, on the other hand, they showed that there had was made as and for compensation for a bisk and cloe. The plairtiff insisted that this was a modus for the rectorial tithes, though such comthe render was for the whole of the park, and not merely for that part of it which was in Havering. The defendants, on the other with a payment for tithes; and they accounted for the non-payment of tithee on the ground that the park was a res and had so continued exempt, as royal property, up to within a recent peof tristees were titheabie, still they said that the circumstance of their having been considered Crown property, explained the reason why titnes had not been demanded in respect of them
until after the sale. It cuuld not be doubted that the casc tlus presented by the defendants was the stronger or the King James
of probabilily. They putiza grant of the park by King
I. to l'rince Charles and his successors, Kings of England, and I. to 1 rince Charles and his successors, Kings of kigland, and
then the parliamentary survey, which ehowed that at that timo
the therein mentioned. It was there stated that, "the parson of
Hornchurch has in every year, in their season, a buck and doe, park." There were also instruments of the endowment of the
vicarage pat in by the defendants, and documents winich were contended to be leases, and which, were produced to show that the park was tithe free. The court would not say more of these
last documents, than that in the sumoing up sufficient justice was not done to their importance in the case; and the court
could notaccord with the representations made of these documents by the plaintiff's counsel, in his mode of characterising ground. The detendants, int order to succed on thas issuc, meant the vichr, and that the payment made to him was made might liave been so if the vicar of Hornchurch had been a porionist in the other parishes, of which, bowever, there was not
cvidence. The evidence as to the payment of this composition to the vicar of Hornchurch alone, as for the whole park, though in itself, was insufficiently left to the jury, and without the proper explanations waith it did not seem to have presented itself to
ficulty connected wind of the learned judge. He durected the jury to the effect
the mind the mind of the learned judge. He durected the jury to the effec find for the modus if they were satisfied of the proof of its exis
tence, though the vicar night not be entitled to tithes from the park. This mode of leaving the question must have misled the such he had at one period been endowed with these tithes, and that at an early period this modus or composition for them had
been established. But though that might be the fact, it was one which yet remained to be proved. The court was not satisfied
that as yet this had been done. The rule for a new trial must (Sittings in Banco.j-The Quean V. Sir M. A. Shee and Others.-
(Stere The question in this case was, whether the defendants, the pre-
sident and directors of the Royal Academy, were liable to be
rated to the relief of the poor of the parish of St. Martin, in resrated to the relief of the poor of the parish of St. Martin, in resCharing. cross. The case was argued some time since, and the now delivered judgraent. Ife said that the question arose uyon
the peculiar nature, character, and purposes for which the rooms were used. There could be no doubt that, if the to was nothing specially exempting the derendants
mises which they used would presumptively be the subject of
assessment. And that would be the case independentiy of the local act governing this parish, because, although, that act con-
tained words which would embrace a larger description of property that appeared to be included in the statute of Elizaueth, no
reliance had ben placed on that circumstance; but the case had been consideredute. The principles on which the rate was made
the general statide-
had been defined with sufticient distinctness- the difficulty de-

of premisas as the mere servant of the Crown, and in no other character, and had no brreficial occupation resulthrig to himself from
that use, then he was fort rateable. Whether in suels a case as that just mentioned, the offeer could withdraw hmvelf from the rate by contracting his occupation, was a question which might of the occupation of Crown property by private individuals, who held only at the pleasure of the Crown, had come before the had held the liability to exist, masmuch as there was a beneficial occupation of private individuals. The distinction between that
case and the present appeared to be this: : Here there was no beneficial occupation tn the shape of actual residence; there such could not be said to be beneficial to an inclivadual, bit was only an occupation of pubic property the case must be treated as falling within the principle of exemption. Now, what was the natare of this
society? It was a society instituted by Geo. III, in 1768, for the express purpose of improving the arts of painting and sculpture in thls country-it was formerly held in part of the royal palace
of Somerset House, but had since been removed to the premises now in question, which were stated to be the property of the sovereign, or elected by the members of the society, subject to profits was appointed by the Crown, and his receipts were subordinary profits now enjoyed by the society sloould fail, it must fall unless supported by the Crown. The society had been placer in these Rooms by the Crown; it had no lease ; the Crown might at any moment resume possession. the Crown for the furtherance of objects which were of a public no private occupation could be proved, and consequently tha the rate could not be supported. - Order accordingly.

## SPORTING

TATTERSALL'S, THURsDAY.-DERBYY -6 to 1 agst. Scott's lot (taken); 12 to 1 agst. Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman
(takena and afterwards offered); 18 to agst. Colonel Peel's Murat (taken) ; 22 to I agst. Lord Egtinton's Aristides (taken) 30 to 1 as'st. Mr. Bell's Winesour (take 35 to 1 ; ; 1000 to 30 agst,
 1000 to 20 a. ; 1100 to 20 ags. Mr. H. Conmbe's Fakeaway (taken); 1000 to 10 agst. Lord Exeter's Lucctta Colt (taken $\qquad$
MARK LANE, Fridax, JAN. 20,-The little English Wheal left over, and fresh up since Monday, was difficult of sale, ever attendance buyers, and sarcely any business was transacted prices may be considered nominally the same, and Bonded was for which the same rates are demanded. Peas and Beans con tinue at



 2.1 13
 -



 BIRTHS, -On the tath, the the British Museum, Lady Madden, of a s.in -At







# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

| No. 4-1843. |  |
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OSEPH HEADLAND, FLORIST, \&C., LoNDON
ROAD, CAMBRIDRE, Degs to oftr Fine GROUND ROOTS
the undernamed DAHLIAS, in fine condition, and warranted the undernamed DAHLIS, in

## Arue to Name:- Alimizable (Spary)

 Arethusa (Union)Beauty of Wakefie Beett) $\begin{aligned} & \text { reswing (Headily) }\end{aligned}$ Chancellor, (Whate)
Conqueror of the Plain, (Spary)
Dowage lady
(Jackson)
Cowper, (Jackson)
Duke Richmond, (Ed-
wards) Eliprds)
Exquisite, (Hidnalmes)
Frederic the Great,

Indispensable, (Girling)
Invertan, (Hodetes)
 Majestic, (Widnall) Majestic, (Widnall)
Marchioness
(Widnall Oriental Pearl, " (Union)
Oscar OBCBT
Phonix, (Headiy)
Princen Princess Royal, (Hudson) 15
Satirist, (Headly) Satinile, (Jones)
Twyford Perfection Twyford Perfectio
Unique (Wateers)
Westbury Rival

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, $4 s$, per

 Parmesan and Gruyere. Cheese, ,New Salad Oill, and other Foreign
Produce, \&c. Lists, with Prices, may be had.

## RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS,

 H. GROTES, AND LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM, To HER MASFSTY, respectfouly informs the Novinity Gentron andPublic, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers and that he can supply them of arst-rate quality at the following Rrices:-- RANUNCULUSES, 100 roots in 100 superíne sorts ANEBMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts AURICULADS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each CuRICULAS, 25 superfinc sorts, 1 plant of each
CARNATIONS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each
PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts 1 pir PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each
YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 YeLLEOW PICOTES, 12 superfie sorts, 1 pair of each SPECl'OSUM, Small bulbs, at 638 , each.
H. "G. also begs to osay that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESS-
ROYAL PEAR for sale, at 5 s. each.-The Trade supplied.

JMPERIAL NURSERY, CHELTENHAMM.
SAMUEL HODGES begg respectully to inform the
 cription. It has the habit and size of bloom of Foster's Alicia;
in the upper petal 15 a large dark spot, with a clear and distinct White margin about the eighth of an inch wide; the 1 ower petal
is is briliant a white as the upper margin, aud forms a beautiful
cup without crumple or serrature.
FUCLISIA BROCKMANIA.-This splendid FUCHSIA Prockman, of Beachborough, Kent. It has been justy. William thall who have seen it, and repeatedly noticed by the Editor of

 moended as desirable in any collection, and indispensable to the exhibitor. Strong Plants will be sent out early in spring (car-
riaige. Yiage. ifree to any part of the king dom) upon the rece ipt of a post-
office order for 75 s. $6 d$. As the Plants so far as the limited stock
 usual allowaence. Direct to Mr. PADDEN, Giardencr, Beach
borough, Hythe, Kian YOUELI」 \& CUCHSIA ST, CLARE. of the abouve mmagnificent Fuchsii, inserted in this Paper of the
${ }^{24}$ th Dec., together with their two new Verbenas.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Jan. 26 , 1843.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.


PATRONIZED BY HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, RINGTON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY, IHE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY,-F For many years mouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red
Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Nabpermy of a most extraordinary size
Nobiit who visit the sea-cast here have invariably expressed
their astonishmment at the exceeding fineuess of the yruit of this variety, and until lately Yourcil and Co have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice, but
thaving now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Canes, having now obtained a a supply (although limited) of fue canes,
beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent
with safety to any part of the United Kuugdom, on the receipt of Packages containing 50 Canes, 25s.-Packages contalning 23 Cancs, 14s. - Package included.
The few to whom Y OukLu and Co. have sent it , have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varleties; to whom this varicty was sent, states that it invariably takes
prizes at the Hort Shows in lis neighbourhood. In conclusion, Yousil. and Co. beg to state thet they have not, nor do they
intend to recommend any micle that which they can do with confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured of

W ${ }_{\text {BEET. ROOT }}$ in sealed Packets of AND DELICIOUS taining 1 oz. To be had of Mr. KNiour, Nurseryman, Kings-
road, Chelsea, and of the Grower, J. WHy He, worth. As this Beet requires peculiar culture, direct ions will

SEYMOUR'S SUPERB WHITE CELERY
M ESSRS. LANE and SON beg again
M. ESSRS. LANE and SON beg gigain to offer to packet), the qualities of which are so well known as to reguire
no eulogim here, althounht it may be edvisable to state, by way of ccuation, that, there is an old variety of Seymour's White
Celery offering for sale, which is very inferior to the above.Also the BLACK-SEEDED BATH COS LETTUCE, at from 18 . receit. of postage stamps or post office order from unknown
correspondents.-Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Dec. 26, 1842.
TARLY PEAS, \&c.-HENRY D. CORMACK, Gentry, and others, of Manchester and its Vicinity that they can be supplied with the following new and early articles:-Cormack'sp Prince A Abert aud eariy Kent Peas, Bratish, Queen ditto;
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ROBERT COOPER NERE, CROYDON
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St. Margaret's, Jan. 23, 1843

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F DWARTE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX
$\mathrm{E}^{\text {DWARD BECK informs Horticultarists generally, }}$
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1848.

Monday, Fab, 6.
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$W_{E}$ have already stated that during the last session of Parliament Mr. Pusey gave notice for a committee to inquire into the subject of Drainage; and we believe that evidence was prepared to establish and show the necessity of enforcing the universal clearance and maintenance of the outfalls now existing, so that underdraining might hereafter become a less difficult and costly operation. We are, however, not aware that there was an intention of making the measure universally compulsory, and placing it under scientific administration; nor do we understand that the after-application of drain-water had attracted the attention of those agricultural Members of Parliament, who are generally interested in such matters. Indeed,
it is chiefly in the pamphlet of Mr. Bailey Denton, it is chieffy in the pamphlet of Mr. Bailey Denton, already referred to, that the, subject has been examined: even more ultimate profit may be derived to the country from beneficial after-uses of drain-water than from the mere eradication of existing evils, we shall now proceed to consider that topic.
If a profitable distribution of the drain-water, which now is so injurious from its stagnation, be practicable, it must be secured by uniformity in arranging the receiving watercourses; and although that uniformity can only be worked out in districts, still it is essential that those districts should be allotted in relation to the private individuals. This systematising of the mains or receivers is the amount of compulsion to which we alluded in our former notice of the subject; and we are of opinion that, in the absence of such compulsion, the nation will never be made to feel a great and important change, but will be brought, by the desultory plams of separate individuals, into the same condition as London, so far as regards systematic arrangement of the mains, and the applica
The dislocation of the Metropolitan sewers is a matter of common complaint; they have been planned without reference to each other, and now they will not work toge-
ther ; but had all the London works of this kind been formed upon one well-considered, preconcerted plan, not only would the drainage of London and its suburbs have been more effectual but the water of the Thames would still be as pure as it was originally: and instead of being corrupted by the refuse of the town, the Valuable contents of the sewers might have been di-
rected to the large increase of agricultural wealth. By some such uniformity of arrangement as would have secured to London advantages of which we can now only regret the loss, the waters of the higher lands may, in many cases, conduce to the fertility of the lower lands. the this uniformity can never be secured if we allow regulations of a General Drainage Act stringent proVisions for regulating the dispersion of the water to be gained by its operation. There is no apparent reason Why the measure which renders clay lands dry enough for improved cultivation should not also make light lands moist in all cases where a transfer of surplus water can be effected advantageously; though such opportunities would not be general, they certainly would occur.
tural termend cannot indeed be called, in strict agriculcural terms, an irrigating country ; but, nevertheless, cases may be found in Wiltshire, Bedfordshire, and many parts of Scotland, where the benefit to be deBy combining the anse of water is distinctly shown. with combining the measure we are now advocating Would be exchanged, where localities are favourable, for urban refuse. Where towns are situated in valleys, on the one hand, the waters from the hills above into the collected (as at Greenock), and conveyed sewers, and furnileansing the streets, flushing the poses; and furnishing a supply for domestic purbe conveyed to the land, either in mixture with the being that had served for cleansing the town, or, after used by raised into flat-bottomed vessels, like the boats be floated along the connecting purpose, it would country for use as solid manure. Near Edinburgh, in the Holyrood neadows, we have a well-known
proof of the value of irrigating with the contents of worth as much as $57 l$. an acre, annual rent ; not that we are at all disposed to advocate the manner in which the sewerage is used in this instance; on the contrary we agree with Mr. Bailey Denton in regarding such a selfish use of the sewerage in the light of an abuse. We would rather turn to Mr. Roe's very recent Report on the Drainage of Eton *, because the improvements suggested by him afford a better illustration of this part of the subject. That gentleman (whose great practical experience entitles his observations to the most careful consideration) particularly directs attention to the importance of the contents of sewers for irrigating meadow land, and turning them to profitable account as a means of supplying an abundance of rich manure. We have already seen, in the report of the Poor-law Commissioners, that the contents of the ditches at Eton have been found to kill the Grass ; a circumstance which plainly shows the ignorance of some farmers, and the vaiue of
sewerage when sufficiently diluted and judiciously sewerage
applied.

With regard to the application of drain-water as a moving power, there can be no doubt that this may be effected in many places at a cost quite trifling when compared to steam; for there must be at this moment numberless springs gushing from hill-sides, having a flow of water sufficient to drive a 10,20 , or 30 -feet wheel, and therefore capable of being instantly turned to profitable account. Upon this point we would particularly refer to Mr. Bailey Denton's pamphlet. If the supply from springs were augmented by water brought together by main-drains, we should confidently look for this branch of its application being carried to a great extent. Indeed it is only necessary to turn to the instance afforded by Lord Hatherton at Teddesley, and to the mines and works in Wales, in Cornwall, Devon, and Ireland, to gain assurance of its paramount economy. Besides, as we cursorily remarked last week, the quantity of water to be accumulated by judicious management would afford means for compensating millowners and others who may be aggrieved by the removal of their mills, weirs and dams.

We think every one will agree with Mr. Deuton, that, if the after-application of drainage water should form part of any legislative measure, not only would the direction of the system be more skilful in itself, but the obligation on the part of individuals to keep their watercourses clear, would produce a result more beneficial to thorough drainage than could arise from any measure devoted to that object alone.
uniting the distribution of refuse of towns with the improvement of outfalls and watercourses, we do not advocate the execution of expensive works, like the aqueducts and reservoirs of Lombardy, Spain, and India; these, in a country like England, would not repay their cost. All we ask for,
is, such as may be constructed economically and profitably, and which in their maintenance and repair would create a continued and paying demand for labour in winter.
But it may be asked whence all this water is to come? Upon this point we shall content ourselves with referring to Mr. Denton's pamphlet, where it is shown, by fair calculation, that the force of surfacewater alone is equal to $2,000,000$ horse-power, the whole of which might, by skilful engineers, be turned to the useful purposes we have mentioned.

These considerations must, we think, be felt by every one to be of great importance to the country; they demonstrate how enormous are the annual losses fulness; they point out a new and immense field for the employment of labour profitably ; and we do trust they will lead Parliament to give the whole question the most careful consideration without further loss of time.

As we anticipated, the determination of the Horticultural Society to exclude from the best prizes at the Garden Exhibitions, Roses that are cut, and to encourage the cultivation of those plants in pots, has excited a good deal of interest, and produced a fair crop of opinions, a tolerable sample of which has already reached us. One man congratulates the Society upon the decision at which they have arrived; another doubts the possibility of cultivating Roses thus with any sort of success; a third says he can't do it,
abusing us for advocating it, and his master for insisting upon his making the attempt. We are perfectly aware that the plan will not suit the "stand stills;" and we can easily understand that those Grideners who have no notion of the reason why they do a thing, may be aghast at the very thought of having to grow a Rose as well as a Pelargonium but we also know that the thing may be done, and well done too, and that the really inteligent gaxdener

* Report on the State of the Drainage of Eton College, \&ec., in
Letter to Dr. Hawtrey.
will have no serious difficulty in the matter. Indeed, a better test of the metal that a man is made of could scarcely have been hit upon; and the only persons who have any just grounds for complaint, are the Pelargonium growers, who now stand a good chance of being eclipsed. If Roses are as well grown, and s well got up, as Pelargoniums, the tide of fashion will be very likely to take a turn, for, after all, there is nothing like a Rose. We cannot conceive anything more perfectly enchanting, in the way of flowers than a sitting-room decorated with Banksian and Chinese Roses, gracefully arranged upon the trellises of flower-pots.

That there are difficulties in the way we freely admit, that many of the first attempts will be failures we cannot doubt ; but perseverance is sure to triumph -and in what cause, let us ask, can perseverance be more worthily employed? One of the first stumblingblocks will be uncertainty as to the manner of preparing plants for cultivation in pots. One man will perhaps grow them "on their own bottoms," others will use stocks, and then will come a question as to the kind of stock that had best be employed. Upon that point, and some others, we have a welcome communication from Mr . Robert Reid, gardener at Noble Thorpe, near Barnsley. Mr. Reid, in the spring and summer of 1838 , was living in Philadelphia, U. S., where the culture of Roses in pots is carried on to a great extent, both in nurseries and private gardens, and where, at the monthly exhibitions of the Philadelphia Horticultural Society, they form a leading feature. Nothing, he says, could exceed the beauty of some of the collections. There were not many climbing Roses, except the double white Banksian Rose, which, being so very sweet, is a great favourite there; and of this he saw plants in large pots ( 16 's or $12^{\prime \prime}$ s), coiled neatly round three or four sticks, covered with Roses down to the pot, and forced early in the spring, which it bears exceedingly haps, one of the most difficult Roses to flower in a pot, many other of our beautiful climbing varieties The succed 10 the same way
The manner in which these Roses are prepared is stated by Mr. Reid to be as follows:-

The Boursault Rose, being for pot-culture superod a stock to any other kind, should be planted in good rich soll in a sheltered situation ; and, if cut down to form stools for the purpose of producing layers, it will in the second year be strong enough to which will make such rapid grow th, that they may be layered the same season. If this operation is carefully performed, and if the end of the layer is tied up neatly to a stick, it will in a few weeks be sufficiently high to allow one bud to be inserted in the stem. It is a safe plan to cut the tongue on the upper side of the layer, whereby all danger of breaking the shoot is prevented. It is, however, advisable to insert a piece of clay, or a small stone, in the opening, to prevent it from adhering before roots are formed

About the end of October, these early layers will have made sufficient roots to admit of their being taken up and potted; and it will thus be seen how quickly a fine and vigorous collection of Roses may be propagated.

The reason why only one bud should be inserted upon each stock is obvious: the latter, when headed down, furnishes its whole strength to the bud, which soon forms as fine a head as a Maiden Peach, and a much morehandsome plant than if the supply had been divided between several buds.

All the unbudded shoots which remain upon the stools car be layered in the following spring, and may be budded in the course of the summer. By the adoption of this plan, a whole year is saved ; lastad a crop of layers to be taken off for plantiog out in nursery rows, to be budded in the succeeding summer,
here is a crop of fine young plants ready for being potted the same season. Many sorts, such as Bourbon, Noisette, China, and Tea-scented Roses, will, if well managed through the winter, flower beautifully during the following spring and summer.

In this manner, plants of much greater strength can be raised, and in a much shorter thee than from cut-window-plants ; and to the Gardener they will be invaluable for the greenhouse and conservatory during winter and spring; and for planting out during summer in the flower-garden, from whence, after bloomup and xepotted for spring, they must be again taken doubt but that the market fowering. There is lithe sale for well-grown Roses in poust woul a rean is common amongst all classes; and a long bed planted and shaded after the manner of Tulips would be a beautiful sight for sumamer visitors."
A Stirling correspondent strongly urges us to call attention to a new source of manure, which he thinks must exist in our own country. He says that every that guano is oue of the best of our manaclusively

THE GARDENERS'CHRONICLE.
[JAN. 28,
that it therefore would be very important to find it nearer home than the Islands of the Pacific, whence it is now imported. As it is the deposit of seafowl, he supposes that we must have an abundance of it on many parts of our own coast, especially in the Western Isles of Scotland, which are the resort of great flocks of sea.fowl, and in the Orkney and Shetland Islands; and he thinks the collection of it would be a profitable employment for the very poor inhabitants of those places. He recommends the Agricultural Society of England and the Highland Society to offer premiums to individuals for obtaining it, in order to stimulate them to exertion.

We hardly know what to say to this proposition. If, indeed, the substance were really to be found in the places mentioned, there is no doubt that it would be very valuable, and afford a far more ample remuneration for collecting it than the premiums of societies. But it is generally understood that their wet climate and the storms to which those islands are exposed, are perpetually washing the materialinto the sea as fast as it is formed; a circumstance which does not happen in the dry climate whence the foreign guano is brought. Perhaps some one may be able to say what the fact really is respecting the presence of guano in our northern islets.
If it should turn out that, as we suppose, it is lost as fast as it is produced, we are by no means sure that it might not be saved artificially, if a little pains were
taken to do so. In Persia, the great manure is taken to do so. In Persia, the great manure is
pigeons'-dung; small dove-cotes are built in the plains, in the form of towers, in the upper parts of which the birds inhabit, and in the lower of which the manure is collected. Access to these towers is secured by a door at their foot, which can be opened for the purpose of clearing out the interior; and thus the
extensive Melon grounds are richly manured. Could extensive Melon grounds are richly manured. Could
not means be taken to induce the sea-fowl to frequent not means be taken to induce the sea-fowl to frequent
particular spots, where, by means of a little contrivance of the Persian kind, the effects of rain might be prevented? It is to be remembered, that if this substance could be thus collected, it would be more powerful than guano ; because it would be, or might be, free from sand and other impurities, which greatly
diminish the value of the imported guano. It is for diminish the value of the imported guano. It is for
our Scotch friends to consider how far such a project is feasible.

## ENTOMOLOGY--No. XXXIX.

OAK-SPANGLES AND SLLE-BCTTON-GALLS. - There are several different kinds of these singular and pretty eeasons they are exceedingly abundant, as in the autumns
of 1840 and 1841 , and at other times it is difficult to find of 1840 and 1841 , and at other times it is difficult to find year. A casual observer might mistake the brown globose Button-galls (fig. 2) for the eggs of a large raoth (especially of a Lasiocampa), the rosy spangles (7) looking
like the same expanded; and not a few persons have supposed them to be fungi. They are, however, galls, poidex.
These galls are attached to the under-side of the Oakleaves by a short pedicle, as represented in fig. 5; and
the same is shown in the centre of fig. 4 , which is the under-side of one of the globular spangles magnified, fig. 3 being the upper-side. These galls are produced
upon the under-side of the leaves, and generally on the upon the under-side of the leaves, and generally on the
south side of the tree. After the succession of heavy showers we had in September and October, $1841, \mathrm{I}$ found the Oak-leaves covered with spangles in Suffolk, when they were larger than I had ever before observed them ;
this induced me to examine some carefully, and on open this induced me to examine some carefully, and on open-
ing one I found a live shining fat maggot (fig. 6 ), with a bright yellow patch on its back, curled up and lying in a
small cavity close to the pedicle of the gall. I opened small cavity close to the pedicle of the gall. I opened
several others with similar success, but could not find any of them in the pupa state; and although I placed the leaves in a pot with damp moss, which I kept until the following year, I could not rear them, or if I did, they escaped through the fine gauze which was tied over the pot. I was, however, fully convinced that the Oak-spangles Were the work of a Gall-fiy; and upon referring to the short description of the insect which causes these pretty objects. It is a true Cynips, but it is called by the
French naturalists Diplolepis lenticularis:-"The French naturalists Diplolepis lenticularis:-"The ann tennæ are blackish, a little longer than the thorax; the
whole of the body is black and shining; the legs are yellow." The Oak-spangles are equally common in France, and M. Danthoine says that in Provence "they
are sometimes so abundant that, in autumn, when any-one are sometimes so abundant that, in antumn, when any-one
shakes the Oaks, they fall like rain ; this little gall detaches itself from the leaves in the month of October, and remains buried during wister either in the earth or in the snow. Each lentil (the appellation by which he distin-
guishes the little gall) contains rarely more than one guishes the little gall) contains rarely more than one
larva, which comes forth a perfect insect towards the first fine days of spring."
These spangles, or battons, are beautiful objects when examined under a lens, being covered with fine fibres shining like silk, and varying from a greenish to a brown colour, with a pit, or deep circular impression on the crown. The other galls, which often accompany them,
are larger, flatter, and something like a saucer or a are larger, flatter, and something like a saucer or a
depressed Chinese hat, generally of a crimson colour, the outer margin a little reflexed, and the centre slightly
elevated; these likewise arrive at their fuil size in October elevated; these likewise arrive at their fuil size in October
and Noverober ; but in July they are very minute; at elv November; but in July they are very minute; at
and
that time the centre is ochreous, and the ring deep red and velvety. I have also detected in the thickened central part of these a gelatinous maggot, but it is generally en-
tirely dried up. I can find no account of the species of tirely dried up. I can find no account of the species of
Cynips which infest these galls, and am therefore unable at present to describe it, or to give it a name.
I have observed a third variety of gall, in November, upon the Oak-leaves, which was more fleshy, and larger the shape of a deep cup ; the top was open, with a minute tubercle in the centre. These also contained minute maggots, which I was unable to rear. In June, 1841, a fourth variety of gall was sent to me from the same Oaktree which had furnished a constant supply of the Oakspangles : some of the leaves exhibited as many as three variously placed, projected but slightly from the surface, and differed from all the foregoing in being equally visible on both sides. Upon examining the under-side of the of a dull ochreous colour, surrounded by a thickened green ring, about a line in diameter ; this ring was wrinkled, and the colour of the leaf; on the upper-side ine spot was similar, witt centre ; and there was sometimes a conspicuous hole, from whence the perfect insect had escaped. On opening one which, by holding the leaf up to the light, I
saw contained some opaque object, I detected a shining saw contained some opaque object, I detected a shining
piceous Cynips, with long brown antennæ, a little clavate; piceous Cynips, with long brown antennæ, a little clavate;
the legs were ochreous and the nervures of the wings deeply coloured; by its side I saw a parasitic maggot of a grey colour, which bad seized the Cynips, and, to my great annoyance, soon ate out the body, and mutilated
the other parts. If this species be not described, $I$ propose calling it Cynips Quercus tiarce, from the resem blance of the gall to a turban.-Ruricola.


ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.-No. VII. (By Professor Charles Spreng the German.)
IT cannot be doubted that many plants, not yet used, will yield good green manure, because they combine all essential properties in a high degree. The following
some with which I have made successful experiments.

Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare). -This plant, which is smell smell and taste (owing to some ethereal oil) is not eaten is only used as a green manure, its not being relished by cattle is of no consequence, and is a case similar to that of the Lupine. The qualities which recommend Tansy are of much importance, viz., its roots reach 2 to 3 feet in the
soil, and thereby bring to the surface important mineral soil, and thereby bring to the surface important mineral
substances, such as potash, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, substances, such as potash, sulphuric acid, phosporgh, wet,
etc. It is a perennial, and does not suffer from drought, or cold, is never attacked by vermin, grows from the earliest spring, and yields a great mass of herbage, viz.,
29,000 to $30,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ per Magdeburg acre; whilst Lupine, under the most favourable circumstances, will not yield more than $16,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. I have not yet analysed the Tansy, and am, therefore, unable to state with accuracy how
much manuring substances are added to the soil by 1000 lbs .; much manuring substances are added to the soil by 1000 lbs.; but some comparative experiments gave such a favourable
result, that I may say that Tansy is in no way inferior to Lupines. At the end of May, 1837, I carted the first cut of Tansy on a small piece of ground, which was of the same size as that on which the Tansy bad been grown; I ploughed it in five inches deep, and 8 days afterwards sowed Barley, which, from the first to the last, grew as luxuriantly as if it had been manured with dung ; nay, it cent piece of Barley which had been dressed with dung. In 1838, I sowed both plots with Oats; and here also that manured with Tansy stood much better than where none has been applied.
If we then remember that one acre of Tansy yields plant most easy of propagation, as it seeds by itself, and even becomes a weed ; that on proper soils it will grow for 10 years most luxuriantly, and that during that time it does not occasion any expense of labour or outlay expe-
seed, it will be obrious that it is worth while trying
riments on a large scale with this plant. If they be successful (as I have no reason to doubt), 200 acres of bad land would not only be improved by 50 acres of Tansy, but
also kept in such heaft, that a dressing with Tansy would only be required every second year. The only objection to this sort of green manure is, that it cannot be ploughed in on the spot where it is grown, but must be conveyed to the field. Although our native Tansy is a valuable green seems to be still anacetum boreale, a na height of 7 or 8 feet, whilst ours grows only 4 or 5 feet.

Mugwort (Artemisia vulgaris).-This plant, which tageously as a green manure, as its roots reach 3 to 4 fee in the subsoil, and thus bring substances to the surface (especially a large amount of potash), which are valuable fertilizers. It yields, even on poor loamy soils, as considerable a mass of herbage as the Lupine, as it can be mown mine a year; it lasts several years, is not attacked barliest to the latest part of the year. Still, Mug-wort, like Tansy, requires for its success a subsoil which contains (at least in some degree) all the substances required for vegetation, such as potash, common salt, lime, gypsum, and the phosphates. When either of these plants goes off, it is eviand they are then to be sown on other felds. I have not made any experiments to show how crops will grow after the green herbage of Mugwort has been ploughed in till he green herbage of sugwort has been ploughed in, sth same as those of Tansy, Parhans it would be best to amo Mugort and Tansy together as both are often grow ing so in their wild state. This culture is any rate very usul, as minel abtio very assul, as mid sub hourishmet of crons cannot be selied in large quan tities an common salt phosphate of lime, and gypsume. No doubt, besides Tansy and Mugwort, several other wild plants beides lang an Mugort sevaral the reach deep in the soil ; for instance, Mullein (Verbascum) for dry sandy soils, which yields a great mass or herbage, (Heracleum), would be more adapted for clayey soils.

GARDEN EXHIBITIONS OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON
With many of the Exhibitors and Friends of the Horticultural Society, I must congratulate the Prize Committee upon the important and useful alterations which they have introduced to the circular which has appeared amongst your advertisements. There is one thing, however, which I am anxious to bring under their notice; and I cannot
do it better than by asking you to print the suggestion in do it better than by asking
You are aware that the exhibitions are Jess interesting than they might be, owing to the difficulty which is felt by visitors in getting acquainted with the names of the plants. I have frequently heard them making anxious inquiries of those who were supposed to be Gardeners or Exbibitors, and in many instances getting names which were either erroneous, or garbled and unintelligible. Last year it was reported that this defect was to be remedied, by the Society's officers putting correct names to all the specimens ; but as this was not done, I suppose it nas found impossible, for want of time. I would therefore propose that the plants should be named by the Exhibitors themselves, and in order to encourage them the Society might offer a Banksian Medal, or Certificate, for the bestnamed collections. Florists' flowers are generally named by the Exhibitors, and single specimens of ornamental plants have their names written upon the entry cards by "Collections" about which there is any difficulty, and for which rewards would have to be offered.
Suppose, then, that a Banksian Medal was offered for the best-named collection of 40 stove and .greenhouse plants; certificates for the best-named smaller collections, be legibly written and correctly spelt, as well as placed upon the plants in situations where they would be easily read by the visitors. I have little doubt that by these means the visitors would be more interested than they can be by the sight of a splendid flower without a name ; for, how much soever they may admire it, they have no means how much soever they may admire it, they have no means
of asking it from a Nurseryman, or of making him comprehend what it is they wish to add to their collection. prehend what it is they wish to adi kind would not only
And $I$ also think that a prize of this kin be highly honourable to those Gardeners who might be be highly honourable to those Gardeners who might be
successful competitors, but it would have a tendency to successful competitors, but it would have a tendency to
improve them in the art of writing and spelling botanical improve them in t.
names.--Criticus. $\qquad$
BEES.
Ir there is anything more calculated than another to induce man to undertake a task, it is the appeal of a member of the fair sex for assistance when in distress. I have written many thousands of pages for the press, but never
two lines about Bees. Although very fond of Bees, I have two lines about Bees. Although very fond of Bees, I have never yet written anything concerning them; I have now,
however, out of sympathy to a " Despairing Bee-keeper," drawn up the following account of my experience with these insects during the last season only, as my avocations have previously prevented me from keeping Bees.
In the month of June last, I purchased a swarm of Bees, which had been secured in a common straw hive, and the season being favourable, they appeared to be active mitted them to go abroad. From the quantity of pollen
which I observed them carry into the hive, I judged about the end of August that it must be nearly full ; especially as the Bees, even in very fine weather, clustered at the entrance, and did not appear to proceed to the fields in such numbers as they had bitherto done. In order to afford them more room, I made a box 10 inches square, outside, of wood, I inch in thickness. At the bottom of the front side, I cut a hole $2 \frac{5}{3}$ inches long, by $\frac{1}{2}$-inch in depth, exactly similar in dimensions to the entrance to the straw hive. In the side of the straw hive I cut a hole $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $l$ inch in depth, and having made a tube of zinc, for the salke of neatness, I fixed it to the box, and joined the straw hive and box together; the zinc ent ing about half an inch beyond the straw of the hive.
I left the hole in front of the side box open; and the all their former activity ; thousands departing through the medium or outlet of the box, but all entering the straw hive on their return laden with their fioral treasures. In the evening, from curiosity, I separated the side box, and to my astonishment, several of the Bees came along with steam from the heat of the hive, which had formed like dew-drops on the zinc. It occurred to me, that this liquid might prove injurious to the Bees, and I therefore mmediately made a communication of wood to join the I feel convinced that the white powder, in appearance like arsenic, which always forms on zinc, after it has been wetted ven with the purest rain-water, is of a poisonous nature and is the principal cause of the destruction of Bees hive from zinc troughs, or or in straw hives, when they are fed the same metal.
When the weather became frosty in the early part of November, being desirous that every care should be takem of my Bees, I closed the aperture in the side box, which I had found of great use in warm weather, as, on all occasions, it proved an effectual safety-valve, I at the same of perforated zine; but in a few minutes afterwards the Bees borated anc, but and and minutes afterwards the dently oppressed by the alteration I had made, and pearing to absorb the condensed air on the ziac, which induced me to remove it altogether. Shortly afterwards attempted to contract the entrance by inserting a piece ne and a half inch open half an ioch thick, leaving abou ne and a half inch open. The wood had not been applied t, with the object of removing it, as they fined examine egs to it and pulled with all their strey egs to it and pulled with all their strength; but failing in quen endeavours, they, with several olbers which subse quently joined them, ran about the entrance and appeared com very uneasy. As I could not bear to see them un two of them immediately occupied of wood, upon which had been minutes, as if it had been the warmest day in June
This satisfied me it would be best to let the Bees tak neir natural course, as my contracting the entrance woul only create foul air_and cause their destruction. In thi I have not been disappointed, as up to Dec. 26 I only witnessed three dead Bees from my hive, there being no or unruly members of thes must have been stranger brought ou combers of the community, as they were ach tung to death glards, thrown down in front of the hive and mmediately fine executioners returning to the hive tion as if a praiseworthy action had been performed These deaths occurred in August; but the third took place towards the end of December, as I found the body of the Bee in the side box lying near the body of an ear Wig ; both having evidently been killed by stinging, as the therefore, probable that it had been fighting.

I almost every day examine the bottom of the stram hive, which I can easily do by the aid of a lighted candle held in front of the entrance. It is remarkably, clean, appearing on it. I consider this to be the covering which falls from the combs on their being opened to supply the pinter stores, which appear amply sufficient for their sub sistence ; although the hive is very crowded, being, as Bearly as I can guess, from 40 to 50 lbs . in weight. My trance, they on the $13 \mathrm{th}, 14 \mathrm{th}$, and 15 th Dec., when the wind blew Eoft and warm from the S.W., they left the hive in such numbers that I was obliged to open the hole in the side$\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{ox}}$ during the time the sun was near the meridian. laden why of remark that many of them came home and on these days they carried out of the hive every crumb of wax which had previously fallen, leaving the bottom bard as clean as if it had been scoured.
From the observations which I have made, I am of opiinstinat Bees will thrive best if left to their own natura after the It is bad policy to lift the hive from the board, fill up the season is past when they can collect propolis to being injured by contrary currents in the hive in inclement weather; as it is impossible to replace it in the Same position in which they, had secured it, and they cannot go abroad to procure the material to remedy the evil. but Some apiarians recommend the use of tobacco-smoke, effects of being fumigated. injure obviate any necessity for, in the slightest degree injuring these useful and truly valuable insects. It com
bines the advantage possessed by the common cottage straw hives, as a winter residence, with that of boxes of wood atached to work any quantity of honey, or to separate stocks, without allowing them to swarm, or to join stocks on the pproach of winter, or to make experiments of any kind with the Bees, as the boxes have windows to permit a ful view of all their operations. I send you a sicetch to show that it has a pleasing appearance, and that it requires no other protection whatever. Considerable taste might be displayed in making hives in which all these advantage are combined; although in the present I have studied economy in order to satisfy myself that they can be made at a moderate price, so as to be within the reach of all classes; and I shall be happy to show it to the "Despairing Bee-keeper," or any other respectable reader of the Gar deners' Chronicle, shpuld they pay me a visit.
The boxes are made of wood one inch in thickness and as your "Despairing Bee-keeper" has stated tha Bees kept in boxes generally die during the winter, I have lined the inside of my boxes with India matting, similar in texture to the straw hives. The interiors remind $m$ e of the tapestried halls of our ancestors, and must prove uxury to the Bees. The dotted lines in the plan of the base show the thickness of the wood, and that there ar pillars supporting a portico extending three inches, to protect it inches over the straw portion of the hive, The whole roof lifts off at the with the sueatest san. and is so constructed that bell-classes could be worked on the hend John Grant, Editor" of the "Army and Navy Register," Woolwich.


AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. IV.
As some readers may have dung sufficiently fer mented to be made into a bed for the growth of the Cucumber, I will offer a few remarks on the most simple method of managing it. Presuming that a common frame is to be employed, the first thing will be to excavate the ground where the bed is to be formed, to the depth of 3 feet, and 4 feet wider and longer than the frame to be used. In the centre place a layer of faggots o Waste wood, 2 feet thick, of the size of the frame, and upon this foundation lay the fermented dung; taking care to make the mass firm as you proceed, until the bed is 4 fee high in front, and $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet at the back. If the dung is no well fermented or dry, it will be advisable to sprinkle with tepid water as you proceed. The bed being formed mass begins to heat, the dung inside the frame should be forked over twice or thrice a week until it is quite sweet that is, until the steam evolved is inoffensive to the smell At that time the frame must be lifted off, and the dung rom the centre of the bed formed into a wall 6 or 8 in some boards 6 in . wide, so that their outer edge will be even with the outside of the frame, and then plaster the inside all round with mortar or tempered clay, which will prevent the entrance of steam, and deprive the woodlice of a favourite retreat. Should the dung be very hot, som strong pieces of wood may be placed across the bed, with some boards and thin turf above them, on which the soi for the plants must be put. A hot-air chamber is thus ormed between the dung and the soil, by whichevery part of the latter is at all times equally heated, and all risk of chamber ras aiso be brought. The heat from this air of the frame in a case of emergency.

It is of little importance what kind of soil is used, во that it is not of an adbesive nature. Peat-earth is good, beds by the carbonic acid and ammoniacal gas which pass
through and enrich it from the fermenting dung; but are found sandy turfy loam and leaf-mould in abou qua cit sute, superior to it The son should be placed in a narrow ridge along the back of the frame, but not so as to rest against the wood work; in this position it gets rather more sun, and the young plants have the advantage of the light reflected from lie back of the frame
In planting, place two plants under each sash and within eight inches of the glass; pinch the top from one of them as soon as it has made three rough leaves; train the laterals along the back of the frame, and stop them above every leaf until they show fruit. These plants will produce a few early fruit; but the others, which are to be trained towards the front, must not be allowed to bear fruit until they have acquired strength, as they must be depended upon for the main supply
It is not necessary that the temperature of the frame should exceed $65^{\circ}$ with air by night, but by day with sun and air it should range from $70^{\circ}$ to $85^{\circ}$ or 90 . Sprinkle the plants about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of every sunny day with tepid water, and shat the sashes close down; bu give a little air at the time the frame is covered up for the night. Unless the weather is very bright, water at th root will not be required more than once a week, until the middle of March; but after that time the plants will stand in need of it more frequently. Keep the tem perature steady at $65^{\circ}$, by occasionally turning or renew ing the linings; do not allow the bed to become crowded with useless vine; keep the glass clean, and success s certain.
For early use, there is no Cncumber equal to the old Southgate for a frame ; next to that, the Syon House and Roman Emperor are the best. If, however, long fruit is wanted, Young's Champion and Dreadnought, two whitespined varieties, may be procured; which, in addition to producing fruit of extraordinary length, are of a hardy white-spined wariear profusely, white-spinth in precocity prolificacy W. $\boldsymbol{P}$. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE

Affghan Plants. -The nearest wooded part of the Su faid Koh (i. e., White Mountain) to Cabul is Taizeen The forests of the Sufaid Koh consist of various cinds Fir, among which the Deodar is abundant; the Cheel, Pinus longifolia, is also believed to occur, as well as the Chilghozen, which, from the abuance of the see as posed for sale, must be common. These appear exactly to resemble those of the Pinus Gerardi, a Kunawur, on the northern face of the Himalaya Moun tains. These forests likewise cof Olive; the Sch specs of Oak, the Zaitoon, a species of Ohve; the Schnee, on of the most celebrated plants in the country for its aro matic and stimulant properties, and which may perhaps be a species of Balsamodendron. This seems especially the Kojuck range. The only forests with which Mr Griffiths expresses himself acquainted are those about Olipone, in which direction the mountains assume the Himalayan features. The principal trees of these moun= tains are the Deodar, or Nokbtor; the Zaitoon, and the Baloot. There is, perhaps, another species of Oak; but, so far as known to ' Mr . G., no other Fir-tree. On the Kafir Mountains other forest-trees occur, as the HorseChesnut, and a beautiful Abies or Spruce Fir, apparently allied to the Morinda or Khutrow of the Himalayas. At Cabul, the demand for timber is supplied almost exclu sively by the Poplars. The great majority of the cultivated trees are fruit-trees; and the bulk of the vegetable fuel is supplied by the low bushes, chiefly species of Arte misia. From Taizeen, supplies of Baloot branches are brought to Cabul, as well as a good deal of charcoal pre pared from it and the Deodar. The transition from the absolute barrenness of the Hindoo Khoosh to the finely clothed Himalayas certainly takes place somewhere to the north of Pusheel, or between it and Jugdulluck. It woul appear almost sudden, both Firs and the Zaitoon ceasin abruptiy; the Baloot only straggling as far as Jugdalluck. about which it is a stunted tree, very much like a Holly This, no doubt, is the prickly Hollyoak, with which stockades were made by the Affghans in the Cabul Passes but as Mr. Griffiths has not giveu it a specife we are unab his collection and that of Dr. Falconer, no doubt, contain specimens which
ascertained. $R$.

Enormities.-People who regard Horticulture as tranquil, peaceful recreation or employment will startle at such a heading, and wonder what mast be the sequel to so electrifying an announcement. But I fact is, a one of the readers of your Chronicle, for staying, by your late strictures on instrosities, tha present rage for "horticuitural enormities -enormous Celery, enormous Carrots, enormous Cucumbers, and enormous Grapes. Any production now, to be orthodox must be in its way enormous. it generally happens, however, that flavour is herem sacrificed to appearance, and I must think, and do find, that Celery grown in well digested compost to a moderate size, is far superior to beads big enough for neat stock to graze on. Carrot should rather be remarkable for saccharine and tende substance, than for making two in a dish a full comple mont for dinner. Cucumbers grown on a single stem against a south wall in summer are crisper and moresub saccharine than others, and should be, in my opinion, of the black and white spine old-fashioned sort, just as you describe them. These will be relished by the cognoscent in gastronomy far beyond the Patagonian monsters of the present day. As for Grapes, if they are produced out of
a dry gently-manured compost of lime-rubbish and loam, although not so big in berry as a Muscle Plum, yet 1lb. of Grapes so grown will be worth a stone of the "enormity
breed," provided palate and not eye is to form the canon for supremacy of excellence.-W. Mason.
Dissipation of Gardeners.-Your judicious remarks, at $p .18$, respecting the dissipation of Gardeners, and the
excellent letter of "A Gardener" upon the same subject, mustbe cordially approved by every right-thinking person of that valuable class who wishes to see hiss, profession elevated above the degrading vice of intemperance. The objects and associations of Horticulture are so pure and unconthe imagination, that it is difficult to conceive how men who have once entered upon its pursuit can degrade themselves so far as to seek, in the vice of drinking, for that gratincation of their inferior senses for which, in their inthat this important matter will call forth an abler pen than mine amongst my brother Gardeners, that such mistaken characters may see in what estimation they are held by
those who desire to see their profession elevated to that those who desire to see their profession elevated to that degree of respectability which it deserves. ment of the gifts of a bounteous Providence. We all require a certain portion for the support of Nature, and pertiaps a hard-working Gardener may need more than I would deprecate. I would raise my voice against the frequenter of pothouses-who pours downhis throatglass after glass of liquid fire, for no other purpose apparent than to glass of liquid fire, for no other purpose apparent than to noblest of purposes, but which he converts to the most noblest of purposes, but which he converts to the most considered by all respectable Gardeners as the weeds of "probono publico."-J. W. ${ }^{\text {Co }}$.
Calendar:- I am much struck with the familiar and comprehensive style in which Mr. Beaton has written his second," "Calendar of Operations," which every gardener
I think must be pleased with. I am, however, induced I think must be pleased with. I am, however, induced to ask him, through the medium of the Chronicle, to enlarge a little on his remarks on "The Conservatory," by begging him to name some of the stove plants and Orchi-
dáceæ, calculated to create the "blaze" of which he speaks. I always fancied that stove plants would, if moved from their own edifice at this season of the year, in-
stantly droop, unless a higher temperature was maintained than is safe for Camellias, Kennédias, Acácias, \&\&c., growing in the beds. Of course $I$ am mistaken, and I think that a series of papers on the management and decorations of conservatories in a more full detail would be generally acceptable. Greenhouses of this description are now become common ; but few present that constant deficiency a series of papers would remedy. Will he also kindly say how Hedychiums should be managed? I am induced further to trespass on your or his kindness by asking how to raise Rhododendron, Indian, or Ghent Azalea seed, both in pots and the open ground. I have
raised seed-pans full, but they always perished before putraised seed-pans full, but they always perished before putting out their second leaf.-An Inquirer.
Effect of Light upon Plants. - I can
statement of Mr. Beaton at p. 39 , "that fully confirm the important agent in the growth of plants." I have two liouses of nearly the samae dimensions; one facing the been heated artificially since Nov. 30th, the temperature ranging from $39^{\circ}$ to $69^{\circ}$. The latter has never had was expected at night, perhaps not half-a-dozen times
during that period. Both houses are filled with Roses, and I have gathered the greatest quantity from the sunshine that was to be had in this dreary season.-O Oikos. Night Temperature of Vines. - If my experience in perature of forcing-houses at night, will be of any use in assisting to convince those who are still sceptical on this important point, they are at your service. When I began to force Vines some years ago, I was sanguine of sucoess, and believed that a strong heat was all that was temperature, that of the day of course fluctuating accord ing to the state of the weather, for the first fortnight three weeks ; at the end of the month I raised the tempe rature at night to $60^{\circ}$, gradually increasing which I made my standard, allowing myself a range of 3 Which I made my standard, allowing myself a range of $3^{\circ}$ below that point. The result of this treatabove and $3^{\circ}$ below that point. The result of this treat fruitful certainly, but the fruit, like the wood, was weak the branches were long and straggling; the berries small the branches were long and straggling; the beries sman, and when ripe very imperfectly coloured, and in many calquatated upon having large, compact, black bunches, covered with bloom ; instead of which, I had bunches that I was almost ashamed to send to table. I was at first inclined to attribute it to the border ; but when I reflected that I had taken the greatest care to have it thoroughly well drained, I concluded that this could not be in fault, and that the error must lie elsewhere. maentioned my disappointment to $a$ brother Gardener, clever practical mapaintment who, on observing the state of my Vines, (the fruit was then on the point of changing colour) inquired what temperature $I$ was in the habit of keeping at night. Upon detailing my practice to him, he shook his head and said, in a semperature in the earlier stages of have kept too high a temperature in the earlier stages of forcing; you have given your Vines more food than they can properly
assimilate, and have thus weakened their digestive func-
tions." Much more to the same purpose passed, which it is needless to recapitulate, as you'have so cleariy explained the principle in last week's Chronicle, and in the Theory
of Horticulture. In summing up, he said, "Begin with of Horticulture. In summing up, he said, "Begin with a let it at night sink at least $10^{\circ}$ lower than what you consider necessary in the day." By following this advice, the second season after commencing the new treatment I succeeded in obtaining from the same trees strong, shortjointed wood, and close compact finely-coloured bunches, all of which I owe to this timely advice.-I. W. C.
The Grape Vine.-An extraordinary instance of the place in the $G$ ation in the Vine is, I think, deserving a since, it was deemed requisite to enlarge a school-room in this town which had a Vine growing at the eastern end; but so unwilling was the proprietor to destroy it, that he ventured to lay the branches under the new flooring to tion, it has continued to produce fruit, notwithstanding great portion of it is in continual darkness, and consequently deprived of atmospheric excitement, except by the - N. S. Hodson, Bury St. Edmund's

Growing Vines in Frames.- The following system of growing the Vine in frames, which is well adapted for gardens where the quantity of glass is limited, is prac
tised by Mr. Dawson, Hoo, Hertfordshire. About the first week in April, a bed of partly decayed dung, to which a small quantity of made at about 18 inches from the wall in front of the selected Vines. This bed is built sufficiently deep to admit of its being about 3 ft . high after settling. The frame used by Mr. Dawson separates into two portions, so that the lower part can be first placed vpon the bed. about a foot above the surface of the dung. The upper portion of the frame can be afterwards put on and secured the frames constructed in this way is the ease and safety with which the Vine can be taken in ; since, in intro ducing the shoots of a Vine through a hole cut in the back of a frame of ordinary construation, be liable to being thinning, sec. Air is ive fired, cx cept in stopping, thinning, \&c. Air is given freely, but failed in a crop upon which he tried this experiment. severe weather a covering is put on, but this is not gene-
rally xesorted to. By pursuing the above mettod, frit good quality has been cut by the leter end of August for which Mr. Dawson has obtained several prizes a local Horticultural exhibitions.-J. A., Liverpoob
Double Yellow Rose- - In a leading article at p. 811, of the Chronicle of 1841, you have mentioned differen blossomed. Ahe Biel, in East Lothian. As this Rose is undoubtedly a native of a warm climate, I am of opinion that, where practicable, it should be grown ggainst a wall with a and 7 or 8 feet in diameter, is planted here in a similar situation, and in connection with a greenhouse. The soll in which it grows is of a light nature; and, although so far north, two very beautirul Roses were last year ga-
thered from this plant, and were exhibited at the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of Edinburgh, where they ware greatly admired.-W. Procter, Gardener at Tar-

Celery.-The mode of cooking Celery in last Chronicle I have almost daily experience of, but I am desirous of is brought to table as hot as several other vegetables in after the cover is removed it is with difficulty that it can be served round the table. Why is this?-M. $C$. - [No which there is something in the texture or therefore it cools down ranidly ponductor of heat, andected with the many large open cavities which it contains. We cannot, however, say that we have found it cool inconveniently fast, if covered with good melted butter. $]$
Charcoal a Preventive to the Onion Maggot.-At states that, half-an-inch of Charcoal dust spread over the soil 'and mixed with it just before Onion-seed is sown, will be found as sure preventive against the grub, mouldiness, sc. He also states that it is a remedy for the club in the roots of Cabbages and Cauliflowers. May 1 ask your Correspondent "as a young practitioner" the purpose if easons why he applied the Charcoal to such in a hape chace mane? It is asuredy a simple and not less easy way of destroving these pests; and when once fully convinced of the philosophy of its nature, I will try the remedy, and the result shall afterwards be reported.A Rosshire Gardener.
Sall as a Manure.-I can bear testimony to the beneployed. My or Salt as a manure when judiciously employed. My garden, when $I$ came to it, was so infested with lugs as to render it almost impossible to preserve a vege large species, half as long as a man's thumb, provincially termed the herring. back slug. By the advice of a neighdry shed; and when a quarter of the land was cleared of its crop, I sprinkled it all over with Salt, and allowed to remain for a day or two before it was dug in. I like wise on moist evenings, when the slugs were most active,
went carefully over the garden and gave it a slight
sprinkling with Salt, even amongst the growing crops. This effectually destroyed those pests, without injuring the vegetables; and my garden is now comparatively free
from them. The Salt I use is a coarse sort, which I from them. The \$Salt I use is a coarse sort, which I purchased at Scovil's Wharf, in Tooley Street, for about from South America; and is consequently enriched by matters which America; and is consequently enriched by Correspondent " Quercus" will refer to the xivth Chapter of Lake, verses 34 and 35 , he will there be led to infer that Salt, which had not lost its savour, was formerly considered beneficial for dressing land. I have used Salt with equal success on heavy and light land; and the crops Clapham.

- Lime Water:-Several Correspondents have recommended Corrosive Sublimate for destroying worms on Lawns, \&c. ; at the same time cautioning persons against more safe, imple, and Why then do they not use the The idea of using Lime-water for this purpose was duced about 25 years ago, ( 1 believe for the first time) by gardener named McDougal, who travelled over a great part of the kingdom collecting subscriptions of 10 s . $6 d$ each When he had collected as many as he could, he divulged the secret to his subscribers, and to myself amongst the number. His secret was merely to put some quick-lime into a tub of water, to stir it up well, and when the lime had subsided, to water the lawn, \&c., with the clear liquor. This is an infallible remedy, although some of your Correspondents have stated otherwise ; but I apprease fat use of state or slack hoe, that is, hone that had been from quick-lime is sufficient for an acre of ground. $-\boldsymbol{F}^{\prime} . \boldsymbol{H} . \boldsymbol{S}$. To destroy Rats-At page 853 of the Chrovicle of year, there is a description, by J. Parks, of a trap for catching rats, to which I beg to offer the following improvement. Instead of the hole being left open in the lid, a light tin trap-door should be fitted to it, and this should be fixed with a very weak wire spring, just strong enough in to the door to its proper place whenever a first, be hasshead. This door must, for a few days at some be fastened up whe a buto, darng which time frequen shoul be placed upon, to hace the to frequent it. Afterwards, the bait shoula be secured to the trap-door, so that it may not fall off when the rat drops into the water. -D.M.
Gold Fish.-At p. 857 of last year's Chronicle a correspondent inquires as to the best way to keep Gold Fish alive through the winter. I therefore take the liberty of making a few remarks on the subject. Your correspondent appears to bestow much unnecessary trouble upor, the Fish; for 1 consider once in a week, or a fortnight, is quite often enough to change the wate, for which purpose pond water is preferable to rain, which, when taken from a tub or tank, supplied from the roofs of buildings where there are chimneys, must contain particles of soot, these are no doubl injurious to the Fish. The reason why they so often die when kept in glass globes is owing are comange of water from warm to cold. The globes of the sunn in placed close to a window, where the heat make the water warm, and I believe the ceneral practice is to change it about once in a week. As the temperature of the fresh water must therefore be a great deal lower than that removed, $t$ wonder be at often fail in keeping their Fishes alive. It would be a bether plan to raise the water to the same temperature as gath is to replace. I am not aware whether it is gne thy known that there are two varieties of Gold Mish, cel Chub Headed or Dutch, the other of a brighter sevar, and more tapexing shape. The latter is bred by ponds persons in this neighbourhood, who keep thera in are more tender than the other variety, as a correspondent at p. 6 says, that he lost all his which were of that kind My pond is rather singularly situated; being in the highest part of my carden, which has a steep slope towards the north-east It is therefore one of the coldest pects that can be particularly as this part of the country is very elevated. The depth of the pond at this season is about three feet and its dimensions 14 by 12 feet; th waste water being corried of by a droin. It is formed the of the solid clay, and is supplied entirely by the rain nated with iron, is bard since the sun scarcel ereg shines upon its surfe for two or three monthe in winter About four years ago I stocked it with twent brace of Gold fish of various sizes. I have nere since fed or removed them; all that I do in frosty weather is, to break the ice every morning, or, if very severe twice during the day. I have only lost three, and that was from my neglecting to break the ice one day when the frost was very intense. The ice does not require to be broken more than three or four feet square in one place, unless the pond is of a large size; it should also be thrown out, in prder that it may not again congeal toge ther. I ought to mention that my pond is formed in the centre of a hollow space, having a narrow path round its margin, and a sloping bank five feet wide, which prevents Tt being dried up in the summer. There is a white Water-Lily in the centre, and the Fish are very fond of collecting under the shade of its beautiful round leaves in hot weather. My Fish are at this time from two to nine inches in length ; and, of various colours, from the brown to the finest gold and scarlet : and in a summer's day they are one of the prettiest objects in a garden. They they are one of the prettiest objects in a garden. They
thrive well thus treated, and breed every seabon. Your

Correspondent is advised to replace his Fish in the pond, but 1 consider that it would not be safe at this time. It would be better to keep them as they are for a mont Poullry. In answer to your Renfrewshire correspon ent, I beg to state that the Malay Hens are usually of a reddish brown colour, long in the leg, with a peculiar round-shouldered look in the form of the back. Mine
were originally given to me by a friend from India; but Were originally given to me by a friend from India; but
they are to be procured in abundance at Baker's, or indeed of any of the poultry-dealers in Leadenhail market.
My Dorking hens are coloured, as I prefer those to the My Dorking hens are coloured, as I prefer those to the White sorts. I have never found anyt
in the colour of their flesh.-A. $E$. $S$.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

## Stenomesson vitelinum. Yolk. of Egg Stenomesson. (Stove Bulb.) Amarylidácea. Hexadria Monogynia. - A bulbous plant from Lima, whence it was sent by J. Maclean, Esq., to the plant from Lima, whence it was sent by J. Maclean, Esq,, to the Horticuitural society, with whom it flowered in February, 1842. It is essentially distinguished from other known species loy its broad leaves, depressed bulbs, and the intermediate teeth of the cup being obtuse and undivided. The plant fowered in stove, where it had been kept warm and moist while gro stove, where it had been kept warm and moist while growing, but concr and dracr while at rest. it is among the prettict of the Western American bulus ; but is at present extremely rare.  Nurserymank, of Gilisul, who sent it to us in October last, in full flower, but withont any acconnt of its origin. It is a variety of remarkable beanty, looking as if $P$. suaveolens had been crossed with $P$. caroliniana, learng on a white ground a crimson evi- dence of its paternity. The appearance of the plant is beautifnl, dence of its paternity. The appearance of the plant is beautifnl, far heyond anthing yec cen in the genus Pliox; and we were almost going to say, hejond anything among the hardy peren- nimals in nials in cultivation. An approach to it was exhibited last year ever, was very pretty, and well worthe the acquisition of the jovers of gay flowers,-Botanical Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Dried Plantains as a Confection.-Dr. Wallich exhibited at a mecting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Which had been prepared at Kornegalle in Cerlon simply by colar heat, without any admixture of sugar. The mode of their heat, without any admaxture of sugar. The mode When fully ripe, and is laid on light cane-frames exposed so the sun. When it begins to shrivel, the outer skin is part of the process, as it acquires an unpleasant flavour the process it becomes covered with a white mealy efforthe process it becomes covered with a white mealy effor-
escence of sugar, as the Fig does under similar circumstances. It is evident that the fruit in this state bears precisely the same relation to the fresh Plantain that the prepared, and may be expected to keep good as long as either of them. Some samples, which were two years old, were sufficiently moist, of a consistence and flavour between the Date and Fig, and very sweet without acidity.
There are no seeds, the whole of the fruit being eatable. There are no seeds, the whole of the fruit being eatable. India.

Cultivation of Hemp, as practised in the North of India.-The seed is sown in the hills about the middle of May, and when the plants spring up they are thinned to
about four or five inches apart, and the ground is kept clear of long Grass during the period of their growth. Hemp flourishes best on the northern side of the hills, and The soil rich from the decomposition of vegetable matter. The plant ripens about the end of September or the be-
ginning of October : it is then cut down and dried in the sun, being afterwards steeped in a pond or stream for eight days; the fibre is then stripped off from the thick end of the stem, and when put together in small parcels made up into twists like yarns of cotton. There is another plant, called the Large Nettle Plant, that grows in the in. the Hemp. It frequenty grows to the height of 14 or $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{5}$
the feet. The Hill people, in prepaxing ropes from it, steep it for three days only, and then strip off the fibre; this is done in a contrary manner to that of stripping HempDulled the top of the Nettle is broken off, and the fibre is pulled down from the thin end. Strong ropes are also
made from a creeper, called in the Hills, Malloo. For suspension bridges, this plant has been found stronger than Hemp.-Transactions of the Agri-Hortioultteral cety of India.
Charcoal.-During the past year, various experiments have been in progress to ascertain what effects would be from cuttings in charcoal; or by mixing it in various proportions in the soil in which they were to be grown. "Lieb what had been published on this subject in led to expect some very decided results ; but after varying the experiments in many different ways, nothing has happened which proves charcoal to be useful as a chemical agent in the growth of plants. When pounded and used by itself, it is very apt to get too dry, and then runs together and sets very hard. Some Orchidaceous plants, succeed, evidently from the causes above mentioned When mixed with from the causedion of two thirds charcoal to one-third of soil, and also in smaller quantiand Cacti, grew very well in the mixture, but not better than others which were treated in the common way. Cuttings of the common Caper, Ficus elastica, Euphor bia jacquiniflora, Ipomoea, and various other kinds, wer
planted both in pounded charcoal, and in different proportions mixed with sand; but the results were not more
favourable to the charcoal than to the common sand favourable to the charcoal than to the common sand
usually employed for that purpose. The Caper rooted freely in both ways, but the others did best in the sand. Many cuttings, when planted in pure charcoal, or even Many cuttings, when planted in pure charcoal, or even
where that formed a principal part of the mixture, threw Where that formed a principal part of the misture, threw
off their leaves in a short time and rotted at the base. From what has come under my observation during From what has come under my observation during to be used by itself for the growth of plants or for striking cuttings ; and if it does produce any good chemical effects when mixed with soil, these will probably depend in a great degree upon the constitution of the soil, in the same way as lime and chalk are only good manures for
certain lands. But it is very possible that these effects certain lands. But it is very possible that these effects are only mechanical, tending to keep the ground open,
in the manner which renders ashes so very beneficial to in the manner which renders ashes so very beneficial to
stiff soils.-Robert Fortune, in the Proceedings of the Hort. Soc., No. 17
Penang-"
Penang-"The Great Tree." A day or two after, I visited the Great Tree. It is on the slope of a hill, so we had no great ascent to make. I recognised it as the Great Tree
directly I saw it; though I had been told that even at a little directly I saw it; though I had been told that even at a little
distance it would not look so large as it is. It is believed distance it would not look so large as it is. It is believed
to be a species of Dammar tree. The natives call it the to be a species of Dammar tree. The natives call it the
Milk-tree; because, when bruised with a stick, a milky or rather creamy substance, very white, soft, and somewhat glutinous, makes its appearance. It is said to be 30 feet round the base (I thizk it is more), 110 feet up to the first branch, and at that height still 21 feet round. It has not many branches left, and it is said to be dangerous to stand under the tree in windy weather. The cidedly worth straight, like a huge main miles from the harbour.-From the "Last Year in China, by a Field Officer." [The tree here mentioned is no doubt some kind of Fig
Substivute for Glased Frames in Hot-Beds.-In the Rheinländische Gartenzeilung a substitute for the glazed frames of hot-beds and green-houses is described. Instead cloth. In order to render this more transparent, and enable it to resist moisture, it is covered with a preparation, the ingredients of which are 4 oz . of pulverised dry white linseed oil. These three ingredients having been mixed with each other, 4 oz . of the white of eqge, and as much of the yolk, are added and the misture is then made liquid by heating. The oil combines easily with the other ingredients, and the varnish remains pliable and quite transparent. The expense of a forcing-bed arranged in this manner is inconsiderable, and it yields at the same the anxious attention required by the ordinary ones covered with glazed frames. During the strongest rays of the mid-day sum, they do not require any particular covering or shade; the atmosphere therein preserves a requires only to be changed from time to time, according to circumstances.-Annals of Chomistry.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Lon's Nursery, Clapton,- to the slow-house Hyacinths and
Tuli, s are just beginuing to create a gay appearance. The
 but with consideribly darker flowers, almost approaching to
orange. We were informed that the present plant is the onse riginaily introduced into this country, and that it has been in
blost, m for seccral month. Fipacris mutínliss, a pleasing va.
riety with white campanulate flowers tipped with rose, is here bloommg frecly; it has the merit of flowerng carlier than mos other varieties. A large plant of the beautiful Camelia ticolor
will also be in bloom shortly. In this house we noticed Banksia Ingelin, an elcgant species of recent introduction, with singu-
larly suortmg follage ; the most common form of the leaves 15 however, oblong-lanceolate, with the margins deeply laciniated
the rare Dar growth, probably D. clatum, which throws out, at regular erect yals, side-branches having a droopug tendency. Showid the
latter prove hardy, it will De a valuable addtion to this tribe of atter prove hardy, it will be a valuable addition to this tribe of
plants. In the extensive Heathery, but few specimens are in bloomer, with small rosy-purple ¢10wers; $\mathbf{E}$ ardens, teddish orange, , E. Témpleyi, a beautiful rose-coloured variety, with a
large inflated corolla ; and the old E. mutalisis, with hight-purple arge inflated corolla, and the crimson. One pit is entirely taken
tubes, gradually clanging to
up with Araucaria imbricata, the seeds of which are sown separately in small-sized 60 pots; they are germinating rapidly, and the house is kept constantly shaded, to accelerate this process.
In another house were pointed out to us two plants of státice In another house were pointed out to us two phants of statice platyphylla, a species ately introduced petioles thanary those of St
the leaves are larger, and have shorter per
arborea, witi which the flowers are said to agree in colour although produced mime larger trusses. Thunbérgia Hawtayneana is just expanding its delicate fiowers in one of the stoves, wit
several strong spermens of Gesnera lateritia and mollis. sdjoming house contains numerous plants of Scyphanthus nearly aulied to Loasa, but not possessing its stinging properties there is a good contrivance for mantaing angy refurred degrce of molsture in the atmosphere. This is effected by the two
4 -inch iron pipes which warm the house, being seated in an iror Wher a muderately damp atmosphere is necessary, the lower When a muderately ampatmosphere is necessary, the lower
pipe only is partialy immersed in water; but when a greater
degree of noosture is demanded, the water in the tronari brought in contact with the upper pipe also. The trough cand be
bmptied by means of a stopcock at one extremity.- $K, A, J a n .23$

## Mrbíéos.

Floral Fancies and Morals from Flowers. 12 mo . Tilt and Co.
ONE of the most pleasing little books wo know is Carove's "Story without an End," charmingly translated
by Mrs. Austin. Some, perhaps, think it too fanciful and
flowery ; but we, who have far too much of the real world for our liking, confess to our love for the sweet visions of Child" ind and especially for such as those of The The litlie work before us see add is in many respects a successful one. It is a series of fables, intended, we are told, in part, to convey information concerning the economy and habits of some of the most beatiful or singular productions of the vegetable king. dom, and partly to illustrate moral the vegetable king dom, and pasthe same source. Insteaths by analogies drawn from the same source. Instead of chiticising the specimen of the author's agreeable style. The subject is
THE JEALOUS WILD FLOWERS.

On the first introduction of exotics into our gardens and conservatories, many native plants grew envious of the universal preference shown to these foreign intruders. It may seem strange how the secluded dwellers in wood and wild could ever have learned what was going on in the fashionable world; but they derived this dangerous information from a vile garden outcast, who, from London in a dung-cart, chanced to grow up among our simple rustics, and poisoned their heads with news and notions never before dreamed or For a while, however, the malcontent fiowers only pined in
silent jealousy, till one fine summer's day, a large body of them met together, and consulted how they might best assert the national rights they considered so shamefully invaded. A spirited Viper's Buglos first addressed the assembly. 'I move,' said he, 'that a chosen party of us should forthwith go up to London, and make a determined stand against the insolent pretensions of these contemptible foreigners. Once fairly matched against theirs, our superior merits cannot fail to be acknowledged; and if any should dare to dispute them--by the mame of Flora! ! ! ....Here the vegetable orator concluded with an abrupt pause, as the most emphatic expression of implied threatening, and wownd up all byfshaking his formidable spike, and raising his azure crest, with the bold bearing of an old English knight, eager to challenge all competitors. His heroic resolution was warmily applauded and, in the violent clapping of leaves which immediately ensued, the opposition of two only dissentient flowers, the re tiring Violet and the modest Daisy, was completely drowned. Several of the Buglos party rose to second their leader's proposal, and branched out into fine flourishes about their patriotic desire to uphold the honour of their native soil. Nothing else, they declared, would have induced them to undertake the danger and trouble of the projected expedition. Perhaps, however, if these flowers of eloquence could have been thoroughly investigated, a few grains of personal Saveral of the individuals who Sir Viper Buglos had, indeed, long panted for a wider field pheasant-like at the rustic beauties of the Corn-field, fashed fire at thoughts of conquest over fair and graceful foreigners. The lovely Nymplsea alba daily viewed her image in her liquid mirror, and with pardonable pride, felt herself a Queen of Waters; while the poetical Narcissus, like his pearance. Then, what dress of "purple and pall" could bear comparison. with the Lady's Mantle of silvery satin, unsullied as the snow of her native mountains? Others, again of appearance less striking, prided themselves on their their lont and breeze and the a most igh on the days of Pon though his waving plumes had never been half half sufnicien actinty though clearly not, as in modern days, by post or railroad; suffice it that they arrived in lown, or its vicinity, and the day afterwards made their appearance at a grand exhibition of exotics, to which they gained admission through the interest of some reiations, who as yet continued to bold high places in the flowergarden. But, alas ! for our native candidates, when not to merits came to be weighed (how farrin we they had so imprudently challenged. Then, blighted in the bud were all their aspirations, even the lie bopes of many a sadgut on of igenius, who, having lelt his an the crowd, or metropolitan celebrity, is overlookentitors.
shoved aside by more confident competid atmosphere of a crowded show-room, and withered by the neglect or scornful comparisons of nearly all the spectators, how did our disappointed aspirants droop for the refreshing air of their quiet glades! Even their bold leader, Nir iper Buglos, was compelled to lower his azure spike before the emerald lance of an African of the bandsome Adonis sue Peacock Iris. Ihe pure the bright blas of the Nymphra alba was completely eclipsed by the dazaling charms of an Amazoman Queen of Indian waters. The white satin sheen of the Lady's Mantee found but and purnle which whe welo robes of crimonons of the Shating glowed around. The graceful evolation of the shang Grass could not exen be displayed As for the turessary he neon discovered that the breeze was noless a necessary agent in his instrumental perform ance; and, could even his wolian strains have been awakened, the prevailing taste for foreign airs, as well as oreign flowers, would have caused his silvery tones to have fallen unheeded on fashionable ears.
"Thus terminated the wild flowers' silly attempt to obtain distinction by abandoning the stations wherein
nature had placed them, and to which, convinced of their
folly, they were glad enough to return. They have ever since bloomed contentedy within their native recesses, desert air.' But in the most secluded spot, where foot of desert air. But in the most secluded spot, where foot of
man has never trodden, why should the wild flower be man has never trodden, why should the wild flower be
said to waste its fragrance? -for, even there, may not its said to waste its fragrance? -for, even there, may not its
very perfume minister to the enjogment of millions of very perfume minister to the enjoyment of millions of
sentient beings, from the bird and the butterfly down to sentient beings, from the bird and the butterfly down to
those tiny existences which dance in every mote of the those tiny existences which dance in every mote of the
summer sunbeam, and sport in every drop of teeming water?"
We have only to add that the little book is embelished with 70 fanciful illustrations, some in lithography, and others cut in wood, the latter of which are much the best.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. As these weekly Calendars are addressed more particularly to portion of them are much interested; namely, the paddock, or
meadow-land round the house, where a few cows, horses, or sheep, are kept, according to the taste of the nccupier. In no part
of the world are hay-making and the management of meadowland better understood than in Middiesex. While in that
county I had to forego many of my previous notions of the Scotch system of managing Grass lands. Where the paddock is grazed all the jear round, the land stands less in need of assist-
ance romm manure than where the economic Dutch system of
stall-feeding is pursued. Wh either casc, however, it is a point of good managernent to keep the land always in good heart; and
us there is a natural prejudice against breaking up such land for permanent improvement, recourse must be hart to top.dressing
it with rotten dung, rich humous composts, or, what is better than either, with good liquid manure from cesspools, The cent of January, or beginning of February, are the best periods of the
year for this work, if done later, its effects are, in a great
meanre, lost by evajoration, which becomes more powerrul as the season advances; and if applied earlier, the winter rains and meiting snow winc arry or the best portion of the dung into the
drains and ditcheso Strong clayey lands are more liable to this waste, though in a less degree, and the best portion of the manure wi the carried down too deep, by winter rains, to be of
benefit to the more tender Grasses, which, from the long-rooted It may, therefore, be laid down as a general rule, that the end of manuring Grass-land; that Grasses are more benefited at this time hy stimulants which give inmmediate effect than by such as
are of a permanent nature ; and hence, liquud manure is preferable to rotten durg. Before the land 18 rolled, after this dressing,
it would be of essential service if the whole could be sprinkled over with a suitable compost; that is, light soil with a portion soils, the small siftings from coall-ashes are aliso exxeclent for of soils, and may have taken up the current topic of draining,
would do well to get advice from the nearest gardener, or mitel. ligent farmer, on the spot, previous to any undertaking of this
nature; he may thus save both his land and has purse from useless drainage. There are thousands of acres in this country
that might easily be ruiag by drainage such as fore example,
light sandy soils lying on loose chalk or gravel, or, indeed, on any porous substratum. Instead of draining, such land, he natural motstare, suxch as clay and cooling manurea, or salts and
nitrates, which possess the property of attracting moisture from nitrates, which possess the property of attracting moisture from Where wanted, is not the grand fundaids.
mannent improvement of all our lands.
rear we must be content with the less fficient mode of surface-
draining in a general way, till the stimulus under the auspice of our r reat Agricultural Societeies and the wants of our poppla-
tion will lead us to dopt the Scotch system of long leases tion will ead a sound vasis. and other symprovements, will follow
drainage on a Grass land is the open-drain system prevalent on the clayey lanys in Middlesex. The open drains there are from 9 to 15 inches deep, according to the inclination of the ground and the depthot the re-
ceiving ditches, and from 12 to 18 inches wide. The width of all open drains must neceasarily be determined by their lengths, and
by the fall of the ground. Many fields and paddocks might be greaty improved bry this partial system, tuno great expense ; their out annually arter harvest. The roller is as essential to Grass land as dung; two or three rollings when the ground is in a half-dry
state will greatly improve it. if any rough compost has been spread on the land, a bush-harrow should be run
scatter the lumps more equally, previous to rolling it. In our anxiety with early yorceng, which at present requires
our principal attention, we must not lose sight of those plants class comprises more names than I can mention this week. This Wrill continue them occasionaliy thronghout the season. A pro-
spective Calendar is, indeed, a great desideratum in our garden spective cis but no individual, however extensive his practice,
piteratrre
will he able to do justice to this subject. Mr. Whiting has fiven an excellent hint in a late Number on this point, where he says
that the day of the month on whicla any crop is sown or planted shat
should be marked on the tally indicating the name of the crop.
I have allopted this plat for many years, ficiently to the times when the crops came into use to enable me
to construct a regular prospective Calendar. The subject, however, deserves our best attention. Gesnera elongata is an
excellent winter flower, which may be had from October to it should be kept rather dry until it is pruned; and this should be done in succession till the end of spring. Those pruned
now should flower next October. Prune the young shoots close to the main branches, and leep them in the stove with but
little water tull all the eyes are begmning to grow, then shake the mould from their roots and repot them in a light rich compost, greenhouse through the summer, they should be again potted in August, or in succession through the autumn, and returned into flower for a long time Leonotis leonurus treated thus, only Augustrned out of doors in summer, may be had in fow November. There are two species of from half
Orchidace well in the conservatory in July August, and teptember, if set growing in a smart bottom-heat and very rich soill. These
are Dichorizandra light-blue spikes of flowers. The old Costus speciosus, by the As these plants, like the Gloxinias, require to be the autumn. As
and may be kote where nothininias, require to be dry in winter,
mer in our days. 1 -KTTCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
will throw them into fruit with more certainty. If the warmest couraged to grow, with a little water
succession of fruit may be prolonged.
Vingry- Many people make a point of beginning to force February are much better for that purpose, and the expense need not be greater. By beginning thus early, you can bring on the plants more inaperceptibly, by using only a little fire in the day-
time , besides, many other plants may be brought in which
might be too late next month, such as Strawberries and store pots of plants, of which a large stock may be required for the flower-garden. As soon as all the eyes of a vine are fairly
started into growth, started ins prow forcing is often carried on rather to suit the views of the gardener than the eapacity of the plant; but tif the
interest of both were equally considered, they would have a better chance of being longer together. Until the breaking of the buds, the Vine must have its own way, otherwise the top-1
most buds will take the lead, and many of the bottom eyes will Prach-housk.-The Peach is never out of danger till you catch fit ripe in the net; success depens on the degree or atcen the trees are in blossom will assist in dispersing the pollen, and bloom, increase the sure to touch the stigma, When out of
yo green- fiy appears upon the
young shoots. fumizate the house young shoots, fumigate the house occasionally. As prevention
is always better than cure, a little smoking once $a$ week will keep these pests under till the leaves are more hardened. Give plenty
of air, a little of which may be retained on all night. No fires
 day and night. A mild, moist atmosphere, and guarding against sudden changes and insects, are the proper requisites here. Fios.-These, like the Vine, are gross feeders. Every alternate
watering should be with liquid manure. Like the Vine, also, there is no end to their growth, if well supplied in this way. You joint, and this you must continue as long as they keep growing Chey will then proauce froitat every eye. early stages of these plants, a brisk, moist heat, with 2 little air, and the plants kept
near to the class, are the chief requisites get a check from too much bottom. heat, too low a temperature,
insects, or any other cause, the best way will be to throw them away and take the next strongest plants. One failure in this way will teach a man more userul knowledge than aul the calendars
in the world. No annual plant will pay for doctoring, much less the Cucumber or Melon. no plant that is more easily injured by a sudden rise in the bottom-

they must suffer very mach, as they are now as tender as the Pe, largoniums in the greenhouse. Stir the ground about them, and
strew some coal or wood-asles ronnd them ; this will help to kee strew some coal or wood-8.
down the damp and slugs.
the main crop of Onions to is the best time in the year to sow ary or the beginning of March; but by sowing now on a slight
hotbed, or in boxes in any house at work, much time and seed may be saved, and a surer crop may be obtained next summer. hher day and week in spring to sow her Onions on the same bed on Which they were sown the beglining of this century. Peas
and Beans may be slightly forced for transplanting ; also a few Lettnces, and Potataes. seeds of the same kinds may also be Lettuces, and Potatoes. seeds of the same warm borders, with some protection at hand in incase of
sown on weather. Seeds should never be spared at this time, for
rough weather fear of losing a crop; the loss is trifing compared with the chance of an earier crop than usual.
Who would not be busy out-door Dep doprtmench a such a winter as this? proposed to do a hundred jobs in-doors this winter, all of which
minst be put off for rainy days. The Peach -trees are much earlier than 1 ever recollect them, and unless they get a seasonale
check, every one of them must be covered this scason. Naillig be got over as easily as the hardier fruit.trees. Those who have not yet ordered their fruit-trees from the nurseries should lose
no time now. We shall have an early spring, and the late planters must suffer.

> R-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

SToves.-Frosty weather is always best for stove-plants, because we have generally bright sumuy days; but perhaps what we The weather has been so tempting lately for keeping the men out of doors, that $I$ fear the insects are not yet subdued: but where house-plants are properly attended to, that is, where plenty of
hands are allowed to manage the houses, there are very few insects to be met with, except the annual crop of green-fy, which is soon got rid of. The cheapest way of curing a plant over-
whelmed with scale insects, is to throw it away to the rubbish heap, and replace it from the nursery, or from a top or root-cut-
ting well cleaned. This has always been my own practice, and persevering in cleaning and scrubbing their plants, till the expense of the work exceeded the price of the plants by many per cent. Cleaning the leaves of plants, however, from dust, \&cc., is a differ-
ent affirir, and will always pay its expenses in more than one way: this must be always attended to, where the engine or syringe cannot reach the plants. I can never use the syringe in the
conservatory on account of flowers; and all the plants there have their leaves washed over occasionally with a little warm water
and a piece of sponge.
G RE E NHOHESE. Any Camellins that have no flower-buds may now be sent to the stove, or vinery, or anywhere else where a gen-
tie heat is kept, and as soon as they begin to grow, may have plenty of water every day thll their growth is fisthed. I belicve if tlie
pots 5 were pots were plunged to the rims in a tank of warm water during the
short time they are making their growth, it would not hurt these plants. They may he ket in the stove till theiri flower-buds are
iormed; then, if they are hept in a cool frame all the sammer, and shaded a few hours in the middle of the day whlle the weathe will come nito towtor the greenhouse the the of end of Actober. Another lot that
are now in flower are now in flower may be put to forcine a month hence for a suc-
cession. A third lot mieht be so treated in Aprle and the remainder of the stock may be kept unforced. This will carry on the succession through the winter till the end of spring. October is
the best time to pot the general stock of Camellias; ;ut the early
forect ones may torced ones may be putted a month or six wecks atter their blos-
som-buds are formed. Good turry loam for established piants, with a handful or two of rough ground bones and a little sand; plants grow faster; but in this they will not set their blooms so well. The whole of them require to be rather under-potted;
that fs , in smaller pots, according to the size of the plants. Heliotrons Fanaies, - The whole of the Verbenas, Petunias, Heliotropes, Salvias, and all te soft plants for planting out in
flowertbeds, exeept the scarlet Pelargoniums, are best from spring propagation. Those in the store pots may now be introduced
into heat for that purposes, but many of them this mild season
can can be left till the first crop of catting are taken off; as they are
in active growth. If the sorts are not scarce, it is fully soon yet
to begin with them; as they will require too much room before we can trust them out in May. Dupartment.
There never has been such a season for planting and for
carrying on improvements. Avoid digging among shrubs after carey bepin to spread their ronts. The aunual injury done to fine trees and shrubs ly the common practice of digging the borders is incalculabie; to spread rotten composts of leaves and different
soils over the borders is much preferable, if they are in want of nee in that wa

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT.
Fonrsi AND Coppick,-Game will, in all probability, pair this
season sooner than usual. See, therefore, that the work is also got over sooner on that account. Sparrows have been building of the season. Clear out the felled timber as soon as possible,


State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jan. 26,


## 21. Hazy, with easterly wind; foggy at night 21. <br> 22. Overcast; fine ; ine slight overcast. 23. 23. Very 24. <br> 25. Fine; cloudy, very fine, overcast. <br> Mean temperature of the week $4 \frac{1}{2}$ above the avera ${ }^{2}$.

 State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, forthe ensuing Week ending Feb. 4, 1843.


The highest temperature during the above period occurred on
the the Feb. 1833 , and $2 \mathrm{~d}, 1835-$ thermometer $56^{\circ} ;$ and the lowest REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET, [The Half-sieve contains Week ending Jan. 27, 1843. $3 \pm$ imperial gallons.
 ThR market has been, generaily speaking, well supplied with been rather limited. Fruit: There is a slight diminution in the price of Pines, which consist principally of Queens, and a few handsome Envilles. Scarcely any hothouse Grapes have heen are, bowever, plentiful. The supply of good descent quallty sensibly on the decrease, and seems to be confined chiefly to Bearre Rance and Easter Beurre; the former from 108. to 128 . the latter from 88. to 108 . per haif. sieve: a few samples of Ne
Plus Meuris are also offiered, but not generally. Baking Pears Apples scarcely differ from those quoted in our last Report on few tolerably good Cucumbers are occasionally offered, from $4 s$. a s. per ivace. Vegetalles: Asparagus is improving in quality,
and is slightly reduced in price; ; the best bunches fetching from 5s. to 8 s. each. Seakale, in consequence of the milaness of the
weather and very good; it may be obtained from $4 d$.to $1 s, 6 d$. per punnet. French Beans are from $2 s .6 d$. to $3 s$. per 100 Brussels' Sprouts
are becoming less plentiful. Good White Cabbages are offered
for fetch from 5 s. to 6 s. per bushel. The supply of t.ettuces and Endive is pretty good; Cabbage Lettuces selling from $4 d$ to to $6 d$. per score; , and cos, from ga, to 18 . per score. Rhubarb, although more than Ls. each. Mushrooms are plentiful, from ad to 0 . per pottle. Flowers: The display of cut flowers has been very
brilliant throughout the week : amonyst them we many mention Amarylis Johnsoni Lechenalia tricolor, Acácia pubescens and vestita, Euphórbia jacquiniflora and splendens, Poinstetiaa pulcherrima, combretum purpareum, Cypripa











Notices to Correspondents.
 more Numbers are out of print.)-We are so oftena appitied to
, minin
 We think it will save all parties trouble Ahe publish a ist
of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who
will forward to our Pullulsilier post office stamps equivalent in will forvard to our Publisicr post office stamps equivalent in
value to as many Numbers as are required, shal have them sent. If parthes find that they have any duplicates, or
wish to part with their back Numbers, we shall be glad to exchange them, if clean. Those subscribers who are very
anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies of some of the Numbers.
$1841,1,24,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21$,
$22,23,24,25,6,2,27,2,29,30,31,3,33,34,41,46,47,41,40$
$1842: 1,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,16,18,22,23,24,39,41,50$ MANURES. ${ }^{51,} 52,5$ Amateur. - You are perfectly right; ; o much soindeed, that no marking the spots is required to prove the fact.- $A$,
Subscriber.- For your Beans, try Potter's Guano mixed with 2 or 3 times its suls of cinder-siftings, peat-mould, black earth, enough.- No Chemist. - Gas.lime that has been reburnt is not what we mean, and is of no importance. It is the offen-
sive lime, as it comes from the gas-works, that is valuable. Sive eaile the really goord manures, it will destroy everything, manure, or old compost. The mistake you and your friends have made, consists in your having employed a great deal too
much of it unmixed with other substances. $\uparrow$ ALr, - An Amateur states that he has a small garden which
is much infested with cockchafer grubs, which have destroyed several valuable plants He has been told that salt
if mixeri witl the soil. will kill them. We slionld imagine, that Is mixect with the soil. will kill them. We siond thagine, tha Sal- WATER. $-A$ Yorkshiveman:-As water can only hold a cer-man-waten- A Yorksireman- As water can only hold a cer-
tin quantity of lime in solution, it is immaterial how much
of of that substance you mix with it. The mixture should be well
stirred, and sibould be left until it has become clear, when it stirred, and should be left nntil it has become clear, when it
will be fit for use. We should imagine that half a gallon pe sill be fit for use. be sumicient to destroy worms on lawns.t
 bunda, and Manetian con worms than is stated by "R. S.V.P." at p. 870 of last year. Why not use lime-water for destroying ather, whien it can so easily be prepared $\ddagger$. Rendle's apparatus is the same as that of Corbett, and his is the same an the trinciple is the same. It is the application of it
empios ef different and here we consider Mr. Rendle original.
which water and serve for heating in Mr. Rendle's way of the size you mention, 15 feet by 6 will be large enough. The
boilcr is better outside the house.t InP-APRIES-J. Gray should state the place where his method
of growing this fruit has been practised, before we can publish his communication. $\pm$.
Nvs. - Comus - In determining at what time of the day Vines should be steamed, we would have you look around into
Nature. Tlicre you will find that it is the earliest part of the Norrine. that vegetation is invelved in mists, which are aftertice. $\dagger$ Shropshive Subscriber:-The depth of dung upon which a 3 -lighlt frame is placed at this early period, should not
be less thanl 4 feet; and, as you have good facility for drainage. be less than 4 feet; and, as you have goorl facility for drainage,
it will he better to remove the soill, where the bec is to stand,
ind to the depth of 2 fect, and to place a layer ol fapgots or brushwood bereath the dung. This will prevent the water which the bect. rel, which has grown to the height of 25 feet, were cut down, it would in time become a bushy plant.t- $\ddagger, H, H, H$, It is not too late to transplant Laurels;
CuMBERS.-T, M. .H. -We recommend you to plant the following climbers against your S. . F. wall : Wistária sinensis, Clema-
tis azurea grandififora, Sieboldi, rrata and Hendersoni, Jasminum revolutum and ofticinale, MagnGlia grandiflora, Bignónia radicans, Capriysilim gratum, and Ampelopsis quinquefolias; to
whicl you may add the Lisle, Bougainville and Ayrshire Roses. $\mp$
 ing 6 are amongst the best for general. purposes:- Aly ssum saxatile, dwarf, fowers yellow, Arrais grandififora, dwarf, white; Asphodelus luteus, middie sized; Anemone vitifGlia,
 cured, it is probable that, if it was planted as soon as ail
danger of severe frost is past, it would form a cover in much
 satest way is to sow the secls in Aprit. $\ddagger$.
NresR woon. - Nothing will grow well under Fir-trees which are thick at their heacls and bare worn, and best plants are these mineft have light, and the soil must be well broken up
the mither
 composed of light turfy loam and supply of water.f from the roots of your unhealthy Cameilias, and repot them should be plunged into a gentle bottom. heat until the plants are fairly estabished.t-G. G. F.The Double White and fins-
briated Camelias generally form a large number uds, many of which they cannot perfect, cten if in high fore the only advice we can give you is, to thin out the buds and keep the temperature rather lower; so that the flowers
may be prevented from opening until the sun lias more power; unless it is your wish to have the plants in furl flower very
early. if
 resemblance to $F$ fulgens, but is superior to that species in
tebe brightusess of its colours. The reason why your plant grows
so so luxurianty and does not flower, is no doubt caused by your
having potted it in too rich a soil. rt should be rather under having potted it in too rich a son. ht shoul be rather under
 Lamarck. We will give you
week, 1.
 sies; they are of too drying a nature for the purpose. Good make usc of.*
TuLke, $-W$. $S$. - The reason why the Florentine Tulip produces one very lare, root and many small ones, is this- The small
toots arc mercly intendcd to ted the old bulbs to which tey roots are merely intended to tect the old
belong, and which will die as soon as its flower has been ma
the
 you trace this large root to its orignn, you will find that it is the
lower end of a tulercle just beginuing to swell into a bulb; and
the large apparatus with which, as you see, nature supplies it,
is merely to enable it to organize itself rapidly, As the young organize itself rapialy. RUur-tress.-W. P. K.-You had better head down those sorts of Pears that do not succeed in a confined situation, surrounded with buildungs, and gratt them with suct good
eties as you find by expriience to to well there. You may eties as you find by enperience to 's Incomparable, Passe Col-
also add to your collection Hacon's mar, Dunmore, hnisht's Monarch, Six good dessert Appies for the neighbourlhood of Manchester are, the Kerry Pippin, Pear
son's Plate Sykeliouse Russet, Court of Wick, Court-pendu Plat, and Boston Russet. II- $S$. S. $S$. In some seasons, upon
trees that usually produce well-fivoured frut, the Chaumontel acquires a bitterness, and also fails in becoming perfectly meit ing. The past was one of those seace 1 peculiarities, as ceeded by wet and cloudy weather.,
do for argting on and are - Creally raised from the fips of good Apples; species being in one Tany of the, whilst varieties are more or less imperfect. whan of the Perry varieties of Pears have good seeds, from
whicks may be raised. You will find the time and man ner of sowing at vol. ii. p. y y 4 ; but you will get stocks pro
perly reared from the growers at probably less expense than you can raise them. Cherries are egrarted on Cherry or Mahaleb stocks. The other kinds of fruit you mention are grafted o
budded on Plum. stocks. $G$. That the Cherry known as the Mavize Critry - R. G.- That the Cherry
Mayduke for two centuries has derived its name from Madoc, a district in France where Cherries are much ars have no such
doubtiul ; for Duhamel and other Frencl authors name as Madoc in thenr nomenclature. On the contrary, they
deescribe the Duke Cherries as liaving been received from describe the Duke Cherries as having been receive three
England or Holland. Duhamel states that there are the varieties of the Royale, or "Cherry-duke," namely, the Royale
Hative, Duc de Mai, Mayduke, of which the fruit ripens in the nnd of May or commencement of June, the Royale Tardive nd the Holman's Duke. M. de La Breommerie,
du Jardin Fruitier,") describes the Cerise d'Angleterre, ou
 with many fine names, as the' Royale Hative, Duc de Mat, \&ec.;

 Kraft's figure is undoubtedy that of our Mayduke. The Cerise
de Hollande of the French has also been proved to be the Mayduke. This excellent variety, it is admitted, is never perfectly ripe in May, unless when forced, and therefore the name is not strictly appliciable; yet in Langley's Pomona it is stated to have ripened at Twickenham, in 1727 , on May 20, old style, or
the last day of May, New Style. In warm seasons, Clierries, at the present day, are gathered sufficiently ripe to sell, if not perfectiy so for eating, from south walls, at the place just
mentioned, in the commencement of June. In the Report mentioned, in the commencement of June. In the Report on Covent Garden Market for the week ending June 4 , 181 (see
vol, i., p. 368 ), it is stated that " $a$ large quantity of Cherries have been imported from France during the week, and fetch about 1s. per 1 b ." These, to be in the London markets in the first days of Jine must have been gatheredries. In the keyort end of May; and they were Mayduke Cherries. In thi
of the week following, ending June 11,1841 , we find that "Cherries, both forced and natural, abound." It is also to be recollected, that when the variety in question had received the appeilation of Mayduke, the Old Style was the mode of the last day of May. These, it is presumed, are strong proofs the last day of May. These, it is presumed, are estrong proors is not a corruption of Madoc,
proof requires to be adduce
proof require
ns some suppose.
Anzious Inquirer.- Your French Beans are extremely liable. The greatest chect to whiose attack they are their ravages will be to syringe your plants early in the morning before you admit any air to the house, and again in the
evening as soon as it is closed. The atmosphere of the house should also be kept abundantly moist for a few days; there is nothing which aceelerates the increase of these pests so much as a dry atmosphere. $\ddagger$, Subseriber.-The best remedy with is to fork muto the ground, previously to sowing the seeds, a good dressing of wooddanhes, which may ecasily be procured by
burning the prunings of trees, refuse vegetables, \&c. At p. 21 of the Chronicle for 1841, it is also recommended in planting
 Spirits of Tar would be as beneficial in checkilg the Club in
Caibages as in preventing wireworms from attacking Carrots. $\ddagger$
 statc of ripeness of the sets. When they are quite mature, and state of ripeness ore contents are readily converted into organiz-
are planted, ticir
able matter, and the consenuence is, ripe and good Potatoes; if, on the contrary, the sets are all-sipened, they contank com-
 and the sets themselves remain but little changed. Potato secd
from hot and dry places will produce tubers earlier than if it frome from cold, damp situations. $\dagger$ to the number oontick- $-A$ Cunstant Reader. Mushroom beds by placing a few
of woodlice which infest your cold boiled potatocs seyarately in pots, and covering them
loosely with moss. These are to be set as traps in different loases with moss. Anese be looked to every morning. The
parts of the beds, and mast insects which in mect ing water. The methicd adopted ty Mr.
mersing them in boill Scllers is to procure airew airoove to contanin linuid, the other
broad, one edge having a broad, one edge haved to insert into the soil. When the Mush-
being wedge-shapel rooms appcar, the beds are surrounca wind as to prevent the
the earth is pressed so tighty round the insects from getting beneath thern. The grooved upper edge
is then filled with tur, which effectually preserves the Mushis then filled with
rooms from the attacks of woodice, which cannot pass over the pitchy barri
from earwiss.
wTs. -A. B. - D. - Ants, unless yerynumerons, will do no injury amongst Orchidaceous plants. $\ddagger$ this subject so much like those we constantly advocate.
the
arder noblest ornaments of a country mansion ; it has been barbarous taste to destroy them, and it is good taste to restore them
where the house is of any importance. Limes, Elms, and Ashtrees are the best for the purpose.
Presm iving Nrts.- J. M. H. - - Kyan's Patent is of no service in preserving nets. The best plan is to tan them. $\dagger$.
Locosiorion or $P_{\text {L.ANTS. }}$. $H$. F.-Although physiog ists deny ochat plants can shift their nuarters, and thus distinguish them
 from one place to another in a mysterions manner. Mhepar
removals take place en various ways, and in the crmmon Heple tica thus: Whand stem, which grows upwards from its point, like other
groun stems; if, then, we bury it a few inches underground, ground,
seery year rise nearer and nearer to the eurfae of the every year rise nearer and nearer to the sull do the same thing.t
and atiast will stand above it, Crocuses will

BryTris Wisks,--Amateur.-We have no fancy for British Wines,
and really cannot undertake to advocate them. Those who ilike
and and realy cannot undertake to advocate them. Those who like
them will make them without anyy assistance of Horticultural
societ ies, Sociecties, and tliose who don't like them cannot be so Dinfuented
Tlie thing has already been done by the Calestunian Horticul. tural Society. If you wish, for our opmion, it is, that almost all
British Wincs are
 as good as Chanyiagne. Why shoull it not be, when it 15 noto-
rious that enormous quantities of the stufficaled Cliampagne 15 SWEYPS.-These young gentlemen are nint gardeners. We pre sume the law relatiug to them is just the same whether they not advise you to try the experiment of evading the lavt, the treatment of the Ranunculus at pp. 420 and 469 of the Chron-
 seeds, 1 . is Araucaria braziliensis, which is too tender to stand out in this climate. 2. is Anda Gomérii. 3. A. Sapindus. 4. So phor tomentosa. 5 . A. Camna, None except the Araucaria,
which is now brcoming common, is of much interest in a HIortreultural point of view. + - Alpht.- - It is poss mie that some of the last century, may germinate e but this will depend entirely
 lished for the last 20 years; the refore, as you have Mr. Loudon's about Apples has also beell answered, and for that too we must
leg you to look again, $H . B r o m$.
 specimens that it is impossible to recognisce them. $\ddagger--$ W. $M$. -It is haghy probable that the leaves of your Orange-trees have been eaten either by earwigs or by woodhec. $\ddagger--J$.
$W$. $T$. - Mearn's Treatise on the Vne is not yct publishod $\ddagger-2$. G. D. - From the punctures upon the Azalea leares, we pre-
sume that the disease is occacioned ly an acrara, or perliaps
sin an A Ahis, but we we could find no msccts , it is impossible to
answer your question satisfactorly, which we will endeavour to answer your question satisfactorny,
do if you will send us some leave with the enimals complained
dit may be sent.-Broughton.-Your plant is a new species of
Odontoglossum. It has already fiowered with Mr, Rucker. Aple D.-Your Apple is not the Golden Harvey or Brandy such plant is known to botanists as Dendrobium shicyherdi.
Wilat you have sent is \& very traing variety of D. Pierardid not sufficisertlyer. -The bloom of your yseedlling Camellia was not sufficiently expanded to enable us to jurge whether the
centre of the fiower, when fuil liown, is full ald perfect. The colour is very good, and the outer rows of petals weil- -ormed,
and mooth on their edges, but rather thin and small it it a
very
 Edwárdsia microphylla, 4. SChinus Molle; ale , of unich are protection in severe weather, agaimst south wall. 5 . is some species of Rhus.t-Fair Play shonid pay in udvance, either by newsmen could not thus charge extra. At any rate, if a Postoffice order is sent to us for 135, we will take care he has 26
Numbers $J$. $B$. The native Pear is Xlomelum pyIThey are left in charles-street. - - Hitiorryicus. - There is such
 3, French Russet, 4,11 , Nonparcil: 7 , Dutch Misgiomer ;
Royal Ru,
Ry
 Your Pear st the Bishop's Thumb; it is one of tlic se that, in
some seasons, do not become meting, especialy if grown on a some beasings an aspect not in any degree inclined to south. If
wall having
the begmuing of gutumn we wnic the begiming of autumn be wet and cloudy, although the
sumner may have veen hot, Pears are un ccinsequence detc-
rion rional
 each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksollers. Git,tenien
 quired.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Tye discussions on the Right of Search in the Chamer Peers lave terminated favourably to the Frencli Cabinet and to the general interests of peace. The amendments proposed by different Peers in the debate on the Address, for the purpose of embodying in that document an expression of feeling hostile to the Treaties, have been negatived by a majoritllusion whatthe Ministerial Address, which contains no altut modificaever to the subject, has been adopted result scarcely less tion. In the Chamber of Deputies, draft of the Address satisfactory has been obtained proposed by the Commission in the King's Speech; it ect in answer to the passage econsideration of the treaties calls for revision or even recontelf to expression of of 1831 and 1833 , and confines the wishes of Feace may be placed under the exclusive commerce of France mal flag. It neither specifies a period or this event, nor suggests the opening of negotiations for this event, Nilishment. No one who has followed the course of French politics for some months past can fail to perceive how great is the importance of this Ministerial triamph to the whole of Enrope. M. Guizot declared in the Chamber of Peers, that negotiations with England at the present moment could only lead to an act of weakness or an act of madness; the British Government, he said, could not yield without compromising its dignity; and he considered the exist ence of good relations between. France and England, both politically and morally, as far preferable to the abrogation of the Right of Search Conventions. He was convinced that the national independence was not
involved in the question at issue, and the Government was determined not to depart from the complete and loyal execution of the treaties. These arguments have pre-
vailed over the clamour of the journals, and the danger which last week threatened the peace of Europe has for the present subsided. The discussion on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies is still in progress; and although it is impossible to foresee the ultimate decision of an assembly so uncertain in its impulses as the Representative body, it is still believed that the Ministerial party are strong enough to prevent the adoption of any hostile amendment.-From Spain we learn that the CaptainGeneral of Barcelona has adopted the extreme measures of severity with which he has long threatened the inhabitants who refused to pay the war contribution. Soldiers are now quartered on the houses of all persons in arrear, who are to defray the expenses of the Military upon a scale which doubles the amount daily until the contribution be paid up. In Madrid there is nothing new, except the meetings of electors and candidates, and the increasing rumours of Ministerial changes.-From Portugal we learn that the Address, in answer to the Speech from the
Throne, has been carried, almost without discussion, by a large majority, and that the forthcoming Budget is of the most satisfactory character. It embodies a great number of financial reforms, and shews that under the administration of the present Government substantially disappeared.-The affairs of the Levant are rather more promising than usual ; the appointment of a Christian Prince to the Government of the Christian portion of the Lebanon has given rise to much rejoicing, and has produced a tranquilising effect on all classes of
the people. The Austrian Cabinet continues to concenrate troops on the Eastern frontier of the Empire, but the affairs of Servia, to which this measure has immediate reference, will no doubt be settled by diplomacy, without the necessity of an appeal to arms.-From the United States we learn that the question of the Oregon territory has become the prominent topic of discussion in Congress, and that the President has sent a message to the House of Representatives, recommending negotiations with the Chinese Government for the purpose of obtaining for the commerce of the United States the same privileges as those ceded to Great Britain by the recent treaty.
At home, few subjects for some time past have so much excited the feelings of the public as the death of Mr. Drummond. The Papers of all shades of politics concur in the expression of cordial sympathy for his untimely fate, and of respect for his personal character. Our
readers will find under our Metropolitan News a concise summary of the facts which have transpired since our last, and will see that the assassin has been committed to take his trial on the capital charge.

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Covit.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, remain at Windsor Castle, and continue quite well. The Prince has shot over the preserves in the Great Park during the week, and the Queen
has occasionally taken walking exercise in the Home Park. It is announced that the Queen will not open Parliament in person, but will remain at Windsor until the beginning of March. Her Majesty will then come to town, and remain at Buckingham Palace until her acplace at the end of March or the beginning of April.
Court Mourning. - The Gazette of last night contains orders for the Court to go into mourning until the 12 th Feb. for her Iate Royal Highness the Duchess Dowager of Schleswick Holstein Sonderbourg Augustenbourg, mother of her Majesty the Queen of Denmark, and great granddaughter of King George II.
Parliamentary Movements.-It is said that the Duke of Cleveland will move the address in the House of Lords answer to the Queen's speech on the opening of the session, and that Lord Courtenay, eldest son of the

Gazette Announcements.-The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, Bart., to be Governor-General of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

## - Forefan.

France. - Chamber of Peers.-The Paris "paperg, as might have been anticipated, have been filled during the Theek with comments on the debates in the two Clambers. to the King's speech, has given rise to a long and interesting debate, involving questions of the highest importresting debate, involving questions of the highest importby the Duc de Broglie, contained no allusion to the Right of Search; the Opposition, therefore, proposed various amendments, for the purpose of making the address convey an expression of the popular feeling on the subject. The Marquis de Turgot moved the following:-"c Those good relations (with Great Britain) would be better in1833 , the inconveniences which their execution have re ealed were removed by fresh negotiations." of Moskowa proposed the following amendment :--n "W
hope that your Majesty will see the necessity of taking into consideration the opinion that has manifested itself treaties of 1831 and 1833 ." M. de Bripode moved the following:-"We congratulate the Government of your Majesty for not ratifying a convention which would have proved, for the independence of the French flag, an aggravproved, for the independence of the French flag, an aggrav-
ation of the treaties of 1831 and 1833 ." The arguments of the different speakers would have little interest for ou readers. We shall therefore confine ourselves to the seeches of M. Guizot in the Chamber of Peers, which are highly important, as developing the views of Govexnment on the questions at issue. In the speech of Satur-
day he confined himself to the charges of the Opposiday he confined himself to the charges of the Opposi-
tion in regard to the decline of French influence. In tion in regard to the decline of French influence. In
Egypt, he said, the position of France was far more favourable than before 1840. In Syria not only has France taken up its habits of protection, but it has also extended them, |All the religious establishments of Syria have received new succours. In the college a
Autourah, free scholarships have been endowed, and Autourah, free scholarships have been endowed, and consulate has been formed at Jerusalern. The appearance of a Protestant bishop at Jerusalem had given rise to some fears. I asked the opinions of the Catholic bishops and chiefs of the Christians in Syria, and in the empire of the East; they replied that, far from being a cause of fear, ot only the Catholics among themselves, but also to France. That is an opinion which we did not suggest to them, but which they themselves conceived from their knowledge of their situation and wants. We wish there to strengthen and maintain the Ottoman empire, and at the same time protect the Christians within it. We have done both. For example: the Greek Christians obtained permission to rebuild the cupola of the church of the Holy firman for this. We obtained the recal of the firman though it was obtained under Russian influence; and all Catholics have the right to contribute to the pious task. shall now pass to Spain. Somebody spoke of projects o lieve, nothing of the kind. Even if our relations with the present Spanish Government want intimacy-even i with regard to most important points in our relationsstill we must do it justice. I see no sign of usurpation; o power keeps 80 attentive an eye on Spain as France does. We know very well that our national interests and or honour are bound up in Spain with the throne of Isabella, and the maintenance of the House of Bourbon will forget this. In regard to the other Powers, we stand in the most true, regular, and useful position-that is, without especial intimacy with any one in particular, but in Europe as a fiery meteor, seeking its place in the geneShe hid to state. She had no place made for her ; her place was contested to her-often unjustly. Now, however, she has conquered; Europe has accepted her social and political
reforms. This is the key of French policy henceforth. reforms. This is the key of French policy henceforth
Her state, however revolutionary, however at variance with that of the rest of Europe, has been accepted and recog nised-it little matters with reluctance and ill-humour or not. This being achieved, France should cease to be fixed and settled planet, moving in the proper orbit as signed to it in the European system. The present Cabinet of 1830 and 1831. Th that was the and a pacific, a turbulent and a tranquil policy to choose between. We have chosen the pacific and the tranquil, and you will approve and fortify our choice." - On Monday, M. Guizot replied to the amendraent of the Marquis de Turgot and M. de Brigode on the right of search. He began by saying that he would not trouble himsel Tha those nice questions of theory which complained of examin of sovereignty and such things. He would at once bound the reality of the facts. The treaties existed, and other Powers, not on Thus, France had advised and obtained the adhesion Denmark in 1834, of Sweden and Sardinia in 1836, of the Hanse Towns and Tuscany in 1837, and of Naples in 1838. Negotiations to the same effect had been likewise opened by her with the Cabinets of Madrid, Lisbon, and Rio Janeiro. In making these overtures, France invariably were conformable to the real principles of the maritime laws, which France had always principles of the maritime had existed during ten years without any serious objection being raised against them. In that interval only twelve complaints were made. Several were ffound groundless, adjusted. If the treaty necessarily produced so many abuses, how was it possible that it could have been for the during ten years in silence Had it not been would ner he 1841, the conventions of 1831 and 1833 would never have been thought of. He was not of opinion that the public feeling excited by that treaty imposed upon the Government an obligation to prosecute its
abrogation. The object for which they were concluded still existed: it was notorious that French, Spanish, and Portuguese vessels were still engaged in the slave-trade. They could not suspend the treaties. They must be executed loyally as long as they existed. Bitt we are asked to open negotiationg. Such negotiations for the revision the right of search has cast the two countries, lead to no
good result. It would be highly inopportune. On a former occasion there had been, as at present, hostil press and when the English Government Cas pressed by press, and when the Engisin Government was pressed by
 repty horld yield without compromising its dignity. At certain times difficulties of this kind, were insurmountable. In the present state of people's minds on both sides of the hess or an act of madness. "And, for my part," said M. Guizot, "I can lend myself neither to one nor the other. He told Lord Palmerston in 1840,--"My Lord, you sacrifice a grande politique a la petite,--the existence of good relations between France and England are worth more than Syria;" he would now say to the Chamber, "You of good relations between France and England, politically and morally speaking, are far preferable to the abrogatio of the conventions of 1831 and 1833. We have, said M. Guizot, in conclusion, "rights to respect ; to pro pose new negotiations would be an actor levily and blameKimprudence and temerity. The Government of the deng is convinced that the status quo is not in the least quently determine nanal loyal execution of those treaties; and I repeat, it would neither be wise nor opportune to propose ally modification thereof at this moment to the English Cabinet. ${ }^{\text {" }}$ The Duc de Broglie followed in a powerful speech in favour of the Address, and on Tuesday evening the Chamber divided, when the amendments of M . de Brigode and the Marquis de Turgot were supported by 67 votes, and the oricinal Address by 118 , giving therefore a majority of 51 to Minis ters. The other amendment of the Prince of Moskowa was then abandoned. This result produced a rise in the funds, and every account describes the effect of M.Guizot's speech as perfectly surprising. In the House, it is said that his caim and dignified reasoning appealed at once to the un-derstanding-that many were convinced by his arguments and the Assembly, which had before been agitated and disturbed, became suddenly grave, and listened with ear nest attention. Even the Republican National one of the bitterest opponents of M. Guizot, pays him the highest compliment:-"4 His speech," it aays, "t was expected with impatience; and in listening to his exordium, 80 brilliant and so happy, we feared for the mament lest the miraculous gift of eloquence might not give a triumph to the worst of causes
Chamber of Deputies.-The influence of the journals which have taken the lead in the attacks on the Right of Search is obviously stronger in the Chamber of Deputies than in the Chamber of Peers. The draft of the Address proposed to the Representative body contains the following express allusion to the right of search :-" United by sentiment of humanity, the Powers apply themselves to he suppression the infamous shave-rade. We have seen win satisfaction that, by persevering in lending the asbistance of France to this just enterprise, the Govern ment of your Majesty has not given its assent to the exeasion or the existing conventions. For the honourable execation of those treaties, as long as they shall not be abrogated, we rely upon the vigilance and firmness of you Government; but, struck with the inconvenience which experience has pointed out, and in the interest of the good intelligence which is so necessary for the accomplishmen of the common object, we anticipate with all our wishes the time when our commerce shall be placed under the exclusive guardianship of our flag." The public discus sion on this Address commenced on Thursday, and is not expected to be concluded for some days.
are.-We have accounts from Madrid to the 15th a chens of Ministerial changes, but official authority. Associations of electors unpported by be formed; those of the pure progresistas, in particular were very numerous. One of their meetings took place on the 13th, under the presidency of Senator Juan Lasana. Their object was to devise means of insuring he return of the candidates of that party at the next elion. They adopted the following programme:The Constitution of 1837, neither more nor less tha illustrious Dueen Isabel II., and the regency of th the Heraldo for libel Governm the is acquittal 'by a large main ; case, a that a large majority in alort, aiter in considered very doubtfal if aury could be foun, to wa ict the cond of a jour journals of the 16 th a pubic journal. The Barcelona journals of the 16 th inst. announce that General Seoane breatened those who measures of severity with which he bution. He had whe shoul rell to pay whe whit brivan. He had consequently placed a corporal and five to pay the corporal seven france, and the soldiers five francs per day. This tax is to be doubled the second day, ind paid up. The Phare des Pyrenees states, that on the 4th inst. the Bishop of Barcelona, attired in his pontifical robes, paid an official visit to the French Consul in that city, to thank him in the name of humanity for the and iasurrection, to the population of Barcelona, and to congratulate him upon the recompense which had been bestowed upon him.
Portogal, - We have newe from Lisbon to the 16th, and from Oporto to the 17th inst. Previously to the telegraphic despatch was received on the 17th inst.,

Governor, announcing that the Address in answer to
the speech from the Throne had been carried, almost the speech from the Throne had been carried, almost
without discussion, by a majority of 69 to 21 votes. When former debates on the Address have occupied several weeks, this very speedy settlement of the question is calculated to convey a favourable impression of the strength of Goverament. The Finance
Minister will immediately bring forward his budget, which is said to be of a most satisfactory character. It embodies all the economies lately effected, im-
poses no general items of taxation except on hemp, flax, iron, and fresh fish ; recites an increase in the revenue of 200 contos by the improved assessment of the decima, and of 100 contos by giving an increased extension to the Lisbon ortroi and and substantially disappeared. A decree will be likewise made public, empowering all foreign bondholders to receive their dividends in Lisbon, by which they will save the 3 per cent. deducted in London for income-tax, and mission. The negotiations for the tariff convention re-
mer main in the same state.
Holland.-Accounts from the Hague state that his Majesty has been suffering from indisposition, but is so
much better that no further bulletins will be issued. They also state that the members of the Second Chamber of the States-General have received the preiminary re-
port of the central section to the Chamber on the project port of the central sectione to the treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium; and an answer of the Government to the objections made in the Chamber, both against the project of
law, and the treaty itself. It in affirmed that these documents were communicated to the Chambers with a request to keep them secret. In the sitting of the Chambers on
the 19 th , a long address of the merchants of Amsterdam was presented, stating their objections to the treaty now under discussion
Germany.-The Frankfort papers announce that the Diet of the Confederation held its first sitting for the year on the 19th inst., and that Count Von Drutsorft, the representative of Prussia, presided. The Leipsic papers ans of the Cologne Railroad that His Majesty, in order to enwhich, by the 38 th section of the Railroad Act, was to be paid by the company to the administration of the postAllgemeine Zeitung, in a recent Number, gives the reader of that paper the solemn assurance, 1 , That the poet Hervegh never intimated to him (the Editor) a wish that the letter to the King of Prussia \{should not be printed place till after the letter had been in extensive ciraulation for some time previously in a manuscript form. The official journals of Berlin, and are so strictly enforced that it is quite unlikely that the proprietors will be able to obdirectors of the Analt railwa of the prohibition. The directors of the Anhatt railway have received orders to see officers and the booksellers know that they are closel looked after, and that the penalty will be infallibly in ficted on any disregard of the prohibitions; accord ingly, hardly a copy of that journal has reached Berlin provinces, have received notice from the Censors, that conformably to strict directions from superior authority, they are not to insert in their columns in future any article from the Leipsic Alugemeine Zeitung, which may part, or in an abstract. The same regulation applies to all articles, whether of German or Foreign journals, in which the prolibition of that journal is bamed; articles this rigorous prohibition, which will doubtless be extended to all the journals in the Prussian dominions, $t$ is evident that it is intended to prevent the public in Prussia from
learning anything of the contents of the paper. These severe means seem to do away with the hope that the prohibition would be revoked.-Letters from Berlin state
that the King of Hanover appears everywhere in the uniform of the russian regiment of Hussarg, of which he is the Colonel, and that it is considered very complimentary by the Prussians, as such an uniform is generally inconvenient to a man of his advanced age. To seems that che marriage of the Crown Prince ds to take place in the fixed.
$\mathrm{I}_{\text {TAly. }}$-Accounts from Naples, dated the 12th inst. state, that a gloom has been suddenly cast over the gaieties of the King. His Royal Highness had during last autumn one or two apoplectic fits, and was seized by typhus fever but all the Court commands had been countermanded and, for the first time for many years, no gala would be given at St. Carlo, in honour of the occasion. These letters announce that the Neapolitan Government has determined on establishing steam-packets between Messina, Paof letters and passengers, at very low rates. The days of departure from Naples are Fridays for Messina, and
Mondays and Thursdays ${ }^{\text {for }}$ Palermo. The Mediterranean appegrs to have been severely visited by the storms that caused so many calamities last week in the Channel merchant-vessels have been lost on all parts of the coast. he wind raged with such violence at Genoa during had been obliged to inhabitants residing near the pier lives were in danger. A letter from that city dated the

18th inst., states that the agitation of the sea continued and even increased during the 13th, 14 th, and 15 th, and caused considerable damage in the port and neighbour hood. Two French vessels were lost in the waters of Spezzia, and much injury was done to the new mole and the ramparts of Mala Paga, where the foundations of the barracks appropriated to the Custom-house troops were considerably shaken. On the evening of the l5th the Archbishop, together with the Chapter, and accompanied by all the clergy of the place, the municipal authorities, and a great concourse of people, blessed the sea, from the heights of the mole.
Greece--Letters from Athens confirm our previous accounts of the disastrous condition of the country, and state that an explosion is almost inevitable. After the he was succeeded by $M$ Rilli, Minister of with insanity now Minister of both these departments. As general poverty has begun to be felt, Government have replich to the two embassies in the and Paris, the salaries of the civil engineers, and the pensions of all veteran military en, by giving them a certain portion of the public land the former prodigality of Government had exhavsted the public mer, ind it or to impose any more pubes on the already impoyerished people The King Greece has forwarded to Mr. Emerson Tennent the star Grece har of Kir. Ef Reder Order his Majesty has created him a Grand Commander, in ecognition of bis early services, military and literary, in ehalf of that country. Mr. Tennent is said to be th only commoner on whom this distinction bas bee conferred.
Turkey and Sxria.-The French steam-ship which was the bearer of the Levant mail due at Marseilles on the 11th, had not reached Malta on the 9 th, and serious apprehensions are entertained that she perished in the empest which appears to have extended from the British Channel to the coast of Egypt. We have, however, a mail from Malta, bringing dates from Beyrout of Dec. 15 , and Malta of the 8 th inst. The letters from Beyrout of the 15 th ult. state that the account of the appoint ment of a Christian Prince over the Christian part of the mountains had produced a most tranquillizing effec among all classes of the population. The Sheik Shibley-el-Arian had made his submission to Ahmed Pasha of Damascus, who had presented him with a shaw and pelisse. The marauding parties, who intercepted for some time the communications between Beyrout and Damascus, had returned to their homes, and the mail from the latter arrived on the 15 th without accident. A large council of Pashas has been held at Beyrout, in which the subject of discussion was whether or not an amnest should be granted to the Christians, and which the diffe rent Consuls were of course anxious to obtain. The dis cussion was of a boisterous nature, and terminated in a resolution not to grant the amnesty. From the Danube we learn that Prince Metternich is still concentratin pose of watching the frontier of the empire, for the pur seems to be no doubt that Austria has joined Russia in remonstrating against the deposition of the Obrenowicz family. It is said, however, that although this policy is apparently in accord with that of Russia, the design of he Russian Cabinet in remonstrating on the result of revolution in which it had taken no inconsiderable part pas Pow to support Prince Alerander a oinst Rusia pean Pow theplity the obiect of her choice. Th present course of Austria is therefore entirely opposed to he expectations of Russia.-Accounts from Bucharest tate that M. Vaillant, a Frenchman, who wrote a pam phlet against the Russian Government, and who had in consequence been banished from Wallachia, had again returned in disguise, but, having been discovered, was marched to the rrontier French Consul at Bucharest, who of gendarmerie. Whe M. Vaillant, refused to interfere, as the Iatter had not deposited bis passport at the Consulate Egypt.-We have accounts from Alexandria to the 16th ult. The Pacha is making extraordinary efforts to repair the losses occasioned among the cattle by the recen murrain. His frigates and smaller voasels bave beea em ployed in bringing cargoes of catke from larsus, and have been despatched again as soon as they have lauded their cargoes. To facilitate the importation the Pacha has granted leave to every sallor on board to purchase one sheep each on his own account, which they are allowed to sell on arrival; several Greek vessels from Anatolia have also arrived with cargoes of bullocks consigned to French merchants. A. Sardinian war-steamer had arrived, announcing the intention of the Sardimian Government to send to Jerusalem a Consul and a Vice-Consul.
United States and Canada.-The packet-ship Cambridge, which sailed from New York on the 3rd inst. arrived off Liverpool on Tuesday night. She has brought news four days later than the advices received by the mail steamer. The proceedings in Congress possess some interest for the English reader. The Oregon territory question, which now that the north-eastern bounic in the United States, had engaged the attention of the Senate. That assembly was entirely occupied on the 30th ult with the consideration of a bill for the occupation and settlement of the terxitory of Oregon, and extending certain portions of the laws of the United States over the same. The bill assumes that "the title of the United States to the territory of Oregon is certain, and will not be abandoned." The President had sent a communication
to the House of Representatives, recommending negotia tions to be entered into with the Chinese Government, to secure for the conmerce of the United States the sam advantages as would be enjoyed by Great Britain by the ceding of the four ports and the possession of HongKong. It was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The inquiry into the mutiny and execution of Mr. Spencer and others on board the Somers was still in progress, but no new facts of importance were elicited We regret to find, by the Montreal papers received by the Cambridge, that the health of Sir C. Bagot was de scribed by his medical advisers as "in a most precarious state." The rumoured appointment of Lord Eliot as his successor was not correct, and it is now announced that Sir Charles Metcalfe, late Governor of Jamaica, has been appointed the new Governor-General of Canada.

## CITY.

Money Market, Friday. - Consols closed at $94 \frac{s}{4}$ for the Account, and $94 \frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for money; Three perf Cents Reduced, $95 \frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{5}{5}$; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, 1017 to 2 ; New Three-and-half per Cen
Exchequer Bills, 63 s. to $65 s$. prem.

## fitetropolís and its Vícímity.

Death of Mr. Drummond.-The favourable opinion given by the surgeons on Friday night led to the impresion that the life of this unfortunate gentleman was not in danger. Our readers will learn with great regret that this belief has unhappily not been realised, and that Mr. Drummond expired on Wednesday morning. In the course of Saturday afternoon unfavourable symptoms began to manifest themselves, and great apprehensularie for his life. It at length became necessary to open the temporal artery, inflammation of an alarming character having occurred. The copious bleeding somewhat relieved the most urgent symptoms, and Drumm tolerably well until Sunday night, when the infammation returned. a more unfavourable aspect, the difficulty of breathing was very great, and Dr. Chambers and Dr Hume were called in. An improvement took place in the evening, but it was of short duration, and on Monday morning it was evident that recovery was very doubtful; during the whole day the case maia tained the same serious character, and on ruesday morning the inflammation and difficulty of breathing had become so urgent, that a repetition of the sleding was indispensable. Towards night the symptoms were much aggravated, and the medical attendants gave up all hope. At 2 on Wednesday morning the wertaate gentleman still survived, although his dissolution was momentarily expected; he was then suffering from great oppression, but retained his consciousness and was perfectly resigned, He continued for some hours in the same calm state as from the first; and although no mitigation of the unfavourable symptoms took place, he did not appear to be aftlicted by any acute pain ; but the difficuity manifeat that continued to increase, and it now became the period of dissolynesday morning Mr. Drummond breathed his last, and died without a struggle, in the presence of Mr. Guthrie, his three brothers, and his sister, Miss Drummond, , who remained by his that Mr . Drummond appeared to suffer little pain in his last moments. The mournful intelligence was quickly disseminated at the west-end of the Metropolis, messengers having been constantly sent to inquire the state of the patient from all the public offices. A messenger was patso despatched to the Queen at Windsor Castle, her Majesty having taken great interest by frequent inquiries Majesty ligence was the all-absorbing topic of conversation at the west-end of the town in the beginning of the week. Sir J. Graham and several Cabinet Ministers, shortly after it Ja Grat has her hed his last, it was known her Pir Whitehall-gardens. Went the Premier beinginform the fatal termination Upon the reat greatly of the assass in condolence affected, and immed the mrumshould be forwarded the a 50 th year, universally mond, we understand, was in he his acquaintance, respected by all who had the pleasure of, he was courteous and, in the transaction of oma had occasion to apply to and obliging to every one who hature, however trifing it him on business of a purate Secretary to Lord Ripon might be. He had been private secretary was afterwards when Chancellor of the Exchequer, aties, to Mr. Cannins attached, by the same confidential duties, to Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, and sir Robert Peel. The Duke of Wellington had such confated in the House of that on one occasion be pubhe Lords his great satisfaction that Mr. Drummond had done him the honour to become his private secretary. There has seldom been an instance in which the life of an individual has been sacrificed by the hands of a murderer that has created so painful an the community. In regara to the assassin M'Naghten, very little of an autheatic character has yet transpired. On Saturday, he was examined at Bow-street. After several witnesses had deposed to the main facts, the prisoner at first refused to say anything, but was afterwards brought back at his own request, and said, "I wish to sey that it is the Tories of my native city who have driven me to this act. They follow and persecute me wherever I go ; and they have, by their treatment of me,-already ruined my and have no rest night nor day. They have followed mee
to France, to different parts of England, and other places -in short, wherever I go. The system they have pursued towards me was such that I could go no longer. I believe I bave been driven into a consumption by them. I believe I shall never be the same individual again that I was be-
fore. I used to have good health and strength. They fore. I used to have good health and strength. They have accused me of crimes of which I was never guilty.
They have done everything in their power to harass my They have done everything in their power to harass my
mind and to persecute me; and, in fact, to murder me. mind and to persecute me; and, in fact, to murder me.
That is all I have to say at present, and it can be supThat is all I have to say at present, and it can be sup-
ported by evidence." The prisoner here paused. The magistrate then asked, "Have you anything more to
say?"-Prisoner: "Only that they completely disordered say?"-Prisoner: "Only that they completely disordered
my mind. I am quite a different man from what I used my mind. I am quite a different man from what, "Hed Was then conveyed to Tothill-felds Prison, and from the above remarks and other circumstances which have oc-
curred in the prison, there is little doubt that he intends curred in the prison, there is little doubt that he intends
to plead insanity. On Monday, several medical men of to plead insanity. On Monday, several medical men the Metropolis, amongst whom were Drs. Monro and Sutherland, visited the prisoner, for the purpose of ascertaining whether he suffered from aberration of mind. The result of their interview was the unanimous conviction that the statement of tine prisoner was a premeditated one, and that there is no mental derangement whatever. -The inquest on the body of Mr. Drummond took place on Thursday, Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, appearing on the part of the Crown as prosecutor. The evidence consisted in the accounts of the policeman, and a man called Hodge, a carpenter, who in the testimony of Mr . Guthrie, the surgeon. The latter put in a written account of the post mortem examination, stating that the ball in its transit passed directly through the abdomen, perforating the diaphragm, and producing a large effusion of blood; and that the surgeons considered such a wound to be inevitably fatal. The M'Naghten, and the coroner issued his warrant for the committal of the prisoner to Newgate. The belief that the shot was intended for Sir R. Peel becomes more and more general, and would seem to be borne out by the whole circumstances of the case. Mr. Drummond was about more active and elastic gait. There was no resemblance of features; but he was necessarily a frequent inmate at the Premier's house, and had just parted with Sir Robert's children when he met with his untimely fate. It is said, indeed, that Sir R. Peel has now no doubt that Mr.
The Wreck of the Conqueror. -The following particulars have been obtained since our last from the boy Abchurch, the only survivor of this melancholy catasThursday night, haviag made the Lizard light on Monday. The sea was very boisterous on Wednesday and Thursday, and the captain did not appear to lave much faith in the Torbay, to steer the ship through the Channel. Abchurch says the ship struck about ten at night. The captain went says the ship struck about ten at night. The captain went
into the cabin, and informed the ladies and the other passengers that they were on the French coast, where no boats were likely to put off to their aid, nor any other assistance could be afforded, and that they must trust to
Providence for protection. During the night the men beProvidence for protection. During the night the men be-
haved remarkably well, and obeyed every order given by haved remarkably well, and obeyed every order given by the officers with great fortitude. The ship held together bottom timbers began to give way. Captain Duggan now Weat down into the cabin and told the ladies that it was
all over, and that he would see them putinto the boat, and perhaps they might reach the shore. At this time Mrs. Thompson was dressed, and sitting by the side of her children's cot; Miss Turton and the other ladies were
also dressed. About nive the vessel broke up, and although greatly alarmed, the ladies got safely on the deck; and Capt. Duggan and Mr. Rogers, the surgeon, handed them into the boat, which was suspended from the side of the
vessel by the "falls." In consequence of the tackle being entangled, the boat could not be lowered in the usual way, and the lines being cut, it dropped into the sea. Abchurch and another boy were the only sailors in the boat, and the former states that the whole of the ladies kept their seats
firmly, while they endeavoured to pull towards the shore. The sea at this time washed the deck of the veasel, and the communication between the fore and aft decks was almost entirely cut off. The boat had not left the ship more than three minutes before it was struck by a wave and capsized. The whole of the passengers were thrown children, regained the boat. Abchurch recollects nothing more after this period, except being again washed into the sea, and again reaching the boat. ${ }^{2}$ In addition to these facts, a French gentleman, M. Dupont, who went down to known some facts, which leave little doubt that many of the passengers and crew were plundered by the people of in the boat were fully dressed, whereas M. Dupont found most of them stripped. He also states that when he arrived on the Sands, he saw Miss Turton expire, and that
she had evidently been plupdered. The body of Captain Duggan has not yet been recovered, and there is reason to fear that he, like Miss Turton, met with some foul sand. This surmise appears to be strengthened by the fact, that some articles which are known to have belonged to that gentleman have been recovered from different Capt. Duggan only the day before the wreck, and also a
letter to the owners, both of which came on shore quite dry, although the body of the captain himself has not been found. No doubt is entertained at Boulogne, that when the captain was thrown on the shore, these things were taken out of his pocket by some individuals, who afterwards stowed away his body in the sand. reached the posed that many were not dead When they reached the shore, and might have been recovered by proper treatdered to any of them, with the exception of the boy Abchurch, who was taken to the Lighthouse and properly Abchurch, who was taken to the Lighthouse and properly by nautical men with reference to the neglected condition of this dangerous coast, which the recent sacrifice of life will tend to strengthen; and it is hoped that the Govern will tend to strengthen; and it is hoped that the Governerect new Lighthouses, or provide life-boats along the shore. On Wednesday a meeting of the merchants and shipowners of London took place at the Universal Hall of Commerce, in Threadneedle-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the most advisable plan of relief for the widows and children of the seamen lost by the Wreck, of the Reliance and Conqueror in the late gales, been proposed as the most eligible mode of raising a fund for their relief, and that Mr. Moxhay, the proprietor of
the Hall of Commerce, had, upon being applied to on the subject of lending the building to the purposes of the charity, declared that he would, without the charge of one farthing, not only dedicate the great room to the accomodation of an audience, but light it up with gas, and fit it out with seats at his own expense. On the motion of
Lord Dudley Stuart, the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Moxhay, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the concert without delay.

Illness of Sir George Cockburn.-We regret to state that Sir George Cockburn, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, burst a blood-vessel in the lungs on Saturday, and was for some time in a precarious state. On Tuesday, however, the hemorrhage had nearly ceased, and the bulletins since issued at the Admiralty announce that, although

Income Tax in the Cily.-Our readers are aware of the excitement which has prevailed for some time in the ward of Tower on the subject of the income-tax, and that surcharge led to a public meeting and the appointment of a committee to inquire into the circumstances. The inhabitants of the district were again called
week for the purpose of learning the result of this inves. tigation. After a long statement by Mr. Shearman of the proceedings of the committee, in submitting a memorial to Government, a letter was read from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, regretting that any proceedings should have rise to place in assessing the Tower ward calculated to give that on reference to the act, imposing the property-taz, "lhe did not find that the Government possesses any power. either of themselves, or by direction to the commissioners, been, by competent authority. The only mode of relief appointed by law for persons aggrieved by an improper After a long discussion, it was resolved-" That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the duties of Government surveyor and local assessor, under the Property and In-come-tax Act, are not sufficiently defined; that an indistinct combination of duties thrown upon officers appointed by, and amenable to, two separate authorities, renders such officers virtually irresponsible for their acts; that this gives the possession of uncontrolled power, which comes intolerable when exercised by those who are employed in carrying out the difficult provisions of the Proployed and Income-tax Act; that, therefore, according to the present construction of this act, there is no clear and immediate remedy for the neglect or misconduct of these perpetrated, as in the case of this ward, for which the right of appeal affords no adequate redress.
Court of Aldermen.-A Committee of the whole Court met on Saturday for the purpose of determining whether certain documents referred to in the affidavit, but not
filed in the proceeding in the Court-of Queen's Bench, filed in the proceeding in the Court-of Queen's Bench,
in the case of Alderman T. Wood, ought to be printed with the affdavits. A long discussion took place, in which some of the Aldermen expressed an opinion that as these documents were referred to in the affidavits of the parties, they were necessary to elucidate the matter, and ought to be printed. Alderman Musgrove was of opinion papers bearing upon the ase, and it was probable that the exhibits were the printing of them indispensable. He believed that justice required the printing of the exhibits, and after
disclaiming all idea of prejudicing Alderman Thomas Wood, he submitted on amendment to that effect. The resolution of Sir Peter Laurie, "That the affidavits should be printed without the exhibits," was adopted, six hands having been held up for the motion, and three for the amendment. Alderman Thomas Wood then announced that in the future stages of the case, he should be attended
by Mr. Laurie, the City pleader, and Mr. Wire as his counsel and solicitor
City Improvements, At the meeting of the Court of up a report relative to the new street from Holborn Bridge street depended upon the corporation alone, it would have
been accomplished long ago; but without the consent of Government, by whom alone the delay was occasioned, the very desirable object of the corporation could not be be removed, and the moment the sanction of Government was obtained, it would be seen that the City authorities were not fairly chargeable with neglect or supineness. The report of the Royal Exchange Committee alluded to the selection of Mr. Richard Westmacott to execute the sculpture for the trmpanum of the portico, at an expense scuiptare for the tympand atated that the committee felt gratification at seeing the satisfactory progress which had been made in the new building during the last year. eamen's Hospital, established for the relief of sick and dis eased seato on board Her Majesty's ship Dreadnough was sea last, Reek. Rear Majesty Young in the chair. The wammitte committee reported that, durg the past quarter, 926 in number 704 had been discharged cured, leaving 222 still under treatment; 507 out-patients had likewise been relieved. These operations, however, left the society in debt to the amount of $441 l$. Typhus fever had prevailed to 2 great extent amongst the mariners frequenting the port of
London. Many of the natives of the South Sea Islands had fallen victims to consumption, whilst among the Lascars and the natives from the Marquesas islands great mor tality had prevaled. 150 the trrst establishment of the mstitution, 1821 , 3,541 pade and advice, medicine, and moda the do the London Orphan Asylum took the London Orphan Asylu look place, when 8 giris and 17 boys were elected from a list of 135 candidates. The Rev. Dr. Read read the report, from which it appeared that 54 children had left the asylum during the year, and that at the close of the election the number in the institution would be 389 , for which the size of the building was inadequate, and the committee regretted that the subscription for its enlargement, called the Wellington fund, had made so little progress, there being two-thirds stil wanting. The legacies and subscriptions for the year
ending the 31st December, amounted to $10,639 l$. 14. 2d., ending the 31st December, amounted to $10,639 l$. 14. 2d. Which, after the expenditure, lett a balance 10 hatnd of
450 l .8 s . $10 d$. The funded capital was about $46,000 \mathrm{l}$. Wood Pavement.- We alluded in our last to the oppo sition shown by the Court of Aldermen to the use of wood pavement in the City. On Tuesday, one of the Sergeants of Police, who had been appointed to take an account of the accidents which occurred in the Poultry attended at Guildhall with his report. It appeared from this that the number of horses that fell on the wood pave ment in the Poultry on Friday evening, the 20 th , between 5 and half-past 6, was 5 ; on Saturday, from balf-past 9 in the moraing to the same hour at aight, 3 ; on Sunday, from 2 to 8, P.M., 4; on Monday, from 8, A.M., to half-past 7 , it appeared from this report, that between Friday evening and Monday evening, there being no frost in the interval, as many as 19 horses had fallen down on that short piece nod pavement. He asked the Sergeant if som The Sergeant said it was the Norwich mail ; it was delayed half-an-hour by the circumstance, and all the horses were thrown down. When it was raining fast, or when the pavement was quite dry, the horses kept their footing ; but at other times so great was the danger, that the butchers frequently drove down Bucklersbury to avoid the wood pavement in the Poultry. Sir P. Laurie said, the dismounting of the regiment of Life Guards in Argyle-street had crossed, was proof of the danger to the most as they enced horsemen. The Animals' Friend Society, and the kindred associations, would do more good by collecting facts on the mischief of adopting the wood pavement than by hunting after the cases they usualiy brought before the magistrates. A gentleman referred to the danger of crossing from Cheapside to St. Paul's Churchyard; since vehicles now of the yard had been paved with wood, light persons crossing Sir P. Iarie said the pood upon the pould not be used at all upon declivities such as Holborn bridge and Blackfriars bridge. He had no greater pecubiary and Blackfrars brige. He had no greater pecu than of erest in promoting the use of granite pavement and if any accid pal im from accidello him from travelling over the wood pavement, he would bring an action against the parish authoricies who caused had a right to make the public highway impassable. Even a shopkeeper, he thought, might sustain an action for the damage be sustained by rendering his premises unap proachable with safety by customers who rode on horse back, or who kept valuable curriage-horses. He directed the officers to continue to register the accidents

The Soottish Monument.-On Saturday the Marylebone vestry assembled to take into consideration the Mour nication from the Commissioners of Woods and Forest in reference to the erection of the column in the Regent of her Majesty, and announcing that, if the vestry at tempted testy, and announciog into effect, an injunction would be issued in the Court of Chancery. Mr. Gomm remarked that the vestry had placed themselves in a most pitiable situation. When the question was first intro duced, they were told that they had not power to proceed with the column, when they observed they did not care for legal advice, nor the Attorney-General's opinion. Now they were dumb-founded. The present, result was the triumph of common sense, which was not
a quality, he was very sorry to say, very common in
that vestry. Mr. Gibson stated that he was glad the Government had interfered, as the vestry would now make choice of a spot which was a Roman road 30 or 40 years before the Christian zera. He alluded to Tyburn, where the column would be much more conspicuous. It was then resolved, "That the vestry having talen into consideration the communication from Messrs. Pemberton and Co., have resolved that, in consequence of the freeholder of the soil beneath the pavement of the Regentcircus, it is expedient that the sanction afforded by the vestry to the erection of the column in the Regent-circus hereby is withdrawn; but the vestry at the same time protest against there being any legal right vested in the to abridge the entire and exclusive control of the vestry over the carriage-way and footway in the Regent-circus." Public Meelings. - The Half-yearly General Meeting of last week, for the purpose of declaring a dividend. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Tooke, who stated that the credit-balance on the lst January, 1842 , was $120,526 \mathrm{l}$. 2s. 10d., and that the like balance brought forward on the 1st inst. was $121,184 \mathrm{l}$. 19 s .9 d ., and after making suitable provision in advance for interest upon debentures payable about to be declared, the net balance or rest would amount to the sum of $76,135 l .8 s, 8 d$., being an increase as compared with the rest at the corresponding period in trade during the past year, of a satisfactory cbaracter. The number of ships that had entered the Port of London in 1841, was 6,619, and that in 1842, was 6,381 ,
being a decrease of 238 . The amount of tonnage in 1841, was $1,313,210$, and in $1842,1,288,490$, being a decrease
of 24,720 . The Chairman after having briefly commented upon these returns said, that it was the opinion of the Court of Directors that a dividend of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
for the half-year eading the 31 st ult. should be declared, for the half-year euding the 31st ult. should be declared,
the Company defraying the charge of the income-tax. This proposition was agreed to, and the dividend declared at the rate specified by the directors-On Monday a Bank of Australia was held, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the half-year. The report stated that the accounts received from the colonies down to September last, were very satisfactory as respected the various branches. The result of the half-year enabled the
directors to declare a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. for the half-year. The net assets up to December, 1842 , in the Colonies, $163,875 l$. net profit for the half-year $47,967 l$. ; making together $828,482 l$. The amount of undivided profit was 64,1097 ., to which, after deducting expenses of working, bad debts, \&c., was to be added
$47,967 \mathrm{l}$. less $4,796 \mathrm{l}$, being one-tenth of the reserve-fund, making together, $43,170 \%$. To this was to be added, ing last dividend, left a balance of 70,280l. The reservefund now amounted to $24,475 \%$. The chairman stated ing capital being called up. The amount of the reservefund was invested in the Three-and-a-Half per Cents., and the subject of the charter was at present in abeyance, in
consequence of some references now making by Lord Stanley in the Colonies.-A very numerous meeting in favour of the National Temperance Society took place on Monday, in Exeter Hail. The chair was taken by Mr. B. Rotch, when the objects of the Society, and the advantoges of the habits of temperance were advocated by $\mathbf{M r}$. Bowley, of Gloucester, Mr. Buckingham, the Rev. G. Mowley, of Gloucester, Mr. Buckingham, the Rev. Memenald, of Leeds, the Rev. Mr. Stovel, and other gen teatotalism would be an efficient remedy for the existing astress among the agricultural and other labourers, as well was made, with an appeal for contributions of a larger character, in reduction of a debt of $700 \%$. due by the society, between $500 \%$. and $600 \%$. of which sum was already Mining Company, was held on Wednesday, Sir John Easthope in the chair. From the report it appeared that the mine of Rayas was working prosperously, the ore sold having produced 157,618 dollars; the outlay
was 77,653 , leaving a balance of 79,965 , of which Was $77,653_{4}$ leaving a balawce of 79,965 , of which
the company's share was 44,980 dollars. The assets were the company's share was 44,980 dollars. The assets were
$11,168 l_{\text {. }}$ 18s. 3d. The available surplus was about $7,547 \mathrm{l} .8 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$., which, in addition to $6,500 \mathrm{l}$. expected from abroad, would make a total of $15,047 \mathrm{l}$. 8 s . 3 d ., with Which the directors proposed to pay off $11,906 l$. $5 s$ s. on the red scrip, which was about 25 per cent. The report Was considered satisfactory, and seemed to inspire the shareholders with the hope of a general dividend being declared before a very long time shall have elapsed.
East India Trade.-Mr. Stikeman, of the East India and China Association, has just published his comparative statement of the number of British ships, with their tonnage, which have traded with places within the limits of the East India Company's charter in the years 1841 and 1842. Of the number of vessels entered inwards, the re-
turns show a decrease in 1842 of 37 ships, 25,533 tonnage, and 2,126 men - the difference between 788 ships 318,980 tonnage, and $16,304 \mathrm{men}$, and 751 ships, 293,427 tonnage, and $14,178 \mathrm{mes}$. Of the number of vessels cleared outwards, the returns show a decrease of 186 ships, ships, 408,607 tomnage, and 21,392 men, and 820 ships, 346,869 tonnage, and $18,279 \mathrm{men}$. One of the most unexpected results is, that a decrease of no less than 146
ships has occurred in the clearances for the Australian colonies and New Zealand. The clearances for Bombay and Calcutta also exhibit a considerable decrease
The Corn-Law Movement.-On Monday, at the meeting of the Directors and Guardians of the Poor of Marylebone, a memorial was presented, signed by several ratepayers, calling upon the board to lend their co-operation in the movement now taking place throughout the borough in favour of a repeal of the Corn-laws. Mr.
Soden moved, that every assistance be given by that Soden moved, that every assistance be given by that throughout that borough, but throughout the country. Bread partook greatly of a parochial character, inasmuch as it concerned in particular the poor as well as all the ratepayers. Other speakers contended that the question was political, and not parochial. The motion, however, was carried, with only five dissentients.
Greenwich.-On Friday a disturbance broke out in the Upper School of the Royal Asylum. It appears that restricted the intercourse between the boys and their friends, which so irritated the pupils that they commenced a general row, smashing the windows with slates, rules, brickbats, and other missiles, and breaking upwards of 1,000 panes of glass. Five of the ringleaders of the disgation is going on by order of Sir Robert Stopford before the principal officers of the institution. There are nearly 800 boys, the sons of commission and warrant officers, in the upper school, and many of them are 15 or 16 years of age, who, on a
a volley of stones.

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Can. 191 - Central districts, 186 ; East districts, 203 ; South 1istricts, 239. Total, 953 , ( 502 males, 451 females.) Weekly average for the five last years 903 , ( 461 males, Weekly average or the five last years,
442 females, and for the five last winters, 1,004 .

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Ashton.-A demonstration in favour of free trade principles was made here on Monday, at which Mr. Hindley, the member for the borough, gave in his ad hesion to the agitation of the Anti-Corn-law League for total and immediate repeal. Mr. Hindley took the chair, and the meeting was adaressen by Mr . Cobden, Mr. Brotherton, Colonel Thompson, Mr.
T. Gisborne (late M.P. for North Derbyshire), Mr. $\mathrm{M}^{\text {' Callagh, and other gentlemen. Mr. Hindley, after }}$ speaking at some length in favour of the doctrines of free
trade, alluded to the comparative merits of a fixed duty and a total repeal. To what, he said, were he and others driven who had been desirous rather to take a practical duty? duty and a total repeal ; for Sir R. Peel had declared that those who advocated a fixed duty had the worst of the argument, and that those who voted for the total and imurned about from one thing to another-to be sent ove from Whigs to Tories, from a repeal to a fixed dutyMorever, the ine, and boilea they could not do ath fixed duty at all, but they could understand a perfectly free trade. If the farmers and landlords would have nothing to do with a fised duty, why should he take the not go along with him in doing so? That was his justification for giving up a fixed duty, which he had likened to descending down the stairs, instead of jumping from the top to the bottom at the risk of breaking their necks. state, when he saw the house burning, was it a time to consider about going down stairs? The question was now practically not between a sliding scale and a fixed diate repeal. He would say, in justice to himself, and to those who had fought and acted with him, that they were not responsible for that alternative. He would take upon himself no such responsibility, now that the very farmers bad begun to say that the question must be settled, as the question of rents and engagements generally was involved it, and that they would racer in an uncertain and un had to do and suifer, settled state, which disabled Inem conclusion, he assured the mentsing that he should go along with them heart and meeting that he should go alog wian hem heart and hand in the est
of monopoly.
Barnstaple.-A letter bas been received at Lloyd's from a resident at Braunton, near this town, giving an account of the conduct of the wreckers on the north
coast of Devon during the late storms. The following is an extract:-"On the night of Saturday last, two very large merchant ships belonging to Liverpool, and bound for the coast of Africa, were wrecked near our scenes of ardacious plunder which immediately ensued, and which have continued up to the present time, are o the most revolting description. On Sunday all our opposing sects were merged into wreckites, and never was a more busy day of rest for man and beast. The shore was thronged with wretches hardened as the rocks that surrounded them, wholly intent on plunder. the day to cart off whatever they could put their hands on, and the night came without causing a cessation of their labours ; and that which is most remarkable is, the not a single magistrate made his appearance the check the
work of devastation. The collectora of the neighbouring
ports betrayed the same want of energy and promptitude. I believe the highest official authority was the comptrolam speaking of the am speaking of the wreck on the Braunton side. There was nothing approaching to a properly-organised police, and those set to watch, if not participating in the plunder, were singularly iadifferent in its prevention." The writer concluesthy offenders have been that some of the more wealliy orfenders have been more prominent, and certamys poor wretches who their proceedings, than the numerous poor wrecches Who might plead their fourteenpence a-day, the amount of husbandman's wages
in this parish, as some incentive in following the ex

Birmingham.-A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of this town took place last week, to receive the report of a committee relative to a corres the commith has been for some time carried on between the committee and Sir R. Peel. It appears that on the 29 thuly last the committee addressed a letter to Sir R. Peel, applying for a personal conference. Sir Robert, in his answer, proposed that instead of a conference, the facts intended to be stated to him should be communicated in writing. The committee then forwarded a memorial, setting forth the state of extreme distress of the town of Birmingham and the surrounding districts, the embarrassments of the manufacturers, and the wretchedness of the unemployed operatives, but repudiating in the strongest terms the idea that the distress alluded to was at all to be traced to overproduction. The memorial concluded by urging Government to adopt some step with a view of putting matters in this document an answer was returned, stating that Sir Robert had laid the memorial before her Majesty's Government ; that Government lamented the existence measures introduced during the session would have the effect of promoting the interests and bettering the condition of the manufucturing districts. Certain resolutions were then forwarded through the Mayor of Birmingham to the Home Secretary expressive of fears that, as the causes which had produced the late disturbances were still in active peration the peace of the manufacturing districts could not be safely relied on, and intimating disticin a desire on the pard of the appicus and immediate conshould be talo under the serious and immeciate consideration of the Government. A reply was received from
 herm On from the Birmingham Chamber of Comwerce to Sir $R$. Peel. It stated that trade was still declining, and distress consequently upon the increase; that in the opinion of the memin as the prest of the curency the attempt of the Legislature to "subject the circulating system of the country to the ancient standard of value; and that the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon defective policy with respect to the currency. The memo rial proceeded to make certand reconsid. Sir upon these views, and concluded by calling on Sir R. Pee to take the subject of the currency into his immediate and serious consideration. The reply, dated Nov. 7, intimates that the Premier quite differs in his views of the currency from those adopted by the committee, and dissents from the conclusions at which they bad arrived. Another memorial was then despatched by the committee, dated the 26th November. It proceeded still further to argue the question in dispute, denying that in the previous paper the memorialists had recommended any spe cific course to be adopted; but, in general, reiterating their conviction of the soundness of the principles they had laid down, and the correctness of the facts they hai stated. They observe that, in their mature opinion, a considerable permanent expansion of the circulatich the public have contracted by circumstanceessary for safely and effectually sustaining a permanent demand for labou. On the 3d Dec. Sir R. Peel replied, maintaining the corectness of the views he had already expressed the Goquestion, and disapproving of the suggestion paper money, which should be issued as a legal tender. To this letter whe committee replied at considerable length in a memoial, still further arguing the questions at issue, and requesting permission to publish the correspondence. Sir R Peel passents to the publication, and tells the .. Feelae that he does full justice to the motives by which they have been actuated in representing to Government their opinions on the subject of the currency, and thanks them for the courteous and temperate panner in which those opimions have been conveyed "Each of an instrument of exchange, and to be made a legal pose must profess to be of a certain value, to be erri valent, that is, to a certain nominal amount of money, five pounds, ten pounds, 100 pounds, according to the amoun of the note. In what sense will the word 'pound' be used? It will not mean a definite quantity of silver or old, or of any substance intrinsically valuable, for the paper is not to be convertible, either at present or at any future period. What, then, will the word 'pound' imply? This be no answer to it to observe that the paper is based on都 the amor the quarterily dividends. The Com limit the issues of national paper to Government, and to
limit the amount issued in the manner described in their memorial, and that all other issuers of paper should be liable to take up the paper money they issue in the na" tional paper, in the same manner as their issues are now
redeemable in Bank of England paper. The national redeemable in Bank of England paper. The national
paper thus limited could not exceed the amount of the paper thus limited could not exceed the amount of the claims which Government have upon the nation; and the
Government, being bound to take back this paper in discharge of taxes, would insure to the holders of the paper
the same arantum of value which it cost the holder to the sam
Boscastle.-We are happy to find that the crew of the Jessie Legan, whose wreck was reported in our last, are safe, and have arrived at Cork in the Lynx, from Mes-
sina. The Jessie Logan left Calcutta on September 4th, sina. on the Jessie Logan left inst. was struck by a heavy sea, which carried away bulwarks and poop, stove in her stern, swep the decks, broke the pumps, sprung foremasts, and carried away all her sails. The cook was drowned in the forecastle, the carpenter and two men were much injured. them all on board. At the time she was abandoned she had 13 feet of water in her hold. Soon after the Jessie Logan drove on the rocks and became a wreck, another vessel, called the Elizabeth Aletta, was driven by the hurricane upon the sands at Cruckington Haven, six miles N.E. of Boscastle Harbour, where, in the course of an hour, she was totally lost, and all on board perished. A the crew take to the rigging, where they remained but a short period, for on the vessel striking the sands, her the crew, none of whom were seen alive afterwards. They wer
Bristol.-Among the other disasters in the Bristol Channel during the late storm, the papers aunounce the She was on her passage to the coast of Africa, and was driven on the Taunton Sands with two other vessels in the hurricane of Friday week. The crew lashed themselves to the rigging, and were saved by a vessel called the Appleto pieces during the following morning, and severe conflicts arose between the Coast Guard and the wreckers, who plundered the cargo to a great extent.
Buckingham.-The sixth annual meeting of the Conervative Association of Buckingham and the neighbour ing districts took place on Tuesday. The anniversary was
celebrated by a public dinner in the Town-hall, which was appropriately arranged and decorated for the purpose The Duke of Buckingham presided, supported by a large number of the gentlemen of the county. Atter the rouspoke at great length on the Anti-Corn-law League.
 be, under 1 . Peel), this country had power to defy the Asia, Africa, America, and Europe, that had looking to under the sway of any empire; and, if the country were properly governed, it nad the power to defy all the world and live in peace and happiness. They say that the
utmost that the kingdom produces is $16,000,000$ quarters of corn annually; and that as the population amounts to
$26,000,000$, and as it is necessary that every man should have one quarter of corn annually to live on, they infer that $10,000,000$ people are starving. But this is not the case : they forget that $5,000,000$ live on oatmeal, and
more than $5,000,000$ rejoice in potatoes. Put these together, and it will be found com potatoes. Put these kingdom does in fact support its population, and without much distress. He knew it was said that it was a good maxim "to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest not like. He knew he should be told that nothing was more foolish than to prefer one's own countrymen to body but his own dear self? But one cannot help doing so, and he declared that he would rather lay ou 1s. With Mr. Cobden, bitter enemy as he was to the agriculturists, than with any Frenchman or other foreigner because he knew, that if $11 \frac{1}{3} d$. out of that shilling went aire, the other halfpenny went into the packet of some othe person, and that other person was his (Dr. Marsham's) person, and that other person was his (Dr. Marsham s) the toast in honour of Her Majesty's Ministers. He said that from the private and personal communications which that from in pith Ministers, officilly sand otherwise he necessanily rom lime to bre, be country in the most extended and beneficial sense. They are aware that many of their measures must be in the first instance misunderstood-that the first effect of those measures must be to produce some individual suffering; but if time be given them to mature their measures, and to give the those men scope and effect, they do hope and tras the real beeft uitimately be found conducive to prosperity of the agricultural, not less than of the commercial interest. Mr. E. Dayrell then proposed the parliament. He said it was umbers of both Houses of Parliament. He said it was useless to attempt to disguise that there did prevail amongst them a difference of opinion with respect to some recent measures of the Government ; and, however much he might desire not to touch upon such topics, or to run the risk of interrupting the harmony of the meeting, still he thought that when the meeting of Parliament was so near at hand they ought no to allow it to go forth that all had passed off with perfect
ananimity on that occasion, as far as their approval of those measures of the Government was in question. No man ad more respect than had the difficulties of thei position ; but at the same time, he contended, they were ound to let them know what their real sentiments were and if they felt that mischief had been brought about by their measures, they were bound feenimgy on spealk tereic which they knew did not exist. He remembered that, on a former occasion in that hall, the advent of the present Ministers to power was looked upon as the panacea for every evil, and the harbinger of every good. How had those expectations been realized? If they thought they had been disappointed, should they not be candid and
straightforward enough to say so? If they did not speak out they would not deserve the remedy which, by perse rerance, they would otherwise attain. All he would hope was, that they would in future look most narrowly into the course pursued by Ministers, and endeavour so to shape it as to secure the advantage of the agricultaral interest. The Earl of Orkney returned thanks. He had been one of the unfortunate minority of 17 which had opposed the Ministerial measures just alluded to, and he could prove, passed had fully these measures, now that hich hos 7 entertained of it. He had just come from Scotland and it was of no use mincing the matter as to the effect of these measures on the agricultural interest there. One third of the agricultural property of Scotland was gone to the " poor" land out of cultivation. Speaking of Scotland, he could say that land which was now growing a very decent quantity of corn, would, if those principles were carried out, only grow a decent quantity of grouse. If we
drew our supplies from abroad, and threw our own land out of cultivation, this country would, before three years sore over, become a province orst freal arguments against frade opinions, th noble Lord went on to say, that next session he should give his votes independently and honestly, and he would say he had that confidence in Ministers to believe that, if fhey were to see that they had gone too far, they would Hon. Capt. Fitzmaurice returned thanks for the tonst "The Members of the County" proposed by Col. Hall Sir T. Fremantle acknowledged a similar compliment paid "r The Mar bor to Lord Orkney's statement that one-third of the property in Scotland was already confiscated, and that if we went on as we were now going on, we should be a province o rance. He certainly thought his noble friend had shown in his speech, that, to quote the words of the song, he was
"royally fresh." He denied the statement that the epreciation of prices in the agricnitural districts was ment. Such political economy, in his opinion, savoured ment. Such political economy, in his opinion, savoures had been languishing for the last 12 months, and if the artisans had been turned out from their work for a considerable time, was it extraordinary that, when the extent
of consumption had been thereby diminished, the agriculof consumption had been thereby diminished, the agricul In considering this subject, the state of the revenue might Exeferred to. He lamented that the Customs and the indication of a want of power on the part of the people to purchase or consume? Was it to be wondered a that the people were unable to purchase corn when
they were unable to purchase sugar and other articles Sir J. Chetwode proposed the health of the chairman the Duke of Buckingham. In returning thanks his Grace said, "The topics of this evening have been so again to enter on them would only he soing over beaten ground. As I have had already the honour to say often, and more recently at a dimner of a Conservative association in this county, I still hold the opinion which 1 have will mains mained, and which, by the blessis myself now to maintain to the grave. In sealous deter mination to maintain those feelings and opinions which I have always expressed, and with assuring you that you will always find in me a faithful advocate-ore prepared interest of the United Kingdom: I have little doubt that the members for this county will do their duty. I trust that they will steadily maintain their position, and resist any furtherfattempt-if such an attempt should be made -to interfere with the rights and privileges of the agriculcural interest. The time is now como the cover have done wrong in the course they have taken with regard to agriculture, and I think also we are entitled to all on them to stand steady where they are, to maintain way one jot further. country gentleman, I can now do no more than act heartily with you bereafter on every occasion. You will find me most zealons for your interests, and also in my
endeavours to promote the employment of the labouring population whenever it is in my power, and so long as exist, whatever may be said of me for holding the hones opinions which I avow I hold, you will never find m finch from doing my duty to myself, to my Queen, and to my country. Several toasts were then given, includ ing "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Town Council of Buck ingham," "The British Farmer, and success to Agriculture, and other appropriate toasts.
Caermarthen.-We have already noticed the lawless
proceedings in the neighbourhood of St . Clear's, and the march of a party of marines from Milford in search of the rioters, called "Rebecea and her daughters." We now learn that the troops have arrived at the spot, and that the reward for the apprehension of the offenders has been acreased from $50 \%$ to $100 \%$. Notwithstanding these pre cantions, on Monday night the rioters sent a message to the marines, that they were about to pay a visit to the rates, and that they should be glad to meet them. Between 3 and 4 in the morning a detachment of marines, accom panied by four officers, set out for the gates, to ascertain f the men intended carrying their threat into exccation. When they arrived at 'Trevengan-gate, it was found to ave bee levelled to the groun, $p$ the tollhouse destroyed. Not dispersed in different directions to be seen, as they had dispersed On each of these ex after they had levelled the gates. On each of these ex cursions the mob, consisting of a large number of men and boys, al of them well mounted, most of them dressed in women's clothes, and armed with guns, pistols, pitch-
forks, hay-knives, reaping-hooks, crowbars, or some other reapo invizh headed by Rebecca who is de scribed as being a strong tall mant, well disguised, and having unlimited authority over the rest of the party.
The farmers in the neighbourhood lave refused to be worn in as sheial constables, and many of them have paid the fine of $5 l$. for such refusal. The peasantry of that part of the county appear to be in a state of great excitement, and it is feared that the affair will not be ter minated without the effiusion of blood.
Carlisle.-About a fertnight since, a fire broke out a Cherby Hall, the seat of Sir James Graham, which, but for the successtul exertions of those on the spot, migut have been attended with disastrous results. Abou o clock three female servants, the only occtipants of de house, were alarmed by the appearance of dens moke in the room they occupied, and on proceeding to ascertain whence it issued, discovered that the carved communik of the hall was in llames. They xmmedat far distant from the house, and he at once proceeded to th scene of the fire, taking with him a small engine used in watering the garden. With this apparentiy insignifican apparatus, and aided only by his three assistants, he succeeded, after considerable exertion, in putting out the fire before it had made much progress.
Liverpool.-For some time past, the magistrates have been occupied with prosecutions for Sabbath-breaking, frst cuseination in the town. The newsyender in the Vauxhall-road, person called Shephera, an a charge of having his shop openf for the sale of tho London journalis and other publications on the preceding Sunday. This was the third occasion, during as many wharg, On the two former occasions he had been find in the penalty of $5 s$. for each offence, but on both he in ormed the court that it was impossible for him to meet the demands of his customers unless his shop were apen on the Sunday; that he was determined to keep it open even though he should thereby subject himself to a $5 s$, penalty for every infraction of the act during the nex ths. Mr. Rushton, while be admitted the Justass of this line of reasoning, declared, at the same time, hat he had only to deal with such cases as might happen to ben tren po m in the phust again fine him. Mr. shepherd, arge before the public, had summonses served upon William Snence, the mayor's coachman, for having drive his worship to and from church on Sunday; and also upon Mr. Jones, the master of the Exchange; Mr. Hughes, the maxter the Lycæum, ad 1 K mion had heir pre Sunday last. The case of the mayor's coachman was first considered: the tase orthe mayors on his behalf on thed thacera, who appeared the of a private gentleman came within the meaning of the act; and the magistrate, acquiescing in this view, decided Chat the case could not-be sustained. The other case broke down for want of evidence to prove that the partie were masters of the estabishments. Ne magistrates therefore dismissed the summon were odious, it was the duty of the public to petition for its repeal, and not for any individual to mention it odiousness in the presence of the bench; he thought the law was good, inasmuch as it was designed to preserve the Sabbath in the way it should be preserved.-The receipts at the Custom-house at this port, for the year ending the compared with 1841 , of $200,514 l$., and with the preceding year, of $\mathbf{7 0 2 , 9 4 7 l}$.
Merthyr.-About 3,000 of the Gellygaer and Monmouthshire colliers proceeded, on the 16th inst., to Mr. Powell's colliery at Duffryn, for the purpose of compelling the men of those works to strike. The police of the district having had timely intimation of the intended movement, mustered in strong numbers ; and the mob finding themselves so received, and that the colliers of the latter works were disposed to remain at work, very soon dispersed. No intimidation or threats were used toward the men composing this colliery. On the following morning the manager was at his post to receive the workmen Ser their best clothes, and refused to continue their work, assigning no reason. Another meeting was held on the 18th inst. by the colliors between Pontaberbargoed and Blackwood.
Manchester. -The usual weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League was held at the Cora Exchange, on the

10th, and was numerously attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Wilson, the president of the council. to the United States. He said he had made an abstract to the United States. He said he had made an abstract
of the reduction which had taken place on several articles of the reduction which had taken place on several articles of American exports, and, when he visited Washington,
he presented one of the written statements he had so drawn out to the President, assuring him that in many drawn out to the President, assuring him that in many
respects those reductions would increase the trade and respects those reductions would increase the trade and
commerce between the two countries. The President, who commerce between the two countries. The President, who that he saw not how the Americans could ship corn to England under the existing corn-laws, and added-" wouder you do not take our Indian corn, but I have heard your horses would not eat our American Indian corn."
He (Mr. Thornely) assured him that he was in error upon this point, inasmuch as the English horses evinced more wisdom than their masters, because they ate all the Indian corn laid before them. It was well known that in
the last session of Congress the Americans bad been imposing duties on imported goods; but this fact made him the more anxious to bring about a repeal of the Corn-laws, in order to affect the commercial legislation of the United States, because the Congress at present sitting would come to an end upon the 4 th of March, and because it was confidently believed that the future Congress would be considerably more favourable to free trade. - Mr. Ricardo, M.P., then addressed the meeting. He said, that strenuously than he would oppose any other that might happen to exist. He would oppose any attempt to create a monopoly for the cotton manufacturer or the potter by were required, and that any enterprise which depended on protection for support was resting on a rotten foundation. He believed that the first effect of the repeal of the Cornthat "protection" meant high rents. He wished that and objectionable word had been blotted out from the tariff altogether; and he asked how it came that we had aban doned the system by which we had become wealthy? He contended that all nations were free-traders in the outset ; that subsequently they abandoned the principle; and that position. He believed that Sir R. Peel would help the man of Sir Robert's experience and unquestionable abilit could be blind to the fact that some further developility was necessary to be given to our resources and industry. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Moor Mr. Rawson, Mr. Brookes, and Mr. Brotherton, M.P. astle entertained Mr. Cobden, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. John Bright, the deputation from the League, with Mr. J. Wilson, at a public soirée. The hall was crowded and the gallery was occupied by a large number of inhabitants. The comaittee had issued 500 tea-tickets, disposed of by Thursday; on Friday they were at were al disposed of by Thursday; on Friday they were at a pre-
mium. At the doors there were hundreds of applicants, eager to obtain admission by money payments. The total number present amounted to upwards of 1,000 , of whom about 200 were ladies. Sir John Fife presided. After the usual preliminary business, it was resolvedpolicy of all restrictions on the importation of food for the people, and of all taxes which, under the guise of pro tection to one class of the community, inflict a robbery upon every other, applaud the zealous efforts of the Narepeal of the Corn Laws, and warmly welcome to New astle the distinguished members of its councli now pre sent, namely, R. Cobden, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, Col. nd Jus wion the meeting wa then addressed by these gentlemen at considerable length on the different questions comnected with free-trade, and with the proceedings and prospects of the League.
Portsmouth.-A Court-Martial was held on Tuesday on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown, for the trial of crew of H. M.'s steamer Spitfire, for losing that vessel on the Half-Moon Kays Rock, off Belize, on the night of the 10th September. Captain W. H. Sheriff, superintendent of Chatham Dockyard, presided. After examining several witnesses and hearing the statement of the Commander the President informed Lieut. Winthrop that the member fe President informed Lieut. Winthrop that the members before court, having duly considered the evidence brought had done all that could be expected under the circumtances and that it was by no fault of his that the vesse had been and that was by therefore, fully vessel him, his lost, and that they dis blame. He had areat pleasure in returning him his sword, and was much gratified at the testimony which had been given of his firmness after the disaster, and his successful exertions in saving the lives of those placed under his charge.

Preston those placed wader charge.
Preston.-As an instance of the progress of machinery, this stated that the principal manufacturing concern in provewn will, after the whole of the contemplated improvements are completed, have, besides other machinery, ,440 power-looms, each of which will be able to produce ofekly six pieces of 25 yards, making a weekly aggregate of 122 miles and 280 yards of cloth. Another account of facturer kind states that Mr . Atkinson, the rope-manuAdmiralty to manufacture 75,000 fathoms, or 85 miles 400 yards, of line for Sir E. Belcher, of the Samarang, going on an exploring expedition. Sheffeld.-The Yorkshire papers continue to give long
accounts of the stoppage of the Sheffield, Old Bank,
known as the firm of Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co.
There seems to be no doubt that their stoppage was para of bad trade commenced, many of their customers wera of bad trade commenced, many of their customers
were in debt, and they took securities which, a few years ago, would have been considered ample, but which now, for want of trade, have sunk so low that they will not fetch half their original value. The favourable circumstance in the event of the week is, that the other banks of the town have escaped a run. They are stated to have ties of Messr's. Parker and Co. are stated at about
$600,000 \%$, and the apparent assets at $725,000 l$., but the latter sum does not include bad debts. At a public meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, and other inhabitants, on the 16 th inst., the Master Cutler in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing an en-
tire and unabated confidence in all the banks at present existing in Sheffield.
St. Alsaph.-A meeting of the freeholders of the county of Denbigh, convened and presided over by the High Paeriff, was held at Ruthin, on Saturday last, to petition reign, which proposes to unite in one Bishoptic the late sent Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor. Resolutions were moved and seconded by Viscount Dungannon, Hon. W.
Bagot, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Mr. Mainwaring M.P., and other gentlemen, and a petition to both Houses of Parliament against the proposed union of the two dioceses and the alienation of their revenues to Manchester was adopted. The local papers state that the Lord Lieutenant and all the resident gentry are unanimous in parish in opposition to the measure, and that nearly every A meeting to the same effect has also been held at Cam bridge, and a petition adopted against the union of the

Wigan.-The Manchester papers mention with satisfaction, that the Rev. W. Corbett, the Catholic minister of diffuy, pense of the fing the attendants, and furnishing it with books and papers All the incidental expenses of its management will also be defrayed from his private purse.

Railvoads.-The returns for the week on the principal lines are as follow :-Greenwich, 6896.; Northern and Birmingham, 13,186l.; Croydon, 194l.; Brighton, 2,487l.; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,4706; Grand Junction $467 l$; Great North of England, 1,121 $l_{\text {. ; ; }}$. Sheffield and Manchester, 271l. ; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,148l. Manchester and Leeds, 3,379l.; Midland Counties, 2 ,248l. Eull and Selby, 669l.; Birmingham and Gloucester, $1,484 l$.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,421l. ; Birmingham and Derby, Great Western, $9,964 b_{\text {; ; }}$; South Eastern and Dover, 1,306 A special general meeting of the Birmingham and Glouthe purpose of considering the week at birminguam, for tee of ing. Captain Moorsom, R.N., presided, and stated tha the directors were by no means averse to the appointmen of a joint committee. After a long discussion it was re resolved that a committee, consisting of five shareholders and four directors, be appointed for the purpose of consipense any measures calculated to reduce the workmo ex po res, aad increase the trafic of the line ; the commitee mention to some subsequent meeng. public benefit resulting from railway expedition, that, on the 16 th, a letter having been received in Doctors' Commons from Portsmouth, containing instructions to arrest a vessel which had from the Registry of the Admiralty Court, and was despatched to Portsmouth in time to arrest the vessel at half-past: 2 o'clock on the same day the letter was received in London.-The great blast at Round Down Cliff, for the new works on the London and Dover Railway, consisting fired by means of the voltaic battery on Thursday, in the presence of an imense concourse of spectators, includine siresen eminent engineers. The battery was directed by Lieut. Hutchinson, R.E., and as soon as the wires were connected, the earth, according to the account of an eyewitness, trembled to half-a-mile distant-a stiffed report was heard ; the base of the cliff, extending on either hand non from under the superincumbeut mass of chalk seaward, and in a few seconds, not less than $1,000,000$ tons of chalk were dislodged by the shock, and settled down into the sea below. Loud cheers followed the blast, and a royal salute was fired. The sight is described as truly magnificent, and the interest of the proceedings is increased by the fact that no accident occurred. -The meeting of the proprietors of the Great Western Railway adjourned o Thursday, from last week, has terminated in the adoption of the plan incorporating by purchase the Cheltenham and Great Western Union lise with their own undertaking, as proposed in the first instance by the directors. The ballot gave an enormous majority over the opposition, the number of shares in favour of the proposal being upwards of 6,000 , and that of its opponents being less
than 600.
IRELAND.
Dublin.-Intelligence was received in Dublin on the 19th instant of the death, on the previous evening, of
Viscount Ferrard, son of the celebrated Joma Foster, first

Lord Oriel, and the last Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Viscount Massareene, his Lordship's eldest son, succeeds to his large estates, and thereby unites in himself the titles of Baron Oriel of the United Kingdom with those of Viscount Ferrard and Viscount Massareene in the peerage of Ireland.-The four representative Spiritual Peers for the ensuing session are, the Lord Primate, and the Bishops of Tuam, Derry, and Limerick.-The Dean W St. Patricks is to be consecrated Bishop of Cashel, Waterford, and Emiy, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, tomorrow the 29th instant. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin will perform the solemn ceremony, assisted by the Bishops of Cork and Ossory.-The Poor-Law Commissioners have issued a circular in reference to the intended alteration of the Irish Poor-Law. They request to be provided with "an account of the total number of persons rated in the last rate made in the South-Dublin Union, and the total net annual value of the property rated in the union. Also an account of the number of persons in such rate whose valuation was respectively not greater than 16 .; greater than $1 l$., and not greater than $2 l$.; greater than 2l., and not greater than $3 l$.; greater than $3 l$., and not greater, than 4l.; greater than 4la, and not greater than than 5l., carried on from a previous rate"--Lord Eliot, in acknowledging the receipt of a resolution of the Board of Guardians of the Sonth-Dublin Union, on the impolicy of placing the medical charities under the control of the Commissioners, has announced that it is not the intention of Ministers to bring forward, in the ensuing session, any measure relating to the medical charities of ireland.-At another address from Mr. O'Connell "to the people of Ireland " was read. The hon. gentleman, in this address, refers to the progress of the Anti-Corn-Law League, in illustration of the power of peaceful and combined agitation, and declares his belief ther the and combined well organised and its combination too extensive not to succeed. "It is thus," he says, "that every day develops the transcendant force of legal and peaceable combination for the amelioration of political institntion. It is for this purpose that I require three millions of enroiled Repealers. No reasonable man can doubt, that if I obtained these three millions of avowed, combined, and cooperating Repealers, the Repeal of the Union could not possibly be delayed." The Rent for the week was nearly 200 . Belfast-The Irish Presbyterian Church has resolved to celebrate its second centenary of Presbyterianism in Ireland this year, by a subscription fund, to enable the General Assembly to build houses of worship in the Roman Catho distriets of che soath anest Catholies anish employ scripture readers in the Irish language.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. -The Judges of the first division were occupied on Thursday and Friday in delvering their opinions the stewarton case, which involves the question as to the legality of the acts under which the minasters of Parliamentary churches, of chapels of ease, or of quoait sacra, extension, and secession churches, were admitted of the General Assembly to the full status and privileges have already mimisters. Of the Judges whose opinions Meado Wood that consider that the acts in question are illega, and ought to be sustained ; on the other hand present case ought to be sustained ; on the other hand Lords Moncrier, Cockburn, and ivory, support the legaily of the kens in question. The Lord President and Lord Macwere delvered their opinions on Thursday, and both quoa conclusively against the legality of the erection of ters into the General Assembly. The judgment of the former occupied two hours in the reading. Lord Jeffrey and Lord Fullarton delivered their opinions on Friday in favour of the General Assembly. The Judges have now all delivered their opinions-eight being against the legality of the quoad sacra parishes, and five in favour of the church. de effect of this decision will materially weaken stood that the roo on the Kirk question in the ensuing session of Parliament.
Stirling.-On Tuesday week a demonstration in favour of the principles of free-trede took place in this town, When about 1,500 people, including a large proportion of ladies, met at a soirée in the Corn Hxchange of the burgh. The char was tare bensive landed proprietor Polmaise and Colbraith, of Stirlings acted as vice-chair man Pr Cobden was introduced to the meeting by the chairman, and addressed them in a long speech in favour of the League and the general principles of free-trade.
Lanark.-The Glasgow papers state with expressions of dissatisfaction, that the iron-masters and coal-proprieFors of Lanarkshire, taking advantage of the unsettiled tate of the mining districts, the impoverished state of the country, and the contemplated reduction of wages that is be maineans of conveming a noeting the protection of the purpose of raising a police property in the neighbourbood of Airdrie, Coatbridge, \&c., where the principal works are ituate.

THEATRICALS.
Drury-Lane - On Saturday evening Shakspeare's play Cymbeline was revived in the purity of its original tex at this theatre. It was a bold experiment, for the play is
not a "strong" one, according to the ordinary notions of
stage effect; but it was well cast, and the result was a Fordacit appeared as Imogen with great advantage, and sus tained her difficult part with a delicacy of feeling which showed that she appreciated the character. Mr. Macready's Iachimo was a still more remarkable instance of thorough feeling for the spirit of his part. Mr. Anderson was anifeeling for the spirit of his part. Mr. Anderson was aniold lord Belarius with the homely truth which has now become the characteristic of his style. The play was well become the characteristic of his atyle. fhe play wartail got up in every respect, and on the fanc Maderson, were called for, to receive a renewal of the applause alread abundantly bestowed upon them during its progress. Marriage, bearing the title of Mothers and Daughlers was produced on Monday at this theatre with success. It was placed upon the stage with great completeness, and needed no assistance which the tact of the mas deficient in the vigour and vivacity which distinguished Mr. Bell's frst production, and seems to have been founded on the model of the well-known stock comedies of the last century. The characters are therefore not new, and though they are sketched with talent, they slow the same want of vigour which characterises the general manage ment of the plot. The lcading characters are as intriguing mother, with her head full of projects for her daughter adrancement; the daughter, an artful coquette, delighted to overreach her mother, a humble companion, suffering under the insolence of her patroness ; a scampish adven turer, endeavouring to keep up appearances, a middle aged mas, who has recently inherited a title; a young lover ; a fat baronet, Sir Gregory Plump, a suitor to Lady
Manifold ; a servant who tells fortunes in cards, and a Manifold; a servant who tells fortunes in cards, and a foppish valet. The heroine of the piece was worthily represented by Miss Vandenhoff, and the remaining cha racters were sustained by Mrs. Orger, Mrs.W. Lacy, Mr Vandenhoff, Mr. Bartley, Mrs. Humby, and Mr. Cooper Mrs.Orger's personation of Lady Manifold, the intriguing mother, was one of the most finished pieces of acting which has been seen upon the stage for many a day; it was lady-like, subdued, and perfectly true to possibility ; there was no caricature, no exaggeration, but the concepartistical delicacy which is the true realisation of natural comedy. The play went off with great applause, and was announced by Mr. Vandenhoff for repetition; after which the author was called for, and bowed from the front of one of the boxes.

## ffliscellaneous.

Archives of Barcelona. - It is known that amongst the buildings set on fire during the bombardment of Barcelona was that containing the archives of catalonias of these lowing account will show how great the mistorical point of view :-There were collected there charters and acts of the early Courts f Barcelona, from the year 844, and documents Roussilion and Cerdagne, but to the kingdoms of Arragon, Valencia, Majorca, Sardinia, Sicily, and Naples. The building contained the proceedings of all the Ministers from the union of the kingdom of Arragon with the principality of Catalonia, as well as copies or alliances, and such matters. There were also peace, aliances, deposited there the original papers of the states-Genera, in 50 volumes, from those held at Perpignan by to those held by Philip V., at Barcelona, in 1702 . in 1350 , to those held by Philip ., at Barcelona, in 1702. Not less than 856 orghe of which the dates ranged from the Pontificate of Benedict IX., in 1024 , to that of Clement XI., in 1709 . There
were 17,640 documents, written on papyrus, parchment, or cotton paper. Those on parchment or paper were rolled up separately, but the parchments were tied up in collections. At the period when paper was first made of rags, about the thirteenth century, registers were formed to copy letters patent and other acts proceeding from the sovereign authority. These registers, begun in 1214, were concluded in 1808, and comprised 28 reigns from James I. to Charles IV. They were 6,070 in number, and each register contained between 300 and 400 leaves in folio. T'he learned Capmany affirms, in the preface to the fourth volume of his "Mémoires Historiques sur Barcelone," that the archives of the Crown of Arragon were the most memorable in Europe, if their antiquity, good preservation, extent, variety, and importasce, were taken into consideration.-Galignani.

Coincidences.-"During the year 1842 there died," says the Courier Français, "the last of the Abbesses the last of the Chanoinesses of Remiremont (the Countess of Arma de Monspey) ; the last of the Prelate Abbes of Flanders (the Abbe Delvigne) ; the last of the Augus tinian Mors France (the Abbé Mollard) ; the last of the Hermits of Switzerland (the Hermit Kauffman), found frozen in the forest of Dufikon ; the last of the Council lors of the Parliament of Navarre (M. du Parage); the last of the companions of the famous Paul Jones, and the last of the companions of Cook. This

Watery Volcano.-The accounts received this week by the Lisbon mail give the particulars of a remarkable phe nomenon which from Penicho, a fortified town on the coast and distant about two Portuguese leagues from the sea A correspondent of the Morning Post gives the following account of it:-"At an early hour of the morning, the proprietor of a small farm, together with his wire and neighbouring plot of ground, detached from the cottage
occupied by them. On their arrival at the place, they were terrified by the sound of repeated claps of subterra nean thunder, which lasted for some time. On a sudden, a tremendous explosion took place, followed by a dense cloud of earth, thrown to an incredible height, which was succeeded by a column of water belched from the bowel of the land in the most awful manner, spreading as it rose in all directions. This eruption from the watery volcano lasted for half an hour, deluging the place around for miles. On examination, the mouth of the crater formed by this convulsion of nature was found to exceed six yard is diameter, and of a perfectly circular form. After the column of water, which was salt, as though fresh from the ocean, had spent its force, the gulf continued for two whole days to bubble up and overflow the land, and then the water appeared to return from whence it came. A ew days afterwards the same subterranean sounds were repeated, but no eruption ensued. The above fact, which was transmitted to Lisbon officially, has, it may be well supposed, formed the terror and matter for conjecture of the whole country round."

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Ice Chancillor's Court. - [Before Sir Lancelot Shad cesun, and Prichard. - This cause came before the court pon a demurrer, put into the bill by the defendant Prichard
or want of equity in the plaintifis case, multifariousness and want of parties. There were one or two other technical
grounds of demurrer, but the substantial ground was, grounds of demurrer, but the substantia grand of want of equity. In support of the demurrer, it was contended that the defendant Prichard was admitted to be first mortgagee of one part of the property, and therefore as to that the only rellef the plaintiffs could have in equity was redemption,
assuming that the plaintiffs were second mortgagees, and that assuming that the plaintiffs were secondiy artgagees, and tand any other en enity by the plaintiffs was an allegation of collusion,
as in the bili stated; a mere allegation of collusion was nothing, as in the bili stated; a mere allegation of collusion was nothing,
unless facts were stated showing it. The allegation of collusion in substance was this, that the defendant Prichard, being a mortgagee of the sum of 1,0001 ., mortgage money and interest, ing that he should be first paid, did not defend the action. That was no collusion, because the defendant Prichard had a right to
hring his action, and there was no impropriety in the company not defending it. Prichard having obtaince a judgment, the plaintiffs, whis were mere creditors upon the tolls, had no right
to interfere to prevent Prichard from perfecting his legal remedy against the land by getting an elegit. This, besides, was not a bill on behalf of creditors for a general administration of the comathe point of equity, that inasmuch as the plaintiffs were debenture creditors under the 16 th clause of the company's act, they of elegit would get a legal title to the company's property, and would thereby destroy the undertaking and consequentiy do away altogether with the tolls, \&c., upon which the act of Par-
liament created the plaintiffs securities; that there was collusion between Prichardanfe fisf to come to this court and require the court to restrain the defendants from getting the
legal right. The plaintiffs could not bring any action at law to recover their principal and interest on those debentures, nor could they bring an action of ejectment to recover possession at
aw. All these points bad been decided in tle courts of law; every railway company had been m the habit of giving those
bonds or debentures, and many millions of money had been nt upon them, and unless a court of equity could interfere, able. Tlie Vice-Chancellor sail, that the plaintufs having taken ct, they had no claim upon the lands itherrse thectrity was only on the defendants' y 'ight to get a better security, for Prichard had a right to sue, and this court could not restrain the legal right; even if the bringing the actions was an arrangement between the which would affect the parties in equity. He must, therefore, allow the demurrer with costs. - This deciston is one of very
serious and considerabic inportance to all persons holding dethat any other creditor, by due dillgence, perfecting his legal right by obtaining a judgnient and execution at law, may come
in, and by taking possession of the land, notain priority of payin, and by taking possession of the land, notain priority
Court of Exchsaukr.-Heywood v. Beecher-This was an
action to recover the sum of 30 l . 10 s ., alleged to be due to the plaintiff for work and labour done, under the circu the "housetailed below, which afford a The plaintif is a house-agent carrying on his business in the neighbourh ood of Knightsbridge,
and defendant is a gentleman residing at Brighton, where he and defendant is a gentleman residing a Brighto, where he
holds the office of clerk to the directors of the poor, as well as others of importance in that town. The plaintiff brought his to him for having been instrumentat, in the character of a house agent, in letting a house, No. 55, Cadogan-place, and seling, the latter said that he was not liable to the charge so made, inasmuch as he had never given instructions or authority to plaintiff to act for him. In support of his case the plaintiff called Mr and the furniture sold, who proved that his mother had entered upon the negotiation solely upon the information they had obhad become acquainted with the fact that the premises were to be disposed of. Mrs. Stewart eventually closed the bargain with defendant, by agreeing to take the house on a lease for the furniture. It was further stated that defendant, or some person who represented himself to be that gentleman, had called at the office on the 3d of August last year, and had left the particulars of the ouse which in the letting book "Mr. Beecher, to be let, furnished, tive guineas a week, per annum, or unfuraished, at 1006. pe, These particulare, as thus set forth, were given to Mrs. Stewart, and thereby paved the way for the arxangement which was ult
mately made between defendant and that lady. The lease was mately made between in September, but the plaintiff did not make any application for payment, nor indeed did he send in any bill until that defendant had called at the office one day when he was the only their conversation, had desired him to tell his master, that he never paid more than $2 \frac{1}{c}$ per cent. to a house-agent. This was
he outline of the plaintifs evidence. On the part of defendant a number of witne testimony went to show that the board "to let" Whach she produced) referred the parties for particulalsintiff
cards to view to Messrs. Rogers and Near, and not to plainter She also stated that her master, who only came to
sionally, was not in London at the periods alleged by the witnesses for plaintiff. This latter statement was or two between
borne out, although there was a variance of a day
the dates of the parties, by two gentlemen who are clerks to de
fendant at Brighton, both of whom said most positively, that from the nature of the duties defendant had to perform, and indeed had performed in person, in connexion with offices he held with the airen the days when it had been alleged he flad been in London. Messrs. Rogers \& Dearalso proved that they were the house-agents who had been employed by defendant. They, however, had no recollection of having given any cards to vee had not. One o these witnesses stated that he remembered inquiries having been made of him respecting the house by a person whom he had reason to suspect was in the scrvice of plaintiff, some time prior to the premises being disposed of. This latter fact wantended to ap that it was not at all an mincommon thing for the less respecthaving obtained the full particulars of premises they might chance their have for sale or letting, then to place thic intimation that such property was to be disposed of on boards, whec they ex hibited commission, and the inference intended to be drawn was, that Ban Rolfe summedup the case, and told the jury the plaintif had made out to their satisfaction that he had been employed as his agent by the defcndant to dispose of these premises. It was
quite certain from the evidence given by Mrs. Stewart and her on that it was through the medium of the plaintiff's office they had obtained a knowledge that the premises were for sale. That
fact, however, he must tell them, did not cutitle the plaintiff to recover, unless he could prove that he had been employed by the
defendant. The jury would therefore say by their verdict whether the case as made out by the plaminf was sufficient to tions upon the subject. The jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

## SPORTING.

TATMERSALL'S, ThursDAy.-DERBY.-6 to 1 agst Scotl's
lot (taken to 200l.); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's $A$ British Yeoman (taken and afterwards offered); 17 to 1 agst Colonel Pecl's Murat (taken 18 to 1); 23 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 25 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier; 30 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Wineof Grafton's Cataract (Oxygen colt) (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr.
Griffith's Neweourt (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Goodman's Griffith's Newcourt (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Gooman's colt (taken); 2000 to 25 agst Major Yarburgh's Dumphing (taken);
1000 to 10 agst Colonel Pecl's St. Valentine ( 1000 to 1.5 taken once); 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Bell's 13lackdrop (taken); 1000 to 5 agst Mr. Goodman's (totherem (taken). OAKS,- 20 to 1 agst
Mr. Price's The Lily (take 25 to 1); 400 even between The Lily Maria Day.



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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 5-1843. NDEX OF THE PRINCIAL HORTITULTURAL SUBJECTS I






 Roairs in pota, itheí treatmént
Salt, benefecieiz asa manure





FUCHSIA BROCKMANIA.-This splendid FUCHSIA Brockman, of Beachborough, Kent. It has been justly admired Brockman, of Beachborough, Kent. It has been justly admired
by all who have seen it, and repeatedly noticed by the Editor of
the Gatdeners' Gazette as a superl variety "distinguished by the Gurdeners" Gazette as a superb variety, "distinguished by
firmness of texture, large size, and diversity of colour between , remarkably fine foliage, is of virorou hagust 13, 1842). It bears remarkably tine foliage, is and profuse blonmer ; therefore confently recommended as desirable in any collection, and indispensable to the exhibitor. Strong Plants will be sent out early in spring (car-
riage-free to any part of the kingdom) upon the rectipt of a postoffice order for 7 s . 6 d. As the Plants (so far as the limited stock will altow) will be sent according to priority of order, early notice is requested. To Nurserymen ordering Six Plants, the usual allowance, -Direct to Mr. PADDEN, Gardener, Beach-
borough, Hythe, Kent.--Dec. 1,1843 .
RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS,
II GROOM, Clapham-Rige, NEAR London, To Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobihty, Gentry, and
Public, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers, and that he can supply them of first-rate quality at the following RANUNCULUSESS, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts ANEMONES, 100 roots in 100 superfine sorts AUk'tculas, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each 100 . CARNATYON, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each
 SPECIÓSUM, smaN bulbs, at 63s, each.
G. also begs to say that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESS
ROYAL PEAR for sale, at $5 s$, each.-The Trade supplied

DOUBLE ITALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS, 4s. per ragrant BULBS has just been received at ArThur Cobberv's, late Mr. C. Bannon's, Italian Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall. Where
also may be seen a Choice Collection of Orante, Lemon, Citron, Lime, and Cypress Trees, Cataloni an and Arabian Jasminies, \&ac., just arrived from Italy, - N. B, Importer of choice Honeycomb,

II RS. JAMES RICHARDASOR RICHA, and TODD'S Report of thiz London Floricultural Society, SEPTs. 20 ,
$184:-$ Six Blooms of a Seeding Dahlia of 1841 , named "Mrs. James Ruchardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards. Floricultural Exhtuition last week, and had an extra prize Awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much bet-
ter character, the bloons being quite up in the centre, and decidedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors:
Form, sulstance, and arrangement of petals, depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white, occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-raten-From the Gar'Also obtained the following p .
1 st prize at Beverly, Sept. 7 th
Awarded an extra prize at the Royai South London Flo-
18t prize at Leeds, Sept. 21 st
186 prize at Newcastle. Sept. 21 s ,
1 st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class Seeding; Sprize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society
1 st prize at th
1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto.
Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one
LADY SALE (ToDD's): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine cleancopped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of
firstiderable depth and good size, very comstant, and a decided
All show dower. Height, 4 ft.; Plants, 108 , $6 d$. All orders addressed J. EDWARDs, Florist, Layerthorpe, Nursery tended to; and the greatest cure will be taken in sending out good
plants at an carly period, so as to ensure a good bloom during
the season

[^0]SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
Price 6d.


Exhilitors will be required to sign a declaration that all Plant exhibited have been in their possession Two Months; also, that growth and production; and if such declaration cannot or shall
not be duly signed, the Premiums awarded will be withheld; and all Fruit must be set out in dishes with leaves, the same as
if served up for Desert. in served up for
of specimens brought from a distance, arrangosionts will be made to receive all such as shall be brought during the afternoon of the previous day, into one or the greenhouses of the Institu A printed copy of the regulations (whic as local and other circumstances will permit those of the Horti cultural Society of London) may be had by application to Mr SAEFEERD, the Curator at mile Dickinson, M.D., Hon. Secretary
N. GAINES, FLonist, SURREY-LANE, Batrersea STOCK of PELLARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are
strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his Seedlings, which have been pro PELARGONITMS
Gaines's Duchess of Suther-63s Gaines's


Gaines
$"$
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LIAS.
crimso
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Lady Duncannon } & 428 \\ \text { Royal Adelaide } & .42 s \\ \text { Prince of Wales } & .42 s \\ \text { Countess Eldori } & 42 s \\ \text { Princess Royal } & : 428 \\ \text { Conspicuam } & .428\end{array}$
s's Lord Prudhoe-dark crimson
Lady Duncarmon-blusl, shaded with Ditac
Lady of the Lake-Peach blossom
Venus-clear white
Surpasse Primiose-fine large primrose
Elesaus-rosy purvle
Golden Yellow-brigbt yellow
Catalogues of Peargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Calceolarias, Verbenas, Fuch.
Feb, 1843.

PET RIVAL DAHLIA (BuShelli's), and KENI NINGTON ROSE (WExDON's).-These Dahlias (though Lonton, have obtained prizes), will be sent out through the ${ }_{P}$ PT Rival-Purple Maroon, finely-cupped, and depth of Petal never showing the eye, good habit, and always true; height $3 f t$.
plants, 10 s . ofl. Kenmington Rose, superior to Wheeler's Maria, constant KENMINGTON ROSE, superior to and habit; height 4ft. Plants 78.6.0. Exchanges and liberal discount to the Trade on early applicakion to J. Busmeli, i2,

NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP.
WILLIAM MILLIER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent,
having selected from the many pew FUCHSTAS and having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and Public at the undernamed low prices-includ, Vens victr $x$, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, magnifica racemiflora, \& 2 ,
Also the following distinat Verbenas :-Queen Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortiock's Superb, Burleyana, ic. 10 s .6 d . per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12s. per doz.; package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, $3 s .6 d$. per
loz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots $4 s$. per doz., package and carriage paid to London. - Persons may depend upon their being gond Plants, carefuly packed in moss, and correct to Name.
They will be sent out according to priority of orders in. April. A remittance from onknown correspondents.
W.M. obtained a Prıze of 10l., open to all England, for a
Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, \&c., at the Isle of Thanet Florictultural Show, July, 1822.2 . can , \&c., at the Isle of Than
W. HEALE \& SON, NURSERYMEN, \&c., Calne DAHLIAS that they have purchased the entire stock of "Swin don Rival," (Compton's), a decidedly first-rate variety, only
being in the hands of an inexperienced amateur, it was not grown Hill show for a prize, and took several prizes as a Stedling in 1841 . colour, datk, rosy purple; habit of growth sumilar to
"Springfield Rival." Plants in May, 10s. 6 d . The usual allowance to the Trade.
W. H. \& Son being so confident of the superior qualities of the above, pledge themselves to deduct the amount clarged if not 1 O GENTLEMEN AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.The time of year is now fast approaching for planting that parted with at $42 s$. per hundred, (with names); planting time Surrey ; where may be seen, iu the blooming season, 货 Mr.
Exre's Collection of Pelargoniums, "a few Seedlings," into flower in July last, 1842, with many of this yeatomiku.
Some possessing striking foliage, cultivater and grown in 8 mall
 drive "colorem contra naturam," for a short period. -Farnhan,
January $23,1843$.

## 

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGRI. HUCHSIA ST. CLARE. The above mataificent H Fitchsia was raised by Mr. Mrehan, gardener to Culo. yous.l obtained the entire stock. In way last,
mitted to Dr. Eindley for his opinion, which will be found in
the Gardeners' Chronicle of the 14th of that month, as follows: "Your Seedlung Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrud we have seen the flowers being three incles in length, with the tube and se-
pals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy furple if, as you say, it is a strong grower and $a$ free bloomer, it will prove a valuable additionto this beautiful genus."
Messrs. Yourse, in bringing this beautiful production into public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence, bemg fully ous habit, fine foluage, and as a proof of its being a protuse loomer, they have a plant in fower at the present time (Sep-
tember 15th) on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 tember 15 th) on one branch of which there are upwards of 200
blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservablooms, forming a splendid object for the greenbouse, conscria-
tory, or flower-garden. YouELL and Co. purpose sending it out in the second week of April next, at 10s. $6 d$. per plant, free of may be favoured with will be execnted in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every care in packing,
their safety. The usual discount to the Trade, when not less than six plants are ordered. Messrs. Yousle have also much pleasure in announcing, that hey are in possession of the entire Stock of two beaution, new of Ormesby Hall, which were kindly presented them by that gentleman. The one named "Laconii," is a fine the, deirght-
fully fragrant, of wgorous but compact hal, 1 , and the hraus of fowers measuring upwards of three-and a-ha.f inches in diasnowy white, the flowers remarkably large, and catremely fragrant; nothing can exceed the purny of the white in this beautiful variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be It would be as well to scmark, that erm a perfect ball. They of the above neady for semdng out by post (frce) to any part of the United Kwgdom, in the secona $\quad$ Gt. Yarmouth Nursery, October 6th, 1842 .
Gt. Yarmair Catalogue of Fuchsias may be had on applica variety worthy of cul EEDLING LARCHES,-SeveralHundredThousands D of Two and Three Years' old Seedling Larches, of first-rate and Turnbul, Nurserymen, \&r., Brechin, N.B. Will be put
free on board a vessel at Montrose, from which port there is a regular trader once a week to London, \&c. h have still a large quantity of fine 2 -year Seedimg SCOTCH
 qualty, are well worth the attention of the Trade and Gentle-
men in filling up thenr Nursenies. Any of the above will be laid down, frelght paid to London, Holl, or Newcastle, at a moderate
price. They have also fine $l$-year Seedling BEECH, which will price. They have also ine 1 -year Seedling BEECH, which wi
be sold at Two Pounds per 25,000 .

HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and Old Park Iron-works, and M Mnufacturers, 61 , Gracechurch-street, ondon, solicit an inspection of their improved Conical Boiler. See Editor's description, Gartieners' complete without furnaces or setting in brickwork, movable a leasure, very ornamental in appeal. $5 s$, and upwards. Furthe onarticulars, with plans and estimates for heating any description of building, may be obtained as above; where also may be seen
the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter, the improved Wrought-iron Boiler, as applied with Chanter Smo Nobility's Seats. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire-work, Garden Implements, \&c. \&c, The trade
plied with Hot-water Socket-pipes.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING L Hons Ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BALLEY, 272, HOLBORN.
D. and E. BALLEF having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection o apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by mpprove-
ments suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very sumple, and have combined durabinity in the apparatus with economy nind the charge. Treland, for
have erected apparatus in England, scotland, and many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendidd Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick. D. and E. BA LIEX also construct in metal ail
Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings mand models, at 272 , Holborm, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continamsupply or has hitherto been brought before the public. D. and E. BALLer were the first to introduce metalic curvili. near honses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of thelr
D.and E. BA HLIT have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they
beg to utroduce to public notice a new Trough pipe, for Orchi. beg to uthroduce to puses where vapour is constantly, or at inter-

PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED-FOR OBTAINING A FREE CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR W. HILL having had every opportunity of making Horticultural Buildings of every kind-to command the above truly-desirable result-and having with much satisfaction witnessed the gradual improvement in the adaptasion to amnounce to
ciple to almost every variety of Building, begs to Ciple Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVA.
the
TORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, \&c., \&e., upon the above system, which has (at an immense cost to the inventor), been brought to great perfection, and heats che same
with improved Tube or Conical Boilers. W. HiLL also adapts Dr. ARNOTY'S NRW BALANCED REGULATOR to the Boiler Appa
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preatly exceedns summer-heat, with as much comfort as could possibly be derived from an who may desire to apply the above System to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. Juhn Wil. Mop, system throughout his extensive Estabishment. Designs, and any further mirnormainon,
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WILLIAM E. RENDLE baving received seval
communications from various parts of the cerning his "Tank System of Heativa,", whiche will ultitimately cernime universally adopted in all forcing establishments wher bottom-heat is required, begs to anriounce to those Gentlemen, a well as to others who wish for information respecting it, that with Treatise appended, which will contain every information requisite to set up or adapt the Apparatas for Houses of various sizes, wit the cost of materials, fixing,
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Union Road Nursery, Plymouth, Jan. 23. 1843.
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horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, $A$, to let out the liguid upon horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liguid upon
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CROSSKILL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, \&ce.-will contain 8 bud
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WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or位 pleasurc- Gardien, with Vinery, Greenhouse, \&c. Can Brew, and as been used to the management of Grass Land and Horses Cook, and manage a small Dairy, if required.-Address, A. B, Clo
W ANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, al midgood knowledge of Plants and Fruits generally. For a long period he has paid considerable attention to the growth and
training of the Graye Vine, and from which he wtrl uusdertake to produce a crop in 16 months after the Vine is planted. To any gentleman whose Gandens or vinery have been heglected the latter, upon the most ayproved $5 y s t \mathrm{~m}$, the $A$ dvert tiser flat ter by Richid. Crawshay, Lsall, and can have a clatacter of six years' standing from his present employer. Letters addressed,
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Drainage system, Subsoil and Trench Ploughing, and with most of the modern improvements in Agricultare ; and would be able to give respectable references, and produce sufficient testimonial as to character, and capabilities, \&c. Address, A.L., Post-office,
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A GENTLEMAN who is about to part with his A GARDENER wishes to recommend him to any person in
 B ONE MANURE. ADULTERATION DETECTED as or render at imperative upon the Farmer to ascertain, by chemical analysis, the quantity of PURE BONE it contains,
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Potter's sharge is $5 .$, which should be nelosed with an average
sampe sample, say lll., aud sert (ccarriake paili), to the Artificial (iuano Bone may be had, either in dust or $\frac{t}{2}$-in. pieces. $A$ tificial Manure,
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rect to name, aid on liberal terns where a quantity is wanted. rect to name, and on liheral terins where a quantity is wanted. The trade liberally supplied.
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etiful and distinct fuchsias. L that their CATALOGUE of the aloove is in the Press, and may be had on application. It will be found to contann all the
reaily good and distinct kinds, to the exclusion of such as are reaily good and distinct kinds, to the exclusion of such as are
merely nominal varicties, and will prove a valuable gunde to those who intend competing at the Horticultural Exhibitions of the ensuing season,-Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Fe b. 2.


## Che Gatimets Cbronite.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843.


Ir is very evident, from the letters that have been addressed to us by our correspondents, that the observations we lately made upon the night temperature suited to Vines were not without their use. In gene. ral, the correctness of our opinion is admitted; but, in one or two cases, the writers have doubted whether shanking and bad colouring are to be ascribed to mismanagement at the early period of forcing. In one instance, we are assured that in a house where the
Vines broke well, flowered well, set well, and where the temperature was kept low at night, the berries, although all was well with them till they began to colour, then took to shanking and shrivelling, so that there was not half a crop. Now we beg it to be observed, that we did not say that shanking is to be ascribed exclusively to mismanagement of temperature: we only pointed it out as one of the causes of this troublesome disease, and a common one. It may doubtless be produced by other means, such as a cold wet
border ; but into this we shall not go at present. Our immediate object is merely to insist upon the manner in which the atmosphere should be regulated.
We may all of us rely on this, that we cannot break the laws of nature with impunity; we may violate them indeed for a time, but in the end punishment is sure to overtake us. It is a universal early part of the year, the nights are cold, whatever early part of the year, the nights are cold, whatever of the islands of the Mediterranean: let us now turn our eyes still further to the eastward. Nowhere is the climate more sultry than in Affghanistan. We
are told that General Pollock's troops at Jellalabad were forced to dig holes-in the ground to hide themselves from the heat. The condition of Cabul must be much the same. At Candahar, we are informed by generally $110^{\circ}$; and at midday, in the sun, $140^{\circ}$ licious than at Candahar and Cabul. On the 30 th June, this traveller saw donkeys laden with panniers of fine purple Grapes; and at the same time, the paper on which he was writing curled up and became as crisp as if it was before a blazing fire. When he reached Cabul, in August, he found the bazaar filled With delicious Grapes in astonishing profusion. Now
what sort of nights had the troopsin the spring of the year, when the Vines were growing and flowering, and preparing themselves to bear fruit? Why, on the 7th March, near Shikarpore, 200 miles south of Candahar, and above 500 south of Cabul, in the Desert, We are told that the march took place in "a
brilliant starlight night; frost seemed to be in the air, it was so cool and bracing ; to be in night, the servants made up a blazing fire, "for the north wind was blowing bitter cold, and the traveller was glad of hot brandy and water."* Nevertheless, the day before, Mr. Atkinson had been plaing at Shikarpore, and the march was over level plains, and not among the mountains. Two days afterwards the weather is described as being oppressively hot at midday. Then on the 19 th March there Wras a hailstorm at night, and the air was "cold and bracing; " and so on.
Here, then, in a country totally different from the islands of the Mediterrunean, where the Grapes are varius for their excellence, we have even greater the month of March, when the Vines are shooting : the air is cold and bracing by night, and grilling by day. And this is but one of the imnumerable wise provisions of nature, which prevents the destruction lently vpurred from undue stimulus. Vegetation, viorefreshed at nightards by heat during the day, is refreshed at night by a total cessation of all excitemont; were it otherwise, the powers of life would inevitably perish. and such plants as the Vine would prevented; in like manner, plants cannot fourish if produced of rest which is natural to them, and is produced by the combined influence of coolness and

Let it not, however, be supposed that a low tem perature at night is requisite during the whole period of growth of the Vine; that the contrary is the case
when the fruit is ripening, we shall shew at an early when the fru
opportunity.
The use of all manures is to increase the natural fertility of the soil, or to restore that which has been diminished by vegetation. The idea of a universal pabulum for all plants is nearly exploded; and all the attempts to discover it are, by many, considered to be on a par with the finding of the philosopher's stone or the universal medicine. The improvements in Chemistry have discovered various and different substances in every different family of plants; not only such as are
peculiar to organised matter, and are the result of the peculiar to organised matter, and are the result of the
decomposition of vegetable and animal substances, decomposition of vegetable and animal substances,
but others likewise, which belong to the mineral kingdom. These can be exhibited unaltered in the residue of chemical decomposition, whether in the dry way, by means of heat,-or in the humid way, by means of the action of other substances, which destroy the cohesion of the parts, or change their affinities.
Thus the earths, silica, lime, magnesia, alumina, and several of the metals, especially iron, are found in the ashes of plants which have been burned; and from the regular proportions of these in plants of the same kind, whatever be the nature of the soil in which they are raised, we must conclude that they are in some measure essential to their formation. However involved in darkness and doubt the growth and nourishment of plants is in the present state of science, there are certain principles which may be considered to be fully established by experiment: of these one is, that whatever enters the body of a plant, whether by the
roots or the pores which are distributed along its surroots or the pores which are distributed along its sur-
face, especially in the leaves, when they are developed, must be so minutely divided, that its particles are invisible, not only to our naked eyes, but even assisted by the high magnifying powers of the microscope that is, they must be fuid, whether in a liquid or aeripores, or mouths, if we may so call them, of plants, substances which cannot enter into them, however well adapted they may be to serve as nourishment or increase. Mineral substances must therefore be dis-
solved in suitable menstrua before the plants can imbibe them. Organic substances naturally decompose in the state of gas, and these gases may contain various matters in solution. It is more than probable that water and atmospheric air are the chief menstrua in which the food of plants is dissolved; as we well become diseased, and die. All water, except perhaps that which has been purified by repeated distillations, contains portions of various substances in solution, so minute, that the art of the analyst has not yet found means to show their presence or ascertain their proapply to arithmetical calculations: one grain of any substance dissolved or diffused in one pound of water (avoirdupois) is only $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of the water ; yet, when we consider that many plants absorb and and that the substance diffused or dissolved in this water may remain behind in the plant, we can readily conceive a great deposition of substances which are perfectly inappreciable on an analysis of the sap; besides, we cannot doubt but minute particles of every substance which exists on the earth are continually floating in the atmosphere, and there exerting influences which are quite beyond the reach of the most skilful analyser of air. How could we otherwise account for the formation of solid meteors, which appear to be generated in our atmosphere, unless they
are supposed to be projected from the moon, which is a very improbable supposition? We may therefore philosophically lay down as a certain fact, that extreme division is an essential condition in all sub. stances which are to enter the body of plants and contribute to their formation and increase. And we need not be astonished if we find accumulated in plants subs

From these preliminary observations we may draw his conclusion: that it is not sufficient merely to add to the soil any of the substances which are found in the plants when come to maturity, but we must so arrange all the circumstances accompanying this addition that they may be presented to the plants in the state in which they may be absorbed and assimilated. No fact is more undeniable than that soils, the mechanical constitution of which is favourable to the development of the roots, and in which they can be properly fixed, so as to support the plant, are found to be fertile in proportion to the quantity of organic matter inlimately combined with the earth, within certain limits, and with certain exceptions; and that this fertility, however great, diminishes in process of time, if plants are allowed to grow in these soils, and are carinexhaustible fertility is a mere creature of the imagi-
nation; and the reduction of this fertility is always accompanied with the diminution of the organic matter. This intimate union of organic matter and the soil is the result of the slow deposition of various earths suspended in water, together with certain re-
sults of the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. There seems to be a auliar fefaity between extremely divided earth and the residue of organic decomposition, which prevents their being dissipated and lost so long as the soil remains undisturbed; but the slightest tillage which exposes this compound of earth and organic matter, commonly called virgin earth or humus, to the influence of the air, produces an action abundantly supplying the plants which have begun their vegetation from the seed with that pabulum which causes their healthy increase. The roots increase as well as the stems and leaves: and while the former absorb the moisture and gases afforded by the soil, the latter imbibe other elements from the surrounding atmosphere; and thus, every part performing its proper functions, a healthy and vigorous plant is produced, and its fruit brought to maturity.
These simple facts, and the principles founded on them, must be steadfastly kept in view, whenever we attempt to explain or account for the action of various manuxes ; and here chemical science greatly assists us, by pointing out the probable effects of certain mixtures of substances, which either act upon each other, or undergo spontaneous chemical changes in certain in an an for our guide, and endeavour to imitate her opera-
tions. We cannot, it is true, artificially form a soil of the tions. We cannot, it is true, artificially form a soil of the
greatest and most permanent fertility : we cannot dis greatest and most permanent fertility: we cannot dis ticles, intimately blend various kinds together, and slowly deposit them to form a soil-although the process of warping, practised on the banks of some rivers, is a close and rapid imitation of the natural depositions. We have certain earths and minerals ready formed and mixed in the soils we cultivate; all we can do is to find the easiest mode of improving the texture and composition of these soils, so as to make
them more and more fertile. It is not relevant to our them more and more fertile. It is not relevant to our
present purpose to speak of the mechanical means of mprovement-of the mixture of earths of opposite qualities-or of the regulation of the moisture: these must be treated of separately. We now confine our ob servations to the simple addition of substances, which directly or indirectly furnish materials for the increase and healthy vegetation of the plants cultivated. The subject naturally divides itself into two parts: the first relates to the substances which afford the ele-
ments by which plants increase ; and the second, to ments by which plants increase; and the second, to
those which act as assistants or solvents of these substances ; and, as it were, prepare the food, bringing it to the state in which the plants can readily and gradually absorb itt. This is exactly what some authors have distinguished as enriching manures and stimulating manures. We shall see that some substances may be ranked in both these divisions.- $M$.

Whals the planting season continues, we are desirous of calling the attention of our readers to the Levant, or Turkey, or Mossy-cupped Oak (Quercus country.
It is one of the most ornamental of the Oaks, grows very fast in poor soil, and forms excellent timber for in-door purposes, as is admitted by every one; and for naval purposes also, where the climate suits it, if that opinion is correct which refirs the Sardinian Oak now so extensively employed in the Government Dockyards to Q.Cerris.
Be this as it may, there is no doubt that the Turkey Oak is one of the most profitable to a planter ; and that being so, it matters little whether it is to be con-
verted into line-of-battle-ships, floors, doors, or the shopkeepers' counters. Mr. Loudon, in his Arboretum Britannicum, gives the measurement of a few specimens, of which he had obtained information; and they, in some instances, show that the tree will lengthen even more than three feet annually.
To the cases mentioned by that author, Sir Henry Bunbury enables us to add two others: Two Levant Oaks, which had been planted (from the nursery) at Great Barton, in the winter of 1822-3, have been cut down this winter, 1842-8, when the following were No. I. -40 feet high.
No. I.- 40 feet high; girth at one foot from
the ground the ground 4 feet
8 feet
No. II.-41 feet high ; girth at one foot 4 feet
8 feet
At the same place, there are several others standing about 50 feet high, and carrying upstems which do but their sirt much as the two that have been felled;

We have lately inserted a notice or two concerning
ated with a Mr. Bickes, of K astel. In another column will be found a letter upon the subject, to which we invite attention.

Although Farming is not exactly our vocation, we are always glad to open our columns to the principles of cultivation; for they are the same in Agriculture as in Horticulture, only that the former applies them on the larger scale. We, however, like our neighbours, find a pretty considerable number of people who laugh at principles, and tell us that there is nothing like practice ; in which they are so far right that principles would be of little use unless practice carried them into execution. We cannot, however, too often assert, that practice without principles is a broken reed to lean upon, and will most undoubtedly fail those who cling to it alone in the coming storm ; and we now extract from our excellent contemporary, the Maidstone Journal, a specimen of the effects of people knowing something more than their grandfathers; which specimen we advise all the rule of thumb folks to exaraine for themselves.

At a recent meeting of the Maidstone Farmers' Club, the President, in giving the health of one of the Members, a Mr. Barnes, took occasion to make the following remarks:-" Not only was that gentleman very eloquent and instructive at their meetings, but he carried out in practice what he advanced as theory Last year, he (the President) paid him a visit just before reaping, and the difference between his Corn and that of his neighbours was such as no one would to his land, where there was hardly two quarters an acre of produce, while on Mr. Barnes' there was not less tlan four or five quarters an acre. That was a very Weald of Kent, and in such a season as that of las year, it struck him with surprise." Mr. Barnes, in reply, ascribed his success to the outlay of capital in under-draining and manuring, and among other things, stated that "he had not been a grower of Turnip for some years, baving formerly attempted it and failed However, after under-draining to some extent, he attempted again this year, and succeeded beyond
anything in that neighbourhood." We trust Mr. Pusey anything in that neighbourhood." We trust Mr. Pusey obtained the committee which we understand it to be his intention to move for as soon as Parliament meets.

## BOTTOM-HEAT.

The importance of Bottom-heat, not only for Pines and Cucumbers, but for everything else in some degree is now generally acknowledged; and since nature has es tablished it as something like a general principle all ove to its utility.
If a Nurseryman is anxious to propagate a valuable plant, he generally has recourse to bottom-heat. A gardener waters his Vine or his Peach-border inside the house with tepid water (seeing that he has no other means of conveying a degree of warmth to the ground), in order to get a fund of sap in motion to supply the demand made by the buds in the earlier stages of development. In forc-
ing Asparagus or Seakale at an early period, the process ing Asparagus or Seakale at an early period, the process
will be extremely tardy, unless we can command a bottomheat of about $80^{\circ}$.

It appears somewhat astonishing to think that the Pineapple should luxuriate in a bottom-heat of $90^{\circ}$ or $95^{\circ}$ Whilst a temperature of 709 or $75^{\circ}$ is found sufficient for the top. The discrepancy in nature does not amount to general principles, an unerring guide, yet a great latitude has beer provided for by the great Architect, both with regard to hest and moisture. Indeed, had it not been so, man, beast, and vegetable could not so readily have adapted themselves to change of situation, and the valuable Potato must have remained to grace its native hills in Quito
I see that in Dr. Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," the average heat of the earth during each month is given;
but there needs, I think, a classification, founded on the but there needs, I think, a classification, founded on the natural divisions of the seasons. I will therefore, to draw poses in gardening, the year might be divided somewhat after the following manner:
lst, accumulating period, (say) May, June, July, Aug. 2nd, stationary period, (say) September and April. 3rd, dispersing period, (say) Oct
January,
January, February, March.
Of course the above-assumed periods refer to the heating of the earth by the sun ; and by "stationary" I mean those periods when the average temperature of the atmosphere and of the earth are nearly the same.
It will be seen at a glance that the above is a mere speculation, and therefore cannot mislead; but of course there is a meaning in everything. Thus, the accumulating period sets everything in the vegetable kingdom in motion, and progressively increases that motion up to the time that the meridian sun exhausts the tender leaf; at which period there is, and, had need be, the most complete nues until the fruit is perfected, and the bud filled and organised for the ensuing year.
The stationary period is the withdrawing of excitement
in the autumn, which allows the vegetable system to in-
cline to its period of rest; and again in the spring,
The dispersing period, in which the vegetable world no longer needing the excitement of bottom-heat, returns a part of its borrowed store to the atmosphere, there to plleviate, in some degree, the rigours of the season, if the winter is long and severe.-Robert Errington, Oulton, near Tarporley.

## TRELLISES FOR CLIMBERS.



EFFECTS OF PUTRID VEGETABLES, \&c. ON THE GROWTH OF PLANTS.
IT is well known that in adding decomposing vegetable matter to the soil, we supply to plants those substances different states of combination. When such matter is to diferent states of combinalions whose roots are confined in pots or any other given space, it must be made soluble in water; and chemical analysis plainly shows that all plants are resolvable into a certain number of simple bodies, and that these bodies enter readily into combination with water. Water, therefore, is apparently the source through which this nutriment is to be conveyed to the absorben vessels ; and wishing to have ocular proof of the effects of such a liquid, and that too in as economical way as possible, I had an upright cask, with one end taken out filled with leaves of Cabbage and any other succulent plants : these were pressed down, and rain-water was added until the mass rose level with the surface. In this tate putrefaction proceeded quickly, and in three or fou eeks it was complete; this, however, depends entirel on the
That I might be the more certain of its fertilizing effects 500 scarlet Pelargoniums were subjected to an experiment. These had been exposed for the greater part o the year to all the variations of the weather, being potbound, having literally nothing to subsist on but 0 was supplied to them in a fluid state. On the of them vere supplied with the liquid from the cam, with rain-water, and this experiment was carried on for
upwards of a month-a sufficient time to prove its usefulness.
At the expiration of that period, no one ignorant o their treatment could have believed that they were all of the same age, and had been treated alike in every other respect; the difference was so much in favour of those
that had been supplied with vegetable liquid; they had that had been supplied with vegetable liquid; they had
not only grown more vigorously, but their leaves were larger and of a
However fertilizing this liquid may be of itself, it is made still more so by the addition of animal urine in lieu of rain.water ; I also found that the vegetable fibre decomposed with greater facility when acted upon by the urine of cattle in a fresh state, at the same time that the latter forms a liquid, holding in solution all the ingredients that constitute the food of plants, and fitted to supply nutri tion in that form in which it can be received by the most minute spongioles. When Orange-trees, that had been sickly for years, were supplied with this liquid, their leaves turned from yellow to green, they bloomed freely, and set their fruit the same year.
That this fluid may not receive more than its due, will subjoin the previous treatment of the above plants. Early in spring, all the earthy matter was washed from their roots ; they wete repotted into fresh soil and plunged in a gentle hot-bed, where they made numerous fibres. The liquid was then copiously given; and at no time should this or any other artificial liquid, unless in a very fibres exists. I have supplied this liquid to numerous
stave and greenhouse plants, with very beneficial results, ime did it dest those with succuient roots, and at no acid so some or fail in its effects. Unless sulphuri liquid cannot be used in any confined apartment, on ac count of the noxious effluvia that is given off. Where a constant supply is required, two casks or cisterns are ne cessary, that the contents of one may be putrefying while the other is in use; the portion that remains after the liguid is drawn off, if mixed with light loam, forms an excellent compost. - Robert $P_{\text {a }}$ Drummond, Foreman Minto House, Rowburghshire.

ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.-No. VIII (By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)
Bannatic Globe Thistle (Echinops bannaticus). This plant, a antive of Hungary, has been cultivated for some time past as an ornament; it is biennial, and attain a height of 8 feet. I may state that I know, from expeinment, that 8 th a armer, as well for foader as or grech mane. As fodder , be 3 feet high by the mad furnish an astonishing mass of herbage at a period when Red Clover is scarcely 4 or 5 inches high. Thave given it repeatedly to swine, sheep, cows, and borses, in considerable quantity, and have always found that it was eagerly eaten by them, even when they have had plenty of Clover. If mown when 2 or 3 feet high, it grows up again speedily, and can be cut once or twice more in the same season. Its qualities for green manure are, that its roots reach 3 or 4 feet in the subsoil, that it succeeds very well on poor loamy land, does not suffer from either frost or severe drought, is not attacked by vermin, and yields a mass of herbage nearly incredible ; the Magdeburg acre will yield, if the Echinops is 6 or 7 feet high and about to blossom, $40,0001 \mathrm{bs}$. I have never grown it to that extent ; still, from the ground I have planted, I have been able to judge of its fertility. It yields an astonishing quantity of seea. My experiment, as to its manuring qualities, succeeded as well as might have been expected; yet I observed that it decays underground more slowly than other plants. If it should turn out to be practically a good fodder, which I doubt the less because it is one of the Thistles with very soft small spines, the first cutting might be used in that way, and the second ploughed in green, Considering the Bannatic Globe Thistle such an important plant, I examined its chemical composition, and it will be seen from the following results how much manuring matter $40,0001 \mathrm{bs}$. of the green material will
urnish.

$1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of the dry plant contain 700 Ibs . actually nourishing material, amongst which are much mucilage $10,000 \mathrm{lb}$
, 00 los. green herbage would, therefore, bring into the furrow-siice of one acre, 801bs. nitrogen, 120 lbs potash, 68 lbs . soda, 64 lbs . lime, 281 lbs . magnesia, 4 lbs. sulphuric acia, 32 ibs. phosphoric acia, 4,4001 bs. of carbon ; consequently, the soil would from that Globe Thistle more manuring substance than from any other plant hitherto known. The small mount of sulphuric scid is remarkable
For the sake of experiment the seed ought to be sown in May, and the plants to be transplanted in July or August, perhaps best after Rye. Atthough this Thistle is a plant of easy cultivation, it must be kept free from weeds, although they are not likely to overrun it, its own growth being so very luxuriant. That its principal success depends on the quality of the subsoil does not require further explanation.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No.V
As the busy season of seed-sowing is at hand, proceed with the general work both in the flower and kitchen garden, as fast as possible. Borders, containing herba ceous plants, that were not digged over in the autumn should, now that the bulbous plants are above-ground be attended to immediately. Instead of being dug they should be neatly forked over, previously dressing the ground, if poor, with rich compost or manure, and taking care to disturb the bulbs as inttle as possible. Coarse growing plants, such as Asters, Achilleas, Phoxes, Stenac tises, \&c., must be reduced in size. In doing this retain a portion of the outside only, removing the other part and the centre; or, if necessary, take the plant upaltogether and after adding some fresh compost to the soil, replant the best part of the old stool. In this way, neat compact plants may be obtained, and what is an advantage in small gardens, some of the coarse-growing ones will be checked in their growth.
Many of the more hardy of the autumn-struck plants for grouping, such as Pelargoniums, Calcellárias, com-
mon Verbexas, \&ce, may now be potted off into small
pots, and placed under the shade of the greenhouse plants until well rooted; so as to ber the greenhouse plants in temporary pits towards the end of March, and set the pots at liberty for other things. Very small pots must wh used, my object being to get a compact ball of roots, of fibres when plunged in sand, will produce a dense mass plants are placed in their permanent quarters.
For this reason, I would advocate the
the best season for striking cuttings, be autumn as day in spring brings its work, while autumn is every paratively an idle time in the garden; therefore, as three dozen plants can on an average be kept under in autumn, have them potsed let us get over these things plunged out in temporary pits, so eas to in spring, and and frames at liberty for more, so as to set the other pits or scarce plants, of which your stock may be limited, had better be placed in heat to produce cuttings for propagamerits entitle them to be, I may mention Nierembergia intermédia, grácilis, filicaulis, and calycina, Lantana Sellowi, the old Ruélia formosa, Bouvardia triphylla and splendens. Both the latter plants are readily in-
creased by pieces of the roots cut into inch long, placed over some light sandy soil, covered about half an inch deep, and plunged in a gentle bottomone inch he young plants must be potted off when about out inch high, and the strongest of them will do to bed and potted in March, and placed in heat, until they parted produced shoots two inches long ; after which they have produced shoots two inches long; after which they must dens strikes freely from cuttings, but the other kind is best increased by roots.

## A few seeds of Brachycome iberidjfslia, Schizanthus

 Hookeri, Priestii, and húmilis, Mesembryánthemum trícolor, Rhodanthe Manglésii, Clintónia pulchella and may be sown on a gentle heat to bloom in pots : and some of the autumn-sown ones will require repotting. In the kitchen-garden plant a few early Potatoes at the cat of a south wall, or on a warm border; but if they growth a little, they will be as so as to start them into hence. Make a small sowing of Lettuce, and also get in another crop of early Peas, and the first crop of Windsor Beans. Lay in a stock of different kinds of soil under cover, while it id dry, ready for potting wilh next month.
## HOME CORRESPONDENCE

To Kill Insects for the Cabinet.-Two or three paragraphs, pointing out the best methods of killing insects, have been written by aper, which, in my opinion, cannot slain teas of thousands for may cabinet, and enists. I have mode. For such Coleoptera, Dermaptera, Orthoptera, Hemiptera, and Homoptera, as have not bright colours, boxes into way is to shake them out of the bottles or boiling bot water; and as soon as dead to lay them upon blotting-paper, to absorb the moisture. For gay-coloured species of these orders, and such Hymenoptera and Dipmeans will allow of the ordinary mode of setting by plunge the bottle or box, if of them, into best plan is to or to hold them to a hot fire for a few moments without doptera, except the small Tortricidse and Tineidæ, and all the Neuroptera, Trichoptera, the larger Hymenoptera, and Diptera, and indeed any insect, may be most expespecimen killed, and with least danger of injury to the specimen or operator, by piercing, after having passed the pin through the insect in the usual way, the under
side of the thorax of the specimen with a pointed quill dipped in a saturated solution of oxalic acid, Death is in kept in a small phial, such as perfumers is most readily Wept in a small phial, such as perfumers use for oils, \&c., will a piece of a quill fixed in the cork. A single drop Will serve a lifetime, by merely adding a little water as it evaporates. Of course the quantity of water should never minuticient to dissolve the whole of the acid. To kill boxes, the best way is to elevate the lid of each barate pillmox, the best way is to elevate the lid of each boxa little pile the boxes thus partially opened under a large tumbleror Such bell-glass, and to burn a brimstone match underneath. on pieces of Hymenoptera and Diptera as are mounted into boiling water, as for the cabinet should be thrown Che eptera, \&c.; and by moving each specimen about in legs can be placed in the proper positions, and theng a slip of writing paper plunged underneath each specimen, and distan out at an angle, will bring the insect with it without
laid laid aside for a few days to dry, when the specimens will
be found in these slips of paper should be card-board. I may mention, forder for mounting on the paper ing, that he ought always to put a few pieces of soft from collected, not only box into which a number of insects tom them, which frequently spoils the villose species bing otherevent, as much as possible, the villose species, but other. Indeed, he ought to use some judgment in placing
diferen after a genera into one bottie or box, or he may find, ard day's collecting, that a Cicindela or Crabro
has industriously converted his collection of insects int against using spirits of wine and corrosive sublimate to Kill mites, , co., ; the loss or change of every bright colout will be the result. The safe plan is to bake the infected The King of Prussia's Palm-house.-The Palm-house on the Peacock's Island, near Potzdam, which was finished and opened to view in the year 1831, deserves the notice beautiful erections of its kind, and contains of the mos remarkable and interesting to botanistains much that is plants. It is 100 feet in lengtl , by 40 f lovers of and 35 feet in depth. Properly speaking, however, the depth is 54 feet, as at each end of the back front it in forms an alcove, in which the marble and the middle Indian pagoda have been erected with the requisite restorations. This large space has not been narrowed by cross beams nor supports ; and one cannot but admire execultuess with which the design has been carried into tastefully with is lighted on all sides, and is ornamented are placed in it were purchased by the King from M. Ful. cheron, of Passy, near Paris. They consist of forty-one diferent species; the nunber of them, however, amounts specimens, and some have been species there are various places. Particularly distinguished is a specimen of Chamrops humilis, which was formerly in the botanic garden at Bonn, and, was brought from thence in 183I This tree is 300 years old, has a trunk $\frac{1}{4}$ foot in diameter diamer in height to the 10 , which is 9 feet in in the winter months, and bears male flowers, with which the female fiowers of the smaller plants were fertilised in February of the year 1834, so thet they have aiready for its fine growth and the Latania borbonica is remarkable which form the crown, which is upwards of 24 feet in diameter. Zamia tridentata and revoluta have trunks of 1 foot in diameter. A specimen of the Sago Palm, Cycas plants have flowered. Chamærops humilis, with male and female flowers on different plants:-a small specimen exhibited in Feb. 1832 a female spathe of flowers, of which several ripened into fruit; but after germination male flowers.- $H$.
you express a doubt whether Cydónia japónica will b. 857 , well on a wall with whether Cydonia japonica will bloom wall two plants which bloom as profusely as any that I have seen in other situations. The buds are now appearwhich I attribute to the late unusual fine expanded,

## Quercus.

Exhililion of Roses in Pots.- It is acknowledged upon all hands that this is unknown ground, and that exhibitors will have to contend with considerable difficulty. upon the show the ground that the best collections at the ensuing at another time mat we may reasonably hope they will be will become as much a matter of course to exhibit in this class as in any other; but there is certainly more credit due to him who shall in the infancy of the thing put upon fiting by experience, shall attain to considerable pro tion. To private growers the attempt will be attended hope the reward will not be withheld frome said above, bitor, though he be but moderately successful. Let him Wear the garland that wins it.- Rosebud. [We have no in these views Ho
Egyptian Silh.-There is a plant very common on the at Dongola. The silk of in Upper Egypt and Nubia, and factured into cords and other substances of domestic use. It usually grows 4 or 5 ft . high, has largish leaves, Which generally have the appearance of being sprinkled with white eyes, sbout the size of A when wreen but is quite empty with the excention of green Peach, but is quite empty with the exception of a small core containing the seeds (enveloped in the silk), which is attached to the skin by small fibres. It is called by the plants of it; only one of which, however, seems likely to Calotropis) J. W. [This is the Asclepias (now called by the Arabs Oschar. It is too tender to live is called greenhouse in this country. The silky substance surrounding the seeds is of beautiful texture.
the desired information respecting the kindly given us other plants alluded to by Lieut. interesting account of his captivity in Affghanistan. ' R .' sources of information are doubtless authentic, and what geological peculiarities the barren Hindoo Koosh owes its sterility, while the Ilimalayan range, of which the Suffeed Koh appears as the S.W. extremity, is covered with fine forests. It would be highly interesting to know ancient writers desctibe the Macedonians, under Alexan der, to have been thrown into an extasy of delight at the discovery of Ivy at Nysa (which is generally believed to
the East. The Silphium, spoken of by Arrian, has been conjectured by the late-lamented Sir A. Burnes to be the Assafoetida which abounds about Cabul; and from him to the cattle Grapes are there so plentiful as to be given stance is a strong corroboration of the identity of Cabul with Nysa, the birth-place and favoured spot of Bacchus. - Allas.
'J. E. M"s from the root of which it is intended to extract suce, ecal your attentions is a species of Narthecium, I beg to last year's volume, where it is stated to be an Asphoodel and in an editorial note presumed to be the Asphordelus Our Prejudices.-How many they are, and about it.] was never more convinced of this than by and how idle! Beck's. I had alpansinced or in ord thad always believed that a pot must be porous my pottery, though a account of the pots a a great and expeasive distance, on account of the pots possessing that quality. Judge, then, my 10 , filled with Epacrises, Heaths, Pelarcónitums, Calceol 2 irias, and Ciberarias all in perfect health and luxuriance growing in pots of slate-a material perfectly impervious judice ase. If any one is possessed with the same prejudice as myself, let him go and see for himself ; and if he be an observer, he may learn more than this: he will find that stoves and forcing pits can be erected without the aid of engineers; and that there is such a thing as having poting-shed an ornament, instead of a disgrace, to the from whe placed. Convert.
From the Herbage Bools of Richard More, Rector of Redenhall, in the County of Nurfolk.-(Factum est my garden about the beginning of Sept., 1600 , brought forth 101 ears, whereof 6 grew upon one stem or stalk and all the rest upon their single and several stalks, and the whole increase of Corn which that produced was followeth:-Imprimis: Gathered hereof, August 20 as 2 ears, which had in them 31 full corns, 13 withered 20 th besides 6, which were lost by birds-in all 54. corn 24 th August, 7 ears, which had in them 208 full corns bem ides 12 withered, and 4 perished eitherns, be ing before they were gathered. This one Barleycorn brought forth 96 stalks, whareof and all others only simple ears, so that in aH there cipal ears hed 31 com the second 32, the third 30 , and the mean and ordinary ort 28. So that if one indifferently cast them one with aother to have but 26 corns a-piece, it will be found that of this one corn there came 2,626-at 24 a-piece Rhubarb. $-\mathbf{Y}$.
recorded their our correspondents at pp. 25 and 37 have Rhubarb. I send for your inspection sk and Admirable Victoria ir threr a pit in December. and the ace of which were placed in these roots, after being hard pulled for the stalks are from not consider its size worthy of notice but thee 1 do and colour are equal to and the notice, but the quality as any oth aror andive mode of acquainted. The situations where pits and frames are not thought many convey throug pith in water from a stae pits and frames the waste condensing water from a steam-engine, by means of which, without force asistance, I can raise Cucumbers, Melons, or this heat under the suc. I am at present about to apply and heak under the surface of the ground to strawberries and other plants without covering; and if successful, I intend to heat a large surface of open ground-the heat Morris, Deplford. [The stalks of the Victoria Rhubarb forwarded to us by Mr. Morris, with the abore commus nication, fully support the character ascribed to it. The average length of the stalks is 14 inches, and their circumference $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ins.; that of the largest being $4 \frac{1}{2}$ ins. In the bind delicacy of appearance they equal anything of the kind which has hitherto come under our notice.] Bees.-In answering a " Despairing Beekeeper" at $p$. temperature of the hive amg other things, hat have been prevented, by giving air to the side boxes, and by removing and cleaning the tubes daily. This is partly true; but when so much has been admitted on the instinct of Bees, I may be allowed to ask-it they found the cooling tube agreaable, how came they to seal it up? I should like to know also, it the judges who awarded a prize to C. S." for 91 lbs . of honey, taken from one hive, saw that great produce weighed,-how long the Bees had been in the hive,-whether only one swarm was pat into it, and in what state he expects they will be in duing the month of March ? - J. U.--Many hives have been invented for rearing that most interesting and useful insect, the Bee, for of which are faulty in the essential point of thoroug, most lation, without which our little honey-makers cagh ventiper, To obtain a proper circulation of air, there is potive he temperature bing much more equal than in the wooden hives, and for thi, reason orif the former, the atmosphere penetrates at innumerable in the latter, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ small quantities, without draft; whereas causing currents injurions be admilted at certain places, straw keeps out fiost better then wood and can be made of any shape to suit the fancy of the amateur, without such ving the advantages of free ventilation, which is of pect of the Bertance to the industrious insectr. The asprotected both from severe weather and great I eat) should
be either North, North-east, or North-west. The warm spring sun shining on the hives often induces the Bees $t$ roam prematurely abroad in search of flowers, numbers to provide them with sustenance. The consequence is, that the Bees are exhausted by their long fligh in pursuit of food during the heat of the day, and are unable to reach home before the frost sets. Bees should never be destroyed by that cruel practice of imothering them with brimstone matches; the the purpose of rendering the B tes harmless without killing them. A light canvas dress might be made to tie round the neck and ancles, with a head-piece of the same material, with glass eyes; thus incased, a Bee-master might rob his hives after
without fear of suffering for his rashess.-W . Whird which was shot by Mr. Worthington, of Warton, near Lytham, may be seen in the shop of Mr. Sharples, of Preston. It may of a clear white colour, intermixed with spots of black, and I do not remember of this species of so large a size.-Facile.
Worm Casts on Lawns.-Observing at p. 37, the suggestion by Mr. Dawson for destroying Worms, it seemed eminently successful. I applied a very weak solution of Cominently successul. on five sublimate on feet of my Lawn, and immediately afterwards the Worms began to rise to the surface in great numbers, while others endeavoured to escape laterally towards the adjoining gravel walk. Their ger, though in diminished numbers ; the difficulty was to pick them up ast wormg cannot endure this penetrating poison, and that it may be made the means of effecting a wonderful improvement in the appearanoever, to be carefully attended to. 4 I had previously tried Quick Lime-water, which certainly drew the Worms up, but as compared with the Sublimate, only in the proportion of one to 20 , or even less.-A. A. I. M . paid Mr . McDougal for instructing me how to des troy Worms on my Grass with Lime Water.' I have tried it three successive years, and have destroyed thousands, but they are still as abundant as ever. Abce this mild ago, I applied it in the usual way ; and since this mild, damp weather, the Worm Casts have been as numerous Salt is much more efficacious: but great care must be taken not to sow it too thickly, or Grass. It should be strewn aboure do not recommend salt.] and a pump, for the use of the lodge that I now occupy, was placed over it. The workmen, in sinking to the above depth were greatly annoyed by the soil rom tho them ; and one wiseacre proposed that the well should be lined with hay. This was accordingly done to the extent although the pump has been in constant use for 14 years, the water is as bad as 7 years back. The pump brings up particles of hay in a decompused state; the water, is is is in is is skilled in hydraulics, chemistry, and geology, may I solicit some information as to the most economical means I can adopt for purifying the water and making it fit for use.except re-making the well; unless the decayed hay can be removed by some means.]
weeps.-These young gentlemen, as you remark, are not garden as you may;be desirons of giving your correspondent an answer, I submit to you the following remarks. There may be more readers of the Chronicle who deem
such petty interference on the part of the Legislature mistaken philanthropy, and that a family burnt out, or buried in casual accident to one of these young gentlemen, to which every calling is subject. I have nown thats on them instances this winter of chimneyse I have been obliged to send the sweep to the top of the chimney to cleanse the cowl from soot-an undertaking gerous than any he was aubject to, when sweeping it, rather
before the new law was made; and in proof of than return the way he goes up, he invariably comes down one of the chimneys. He argues, that the Act of Parliament certainly does not permit any person under the pretent any one from coming down. Your correspondent need not, therefore, trouble herself whether they sweep the chimney head foremost or feet foremost, as I presume her object may be attained in the way pointed
infringement of the law.-S Sambo.Jambo.
Cure for a Scald.-At p. 70 of vol. ii. green turf is leaves applied successfully to the same purpose. son relieved the pain, and ${ }^{\circ}$ II have no doubt that other kinds of green leaves would produce a similar effect on scalds, if those of Broccoli could not at any time be ob-tained.-Facile.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
Frankfort, Jan. 27, 1843 .-Having read at pp .8 Bickes" "Discovery of the art of cultivating the ground
this discovery already reached England, without having been realised in any way in our country. In the cours of the latter end of the year 1841, M. Bickes did send some papers to be read at the meetogunications and of ral society. They consisted of certificates relating to the said discovery. Mr. Bickes proposed to make known his secret to the world, and in the first place to Germany, if a very small sum were paid to him from every cutivator throughou the whole Confederation without exception. This plan appeared to bring up $1,000,000$ florins. Nevertheless, such a sum was not estimated too high when compared with the profits in view for all generations, out che great est part of the Assembly were surprised own garden a Vienna, and some other places in our nearest neighbour hood, without having at any time before heard of these or similar woderful results. The Assembly, therefore, con sidering further, that every man in possession of the said secret might have very easily thousands of acres of the poorest land at five florins and upwards per acre ; con-
sidering also, that it would seem more profitable for this sidering also, that it on surpose to convert it afterwards for his own account into a state of the promised fertility, equal to property valued at 300 to 500 florins per acre.
 Bickes had experienced Floricultural, Horticultural, and Agricultural persons was therefore elected, and $\cdot \mathrm{Mr}$. Bickes invited to prepare a variety of seeds and plants. met for the first time in November, 1841 , when Bickes himself sowed his porerful liquor or mixture with Wheat, prepared in the same condition, with and the adjoining fid Wheat not prepared. weather continued beautiful, ing to the nature of hivgs, a flower-plants, Cabbagen, Maiz, her ing to more than 30 species, were tried under buth the Commission and prepared by Mr. Bickes ; but neithe in the course of growth, nor till the last period, one single fact was to be observed in praise of the system. The report of the Commission was read in two parts, indicating at length the judicial proceedings reative to all now the ticultural and Agricultural trials. Why should now results be or have been more favaurabe by some different means. I have seen quite enough of the "Discovery of the art of cultivating the ground without the aid of manure," that for my part I will not give sixpence for the more on the subject.-J. Rins, jun., Nurseryman, Di more on the subject.-

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

$\qquad$
of the rare flowers were not indigenous; but it was not easy to
distinguish those that had at this elevation had the bappearance of an ornamented garden There was a scene of life and motion amongst the herbage, of which our sco sish ered with briliant beetles; the abundant foliage giving plentiful nourishment to the swarms of insect tribes. Larks in great numbers were caroling merrily, and ex
trels hovering on the mountain side. We dismounted, , examine the pictures and architecture of the Mount Church, dedicated to Santa Maria, and from our now elevated position enjoyed a truly magnificent view, the platform and gleteway beliong us lay the town and bay of Funchal, eastward the singular promontory Which we had the name of Brazen Nose ; and to the west, beyond
to visitors by of steep craggy rocks jutting out into the sea. In pursuing the ascent, we rode along a sharp ridge leading to the Caldeira, or highest peak of the island, on which is a well-supplied ice-house. This is the range of the Pines and Spanish Chesunts, and the greater elevation, were many species, chiefly the yawning depths of ravines, where, after a few hours' rain, the most formidable Wrere some remarkably fine specimens of Gymnogramma Lowei amongst the wet rocks of a narrow cleft, through which we
passed in crossing a watercourse; of these specimens some wer passed in crossing
singular varieties.

MISCELLANEOUS
Treatment of the tine in the Ionian $I_{\text {slands. }}$-The wode of cultivating the common tine is much the same The Vines are pruned in February and March; about the same time, or a little later, the ground around them is dug. with a hoe, and raised in heaps, which are levelled in May In June the extremities of the young shoots are broke off, and the vintape commoniy begins in September, Corfu, the 19th of September is fixed by custom for it commencement. The vineyards are not commonly ma nured, nor are the Vines supported by stakes. The latte the proprietors cannot afford to use, the low value of the produce does not warrant the expense. The Vines are kep ow and are generally treated very much in the same man ner as in France. In proportion to the poverty and poor ness of the soil, the greater is the rigour with which the pruning-knife is used. In some rocky gituations, as in he district of Erisso, in Cephalonia, where the Vine planted in the crevices of the rocks, and the rock, it is said os even hollowed out to receive it, only one or two or has year's branches are preserved, and of these the greater part is removed,--only two or three eyes or buds being alowed to remain. This severity is exercised on principle, and intelli-
from long experience of its beneficial effects. An gent Zantiote with whom I conversed on the subject, remarked, that is the propely than its roots and in conbranches mach pruning is used, the branches sequence, uniess serer
will exceed in proportion the roots, and the plant will be weakly and unproductive; and he added, that as the fruitbearing branches are strictly annuals, and derived from buds of the last year, older wood is merexpressed surather the the the commonly treated there, by being allowed to be overloaded with old wood; he mentioned too the suphie and astonisur the neishorexcited, by pruning his landady's the bood of London, accorng method. She poor Vine, caxall its bra considered ruined. Ia the autan, how or a pensation was given in a vintage or hexa. The cotion -the barren the Vine, and the early shooss whe are carefully collected. The latter are given to the cattle ; and even the dry branches are similarly used. I have often seen a bundle of dry Vine-twigs thrown before horse fo a baiting, which the poor animal, not being able to get anything better, contrived to masticate. The Currant Vine is far less generally cultivated than the common Vine ; it is chiefly confined to Zante, Cephalonia, and Ithaca. The attempts to extend its cultivation to the other islands have been partial, on a very limited scale, and attended with doubtful success. This, I believe, is not owing, as has been asserted, to any unfitness of soil in the other isiands, for their soil is very analogous, but rather to some differforce of climate, especially about the time of ripening, gathering, and drying the fruit; consisting in greater liability to rain, a heavy fall of which is ruinous to the crop, and which, in the Currant islands, during the period of the gathering, is considered as a great calamity. In confirmation, I may remark, that equally in Zante, Cephalonia, and Lthacs, the Currant Vine is planted in different soils and in different situations,-in grey marl and in red clay, in the plains and amongst the mountains, where nothing is in the pla except the long, dry, season. A certain soil and common howeyer, is considered most suitable for its culsituation; especially the calcareous marls, which are easily worked, have great depth, are easily penetrated by the worke, and are retentive of the moisture; and low situations, where wate and irrigation effecte ensily introduced ande The marl of the plain of Zante contains a little sulparof lime, and $I$ have detected suestion whether this condrants of that district. pound in a minute prop the soil may not in part denend whether the excellence reing valuable, and the on its presence. The produce being valuake, antention profit to the cultivator has been pair to the Currant phey are managed in Zante, mention the manker in wh its where, perhaps, the Currantundance of water and irrigagreatest perfection. As abundance of water Vine, mead tion are essential to the fertility of the Curran the plantsures are taken to secure this; and accordingly, the p (the ations are surrounded by mounds of earth and dhechounds),

provided with sluices, by which the admission or exclusion, and quantity of water can be regulated. Before the heavy
rains in Oct. and Now, the ditches and mounds are put in raius in Oct. and Nov. the ditches and mounds are put in order. Both the broad hoe and the spade are used, for this purpose, and almost for this alone is the spade em-
ployed. The mound is often planted with the Aloe, which, growing luxuriantly in rows and attaining to a large size, has a very stately and striking appearance, and is useful as well as ornamental. It makes, by means of its large, strong, prickly leaves, an admirable fence. The Vines are der. A new plantation is formed either by laying shoots or by grafting the Currant Vine on the common Vine. The best shoots for propagation are obtained by cutting operation, the shoots spring up very vigorously. They are cut off in December, covered with light mould, and planted in spring; 6 or 7 years elapse before they come been much in use, since the value of the fruit of the one has exceeded that of the fermented juice of the other, and especially in Cephalonia. It has, moreover, this edvantage, that the grafted Vine becomes productive in a
much shorter time ; in 3 or 4 years it is in full bearing. much shorter time; in 3 or 4 years it is in full bearing.
The operation of grafting is thus conducted :-a pit is dug, exposing the trunk of the common Vine 1 or 1 零 foot below, the surface; the Vine is amputated as low as this, and two or three perpendicular incisions are made in the stalk with a chisel near the bark, into which the last year's shoots of
the Currant Vine are inserted, of such a length as to have two or three eyes or buds above the surface. Then some moist marl is applied to the engrafted part, wrapped in leaves, and bound with rushes, and the earth is thrown
into the pit. The season for grafting is, of course, in into the pit. The season for grafting is, of course, in
spring, when the sap is ascending. The pruning of the Currant Vine is an operation said to require much judg ment, not as regards time, for that is fized by custom, but
in relation to the quantity of wood to be removed, quality and even quasition of the branches to be left. It is not corapleted at once, but at intervals. In December the Vines are cleaned ; the dead, weakly, and unpromising branches are removed; only a certain number of the more vigorous shoots of the preceding spring are left,-selected on account of their position, and the indications afforded in their buds of their fruit-bearing powers. Towards the end of February, the knife is again applied, and the remaining branches are curtailed, so as to insure active vegetation. Each eye is considered equivalent to a fruit-bearbe amply nourished, 3 or 4 being the usual number. The Currant grounds, where there is a command of water, The flooded from the latter end of October or beginning of November, till the latter end of December, when the sluices are opened and the excess of water is allowed to run off. The after-irrigation is merely to keep the ground last pruning the same time that the Vines receive their scooped out round the stems, and piled in small heaps at a little distance, thus favouring the watering of the pla and the warming of the roots, as well as the expostants the soil to the influence of the air. In April exposure of is moved a second timee, and that deeply April, the ground is levelled. Occasionally manure is used ; it is, however far from a general practice. It is said to increase the quantity of fruit, but to injure its quality. The new soil natural and most appropriate manure. The Currant Vine are nowed to grow without check; the ends of its shoots Iuxuriance of its annual shoots, in favourable vire; and the is extraordinary. They are always supported by stakes. Greatcare is paid, at allseasons, to the Currant plantations, the opening buds and young shoots ore commencing, and very susceptible of injury. If the bud is broken, the embryo bunch is destroyed. The Currant Vine is one of the earliest kinds. Its fruit is often sufficiently ripe for the
table in the last week in July: it is then of a prplish hue, not too luscious, as when thoroughly ripe, but a preeably not too luscions, as when thoroughly ripe, but agreeplain of Zaute is commonly in the middle of August and this is a very interesting and important period to the Zslandiote.-Davy's Notes and Observations on the Ionian ${ }^{\text {slands. }}$.
On Wood. - "He would if he could."-Old Proverb. head has may be divided into several heads; and my own There has consequently come in for a fair share of it. be taken to represent a living log, and of these I may foreats specimens in my own family. The woods and These woods an interesting branch of this subject. Where aboods begin at Waterloo-place and end somefar not been discovered; but perhaps they extend as far as the Fishmonger Groves at Charing-cross. These poods and forests are capable of granting leave to
persons who wish to build; but they do not seem to Woortake in any other manner of the florescent character thood pavements are an innovation on all old practices: the ancient contended that they are only an extension of rolved the necessity of walking on wood, at least instree measure. It is true there is a street called Wo in Street, Cheapside; but though I have inspected the pare ment, very minutely, and tested the materials by pave$\mathrm{ing}_{\text {factory }}$ my nails, I have not arrived at anything satisaccounted for by saying thating with wood has been approve of a practice of trampling upon whyself to reference to a practice of trampling upon what, in
own species. This I deny! It is said in favour of wood, that it enables one to go quietly on one's if one 1 had rather make a noise in the world, and least to have the luxury of hearing the wheels rattje. It may be said in favour of the antiquity of wooden pavements, that there is an old expression about "hallooing of Parliament prohibiting the itinerant vend commodities to cry their wares at halloo until they are out of the wood. I say, there is, perkaps, such an Act of Parliament, but I am bound to admit that perhaps there isn't. In conclusion, let me say, that I am not a bigoted enemy of wood paving, and $I$ am still ready to consider the 1 Antiquities of Gardening; Green Peas.-The taste for Green Peas appears to have been carried to great excess in the time of Louis XIV. Bonnefonds mentions the in his Dutch Pea, or Pea without shell ;* and adds, "Until very Dutch Pea, or Pea without shell;* and adds, "Until very
latel they were first introduced by M. de Buhl, the French Ambassador in Holland, about 1600 . The author of a Life of Colbert, 1695 , says, "It is frightful to see persons
sensual enough to purchase Green Peas at the price of 50 sensual enough to purchase Green Peas at the price of 50 kind of pompous expenditure prevailed much at the French Court, as will be seen by a letter of Madame de Maintenon, dated 10 th May, 1696. "The sobject of Peas, conthem, the pleasure of having eaten them, and the desire to eat them again, are the three great matters which have ladies, even after having supped at the Royal table, and well supped too, returning to their own homes, at the before going to bed. It is both a fashion and ead reas It is curious to remark that, notwithstanding the fashion and consequent high price of the article, to produce them in the beginning of May was the earliest period that the t of Horticulture was at that time capable of.
Mr. Weekes's Annual Dinner. - The fourth anniversary the Horticulturgr. J. Weeks to the various members of last, at his manufactory, in Gloucesterplace, King's-ring Chelsea. The room was handsomely fitted up for the occasion, and was crowded with guests, principally garhonour to their host's hospitality.
Source of Fat in Animals.-The observation by Liebig, that the fibrin of plants and animals is identical in its animal orgenisation merly modifie the stances presented to it by the vegetable kingdom, and does not form any solids, as plants do, from their gaseous constituents; or, in other words, the fibrin or curd mik exists ready formed in the vegetables which serve as blood, in like manner, are derived directly from the vege table matters which constitute the food primarily of al in reference to the formation of blood and muscle. Th anomaly whicl presented itself was in the instance of fat which, as far as experiment had carried us, did not appea thorise us to ascribe its origin to vuch a source quotes the instance of a lean goose, weighing 41 lbs ., which in 36 days, gains 5 lbs . weight by consuming 24 lbs . o Maize, and yields $3 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of pure fat. The latter could not be derived from the Maize, said Liebig, because Maize, according to such experiments as had been made
upon it before Liebig wrote, did not contain the sandth part of its weight of fat. The ingenious views of Liebig have led Dumas and Payen to make a series of experiments, for the purpose of determining the quantity of cent. of yellow oil to exist in this vegetable; hence they conclude, when a lean goose eats 24 lbs of Maize, it takes up $2 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of fatty matter, which, with the fat previously existing in the animal, is sufficient to account for the source of the $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lbs}$. of fat. Dumas adds the remark able intelligence, that Hay, such as it is met with in the trusses eaten by animals, contains 2 per cent. of fatty or oily matter.-

Truffles.-The Paris states that at the last market het at Angouleme, 2000 lbs . of Truffles were sold at 3 f .25 c . per pound. "A farmer at Dordogne," says that journal, vegs ound means of cultivating Truffies like any other or under the shade of a peculiar species of Oak. This person planted some years ago a considerable number of those Oaks, and we have been assured that he sold last to realise by their sale double that amount."
GARDEN MHAOUANDA
situated on the north, side of the town, and althongry. This is is nevertheless very interesting, on account of the a mamber of hew and beauirifur plants which have been raised in it, atid dis-
seminated throughout the country In one of the stoves we
observed a nobles specimen of the Cofte covered with berries. In the same houne there are yoart speciand various other objects of interest. Dr. Neill has been much
 to see that it is still uninjured, although the Loch by the side of it has been completely drained. Every lover of bcience and hor-
ticulture in the country would have felt nearly as much as Dr Pois sans parchemin, is a variety caltivated at the present
day, the pods of which, being destitute of tough lining, are used
ike those of Kidney Beans. day, the pods of which, beio
like those of Kidney Beans.

Neill himself had any thing happened tu thly Earden. We under-
stand that the Colectonian Horticultural society have renet stand that the Caledonian Horticultural society have requested
him to sit for a bust to her exeuted by Mr. steele, in marble,
which is to be placed in their new hall at the gaxden. - . $F$.

## Rebiéos.

Popular Flowers: The Geranium; its Propagation - Tyas and Co

Tris is the first of a series of Treatises, each to be de voted to some popular fiower. In the introductory re-
marks the Author states, that "It is matter of surprise that so few of those who possess them (Pelar of surprise so little acquainted with their proper treatment, simple though it be; and the pleasure they feel in beholding droop, and die. For such these few pages are compiled." We wish we could say they were likely to answer that purpose; but the work bears evidence of not being written by a practical person, and the Author loses sight of the object with which he started; for, although some of the directions are good, others are insufficient for the purpose, extirpate the green-fly, the Author recommends the eggs to be destro green-fiy, the Author recommends the eggs "wash your plants with he and as the cheapest mode, to instruct persons so ignorant of the management of flowers as the Author supposes the generality of people to be, requires that the directions for the different operations should be much more precise and ample than those which he has supplied.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensumg weelo. New or well. cleaned pots, plenty of drade for sowing sedds
loamy soils, with dry sand and peat, will beindispend light, dry,
lonsabie. Nurloamy soils, with dry sand and peat, will be indispensabie. NNur-
serymen and gardeners who have command of stove-beat have
so sown many seeds last autumn, which those who have no such
 generally not sown tull this time. Inomoce rubro cerríca, with
 these are too precious in the the eyes of of the possessor to be trisked
through the vicissitudes and must be gisstitudes of a forward with alinter , but they are sate now.
hergrible speed. The Thumwarmest hotbed germinates under in three orlich it delights; Inomeea rubro-cer rulea
soon springs up, but not too quickly now for a plant which
fow flowers so late in the autumn, after all other Ipomceas have
bloomed. August is the best time to sow it, where it can be carried throught the winter on a dry shelf io the stove. Early
 will be the best plan for seeding then; at any rate, thiss, is the
easiest way to keep them through the wiuter
theid th
 the first sown, in order to have strong plants fit to turn nut in
May Independently of the brilloncy of its blue stary flowers,
it is the best of annuals for with many other small fowering Syngenesious plants it siffers much from wet. We had several beds of it here last season
blooming freely for nine or ten weehs, with scarely any aasist-
 flast year's Chronicle, sowed seeds of that lat on the autumn,
and kept them through the winter in the greenlocuse, aud they
all vegetated in the spring. The seeds of this blue Daisy, though

 t 18 a good rule to fill them up one-half witl drainage; rough
sitted coal-ashes are as good as any thing for this purpose. Tery
smail seeds, such as those of Lobeitas, Calceolarias ges smail seded, such at ane of Lobedias, Calceolarias, Gesneras,
and the whole tribe of Rhodndendrons, Azaleas, and Heaths,
require to be sown very thunly upon the previously watered. Only one kind of seed should be sown ian a
pot, as these are liable to be disturbed by mixed together. After sowing, press by watering, and thus get
imbed them in the surface, and sprinkle a littl imbed them in the surface, and sprins kle e seed itte white sand over
them; not, however, with a view of coverine the seds but to make a firmer surface, wh ch future waterings will not so easily disturb, and which will, in a great measure, prevent dampness. seedlings, and many other things, are peculiarly liable on their first appearance, keep a potful of sand on the top of the fire.
place, or over a hot pipe or flue, for the next four months, and. place, or over a hot pipe or flue, for the next four months; and
as soon as tender seedlings of any sort make their appearance, sprinkle a little hot sand in amongst them occasionally, when-
ever they show any indications of dampness. I have never found this plan to fail, Let "Inquirer" follow this plan, and
his seedhing Rhododendrons will quickly be nice plants. As his seedme Rhododendrons will quickly oe mice plants. As
soon as he cantake hold of them, he ought to transplant them into
fresh ssiil, one half peat and the other half sand. Indeed, ail seedlings in pots should be transplanted as soon as they can safely handled. When several kinds of seeds are to be sown in bear the nearest resemblance to each other should be sown in one pot; thus, for instance, seeds of common Broom, the old
blue Lupine, and Cobbett's Locust-tree are suited for the stones of Peaches, Cherries, and Plums would answer with another; Nuts and Filberts for another. However, after all the
pains we can take, some of the seeds will vegetate befura rest. All sorts of seeds in pots should merely be cor ered with
soil, especially if they have travelled far, or are at all doubtful and no more water sho
from getting quite dry,
I am sure there, are thousands of the same opinion as "An management and decoration of conservatories in papers on the detail would be generally acceptable," I shall endeavour from time to
time to point out the most useful plants for this purpose with outline of their management, in the same mamner as a few wer
 a hst of those fit for this purpose would he to reprant Messrs.
Loddyges catalogue, of them. At different $t$ mes, I hase scen a
thousand specoes and varieties thousand species and varieties of them in flower, esery one of
which would live when in bloom, and therr flowers would Iast
longer, in a temperan suitable heat in winter from a $45^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$ : when 25 the most
rooms, beause the comfort of the fammly, as well to as of thg
plants, is to be take Dendrobiums are coming into flower now, after weung keptidry for the last two months; if these are taken into a moist atmo-
sphere, and suppiled with water in succession, they may be had
in bloon till May" A stove plant, just making its growth in spriilg, would, indeed, be apt to aroo by asuaden cauge or
temperature; it wouth not, therefore, be advisable to remove it
till the young growth was a little hardened. Whenever danger is apprehended in this way let the new comer have the warmest clianlee. The Hecty chiums, frortenately, are the easiest of all
plants, to manare and to increase, and they are as sweet as the
Italian
 with hittle or no protection; but I am not awarc that they have
Yet been fowered in the open air in this country. They have
long, crecping, underground stems, which float near the surface of marshes in the tropics, in the same manner as our seilges
(Tris pseud-acorus) do in ponds and ditches. These creeping (Iris pseud-acorus) do in ponds and ditches. These creephe
stems are full of eyes like a Potato, every piece, however
small, with an eye, will make a plant. But to flower them the same season, take strong pieces five or six inches long, and pot then in very rich loam, plunge the pots in the cucan are
frame, and as son as they beeninto grow, recollect they are
marth plants, and can harcly have too much moisture. Thcy
 flower; rich, strong loam should be used for the pot them a little deeper each time. Later in the season it will be as well to start
them in a. Vinery, and as soon as they beegin to throw up their flower-stems, move them towards th
they are taken to the conservatory
1.-KITCHRN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.


#### Abstract

Privery.-See that you have a stock of dry, rich loam in an open hed for potting by-and-by If you use tan, you will ind it very troublesume, uniess it is thorougbly dry and swect before putting into the heds. Strong fires have not been wanted latcly, nceither have we had much sun, so that little water and sy ringing are wanted. The plants have seltom been more healthy at this are wanted. The piants have seldom been more heaithy at tirs season, owing, no dout, to the large portions of air given and the mall quantity of coals used. Vingry. - How strongly the Vines break this season-. The borders have not becn chilide ; and, being so well draned, they thrirsty in shinmmer, tit luxuriates in a dry, warm bed in winter. Plenty of air and monture are now required. days, carryng homc leads of polien every night. Who would shut up bees such weather as this ${ }^{1}$ They have also found out the Strave berries and Kidne frightened cerkry- the Stanhopeas. Curriy-house and Figs.--Same as last week, if there is no Cucumbers and Mrlows require the usual routine of air, heat, and moisture, and a good supply of young plants to be kept in reserve, till the first crops are fairly established in the fruiting beds. I have had some letters lately aboat long cucumbers, the subject is not of sumficient pubtici interest o be notice in the Calendar: and I cannot undertake to answer letters from   frat the sow anything sut lay an inch or two of this all over the fror the o on this sow your seeds, press them gently down, and borer them with the dry soil according to their sizes.


 When the Peaches and Apricots are iust. phar, and soft soap, to paint them all over. The later this is done
the better. For the ther trees on the wail, or in the orchard,
gix weeks hence will be time enough to wash them ; but for any of thone on which you have noticed any red spider for the last
of the tor
geason or two, you must mix a portion of sulphur with the soot season or
and lime.

the climbers will have a hetter chance of success. The Kenné-
dias, Gomphoibbiums, and similar delicate climbers, are always
best near the eye and on that account are better fitted for pot culture, and trained on such wire trellises as have been lately figured in the Chronicle, than to be planted out in the borders
large conservatories, nas, indced strong-growing c.imbers in eencral, are only to be
seen to perfection when planted out in rxch well-draned bor-
des ders. the old Plumbago capensis, which will produce hundreds of spikes of fowers for four or five monthc, - say from May to Sep
tcmber? Look at the same plant in the largest pot that can be made, and ine the Calendar gets a little lifiter. PITS AND FRAars. - As the forcing plants are traken away
from these, keep filling up with plants from the greenhouse, if it were only tur keep some of them more backwart in flowering.
To have a large stock of such plants as suit the demands of
fore grand secrets in ararding; and to have the different families in
different situations, with $a$ view to have them flower at different periods is the next. Where you see a dozen or two of the same of the year, you need not expect to find the pli,iosopher's stone very near such a place. It is hardly ncessary to say that ho
covering is required for cold pits in fine weather, cxcept to kee off rain, and guard against frost.
Let not another day pass without uncovering half hardy plant winter. Let there be no delicacy at all about this matter; strip them all ; and if you find that any of the shoots or eyes have
made a blanched growth, cut them off, and leave the plants quite exposed; ; but keep the coverings at hand, to be put on
whenever the thermometer falls four or five degrees below freezing. If you hear anything about "sudden changes," say
they are very dangerous on paper, but harmless in the open air, this mild s

NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMINT
the common Hawthorn or Quick; their buds are always forward the common Hawthorn or Quick; their buds are always forward
by the end of February-indeed, they are beginning to swell
new now y yet the nurserymen sertoom get and season is over. Are you
 country are our helges and hedge-row timber. However, we
must first drain our lands, then subvivule them. by degrees and
plant according to the soil, and with an eye to the adjoining plant according to the soiil, and with an eye to the
crops. $-D$. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb.
1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

|  | вадохвтгг. |  | тиивдомктгя. |  |  |  |  |
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| day |  | ${ }_{20}^{20}$ |  |  | ${ }^{510.5}$ |  |  |
| Sunay ${ }^{\text {Soday }}$ | ${ }^{29.905}$ |  | ${ }_{55}$ | ${ }_{86}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {da }}$ a | ${ }_{29.9}^{20}$ | 20.334 | -51 | 4 | 47,5 | s.w. | . 07 |
| dresday | 20.909 |  | 45 | ${ }_{37}^{45}$ | 19.0 | W. |  |
| Ave | 29,742 | ${ }_{80}^{20.7}$ | 526 | ${ }_{\text {A8, } 6}$ |  |  |  |

Jan. 27. Dens Densely overcast; cloudy; overcast and remarkably Cloudy; slightly overcast, with whitish haze; clear Overcast and windy.
Overcast, Overcast; yery fine; clear at night.
Uniformly overcast; slight drizzle; stormy, with rain $\underset{\text { Feb. }}{\text { at }}$ Very fine; cloudy; clear and fine.
Heavy rain; drizzly; overcast.
Ha temperature of the week $10^{\circ} .6$ above the average.

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 years, for
the ensuing Week ending Feb. 11, 1843.


The highest temperature during the above period occurred on
the 10 th in 1831-thermometer $65^{\circ}$; and the lowest on the 5 th in 1830-thermometer

## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

LrrTle alteration has taken place in the prices during the past week; the supplies have been good, and the kinds of fruit has been a lutle brivker. Fruit: Pines, considering the earliness of the period, are well supplied from 3. . to $2 s$. per
lb. Foreign Grapes of excellent quality contivue to be brought to market. Pummeloes are tess and the former from 3s. to $4 s$. per dozen; the latter, from 2s. to 3 sm , per dozone. Dessert Pears are becoming less plentiful. Amongst the Deassert Npples are
the American Lady, from 6d. to 1 s , per dozen; Nonpareils, from 4s. to $12 s$, per bushel, Ribstone Pippins, from $\delta s .6 a$, to 78 ; ; and
Golden Harvey, at $4 \&$ per bushel, We observed some excellent Golden Harvey, at $4 s$ per busiel, ad Alfriston Aples, both of
samples of Sliepherd's Seeding and
 a few Lernon and Blenheim Pippins remaining, from 4s. to 5 .
per bushel. A Aew Cucumbers are offered, at the rrice quoted in por bushel. A few Cucumbers are offered, at the rrice quo enisi-
our last report. Vegetalles: The supply of Asparans in consi-
deratily greater than the demand: its quality is good, and the best bunches fetch from 48. to 8s. each. Seakate contimues rood, and may be had from $6 d$. . to $18.9 d$. . per punnet. French Beann
scarce, and have risen to $3 s$. and $3 s$. $6 d$. per 100 . Brocoli is something chaeaper: the White being from gd. to 28 . per bunch;
the Purple, from $6 d$. to Is. $3 d$, per bunch. Good Rhubarb is tolerably abundant, and fetches from 6d. to 1 s. 3 sd. ver bundle. Cardoons are occasionally offeren, from 1s. bd. to 2 . each. . The continued mild weather has rendered the supply of cut flowers
unusually large. Amongst them are Acácia armata and pubescens, Passififra racemosa, Rondeletia speciosa, Euphibbia jac-
quinifora, Amaryllis vittata, Lily of the Valley, Omphalodes quinialara, Amaryllis vittata, Lily of the Valley,
verna, Chinese Primroses, Talips, Hyacinths, Rec.

| e Apple, per 1 l . 38 st | cuermbera, per bruce, |
| :---: | :---: |
| Grapes, Spanish, per | Wa |
| Apples, denerert, per buith |  |
| Pears, deasert, per hi. bie |  |
| Pummeloes, per | Cibl Nut, |
| er 100,4 tro |  |
|  | ${ }^{-18 r}{ }_{8}{ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |
| Tangerine, 28 to $\mathrm{ab}^{\text {a }}$ |  |



Notices to Correspondents.
of the GArdenkrs' Chronicle,--(The pub-
Back Numbrs of thr Gardenkrs Chronicle.--(The pub-
lisher repeats the following notice, as, since last week, Five more Numbers are outh of print.). We, Ware so orten applied to complete sets, and so many ure now out of priut, that we think it will save all parties trouble if we pubilish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who
will forward to our Publisher post-ofice stamps equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent, If parties find that they have any duplicates, or
wish to part with their back Numbers, we shall be glad to exchange them, if clean. $12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21$, $1842: 4,5,6,8,9,10,11$, 12, $16,18,24,199,41,50,51,69$. jurious to the growth of Peas as a vegetable. It is known that
quicklime, emploved for the destruction of slups which infest young crops of Peas, does not injure the plants. || ANURESA-A. A.
water, diluted to the extent of 7 times its bulk of why your gastoo weal, was that it had originally little strength. There is no uniformity in this respect at the gas-works. What we have of the conntry.' Now is an excellent time to apply it. if mived with ligrid manure, so much the better. But you shomid dix it tion of gas water to compost heapgs, aud collecting of weeds, is an exce.lent method of enploying it; but in all these cases it
should lo fixed, or a large proportion of the best part will fly there is no umformity amourg the venuors. Guano, for example, is charged by one howse 111 . a ton; and by another, $26 i l$
Your best wady is to appuly to the advertiscrs for their $p$ rices. soud A.B.- You will find an ancount of the effect of rittrate of me cannot of our knowledge state whether guano is a good
manure for Potatoes; but good crops have been grown upon land manured with guano alone, as you will find by referring ast year's volume + X, $\mathrm{X} . \mathrm{Z}$. - it does not much matter what sort of peat you mix with iermenting stahle littcr; the
heathy black soil wull decompose more casily than the peat If you hhich turves are cut, and ise se materiais, antid are near the better wor wherk, wo would advise you to try the experiment of rottrug them woth gasfor our advice, you will favour us with the issue of the experiment. $\dagger$, A Ariend - Tan cannot be advantageouslic used mixing 1 t with decaying matters in a state of strong fermenta-
tion ; stable litter will do. You cannot do better than mix the contents of your cesspool wilh mould, cinder-siftings, or any or lime rubbish. If you can get ammioniacal liquor, mix that with your Tan and throw it in heaps; or with leaves, weeds, and
 that you have been mixing salt with the contents of your cess-
pool, By no means continue to do so ; but ascertain, by pouring some, mixed with four times the quantity of water, upon turn out that you will only be able to employ it by mixing it charcoal dust, or fine coal, and converting it into compost. It quantity of water, be will sute, mixea with four time-Kale, Celery, the Cabbage tribe, and any other plants that are found
ITrativ of soda.-J. S. - The rate at which this has been sucThe proper season for using it is when the plants are just begifning to grow. For information respecting the application
of salt to Asparagus-beds we must refer you to pp. 729 and 760 or 1842. $C$ For an explanation of the meaning of this
 introduce all the Vines into your house at once, or to dispense Yines being ponted with the the the the dum will set in motion the sap of the Vines outside, as well as of those within, and the consequence woild be, that the first rost
would prove fatal to the former. The Chasselas de Fontanebleau is the same as the Sweetwater, and does not possess a musky favour. t- Flopra states that she has a Vinery with
the Vines pianted within it, the roots being unable to extend beyond its walls. The lights have rever been taken off, as the
house is used for wintering plants. The hot-water pipes liave from necessity been in action during the winter, and the roots wishes to know if it is renht to withhold water untili the buds hegin to move? [Certainly not; the borders should be watered are this is delayed until the buds begin ChimonaNTHUS,-H. D.-This ycylus conk.tains only two species hardy and equally fragrant. $\ddagger$ This plant, which is now called Hibiscus Syriacus, is propagated by seeds and layers, and wil grow in any open situation where the soil is tolerably god. $\mathbf{t}$
Romone canypanulatum, cmnamónieum, lar oatum, annd anthopogon,
have been introduced from Nepaul; R. nactantium axit reticulatum from Japan; but we know nothnig of the not ont be right, in o ou have a large quantity of it now in flower.
It ts the lowness of temperature in the house where it 15 grown It is the lowness of temperature in the house where it 15 grown
that causes it to be destitute of perfume. If you convey the
plants to
their fragrance.t.
and
CRERRRRE,-Dianthus.-For training over trellis. work in a narrow
shady passage, we know no creepers so well adapted as Cléma-


Ivy that would cling to a rough-cast wall without being se-
cured to it in some way or other. With occaional fastencured to in in some way or other. Wirginian Creeper, Clémati

 Crane's-bill, Gentian-like Pentstemon, crecpis, Lychnislea bristle leaved do., swect scented do., and Amcrican Cowslip $\pm$ is a curinus lant. the Ilex is cultivated $t$
сотсн Fir.-J. MI.-The Scotch Fir, like all other trees, indibegn to die off, or when Inttle change takes place in it from year to
60 yearg.
difficulty in making young plants of Achimenes longiflora form bulbs, unless the cuttings were struck very late in the season. Even then, little scaly buds are formed round the base of the next year. Cuttings may die down with out producing bulls,
 plant ins blomed, watier sho tuber should be stored away in
it, and the pot containing the teason for stating it into growtla
some ory stuation, untill the scas returns. The tubers should then be repottct, and phaced hat. ERRENAS,-A Subsciber.-
ing in pots, they should be ket regularly shifted into pots of
a larger size as they require it, and should be grown either in surn ald dar. Any free, rich soil will suit then. $t$. perly it should have a house entirely devoted to it. It will, however, attain to tolerable perfection, if planted for for the full expansion of its leaves. The soil which suits it best is a mixture
of sandy loam, partially decomposed manure, and a little sand. Musa Cavendishii delights in a strong moist heat, and should be frequently syringed over-head, especially during the summer
months. When grown in tubs, the latter should be well drained, as the plant requires to bee to stagnate about its must refer you to p. 101 of The Chronicle for 1841,4 . Subscriber,-From your statement we much water, or that the frame 1 which they have been prown be apulicd tot them when they really want it, ald then it should be given frecly, and carly in the morning, so that the plants Es-Vion,ET, - Hunts.-Although called the Tree-Violet, you mast not expect that best treatment, nequires a greater height
It seldom, under the
than two feet. If kept in a rather shaded part of the greenhouse, and potted in a mixture of sandy peat and Ioam, wit proper attention paid to it as regards air and watering,
soon repay you for your trouble. $\ddagger$
UCHEIA CORYMBIFLORA.-C.W.R.- We suspect the best mode of flowering Fuchsia corymbiflora in the open air will be, to grow
it away freely in suring in a greeninouse or pit; and, as soon as it away freely in spring in a greemiouse or pit; and, as soon as
there is no longer any fear of frost, to piunge the pot in a sunny situation in the open border. $\ddagger$. with tubular and inflated flowers, which bloom throughout the cummer:- Erica ventricosa superba, vent. stellata, vent.
globosa, Ewerana, tubifora, vestita coceinea, vest. rósea, sul-
, Euncli,
 perspicua, Massoni, exsurgens, Aitoniana, and depressa. I in a conser vatory for 10 years, which has not produced a dlower in a loany soll, and grown in a try a
it whol, no doubt, flower abundantly.
,-Tulip-beds only require to be protected from frost, rain, and snow, If they are covered in mild, open,
woather, tie plants will become drawn, and will consequently
fower weakly Power weakly.
order the Cis.-Carnations and Picotees belong to the same Roses,-Diunthus.- It will not be too late to plant out Standard and other Roses in March. When removed solate, they would prevent the sury and wind from drying the surrounding soil too doubt some plants require light more than others; as we se in our wood plants and the flowers of the open country, Plants camot dispense either with leaves or light ; the former are those organs to act $\dagger$ - W. F.-It is the old original Boursaul Rose that is suited for stocks.
if he will state whether the double yellow Rose mentioned by him at p. 54 has bloomed scantily or profusciy every year, and Whether it fowcred frecy lasted at the meeting of the Cale donian Society? and call them the best, as there are others of equal merit which deserve to be enumerated. Thomson's Eclipse, Miss Stain. forth, Corona, Jehu, Desirable, Ultra flora, Venus, and Princess Royal, Cook's Alicia,
and Kimg's Exauisite
ulbs. - Philo-Chronicle.- We would not advise you to
 Herbert's directions. $A \mathrm{warm}$ gremhume is quite sufficient
for the greater part of them; the smaller free-flowering kinds may be grown in pith or frames. than 1:ft. apart, even on dwarf stocks: if on free stocks the
distance may be 20ft. The I'aradise stock is best for Apples distance of 15 ft anpart carh way will be nuite sufticient. The Wetter on the Pear-stock. $\|$. Apricors.-A subsribere- If nets are not too expensive, they
are the ncatest protection for Apricot-trees in blossom; but from the lower parts of the tree by means of forked sticks or by poles reaching from the ground to the top of the wall. may be stuck $1 u$ between the branches of the tree and the wall, riomerous. $\#$. ${ }^{\text {nif }}$ you cut through a Fig when about half-grown, You will be able to observe the blossom within the fruit $\ddagger$
APPLES OF SODOM, $A$ Subscriber,-The story of the Apples

Sodom being fa
is au idle tale. $\dagger$ objects to our statement, that "The seeds of the White Spansh Onion, wur statement, that are sold by the London Secdsmen, are cluefly imported. Spanish Union Sced is grown in England, and that what is imported is a very small proportion. We believe this depends on of the seed have been obtained from Paris.
Ofrsirps.- W. W.-We are not aware that the flavour of
PARSNRPS.-W. W.-We are not aware that the
Parsneps grown on chalk is better than elsewhere,
pparagus.-G. W. F.-In the formation of Asparagus beds,
and where plenty of time can be allowed for the plants to establish themselves previously to being cut, seeds are preferable tish themselves previousy to being cut, seeds are preferable the plants in the second season after the beds are formed, strong two year old plants will be more serviceable.
should be drilled on the flat in rows 18 inches apart; the seed should be mixed with damp sand 60 me days previously, and holding together so much. If the land is in good heart, or if
they follow Turnips, no manure will be required to obtain 25 tons per acre.t well adapted as a frame for forcing Rhubarb in, yet they will answer the purpose very well where the latter cannot be was not attributable to your having nised Seakale-pots, but to the over-violent heat of the fermenting material employed. It should always be borne in mind that if the trial-stick, which hinese Cabbage. - A. E. - The Chinese Cabbage (Pe.tsai),
will only form heads like a large Cos Lettuce; it requires to be sown in August, and grown in very rich soil, otherwise it
quickly runs to fower.ل gerts - Dundee's insects infesting his Peach-trees are in cocoons at present: we wish he would watch them, and send
some of the animals to Mr. Curtis when they come forth in the sping. Ammoniacal liquor woild be the best renedy; but walls, if old, ought to be fresh painted, and the nail-holes and crevices well filled up with mortar, then the stems and ail the
old bark must be well rubbed with the liquor, for which purpose a stiff painter's brush is the best. - $R$. recommended for killing insects, the common Laurel is meant and not either the Portugal Laurel or the Sweet Bay. $\dagger$
oors.-A Young Gardener.-Donn's Hortus Cantabrigiensis is quite superseded by more modern works, --A German.- You constry with yon, and, in fact, we have done what yoll wish. At p,
835, of 1842 , you will find the title, \&c., of Mr. Bailey Denton's pamphlet. Arter having once given its ful The stamp-office will not let us quote prices of articles for sale.t terated, to be a more find soot, if you can procure it unalul than nitrate of soda. $\ddagger$. The best method of extirpating Grass which springs up from beneath a fravel-walk, and spreads
over its surface, is to break up the walk and pick out carefuly all the under-ground runners which may be met with. Where
is not desirable to disturb the walk, the best way is to spread salt in consmerane fion it is found that whortions of the Gras still exist, let another coating of salt be applici, which will
effectually destroy it. Care must be taken, however, if the waik is edged with Box, that the sait does
Alpine seeds sever is, we fear, unlikely to succeed either with Ald. Se had better read the chapter on Seed-sowing in the
old. He
"qheory of Horticulture." Newly-slacked lime fis "qheory of Horticulture." Newly-slacked lime in, probably, last year, and who wisheme broccoli sced which came up wel last year, and who wishes to know whether the remainng por-
tion might be safcly sown during the ensuingspring, had better sow a portion of it in a small pot, and place it in a warm sow a pon: he will soon see then whether it will germinate.
situation
We know no reason why plants laised from this seed should not produce as good heads as from seed saved at a later period. which you have received being those of hardy plants, a spent Cucumber-lhed will be a suitable place to raise them in. Nos
27.29 , and from 31 to 37 inclusive, as well as from 40 to 43 being tender, they will require the temperature of a hotbed o ment of the seeds of Comferpe at p. 83 of the Chronicle for $1842, \ddagger$
mew ots.-X. Y . We Garden Pots.-H. $H$.- Your pots are very grood, but the plat not at all new. We have seen the same sort years ago.
GArdeners' Socirtirs.-Alencander Webb. - If you read our ob servations with more care, you will find that neither we nor
Mr. Peter Mackenzie have said a word in disparagement of the Mr. Peter Mackenzie have said a word in disparagement of the one finds the cap fit hum, he must e'en be content to wear i It is of little use tor a man to reatd, unless he understands what
he reads. Did you never hear the story of the bull who shat his eycs before he ran ns, upont this subject, but as it is have a mous we cannot use it. haits of some Hammersmith gardeners Cottagkrs.-E.A.C.-We will adopt your suggestion. tiot you have been so gond as to point out. A the informacommunications have reached us, and as soon as we think the opinons in to some consistent form.
xhintions.-A Cunstant Sulscriber.-If your specimen of Denhibitug at the mecting of the Horticultural Soctety ; as we liaye not, howev
Maryagon.- P. P.-Thanks; we are inquiring among our Gond AND SKLVER Fish.-A Friend.-These are regularly sold in Covent Garder reason why, in filing an Ice-lonse, Straw is placed between the packs.- J. $A_{1}$.- We know nothing of the persons who procure
situations for a consideration. You can only learn by means of advertisements. as you have subjects , andive your books into as many parts as you have subjects; and then subdivide again for smale and then make subivisions for Peas, Beans, Lettuces, If you do this and leave room enough in each casc
confusion, nor will you want an index,t
iscellaneous.-N.O. P.-Your plants are I. Cytisus sessilifó-
crium fruticans, $t-$ Daphne,-Those of Jour plants which we crium fraticans. t-Daphne.-Those of your plants which we
can distinguish from such miserable fragments, are, 1 , Saxi-
fraga lingulata. 2. Sempervivim arbóreum. 3. Sempervirum
tortuosum. 6. Cacalia tomentosa. 8. Buddlea globosa. 9. A. tortuosum. 6. Cacalia tomentosa.
polygona. 19. Rhododendpon dadricum. $\pm$ - - Southamptonian's
plant is Veronica agrestis. $\ddagger$-D. MI. C. You will probably obtain what you want by an advertisement. We cannot assist
you.-A. $L$. M. W. We have received the money for No 18 , but you have given neither your name nor address.-J. M. T.The plant which you found growing in a garden at Isola Bella, in the Lago Magyine, and wheh bears a frut somewhat re-
 tree infested as hueries, which it is impossible to do in the absence son's Pelargonum about which you inquire, nor were we
aware that he had one under that name.*--J. $D$.-The best of your secding cineramas is N . 1 , but they are all defective sorts are greatly improved in this res, 3 ect, and have the spaces
between tie petals well filied np.*-Philo-choomele. -Bletia hyacintha is the proper name of the plant you mention; blowever, it is sometimes called B. hyacinthoides. ${ }^{\text {MOr }}$, Native of the
Mountains.- We have nothing to dowith the word it must
be ordered through local bookseller.- J. W. Fivepence cach - Inquirer--Your advertisement, if not above four lines,
would be $3 s$. - J. $R$. J. Your plant is Cinerária tussiláginis. $\ddagger$ No. 10 of 1842 contains the article to which you allude; it may postage-stamps to that amount.- J. $W$. -The wounds upon We camnt offer $y$ ou more than $5 d$. each for y nur Numbers. J. Williamy.- Your plant is Pittosporum bicolor.- Kentish
Your Apples are, 1, Fearn's Pippin; 2 appears to be the
Fill-basket; 3, Frencli Crab. Selago; the other seems to be a morsel of L . complanatum. $\dagger$ S usual, many Ietters have arrived too late for answers this week each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen Wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Her Majesty's speech at the opening of Parliament will be found almost exclusively to refer to past events, and to give little indication of the future policy of Minisers. It begins by referring to the treaty with the United States, and expresses a belief that the amicable relations f the two countries have been confirmed by the adjustment of the questions which had so long endangered the continuance of peace. It announces the termination of hostilities with China, and ascribes the result to the liberality of Parliament ; it adverts to the settlement of Syria, and to the success of the Allies in securing to the Chrisian population a system of administration to which they vere entitled. The difference between Turkey and Persia and the probability that it will be settled by the joint mediation of England and Russia is the only point in which the speech makes any precise allusion to the future. It sates, with expressions of great satisfaction, that a commercial treaty has been concluded with Russia, but gives no insight into the details. It refers to the late events in Affghanistan, passing a high eulogium on the ability with which the military operations have been effected, and on the valour manifested by the European and native roops. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ After the usual notice of the estimates for the ensuing year, and the reductions made in the naval and military orces, it proceeds to the falling off in the ordinary sources of revenue, ascribing the deficiency to the depres sion of the manufacturing industry which has so long prevailed-to the extensive reductions in the import duties-and to the fact, that little progress has yet been made in the collection of the Income-tax. After a brief allusion to the loyalty of her Majesty's reception in Scotland, and to the strike in the manufacturing districts in the course of last autumn, the Speech concludes by announcing, as the programme of the session, that measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questions of domestic policy, will be submitted for consideration. The debates in both Houses on the Address were more than usually interesting; the foreign policy of the Government was the chief topic of discussion, but no amendment was moved, and the Address was consequently carried without opposition. The subjects noticed in the Speech, and the various questions incidentally touched upon in the debate, give abundant promise of a busy session ; and there is no doubt that there will very shortly be matter enough, and of stirring interest, to engage the attention of the public.
From France we learn that the debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies commenced on Friday, and that it still continues to bethe exclusive subject of terial trimmph in the Chamber of Peers seemed to esercise an important influence on the Deputies, and it was anticipated that Ministers would be equally ever, was carried in reference to the paragraph on Eastern affairs, in which the Cabinet was left in a minority of 3. The question was not one of great importance, and was therefore unlikely to lead to the resignation of Ministers; but the result is not the less significant as showing the relative strength of parties. The debate on the Right of Search commenced on Tuesday, and is chiefly remarkable for the strong expressions of hostility o Great Britain which fell from the leading speakers
M. Guizot has been unmoved by these demonstrations, and has again announced his determination to abide by the treaties, and to stake execution.-From Spain we have little news; their loyal execution.-From Spain we have little news;
the elections still occupy attention, but the result is doubtthe elections still occupy attention, but the resuit is doubtmajority. In Barcelona, the extreme measures adopted by the Captain-General have caused great sensation, and many of the inhabitants, fearing to be delivered up to the military commission, have submitted to the war contribu-tion.-From Portugal we have unfavourable accounts of the tariff negotiations; the concessions proposed by Portugal are so slight, and are coupled with such conditions, that
the British Government is not likely to accept them, and it is generally believed that the Convention is virtually at an end.-From the United States we learn that the last debate on the Oregon territory took place on the 12th ult., and that after a long and warlike discussion in favour of its appropriation, the bill providing for its immediate occupation and settlement had been engrossed.The accounts from Canada report more favourably of the health of the Governor-General than we were led to anticipate by the last advices, and state that his Excellency will shortly return to England.

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Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal remain at Windsor, and continue in good health. The Queen has taken her usual walking exercise during the week, and the Prince has Park. On Tuesday the Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor, at which Her Majesty's Speech on opening the was pricked for the present year, and Sir Charles Metcalfe was sworn into office as Governor General of Canada. Major-General Wemyss has been succeeded by Colonel Arbuthnot, as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen; Lord in Waiting ; the Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Duchess of Norfolk as the Lady in Waiting; the Hon Duchess of Norfolk as the Lady in Waiting; the Hon.
Misses Stanley and Hamilton have succeeded the Hor. Misses Stanley and Hamilton have succeeded the Hob. Majesty; and Colonel Wylde has succeeded Colonel Majesty ; and Colonel Wylde has succeeded Colon Official Appointments.-Mr. Stephenson, junior secre-
tary to the Premier, bas succeeded Mr. Drummond as Chief Private Secretary, and Mr. Arbuthnot of the TreaSury Private Secretary, and Mr. Arbuthnot of the Treasury has been appointed junior secretary in the room of
Mr . Stephenson. Mr. David Pollock has received the appointment of Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, vacant by the decease of Mr. Bowen.
Parliamentary Movements.- The election for an Irish Representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Gort terminated on Monday night, at 12 o'clock. There were Lord Oranmore, Whig. The numbers were for Lord O'Neil, 46; Lord Oranmore, 1; Lord Trimlestown was the only peer who voted for the Jatter.
New Sherifs. -The following is
Sheriffs chosen by her Majesty in Council, of the New Sheriffs chosen by her Majesty in Council, at the Court
held on'Tuesday, at Windsor Castle. Bedfordshire.-W. held on Tuesday, at Windsor Castle. Bedfordshire.-W. R. G. Throckmorton, of Buckland House, Bart. Buck-inghamshire.-J. Trevor, sen., of Broughton House,
Aylesbury, Esq. Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. A ylesbury, Esq. Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire. -E. H. Greene, of Hinxton, Esq, Cumberland.-R. Astle, Esq. Derbyshire.-W. Mundy, of Markeaton,
Esq. Devonshire.-W. J. Clarke, of Buckland, Esq. Esq. Devonshire.-W. J. Clarke, of Buckland, Esq. Durham,-E. Shippersden, of Durbam, Esq. Essex.H. J. Conyers, of Copped Hall, Epping, Esq. Gloucestershire, R. S. Holford, of Weston Birt, Esq. Here-fordshire.-Sir E. F. S. Stanhope, of Holme Lacy, Bart.
Hertfordshire.-C. J. Dimsdale, of Essondon-place, Esq. Kent.-F. Perkins, of Chipsted-place, Esq. Leices-
tershere.-Sir W. W. Disie, of Bosworth Park, Bart. tershere.-Sir W. W. Dixie, of Bosworth Park, Bart.
Lincolnshire. - G. H. Packe, of Caythorpe, Esq. Monmouthshire."- Sir D. Muckworth, of Glen Usk, Bart. Norfolk,-W. G. T. D. Tyssen, of Foulden, Esq. Northamptonshire. - Sir A. de Capell Broke, Little Harle Tower, Esq. Nottinghamshire. T, D. Hall, of Whatton, Esq. Oxfordshire.-W. H. Vandarstegen, of Cane-End House, Esq. Rutlandshire-Corbet, of Acton Reynald, © Bart. Somersetshire. Corbet, Hon. P. P. Bouverie, of Brymore. Staffordshire, J. S. Manley, of Manley Hall, Esq. County Suffolk.-W. Long, of Saxmundham, Esq. Surrey.R. Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, Esq. Sussex.-M. Brisco, of Coghurst, Esq. Warwickshire--A. F. Gregory, Esq. Worcestershire. - W. Robins, of Hagley, Esq. Wales.-Anglesey. W. Copley, of Sprotborough, Bart. Breconshire.-W. Maybery, of Brecknock, Esq. Car-nareonshire-D. Jones, of Bodfan, Esq. Carmarthen-
shire.-Postponed. Cardiganshire.-F. T. Gibb, of Hen-shire,-Postponed. Cardiganshire.-F. T. Gibb, of Hen-
drefelen, Esq. Denbighshire.-J. Townshend, of Trevallyn, Esq. Flintshire.-Sir P. Mostyn, of Talacre,
Bart. Glamorganshire.-J. Homfray, of Tand Bart. Glamorganshire.- Homfray, of Llandaff House,
Esq. Montgomeryshire.-Sir J. Conroy, of PlasypenEsq. Montgomeryshire._Sir J. Conroy, of Plasypen-

Cefnddeuddwr, Esq. Pembrokeshirs.-G. L. Phillips, Dumpledale, Esq. Radnorshirc.- E. D. Thomas, o
Welfield House, Esq. Irelann.-His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant has appointed the undermentioned gentle men to the office of High Sheriff for $1843:-$ Antrim.-J.
M'Neile, Esq., of Parkmount. Armagh.-J. M. Stronge, Esq., of Tynan Abbey. Carlow.-T. T. Vigors, Esq., o Erindale. Carriekfergus Towon.-E. Bruce, Esq., of Scoutbush. Cavan-W. Emery, Esq, of Ballyconnell
House. Clare.-W. Skerrett, Esq, of Finnevara -Hon. A. G. Annesley, of Anne's Grove. Cork City.J. Morgan, Esqı, of Tivoli, Donegal.-J. R. Boyd, Esq., ferry. Drogheda Town.-R. Smith, Esq., of Drogheda. Dublin--C. Cobbe, jun., Esq., of Newbridge. Dublin City.-D. C. La Touche, Esq.., Bank. Fermanagh.-R. of Cool Park. Galway Town.-N. Lynch, Esq., of Barna. Kerry.-P. Mahony, jun., Esq., of Kilmeany. Kildare. TyndaI, Esq., of Oakland. King's County. - H. Trench, Esq., of Newtown. Leitrim.-J. J. Godley, Esq., of
Killegar. Limerick.-R. Maxwell, Esq., of Islandmore. Limeriole Cily.-J. N. Russell, Esq., of Limerick. Londonderry City and County.- W. H. Ashe, Esq.., of Ashbrook. Longford.-W. S. Ball, Esq., of Abbeylara.
Louth.-S. M'Clintock, Esq., of Newtown. Mayo.-M. Pratt, Esq., of Ennisco. Meath.-J. Farrell, Esq., of Moynalty. Monaghan.- J. Hatchell, Esq., of Bessfield. Roscommon.-C. Molloy, Esq., of Oak Port. Sligo. A. B. Cooper, Esq., of Cooper-hill. Tipperary.-A.
Going, Esq., of Ballyphilip. Tyrone.-R. Gordon, Esq., of Florida.. Waterford.-C. E. Kennedy, Esq., of Jobns Waterford City--R. W. Morris, Esq., of West
Westmeath.-G. A. Boyd, Esq., of Middletonpark. Wexford.—J. Goff, Esq., of Horetown. Wicklow. -R. Hudson, Esq., of Spring-farm.

## $\sqrt{F}$ oretgn.

France.-Chamber of Deputies.-The debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies commenced last tion of the public up to the present time. The four orators who commenced the debate, and whose speeches occupied the entire sitting of Friday, are men of what the in the practical qualities of statesmen. M. Gustave de Beaumont commenced by declaring that he saw no Ministry before him at all, because M. Guizot did nothing that he wished hinsself, and wished nothing that he did. A Minister was no Minister who obeyed a majority, without having a
will of his own ; and M. Guizot being in this position, will of his own; and M, Guizot being in this position, rejoiced at the non-ratification of the treaty of 1841 ; but that, afterwards, his rejoicing was turned to discontent, because the English seemed quite satisfied and made no
noise or complaint. After some observations from M. de noise or complaint. After some observations from M. de
Carné, M. de Lamartine occupied the tribune, and declared that he should fling aside henceforth all allegiance to the Conservative party. The opposition in this country, said
M. de Lamartine, is not the anarchic, democratic part M. de Lamartine, is not the anarchic, democratic party
that people would have it believed. It is like the English Whigs, a party of liberal ideas and progress, yet fraught with every really useful Conservative principle, and with all that is necessary to order and good goverament. "We
will be the modern Whigs of France," he exclaimed. He dwelt more on French than on foreign policy, and accused not merely M. Guizot, but his predecessors, including M. Thiers, of having taken a wrong direction. He denounced the fortifications of Paris as liberticide, and he remarked that it was not till the fortifications were in moral complicity in order to crush the press. He surprised the Chambers by declaring that the system (a new word with French political writers, to mean the King himself) is answerable for all the political mischief of the day; liberal in not shrink from deciaring that astic ones. The Minister of Public Instruction replied to M. Lamartine, refuting and deprecating the chief measure of foreign policy recommended by him, viz., intervention in Spain. M. de Rochejaquelin and M. de Gasperin followed; the latter declared that the Right of Search was the best by M. of suppressing the Slave-trade. He was succeeded entire cause of the difference and irritation between England and France lay in M. Guizot. He characterized him as the great culprit, the great firebrand, and great stirrer mistake He accused M. Guizot of making the great could cool. M. Guizot's policy was altogether based on this supposition : but it was a mistaken one. However the nat original cause of the present difference between be expected to sright that such causes of difference must such vast interests infuence ay between two countries or the hatred of the, month since 1840 . His has gone on increasing every treaties was that the country desired it or breaking this second reason was, that he thought England would put up with Ministrstice. M. St. Marc Girardin, the second in the Ministry of Pubic for France to abolish slavery in her own colonies, and then to aid England in closing and putting an end to
the slave markets of Brazil and Cuba. Another mode which he approved of, was that so lightly abandoned by Lord Aberdeen and the English Adrocate General, viz.
the destruction of slave factories on the African coast.
He regretted to find that English cruizers were forbidden He regretted to find that English cruizers were forbidden
to persevere in that humane and rightful task. On Monday M. Ducos, of Bordeaux, spoke violently against England. M. David, ex-consul at Smyrna, then pro posed an amendment on the paragraph respecting the East, requiring that France should claim and resume all the rights that she enjoyed in the Levant in 1835. M. Berryer moved the omission of a portion of this new paragraph, and an animated debate took place, in which rernmeot ably defended the Eastern policy of the Goformer treaties Fence, he said, had abandoned none of he privileges which she had hitherto enjoyed; the French fag continued to be hoisted on the churches and convent Syria, and, even in 1840, during the civil war, it never ceased to afford protection to the Christian population o Lebanon. France could not, in virtue of those treaties terfere alone to procure a better Administration for nia; she could only use her influence; she had laboured purpose, and she had succeeded in compelling the Porte oo acknowledge the lihertied of the Christian population of Turkey. France could not have succeeded alone and it was only when it found the great Powers unanimo this demand that the Divan had yielded. M. Janvier then showed that from 1840 to 1843. Russia has beer un easingly employed in resisting all the other Pown un Constantine that whilet the Enction ing the Syrions to fling the Egyption joke, Rusi wa negotiation at Constantinople for transfere 2 to hersel of the Christion protectorate of Syri. Tie to lhe all through 3842, Russia prevented the Porte from yield ing to the views of the other Powers respecting the Lebanon, and only joined them at the last hour, and then only from the fear of being left isolated. M. Berryer admitted that the adoption of M. David's amendment by the Chamber would be attended with inconveniences, but he could not concur with the committee in declaring that the population of Syria had received and obtained an Admi nistration in harmony with their fate and wishes, since it nistration in harmony with their fate and wishes, since
was only a trial the Porte had consented to make at the Envition of the Powers, He maintained that it was England who had opposed the restoration of the Emir Beschir, whose family had possessed the Government for upwards of 200 years. He thought that France should not congratulate herself on the establighment of an order till more that was not her own work, for fear of ruining till more her influence with the population of the Levant who should always be accustomed to look up to her exiving 206 protection. The Chamber then divided, giving 206 for the amendment, and 203 for the address hus leaving Ministers in a minority of ,3. This result is not so serious as to lead to their resignation, although it The discussion on the paragraph relating to the Right of Search commenced on Tuesday. M. Dumon, the reporter of the Commission, M. de Valmy, and the Marquis de Langle spoke. M. Dumon said-"That desiring the treaties, while they existed, to be executed, the Commission, nevertheless, expressed the wish of the Chamber that the moment should come when French ships would be under the surveillance of their own flag, and no other but it left the Governmentits liberty and its responsibility." Two amendments were presented to the Chamber in the course of the debate, differiug very slightly from each other. The first, that of M. Chasseloup Laubat, proposes to add and insert, in the last sentence, that the Chamber calls, by its vows, for the moment when negotiations, followed up with prudence and conviction, shall have replaced our commerce under the exclusive surveillance of our flag." The other, by Colonel Lespenasse, Wednesday, M. Guizot y more brief. In the debate on any negotiations for the modification of the treaties of 1831 and 1833, until he saw fair prospects of obtaining that modification from England by a common accord, and with success." This challenge to opposition was received by what the papers call profound agitation. The Minister was known to have staked his?continuance in power on the rejection of M. Laubat's amendment. The division was not expected to take place for a day or two, and the deba
advices.

Spain.--The arrivals from Madrid come down to the 24th ult. They continue devoid of any intelligence possessing general interest. The elections still occupied the public attention; but the resul of them is as uncertain as majority. Three of the Ministers were suffering from M. . M. Calatrava, and M. Zumalacarregul; though whether Arranere seriousily indisposed or not is not mentioned. Arrangements had been made by the Spanish GovernLegion paying lae arrears aue to the British Auxiliary of Buion. The papers state that the provincial deputation Sarargos had followed the example given by that of Gorgossa, and had issued a mankeso censuring the Government measures. It was not belseved that any real progress had been made in the affair of M. Lesseps was by no means arranged. The Duse of Gluckberg, French envoy, still insisted on repaiation; but, on the, other hand, the Regent had received ance benies from Barcelons sufficient to prove the alliaccounts from Barcelona Consul and the result. The recrimination between the two political parties in that city-of complaints of alleged tyranny on the one side, and of disaffection on the other. Gen. Seaone's measure of quartering the troops upon the inhabitants, which at
first was applied to only a small number of persons, caused a great sensation. The Chamber of Commerce and the town, fearing to be delivered up to the Military commis-
sion, as was threatened, have partly submitted. They sion, as was threatened, have partly submitted. They
have sent the Captain-General, in consequence, a list of 200 of the most heavily taxed persons who have not yet paid their quota. The sums paid up to the 22 d , by the and by the town, to 404,495 ; making about a sizth-part of the sum imposed.
Portugal.-Accounts from Lisbon to the 26th ult. state that the Address to the Queen was carried in favour of
Ministers, on the 16 th , in the Chamber of Deputies, by 69 to 21 votes. The debates on the Bill of Indemnity asked by the Government were immediately begun, and the Bill posals so long expected were forwarded by the Duke o Palmella to Lord Howard de Walden on the 16th. Notwithstanding the liberal offers on the part of England in proposed by Portugal are so slight, and coupled with such conditions, that there is no chance of their being accepted by the British Government, which will no doubt rejection, therefore, will be tantamount to breaking off the negotiations for a Tariff convention for the present. ductions were all that the Portuguese commissioners would make. On Salt Fish one-fifth of the duty would have been taken off ; but as the present duty is about 53
per cent. ad valorem, a reduction of one-fifth would have per cent. ad valorem, itself, quite inadequate; and even this was coupled with the condition that the Portuguese should be which is considered to be inadmissible. It is therefore considered that the Convention is at an end. The Baron Tojal, Minister of Finance, heas laving a deficit of reis $1,315,241,492$, which he proposes to remedy by fresh economies. A cecrecign bonds to be paid by the Board dividends on the foreign bonds to be paid by the Board of Public Creait a

Germany.-Letters from Dresden of the 23 d ult. state that the Chamber had come to some important votes on the mode of administering the criminal law. They had determined, by a majority of 71 to 4 , that the present
inquisitorial system should be abolished; by 68 to 8 , that inquisitorial system should be abolished ; by 68 to 8 , that
all proceedings in criminal matters should be public, and placed under the control of the Ministry; and by 60 to 15 , that, for the future, neither corporate bodies nor private individuals should be permitted to exercise any interest in Germany was recently brought before the Bavarian Chambers by some Protestant deputies, demanding the withdrawal of an ordinance issued by the Minister of War in 1838. By this ordinance, Protestant soldiers are commanded to kneel during the solemnization of the mass. This ordinance is at present attacked as a direc violation of the constitution, and strenuously supported by the Bavarian Government, the relieve the Protestant soldiers from the grievance com plained of.-As a proof of the weather now prevailing in Germany, it is stated that the bridge over the Rhine at Cologne was taken up on the $24 t h 1$ floating jce. The bridge at Nimeguen has been taken up for the same reason, and the Gazelie states, that at an assembly of the Comitat, held at Agram on the 18th ult., it was resolved to present an address to the Emperor of Austria, pray ing him to put a stop to the encroachmente of Russia. etters of the 7 th ult. They state that Capt. Williams, R. A., had been appointed by Sir Stratford Canning to proceed immediately to the Persian frontier io and as Porte, and a Russian Colonel, named by M. de Boutenieff, for the final arrangement of all existing difficulties. Redschid Pacha had been directed to return by Vienna to consult with Prince Metternich on the Servian question, his arrival at Constantinople. The Austrian Ambassador had presented an angry note to the Divan complaining of obstacles opposed to a commercial company trading with rebisond. A change of Ministry was expected at con-
stantinople. The leaders of the Anti-Corn-Law League in England have sent a copy of their circulars to the in England have sent a copte, praying that the Sultan would interest himself in Porte, praying that the sultan would interest himseif in England for the repeal of the obnozious tax. Sarim England for the repeal of the oanozious tax Effendi, who was theated it as a joke, and grapely mounication, at length treated it as a joke, and gravely informed our dragoman, Mons. Pisani, that he might shortly look for a protest on the subject-protests being
now the order of the day.- The accounts from Beyrout now the order of the day,--The account from Beyrout are of the 31st utt. They state that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in that neig by Sir S. Canning from results of the adjustment obtained by Sir S. Canning from
the Porte were most satisfactory. Egypt,-Our advices from ult. They announce the death of Ahmed Fethi Pacha, the Turkish Admiral who delivered up the fleet to Mehemet Ali. His death is stated to have been caused by poison, but by whon administered had not been ascertained. As he was about to return to Constantinople, it was surmised that the Pacha of Egypt was unwilling to have his secrets revealed to the Sultan or his Divan. Mehemet Ali left Cairo on the 26th ult for Upper Egypt; it was believed he would proceed as far as Cosseir.

United States.-The packet-ship Abhburton, which sailed from New York on the 11th, and the Stephen Whitney, which sailed on the 14th ult., both arrived a 18 Liverpool on Sunday; the former after a passage of days. The The papers brought by these conveyances extelas had the 3 to the proceeding of Congress. The bill making provision for the oceupation and settlement of the Oreson provision for The Mr Mr. Be der of the appropriation and settlement of the territory. .we court or aquiry into the mutiny board brig-or-wa Somers, and the subed leader of whom was a son of Mr . mutineers, the reputed leader of whom was a son of
Spencer, the Minister at War, was still sitting. All the officers of the vessel hering been examined on the subject the court was engard in the examination of the seamen. The inquiry excited the liveliest attention. Some extracts from the $\log$ had been surreptitiously made by one of the New York papers, the severity adopted toward the apprentices on board, and the amount of flogging administered within six months and seven days ain to to 2,313 lashes. Captain Mackenzie hau appealed to the court to prevent such a prejudicial statement being allowed, and the court stated their conviction, that an extra degree of such discipline had, they believed, been justified and necessary, but refused to interfere with the newspaper. The widow, aiso, of one of the men erat had applied to one of the law courts, by affidavit, before Judge Betts, for warrants against Commander Mackenzie and Lieutenant Gansvorth, for the murder of her band, but the court refused the application.-A tragical affair had occurred in Columbus, Georgia. Colonel Hep burn and General M‘Dougall had quarrelled. The former sent Gen. M'Dougall a note, intended for a challenge, and then went personaliy to the office of the latter. On opening the door he said, "General, I have come; when he received a pistol-ball in his left side, just below the heart, and died instantly.-The papers mention Mrs. Dr. Lardner is starving at Philadelphia; and that has Heaviside, whom he carries of rounts from Canada state that Sir Charles Bagot is recovering rapidy, and that he will shortly leave for this country. He is believed to be quite out of danger.-Mr. Braham, the England by one of the recent packets.
England by $=$

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Thursday.-Parliament was this day opened by commission with the usual formalities. The Lords Commissioners were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Shortly before two, the Lords Commigsioners entered, and took their seats usen of Commons were summoned, and attended, as usuul, at thie bar of the house, after which the Lord ch
read the following gracious Speech from her Majesty :-

My Lords and Gentlemen. Majesty receives from all Princes and and and of an earnest desire to co-operate with her Majesty in the maintenance o general peace. United states from their long continuance, had endangered th preservation of peace, her Majesty trusts that the amicable rela-
tions of the two countries have heen confirmed. ment, her Majesty was enabled to make for the texmination of ment, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termme
hostilities with China, have been eminently successful.
"The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military and here led to the conclusion and have led to
by her Majesty
"Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that by the free access which will be opened to the principal malts of that populous an extensive empire, encole

## "As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been ex

 "In concert with her allies, her Majesty has succeeded in obtaining for the Christian population of Syria the establishment of a system of administration which they were ertitled to expectfrom the engagements of the Sultan, and from the good faith of this country.
 and Persian govermments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of
Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

Majesty has concluded with the Emperor of Russia a treaty of commerce and navigation, which will be faid before you. Her Majesty regaras ince intercourse between her Majesty's subjects and those "Her Majesty is happy to inform you that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Affghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense and a the constancy and valour which have been manifested by and of the consen native forces, by decisive victorics on the scenes of former disasters, and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were leeld in
captivity, and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest intercst, has captivity, and
ceen effected.
"We are commanded by her Majesty to mform you that it has not been deemed advisabie to continue the occupation, by military force, of the countries to the westwa

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. Such reductions has have been deemed compatible, under present circumstances, with the efficient performance of her Majesty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

## "Her Majesty ordinary sources of revenue. "Her Majesty fears that it <br> ordinary soujcesty fears that it must be in part attributed to the

reduced consumption of many articles, caused by that depres-
sion of the manufacturing industry of the country which has so
long prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented. her Majeaty is assured that you whl bear in mind that it has been naterially affected by the extensive reductions in the Import Parliament, and that little progress has been hitherto made in the collection of those taxes which were imposed for the purpose of supplying the deficiency trom that and other causes.
"Her Majesty feels confident that the future produce of the revenue
svrvice.
"fer
"Her Majesty commands us to acquaint you, that her Maesty derived the utmost gratification from the loyalty and affec-
tionate attachment to her Majesty, which were manifested an " Her Majesty regrets that in the course of last year the public peace in some of the manufacturing districts was seriously dis were endangered by tumultuous assemblages and acts of open violence. The ordinary law, promptly entorced, was sutticient fidently relies upon its efficacy, and upon the zealous support of
her loyal and peaceable subjects, for the maiutenance of tran quillity measures connected with the improvement of the law, and with various questio
consideration.

- Her Majesty confidently relies on your zealous endeavours favour of Divine Providence may direct and prosper your coun sels, and make them conducive to the happiness and content After the reading of the Speech, their lordships adjourned until
five o'clock.-Shortly before that hour the Lord Chancellor took his seat upon the woolsack The Earl of Rowis rose to propose the address, in reply to the
his
Theech from speech from the throne, and commenced his observations by ad
verting to the principle of peace which, coincident with the per verting to the principle of peace which, coincident with the per
fect maintenance of British honour, had been the guiding rule of the foreign policy of the present administration. The consum the foreign policy of the present administration.
mation of Lord Ashburton's treaty with the Tnited States would
heal a sore that had Iong been rankling, and not only restore heal a sore that had long been ranklng, and not only restore conducive to the commercial motercourse which must prove so The advantageous conclusion of the Chinese War, and of the invasion of Affghanistan, was a circumstance which cound on the
too highly rejoiced at, and having an hereditary feeling on subject of India, he could not but be grateful for the terms in
which her Majesty had adverted to the gallantry of the Indian
army. Which her Majesty had adverted to the the other points of the
army. The nobe Earl having enlogised the
Foreign Administration touched on in the speech, expressed his regret at the present depressed condition of some of the most
important of our domestic interests, but felt persuaded that the important of our domestic interests, but felt persuaded that the The Earl of Eghinton as the seconder of the address, took occaof Government had time to work their effects, the public revenue would recover from the effects of its temporary depression. The
noble Earl lonefly remarked on the other subjects of the address, noble Earl briefly remarked on the other subjects of the address, and deprecated the introcuction
on an occasion like the present. The Marquis of LaNSDOWNE admired the discretion of the
framers of the spech, and of the noble Earls who had just spoken, in abstaining from all allusion to the Corn-law :
under the operation of the new law, a greater inntux of foreign
wheat bad taken place, by a sudden operation, at a juncture less wheat had taken place, by amar, and more rinous to the pro dueer, than on any former occasion. It was much to be re to the United States, by the treaty of which his noble Friend sion was yielded by the republic, no settlement made of other
important questions, including for instance, that of the right
of search. No sooner was one boundary dispute conclinded of search. No sooner was one boundary dispute concinded
than another sprung up from the other side of the Con-
tinent upon the British alld American boundaries. He did timent, upon the britiss alid Amer and delay which had taken
hope that the apparent vaciliaton and
place in prosecuting the war in Jndia were not justly attributable oo any prdisposition to re-enter Affghanistan for the vindication of Enghish honour and influence. He implored those in power to
be cautious in their selection of the persons sent to Chma to
carry out the provisons of the treaty; and he must remark the carry out the provisions of the treaty; and meas measure owing to He declined any present amendment, but reserved to himself The Duke of Wslan aton was sorry that the noble Marquis had adopted a line of remark, in reference to her Majesty's speech, which went to impugn even the veracity of certain expressions
therein contained. The truth was, that the present Government had departed from the course of therr predecessors. They had the war, while the noble Lords opposite carried on hostulties in various places on a monetary peace establshment. The now in that House to defend the Chinese war on the ground of into, justice; and, under any circumstances, when once enter of carry it was but just that Government should have the meanserly when
ing it on, The noble Marquis opposite acted improper he uttered insinuations against the movements of the Governor-
General of Indaa; and whenever the noble Marquis should think proper to bring forward any charge aganst Lord Ellenborough, he the Duke of Wellington) should stand preparm the time of every order the Governor. Generant moment. The more proper
his going to India to the present
course, with respect to the American traaty, would be to walve discussion on its minute terms till
subject came before their Lordships.
subject came before their Lordanition in saying that a few leagues of territory, more or less, were a consideration wholly insignif cant when compared with the permanent object of securing peace between Finglishmen aud of mathematical boundary, important
on this minor question of advantages were secured by us, inasmuch as we now commanded the navigation of the river St. John down the the look in Afghanistan he loon as a happy deliverance, and the noble Duke's vindication of the
Governor-General's policy would be decisive with the world. Governor-General's policy would be crecisive with the world.
He must, hower, condemn the cruelties of the troops,
and the destruction of bazaars and cities and works of peace, as acts unworthy of a Christian people. It may be capable of explanation, it may be possible to extenuate
it, it may even, for aught he knew, be possible to justify and deit, it may even, for aught he knew, be possible to justify and de-
fend t -but he had seen, with anxious pain and grref, and as an Englishman viewing the conduct of his countrymen brought
before the bar of public opinion all over Europe - he had seen, before the bar of public opinion all over Europe - he had seen,
with a kind of shame, certan passages that have accompanied the termination, other wise glorious, of these unhappy and in-
glorious hostilties. Prodglous works of human industry and
of kill, as well as of the wealtil of past ages-great and mighty bazaars, the resort of trade and the surces of peacefal commercial prosperity, levelled with the ground and then s ragments
scattered-great cities set fire to by the avowal of the mendiary oose upon the unoffending people by the asowal, not of the cap-
loose upon the unoffending people by the avowal, not of the cap-
tain, but at least of a military eye-witness who participated in

having her flag assumed, should resist a rale the estailishment
of whinh would be so much for her own advantage.
was his duty to tell the Honse for


## h su su

 subject been maintained in all its principles, but during the14 mont 14 months since elapsed there had not even beee so much as an On the subject of finance, he admitted that there was a a great de-
ficiency. He had stated last year thst in addition to the ficiency. He had stated last year that, in addition to the defi-
ciency which he had found on coming into office, he proposed to ciency which he had found on coming into ofitec, he proppsed to
cause ourther defciency still He had accordingly remitted
duties on 700 articles ; reductions had all taken effect. but the cause on 70 articles, reductions had all taken effect, but the
dities
Income-Tax imposedt met Income-Tax imposed to meet them had not yet come into pro-
durutiveness. UUdoubtedly there hat been a great faling off in
the Excise, mainly on the article of malt; but that had arisen in a grent degree from the very unfay ourable harvest of 1841 .
There till, indeed, existed severe distress; but let not the House infer thence that there must needs be a permanent diminution
of consumption. Another cause of the late falling of had been of consumption. Another cause of the late falling off had been
the disturbed state of the manuracturing districts.
a fit ocuss was not
and he did now discern some tavourable changes on which he could not forbear from founding good hopes. . It was complained that
the speech announced no new measure with respect to corn. He had no such great measures of change to propose age gentie
men seemed to expect. Whenever he should make a change, it would be a change accordant with the principles he had pro-
pounded : but he must always remember tiat in his country nrotection. He believed the reciuction Which had already taken place in the price of the necessaries of
life had actually verified his prediction that the Income Tax would be compensated by the general cheapness of living.
Eord JoHN ROSIIL $L$, in reference to $a$ notice, given before the debate, of a motion of thanks for the esrrices of our oficers in
India, adverted to some Indian topics apon which he deemed it
renuisite that further information should be previously yunnished -one, the vindictive excesses said to have beeln committed by
our troops; the other, the share of Lord EHIenborough in issuing the direclans whions too remarkable to be passed over. contained such a misrepresentation of a preceding Governor's
policy as was seldom uttered even in the heat of party debate policy as was seldom uttered even in the heat of party debate;
and 1t roveathed, with respect to Affighnistan itself,
of reveng spitit rather of revenge tuan of calm and statesmanike policy. The other
proclamation was so oddyy worded, that many peopie who had
iast year been taken in by the clever imitation of last year been tak en in by the clever imitation of of debate in ind
French Chambers, and were therefore much on their guard
a against asecond deception, were thoroughly persuaded this was
another hoox. For his own part, he viewed it more seriously; especially in respect of the tone which to tok - a strange tone for
a Christian Governor-of reverence for the objects of idolatrous a Christian Governor-of reverence for the objects of idolatrous
worship. These things, he owned, had raised in him some misgirings as to the judgment of the individual intrusted with the
grave and amost
rimful responsibility of governing India. With regard to the American treatys, he would savernat he did not view
it with the satisfaction which some seemed to feel ; he doubted whether any treaty would be really advantageoous which on itss
very face was detrimental to the country consenting to it.
 sliding scale, and in his conviction that a fixed duty was the thing
required. Under the present scale, the foreign wheat was poured required. Under the present scale, the foreign wheat was poured
in just as the home harvest was becoming available : the garden
wis. was watered dat the moment when it was beginning to rain. He the
had, however, heard nothing to-nighty which convinced him that Sir Robert Peel would not yet make much funther alteration in
Sthe Corn-lawe. But, on such a question, to withold alter-
then the Corn-aws, But, on such a question, to withhold alter-
ations which were really
and intended was grower and for the labourer. The agricultural members were now placed by the Government in a very awkward situ-
ation; the arguments on which they were put to defend the tarifi were arguments which forced them to condemn the Corn-
law and vice versa. He was no sulbscribcr to the opnions of the
 hear that the prospects of the revenne were more favourable
than they had been supposed; but he must say that the opulion he had always expressed, by his vore and otherwise, aganst the
Income-tax had been confirmed by the explerence of whlat had recently liappened He then put several cases of hardship and
vexation in the collection of the tax, which he contended was often overcharged, in the expectation that the party called upon Sir C. Naprir condemned Lord Ashbuyton's of teapeaty, and Mr.
WiLLACE expressed his belief that the speech would be received WitLACE expressed his belier that the speech would
with dissatisfaction in every quarter of the king
Lord STa nivy addressed himself to the speech of Lord Jobn questions connected with Aftighnistan. He would, however, now declare, that it was the intention of Ministers, on the ap-
proaching motion for a vote of thanks, to claim for Lord Ellenproaching motion for a vote of thanks,
borough a share in the honour our indian suceesses. There
might be faults to but when the whole case, with all its fastet, s. sionld be before the
House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he
should not fear their verdict, and he assured the House that
nothing nothing was farther from the mind of the Governor-General than to countenance the idolatry of the people under his rule. The
noble Lord had blamed the Ashborton treaty as though it would noble Lord had blamed the Ashburton treaty as though it would
have been easy to concludea more favourable one ; but if that was of Administration? He believed that the territory given up was valueless in an agricultural, and valueless in a multtrary point or
Lord Palmergryon, as it was his intention to bring the Ashwould not now follow Lord Stanley into the details of the subject, but considered Lord Aslburton, by reason of his known
opinions and connexions, to have been ill selected as a nego tiator upon such a subject. As to Lord Ellenborough and his Should havions, tecalletead him. After a sew words about, Syra, whose
present aftairch he treated as of minor importance, he adverted to the hardships of the income-tax upon persons of small mearis should not have boasted that persons of small means were exempt from all the e vils of that impost. He concluded ly asking
whether the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa was about whether the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa was about
to beduced, and whether any change had bcen made in their
instructions?
$\operatorname{Sir} \mathrm{R}_{\text {, }}$ Pzer answered both questions substantially in the
negative.
Sir Robrer INauts would not condemn the general policy of
Lord Ellenborough, but he must express his deep disapprobation Lord Ellenborough, but the must express his deep disapprobition
of that passage in one of the proclamations in which a Cristian
Governor, on a subject
 to use. It was not, as Lord Stanley had pat it, a matter of taste;
the Government ought not to take that sort of ground, they ought to discontinue such an officer.
Mr . VIMLIERS Comple
ferings of the people at home. It would not do to say there were no remedies. Remedies there would not do to say there
expected and desired. expected and desired. They would not be satisfied with whiat looked like an intention to repeal the Corn Lawe, and the people
were now, therefore, in a hopeless state. Their excitement wa general. - Lord Howicr thought it the duty of the House, pass.
ing by all minor topics, to apply itself to the subject of the national distress,- Mr. Hurne called onsir R. Peelt to carry out hi
own principles without reference to thi
and Mr. Frrrard said no good would come till machininery was
taxed, and that the masters cared nothing for their labourers. After some observations from Mr. EwA RT, Mr M. M. Gibsen,
Mr. Brotherton, Mr. G. BANEE, and other Memers, the Mr . Brothrran, Mr. G. BanREs, and other Members, the
Address was carried without a dissentient voice.
For Governy. - Lord to introduce stated that it is not the intention of
Gode of assessment for poor-rates in this session to change the mode of assessment for Poor--rateos in Inreland - On Loraticoure the
NAY bringing up the report on the Address, Mr. WALTB intro-
 he did not contemplate at present any alteration in the Corn Bill
 motion in ref ference tot th
Sudbury, \&ce, were give $\qquad$

## CITY

Money Market, Friday. - Consols for money and the Account left off at 947 ; Bank Stock, 173 to 174;
India Stock, 266 to 267 ; Exchequer Bills, 63 , to 65 ; premium ; Three per Cents. Reduced, $95 \frac{5}{B}$; Three-andhalf per Cents., $101 \frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{2}{4}$; \& Long Annuities, 12 15-16ths.

Fictropolís amid its Bicinítu.
Funeral of Mr. Drummond.-On Tuesday morning the funeral of Mr. Drummond took place in the church-
yard of Charlton, near Woolwich. yard of Chariton, near Woolwich. In accordance with the most private manner, and the mourners consisted solely of members of the family. On reaching the churchyard, the body was met by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Boschurch was fully attended by the most respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, all of whom appeared to be much affected by the scene. The great respect entertained for Mr. Drummond induced a large number of his friends remains by attending the funeral, which te of respect to his by the dy attending the funeral, which was only prevented private a manner as possible. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert and Lady Peel, were among the many individuals who were desirous to testify their esteem on this occasion , but in accordance with the wishes of the deceased gentleman's family, the attendance of their carriages was gratefully declined. Mr. Spencer Percival, who was distantly connected with the Drummond family by marriage, and whose untimely death by the hands of an assassin must be well following account of the death-bed of Mr. Drummond has appeared in the Morning Post:-Mr. Drummond on being very little pain during his illness; so little, that on Sunday, he asked them phat hy his medical attendants they meant by it? Pand after laughing with pain-what it, came to the conclusion that his suffering was from oppression. On Monday he complained of shooting pain uneasiness of the oppression-a chint, bure the of anything else. This came on the first night, and although relieved from time to time, and especially by the loss of blood, was never entirely removed. On Monmanner of breathing was observed, and a change in the sent for, who, on his arrival at seven, informed his family there was no longer any hope of his recovery, and that any restriction be had placed on them was withdrawn At ten, the usual consultation took place, and as Mr Drummond was quite unconscious of bis danger, his meto be of further thought it right to declare their inability of making him acquainted with hise his farnily the duty on Wednesday morning, when a pulse could be felt nowhere, and a slight fluttering of the heart was alone perceptible, he retained the power of moving his limbs, pressed Mr. Guthrie's hand, and with that sweet smile on was past? On Mr. Guthrie's replying that all hope in God, he said "Well I hat has trust in God, he said, "Well, I have endeavoured to live honestly, doing as much good as I could, and I place my hope in
God's mercy for my redemption." Turning to his sister, whose self-devotion had been unequalled, and who was crying by his side, he said, "We have lived long and hapHe then asked if he should live mucla longer, and on being told permaps an hour or two, he said, "The sooner the better-l don't feel pain," and added, with a smile, that ugly French word mal-aise expresses most fully my tuon. Shortly after he said, "Will it be presumpand in a man in my situation to ask for a little wine given water, with soda or potass-water? and on its being final examin, conveyed it to his mouth and drank.- The on Monday. The evidence differed in no material point from that which has already been before our readers, exin a convyrsatspector of poin the coll, on being prised if he was aware who the gentleman was at whom he fired, replied, "Sir Robert Peel, is it not? After the usual chargitions had been taken, he was fully committed on the admission Wilful Murder. It is stated, in reference to his on the Queen's visit to Scotland, Sir Robert invariably rode in one of the Royal carriages, while his private carriage was occupied on every public occasion by the defor the Pre mier by the greater part of the spectators is stated that M'Naghten was yery anxious to see the Premier while in Scotland, and Mr. Drummond was pointed
out as Sir $R$. Peel; and this impression was further con-
firmed by seeine the deceased gentleman more than once firmed by seeing the deceased gentleman more
leave the Premier's residence in Privy-gardens.

Illness of Public Men.-The daily papers announce that Lord Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was unable to attend the Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Wednesday, in consequence of indisposition, or to dine the evening. Dr. Holland is in attendance on his Lordship. Sir R. Peel, on his retura to town from Windsor it is now stated that his illness is not likely to interfere with his public duties.-The Bishop of London has for the last three weeks been so unwell that he bas not been able to attend to his clerical duties. Within the last few days, however, his Lordship has so far recovered as to -Capt. Sir T. Trowbridge, who is at present staying in Paris, has been seized with a sudden attack of paralysis, but no immediate danger is apprehended. The bulletins
issued this week at the Admiralty report favourably of Sir George Cockburn, and announce that the more urgent symptoms are subsiding-Admiral Sir the Charing-cross Hospital, for a dangerous fracture of the thigh near the hip joint, which had placed his life in imminent peril, is so far recovered as to be able to leave the Hospital. Since his departure Sir Charles has written to the Hospital inclosing a check for 200 guineas, and subseriber of 10 guineas.
Royal Society.-The Marquis of Northampton, as Pre-
ident of the Royal Society, gives his soirées to the Fellows on Saturday, the 25 th inst., March 11 the and 25 th, and April 8th, at his mansion in Piccadilly.
Meetings of Societies.-A preliminary meeting of gen. temen interested in ethnological inquiries took place on
Monday evening, at the house of Dr. Hodgkin, in Lower Brook-street, with a view to the formation of a society for the more systematic prosecution of those inquiries.
Mr. R. King read a paper from the pen of Dr. Dieffenbach, pointing out the advantages of such an institution, in combining the scattered information collected by individuals on the psychological, physical, and philological characteristics and affinities of the different branches of
the human race. Several gentlemen, in the course of the evening, addressed the meeting, and resolutions were adopted declaring the expediency of forming an Ethnological Society, and appointing a preliminary committee, with power to add to their numbers, for the purpose of
taking the necessary steps towards the organisation of the society. -The 50th anniversary meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society was held last week at the Chapel in the Black friars-road. The Rev. Dr. Prinse, who has recently returned from a mission to Africa, gave at great
Iength an account of the manners and customs of those portions of Western Africa he had visileod, and said that a number of Sunday and daily schools had already been es-
tablished, and many chapels and places of worship were tablished, and many chapels and places of worship were iion was making rapid strides, and marriage according to Clristian customs was beginning to be of daily occur-
rence. The Rev. Mr. Sherman and other ministers addressed the meeting. shd many narratives were given of the zarrow escapes and sufferings the missionaries had experienced. The business of the evening was concluded by a collection
The Scottish Monument.-On Saturday at the meeting of the Marylebone Vestry, the clerk laid before the Vestry a letter from Mr. Hume, with respect to the recent inter--
ference of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, by a theat of injunction against the Vestry, in the event of to the "Scottish Martyrs." In this letter Mr. Hume said, "I have directed the excavation made preparatory immediately filled up; and I desire, on my own behalf and on that of the committee who are charged with the $V$ erection of the monument, to express our thanks to the Which, although frustrated for a time, will soon I trust be elsewhere accomplished." It was then resolved that Mr. Hume's letter be entered on the minutes of the Vestry, and that the committee be re-appointed to consult with erection of the column
Conspiracy on board a Convicl Ship. -Intelligence has civilians on board the Ciza Government transporters and sailed from H.M.'s Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a few months since, with convicts for Botany Bay. It appears that, as the amsel neared the Line, a murderous conspiracy existed no doubt, in the destruction of those marked down as their Vietims. There were 267 convicts on board, aniong whom Btriking a ser who had had heen transported for 14 years for
He privately sent a letter to the surgeon, informing him of the intended outbreak on the morning of March 4 ; that the design was to put to death as offered the leastres, passengers, and such of the crew $\mathrm{B}_{\text {razilian }}$ coast. least resistance, and then to steer for the posted, and at ast. 3 o'clock on the eventful morning the pas-
senine situation was crew were summoned on deck, when their armed, was explained to them, and all, being then well
The ordered to defend their lives to the last. the sargeen was unwilling to sacrifice the life of gate sergeant, whose duty it, was to open the convicts'
gat 4 o'clock-all was breathless anxiety, when the surgeon advanced to the gate, desiring a couple of file, of
soldiers to advance and shoot the first prisoner who dared to pass except the one he named. The convicts at once perceived their plot was discovered, retired to their berths, ind threw the bolts and all offensive weapons out of the ports of Dickenson, who had been an apothecary's assistant in Thavies'-inn, Holborn. He leaped overboard imme. diately after the discovery, and was drowned. Every precaution was adopted for the security of the convicts, who Here handed over to the civil power on arrival.

Fires.-On Saturday morning, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in Lord Hillsborough's mansion in Upper constable, but before he could successfully give an alarm a body of flames buist through the second-floor windows, and rapidly extended over the building, rendering the exertions of those persons who first assembled to rescue any portion of the furniture altogether unavailing. Several engines were soon on the apot, but, owing to a put into water, some thorlly before seven the reall carrying the back fioors with it, and about a quarter before eight, the front floor also gave way and carried two firemen with it into the hall underneath. Active measures were immediately taken to clear the entrance to the hall, adivel bon were extricated; one was compaBy this sigat By this time, the flames were spreading through the lower might have been seen for several miles distant. A more pientiful supply of water was shortly after obtained, and the cffect of the engines began to be visible in arresting the progress of the fiames to the adjoining houses. The mansion was occupied by Sir George de Larpent., Bart.,
and Sir Charles Cockerell; the former with his family had started but half an hour before for Bristol. The Earl of Hillsborough, who, with his family, are at present in Warwickshire, had insured the mansion itself in the Westminster Fire-office. The losses sustained by Sir George de Larpent and Sir Charles Cockerell are stated to be exceedingly heavy, neither party being insured. The
total loss will not be less than from $10,000 \mathrm{l}$. to $11,000 \mathrm{l}$. total loss will not be less than from $10,000 l$. to $11,000 l$.
Police. The magistrates of the different Police-courts have received from Messrs. Robarts and Co., the bankers, a donation of 10l. each, being a portion of a legacy of 1,500 francs bequeathed by the late Mons. Le Montblanc, Archbishop of Tours, for charitable purposes, to be dispensed amongst the poor of London. The testator requested, that in the distribution a preference should be Friday, a man called Thomas Patterson, against whom four warrants were issued some time since for exposing certain publications at a shop in Holywell-street, tending to bring religion into contempt, was apprehended and brought before the magistrates at Bow-street. The case was fully proved, and the prisoner was fined $40 s$. for each offence. He refused to pay the fines, and was committed to prison for one calendar month.
Rotherhithe.-A contest respecting Church-rates has been going on for some days at St. Mary's in this parish. The poll commenced on Monday at eight, and closed at four, when the numbers were-For the enforcement of Greenwich. against it, 126 - majority for the rate, 159. have been expelled for their insubordinate conduct on Thursday week, when they did considerable damage to break, which was, however, easily repressed. The damage done on the two occasions is estimated at $100 l$. One the upper school, in lieu of the girls' school, which was done away with some time since.

Woolwich.-Sir James Gralam has officially commucated to the Master-General of the Ordanance, that Her mejesty has permitted the nop-commissioned ominers and Spanish Ore Royal Artillery to accept the Cross of the duct while serving on the north coast of Spain in 1837. The Master-General has announced in General Orders, that, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the Royal Artillery when serving with the troops recently Gough on the coast and rivers of China, Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the Royal Artillery to bear upon their appointments the word "China," and the device of the Dragon, in commemoration of their distinguished services.

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the day, Jan. 21 :-West districts, 145 . Week ending Satur 152; Central districts, 193; East districts, 234. South, districts; 219. Total, $960,(490$ males, 470 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903 , ( 461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, $1,004$.

## 3Frobncial Nebrs

Aylesbury.-In consequence of considerable difference of opinion existing amongst the county magistrates of Bucks summarily convicting (as the case may be), at their private residences, Sir Harry Verney recently wrote to the Home Secretary requesting his opinion on the subject, for the guidance of the magistrates. Sir James Graham, in his reply, states, that is appears to him "that in any holding the petty sessions, to which the public have access, the most desirable course to adopt is, that the cases which heard and adjudicated; though certainly it is not illegal for the magistrates to hear cases at the office of their clerk.

Cambridge.-The Rev. Alfred Ollivant, D.D., Trinity College, Lampeter, and Prebendary of St David's and Brecon, was on Wednesday elected to the Regias-Pro. fessorship of this University, vacant by the resignation of the very Rev. Dr. Turton, Dean of Westminster. The other candidates were the Rev. Dr. Mill and the Rev. Dr. Chris. Wordsworth.-A meeting of the Archdeaconry of Ely took place last week, at which two petitions to Parliament were resolved upon; one of them, that the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor might not be united; the and a subdivision of the larger parishes churches, latter petition contained the following parishes. This "That your petitioners would humbly submit to the thoughtful consideration of your Honourable House, whether it be not worse than useless to complain of the want of attachment to our Protestant Reformed Episcopal church, on the part of a large portion of the popufrom all participation in its benefits ; and, therefore, that it is the the tablishe Cher the estacting the lencies m y be , influence may be lost to the body politic" After the petition may be lost to the body politic. After the Warren of Orer pid 61 That as the was distinctly named, the words 'Protestant Reformed' were superfluous, and therefore nnnecessary. He proThe Rep an amendment, that those words be left out the Rov. W. Collon seconded the amendment, on the ground that the Church had never called herself Protestant. The same thing was meant by himself and the framer of the petition, but he thought unanimity was more The Rev. G. Spence opposed the suggestion. There were not many, he boped, who considered that the Church had ceased to be 'Protestant' or 'Reformed,' or who, as Ministers, had ceased to glory in her as a "Protestant and Reformed' Church. As a matter of principle, he, for his part, felt the highest pride and glory in having the honour to be a Minister of the "Protestant Reformed Episcopal Church," and he could not sit still when a proposition was made to erase the first two most significant Warren Arer some discussion the amendment of Mr. Warren was negatived by a majority of 19 to 6 , and the
words of the original resolution were retained unaltered. Chichester.-At the Court of Bankruptcy last week, Mr. Commissioner Fane delivered his judgment in the case of an application for a certificate of Mr. Charles Ridge, one of the partners in the Chichester old bank. Having complimented the assignees on the zealous manner in which they had performed their duty, the commissioner proceeded at considerable length to recapitulate the facts connected with the bankruptcy; but as they bave ween already reported by us in former Numbers, it will be unnecessary to repeat them. He commented in strong terms on the fact of the bankrupts having retained in their service a clerk named Goodem, although he had appropriated to his own use 11,500\% of their notes, the only reason for his retention being the dread of the bankrupts that he should disclose the state of their affairs. Another feature of the case which the commissioner considered to beax heavily against the bankrupts was, their having, up to the last moment, received as deposils the savings of poor and industrious persons, promising them security and $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, whereas on their failure for the sum of $139,972 l$., their estate only realised $68.3 d$. in the pound. Having alluded at some length to the alteration in the Bankrupt Law, which invested in the commissioner the power of giving or withholding the certificate; he proceeded to say that the conduct of Mr . without excuse now before the court, had been wholly of the bank immediately to have wound up the had sustained (nearly 50,000l.) in the failure of Fry and Chapman, their London agents, the assets of himself and partners being eatirely insufficient to meet the emergency. On the occurrence of that event the course of Messrs. Ridge was plain. They should have called their creditors together ; but, instead of doing so, they paid awny 12,5006 in legacies to keep up the delusion, and allowed their own servant to rob them with impunity of sed the evil day, bounds. By such conduct theds of persons in humble life in their ruin. It was impossible to do otherwise than visit such conduct with the marked censure of the court. The Act of last session gave the commissioner power either to refuse or suspend the certificate. Now he was unwilling in any case to refuse a certificate absolutely, unless he believed there was some concealment of property, a circumstance which was not at all alleged against the Messrs. Ridge. All he should do, therefore, was to suspend their certificate, and to make their ultimately obtaining it depend on fair and proper conditions. He would suspend Mr. C. Ridge's certificate for two years from the date of the bankruptcy, and the conditions which he should require to have fulfilled previous to granting it would be, that it should not protect any property which might hereafter fall to the bankrupt, either intestate. This wouldaw, as next of kin, or by death business, if he could indable the bankrupt to resume secure to his fus fursons to trust him, and would industry; while on the or his present creditors such advantages as the accidents of life might furnish. He should therefore sign Mr. Charles Ridge's certif

England Conservative that the Mechanics' Institute of that town is about to set a good example, by the introduction of lectures on Horticulture. The first lecture will be delivered on Tuesday next, by Mr. W. E. Rendle, of rise and progress of Horticulture from the earliest ages to the gardening of the nineteenth century, and will illustrate his lecture by choice plants in flower. The leading subjects touched upon in his synopsis are, the formation of jects touched upon in his synopsis are, the formation of the London Horticultural Society; the subsequent forma-
tion of Provincial societies throughout the country ; the New Zealand Horticultural Societies ; the Chiswick exhibiNew Zealand Horticultural Societies; the Chiswick exhibi-
tions; short histories of the apple, pear, and other fruits; tions; short histories of the apple, pear, and other fruits;
brief historical facts relative to the dahlia, the pelargonium, the pansy, \&c. ; the tulip mania; usefulness of horticultural societies in distributing prizes to honest and industrious cottagers, in thus encouraging them to cultivate their gardens, and affording partial maintenance for their families; and the great pleasure derivable from the cultivation of flowers.
Liverpool, - In a recent article on the system of farming which prevails in Lancashire and Cheshire, the Liverpool Times states that the Earl of Derby and Lord Francis Egerton have embarked in agricultural improvements, and, as a means, have given suitable leases to their tenants. The article in question states that "The farming is very fair on the lighter soils of Lancashire and Cheshire,
about Liverpool, Hale, Warrington, Flixton, Altringham, Newton-in-the-Willows, Ormskirk, Southport, and Rufford, and altogether greater and more successful efforts have been made to improve moss or bog land in Lancashire and Cheshire than in any other part of England. The field cultivation of the Potato is as well understood in Lancashire as that of the Turnip is in Norfolk or the
Lothians; the crops of that root grown in this county are superior, both in quantity and quality, to those grown in any other part of England, and the Wheat and Clower crops grown after them are also very good. It is the stiff clay lands which are the disgrace of the Lancashire and
Cheshire farming. They are almost uniformly wet, and covered with rushes, although when well drained and farmed, as on the estate of Mr. B. Bretherton, at Rainhill, they form excellent meadow and pasture land, when laid down in grass, and yield large crops of wheat, beans, is wanting in Lancashire is good effectual draining ; but there is no reason to expect that that will become general in this county until long leases are introduced in place of nable by a six monthg' notice To of our preat land holders, namely, Lord Francis Egerton and the Earl of Derby, seem to be aware of this, the former having recently re-let a great part of his Lancashire property on very favourable terms, and the latter now offering long which from time to time fall into his hands."-On Tuesday night a free trade banquet was held at the Amphitheatre, attended by nearly a thousand people. The boxes were
tilled by ladies, and the galleries crowded by persons who were admitted at a low price to witness the proceedings. The chair was filled by Mr. Thornely, the member for Dr. Eowring, Sir De Lacy Evans, Colonel Thompson, and Dr. Eowring, Sir De Lacy Evans, Colonel Thompson, and
Mr. Hindley, M.P.; and on his left by Mr. O'Connell, Mr. T. M. Gibson, Mr. Sharman Crawford, and other advocates of free trade, most of whom addressed the meetadvocates of free trade, most
ing at considerable length.
Munchester. - On Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in an extensive pile of warehouses in Norfolkstreet, close to the Post-office in this town. The warehouses, at the time of the conflagration, were crowded to the ceiling with calicoes, yarns, counterpanes, damasks, Clayton and Gladstone's warehouse. The number of persons who were drawn together on the first outbreak was 80 great, that all the efforts of the police to keep
them bsck were unavailing; it was consequently found them bsck were unavailing; it was consequently found companies of the 15 th , by forming themselves in detachments, soon cleared the mob from all the approaches to the warehouses, and protected such portions of the property as were rescued from the flames. The building was entirely destroyed, and the damage done is estimated at
50,000 . -On Friday, the 27 th, a dinner was given in $50,000 \%$.-On Friday, the 27th, a dinner was given in
this town to Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P., for the purthis town to Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P., for the pursigns Bill, and of presenting that gentleman with a service of plate, in testimonial of the gratitude of the calicoprinters throughout the kingdom for his ezertions on their behalf. Mr. Teanent has for some years past exerted himself in order to procure a Legislative enactment for securing a reasonable copyright of designs in various
branches of art and manufacture; and our readers are aware that an Act for this object was passed last session. The calico-printers, the parties more especially benefited by the Act, accordingly opened a subscription for the purpose of presenting Mr. Tennent with some testimonial of their gratitude; the subscription amounted to $1,850 l$,
and was appropriated to the purchase of a service of plate, containing 106 pieces, and weighing upwards of 3,000 ounces. About 70 gentlemen were present at the
dinner, and Mr . Tennent addressed them ar on the various questions connected with their branch of manufactrare.-The first great aggregate meeting of the demonstrations of the Anti-Corn-Law League in this town was held on Monday in the new Free-Trade Hall, Peterstreet. of the progress of the Great League Fund. The meeting was limited to registered members of the League, meeting was deputies from distant toms-a few seats having
been reserved for ladies-but, notwithstanding this limita tion, the hall was crowded to overflowing. The numbers present have been variously estimated at from 7,000 to
10,000 persons. Mr. M. Philins, M.P. presided space will not allow us to give the particulars of the parious speeches delivered on the occasion; we can merely state that the list of subscriptions announced as already received exceeded 40,000 ., without including Manchester, which has already subscribed $7,000 l$., and the metropolis which the subscriptions amount to about 3,000 l. Mr Bright, however, showed a long list of towns which had isit, and the result he expected would be a great addition the subscriptions. The largest sums in the list an nounced on Monday were the following:-Manchester pool, 2,200l. ; Huddersfield, 1,800l.; Leeds, $1,500 \mathrm{l}$. Adifax, $1,000 l$; Bristol, 1,000l. Edinburgh, 1,000l. ; Bolton, 936l. ; Bury, 928l. ; Not-
tingham, 850l. ; Sheffeld, 800l.; Burnley, 700l. ; Bradford, $600 l_{\text {. ; Blackburn, } 600 l . ; \text { Birmingham, } 500 l . ; \text { Bacup }}$ $500 l$. Dundee, 500 l . \% Leicester, ${ }^{\text {; }} 500 \mathrm{l}$.; Oldham, 500 l . Stockport, 5006. A singular circumstance occurred while
Mr. Massie was in the act of stepping forward to address the meeting. The whole of the gas-lights went out. The ircumstance was attributed by Mr. Wilson, the chairman of the League, to intention, and it was announced that the utmost exertious would be made to discover the author of the attempt to create confusion in that large assemblage A considerable addition to the subscriptions was made before the meeting separated.
Plymouth.-On the night of Friday, the 27th, the Greek brig Taxiarches, from the Danube, for Hall, but last from Falmouth, where she took a pilot, went on shore on the south-west side of the Rame Head, near this port. Her pilot was below at the time, having previously left instructions to have the brig steered to the south-east, thick at the time, and the vessel, having a fair wind and studding-sails set, ran on the rocks before the crew knew where they were. The crew were saved, but the vessel will probably go to pieces.
Rye.-To the list of wrecks consequent on the Iate boisterous weather, another calamity, occurring on the Sussex coast, is now added, in the total loss of the took the ground on Winchelsea-track, on Saturday night, and soon became a perfect wreck. The Arundel left Gravesend on Thursday week for the Dor Majesty the had the conduct of the squadron on the occasion of the Queen's visit to Scotland. She arrived safe in the Downs and on Friday morning was working down Channel against a strong westerly wind. All seems to have gone off Dungeness. In beating up the Sussex time she was pears that Mr. Davison, presuming on the yacht's well known sailing qualities, must have run too near, shoro
On Saturday morning the soundings were taken, and the vessel was discovered to be in shallow water. The pilot immediately put the helm down, but before the track of he vessel could be influenced by it, she struck heavily, and oon after became firmly embedded in the sand. The fou the command of Lieut. Ralph, and about 4 A.M., the captain and the crew took to the ship's boats, and succeeded in reaching the shore although a heavy gurf was rolling upon the beach. The Arundel was well known as one of he finest vessels belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron rown buit by the late Duke of Norfolk from timber perty, she was purchased by Capt. Richardson, who intended her for the local trade in China, her peculiar build and extraordinary sailing qualities adapting her for that service.
Windsor and Eton.-On Tuesday a man named Samue Prentice underwent a private examination before two county magistrates, on a charge of being found in the stores of Windsor Castle with a felonious intent. It ap.
pears that on Friday night, the 27 th, in consequence of an pears that on Friday might, the 27 th , in consequence of an the Lord Chamberlain's department was left in the store room for the aight as a security against fire. About halfpast five in the morning he went down to the lower room to look at the clock; when there he heard some one room; his attengate of the yard in front of the store some one come up, and he then hid the lanop. He heard a key putinto the lock, and unlock it. He heard some one enter the door, and he then showed his light, and saw that it was the prisoner, who has been emplosed as the working bell-hanger in the Castle, and usually works at a had every the tower moat, opposite the store-rooms. He of the place, and of the description of the articles which were kept there. After the usual evidence the prisoner was committed for trial.
Railways.-The returns of the traffic on the leading Eastern Che last week, are as follows :-Greenwich al Manchester 3,551 ., Brighton 2,54" lisle 1,197l., Grand Junction $6,315 \mathrm{l}$., Blackwall 507 l ., Great North of England 1,262l., Glasgow and Paisley and Glasgow 1538l. Hull and Selby 7291, Birmingham and Derby 1030l. Midland Counties 2111 , North Midland $3,242 l_{\text {. }}$, South Western $4,285 l_{\text {. }}$, Great Western $10,777 \mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{g}}$ London and Birmingham $13,311 \mathrm{l}$. , Northern and Board of Trade have addressed a very important circular to the Secretaries of all the Rail-
way Companies on the subject of retrenchment. The propriety of these reductions has been often discussed and is now formally condemned by the official caution given to the management of the different lines. The cir cular bears special reference to the case of Mr. Harvey, commercial traveller from Glasgow, whose death, as ou eaders will recollect, was occasioned by a collision at the Barnsley station, on the line of the North Midland Rail way. The following extract contains the most important portion of this document :-." The experience of the last three years has fully satisfied their lordships that the com parative exemption which bas been latterly enjoyed from the alarming accidents which occurred so frequently during he infancy of railway travelling, is to be attributed mainl the gradual formation of establishments of experienced all the leading passenger railways, and that it is only by all the leading passenger railways, and that it is only by maintaining such establishments that a repetition of such accidents can be effectually prevented. This opinion has Midland Railway, and the investigations which their ford hips have directed, in consequence, have fully satisfied them that sudden and sweeping reductions in the branches of the establishment connected with the pubic safety, can rarely be attempted without occasioning great danger Under these circumstances, although my lords have no wish to interfere with the discretion of the directors of railway companies especially in cases where pecuniary considerations are involved, they think it their duty to remind them of the heavy responsibility which they will incur if they allow themseives to be influenced by a mistaken economy, so far as to attempt reductions, either in the number and efficiency of the establishment which pre cond experience has led them to consider necessary for tomed wages of the class of servarits upon whose intelligence, sobriety, and babitual good conduct the safety or the passengers depends. - A resolution was passed b the shareholders of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway at the meeting held last week, authorizing the Director orase the money to complete the line. The cost of the appears by the reports in the Provincial papers that the shareholders of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Com when the Bristol and Gloucester line comes into full action, the revenue derived by the carriage of coal to action, the revenue derived by the carriage of coal to
Stroud will be cut off, and therefore that the only means o create an equivalent would be the bringing of the price to enable its delivery at Stroud cheaper than could be done by the Bristol and Gloucester Company. On Tuesday, the half-yearly general meeting of the London and Greenwich Company took place, and a divi dend of 1s. per share was declared, the accounts showing net surplus of $2,207 \mathrm{l} .12 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}$., after paying interest on directors were also authorized to raise $50,000 \mathrm{l}$. remainder of the capital by mortgage without power of sale, the interest, to be payable half-yearly, and the principal at the to public tender, the interest to be bonds will be offered and the lowest rate to be accepted. These bonds will have the preference over all shares. A long discussion look place on the adoption of the report, and the disputed question of the tollage was revived, the shareholders ap pearing firm in resisting any infringement of their origina pointment of a committee to reconsider the quettion, and Mr. Wilkinson, the chairman of the Croydon Company who obtain a hearing. The income of the company from the traffic appears by the balance-sheet to be $27,106 \%$.- Sub-
sequent to the great blast of Ronnd Down cliff, on Thurs day week, by means of $18,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of gunpowder, it has een ascen by measuren that the immense mas of rock diblodged covers a surface of 18 broad acres, and not less than 25 feet deep. The shock was so slightly felt in some parts of the cliff, that the party in charge of e is said battery thought the experiment had falled Company by the saving to the South-Eastern Railway eap by this blast win be at least 10,000 l:- he hall en meeting of the Grand Junction Company was held that the last at Liverpool. It appeared from the report hat clear profit of the half-year was $119,470 l .2 \mathrm{~s}$, to previous half-year, moking a total of $125,082 l .6 \mathrm{~s}, 3 d$ from this umount the directors recommended that a dividend of 5l. per share, and proportionate amounts on the her btock, be declared; this would absorb $110,1656$. proposed to appropriate as follows ., Thich the divectors -year 3,653 .178 . $10 d$. , depreciation and renewal of stock .000l., leaving to be carried forward to the credit of the present half-year the sum of $6,263 l$. $8 s$.

Dublin.-On Sunday, the Very Rev. Dean Daly was onsecrated Bishop of Cashel and Waterford in the the Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishops of Cork and Ossory. Every available spot in the church was occupied, and hundreds had to leave without being able to obtain an entrance to the choir.-Intelligence has been received in Dublin that Durrow Castle, the family mansion of Lord Norbury, has been burnt to the ground, and that very little of the furniture or other property has been saved. A meeting, of which a very long notice had been given, to Aorward the plan of erecting some lasting testimonial to
the merits and services of the Rev. Father Mathew, took place last week in the Theatre Royal. The Duke of Leinster presided, and said that it afforded him the greatest pleasure to preside at this meeting, and in every way to show the respect and esteem he entertained for the
Rev. Mr. Mathew. The immense assemblage before him, he said, assured him that the meritorious conduct of that individual was no less highly estimated and felt by the country. The resolutions for the purpose of carrying into effect the object of the meeting were moved and seconded by the Marquises of Headfort, Clanricarde, and Kildare Judge Moore, Sir G. Hudson, Bart., Sir J. Burke, M.P. Mr. Wyse, M.P., Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Tuite M.P., the Hon. Colonel Southwell, and Mr. O'Connell and were carried without a dissentient voice. Several of the boxes and galleries of the theatre were crowded to excess.-A large meeting has been held in Dublin for the purpose of expressing dissatisfaction with the Irish Poo all shades of party politics the chair being taken by the Duke of Leinster, and the resolutions proposed and seconded by the Marquess of Downshire, Lord Ormonde Lord Roden, Lord Charleville, and others; while there was a numerous attendance of members of Parliament carried to the effect that-" It being the conviction of the meeting that the law, unless to a great extent remo delled, would every year become less effective as regard the objects intended by the Legislature, and that it would tend, at no distant period, to the serious embarrassmen of any Government, a deputation be appointed to urge pean his Excellency the necessity of an immediate and searching inquiry into the operation of the whe system. ingly, and stated the resolutions to which the meeting had ingly, and stated the resolutions to which the meeting had vernment were quite alive to the importance of the sub particularly so from gentlemen of such rank and intellisence, and whose object was to improve the law; (hat th question was manifestly one of great difficulty,
legislation by observing, that it was impossible tha ering should take place earlo in the session, as th said to be in preperation - A new rrish Registry Bill is hold franchise will be retained, and a new franchise added similar to the tenant-at-will, or Chandos qualification in England, to be fixed at the annual payment of $30 l$, ac cording to the Poor-Law valuation.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. - The Court of Session was occupied las reek in hearing the arguments of counsel in the well. known with the exception of the Lord Justice Clerk Court present. The counsel who appeared for the several parties were Mr. Rutherfora, the Solicitor-General, and and the Dean of Faculty were of considerable length. The Court intimated that they would give judgment on a future day.-The Caledonian Mercury announces that they are authorised to state that the appeal taken to the House of Lords, in name of the dissentient parishioners of Culsa which, against the decision of the Court of Session, by which the settement of the Rev. Mr. Middleton wa sustained as valid, has been abandoned, by directions from the law committee of the General Assembly. The decision final court below must now, therefore, be regarded a inal and conclusive of one of the great church case Which have recently occupied so much public attention, Mr. Fox Maule, in his proposed measure for the settle ment of the troubles of the Scotch Church, favours the cews of the majority, and that his measure will probably of the Bills which have been already introduced into Parliament.-The, Lord Justice General, the Lord Provost and other gentlemen, met as a committee at Holyrood House last week, to accompany Mr. Nixon, the Master of Works for the Woods and Foresta, over the ground to be converted into a carriage-drive round Salisbury Crags and Arthur's Seat. The line is to commence near the temporary gate in the Abbey-hill, pass through Queen Mary'sogardens the front of the Palace, across the paved Palace-yard, and gain through the gardens at the south of the Palace, to proint about the beginning of the irrigated meadow Duke's-walk, and along that walk to the Watering to the Meadowbank. Another road is to be continued from the point in the irrigated meadow southward, along the botthe Posisbury Crags, till it reaches the road leading to hill, towards the shepherd's house, commonity called David Dean's cottage. It is ultimately intended to carry the road to Duddingstone by a line nearly the same as the nly foot-walk. The committee were satisfied, not the beauty of the scenery, and the of roat additionsl will in the roads must give to the city. The works will be in operation within two or three weeks, and it is in tended to have them exclusively executed by the Edin bargh labourers now out of employment.
Wardenow. The installation of Mr. Fox Maule, as Lord day week the University of this city took place on Thurs great enthusiasm.

## 5thiscellaneous

${ }^{\text {lesley's }}$ Autographs.-At the recent sale of the Marquis Wel-
lesley's library an eighteenpenny pamphlet, entitled, "A

Letter to the Duke of Wellington on the Present State of India," published only last year and still on sale, procured the enormous sum of 951 . 11s.; merely because it contained two or three MSS. notes by the late marquis, in reference to some passages quoted from Mr. Alison's His tory. This circumstance is so unprecedented, that the following account of the manuscript comments, taken from the Times, may not be unacceptable to our readers :At page 6 of the pamphlet the text says, "He (the Marquis) sent indeed a strong Army of observation under Sir J. Craig," \&c. The note thereon is, -"The Army, always, was, with all diate service, was the only preparation made against the certainly meditated, attack of Zamaun Pchah.-W. The text spells it "Schah.""] At page 15 the text quotes that author speaks of the overthrow of Colonel Monson" division, and the disastrous confidence thereby generated mong the restless and rebellious native chiefs, \&c. ; the war with Holkar, the Marquis deviated from his usua nolicy," \&c, and "these impending evils were arrested by a recurrence to those better and wiser councils, which, Marquis We exception, characterised the whole of the Marquis Wellesley's government," \&c. The Marquis, in my fixed policy; Moneon (a poor weak, thouch brave my fixed policy; Monson (a poor, weak, though brav pared him on ayed pinciple never to cast blame on pared him on a fixed priocipl, ne hon alt wh fame mitht suff ' All the phrases 'departed, recurrie mit safer. All the phras they be corrected. Monson's advance and retreat were no acts of mine. I wish the author of this letter, who seems to b a well-informed and judicious person, would inform Mr Alison of these facts. Mr. Alison's work is excellent which I could correct if I knew him or any of his friends. Well the pamphiet was purchased for the Duke of Wellington, and it is said that, on the price being men tioned to him, he evinced, not unnaturally, the utmos surprise. The competitor against Mr. Hatchard, who
bought the lot, was Mr. Blackwood, the publisher of Mr Alison's History, that firm desiring to possess such test mony to the general excellence of the work. Mr. Hatch and, if Mr. Alison's publishers had not entered the field, there were others prepared to go to a very high price One gentleman was ready to go as high as 501 ., so that
his Gruce had no chance of obtaining a bargain. The circumstance is unprecedented in the history of asles of books and autographs.
man was Mortaly. - The only occupation of the old combstones of the Covenanters, travelling from one churchyard to another, mounted on his old white pony,
till he was found dead one day by the road-side. His family experienced a singular variety of fortune. One of his sons went to America, and settled at Bultimore, where American Iady, and the latter outliving her husband, became Marchioness Wellesley! His daughter was married to Jerome Bonaparte, and after ber sejaration from Baltimedded Monsieur Serruier, the French consul a he bored a he foreseen that the widow of his grandson was to become an English Marchioness, sister-in-law of the Duke of We ington, und his granddaughter Queen of Westphalia, and sister-in-law of Napoleon !-Inverness Courier.

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In the case of " "The Queen v. the wife of John Hodges," when had been presented to them against a mother for the murder of her child, and they had thrown it out, because the evidence of Alderson, who was on the bench, said, "Then, gentlemen, you did wrong; you ought not to try that question. If you are of
opinion the acts done by her were such as, if they had been done by a person of sound mind, would have amnounted to murder, it the public by the confinement of the insane perscon." That opi-
nion in no respect was any hardship upon the party accused nion in no respect was any hardshup upon the parly accused
because the Legislature had taken particular care to provide for
persons in a state of msanity, either when arrauru
 insane, a jury maght be empanelled to try his santy, and upon
being found mane, he was to be kept m sate custedy ti l her Mo jesty's pleasure should be known, and ly a previous clanse 12 the
sume statute, it was enacted that if a person was acguitted upo the ground of insanity, the jury must deliver a specjal verchict to sateffect, and the accused would then also be detamed-ayece
sary course,not only for his oun safety, but also for the satety of
the public. He particularly called their attention to these circum out a bill, if upon hearing the wituesses on behalf of the pro-
secution only, it appeared that the saccused was not in his right mind; but in a case of this description they would be pleased
to attend to the directions he had given them, and not thy the question of sanity or insanity; for, according to the provision
of the statute to which he had already alluded, that was a ques pre to be determined by another tribunal. Having made these prelininary remarks, he would call their attention to what the
law deemed the crime of murder. My Lord Coke said, " When a person of sound memory, and of the age of discretion, unlaw Kwg's peace, with malice aforethought, either express or im plied, so as the party die of the wound within a year and a day by an idiot, lunatic, or infant." And Lord Hale describes the held by law that an insane person years. could not be found guilty o partyme of murder, still it was necessary, in order to exempt a committed the offence, he was incapable of distinguishing ripht said-"In every charge of murder, the fact of kiling being first are to be satisfactorily proved by the prisoner, unless they arise
out of the evidence adduced against him for out of the evidence adduced against him; for the law presumeth
the fact to have been founded in malice until the conirary ap peareth." Some misapprel ension appeared o have been enter-
tained with respect to the words mal.ce aforethought ; but the
same learned anthen same learned authority upon that subject said, "Whers the lav
maketh use of the wordsmalice aforethought, as descriptive the crime of murder, it is not to be understood in that narrow
restricted sense to which the modern use of the word nalice i apt to lead one-a principle of malevolence to particulars; for
the law by the term malice, in this instance, meaneth the law by the term malice, ins this instance, meaneth that are the ordinary symptoms of a wicked, depraved, and malignant spirit ;" and again, "and I believe most, if not all,
of the cases which in our books are arranged ander the
head of implied malice, will, if carefully adyerted to, be found to turn upon this single point-that the fact hath been attended Wi a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon mis-
chief." To these observations lee (the Recorder), would add that if in the prosecution of a guilty purpose, another offence,
 which caused death to the individual was intended for another
the offence taking away life. If, therefore, in the course of the inventiga.
tion tion, it should appear from any expression used by the accused, some other person had been aimed at, or that the accosed had
another person in his mind, the offence was equally one of mur which would be laid before them would be short and extremely simple; they would in all probability find that the unfortunate deceased was walking in the street whilst in the occupatson dew a pistol, which he discharged at him, and that the bah, took
effect; that he then attempted to fire another pistol, but was fruc his possession. They would also probably learn that the son wounded died in a few days from the effects of the wound;
and it might also be shown that the accused mincted the
wound intentionall wound intentionally. If such facts should be proved in evidence
their duty would be extremely short. If they should be of opinind the the Recorder) apprehended they would have but hitcle
doubt that he intended to comnit the offence, then it would be their duty to return a true bilt. The accused would then be put
upon his trial, and if such ant infirmity of mind as had been al luded to appeared to exist, it would be disposed of by the petty
jury. He liad yentured to advert to the nature of the delcnce which possibly might be set up. But it might be that no such
defence would be offered, still he thought it rigut to take every opportunless a person aclually did not know right from wrong, it tl.e fact of the commission of any great and serions crime uas in
itself to be held or considered a proof of insaxity, there would be no safety or security for the public, and the consequences would bedreadful to contemplate. To a certain extent every atrociou of what might be the consequelsce that if such defences were on
hereafter. Ayain, he would say tho
slight grounds to be admitted as an excuse for crime, the ver slight grounds to be admitted as an would be shakeln and destroyed. Silould would be their duty to put it ina tran for further investigation
of it at the bands of the petty jury.
Triul of $\mathbb{I}^{1}$ Naghten. The grand jury having found a true bill \&gainst Daniel M ${ }^{\text {© }}$ - aghten for the murder of Mr. Drummond, he was placed at the bar on Thursday to taike his trial,
Aft erthe indictment had been read, the clerk of the arraigns
asked him whether he was guilty or not? The prisoner made reply. Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, asked him if he
heard the question? Lurd Abinger said the pren swer the question of his own accord. After a short pause, the secution." Mr. Clarkson said has was about to make ant observa-
tion. Lord Abinger said the cour prisoner had pleaded. The court could not hear him until the
soner remained silent. soner remained silent. Lord Abinger then told him that he wras to say you are not gulty of the rest of the charge, namely,
intending to murder Mr. Drummond? Prisoner: Yes. Lord Abinger: Very well, that is equivalent to a plea of not quilty,
and, therefore, let that plea be recorded. The same plea was
then recorded to Mr. Clarkson then rose audge said that he was instructed to apply
postonet to the next s.sision; and he hat also to apply for the restoration ce certain prest, and amongst others a receipt for a
sum of money lodged in the Glasgow and Shipping Bank, which
he beged mergit te delvered to the prisoner's attorneys. The
 an intimation had been given that any reasonable sum required an intimation hiad been given that any reasonabe sum required
for the defence of the prisone would b handed oorer to his
attorney, As to the Banik receipt, that certainly could not be
 session, on the understanding that sufficient funds woold be
supplied for the defence. The Attornef.General wished it to be
distinctly understood that the depositions which had been aistinctiy understood that the depositions which had been
alluded to were not taken in any way by the sanction of the
Government, but merely upon the responsbibily of the public officer at Glasgow. Lord Abinger said that it must be under-
stood that the trial was postponed with the consent of the Crown.

 Smith, in the Court of Common Pleas. The alleged forgery was
a promissory note for $2,8755 \mathrm{~L}$, , stated to have been given by the late Robert Smith to Miss Bailey, the sister of the Doctor. It
will be in the recollection of our readers that the late Robert
win Smith was rather a celebrated character, residing in the neigh-
bourrood of Seven Dials , that he war aniser, and died intes.
tate. After his death, Dr. Bailey presented the promissory note tate. After and alsor, an O . O for the same amount to the admi-
 sw ure that the note had been given to himl ly Smith. The Jury,
however, did not believe the rev. gentleman's evidence, and ree. turned a verdict for the defendant. Subsequentyy the rev. gen.
tleman was apprehended on the charge of forging the promis.

 Winl iam addressed him in the following terment, - Prisoner at the
till
bar, it is my unwelcome duty-and unwecome with preat truth bar, it is my unwelcome duty-and unwelcome with great fruth
 example, either one way or the other, was sure to be attended
with effect-a person, my equal, wh.om $I$ am compellect to address after the verdict of the jury, upon evidencee which has satisford
 now stand is the most poignant punishment for the offence you to show that the law of England regards all men as equal, and
not to break its enactments. The sentence upon you is, that
You be transported beyond the seas for the term of your natural iffe. The prosoner on hearing the sentence bowed to the Court,
and waiked frmly away from the bar, apparently not at all af and waiked firmly away from the bar
fected. The triall asted for 12 hours.

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66 I CAN say of the WATERRROOF COAT I purand therefore, in cver "wear, or sopericent as ackior to a Mackintosh." It is a very pleasant Gar" ment, too, for moderate warmth when the weather is dry. As
"a medical man, and having much daily riding, I have fully "proved what is above statet, and you are welcome to use this "as the testimony of one much andl constlantly exposed to the
 VATLR ROOF FROK, zud the above testimony is entively

IME CALAMITOUS EFEECTS OF FIRE might often be prevented by a tow gralions of water, if at hand at its first brgake that may bc hept in a bed-room, or any part of a ease, even by females, and which has frequently ben the means of extinguisbing Fires before the arrival of any little little Machines are like wise well adapted for watering plants and are the most convenient portable Instruments for Ladies, as den may be worked without that be worked by two-thirds the Iabour required for any other Engines now in use. Me.
tured only by the Patentee, 53, Regent-cireus, Piceadily. $*$ Vide the account in the Times of the recent tire at Netherby
Hall, the seat of Sir James Graham, Bart., which was totally extinguished by the use cons having CLAIM upon the NOTACE-All Persons having any CLAIM apon the



## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTUCULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 6-1843.


EXHIBITTONS, to be held at the GARDENS of the Regent's Park. SOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, Inner Circie,

> lays :Wednesday, May 24 , Wednesday, June 28, Wednesday, July 19 , 18 Bewarded consist of $\mathbf{G}$

The Prizes to be awarded consist of Gold and Siliver Medals, may at their option, reccive their prizes in medals, plate, money. CLASS I. une 28, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, collections of 50 plants
 value at, ind, $7 l$. s. srd, 4 l ,
The following Premiunis to be awarded on each of the tithe Thys of Exhibibition :-
 D. Stove and Greembouse Plints, collections of nine distinct N.B. Persons exhitititing in A. B. or C. cannot exhizit in. D. also.
E. Si ove and Greenhouse Climbers, collections of six distinct

 Hot.
G. Ormamental Specimen Plants, for which Prizes are not
otherwise
N.B. The prizes in G. are intended as reeunrds for miscellan-

 2nd, ,1.
K. Scarlet Pelargoniums, collections of six plants-1st, 12. 208 ,
2nd, 17 .



N. Pelargon other nn h. .and and M.


 R. Moss Roses, cut blooms, collections of not fewer than 12
varietices, which must be named, and not more tian seven blooms
or budt S. Roses of any kinds not varieties of Moss, cut buoms, col.
lections of not more than 150 varieties, and to be exhibited as in

 slands, which are not to exceed eight inches in dei th at the
back, nor 20 tnches from front to back. The covers of all boacs
must be maile to remore



## Z. Seceding Yerrbanas-1st, 10s.

th. dis. The prizes from U. to Z. Z. inclusive will be awarded a Euch seedings of the judges, and certifcicies will be given to
The subjects have not prizes awarded to them Hel subects for exhibition from U. to Z. Z. Inclusive will not be
lelibible for competition unless they are exhibited in the pots in
Which Which they have becn cultivated, and they muste also be eatcom
panied by the names which they are to bear. No seedlings can
be allowet be allowed to compete for prizes unless in compliance with the The exhibitions in this class are
ornamental classification, in bringing toged to display the effect Ornamental plants, by which the habotits and atinitities of naturai
Orders or of genera will be represented.

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11

## A.A. Orchidaceous Plants, collections of not fewer than five

 B. . B. Orchidaceous Plants, single specimens- $-18 \mathrm{l}, 3 l .108$.C. C. Ericaceous Plants (Cape heaths), collections of 20 dis tinct kinds-1st, Il. $\frac{1}{2 d,}$, 3 l (Cape heaths), collections of 20 dis
D. D. Ericaceous Plants
(Cape heaths), collections of 15 dis.

E. E. Ericaceous Plants (Cape heaths), collections of six dis -
 E.E. also - Ericaceous Plants (greenhouse Azaleas), collections o ts-1st, 51 .; 2d, $2 l$. G. G. Ericaceoos Plants (greenh N.B. Persons exhiibiting in F. F. cannot exthibitin G. G. also.
 K. K. Amaryllitaceous Plants in pots (hardy kinds not in
(luded), collections of not fewer than six species- 1 st, 17,108 . eluded), collections of not fewer than six species- 1 st, 1 l . 108 .
2nd, 15.
L. LL. Collections of the genus Tropeotum, not fewer than


 pots or cat specimens-1st, $1 l$. CISS III.
REGULATIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF EXHIBITORS 1. Eximbitions.-The Exhibitions will be open to all Competi2. Time por the Reception of Subiects

Exiribition.-In order that the subjects received for competition may be promptiy arranged and displayed to advantage, exhiSitors are requested to communicate their jntentions to the Se-
cretary, previously to the several days of exhibition, specifying creary, previoussy to the eversi days of exhibition, specifying
the robable extent of table-room, in square feet or otherwise, which their plants or flowers will require.
At hall-past Etight oclock in the morro.
will be precisely the gates
after which time no subjects ior competition cann, in any account whatever, be received. Exhibitors are requested to bear in mind, that the Judges must proceed at Ten oclock to examine the merits of the sub.
jects exlibited, by which hour the setting and arranging of all jects exlibited, by which hour the setting and arranging of all
plants and fowers must be completed; and as exhibitors alone re supposed to know their own Exhibitions, they are specially requested to apply to the Clerk for Tickets to attach to them,
and to see that all their Exhibitions are marked and entered in the books with the proper letters.
At Seven $\mathbf{o}^{\prime}$ clock in the Ahen all flowers and plants will be delivered unt to the Fxlinhitors,
 morning; but no persons whose services are not required in that any persons remain after Ten o'clock who are not engaged by the society.
All persons who supply objects for Exhibition for which awards are orfered, will be readmitted to the Garden at Two o'clock, by
delivering up at the workmen's gate their Pass-ticket, for which they must apply at the office berore Ten oclock ticket, for which all plants be distinctly labelled with their scientific names, anic he places whence introduced, when practicable. ter their plants are to be exhibited; and they are particularly re quested to observe that no omissions or mistakes arising from im proper entries can be rectified after the awards have been made.
Exhibitors who shall obain \& First prize cano Exhibitars who sham obain a First Prize cannot receive any
other award in the same letter, except in F. G., and from U. to 2. Z. inclusive.
Objects of decidedly inferior quality will not be received for competition, and the judyes will be required not to make any serve such a mark of distinction. No Judge will be appointed from among the Fellows or Members occessful Competitors are requested to notify to the Secretary, vithin one fortnight ard desirous of receiving their prize N.B.- Exhibitors coming from the North. East of ofondon may approach the Gardens from Alony-street by the Cambridge Gate.
Exhibitors from the Snuth and from the West may approacla by NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS on HACKNEY, LONDON :-
BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre
 flowers have iong upright foot-staiks, it was pron unced
first-class flower by he Firicilur ural Society of London, Aug 9, 1841 ,obtaine a a second prize at the South London Filcricul.
turall show, Sept. 14 and a firsteclass pryze at the Floricat tural
Soc. of London, Sept. 23; a first.class opinion was pronounced
 mersmith Sitw, Sept. 27, and was pronounced a first. clats
mower by the Floricuitural Sce. of London, Sept. 27, when 24 flower by he Floricuitural Sce. of London, Sept. a 27 , when 24
blooms were prodiceut, altionghthat Sociely very faill qualifed
their approbation upon other occasions when thit tearonp arterwards explained, appeared before them in al les
perfect slatc. Opinions of the Press :-See Gardeners' Gazelte, perfect slatc. OPinions of the Press: - See Gardeners' Gazette,
Scrt. 24, , p. 625 :

 or the cally palt of the present, gave promise that it wil be a
decclecdly first-1atc variety, when it comies into thic hantis of


 pard a visit to Messis. Smith's Nursery at Hackney; the
Dah. ias were in fine bloom, though cvidently struggting with the smoke, sc., of that confined district. Ti. sion much
credit cannot be given to these gentlemen for thir stronuous
$-\quad$ Prige 6d.
 goond flowers. 100.6 di. petals, the centre well up, is of, great dearlet crimson, fine cupp
first-rate flower, a yery, profuse bloomer. and substance, a Sept.-See Editor's oninion prize at the Shouth Essex Sulow, in Sept.-See Editor's opinion in the Gardeners' Chroncle, Sept
3, 1842 : "In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crimson centre is full, although a little depressed, and the pratal, are
well arranged: it is a desirable flower, aid rich in colour,") Irs. $6 d$. Well up in the eye, of good size, and rerent depth of petals,
very profuse and contunt bloomer, with long upright footstalks; and is considered by competent judges the best fower first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug



 show Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesday pos.
sessed them in a considerable degree. Decidedly the best of these is Smith's Sir Rubert Sale, a beautifully-formed dark flower, sbown at both meetings, but not adjudiciated on by the
Floricultural Society, on account of no more than one bloom Froricultural Society, on atcount of no more than one bloom
being show.? S.ee Editor's opinion, Gardener's Clironicle
Selt. 3 . Yourcrunson
 with great depth of petals." 10.6 . 6.1 y of reat substance and depth, the centre well up, of excellen
form, very constant and good habit. This ।ahlia is warrante The best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock 18
very limited, early a very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants,
many orders having already been received; no allowance on this variety. 108,
RAN NOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple, of ghow orm, very constant, free boomer, and excellent habit tinct variety from any other in cultivation. flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constituto it a show foower. 10. 6.6 .
orion, Snith light yellow, cupped petais, of good form, very FANMY WAUGH, Forster, dep, lifac, of fine form, it has was placeaf first io its class at the Dalula Show near cotace was placed first in its class at the ballia Show near Corbege
aud sccond at tie Great North of England Own Show at Jes
 Eaod general habit; EARL of LETMRIM, Ogivy, deep purple, cup petals, Iarge, light A, Appleby; dark maroon, vccasionalsy striped with RYN I HIA, blush efiged, and tipped with rosy parple ; gooe
form; 4 ft . 10 s .6 d . GREAT WESTERN, Bragg, puce, very large, good sbape $78.6 d{ }^{2}$
PERPETUAL GRAND, Brown, maroon, fine form, $108.6 d$. BELSIZE RIVAL, Pipe, rosy blash, cup peais, fine form, good
 Very dwarf grower, 2 ff. 10.8 . 0 d.
CNFIDENC, Cook, shaded orange, grod form, very constant, fine habit ; 4 ft . $5 \delta .6 d_{0}$. WINDMILL-HILL HERO, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup peta, Yound shape, good form; $4 \mathrm{ft}$.106.6 d . PETT RIVAL, Bushel, red crimson, cup petals, and very constant; 3 tt . 108 did
NORTH MiDLAND, Evans, deep crimson, cup petals, and fino ESEX TRUMPH, Turville, fine ; dark, fine form; 4 ft. 10 s. $6 d$.
BEAUTY OF SUSSE, Mitchell, white, deeply edged with carMRS, JAMES RICHARDSON, Edwards, blush white, occasion-

 anen drk centre, good form 100. 6 d.
aETKIEVER, Dewar, ruy crimsoin, fine form, 4 ft . 105. 6 d .

 of lheyr friends wh may not be aware of it, that their Dahlias
being grown in the inmediate evicinity of Lonaon, they cannot dradantage of a country sith perfection as those who have every nere from August to the end of September so infesied with the thrip, that they conid not produce even a tolerable specimen of
Bianca, to compete at any of the three shows for Mr. Wildman's
 sufficrently recovr reu to compete with efiect; as the scason ad ranced, the Plabta produced fine booms in profusion, so as to heeting of the fioricultural society, when it was pronounced a irst-ciass flower. In conclusion, they recommend Bianca as a The same observations as regard the thrip may be applied to
Rival Yellow; and having but three plants, they had not an opVERBENA SRECIOSA, Kyle, colour bright vermilion, with upright growti; it obtained a certificate free bloom of strong bition Ver the Horticultural Society of London, July 9,1842 .
The Verbena is handsome and very brilliant; it is no doubt The variety. See p. 425 , Gardery billiant; it is no doubt a PAULOVNJA MMPERIALIS; Btrong plants, in 60 -sized pote, in A layg Cos.ection of Pelargoniums, comprising mostrof the new
varieties ; also Fuchsias, Ericas, Calccolarias, Camelias,
Greenhouse and Greenhouse and Stove Plants.
Orders for Exportation prompty executed. A satisfactory re erence required from unknown correspondents.

JOHN REYNES, FLOAHLIAS, Salisbury, most respectfully begs to thank his Friends for their support last season
in ordering "Dodd's Prince of Wales ${ }^{\text {" }}$, and "Twyord Perfec-
 rieties for May, 1843 , he hopes to merit their continued approba-
tion and condidence.
,
Favourite (Dodds')- clear white, edged with pink; the
finest of its class; fuil centre; great depth of cupped petals; large and circular ; not to be surpassed for form, and istafy wartranted as a grand show. lowers most bertain: very deep; cupped, ;ising centre; finest
form; neww colour; quite distinct from any other. Warranted. Plants in May
Volet Perfection (Keynes)-deep purphe, with most vivid
light violet shade in the cente of each petal, fine form;
shape and growth of Metelit.
 first-rate show.flowert Warranted. Plantst in May shape; not new ing colour, but superior in its class.
Plants in May Plants in May
 Cinest of its class
Conidence (Cook's)-orange buffe; first-rate; best of its

Queen of the Isles (Low's)-white, edged with crimson
 Swindon Rival (Compton's; - dark rose; decidedly first-rate Mrs. Shelly (Mitchell's)-fine dark peact
Competitor (Hodges') light rose: extra fine: first-rate
Prince of Wales (Givling's)-shaded purple; fine
 Bedford Surprise (Shepherd's) -shaded rose ; extra fing
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield's)-very dark ; first-rate Twyford Perfection-shaded rose; first-rate form Horace (Mount joy's) - dark. Mar Americe (Drommond's)-shaded purple
Lady Alice Peel (Jackson's)-light rose Rose Unique (Ansell's)
Nerthery Reauty (Rabobinson's) - light edged pink
Candidate (Silverlocki's) Candidate (Silverlock's)-dark purple
Lady Ane Murray (Catenenh's light motiled Gipsy Maid (Girling's)-very dark.
Duke of Cornwall (Low's)-rose

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| rlet Defiance (Cozens' | Metelta (Bro |
| Argo (Widnalls) | Nicholas Nickleby (Corm |
| Andrew Hofer (H) | President nf the West (Wh |
| Beanty of the Plain (Spary's) | Pickwick (Corı |
|  | Phenomenon (Whale's) |
| Lady Dowager Cooper (Jack | Satirist (He |
| surnham Hero (Church's) | Tr |
| Euclid (Ward's) | ) |
| aservative (L) |  |
| rrnament (Catleugh's) | Queen, ${ }^{\text {Q }}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Eclipse }}$ Tournament (Union) | Majestic (Ditto) |
| A | nuchess of Richm |
| Indispensable | Egyptian Kiug ( |
| Lady Middleton (Jeffreg's) |  |
| s) | Rival Sussex (Standford's) |
| Maid of Bath (Davis's) | Springfield Rival (inwood's) |

 Perfection, lus. ; Westbury Rival, 10
10s.; Fine Old Varieties, $38,6 \mathrm{~d}$ each.
RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS,
H To HRE MAsssTY, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and
Pubbic, that this is the best season for planting the above Flowers, Prices:-
 AURICULAS, 25 superfine sorts, 1 plant of each PICOTEES, 25 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each YELLOW PICOTEES, 12 superfine sorts, 1 pair of each
LILIUM LANCIFOLIUM ALBUM, from 5s, to 42 e each. SPECIOSUM, BUNCTATUM, from 108 , H. G. also begs to say that he has a few Trees of his PRINCESSW. BRAGG intends Advertising on Saturday next Florists who have ordered, and who will be Ahte to sumply Plants
io May next, of his Supert White Dahlia ANTAGONST, which will be let out to the Trate only, On the frst occasion of this
Flower being shown for Mr. Widdman' Prize at the Floricultural
Society, sept. 6 th, the Judges pronsunced it to be ordecidedy first-rate." The Gardeners' Gazette, in repport of Salt- Hill Show,
speaks of it thns : "TThe Seedings were both numerous and
beantit beautiful ; Among them Briga's ANTAGoNisT was successtuty
shown for MI. Wilman's Prize of Five Guineas offered for the
best White Dahlia. Thns Flower, which has heen remarkably
ber


 has been extensively shown trom a small Stock, and carried off
the Cup frt the best white, was still atle top raduce one good
bloom, which for


YOUELL \& Co. have nTuch pleasure in referring the of the above magnificent Fuchsia, inserted in tris Paper of the
©th February, togetner with their two new Verbenas. 4th February, together with their two new Verbenas.
Groat Yarmouth Nursery, Feb. 9 , 1863 .

$\mathbf{M}^{\mathrm{P}}$R. HOOKER has a few PLANTS to spare of the And also the following, if the selection of sorts is left to him :- - Standard Roses of the best Summer Blooming kinds, 248. per doz Short Standards 1 to 2 feet (suited for potinge, or plaintine in
Autumnal Roses, at iss. per dozen,
Dwarf Garden Roses, of the best kinds. b . per dozen.
Nursery Gardens, Brenchley, near Lamberhurst, Kent,

- beautiful and distinct fuchsias.

OUELLL and Co. have much pleasure in announcing
that their CATALOGUE of the above is in the Press, and may be had on application. It will be found to contriins, all the
 those who intend competing at the Horticultural Exhibitions of
the ensuing season.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 9 .
SPLENDID NEW HYBRID FUCHSIAS.
WILLIAM DEAANS, Nurevryman and FIorist, Jed-
burgh, North Britain, berg to intimate that he intends We burgh, Nooth Britain, begs to intimate that he intends bited at the Roxbarghshire Horticultural Society's Show in
September last, and at the Grand Horticultural Fete at Kelso during the same month; they were staged at bnth places against
ant the Newksr and BEsT Fuchsias then out. and declared to be
 be found indispensable to those who grow for competition,
better proo
bumerous orders alrear superiorty received foed be adduced them from those who have numerous orders already received for them from those who have
seen them in bl Dm. Plants in May, 18 .

 2.-NonsLis: Tube and Sepals dark crimsons Petals light
purple ; Blooms very large and of great substance free bloomer purple; Boros
viorous grower, ant ine habit, $7 x .6 d$.
3. - REcuRva: Tube and Sepals light crimson; Petals rosy parple; ; Hooms large the Petals beautifaly recurved; free
fiuwerer, and very distict, 3s. 6 .
 some of the Joints producing Thirty Bloums; same size or rather
larger than F. Standishii, being thicker in the Tube ; free 5. - Rachmirlopa rlegans: size and colour of the Blooms
very much resemble F. Moneypeniil points of the sepals tipped
 branches presenting beautiful rac 3s. 6 . - .fyplata arborea: Tube and Sepals very deep crimson,
tipped with bright treen; Petais purplish ; quite a Tree Fuchsia; Foliage large, and quite distinct from ans other yet out, and but for the Blooms, wollt hardiy be recignised a a Fuchna, si, id.
All Orders adressed $W$ M. DEANS, Jedburgh, or to Messrs. Cor.3ACEX ad CD., New Cross, near London, or their Conserva.
tories, at Covent Garden, or to Messrs. RoNALD's, Brentord, will be duly attended to. Any persn purchasing the lot, , upon
receipt of a Post-office order for $1 / 10$, 10 , the six will be sent postfree, to any part of the United Kingdom, carefully packed in a
tin-case with Moss. - Jedburgh, 7 th Feb., 1843 .
PET RIVAL DAHLIA (Bushele's), and KENNINGTN. RROE (WRLDoN's. - These Dahlias (though
risen and grown within one mile of the General Post oume,
London, have obtained prizes), will be sent out through the Trade in May next. Per Rivat- Purple Maroon, finely-cupped, and depth of Petals
never showng the eye, good habit, aud always true; height $3 f$ t.
Plants, 10s, od.
 discount to the Trade on early app
Hall-place, Kennington Lane.-Feb.
WILLIAM N, GOOD, AND CHEAP. W having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and VERBENAS Splendid Colleetions, intends offering them to the ing Puchsias --Conyifua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victrix,

 package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 9s. $6 d$. . per
 good Plants, carefulyy picked in moss, and correct to Name.
They will be sent out according to priority of orders in Agrii. A emittance from unknown correspondents. all England, for a
W. M. obtained a Prize of 1al, npen to all
Collection of Fuclsias. Peiargoniums, \&ec, at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, $18+2$.
List of Pelargoniums, \&c., can be had on application.
TMO GENTLEMEN AND AMATEUR FLORISTS.delightiul flower, the Ranuuculus, a few handred roots to be
partect with at $42 s$, per hundred, (with wames); plantlug time,
 Surrey; where may be seen, in the "blooming season, in Mr.
EYRus' Collection of Pelargoniums, "a few Seedlings, broken into flower in July last, 184.2, with mauy of this year, 1843
Some possessing striking foliaze, cultivated and growni in snaali pots, "In their true and natural state, without wat traise and
aidi," chemical wateripg, which can only serve to rem
drive "coolorem contra, naturam," for a short periud. - Farnhame, January 23, 1843. FIR, 3 -year seeding NORWAY SPRUCE, and 2 -year SEED. LING LARCHES; , also 1 and 2 -year, TRANSPLANTED
LARCHES, and some fine 2 -year Transplanted TYROLESE Larches. The 2-year seeding Larches, beig of and Gentle. men in filling up their Nurseries. Any of the above will be laid
down, freight paid to London, Hull, price. They have also fire 1 .year Seedling BEECH, which will
be soid at Two Pounds per $25,0,00$.
Win.
C RANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE of the aboven, and TUBEROSE ROOTS.-A Coice Collection
 Double Italian Tuberose Roots, may be seen at A. Combertr's
late Mr. C. Ba Rron's, Itailan and Foreign Warehouse 18 TPall
 dom. Also Importer of ine Lucca Oils, Parmesau and Gruyere
Cheese, Gorgona Anchovies, Macaron, \&ec. 2 cc . Litty with Prices may be had, \&cc.

WANTED, in a COUNTRY NURSERY, a NURSERY GARDENER from 25 to 35 years of age, perfectly
honest, sober, active, and industrious. He must be well aea quainted with Greenhouse plants ; as to watering, pottine dressing, and reserting of Plants which are under his care, as well as the propagation of them. For further particulars apply person-
ally, or by letter prepaid, to the Editor of this Paper. need appl.
tigation.
WANTS a SITUATION as UNDER GARDENER ess, and wishes to place himself under a Head Gardener of experi ence. He can be well recommended from the place he has just
left. Wages, 188. per week, Direct to A.B., Mr. DENXI, NurHEAD GARDENER-Wanted a Single Man about Usiness in arl its departments. - particularly early and late


WANTS a Situation, as ASSISTANT in the SEED vill be hop and Countiug-house, Unexceptionable references WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or GARof Scotland, who perfectly understands Hothouses, Greenhouses, Forcing, and Pinery; and has no objection to act as general
arricultural servary, as he understancis Cattle and Land Direct IM. W., at Mr. Simpson's, 81 , Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.
WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, in a Singleake himself generally useful. Direct to A.B., Mr. Lirts.e's's,

WANTS a Situation as Out-door GARDENER, a perfect Master of lis business m all its departmerts-Yines,
Vines, Gireen and Hothouses, Wall.trees, Kitchen and FlowerGardens, scc., and would take charge of Meadow-land, and cattle, His wife is an excellent Laterandress. Bath Buildings,
WANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a Retedge of his business in all tst brancies, and can be well recommended from the situation he is about to leave. Address, A.B.,
WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, a Recan give highly respectable references as to character and
abilities; and the gentleman he is now about to leave will feel much pleasure in recommending him.-Address, P. P., Mr. CoN-

J AMES DICKSON \& SONS, NUASERYMEN, SEEDSthey have succeeded in making a valnable addition to their ex-
tensive stock of CALCEOLARIAS, by the purchase of the entire tensive stock or Cald LlakiAS, by the purchase of the entire
stock of tho
 amaun horicutcral soctiety's moeting of the 15 hin July last, find
were justly described as being the fluest varieties yet exhibited. Heriot, Grahami, Greigiana, Ariadne, Margaret, Neilli. These well be sent out in rotation of order, early in Auril next, at 308 . prompt, artention each. but as the orders will oblige, and meet with
prock of some of the varieties is
very limited Seed Warehouse, 32, South Hanover-street, Edinburgh; Note.-Messrs, J. D. \& So Ns are now seniling out plants of that beautiful and distinct variety of Epiph) llum truncatum, culled
Epiphylum truncatum elegans, which attracted so much notice Epiphylum truncatum
at the Horticulturail Society's sisw.
William lynn, Nurseryman, Seedsman, fully fnforms thie Gentry and Pu'dlio in general, that he is now caryingo on the above business, and connected therewith a
GARDEN Ton. WAREHOUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Churchstreet. Hackney, opposite Morning-lane, W. L. begs to state
that his collection of Culinary, Garden, and Flower Seeds is of the very best quality, and true to kind, likewise his Fruit Trees,
Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbons Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best and attention, will secure to him general patronage. W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PRA, LyNN's
DW WE WRINKLED MARRow, 2s. $6 d$. per quart, which is superior DWARF WRINKLED MARROW, 2s. $6 d$. per quart, which is superior
tothe Knight's Marrows, and much more advantateous, espectally in small kardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet; it is the most pro-
lific summer and autumn $p$ pea ever introduced -perpetual in its
 nearly ripe.-CCatalogues of Seeds, Gardon Implements, \&c., may
ne had on application, enclosing a postage-stamp. HI ENRY HAMMOND, NURSERY AND SEEDSMAN, To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Pullic, generally, that the late
fine season for preserving his admired W HITE CAPE BROCCOLI elables him to offer it at $38.6 d$. a lacket, which will c."ntain
half an ounce. The many orders already recerved from tloose who were purchasers last year justify H. H. in again offering it
to the public. The flavour is not only equal tha any Caultituwer, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbase tribe. By sowing in
March, the end of May, and Ausust, a supply may be had nearly
 meet with an imm fall ; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsinh on
Grafton, Euston Merton Hall; Mr. Hamamond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart,, Lynford Hall; Mr. Brownly, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. who call warrailt the stock, and will carcfully executc any orders entrusted to them-A - good PROPAGATOR in
Department is wanted.-Mundford, Jan. 19, 1843.
UCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., have a large Stock of vation of which great attention has been pard, and which are this seaaon more than usualiy fue., L. P. and co., can therefore
with confidence reconnmend them, as being in every respect to with confidence recounmend them,
be depended on ; and beg leave to offer for sale,
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
428.
giom. Catalogne

[^1]EDWARD BECK invites the attention of Hortioul-


## Che fatamers chronite.

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1843.

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In some observations we lately made upon the preparation of Roses for growth in pots, we mentioned, upon the authority of a correspondent, that the Boursault Rose was employed successfully as a stock for such a purpose. If this variety is selected, choice should be made of the common semi- clouble
sort, with deep red flowers, on which, as is well sort, with deep red flowers, on which, as is well
known, Roses take very freely by buds. It has, however, been suggested to us that Rose de Lisle would be still better for a stock, because, not only do buds take very readily upon it, but it is less disposed to throw up suckers. Those who are interested in Possibly each may have its advantages.

Although we are convinced that the nuisances which everywhere exist in consequence of the accumulation of stagnant filth will never be effectually abated till some such Drainage $A$ ct as-we have already recommended shall have passed, yet we entertain no doubt that in some districts much might be done by a little unexpensive contrivance. Cottagers, in particular, by which their personal comfort and the productive ness of their gardens may be so readily increased.

It is the usual plan with these persons to throw everything, ashes, sweepings, peelings, slops, \&c., upon a heap, close to their back cloor, without the slighiest regard to cleanliness or health. Now such accumulations cannot but engender pestilent diseases, Which are just as dangerous to their neighbours as to themselves. Nevertheless in a great many places there would be neither trouble nor difficulty, and a Very littic expense, in entirely stopping this sort of cottager should be furnished with the means of burying all sorts of household refuse as soon as it is formed; and that the same amount of trouble which the refuse, should the back door and to throw down the refuse, should be sufficient to bury it. It is obvious that this can only be done by means of tanks With a movable cover.
possibly put a cotrager to unusual trouble, he will gain for his garden less than the additional trouble to which he is exposed ; or if he does not think so, his thing. If and that will practically amount to the saine the sake of you ask him to incur present expense for to hime of future gain, you, in the first place, propose which, if hat which he has not the means of domg, or, Which, if he had the means, would not be so evidently costul as he knows the money to be which it would ing the Turnish a cottager with the means of avoidlang the creation of nuisances must generally be a cottager business. We belicve, however, that the the cost, if hiself might be induced to bear a part of The best his part was nothing more than labour
would best kind of receptacle that could be formed work, be an underground tank, constructed of brickwhich should with roman cement, the mouth of Which should be carried two feet above the groundcontrivance furnished with a hinged lid. But such a much tonce would probably be, in almost all cases, the following expensive. We would therefore suggest 6 feet deep, and 4 . feet in diameter, were considered sufficient, we should construct it thus: Let a hole be bottom feet deep, and 8 feet in diameter; let the and chalk in "puddled" firmly with clay, or clay and over that a chalk county, to the depth of 2 feet, done in mat place one layer of bricks on edge, as is bottom watering stable Hoors: this would make the a circular wall, in the samen upon this foundation raise only form a layer of same puddley as in building a well, and in the inner face of this, bed the bricks. From 2 feet, and on that fix the worn wall to the height of that a plan of that fix sort would be sufficiently water It would the purpose to which it would be applied and wooden a very small sum, chiefly for the bricks ing purposes, might be employed; in many places
the earth excavated would be stiff enuugh to convert into puddle; and at all events the chief expense of
clay, if it has to be procured would be the corte Clay, if it has to be procured, would be the cartag

When in possession of a tank of this sorecute. be taught to throw into it refuse of all kinds, old rags, cinder ashes, bones, soapsuds, pot-boilings, Potatoparings, especially if boiled (as always ought to be the case in a cottage, in order to avoid the waste of Potatoes), straw, weeds, leaves, refuse vegetables, and
so on. In addition, a drain should run into so on. In addition, a drain should run into the tank, were done, no water would have fluid refuse. If this whole mass would by degrave to be added, but the forming a material of the richest fertilising description. Its smell would no doubt be offensive, but infinitely less so than if exposed to the air; and one pound of bleaching powder, worth $6 d$. now, but capable of being sold fir cheaper if the demand were larger, would purify bleaching powder, the mere throwing in the absence of to time a few shovels of try that abounds, sawdust, ory earth, some peat where would take off the smell to a or any such material, improve the quality of the mixture. The contents of such a tank, when putrid, may be taken out in buckets; garden, or be mixed my be dug out and applied to the garden, or be mixed with more earth, and allowed to remain in a heap till it is wanted. In those cases the neighbouring farmers, who, if they buderstand their interest, will readily buy it. If sold at the price of common farm-yard dung, it would well repay the cottager for the little trouble it cost him to prepare. but, in reality, it would, if prepared with skill, be wort our or five times as much.
added, is, that the slops and soansuds will of them elves supply as much or more liquid than is requisite to enable the mass to putrefy properly
Long before attempts were made to analyse organic substances, and to discover their ultimate elements, experience had shown that animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition greatly increased the prosurprising that the exact state of decomposition which produced the greatest and most lasting effect should not have been accuiately ascertained for every variety of soil ; and that, at this moment, the question, whether, fresh, half-rotten, or entirely decomposed organic matter is the most useful and econoreason of this uncertainty is the little attention which the cultivators of thesoil are in the habit of paying tomany of their own opexations, and the contempt with which learned and scientific men at one time looked upon all the mechanical arts, and more especially the tillage of the land, generally left to servile hands. But a new era has sprung up: men of science now perceise the vast field open to their re-
searches; and agriculture obtains the rank which its searches; and agriculture obtains the rank which its
importancedeserves. We may therefore hope to see new light thrown upon every subject connected with the cuativation of the soil.
It may perhaps appear superfluous to lay before practical farmers the importance of great attention to the ranagement of the manure collected in their stables and farm-yards. It would seem impossible that a man should have farmed many years without knowing what is most efficacious and economical. Is it to be supposed that the scientific man will from his closet point out facts which the practical farmer has verlooked? Can his minute experiments, and the theories founded upon them, throw a new light on the subject? One would think not; yet when we examine the yards, dunghills, sheds, and stables of the generality of farms, we find very few in which the grossest errors and the most profligate waste cannut be pointed out. In some, the straw and dung are allowed to accumulate during all the time ing cattle are fed in the yards. In many, the surrounding buildings with every shower pour down a flood of water, which slowly percolates the mass, and often runs off by drains into ponds and ditches, and thence into rivers, carrying off the very esser.ce of the dung, as may be seen by the brown colour of the water, or else stagnates in sume hollow parts, chilling the dung, and impeding its decomposition. In the stables there is a constant pungent smell which is produced by an accumulation of the fluids formed there, unless it be allowed to escape by ample ventilation. Its presence is an evil, and its dispersion a loss: few farmers know the cause, explains the cause and suggests means of removing the evil. By a minute attention to all the circumstances attending the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter, it discovers the spontaneous changes which take place, and finds means to regulate them, checking or promoting decomposition as is most convenient and advantageous to the farmer. Thus the
oldest farmer may obtain useful hints for the con struction of his dung-heaps from men who never hannled a dung-fork. It does not follow from this that he is to adopt every suggestion, of which some may be fanciful, others uncertain: but let some attend to common sense: let him put fith in the facts which science has clearly established them according to his own judgment and experience he will soon see the advantage of some reforms in his operations, and his eyes will gradually be open to his real interest. One or two experiments will not suffice to establish an improved practice, because so many circumstances interfere with the sesult. The effects of temperature, moisture, and evaporation have a great share in producing different, and sometimes contrary, effects, in similar experiments : perseverance and patience will, however, settle many points which may stili be involved in doubt. Farmers are proverbially slow in adopting improvements: it is well that they are so; for if they were to adopt every thing which is new, they would most likely sufter many obstmate adherence We only wish to remove an clearly shown to be erroneons, practices which can be clearly shown to be erroneous, and a ready adoption of every improvement which is clearly proved, by experience as well as theory, to be advantageous. Un this principle we will avail ourselves of our owr experience, as well as of the facts discovered by science, to diffuse a knowledge of the most profi able mode of increasing the quantity of entiching manure on a farm, and of the means by which its efficacy

In the late Number of the Journai of the Royal Agricultural Society, Mr. Pusey mentions incidentally that gypsum, or sulphate of lime, has not been found to answer as an agent for destroying the volatility of This does not correspond with for fixing it in manure. This does not correspond with such information as we possess, or with such experience as we have hat on the subject, and we cannot but think that there must be some mistake in the statement: for assuredly if sulphate of lime is brought jnto contact with ammonia, under favouralie circumstances, the lime will be separated, and sulphate of ammonia, which is not vola tile, will be formed. Neverthelers, since a doubt on the subject has been expressed by such deservedly high authority, we would strongly recommend those of our readers, who have the opportanity, to determine the question experimentally; for it is of very great im portance, and cannot be too soon settled one way or the other.

Professor Henslow, in a letter full of good sense, adaressed to the Editor of the $B_{\text {inry }} P_{\text {ust }}$, recommends the following mode of trying the experiment:-
"Two dunghill's are to be prepared, as nearly alike in all respects as it is possible to make them; one with, and the other without, the addition of gypsum. To seprarate and equal portions of the sance feld are to be manured With these. I shall say nothing about the respective quantities of the materials, or the time they are to be allowed to rot. A lutle variety, umung the numerous necessary, to the speedy dur of, whll be uselul, aud indeed problem to be solved. Let the gypisum be sifted over the several layers as they are deposited in one of the baps. I would suggest there should be ubout enough to just cover the surface, witbout placing it on very thick. The returas stould give precise information of the following particulars, and any others that may suggest themselves.

1. The quantity of straw used in each heap.
2. The quantity of animal excrement
3. On what day each was begun.
4. On what day each was completed.

On what day they were carried and deposited in the soil.
The number of loads, and weight of each
The extent of land manured uy each
8. The quantity of gypsum used to one of the dunghills. N.B.-A cotrpuratively small quantity is all that can be required.
9. Any difference in the coming up and appearance of the crops on each piece of land.
10. When each arrived at maturity
N.B.-It is needless to reply to this question by guess or estimate. It must be answered by the guess or
12. Any peculiarity in the qualities of each produce." Another method where favourable opportunities exist would be to use the mowings of a lawn, this is done, the mass ferments violently, rapidly comes on, and a great quantity of ammonia and sulphuretted hydrogen are given off. We would allow one beap to decay in the ordinary manner; to the other we would add oy ssum, as pove recome mended; and we would afterwards try the beaps one ayainst the other

Although," says Professor Henslow, "these particulars may require nothing more than an orlinary degre of inteligence, and a little industry to note them, yet, if hey are correctly stated by about 50 experimenteis, without any attenopt to coax the results into accorde
ance with previous notions and prejudices, they may determine a very important problem in the present state of agricultural science."

## ON PLANTING.

OAk, Elm, Beech, Sycamore, Spanish Chesnut, and some other trees, when planted so as to stand clear of everything else, are apt to thr equal strength, which sometimes cause the trees to nearly forked, and leave no straight stem. When there are grow forken, and leave no straige, the best method is every many shoots of neary to the stem from three to five of the year to remove close to troightest and best only is left for strongest, so that hes stem or trunk of the future trees.
A person who understands the nature of this work (and kny one of common capacity might, with practical instruc tion be made to comprebend it in a few hy repeating thus thin out vast numbers in a day, years, he would train this once or twice annually for a few years, up thousands of fine trees in lieu of mese with in most plan objects
tations.
Any one who takes a pleasure in rural affairs migh effect this for his own recreation, while walking or riding through his plat instruct an of his servants or labourer now to do it, and judge when it was properly performed.
When it is considered what a number of trees a skilful person could go over in a day, and when we look forward to the value of a well-formed tree of any kind that has arrived, at maturity, compared with one of those huge ill-formed ones that have been negiecround for 50 or 100 down, after having encumbered the ground for 50 or 100 years, is of little value except for the fire; and when we contrast the difference, and reflect that a few cuts of the knife would have made it a tree of great utincy, how much is it to be regretted that such important results should be lost, from the want of applying annually so useful and
simple a remedy! We frequently see near"gentlemen's houses, where plan tations are made for ornament and shelter, a quantity of trees planted thickly for the purpose of making a blind as quickly as possible ; these are suffered to grow up without one being removed or pruned, until the side branches killed and the, trees become nak other that pruning will be of no avail, some of them should be taken out entirely. By attending to this simple rule, permanent trees, with the branches to the very ground, if required, may be obtained. Some may be left to nature unpruned, or trained the taste of the proprietor
If young persons, when they begh to plant, would but well consider these things, they might live to see valuable and ornamental trees of their own planting flourishing round their domains. In lows situations, where the soil is rich and deep, and by the sides of drains, Ash or Elm may be planted, with any of the Fir-tribe, either separate or mixed, as may be judged expedient. In high and cold situations more of the Fir-tribe may be more abundantly planted; where the Larch will thrive, however, it is pre ferable to any other.
The Sycamore thrives well on high, bleak situations and looks well as an ornamental tree on the outskirts o plantations, or in high lands, if the ground is hilly; it bushy, dark green foliage, makesit a conspicirch, Poplar Sycamore trees, more of the Mountain Ash, Bird Cherry, and Hazel should be introduced; wher coif rods and etherings for hedges or other purposes are saleable, a
To ensure success in planting, it is evident that the ground should be laid dry by draining, and that the place where the plants are to stand should be raised with good earth ; this will cause the ground to be much drier, and can be done at less expense than by digging holes previously. The tender shoots of the Spanish Chesnut are less liable to be killed by spring frosts in high situations than in low or moist places; whence it appears that this ree will thrive in much higher and colder districts than generalily imagi
The Chesnut, Maple, Ash, Beech, Elm, Sycamore, and Silver Fir, will increase in girth 1 inch to $\frac{13}{3}$ inch per year on an average of 100 years, if they have sufficient room to make branches. This must show the utility of thinning and pruning woods in proper time; Oaks, if they have sufficient room, will, on an average, increase about an inch or little more in girth every year; but by neglect or mismanagement, this may be retarded, so as not to increase more than a 4 of an inch yearly. In 20 years from planting, with early care and proper management gentleman may look forward atter taking from 20 inches to 2 feet and upwards in girth. $-R$.
ON MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS.-No. IX. (By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)
TThe ${ }^{2}$ mmon Magdeburgh acre consists of 180 square roods, or 25,920 feet Prusslan, which is about $\frac{9}{10}$ of an English aere.]
Plants wich are used for Green Manure without being sown.-In the neighbourhood of the sea and in similar places some of these plants, which the waves have thrown ashore, or tifich grow in lakes and stagnant waters, yield a very powerful manure.
(Lemna), Pond-weed (Potamoget Lophyllum), Bulrushes, and Fern. 1. Chara (Chara).-The species of this genus are all annual, and grow only in stagnant water, rich in saline matter, whence we may composition. Chemical anterysis confirms this, as 1000 lbe of the green Chara (C. vulgaris) consists of 158 lbs of carbonate of lime, mosily deposited on the plant itself, 8 lbs of chlorine, and 12 lbs . of soda. They contain, moreover, a great quantity of nirogen, as much as 3.9 lbs . in 1000 lbs . of the green plant. No doubt they also contain much sulphur, and phosphorus in abundance, for in their speedy decomposition much sulphuretted and phosphoretted hydrogen are developed. Although growing in water, they contain a comparati 596 lbs . of water), all which leads us to he green plam, shat even in small quantities they must be ae a pow, that if used too copiously they produce a too lux uriant growth. In collecting the Chara for manure, it is drawn out of the water by hooks used by a person standing upright in a boat. It is then collected on shore, either in large heaps, where it is left for some time, sprea thinly and at once ploughed in . The latter plan is the best; because, when Chara rots in heaps, it loses much gaseous manare, itted hydrogen, \&c. The quantity of Chara required for an acre of land is 9 or $10,0001 \mathrm{bs}$., which Chararequred equal to a strong manure of dung. The crops will grow well for the next 3 or 4 years-a circumstance easle 801 s. carbonate of lime and 201bs. herbage the Barley succeeds best after Chara. nitrogen to lead or various-leaved Crow.foot (Ranunculus fluviatilis, $R$ aquatilis). -These often grow in large quantities in shater, or in slow, shallow rivers and brooks. Like the preceding, they are drawn out of water with hooks. It is best to plough them in a greater but, as they do not act as powernily ases, they are also quantity must be used. They have not yet been chemigiven to catte
cally analyzed.
Hornwort, like Chara, is incrusted with carbonate of lime, and acts more powerfully. Duckweed deserves less attention.

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.


## AMATEURS' GARDEN, No. VI

 The sudden change in the weather on the evening of he 3 rd inst., which brought on $12^{\circ}$ of frost, no doubt injured the greenhouse plants of Amateurs as well as practical gardeners, and induced a lusuriant growth, they were in consequence rendered more susceptible of injury than if the season had previously been more rigorous. them with water at a temperature of $40^{\circ}$, by which the water loses $4^{\circ}$ of heat, and the plants receive heat in the same proportion, and are thus brought to a temperature of $36^{\circ}$, but little injury will have been the result, further than that the plants will have sustained a severe check; but if the sun was permitted to shine upon the plants, or the house was suddenly heated before ruptured that theretheir tissue will have been so much ruse their tissue will have been so much ruptared to the sound
will now be no remedy but to cut them back wood, and excite them gradually into new growth. It is highly important that plants after being frosted bo excited very gradually, because it is evident thas a hrovt, sumcienty
severe to destroy the foliage, must also have acted injusevere to destroy the foliage, must also
riourly on the the interior of the pots; and therefore any attempt to stimulate the plants into new growth before they have made fresh roots must be attended with unsatisfactory results. Hence it is necessary to ventilate the house freely, and not to
attempt to force the plants until they show sigas of
growth. These remarks apply particularly to soft-wooded things, as Pelargoniums ; but with hard-wooded plants, their their not being stimulated by heat.

Tender plants in the open air generally suffer more from spring frosts after a mild winter than they do after a evere one ; as, in the former case, they are excited into premature growth ; while in the latter, they are kept in a dormant state until all danger of frost is over. Hence, s I remarked, relative to the management of tender Roses, it is not protection that they require, so much as reatment to keep them in a dormanlote shor be so eason, in mild whats, the a ders plants shoulerials so contived, and con an, sequence of the air confined in their stas, hat, by mitting a current oll will De actually colder infuence of the atmosphere, by intercepting the radiated the night, the cor will , in the heat, render the internal some degrees anstur will see exterior air. From these remaks, the Amalenr win see an $n$ dote in a nild season to keep to they shoula be protected from that to Pelargoniums which it is intended to boom in the tesuluse mas pots ; and the branches must, wor, large symmetrical plants are desire. in _ovember will fower in May, a secona at shird about be stopped to fiower in June and Jay, and a Soub For midile of April, to bloom 1 Aagust ase sopt onything owing the Pelargonium, 1 have never found anyyear equal to the parings of grass verges, or thin turf one year old, and leaf-mould and peat-earth, in the proportions of four parts of the former to two parts each the latter, roughly mixed together but not siten. Ia fact, I never sift soil under any circumstauces, uniess for the purpose of taking the fine particles out and using the tury portions only. This compost, with the admixture of a little sand if the plant is delicate, or loam, if of hax uriant growth, will answer for all kinds of greennouse plants, with the exceptionts.-W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Grafting as practised by the Ancients.- The Gar tions on the subject of biblical botany, in which, in common with several of your readers, I have felt much interosted I am induced to trouble you with the following, in the that it may attract the attention as well of vegetable ope with the interesting subject of the botany of the Bible and in the horticultural practices of the ancients. The point to which I wish to direct attention is that of graft por $n$ pomans, not in reference to the gas a particular point of it: namely whoke questio buib a peen common o grafting from wild plants on a cultivated stock. We are in the habit of poing exactly the reverse, and by this n the prestiar characteristics of our es there fruuld be no object in grafting from wild plant on any of these cultivated stocks; but where the produce of a wild plant is of a useful nature, what would be the effect of grafting on a culivated stock? would the grafted branches be more vigorous-would they be more prolific--or would thet be merely useful in filling up blanks in a tree in full bearing? These questions will perhaps be more intelligible if I adduce the Olive as the plant on which this method of grafting was practised. "We read in Holland's edition of
Pliny, xvii., clh. 18: "In Barbarie, the people have this Pliny, xvii., cll. 18: "In Barbarie, the people have this Olive stocke whereby they continue a certain perpetuity; Olive stocke, whereby they continue a certain perpetuity for even as the boughs that were graffed and (as 1 moy say) adopted first, was old and grow to decay, a second quickly putteth forth afresh, taken shew and tree, and in the same old stocke sheweth young and lively ; and after it a third successively, and as many need; so as by this means they take order to eternize their Olives; insomuch as one Olive-plot hath beed knowne to have prospered in good estate a world of yearel This wild Olive aforesaid may be graffed either with scions set in a clift, or els, by way of inoculation, with the scutcheon aforesaid." Pliny himself describes the whol much more briefly, e. g. : "Africæ peculiare quidem Oleastro est inserere. Quadam reternitate consenescub proxima adoptioni virga emissa, atque ita alia arbore ef eadem juvenescente: iterumque et quoties opus sit, it ævis eadem oliveta constent. Inseritur autem Oleash calamo, et inoculatione." The Olive is well known, and is universally acknowledged to have heen early cultivated by the Romans, and in Greece, as well as in Syria and pro lestine. The Oleaster has been a subject of dispute, cause this name has been applied to different plants, whis we need not notice on the presentoccasion, inasmuch a think the practice of grafting the Oleaster or Wild Olive the cultivated Olive, so as to "eternize" their Olive pla tations, proves beyond a doubt that the terma Oleaster of ien, if not usually, applied to the true Olive, or Of europea, when growing in a wild state, as no grafting of plants of other genera-or, indeed, of species ever could haro produced Sives, even if they had takike as grafts. The passage of Scripture which this practia tends to elucidate is that in St. Paul's Epistle Romans, xi. 17, where he warns them against selfdence, \&cc.- "And if some of the branches be browng and with them partakest of the root and fatness of the Olive-
tree; boast not against the branches," where the Jews are compared to the natural branches of the Oive-tree, and the Gentiles to those of the Wild Olive-tree, gratted in place of the natural ones, which had been broken off. again in verse 24. "For if thou wert cut out of the Olive-tree, which is wild by nature, and wert graffel contrary to nature into a good Olive-tree, how much more
shall these, which be the natural branches, be graffed into their own Olive-tree"? These passages puzzled many commentators, until Bredenkamp ascertained that it was the practice in ancient times to engraft the widd upon the given by the editor of the "Pictorial Bible;" but then
the Elæagnus is adduced as the Oleaster or Widd Olivetree. Theophrastus and Columelia are also mentioned as describing the same practice. Can any of your readers inform those interested in this subject, whether this practice is ever followed in the present day with the Olive in
the South of Europe, or other places where it is culti-vated-or is it adopted with any other tree which may bear useful produce in a wild state? I believe something of the kind is sometimes practised when it is wished to fill up a blank in trees, where branches have been broken off accidentally. Would it be useful in cases of decay, vigorous, or bear more plentifully, than if grafts had been taken from the cultivated plant? Or did the ancients only and easily procurable? - $\boldsymbol{R}$.
Timber.-It is well known that when Oak trees are felled at the usual season, i.e. the end of April, and are
stripped, the sap, or outer part of the timber, is quite useless; it being liable to decay, even when kept dry, in timber is felled in the winter, before the juices have risen at the tree, this sap, or outer part of the timber, is from experience. However, if the timber is felled in the winter, the bark cannot be stripped, and is lost. It has occurred to me that the trees might be pollarded close in the stripping season, and the bark stripped from the till the following winter, when it might be felled. Would the juices of the tree return into the ground through the stripped trunk, so that the sap or soft part of the timber might become as durable as It is a common practice to strip trees while standing, and to leave them so till the succeeding autumn, with a view to the improvement of their sapwood; and a good practice it it. It would seem taining much nitrogen, which is very abundant in trees in the spring, but disappears by the autumn.]
The Baloot Oak.-The name given by your correspondent $r$. to the Holly-Oak of Afghamistan has apparently, the local name in the Affgban, or in some other Indian dialect. There is a prickly-leaved evergreen Ouk, resembling a Holly, which is found in Spain, and which is said to extend along the conston and Mauritania, and to be found as far East as Babylon and Mesopotamia. This is the Spanish Bellota, more properly, perhaps, called the Encina, for Bellota would appear to be the name of the fruit, (which is good to eat, and when roasted is not
unlike the Spanish Chesnut,) and Encina that of the tree unlikelf, as we may learn from Don Quixote (Part I., Chap. Bi.), when the knight and commences a eulogium upon the Golden Age-a time, he suid, when no food had to be caltivated-when all that was necessary was "alzar la Greek oak, "Valonia," and the ancient "Balanos" (Acorn) from which it is derived, are not without resemblance to "Alon;" but the Affghans, although claiming descent from the children of Israel, have nothing in common with the Hebrew language. Can you tell me whether the Baloot of Affghanistan is the same tree as the Bellota of Spainand if so, to what language they owe the origin of their Ballota of Botanists, a species very nearly the same as $\mathbf{Q}$. lex, the common evergeen Oak. There is no authority although it may possibly be so, because there exists in the Himalayas the Quercus incana of Roxburgh, which is probably nothing more than an indian form of the Q. Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, (a work, by the way, which oughit to be in every public library in the country, Indian bazaars under the name of Bulloot; and further Bulloot-ool-mulik.]
Cultivation of Roses in Pots. The following plan of growing China Roses in pots, which I have successfully perly followed, the cultivation of Roses in pots will be perly followed, the cultivation as easy, and will present as few difficulties as that of any other plant. As soon as the seeds of the Common Dog Rose are ripe they should be gathered, and in the
month of February they should be sownon a bed where they may remain until the following autumn; then let the young plants be taken up and potted in 48 -sized pots, prethem in a bed in the open air, where they may remain until the beginning of July, when the weakest plants should be pinched back to thee four inches above the thia will cause them to throw out laterals, and the plants
will look a year older. Towards the end of August the plants should be budded; in the month of Novenaber and all thore headed down to with be removed. They should afterwards be potted in 32 -sized pots, and protected during winter from frost. In the month of January, I start them into growth, by placing the plants in a frame heated by dung and as soon as the buds have pushed about three inches finch of the ster once or twice until the plants have formed heads, and if any suckers or shoots from the stock appear, they should be immediately soover By fin fine weather and following By giving plentions, as fine Roses may be abfollowing the abon of May as can brown in the open ir during air durng any period the rear. be potted. After pruning them well back, shake most of the soil from the pruning them well back, shake mosia shift them into pots a size larger : under this reatment they will stand for several years. The reason why prefer the Dog Rose for stocks is, that the flowers wil last longer, and win be of anner colour apy that apon any other stock. Many perseat so early an age. It not, however, the strongest stock that produces the finest flowers, but the one that makes the most roots 1 am larta that stock can be produced from cuttings or layers which will root so well as seedings. Other kinds of Roses as wel as China will do well under this treatment, but they do not require to be pinched back, otherwise they wilter the Quatre Saisons than on any other stock: viz. th Banksian Rose, R. berberifólia, bracteata, and multifiora Many other kinds also do well upon the Quatre Saisons pres 1 would propagate from layers, rots, prefer the latter, however, which, if taken fovered to the depth of autumn, and lail in the ground covered to up plenty of sure inches, will in the spring following the in th bed until the autumn, when they should be taken up potted, and treated in the same manner as recommended for the Dog Rose. Many China Roses do well on the have they so bright a colour. If I wish to grow Iarge Standards in pots, I procure in the autumn good plants of the Dog Rose from the woods, cat and carefully remove all laterals or suckers from the roots. I then put them in 24 -sized pots, and plunge the pots in the ground, where budded. In the are cut back to about an inch above the bud, and are not allowed to flower the first

By piaching off the blooms as soon as they apjoar, the Roses Baumann.

Amaryllis Belladonna.-No wonder, though some of your correspondents are surprised at it, that this fower has appeared, as to soil, treatment, \&cc., and during six years I have never had one in flower. Can you add any new prescription to all the former? for I will not throw away my bulbs yet. I am equally unfortunate with A. spethem all in a warm S. border, but never get beyond leaves. -A Country Vicar. [A. belladonna has been growing many years in the garden of the Hort. Soc., at the foot of a south ware than being protected from wet winter by a thatched roof attached to the top of the wall; and it flowers beautifully every autumn. A. formosissima (the Jacobea Lily) must have two or three months' drought. Crinum capense requires a wet situation. See The Dean of Man Bees. - In the Chronicle, at p. $53, \mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Grant has given an interesting account of the manner in which he managed his Bees during the last season, and likewise the drawing of a hive on both, with the view of adding my mite of experience to the knowledge of Bee-keeping. The irst paragraph I shall notice is, where Mr. G. says, am of opinion thet;" of course meaning not confined own natural insturt; winter. If the instinct of Bees was not obedient to the laws which govern the climate whence they originated, this might be true; but as it is $\approx 0$, there is sometimes instinct or will, especially in winter; as they are often deceived in our variable climate by the fitful warmt of the winter's sun, whose transient gleams cause them to sally forth and fall benumbed upon the snow. Moreover it who at this season is a hungry spy upon Bee-hives will stily rap at the door and devour the inmates as they appear to answer his cunning caln. Again, Mr. G. men tions that his "Bees left the hive on the 25th of Dec. case in May." This I do not doubt; but the Bees would have been better at home, for any nourishment whic they would get at that period. mild winter would have been fatal, espacially to weak hives, by arousing them at on improper time by keeping them torpia. 0 preserve the hives cool by shading is better than to allow thees wan adopted, ${ }^{1}$ a very small hole will allow sufficient air to the Bees, and there need be no fear of their striving to enlarge it, as was the case with Mr. if the condensed steam from the hive had not rested upon
it, the Bees would have taken no harm ; indeed they are fond of sipping it with their proboscis. There is danger, however, and a great one, when there is much condensed steam ; because it makes the hive unhealthy for the Bees, and gives rise to the plan of ventilating them in winter; but in drawing oft the damp air, there is a danger also of admitting more from the atmosphere. The next thing I shall notice is, where Mr. G. says "Up to Dec. 26 , I only witnessed three dead Bees from my hive, there being no Drones to kill." If the first part of this sentence mean that only three Bees cied during the season, it is strange indeed, for Bees are short lived ; in fact, there must have been several hundred dead Bees instead of three. As to there being no Drones in the hive, Inever knew a hive without them at the usual time. By the bye, Mr. G. considered that two of the dead Bees alluded to, must have been "strangers or unruly members of the community," He was led to think so by seeing them stung to death in front of the hive. This, however, might happen, though neither was the case, for Bees have a dislike towards their sick; nay, if they happen only to lose their wings, they are cast out of the colony. This shows there is an inherent enmity in insects towards their sick, as well as in some kinds of birds. Mr. G. truly observes that it is a bad plan to lift the bive from the board after the seaon is past for the Bees cannot collect propolis to seal it on H . jurious to Bees, Now, when smoke is used, that from年家e puff-balls is the safest and best. Amateur Beelarge puif-buls is to se withont it when it can be had. I shall now I shall ion one is, that the central part is boxes are lined with India-matting. This is an improvement, for stre is a bad conductor of heat and is of course more congerinl for Bees than wood; but I question after Mr . G has tried his hive a season or two more, whether he will tell us again that it prevented his Bees from swarming, and obviated the complaint of a "despairing Bee-keeper, viz.y that Bees kept in boxes generaly die during the winter. This too common complaint is not owing to the wooden boses, but to the brood being una voidably destroyed when the honey is taken; man of the Bees left being of an age to die before the following spring.-I may subjoin that at p. 69 , We presence to wooden ones, says, "In the former, the atmosphere pene trates at innumerable orifices, and in small quantities, without draft." In a strong hive, however, this will na loug be the case, for the inmates will soon seal or fathe glaze with propolis the inside of their dwelling, to wa air-tight. W.W. also recommends robbing Bees at night ; why not do it in the midale of a fune day when many of the Bees are abroad? However, with his Beedress and glass eyes he may face Bees both by night and day.-J. Wighton.
Gold Fish.-Having latterly observed in the Chraziche some interesting communications relative to the preservation of Gold Fish, or I believe, in more scientific language, Cyprinus auratus, I am desirous of addiog my mite to the fund of general knowledge already possessed respecting much at variance with what appears to have been the experience of previous correspondents, it may be proper that i should first assure those who are interested in this mater that my object is not to call in question the veracity of their statements. I wish merely to direct their attention to a circumstance which would seem to show that the habits, or rather the hardiness of the fish in question, is would refer occurred during the winter of 1825 and 1826, which has not since been surpassed either in severity or duration. At Bretton Hall, near Wakefield, in what was calied the plant-ground, and on a level with a gravel walk, stood a semicircular storie cistern; being on the traight side, about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and 2 feet in depth. The plant-ground being frequently visited by the family, The plant-ground beng frequr the principal walks leading through it, three of the finest of the par fin round in which they were preserved, and placed in this cistern. Here they remained during the summer, and were entirely forgotten, until some time after the rost had commenced; and, indeed, until the jce on the cistern had become so thick that no doubt and therefore entertaised that the fish waren paid to them. The frost of further and during the greater contion very little, if any, of the part of thave remained in a fluid state. water in the cistern conter in freezing (it being confined The expansion of (he ice to be by the thrown upwards, aner by this means the fish were occe its surface, whed with air, I shall not venture to state slonally suppliedion, however, must be, that the exclusion my air by the ice was as complete as the nature of ice could of air be the rendingediately united by the frost At the ond of again $u$ months, when the frost subsided, the abou tharly disappesred, I examined the and the had nearly fish only alive but the cistern, and found cosaing not all in in excellent con dition; cer placed there al in less vigorous healt preceding summer. That all gold fish are equally they are that in cases and under all circumstances they are capable of enduring similar treatment to pretend to affirm. I am, however, quite sure that the gold fish in Yorkshire, which perhaps do not differ in
any particular from those in other parts of the country,
are so hardy as to make it a matter of no importance whether the pond in which they are preserved be covered with ice for four-and-twenty hours or four-
and-twenty days; and it is equally unimportant whether, during that time the ice be broken once a day or twice a day, or whether it be broken at all. - R. Marnock, Royal
Boturic Garden, Regent's Part Botunic Garder, Regent's Park.
Sprengel's paper, at p. 52 , forcibly brought to Pry mind since, when I took a small residence, the property of an old gentleman who cultivated Tansy as a cure for some tions on the premises was to turn under an extensive and well-defined bed of Tansy; the east side of the bed was
covered over witl fine turf, forming the half in width of a new approach to the lawn. The turf over this portion
of the Tansy-bed always presented a most luxuriant ap pearance during my occupation; in fact, it was an eyether to be cut only every other day whilst the small portion over the Tansy bed ought to have been cut daily. ing I sowed Cos Lettuce seed, where the boundary line of viewing the Lettuces previously to being pricked out must certainly have mistaken them for two
succesive crops. The soil was a strong heavy clay. Fornyth, in his "Italy," points to the value of Tansy as
a green manure, so fur back as 1802 , but without seeming the benefit to be derived from such a course. In a distriet where manure appears to be scarce, where the far-
mer is obliged to resort to the distant sewers of the city Where "they send poor men and asses to pick up dung apon the roads, und at certain resting-places on the highWhy mey spread hiter for the cattle that pass to stall for of the invention, if 1 may be allowed the expression, to
keep the land perpetually in heart: for, says he, the "rich plain of the Wal d'Arno yields usually two harvests a year ; the first of Wheat, the second of some green crop;
which last is ploughed up [in] and left to rot on the field as munure for the next." $-I . \boldsymbol{K} . S$.
Worms and Curnoce
ment with one ounce of this mineral in an experiwater on a portion of my lawn, and nothing could bucwoed better. There were gathered up from this quantity stable-bucker.-Ayger. [Capital manure these gentry Spirits of Tar,-In your volume of last year, at $p$ B21, 1 udded my testimony to the utility of Spirits of Tar as a preventive to wire-worm in Carrots. No doubt contend; yet how numerous soever they may be, 1 am destruction or expulsion of the one would produce the same effect upon the other. Spirits of Tar, as before
stated, are useful in nore ways than one in the Horticul"Uural world, yet in whatever respect your correspondent it is only by experiment that he can prove the results. For that Spirits of Thar will destroy the Elater obscurus, or wire-norm. He advises me to dig Spirits of Tar into the
ground in Autumn, and to repeat the dose in Spring (as ground in Autumn, and to repeat the dose in Spring (as
belore purposed); this, I think, would be expense incur red to no purpose. In my former account I bave stated phat achate it, consequently, if frost destroys these pests,
Spirtts of Tar are of no benefit in the Autumn preparation of land. If, however, we were to apply Spirits of
Tar in Autumn (and supposing that they are not volutite), does your correspondent mean us to apply at both seasons the quanity mentioned by him, or the one half in Autumn
and the other in Sprug? and if Spirits of Tar are not volatile, why must the dose be repeated each succeedirig
season (see p. 53, of 1841)? If C. M'I as strongly at the end of six months as it did not suffice for two crops? I am afraid that when the re-
medy is applied to its cold earthy bed, the in less than six months, prove otherwise. The third apground, convinces me that those who follow the rules laid down by me in a late Number will derive advantage from favour me, through your columns, with his opinion as to Roisshire Gurdener. Aulive Guano.-In reply to your Stirling Corresponlast year the deposit of the Solan Goose, taken from Ailsa Craig, was tried agairst Guano, and the result was
that the Guano was immensely superior pared to say to how great an extent, as my informant correct in saying that I cwt. of Guano was at least equal periment was made, I of the solan Goose. The expaisley. Ias made, I think, in the neighbourhood of
Peen told that Sir G . Warrender is to instrute several experiments this season with the deposit Belyiant Carrose taken from the Bass Rock, - J3, you have given some advice as to the cultivation of white Belgitn Carrots, with
which I differ from you as to the distance of the rows They should not be more than 12 inclince apart, and the plants in the rows should be left from six to 9 inches
apart, according to the productive quality of the soil. If
the plants are thin, they split and grow bunchy headed, and are more apt to rot upon being stored. Forking the land, as I have described at p. 869 , of vol. ii., is the best plon of preparing the soil ; and in fact for almost all gardening and farming purposes the fork is superior to consequence which I hope will generally be abandoned. In many applications for these forks from various parts of plants bring a good crop. The field was forked that thick deep and the seed sown broadcast, having been previously mixed and well divided by sand.-One rod produced 628 at the , wieighing 521 lbs , being $4 \mathrm{cwt} 2 \mathrm{qrs} 17 \mathrm{lbs} .,$. or part of the field, where the plants were not quite so thick, the weight was 3 tons per acre less. The field belongs was observed on the occasion of taking them up, as it was to determine won.-Henry Dixon, Witham.
former won.-Henry Dixon, Winam.
Drainage Bill.-Why sliould not nei
Drainage Bill.- Why siould not neighbouring proprievalue to be ascertained in the same manner as land taken under a Railway Bill? I know an estate seriously i jured by a mill-dam not worth 306 . per annum, which belongs to a neighbour, but who wil not sell it, and thereby
Wells.-If your correspondent ( $\mathrm{p}, 70$ ) will throw a which is inarcual, thoroughly crushed, into his well, which is in a bad state from the circumstance of hay tion, I think it will remedy the evils of which he complains. Should it fail of success, it can do no harm, and the expense incurred will be trifling.-R.E. $\mathbb{K}$.
Polulo Painf.-Take 11 b . of potator
well baked aink.-Take 1b, of potatoes, skinned and weight of boiling water, and then pass them through a hair sieve, Add 2 lbs . of chalk in fine powder, previously mixed in double the weight of water, and stir the whole well together. This mixture will form a glue, to which or soolouring powder may be added, which are exposed to the action of the air. This receipt is taken from Bell's Weekly. Messenyer of the 30th ult. ; can you recommend
it ?-H.B. [We never before heard of this mixture, but we should doubt its being durable. Perhaps some one can tell us about it.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

 Feb. 7.- J. Rateman, Hsq, in the chair. Mis. Alfred Hill, J. Gray,Rnd R. C. Giffith, Esgrs, were elected Fellows, Sir G. Staunton,
Bart. Bart., exhibited portions of the stem of the Sugar Cane, from plants
grown in a stove at Lest Park, where many of them attaisedt

















 best kind for ealy forcing: a certificate was awarded for it.
From Mesers. Cliandler, a large collection of cut Camellia
flowerg

 men Mr.J. Cathill, a seedling Caméllia with red for the latter
Hrome have been raised Irem seed obitained at Cantou, From, Mr. W
Appleby, gr. to J. Dobinson, Esq., a seedling Cineraria. Mr. A
 woon, hocd with iron, whinh renders it lightiter than those wholly
formed of that metal, wow in general use. from its size it is also capable of lifting a great guantity of lit aves at unce. From the
Gartens of the siociety, a collection of plants, amongst which
were yellow balls of flowers, any other kinds the two. fold character of its leaves, sone being
simple, others compound, of so dwarf a havit as A. verniciflua, exhibited at the last meet

 which abound in Mexico and Guatemala, with curious wax-like
flowers, worthy of cultivation on account of its unsual appear-
ance, as well as for the facility with which it may be cultivated
and

 for bloommg at this perioas of the year. Cut spowers, of Chammanthe latter, althongh much, malleer than an ether of the ofthers, is no
less worthy of cultivaticn, as the flowers are more fracrant,
 Rance Pears, the latter belng from Standards, aud provatg this trees; amongst the Apples were the Cornish Grlutlower, a highly elsewhere; the tree is rather a shy bearer, and it should be ob served in pruning that it bears chiefly upon the extremities of the brisk flavour until a late period; New Rnck Pippin, a firm, rich, Apple; and the Bosion Russet, $\%$ goon
succeeding better in this climat dessert Apple
Feb. 7.-Mr. Mauger in the chair. It was reenlved that perpetual chairman should be chosen for the ensuing year, and
Mr. Mauger was elected to fill that office. Mr. Wildman read a
pajper upon the qualifications of the pajler upon the qualifications of the Dahlia. He began by
adverting to the exhausted sul ject which he had to deal with
and proceeded next to not and proceeded next to notice the relative value of the three
general and leading properties, form, cilour, and size-a com
bination of bination of which must not be wanting in any first-class emergency be dispensed with in collections, to a certann extent Whthout deteriorating their general appearance. The only Howe possessing form whinch often really dan, ages a sland is Nicholas peculianty and striking defects. In order to show the advanice nion, as to what constifuted beauly, he turned to the Horticultura and other early publications, in which many loose and misshapen fowers had been figured, and described as good, even by sume
of the, then, best judges roving that accurite motions of ecel lence or pertection ine not mintive, buct aceutrea by observation
alid comparism Our opmons, therefore, atyance in proportion as hey arc infinenced hy the production of more perfect thmigs form was a comblination of other pons ts, worked out upor the same as a whene, was to be cicular, the guw orncu: thus, if the form
 Soclets last seasonn the judgment of see dimgs, forma begin with the
petal.

 those who wished to ollyan an intimate kn whecone of the
stron structure of ary particular flower, to resort to frecuent dissec-
tron-ubich, in the Dal.tia especially, from its exact ard appa-
renuly meehancal Havig recapituated the general and well known the thouble it wonla be found to be comp sed of three parts, which would readily divide. The central division would be found to be
broader thar the others, whicl, by their adhes imner edges, assume a sickle shape, so as to embrace and fit ex actly those of the middle segment, and give the petals a cupued form. The sickle shape, however, of the outer sides cannot tong they become nearly straight. Upon the shape of these several together, the manmer of the petals, as well wire naturally jomed ultimately assume, mainy depend, wa to whetier they were too
much or or stumpy: the indeutations in the otge, as well as notches ard scribed the parts and their several defects, The dants mity dewhich to were mostly observed; but there was another to which was often overlooked, although it occurred in some of
the best flowers he and inner part of the petal was apt to take, causing an anpuiarity nall's Queen, however good $m$ other ; reaspects, Spring field Rival, petal was good, and it was only the manner in which the of the petals of Windsor Rival and several others wappearauce. The proportionate. Pickwick was an example of too small a petal, of Pcmbroke often had a striking arminster Rival and Conntess aiways thin and deficient inever be depended upon, they were generally considered to be bad, and so they are, if they al. reflex
 low, with a low centre; but if, on the contrany, it works
downwards frem the diks, the under petals will be well depressed,
but the cuppmg will be these are the opmonim be grainit, and the certre bigh. Nuw
tho have a knowledge of the flower; a lecture delivered at the Metropolitan Society a very few years
 reftex. Our notions of jerlectirn may be estimated thas: rosc up to a complete half-circle with all its present beauties? Secondly, would it be better if, instead of the present reflection of If these points be conceded, our notions of perfection are established; for certainly in the beauty and accuracy of the petals Rival, as matician improve the circular outhe of the springield that time aware, that the concession of the one point must decidedly bad, but that too short a one was equally so setal was had always set down flowers described as having shor't cupped petals as worthless. They should not be short-they should bo
proportionate-for if they be short, the centre can never be he proportionate-for if they be short, the centre can never be high,
but will be generally hard and the fower flat. All tlowers yary so much, according to seasons and localities, that, however caref ful may have been our observation, there is still some risk in select-
ing any particnlar variety as the best, In the year 1811, President of the West was decidediy pre-eminest; 111842 it was
worthless. Inst it was equally bad. The finest blomon of any Dahlid he saw a fault was to be seen, ardiled by Mr Brapg. at salt hatil not was as chse and dolicate ats the smallest Hlcwer. Those who
have grown Lady Cooper in the neighbourliond of London, where not excessive even of there), candness of the eye though
notely conceive the dif-
ference. The next point was siranger
good, wound have the effect of damaging all the rest; for the
fower being composed of rows of petals, placed evenly one above Gower being composed of rows of petals, placed evenly one above
the other, in decreasing concentric circles, it must be obvous
 in which the pettals were placed in it, would have the effect of
causing a derungement which often pervades the whole fowerone petal displacing another throughout. This defect in some
varieties occurred but seldom, in others frequently, and in some varieties occurred bat seldom, in others inequenty, andin some
constantly in some it was acientai, in olhens conntitutional;
and if, in the later case, it were at afl considerable, it must br and if, in the latter case, it were at ail consilderable, it must br
fatal to the variety, Various instances of this derangement
wire given; and it was remarked, that, under such circum stances, censors were never justifed in attributing these
octurrences, in a new variety, to accident, and that the only occurrences, in a new variety,
safo course was to be governed bo fact, nad not not bo cone jecture.
Independently of the mere arrangement of the petals, the tran sition from the fully-expanded ones to those completely closed,
stiould be regular and gradual from the centre both with shiould be regula and gradual from the centre, both Some-
regard th the size of tie petal and to their expansion. Some
times all the expanded petals were nearly of the same size, when s disproportionate space must unavoidably be left between the
expanded rows and those that form the centre, which then always appears large and coarse, instead of compact, as when
formed by imperceptible gradations The formand heighlit of the
centre was then adiverted tot) thoultha sumker cent.e was a
 readily passed over thanin a croms or misshaper cye, than which
scarccly a grater fanit existel. The highest centres were not
always the beat formed; ; in some flowers they stood upright, as
and always the best for med; in some fiowers they stood upright, as
in Metcl d, instead of ruving qeatly and compactly inwards.
The scale, if perceptibie, was bail any here, but more so un the





## One of which, if tor chose, or at ail crowded, must be hathern. These observations, huwever, did not apply to the Dahha only,

 Tor, in lis opulion, the Cariation, the beauter or strictly bye thethe interior of the petal, should ono be govened
same ruie as the Picotee, as too great a fulness would obviously
 Were generaly conirmatory of the rules hitherto ad ped.
alludiug thowever, to the necessity of the colour pentrating
through to the back of the petal throgh the
to self.coloured than edged fowers, in the thater of which the
colour was too often at the back oo the petal, and not on the face. The difference, however, oocasioned for for into the distri-
fation and cause of colour be could not enter) arose from the
but nerves at the back of the petals of dark fowers beirug of a light
colour, and those in light fowers being, on the contrary, dark, the colouring bellg apparently duffused in the one throughout
the intermediate spaces, and in the other drawn fiom them and concentrated in the nerves. The culour isthen stronger at the tip,
where they all meet together. It is of course more perceptiwhere they all meet together. It is of course more percept-
ble in some varieties than in others, but Eva, Penelope and
sceveral other flowers, might be mentioned as examples. Someseveral other flowers, might be mentioned as examples. Some-
times the colour also appears as a vein on the face of the petal. is still a desideratum, most of those we at present possess
bing only moutled. or faintly couded. Size was the only
remaining point. It was the only one that courd be detrimental rempaining point. It was the only one that coud be detrimental
if carried to exeess, and had been properly considered as of
the lcast importance. It was essential, no donbt, for (ast thad beeni
 never make a fowel gool, whier cas with lesm alon, it incter can
be positively bad. Size shoult nevertheless, not be uufaily un un
 dence, To this the very best julges can have no objection, and
by them it will never be lost sightor, an long as it is pot carried an nodue weight. and the unfair share of attentiou which it at-
traets in the eye of the general or superficialobserver, that
restrictive nbservations have been sometiones directer at ent restrictive nbservations have been sometimes directed. Attempts
have been made tescribe what it oughto be. im ph-
ches, but such a plan cannot be supported, and is impracticable,
 circumstances and alteration of opinion, to both of which every
thing mast submit. Mr. Wildman then slightly alluded to culture, stating (as he said had arready been repeatedly done) that
the chief reanisites were a rich, iresh loam, well manured, the chief requisites were a rich, resh loam, well manared, ata
open situation, plenty of water frequently and abundanly
given, and a a lberal use of the kuifif, especially in distudding free given, aund ant bloomers, These were allailysolutely neeessary;
and abut
but even then, without a free and pure atmosphere all our labours but even then, without a free and $\begin{aligned} & \text { would be lost, however meritorious; for a Dablia, of all flowers, }\end{aligned}$ Would be lost, however meritorious, for a Dahlia, of all flowers,
required astrong airs - and it was in this respect that the emetro-
poititan Florists could never compete with their country rivals, ponitan Florists could never compete with their country rivals,
In fact, so
great was the difference that many fiowers, which, with the one are most desirable, are with the others, if not
worthless, absolutely useless. Hard-eyed flowers would never do in London, inor those that were thin or soft in the country--
the first requires a strong air and free growth, which the later cannot bear, as instances, he mentioned Gregory's Repiia, as a useful London flower, but worth nothing in the coantry, Cox's
Defiance, though huthierto a f favourite in country, could seldom
 falliny ere the others are blown. The samc with Hudson's Prin-
cess Royal. Witnall's Queen again, was evcellent in the one place, -notwithstanding the alguarity
tioned, which it then in a great degree loses, -has the same defect. Hope was a flower that does, welles in both phaces, so also
were Unique, Maria, and Catleugh's Eclipse (though uncertain). were Unifue, Maria, and Catleugh's Eclipse (though uncertain). Dodd's Prine, of Wales again is easily bloomed in the neighbour-
hood of the metropolis, but it is always deepll and abruptly sunk in the centre. Several others coold be mentioned. but enough
fhad been said to shew that sufficient change so caused by locality to justify yadiety in opminion, and to render it mpiperative upon
us to refrain from forming liasty or premature opininons, both for us the refrain from forming liasty or premature opinions, both for
the sake of our oun consistency and the sincerrty of those we
may may be induced to condemn. The fact, nevertheless, often im-
poses aporin censors a dificuit task, who judginy in ifnorance of
circumstan circumstanues, are erequired, on inspection of one or a few spe-
cimens to form an opnion upun seediugs, whinch, whether favourable or otherwise, may ultimately turn out to have been
delusive. But this caunot be avoded, unless the Censurs be apprise. of things caunhot be avoded, thinhess the cughe censurs be tho know, and a door
be thus opened to partialhey, whinch would be a greater evil. Raising new varieties from sed was then touched upon, after
an allusion to the disinclination of those who really possessed practical knowledge to divalige their secrets; the enittle, howevered,
that had been written upon the subject had been so erroneous,
 be refrained from. some recommend that seed be saved from,
thin, others from full, flowers; some recommend fertilitation,
others neel others neglect it; but unless the partues who give the advice
have carently marked the seed and noted the result, their re-
commendations are founded on coojecture only. If they have
taken these precautions, and really wish to enlighten the inex-
perienced, it would have been far better to have detailed specificperienced, it would have betn far better to hava detailed speciic
ally the result of their practice in each instance, than merely to aly the result of their practice in each instance, than merely to
have induliged in unsupported and vague directions. Glory of
Plymonth had, to the great astonishment of all who possessed Plymouth had, to the great astonishment of all who possessed
the slightest knowedge of the parts of the flower, been repeatChe slightest knowledge of the parts of the flower,
edy recomm sended as a good flower from which to sed.
Now Glory of Plymouth is one of the most double flowers that has ever yet been raised, and, like Glolue Crimson, full to the
cenire; and it might be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that it never had been seeded, and was incapable of bearing seed. Tis
misstatemt could be easily disproved. He knew an Amateur who, once relying upon this recommendation, had been induced
to grow twenty plants for the sake of the seed; but, as might have been anticipated, he was utterly disappointed. Mr. Wildman was limited) with many of the flowers from whicl he had saved seeds. So much depended upon accident or circumstances
over which we had no control, that it was difficult to recommend one in particular; but seeds from thin fowers generally, however was an exan luc. Constancy in the parent was, he thought, a
matter of little monient, provided defective bloons were immediately removed, and none but the best left for seed. Brightress
and clearness of colour were desirable, but no dependance coult解 sional $r$ otherwise, from which seed might be obtainable, should
be selceth the colors chosen bein distinct and opposite, aud not compound. To thone who would not take the troumber to re-
sort to artificial fertiization, he would recommend that a the very best varieties, inchuding one or two that sed more
freely, be planted together, apart trom all others; the chances then would he far more favourable. Having now fulilited his
promise, and said sufficient to answer the puryose of exciting observations on the part of others more competent than hinnseif,
Mr. Wildman concluded by submitting a brief summary fcr actop. tion or improvement by the Society. He said that he should
only make three general heads. viz., Form, in which was included most of the detail; Colour and Size; he should also a
first confine these heads to proverties only, stating defects after. wards. 1 st, Form. - The outine should be that of abnat two-
thirds of thore or shere the rows of pealas forming this plo-
bular outline should describe unbroken concentric circles lying above each other with evelliness and regularity, and gradually
diminishing till hey approach the crown. The petalsforming these
 complete. They should be broarl at the ends, perfectly free from notch or indentation of any ind, evenly and freely expanded in each row, but largest in the outer ones, gradually and proportionably
diminishing untit they puproach the crown, where they should gentiy turn the reverse way, pointing inwards and frming a
neat and close centre. 2d, colour. - If in a self, it should be dense neat and close centre. and nower, concentrated and well defined:
 of roundness or of depth, flatness of face, squareness of shoulder,
siliking in the centre. the petals in each row, or bet ween the rows themselves; broken
circles, overhanging each other or diminishing abruptly; want of arrangement, and ditatious on the edre, sharp points, angularity, cupping too dieply with uide nouths; abrupt hollows in the face or ribbi
neess, being too troad, coarse, or overwapping each other side-
ways, or being too narrow and guttery, or not touching each ways, or the rows , nuilling, or curiing, or showing the back in
other in the
any manner ; curling too much upwards, turning quite back,

 or so large as to be coars ; showing a yelow abk marner, blooms
scaly centre, cross eye, petals damaged in any
dead or decaying. Mr. Wildman concluded by remarking that the orject ought to be to obtain freedom without loosenes., bold-
ness without coarsenes, nnd symmetry and uniformity without stiffness or formality.
own conventional us?

## MSUELLANEOUS.

Stephenson's Double Cylindrical Boiler.-We have inspected this Boiler, which appears to be an improvement Chronicle. Unlike that, the fuel in the present instance is supplied at the top of the dome; but the chief advantage which it possesses is derived from an ianer cylindrifuel. The inner boiler extends from the top of the dome to within about eight inches of the grating, on which the fire rests; it is connected at its base by two pipes, with
the external boiler, with which it also has free communication around the top. There is a space of two inches between thally upon both and it is stated that a more perfect combustion of the smoke is thus attained. As in the conical boiler, the flow-pipe proceeds from the top, on
one side of the door through which the fuel is supplied; the return-pipe enters at the bottom, and the pipe for conveying the smoke away is situated on one side. The
Double Cylindrical Boiler appears to possess obvious advantages for the tank system of heating lately brought anto notice by Mr. Rendle. Being raade of copper, its
int
appearance is neat. It can be erected in any part of the appearance is neat. at pleasure.

THE NATURAIIST'S CORNER.-No. IX.
29. The Wood of the Cypress lree scarcely ever decays, or is worm-eaten; for which reason the ancients used to make the statues of their gos with it. The ies were of Cypress. The gates of St. Peter's church at Rome, which Eugene the Fourth, that is to say, 1100 years, were of Cypress, and had in that time suffered no decay.
30 . Diocletian retired from the throne into his native province, and there amused himself with building, planting, and gardening. His answer to Maximian is
vedly celebrated: he was solisited by that restless old man to reassume the reins of government and the imperial
purple; he rejected the temptation with a smile of pity, calmy observing, that if he could show Maximian the cabbages which he had planted with his own hands at
Salona, he would be no longer urged Salona, he would be no longer urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power.
vestern part of the North African plants of the Sabel, or western part of the North African desert, there is, among species of Acacia and the Hedysarum alhagi, or Alhagi maurorum, a thorny plant about 18 inches high, which remains green all the year round, grows in many parts of the Desert in the sand, and is eagerly eaten by the camels: it is almost the only plant that supplies them with food while they are traversing the Desert. Near the most south-western corner of the Sahel are extensive wouds consisting of Acacia-trees, from which by far the greatest part of the gum is obtained which in Europe is consumed under the name of Gum Arabic. It is collected by the Moors, and then sold to the Fiench and English merchants 32. Linncuus, one day, when coilecting plants with his pupils, covered with his hand a green turp, sayiug that he had that under his hand whose consideration might justly occupy all of them for a consideruble portion of wieir that space there were thirty-four different species, either of Grass, or Moss, or insects, or animulcules, or varieties estimate the total productions of the entire globe, when the little space that my hand covered is found to contain so many various objects?" (To be continued.)

GARDEN ME.HOLRANDA.
Mroredun, the Residence of D. Anderson, Esq. This place is pleasanty situated about turee miles south ot Edinburghic and
commands good views of the Pentland Hills, Arthur's Seat, Craigmillar Castle, and several other objects of interest in that nelgh-
bourhood. The forcing-houses in the kitchen arden are very extensive, and are managed in a clever manner by Mr. Watson the gardener. The forciug is commenced earlier here than in any other garden in Scotand with which we are acquainted, There
are three vineries and five veacl-houses, besides a considerahle extent of pits and frames for the growth of Melons and Cucum-
bers. The first vinery and peach-louse have had fires on since the ist of December, and are both now considerably advanced The earliest Vines, when we saw them, about three weeks ago,
were just showing flower, and the peacl- 10 ouse was then in one
 season there is always an abundant sapuly of Peaches and Grapes
in succession. The late Baron Moncreift, to whom the place once in succession. The late Baron Moncreift, to whom the place once
belonged, used frequantly to boast, that, from his own garden
within a few miles of Edinburgh, he could, by the aut of glass, coal, , and a good gardener, match any colnutry in Europe in
Peaches, Grapes, Pines, and every other fine rutit, excepting
Auples and Pears. The greenhouse, which is placed in a corner Apples and Pears The greenhouse, which is piaced in a corner
of the fower-garden, contains some well- grown Heaths, Epacri. partic
12 fee
 of Mammilkrias ts rich the this thart of very gayy. The collection Olher part of the grounds by a fine Holly hedge, abont 120 yards
long, 9 feet broart at the botom, gard 22 feet high. Such hedges are conmon in this part of Scotand, where Holly seems to iourish crop of this excellent vegetable. Knowing that Mr . Watson was
particularly successful in their cultivation, we asked him to ex Mlaul his moue of management for the benefit of the readers of
this paper. The following is his practice. He ake up tue beds with, as is srequently done by Mush-
 bed is then beat slight,., and the spawn is civered over about 2
or 3 mehes thick wull the same kllid of dullig as was befure used. Care must 1.ow be taken to prep ent the feat from becon mg vio-
lent, which is ensily prevented by trampling or beating down the The asinal way, anco the whins is beat ifmlt town. Water is then
k2ven when necessary, and the Mushrooms, in about 6 weeks from the time of makiting up the bed, conie up in abundance.
Such is Mr. Watson's exhibited the best possible proof of its utility

## Rréríns.

Doyle's Cyclopecdia, Part X., carries the reader to Peat hich anticipater are we disappointed. In the article on Peat we have the dewe disappointed. In the article obrock's experiments in draining the flat red beritt, in the county of Galdraining the fiat red bog oh cost in this instance seems to have been to $30 l$, per later ; but in uther cases $10 l$. an acre have sufficed for completing the work. Black bog within two feet of the blue lime gravel seems to answer best; and Mr. Bermingham, Lord Considers that subsoil draiving and gravelling, would repay he cost on the wet and dry mountain land which abounds in Ireland, resting ou a firm bottom near the surface. In the account of the Potato, a good deal of space is occuphed in considering the we do not hush haw light is thrown upon that puzzling subject. More satisfactory are the from which we "In proof of the advantage of complete pulverization we may cite an experiment of Mr. Lyster, of Thurles, in the county of Tipperary. In the year 1836, after planting and managing three acres of Potatoes in the usual way, he employed men at the proper time for earthing, to dig between the rows, and as deeply and finely as possible, from plant to plant, throwing up at the same time with the spade two or three inches of earth to keep the plants steady. The result was, that he had about 190 same time he planted half an acre, treated, for the sake
of experiment, in the ordinary way, moulded with the plough, \&ec., and had only at the rate of 100 barrels per
acre in return. The extra cost of labour was 40 s . per acre. But he had another counterbalancing advantage from digging well and deepty-three barrels more of Wheat than from the part tilled with the plough in the common way. It must, however, be stated, that the this practice in the year 1838, owing, it is supposed, to the great moisture of the season. The plant deriving in consequence a greater proportion of its aliment from the atmosphere, needed not, as in the former year, to pene-
trate the great depth of land prepared for the ramification of the fibres, if so disposed; yet even in this case, the advantage was sufficient to repay the extra cost. Such and so varied are the circumstances which must combine for the successful culture of vegetables. To lay down general rules is therefore often as unwise as difficult. The resubtful question, which can be only satisfactorily solved by the results of a long series of trials."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week It the Calendar at page 24 I stated that the Conservatory oughe
 same. It appears, however, that thiss voiume as many correspon of all the present readers or the Chronicte,
dents have demanded a smitar list from me. In supplying the the
following from my own practice, I would again repeat what I
 amep up a constant sutccession of bloom; bint such is not the or the world, amounting to upwards of 15,009 pot plants; y er ou
of this mass, I had some dificiculty to keep up a respectable ap. pearance in thie conservatory, and dadies would often think it
lost time to walk through the housees. With only two families o plants Camellias and Pelargonims) Mr. Pa.aton could kcep up a constant blaze of flowers all the year round in the large con-
servatory at Chatsworth, with only one drawback, namely, the Fant of bue and yellow colours, The latter he could supply all Acacias, Calceolariae lownto the Yellow Chrysanthemums at the
end of the season: the elue colours are not so plentiful. Will end of the season; the blue colours are not so plentiful. Will
some kind practical hand assist me in making out a list of blue some kind practical hand assist me in making out a aist of bue
flowering plants, that can be boomed in the conservatory through out the year, beginning with the forced bet have thus shown the minimum by which a blaze o
though that
boom may be kept u I I do not of course mean that we shoul bloom may be kept up, I do not of course mean that we shouid
conffeo ourselves in this way-far from it as my mist for January suficienty shows. Fron my own observations,
visiting the best-kept conservatories in this country,
nnow the that the effectis often marred by our wish to show the extent of our rich
collections, and that we have not yet paid that attention to the due distribution of colours that the subject deserves, both in conservatories and flower.gardens. In our progress towards this
desirable result, we should never rest satisfied with our own arbitrary roles of perfection, but consider the goal already attaned
as forming only a fresh point of departure. To the
Tist of lant in flower last month many others might be added, according to
circumstances. Srovz PLANrs that will iower freely in atemperatian ciosa, and coccinea, Erínthemum pulchellum, Begonia octopé-
tala, Spermadictyon azureum (sweet), Phaius grandifilius, Euphorbia jacquinifiora, Echeveria gibuntion
 Mackaii, cymbldium sinense, Cypripedium insigne and venustum,
Dendrobium nobilie, cæarulescens, moniliforme, and secundum Enidendrum nutans and cochleatum, Trichopilia tortilis, On Odontoglossum Rossii and elatum. $1 .-$ KITCHEN.GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Pinker.-If the succession plants have been potted early last nutumn, they will probably have filled their pots sooner that usuan
earlier on that mecount. See that soil, pots, dung, leaves, or
tan are ready for shifing them soon, but do not tury them by tan, are ready yor shifting them soon, but
increased heat for that parpose. Vinsiry. - As the eyes break, increase the heat a Mitte, an
attend tying and stoping the earliest a joint or two above
the bunches; ;eep a moist atmosphere, which it is not difficult to the bunches; keep a moist atmosphere, which it
do this season, as strong fires are not required.
o this seaion, as strong fires are not required.
PEACF-Houss. As the trees go out of blossom, increase the temperature to $60^{i}$, with plenty of air, regulate the wood. buds
by rubing oft those not wanted for leadiers.or bearers next year.
As this work is always done by the princupai manager, I need not caation him about displacing the newly-set fruit. The syrunge
would now be useful, it only to displace the remans of the decayed flowers; but as long as the weather keeps damp this
should be avoided, in order that the paint with which the trees
have been brushed over for killing the egys of insects, \&e., may not be washed off
Cheraiss.-These may now have the same temperature as
the Peaches. The green and black fy are very fond of thie the Peaches, The green and black ny are very fond of the
newly-unfolded leaves see that they do not pet ahead. The
young leaves are also more table to be injured with sudden gleains of sun than those of
Fros. - The earliest have now set the first crop of fruit. The
shoots must be stopped above the fruit, and the plants well supplied with water, both at the roots and ovestead, as the Fig will Cucumbras and Mrlons.-I find these plants do better by Mr. Green's method (Vol. i, page 351, and with ten times
Iess truble than any other ipan Inave seen tried. We have
Mr. Greenn's plan engrated on the low Dutch system of pit. Mr. Green' plan engratted on the low
houses. where you can wall behind the plants under a slate roof.
These low pits are in general use about Mancnester and Liverpool, and in no place with more effcct than at Knowsley Hall, the great desideratum of moist bottom-heat, which we havc Been
aitming at aince the introduction of the hot-wates system. Mr. which I shall allude next weel.
bout double the quantity of gpawn beds at this early sary at a later period, and unless this spawn is of your own
making, or that you have already proved it, you had better take some or all the bricks, to have a better chance of its bengg good
Mushrooms are an uncertain crop at all times, and any littie attention we can give to these minor details will lessen our own
reproach when disappointment occurs, If the bedz are about $70^{\circ}$,
 porators.-Keep a constant supply of these in pots for some
time to come, and as they begin to grow, or to be drawn up by time to come, and as they begin to grow, or to be drawn up by
too got a hieat, remove them to better quarters. As they get
hardoned plat harcened, plant them out in silinhery-prepared Thick straw mats, to
be throwa over them in frosty weather and at night, will a
very well if they are planted out in turf or other cold pits. very weil if they are planted out in turf or other cold pits.
STraw in
into frames and houses accosting to the means at command, the the
whole stock for forcing this season should be looked over and placed in some litter at the front of the houses or south walls, they have not, indeed, been there antment.
Radisurs and other Salads with Canliflower-plants must be
boked over occasionally, to see that no failure occurs from damp or vermin. Successions of these and of Spinach may be sown at intervals as the weather permits.
Oachard. - The Apricot and Peach-trees have now got a most should be lost in getting them pruned and nailed. Nook out What netting, canvass, or bunting you have to protect them with by and bye; and if you are short or these materias, get Sruse
bughs or fern ready in case they shonl be wanted. These
trees seem in a ripe and healthy state this season, and if we do hot get wet at the time they are in blossom, a few degrees o
do them little injury.
Srove.-There is no change wanted in the temperature here yet. The late snow has turned more hands into the houses, and
in many places, not before they were wanted. All the plants, pots, stages, and walls, reauired a thoroughi cleaning; new
labels added to the plants, the climbers trained, Re. If a smail 1abertahle potting-bench could in bad weather be brought into a potted and cultimss made, and many other little johs got for ward in hale the time and with infinitely more comport for the
men and the plants than if the were tone in cold comportess
ond sheds. The men will not be so liable to catch colds as if they were in and out all day, thus depriving their employers of their
labour for some days, a atter the return of mild weather, when thei services are most wanted. Many or the orchidecew be prepard for
bcen kept dry throurt he winter should now
fresh growth by picking ont as much of the dry materials in resh growth, by picking oni a sast year as can safely be don
wlicit they have been rrowing lat
without injuring their roots ; all decayed roots should be cut back to where they are fresh. Get the edry pieces of peat weil
saturated before you ald fresih ones, which will save a gieat deal of watering after potting, and thus sod ening the fresh compost,
to the injury of the plants. See that the swollen eyes at the degrees of heat will then be necessary. many places be necessary to prevent damp while the weather
keeps dull, and little watering will be wanted. Corskravinis. - There is nothing more injurious to the b:oollias are the first to indicate this; a few of them placed near the ventilators should be your guide, rather than the thermometer, which at best is of little use at any time in this house. As
the forced hardy bulbs are done flowering, cut off their flower. stems and remove them to the reserve pit, turn them out of the pots, and plunge the. This pit does not require glass.
them in cold weather
Co LD ViNERIEs.- There is another family of real stove plants that will do here all the winter, and will be found very useful for they are now removed to the stove, and forced till the end of May. These are the varieties of the Hitiscus sinensis, the
double red, doubble buff, and the double fawn-colour; there is also a double white variety, but it is not very conspicuous-the
single one is gaudy enough. There is also the Hibiscus lilififorue with a dozen beautiful varieties from it, all single and free
wiowerers, howerers, one or twhas any with which I am acquainted, burt unfortunately
plants bave no trivial names, and they are dificult to be met with
they they have no trivial names, and they are diacuic
in the nurseries.
pIrs AND FrAsss. -After such a mild winter, the plants here Prest ind condition to be shut up close during snowy, damp,
 potting bench, to give them their spring top-dressing, and other wise assist his favourites by ar regular look over top and bottom. Under this head I commintted myself seriously last week, by to be relied on any more than the almanack-makers. As soon to the lawns get alittle dry after the snow, give them a thorough
as tod rolling, and send a careful man round with a barrow ful of
git good roling, and send a careful man round with a barrow hass, Piantains, and any other tussaciks which disfigure the green car-
pets, and let him cut off pieces of his fine turves to fill the blanks. Forest And Coprice.-AII that I can think of under this head is, that, where the coppice stools have all been cut down, the soil might be scratched here and there in the open spaces, and
Acorns, Sweet Chesnuts, Ash keys, or any other suitable seeds dropped in. If the mice and rabbits should not destroy these
seeds, they will come useful at some future period. $\rightarrow D$. Beaton,

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb.
1843, as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.


Feb. 3. Showery, stormy showers, partly suow; very boisterous at night. 4. Sharp frost early A.st, ; very stormy, with showers of sleet and snow.
5. Clear and frosty ; cloudy; clear, with slight frost.
6. Overcast and cold throughout.

Hazy; stormy showers; sleet and snow.
Dense fog; hazy and cold; overcast.
Hazy, with slight drizzle; densely overcast; rain at
${ }^{\text {might. }}$ Mean temperature of the week $6^{\circ}$ below the average.
State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 the ensuing Week ending Feb. 18, 1843.


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending Feb. 10, 1843 .
THz late sudden change in the weather has not, al might
have been expected, made much alteration in prices. Although
the supphes taring the past week have not been large, yet th
great quantities of vegetables which were brought in the pre
 made a trifining advance. Foreign Grapes are well supplied : th Sisbon from is. to $15.6 d$. per 1b., and White Portugal from $9 d$. .
is. per lb. Pears, from their scarcity, are becomiug exceedingly dcar; the two pincipal sorts are Beurre Rance and Easter
Beurre, both fetching 18s, per half-sieve. Dessert Apples are als somewhat dearer: Nonpareils being from 10s, to
Newtown Pippins 38 , per doz., and the American Lady Aushel Newown Pippins 3s, per doz., from 3s. to 4s. per bushel. The Wellington, an excellent culinary Apple, fetches from 4s. $6 d$. to $5 s .6 d$. per bushel. A rew goon
Cucumbers are offered, from $3 s$. to $10 s$, per brace. Vegetables The price of Asparagus has searcely yaried since our last Report.
 Broccoli is somewhat cheaper, the White fetching from 6 cl . to 6d abudant, and of fair quality, but small, from $6 d$. to s. $6 d$. per bundie. EEndive continues good, and has advanced to
$s$. and $2 s .6 d$. per score. satading of all kinds is plentiful., MushTrufles are ore size, may be obtained from sa. to 1s. per pottle fowers consíst chiefly of Camellias, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Brugmánsias, Amaryllises, Cinerarias, Hyacinths, Anemones, Combretum purpuream, Acáaia pubescens, and vestita.







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## Notices to Correspondents

Back Numbers

## till to be had

$4,5,6,8,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,22$, 184: $1,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,16,18,22,23,24,39,41,50$, this. Whe. should be sorry to offend you, but still more so to
offend good taste, by allowing captious disputes to to offend good taste, by allowing captious aispates place of gentlemanly discussion. In our opinion, turmeric. paper is not a good test for ammonia in the hands of persons unaccustomed to its nse; nor will it, in fact, under any cir-
cumstances, findicate the presence of small quantities of amp monia so well as the excellent method proposed by Mr. Solly With regard to the other question, we have already done yon
full justice, and we see no reason for troulling our readers further in the matter. We are not aware that you have any claim to the discovery that carbonic acid will decompose the
alkaline silicates; but Wiegman and Poelsdorff have shown that it decomposes even carthy silicates, which the most powerful acids would not affect. If you can claim that discovery, you ANURES.-A Country Vicar.--There is no liquid manure better adapted for Pelargoniums than that prepared from cow-dung liquid manure, let the soapsuds drain into it. If you have not add them to a compost heap, or to a dunghill. If you have a receptacic
be acted to that it matters not at all what is done with them, provided they are added to other manuring substances.
Amateur. - You have gone to a very bail marke for your green vitriol. It is not worth above $5 l$, a ton, instead of $2 l$. a hundred
weight. Where such substances are wanted in quantity they should always be bought of the great wholesale houses, and not in the shops. How much to use will depend on the quantity of ammonia in your manure. You had better ascerrain that
experimentally: a small quantity only , either dissolved in water or strewed among the manurin in fine powider, will suficice. As
or we can make out, your seed, which is crushed to preces by far as we cali make out, your seed, which is crushed to preces by
the elter-stamper, is the stone Pine or Prigno, 2 hardy tree, which will grow in almost any soil that is well drained--
S. C.-Tan rots slowly in the ground, and is by no means suited to plants as a manure till it is quite deconposed: We have seen it, when undecayed, produce very
with cloacine, or any such substance, it will then decey rapidily, with cloacine, or and agent ; if you burn it, you save the best
and beome a goo
part, , $\mathbf{n}$ amely, the ashes; and probably this is the most econopart, namely, the ashes; and probably this is the most econo-
mical mode of employing it, unless you could char it. The action of guano aitucacit the latter, but the one costs 121 . 13l. a ton, and the other nothing.- $A$ Subbsribiber.-Gas-- hime is too strong to be applied drecty
be mixed with 3 or 4 parts its buik of mould, aud applied as a
 ments, and endeavour to give you the result next week, portions, per acre, are the following :-- Cow-grass, 4 lbs .
White Clover, 61 bs . Trrt. repens. Medicago lupulina, Trifolium medium. Percnnial Rye.grass, , peck; Italian Rye.grass, 1peck, and
a mixture of Anthoxanthum odoratum, Poa trivialis, Festuca ovina, and Dactylis glomerata, the surface very fine; sow the three
be well prepared, and the sur
 with cows or young catte. Yoxt spring, top-aress un sheep, or ashes, bush-harrow and roll well, and then put on sheep,
and kep tit fed of cose, and you will have a file pasture. The
and seed may be
surest.- 15.
and. bandry are very few and simple. A broad and a narrow long
 themn．$\pm$ ．is stated that this pot freely on a north wall，and certainaty it thatht to do do well on a either be bad or very damp．$\ddagger$ ．
 FuchsiAs．－$A$ ．$H$ ．－The fotlowing sorts in stand out in the open
possess，will he the most likely
pores ground formosa elegans，Cintonia，and Thompsónia．$\ddagger$
Rhovodendnoss．－A．H．－With R．strictum we are not
acquainted．$R$ ．barbatum is at present scarce，because it is chmenks
ACHIMRNES LONGHFLORA．－J．J．S．－This plant has been repeat－
ediy advertised in our colimns；it may be procured of any
respectable nudseryman．We cannot undertake to name the
price of such things $\pm$
 growing state．If it had not bloomed，it should have been kept
growing ；but if it laal fiowered，watcr should d lave bee dually witheld，hatil the plant was brought to a state of rest． The potted 5 or 6 in a pot，in sandy peat and loam，and should leaves，when they may be removed to the greenhouse，whe they will continue to fower for a length of time．$\pm$
TRER．VIoLET．$-D$ ．$W$ ．－The tree－Volet is a semi－double finw－
 Conskrvatory Cumbsas，\＆c．－Rusin Urbe．－We really despair
of your beiug able to get any shruby or climbing plants to do
well in the situation you describe，in the vicinity of Regent well in with north eest socet，where the sum never reaclies
 Climbers－Kennétia monophylla，Cobzae scendens，Eccremo－ carpus scaber， Ipomoza Learni，Shrub－Aimelea
and hispida，Chorozema varrium，Correa pulchella，Hovea and hispia，Chorozema ，Acacia，vestita，pulchella，and ar－－
Celsi，cytisus rhodopnea，
mata；Cinerárias，Tea，scented Roses，Chinese Primroses． The above are strong－growing things，and will do if anything
will．We should imagine that Ferns would also succeed well． We cannot recommend any nurseryman in particular．S
SEEDS．－J．L．S．－All the seeds contained in your list will be benefited by being raised in a gentle heat．士－－C．．．D．－The
Beeds which you bave received from the Cape had hetiter be seed whe
sown on a gentle hot－bed．You will find good practical direc－
tion tions for sowing seeds in the Calendar or last week．Leuca－
dendron plumosum is a Proteacenos plant，E＇chium ferocissi－
mum a Boraginaceous plant，and Aristea major an Iridaceous plant．
Rosss．－- J．N．V．－We doubt whether it is posible for gardeners，
who are now only beginning，to get Roses ready for showing in who are now only beginning，to get Roses read for showing in
pots sooner than 1844 ；by that time，however，they may be quite prepared：and therefore we would advise you to offer your pre－
mium for that year．As to the conditions to be imposed，we hour might distinguish two classes of Roses：climbers，and not climbers；and you might separate the Moss Roses from others．
We think，howeyer，that it would be as well in the first instance to offer your prizes merely for a defined number of Roses in －Chilter n．－The following are good Roses for planting out De Meaux，and Common．Provence，－Old，or Cabbage．Blush
De Mand
Hy －Maiden＇s sand Celestial．Hybria．－George V．，Globe，Whit nea and common，for flowering in the autumn．I Anicelas s．$A$ Country Vicur．－Auricula seed is usually sown
difectly after it is gathered．It should be sown in a well－ drained pot，in a mixture of loam and leaf－moula；and the pots should be placed in a cool frame and kept shaded until the young plants make their appearance，As soon as the seedlings
are large enough they should be pricked off，boout 2 inches apart，in pans If wou have any seed by you，it had better be sown towards the end of this month．
MELoNs，－S．C．－The Beechwood Mclon，although not so large as the Rock Cantaloupe，is，in our opinion，when well grown， superior that variety．The rind is thinner than in the gene－
rality of Melons，a quality which the Rock Cantaloupe cannot lay clain to．t S．C．The soil best suited for this plant，when trained against a wall is a mixture of turfy loam aud peat，well drained with C．－The following Pear－trees，proper for being PEARS．－B．C．－The find
trained as standards with the branches down prapds，will，in ind－ dition to those you alreaty possess，a aford a succession of fruit
Dunmore，Fondante dAntomne，Thompsons， G Gout Morceau Hzcon＇s lico gards the future success of the trees，or the uavily gardus，it is immaterial whether you obtain plants of the Chau
ruithel
mond Duchesse d＇Augouleme from Jersey or from the montel and Duchesse d＇Augouleme from Jersey or from the
nurseries in this country．It rarely occurs that the flavour o either of these varieties，When grown in this climate，is equal to that of the
Hacon＇s Inconparable pre
Plum more luscious than the Gre is perhaps no variety Plum more ， Hibert trees，that would of course have been best attained by heading down the maim stems is generally to be preferred；and
the ground．One clear stem in your case more than four ought not to have been retained Quick hedige on the other，you can seareely expect that Filleert－ Qrees will bear nesr the ground ；and，therefore，by not cutting
down lower than four feet，they will probaly bear sooner than it they hai been cut iower．Youc can try the effects of root

 to canker on reaching the clayey subsoil is to remove then in
autumn，and replant them；taking care that the rots are
aut ont near the surface．Shortelt the shote st Midsum－ autumn，and ear the surface．Shortent the shoots at Midsum－
spread out ne
mer，and the portion left will become better matured．l，et all cankered parts be cut clean away，and let the wound be co－
vered with clay．
 Fulmer＇s Early are both A．C．－The beginning or middle of BELGAN CARM，according to the seagon，is the proper time to sow the
March， Beggian Carrot； 4 dibs．per acre is sufficient，if the seed ar a fort night before sowing，and repeatediy turned，then drilled in The eround should have becen trenchered，clean，and in iood very free from weeds in their first stage，by hand－weeding，and afterwards thinned our pe civen to cattle，$M$ ，
 country． B
REBSIIEER，－R．W．－Your Clianthus is infested with the red－
Epider，to whose attacks it is extremely yliale．You will ind a moist atmosphere，and an occasional syring ingon fine mornings， Booss．－ M．Ryde．－There have been some useful treatises upon．

you will consult the Advertisement，prou whl．see wh．－he Bookseilers are of whom the Horticultural Socicty＇s Catalogue
of Fruits can be procured．－－Alphta．－Rogers＇Vegetable Calti－ vator is the best
 ation of a Fellow of the society．If the authorities at the Garden


 street．The articles for exinitition inist be adaressed to 2 ，
Regenitstreet；
and it it requisite that they should be in the room three liwurs before the hour of meeting．The days of
exhibtion are always recoded above the eading artules in
our Paper a Cur Paper a week or two previonsly to their taking place． the only probate eradica leucantliemum from your grass－plot．t
Locomaps the or PLANTS．－J．$K$ ．$S$ ．－Pplanation we gave is not clear．What was meant was this；that many
underground stems seem to move upwards，in consequence of their new stems growing upwards，while thie old one dies，and is lrawing perhaps，however the following illustration may be drawing
intelligibe．Let $a$ cube $a$ be buried 3 inches underground ；
supose suppose it produces on ths pper side another cube $b$ ，and $a$ ，
$a$ then diies；it is clar that $b$ will be nearcr the surface than $a$ ；
in like manner it is clear that $c$ will be nearer the surface than $b$ ；and so on． This 18 the gen
ground stems
FAniliar BoTANY．－Une entre Mille reproaches the author of ，the arth sces nothing pleasant in manures，although they be redolent of high rents．She says that she，with many more，
would appeal to him as a man of good feeling，whether it is fair，week after week，to disappoint those who think his papers
the best vindication of Botany from the charge of being a the best vince．We therefore print＇this as a memorandum Ior our lazy corrcspondent，with whon，if he wire not our
very particuliar friend，we should be ready to quarrel，tor thus disappounting our readers．and exposing us to the danger to be
apprehended from a young lady，who describes her temper as apprehended from a young kily，no be denied d
being impatient，and who wind to this sub－ ject shortiy． 9
Ward＇s CARs8．－A．$H$ ．－An inprovement has been made in
these latterly in the form of a small
 are kept in a c constant state of excitement，they will continue
to put forth leaves antil they are entirely exhausted ；but where to put forth leaves antil they are entirely exin wlant，will shed its a due period of rest is allowed，a deciauous phanther such bulbs
leaves at the proper season．We doubt whet as Neriue audd Cyrtantlius would succeed in them；but if a
proper season of reat were given to Cypripédiums，Saty and other terrestrial in such a habitation Mrsccichankous．－A Constant Reader．－No． 1 of your Moths is
 take to name Cryptogamic plants，unless they have some known Cinertanace called c．tussilaginis． berried Elder may be procuied of any nursers man．You will find，by referring to the＂Notices to Correspondents，in last
week＇s paper that your question respecting the Chaselas
Grape is answered ． to give you the information，－－$s$ ．$c$ ．- It is irregular for
Fellows of the Horticultaral Society to procure plants or seeds for others，if they are in the habit of procurng them for them－
selves．－Devonumn．－We are not acquanted with any variety of Apple one－half of which is sour and the other sweet；
the thing is possble．
ing such matters in P ． 396,111 find some speculations con－ ing such matters in p．396， 1811 ．－－A．．
were so much crusthed whien they arrived，that two of them
onf
 gyrnus，which is far from being so rare as you suppose．$\ddagger$－ H．Hunt．－The only part which appears to be new about your
flower－pots is the rased bottom of the saucer，with holes nit it －A Dublin Subscriber，－Your seedlling Fuchsta，culled Eliza， lhe tube being of equal thickness throughiout the tis less elegant

 the list．－－G．－Your Apple is the Shustoke ippin．｜l－ 7，Minchal Crab；8，not known ；9，Hall Door．－Cur ．Easter Bergamot． －Y Your Pears are，，，Black Worcester， ，Easter Bergamot．I

## NEWS OFTHE WEEK．

The Overland Mail arrived on Monday，with accounts from India to the 2nd alt．，and from China to the 19th Nov．The Indian news announces the arrival of the troops at Ferozepore，and the consequent completion of he evacuation of Jellalabad．Their route through the Punjaub was unattended with difficulty or obstruction， but the troops suffered much from sickness，and many se－ rious differences arose among the officers during the march．The chief topic of discussion in the Indian papers is the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough respecting the sandal－wood gates of the Temple of Somnauth，which ap－ pears to have been received with astonishment in all parts of our Eastern empire．Even the journals which have uniformly advocated the policy of the Governor－ General declare that from one end of India to the other it has been made the subject of the severest censure．－From China we learn that the last division of the fleet with the Plenipotentiaries returned from the Yang－Tze－Kiang river to Chusan on the 17 th Oct，and that，before leaving

Nankin, the Chinese Commissioners gave an entertain ment to the British officers, during which the most
friendly feelings were manifested on both sides. The Emperor had issued various decrees remarkable for the absence of the usual expression of dislike to foreigners, and for the acknowledged wish to maintain an "everlasting peace." Negotiations are to be commenced for the purpose of settling the details of our future commercial arrangements, and it is said to be the opinion of the Viceroy, that the Americans and other foreigners will henceforth be admitted to the same privileges as those conferred upon the British by the recent treaty. -From France we have the important intelligence that the debate on the Address in the Chamber of Deputies has terminated in favour of Ministers by a large majority. In the discussion of the paragraph on the Right of Search, M. Guizot repeated the declaration he had previously made to the Chamber of Peers, that he would not negotiate for the abolition of the existing treaties with Great Britain; and in spite of all the clamour raised against the treaties by the press, no amendment was modification.-The accounts from Spain are by no means satisfactory; the dispute with France respecting the conduct of the Consul at Barcelona is still unsettied, and the affairs of that city have again become so threatening, that it has required extraordinary pre-
cautions on the part of the Captain-General to precautions on the part of the Captain-General to pre
vent another outbreak. - Few circumstances in our Foreign News have occasioned more surprise than the announcement of a fact in relation to the late treaty with the United States, which the daily papers of all shades' politics, denounce as a diplomatic fraud unexampled in modern history. It appears that a map was discovered a Paris about two years since, on which the boundary so long in dispute between this country and the United States was marked by no less a person than the celebrated Dr. Franklin. This document proves that the United States never had the slightest shadow of a right to any part of the territory in question, and that the line of
boundary claimed by Great Britain actually fell short of that which Dr. Franklin laid down as the limits of the two countries, as settled by the Plenipotentiaries of 1793. It appears also that Mr . Webster, during the negotiations with Lord Ashburton, had this map in his possession, un known, of course, to the British Ambassador, while he folemnly assured his Lordship of his conviction that the be carried to the north of the St. John.
At home, the proceedings in Parliament have hitherto been confined chiefly to notices of motions, and to incidental conversations on topics which will hereafter become the objects of more formal discussion. Among the been the declarations of Sir R. Peel that no further change in the existing Corn.Law is contemplated at present, and that it is the intention of Government to propose a noeasure for Church Extension. For the details of these pro-
ceedings, and for the particulars of a debate on Lord Ellenborough's Proclamation, we must refer our readers to our Parliamentary Report.

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Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince have taken their usual daily promenade in the Home Park, and the Prince has occasionally hunted with his pack of harriers, Yes-
terday being the third anniversary of Her Majesty's marterday being the third anniversary of Her Majesty's mar-
riage, Her Majesty gave a dinner party and concert at riage, Her Majesty gave a dinner party and concert at
Windsor Castle iu honor of the event. It is understood Windsor Castle iu honor of the event. it is understood the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of the French, to visit this country, and stay about three weeks. The Lord Chmberlain has appointed Mr. G. Marton, M.P. for Lancaster, and Mr. Neeld, M.P. for Cricklade, to be gentlemen of the Privy Chamber in ordinary.
Church Preferment.-The Bishop of London has appointed the Rev. Thomas Dale, vicar of St. Bride's; the the Rev. Henry Soames, to prebeadal stalls in St. Paul's Cathedral.

## $\sqrt{5}$ oretign.

France. - The debate on the Address which was carried on with so much party animosity in the Chamber of Dy a majority date of our last accounts, closed on Friday, by a majority of 278 votes in its favour over 101 dismontients. Notwithstanding the numerous umendments moved for the purpose of compelling M. Guizot to negotiate with England for the abandonment of the Slavetrade treaties, not a single Member of Opposition persisted in calling for a division on the paragraph respecting the Right of Search; and after all the violence of language
which had been employed both by the Press and in the House, the firmness of the Minister in refusing to negotiate was completely successful. The paragraph, as drawn up by the Commission, passed the Chamber unanimously on Thursday evening. There have been few instances in been more distinguished by his frank and manly position
on a question of serious consequence to Europe, than M. Guizot has been during the whole of this debate. Though standing almost alone, he declared not only that he would not negotiate, would not promise or pretend to negotiate, but that he considered a good understanding with England indispensable to the welfare of France. He declared that the animosity created by the treaty of July was not so universal or profound; and that, in despite of journalism and party rancour, there still existed abundance of amicable sentiment on both sides of the Channel, which might re-cement the alliance between the two nations. He contended that there existed no chance that a new negotiation with England for the revision of such a negotiation would, as he had already stated in the House of Peers, end in au act of weakness or folly. For his part, he should not take the initiative of such a deep conviction that a negotiation of the kind migh obtain a favourable result. He afterwards vindicated himself against the charge of having made too many in which to england, and mentioned several instances however, having done a great deal to maintain his country on good terms with England, because he was Britain, the Parliament, and the whole nation, bore no ill-will to France; that, on the contrary, they professed the highest esteem for her, and were animated with a sincere desire of continuing at peace with her, and that it would to impair that good feeling of England towards France France, besides, was particularly interested in maintaining those good relations, if she wished to avert the formation was indipoation against her. Such a friend and ally Was indispensable for France. England required no sacri-
fice as the price of her amity. (M. Garnier Pages, a deputy of the Opposition, here stood up, and exclaimed This is an English speech !" A great tumult ensued The Conservative members loudly demanded that $M$ Garnier Pages be called to order, but the President took no notice of the clamorous invilation.) M. Guizot con avowed by the best Frenchman. He then proceeded to how that his endeavours to re-establish the good relation Thus he had concluded conventions on matters with success. Thus he had concluded conventions on matters which had ever presented insuperable difficulties. He had adjuated the long-pending affair of Portendic, and signed with Engto extradition, and a forth the French coast. The British Ministry, he would say, had evinced throughout a spirit of moderation, good-will, and equity, which had greatly facilitated the issue of the negotiations. M. Guizot then. concluded by declaring that the Government would not consent to open any im mediate negotiation for the revision of the treaties of
1831 and 1833 , bor accept a mission which be considered contrary to the honour and well-understood interests of the country.-The address having been carried, it was in his the Right of Search, nor of any point which bad been the subject of so much angry discussion; but simply thanked the deputies for their sympathy in his late bereavement and for their concurrence in strengthening the public iastitutions, and expressed his hope for their support in of peace and order, - The Minister of Marine, Admiral Duperre, has resigned his office on account of ill health, and has been succeeded by Admiral Roussin.- Rumours of a fresh misunderstanding with Spain were current in Paris, and the Funds fell in consequence, in the beginning pure inventions. Many of them, however, have proved to be France and Spain at this moment is not satisfactory but there exists nothing that would justify an expectation that the difference which has unhappily arisen will termi nate in hostiluties.-There is no miscellaneous news, if we except the announcement that our countryman Mr. M ${ }^{\iota} \mathrm{Cul}$ of Sciences, elected a foreign associate of the Academy The accounts from Alpiers atate that Abd el Kader lias again made his appeasance, and is exciting the Kabyle again made his appe
SPAIN. - We learn from Madrid that a great effort was being made to effect a union of Absolutists, Moderados, and Republicans, to turn out the present Ministry, and thereby prevent the consummation of a treaty of com-
merce with England. A letter of the 28 th states that merce with England. A letter of the 28th states that
Don Francisco de Paula would offer himself as a candidate at the ensuing election at Saragossa with every chance of success. The dispute with France in regard to the affair of M. Lesseps has assumed a more serious aspect, and it the Consul's the Regent has received such strong proof of refuses to connexion with the late insurrection that he tion. The accounts from Barcelons are of the 28 th ult They state that great irritation prevailed in that city, and but for the precautionary measures adopted by General Seoane, another and more desperate revolt would have taken place. The last delay fixed for the payment of the extra. ordinary contribution having expired, and little more than one third of it having been actually paid in, the Captain General, as our readers are aware, had recourse to rigorons means to conquer the obstinacy of the inhabitante, but Onich equally failed to produce the desired effect. issued a bando, denouncing death asuingt every individual who, by their speeches, writings, or even by songs, should
excite the people to revolt. Notwithstanding the menacing attitude of the military authorities, the agitation continued to increase. The soldiers quartered on the 200 wealthiest inhabitants were hooted wherever they appeared, and the people had in several instances removed the numbers from the fronts of the houses in order to annoy the military. On the 27 th the 25 alcades who had been summoned by the Governor to accompuny the soldiers to the houses, having declined performing that duty, had been arrested and confined in the citadel. But, after detaining them for two hours, General Seoane, dreading the consequences of this provisional deputation, on the other hand, posity. The fused to assess the ordinary taxes, grounding their objec tion on their not having been voted by the Cortes. That body even intended to leave Barcelona, to settle at San relin de Llobregat. M. Kock, a rich and influential was arr, who had soldiers billetted on him for eight days, refusing to pay his quota of the contribution. The journ alists, reassured by the declaration of the military commission, which declared itself incompetent to try offences all the press, commented in the most hostite manner on tacked the Regent himself. The Papagayo, one of the most violent organs of the Opposition, having reappeared on the 25 th, the police notified to its Editor that he would be shot if he published another Number. Extreme measures were likewise in contemplation against the Const utional and Impartial; and General Seoane, it was said, had threatened to seal up their presses. The last accounta tribution the exasperation of the public at the forced connearly an, and the manner in which it was levied, was expected to take place. Some persons imprisoned for non-payment of their proportions of the contribution were set at liberty as a measure of precaution.
Portugat.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the
30th ult. The Minister of Finance read the annua port to the Chamber on of Finance read the annual reby severe Chamber on the 28th, which was accompanied contos projects of law, one of which is a loan of 900 with which he states that he shall be able to pay off all the engagements due on the revenue and customs duties for the current year. The Portuguese government, it is stated, had not been consulted upon the last offers sent home on the tariff question, and it is therefore considered still possible, that some arrangement may be made, should the views of our goverrment, in some degree, be approximated to those of the Portuguese.
Belaxum.-Letters from Brussels state that the Louisa Maria, which is to carry the first settlers to Central America, ow account of the Belgian Colonisation Company, will leave Ostend between the 10th and 15 th of this month. The last census of the population of Brussels makes the total amount 110,760 , not including the garri--The Chatary school, and the patients in the hospital. tioned the treaty with Holland by a majority of 77 to 8 . Germany.-The Austrian Observer announces the arrival at Trieste on the 2'2d ult., in good health, of the Archanke Frederick of Austria on board the frigate Bellona, which sailed from Spithead on the 1st ult. the Leipzic Allyemeine ate, with great satisfaction, that circulate in Prussia after Easter It soid the to will be more cautious in fature, and that satisfactory promises to this effect have been made.
Iraly. - A letter from Rome of Jan. 23 informs that the cold is continually increasing and water was then freezing not only in the streets, but even in the interior of the houses. It alludes also to the late eruption of Mount Etna, and states that it bas been constantly observed that evere winters at Rome have been coincident with volcanic eruptions at Naples or in Sicily. The members of the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome, elected at their last meeting Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, as one of their members. Rome is crowded with English; lodgings are enormously dear, and the Protestant chapel is not sufficiently large to accommodate is numerous congregation. It is expected that when the infux of strangers arrive for the forthcoming carnival, they will meet with the fate of some recent travellers - Naples, who were compelled to drive out to the Cam pagna for apartmaents. Our countrywoman, Miss Clara Novello, is the prima donna of the Tordinona theatre this eason; she was not a together successful on her first ap pearance, but she has since so completely captivated the Roman audience, that on her benefit night they escorted der to her lodgings by torchlight, and continued in the street cheersig her with vivas until daybreak.-A pack of ox-hounds, belonging to Lord Chesterfield, is daily ex pected in Rome, from England, to hunt the Campagna. Horses are expected from Florence; and his lordship. said, is determined to show the Roman citizens the sports of English country gentlemen
Russia.- The treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Russia, alluded to in the Queen's Speech last week, has just been published. The general purport of the articles (which are 16 in number) is to secure for the vessels of both nations reciprocal privileges and immunities. Thus the ships of Great Britain, on entering or departing from any Russian port, will not be subjected - higher duties than those imposed on Russian ships; whilst in return, the latter, on entering our ports, will be treated as if they were British. Also, British and Russian vessels arriving from other countries than those of the contracting parties are to be admitted on payment of the ame duties as would be required of them by their respective nations. And, generally, the vessels and sub-
jects of the two nations are to enjoy all the privileges
in either country to which they would be entitled in in either country to which they would be entitled in their owu.-The St. Petersburgh papers contain a detailed
official report on the loss of the Engermanland, ship of war, on the Norwegian coast, which was fully noticed by
us at the time. From it we learn that the Gottenbury us at the time. From it we learn that the Gottenturgh
Journal, from which the first account of this misfortune was translated into the other journals of Europe, did not state the particulars correctly, but gave them merely as
they had been collected from rumour. they bad been collected from rumour. The crew is now mission appointed to try the case laid down the following questions for solution :--" "1. Was the loss of the ship, occasioned by the commander's non-observance of the the proper measures for saving her and the crew adopted? 3. Has the captain been gullty of the offence of abandoning the ship? 4. Did the conduct of the officers and the several duties?" "rew correspond in all respects with their the first question, neglect of the nautical regulation by no means be laid to the charge of Captain Tresskin, and the loss of the ship can be attributed only to an unfortunate accident. On the second question the an-
gwer was unanimous, that all had been done that it possible to do in such a case. With respect to the third question, it was also the unanimous opinion of all the did not leave the ship voluntarily. To the fourth question it was replied, that all the officers of every rank, and all the crew without any exception had completely per-
formed their duties, and that the commission could not fail to observe with satisfaction the very remarkable maintenapce of discipline, of which similar cases seldom afford example, The report contains a list of the crew,
frora which it appears that 503 were saved and 389 drowned.
Turkey.-Letters from Constantinople of the 17th nlt. bave been received. They are cliefily occupied with
two innovations, which may almost be called events in Turkey, so great is the surprise they have created. The first occurred on the occasion of the procession of the
Sultan in the Courban Beiram from the Seraglio to Sultan in the Courban Beiram from the Seraglio to one
of the principal mosques. That ancient palace, more es of the principal mosques. That ancient palace, more es-
pecially at the time of religious ceremonies, when occupied by the Sultan, is guarded with extreme jealousy by Mussulmans, the available troops of the capital being gaformer Beiram it for its ostensible protection, and at no within its walls. At he opening of the Beiram just concluded, and when a vast popalation thronged the vicinity Sultan at sunrise, Sir S. and Lady Canning, in an English carriage, with postillions and outriders, dreve up to the archway, and, after a countersign had been exchanged, at honours. The second innovation observance of milhtary rial Palace: the Sultana Vaiede (mother of the Sultan) having heard much of the Italian Opera, expressed a desire to witness a representation. A small theatre was Pera Pera Opera was ordered to premare Belisario for the gras
tification of the imperral harem. This opera was selected from its connection with the ancient history of Constantinople. The representation took place with the full dramatis persona and orchestra, in presence of the Sultana mother and all her ladies, together with many others be-
longing to the hurem; the whole, in consequence preseuce of the male performers, were veiled. The libreito Churchill, so that the ladies who could read were enabled in some degree, to follow and comprehend the story, though they could by no means comprehend the story, quivers, and embellishments of the artists. One lady was blind hero that she burst into tears, and, after exclaiming fortunes ?" threw her handkerchief to such great misfortunes p" threw her handkerchief, with some piastres, at Belisario's feet.- The Servian affair appears to be aban-
doned by Russia as an accomplished fact, which it would doned by Russia as an accomplished fact, which it would lachian Hospodar has produced no sensation in the Turkish capital. The departure of the Persian boundary commission for Erzeroom had been delayed by the indisposition of Captain Williams, who, it was hoped, would be able to proceed on his voyage to Trebizond in a few days.
Indra..-The Orerland Mail arrived in day, with accounts to the 2 d ult. The town on Monday, with accounts to the 2 d ult. The two armies of
Candahar and Jellalabad had arrived on the $2 d$ at Ferozepore, and the evacuation of Affghanistan has consequently mander-inpleted. The Governor-General, with the Com-mander-in-Cbief, and a portion of the army of reserve, Was present at Ferozepore to welcome them. The honour garrison," as a reward for their defence of Jellallastrious one end of the bridge over the Sutlej, a pavilion had been erected, where Lord Ellenborough stationed himself, with bis secretaries, while the troops passed. He raised his hat and bowed to Lady Sale, and some other ladies on elephants, who led the column. On General Sale crossing, the Commander-in-Chief rode up and shook him Warmly by the hand, The march through the Punjaub riedly that it is said to have rather resenabled a retreat than a retirement from a conquered country. Sickness Wild's brigade during their progress; dysentery, carried Off numbers daily, and disabled the majority of the force. in hoppital, seven days after the number had inereare
to 1,000 ; the other brigades did not escape; the 2d some4 thes averaging 100 sick men per reximent, and in the 4th small-pox was very prevalent. The rivers of the being provided with pontoon bridges. The Seikbs appear to have behaved in a civil and orderly manner, and to have brought in provisions for the force, which they disposed of at reasonable rates. Many and frequent differences arose between the officers of the force during the march ; and it excited general regret that those who had fought so well together should disagree while returning from the scene of their exploits. The old jealousy between Generals Pollock and Nott appears to have revived as General Nott tendered resignation of the command of refused dion, which, however, the Commander-in-Chie refused to accept. A quarrel also took place between Bri-
gadier Wild and Colonel Moseley, and the latter gentleman was for some time under arrest. The matter, however,
was evtually settled by the meadiation of General $\mathrm{M}^{4}$ Caskill. On Lord Ellenborough's arrival at Lodianah, he received Dost Mahomed, and quietly dismissed him ; of making the Chief to befar preferable to the propozed plan A mong the events which engrossed the attention of the Indian journals during engrossed the attention of the proclamation by Lord Ellenborough, addressed "'to his brothers and his friends twe prisces, and chiefs, and people of India," respecting the Gates of Somnauth, the most extraordinary commenta. It had given rise to Times with no favour in any quarter. Even the Bombay Times, the paper which has litherto supported his Lordship's policy in all particulars, declares, that "from one which has not made it the subject of the severest conal sure, of scorn, or of ridicule. The unanimity of the press has been absolute-and no marvel; that of the public has been, we have no doubt, the same. When it convulsed them with lauchter." It said to have nearly the Temple of Somnauth is in ruins. The only records of its destruction are in the Persian language, and removed from the knowledge of the Hindoos. The popula tion of the place is Mussulman, and the little that remains of the temple itself is converted into a Mabomedan mosque. The following extract from the journal just quoted gives some curious particulars on this point:The gates whose recovery appears, from the proclamataken, according the principal object of the war, were before the date of the Norman Cradition, some forty years of Somnauth, in Guzerat, where, for 400 years, a mosque has existed, and where the population is now entirely Mahomedan. For 800 years they have been attached certain, indeed, that they of Ghuznee; it is by no means state of our knowledge of the history of the reignof Macbeth will give some notion of the faith to be placed in the traditions in reference to Mahmoud of Ghuznee-a cotem porary king ! These trophies are to be sent back to the desolate ; a tit is said, they came; but that place is now Hindoo worshippers collected in the heart of an entirely Mahomedan country before the heart or an entirely of rest. About $15,000,000$ of the best-disposed British subjects in India are Mahomedan; who look upon the desecration of the tombs of their ancestors as the most moud of Ghuznee, whose sepulchre has been despoiled, regarded by them as the great light and piller, is champion and the pride of the Mahomedan faith in India champion and the pride of the Mahomedan faith in India, clamation be viewed as an indignity. It is regarded as compliment by no one ; the Hindoos know nothing what ever of the tradition of the gates-it is referred to by
none of their historians : and should we urge them wipe off the insults of 800 years, we may put them to mind of others of more recent date, which they have to avenge." A demand had been made upon the Ameers of Scinde for their assent to a treaty, by which Kurrachee and Tatta, and a strip of land extending along the bunk of the Indus, with the towns and forts of Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree, and as far as heir tertitory reached, should be mude over to the Company. The Ameers appeared at first eager make a determined resistance, but troops had been sent been contradicted He appears narawaddie's death has convinced of the inutility, on his part of taryinghly struggle with the British power in the East. The Hindostan steamer arrived at Madras on the l9th Dec. and started on the following day for Calcutta.
19th November from Macao, to the 15 down to the Kong; and to the end of October from Chuse Hong last division of the fleet with the Plenipotentiaries having left the Yang Tze-Kiang river, had on the 17 th October reached Chusan, where a portion of the troops was to be Amoy and at Hong Kong, which is coverned sy Lend at Amoy and is represented as so thriving that by Lord Salhad been made for erecting a thestre that a four, of the Madras Artillery who had gaind Capt. Bal able knowledge of the Chinese lad gained a coasiderwas named British Consul-General Various decrees had been published bs the suanghae. Various decrees had was in some measure concealed and 0 ant foren was " therlasting peace" exhibited a Tish martant the "everlasting pace exhibited. English merciants and
those decrees, to reside at Canton, at Fowchowfoo, at

Amoy, Ningpoo, and Shanghae; and their ships are to petuity as a colony to Great Britaing is ceded in per monopoly merchants are to be and, and the Hong, or tinger whs expected to arrive at Hong Kong towards the carry The Commander-in-Chif Sir ing the commercial tariff. sail for Calcutta in the beginningigh Gough, intended to of the regiments appear to sickness. The Chinese were repave suffered severely from It wonld appear that on repairing all their fortifications. H. at Hong Kong, negotiations are to be commenced with the cinese commisioners, for the purpose of settling the details of our whe chercial arrangements. The way between Canton and Hong Kong, where prepara tions have already been made for the reception of the Chinese officers. It is reported to be the opinion of the Viceroy, that Americans and other foreigners will henceorth be admitted to the same privileges as those conferred on the British by the new treaty; and it seems to this effect is likely to be issued. Before leaving Nankin, the Imperial Commissioners gave a grand entertainment to a great many officers of the Navy and Army, during which professions of the most friendly feelings on both Englisherficet wauting; and we learn that whenever English officers went on shore the people behaved very them, and all speak in the highest terms of the beauty of its situation, and of the advantages it is likely to offer as a place of trade. The Chinese themselves seem to anticipate the future intercourse with foreigners, and the proats they are likely to derive therefrom, with considerable people, with great behave, mandarins as well as com. The house occupied by Captain Balfour, the Cisul. The is spoken of as beautifully situated, At Chosul-Generat, of provisions were plentiful and cheap. European as well as Chinese ; and the sickness which the force had brought with it from the Yang.tsze-keang was diminishing.
phlet, on the treaty lately concluded by few days a pamhas been published by Mr. Featheratonhaugh, one of the the disioners appointed a few years since to examine Mr. Featherstonhaugh states that, since the work was sent to press and made ready for publication, "an unezpected piece of information has transpired, so vitally connected with the late negotiations at Washington, that the author, even after the pamplilet has been anuounced for sale, felt himself compelled, by its unparalleled importance, to lay it before the world." This information is cent negotiations at Wasbington, Mr. Webster was in possession of the most conclusive, Wr. Whe the claim of Great Britain was established beyond the possibility of cavil-or, as Mr. Featherstonhaugh says, "he had the casest evidence in his possession which the nature of the case admitted of, that the United States never had the which they have of a right to any part of the territory near 50 years." It appears that Mr. Jared Sparks, who has been for some time engaged in collecting materials for a history of the United States, found Dr, Franklingnooffice an original map, presented by Vergenkin (the negotiator of the treaty) to Count de closed in the tollowingter of Louis XVI, which was in-Sir,-1 have the honour of returuing herewith the map your Excellency sent me yesterday. I have marked with a strong red line, according to your desire, the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American plenipotentiaries. With great respect, 1 am, \&c.,-B. Franklin," In communicating this map and letter to Mr. Webster, Mr. Sparks observes : -" Imagine my surprise on discovering that this hine ruma wholly south of the St. John and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short, it is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed." This occurred about the beginning of last ytar, and it further appears that Mr. Webster, unknown to Lord Ashburton, had this map in his possession during the whole ship of negotiations, while lue solemnly assured his Lordthe American claim but his conviction that the framers of the treaty of 1783 intended that the line should be carried to the north of the St. John. It is stated also, that when the Senate discussed, with closed doors, the treaty agreed to by the two Commissioners, a number of Members refused to vote for the ratification, upon which the Clairman produced the map received from Mr. Webster, and the affair was instantly settled. 'The transaction is denounced by our daily contemporaries, without a single history; and the Timanc fraud, unparalleled in modern Government to " put hencetorth ap paper) calls upon the can protestations, and not ayain to devoid of the commonest principles of hate with a people any tricks are played us in the Oregon, to send a fleet of ights inmed zad well-manr ed a
$\qquad$

## 扔arliament.

Monday, - Hermajesty's answer to the Address of the House be printed.
A conversation on the Poor Law in Ireland ensued, upon on
motion of Lord Clankicabds for returns relative to the opera-
tion of the law. The noble Marquis made several complaints of tion of the law. The noble Marquis made several complaints of
the lave, and particularly that the relief received by the poor was
the way commensurate with the burden inflicted on the ratethe law, and partcalarry with the burden inficted on the rate-
in no way commensurate with
payer. The retums were ordered, and the Dukeof WkLuNGTNN payer.
announced that, after proyer minirmation is is oitai
be introduced for making alterations in the lave Low debtor nhd creditor, and to that of arrest for debt. The some of the important objects the Government had in view in
 applicable to that complicated subject, which would shortly be
laid before the house. Another measure was one corresponding with that introduced last session, for the estabishment of Local Was connected with the law of insilvency, and the administra-
tion of that law, -A Bill of Lord Densan's for amending the law of evidence was read the first time. Monteacte, that on the
Tuesdidy. - Notice was given by Lord Moniter nad effect of the new Corn Laws. Certain papers relating to the Church of Scotland were ordered, on the motion of Lord CAsp-
BELL, LOrd Brougram, in a speech of some length, called the attention of the House to the fact, that in 1823 a proposition, 1 , now in question between England and France, had emand and
from the United States, and had been presented to England and
 Wwas that 1 theluded America and American ports, amongst the contended that M. Dupin and other members of the French Chambers were altogether wrong in objecting to the right o
gearch, on the ground that America was opposed to the principle of the practice.
On the motion of Lord Denaran, the Bill for improving the law mitted on hursday. ${ }_{\text {Thursduy }}$-Eall STANHOPR broaght forward the motion of Thicu hat - Ead given notice, on the cond fition of the working and
productive classes of the community. He adverted to an obsery theor once made by Mr. Fox, , that the minority in the House o
Commons very frequently repesented the majority of the nation -and suggested that the truth of this remark was conirmed bet, that free-trade doctrines-doctrines which struc aganst the vitan rights and whice the ressit of the late genera
prevalent in Parli iment -whi, as to tie ecourse which wnult be pursued by the present coverty
ment, proved that those eloctions were detested by the country
On that occasion, a strong body of men considered friendly $t$ protection for native industry was returned, and not alone trom pretences. If Sir R. Peel, at the time when the elections were going on, liad in contemplatinn any such neasares as cadidily
Since introduced, he should have stated this openly and cand
when he saw the eross delusion upon which the elections were proce ding. The press nt Government were treading in the steps
of their prececessors, and unfortunately possessed the power,
whuct the former and
 he power of man to portray the misery of the working classes

 lington against and quoted the opinions of Mr. Pitt and Sir John
human laour, and quot of
Beckett-a gentleman whom he described as a geniue Tory of
 adopted with the moin agravingegard of consequenses-were
great instruments in agravating the prevailng distress, and


 did nothrg to redress the grevis (Lord Staihopees) conviction tion as munt lead tharganic echnges ishes was to outan the re
 country, with a view to providing them with employment.
The Earl of Ruro corplaine of of the tone taken by Lord
 more unjust and groundese, Aninistration. He eonld traly sa they had expressed nway nvowed; and lie (the Earl of Rypon, ha
that they had not alway

 ander the prohibitive system-a aystem which was notestald times
till the middle of the last century, and not in the good old
and the quality and quantity of the cattle imp rrted, it was ridicuous to think that the new tarif could operate and the Corr-law was a
so disastrously as some seemed to fear , and
measure whicli had worked well for its intended object. The
 no hupe courd be herd out of rellef from legislative meashres;
and he trusted their Lordships whuld withhold their consent trom
and the appoint

## appord BEADMONT supported Lord Stanhope's motion, he de- clared himself dissatisifed with Sir $R$. Peel's recent declarations clate as to the Corn-law, axd hoped that the Guvernment would avow its intention of crusting the giant monster which had arisen in the slape of the Anti. Corn Law League.- Lord Brovorim pro- fessed himeelf utterly unable to detect the free-trade which Eari   League, at a meeting held in the metropolis, which, he said, Frerech.culated to lead to the taking away of innocent life.-The

## Earl of RADNOr opposed the motion, and yecommended the total repeat of the Corn Laws.-Lord Ashmurrow avowed hmseff

 a moderate free-trader, as he had always been, but be was notso absurd
si to so absurd as to advocate arcermstances of the country. Under
reference to the epeuliar circums
our Yenr arcificial circumstances, with a huge national debt, it was
impossible to adopt a puxely level system of free-trade. We were inpossilowed to this countr
not ailo
 said that he was opposed to differential and protective dutics
hut did not suppose tiat the abolition of mononoly involved but abid not supp neessary revenue duties. Earl STANHOFR Te-
the abolition of division his motion was rejected by 25 to 4 . Plied ; and on a division his motion was rejected by 25 to 4 .
$F$ riddy. The Law of Evidence Bill war ied a third time and paspect - had yet been latd before the House respecting Affighan-
papers
istan. The Duke of WkuIn arow said they were in the course Istan-The Duke of wringin the the nature of his motion, he had of bistincly stated before, and he stated it over again, that he
intends on Thursday to move a vote of thanks to the army in India, and that in making that motion he will not touch upoin any pice beyond tue Jndus. The condict of the Governor-
advaice
General will only be neluded so far as it relates to the conduct of the army and military matters, and nothing else, and the
papers, when presented, will show what the conduct of the
G overnor-General in relation to India has been. HOUSE OF COMMONS
MIonday. -After several notices of motion had been given, bers about the intention of Government respecting importan subjects of diplomatic, commercial, and domestic policy. In re
piy to Mr. CobDEN, Sir R. PREL
stated that he should not an nounce the intentions of Goverument respecting the suga
duties, and that he should take the same course if questions wer daties,
asked relatiting to otherarticlese of the tariff. In answer to Lord
PALM R tation put by the British Government on the term for which the continue in force till Novermber, 1844; that negotiations were on foot for a new treaty; and lastly, with respect to the question of
the Stade duties between this country and Hanover, that nuo definite settlement had yet been come to.- In reply to Mr. LABo CHERE, tir Rreak oft the correspondence with Portugal altogether, last few days the Government hai rewold soon arrive when it which led him to think that he ne the negotiations altogether, make some new arrangements." But, with respect
he hoped that such an arrangement would be made as would, politically as well as commercially, be promotive of friendly and
bereficial relations between the two countries.-In reply to Capt. Per encial, Sir R. PsEL, gave explanations in reference to the ar-
Preme portant of which was that this country had entered into no engagement limiting the number of its cruisers, and that there
 war would be produced before the vote of thanks is proposed,
and that the vote will be confined to the public operations. The Royal answer the coll declined pressing his motion for the issue of a new writ for the borough of Sucbury; and a motion
by Mr. TUFFNELL, that the Speaker do not issue his writ before the 20 th of March was agreed to. - Mr. TUPFNELL then moved
ror leaveto bring in abill or the disfranchisment of the borough.
It But Sir Robsry Peri and Col. Wyndian, as well as Mr. T. Duncombe, , having expressed their intention or supporvision.
 the discussions on the boundary question,- ir R. R. PREL Replies,
that it was in the King's Library at Paris; and Sir C NAPER, amidst continued laughter, said that perhaps the right hon
Baronet would be so good as to write to the French Government Bur it? - Several resolutions relative to the private business o
for Hense were proposed by
the division by 84 to 27 , L. Amotion of Mr. Broth IN OLIST, appointing the Library Committee, were agreed to. Tuesday.-After several questions had been put on miscella
neous subjects, the bill for the disfranchisement of sudbury was
 of which he had given notice relative to the Afighan
Duncombe postponed till the $218 t$ inst. a motion of which he had given notice, relative to Lord Abinger's charge in Liverpool on
the trial of the persons implicated in the late riots. - Returns re lating to the expenses of chi. Hume, as well as various papers relatiug to the Danish claims.- In answer to observations from Sir George staunton, Sir R. PREL took oceasion to conarked that
the ability and discretion of Sir
H. Pottinger, and rul furisaliction established in the island of Hong-kong, but that Juauld be prudent to postpone discussior on the sabject until Sir
Henry's opininan be known, In answer to Mr.T. Duncombe, Sir R .
 measure relating to the registration system. Sir J. GRAHAM, in
mussel, gnuounced that tord Stanley and himsell had deemed st pradent to abandon the project of sonding
juvenile convicts to the Cape of Good Hope.-On the notion of Mr. W WI.LAACC, a select committee for inquiring into the long
continued distress in Paisley, was ordered to be appointed. -M F. Frexcu obtained leave to, bring in a bill for the better regula-
tion of medical charities in Ireland. The hon. Member com-
 Address beenucr brought forward his motion, "That a humble axtended to all perssons to hransported from Uppyer artid Lower Canada tate disturbances in those provinces.") pes cul to interpose against Lord STANLRY, though he felt it painful to interpose against
any exercise of the prerogative of mercy, was obliged to esist
the present motion. Under any circumstances it was constitutionally inexpedient that the House of Commons should interfere with that prerogative, but in this case there were also special
reasons against such an interference. In the tranquil and contented state in which the Cenadian population were now admitted
to be, it was peculiarly undesirable to revve the subjects of past dissension. The recent policy and appointments of sir , Bag . Bagot,
which had discarded all distinctiorso of origin, had been in full unision with the vicws of the Government anstitutions of the
difficulty had existed under the separate constis canadas was removed by their union. Thi re was now an end of
the danger lest the ligglish Canadians should be overwhelmed by the danger lest the linglinh Canadians insurice to the French Cana-
the Freach race. It would discords as unvolving impunity to such a crime as treason. If those who had committed that high offence were now at cince to
obtaun a full amnesty for their acts, the loyal, who had biavely obtand a full amncrifices, would have reason to complain of a
made so many sact
Government which should thus confound its faithful subjects
with the disturbers of the public peace. He then stated the
circumstances nuder which the insurgents had hen taken, nud
 but 29 ; the remainder, to the number of 136 , had been subjected
only to trens only to transportation -no very severe pernaly for men who,
thioughout a Canadiau winter, , had agititede coontry with a
murderous murderous, predatory, and buccaneering insurgency. The hon.
mover did not even distinguish between the dififerent degres in the guilt of these transportea cupar to consider, with clemency, those cases in which there might be circumstauces of alleviation; ; but the Government could not consent to this indiscrimiately bestowed on the respectable classes of the Frenclic Canaseditious, the disaffected, and the disorderly-- Mr. EwART se-
conded the motion, but Mr. Humk advised Mr. Roebuck not to
 culated to advance the objects most desirable for Canala.
disllked the interference of the House of Conmmons with the prerogative of mercy; and he also disliked, except ander extreme
necessity, the interference of the Imperial Pariliament with the colorial Administration. He eunogized the policy of Sir C. . . Fagot
and the subsequent appointment of Sir C. Metcalfe, both of which he regarded as guarantees for the good government of Canaia.
He thought it inexpedient to fetter the Administration of Sir C Metcalfe, whom there was no ground for distrusting, and he reMr. Roebucs, in reply, denied that the house committed any interfi rence with her Majesty's prerogative of mercy by merely
soliciting her to exercise it. He concluded, howeve, by asking Mr. M. Sutron obtained leave to introdace a bill for making some amendments in the law affecting any, and passed the usual
houese then went into committee of suppy Wednestay. The speaker took the chair rat ten minutes before
voter
four, at which hour there were only 25 Members present, and the House was consequently adjourned. Thursday. - Several notices of motions were given, amons
which way
 of Squander" was appiled to a weil-kiown estabis.
 to withdraw his notice which he did.-Sir R. Prish, in repty to Sir C. Napier and Dr. Bowring, gave some information on the
affairs of Syria, and beged members to carry out their nonintervention princippes so arts of the Turk ish authorities. Sir R.
ment responsible tor the act PEEL, Also, in reply to Mr. Hawes, intimated his intention of
hrinking in, on the part of the Government, a measure of Church Extension, the principal feature or which will be to make the accruing and increasing property of the Church, which may be
at the disposal of the Ecciesiastical Commissioners, available for Dr. Nichor, Judge Adrocate. General, moved for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the elaw reating to the admin-
istration of justice in the Ecclesiastical Courts ol England and
End
 and approprlited by the statate lawt until the basis of the juris-
diction had heen swept away. Yet there were no less than 400 Ecclesiasticai or Diocesan Courts, under various titles or classes, subordinate to one another, emplowered to grant probate or wils,
entrusted with the custod of wills, and having jurssoiction in
ent thie administration of property, apwards of forty-trire milinons
annually passing under their scal. Their number, ther contlictfor reformation; and the 1 resent bill proposes, theretore, to
separate the spiritual and temporal jurisdictions, to erect a Court in London, with a Judge to be appointed by her Majesty, for the
temporal furssiction and to effect certain alteraicos temporal jurisciction, and to er the Eccl esiastical Courts having cognizance of spirituals. Hle then stated the procedure to be
ado
Inter with respet to the administration of property in the proposed new Court, with which is to be conn, ected a central
general registry of wills, and to which also is to be transferred rom the Local Courts the jurisdiction , mater of churchdates. These changcs have been undertrapen, wase composed of
dation these
men whese names carried authurnty with them; and the biil
 wegishature. Dr. Nerholl concluced by stating the position in
Len
which he himself would be placed by the pruposed changes Mr. JBRVIS, Dr. STock, and Sir R. INaLS, commented on
 said be would not give his consent to the introduction of the
bill, unless he weie assured that the Couris of the two Universities were riot to be abolishcd. AAter some durther conversation,
Dr. Nicholl replied to the objections, aud leave was given to bring in the bill. ${ }_{\text {Mr. Vilirrs, Mr. M. Gibson, and Mr. Ewart, pressed Lord }}$ Stanley to say whether or not the Government interided to bring in a measure this session, to alter the scale ord declined to do
troduction of cotonial grain; but the noble lurd

 Somnautb, and any answer of the court of Directors to the
Governor-General of India. He explained the object which he had in view in moving for this document, and commented on
the mischicvous nature of the proclamation Lord Ellenborough hath not onty enseouraged gross ansillicentious iomatry,
but was rishing the excitemment of tanatical anmosity between Hundos and Nahomedans; whyle the gates so prompounly
brought back jequired the ercclion of a riew temple and the
 Other rumours, too, which, in true, would indicate Eilenborough's head had been turned by his clevation.
 cial retorms, which faised ap enem by both HIntloos and Maho-
were regarded as a nationaltrophy by
medaus, and were vaewed as such without reterence to religious opinions. Lord Ellen borough Ahad therefore in wew the grata-
fication of a general feeling of triumph over their Afighan op-
prese The documents moved for would be granted-that is, a copy of
the proclamation, with anything in Lord Ellenborought's cor-

 history, were really atteriy unknown to the Hanco peopile; the temple had asco been so thornuyhy destroyet and destecrated as
to have lost dil veneration in the Hindoo mind. The origizal
cause of its destruction by sultan Mahnooud was abhorrence of
disgusting idulatry; he was a barbarian, but a barbarian endowed with many great qualities. Was it worthy of a che purpose governor to desecrate the sancluay baying homage to idolatry ?
of conculiating a divided people, by
Lord Ellenborough governed at least ten millions of MahomeLord Ellenborough governed at least ten milions. OM Man would
dans, whom he ran the risk of offending. He(Sir R. Jnglis)
 Sir $k$. Peece thought it woud have a simpic request for papers,
Smith to have confined himsclf to a
which he knew would be conceded, instead of attempting, which he knew would
the eridence was before him, to prejudge and prejudice a questhe eriderce whe proposed to found a motion. Mr. Smith had
tion on which her Ellenborough's
nimself borne testimony to his knowledge of I. .ord ability; and all who knew the religious feelings of that noble lord must acquit him of any intention whatever of wore not in
Cluristian spibit of this country. The Government were not possession of any explanation as to the prociamated to him by
would ceatracts from correspondence addressed the
the Governor-General, showing, that at the very time the pro the Governor-Genera, she was uader the impression of devout
clamation apyeared, his credit to
Christian feelings. Sir R. Inglis had given too much the character of Sultan Mahmoud, when he attributed his repeated invasions of India to abhorrence of idolatry: and in the
work of Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone, he would find that these Gates were spoken of precisely as Lord Ellenborough viewed
then, namely, as a military trophy, He believed that it never
entered juto the head of the Governor. General cither to pay any entered iuto the head of to "rcstore" the temple of somnath.
homage to yoliatry, or the admit that the
At the same time, he was bound in candour to ad proclamation had attracted the atcen their opinions on it to Lord ard they had 1 But the real question was, whether or not a
Ellenbor ueh.
single isolated act of any publac man should be made the pre-
He reminded the House of the sext for running him down. He reminded the House the
difference between the condition of India now and a year ago; diferenterific disasters to repair, now peace restored; and was it
then the just or fair in the authors ort to excite public feeling, or to pro-
proclamation, and to attempt
pose a vote of censure against the man whose energy and policy hose repaired them? After some observations from Mr. MANGens and Mr. Fume,
 he (Lord J. Russell) had gathered fiom the pubhic papers con-
firmed his s puion lhat Lord Ellemborough coukd nit be safely ertristed with the undivided control of our Indian empire.
The miltary officers engaged in the late operatons were de-
scring of all prase; lut not so the Governor-General, whose

 to the west of that river P Permanent occupation of Affighan-
istan had never ben Lord Anckland's policy; the evacuation
could lave been ordered in perfect conistency with the princould l, ave been ordered in perfect conciste a w under these
ciples on which the invarion was founded, aude cucumstances, what Lord Ellenborougth hat his predecessor.
considered a condemnation of the policy of hion After some fortics of the proclaniation respecting the gates of
to one for conic
Somnauth and of that of simla, dated the 1st Octuber last. The Somnauth and of that of simped to.
ofion in this form was agreed to.
Friday. - Mr. Fox MAulis presented the petition of the Commission of Sutrox obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the
MANNERS Sund and Wales, in order
laws relating to turnjike trusts inn England and to provide some remedy for the competition of railroads. Mr.
LimpriL obtained leave to bring in a bill for preventing the
te fraviulent personation of voters at contested elections. He
proposed to give a sun.mary remedy against fraudulent personproposed to give a sum returning officer to give into custody any Sir Jas. Grainam gave notice that on Friday next he will move
for lcave to bring in a bill for the better Registration of Voters in England and Wal

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed 943 for Acct.; and $94 \frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for money; Bank Stock, 174 ; Three
per Cents. Reduced, $95 \frac{3}{2}$; Three-and-a-half per Cents. per Cents. Reduced, 102 , New Three-and-a-half per Cents., 101 to 1
fletropolís and fto Jícinty. The Weather.-The weather on Saturday was of a most boisterous character. At high water, abnortherly past three, A.M., the the previous night, was so high in the river, that the houses and wharrs on flooded. The houses Vauxhall, and Lower Fore-street were inundated to the in Upper and Lower Fore-street were fon the rapidity of the flood, much damage was done to the numesous ossels lying in the river, and also to the ground-foolice were unable to get round to the river-side to call up the parties. The overflow in the neighbourhood of York-road was usual highest ever known, and boats took the place of the at Gravesmode of conveyance. The streets near the river at Glowed; and, the ground-fioors, cellars, and kitchens of the houses were inundated, and much property destroyed ashore in coal-ships drove from they all sustained damage, and were not got off without great difficulty. Eight laden barges were sunk in the reach, aricane from the north-west, 40 watermen's boats were sunk at Greenwich. The storin increased at night, and was severely felt at
$W^{\top}$;eck of the Larkins East Indiaman.-Another vessel is added to the list of the homeward-bound, which, at the very close of their voyage, have suffered shand. The Larkins, a fine ship of 800 tons, belonging Channel. The Larkins, a fine ship of to Messrs. Haviside, of Cornhill, whived is the Downs on Thursday last, from China, after breakilig from her moorings on Saturday might, went ashore or o'clock on Sunday morning. The circumstances of the present loss differ materially from the recent calamities on then
French coast, as the Larkins had reached the Donas in safety, and was riding at her anchorage when the heavy gale sprung up on Friday night. Two steam-tugs had
been despatched from the river to bring her into the docks, been despatched from the river to bring ship, the weather
but on their arrival within sight of the impossible to make
was so boisterous that it was found impor
head against it, and they were both compelled to take shelter in Margate-roads-one of them having lost well anchor and chain. The Larkins 120 fathoms of chain during Saturday morning, having 120 fathoms of chain out; but about midnight it was discovered that it advisdriving near shore; and the Captain consts away, in order able to cut both the main and mizen masts anfortunately, he to save the ship from striking. In this, unfortunate flood. was not successful, as she sunday morning. The ship was tide about four, A.N., had only one passenge
Metropolitan Improvemens.- Wednesday, the $18 t$ measures were taken, for the first time, for the Holborn In consequence of an order from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, many of the houses have been vacated and sold, and preparations made for pulling them Gown will proceed along the south of Phoenix-stree, across Museum-street, between Hart-street and He King' crossing the latter, and will enter Holborn at the Kings Arms Tavern, which has been purchased bemmenced for the new buildings which the benchers of Lincoln's Ind are about to erect in their garden, under the superinge of Mr. Hardwick. They will consist of a Tibrary. The structure will be of deep red brick, interlaced with bricks or dark colour. The quoins and dressings will be of stone. The style of architecture may be referred to about the middle of the Tuder period, more inclining to the highly-decorated perpendicular of the time of Henry the Eighth than the cinque cento mixture of the reign of Elizabethed of beams of oak epinging from corbels, with panels and pendents. The hall-roof will be the more decorated of the two, and something like that of Hampton Court, the hall will be 120 feet in length, by 45 feet in breadth, and 54 feet in height. The dimensions of the library will be 80 feet in length, by 4 feet in breadth, and 48 feet in height. portion of the fine occupy about two years, and a great pase of James I., and also of the avenue of trees, whished.
shade and ornament, will be demolished. Commissioners
Wood Pavement.-At the meeting of Comer
Wood Pavement.-At motion, "That in the opinion of this Court the Woodpavement in the Pouitry to be taken up and replaced by the public, and ought granite pavement. Guildhall, the foreman of the post-boy establishings at Guildall, Sir Peter Laurie, to inform him of ment has waited which had occurred to post-boys from riding over the wooden-pavement. He stated that when it was frosty the wood-pavement was totaly ans it could horsemen, for if a horse slipped whice authorities, he said, now direct the boys to go any way round to avod to pre pavement. Some tradesmen in the Cla ald Sir Peter Laurie er complaints against cived a letter from Mr. Hume, who predicted that within two years the streets would be re paved with stome.-On sent a memorial, signed by 221 ratepayers resident Baker-street and York-nlace, Portman-square, praying the vestry to have these that the One of the gentlemen remarking Sir P Laurie, he had opposition given to wood-paving oy sould soon be paved with that material. It was eventually agreed that the m morial should be taken into consideratay a special general Court of Proprietors was held at the East India House, pursuant to an intimation given by the Directors at the half-yearly meeting in December last, and in consequion of of a notice given by Mr. Lewis, to call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printen and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry." Sir J. L. Lushington presided. Mr.lLewis"then brought forward his motion: "That after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case of tice, no less than the character of the British Government in India, require that either the Rajah be restored to his throne, or a full and impartial inquiry be instituted into all the circumstances of his case." A long debate ensued, which lasted several hours, and was at length ad journed to Thursday. The question was a long and desultory debate, during which the chairman said that the proprietors could not rescind an act of the Board, a momajority of 46 to 16
Embezslement. - Within the last fortnight it has been scertained that Mr. R. W. Spearman, Secretary to the Master of the Horse, has absconded. It appears hat a short time since the Earl of Jesch, his Lordship called upou Mr. Spearman to make up his accounts, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of mod been dis hands, and the mode in which various spearman allsente posed from the office, and a few days subsequentily wrote a letter to Lord Jersey withere of the unsettle which of his accounts, which were in an exceedingly de
ranged state, it was not his intention again to return to
the unties of the office. Mr. Spearman has never been the duties of the office. Mr. Spearman has never he has seen since; and it is expected by his friends or America. taken his departure either for the continent of upwards He had held the appointment during a per annum, with an of thirteen years, at a salary of 700 . per annum, with and excellent
Brentford.-A company is being formed for the purpose of estabisill sabe between Staines snd Bratiage ord, which wir and It is said that the under between stames taking, if carrie Midland Counties coll also operate one-third less thas the price of carriage on heavy goods materian manafacturing districts. Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of deaths registered in the 140 ; North districts, day, Jan. 28 :-West dr. East districts, 216 ; South 203; Central districts, 174 ; East males, 506 females.) districts, 241. Total, 934,468 mar, 903 , ( 461 males, Weekly average for the last five years, 1004.

## Frobincial Nelus.

Caermarthen.-The lawless proceed. Caermare obtained so much notoriety by the name of Rebecca and her daughters," have increased rather than diminished since our last report. No clue het not a single tained to lead to their detection, and as ye civil force, offender has been apprehended, although the and a corps the yeomanry, the marines from Pembroke, and a costroy of pensioners are on the spot. Last week they days before while in the act of demolishing a toll-bar, they sent word to that effect to the yeomanry, who were stathoned at to that effect to the yeomany, ins report, the yeomanry immediately hastened to the spot, but on their arrival immediately hastem mortification, that the gate was already they foun, the ground, and the rioters fied. It was leveled afterwards discovered that the rease them to quit the gate report to the cavalry was, to inded, in order that the mob might do the work of destruction on that also, withourn molestation from the troops. Accordingly, on her daughof the latter, they discoving their absence, and had accomters had been there during letter was last week received by plished their design. A letter whed by Rebecca, informing the mayor of Haverfordwediren intended shortly to visit him that she and her chilat to be a hoax; but on him. This was at frrst thoug the top of Prendergast, on Thursday, the 2d, the gate atced into a field a quarter of the Fishguard Road, was remollouse, and there sawed to a mile distant from tening notices have been received at pieces. Three threatenge offect unless the paupers Narberth workhouse, to "Rebecca" will attack the have better food given them, Res ance, and destroyed house. A mob assemble have the Prince's gate, and the aanor sates will next be level received notice that the paroct the workhouses will be led. It is generally believed ar orders imagine that the object of attack, and the The Welchman ob"Rebecca" is a county magistrate. The circumstance in serves, that it is not the least remarion the trops appear this extraordinary movement, that when the trobly appears in one part of the country, 15 miles distant.

> in one part perhaps 14 or 15 miles distant. in another, pelly held Hull.-A meeting of shipowners was recntly Hull.-A meeting of shipowners was recentiy hey's Hull, to take into consideration Captain Fizeeving Bill for ascertaining the qualifications of persons seeking to be masters and mates in the merchant-service- Mr. Gibson, Mr. Alderman Thompson, and othe proceedings. From the shipping interest, took a pappeared that there was a great statements made, vessels have been lately lost than in formwater risk, From 1805 to 1815 , including seas from 1820 to 1825 three-and-a-half ships were on an to two ships a-day. 1826 to 1832 the loss was reduced defective knowledge These losses were attributed to the desultory discussion, it of mates. After a desulthouph they were was admitted by the speakers, opposed to the bill, get a nautical ed schools for the proand the establishment of Goverispensably necessary. A motion of education, were indrepe bill has metition signed by 94 shipmasters gan Honse fom been diarn up for presentation mons. The chief ory to be examiners, the the appointment of nayy emolument that would thereby arse mould be exerted and the Government patronage the following is a return of the relief given in Leeds and bresd to the poor of the township of Leeds including both the in-door and the out-door paupers, and also of the number of applicants for relief at the workhouse, for the last four years. The relief given in 1839 was 14,105l. 1s. 10d.; in $1840,14,934 b_{0}$. 358 . 5 d.; in $1841,17,275 \mathrm{l} .14 \mathrm{~s} .8 \frac{1}{2} \%_{\mathrm{s}}$; and in $1842,23,358$. 14 s .5 d . The number of applications for relief in the amount of relief granted to the poor from 1839 to 1842 is no less than 65 per cent. ; and the increase in the number of applications for relief from 1840 to 1842 is 326 per cent - On Sunday week the body of a female, greaty near Knutilated and the head, arms, and legs being enn inquest has been held on the body,星
dair, although a reward, with the addition of a free par any person who will give such information as will lead to Manchesler. - The murderer
Manchesler. - The great Anti-Corn-Law banquet in 3,400 ladies and gentlemen took their seats in week, when the hall, and 4120 in the galleries. Every seat was occupied, for the tickets had been at a premiam for some days previous. Twenty-one tables had been placed for the accommodation of the company-four on the dais, and sevesteen On the following morning a meing 100 feet in length. ministers was held in the Town-ball, to of consider the bear ing of the Corn-Iaws upon the physical, moral, and religious condition of the people. The Rev. Dr. Burns, of the Corn-laws were carried. The aggregate position to the delegates was held on Friday morning, in the Townhall, to receive the reports of the Commitiees and to deMermine the future course of proceedings to be ardopted. of Manufacturers was read, and a series of resolutions was carried, recommending that petitions from every part of the country be prepared for presentation as early it Induce their representatives in Parliament to vote for the total and immediate repeal of the Corn-laws-that meetings be held to ensure the return of free-trade membersand that the friends of the movement enter into some by associations, by pecuniary contributions, and by all Council of the National Anti-Con resolved, "That the mdjurn its sittings, pro tem., to London, and that it shall summon a conference of depaties at sach time as it may place on the same evening, in the Free-trade Hall, and Was attended by no less than 6,000 persons. - A meeting Monday, when some facts of importance was Leld on known. It was announced that the accounts were made manager, Mr. Burdekin, extibited a deficieney of about nuity, and the ader been conceated through bis own ingenuity, and the assistance given him in his clandestine operations by certain bill-brokers in the City, who were
supplied, for the purpose, with bills bearing the endorsesupplied, for the purpose, with bills bearing the endorse-
ment of the bank to any amount required. The directors ment of the bank to any amount required. The directors of the bank affairs at the end of the year. Fion this it appears that the liabilities bad been progressively reduced to the extent of $480,996 l$, since October 27 ; and, since liquidated. On the accounts, $120,000 l$. further has been loss bas been mereased by the sum of $29,922 l$.; a difference ascribed in past to a falling off in the value of some of the outstanding assets, in part to the discovery of more extensive frauds committed by Mr. Burdekin, and in part to the accumulation of interest and other charges. It was athe dithectors be requested, bank be not dissolved, and that the directors be requested, at the earliest practicable period, consistent with the interest of the bank, to lay before owing by eacl individual, together with a full statement of all the circumstances convected with the mismanagement of the concern.

## Morpelh.-A church-rate attempted to be levied by the

 Hon, and Rev. F. Grey, a son of Earl Grey, at Morpeth, has given rise to a division among the people of the parish and town. It has immemorially been the custom to col. lect the church-rate in the proportion of one-third from the remaining two thirds from the inhabitane parish, and The latter now wish the rate to be collected and levied in. equal proportions; but to this the country parishioners opinion of an emine questionSheffield.-As an instance of the extranrdinary depreciation in the value of property, the Sheffield Iris states that a grinding wheel erected in this neighbourbood wold for 1,0006 .
St. Asaph. - The projected union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor continaes to attract attention in various parts of the kingdom. Meetings of the clergy
bave been held in different parts of have been held in different parts of England and Wales to lake into Wonsideration the proprjety of petitioning Parlisment to repeal 80 much of the Act $6 \& 7$ William
IV., c. 77 , as provides for the union of the two Sees. At all these meetings the feeling of the public was unanimously opposed to the change; and numerous petitions
have been presented this week to both Houses of Parliahave been presented

Whitby.-One of the most distressing shipwrecks that has occurred on this part of the coast for several years took place on Saturday morning at the entrance of Robin Hood's Bay, a few miles to the south of this harbour,
whereby a party of the Coast-Guard Service, Whereby a party of the Coast-Guard Service, belonging to Lingard, R.N., with the crew of the distressed vessel. consisting of six persons, were drowned. As soon as the vessel, a collier brig from London, struck, the CoastGuard went off in the life-boat, and succeeded in gallant tyle in taking the crew from the wreck. They were returning to the shore. when a heavy sea capsized the boat, and all hands perished in sight of the people assembled An attempt was made by the commander and crew of a brig. whigh happened to be within a short distance of the spot, to go to their relief, but their boat was upset, and they

Railways.-The traffic for the week on the principal lines is as follows: :-Greenwich, 7181 . ; Eastern Counties, 201l. Newcastle and Carlisie, 1, 320 . $3,6,66$. ; Croydon Grand Sunction, 6,646l.; York and North Midland, 1.350l. ; Blarkwnhl, 537l.; Great North of England, 1,065 $l_{\text {; ; Sheffield and Manchester, } 273 l_{\text {.; }} \text {, Manchester }}$ and Birmingham, 2,366l.; Manchester and Leeds, $3,646 \mathrm{l}$. Glasgow and Paisley, Kilmarnock and Ayr, 759 l.; Bir mingham and Gloucester, 1,686l.; Edinburgh and Glasgow Derby, 1.192b. ; North Midland, 3,572l. Birmingham and 4,068l. ; Grert Western, 11,037l.; South Eustern, $1,509 l$. Lendon and Irirmingham, $13,330 l$. - The balf-yearly meeting of the Liverpool tind Mancliester Company took place to the continued depression of trade and manufactures and stated that during the half-year just ended the business of the railway experienced an extraordinary check by the disturbances in the manufacturing districts in August last. The period of the year which is generally relied on as most propitious to railway travelling was thus rendered comparatively unprofitable. The total receipts fror passengers had fallen off to the extent of $8,000 l$., and wrom therelandise to the extent of $5,000 l$., as compared The accounts showed the teceipts to be 123,746l. and the expenses $60,49 \mathrm{l} .10 \mathrm{~s}$. 7 d ., leaving a balance $63,696 /$. 1 Ns .9 . ; to which must be added the amoun reserved in July last for the income-tax, not yet paid, mended a divilend of $5 l$. per $100 \%$. Share, which, on 12,090 shares, amounted to $00,480 l . j$ and would leave a balance of $5,415 l$ 3s. chargeable with the income-tax for the year. residue to be carried to the credit of the next half small account. A dividend of $5 l$. per $100 l$. share was declared to be paid early in the present month. The half-yearly meeting Liverp Grand Junction Company was held last week at Liverpool. It appeafed from the report that the clear be added $5.612 l$. 4 s . 3 d ., surplus from the previous hat year making a total of $125,082 \mathrm{l}$. 6 s .3 d . ; from this amount the directors recommended that a dividend of $5 l$. per share be declared; this would absorb $110,165 l$., in accoldance with the report, to appropriate as fesolved income-tax for half a year. $3,653 \mathrm{l} .17 \mathrm{~s} .10 \mathrm{~d}$.; depreciation and renewal of stock, $5,000 l$.-leaving to the credit of the present half-year the sum of $6,263 i l .88$. 5d. A sum of the church erecting at Crewe.- The meeting of the North Union company was beld last week, when the usual dividend of 26 . 10 s . per share was declared to the pro-
prietary. The receipts were $30,1072.5 \mathrm{~s}$. penditure, $14,181 l .7 \mathrm{~s}$., leaving a surplus of $15,925 l$. 18 s . 3 d , balance of 78l. would be carried to paid. The small accounts, which are expected to be more encouraging, ing a decre of the company on the present occasion showperiod of 1841 -the late compared with the corresponding period of 1841 -the late disturbances in the manufacturing The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Brighto Railway has been held this week. The report showhton ascertained cost of the line to be $2,580,645 l$ shows the ascertained cost of the line to be $2,580,645 l$., and the
further probable liabilities $50,322 l$.; makiag the total cost of construction $2,630,967 \mathrm{l}$. The amount of addi$\mathbf{1 2 0 , 6 0 0 \%}$. Under these being 29,881 . The total revenue prese the Under these circumstances, the directors exdividend to exceed 20 s . per share . The further present required, of $29,881 b$, is stated to have. The further capital expenditure at the London-bridge station the purchase of additional engines, carriages, \&c. The draft of a bill has been prepared to raise a loan of $300,000 l$. on the loan notes of the company, and to reduce the number of directors. The total expenses of the line for the half-year, including interest and expenses on debentures and loan notes, are 79,170l. 17s. $8 d$, A vote of want of confidence in the directors was passed, together with a resolution that the Whole of the present directors be required to resign after the passing of the new Bill. The state of affairs of this railway, ably in the market, and has been viewed very nafavourmuch as $2 l$. each. - The directors of the Midland Counties Complang have issued their reply to the report of the Committee of investigation, in reference to their manageproposed has state that the principle of the reductions suggestion of the report, but from the result of inquiries instututed by a sub-committee of their own board. The facts brought forward are generally considered to remove me unfavourable impression previously entertained of their

## IRELAND.

Dublin - The Lords of the Treasury have returned an Socienrable answer to the memorial of the Royal Dublin menty, praying their Lordships to recommend to Partiaand 4,000 . ; the former for the completion $2,800{ }^{\text {a }}$. alterations and buildinga on premises adjoining Leinster House, intended for a new museum; and the latter for huildings in the Botanic Gew conservatories and other Lordships refer to the rapid and progressive reply, their the members of the Society, and state that they cannot bnt view this as an indication of the little interest which
the educated portion of society in Dublin, compared with
hat of other great towns, take in the support of the objects of such an institution. It gives rise, moreover, in Societyinion, to grave doubt as to the future ability of the Society to raise any adequate revenue for the support of fore, in the words of their reply undertake what is now proposed, which is, in fact litlo short of making a new botanical garden by rebuilding be provided wind stated in the estimate, or even to that which the erection of such buildings might ultimately cost; but that would hereafter have to adopt one of two alternat either the providing the whole sum required for maintenance, when erected, and for their application useful instruction; or, after incurring all the expense building, to permit the whole entablishment expense of nical garden to fall into decay. Considering bota number and extent of literary and scientific in also the in other large towns of the United Kingam andion comparatively large amount of private congributions the for their maintenance, their Lordshins cannotions raised for a compliance with the request of the Dublin Societ would be viat of $4,000 l$. for their botanical garden grants of money have just jealousy by others, to whom cedent for unlimited concession in and be ate once a precheck to individual subscription in quarters, and a reasons, they do not deem it advisable to all." For these Parliament the grant proposed by the Society.-The opposition to the Poor Law is gradually increasing in meeting in this city, meetings In addition to the late Fermanagh, Limerick, Cork, and Claren held in Tyrone, total repeal, others seeking such amendments anding better adapt the law to the peculiar circumstances of vened, in Roscommon also a meeting hus been conparties, followed by a signed by Peers of both political clergy, Roman Cy a long list of the leading gentry and than 13 Pom Crotestant, and no less exceedingly described bevere in Dublin; the state of the Chamnel is beyond precedent, and peamen as having been dangerous many of the steam-boats from Holyheare entertained that made the land in safety.-Lord Jocelyn has resigned the ffice of steward of the vice-regal household, and has been succeeded by Mr. Seymour
Tipperary.-A man named Dwyer, charged with the rested on Sunday week. He bad only been discharged Mr. Scully's Bridewell, on suspicion of heing one of party of twelve armed men tuesiay, of last weak, Bullysheehan, near Clogheen, for the purpose of obtzining possession of some decrees which had been got by a ryman, for money due to him. The party placed sentinels at the adjoining houses; the owner of one of them, named Slattery, a respectable man, came out of his house, hearing that armed men were in his yard, when he was hearing ately shot, and died instantly. The murderers then medrthe decrees, valued at 150 l ., and have not since been heard of

Cork.-The Earl of Rosse has given notice that the next general meeting of the British Association will be held in this city in the month of August.-The Rev. T. Foley, of Youghal, has published an account of a series which promise described by Lord Snrewsbury, He states that thed and a young nun in the convent, relative of there is whose hauds, feet, and side are depicted the wounds of the Saviour; and that at the communion blood is seen to flow from those apparent wounds. He adds that many whesses will verity the miracle upon oath but the local clergy mention, that in the present state of the affair, the whether the district have anot come to a final judgment Belfast.-In compliance with
Moderator of the Presbyterion Chursitions, the ordinary 15 th inst. The of the pa . The subjects forsideration are, the state bicene pare church, the marriage question, and the atter suju. It expected in regard to the atter subject, there will be a report from all the congre gations.
.-The Bishop of Down and Connor, in reply in positive terms to withdraw from the Church refused in positive terms to withdraw from the Church Archi dope socie whe is is alleged, is favourable to th adoption of Puseyite or Roman Catholic models and ecorations. The reply of Dr. Mant is very long; and declares his Lordshin's hostlity of an individual, and declares his Lordship's opinion, that the object of a aphication was not only to vilify the society, but to position to all ecclesiastical dation of his clergy, in position to all ecclesiastical discipline. "I am bound," he says, "by a sense of duty to the Church Archntecture to the diocese in lives, likewise, gentlemen and bremren, all, to the great Head and to the Church at large, and in to suffer my aff Head and Guardian of the Churcb, not nought, and trampled on by a subordinate minised, set at

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.-The Commission of the General Assembly have presented a petition to the House of Commons on the subject of the differences which have so long agitated the charch of Scotland. It gives a long and minute
analyis of the statutes of the Scottish Parliament, by

Which the Commission consider that the church is secured from coercion or interference on the part of the civil power，and declares that the late decisions of the court of Session，und other recent events，tend more and more to
confirm and inorease the conviction of the Commission， that if effectual redress be not afforded by Parliament a speedy disruption of the establiskment is inevitable． That，deeply impressed with the evils to the nation，as well as to the church，which would thence ensue，the Commission earnestly entreat the House to take into their serious consideration the true character and nature of the Church＇s claims，and the statutes to which she appeals in support of them，as well as those establishing the Court of Session，which，as she conceives，do not confer the powers， oy that Court．It prays the House to provide protection and security to the judicatories and people of the Church of Scotland in the enjoythent of their constitutional and guaranteed rights and liberties；so as to save from sub－ believe to have conferred some benefits on the country， and which is associated with the cause of liberty and order，and the extension of knowledge，religion，and piety time，to keep unbroken a solemn treaty，on the faith of time，to keep unbroken a solemn treaty，onendent legis－ lature．It concludes by praying that the House will adont some measure，by alteration of the law in regard to the presentation to church livings，as recently declared by the civil court，for securing hat no mo to will of congregation；and that the Commission may be heard by certain of their number，or by their counsel，at the bar of the House，in support of this petition．－ friendly to the church was held in Edinburght a few days since．Sir Andrew Agnew，Bart．，presided；about fifty attended the meeting，white letters of coacarrence in its quis of Breadalbane，and other gentlemen．The meeting adopted a strong remonstrance to Government in behal of the Church，which loss been forwarded to the Premier． It is understood that a requisition to Dr．Chalmers to proceed to London and deliver a series of lectures，on the independence proper and essential to a Church in con nection with the state，has been set on foot by influentia parties in London，and will shortly be carried into effect．
Fife．－The local papers state that an annual Royal lisit to Scotiand，wheh was rumoureu a few weeks ago， Windsor a few days since to offer Blair Atholl to the Queen and Prince Albert，as a shooting－place and deer－park s and although the Royal reply has not transpired，yet，as it is known that her Majesty had previously ordered inquiries to be made for an extensive shooting range，it is consi－ dered likely that the offer may be accepted．In that anticipated．

Glasgow．－The strike of the Lanarksbire colliers is now nearly general over the cc．unty．Last week a number of and 400 more，with their wives and fumilies，have since been turned out in the neighbourhood of Holytown．An－ elligence has been received of the wreck of another India－ man，the George M＇Leod of 600 tons，belonging to this sugar from the Mauritius，and was lost on a bank in the Solway Frith，a few miles north of Skenburness．

## THEATRICALS．

Covient－Garden．－On Tuesday the 1stinst．，the Lady of the Lake，an English version of Rossini＇s Donna del Tago，was performed for the first time at this theatre． pose of rendering Mrs．Alfred Shaw＇s talents available in a new character．It has not for many years been played in a complete form at Her Majesty＇s Theatre．On the last occasion it was very much cut down，and only per－ formed for a few nights．Nothing has lately been done with it on the Italian boards which would bear comparison with its production on Tuesday at Covent－Garden．In the character of Malcolm，Mrs．Alfred Shaw has added one more triumph to her list．Her opening soena，＂Mura felici，＂was one of her most perfect performances．Her execution was extremely skilful，and managed without the slightest effort．In the characters which she sustained on her first appearance，she uppeared more as the mere vo－ calist，and less as the acting singer；but in this new piece led his companions in arms，the martial ardour which in－ spired him，were perfectly portrayed；and as he darted off，sword in hand，a burst of applause was heard frorn all parts of the bouse．The duet with Elena（Miss Rain－ ＂Giornas the gem of the evening，and may rival the Gare and d＇orore＂in Semiramide．Sung with the greatest full notes of Mrs．A．Shaw blended beautifully with her own ；and the effect was one of those which at once seize an English audience，Miss Rainforth＇s Elena was sung With all the intelligence of a cultivated artist，but a cer tain want of power was manifest，and the music did not seem quite under her command ；but she improved as the opera advanced，and command；but she ioproved as the had．at first been appeared to acquire a facitity which Roderich Dhu，and Mr．Giubilei as Douglas．The chorus had been increased for the occasion，and was ex ceedingly effective．There was no deficiency of care in getting up the opera．The scenery was very fine，and the view of the lake was a triumph of sceniciarto That in
which the clan of Roderick start from the fern and heath of the hills around was also well managed ；and the effect produced by it would alone have insured the success of the revival：At the conctusion，Mrs．Alfred Shaw was nounced for repetition in the midst of great applause． nounced for repetition in the midst of great applause．
St．James＇s Theatre．－On Thursday evening M St．James＇s Teeatre．－On Thursday evening Mr．
Braham made his appearance at this theatre，after an ab－ Braham made his appearance at this theatre，after an ab－ sence of three years in the United States．The enter－ tainnoent was a concert，in which he gave many of the fine old English songs to which he gave such unexampled popularity nearly half a century ago．On bis presenting himself he was received with a shout of welcome from every part of a crowded bouse，and seemed much affected
by so cordial a reception．It appeared at once，from his hale and vigorous aspect，that time has continued to treat him gently；and this was further proved by the sound of bis voice，which has lost none of its qualities of expression and style，though its power and flexibility，as might be ex－ pected，is somewhat less than it was in the prime and vigour of his age．His son，Mr．Charles Braham，at the same time made his first appearance before an English audience，and was received with a hearty welcome

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 obtained，calling on the Tithe Commissioners to show cause why
a mandamus should not issue to them，to command them to proceed to the commatation of the tithes of the parish of Ing－ stowe，in the county of Devon．The question intended to be
raised was，whether the Assigtant Tithe Commissioner was bound to proceed under the 37th section of the 6 and 7 William IV．， the average value of the tithes of the parish for the seven years preserve the case to he reported on，as dincrited by the 3sth section
of the statute，where a special adjunication was provided for． rescried the case fur spccial allnumeation．The Altorney－General Mr ．Adolphus，and Mr．Atree appeared for the Tithe Commis－
sioners，and contended that the cortre pursued here was the proper one．The Act gave the Asssstant Commissioner power to he did find it to be so，for that lie had not sufficlent iuformation aid before him to enable hirm at that time to make his award． Mr．Erie and Mr．C．Buller for the lendownels，argued that，i
the course now adopted were not permitted，one of the grea
objects of the statite in question would be defeated．It was found at the time of the passing of the statute that many cases might arise in which the Tithe Commissoner，either from not having such means of funnishhurinformation in one parish as in another，
might be incapable of making an award to his satisfaction，and the Legislature therefore deelared its whll that he should have mifth happen，that either there were no means to enable him to take a fair average of seven years，or the circumstances uade
which the tithes had been calculated daring those scven years might be such as not to afford a fair average；and in such case instance，the information finmished him was not sufficient，nud he had therefore determined，and properly determined，to exercise
his discretion．Sir Gregory Lewin，on the part of the incumbent，
contended that the deldy and expense of reselving the case were contended that the delay and expense of resetving the case were
unneessary．Here proper information had been afforded to the
Commissioner，by itabular Commissioner，by a tabular arrangensent of all the matters requiste
for him to form a judgment，and he ought to have made his award for him to form a judgment，and he ouyht to have made his award collung cint the tithe commissioners to procure with the commuta．
thon of the tithes of a paithealar pansh，and for that purpose to
a－certan the average value of the tithes of the parish for the last
 that they should take mitu their consideration a statement of the
clergyman of the parish，who thought inmselt entitied to recelve more than ha was L．kely to receive under tue commutation as now proposed to be settled by the Commissimers．In November，
1838, a meeting was held to sette the amount of the conimuta－ tions．No information to justify the amount now clamed was
land before the Commissioner，nor cha he receive such informa． tion as in bis discretion appeared to him sufticient to enable him to make h＇s award．He thercfore reserved the case for special
adjudication．In doing so he had exercised the powers vested in him by the statutue，and there did not appear any good reason Patteson was entirely of the same opinion．If it harl appeared
clearly that the commissioner had arbitrarily determined to make this a reserved case for special adjudicationt him in taking the a course，but when it appeared that the information yequired under that statute had not been given to hinn，then it was clear
that the 38th section vested in him a decretion wheh，in this case，he seemed to have properly excrcised．The other judges
concurred，and the rule was discharged，but without costs． Central Cbiminal Court．－Thomas Messenger pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with unfawfully conspiring
with others tio oltain the sum of $1,400 l$ from the Accountant with others the Court of Chancery，with intent to Accoraud him thr reof．The Attorney－Genelal，who attenied y a hecendary party
sazd lie behevert that the prisoner was mere
ial the transaction，and was heting under the suburdination of i：the transaction，and was heting under the subardination of
others，who were not yet in custody．He，theref re，hegged leave to recommend hims to the mercy of the Court．Ma．Juthe
Williams，in 1 assir gentence，said that the couit was always
will wilmg to attind to anv sugrestion made by the prosecution in any case；and althongli the prisouer has h leader gulty to an of
fence of a very sertous nature，yet as the Learned Attorney－Ge－ neral had stated his opinion that the prisoner was only acting
noder the guldance of more guilty parties，he would take a lenien view of the casc．The sentence of the Court was that he be ima prisoned in the House of Correction for one month．
John foran，a private soder in ine sin Ri．Frish Hussars，was in－ dicted for felonithosly and mancim some grievous bodily harm．It ap－ peared that the proseculor，on the sttr January，accompanied by a young man named Howard，was walking in Hyde Park．Some
sonders of the 8th Hussars were sweeping the barrack－yard，and sodiers of the 8th Hussars were sweeping the barrack－yard，and
Fitch and Howard who were returing from church，stopped near the gate to look in．The pr soner，who was the sentinel un
duty，desired them to move on．Fitch said he was not aware that he was doing any harm．A person in the barrack yard called out to the sentinel to make them move on，or krock them
down with his carbine．The prisoner then again desired them down with ais Carchsaid he was centainly not going to run away，
to move on．Fitch sion and the prisoner following up his order to move on，struck him
with the barrel of his carbine on the side of the head， with the barrel of his carbine on the side of the head，
and knocked him down：The blow cut through the hat，
and inflicted．a wound an inoh and b half in lentit and inflicted a wound an inoh and a hal in
on the prosecutors head．The offence was fully proved，
and the Jury returned a werdict of Guilty．Mr．Jus－
tice Maule then aditresed the prisoner，and said that i
the
been guilty of murder．The crime of Which he，hod heep cont vinted howeter wable ohe of creat mägnitude，and renicred hid
liable to be transported for life，or for a term not less inan fifeen prisoument：and on consulting wrovide his leamed brother，they did not think it necessary to pass a sentence of transportation． They did not think that the prisoner intended to inflict any very serious injury on the prosecutor，and it appeared to have been him to use his carbine．Some provncation had been given，and there seemed to be no doubt that the prosecutor did use some insulting language，but there was no excuse for the prisonerts attack upon uim． weapons placed in their hand against thein．Wiowever，as，there was eridence of provocation，the sentence which the Cotutc
should pass was，that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour should pass wa
Frederick Charles Burnham Blackuell，draper at Camberwell， was placed at the bar charged with feloninusly uttering a forged Constable，well knowing the said deed to be forged，The cir－ cumstances of the case were very compaidence ran to an unusual
to any lut the parties concerned．The eviden length，and nceupied the court no less than cmelick on Tuesday morning，the kecordet sultinect up；and，at a few minutes hefore 5，the jury，after celaperatin土 for
verdict，finding the prisoner Guilty of uttering the deed，well knowng it to have been forged Judgment was deferred．

## SPORTING

TATTERSALU＇S，THURSAAY－DERBY．－5 to 1 agst Scott ${ }^{3}$
 Yeel＇s Murat（taken）， 22 to I agst Mr．Bell＇s Winesour（taken），
25 to 1 agst Lord Eginton＇s Arintides； 25 to 1 agst Mr，Good－ man＇s Maccabeus； 33 to 1 agst Colonei Ansonen（taken） 40 to 1 agst Lord Exeter＇s Lucetta colt（taken）； 40 to 1 agst Duke of Rich－ mond＇s cornopean，taken）； 40 to 1 agst
Brewer（taken freely）， 50 to 1 agst Duke of Gratonas Cataract
（takem）； 50 to 1 agst Mr．Thornbill＇s Elixir， 50 to 1 grst
 Dumplang（takent；5u tol asct Lord Chesterfield＇s Progress cot： Peel＇s St．Valentuse（t．iken）．O．1KS．-1 \％to 1 agst Colonel
Cradock＇s Peqyy（taken）； 25 to 1 agst Mr．Rawlinson＇s Chad－ Mabe fane，Fibiay，Feb． 10 －The arrivals of wheat and Barley，as well as Flour，are large this week，beind an aceu． mulation caused by the sales of wind，this prodnced rathet
large stipply of Lincolnshire wheat，which is ofering on the sale of Foreng What is very limited，and barely at so good
prices as ou Monflay．In consequence of the large arival of Barley，it is $1 s$ ．lower，Peas and Beans rem
Monday，and Oats do not sell quite so well，

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cimens will be prepared at 11 , each to subscribers.
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splendens Martynia proboscidea , macrocarpa Pentstemon cotrea Pothlacentianoides fruticosa Protulaca The liusoail
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No. 7-1843.

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THOS. CRIPPS, Florist, \&c., TTonbridge Wells, Kent, respectilly informs his friends that he has purchased of Mir.
TonD (llete Gardener to, CAT. MoNYPNNY, nd maiser of the distinct variety of this now justly. estecmed and popular class of Flowers, specimens of which were submitted to the inspection of the Editor of the Gardeners" Chronicle, in August last, under
the initials "A. B.:" the opinion of which was as foll A. B. - Your Fuchsia is one of considerable be beauty, and differs In the great length of the divisions of the calyx from any which zve have yet seen. Jts colour is also bright, and not dimmed with
that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of flowers,"-Gardeners' Chronicle.
Mseless to attempt further to extol the ments on on thit it would be flower than to state its size and colour; the latter of which iscalyx, a very bright red, with corolla of a pale puce, a and the
former excels that of any other Fuchlhsta extant bciupe nearly four inches in length, and of proportionate magutudis nearly four self being of a most vigorous growtle, anli foliage beautiful Coloured engravings of it may be seen at Mr. CHALH.woon's
Seedsman, Covent Garden ; Mr. Lowr's, Clapton Nursery, and Mr. PAws ${ }^{2}$ 's, White Hart Inn, Bromiey, Kent ; at which places Ior plants, to be sent out at the end of April, at 10 s . Bde eech nee. usual discount to the trade, if six or more are taken at post, by forwarding a Post-office order for 108, od therough the had at A Catalogue of T. C', 'extensive collection of Roses can be GEORGE CHARLWOOD, SEEDSMAN, 14, Tavistockand the Public thent-Garden, begs to an nounce to his Friends GERMAN STOCKS, ASTERS, and BALSAMS, \&C., Which he 50 var
80
50
25
28
25
200
96
96
 German Carnation, from the finest collection, 100 seeds, $28,6 \%$, French packet.
Together with the following New and Scarcee, Fow, per packet,

## agalis azurea grandifore <br> Argemone grandifora

Brachy come e iberidififolla
Campanula pulchen
Cacailia aure pulcherrima
Clintonia pulchella
Calcéolarilegans
Eynotlossuma glochidiatum
Gaphorbia varıegata
Gloxinia rubra

lipomeans in many
sotoma axillaris

Ipomopsis elegans
Lychnis fuigens Lencaria senecioides Lobelia begonizooiia fulgens
splendens Martynia proboscidea
Enothera Drummondil Pentstemon cobera Porturacentianoides fruticosa Phlox Drummondii Podotheca capitata
Rhodanthe Ma Rhodanthe Manglesii
Schizopetalon Walkerii schizoperalon
Thunbergia, 4 varietie
supply of $\Delta$ merican Tree and shrub Seeds, when his Catalogue
Cultivation of pines without pots.Systeme of the many advantages dervvable from the "Tank
Pines with Heatug " ss the easy practicabisity of Cuitivatung cultivators of this delicious of of paramount inportance to tho A Treatice, with Engravings, will shortly ted Fruit. taining every information to set up or adapt the applishatus, with
cost of of mate requested forthwithing, \&ce. Price 5s. each copy. Orders are Nursery, Plymouth.-FCD. 1 sth, 1843. WM. RyNDLE, Union-road

Price 6d.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.




Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that all Plants all Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables exhilited, are of ther ow that growth and production ; and if such declaration cannot or shall
not be duly signed, the Premiums awarded will be withheld if served up for Desert.
In order to facilitate the regulations as far as possible, in cases of specimens bronght from a distance, arrangements will be of the previous day, into one of the greenhouses of the Institution, which will be cleared for the purpose. as local and other circumstances will permit those of the IIortiShEFBERD, the Curator at the Garden; or, to
JosEPH Drexinson, M.D., Hon. Secretary

N GAINES, Florist, Surrey-LANE, Battersea, - begs to inform the Nobility, Geady, and others, that his stock oa pelthy plants. The following are a few of his seedlings, .

Gaines's Duchess of Suther- ${ }^{3}$, Gaines's Lady Duncannon 428
 Amulet
Lady Sale
Emperor Su
Gaines's Lord Prudhoe-dark crims,
Lady Prudhoe-blush white.
Lady Duncannon-blush, shaded with lilac Lady of the Lake-P
Venus-clear white
Surpasse Primrose-
Elegans-rosy purple
Golden Yellow-bright yellow
Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahlias, Pansies, Caiccolarias, Feb. 2, 1843.

## FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUE fong

B EAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.Fuchsias for 1843 , take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of aimirers of the above clegant tribe of prants to their
select and superb Collo forming a selection of such as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to
the numerous testimonials of success which attended their mode the numerous testimonials of success which attended their mode at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom. peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants peculiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants;
namely, that they will deliver them free of postare, on the receipt

 | Twelve fine show varieties 128. | Twelve extra fine show vari- |
| :--- | :--- |
| Twelve extra fine ditto $\quad .16 \mathrm{~s}$. | eties, very superior. 218. | Twelve extra fine ditto belings. eties, very superio

The selection to YOUSI, and Co.
This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener
to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. Yourle obtained the entire stock. In May last it was submitted to Dr. Lindris $y$ for his opinion, which will be found in - Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we bave seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a
valuable addition to this beautiful genus." As proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. \& Co. had a plant in flower on Sept. 15 ,
1842 , on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms formane one of which were upwards of 200 blooms, formfarden. Price $10 s, 6 d$. per plant, sent free of postage to any part

Fuchsia - transparens, transparent a delicate transparent pink, boidly
tipped with tipped with bright green,
and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine, habit of the plant erect, and a
profuse bloomer Fuchsia affinis, or radi cans arbia arbea Fuchsia arborea grandi.

## Belliana, or roseo alb (pure white, beautifully tipped with rose

## Bruceana

Blavia
Brockman
Curtisii
Compact
Compact
Cornerii
Carnea
Chandlexii
Cordata superba
Corymbiflora
Craisiana
Dalstonii
Dicksonii
Delicata
Devonia
Eleganas superba
Erecta tricolor Execta tric Eximia
Flonibunda , Dickson's) Formose clepans
Fulgcns multifiora Floribunda marna Glabra multiflora Globosa variegata
Grandiffora maxima Grandis
Hybrida coccinea Incomparabilis Inflata fulgida Infrata fulgraa
Insignis. Insignis Jayfi. King, extra fine and very

Loudonil
Macnabiana
Magnifica
Muablls
Monypenni
Munypenais
Magnificent
Pulchertina
Pistillum album
Pendula termina
Princeps.
Racemiflora elegan
Racemosa
Rosea elegans
Smithii
Splendida
Standishii
Standishii Splendens (Humbolidt)
Splendens (Kyle's)
Salmonia.
Stewartia.
Sanguinea

## Stylosa conspicua

Agents for the sale of Stephenson \& Co.'s Improyed Cons CAL Boniers, which may be seen on appication.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Feb. 16, 1843 .

Stylosa maxima Thompsoniana superba Triumphans Toddiana. Tricolor Venus Victrix Vernalis
Yoctoria
Youeliii
Woodsii VERBENAS. Laconii," a fine blue, de-
lightfuliy fragrant, of vigorous, but compact
habit, and the heads of habit, and the heads of
fowers measuring uphalf inches in diameter. Princess Royal," of the flowers remarkably fragrant; nothing can exceed the purity of the
white in this heatifind varicty, and it possesses be found in any of its class, -of retaimng its
clear white during fading 5 remark, that the petals of the flowers of the as to form a perfect ball.
They wall be rady for scudng out by post,
free, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April.] Barkerii, extrandifioe Barnesii
Delicata, fine Edmondii
Emperor Emperor Formosa, beautiful pink Graudis Groomiana
Hendersonii Hislopiana
Hylandsii
Incisa major
Melindris major
Niveni
Picta
Sanguinea
Splendens
Striata coccinea, ext. tine Twucrioides Victory
Vivid
[The above will also be sent free of postage to any
the United Kingdom.].]
PETU N IA Marna rosea Magniflora
Bicolor Lady Peel
Medora
Rook's Nest Rosea alba
Beauty Beauty
Grandis ['1 he above can also be sent
free of postage to any part of

BRAGG"S "ANTAGONIST," the successful White be let out to the Trade onnce The following are the names of the Nurserymen who have alread

| Mrysrs.- | Messrs.-- |
| :---: | :---: |
| Brown, Slough | Foster, Strand |
| Mitchell, Piltdown | Rendle, Plymouth |
| Stein, Higlgate | White, Poole |
| Lodge, Broughton | Alexander, Kingsland |
| Harrison, York | Kernan, Covent Garden |
| Whale, Elcot | Gregory, Cirencester |
| Salter, Versailes | Nutting, Cheapside |
| Appleby, York | Cormack and Oliver, New-c |
| Girling, Stowmarket | and Covent Garden |
| Earl, Birmingham | Stewart, Salt-hill |
| Smith, F, and A., Hackney | Holland, Middleton |
| Miellez, Lille | Handasyde, Musselburgh |
| King, Iver | Low, Clapton |
| Edwards, York | Maule, Bristol |
| Mayle, Leammgton | Little aud Ballantyne, Carlislo |
| 1 'nim, Padturston | Games, Battersea |
| South, Wursi1-tock | Paul, Cheshunt |
| Small, Colnbrook | Lealy, Bristoi |
| Heale, Devizes and Caine | Spary, Hungerford |
| Vertch, Exeter | Knight, St. Leonard's.on-Sea |
| Drummond, Bath | Bunney, Coverst Garden |
| Warner and Warner, 28, Cornhill | Lockhart, 156, Cheapside (arter, 238, High Holborn |
| Cook, Longwa $k$ | Charlwood, Covent Garden |
| Nurserymen who have not | ordered Plants will have the |

SEEDLING DAHLIASFOR 1843.
MRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and TODD'S
LADY SALE. Report of the London Fioriculuturat Society, Sept. 20,
1842 :- Six Blooms of a Seedling Dablia of 1811 , named "Mrs. James Richardson, were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards
of York. This Flow was shown at the Royal South London Floricultural Exhibition last week, and had an extra prize ter character, the blooms following was the decision of the censors Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good, cye, good;
depth, full, stze, medium ; general form, good; colour, white,
occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.-From the Gurdenerss' Chromicle and Gazette.
Also obtained the following prizes :-No. of Bloams Exhibited Ast prize at Hull, Aug. 30th
ist prize at Beverly, Sept, 7 th
ist prize at Beverly, sept, 7 th and extra prize at the Royal south London rio-
1st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 2
ist prize at Sunderland, as a superior furst-class Seedling; 1st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society" 1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct, $18 \mathrm{t}^{\circ}$ Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one LADY SALEs Tovin's): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine cleanconsiderable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided
first-1ate show flower. Height, 4 ft. ; Plants, 10 . 6 did
Allorders addressed J. EDwAsps, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and seedsman, New Britge-street, York, win ending out good plants at a

## 

1 ENSRS.
informa those gentlemen who may be unacquainted with
their seedling Ranunculuses, that they have made a selection of 20 superb kinds, whose quality has been tested at various Hortispecimens in most of the classes; these varieties are of vigorous
labit, and are recommended as fine Show Flowers to those de-
sirous of cultivating for competition. Yellow-edged class: Edsirous of cultivating for competition. Yellow-edged class: Ed-
gar, Herbert. Yellow.spotted Alexis, Saladin, Comptroller.
Yellow mottled : Competitor. Yellow: Dictator, Raphael. Buff spotted: Felix, Maurice. Buff edged: Basilica, CYyus, Vendome.
Buff motlled: Adolphus, Beula. White-edged: Attractor, OrBuff motted: Adolphus, Eureka, Luna. White mottled: Cath-
lando. White spoted: Eursippus, White: Hermon. Various: Amasis, Jubal,
cart, Regent.- Price of the 25 sorts, $4 l$., being 25 per Cent. under the
Catalogue price, if taken singly.
Messss. T. \& Son's General Descriptive Catalogue for 1843 may be had Gratas, and will be seat prepaid to persons enclosing NEW, GOOD, AND CAEAP.
WILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent,
having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and
VERBINAS Splencid Collections, intends offering them to the



 A. M. obtaned a Prize of rol, operi to all Englend, for a
Coltection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniuns, \&cc, at the Isle of Thanet


## pichard sumpas?

ad also from 2 to frANSPLANTED LARCHES, from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., ( RANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE of the above-named Trees, vary ing from 3 to 6 feet in the stem, together with the Catalonian and Arabian Jasmine Plants, and
Dophle Jtalian Tuberose Roots, may be seen at A. CoBBETr's Double stalian Tuberose Roots, may be seen at A. CobBETT'S
late Mr. C. BARBoN's, Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall
Mall.-N.B. Packed carefully, and sent to Maln.- Also Importer of fune Lucca Oils, Parmessan and Gruyere Chese, Gorgona Anchovies, Macaroui, \&c, \&c. Lists with
Prices may be had, \&ce. DINE PLANTS for SALE, Healthy and Clean. Sold, About 1000 Fruiting and Succession Piou Plants to be
Sargain. - For particulars apply on the Premises,
S. Rosinvo's, Peckham Rye Terrace.

## 

PATRONIZED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF
LONDON, LORD IISCOUNT LORTON, AND MANY OF
IHE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.-For many years 1 past there has been cultivated in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth, adjacent to the ancient Castle of Sir John Fastolff, a red
Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The Raspberry of a most extraordinary size and rich flavour. The
Nobility who visit the sea-cost here have invariably expressed
their astonishment at the exceeding fineness of the fruit of this variety, and until lately Yousirf. and Co. have not been enabled to obtain a sufficient stock of it to bring it into public notice; but
taving now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine Causes, having now obtained a supply (although limited) of fine causes,
beg to offer them on the following terms, and they can be sent with safety to any
a Post-office order.
a Post-office order.
Packages containing 50 Canes, 258.-Packages containing 2 Canes, $14 s$.- Package included. The fow to whom YouELL and Co. have sentit, have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over other varieties;
and a letter just received from a Gentleman in Derbyshire, to whom this variety was sent, states that it invariably takes prizes at the Hort. Shows in his neighbourhood. In conclusion
Yousir. and Co. beg to state that they have not, nor do the Yousi. and Co. beg to state that they have not, nor do
intend to recommend any article but that which they can do
witli confidence; and in this instance they feel fully assured o its giving the mostentire satisfaction.-Great Yarmouth Nursery $I$ LOW LRR-SEEDS, 36 packets, $10 s$., 18 do., $5 s$., forCurator, Botanic fiarden, Colchester. Any preferred species
may be specified in the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 may be specified in the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 varieties, for sowing indiscriminately on Borders, 58. Pelargo-
nium, Pet unia, and Heliotropium, 18 . per packet.- P.S. Enclose
a Post-oftice order or Stamps. HARDIE'S EARLY CANTALOUPE MELON.
W M. HARDIE begs to fuform Melon-growers that MELON SEED to dispose of; to be had of him at J. Jarrexr's,
squ., Carneston Court, near Bath ; or of Mr. J. Cartar, Seeds Esq., Carneston Court, near Bath; or of Mr. .
man, 238 , High H Holborn, London, at $2 s$. 6 d.
forwarded directly on receipt of will be
for the order for the money. This forwarded directly on receipt of the order for the money. This
is the time to sow it, to know its qualities it is sown now, it may be had on the 1 st of May. I warrant it to set its fruit under
the most adverse circumstances io which a Melon-plant can be placed; it has beex shown at Chiswick these last two seasons in
May. I cut 601 bs . weight of fruit from three plants last year, from two crops; with attention I have taken three crops from the same plants. The flavour is excellent, and it may be
to 6 lbs , according to the number of fruit on each plant.

NEW AND CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS.
UCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., have a large Stock of
all the newest and choicest FLower Semps, to the cultiyation of which great attention has been paid, and which are this season mole than usually fine. L. P. and Co., can therefore with confidence recommend them, as being in
be depended on ; and beg leave to offer for sale,

Exetcr Nursery.
A PPELIUS \& EICHEL, Florists, \&c., EARED without signature, and the post.mark being unintelligible, think this ad-
vertisement offers a chance of ascertaining the name and address of the parties, and beg that application will be made at the Office

HOME-GROWN SEEDS.
1 ESSRS. SUTTON and SONS respectfully acquaint yet hithose readers of the Gurdeners them with their concmande who have not grounds, beingilesituated at considerable distances from eaci to grow Garden-Seeds true to their kinds, and can supply their
Customers with Sceds which they know to be new, thereby preventing disappointment in the crops. The Annual Seed CataThe following articles are particularly recommended :- -28
100 Rannculuses, in 50 fine varieties by name .
5
50 do., in 50 do.
The most approved kinds of Kitchen Garden Seeds, in
a complete collection for a Nobleman's or Gentle-
man's family Dor a smalier Establishment
Ditto, ditto, of Flower-Seeds, containing all the
new kinds worthy of reconmmendation,
with the best of the old sorts, with instructions in-
closed
Dittos, in smaller collection, equally choice
Ditto, ditto, $\begin{aligned} & \text { ditto } \\ & \text { Double Italian } \text { Tuberoses, fresh imported, per dozen }\end{aligned}$
J. S. and SoNs, having a stock of all the new kinds of Kitchen
Garden and Flower. Sedb, they will be included in the above
collections ; or they may be cbtained separate, accordiug to collections; or they may

## N.B.-Parcels delivered frce to the Railway-station, or any

N.B.-Parcels delivered free to the Railway-station,
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HCONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY A. No. 34, BRIDGE.STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parlament, 3 Wiliam IV

LOWHR RATES OF PREMUM THAN THO | Lhat entitle the assured to participate in the profits, as follows :- |
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| Age. |

 The BoNus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 166 per cent. on the premaums then paid, and in 1839 a second on the premiums paid during the preceding five years. proceeding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any on proceeding (in anocher, saining, or steam vesser, not being sea faring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any par of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.
Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice, are not void as respecta Assurances may be effected on any and every day.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W ANTED one or two respectable Young Men in an nd persevering Habits, good Address, well acquainted with the general Seed and Nursery Business, and may be required to
 don, stating age, present occupation, and other particulars. W ANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a steady age 38, who thoroughly understands his business ; can give a satisfactory reference to the gentleman he is leaving. Can take charge of a small farm or Forest work, if required. Direct to
A. Be, Mr. BLockLIY's, stationer, 8, Seymour-place, Camden-

W ANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFF, a respectable middle-aged marpractical knowledge of his Business in every department. Iestimonials as to his superior fitness can be obtained of Gentlemen and Men of Practice. Lived 5 years in his last place.
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Garden, and Shrubberies. Can be well recommended from his Garden, and Shrubberiesed upwards of three years as under last place, Where he lived upwards of tiree years as under

W ANTS a SITUATION as GARDENER, a maremployer; has no objection to take charge of a horse and chaise, if required; the country not objected to.-Address, W. Chark,
WANTS a SITUATION, as GARDENER, or without indener and COACHMAN, a respectable Young Man Is fully capable of taking the maxagement of Kitchen and Pjeasure-Rarnen, with Vinery, Greenhouse, \&c.; can brew, and has been used to the management of Grass Land and thorses;
would be at liberty at a short notice. His wife could act as
Cook, and manage a small Dairy if required. Address, A, 3 , Cook, and manage a smail Dairy if required.-Address, A. B. A USTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL -

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| John Henry Capper, Esq. | J. H. Ravenshaw, Esq |
| Gideon Colquhoun, jun., Esq. | William Walker, Esq. |

Colontar Rankers-Bank of Australasia (Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835), No. 2, Moorgate-street.
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The Advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasian colonles by this Company are,-First, That no extra Premium is charged for Residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, charged to those who Assuie for the whole term of Life, for one voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return Voyare; and that Premiums may be paid and Clams sethed in Lives, the Company tors pnusually favonsable Rates of Premium, participation in Profits, and the guarantee of an ample subscribed Capital. of the Compary, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street.

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J WeEKS and Co., Architects, \&c., GloucesterIot. waters, Kino's-road, Chelsea, hothouse Builders and Nobllity and Gentry that their business, which has been extensive hroughnut the country for many years, is entirely confined to description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.
CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once
in lo hours, and will heat a range of Forcing Houses 800 ft . in
length. lheir improved plan of BOTTOM HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted. References may be had, and then works seen at most of the
Nobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, kc., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chel-
THE CONICAL HOT.WATER BOILERS invented 1 by J. ROGERS, Esq., may be obtained of any size from JOHN J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to Mer it as mose encicent and economical: it may be seen at Hackney;'Mesars. Henderson's, Pive Apple-place; Mr. Knight's, the Gardens of the Horticultural society of London.

W ${ }^{\text {ANTED }}$ Et parchase a a clean Copy of the GARDENERS CHRONICLE for 1841, bound or unbound. Address
(stating price and coudition) to $\begin{aligned} & \text { J. N. Morton, Bookseller, Boston }\end{aligned}$

## 

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1843.

## MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

We rejoice to find, from a late Report of the "Institution for the Relief of Aged and Indigent Gardeners and their Widows, ", that the funds of the Society are in a prosperous state. The Committee have been enabled to purchase 200l. Three per Cent. Consols in addition to 400 l . already funded in the three previous years; leaving, after the payment of debts, the sum of $47 \% .12 \mathrm{~s} .1 \mathrm{~d}$. in the hands of their bankers. The total amount of subscriptions for 1842 was 24.9 l , showing an increased income of $61 \% .16 \mathrm{~s}$. over that of the preceding year. It is announced that an election of two pensioners will take place on the 1st of June next, and that two more will be elected in the following January.

While we thus congratulate the Society upon its flourishing condition, we at the same time hope that, as it has for its object the welfare of distressed and meritorious individuals, it will continue to meet with that support which it so eminently deserves. Based on the best of principles-that of charity towards our
fellow-creatures-such an institution if properly conducted, as there is no reason to doubt will be concase in the present instance, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence. We therefore earnestly renew our appeal to every Gardener who has it in his power to subscribe his mite towards the assistance of his less fortunate brethren. In thus adding to the happiness of others, he will but increase his own; and he may in some measure be providing for himself, should an unexpected reverse of fortune overtake him at a future period.

Under the present judicious regulationsit is scarcely possible that the funds of the Society should be bestowed upon any who are not really necessitous and
deserving. Where, then, can the wealthy and charitable find a more fitting opportunity for following the bent of their kind dispositions than in seeking to alleviate the distress of their aged servants, whom infirmity and other misfortunes have thrown upon the world for snpport? We feel assurel that this excellent Institution only requires to be more generally known to meet with still more extended patronage. It is conno hawks among them: and it deserves, in our opinion, not only all ithas and it deceived, but a much more ample amount of receipt-provided always that it keeps itself clear of scampish managers.

Thr slow and spontaneous decomposition of vegetable substances in the earth is the natural mode by which the soil is enriched. When the land has been long its surface, the plants which are found to grow on it are of a richer and more succulent nature, in proportion Under very favourable circumstances, wating fertility. heater very favourable circumstances, where moderate heat and moisture have concurred in producing luxuriant vegetation, where no floods have carried off the subsoil hated vegetable mould, and where a porous subsoil has not permitted the waters to stagnate, the black earth is so rich that to add manure to it would an addition it. It is already of too loose a texture, and state, would increase its productiveness. Such soils are found on the banks of rivers, in unimhabited they cons The first settlers in Virginia found what mey considered as land of inexhaustible fertility: for weeding years they had only to sow or plant, and to reap; Weeding was the only thing which required attention, Many of these spots are now abandoned as absolutely exhausted. The moisture is evaporated under ang sun ; and only the hardiest weeds will thrive in the soil. Very little cardiest weeds will thrive in the prevented this; the judicious addition of manures humus; have kept up the absorbent power of the have been and, with very little trouble, the fertility might common; maintained for ever. This error is but too properties portion of manure will keep it so. One of the properties of humus, and also of all animal manures, is
to attract moisture from the atmosphere; and on this, more than on its affording nourishment, and on this, development of the embryo plant. Seeds want only a certain warmth and moisture to vegetate; the young
plants require no other food than that which is contained in the seed, until the seed-leaf is fully expanded and the rough leaf appears ; heat and moisture then are the circumstances to be promoted. A small quantity
of fermenting dung will excite the action of a great quantity of humus, which will actually generate heat
and moisture: for it is well known now, that water is and moisture: for it is well known now, that water is produced by a combination of the hydrogen and oxy.
gen evolved in the decomposition of humus, at the same time that water is also evaporated by the leaves, and probably decomposed. Nature has provided a wonderful circle of decompositions and recombinations: we have only to watch her operations, and upon. Physiologists and chemists, by their researches, greatly assist the practical cultivator of the soil; but their love of classification and building systems of ten leads them into error. No sooner had vegetable mould, separated from the earths, become the object of experiments, than chemists discovered the composition of a substance to which they gave the name of humic acid, or Ulmic acid, composed of definite proportions of the elements of vegetable substances. Humic acid was immediately invested with the power of affording all the food plants required, and the heat and moisture produced in the decomposition of organic matter in the soil was lost sight of. The actual quantity of humic acid in any soil was thought to be the exact measure of its acid ever exists in yet to be proved that pure humic prepared from it, or from rotten wood, or from peat. Gumus, however, is not humic acid, and should not be confounded with it ; but it is simply a very compound
residue of slow decay and spontaneous combustion residue of slow decay and spontaneous combustion of action of which is excited by exposure earth, the moisture; and this action goes on till all the volatil elements of the bumus are separated, and nothing is left but the fxed salts and earths it may contain. We must endeavour to afford fresh matter for this decom position, or, if we may say so, fresh fuel for its combustion; and if we proportion our supply to the waste produced by vegetation, we shall keep up the fertility to the degree in which we found it; if we give more, judiciously, we gradually increase the fertility: but we may give too much at a time, and thus, instead of assisting vegetation, we may impede it by over nourishment, and much of our manure will be lost by dissipation in the atmosphere, or by being carried off in solution by the waters which pass through the soil. These principles should be kept in view in the practical application of manures; and if experielearer insight into the mode in which different kinds of manures assist vegetation and increase fertility in the soil.-M.
The many inquiries which were addressed to us last year upon the subject of rooks induce us to mention, now that the season for building has begun, or is very near at hand, that, in the opinion of a friend, (whose ornithological knowledge would, if we might appeal to it, carry the greatest weight with its) the
most probable means of attracting rooks, and inducing most probable means of attracting rooks, and inducing
them to build, is to send a boy into the branches of a tree with bundles of twigs, made fast to the branches in such a way that the rooks may use them for their nests without upsetting them and losing them. The bundles of sticks act in the first instance as a decoy, and afterwards as a means of enabling the rooks to establish themselves.

That failure of Clover upon land, which has given rise to the saying that a field is clover-sick, or tired of Clover, has never been satisfactorily explained. We see that the Rev. Mr. Thorp, of Womersley, near Pontefract, has ingeniously endeavoured to account
for it,* by supposing it to arise from the effects of for it,* by supposing it to arise from the effects of
frost. He is of opinion that it cannot arise from the soil being exhausted of certain kinds of food necessary to Clover; and he arrives at this conclusion from finding no material difference in the chemical analysis of good Clover land and land clover-sick. And he is unwilling to recognise the doctrine of root excretions, which some hav thought to account for the failure of Clover, partly because the experiments of Macaire Prinsep, on which that doctrine has been founded, have been disproved by Meyen and Unger ; and partly because, had they not been disproved, they would not action of Clover on soil. For Mr. Thorp's arguments in support of his own views we must refer our readers to the paper itself. We can only state that he thinks the remote cause of injury to Clover, by the action of frost, arises from the want of a certain degree of cohesiveness of the particles of soil among thernselves, the consequence of which is a diminution of the power
of the soil in retaining heat. According to the experiments of Schubler, the power of retaining heat is nearly in proportion to its weight; and consequently loose puffy soils retain it less than compact soils.

Mr. Thorp in all cases finds clover-sick land more loose than where Clover flourishes; a circumstance which he ascribes to various causes, oftet local; and hence he concludes that loss of heat, or, in other words, cold, is what destroys the Clover.
We cannot stop to examine this theory very closely, but we will content ourselves with asking how it applies to the well-known fact, that, if land is apt to become Clover-sick at the end of four years, it is not so at all if the time of rest is extended to eight years? It is the practice in some places to substitute Ryegrass for Clover every four years; and where that is done clover-sickness is not heard of, although, if the alternation of Rye-grass is neglected, the land imme-
diately becomes again tired of Clover. diately becomes again tired of Clover.

## We hasten to lay before our readers the following

To the Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle.
Sir, -A chemical friend of mine has kindly directed my attention to the fact of a manure being advertised ander the name of " Dr. Daubeny's Sulphate of Ammonia;" and assures me, moreover, that a sample of it which be
has examined contains not a trace of the above-named has exa
alkali.
Now, as I entertain a perfect conviction of my informant's accuracy, I am unwilling even to wait until I have suc-
ceeded in procuring the article in question, before 1 assure the agricultural public, through your columns, that so far from having authorised the manufacturer to use my name, I do not even know who he raay be, and am at the present moment at a loss to know where to apply for a sample of it.
I can only conjecture, that he may have intended to follow the instructions given in one of my Agricultural Royal English Agricultural Society in which I pointed on the the manner of converting the impure ammoniacul arbo present in the coal gas liquor into sulphate of ammonia by means of gypsum.
I had no sort of intention of claiming that method as my own, as it was a mere application of a well-known manufacturer, whoever he may be, has thought fit, without consulting me, to give me the credit of the invention I regret to find that he has bronget it into some blunder he appears to have made in the mode of his manipulation. I remain, Sir, your obdt. Servant,

1 remain, Sir, your obdt. Servant,
Celarles Dadbeny,
Professor of Botany and Chemistry, in
Professor of Botany and Chemistry, in

## Oxford, Feb. 14, 1843.

P.S.-Allow me to take this opportunity of correcting an error which has crept into the same lecture, from which the unknown individual alluded to may have intended to take the method of forming the sulphate of Amongst the substances therein enumerated by which carbonate of ammonia may be fixed, common salt issmentioned. Now, although, according to Berzelius' principles, if a solution of muriate of soda be mized with one of carbonate of ammonia, a portion of the latter would be decomposed, and a certain amount of muriate of ammonia generated, yet, for reasons with which I will not detain you at present, this circumstance would not assist us in preventing the escape of the ammonia, and therefore would not enable the agriculturist to economize the useful principles of his dung-heap. Professor Henslow is quite right in questioning the utility of such au addition, as he has done in a Letter to the Farmers of Suffolk, published in a provincial newspaper.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.-No. XII.
Gnomes! whose fine fingers fill the organic cells
With virgin earth, of woorls and bones and she
Mould with retractile glue their spongy beds,
And stretch and strengthen all their fil rethread
You w with nice eye, the slow solution watch,
You' with nice eye
Wath fostermg hand
Join in uew forms, rombine w,tll life and sense
And guide and guard the transmigrating Ens.
Hardening the Texture.-Not more does the strong and vigorous ostrich differ from the soft yolk where it was engendered than does the full-groma plant from the speck of jelly out of which it is elaborately formed by the inscrutable powers of nature. Wonderful is the process in either case! In the one we have a gigantic framework of hard bones derived from a little fluid and delicate menenduring, the beginning of which was a speck of gum To the limited faculties of man is denied the prower of discovering the means by which a shapelers manimate is not given to hima to control or even to understand the bine thench comper the forms, animated , of life, covering the surface of the earth, perfore the allotted duties for a time, and then perming their the same invisible matter from which they were derived, abstracting nothing when created, adding nothing when destroyed. All these things, produced at the command of the Great First Cause, are subjects of admiration only, not of investigation. We may know the same elements comes and whither it goes, but why quadruped, a bird, a fire combined into the forms of a can say ; and it is, a fish, a reptile, or a plant, no man can say ; and it is only those who are foolish that attempt the discovery. While, however, these mysterious effects
are beyond all scrutiny, there are others of a secondary
kind, the nature and causes of which have been revealed to the patient observer. Among these, one of the most interest.
When a plant is first formed, its parts are delicate as the finest cobweb, thin as the most untouchable membrane, incapable of enduring the light of heaven. The plant is then shrouded in darkoess; and in the recesses of the
seed it undergoes its earliest changes. By degrees its parts harden, by attracting and absorbing the charcoal which, io the form of a viewless air, is floating around them. This they continue to feed on hour by hour and day by day, constantly adding something.to their texture, tin at ast the microscopical poiat, once too delicate to breathed upon, is enlarged into a seed preguant wine tree. This curious process of hardening consist mainly in lining the cavities of the tissue with layer after layer of condensed charcoal, in various chemical states; which, however, is rendered stronger and harder by adition of eartly substances, such as lime and magnesia and even of some of the metals, such as copper, which is found in notable quantity in Coffee and Wheat.
Now what occurs to a plant at its earliest period of life continues to go on during all the remainder of its existence. The seed pusbes forth a root, the texture of which but the root speedily robs the earth of its air of charcoal, and such other substances as potash, lime, or flint, dissolves them in its vital fiuids, and then, introducing them into its cavities, lines those tiny spaces with a crust which often renders the root as hard as solid bone.
The same takes place with the stem. The wood of the solid Oak was once a thin cobweb-like substance which would perish if nature did not bathe it in a gummy fluid, wherein its first growth is accomplished. Then, organized as a soft spongy substance, it serves as a passage
through which charcoal passes in its invisible form, along with all those imperishable materiais that it sucks out of the earth in its sap. The charcoal is gradually condensed upon the sides of its cavities, lining them with layer after layer of a barder substance: along with the charcoal are the heartwood of the Oak-tree is produced. At first, When the cavities are young, and nothing has been deposited upon their inside, the sap flows freely through sages are more and more choked up, and at last the heartwood of the Oak presents an impassable barrier to all further movement of the sap in its direction. If it were on the outside of the tree, the heartwood would be
thrown off like the bark, which perishes from a similar cause, but being covered by the younger wood, it is so guarded and incorporated with the stili living timber, that no separation can take place. And thus, by a wise pro-
vision, the anpetite of a tree falls off as it gro that though the whole earth were covered with forests it would still be able to feed them.

Leaves undergo the same processes ; only, in conse quence of the action of light npon them, much of the charcoal which they attract from the air arranges itself in the state of coloured masses. The tints of the emerald, and ruby, and sapphire, are there, and we cease to wonder all the colours of the precious gems are constantly derived from such a source in the laboratory of the leaf. Here, again, takes place the same furring of the cavities of the leaf, by the deposit within them of sedimentary matter. The delicate membranes become to line the sides of th passages through which the air and fluids pass; at last the delicate conduits in the interior of a leaf cease to suppl it with the food it wants; it withers and it dies.
Nor, if we turn to the fruit, is this singular process dis continued. Oa the contrary, it is here that nature exert her greatest hardening power for the safeguard of the wood, the shell of the Cocos-nut, the bony skin of Indian Shot seed, were once as tender and thin as the petal of a Lily ; but, from an early period of their existence, they Lily; but, froct their hardening substances from the they around them, or from the tree that bears them; and a few short weeks will often witness the conversion of the softest pulp into steely matier. by lining the delicate cavilis of a plant with charcoal and earthy or metalic matters, ceposited iayer
To some, these things may be incomprehensible others, they may seem incredible; and yet they are all capable of being witnessed by those who have the skill to observe.

Yet all these were, when no man did them know;
And later times things more unknown shall show. Why then should witless man so much misween,
That nothing is but that which he hath seen?
The precise manner of observing them is with the microscope, and the apparatus that belongs to it. Yet something of it may be seen by other and more ready means. Take a thin shaving of Rosewood, and throw it into aqua fortis, a little warmed; you will soon find the
dark colour disappear as the aqua fortis dissolves it ; then remove what remains, wash it in water, and dry it; what is left is the original delicate texture, such as existed before the substances dissolved by the aqua fortis had been deposited within it. Or take a piece of a deal match, that after all the charcoal has been consumed, there remains a whitish ashy film, which consists of the earthy and metallic substances that had been entangled in the char-
coal, and had, assisted in giving it hardness. In Wheat,

We may wonder how plants contrive to feed on such substances as these, or how a flint is to be dissolved in water and drank by the roots ; but such is the fact, for in It is strange enough that a flint should be dissolved by the breath of a plant; and yet we

THE ROSE GARDEN.-No. IV the diversified families of autumal Roses, none are, perhaps, more beautiful, or more deserving the especial notice of the Amateur, than those designated Bourbon Roses. A few years since two varieties one named in catalogues. These seem to have divided themselves into three or four well-marked groups. The type of one of these is a most interesting variety, viz., Gloire de Rosa mene, which I should imagine to have orginated by "Bourbon Jacques," with Rosa semperfiorens; at any rate, it is a remarkable variety, with elegant laciniated foliage, and gorgeous clusters of semi-double brilliant crimson flowers. This Rose and its congeners by no means group well with other members of the same family. It will often in one season make shoots six feet or more in length, while its humbler relatives content themseives by remaining an dwarf bushes. It is therefore only as isolated plants, either as pillar Roses or on a trellis, that varieties of this group of Bourbons are cultivated with a happy effect. One of the best, and nearly the first, raised from the type, is well known as Le grand Capitaine, with flowers of equal to be riancy, but more double the same peculiar luxuriance of habit: but this we have in an eminent degree in Enfant d'Ajaccio, lately raised at Lyons, having flowers nearly or quite double, with the fine laciniated olage and sessed of fragrance in a high degree
At Le Mons, a seedling, called La Bedoyére, with per fectly double flowers, has been raised. The colour is not fectly dower, so brilliant as that of its parent. At Lyons, also, a seedling has been originated from the same source, with a seeding form " form, "et dun effet superbe, it bas will doubtloms d'Eu. Lhis secuisition Ma an interesting acquisition. Madane Lucy Astaix is also Lyons; it is of a pale, but brilliant carmine. A pretty dwarf Rose, known as Bossuet, of this section, forms most elegant bush.
The group next in interest to the foregoing is that Which has Madame Desprez as its type. This fine robust Rose is a hybrid betweet the Bourbon and Noisette from the latter it derives its large corymbs fowers Bourbons in grouping; they form fine pillar Roses and admirable standards; in which respect they surpass all others in the family of Bourbons, uniting well with the stock, and annually increasing in beanty. In very rich soil, shoots of too great luxuriance will often make their appearance as standards, so as to destroy the proportions of the plant. These should be shortened as soon as they have made about half their growth; they will then produce numerous smaller flowering stems. The most remarkale and beautiful varieties of this group are-Triomphe de Plantier, Splendens, Crimson, Madame Desprez, Cardinal Fesch, Desgaches, Julie de Joynes, Comtesse de Coibert, Thiaffait, Comice de Seine et Maine, Paul Joseph, and a new white Bourbon, raised at Lyons, called Madame Lacharme. The latter may with justice be called "White Madame Desprez," as it has precisely the habit "For pillars, as standards, and for planting in beds, with their shoots supported by a stake, these magnificent autumnal Roses ma

The third group of Bourbons worthy of particular nolice is the coning tiose which have the Chinese and Bourbon Roses for their joint parents. The leaves of than those of the generality of Bourbons ; the lower part of their flowers more compressed, and not so exactly hemi-spherical as those of the true Bourbon family. One of the most remarkable and Proserpine, than which no Rose with its deep crimson flowers, shaded with glossy purple. Ceres is also exceedingly beautiful; its flowers are of a brilliant Rose, its petals thick and wax like. Comtesse de Rességuier, Manteau de Jeanne
$\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ Are, Mademoiselle Rachel, Reine du Congrès, are all d'Arc, Mademoiselle Rachel, Reine du Congrès, are all Roses of the most delicate blush, approaching to white, These, with Anne Beluze and Beluze, have all been raised at Lyons by Monsieur Beluze ; and form a re markable and interesting group; Pucelle Genoise and mosa are two well-known varieties, also belonging to these Chinese Bourbon Roses. My remarks on other Bourbo Roses I will, with permission, give in another paper.
The Blush Boursault, Belle de l'Isle, Boursault Flo under on Rose de l'isle, which, I believe, is also ktock for budding on; it strikes readily from cuttings planted in the autumn. My practice in budding on the Boursault is perlaps an improvement on that given at p. 51. The trongest shoots are selected early in July for layering fower-pots of the size 48 are taken, and the aperture at shoot to be passed through. After doing this, the shoo is tongued, the pot is drawri up till the tongue is about in
the centre ; it is then filled with a mixture of rotten dung and sand in equal parts, and well pressed down. The shoot may be budded at the time of layering or afterwards, accordingly as the buds are ready. The shoots should be headed down at the time of budding to within two eyes of where the bud is inserted. The buds of all
the Bourbon, Tea-scented, Chinese, and hybrid autumual Roses will push immediately ; these may be removed from the stools in August, potted into larger pots, and forced with great success the following spring.- $Z$.

## THE PINE-APPLE

Being desirous of calling the attention of Pine-growers o the great benefit that might be derived from fruiting the same plant for several buccessive years, instead of raising a fresh stock annually, as is now practised, I beg
to suggesi the following plan for effecting that desirable object. 10 feet wide, and should be built in divisions of five lights each; the frame-work being also so constructed that the part belonging to each division could be raised separately when required. The thickness of the wall at back and front should be 4 inches, with only a pigeon-nole occasionally along the bottom, to allow he wall, and at about 4 inches fre the less in heirht should 4 inches from it, another wan, a fous in heighe, should be raised; the cavity between boing intended for the reception of a hot-water pipe, which must be fare before the inner wall is completed, and sit

The depth of the pit should be about 6 feet; the front being a little higher than the ground level, and the angle of the roof left to the builder's taste. I should recommend a cavity, 2 feet wide at the bottom, and inches wider at top, to be formed round the pit, abou 6 inches deeper than the level of the interior, to hold lining, so that the hot-water apparatus might only be called into use during severe weather. The bottom of the pit should be covered several inches deep with rough , which any common slabs, or, in their absence, pieces of turf, may be spread. This will prevent the tan, which is next to be brought in to the depth of 18 incbes, from falling down amongst the stones.
The compost in which the plants are to be plunged should be about I foot deep. The latter, when planted, should be just upon the point of throwing up their fruit. The pit will be sufficiently capacious to admit of four rows being planted out in angles 2 feet apart. After the first fruit has been cut, one or two of the best suckers should be left, as low down as possible, on each stool ; the old leaves should be trimmed off, and a few inches of fresh compost sliould be adde
This treatment might be continued annually; and as soon as the plants reached the glass, pieces of wood, about 4 inches thick and a foot in lieight, made secure at the corners by means of small bolts, might be raised upon the wall beneath the frame-work. Upon the top of each piece of wood there should be a groo
Each division of the pit being separate, the frame-work Each be taken off wenever it was necessary to add might ber of the nit being built anothetle of the ground these tiors of wood but might be continued to the height lining higher then the would but
 heat in the bed from cavity, would warm the soil sufficiently. Boards made to fit above this cavity would be beneficial in keeping the dirt from falling down between the pipe and the walls when mould was required in the pit. The boiler and fire-place might be situated at one end of the pit. I. Gray, Esher.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. VII.
THE time has arrived for the florist to bestir him self. Auriculas and Polyanthuses mus receive their spring-aressing by removing the surace with the usual com post Aroid usine rich manure for this or any flower for it may be asserted as a natural law, that as all plants like fresh soil and leaf-mould, a compost of these two in gredients with a little sand will grow plants as healthily (though possibly not so luxuriantly) as a complicated ad mixture of more stimulatiog anaterials. After the plants are replaced in the frame, they must have all the air pos sible by day and night in mild weather, but must be pro tected from frost. A gentle shower of rain will not injure them on a mild morning, but take care that the water does not stagnate in the centre of the plant, or the bloo will be injured.
Ranunculuses and Anemones should be planted before the end of the month. Some excellent observato Mr the management of the former, by Dr. Horner and Mr.
Lightbody, will be found at pp, 420 and 469 in the Vol. for 1842 .
Carnation and Picotee layera that have been stored in frames in small pots may now be removed into their blooming ones, taking care that the soil used does no When worms, which are their most deadly encurne Where the after being potted; but where there is not they frame so placed together in a sheltered situation they must be be protected from rain. Sow Carnation that they or seed-pans in light soil, and protect it from seed in pots or
In the Flower-garden, finish pruning Roses; in doing
well-ripened ones to four or six buds, according to their strength. Strong.growing kinds, such as Brennus, Fulgens, Triomphe d'Angers, and others of sinilar habit, with most of the Noisette Roses, when budded on tall stems make beautiful objects, if, instead of being shortened, the shoots are turned down and tied to the lower parts of the stem, so as to form a balloon-shaped plant. In the borders, sow Sweet Peas and Larkspurs, and prepare for the general sowing of Annuals next month; but do not rake the borders at present, or they will be readered almost impenetrable for the whole of the season. Hoe or fork them over two or three inches deep as often as you please, but
do not rake them until the dry winds of stracted a little of the superfluous moisture from the soil. For the sake of a few days' neatness in the early part of the spring we frequently do more injury to the soil and summer flowers than can be remedied during the remaining parts of the season.-W, $P$. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Treatment of Coppice-Wood.-In the Calendar at p. 8 of the Chronicle for 1843 is the following paragraph:-
Coppice-woods are like old Raspberry-stools, with only this difference, that a chance shoot here and there has got the lead, depriving all the rest of their due nourishment; this should not be so." The following instance
will in some measure illustrate the truth of Mr. BeaWill in some measure illustrate the truth of Mr. Bea-
ton's remarks, and give some idea of the loss sustained from this neglect in a piece of coppice-wood, which befrom this neglect in a piece of coppice-wood, which be-
longed to the late Mr. De Winton, of Maeslough Castle. This Copse was situated in Cwm Neath, Glamorganshire, This Copse was situated in Cwm Neath, Glamorganshire, but very little was known of it further than from the map book, which stated that it contained 82 acres. In 1837 application having been made to purchase it, Mr. D
Winton sent another person and myself to value it. An Winton sent another person and myself to value it. An been cut down for 35 years; it was evident that no care
had been taken of it during that period. It consisted had been taken of it during that period. It consisted
principally of Oak, Birch, and Alder. The previous cutting had been done in a ragged and slovenly mannner, and in the following years no care had been taken to thin out and regulate the young shoots, which were entirely left to nature. On many of the stools nearly a score of shoots, with scarcely a branch on them, and only a few leaves at their extremities, were striving for the mastery; on others one or two shoots had been fortunate enough to get the habit of trees, whose side branches had overtopped and choked the weaker ones, which had struggled hard for many years for existence, but were eitber dead, or in a stools were quite dead, owing to the shoots from the neighbouring stools having overhung and choked them. This state of things greatly lessened the value of the copse, vacancies caused by dead stools. Even the large filling up grown shoots by no means made up for the loss of those which they had destroyed; on the contrary, they of those obtle value to cut up for any other pit wood, and of very litfrom the Iron Works stated that the copse would have been of considerably more value when from 25 to 28 years old. This was our opinion also, and after having we carefly examined the copse, we selected a part where measured off. $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an acre, we selected and marked the measured off. $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an acre, we selected and marked the
best Maiden Oaks, and other trees, at the rate of 60 to an best Maiden Oaks, and other trees, at the rate of 60 to an
acre, always preferring Oaks where they could be had. These were to remain for timber-trees. Everything else Was cut down and sorted; and after having been carried
 Cord-wood, 4 tons $7 \frac{1}{2} c w t$, at $21 s$. per ton, $\mathcal{E} 4.11 \mathrm{~s}$. $10 \frac{1}{2} d$. Or 4010 s. per acre. Total value of 83 acres, $£ 3,321$. certain regulations for cutting, clearing away, \&cc., it was certain regulations for cutting, clearing away, \&cc., it was
Yery soon after sold for $£^{2} 3250$, being 271 below our valuation. If this Copse had been properly managed, and bold when 28 years old, the value would, in all probability, have been about $£ 4000$; or even if it had been cut down and sold then ${ }^{3}$ at the above price, the next crop
would have been advanced seven years, or one-fourth of Would have been advanced seven years, or one-fourth of
the time that the above crop was in coming to perfection; and, therefore, the loss on that score cannot be considered to be less than one-fourth of
the price for which it was sold; viz., $£ 812$ 10s. Perhaps there is no greater hindrance to the proper management of plantations than game, when they are the pull down the Mansion, as to enter one of those pet covers, to thin, prune, and regulate the trees, which are generally, by the time they are 20 years old, so crowded and extensipe that they are little better than hop-poles. In culable; but in game covers, where the sound of the axe and saw must not be heard, this might be greatly obviated, by planting at a much greater distance than is gehing, and when full Boxpixt them the Portagal and common Laurels, Holly, might be ergreen Privet, and any other berry-bearing shrubs for the game. If the ground had been trenched previlent cover for the they would very soon make and excelthe trees. In such cases, there is no occasion to plant if the plants of the common Laurel, as it will do as well lengths fromings from to shrubbery are theken and cut into
any other preparation, in shallow pits; covering them about six inches deep with earth, and leaving out as many found Laurels so treated make fine bushy plants, suitable for the sbove purposes.-James Alewander, Carton Gardens.
On Yews.- What is the best season to cut Yew? able be compelled to cut down 5 Yew-trees of consider cut it to the best advantage. I presume that if cut in the course of the present month and left to die with the friage on, it would be in the most favourable state. One tree is about 2 ft in diameter, in full vigour, and I guess
them all to be about 150 or 170 years old. $-\boldsymbol{J}$. $R$. [Will some correspondent, who has performed such an operation, oblige us with his advice upon this point?]
Bees.-It afrords me great satisfaction to be able to as stated at p. 53 of the Chronicle, has been completel, successful, as up to the present time (Feb.9) I haveletely witnessed four dead Bees, in addition to the three formerly witnessed four dead Bees, in addition to the three formerly It was on that day that I found the four dead Bees on the ground, killed, as I think, in the same manner as the former, about a foot in front of the hive, at a time when to the mildness of the weather. Three of these Bees were decidedly young ones, and I observed the full-grown Bees busily engaged at the mouth of the hive, in cleaning other young ones, although at that unusual period of the year.
It has been stated, that exposure to the South causes Bees to go abroad when the sun shines upon the hive, and that many perish in consequence of the cold on such occasions. My impression, however, is, that in a well-vendanger of suffering to any extent from cold, unless they are compelled by hunger to do so. Indeed, I look upon them and their motsons as equal to the best barometer in announcing the state of the weather ; and as a proof that hive, is case, I may observe that mine only left the January, when it was very mild, one day in the middle of On January 29,30 , and 31 , and on Febain on January 28. forenoon of February 2, a few left the hive; and on the evening of the first four days hung in clusters from the combs in beautiful perspective, until at the back part of tom board. On the evening of February 2, I remarked that I thought we were going to have bad weather, as on looking into the hive, I could not observe a single Bee, the morning of February 3 was one of the brightest that has been witnessed this season, and was accompanied with a little sharp; consequently my prognostication that bad weather was near at hand was laughed at; but in the recollected that on that day, when the sun had pased ecollected that Men the one of the most rienced this season. From that day to the present not Bee has been seen, and therefore I imagine that the weather, although open, is not yet settled. I recently observed number of glasses for hives exposed for sale, with ven a metal so apt, under peculiar circumstances, to form sulphate of zinc (a poison), should be used internally in any shape in Bee-hives or glasses, when a common swan or goose-quill might be notched so as to answer all the
purposes of ventilation, when required. The fact proved by Mr. Davis, who has the charge of Her Majesty' kennel, that water passing through lead pipes was sufficient to bring on paralytic symptoms in dogs, ought, I in any shape, which might be liable to come in contact with the sensitive little winged lancers, designated at the commencement of this communication.-Since writing p. 85 , and from the good tone in which they are written the surest means of eliciting the experience of all parties, I cannot but be pleased with his observations. In reference to my statement, which he thinks "strange," that up to Dec. 26 , I had only witnessed three dead Bees from my hive, I wish to give the following explanation :-My 28, was made in consequence of a "Despairing Bee. keeper" stating, that on returning home in January after a short absence, she found great numbers of her Bees dead observed in connection with my hive, and humber I had one more-the number to the present date, Feb. 13, for the purpose of showing that my hive has continued quite of summer. I $\frac{1}{}$ do not wish it to be understood middle number of Bees I have specified are all that have died be longing to my hive. All I can state with certainty is that if any others have died, they have not died at home, as I have not only carefully examined the bottom of the candle, but I have also, on an average, once, and sometimes three or four times a day, carefully inspected the ground in front and round the hive, and on many occa sions the whole of the garden where I keep my Bees, to endeavour to find any that might have been carried or
dropped down at a distance, but I have not discovered more than the number already given. I may add that I have never fed my Bees in any way directly or indirectly; course, merely anowng the to assist them when 1 can do so beneficially. I am quite disinterested
in the observations which I have made, as it will afford me great pleasure at all times to communicate such facts insects notice regarding these industrious and valuable tously by letter any questions put by parties who may feel desirous of knowing the plas put barties who may during the swarming season. My views relative to forming artificial swarms, so as to increase the number of stocks, and to prevent swarming when preferred, are as yet only theories in my mind, and therefore I am, are as yet only they should appear in print until thes reluctant that consider myself successful in one point, namely, securing the health of my Bees during winter, I am not without he health of my bees during wiater, I am not without hope that I shall succeed equally well in my future experiments with them, as I become more fully acquainted with their peculiar habits, and have an opportunity of obfial source of pleasure to the rich, as well as a profit to the industrious, althe Foo industrious, although , poor and humble cottager.-John Grant, Ed. of the Army and Navy Register, Woolwioh. Bee-keeper" complaing difficulty that a "Despairing the temperature of the sif, (p. 837 of 1842 ), in keeping from being the maximum, that it very often rises to above $100^{\circ}$; then, if a queen be ready, a swarm goes off without waiting for the side-boxes to be filled. This temperature is reached, even although the lid may be raised from the cunnel, and the slide drawn from over the holes in the board on which the boxes stand. I also, like your correspondent, find it impossible to prevent the Bees from plastering over the holes of the ventilating funnel, with wax or propolis; and this requires to be examined every thor whe some of your correspondents, who thoroughly understand Nutt's method, tell me where I

Killing - 2 . G. Chitheroe
Kiling Inseats for the Cabinet.-I wish to say a word S.g Who writes a letter at p. 69, in which he recomI will not say cruel mode of kining insecta for your interesting miscellany were touched with pity for the poor insects, and grief at the thought that any one could sit down and recommend such a syatem any one could there represented. I would only ask "S." to remember that the God who made those insects will be his or her Judge! and that "The merciful man is merciful to his beast."

Aviaries.-The addition of an aviary to the amateur's garden increases the pleasure of his Horticultural labour, gives a cheerfulness to the scene, and well repays What ant canary and goldfinch on a bright spring morning ? -and canary and goldfinch on a bright spring morning? -and chaffinch and, bulfinch are delightful. The facility with which birds can be preserved through the winterin the:open air, and the simplicity and cheapness of their food, makes it desirable that no pleasure-ground or garden should be South by East, is Any snug corner facing the South or South by East, is the most favourable position. A birdhouse, eight feet by four, and eight high, is sufficiently capacious to contain 40 or 50 inmates; the roof should than a flat one. The back and sides shoutd be at night than a flat one. The back and sides shoutd be built up, with The fram worework, small enough to keep out mice. raised brick foundation, about 10 inches high. The flooring ought to be well drained, and flagged, to prevent vermin from intruding. The interior should be white-washed, and the wire, \&c, painted green. I have an aviaty in which I keep canaries, bulfinches, chaffinches, goldfinches, redpoles, \&cos during winter, by merely protecting one-half of the opening in front with a thick linencurtain, which may be dressed with oil to make it more durable, and is drawn at icht or during cold weather. This is all the precaution I have taken for the last three ears. A Java sparrow has been out all this winter, and does not appear the worse for the exposure. Their food consists of coarse oatmeal, canary-seed, in small quantities, white bread soaked in boiling water, which must not be allowed to get sour, and occasionally green food. The bulfinches eat barley greedily. I never indulge my favourites with hemp or rape, and I find they keep in better health by depriving them of these heating seeds. Fresh water and gravel or sand are indispensable for an aviary.

Cold Fish.-Your correspondent "T. F.," at p. 54, deserves the thanks of many of your subscribers, and my Gold mong the number, for his communication relative to Gold Fish. As one good turn deserves another, I will give him three As a of reeds, if placed endinas, without breaking the ice; and for breeding for his fond, wis fish to like a better locality than the leag, be will Lily; this he may easily construct of rockwork. The water also may be improved by spreading calcined fint, about the size of Pess, at the bottom of the pond, which, from its extreme whiteness, wil give his fish an appearRed Spider.-I see many questioteur of Fish.
about the Red Spider; but questions asked and answered. about the Red Spider; but all these appear to apply to hothouses, conservatories, \&c. I have some Damsontrees, the leaves of which turn as brown as if they had been scorched oy a fire, and drop off prematurely ; a great portion of the fruit does the same, and all that remains is poor, and deficient in flavour. My wall-trees used to be affected in the same manner to such an extent that some appears to be effectual. Most of your a remedy which
splendens, and not a single one failed : with others it has been equally satisfactory. The method is, to plunge a large 60 -pot, made water-tight at the bottom, in the centre of the larger pot in which the cuttings are to be placed. By keeping the smaller pot always filled with water, the cuttings will be duly supplied through its pores.- William Proctor, Gardener, Tarbat House, Rosshire. [There is nothing new in this; it has been practised for many
years, and is extremely useful in striking plants which years, and is extremel
are fond of moisture. 1
To destroy Earwigs and Woodlice.-I beg to inform you of a simple plan which I have successfully adopted
for years to destroy earwigs and woodlice, viz., some for years to destroy earwigs and woodice, viz., some
joints of withered Hemlock or Bean stems placed under walls or about their haunts through A pril and May. These must be examined daily; and if gardeners would give
themselves this trouble, they would soon rid themselves of these vermin-Cestus

Camellias.-At p. 56, Mr. Beaton advises Camellia growers to place those plants which have no flower-buds in the forcing-house, to induce an early formation of them were plunged up to their rims in a tank of warm water during the short time they are making their growth, it would not hurt them." As this plan might be adopted by to offer an opinion on the probable result of such an beg to offer an opinion on the prouabiment. I think that after such treatment the newlyformed fibres would be so situated, that they could formed fibres would be grow, nor be extricated from it without sustainneither grow, nor be extricated fromld be firmly fixed in a ing great injury; that is, they would be that that anything would be gained by forcing them so early as this. I might base this opinion on Mr. B. \& own exce in winter, and the at p. 39, where, in speaking, of forcing in wine is to enlarge the plant without reference to fowers or full, he saye, "But having no control over light, which is the most important agent in the growth of plants, we must so apply heat and moisture as to accord with the quantity of solar is deduced from experience, and I have for several years had Camellias in bloom by the end of October, which did not make their annual growth till Apri, (and that frequently in a Greenhouse) at which time if I can command a temperature from $55^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$ with a slight shading, I in the house till the buds are well formed, and the young wood changed to a brown colour, which is seldom before the end of June. They are then placed in a partially shade situation out of doors, for about eight weels. Plants so treated enjoy the concurring aid of all he agenta
essential to vegetation, at a time when they are most needed and with increased light and heat actiog on the healthy organs of respiration and digestion, go on storing up highly elaborated sap to expend in the expansion of
flowers, as soon as impulse is given to them after their periodical rest. Whereas, in those which are forced now, and are removed to a cold frame afterwards, vegetation is for a long time suspended, and as it sometimes happens WT Sherwod, Gardener to J. R. Mills, Esq., Stam ford. Hill.

Hellow Rose.-In answer to "Philo-rosea," at p. 73 Mr. Proctor informs us that the plant referred to by him, at p. 54 , not only produced last season above profusely for several seasons. In addition to those last year exhibite at the meeting of the Caledonian Society, four flowers
were also transmitted to the Northern Horticultural Society

## at Inverness.

Amaryllis Belladonna.-Some of your correspondent still maintain that it is difficult to flower this beautifu bulb, which to me appears rather strange. Last autumn I obtained nearly 300 spikes of flowers without any dimiculty. Many persons saw them at the time; and if your correspondents will pay me a visit next September, the as closely as possible to a south wall, in a good sandy loam Possibly the failure of other persons may be occasioned by a wet soil, or by having taken up the bulbs to divide spring. It is a bad practice to part them, unless they are very crowded. I had some in pots, but they bloomed weak compared with those in the open ground. An to receive plenty of drainage, and to be filled up with good turfy loam and sand. The bulbs should then be dug up, without being disturbed more than passible; and in planted in a warm situation, I am certain there wiiotanical Gardens, Twickenham.
Virdens, Twickenham.
Vines.-The following casualty, the cure of which it may useful to some perso th kn, happened to-day (Feb. 15). I left them about 1 P.M. in good order, but on returning about an hour afterwards was had been detached from the parent plant. I was for some time at a loss to know what could be the cause, , and covering upon the border was all right. I found that the birds had scratched part of it away, and I at once attributed I got
mishap to the frost having penetrated to the roots. mishap to the frost having penetrated to the roots. I got a quantity of fermenting leaves, and some water abour inered warm ; the latter I poured over the stems, and then covered them up with the leaves; I afterwards syringere as healthy all over, and in about 20 minutes the Vines weris the night, they must all have perished.-D. M. C.
they must all have perighed.-D. M. C.
The Fastolff Raspberry.-In'the late Numbers of the

Chronicle the Fastolff Raspberry is advertised, and highly spoken of. I should be obliged if any correspondent who has tried these plants at a distance from the sea could inform me if they succeed well, as I have been told that sea-sand and burnt sea-weed have a wonderful effect on the size and flavour of the Raspberry; and if this is true, it may account for the superiority of the Raspberries in the Great Yarmouth Nursery; which possibly would
degenerate if removed from thence, or from near the

## .

Melon Seeds.- For the information of Alpha, at p. 57, I beg to state my conviction, that little or no care is required for the conservation of the germinating power in Melon-seeds; the only condition appearing necessary is,
that the seed when laid by should be capable of producing bealthy plants. The following facts in support of the above are worthy of being recorded. Some 20 years ago or more, the late W. Morehead, Esq., of Hertfordshire, rummaging one day in an old bureau, discovered a packet tafned Melon-seeds forwarded by a friend of the grandfather's from one of our West India Islands, accompanied with a high recommendation in their favour. The seeds were immediately placed in the hands of his gardener, who in the ordinary mode of cultivation succeeded in raising from them a fine-flavoured variety. The only other instance with which I will trouble you is furnished by another late neighbour of mine, who similaryy found friend 25 years previously. They had lain in his bureau, and had been overlooked during that period; from this seed, however, frooit was also produced, under the ordinary skill of the gardener.-I. K. S. [In all these cases due care to preserve vitality had obviously been taken without the parties concerned being aware of it.]

Prejudices.-"Our prejudices, how many they are, and how idle!"-Indeed they are; and I intend this line of your correspondent's (p. 69) to serve as my text in a few short communications to your readers-1 hope they will be tak . P . things disappoit grower's collection or elargoniums, Calcolas, sc., to find them nubbe abk the reason, ten to one but you are told that it is dove to prevent portions of them from being stoien, which would most likely be the case if gardeners or other visitors saw the names. You are obliged to keep asking what is the number of this and that, till you are as tired of inquiring as your friend is of answering-that is, if he has his book, which is not often the case. Now what is this but a prejudice? All my plants are marked on good-sized labels, and on both sides; and it gives me pleasure to say that I have never yet lost even a leaf. If it had been otherwise, I would rather put up with the trifing inconvenience than deprive my visitors of the pleasure of knowing at a glance the names of the different varieties. Edward Beck, Isleworth.
Asparagus.-In your observations, at p. 435, vol. ii., upon Asparagus grown in bottles at Nice, and the failure
 more rapid vegs to greater warh France. I put some Asparagus roots into my Melon pit in November, and had the thermometer at $80^{\circ}$; they soon sprung up, and I put a glass soda-water bottle (which is free from the bottom projection inside) over each of two of the heads. They grew into the bottles, turned round well in them, and began to sprout, although, of course, not strongly. I have been obliged to cut them lately, as I want the pit for Melons. The Asparagus was very hard and stringy when boiled. I failed to give them air, the heat was not regular, and in other respects they were not managed well ; but it appears to me that a skilful Gardener might suchear of the bottle plan being tried with success in the ensuing spring ; probably in a full south situation, under a wall, with a glass, and having a lining of warm litter A. P." speaks of an Irish method of growing Asparagus in tin tubes; and he signified his intention to give some further light upon the subject, but he does not appear to have done so.-s.
Onion Magyots.-Several questions have been asked respecting the Onion maggot, which for many years destroyed the greater part of my Onions until I adopted the following plan: I sow the seeds about the beginning of March, and when the plants are about 5 or 6 inches high I strew a little soil over the bed, and with a large iron roller I roll the beds until they appear to be as hard as the garden walks. After this, the Onions grow up strong ; and I never lose one either by rolling them or from the maggot. I sow my winter Onions about the last week in July, and I roll them in the same manner. My crops very light.-J. Parks, North Shields.
Refuse Vegetables.- In perusing Professor E. Sprengel's interesting articles, "On Manuring with Green Crops," it struck me that many gardeners might be, like myself, unthe farm-yard or some other place, where the unpleasant smell of their decomposition would not annoy their superiors. That 1 may prevent the loss of so much valuable manure, I make a point of wheeling at one time upon the land as large a quantity of the refuse vegetables as possible, and set a man to chop them with a spade small enough to be easily dug in, which is done directly. It find them an excellent dressing in all soils, but in stiur evidence in their favour, and neatness is in favour of the evidence in their favour, and neatness is in favour of the
direct application. If hoeing, raking, and wheeling away
the gatherings were to be replaced by pointing or forking over the ground between crops or flowers, labour would ultimately be saved, the crop would be benefited, and weeds would be eradicated. $-D . R$.
Worms.-I think that much has been said to no purpose respecting worms on lawns. Have any of your readers which has, for two or three years, been totally divested of Worms? These active little fellows are Nature's agriculsuperior to any that we clumsy cultivators are competent to perform. When the surface has an overflow of water, their works come into operation to relieve it-not to carry the superabundance of moisture away, to be useless, but to directions, so that it may be readily distributed ; and by the same ducts brought forth again when the thirsty surface demands it. More than this, they labour nightly ; and who will say their labour is useless, when they bring
up to the surface virgin earth, impregnated with animal up to the surface virgin earth, impregnated with animal
matter, as manure for the Grasses? What would be the matter, as manure for the Grasses? What would be the
state of turf without a perforation-solid as a brick, as it is in dry weather-incapable of the transmission of moisture, either by ascent or descent? Should there be
only a few showers in summer, all must quickly evaporate into a beated atmosphere but for the industrious worm, Who, aware of the fact, for he often anticipates the shower, fluid into his subterranean reservoirs, where it is preserved for subsequent distribution when the thirsty Grasses demand it.-M. A. Dun.
Catlle.-I beg to call attention to the fact, that "the depasturing of sheep on cow pastures communicates a produced therefrom." Can you or readers account for this ?-Cestus.
Couch-Grass.-I do not think it is generally known that trenching. If care be taken to bury all the roots of by six inches deep, they will never again reach the surface. I have repeatedly tried it with success, and I consider it a much cheaper and effectual method, even in field-culscarifying, harrowing, \&ce., not to mention the very great advantage to the succeeding crops, by moving the soil to

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

Peb. 7 .- E. Forster, Esq,., in the Chair, E. Forbes, Esq., proRev. Mr. Hinckes exhibited a specimen of Necttia a gemmivara Tro
Reve where this plant was originally found by Mr. Jas. Drummond, and on whose authority it was admitted into the Irish Flora. The
original specimen from Sir J. E. Smith's herbarium was aiso exhibited, The plant of Mr. Hinckes was much longer in the stem,
and tie flowers less crowded, than that from Smath's herbirum. The roots agree with the orignal description and drawny of Mr. Drammond. A note from Mr. Hinckes accompanied the speci-
men, in which he stated his corviction that this rare plant was still an inhabitant of Ireland. Mr. A. H. Hasssall finished the read-
ing of his paper on the reproduction of the conferver ture of the last family of Vancherer,t the trolifera, was considere coned, Band that of the branchemena exvibited by by mode of reproduction,
and mayy
nules nules, or zoospores, of this class of plants were described.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCYETY OF ENGLAND.
Feb, 1.--At the first monthy mecting, his Grace the Duhe of Richmond in the Chair, 45 gentlemen were electe.l Fellows.-
 adiditional clerks for the despatch of increasing business, and the tions, both whictl suggestions were alloptctl. Mr. Mym reported hat the arrears of subscriptionsin Bedfordshin, to his excecuton, which was ationted as the scail of the sonicidy,
and Mr. Dean having laid before the council the approved lease of the boues in Hanover-square, for 99 yearr, at an annual Ient
of 3000 , the society's seal was affixed to it, and the contract signed. The following resolutions werc carried. - 1 . That a card
of tle meetings of the council be printed fur the use of the mem.
berse bers. 2. That the Dalke of Rithmond, Earl Spencer, the Chair-
man of the Journal Committee, the Chairman of the Finance respectine, and Mr. Gibbs, be appointed a committee to more eovinomical mode of printing the jourral.
3. That the finance and journal committers be erequested to settle

 an armual a permanent house conmmittee; and Mr. Gibls, that rrears (if any) due from each member, scrijutions shall have been praid. -The Duke of Rutland placed at
the disposal ment of one of the society a cow, whose extraordinary conlarge in perfect health liad already been brought under notice by aooks for the society's library, and for the museum the model o
a new roller, invented by Mr. C. Cherry, for pressing and equal
isine the
 NORWICH AND NORFOLK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Norb. 1. -The Thirteenth Annual Meeting was held at the for the past year have following:- That the receipts of the society taken ant the year have amounted to 2866.128 .6 . 6. , of which $127 /$, was
83 were toors. The number of subscribers was
808 , of whom members. Thes on; being an increase, in two years, of 208 new
two years this large increase of subscribers during the last of heartis testifies that there is an increasing feeling for the success
of the
the ene and that the liberal funds placed at the disposal
 rom a distance, have occasioned a silicht with having paid judges an cash account, but the committe feenciency ne the baianc additional inducement to the subscribers to tenew their exer
tions in behalf of the society. They view with regret the little
support which they have received from the citize
and the and they hope that this simple appeal will induce many of them committee is to increase their means, that they may extend the usefulness of the society, and thereby be enabled to reward merit in eyery case that comes within the meaning of its objects.
They draw the attention of subscribers to the fact, that during the past season the society has distributed, in cash, 2096,178, , ex
clunive of prizes in plate, in 1238 portions, varying from $6 d$. to 5l., viz., to members 422, prizes, to cottagers 816, and it is their
opinion that the late shows have been a great improvement on opinion that the late shows have been a great improvement on
thiose of previoul seasons. The Dallia show was thi only one in the evincel any decine; not in the productions crininted, ho
in receipts. This society for several years have madic amateurs and narserymen show in separate casses for
Dablias; last season they made the like distnction wits Dailinas; last season they
to Roses, and finding such the interest of ambee, in furtherance of therproved desire to promote amateurs nor the semane or drizealex in fo flilowed to compete with
af every other descrip-
tion. The report having been read Sir tion. The report having been read, Sir J. P. Boileau, Bart,, was
elected President, and Lord Bayning Vice-President for the en suing year. The Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson, the Rev. W. Howard,
Wm. Burroughes, Esq. the Rev.. A. Herring. C. E. Tuck, ELq.,
the Rev. J. Arthy, W. Matchett, Esq.., E. St. Quintiv, Esq. R. N.
 C. S. Giliman was reeelected Homorary Secectected Treasurer. Mhe following
addition was made to the gth Rule :- "And that any person detected in stealing or injuring any article exhibited, be prose.
cuted, and that no person so expelled shall be readmitted as a
member of the anien committee." An addition was also made to the 7 th Ruile, o'clock on the morning of exhibition, or be precluded from being shown for prizes.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

 to kill jt. It belougs, morenver, to a set of greentouse slrulbs of easy cultivation and small size, which are well adapted for deco-
rating the shelves of the conservatory. It is a native of the Swan River Cotony, whence the seeds were obtained by Capt.J.
Mangles, R.N. It first flowered in the garden of R. Mangles,
 stated by DD. Wallich (to whom -ur stoves are indifule plant for its
introduction) to bea native of trees on Mount chandaghiry, in
in
 sprecles, with rather remote oblong lariceolate leaves, having iong
sheathing bases, which clothe the entire stem. The racem
,
 and consists of from six to eight large, delicate, drooping Howers.
-Curtis's Boturical Magazine.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Bulbous-rooted Barley.-According to M. Fleurot, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Dijon, this plant pos-
sesses the following advantages for composing artificial meadows :-1. It will grow in the most barren soil. 2 .
It tillers like wheat, and produces an abundant herbage. 3. It sows itself, so that it will form a permanent artificial pasture. 4. It commences growing when other fodder
plants are dormant. 5. It is perfectly hardy. We found that when sown in April, this plant produces throughout the summer a dense herbage. The ear at its first development resembles that of Rye, to which the whole plant may be compared, except that it is not glaucous and much more leafy. It has the merit of yielding an abundant herbage, which will no doubt prove which the ears contain, together with their ripening in succession and ite facility with which they fall from the however, think it a plant worthy of exciting general interest. The practicability of increasing it by division of the on a small scale. It is possible that the small bulbs which the old stools produce in great numbers, may prove an poor soils, the Bulbous-rooted Barley des not in pigorously, and in this point, our observations differ frona those of M. Fleurot.-Bon Jardinier

New Botanical Work.-The Allgemeine Zeitung an nounces a new Botanical Magazine, to appear weekly, ander the auspices of Professor Mohl, of Tubingen, ant
Professor Schlechtendal, of Halle. It is to contain all th Professor Schlechtendal, of Haile. It is to contain all th
newest information on Botanical subjects, and to be illus trated with many plates.
Agri-Horticultural Society of India.-The President in Council having issued an order disqualifying Govern-
ment Servants, civil, military, or medical, from holding office as Secretary of any permanent public Sociaing is understood that Mr. Griffith is no longer an eligible candidate for the Secretaryship of this Society. (See Gar-
eners' Chronicle, p. 39.)
Lindon's Patent Spade.-This kind of tool, which is case-hardened in a particular way, has been in use all this Garden of the Hoopticultural Society, where it is found the superior to the best of the common spades. The edge is so constructed that it always remains hard and sharp, Fead of wearing round, and shunt, or broken
Whox-hunters.-"It has often been said that growing it ; and not injured by a field of fox-hunters riding over light soils it does not do the injury that might be expected rom appearance; but on strong land it does great harm, cularly if going down hill, water will stand, and the plants in those holes will die."-Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England; Vol. III. p. 305.
arn the Scottioh Pracical Garderevs ban
forward in a liberal manner to testify their respect for Dr. Neil, on account of his long and valuable services i. with a pard. We understand thand Flora and Pomona is abo to testimonial will be accompanied presented to him. The 500 of the Scottish Practical Gardeners, resident in various parts of the three kingdoms. The subscriptions for ww onding to do with those for Drill's bust, f the Caltonian Horticultural Socier by the members riends.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.


## arebíms.

A Comprehensive View of the Culture of the Tine under Glass. By James Roberts. 8vo. Longman ic Co. 1842 The author of ,this little treatise is evidently a practical tion of the Vine. In the Prefe it have not progressed in the cult of tharked that "we for the last 20 years in the same roxtio minor fruits," This is unquestionably true the also equally undeniable thats but it is ment is less the fault of gardeners than of their employers. Among the hundreds who have the management of Vines, treat many are there with the means at their disposal to reat those Vines in the manner recommended in this We do not, however, mean to infer that the high-pressure system is the only one by imfer that the high-pressure obtained ; on the contrary which good Grapes can excellent fruit who have not the advantage of the apparenty unlimited resources possessed by Mr. Roberts; still it will in all cases be found that the principles folThese are-1st, an abundant supply of food, with numerous healthy roots to approntiate it ; 2 d , a yearly supply of perfectly-formed bearing-wood; 3d, restricting all the vigour of the Vines to the formation of fruit for the present, and wood for the next, year; and 4th, duly proportioning the weight of fruit to the strength of the Vines. Upon the judicious application of these simple principles rests the art of growing good Grapes; we will therefore proceed to examine the author's method of reducing them to practice.
With regard to the formation of the border, "so as to ensure "an abundant supply for food, , and numerous healthy roots, "upon which the production of good crops of fine fruit during successive years essentially depends, the author thus describes his own system :-" The width consider quite sufficient), cleared should be 21 feet (which feet 6 inches, upon a bottoned out to the depth of prepared, with one foot of fall from back to front. A tremity of the border with deep, ought to run along the direction leading into it, so cross-drains in an oblique in draining off superfluous water ave a perfect command essential point to attend to, so as to lay them dry (more upon the bottone the climate is humud). I then lay rubbish, to the depth of 1 foot, having a depth for very proper feet 6 inches." These directions are the natural soil retentive of moisture; in many cases,

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
however, a less expensive mode of proceeding will suf-
fice. The quantity of drainage ought, of course, to be fice. The quantity of drainage ought, of course, to be regulated by the nature of the sois the subsoil is and the climate of the district. When the subsoil is porous, and consequently dry, the cross-drains and the stratum of clay may be dispensed with. A drain along
the front, and also one at each end of the border, should the front, and also one at each end of the border, should
always be provided, to catch the soakage from the adjoinalways be provided, to catch the soakage from the adjoin-
ing ground, and for the ready passage of water during exing ground, and for the ready passage of water during excessive rains, \&c. On the driest ground a layer of stones spread over the bottom will be advisable, to prevent the
roots from penetrating too deeply; and in cases where roots from penetrating too deeply; and in cases where these are necessary to facilitate drainage, a spread over them, to prevent the soil from filling up the interstices. Mr. Roberts uses, in addition, large lime-stones, placed six or eight feet apart upon the broken stones, \&c. tain moisture in a dry season, and to facilitate the drainage in a wet one." Where the situation of a Vinery is irremediably low and wet, the border for the Vines to grow in ought to be made, nearly or wholly, according to
circumstances, above the surface of the surrounding ground
The soil the author recommends consists of - "two parts, the parings of old pasture-land, a strong loam, the form of a notato-hoc, close covered in with soil, and never turned; one part, the turf, with four, inches of the soil, of a looser texture, laid up for the same period and not turned as before; an eighth part scrapings of the and the other eighth part, half-decomposed horse or cowdung. I am not an advocate for turning over and mixing the materials promiscuously together, as, by often tuining, its fertilizing property by such repeated intermixture and unless it be of a very sandy, loose texture, the border and unless it be of a very sandy, loose texture, the border to atmospheric air, which are of incalculable benefit to to atmospheric air, which
Those who are unable to procure all these different materials will find a good substitute in turfy loana, dug from two to four inches deep, according to its texture and quality. If the soil is collected early in autumn, and from one-eighth to one-sixth part of good dung spread amongst the layers when laid up into a ridge, the that time a portion of lime-rubbish (that is, old mortar and brick-bats), or broken lime-stone, with a good quantity of unbroken bones. But whatever kind of compost may be made use of, it ought on no account to be worked
when wet. Mr. Hoare, in his admirable Treatise on the Vine, has shown that bones are a most valuable ingredient in Vine borders, as, owing to the slow progress of decomposition, they furnish nutritive matter to the root in after years, when the more soluble manures are exMr. Roberts mixes throughout the whole mass of soil a quantity of carrion cut into small pieces, in the proportion of "d one good-sized horse or cow carcass to every ing it to the surface of the border within one foot, as it assistance is not wanted the first year." Although it is feeder," we could hardly have supposed that its roots delighted to revel in a profusion of one of the most power ful of all known manures. Yet, without doubt, the author has found animal fiesh in large quantimportant elemen in the composition of the border. We have dwelt at some length upon this part of the subject, because it is of the utmost importance ; for the most scrupulous attenthe utmost ine internal management of a Vinery will avail but little unless the roots of the plants are in a condition to furnish a sufficiency of food.
to furnish a sufficiency of food. deprecates the notion of The author very properly border with flues or pipes and to protect and assist the roots while in accion, he advises the border and leaves; justly attributing a pre with fermenting dung and leaves; justly attributing a prevalent cause of failure in Grape-forcing to the great dif ference in temperare in a warm house
In his lists of sorts suitable for the various structures in which Grapes are usually grown, he has inadvertently included the White Muscat among those proper for the rafters of a greenhouse. He reprobates the system, now unfortunately so general, of sending out with a high character and a higher price some well-known or compara tively worthless sort as a "new seedling ;" and suggests the institution of "a council or committee, including some of the best practical men, to try, discuss, and give unbiassed opinions on the merits or demerits of all seedling fruit, before they are pronounced worthy of cultivation (similar to the Floricultural Society for Flowers)." [In our opinion, the Horticultural Society, of London is the right judge to select; well-informed and above all interested bias. If a new Grape is not stamped with their approbation, a man is unwise to buy it.]-W.
(To be continued.)
Popular Flowers. The Pansy-its Propagation, Cul-
tivation, and general Treatment in all Seasons.;
The sacond Namber of this wo.
Ansy. Although adyancing nothing new in the cultiva. ion and management of the flower, the directions are generally good, and the present Number is compiled with greater care than tne preceding one. It has probably been looked orer by some judicious friend. These little trea-
the matter, but in the illustrations, which ought to exemplify the qualities which constitute perfection; the list
at the end should, moreover, embrace all the standard flowers of each subject.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week Tuy reason why a Currant or a Gooseberry-bush throws up suckers is that the cutting, which now forms the bush, has been made either warr a hith it part of the latent buds generally found there. To prevent this, the propagator cuts off the lower portion of the shoot as far as be sees traces or these latent buds; he also ats off the top part of the shoot if ton weak for his purpose, and buds near the top to form the future head. No kind of cutting not even the Lilac, thus made, ever throws out suckers albove act, well known to cultivators, but the extent of its application principle involved in it has been explained by any one. A wider pplication of it, however, is all have in view at present, now pose a strong sucker from a black Currant-bush, with the buds taken out, as in the case of the above cutting, but still growing on the parent stock-lay it in the soil as you would any other
layer, and by the end of the growing season you will have a strong plant that whil never the old maxim, that a plant, propagated from a sucker, Now, if the propagator in the "s stool ground" were to apply this rule of dishuddng to the Nut and
Filbert-stools, we should hear no more complaints about these bushes throwing up suckers; more especially, if in connection with it, he were to give up the present mode of cutting down his coot or two in length, with only two or three eyes at the top to longer than six or eight inches, sufficient to have room to graft onger than six or eight inches, sufficient the disbudded part; and the same with all other layers according to the purposes for which they are propagated. These are no speculative notions; I have adopted the plan for mor
than ten years, and I have many proofs of its good effects. have not in a single instance been disappointed by a plant, s where I did not want them.
To the list of plants given last week for keeping up a succes From the Grien onouse and Pits.-Luculia gratissima, Sy
Fins phocámpylus bicolor (always in flower), Chorozema varium, rósea these supply the place of Fuchsias all winter); Primula sinensis, single and double; Cinerária Wateriousiana, and hy
brid varicties; Camellias, many sorts; Mignonette. HEATHS Erica alata, ardens, arbúscula, Blandfordiana, caffra, carinata, colorans, cóncolor, cerinthoides, exsurgens, grácilis, grandinosa, hyemalis, mutábilis, princeps, pyramdalis, prestans, paniculata,
from the Forcina-Pits.-Azálea índica alba, and varieties Rhodora canadensis, Aćcia armata, Persian Lilacs, Calla (Rich
rdia) Athiopica, Pelargoninm album multiforum, Admiral Na pier, Gen. Washington, Ne Plus Ultra, and some'scarlets ; Talips several early varieties; Narcissuses, soliel d'or and double Roman Valley, Violets. Rosss : Fairy, Old China, Tea-scented, Bourbest for bouquets at this early period; and Fulgorie, a hybri perpetual, the sweetest.

I-KITCHEN. GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Pinary, -The carliest of the fruiters will now be showing fruit, and will require rather more water and and the the succession ones, if grown in dung heat, will want bate fresh potted by the end of this or beginning of next month. Se
\&c., are ready for them before that time
Vinery,-Those who cut Grapes next April are now thinning their bunches, and keep up a good the syringe, according to the state of the weather. The those in flower had better be kept rather dry until the fruit is set, and those breaking their buds must be gently dealt with, in order to get all the eyes forward about the same time;
quire a moist atmosphere. Prach-Inouse. - The heat here should now be about $60^{\circ}$, and rather more regnlar than in the
be given by the front ventilators; cold draughts being very in-
jurious to the young frut and foliage. As soon as the blossomjurious to the young frust and foliage. As soon as the blossom-red-spider.
Cherry-Housb. -The observations on the Peach-house are applicable here also, and the temperature in both houses need not differ much.
Fias.-These are more accommodating than the two last tribes, are in pots or tubs. Where a house is devoted to them, about $65^{\circ}$ is the proper temperature for them now. They shound
get dry at the roots when in growth. Cucumbers AND Melons.-These reque gleams of the sun whine forth; but of all the misfortunes to which they are Iiable, the steam from dung linings is the most fatal, and must oe sto with Radishes and other salads, require the routine culture formerly recommended, and a due regard to successions and the casualties of the weather.
OrCHARD.-Any newly transplanted trees should be malched on frosty mornings, if not aireary done. on the heaviest soils. Pea
nailed now without delay.
II. $\rightarrow$ FLOWER-GARDEN AND SIHRUBBERY

STove.-Another crop of the dry bulbs and roots might now
be set to grow for a successional bloom. It is too soon yet for potting to any extent, if the Orchidacere are finished. A few as to require fresh pots. There is no such a thing thonght of now-a-days as a regular potting-time; every week,
tember, will bring its own operations with it in this way. GREEN-Houss.-Many plants, in this house will now begin to grow, and though they need not be encouraged, they shes, when the weather is not favourable. All the beautiful little climbers stopping the shoots as they advance.
Conservatory. - The early Epacrises, Acácias, and forced plants of the Azalea and Rhododendron the interest here. bulbs and Pelargoniums, will weer saying that stove-plants, and I have been found
especially the Orchudaceæ which I have named, would tlower
well in the Conservatory. There never was a greater mistake in the world. Some of our finer Dendróbiums have been in fowe hardiy ever up to $40^{\circ}$ in the morning; and I am satisfied they will grow with increased vigour when move this to be the case frequently.

PITS And Frames.-If any amateur wishes to try experi-
ments in inarching Camelias, his is a good time to yemove his stocks into gentle heat, to set the sap in motion before the opewell with any one: it succeeds so much better in summers fter the young growth has a little ripened. This is the best me, however, to graftom or conservatory. The young stock ing in the crawing-room or conservatory. The young stocks gentle heat. A few Wall flower sceds might now be sown, to well adapted for forcing next winter, for which purpose they are until they bloom in the open ground. We force another plant amely as well as the Deatzias.
Some of the flower-beds should now be trenched or renewed for transplanting the autumn-sown annuals, which are to fower next May, before the half-hardy plants are planted olt for sum is the least gay time of the season in the flower-garden. Limeto many, but an ever ready mostrum in the hands of writers for that purpose. water will certainly kill worms if it gets at them, but that made Hence the different results of which we hear. Where stone-lime is difficult to be procured, corrosive sublimate seems to be the next best resource, according to the late testimonies of corre-
spondents. Lawns caunot now be too often rolled when the For is in a half-dry state. middle of March has always been the time for general planting on the Highland hills. Except pitting some of the bect ground In the warmer valhes, no other preparation was ever thought or too good for planting, nd the whole is finished, when possible,
before the end of February.-D. Beaton, Shrubland Parl/ Gardens.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Feb. 16,


## き <br> Monday Cuesday Wedread

## 



| Max, |
| :---: |
| 49 |
| 41 |
| 41 |
| 49 |
| 89 |
| 29 |
| 88 |



Feb. 10. Overcast ; dense dark clouds; overcast at night.

## 11. Uniformy overcast; hazy; slight frost. 2. Hazy, with slight drizzle; ; fine; overcast ; frosty. 5. Frosty ; hazy ; fine; sharp frost at night. <br> 15. Frosty; hazy ; fine; sharp fros 4. Frosty; cloudy ; severe frost. <br> 5. Sharp frost; overcast; freezing all day, with slight snow Mean temperature of the week $9.7^{\circ}$ below the average

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17
the ensuing Week ending Feb. 25, 1843.

## vailing Wind



The hiphest temperature during the above period occurred on
the $25 t$ in in 1830 -thermometer $59^{\circ}$; and the lowest on the $23 d$ 18 1830-Lhermo

## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET

In consequence of the late severe weather, several of the more delicate kinds of vegetables have advanced in price; amongst frut there has been little alteration. Trade is far from heing
brisk. Fruit: Pines are tolerably abundant, from $5 s$. to $8 s$. per brisk. Frwit: Pines are tolerably abundant, from $5 s$. to 88 . per
lb. Foreign Grapes continue good, at the prices quoted last week. 10. Foreign Grapes continue good, ate to 1s. each. The supply of
Pummeloes are plentiful, from $6 d$, thit, fair samples of the
dessert Pears is becoming very limited, dessert Pears is becoming very limited, fair 4 . to $6 s$. per doz Amongst the dessert Apples, Newtown Prippis. to $2 s$. per dozen per dozen, and the best Nonpareils from 1s. to aso per dozen, for them being very dull. Cucumbers are occasionally offered from 3s. to 6 s. each. Vegetables : At the commencement of the what cheaper, but still fetches from 8s. to 12s. per 100 ; the smaller whatches being from 38 . to 6 , each. Seakalc is well supplied, from 9d. to 2s. per punnet. The few French Beans to be met have just arrived from Lisbon in good order. Brussels Sprouts ar becoming inferior. White Broccoli continues good, from $1 s$. to $18,6 d$. per bunch. Turnips are somewhat dearer, being from
$18.6 d$. to $3 s$, $6 d$. per doz. bunches. I.ettuce and Endive are of fair quality; the latter fetch from is, $6 d$. to $3 s$, per score. Good Onions are selling from $5 s$, to $6 s$ s. per bushel. Leeks are plentiral,
from $2 s$, to $3 s$, per dozen bunches, Of Mushrooms there is a good supply, from 6 d . to 1 s . per pottle. Flowers: The cut flowers con sist of Poinséttia pulchérrima, Amaryllises, Hyacinths, Roses Pelargoniums, Lilacs, Camellias, Kálmias, Azáleas, \&c
 and
 ${ }^{2}$

 Quack ilime caid on before ploughing would to good; the quan-
tity must depend on the quantity of calcareous earth nin the soil; peraraps 50 bushels per acre may be suficient. Begin
with Barley, then Potatoes, with soot. You may try with bariey, with earth into a compost: 4 cwt. per acre put
guano, mixed
muto the drills, when the land is moist; or Poictevin's manure, 1 horghead per ace. Much dependson whe sceason will not keeep Artificial manures without stable or yard dung will not heep
ap the fertility of the soil. Kohl rabi will do on a rich heavy up the fertiny orised. Chou a mille tetes, for the leaves
soil will pulver
to give to cattle, is a large branching cabbage, which spreads considerably, and is much cultivated in France.
The Drumhead Cabbage procluces ithe heaviest crop. $M$. The Drumead Cabbage pronuces the heaviest crop.
 add it to any conpost,
for the mixture with mingtsoil. There is no way of making
silicious sand finer that we lnow of, unless you sift it. $\bar{M}$.
 advice. The less physic you give to your cows the better.
is, perhaps, an advanta ge, not to hyve a country cow-doctor
not
 tive. After the Potatoes are taken up, you nay timne or the
sow spring Tares to feed off with sheep in autumn
small Turnip called Nimble Turnip. Mangel Wurzel is not small Turnip called Nimble Turnip.
so likely to succeed leetween Potatocs.
 But where there are pigs or cows to give them to, it is wasteful


 we should expect that 1 cwt of common ofl of yitriol would be
sufficient. If the smell is likely to be troublesome tould be
It as well to throw some ileaching-powd if the tank has a lid, the
 It should be done in smail quantities at . . We, shall be greatly obliged by an account of your experne at the rate of two or
$W . G$. $K$. $B$. It is probable that gano
at three crit. per acre, is the best manure for your purpose. Your
inquiry is gone to Mr. A.t Amicus. - Your butcher is a very good neighbour : the bottom of his pind will ho doubt be good
stuff. You had better consult Sprengel's directions, at $p$. 524


 pease-liauln or cortion of bean or pease-menal sprinkled orer the
shecep; a smail port cur not quite so nounisling as Swedish turuips, but more so



 infests them; but it would communicate a highly-disagreeable odour to the building. Many kindst of bilight are occasioned
by small parasitical fungi, and if tlas is the case, Spirit of Tar would T. S. The cudden droping of the shoots upon your
Vrs. $-H$. T. S. laving taken effect upon the stem; this would check the fow of
sap, and the foliage would neecsarily suffer. You will find ander commumicatio We do not see the oljicat of your comnum Paper metalic roof will ce colder near the roof than elsewlierc. But
mhat then?
it is the tomperature of that part which has toite olserved f and in our opinion from $59^{\circ}$ to $66^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ is much to high for carly
nighterdig. are cold, protect them by some other means; in
which case you will finl the variaticn of temperature inside the
 tyyia fragrans, Torénia scabra, Didiscus caralieus, Schizan-
thus retusus, Rhodanthe Manglesii, Lobelifa ramosa and hetcrophylla, Loasa ferbertuand Prentlandica, scyphanthus élegans, Phlox Drummone tender. Hardy ones are, Nemophila insignis,
folia, which are ten Godd tia albicans, vinosa, rubicunda, and I İndreyana, Malope

 Atkinsonii, Collínsia bicolor, schizanthus pinnatus, and Indian Pinks. A
PzRNNMALs.-A Subscriber had better procure the following hardy perennials for planting in his clumps:- For the centre,
Delphisnium Barlowi and grandiflorum, double var., , hlox paDelphinium Barlowsoniana, Lupinus, polyphyllus, Aster Novre

 maculata, Pentutemon gentianoides, hy hridus, and ovatus,
Potentilla Ruselliana, Hopwoodiana, and splendens, CEnothera speciosa, Campanula lactifora and The plants near the margin may consist of Dodecátheom Meádia, Troulinus eurapaus, Helleborus niger and odoratus, Veronica
gentianuides, Epinidudum ulpinum, Gentiana septemtida, auclepiadee, and acaulic, Phins stolonffrca, aristata, antcl setácea,
Campánula carpática and Alysum saxatile. The following Campánula carphitica and - Whysite and Martagon Lhlites, IIsses,
 two feet to each other. The others may be planted nearer, in
 pat them of singly into small pois in a mixturc of loam and
pandy peat place hem in a close frame for a few days, and sandy peat. Place them in a close frame for a few days, and
water sularingly; afterwarits give air freely, and all they will
 morning. Your proceed nges appear to liave heen tery judicious.
us. The Mistletoe is found in this country upon the Lime,
Maple, Apple, Oak, Willow, and Poplar. In Germany it grows Maple, Apple, Oak, Willow, and Poplar.
in great quantities
upon the common Pine. ${ }^{+}$

- cription FLoricuirvas.-G. A.C. - From y
pose you allude to Iris variegata
EVER MEENSS.-Alphat-The best time for procuring Evergreens,

 carpus scaber, Ampelopsist ouinquefoflia, and the hardy Passion-
fowe, would probatiy do the same. It is necessary, howflower, would probatily do the same. It is necessary, how-
ever, that there should be some projections round whic the ever, that there should be some projection
tendriis can clasp firmly, otherwise the plants will be beaten down by wind and rain.
Amingrs.- Spubscriler. -Those mentioned last week had better against your porch the Boursault, de Lisle, Bougainville, and
Ayrshire Koses. You had better defer planting them until there Ais no danger of their suffering from severe frost..
 nnd Shrubs wilk grow where the soil is rich, but wet in winter
Rsculus carnea, Geulder Rose snow Mespilus, scarlet flowering Hawthorn, Laburnum, Siberian Crab, Bird and douhi Ribes aureum and sanguineum, arid Spireea ariæfflia.t the seed of this plant can be obtained
. Door PLANTs.-T. G., who wishes for something besides Duch Pias, Camellias, , ece, , for blooming in windows, may try
the Chinese Primrose, Acácia armata, Azálea fndica, white and purple varieties, Chorozema várium, Genista canariensis, hend that tender annuals grown in pots, plunged in sawdust, heated by hot-water, and suspended within a short distance of
the skylight of a covered passage, would not repay the trouble the skylight of a covered passage, would not repay the troubi
which they would occasion. $\ddagger$ E. D.-For a room into which the sun shines during most of the day we should recommend Fuchsias, Myrtles, Pelargoniums, Aloes, and Cacti, in preference Dahlias, which would not acTI.-T. G.-The chief point in managing these plants is to
allow them an alternate period of growth and rest. They allow them grown in a mixture of lime-rubbish and loam, with
should be cow.dung, and in well-drained pots. In summer, they
a should be fully exposed to the suu, and well watered; but from October to March they should be kepl as others of the genus, chimines rosea.--V.-This, as well as others of the genus, in addition to those formed underground, the plant may be propagated. It is unusual for this plant to bear seed. I part of a Conservatory no plants will be better adapted than Caméllias, Orange-trees, and Myrtles. $\ddagger$ potting Ipomocas, to raise the upper portion of the tuber above the soil. Ipomoea tyrianthina would do better in a prepared borter of the greenquite distinct from those of I. purga, which are rose-coloured. The latter is a beautiful species, but it is very difficult to
Kloom. K ( KzNNEDIAs.-Miscellaneous.-It is probable that your Kenne-
dias damp of from being over-watered or kept in a shady dias clamp off from being over-watered light and air. Cut
place, where they do not obtain suffieinn light
them back to where they are sound, repot them into loam and them back to where they are sound, repot, and plunge them into a gentle bottom-leat to recover them.士. S-The Grass-trees are greenhouse plants from Gass-TREF-A. A. S.-The Grass-trees are greenhouse plants from
New Holland. Of the one called Kingia austrais there are
several plants at Kew Botanic Garden. We do not suppose that several plants at Kew Botanic Garden. We do not suppose that
they cam be obtained in the London Nurseries.f ANSIES.-S. T.-The following 8 Pansies are first-rate, and may
be added to those mentioned at p. F3. King's sulphurea ©legans, Brown's Countess of Orkney, Thomson's Nymph, Raphael,
Cyclops, Attila, and Regulator, and Major's Bridegroom. ${ }^{*}$ HaciNm S.-J.S.-Hyacinths intended for blooming in glasses
should be piaced in them about the middle of November. The should be placed in them about the madie of Novenber. The
bulbs should barely be allowed to touch the water until roots begin to protrude from them, They should be placed in a darks room for the first fortnight, when the water will require to be changed; the bulbs may then be brought to the light, and all
that they will need until they have done blooming will be fresh Bol.zs.-T. G.-The best season for planting Amaryllis belladonna in the open ground is the spring. It may be procured MrLON.-A Young Beginner.-The Cassaba Melon requires the treatment of the Persian
shortly give you further information. $\ddagger$.
Gill take readily on three-year-old branches, if the operation is properiy per stocks Discipulus.-Apples may be grafted on Pear stocks; but,
although they may take well enough at first, after a few years they begin to linger and fail in producing young wood. This
will most probably be the case with the Ribstone Pippin, grafted on the Jargonems. - Discipulus.- The removal of large limbs from your mulberry-trees, which you state are two feet in
diameter, has doubtless been the occasion of their throwing dat shoots too luxuriant for bearing fruit at present; but, if you refrain from lopping, the flow of sap will gradually moderate, Aprlss.- A. K. - Some of the best Kitchen Apples for use in the months of December, January, February, and March, are thew's Seedling, Irabant Bellefleur, and Easter Pippin. If Early White, Grange's Early Caulifower, Early Purple Cape, Green Cape, Sulphur-coloured, Sprouting, Purple Cape,
Knight's Protecting, Green Close-headed, Portsmouth, Chap pel's cream-coloured, Latest Green or Danish. The 12 best
sorts of Lettuce are-Brown Dutch, White Dutch, Imperial sorts of Lettuce are-Mrewhes, Hammersmith, Black-seeded Gotte, Tennis Ball; Brown, Whate Parts, and !Green Paris Cos. 6 sorts of Cabbage, which will probably answer yonr purpose
Early York, Battersea, Vanack, Cormish, Portupal, and the
Small Dark, Red for Pickling. The 10 best sorts of Onions are Small Dark Red for Pickling. The 10 best sorts of Onions are
Sitver-skinned, Madeira, Reading, Globe, Strasburg, Brown Yortugal, Biou-red, Jam Kidney-beans are-White Long-pod Early Dwarf Dutch, Large Dwarf Dutch, Pale Turkey, Dwar 13lack -spotted, and Negro. leaved Kidney,
if you - Discipulus.--You will succeed better with your Celery if you do not earth it up so early as you have usually done;
but at the same time it will be advisable in your case not to but at the same ime
defer it till November, and then earth it up at once; begin jured as you go on. I suves.-Abrus.- Limewater is the best remedy for destroy it is
slugs in greenhouses. If they attack any farourite plant it
a pood plan to place Cabbage-leaves near it, to attract the a goo
sllins,
lime. $\ddagger$
NTs.-L.-We recommend you to strew arsenic and wetted suga, in those parts of your conservatory most be destroych, $\ddagger$
which will be attracted by the sugar, and Vzrmin.-J. W. B.'s Apple-trees are infested with caterpillars,
which it is dificult to destroy. We should recommend washing
the trees, before the flowers expand, and again as sonn as the
fruit is set, with a mixture of suapsuds und strong twaccofruit is set, with a mixture of suapsuts unct strong wataco-
water, at the rate of two gallons of the tatter to five of the
former. Not having hat former. Not having had any experience in the application of
spirits of tar m such cases, it would be most prndent to try it, spirits of tar in such cases, it would be most prndent to try it, bough when the fruit is sct, as an experiment, wheh, if surcessful, are the Otiorhynchus picipes, whose history, with the bes means for their destruction, have been given in Vol. i. p. 292. $F$. any of the principal booksellers in wonden. Cortagers' Calindarar-A Curate.-Mr. Pazton's Culendar
was printed in the Gardeners' Chronicle, Feb. 6,1842 . If would like to judge of it before ordering any for distribution, forward you a co torina Froir-Abrus.-Apples will always retain their fresh ness best when kept in a 100m where there is no fire. All that we know respecting the preservation of Wannts is stated a dried before they are stored away
Awns.-Discipulus.-The drainings from a cow-shed will not, if mixed with a sufficient quantity of water, prove injurious $t$ with little or no previous dilution, as the rains will render it weak enough before vegetation becomes active. \|l
 is thanked,-A A Aub of the pripe pro London nurserymen.t - -Dr. C. - Your New Zealand seeds are, costate, allied to the Sapodilla of the West ludies.t-D. K. We see nothing to object to in the Regulations. Good conduc among the member is of far more importance than joint is. A Countryman. - We cannot describe what a unn - We do structect- an, po dowht, are person is ignorant as those of whom you complain, and so are we, and so are all of us, only in dil ferent ways; at least such is the opinion Pansy is fine, and the $A$ sub pal is particularly woll formed; the flower being imperfect in other respects, no decided opinion can be given. L. C.-We must refer you to our advertisements.-Hoppiana. The Chronicle for Black Vine Weevi, described at p. 292 of glabra.t-T R.W.-Your plants are, 1, Rhípsalis Cassytha; 2, Cacalia tomentosa; 3, Crássula squamulosa; 4, an Equi-setum.t-J. C. L.-Certainly, Irish produce is excellent. A
thousand thanks.t-D. H. B.-Send them in two parcels Dy post G. P. - Your Evergreen Oaks appear to be, $i_{\text {, }}$ hex oblonga; 2, Q. 1. crispa. $\ddagger$--Amicus,-Your Oak, which retains its leaves through the winter, is the Ful-
ham Oak; the other is not the Lucombe Oak, but probably an Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted ach cory of a small volume, for general distribution, pentleniz wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry nuay have them delivered in any part of Londen
oftice order to this Office, at the rate of 5 . for every 25 copies.


## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Theservices of our Naval and Military forces in the course of the recent operations in Chins have been ac nowledged by the unanimous approbation of Parliament the vote of thanks proposed by Ministers having been carried in both Houses without a dissentient voice. In the Lords, the Duke of Wellington bestowed unqualified praise on the discipline, forbearance, and humanity of the troop and characterised the schievements of the the troops 4 the leights of Conton to the conclusion of the war, as unprecedented in the Naval and Military history of this country. The value of this praise was strikingly pointed out by Lord Brougham, who adverted to the fact that every man who would receive the ote would prefer the single opinion, the single panegyric f the Duke of Wellington to votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament. In the Commons, the services of the united forces were acknowledged with equal uani mity by Members of both sides of the House. Jord Stanley, in proposing the vote, remarked that there had been victories which had involved more bloodsaed, butry ever any which more merited the thanks of while prais Lord Palmerston seconded the motion ; and his astac ing the forbearance of the troops, exprespaired the effion that long years of inactivity had their surords, though iency of the British forces; that his not rasted there hey had rested in their scabbards, Sir Charles Napier said that he had betaries, and knew tomed to go up rivers therefore declare that the skill What it was, and he corer unequalied in Naval hisdisplayed by Sir W. Parker ory.-The Chancelior of the Government in reference mitted the scheme proposed by Governmer Bills. He fol the holden adopted by the Commissioners in dividing lowed the por classes; the first being those to the holders andion could attach; the second and third whom no sure and prudence migh be attributed. To thene three classes he proposed that compensation should be awarded; but the fourth class, including persons anenable to grave suspicion, and implicated in dealings with the guilty parties, would be altogether excluded from compensation. He proposed to provide the sum required by the issue of Exchequer bills, so that out of forged bills to the value of $377,000 \mathrm{l}$., compensation may be awarded to the amount of 262,000 . After a short discussion, a resolution in accordance with the proposal of Government was brought in. - Lord Howick's motion for an inquiry into the distress of the country, after five nights' debate, was brought to a clone
at a late hour this morning, when the House divided negativing the motion by a majority of 115 .

The leading feature in our foreign news is the announce ment that the long-pending differences between France and Spain have been satisfactorily adjusted, the Spanish Government having formally disavowed the imputations made against the French Consul by the political chief of Barcelona. The Regent has also excused Barcelona from the payment of the remaining sum due on the war contribution, and has ordered the state of siege to be raised.
It is expected that this act of clemency will restore tranquillity to the city, and that the municipal elections will now take place without interruption.-We have accounts of another insurrection in Portugal, the inhabitants of Oporto having resolved not to pay the new taxes, which had been somewhat rigorously leried. A collision has taken place between the people and the military, in which
the former were completely successful; and apprehensions are entertained that the movement will spread to Lisbon where the taxes are equally unpopular.-From the Levant we learn that a misunderstanding has occurred between the Turkish Cabinet and the Austrian Minister, who has refused to hold any communication with the Porte until he has received instructions from his Government. The British Ambassador, however, has offered his services as
mediator, which both parties have accepted, and there is little doubt that the affair will be satisfactorily settled by diplomacy.

## 7hame Nvebus.

Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, left Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon for Buckingham Palace, for the season, and on the Great Western Railway. Viscount Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting; Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting i and Viscountess Canning has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting on her Majesty
Parliamentary Movements.-Mr. G. A. Hamilton has peen elected Member for the University of Dublin, in the Knt., of Tregolls, Cornwall, has been elected Member for Bodmin, by a majority of 4 over Mr. Sawle, the Liberal candidate. It is rumoured that the Marquis of Donegal Emerson Tennent for Belfast. Official Appointments. Seaton has been appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. - Captain Sir Thoras Fellowen, Victualling-yard and Nuval Hospital, Plymouth, in the place of Capt. Coode, whose time of service has expired. -The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Garnett, of Lark-hill and Bleasdale-forest, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County Palative of Lancaster for the year ensning. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, Dean of the Arches and Judge of the Prerogative Court, has been elected Master of
Trinity-hall, Cambridge, vacant by the death of Dr. Le Trinity-hall, Cambridge, vacant by the death of Drs Le
Bianc.-Mr. N. Clarke, of the Midland Circuit, and Mr. Byles, of the Norfolk Circuit, have been promoted to the
diguity of Serjeants-at-Law.

## $\sqrt{5}$ oreign.

France.-The Paris papers are chiefly occupied with domestic matters, and with spectulations on the stability of the Ministry. The election of a deputy for the third district of Paris has concluded since our last report, and candidate, M. Taillandier, a Councillor in the whose candidate, M. Taillandier, a Councillor in the Cour Royale of Paris, has been returned by a small majority-
his votes amounting to 826 , and those of $M$. Lerentil his votes amounting to 826 , and those of M . Legentil,
the ministerial candidate, to 805 . This defeat was not an unexpected one, though it might perhaps have been avoided by the Conservative party concentrating their whole strength, on the first day, on one instead of two candidates. The journals announce increased activity in the ranks of the Opposition, who profess to hope that, on a question to be raised respecting the appointment Admiral Roussin to the Ministry of Marine, they will able to overthrow the Ministry. This expectation does not appear to have prevailed in political circles, more particularly as the Cabinet on Friday obtained some compensation for the defeat they sustained, the day before, in the third electoral college of the capital. The Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the monthly renewal of their much interest is attached at all times, but more especially when there is no question of any magnitude under disMussion. Out of the eighteen selections made on that day The more import sizteen, and the Opposition only two. committees thus organised will to this advantage, as the missions that are to report upon the appoint the compolice fund. It would appear that, notwithstanding the will not be allowed to rest, but sharch question will be demanded from the Ministry, as to buations they understand the paragraph of the addre whether same sense as the English journals, which the Ministerial journals of France have repeated without comment. at the Ministry of Marine as colonists for the their names Islands. On Thursday they sent a deputation Marquesas offer of their servicea to the Minister of Marine, who
replied that no plan had yet been adopted for the colonizathat by a note attached to the budget of the Minister of Marine, it appears that Government demands an increase marine, which will increase the navy budget for military 1844 to $111,000,000$ f. The effective of the seamen will then amount to 30,872 officers and privates, and the effective of the troops employed in the seaports and colonies to
20,378 officers and privates. The fleet will be composed of 160 sail, divided into three classes. The first will comprise 140 ships, of which 8 are shipss of the line, 12 frigates, guns, and 39 tenders, measuring 20,000 tons. These 140 ships are intended to be kept constantly at sea, and will protect French commerce. on the 11 following stations :-
the coasts of the Peninsula, the Brazils, and La Plata, the Pacific Ocean, the Antiller, Cayenne, Mexico, the coast o Arica, the Levant, Bourbon, Newfoundland, and Algiers.
The second class comprises 16 ships laid up in ordinary 12 ships of the line and 4 frigates. A French periodical states that a Prefect of Corsica, M. Guibega, having lately examined the registers of the town of Calvi, has disco-
vered in them the act of birth of Christopher Columbus, making him consequently a countryman of Napoleon. Hitherto Genoa, Savona, Cogoleto, Nervi, and Zuccarello, have all laid claim to the honour of being the birthplace of the great navigator.-A correspondence has been pub-
lished between M. de Tocqueville and Lord Brougham in reference to a passage in his Lordship's speech in Parliament, in which he attributed to the former gentieman Search Treaties. M. de Tocqueville states that his speec was misreported, and that he was not ignorant of the that, if the the case it Brougham, in reply, contend information to the French Chambers during the recent angry debate on the Address, and not to, have allowed erroneous notions to be disseminated.
Algeria.-Accounts from Algiers of the 5 th inst. state Regency was of a satisfactory nature the interior of the nier, who was to have returned to Milianah on the 3 d , had chastised the tribes residing to the west of that town for their participation in the last insurrectionary move of Tittery. The Governor-General, favoured by the weather, appears to have experienced no obstacle to his territory where the insurrection had originated. Abdel Kader had retired before him into the mountains bordering on the Desert. Spain.-The long-pending differences between France and Spain on the affairs of Barcelona have been adjusted,
the Spanish Government having disavowed the imputation made by the ex-political chief of Barcelodia, M. Gutierrez against the French Consul, M. de Lesseps. The official Gazette of Madrid of the IOth inst. contains this disavowal the Interior by of a letter addressed to the Minister of last paragraph is couched in the following terms:Consequently the Government of her Majesty, which ever acts with justice and impartiality, deems it just to
declare that the assertion of the Political Chief was not accurate, and had not, without doubt, any other foundation than the rumours circulated by persons flying from Barcelona-rumours which the inquiries of the CaptainGeneral had dissipated." A telegraphic despatch, dated Perpignan, the 10th inst., had also been received, announcing that the Regent has excused Barcelona from tions. The journals of the 8 th contain the letter of General Seoane to the Municipality and Cbamber of editor of the Papaing the above intelligence. The and the state of siege was to be raised on the 12 th. Prior to the arrival of this intelligence, the state of cipality had pobliscome more serious troubles of the 30 th and 31 st ; but the Military Governor had ordered it to be torn down, and he published discove, much more peremptory. A conspiracy had been were stones were flug The inmates of the houses from which of 100 , been arrested and sent to had all, to the number Seoane had addressed a despatch to the Government, dated the 30th ult., in which he describes the state of excitement prevailing in Barcelona, and which every moment threatened to lead to open revolt. He attributes that effervescence to the intrigues of "a class of individuals interested in fomenting fresh disorders;" "for otherwise," says the armed and garrisoned by 15 comprehend that a city disinstant silence all ad by 10 ballans, who could in an nstant sitence all clamour, should indulge in acts of that certain prospective of being chastised in an exemplary manner. 1 am consequently compelled to take efficacious measures against those who, in the clubs, or by incendiary speeches or writings, appear to have undertaken the task
of completing the ruin of this city." The clemency of the Regent is expected to restore tranquillity; and it is hoped that the municipal elections will take place without interruption. Prince Jerome Napoleon, son of the ex-king of Westphalia, had arrived at Barcelona. A singular state against the tendencies and falsehoods of the press, and make a declaration in favour of the Regent; whilst, on the other hand, the press menaces the Government, and becters the deepest imprecations apon General Seoane,
quence of the insurrection, he has suppressed the journals of Barcelona

Portugal.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the 6th inst., with the particulars of some serious disturbances at Oporto, the people having resolved not to pay levied. It eppesrs when han been somewhat rigorously levied. It appears that immediately after the publication (Income-tax) the assessment of the Decima Industrial (Income-tax), a universal determination to disobey took possession or all parties, owing to the arbitrary manner in torn down, and the inhabitont leviea. ene insts wero intention of resisting claims made upon them which they were unable to bear. The authorities, actuated by fear, threw all the odium upon the Government, and a conand the Governor of held betwixt the Civic Chambers announcing thor of the place, a proclamation was issued, acquainted with the Home Government had been made lists had been recalled for reconsideration. This that the mation was taken down and torn to pieces in the ProclaDon Pedro, amidst loud cries of "Long live the Queen and Charter, and down with the Taxes." At five in the formed in tineop of cavalry arrived in the square, and The scene which followed can scarcely be described - with the rapidity of lightning the whole mass fell upon the military, dismounted them, and scouted them from the square, thousands of voices vociferating, "Long live our QDueen, "Down with the Ministry," "No Taxation," after a body of municipal infantry came into us. Shortiy commander of which upon seeing the attitude aren the populace, prudently returned to the barrack At ll by the on the morning of the steamer's denarture, from the multi tudes which were congrerating from all 14 the mukntition of these scenes was expected. It is, moreover, to be feared, that Lisbon will also be the theatre of some similar commotion, as the new taxes are equally unpopular aid to be extreme, and must finally comel district is ment extreme, and must inally compel the Govern by all that theire by an, that ene refusal regarding the tariff bas brought Germanx.-Accounts ing of distrust.
week mention Accounts from Hanover received this celebrating the marriage of Prince George of Cumberland ryesterday the 17 th, with the entry of Princess Mary, and were to last, it is said, a whole week. Two operas were composed a piece for the occasion. The magistrates were to have the honour of receiving the Princess at the triumphal arch erected at the gate. It is said that the King Prusussia and all the Princes of the Royal Family of Prussia have accepted his Majesty's invitation to be preof the Marquison. It is understood that the marriage Baden, will be solemnised this with the Princess Mary of rom Berlin mention the death, in that city, at the age sixty-six, of the Baron de Lamotte-Fouque known through all the world of letters as the author of the beam tiful legend of "Undine," A letter from Vienna, in the Frankfort papers atates, that Marsbal Marmontw, was dan gerously ill at Venice, from an attack of apople was dan-Grerece.-Letters from an attack of apoplesy. us that the long expected bankruptcy of the Gorm Government has been officially announced the Cabee having notified to the representatives of the allie the an no longer attempt to pay the interest of the guaranteed pan; and this anoouncement, it appears, was accom panied by a demand for further advances. It has also its inability to the Greek Government, in thus notifying the fact that it sees no arespect not attempt to concea years to come. Private letters state, in reference to for subject, that "It remains to be seen how people in Eng and will like to be called upon, every sic monthe twenty-five thousand pounds, to pay in reality for King him in pursuin that sytem ondere, and to encourage he has not disgusted only driven to despair his own subjects but has disgusted Europe, which had reasonably expected very Tunzer the rece wab erectedinto a kingdom. Constantino- to A suspensiople to the 29th ult. of consicerable interest. Porte and the diplomatic communications between the consenu the Austrian Court had just taken place, in Ministence of some intrigues on the part of the Turkish pany had, whereby the Austrian steam Navigation Comtition of the some time suffered, from the unfair compeon the Turkish Minmenian Company, who had prevailed vesects of the Porte from embarking in the Austrian vions, by the Trebizond line, and raising other obstrucThe Anstrich their navigation would have proved a loss, tions with the Charge d Alraires had suspended his relaservices as mediator, whick had been accepted by both parties.-The English and French Consuls at Belgrade respen consequence of positive instructions from their relative Governments, formally recognised and opened dions with the newly-elected Prince of Servis We vaticed last week the occurrence of two remarkable innoticulars in Turkish manners; we have this week the par ent of the Morning Post :-"Last Saturd correspond palacmas party, or fancy ball, was given at the English palace, and invitations were issued not only to the Frank , and Armenian families, but to the stonishment of every body, to those of respectable Turks. This experi
ment, if it may be so called, proved successful beyond all expectation. The arrangement of the affair did great credit to the taste and judgment of Lady Canning. The ducted themselves with due decorum, and doubtless on instruments of a propagandism to which nobody can reasonably object." - The Hon. Mr. Curzon, private secretary to Sir S. Canning, who was to act as the British complenipotentiaries at Erzerum, sailed for Trebizond on the $2 \%$ th. Capt. Williamss, at first appointed to fill that misindisposition. We regret to state that the rumoured indisposition.-We regret to state that the rumoared confirmed. The Ameer had thrown them into prison on the receipt of news from Cabul announcing the disasters of our troops on their first expedition; and on Khe the Bokhara chief ordered that Col. Stoddart should be put to death, in the presence of Capt. Conolly. They were both led into a small square near their prison, whefuring to more Manotan, knife. They were buried on the spot, in graves which had been dug in their presence.
Malta.-The Levant Mail has brought recent advices from Malta, with accounts of the fleet, and the movements On the 31st ult., the inhabitants of Malta had an oppor tunity of witnessing a spectacle as magnificent as it rare;-the heaving down of her Majesty's ship Formidable, of 84 guns, in the presence of Sir Edward Owen, com-mander-in-chief, ana immense concourse of spectators. praras of 800 men were employed sielded : their noredibly short space of gracefully fell into the desired position. In an instant the full extent of her damage, caused by her running ashore at Barcelona, was ascertained, and moulds of the required repairs baviog been take, she was again righted., It is said that the plan sent to the Admiral by the ship's carpenter, who went down in the ning dress survey her at Barcelona, represented in the nicest degre firmed when she was hove down.-On Wednesday, the 31 st ult., a sight altogether new in Malta was witnessed f some 300 persons of both sexes and of all of Gibraltar the morning service had been read, the Bishop delivered an address appropriate to the ceremony. Among the persons confirmed were several midshipmen and boys from the fleet. United States.-By the Royal Mail str. Caledonia, from Boston and Halifax, we have received papers from
New York, to the 2d inst. The papers are occupied with accounts of the discovery made by Mr. Sparks in reference to Lord Ashburton's treaty, and state the particulars given in our last, confirming the fact that Dr. Franklin's given in our last, conirming map was produced by Mr. Webster in the Senate. Indeed map was produced publication of the proceedings in secret session of the Senate, upon the question of approving the New York Express, after describing the discovery of the map, observes, "After reading this letter of Dr. Franklin, it can hardly be said that Great Britain had no grounds to set up a claim to the disputed territory, and may not settled, and can never more be brought in controversy," An abstract of has appeared in the papers. It proposes the occupation and settlement of all the territory claimed by the United States north of 42 d degree of north latitude, and south of 54 degrees 40 minutes. The whole north-western coast, it is known, has been claimed by Russia, Great Britain, the United States, and Mexico. The ground of the claim of the American Government rests upon the follow br Capt. Gray, of Boston, in 1788 , of the discovery the mouth of the Cols cialised nations, follows the the universal rule among civilised nations, follows the right discovery was afterwards more completely explored by the expedition under the command of Captains Lewis and Clarke. 2d. The cession by Spain of all her rights of territory north of the 42d paralle of latitude. 3d. The French claim, to which the United States succeeded. 4 th.
Contiguity of territory. On the other hand, Great Britain Cets up her title to the same territory on the following grounds:-1st. That she can plead priority of discovery by Mears, sailing unter vancouver. 2 S . That by the convention of Nootka Sound in 1790, Spain yielded to Great Britain free and open access, trade, and settlement to British subjects, in comnion with her own, upon this coast. 3d. She claims also the Frenct rights, ceded to counts from New Orleans mention an attempt to assassinate Mr. Clay, one of the candidates for the Presidency, While he was leaving the supretters from the West Indies received at New York state, that any hope, however remote, that might have been entertained of the safety of Her Majesty's ship Victor, 16 , Commander Otway, must of her when there is not a doubt that she must have foundered, and all hands perished.

## Aarlíament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Monday.- The Duke of WELLINGToN laid papers on the table
xelating to the military operations in Affghanistan ; and post. celating to the military operations in Affghanistan; and post-
poned his motion for a vote of thank from Thursday to Monday next.-Lord Brouaran, on this intimation, postponed, from
Bonday till Thursday next, his motion respecting the London

Corporation.-The Earl of RIFon, in answer to Lord CuARENDON,
stated that Government intend, in the course of the present ses. staned to introduce a bill respecting the building of houses in the
sion, metropolis, and that it is is contemplation to issue a commission on the samatory condition of the people.- The Duke of WeLxingeToN intimater, in reply to Lord MowTpA1E, that Mast by which
 to be proposed in the banking laws; and that Government pur-
pose to continue the Act reating to the Usury Laws. Lord pose to con moved for a select comminttee on the law of defanmation
CAnrp
and libel, which was agreed to.-The Attorneys and Solicitors
Bill lim and libel, which was agreed to. - The Attorneys and soin
Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.
Tuesdioy. The Duke of Welwing graph in the Queen's speech which related to our victories in
 important succeess had been attained. He enumerated in succes circumstancess of their achievements from the first commencement of hostilities, comparing, as he proceeded, the reawne mind
ficulties which the troops had respectively to overcome,
especially characterising the series of operations by the united sion of the war, as " unprecedented in the naval and military his tory of this country, and attencled by wond derfil ss cecess." The ex-
cellent arrangements dy which ships and osdiers had been in each Instance so combined as to co.operate most efrectualy,
good understanding which subsisted between the commanders of gon naval and land forces, deserved, in his opinion, particular
the
commendation, as it was to this that their uniform, rapid, and almost bloodidess victories were to be attributed. He enlarged
upor the advantages to be expected from the treaty which our success had extorted from the Emperor, the admirable discipline
forberanace, and humanity of the troops, znd concluded by
requesting their Lordships onanimous concurrence in the reso lutions he proposed
Lord Auck Land had the more satisfaction in expressing his
perfect accordance with the high praise which had been bestowed upren the forces, as he had selected Sir H. Gough and sir W.
uarker for the service. The noble Lord then drew aatention to
the claims of the Native Yndinn Army, which he considered to
have been somewhat overlooked ; but the omission was instantly
 Pottinger, who had acted
omitted in the resolutions. The Duke of WELLINGToN, however,
exple explained, that as the vote was one of thanks for minitary services
alone, his name could not with propriety be included.- Lord Broveram cordially supported the motion; and adverted to the
remarkable fact that the to the was proposed by a man with
 Minvo expressed their entire concurrence in the vote; and after
a few words of the ABERDERN, the resolutions were carried unanimously, including Generals Lord Saltoun, G. Burrell, Sír R. Bartley, and Sir J. H.
Thursday.-Lord brovaram made some explanations relative to the Slave-trade Treaty proposed by America in 1823 , and stated
that the exemption claimed by the United States only related to the coasts of America.
The Duke of WbLLLNGroN, in reply to the Marquess of LANS-
DWNNE, tated that his motiou respectug Lord Ellenborough and Indian affairs would be the same in substance as it originally
stood.-The Marquess of LANsDown put some auestions about the omission of certain documents from the lately-published Blue Book, on the military openations in Affghanistan.-
Duke of documents were in existence; and also stated that the proclama-
tions about the gates of Sompauth will be produced. tions about the gates of Sompauth will be produce
Friduy, A conversation took place relative to the Friduy. - A conversation took piace elative to me documents
lately published upon the military proceeding in Affighanistan.
and WHARNCLIPFB's denial of any disobedience by Gen. Nott of orders forwarded to him by the Governor-General. - Lor 25,0002. had been raised by private subscription, and 75,0001 . in
conesequence of the Queen's Letter for the distressed manufac-
turers. The amount already expended was about 6 mon turers. The amount already expended was about $6 s, 000$. HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Nonday. - The Chancrilog of the Exerraurr, having moved
for a committee of the whole House submitted the sheme proposed by Goverrument in reference to the mode of dealing with
the holders of the forged Exchequer-bills issued through the the holders of the forged Exchequer-0ils. issued
criminality of Beaumont Smith. He divided the holders into four classes, the first being those to whom no suspicion, either of col-
lusive conduct or of culpable negligence, could attach; the second Iusive conduct or or culpabe ne to whom imputations, varying in degree, on the score of care and pruadence, might be athre con.
but not strong enough to warant their eccusion from the cont
ideration of Pariament. To these three classes, therefore, he should propose chat compensation should be awarded. But the Courth class, including persons amenable to grave suspicion, as
hose implicated in dealings with Rapallo, Solari, \&c., are to b altogether excluded from compensation. The result is, that, out of a
 Exchequer bills. While the Right ton. gentienan admitted the
weight of the call thus made on the public, he adduced several reasons in exposition of the justice and propriety of providing
compensation to the three first classes of holders named, aund reminded the House that the forgery had een committed by an
officer of the Crown.-Mr. WILIIA Ms, Mr. BARING, Colonel SIB TBORP, Mr. Hums, Sir T. WiLDE, and other Members addresse
the House, and a resolution in accordance with the Chancellor or the Exclequer's proposition, was brought in,
Lord Howrcs brought on his motion That this House do res much of her Majesty's speech as refers to "that depression of
the prevailed, and which her Majesty has so deeply lamented." H apprehended that he was taking the most regular a and partia-
mentary mode of bringing on this question, which he did not do mentary mode of hostility to the Goverment. The duration of the distress of the country was now to be rectoned, no by monting The mining and the shipping interests were aiso affected; retal
tradesmen in the country felt, in their diminishing incomes, the growing scarcity of emplopment; and not merely the We might be told that the worst hat passed, and that symptoms of improved
ment were apparent. He trusted it might be so: but we had been, and might again be, disappointed. We had no right
expect permanent improvement, without the interference of Parexpect permanent some of the causes of that distress, whose
liament to remove som
longer continuance was full of peril to our security and institutonger Ann inconvertible paper currency had been proposed as
toms.
remedy; but Sir Robert Peel had demolished that notion in alate remedy; but sir Robert peet Red demoiolished of taxation had been remarkane cor but, in proportion to its means, this country was
also proposed
as lightrly taxed as any country in Europe. Over speculation had been assigned as a cause of our distress; ; but the Government, he was sure, were in possession of infrormation wich wour coutd a
them from then an suffer from an over-supply of every thing which its popu
nation required? The English poor-law, too, had been affirmed
to be a cause of the suffering of the working classes ; but Scot-
land lad shared in the distress as well as an miland. The real
cause was the rean cause was the remarkable coincidence of a very yow rate of profit
and a low rate of wages, produced by iutense competition, which
agai again was produced by the want of an adequate field for the em-
ployment of capital and ploymentar capital and labour. To extend this field ounht to be
the great object of all our eertions; the natural field for our
industry was conined industry was conined by barriers and restrictions: there were
laws on our statute-book which had been passed for the express pursose ofr restricting-- our foreign trade, especially in the important
putticle of the food of the people. purpose ofrestricting our oreign trade, especialy in the important
article ef the food of the people. our export was measured by
our import trade. Happily, our internal trade had been practi-
Hel cally but little hampered with restrictions, and the conser , uence was a degree restrictions impeded intercourse; and this was a practical iternal restrictions inpeasid that the removal of commercial
confutation of those who said theoretical idea. But this very policy of
restriction was resthection rested on a theorg a policy whose eplutuen, ere a dis-
called upon them to to abandon
tressed tressed poople and an impoverished exchequerd ed he principies
he had advocated had been adopted and expunded by Sur Robert
peel when he sald that we shull wsell in the dewe in the cheapest market;" and if the Government were not prepared to carry out their principles, why had they unsettled every Mr. Gladstone admitted the existence of great distress, but
argued that great and peculiar exciting causes had existed during the past y yar. The Income-tax he defended on the ground not the touched by ne my other a mode of taxation. The marked in-
not
crease in the savings' banks deposits was one satisfactory subject crease in the savings' banks deposits was one satisfactory subject
of contemplation. He took the county of Lancaster as an Instance of this, and remarked, that the circuustance
to prove that though employment might be more scarce than formerly, the aggregate amount of prosperity was not tess. Why
had not the uoble Lord himself proposed lis remedy for the distress of which he so loudly complamed? For although lee
(Lord Howick) said that trade shoult be unfettered, he would
(Lor ventue to de.lare that it ought to be entirely free. The
 years, had recognised the necessity of their removs? The prin-
question was simpiy, what are judicious relaxations? ciple of the Government in their measures of last year, was to
effect changes with the least sliock to existing interests. and the new corn bull, while extending the means of employment for
capital and labour, had not materially affected established interests. What was the proposed substitute for the Corn-law? Asked why we applied to cor a a difierent principle of legislation
from that which was applied to other articles? The answer was, that corn had been differently dea.t with for ages ; and, under a
system of long system of tage-continue, which it would be ruinous suddenly to
capital had taken play
disturb. It was true in the abstract that corn and cattle should be similarly dealt with; and in the revolation of ages and of curIfe would readily admit that no commercial law could be perhe was not prepared to abandon it, bo long as protection was
applied to any interest. He agreed that an extension of the field of employment for capital and labour was the great thing re-
quired by this country; but Burke had said that the statesman who legislated without reference to circumstanees was "stark
mad, metaphy sically mad." He did not argue that an aditional importation of foreign corn wuald displace British agricultural
labour. But he was not prepared to sacrifice a certam employ-
ment of our laboung population to a speculative notion that an nncrease of our foreng trade would necessarily follow the aban-
donment of our Conn-law. The noble Lord, when he said that
the the example of this country, if she went should bear in mind tha
would be followed by other countries, sho these countries, and America in particulax, had been acting on the restrictive principle.

## and was followed by Mr. FrranND, who proposed an amend- ment, that this House "do resolve atself mato a committee of the

 ment, that this House "do resolve itself into a committee of thewhole House, to conssder so much of her Majesty's speech as
refers to 'that depression of the manufacturning industry of the country which has so long prevailed, and which her Majesty has
co dceply lamented;' and also to inguire into the effects of machinery upon the noral and physical condition of tue mdustroous
classes; and also, to inquire into the origin of the late outbreaks, classes; and also, to inquire into the origin of the late outbreaks,
which are also alluded to in her Majesty's speech."一-On the
motion of Mr. EWART, the debate was then adjourned. motion of Mr. EWART, the debate was then adjourned,
Tuesday.
Lord STAN LEY moved a vote of thank to the officers and men employed in the recent naval and military opera.-
tions in China. He would mix no disputable topics with this motion; nor had he any purty fecing connected with it, the tion. The commencement of the war in China might be properly
dated from about February, 181 , the operations 2 n 1840 having
been on a very small and partual scale. In that month it had been judged expedient to advance our naval force into the in-
terior waters of China, under the very walls of Canton. The nable as they seemed, they were forced by a comparatively insignificant squadron. A second attack on Canton was after-
wards rendered necessary by the misbehaviour of the Chinese; and whereas the former had been chiefly a naval, a military one By a force hardly amounting to 3,000 men in all, a line of bills was occupied, and the forts captured, in the manmer described in Sir Hugh Goush's despatch, Rgainst a body ond with especial assistance, had, in circumstances of great anticulty, kept at bay sequent expedition to Amoy, and enlogised the skill with which the captains laid their ships which the troops possessed themgallantry of he
selves of the town. Not less gallantry and ability had been exhivited in the capture of Chinghai and Ningpo. The good order and disciplipe or the the highest praise, and had left among the native population a deep sense of respect for the British name He then proceeded to give a narrative of Che expedition up the enlarged upon the eh had placedi in our nower Nanku the of this achevement, and forced the Emperor to a final pacification.
city of China, and
Victories there had been which had involved more bloodshed never any which more mate thanks to the of the conntry, it had forces; but here both hat been so generally and so zealousiy best to couple both in the expression of her gratitude.- Lord
PALMsRsTon, in seconding a mution upon a sub, ect with which that could cast even a shade of difference. He applanded the
 ignorance of the arts of war. He gave especias credit to our r fil a favourable opinion of, and disposition towards, the British. He rejoncy of the British years of disuse had not impaired the efit-
cested rested in their scabbards, had not rasted there.-Sir C. NApriga
bore teatimony to the merita of several of the officer mentioned
in the motion. He had himself been accustomed to go up rivers that he thought the skilldisplayed by Sir W. Parker was uncqualled
in navai history.-Sir G. STaunton and Mr. Hume wished that in nava: history,-Sir G. Staunton and Mr. Humr wished that
Sir H. Pottinger's name had been included; and Sir R. H. Ingurs desents in obtaining peace, should not forget their gratitude to
agivine Providence, agents in obtaining peace, shous not forget their gratitude to
Divine Providence, for the blesing which secured it.-Sir R.
PEEL declared his cordial concurrence in the general pratses of PEEL declared his cordial concurrence in the general pratses of
our officers. To Sir H, Pottinger he had before paid his trbute of applause. He wished it had been consistent with uage to
introduce his name; but precedent did not sanction the mention happy, however, to acquaint the House, that the Government,
sensible of Sir $H$. Potinger's high services, had offered to him whatever official employment in China he might be willing to
nadertake, with the assurance of their entire confidence in him. The vote was then passer.-Mr. Mack innon moved for leave to
introduce a bill prohibiting interments within the limits of introduce a bil prohibing interments within the limits of
towns. A pamphlet, he gaid, had been put forth, accusing him
of a wish to injure the Dissenters, which he wholl disclaimed. The pamphlet hail been indistrionsly crevlated, probably
throngh the arency of persons who now made a great profit of a few acres situate in the heart of large towns. He proposed to bill. The principle of his measure must sooner or later be car-
ried, thengh he felt that there was a good deal of difficulty in
the detaig the details, -Mr. Hums seconded the motion. The measure was
very important to the health of the poor, and would require the
best assistance of the Government to uphold it against probable opposition from private interests, The attention of GovernmentGrabam approved the principle of the bill, but had great doubts
about details. Careful inquiries were now in progress on the part of Government; but ap
hy thiem, he would not oppose the introduction of thisested bilt,
Hinping, however, as he did, for further information which might enable the Government, perhaps in this very session, to bring
forward a measure of its own, he must decline to answer for its
co-operation in the prescot bill. As to drainage in general, he intended to recommend the appointment of a commission of men
of science, for the purpose of fully considering and advising upon this matter.-Some objections were made by Mr. HAwrs
and Mr. Escotr, but Mr. MACR MNON, with the utmost disposi-
tion to attend to any remedy proposed by Goveroment, declared his intention to proceed with his own. bill for the present. Sir
W. Clas, Dr. Bowrina, and Mr. M. Phtips, endeavoured to
dissuade him, but he persevered, and leave was given to introdissuade him,

[^2]the noble Lord's own friends the greatest diffarences prevailed on ting on dissatisfaction amongst agriculturists and others out of
doors to get up a cry against Government. He Mr. EscotT doors to get up a cry against Government. He (Mr. Escort)
would trust no Prime Minister who would utter so foolish a wouid trust no Prime Minister who would utter so foolish a
saying as to pledge himself against change in the provisions of
any particular law-the Corn-law;for instance; but it would be any particular law-the Corn-law;for instance; but it would be had been so'emnly settled in the one preceding.
by the state of the country. The enormous increase of paupuerism and insolvency in Leeds and else where, the falling off in wages, the increase ins the proportion of deaths, and the spread of dis.
tress in the agricultural districts, proved that a state of more severe and general pressure was never before known in this coun-
try. All he wished Sir Robert Peel to do was what the latter had formerly required the then existing Government to do-to give
a pledge to provide a remedy for the distress. The distress of foreign demand was mainly owing to the falling off in the the restrictions which bygone ignorance had imposed upon com. merce. The diminution in the consumption of Wheat, as exhi.
bited by returns from various places, showed the frightful state
to which the people were of the manufacturers fell heavily on the agricultural interests, and in these facts lay an additional argument for the repeal of the Corn-law. There was a growing feeling among those conding scale. Let the intentions of Government be fairly avowed.
The people ought to know why the principles enanciated last year, if good in themselves, should not be applied to sugar and Government to go forward with the course they had begun. heart as well as of aim. He admitted that a great falling off in the Legislature; but the representatives of the people should
pause before they held up the condition of the country as one of exhibitent decay. Thus, in contratchion or one assertion, of mortality in all our great manufacturing and commercial towns. An unsound systern of credit was amongst the causes of mills and machinery. But though the influence of that state of things was not yet over, there were indications of improvement, and a gradual increase in the demand for employment. The
changes which had been effected by the new tariff were unquestionally the greatest which had ever been made at one time in
the commerclal legislation of this country; and though sugar had not been included, on the distinct principle of maintaining
our faith, in the face of the world, or the subject of slavery, qet the price of that article had slightly fallen, stocks were increasing, of our commerce, and the necessity of providing for our increasnone were more interested in this than the landed interest. But the utmost caution was requisite in measures affecting that facturing distress, and the greatest and most wide-spread misery
result. He cited Colonel Torens and Mr. M of his argument; and contended that no law that could be denature of the seasons. It was the duty of a statesman to apply principles to particular instances; and though not setting up the trous to the manufacturing interest than sudden changes in the
domestic economy of this country. Mr. Labouchere had said that when the regular pilot did not undertake to carry the vessel of the state in a given direction, a chance passenger migh
undertake the duty. But it was renuiste, , in the first instance,
to dispossess the regular pilot of the rudder; and if the Oppo sition sought a change in the adninistration, let them frankly avow their purpose, and try the issue of the question. He con-
cluded by a general defence of the measures of the Government, and anticipated the rejection of the motion by a commanding
and decisive majority.-After a few words of explanation from Mr. Waflace, the debate was adjourned.
the general business of the House, the adjoters connected with sumed by Mr. PsTR R Bo lTHFwise, who compared the risks and
profits of agriculturists with those of manufacturers, and severely profits or agriculturists with those of manufacturers, and severely
censured the Anti-Corn-law agitators. The Government were doing what Lord Howick wished them to do, applying restrict-
ively the principles of free trade.-Sir C. was now more severe than at any former period; but the cause, as well as the remedy, was involved in mystery. The enormous
duties we levied or Portuguese wines, and other produce, caused that country to retaliate. We imposed a daty of 700 per cent. Portugal laid a duty of a 100 or 150 per cent. on our manufac-
tured goods? not see why the interests of the entire country should be sacrilaw, he wishod the Government would come to a compromise with the Leaguc, and adopt a fixed duty, -Mr. B. Cochrans felt
that the condition of the country was full of danger. Repcal the Corn-laws, was the perpetual cry; but he looked beyonil the
Corn-laws, to the growth of luxury, the demand for wealth, consequent speculation, and their attendant evils. Confidence was essentaul instant repeal of the Corn-law would be preferable to
total and
uncertainty, and a tottering Government with firm principles was preferable to a stroug Government with vacillating ones.
He did not suppose that permanence was necessary to any particular law, such as the present one, which aimed at keeping corn vernment would inspire a feeling of stability and secure it.-Mr. Vriliegs remarked, thatin all the indications of the state of the
country there was much ground for alarm. Why did not Government carry out the principles it professed? The best part of
the new tariff was the change in the timber duties, but the remeet new taxes. Within the last 200 years there had been nout 40 different Corn-laws, which showed how badly they accomplished
their object. Why did not the Legislature adrinister the true remedy to the depression of the people? He wo uld not condeLeague, which he considered was doing a service to the country, Viscount Sandon said the great question was, how could the
largest amount of employment be given to the penple? He would was the most extensive and the most steady. If any branch of the industry of the country were to be protected, the great fun-
damental one of ail should not be deprived of it. Was it not unreasonable to ask for the repeal or aiteration of so important an An unsound system of credit, and the convulsed state of America,
had no doubt inflicted much mischief on this country. His own conviction was, that by repealing protective clutics we should
lose more than we should gain ; bit it was a miserable mockery thought the motion was not straightforward enough, but some inquiry was necessary. The Premier had deceived no one; for,
before coming into office, he stated that no legislative measures would cure the distress, He (Mr. Muntz) thought they ought to vapt of silver, - Sir J. HANMER objected to the motion, as not
vafficiently specific, but hoped the House sufficiently specific, but hoped the House would extend com-
merce, and give up the policy of protection.-Mr. P.M. STEWART
supported the motion, and condemned the sliding- scale as
main cause of the general distress.-Mr. Colqu over-production had principally led to the depression of the
manufacturers, and that if protective duties were abolished, manufacturers, and that if protective duties were abolished,
England would be met with mereased dutics by The course of gradual and moderate change adopted by Government was that best adapted to the interests of all classes. - Mr. been settled by the tariff. Could parties calculate on the existmanency for even one year, was it not silly to talk about unset tling things? The farmers had no confidence in the present law, which, it was universally believed, could not stand, In the meduct of Government in refusing inquiry.-The CHANCELtor of
the ExCBEQur replied generally to Mr. Baring, and opposed the EXCBEQURR replied generally to Mr. Baring, and opposed
Lord Howick's motion, as calculated to deceive and disappoint Friday.-After the Exchequer Forgerios Bill had been reat a Hay, and continued by Mr. Blackstonfa, Mr. M
ATrwoon, Lord F. Eosaton, and other Members said that " Sir R. Peel had it in his power to carry the nleasures Mecessiry for the people ; and if he had not that power as a
Minister, he would have it by resigning his office. Sir R. Peel should be held responsible individually, and the electoral body ment followed this speech, and Sir R. PgsL, amidst immense attention of the House to Mr. Cobdern's of manner, caration the the consequenees,") he said, "what they may" (the cherying "Bas here renewed with increased vehemence) "never will I be influent with my public duty."-Mr. Cobdse here interrupted the
right hon. Baronet, aud denied that he had said that he held hin individually responsible, but he was met by loud cries of "You did, "You did;" snd some time elapsed before order could be
restored. Sir R. PEEL then proceeded at great length to show that the present motion could not alleviate the sufferings of the Corn law, but he would give no pledpe never alteration of the adverted to a report of one of the League meetings. Dissenting Minister suggested the drawing of lots to take Sir R. threat that if he (Mr. Roebuck) took a particular courso
in this debate, a mission from the League should pay a visit Bath.-Mr. Cobden, (amidst great uproar, during which th SPRAKRR had to interfere, said that he had warned Mr. Roebuck
in friendship, that "if he interfered with the get into trouble at Bath." Lord Howice replicd on the debate generally, and the Honse divided, giving for the Motion, 191 ,
against it, $306-$ Majority against it, 115 . The House thea ad
ourned at a quarter to 4 o'clock tlis morning CITY
Money Market, Friaay.-Consols closed to 95 to $\frac{7}{8}$ for (April 11); Three ; and at $95 \frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{d}$ for the new Account Three-and-a-half per Cents. Reduced, $102 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8} ;$ New Three-and-a-half per Cents., $101 \frac{18}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.

## Whetropolís antr fts Vicinfty

The Weather.-The frost has returned this increased severity, and Wedresday was beyond doubt the
coldest day of the season. The weather ap to 12 o'lock on Monday night was exceedingly variable, and slight showers of rain fell at short intervals throughout the day. On Tuesday morning a marked change in the tempedegrees below freezing point. The wind blew steedil degrees below freezing point. The wind blew steadily
from the north-west, and the cold became mow intent as the day advanced, and the cold became more intense as the day advanced. In the evening there was a fall of
sleet, and the night set in with every prospect of a sleet, and the night get in with every prospect of a hard
frost. On Wednesday morning the thermometer stood low as 26 derees and all metropolis grees, and all the ponds in the vicinity of the ornamental waters in the Regent's Park were completelg anozen over in the narrower parts, and several gentlemen amused themselves by skating during the day, though the in Kensington-gardens, and the water in round pond Park, are now covered with thick ice. The lateness of has period at which this sudden change of the weather ance. in almost precludes the possibility of its continuon the Thavere frost in 1814, when booths were erected which the present frost on Februa
The late Gales.-The sacrifice of life and property at sas during the last six weeks has been without parallel in the history of our mercantile marine. Upon reference to that the tootal and other authentic documents, hurricane on the night of the 13th ult., was about 180, and that the number of persons who perished with them amounted to not less than 453. On the coast of England 154 vessels were wrecked, andil 190 lives lost ; on the coast of Ireland land, 17 vessels were lost, with 39 lives; and on the coast of France four vessels and 100 lives were lost. The value of the vessels and cargoes have been roughly esticargoes at $130,000 \%$. On the three following days after the loth, numerous other wreck occurred, to the extent of nearly 60 , the losges on which wpere upwards of 240,0001 this, with the others, making a total of $825,000 \mathrm{l}$. To this is to be added the great loss of vessels that occurred in which have not been fully ascertained.

The Temple Church. -The choral service introduced at this church when it was lately opened after the restoration of the building, was unexpectedly suppressed on Sun The diminumediate consequence of the change was so great a leading members of the bar have congregation, that the the bent mors from to - benchers, from which we extract the following passage is in our establishmen of a compiete and errective choir restoration of the church, and in such full consistency
with their character, spirit, and design ; and is, moreover, so consonant with the feelings of your members, that they do not hesitate to express to you, and through you, to should have been made. The undersigned take this opportunity of acknowledging with gratitude your exertions portunity of acknowledging with gratitude your exertions excellence of your arrangements in the conduct of divine excellice there. They now beg you to continue those exerservice there. this cccasion, evince your usual consideration for the feel ings and wishes of your members at large, they respect-
fully request that the choral service of the church may be fully request that the choral service of the church
restored to its original beauty and completeness.

Royal Academy.-On Friday, the 10 th inst., a general meeting of academicians was held in Trafalgar-square, when Sit Whilam Charles Ross Was elected an acade mician, in the room of the late Sir Francis Chantiey. Mr. room of the late Mr. Bromley ; and Mr. H. Timbrell was elected a travelling student
Wood Pavement.- On Tuesday a special meeting o the Commissioners of Sewers took place at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the motion of which Sir $P$ Laurie had given notice, with respect to the question of wood-paving; and for the first time this court was thrown
open to the public, on the understanding that the public open to the public, on the understanding that the public
importance of the subject was the sole ground of the importance of the subject was the sole ground of the the opinion of the Court that the wood-pavement in the Poultry is dangerous and inconvenient to the public, and ought to be at once taken up and replaced with granite
paving. He said that whatever differences of opinion might exist as regarded the principle of wood-paving in other parts of the Metropolis, there conid be but one with regard to that lad down in the Poultry. The evidence of 55 horses had fallen down during 8 days. The Norwich mail had its whole four horses down at once; and it was happened he had had a return with respect to Newgatestreet, and the result was, that 26 horses had fallen there in 9 days, whilst in Cheapside only 4 had taken place during that period. He would not confine the Court to his own opinions merely, he would give them the opinions of others. He then went on at great length to describe of others. a round of various streets paved with granite in order to avoid wood-pavements ; and after many observations condemnatory of the system of wood-paving, he asserted that to pave London with wood would cost 24 millions of money, and that in two years' time Me Whole of that laid
down would be taken up. Mr. Deputy Gordon down woudd metion. Mr. R. L. Jones spoke in favour of wood-pavement, and combatted the arguments of the moving the previous question. Mr. Deputy Pewtress moving the previous question. Mr. Deputy Pewtress from the Common-Serjeant, Sir C. Marshall, and others, in favour of wood, was carried by a very large majority. At the conclusion of the debate, Sir P. Laurie gave notice that he should move that the future proceedings of the Court be thrown open to the public.

The Callle Markets.-The contagious disorder which has now for nearly four years attacked the cattle and sheep brought to thed violence. On every market-day bet Smithfield market and all the leading lines of intercours from it are crowded with sheep, which are seen lying in a condition incapacitated for walking. The principal effects on the sheep are shom uporation takes place, and the hoof tion and subsequent phe disease is also extremely is at last thot cows and other cattle and since Christmas the principal dairies in the neighbourhood of town have sustained great losses. The epidemic, if such it may be termed, is not so prevalent on the Surrey as the Middle sex side of the river; although Bermondsey, and part
The Docks.-The distress which has so long been felt in the manufacturing districts has began seriously to affec the shipping interes. are built than in any other port, the distress is so great, that the poor-rates ine 16s. 6 d. a year in the pound. In London, a circular has been addressed by Sir John Hall, secretary of the St. Katherine's Docks, to the owners of several vessels now lying in that estabishment, statig that the stagnation in the export trade, which retards the despatch of the ships loading outwards, and the unusual number of ships unemployed, lying in the docks and for sale, has rendered it necessary for the Dock Company to remove some of the ships to other docks on the Surrey side of the river, in order to make room for fresh arrivas.
Accidents.-On Thursday afternoon - Major Charles Jones, of Upper Montagu-street, Montaga-square, was suddealy deprived of life by the accidental discharge of a pistol. It appeared that the deceased gentleman, who had served throughout the whode-camp to the King of Hanover. Having recently received an invitation to the Court of Hanover, he was about to proceed to that country in a few days. On Thursday afternoon he took from their cases two holster pistols, which had been loaded upwards of five years, and, while drawing the charge of one of of five years, and, while drawing the contents lodged in his chest, causing instant death. An inquest has been held on the body, but the verdict has not yet been returned. Meld on the body, but the verdict has The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Satur-
day, Feb. 4:-West districts, 125 ; North districts, 153; Central districts, 142 ; East districts, 176 ; South districts, 184. Total, $780 ;$ ( 390 males, 390 females.)
Weekly average for the last five fears, 903 , ( 461 males, 442 females, ) and for the last five winters, 1004.

## 和robmial Nebus.

Barnstaple.-The island of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel, the possession of which constitutes the proprietor Sovereign Lord of the 1 arces of land, occupies a space of eight miles in circumference, is exempt from all axes, tithe, and poor-rate, and has an extensive right o ishery, which brings in a large
 in plundering the wrecks on this coast, noticed by us about hree weeks Since Sereral men of respectable station have been held to bail, with sureties of 200l. each for their appearance at the county sessions. Part of the sails and oars belonging to the wrecked vessels Appledore, in the pew in which the minister performs the ceremony of baptism.
Bolton.-A requisition, signed by 541 electors of this. town, has been presented to Mr. Ainsworth, calling upon him to resign his seat, in consequence of his recent refusal to act with the Anti-Corn Law League. In reply to this communication, Mr. Ainsworth has addressed to in which he says-" Gentlemen, I have received your requisition, calling upon me to resign my seat for the borough of Bolton. I must at once decline complying with your request, as I have not 'violated any of my public pledges' on the subject of the Corn-laws, nor acted in any way which ougat to forfeit the confidence reposed to different passages of his speeches, delivered on various oecasions, "as his recorded opinions" on the point in dispute.
Brighton.-The attempt to make an Artesian well at the head of the Chain Pier is still in progress, though as yet no successful result has been obtained. The pipe for 80 feet, which is been sut the salt with the fresh water. The bore extends some feet deeper, and will be proceeded with till it attain a depth of 100 feet below the surface; when it will be a matter of deliberation whether the experiment shall be continued further. It is expected, however, that before this point is reached a spring will be found. The soil through which the bore has been made is soft chalk.

Lancaster.-The trial of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and the other Chartists connected with the Manchester conference and disturbances, wil take place in tect 25 on special jury has been struck for the purpose. Mr. special jury has been struck for the purpose.
O'Connor has given directions that Sir James Grahan, Mr. Birley, of Manchester, and some others of similar standing, should be subpoenaed to give evidence in his favour. Mr. Roberts is the attorney for the fifty-nine Chartists included in the indictment. Mr. O'Connor, in his address, states that he has expended upwards of 2,000
 exhausted," fifty-nine innocent men will be tried and
sacrificed," unless the Chartists come forward and consacrificed, unless the Charce
tribute towards their defence.

## ribute towards their defenc

ror week. It is said to have resembled a large body of fire assuming various shapes, and its velocity was not less than fifty or sixty miles per minute.
Liverpool,-A person connected with a collection o wild beasts, now exhibiting in this town, was arrested fo debt last week. Atter some conversation with the sheriff officer, he invited him and his followers to view the animals, to which ney consented; he described each part the lin. The, and fugion of the office may be easil magi. The consteruation of the omicers may bered the company of the lions to their own, and stated his intention of remaining where he was, until after twelve $o$ cloc on Saturday night, when the strong arm of the law, for the time being, would be powerless. Threats and persuasions were alike uaavailing , all he satisfaction they could obtain was, that if they wanted him they might come and wase him. Alcr some with the for plaintif appeared, arrangement soon took place.
Leeds.-Nothing of importance bearing upon the mygterious case of mutilation noticed in our last, has been made public since the adjourned inquest on Monday week. There is little doubt that a murder has been committed in been inf its immediate neighbourhood. The Cissing from Stanley-lane-end, near Wakefield, since the 7th January; but whether she be the party whose body has been found, there is no evidence to show.
Manchester. -The promenades at the Free-trade Hall, in this town, appear to have been the favourite resort of the inhabitants for the last fortnight; no less than from 1,400 to 1,600 persons of various classes having been present on each evening. Last week the numbers of visitors were as follow :-on Saturday evening upwaras oray about 1,620 ; on Wednesday 1,487 ; on Thursday, 1,331 ; and on Friday, 1,154 ; making a total, in the six nights, of 7,322 persons.
great that $5,-120$ are
chial relief; and there are 480 inmates in the Union workhouse. In Leeds, the relief granted to out-door paupers is now $9,250 l$. above what it was three years ago fur, with the same period, the number of applis or relief has increased from 3,481 to 14,839 .
Rotherham. - The warfare against turnpike gates, which has prevailed for some time past in Wales, has lately spread to Yorkshire and the neighbouring counties; but rather for purposes of plunder, than in connection with an organised conspiracy. About one, A.M., on Wednesday week, the toll-bar house, called the Brown Bar, and, about an hour afterwards, the toll-house, called the Aldwark Bar, both in the West Riding, were entered and robbed by as gang of five or six men. In each case the leader was mounted on a horse which had been stolen from a atable in the neighbourhood. A late number of the Nottingham Journal described a precisely similar outrage committed a week previously at another toll-house, no doubt by the same gang.

The Woodchester property, near this town, one of the estates of the Earl of Ducie, is coming into the market early in the spring. It is said to be the largest estate that has been subject to public competition sinco the memorable sale of Lord Ormonde's property in 1815, when his estates were sold by Mr. G. Robins for 500,000\%. and it is said he expects to obtain for Lord Ducie's more than $300,000 \mathrm{l}$.
Windsor and Eton.-The bust of the Duke of Newcastle, lately executed by Mr. Behnes for the members and masters of Eton College, is to be placed in the library with those o the Marquis Wellesley, Lord North, Lord Greavine,
and Mr. Fox. The following are the particulars of the Newcastle scholarships, recently founded by the Duke: -There are three scholarships of the value of 500 . per annum each, to be held for three years, and open to comantition for all boys of the sixth form, and upper division of the fifth, and such of the middle division who should leave school before the next examination. The estates of the Duke at West Markham and Egmanton in Nottinghamshire hove been bis Grace with the paymentof 2062. mecuted the part, executed beshop Cu . the Provost and College of Eton on the third part, to whom the a trust for the above purposes, and to be applied accordtrust for the above purposes, an the first year $40 l$. in money, ingly. Lach scholar receives the value of the remaining and is preseated winm and those of the College on the other.-It is stated that Mr. Close of The Whestane of Cook, the joint patentee with Cromissioned to lay down the a line from Wian Cou an it thence to the Raiwn Palace, so that on housea Harlament an B, him We Windsor, important accasions, when any intelligence of extransmitted to her Mojesty. -The Commissioners of Woods and Fors an mental phe now diviles thg be the the tong the walk, known as the double gates. This will be a great mprovement, especially when viewed from the Castle The palisading will be nearly 170 feet in lemgth, with an rnamental lished in gate in the centre the long with the architectural Cizabetuan ide fill character of the keper ate foot pasdengers be two smaller ornamental gates for Windsor on Thers-Considerable alarmene for Thursday morning, in consequence ortlames ceived issuing from the roof of the Casthe at the soot estremity of the North-terrace. Itappears tho of the atate in the chimney of the room beneath a portion of subdued without much difficulty

Worcester.-We have before alluded to the hostility shown in this county to the establishment of the fura police. We now learn by the Worcester papers that the rate-payers of this county have been orling to pive during the last month in calling vestry , meetiss the answers to the questions in the circuls are sad thate magistrates committee. Fhese abswr an thour the been opened by the committee las result cannot be officially known until the report has been brought forward at the next Easter sest almost ina current that it will be a decisive and ansornimous expression of dissatisfaction with the premploying at is reported that offers have been made oc empiderably more ral wages, under sir J. Graist in the rural police. These paid constables than now the abolition of the rural police in the county, and the opinion is now becoming general among all parties that in maintaine
Yoik.-The local papers mention that Mrs. Wood, formerly well known on the Loudon stage as Miss Paton, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, and is at present staying at the convent of Micklegate Bar, near
this city. She was expected to make her first communion on sunday last
Railways.-The following are the returns for the past week:-Greenwich, 663l.; Eastern Counties, 800l.; Briverpool and Manchester, $3,864 l$. ; Croydon, 1996,3 North Midland, Grand Junction, 6,7411 ; York and North of England, 1,2411.; Edinburgh and Glaagow, 1,471.; Sheffield and Manchester, 282t. ; Manchester 3,901l.; Glasgow and Paisley, 738l. ; Midland Counties, 2,2826.; Hull and Selby, 811l.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,558l.; Birmingham and Derby, $1,2011$. ; North Midland, 3,703l.; South Western, 4,789l.; Great

Western, $11,090 l_{0} ;$ Dover, $1,262 l_{,}{ }_{3}$. Birmingham,
$13,974 l_{0} ;$ yearly meeting of the London and Birmingham Company was held on the 10 th insto, when the attendance of proprietors was larger than usual. The directors' report showed that the receipts for the last half-year were ing half-year, chiefly owing to the on the correapondunder which every branch of trade and manufacture has been suffering. The greatest falling off is in the receipts of the lst class passengers, while on the other hand there nution in the expenses of working the line bad been, during the three years, $41,397 \mathrm{l}$. The net profit to be divided among the shareholders was $248,818 l_{0} .13 s, 5 d_{0}$, and a dividend of $5 l$. per cent. on the capital stock was recommended and unanimously adopted. The balance is to be carried to the credit of the next half-year, and the incometax to be deducted from the dividend of each proprietor. tax to be deducted from the dividend of each proprietor. Company took place on Thurdday. The report stated, Company took place on Thursday. The report stated,
that during the six months ending the 31st December, that during the six months ending the 3lst December,
the receipts from passengers and parcels amounted to $35,7461 .$, which exceeded the previous half y year's receipts 35,7467., Which exceeded the previous halfoyear's receipts
by $6,760 \% .7 s, 8 \sigma^{\prime}$. After deducting 3,906 . $15 s$, , the interest on debentures, there remained a balance of
$9,702 l .3 \mathrm{~s} .4$. from which the Directors recommended a dividend, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, or 18s. per share, which would leave a
sum of $1,276 \mathrm{l}$. to be carried forward. A motion for a committee of investigation was expected, but it was not pressed, as the directors themselves frankly acknowledged that they could not be said to have displayed abi-
lity in their administration. They appeared rather to throw themselves upon the consideration of the share-
holders, since the point of depression was past, reminding holders, since the point of depression was past, reminding
them of pecuaiary help which two or three of the them of pecuaiary help which two or three of the
Directors (Messrs. Crawshay, Routh, \&c.) had afforded in bringing the company through its early difficulties to its present position, which is asserted to be one that will,
with care and caution in future management, enable the with care and caution in future management, enable the
declaration of a dividend from actual revenue of at least 7 or 8 per cent. The increased revenue is expected to result from the development of the goods traffic on the
Bishop Stortford district and the Hertford and Ware branch when completed. Several new directors were elected before the meeting broke up.-The balf-yearly
general meeting of the London Grand Junction Company was held on Saturday, when a resolution was passed empowering the Directors, now that the Act incorporating the Company had expired, to call in the certificates of shares, with a view to winding up the affairs, and
of dividing the balance in hand of $3,599 \%$. on the 7,600 paid up shares. The chairman, in acknowledging a vote lieved thät the termination of the Company's affairs would be more sațisfactory than its commencement, and that the expenses had been kept down as closely as possible. burgh and Glasgow Railway shareholders, the profits for the half-year being 40,8131 . The visit of the Queen to Scotland had contributed much to this revenue, and it was therefore determined to increase the reserved fund with a larger appropriation of revenue than usual. The At the meeting of the Chester and Birkenbead Company At the meeting of the Chester and Birkenbead Company
last week, it was resolved to announce a dividend of 10 s . per share for profit, amounting to 5,297 a . on the halfyear's traffic. Retrenchments have been made in the working expenses of the line to the extent of $1,781 /$. in the last six months.-Another letter has been addressed
by the Board of Trade to the directors of the North Midby the Board of Trade to the directors of the North Mid-
land Railway with reference to the late fatal accident on that line, and to the reductions in the establishment. It states that the Inspector-General, after investigating the railway, bas not only confirmed the opinion expressed
by the Board in their former letter respecting "the inexby the Board in their former letter respecting "the inexpediency of sudden and sweeping reductions affecting the class of servants upon whose skill and good conduct the safety of the passengers depends, as a general principle ;
but has also led their Lordships to regret that, in the but has also led their Lordships to regret that, in the particular instance of the North Midland Railway Com-
pany pany, the directors should have adopted measures which
their Lordships cannot but consider, from the circumstances as reported by the Inspector-General, to have been calculated to compromise, and to have, in fact, compromised, the safety of the public travelling by that line." They also express a hope that the directors will omit no opportunity of replacing the workiug establishment of the line on a footing efficient in all respects as regards the public safety, as it was before the recent reductions were enforced.- The half-yearly general meeting of the Great
Western Company was held on Thursday. The report stated that the revenue for the last six months showed an increase of 21,3111 . over the corresponding period of 1841, which wai partly to be ascribed to the additional distance opened between Bridgewater and Taunton. The number of passengers conveyed during the haff-year had been 869,444 , and the total traffic receipts 358,6646 .; of
Whtich 302,0847 . Was the exclusive earning of the Great Which 302,084 . Was the exclusive earning of the Great been reduced to 36 per cent., exclutive of the cost for was $108,482 l$; ; out of which, in accordance with the re commendation ; out of the Directors, a dividend was declared for the half-year at the rate of six per cent., leaving a balance, after deducting the income-tax, of $2,607 l$. to be carried to the current account. The board aliso proposed to reduce the remuneration_voted to the twelve directors to
1,2001 . per annum.

Dublin.-Mr. G. ARELAND. representative for the University of Dublin, in the room of Judge Jackson. There was no opposition, the opponents of national education having led the Attorney-General and the government to retire from the field. Mr. Hamilquestions, in opposition to the policy adopted by government on those subjects.-On Saturday the governor of the Marshalsea received an application from Mr. Joshua Jacob, the leader of a new sect called the White work of the Lord," with which he refused to comply. He then begged to be allowed to attend the Catholic chapel, promising "to be a silent spectator, unlens an overwhelming impuise of the spirit come upon him." the Governor, to state that this application would be acceded to, if he gave an unconditional promise not to create any disturbance. He made no immediate reply, but after staring at the deputy for about twenty minutes the power of the Lord God." Under these circumstance it was considered funadvisable to allow him to attend the chapel, more especiaily since the recent proceedings of
the sect have rendered it desirable to give no encouragement to the public manifestations of their enthusiasm.The Poor-Law Guardians in different parts of the country continue to express dissatisfaction at the removal of Mr.
Phelan from his office of assistant-commissioner. At the Phelan from his office of assistant-commissioner. At the
meeting of the board of Guardians of the Abbeyleix union on Monday, Lord de Vesci presiding, a resolution was adopted describing Mr. Phelan as a most efficient and impartial officer, and expressing an "anxious hope that his services as assistanolutor-law Commissioner may be agent to the Marquess of Lansdowne, and supported by gentlemen of Conservative, Whig, and Radical politics, who concurred in condemning the measure as one of unnecessary harshness. - At the meeting of the Repeal As-
sociation on Monday, an abstract of the accounts from the 6th Sept. last to the 26 th of last month, was produced. The receipts during this period were 2,5666 . The expenditure was $2,233 l$. 1 s . 3 d., leaving a balance in favour of the Association of 3332 . $16 s$. 5 F . Mr. that the association was never so completely free from debt, nor were their prospects for repeal ever so bright. The spirit was spreading in every quarter, and the Presbyterians of the north were joining hem ail directions movements of the Repealers, and on the present state of European policy. The leading topics were those which obtained concessions from England when she was in a of Repealers now, no one could doubt that he mould con a repeal of the Union. He dwelt at length upon the present distressed state of England in her domestic and Ioreign relations, as furnishing strong grounds of hope for
Ireland. "Many persons," he said, "s liad asked him why he did not attend Parliament now? What was the use of it? What good could he do in Sir R. Peel's packed Parliament? He had never looked for French or any
foreign alliance. He relied upon Ireland and the Irish, but he would noty refuse to receive the co-operation or
sympathy of any good and wise nation. The great missympathy of any good and wise nation. The great mis-
take in the career of Napoleon was, that he undervalued Ireland. If, instead of going out to Egypt, he had
brought 40,000 men to Ireland - if, instead of going to brought 40,000 men to Ireland-if, instead of going to
Russia, amid its snows, he had sent 50,000 men to Ireland, his/'story would have beem different. The wealthy inhabitants of the country might have opposed bim, but
the people would have asked each other if they would not the people would have asked each other if they would not do better under the sway of Napoleon than under that of have been severed in less time than he was addressing the meeting."-An action brought by the Rev. Mr. Hurst, of St. Catherine's parish, against Mr. Whaley, for local interest, and occupied many days in trial, was brought to a conclusion on Tuesday. The court was Justice, the jury returned a verdict for Mr. Hurst, acquitting him of the charge of intoxication on the days specified in the pleadings; on the other issues they found for the derendant, thas exonerating him from the imputation of malice in preferring his complaint to the Archbishop, on which the present action was founded.
Edinburgh. -The Caledonian Mercury states that the Government have raised, in name of the officers of state, for refusing to settle parish of Muckairn, and that the damages they claim amount to 15,000 , although, by a recent decision of the court, the patrons get the vacant stipend. This step on to all prospect of a settlement of the Church question, if any auch remained after the letter of Sir J. Graham.
Glangow.-The local papers inform us that a richlysilver cea and coifee service of plate, together with a kheriff of the county, by an unknown-individual in one of the commercial cities of England. The following inscription is engraven on the tribute:-"To|Archibald Alison, Esq., Author of the "History of Earope during the

French Revolution,' in testimony of the sense entertained of the benefits he has conferred upon his country. From an Unknown Donor." - On Wednesday last, at the halfyearly meeting of the Glasgow Railway Company, the question or sunday traveling was again brought forward. F. Headerson moved the discontinuance of the Sunday There appeared of those resent : - For the Sunday trains, 301 votes; against them, 323. Majority 22. Scrutineers were appointed to examine the proxies, when the gross majority, so far as could be ascertained, was 1,307

## THEATRICALS.

Drury Lane.-On. Saturday night
a new tragi drama, in three acts, called A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, theatre with complete success. The interest of the plot hinges on the anxiety of Lord Tresham, a haughty noble proud of his stainless scutcheon, and of his long tatives of the family, himself and his sister, should transnit to their posterity the lineal honour pure and untar nished as they had received it. He discovers that this sister has brought dishonour on her family, and the piece
closes with her death after her lover has fallen by the hand of her brother. The principal characters were sustained by Mr. Phelps, Mr. Anderson, and Miss H. Faucitt, who were called for at the close of the play, together with the author, to receive the applauses of the audience.
Covent Gardin.--On Monday night the most formidable uproar took place that has been known within the walls of a theatre for years-formaidmble, because there was nothing ironical on the part of the audience; the expres sion of feeling being one of unmitigated indignation: scarcely any females were in the boxes, and though the houre was thinly attended, there was from the first some thing ominous in the appearance of the audience. The public had been made aware some days before, through the medium of advertisements, that on Monday evening Mr. Gregory, known to many as the editor of a weekly op melous for to attacks os private of Hambet. He accordingly did make his first, and, no doubt, his final appearance on that night. The curto Horat and the first scene, in which the ghost is visible changed ; the King and Queen, followed by their retinue, entered in peace, but us soon as Hamlet, who is the last person in the procession, was seen, the audience broke the uproar did not abate, he commenced in the very mids of it his part of the performance. The first opening of is mouth seemed to call forth fresh elements of confusion. The play was, however, continued, but not a sylthe audience ; and the first act of Hamlet was, perhaps, or the first time, performed in dumb show. An attempt rather increased than diminished, and at length, finding it impossible to go on with the performance, Mr. Bartley, the stage-manager, came forward, but could not obtain hearing. He was, however, understood to say he was atisfied that the majority of the audience were oppose instantly discontinued in obedience to their will. With this promise the audience appeared satisfied, and the up oar ceased for a while. To occupy the intervening time before the ballet opera of he Maid a Cahmere, a par fusion was still as great as ever, although it now arose from a different quarter. A party of persons who are Mr G ave attended in order to secure the trumph of Mr. Gregory, were determined that the substitute for Hamee should be a failure. Mr. Bartley, however, per severed, and finished the piece, although the dialogue, during the whole time, was completely inaudible. With this, however, the uproar ceased, and the rest of the perfin, however, the uproar ceased, and

## ftićscellaneous

Sole.-Lieut. M'Murdo of the Terror has arrived in town from this expedition, which he left at the Falkland Islands, all well, and in the highest spirits. He reports that Captain Ross had triumphantly accomplished every object for which the expedition was undertaken, and that the Government at homee, sensible of this, had left it entirely to Captain Ross's discretion, longer period, for the purpose of exploring other object of interest in this hitherto imperfectly known portion of our globe ; that Captain Ross has made choice of the former, and that we may therefore expect the expedition home early in May. Lieut. M'Murdo states, that in consequence of the excellent discipline observed on board the to the and Terror, and the great care and attention pald lost but forth of their overboard in a gale at the Cape, another from some constitutional disease, and the other two from natural causes. Lieut. M'Murdo is also the bearer of several vaFalkland Islans of grapes and seeds, collected at the hemisphere. It appears that Captain Ross has penecoast the Antarctic cirl slong its has surveyed the and has proceeded to do the same along the eastern line The Poet Laureate.-The following melancholy extract from a communication from Mrs. Southey (formerly well
known as Miss Caroline Bowles) to Mrs. Sigourney, the American authoress, has appeared in the Leeds papers : 'Thalaba, the widd and wondrous tale.' Alas! my friend, the dull, cold ear of cleath is not more insensible than his, my dearest husband's, to all communications from the world without. Scarcely can I keep hold of the last poor comfort of believing that he still knows me. The almost complete unconsciousness has not been of more than six months' standing, though more than two years have death of his first wife, ' Edith'—of his first love, who was for several years insane, his health was terribly shaken Yet for the greater part of a year that he spent with me-
in Hampshire, my former home, it seemed perfectly reestablished; and he used to say, "It had surely pleased the Almighty's will was otherwise. 'The little cloud appeared which was in no long time to overshadow all. pass from under it only to the portals of the grave. The pass from under it only to the portals of the grave. The one sole business of my life is that which, I verily believe, keeps the life in me-the guardianship of my dear, helpless, unconscious husband.

The colossal Cabbage.-The Cour Royale, at Paris, has been occupied of late with a case which arose out of the famous colossal cabbage, that some time back excited so ginally purchased this vegetable wonder for 15 f , in the arrondissement of Mellg productions of the kind. The Royal Society of Horticul report M. Billandeau had distributed throughout France with a notice that the seeds of the wonderful cabbage
would be sold at the moderate price of a franc each. The advertisements announced that the King had taken 100 seeds, and delivered them to his head garderier ; and that
the Minister of Agriculture had offered 200f. to the Royal Society of Agriculture to try experiments on the new pro duction. As there were 200,000 seeda ready to be deli vered, it was expected that a tolerable profit might be report having reached M. Remont, an honest nurseryman of the Seine-et-Oise, he hastened up to Paris, and proposed to M. Billandeau to form a partnership with him to the proposition, and having fired the value of his cab bage at 20,000 f., received 3,000 from his new partner towards their common expenses. A quantity of the seed the Secretary of Legation, properly signed and sealed, to the effect that the seed had really been gathered from the monster-cabbage. M. Remont, after doing all this, though it could not be a bad plan to make some experiments on produced cabbages exactly similar to hisund that they produced cabbages exactly similar to his own! This but M. Billandeau refused to give back a sou. The matter was referred to arbitration, and M. Billandeau exculpated himself from all intentions of fraud; but, on the appeal, the court reversed the sentence, proclaimed the dissolution of the partnership, on the ground of its not having been based on an object of legitimate speculation, and ordered
the 3,000 . advanced by M. Remont to be returned. Galignari's Messenger.

The Eruption of Mount Etna.-A correspondent the Times, whose letter is dated, Palermo, Jan. 8, writes as follows :- "The eruptions of Etna have diminished, and the period of their termination seems fast approachderable, and they do not afford much amusement to the foreigners assembled about Catania, who are now begin-
ning to disperse. The torrent of lava has made litte progress, and the damage which the burning mass ocea sions is now very insignificant, but it always affords oppor" tunities for scientific research and interesting observation. The mountain has become entirely inaccessible, in consevery brink of the crater. Snow occupies all the other mountains, and entirely covers many other places, the vallies excepted, in which nothing can be more beautiful than the appearance of the vegetation, so remarkable for its extent and richness." The last acco
mention of any recurencer in Russia.-At a recent sitting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a paper was read on the recent discovery of a mass of native gold, weighing 36 kilogrammes (about 80 English pounds), on the eastern side size of any bitherto discovered, was found at a few feet beneath the surface, under singular circumstances. The establishment formed at this part of the Oural for the purpose of seeking for gold had tried every part of the pround near it, and the speculation being deemed a hone. grounc near it, and one, it was abandoned, and the buildings which had been erected were demolished. It was precisely in the ground on which one of these buildings had stood that this mass added some interest the communcation the old-mining industry in RussiIt appears that such is the prodigious increase of washed It appears that such is the prodigion in Russia, and especially in Siberia, to the east of gold in Russia, and especially in siberia, to the east of the southern chain of the Oural, that the total produce in the year 1842 amounted to 16,000 kilogrammes, of which Siberia alone furnishes 7,800 kilogrammes. This is the produce to the Russian Government; but there is reason to believe that the real amount of produce is larger, and that five per cent. in value is secreted by the agents who
are employed to superintend the operations.

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Court of Chancery. - The Queen $\nabla$. Viscount Canterbury,-
The Lord Chancellor delivered judgment in this case, which was
 other property, by the fire which destroyed the Houses of Parlia-
ment. To this petition a demurrer was put in by the Attorneyment. To this petition a demurrer was put in by the Attorney-
General, and in this state of the record the case was argued
some time ago. His Lordship commenced by reading a passage
at from Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries, Tol. i., p. 431, on
the subject of accidental fires, and the extent to which the the subject of accidental fires, and the extent to which the
nwners of the property on which they origiuated were liable. nwners of the property on which they originated were liable.
He said a tolerably long experience supplied no case in which
an action had been successinully maintained for such an injury an action had been successifully maintained for such an injury
as the present. The learned counsel for the petitioner had looked as the present. The learned counsel for the petitioner had looked
into the state of the law before the stalntes, and had quoted
authoritics from Rolle, Comyn, Viner, and other authors, re authorities from Rolle, Comyn, Viner, and other authors, re-
lating to the point, It appeared that if a fire occurred by he
negligence of the owner of a house, and the property of another negligence of the owner of a house, and the property of another
was injured, he was liable; but not so, if the fice happened by the
cone conduct of a stranger. If the accident were inevitable, the partr
was excused; and the argument on the other side was, that if the cause of the fire was beyond the control of the owner, he
would not be responsible. His Lordship said the statute of Anne would not be respensible. His Lordship said the statute of Anne
connined the liability to cases of negligence in houses, which was extended by 14 Gcorge 111., c. 76 , to fires arising on any close or
estate. In the recent case of "Yaughan vo Milner," \& Sco., which was an action for damage occacioned by burving weeds,
the owner of the land was held answerable, because the fire was communicated by his negligence. The Lord Chancellor said it
was not necessary to determine the portint at present, as he was Was not necessary to determine he poshat af present, as
of opinion that the petition was not sustainable, nad the demurre
by the Attorney-General must be allowed. It was admitted that the Sovereign was not responsibie personally; negligence and
misconduct were not imputable to the Crown; and if, in fact, misconduct were not imputable to the Crown; and if, in fact,
hey occured, there was no remedly. In the absence of all
autber autherity, a new rule would not be laid down on the present
occasion. Besstes, the 1 nujury beng persunal, and ocurnimin in
the time of a previous Sovereign, the present one was exempted the time of a previous Sovereign, the present cne was exempted on the ordinary rule that the right of action had ceased. Agans
this pition no authrity hati been cited. There was still a Stronger reason against ths postion :- Her Majesty had mintated territory, which had given rise to the institution of the com.
missoners of Woods and Folests; they were apponted bj the Crown, and removable at pleasure;
whose conturt thin fire con.mencel, were appointed by the Com-
missinners, and were not servants of the Crown. If the Com. missioners had been personally gulty of negingence in this case, latility could attach to the Crown. As to the remedy by petition
of ripht, if any remedy were applicable, it did not appear to have been ever resorted to, except to obtain a freehold right and
interest, which had been usurped or withheld. His Lordship said, on the most careful and anxious research, the learned counsel could nat find any authority in a similar case. The case
of "Jervase de Clifton," which was cited, went of on a point of
form, and without argument, the Chief Justice having retnrned the tenour of the verdict, instead of the verdict itself. The case
of "Robert de Clifton," twenty years before, though in a precedieg reign, related to land, being a complaint that the warders
of Nottingham Castle had caused the waters of the Trent to overflow his estate, for which he clamed compensation. His lord-
ship said, he was compelled to come to the conclusion that the proceeding then taken could not be maintained, and the de
murrer nust be allowed. He arrived at this result after careful murrer nust be allowed. the case, and he was glad to know that,
and ansious attentinn to
if wrong, his judgment might be set right by writ of error. COURT OF QUBEN's BENCH.-(Sittings in Banco.)-The Queen
r. Badger und Another.-It will be recollected that during the hended for using stafiorditious lunguage at a nieeting of Chartistg, hended for using seditious binguage at a nieeting of Chartistg,
held sear Dudiey. He was committed for trial on that chare ${ }^{2}$
he sul sequently tendered as hall two persons who were towncouncillors of Birmingham; but the defendants, Mr. Badger and
the Kev. Mr. Cartwright, befor whom lhey attcoled, refused to accept the banl, on the ground that these persons had attendes,
and talen aprominent part at (hartist meetings. O'Neil subse-
quently applich to hin Count or a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause ahy a criminal informalion should not be nisi was granted, and the pont was afterwards discussed at the
har. har. Tay Court took lime 10 deliberate on its judgrnent, asd on
 first to consier whin which no serious doutt was entertail ed.
lawflly act a p,int on whed counsel who opposed the rule contended
Nether of tho learnel that a magisirate can lawlully reject bail at his own discretion,
or is at hberty, when ball s offered, to enter into an investignthon as to the clanacter or opmons of such bail, prov.ded he is
satisfied of their sufficiency to answer for the appearance of the party in the amount reasonably requireal for that purpese. The ward l., c. 15 . Lurd Coke, in his commentary upon that sta-
tute (2d Institute, 191 ), \{ass, that 'to deny a man plevin who tute (ad institute, thereby to detain him in prison, is a great
is plevisable, and to
offence, and grjevously to be junished; and Lord Hale (c. 17), udopts the same remark, and Hawkins ( $2, \mathrm{c}$. 15) speaks of refusal of the ancient statute (4th bcok, c. 22), the
stone, referring to
Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights, calls it an offence against the liberty of the subject. If, hen, such iefusal took place from made sabject to an indictment or information. The affidavits on Which the rule was granted accused the magistrates of motives
corrupt, partial, personal, and arbitrary; but even the deponents themselves do not mean to charge pecuniary coriuption or
personal malice, or any feeling of revenge, in the sense of giving un unfair advantage to one hit!gant party over another. The
only censurable feelings that can with any show of reason be suspected, are a premeditaled relusal and disregard of the juat
clanm made by O'Nerl for his hueration, and a determination to clam made by O'Nen for his hueration, and a determination to their duty. The facts beigg clear, the question is, whether a
criminal information ought to be filed; and this depends on our view of the motives which influenced the magistrates. And we
must advert to the very questionable character of me line of defence, which they appear to nsinuate they They depose that some time previous to the appreheusion of as to the nature of the bail to be taken by them in the case of
persons committed for attending illegal meetings, for using seditions language, and particularly for incitibg to outrages, inin Staffordshine and in the neighbourhood of Dudley, and resistance to the laws was fomented and kept up by the inflammatory
and excling speeches and conduct of persons who were Chartists, They debated whether, if they were called uponto accept as bail for the appearance or good behaviour of individuaisca acts of sedition persons who had taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Chartist body, it was advisable to receive them; and that these deponents and the other magis-
trates, wholly winduenced by any corrupt, perverse, vin-
then, dictive, personal, or partial motive, but, as they believea, ina ia ticn of the peace, decided that sucle perscas ought nct, in the
then state of the country, to be admitted as bail, and ought no
so to be accepted by them, They further sey, that after the
commitment of O'Nell, the same decisinn was agan considered
by the commitment of O'Nell, the same decisinn was agan considered
by the magistrates, and was agreed to by the Lord-Lieutenant
of Worcestershire, whit thougt of Worcestershire, who thought it was a proper decision.
Another margstrate, Mr. Molyueux, states also this resolution, and informs the Court that, if he had been called upon to accept he would also have rejected tharged with the same offence, of powers unknown to rendered so much the more, culpable, if de, palliated, but rather
high functioned br hight found the magrastrates wilfully adopting such a mad if we defiance of the law, the encouragement so gyen would bave conir conduct. These proceedings, lowever, Give the parties
chalicenged an opportunty of explaning the state of mind in chlich they acted; and we find the magnstrates expressly swear ing that they thougite, they were acting in the fais, legithmate
exercisc of thir office, and in the perf rmance of therr duty as magistrates. We may regret that the question of law was not ordinary text-books would have convinced these gentlemen that their refusal on such a grollind to receive proper oferformance of therr duty as magistrates, but the contrary. Their opmonis that
it was right was bastily adopted in a crisis of real danger, and most probably, from a afererce to the gencral resulation which induces us, in conformity to the interfering by criminal infor rcgulated its practice, to deche hatlot therefore discharge the rule; out as the conmation the magistrates was such as to justif
duct of the
they must pay all the costs attencling it."

## TATTERSALL'S,

 SPORTINGlot (taken to 100 ) 8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's 1 agrt Scott's maus (taken, and aifterwards offered); 22 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 45 to 1 gast Major Yarburgh's Dumpling; 45 to ${ }^{1}$
agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt ; 45 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentme (50 to 1 laid once) ; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. D. Cook's Trueboy (taken freely); 1000 to 15 agst Lord Westrouster's Lan-
guish colt (taken) ; 2000 to 20 agst Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken, and afterwards oflered), 10.00 to 10 agst Mr. Ferguson's
Fakeaway (taken); 1000 even between Cotherstone and Dumb ling 500 even between Truebuy and Janguish colt; 80 to 1 agst St, Fakentine and True $\qquad$
Mark lane, Friday, Frb. 17. - The wheat Trade was exteedingly flat this morning, with no alteration in prices of domg: Barley was in demand at fall prices. Peas rather lower,

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { PRICES OF MANURE }
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$\stackrel{-}{500}$

## In consequenc



## BANUPUPT GAZE'TEE OF THE WEEK

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PENN'S SYSTEM PERFECTED-FOR OBTAINING A FREE
CIRCULATION OF HEATED PURE ATMOSPHERIC AIR
THROUGHOUT HORTICULTURAL \& OTHER BUILDINGS. W. HILL having had every opportunity of making Horticultural Buildings of every kind-to command the above truly-desirable result-and having with much satisfaction wit ciple to almost every variety of Building begs to announce to the Nobility and Public generally, that he erects CONSERVA-
TORIES, HOTHOUSES, PITS, \&c., \&c., upon the above system, great perfectron, and heats the same by Hotwatmr Appapatus,
 Dr. Arvotr's Nsw Balanced Rigulator to the boler appasaved. PrNN's Srstrm only requires publicity to be appre-
Pre ciated. The Pablic are therefore invited to inspect its efficient
working at the Inventor's Residence, Lewisham. The great end
俍 gained by adopting this system, is a perfect and rapid circula
tion, producing consequently an equable temperature throughout the kililding (of h batever construction), and renders access to it at all times safe and agreeable, lanes on enabled to remain for hours in a temperature possibly be derived from an out-door temperature equally
W. Hink would refer any, who may desire to apply the B) stem to Forcing-Houses in particular, to Mr. Jonn Wrismot, of Isleworth, who after 40 years' experience has adopted this any further hiformation, upon application to W. Hus, Buikder HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved prinCHURCHES, and MANURACTMres,
ciples, and at vCry moderate charges,
EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLHORN.
D. and E. Baile having devoted much time to the considera-
tion of this subject, and had much experience in the erection tion of this subject, and had much experience in the erection o apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by inprove-
ments suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of hat-
ing not only very efficient, but rery simple, and have combined durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentiemen, and the Horticuturai Society of onondon, in executing the W. and E. BABLEY also construct in metal all descriptions of Horticultural Buildngs and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentle-
men, and the public to an inspection of ther various drawings men, and the publels, at 2,2 , Hollorm, where they have the opportuinty of convemicnt kitchen ajparatus, or range, adapted for the continued eupply of hot water, and art arrangernent of the oven
plete than has hitherto been brought before the public
D. and E. BAILEY were the first to introduce metallic curvili. D, and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvili. attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.
D. and E.BAr.xy have prepared aquantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce 10 public notice a wew Trough Pipe, for Orch
daceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at inter H OT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double
Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep Nobinity, Stock a variety, of sizes of these mucia-approved Boilcrs, suitable for Houses or
Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (ske Chronicle, March, 1842, page 175,
and February, 1843, page 87), renders it umnecessary to offer any and rebruary, 1843 , page 87, renders it unnecessary upon them beyond the following brief description :pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention
only once in 14 or 15 hours, price $4 l$. 48 . and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of build-
ing, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdle ing, will be forwarded upon application, Iron Fencing, Hurdles,
Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, de. \&c. every description.

THE TANK AND TROUGH SYSTEM OF HEATING
HOTHOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

## J.

THOMSON'S IMPROVED PLAN of applying Mnd other Buildings with his NEWLY-INVENTED and ECONOuse at two of the most extensive Horticultural Establishments in use at two of the most extensive Horticu turat Establishments in
the three Kingdoms, viz, Messrs. Lkss' Nursery, Hammersmith,
and Mr. Wrimor's, Brentford.-Designs only, or Plans and and Mr. Wrlmor's, Brentford,-Designs only, or Plans and
Estimates furnished, for Building and Warming Horticultural
Erections, on application to J. Thomson, Landsape Erections, on application to J. Thomson, Landscape Gardener
and Hothouse Designer, No. 4, Chapel-place, Hammersmith, late and Hothouse Designer, No. A, Chapel-place, Hammersmith, atte
Head-Gardener to the Duke of Northumberland, Sion House, and many years in the Garden Establishment of Her Majesty; and Author of "A Practical Treatise on the Const
of Horticultural Buidings," published 1839.
of Horticultural Buldings," published 1833 .
$\mathrm{J} . \mathrm{T}$, has'applied the above system for Bottom Heat and other with great success, within the last four y ears.
WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENCT. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANORVISIBLE WIRE FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks,
Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, \&c, HORTICULTURAL Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, ce,
BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, \&c. The
same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and
economical prmeiples.
Part.es waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and
Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.

 Grove's Gascous Battery, \&c.-Revicws-Notices on Science,

## TOAGRICUGTURISTS:-

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A
 Acoum, Noises, Hybernation, Instinct, \&ac. By W. KIRBY, M.A., F.R.S., and L.S., Rector of Barham; and W. Spence, Esq.. F.R.S., and
L.S. Sixth Edition, corrected and considerably enlarged. *.* The first two (or popular) voluxnes of the "Introduction to Entomolngy" are now published as a separate work, distinct
from the third and fourth volumes; and, thongh much enlarged, from the third and fourth volumes; and, thongh much enlarged,
at a considerable reduction in price, in order that the numerous class of readers who confine their study of Ensects to that of their manners and economy, need not be burthened with the cost of the technical portion of the work, relating to their anatomy physiology, has not studied the yolumes of Kirby enjoy the country who "Introduction." "-Quarterly Review, No. 141, Dec. 1842.
"This work, the delight of youth, azd the admiration of our mature age, is well known as the nost entertaining account of Gardeners' Chronicle
Gardeners' Chronicle.
Lately published, in 2 vols. 8 vo., with about 2,500 Figures ${ }_{3}$,
AN INTRODUCTION to the MODERN CLASSIFICATION of INSECTS. By J. O. Westwood, F.L.S., \&c

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 and $A$ reatse on the subject, apparenty the result of experiences
 London: Longman \& Co., Paternoster-row.

HIARRISON'S GAR DENA ALMMANACK Directions for Gardening-by Josfpe Harkison, Editor of the "Floricultural Cabinet.
CLARIKE'S LADIES' HANDBOOKS, impl. 32 mo .




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HISTORY OF GREECE. The 17 th edition, 58 . $6 d$. bound. seyeral Hundred pounds have been expended on these works since they have become the property of Messrg. Whirtiin ${ }^{\text {BR }}$ and
Co., and they have been embelished with numerous portraits, woodcuts, and coloured maps and plans, and edited on the expla-
natory and interrogative systems, copionsly illustrated by notea genealngical tables, and maps, and the latest elucidations of clas-
sical antiguarians. By Dr. W. C. Taxtor. $T$ HE HISTORY of the OVERTHROW of the RO. . 1 ISTORY of FRANCE and NORMANDY, on the DROFESSOR WILSON'S MANUAL of HISTORY THE STREAM of HISTORY. Mounted on rollers.

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| Mythology. |  |

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N OTICE to ALL.-"I should be obliged by your as the one I I purchaseded from you Marcht 20th, 1844 I I I have for ound

 and on shoro, and has been worn on all occasions, , ,c., and I
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 Lhe garment referred to is BERDOE'S well-known VENTI. gentiemenly and estavilished darment, adapted for general nos
at all seasons, and warranted (without connining perspiration) to
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SHIRLEY VINEYARD, near Southampton.-The Stion Proprietor of this Establisisment respectruluy announcess
 tanm tharact ter, and on an extensive scaie, relative to the Culture
of the Vine under Glass; the object of which will be to rree of the Yine under Glass; the object of which will be to ree
that interesting and raluable branch of Horticultur from tue
 very superior fruit, with ense, certuinty, and economy.
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ine on open wails; and also in the propagation of Vine Plants Vine on open wails; and also in the propagation of inse rinants
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of Vine Culture in all its various branches, and (as necessarily involved in it the the thery yand practice of oflt the grand Prin ciples






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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. <br> THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

| No. 8-1843. |  |
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| , Agri-horticultural Soci- |  |
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| ters, remarks on kllisigg | Yews, to cut down |

NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLTAS on SALE by F. and A. SMITH and Co., FLORISTS, \&c.,
HACKNE, LONDON:-
BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cuppetals, large size, the centre well up, very deep fower (having from 25 to oso rows of petals),
first-rate form, of excelent habit and very fre boomer the flowers have long upright foot-stalks. It was pronounced a
 Soc. of Lowdon, Sept. 23; a first-class popinion was pronounneed
by the Floricultural Sol by the Floricultural Soc, of London, Ally. 16,1842 , it obtained
a prize
nersmat Salistury Plain, Aug. 31 ; the first prize at the Hamflhwer by the Floliiculturail sic. of London, sept. 27 , when 24
blooms were produced, although that Society very fairly qualified their approbation upon other occasions, when the flower, for
 bady. grown during the seeson ; being exclusively cultivared Tition at eithlier of the shows for the cup. The blooms produced
tit on Tuesday, though by no means equal to those of last scason,
or the early part of the present, gave promise that it will be a decicicctly first-rate variety, when it comes into the hands of保, the petals cupped, and the fiower well formed." See Report
 of the season, was in fine condition, a great number of blooms Fioristss Jourmal of Nov. last, p. 251 : "We some little time since paid a visit to Messrs. Smith's Nurscry, at Hackney, the the
Dahlias were in fine bloom, though evidently struggling With the smoke, \&c,, of that though evidently struggling creart canuot be given the these gentlemen for their strenuous Which is large, we particularly noticed that beautiful white, good flowers." 10.8 . $6 d$. petals, the centre well up, is of great deptth and substance, a
first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it has obtained a prize at the South essex Show, in
Scet. See Editors opinion in the Garreners' Chronicle, Sept.
3 centre is full, elthough a little derpessed, and the petals, are
cene
well arrangedt it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour," 10s. $6 d$.
ENERAL Well up in the eye, of good size, and great dept thop petal,



 So far as we have scen, during the prescnt seasol, the
growers appear to be aware the the propertes requrred in a
show Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesclay in sessed them man a considerabile degree. Decidedy the best por of Thower, shown at both, meetings, but not adjudicated on by the
Thoricultural society,
being account of no more thane one blom
 RIVIth great depth of petals." 10 . 6 d. . of great substance and deppth, the centre well up, of excelent
form, very constant and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted The best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is
Very limited, early ypplication is necessary to secure plants,
many orders having already been received; no allowance on
RAis variety, 109,
of goow, smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple,
of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent halit the flowers shave long strainht footstalks, ; quite a new and diss
tinct variety from any other in cutivation. The form of this
fo it a show fower, $108,6 d_{0} ;$

## SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

WILLTAM $\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{GOOD}$, AND CHEAP.
W ILLIAM MILLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent, VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to Public at the undernamed low prices-including the following Fachsias:-Conspicua arborea (Catleugh's), Venus vietrix, (Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, \&c.
Also the following distinct Verbenas :-Queen, Aurora variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, \&cc. \&ce. Fucter 10s. 6 i. per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 128 , per siaz.
package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas package and carringe paid) to Lorndon. Verbenas, 38 . $6 d$. per
doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots $4 s$. per doz., ppokkage and
con carriage paid to London.- Persons may depend uport their being
good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Namg They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. W. M. obtained a Prize of 101 ,, open to all? England, for a Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, \&c., at the Isle of Thanet List of Pelargoniums, \&cc., can be had on application. W. BRAGG will repeat the List containing the who have ordered in the interval, and who will be able to sppply
Plants in May next, of lis Superb White Dahlia ANTAGONIST, which will be ele the Trane only. On the first cutural society, Sept. 6th, the Judges pronounced it the be "decidedly first-rate." The Gardeners' Gazette in report of Salt-
Hill Show, speaks of it thus:-"The Seedlings were both nuHill show, speaks of it thus:-"The Seedlings were both nu-
merous and beautiful; among them Bracgis ANTAGONIST was offered for the best White Dahlia. This Flowe of Five Guineas remarkably constant through the season, was shown in great
perfection, and was placed first by the Judges of all the other perfection, and was placed first by the Judges of all the other
Seedlugs exhibutcul." The Gurdeners'
Chronvele describes it, Whel shown at Salt-H:ll, as follows:-"Brag's Antagonist,
White ; this is a full-sized and finely-formed fower, with petals, and great phrrity of colour, was placed firster,' ,The Gavette
of Oct. I, in its report of the Floricultural Societys speaking of it as a flower of first-rate excellence, adds, "This
White Stock, and carried off the Cup for the best white, was small able to produce one good bloom, which for form, substance,
and arrangencut, was all that could be desired, the remander, to make ep the en umber required, were young blooms imperfectly
ex paanded," Nouth star Tavern, Slough, Fel

DET RIVAL DAHLIA (Bushell's), and KENrisen and grown within one mile of the General Post Oficice,
London, have obtained prizes) will be sent out through the ${ }_{\text {PBT RIVAL- Purple Maroon, finely-cupped, and depth of Petals }}$ $\frac{\text { never showing the eye, good habit, and always true; height } 3 \text { It. }}{\text { plants, } 10 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{l} \text {. }}$. KevNngron Rose, superior to Wheeler's Maria, constant
and fine habit; height 4 ft . Plants 7 s. 6 d. Exchanges and liberal discount to the Trade on early application to J. BvSHELL, 12,
Hall-place, Kenningn

## J. T. WILLMER begs most respectfully to say he

 at moderate pricess; the plants are fine, and well rooted:-Strong Hollies, of all sizes Suince Trecs, fit for bearing fruit; Green Laurels, Arbor vitz, Ancuba japonica, Yews, Sweet Bay, Swedish
Juniper, Arbutus, Rhododendron, Red Cedar, Alexandrian Laure], Spruce, Scotch, and Larch Firs, Siberian Lilac, Syringas, Guelder Rose, Honeysuckles of various sorts, Irish Ivy, Dwarf Roses,
Standard do., Beech, Hornbeam, Lime, English kim, Poplars of J. T. W. has likewise a fine Stock of Carnations and Picotees,

$\qquad$
The selection to be left to JJ. T. W., which he has no doubt will give satistaction to those who may honour him with their favour. The above for cash, including basket and packing.
Sunbury Nursery, Middlesex, Feb, 23, 1943,
J. HENCHMAN begs to state that he has a few good In healthy PANSIES to offer at the following moderate prices. year is very limited. Six good Seedling varieties, including Success, one of the best dark flowers out, 218 ; G Goom siow varieties, named, from $9 s$. to 18s. per dozen. Orders acc
by a Post-oomice order will receive immediate attention.
Edmonton, near London, Feb. 25.

## 

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER 1 MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS GRACE OF THE NOBLLITX , hishyly-valuable qualities of the above superior Raspberry,

W ILLIAM CATLEUGH'S LIST of first-rate PER. GABTH, and other Amateur Raisers, is how ready CALCEOLARIAS, raised by Messrs. BARNES and Gresn, will be let out
in a Collection of 12 , for $6 l$. Good unnamed Varieties that have flowered, at 18s. per dozen, KNIGHONN , Dahliz, the CHIEFTAIN, a fine roby-pupple, beautiful stifs Petals, fine Outline, jof good Size, with particularly
strong Footstalks, Flowers all well above the foilige, good

## Bbtrridas's MILTON, shaded-rose, good substance, and

 Aiso a List of Carnations, Picotees, Pinks, Auriculas, Roses, Chelisea, -Feb. 24, 1843.


THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

 Parts for Jaulary and February, price $1 s$. 4nd. each, contann the
whole Six Lectures, and may be ordcred of any Bookser

## 

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1843.

## -meetings for the two following weers. Friday, Mar. 3. . . . Butanial

 Monàry, Mar. b.IN the event of a good Act of Parliament being try, we think, and this is the opinion of some of our correspondents, that the carrying out its objects will require tar larger funds than can be raised conve
niently through any of the ordinary chaunels niently through any of the ordinary chaunels.
would therefore suggest that, under these would therefore suggest that, under these circum-
stances, capitalists cannot do better than unite public companies, in the same manner as has to form extensively done for the formation of canals and railways, the objects of such companies being either to
execute the works under execute the works under the superintendence of skil-
ful engineers, or to advance capital at a certain of interest; long leases being regarded certain rate rity for such advances as well as actual ownershin correspondent remarks that this might be easily done through one or two arljoining counties, so that the
shareholders might have a shareholders might have a personal interest, besides the profitable investment of their money.
Another subject in which we think capital might be obtained from Parrliament, wfoulicient powers could emp,ank from the sea some of the rumerous shond and sandbanks left dry at low water at the mouthoals of large rivers, and along much of our coast. Thousands
of acres of invaluable land might be the of acres of invaluable land might be thus recovereed if
the operations were carried on by shes while navigation would in many cases be engineers, safe. In fact, a serious attempt was made a few years sirce to effect this at Lymn, by embank ang the shorcs of the great estuary called the $W_{\text {ash. }}$ Sir the Ouse and the Neneyed to examine the outfalls of and he reported in an elaborate statement the Wash; us, that it would be perfectity statement, now before us, that it wouid be perfectiy practicable to recover 150,000 acres of land worth $i, 000,0001$, at a cost of $2,000,000 \%$, besides improving the natural drainage of
900,000 acres 900,000 acres of lowlands, all at present badly
drained; and, to the extent ratively valueless in their actual state. II acre, compaject been executed, the countryl would have gained by
that one whole county of Rutact half as large again as the annually 160,0000 quarterss of $W$ heat, 200 of producing of Oats, 100,000 quarters of Wheat, $200,0 \mathrm{c} 0$ quarters 7n,000 sheep and 30,000 or 40,1 Beans, besides feeding plan was, however, stopped by private influens great the worthy corporation of Lyy private influence, and
succeeded in deprive for the present succeeded in depriving that town of the imnenensesent
vantages that must million and a half a year followed the addition of a around their port.
Such a case as this is what may be expected by those who tructive example of undertakings as we have here ventured to bark in such and we mention it in order that the to recommend, should invest their money in drainage or ermbank
ment speculations ment speculations, may take care that the Acts of Parkliament under which the operations are to be con-
ducted shall mive them them to deal effectually with the numers as will enable whom they are pretty sure to encoumterous opponents We have introduced this encoubiecter.
articles on drainage whice which have recentity sequel to the our columns ; we have, however, no inty appeared in suing it furcher. It is is for carer, no italiststention of purd not journ-
alists, to occupy thenser alists, to occupy y themselves with the details on of journ-
affairs, if they think it worth their whit affairs, if they think it worth their while.
The application to the land of amimal manure mixed with vegetable substances hass, from the earliest times,
been considered as lity in considered as the best manas of producing fertiif we trace the stestoring it when diminished ferti- and mixed manure in the soil, we shall find tion of this siples itself into humus as soon as the volatile prin-
cipe dung he ciples of the dung have cscaped, and the vegetable
portion has been completel to a black earth, which, in fact is is hised and reduced pure. A very large addition of commone or less through the first stafter it has been allowed to to sition, and Iost its tendency to heatat an and decompothe residue of hotbeds used to force early the case in
gives to the soil a manure exactly similar to that of
decayed vegetables: it never stimulates the plants too much: it is decomposed slowly, and in every respect acts as vegetable mould. If a sufficient supply
of this effete substance of this effete substance could be procured, no manure could be better suited to the growth and maturity of
all kinds of vegetable know this, and in the cultivation of Gardeners well able plants they use nothing else; the expense is not regarded, but only the healthy vegetation of the plants
they cultivate they cultuvate. But those substances that escape in a volatile form, and which form a large portion of the
component parts of fresh dunc. an extremely effective if they are fixed an rendered so that they shall only escape slowly and uniformly in
the earth the earth, and give a constant and regular supply of
the elements fron the elements from which plants are formed. They do humus is chiefly giving out moistur but while the acid, they give out ammonia, by which the plants obtain nitrogen, and add to the soil warious salts prats found bases, which are soluble in water, and being found in most plants or their seeds, may be supposed necessary to their perfection, and to enter by the roots with the water in which they are dissolved. To retain
these ell growe elements and to make them subservient to the is one of the plants and the increased fertility of the soil, science in the service of agriculture ; and the hing which chemists liave ofiven on this subject--leading to practical experiments without at once blindly adopting any new theory-have already had the most
beneficial results, and with part of intelligent and experienced froceeding on the lhope to establish a system of manuring which shall
fully confirm the discoverije founded $n$ the niscoveries of science; and, being ultimately aclopted by the most sceptical and purely The car farmer:
learn agriculture ; but in thate school in which to looked to, without reged garden, results only are market-gardeners are, it is true, men who cultivate land for profit; but their customers are mostly in the class where everything which contributes to comfort
or enjoyment is in the more or less forced nady paid for. Every growth is of market gardens near unnatural ; and the situation lities in disposing of of their produce, and unusual faciunlimitcd supply of manure. But a little observation on the practice of gardencrs in the managernent of
manure, and a comparison fit laid lown ly a comparison of it with the principles conclusions of the larger f greatly assist the practical nomy are the soul of agriculture ; and the balance of accounts at the end of the year is the criterion of the system pursued; yet this is not all: if a farme labour and manure, which imp an expensive outlay in crease in lis produce, he confers a corresponding in-
lat his country-he huce, he confers a double benefit on his country-he gives a livelihood to more individuals by the additional labour, and more food to the community by his greater crops-two most important
objects where population is reduund cinployment scarce. This is a digressiond profitable not devoill of utility, and is intinately connected wips our subject.-M.
$\qquad$
Nor that the promedimapa of the




 our ports. For more years than we can remember plaint meen a constant source of well-founded com and Livore especially as regards the ports of London Horticultural Society of London, and to all the the importers of plants, for a confirmation of our stategreat When packages of living plants arrive from the tout jrics, especially if they contain Orchidaceous plants,
they have been continually robbed they have been continually robbed, unless some active agent has been on the spot to see them opened, and to
secure them from the offcial plunderers Speific intances
e do not desire on the but as ferers to the annoyance of hand, to expose the sufCourt of Inquiry now said to be sitting ; and, on the other hand, are not prepared to poing ; and, on the quents, we shall content ourselves with mentioning
one single case of recent occurrence A gentleman was advised that
containing valuable plants had been certain packages him from Belize. Gaining no intelligence of them from the Custom House agents, he travelled to town for the purpose of inquiring after them. The people on board the ship that brought them assured him they had been taken possession of by the Custom House officers: the Custom House officers denied all knowledge of them. He, however, rummaged over

115 indeed, his plants-but the succeeded in finding-not, which had been torn off, and remains of the boxes, timony of the dishonesty and remained behind in tesAnd thisikind of robbery, we affirm, is anesty's servants. from uncommon occurrence.

## FIXING AMMONIA.

THe high interest at present attached to various pro
cesses for fixing ammonia, and the great atteation which
is now paid to the subject throughout the duce me to trouble you with a few observationsy, insome of the means which are taken to fix ammonas upor fessor Henslow has recently published a letter to the
farmers of Suffolk, in which he draws their a plan proposed for fixing ammoniaby the ase of commor alt. After describing the plan as it reached bim, he proceeds to remark on the probable value of the suggestion, pointing out several theoretical objections, and coneluding by advising them to ascertain for themselves whether or I do not possesses any practical value.
I do not think it necessary to copy the whole of the The authreppeting this new mode of fixing ammonia stantly coing it adverts to the loss of ammonia con and the remedy for this, here is, however, a cheap and simple dissolve some common salt in mater, if wole stable, say 4 lbs. of salt, dissolved in and poured through the rose of a wouckets of water stable floor an hour or so before wou beg-pan over the manure. The volatile salts of ammonia to move the fixed salts from their having united with the wariaticome of the common salt, and the soded with the mariatic atid salt will quickly absorb the soda thus liberated from the of soda; thus absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate monia, which would otherwise have fown away and your will also have a duced, viz, the cart powerful solvent of all reta. As this is a most all manures have to be repstable fibre, and seeing that act upones have to be rendered soluble before they can carbonate of soda so it will be at once apparent that the and valuable agent,"
There is no doubt that if such a plan as this were found more generally empioyed than any of the economical, and have been hitherto proposed, but I feel very donbiful hether it would produce any such effect as that above mending farmers rejnice to see Professor Henslow recom. menaing farmers to try for thensclves the value of the against implicitly believing the properly cautioning them Ife observes, that if amme truth of the starement. bably not in consequence of the de thus tixed, it is proammonia, but bequence of the decomposi ion of salt by culbonate of ammonia. Colut reaction of common salt and ammonia; the lateria. Common salt is not acted on by salt would be of no value in finpose salt, and therefore besides which, it is not ammonia butcarbonstic ammonia, which is formed in manure. The question of ammonia salt decompose carbonate of ammonia? will it does that volatile pungent-smelling agent into a fixed solid substance? In the first nlace, it must be rememed solid hough dry pure salt is described by chemenvered that chloride of sodium," or when rombined chemists as being muriate of soda, yet the common salt ordinariter is called in commerce is by no means chemically purnty met with considerable quantity of impurities, amountine fr co several per cent. of the salt. The impuritieq frently most part, consist of muriate and sulplate of lime and magnesia; and, generally speaking, the cheaper the salt the more of these impurities does it contain. These earthy salts are readily decomposed by carbonate of ammonia; and, therefore, upon adding carbonate of ammonia to impure common salt, the impurities are decomposed, muriate and sulphate of ammonia are formed, together with carbonate of lime and maguesia; here, then, is one way in which common salt is useful in fixing ammonia The second point to be considered is, does muriate of soda. or pure common salt dissolved in water, decompose carmixed of ammonia? When solutions of these salts are tent, re-act upon eachound that they do, to a certain exof the ammonia is fixed, another is rendered portion and even more volatile than it was when in ared caustic bonate. It is possible to decompose pure sate of carbonate of ammonia : but the process pure salt by carconducted, and a number of process must be carefully to. Although, by the addition of salt to must be attended of ammonia, which would othorwise to manure, a portion may be fixed; yet, I believe that if. is lost as carbonate, portion compared with we that in is only a very small being in accordance with chemical so far from its muriate of soda will decompose the principles to say that of manure, and give rise the carbonate of ammonia ammonia and carbonate to formation of muriate of evidently opposed to of soca, it is, on the conte of muriate of ammed solutions of these salts ampose each other, and when and circums of these salts are mixed together under ordinary acquires thes, common salt is formed, and the misture escape of strong pungent smell of ammonia misture fore the more, that the more impure the aalt employed isthe more valuable will it implure the ealt employed is, will be found whilst, if pure muriate of soda is employed it value in fixing thear, of comparatively little practical

ION MANURING WITH GREEN CROPS,-No. X. (By Professor Charles Sprengel. Translated from the German.)
[The common Magdebured from page consists of 180 square roods, 3. Seaweed (Fucus). -The waves of the sea throw seve3. Seaweed (Fucus).- The waves of the sea tarow sucus ral plants ashore in large quantities; for instance, palmatus, esculentus, F. saccharinus, F. canaliculatus, F. vesiculosus, and F. serratus, which are nure with great advantage. In England, a situation to be manured with Fuci pays 20 per cent.
more rent. The bladdery Fucus (Fucus vesiculosus) contains only 16 per cent. water; and $1,000 \mathrm{ibs}$ of the dry herbage contain 32lbs. of chlorates (of lime, soda, and maguesia), 35lbs. carbonate of lime, 641 lss . gypsum, and tity of nitrogen, all which fully explains its high manuring properties, even if only $5,0001 \mathrm{bs}$ are applied to the Magdeburg acre. Its effects are somewhat increased is the wumerous small sea-shells which adhere to it. in, or is colconveyed at once to the land, and ploughed in, or is collected into heaps for rotting, in which case decomposition
soon ensues, and many fertilising gases are evolved. It soon ensues, and many fertilising gases are evolved. chlorides of lime and magnesia attract much humidity from the air, they are best suited to dry soils shore, and is, in like manner, used as manure. 4. Mushrooms and Fungi (Fungi).-The wise farmer who would neglect no means of increasing the productive ness of his soil, will permit nothing to be wasted, would do well to turn his attention to Fungi as a manure In some forests these plants grow to such extent, person may collect couble and venomous Fungi may be used, but they must be', first exposed to putrefaction. They decompose very soon; during which process they evolve much ammonin as well as their value as a manure. How powerfully in deed they operate may be judged from the fairy rings so often met with on pastures and meadows, which are
only caused by Fungi having dccayed in such places. Their use as a manure is not new ; it hasbeenknown long since to small farmers in Germany. They are usually added to the dunghill, but it would be much better to mix them with humous earth and dung in the compost heap, in which case none of the ammonia produced by the rung would be lost. From the chemical analysis of several apecies of Fungi, 1 find that they are rich is phe composed ulphur, and cose indeed, in their cheroical composition, to animal matter and we'have seen already that this affords the most powerful manures. Admitting that the large farmer can em ploy his people to more advantage than in collecting Fung, cottager, to whom they may be of great utility.

## ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XL.

The Wood-house Death-watch, named Alropos pulsatorius. -There are several kinds of insects called Death-watches, from their producing a ticking or knocking at regular intervals, sometimes for 60 or 70 seconds,
when it ceases for a short time and the beating is again resumed. These sounds being heard best in the stillness of night, and probably being noticed in sick chambers, where superstitious nurses found marvellous solutions for every uncommon occurrence, they became condemned as bad omens, as the precursors of death, and were forthwith called Death-watches. The minute insects before us have been accused of having this ticking propensity, and it i now supposed to be produced by their little horny jaws when they are feeding; but I am rather disposed to attri bute the sound to some means the females possess of discoursing with their friends at a distances and thereby attracting the males to join their socie mischievously em ployed, which is my inducement for discussing their eco nomy. No one suffers more from the attacks of these marauders than the naturalist, whose well-stored boxes and presses of insects and plants are frequently entirely ravaged by these little pests, so that the delicate wings nid bodies of the former, as collections be neglected for atter, mapths together. Fortunately, in thie favoured and we are not subject to the assaults of the numerons and, whe in the South of France and in North insects, which, it then tifficult to preserve America, render it ten times more dificult opreserve objects of natural history than it is in Engiand, where, by preserved for an indefinite period.
These tender little animals are particularly fond of damp situations, and have a great antipathy to the light of day ; on opening a box of insects, for instance, which has been shut up for a few weeks only wind and phor or essential oils, they will be seen running to and fro possible in old pin-holes, or under the specimens surrounded by little heaps of dark dust, which they themselves have deposited, and which is their excrement. It is the same in Herbarias ;birds' skins, \&c.; ; their mootions are peculiar, they seemi to glide along when disturbed
sometimes with a jerk, ilke a skip, and they move sidesometimes with a jerk, like a skip, and they move side-
ways or backwarks with équal facility, occasionally remaining perfectly quiet, when it is very difficult to detect them. In the winter deyey disappear, but as soon as the vernal sun raises the tomperature, they are again actively
emaployed and keep up their annoying operations until
the close of autumn. It has been my opinion that they breed amongst the dry paste, by which the paper is fasened down in boxes and drawers and to the wals, or the egge, being invisible from their minuteness and pale egr, may be in existence and lie unhatched in the pinholes for long periods, which seems the more wedb specimens of insects that have been for many years per fectly free from them, will, in a few days, exhio signs their presence if placed in an unprotected his "Physico Theoler close it may shut. Derna, ith dust of bread, fruits, \&c., and they appear to be found everywhere in kitchens, on old furniture, wainscot, papered walls, and window-frames, amongst neglected books and papers, in gardens, on the trunks of trees,
Fig. 1 shows the natural size of the Atropos pulsatorius, which is soft, shining, yellowish white; the head large, with two minute granulated black eyes; the feelers rather long; the antennæ slender, tapering, nearly the length of the animal, and composed of 15 joints and upwards; the collar and the thoracic segment are narrow, sometimes with a long black spot which extends to the ovate, a little head; the abdonen large black spot at the base, and hairy at the extremity, worm in size according to the quantity of food in the intestines ; the six legs are short, the hind culate, and terminated by little claws (fig. 2, magnified) at some periods of the year I believe they are a little larger and more ocbraceous.
1 once entertained an idea that this minute insect which does not agree with either of the Linnwan descriptions, was the larva" of a little Psocus " (from which genus Atropos has been separated by Dr. Leach), not uncommon in houses; but as this Deathwatch sometimes abounds inmy neglected boxes, and have never, aetect hase since though it, I have relinquished that opinion. I have sice though it not improbable that our Atropos might be the young or larva of the large species (fig. 3 ), but I never found them together, indeed the only specimens 1 ever ? of the latter were in the comb of some vagrant bees? $\dagger$


This large species, which from its size I suspected was the Termes fatidicum of Linn. is ochraceous, thas large brownish eyes; the palpi are rather short 11 -jointed; the collar is short; there are two small pilose elytra; the ab domen is large, the iacisures are distinct and rusty, as well as numerous irregular spots between them, and there are one or two black spots towards the apex; the legs are slender, the thighs stout, the hinder pair the least so (fig. 4, magnified). The large eyes, and four stout anterio thighs at once distinguish this from the foregoing insect independent of the variation in their size, and the shor horns, which may be a sexual character, or it is possibl they may have been injured in the specimen figured.
These helpless insects have a natural enemy, which feeds upon them, called a Chelifer, having two pair of claws like a lobster, with which it seizes its prey; and the most effectual way of protecting cabinets of insects and presses of dried plants from their attacks, is to keep them in a dry situation ; the cases should be rendered as arrtight as possible,"when a small supply of camphorever presst be replenished at least annually, but every six months would be better. I have thus kept my collections of insects for nearly 30 years, free from the slightest infection. I have tried experiments with spirits of turpentine, petroleum, anisecd, the fact being, that they without any permanent effect; the forly the convery soon evaporate and escape, consquiv to the lives fined atmosphere is not render ats firly impregnated of these little plagues, as
with camphor.-Ruricola.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. VIII I do not recommend the formation of slight hotbeds for raising annuals; I object to this practice-conveniently raised those requicondly, becarse most annual best when sown where they are to bloom; and thirdly, because, if a proper stock is 80 wn in the autuma, there is no necessity for the extraneous assistance of heat. To the hardier annuals recommended a fortnight back, may be added Portulaca splendens and Lobelia ramosa, two beautiful plants, with Isótoma axillaris, Ipomopsis elegans and Schizopétalon Walkérii. Thunbergias should now be sown in heat, as should also Cockscombs, Baisams, and Globe Amaranths, if wanted to bloom early; bu fortunately these formal things are little called for, as the blank they used to fill in the greenho
In the greenhouse and pits, proceed with potting plants for bedding out. Calceolarias and other soft-wooded

## plants that re

require it may also be potted,

drain the pots wel
marks next week.
The propagation of plants for bedding out may now be proceeded with, according to the number required ; but clumps should not be kept shabby for the want of a few plants, as they are readily propagated at this season. For cutting-pots I generally use 48s, prepared in the following manner :-Over the hole at the bottom I place an inverted 60 -sized pot, and round it potsherds, broken smail; per ind and lafould, in equal quaties, leaving phont half an inch at the top for white sand, which runs into theos are inserted. A stock of pots thus prepared should be kept in a frame or propagating house ; as nothing is so injurious to calugs taken oll glous
 too shallow if they are made firm in the pots.
In the vegetabie departme co of Seymorn suph
 hite Celery, also some White Broccoli. If the crops rop of impregnated early Whie no time must be lost解 last crop of early ones. Lettuce, Radishes, both long and Turnip-rooted, Dutch Turnip, and Early Horn Carrot, if wanted early, must be good braal of ear O O must be planted; and get the ground ready for Onions, Carrots, \&c., next month.
On comparing the practical part of my preceding articles with the Calendar by Mr. Beaton, there is so much ameness in the directions that, in future, 1 shall not attempt to detail all that is required to be done in the Ama eur's Garden, but confine myself to the eluciation of trust, will be agreeable to the readers of the Chronicte, as it will remove the sameness that has hitherto existed, nd render these papers more valuable than otherwise it would be possible to make them.-W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Vegetation of Affghanistan. - Your correspondent inquires of "R." what are the geological features of the Affighan mountains, which produce such remarkable barAgness in the neighbourhood almost of the richly-clothed Himalays. In this question it seems to be taken for ranted that the distribution of plants depends chiefly grane the soil. This I am not inclined to deny, nor am I prepared to admit ; for I believe that in circumstances will have a very different influence in favouring or pre willing the venting the grone cort's query. I must say that I know not Whether any precise information bas been published respecting the geological features of these Affighan mounMr Grifith in his report on the subjects conen with Affohanistan, published in the Journal of the asatis Society of Bengal, mentions it as a general remark in the Army that, if stones in 1841 could be made a source of rich wo come the structure of these mountains, but very generally their surfaces are immediately rocky. Some of the offsets are composed of sand in all degrees of softness and induration, in which last state it becomes tabular. Alternating layers of a con glomerate, often exceedingly hard, are Valley of Bamean his sandstone. On both sides or the layey materials, of the offsets are composed of earthy or clayly spaking, Mr. varied and rather G. says the Affghan mountains are not difticult of access, they may be ascended and descended the beds of the draining stre of floods. A section of an Hry, except in the season of hious, be correctly taken as wedre would be a broadly-truncated wedge. Mr. Griffith has well represented the general structure of these valleys; the mountains which bound them being usuily compor of bare rock, while their sides, composed of boudr and shingle, from their very gradual malure, hat beal glacis slopes. In the centre of the valley the either side tion of tillable soil, consisting of a strip on ethich disof the line of drainage. Another feature whin number and size of its rountains streams ; owing, no doubt, to the general dryness of the climate; and in consequence of this dryness, little evaporation can take place from the soil, and therefore little or no dew falls, which would otherwise be the case in so clear an atmosphere. The Himalayas, on the contrary, though more ateep, are clothed with vegetation, in consequence, chiefly, of the abundant supply of moisture. I say, chiefly, because great difference may be observed between the comparavive barrenness of the clay-shate raigica slate, or Gneiss of ithese, sections as well as a statement of the the Himalayan Mo. From the abundant snow which nature the mountains alls in the in furnished to the numerous rivulets and supply of water is has hardly melted from these situations, rivers. The she the tains are when the rainy (t) of or enveloped in clouds-(chose mists or ate is moist, and the bathed witu moderate and equable. These mountains, temperature moderate and equabie. C . nd W are from their oblque direction, running monsoon, which cannot, howerer, cross their lofty summits, Bo that the
country, in their northern face, is as dry and nearly as barren as Affghanistan. These rains extend only partially into the latter country, as has been well shown by Mr.
Elphinstone, in his work on Cabul. This is, no doubt, Elphinstone, in his work on Cabul. This is, no doubt, owing to the strength of the monsoon being nearly exhausted, even bo the direction of the range of mountains which runs paraliel to the Indus, being opposed to their further progress, and thus preventing the country to the north being benefited by many showers which might
occasionally extend further than ordinary, if not thus imoccasionally extend further than ordinary, if not thus im-
peded ; at all events, the dryness of this country is excessive, and the power of the sun great, and to these
chiefly must be ascribed the barrenness not only of the chiefly must be ascribed the barrenness not only of the
mountains, but of the country in general. In studying, mountains, but of the country in general. In studying,
therefore, the laws which influence the geographical distribution of plants, it is necessary to pay attention to the meteorology of a country, at the same time that we examine When we wish to cuitivate in is equally essential to do so, useful or ornamental productions of another. $-\boldsymbol{R}$.
stances that sulphate of it only under certain circumammonia, and these circumstances are not to be found in a dunghill. Chloride of calcium (muriate of lime of com-
merce) will answer this purpose merce) will answer this purpose exceedingly well, and is
cheap enough, being about $4 l$. per ton. $I$ am inclined to think, bowever, that chloride of sodium (common salt) will be found the best thing a farmer can use for fixing the ammonia in his dung. I have put it to the test in a chloride of ammonia and carbonate of soda in obtaining have frequently stated that salt will not decompose ammonia, and this is the prevailing opinion; let it, however, be put to the test, and the result will, I am con-
fident, prove successful. The manner in which you hase brought Professor Henslow's opinions before your readers is excellent; I should like, however, to see your recommend three dunghills instead of two, and one of them to be treated with common salt. I am only afraid that you will tell your readers, if you notice the matter at all, not to be at the trouble and expense of putting salt to the known and talented correspondents might assist me in this matter with you, by trying the following simple experiment, and reporting the result :-Take equal parts of carbonate of ammonia and salt, mix them, and give the likely to be subjected to in a dunghill for 48 hours and if they should report to you that they found chloride of ammonia and carbonate of soda, I think that would be sufficient to authorize you in recommending more exteaders to a letter from Mr. Solly upon this subject in another column. We presume our correspondent means muriate (hydrochlorate) of ammonia, when he speaks of Fixixing Ammonia.]
not be unacceptable on the subjectical observations may monia by gypsum. I have long been in that habit, in ammonia by gypsum. I have long been in the habit, in the
manufacture of sulphate of ammonia on the large ccale man
from the ammoniacal liquor of the on the large scale from the ammoniacal liquor of the gas-works, of using
gypsum for this purpose. It is well known that gass liquor is composed principally of water holding in solution variabye quantities of caroonate, hydrosulphate, and hydrocyanate of ammonia, and generally some uncombined
ammonia. There are some other substances present but which we need not now notice. I may here corroborate a recent remark of yours, that the gns-liquor of the country gas-works is weaker than that produced in Longoes. A few years since I contracted for the entire quantity of liqnor produced at the West Bromwich gasyearly; and the average strength was, that one gallons required rather less than six ounces of strong oil of vitriol for its saturation. The liquor of the London works (near Vauxhall-bridge), averages, according to my experience,
12 ounces oil of vitriol per gallon. that the liquor produced from inland coal (which generall albunds with iron pyrites) contains much more sulphuretted hydrogen than that made from sea-coal, which is the sort generally used in the London gas-works. When the sum in powder is added to gas-liquor, cold, the first effect is, that the water prosent dissolves a portion, which is simulpresent. This it does by virtue of a of ammonia also forming an insoluble carbollate of lime and a sox affinity, phate of ammonia. It seems quite essential thate sulshould be sufficient water to dissolve readily the sulphere sluggish ia as fast as produced, or the process grows the gypsum which dissolves, from is only that portion of upon the carbonate of ammonia. But it is only the acts bonate of ammonia that is decomposed, and its volatile and hydro. The free ammonia, and the hydrosulphate to fly off into the atmosphere, on exposure or ined, ready temperature. It was from this inability of gypsum to fix compelled me to ammonia existing in gas-water, that gypsum had terminated, so much oil of vitriol as was decomplafficient to saturate the free ammonia, and to sulphate. By these means I bucceanate and hydroWhole of the ammonia. Now the composition of the liquid and then flows away as a rich saturates the solid portion identical with gas-liquor. It certainly contains almost substances mentioned, though not, it may be, in the same
proportions. Any one may prove for himself the trath of the remarks which have been made. He need only provide himself with a little very finely pounded unburnt ammonia some solid carbonate of ammonia, and a little pure water, so the him dissolve sufficient of the carbonate in ammonia the solution may smell tolerably pungent of quently: the smell will soon go off. Now add a little the pure ammonia, enough to restore to the liquid an ammoniacal odour; all the gypsum you can now apply Mr . Peprive it of this. It is now easy to understand ans Pusey s remark, that gypsum has not been found to prin , and also to account for its failure on scientific principles. Two circumstances seem necessary for its the ammonia be combined with carbonic acid and that urine putrefies, pure ammonia is first formed, which only ment of combines with carbonic acid. In the commencecumstances putrefaction gypsum is of no use. The cirlost with as much celerity from urine with which gypsum had been mixed as from uxine in its natural state. How far its presence may possibly modify the decomposition pronounce an opinion. The two volatile ammoniacal aits already mentioned would fly off and be lost quite as therefore as entirely, with gypsum as without. I think dung-heap with dry pounded gypsum will not be found to answer, or at most very imperfectly. If exposed to the bain out of doors, the sulphate of lime would by degrees posing the liquid proceeding thence be saved, all the free mmonia and the other volatile salts would infollibly ost in the air. If the heap be under cover, the gypsum has been act to al, or very mefinciently. I think enough in retaing par show that although gypsum may succeed urine and par or the ammonia present in decomposing I think, the remark, which, though perhaps originating either from his person, which, though perhaps originating either from his friends or correspondents, experience of some of his shows that it could not be otherwise. But agriculturists are not confined to the employment of gypsum for the purpose of fixing ammonia; and what they may do, and sufficiently on this point, may, if the subject interests Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street
Manure for Flower Clumps, fe.-I have two flo wer gardens under my charge ; in both these are 40 goodsecond season cheap and easily ottained all walk-sweepings, refuse of flowers, short grass, and fallen leaves, which are thrown into a heap for a twelve month, but turned several times during that period. It is then in a fit state to be wheeled on the land, and I find it sufficiently rich to keep the clumps in good condition for the growth of flowering plants. As I never allow brought nower, ram not afraid of their seeds being Economical $M$ and, with the compost. $-R . D$.
appeared in the Chronicle of late for the preservatio accumulation of manure, 'whether by the gardener fand or cottager, I beg to offer to your notice a plan I followed of decomposed vegetables producing the muth in the theory for their respective species, a mass of manure is formed the prot with little trouble and expense. It is usually the practice to clean the garden thoroug raking and wheeling all the refuse away to the , then, of priated, fix on an open or spare away to the yard appro throw out with a spade a trench five or six feet wide, and as long as you judge you have refuse to fill up to the put a layer of fresh horse-litter on the one foot deep. Nes on a layer of your refuse, decayed haulm, stan, and whee, weeds, or any other thing you wish to layer of in a ridge similar to a Potato-nit, five feet refuse; finish the whole with the adjoining soil to prigh, and cove of stam. Violent frmentation will provert the escape the coving must occasionally be looked take place, and the cracks that will occur by the heap subsiding, and to keep in the steam ; in three months you will on the spot have a rich mass of that description of manure peculiarly fitted to enhance the growth of vegetables. pould not an old oil-cask make a good vessel for cottagers to keep their manure in, with a top to it to prevent the smell from escaping ?
soon rot.]
kidney Potes.-I last spring planted some bread-fruit and condition for table, being very mealy and properly fiavoured; but after having kept them with the greatest care in the dark in a cool and well-ventilated store-room, Which was not damp, 1 am at a loss to know why they
are now absolutely useless for table. watery and unwholesome, although apparently in as fine condition as ever. These Potatoes are, moreover, covered to a great thickness with straw. Will you or any of your correspondents have the kindness to solve this problem ?-Rus.
would inform what produce I may reasonably mexpect from my garden at this season of the year. I have 2 Vineries, each 30 feet long; 2 Peach-houses, of the same length; 1 Forcing
house, and 1 Green-house, about 50 feet in length together depth are, of course, proportiongth. The height and as many frames as he requires. The and the gardener has prises one acre of ground within the kitchen-garden comoutside, fruit and vegetables are cultivals; and round the old kitchen-garden, containing about tated. There is"an adjoining which, although rather overgrown acre, nearly outside yet being more sheltered fore by trees on the useful for early vegetables, \&c. The infor, is found anxious to obtain, is, what flowers at information I am year I may exnect to be brought in fros seaso the succession? What vegetables, roots, \&c. for household consumption? My family consists of 18 for household who require to be supplied with 18 or 20 persons, the present moment I do not find the case, or indeed much later in the year. I ought perhaps to state, that fuel being rery mence forcing till the end of December. The natural soil is chalk and clay (in some parts), but the parden soit was artificially made about ten years ago; the gardener bas as much manure as he requires, and there is abundanc of loam, peat, \&c., in the neighbourhood, besides rotte leaves, road-scrapings, \&c., any quantity of which he can always have when he requires it. The flower-garden is under his direction also ; but as it is chiefly American ana Rose garden, it is not so troublesome as a mixed garden usually is. The gardener has six men and one woma under him, for his exclusive use, all the year round. have stated all these particulars, as I am anxious that noy garden should produce as much as possible, without being oblimanable in my requests; and 1 should be muoh would [We must refer this question to soxe good practical Gardener. 1
Camellias.-At p. 102 are some remarks on Camellisa by Mr. Sherwood: I beg to say that I entirely agree with ard No, and I trust Mr. Beaton will excuse me for thes fang my testimony, and also for doubting the propsiety placing the pots in warm water. If it is bottom-hea lone which they want, by all means let them have it, in ovelty is desired, or leaves, or Rendle's Tank mode, i let them be freely watered are the root is requiren nure. Nothing is more frequent howerer, ther to with Camellias in a "pot-bound state"" in which er the old ball is frequently $2 s$ hard as a brick and if once becomes thoroughly dry, a score of waterings will not suffice to penetrate it. The only plan in this case is to plunge the pot, containing the plant, overhead in tepid water; if there is a littie liquid manure in it, so much the better. A plant, in this state, ought to remain in the water for an hour or two: in may then be removed to its with the is, that no plapout to heor is, that no plant ought to be repotted immediately on being the ball will have becone satus reason-the outer part of can have pe samated before the moisture must by penetrated the interior. The plant or planta for two . then be, what gardenersore potting; and the ball should regard to "forcing them into wood" I agree wits 'the principle, but it should not be carried too fare The midand of March is a good time for beginning this process, placed in a cool, moist atmosphere of $10^{\circ}$ to $50^{\circ}$, it will greatiy benefit them, and in this respect particularly plants excited into blossom, the excitement being carried apt, (especially if there is not a powerful action of raot) to push fer but some Camellia ; especially if the heat recammendead now recommend will give them time to break more bud and consequently become more bushy: added to which the accumulation of excitability, (the basis of forcing) wil cause them to develop larger leaves, and in proportion to the healthiness of these important organs (provided the subsequent treatment be right) will he the size ama per fection of the flowers. I may perhaps be pardoned for observing that I made some observations on Camellias at p. 139 of last year's Chroniole. When I wrote that article, I felt myself warranted in doing so, by the succes which I had met with in following the mode of culture there detailed. I have pursued througa another year similar plan, and my success has been still greater. M plants began blooming in the last week of October, have bloomed incessantly from that time, and will continue antil the beginning of March ; thus, for four months, (in the depth of winter too), a small conservatory abont 26 feet long has been in a continual blaze. 1 have, in fact, had thousands of blossoms, and the plants now are facs good a colour in the lear, that they rival the healthie Portugal Laurel. Having excellent roots, my plants are now endeavouring to push into wood: I am hlants are resolute on the other side the question, and shall erd as vour, as far as is consistent with the condition of the bloomers, to keep themo back until the middle of late when I snall manage them nearly as Mr. She March; excepting that 1 shall not place them ont of doon does, however, in a different degree of latitude from Mr. S., and of Delanin 30 miles of Liverpool, as well as on the edge quent Salvia pateshing,-Robert Errington, Oulton Park. the Chronicle, that the above plant will survive unprote in in the open ground during winter: proves otherwise. In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh where the climate would be supposed to be milder than at

Holme Gardens, Inverness, a specimen was planted out in the summer of 1840 , in a dry part of the garden. It bloomed beautifully until November, when it was cut down, close to the ground, and covered to the depth of eight inches with leaf-mould. On removing the leaf-mould, in the following summer, the root was found to be completely rotten. I have known many more perish in the same way, but I cannot pledge myself that they were planted in such favourable situations as the former.- William
Proctor, Gardener to J. H. M. ${ }^{\text {CK Kenxie, Esq., Tarbat }}$ House, Rosshire.

Thawing Plants.-My greenhouse, like that of many other persons, was exposed to the severity of the unexpected frost on the night of Feb. 3rd, without any injury well as soft-wooded things, but chiefly of Pelargoniums. On the morning of the 4 th , the temperature of the house was raised as quickly as possine coniously syringed and well steamed; the sua was allowed to shine upoa. them, and air was admitted at ten o'clock. It will be seen that my modus operandit differs very materially from that recommended by Mr; Ayres, at p.84.-J. Doran, Laverrect ; and the practice of our correspondent wrong. Mr. Ayres speaks of frozen plants ; it does not appear that Mr. Doran's have been Heavy Pine-Apple.-I have often seen in the Chronicle believe, exceeded a fruit grown 9 or 10 years ago at Wal liagton then gardener. The Pine was a Providence, and the fruit when cut weighed $11 \frac{1}{2}$ lbs, avoirdupois.

Varnish for Cotton Frames.-Amongst the miscel laneous articles at p. 55, there is one headed a "Sub stitute for Glazed Frames in Hotbeds." Will the author
have the kindness to explain to me how the proportions of have the kindness to explain to me how the proportions of cheese, lime, oil, and eggs, can orm transparent varne this winter with great success, but the cotton has only been soaked with linseed oil. As this is an economical mode of making useful frames, I should feel obliged for information as to the best varnish to use. I should like to know whether the article sold under the name of gelatine mix with oil ; and whether a small portion of corrosive sublimate would prevent the attacks of the black fungus, which troubled my cotton last autumn?-Xylinus.ot the oanvas.]
To Destroy Slugs.-I informed you, p. 653, of 1842, of the method which I had adopted for destroying slugs by placing traps (Savoy leaves) about my garden, and I stated that I had killed 36,000 in a few months; 1 likewise purpose. The result of my adopted plan this year has given me only about 3,000 , and I am persuaded that by a
strict attention to it, I shall eventually annihilate the breed.-Cestus.

Musty May.-Will you have the goodness to give me your opinion on a practice which is becoming very precattle will not eat mouldy hay, and if they would, that it would be very injurious to them. It is customary here which process the cattle eat it greedily, and appear to thrive uponit. Will you say how it is that the steam undergone this process, it is as wholesome and nutritious as hay which naturally is sweet? Though cattle may thrive be productive of some disease which might not show itself for a length of time? Cattle which are intended for slaughtering have not time to show any ill effect; but
will it be equally well for a horse who will have to Hive upon it for years? - 1 Leicestershire Farmer
[The instinct of cattle in choosing or refusing any [The instinct of cattle in cloosing or refusing any natural food is chiefly guided hy the smell, and
there it is nearly infallible. When you cook vegetables they lose some of their peculiar qualities, and in general are improved. Musty hay is rejected by cattle has been thrashed, so as to drive off the musty fungus, or washed in water, they no longer refuse it. It is, o course, not so nourishing as good hay $;$ but there is no
reason to think that it is injurious. A very little attention to the quantity eaten and the subequat conditio of the cattle will settle the question.-M.]
$T h \epsilon O w l$.-The owl is one of the gardeners and foresters best friends, annually ridding them of legions of their foes; but notwithstanding his valuable services we too
frequently see him heedlessly destroyed. In some parts of Europe, however, this most sensible bird is kept in families, like a cat, whom he equals in patience, and (if possible) surpasses in alertness. It is a well-known fact left, field-mice have increased enormously, and they, in their hunger, do peel, and of course destroy, the young Hollies and other trees in new plantations.-C. $K$

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE Paris.-The royal parks and gardens of France are are the King's own property; Chantilly belongs to the Duc d'Aumale; and the Tailleries, Luxembourg, Versailles, Trianons, St. Cloud, Fontainbleau, Sevres, and
Conapiegne, to the State. The expense of keeping those last mentioned in anything like decent order is very considerable; indeed, the whole, or nearly all the money allowed for their maintenance, is expended in this one
tem, leaving little or nothing for the purchase of new plants. Yet, go into salways look gay; a continual succession of delicious perfumes or beautiful colours are ever coquetting for your admiration. French artists, in whatjustly celebrated for beauty of design and exquisite taste in the arrangement of colours; the latter point is not, I believe, so well understood on the other side of the Channel. It is no uncommon thing to hear English ladies, when visiting Paris, complaining of some fasbionable modisle, who has positively objected dress, simply because it was not in harmony with their complexion., The same attention is given to grouping flowers, whether natural or artificial ; in fact, a good gardener is as much known by
his skill in arrangement as by the health and vigour of his plants. Another thing observable in these gardens, is, that herbaceous plants, as well as annuais, are grown in tunate Marie Antoinette (now called the King's Garden) in the park of Versailles, and not stop on the threshold o gaze with delight on the harmonious coup d'ceil befor him? and yet this is entirely attributable to a just know ledge of colours for scene effect. Let him examine the objects of fthis earthly Elysium-what does he find absolutely nothing but groups of the most common kinds spurs, to be the very oldest Pelargoniums. It is not, therefore, given place to improved ones in Amateurs' gardens,-bu the excellent taste in arrangement, which renders this spot so enchanting. But some one will naturally say, how can all this be done without money to purchase plants inisters and has been provided for by the formation of three dis tinctroyal horticultural establishmentsat Sevres, Versailles, and Trianons. The first supplies the King's palaces with flowers, the second with fruit and vegetables, and the last the parks and gardens of the state with trees and shrubs. uniform lindness to foreigners desirous of seeing either the nurser orchard forcing or floricultural departments is proverbial. The nursery of the Trianons is solely for Chinest and fruit-tree Ciry tory. All these are propagated in sufficient uumber to answer the demand, which is presumed to be about 20 , aud other Amerian border plants, are growing here in laxuriant vigour, and the whole reflects the highest credit on M. Breot, the chief gardener. One of the principal attractions in this establishment last summer was a spien alis, varying from 4 to 14 feet high, on one of which measured a leaf 3 feet long. There is also a noble 3 -year shown any signs of bloom. The floricultural department is at Sevres, in a most unpropitious situation, abutting on
the high road to Paris, the dust of which, in summer, is sometimes as palpably thick as a November fog in London This, unfortunately, is not the only evil: the soil is of a burning arid nature, and, moreover, exposed to the midgreenhouses are in a bad condition, and quite unworthy of such a country as France: the wonder is that M. Gon douin, the superintendent, can produce the immense number of plants and bouquets which are required 15,000 and 20,000 a year; and as the Court reside there nearl six months out of the twelve, the daily supply is from 50 small onge bouquets for vases, about These are indispensable requisites in every Parisian society from the saloons of the Tuilleries to the miserable attic of the grisette of the faubourg St.Antoine. To accomplish this number of Tulips, Hyacinths, or other bulbs, large quan tities of Roses (chiefly Rose du Roi), Jasmines, Azaleas, Mimosas, Ericas, Epacrises, Diosmas, Gloxinias, Primulas Fuchsias, Verbenas, Chrysanthemums, and a variety of ther showy things, It was in this garden that the Rose healthy state. I have often heard M. Gondouin speculat upon what his fortune would have been had he receive but 10 sous for each plant that has been sold since be firs gratuitously distributed it ; certainly no Rose ever had ailles is another, and, by a vast majority of Frenchmen arll. in the The houses and forcing-nits are not only numerous, but well sith every kind of fruitin sufficient number to satisfy the most fastidious connoisseur of comestibles. I have before given you (p. 150, 1841) the number fruiting Pines, every thing else is upon the aildings is not in keeping with the dairsties within; most of them (at least to an Englishman) have an unsightly appearance, want of paint, which, no doubt, is attributable to malgré inadequate sum allowed for their support. Bue, whether every drawback, the Potager is worthy orits fame, , indivi you consider the quantity of fruit produced or the indised dual fineness of the specimens. M. Massey is not biassed by any of those marrow prejudices of time and country which unfortunately affect so great a portion of the horticulturists of France: he does not fall to adopt any improved system that may come under his observation. The improvement in the culture of the Pine-apple, at least so
his chief gardener, M. Grisard : the utility of this plan is generally acknowledged, and almost universally followed in this country; no doubt it will ere long be as extensively practised elsewhere. Mr. Edwards, from the gardens of Chatsworth, is now in the pinery of Versall) of making himself fully acquainted with the French treatment, pre viously to its introduction in the gardens of the Duke o Devonshire. The ground occupied by these three establishments is upwards of 100 acres; and from them are obtained those delicacies and floral beauties which alike charm the inmates of the palace and the promenade of the gardens of the Tuilleries, Versailles, or St. Cloud.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE ETTHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

## Stuye (ipiphyte). Orchidáceac Maláxez. Gynándria Monán- Sria. - Probably there is no plant among all the species of Den-dria.- Probably there is no plant among all the species of Dent- drobinm now known to our gardens which is more delicately beatitial than tms. Its colours, too, are so singular as un that account aione to render it an object of much interest; for here we have the cyanic and xanthic tints in one and the same We have We are always prapared to find rell spots on a yellow flower. Wr ground, or vice versiu: but it is a most unusual thing to find clear yellow. In this plant, however, the combination occurs, producing a very gray and unexpectorthumberland, by Mr. Night. ingale, and flowered at Sion in August last. It has pendulous stems like those of D. Pierardi, but of a delicate purple when young; the leaves, too, are stained underneath, and at the edges

 aggregatum, of a clear fawn colour, with the tips of the segmentsand lip stained with a deep rich violet. There is, moreover, a
scar BEGON1A COCCíNEA. Scarlet-flowered Begonia. (Stove Hertonably the most beautiful of the many handsome syecies of
Begunia now known to our collections, and, apparently, a very frec flowerer. It was imported by Messrs. Veitch, of the Exeter
nursery, from the Organ mountains of Brazil, that rich storehouse of vegetable beauties; being there detected by Mr. Lobb, in recelved, and was exhibiteds at the meetirg of the Horticultural
Socicty. When the plants become larger, and the blossoms consectuently more colious, to will be a traly splendid species;
as, like mont of the liegonias, its flowers continue a long time
in perfection. The leaves are thick and flesily the in perfectioa. The leaves are thick and flesily, their miargin
being sinuated and bordered with red. The flowers are bright
searlet, exceedingly beautiful. -Curtis's Bobunioal Magtzine HLEX Paradiavennis. Paraguay Tree. (Greenhousse Shrub) -Aquifoinacer. Tetrandia Monogyna.-At Anough not possessed
of splendidy-coloured flowers, this plant must be acknowledged
to be a production of some public and commercial merest, since to be a production of some pontic a half the common beverage of
it has afforded for a centuly and
an equally large portion of the inhabitants of South America as an equally large portion of the inhabitants of South America as
the Tea of China in the old world. Yet, strange to say, till
within these few years the plant has been faite unknown to botanists. A specimen has lately bloomed in the (rlasgow
Botanic Garden; it is cultivated in a warm grecuhouse. The
flowers are pale flowers are pale green, and are produced in umbellate
the axils of the leaves. -Curfis's Butanical Matag

## PLOCEEDINGS OF SOCHETIES.

 Feb. 21,-R. W. Barchard, Dsq., in the chair. M. W. Attwood,W., Broadhurst, K. Lewis, and J. Luscombe, Esqrs., were elected
Feliows. Mr. Gonde, gr, to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibited some reFeliows. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, exhibiterl some re-
markabiy weil grown specimens of Epacris nivalis, impressa, and a hybrid bearing considerable resemblance to E. variabilis; a
very beautiful plant of Erica melanthera, a complete mass of tiny very beautila flowers : E. Lambértia rósea, a free-blooming flesh-coloured variety; Mirbélia floribunda, interesting on account of its deep doret colour; M. grandiflora, a pretty species, with yellow and
darke brown flowers, and Coelogyne fláccida, bearing a gracefus spike of white blossoms, having the labellum delicately marked Withyellow and brown; for these a Knightian medal was awarded
From Mr. Appleby, gx, to T, Brocklehurst, Esq., were cut speci-
mens of Dendrobium Paxtoni, an exceedingly rare and beautiful species, with flowers of deep orange, having the interior of the abellum strongly marked with dark-brown, and the margin most delicately fringed ; D. nobile, the best of the group to
which it belongs, and cut from a plant bearing upwards of 100
flowers; a dark variety of Cyrtochilum maculatum, and flowers; a dark variety of Cyrtochilum maculatum, and On-
cidium longifolium, with bright yellow flowers, remarkable for being paler at the back than on the front: a Banksian medal was exceedingly fine . From Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Racker, Esf., an with Lissochilus grandiforus, a newly -introduced terrestrial orfhidaccous plant, bearing a tall spike of sinnular, kiso new, with smooth, shining leaves, from the axils of which its fragrant, light buff-coloured blossoms, are produced separately and in pairs;
for these a Knightian medal was awarded. Mr. Jells, gr. to W. Wells, Esq., exhibited a cut specimen of Rhododendron ar-
boreuma album in great perfection, and a pretty seedling Epacris, boreum album in great perfection, and a pretty seeding epacrlat
with the habit of E . impressa, but with flowers of a deep scarlet. From Messis. Veitch, of Exeter, a new and elegant species of P. actinia, it was raised from Brazilian seed, and will probably
succelt succeed in the temperature of a greenhousce. From Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, a showy hybrd Rhododendion, apparentiy
obtained between R, arboreum and caucásicum ; and a fine plant of Bánksia Cunninghámí, bearing a multitude of its curious
orown spices brown spikes of tlowers: a cer'incate was awa shirley Park, a
From Mr. Clarke, gr, to M. T. Smith, Estl., of s. hemispherical trellis, at least $2 \frac{1}{\delta}$ feet in diameter, which it entirely covered: a Banksian medal was awarded for it. From
Mr. Conway, a seedling Pelargonium, called P. Lanci, said to be more suitable than any other variety for early forcing. From the Hony, of Strangways were branches of Camellias, from plants growing in the open air, in Dorsetshire, in different soils-loam
and peat; that from the former presented a very unhealthy and peat; that from the former presence and znargins of the leaves being completely appearance, the tips and margins or temoved a few years back
dried up; the others, from a plant res a most healthy stale. With
into an American border, were in a these were cut fowers of Helleborus purpurascens, Euphorbia
veneta, Charácias, and Myrsinites, which, although not producing veneta, Characias, and Myale on nccount of their blooming, in favourable situations, during the earliest months of the year, when few other plants are in blossom; both the latter Euphorbias are hardy, but the former, unless protected, will only stand out in
the milder parts of the country. A cylindrical guard of iron wurn, of Epsom, was likewise exhibited by the same gentleman; secured to 3 feet high and for foet in diameter, the wire being Mr. D. Judd, of Southill Gardems, Biggleswade, exhibited three exceedingly good Cucumbers, one called Young's Champion, the grown in a steep-roofed house, according to Ayres' system; the grown in a steep-roofed house, according to Ayres' system; the
house is heated by hot water, and although 20 feet long; the
expense does not exceed 18.6 . per week the temperature
being never above $60^{\circ}$ at daybreak. Fruit has been cut from
bent
 in bearing the proportion of 8 oz. to 4 beallons of water , does
unot injure the foliage of the plants, and is both an excellcut renot injure the foliage of the plants, and dis both an excellcnt re-
medy arainst the middew, and a good manure for the plants,
 Sir H. Fleetwood, Bart., was an Olive-branch with fruit upan it, having been grown in a conservatory ypon a plant, which with
severall others was imported from t taly about 15 years since, and Whichi, under or cinary treatment, annually produce an abundance
of fruit. From Mr. S. Rowell, gro to C. G. Thornton Es of Fiilerts in excellent preservation; this was effected by bainerish them in a dry day towards the end of September, when they are
laid thinly upon mats or shelves in the fruit-room, and allowed plenty of air. They remain there for a fortnight, when they are pressed town. Then-ware kept thampers, apeck in each, and not
which they are placed the end of November, after Which they are placed in tobs or boxes upon cut straw, a thin
layer of ech until the boxes axe full, and they are afterwards changed every three or four weeks. The seecimen exthibited
were as plump and free from mouldiness as when fresh pathered a certifcate was awarded for them. From J. Moormant. Esq.,
were some particularly fine specimens of Pears, consisting of Beurré d'Aremberg, Passe Colmar, Jean dee Peitte, Ne Plos Meuris lent preservation, having been kept tin a darkr hayr-10ft (ooceasion-
ally ventilated), and laid upon horsehait: a certificate was awarded for them. From the Garden of the Snciety were the
singular Huntleya violacea, the sweet-scented Lycaste cruenta,
Sug Brassavola glauca, a rare plant with pretty greenish white flowers,
Begenia cocchnee, an excedingly showy species of jate introduc-
tion, with brilliant scarlet blossoms; Hakca acicularis, an old


 ance, and in the thowers rapuly Iusing their colour attere expar-
siont with these were Dryanda armata, with curious thistie-like
blossoms,

ROYA, AGRICLITURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND,
Teb. 15.-W, Miles, EsG, M. P., in the chair. 21 gentiem
 a manare; from Sir J. W. Lubbock, Beart., on the agricultural
instruction of cottage tenantry; and from Mr. J. H. Claurnock,
Feb, 21.-MLessis, T, Warner and Cheney wer
bel s. A proposition for conducting the exhibitions dect Mem.
 mittee will be convened for that purpose.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH. Gibson, Esqrs., wefe elected non-resident, nind Aton and G. G




 dry grouucl. Things, howevcr, were now chenged, for the party
had scarcely a dry day durng the whole or ther excursion, and
few such as admitted of the vegetation being carefully examined.
 and by hie monns prolific in interesting vegetation. Corrıus suecrea,
 one spot. Tofied dia pahu stris , Thapopdiat werre gathered nearly in paluacosa, occurred at the bottom of the cliffs, and Salix herbácea
was found sparingly on the red sandstone below the summit clifrs of Ben Tarshan. Opposite Applecross, in a bog which the titide casily reecognised at the distance of several miles by a marked imiroventent in the pasturage. On it the party met with Schouns
nirgicans, Gentiana amarella, Listero opata, and Epipactis lati-
folia, with pale flowers-but searcher in vain for Dxyas octopetala,

 plant in the west of Rosshrre), Growne freely, and producing
abundance of seed-and the Ether seemed to thrive fecuiarly
well. The mountains at the head of Loch Duich seem party the finest they had seen, more magmficent evect than those than the much extolled, and certainly very superb, groups borider. some ntiucrce ; ons he ciffect producect, Proceccing sooth ward,
the party cnjoyed one fine day at clunie, and examnied with conSulerable attention some promising mountains to the south-west
of the min. These are crumbling and micaccous, but wantele vation to produce alpine plants, and the miluness of the western climate rendiensecthat all the more necessary. The only nhteresting
vegetalle feature was an immense profusion of Sausurea alpina; though in spring, , before vegetation gets rank, it is
unis not
unikely that these clifits might be found more productive. A patch of snow observed on the south side of Mamamsool, ipe, A. A.
tain about 20 miles north of Clunie, made the party desirous of Tisiting it, but here again the weather bafted their intentions. The party took Ben Nevis in their route, but the same cause
rendered them unabie to examine as they wished its magnificent
cliffs. clifis, They, howevex, picked some interesting plants, and
among the rest carex saxitils, but only in one spot, In con-
cluding his rest Cluding. his remarks, Dr. Graham observes-s"The scenery we
passecin the west of Rossilire was magnicent; and in fone
weather if Teather, if ever such shall occur in that district, it may occasion
 Certainly, it is not a cliange of climate, for in many districts the
forests have perpetualed themselves by their own seedlings. forests lave perpetuated themselves by their own seedlings;
and even where they have not, solitary seedlings of Scotch Fir,
Bisch, and Poplar Birch, and Poplar, occavionatly spring up and thrive. It couid
not lave becu that the trees were cut for the purposes of the population-for the population were cunt fir the purposes of the
rom want of food, very limited, can thint of of which was capahle Fire is the only natural agent
ion, but the remans of the treas have enting such destrucoen, but the remains of the trees have no appearance of having
en burut; and I doubt whether any of my companions, after
Jr evperict ur experince in a season which has parched up all of Scot-
nd exxepthe district we were in, will becieve they ever could
vve been loug enough dry to burra, Etemal rain is the only
thing which never varies in that country: everything exWoman walks a bit faster, becuase the rain is falling in torrents. the cmeveve in rain which would drown an east countryy frog.
The corn stands erect, ntterly disregarding the efforts of the clouds to lay it it tat sect, and we everly disregarding the efforts of the
the eiver, which passes the the at hheil House, that of incessant rain." - Aletter from Mr Mr. N. B. Ward, F.L.S., on the
ind introuctuan of the Musa Cavendishii into the Navigator Trlands 1839, for the Navigators, , he was anxious to take with him some userul plants, and particularly the Musa. He inquired of mee
whether Ithought that it would travel safely in one of the glazed cases; and having received an answer in the altirnnative, he
applied to his Grace the Duke of गevonshire, who kindy him a healthy Young plant. Mr. Williams left Enyland on the
11th of Apri, 1830, and arrived at Upolu, one of the Navigator his long yoyage well the following November. The Musa bore
 hundred weiiht, The parent plant then died, leaving behind parts of the isiand, and in the following May (1841), when Mrs.
Williams left the istand, all of these werc in a fructiferous state, and jroclucing numerous offsets. Supposing the plants to con May (of 1843), more than sone, 000 of therm : and as the son of Mr. vessels constantishemploy merchant at Upolu, 15 owner of two
islands in tlie sounth Pactic ind traing between the tarions islands in the South Pac, fic, and is moreover actuated by the
same benevolent disposition wlich was a striking claracteristic Inis late father, there camot be a donbt but that, in a very
short time, they will be common in all the fislands. To estimate the importance of the introduction of this plant, we must bear in
mind the great quantity of nutritious food furnished by the Banana. Humboldt has told us that he was never wearied with Mexico and the adjoining provinces, would yield ssistenance to a
family for a year, and that the same extent of ground which in Wheat would maintain only two persons would yield sustenance return of Wheat is never under seventy, and sometimes as much as a hundred.fold. The return, on an average, in Great Britain, is not more than nine for one." - Mr. Ralf's paper on the Diato-
macee, No. ITI, was then read, containing descriptions of the genera striatella, Tesselia, and Tetracy clas. - Dr. Dickie con-
ctuded his remarks upon the development of leaves, by stating
" that it canmot e said that
 tissue in a lear determines the development and positions of the
veins, and not the opposite."

## $\overline{\text { MISCELLANEOUS. }}$

Antiquities of Gardening : Lemons.-In an old MS Bouk of receipts, prescriptions, and other matters of the lowing curious notice respecting Lemons; which, judging from the style of writing and spelling, as well as from the 15 th century. "Now thou shalte undyrstonde that lemmonce ys a manr (munner) apple be yende the see of the whiche applys lumbardys make in tyme of the jere Crabbys. And therefore he that wolle herve ben, pelke to labardys other to galymen whan they come fro pene to and as some men sey the Oren they come from bryngethe have the same vtue (virtue) in effecte alymen same thynge wolle doo that lemmonce doothe but there of ame I nott certayne as I am of the lemmonce nother $s 00$ welle beleve hitt as I doo the lemmonce. Nottwythe " Lemmonce" is the spelling for Lemons, in the receipts s well as in the passage extracted. The MS, contains further a "reatise on Astrology, a Latin and an Eng-
lish Paper on "Aqua Melisse anglice Bame," and some Verses in praise of Rosemary
Spain.-We learn Dr. Daubeny and Captain Widdrington are about to proceed to Spain in a few
weeks for the purpose of examining the curious formation of phosphate of lime in Estremadura, with a view to ascertaining whether it is worth importing as a manure.
RURAL SONNETS.

Nifar " the pale Primrose,"-and, in long array Like manshhall 'd vestals of the older dya, Lo, where the modest Snowdrops deck the ground, With dove-like promise of more genial hours;
In young, and otd, the late-chili'd pulses bound In younge these herald-chastitites of liowers. Dut flakes descend- or frosts, with spangling sheen,
Feather the boughs, or spread along the land Soon the south winds breathe change upon the scene,


Winter departs: as one whose swoon is o're,
Shows a faint smile where ail of late seem'd dead, So the reviving earth, bcıumb'd no more,
Her renlicst growths in Nature's Iap doth spread. he soll,
 Thi ory is fine-his task the sower plies.
The buds now swell perceptibly-the air
Softens-the forward lambs are in the fieldo tree-top nests the clamouring rooks repair-
Gushes of fresthness woods and pastures yield
All creatures, now, the quickening Spring invites
 Fo cook Cardoons.- There is a vegetable much eate in France which is of delightul havour, and is as digestehead. In pleasant, namely, the Cardoon or French cooks. It is, however, worthy of being introduced at our tables, as it is cheap and nutritive, and may be prepared without much trouble. Remove and throw away all the stalks that are tough, fibrous, or hollow ; cut the others into strips about five or six inches long, cleansing them

Well from the prickles. Then put them into boilingwater, and parboil them; allowing less time to the heart off by dipping a piece into cold water and rubbine come the finger, it is done enough. On remoring it with from the fire, throw them into cold water, and clean them inmediately from the slime. water, and cleanse doing this, but friction with the fingers. Stept nothing, in wards in a little rich gravy, and, just before they ateroff the fire, add a lump of butter rolled in foren above is a cheap wsyy of dresing Cardo in four. The above is a cheap way of dressing Cardoons; they may, plain melted butter. The whiter the heads are the with delicate they will be when cooked.-Muscipre, the more is a good rine for cooking Cardoons, but ia.--[This emembered tha the mestest be is necessary in ing every particle of slime from the stalks; otherwise, when served up, they will be found exceedingly bitter.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Royal Botunic Garden, Edinburgh, -We have had an oppor-
tunity of visiting and inspecting this garden lately, and from the high character which it bears, we have no doubt that a short The entrance, which was left unfinished for a number of years, is now completed; the stonework is plain and substantial, and
looks extremely well. Near the entrance there is a fine large class-room, in which Dr. Graharn delivers his summer course of with spccemens of plants from the garcen. Near the centre of
the garden there is a large piece of ground, planted with hardy cxotic herlaceous plants, arranged according to the linntean
system, and at one cud of this duvision there is a collection af medicinal plants, arranged according to the same plan, In ccous plants, classified according to the Natural system; the with shrubs and trees. Between, and the two arrangements there is another, composed exclusively of British plants, which, when
in flower, in summer, we used to think even more beautiful and interesting than either of the others. Persons who do not cul-
tivate in their gaadens the more ornamental native plants ean form but little idea of their real beauiy and worth. The climate
of Edinlurgh is generally much milder during the winter months than it is farther sonth, m more intand situations, and hence half-
hardy shrubs and trees staza better here than in the nemghoour-
hood of London. The plants on the sonth aypet of the noth hood of London. The plants on the solth aspect of the north
wall, and the north aspect of the south one, are particularly
worthy of notice; and it may be interestinc to mention the names of some of them, to enable the readers in the south to aspect we observed, Magndlia grandiflora, Thompsoniana, pur-
prea, and various other species growing luxuriantly; fine plants of Acacia affinis, showing flowers in great profusion, solanum glabra, Pimelea paucifora, Indigsfera Nepalensis, and Camellia deserves a place in all collections; the Camellig Just named
seems much more hardy than any other species which they have seems much more hardy than any other species which they have Chinese Azaleas, Camélias, and various other plants. Here again the Camslifa peaniflora seems to grow better than any of
the other varietios. In different parts of the garden there are some fine clumps of hardy and half-hardy Heaths, protected at
present wath stakes and mats. The mats are only on the top a the plants, and are placed there to prevent the snow from break-
ing the stems loy its weight. Scarcely any flowers can be mone with blossoms, and appear as if spring, when they are loaded from the greenhouse. The kinds are Erica australis, arborea, The paincijal range of hothouses are flaced on elevated growna,
near the north side of the garlcn, and are about 500 feet in a grand and imposing appearance. The INeaths still continue to maintain their high character; many of them are realy splen-
did planta. To give some idea of their size, we may state that landra, 12 feet in rircumference; E. Edepressa, 12 feet m ciscumalso large, handsome specimens of $\mathbb{E}$. tricolor, speciosa, elegans and colorans, were in full flower when we visited the gardea, well furnished with stems and lcaves at the bottom. In a smaller
house, behind the principal range, there are some fine seedling house, behind the principal range, there are some fine seedling
varieties, and many others of the bard-wooded and more valuable kinds, in high health. In the Orchidaceous house there were, erardi, crerulescens, and nobile; Zygopetaum rostratnm, and
Polystachya luteola. The Papaw tree (Carica papaya) is fruiting in one of the small stoves; there are also in the same houses Laurus cassia, 20 feet high; the Pitcher plant, and many other things of great interest. The large Paim louse, built a few years since, deserves a separate notice. It is a large chenar benuld the princi-
building, and standing near the west end and pal range. When it was first built, and berore he Palms were arge enough to fillit, Mr. M Nab grew theschave now, of course given place to the m. The plants have been growing so rapidly
 Rhapisflabelhforms, Chamarops liwn ; Screw Pme ; Sago Palm Cocos aculcata, Ubánia speciosa, Teak trec, and Cycas revoluta, with fine clusters of fruit, and the common Bamboo, which has grown 43 feet in six months. And well repay any one fur a visit to this gar-
mens of cultivation, and den. Here,
the boxes, in which plants are growing, from decay. preserve
In three years those which had been subjected to the process were completely rotten.
answer the purpose better than anything which he has ever tried,
besides being much cheaper.--R. F.

## 7Rebipfos.

A Comprehensive View of the Culture of the Vine under
Glass. By Jas. Roberts. 8vo. Longman \& Co. 1842. Next follow some observations on the different modes of propagating the Vine, among which that by single eyes is preferred. His treatment of the young plants while growing does not differ materially strong enough to bear fruit in the next; but after the wood "is perfectly ripened to the length of five or six
feet (the length I recommend for outside planting), prune back to that, then disbud the whole cane, that is, cut every bud clean out (leaving the leaves uninjured), with the exception of the two uppermost, as there will now, by keeping the pit cool, be no danger of breaking, and go to the support of the remaining buds, and cause them go to the support of the remaining buds, and cause them the following spring," The Author plants his young the following spring. The Author plants his young ing the disbudded part of the stem not more than three inches below the surface of the border, and spreading nches below the sin the fan manner" Ife advises watering out singly in the fan manh, however can watering at the time of planting, which, however, car. To encourage the layered part of the stem to emit roots, he lays "over the roots and stems stable litter and leaves in a good state of fermentation, to the width of eight feet, and two feet or two feet six in the found Bearing in mind that the first years the grentest attention is paid to the summer treatment of the advancing shoots, is paid to the summer treatment of the advancing shoots, the aim being
The system of management recommended is, to begin with a night temperature of $50^{\circ}$, increasing to $60^{\circ}$ as the foliage becomes fully expanded, with a range of 20 or 25 degrees higher by solar heat, keeping up a very moist atmosphere in the day. A. good warmth
is also maintained at the roots by the means before mentioned. Caution is advised in taking off the la terals, especially after the leading shoots have been stopped, which is done when they have attained a length of twelve feet, to "throw the strength back, to the increasing and maturing the stem and eyes and increasing the roots." As soon as the wood is ripe, and while the foliage is still fresh, a sufficient number of the best-placed buds are selected to produce spurs for future bearing, and all the others are cut out without injuring the leaves; thus, in a space of 8 or 9 feet (to which length the wood retained, independently, of course, of a terminal one to give a leading shoot in the following year. So far as we Mr. Rare, the sis in conjunction with early pruning, and the timely removal of all useless growths, is strongly inculcated by him, on the principle of not wasting the strength of the plants. Po encourage the roots to the urface, he top-dresses the border in September with 'f ground bones, lasmy soil, rotten manure, and decayed ground bones, loamy soil, rotten manure, and decayed carrion, covering the whole with an inch or
In the second year, the Vines are permitted to bear fruit, one bunch only upon each side shoot. In general management, no material deviation is made from the system of which we have given an outline. Fires are applied in March, beginning with a night temperature of $45^{\circ}$, Vines are in blossom; the temperature in the day being Vines are in blossom ; alle times 15 or 20 degrees higher. After the fruit is thinmed the range is still greater-from $65^{\circ}$ to $95^{\circ}$. Among other directions for the application of heat, the author says, "Maintain your heat by day, giving a little intervene, keep up a brisk heat by stirring well your fires early in the morning, and up to mid-day, keeping up to $80^{\circ}$ or $85^{\circ}$ with a very humid atmosphere. By allowing your fires or boilers to cool down in the after part of the day, you will be able to do without fire in the night, as before; it is my practice to give heat with light, and to reduce it with approaching darkness. its application, the utmost caus is necessary to keep within safe limits, for a crop of fruit might very easily be lost by experimenting ppon temperature. Artificial warmoth is maintained at the roots till the beginning of July, when the fermenting material is wholly removed and the border exposed to the summer sun. The advantage of cod upon, and it is argued that a deficiency of warmth at the root is the great cause of that baneful disease, "shanking, about which so much has been written to so little purpose. We have always maintained that the primary cause of this defect is. want of food. When a Vine is overloaded with fruit, or when a profusion of useless shoots are permitted to ramble at will, or tied one upon another like sticks in a faggot, one leaf overshadowing the other, so that none can perform their proper funcion of asimilating nutriment; or when the soil is exhausted and poor, or the delicate rootlets checked in their action by cold and wet, the supply of food to the whole system of the plant must of necessity be diminished, and the young fruit, having less aitractive power than the lectves, is, in consequence, the first to suffer. It will always take place at the time when the greatest demand is made upon the plant for their support, which is when they are finally swelling off after stoning. At that stage the berries will, in a short time, increase to nearly double their previous aize; and for that rapid increase a great quantity of new matter must of course be required. Th quantity of ner's remarks upon thinning are very judicious. H author's remarks upon shinning are very judicious. He and cautions the operator against touching the bunches with head or hands wet with perspiration, whicla is well known to produce a disease of the cuticle called "rust." lowed, only forcing is commenced about a month sooner. method of training. Mr. Roberts prefers the spur sys-
tem, and gives sound reasons for that preterence; not bower, the spur system of the neighbournood of London, which leaves a pruned Vine like " a dressed Crab His method is to prune (before the leaves have fallen) to a promising bud, even though it should be the fourth from the base of the shoot, cutting the intermediate ones between it and the first bud clean out. Each spur therefore bears two buds, the uppermost of which is intended to produce a fruit-bearing shoot, and the low ing year. The principal objection urged against long spurring by its opponents is, that, in a few years, the spurs become inconveniently long and very unsightly this, however, is the fault of bad management rather than of the system, as it is possible to keep them very near obtain large bunches, there can be no question of the superiority of Mr. Roberts's method. We are told by physiologists that the bud for the next is nurtured by the leaf of the present year ; consequently, the perfect formation of a bud must mainly depend upon the perfect development and proper action of the leaf that feedsit. Now, th growing shoot is examined, it will invariably be found that the first leaf, and perhaps the second fourth : "therefore science as well as experience teaches us that the third or the fourth bud will produce the finest fruit. There are others, again, who condemn every modification of spur pruning; because it involves the necessity of a permahant main stem which consumes a.great deal of far for formation of fruit ; but this objection is more theoretical than practical. Taking a period of ten years from the planting of the Vines, the weight of wood cut away in pruning, including the objectionable permanent stems, would not be much greater in the spur than in the longbe in favour of spurring

It is not stated how the Vines are treated when dormant, but,it would appear that they are turned out of the house in winter, after having been pruned, peeled, and anointed with a mixture of sulphur, soft soap, tobacco, and nux vomica, laid on while warm
The leading features of the Author's practice are there ore, 1 st-the provision of an ample supply of food andly-to procure strong and well-rooted young plants 3rdly-to supply a genial warmth to the roots, so that they may be in a condition to act in unison with the leaves 4thly-by a skilful application of the agents of culture, 10 obtain solid wood and well-formed buds; sthly my the timely removal of all useless parts, such as the aliment rals, and superabundant fruit, to cause expended in the formation of fruit and bearing wood ; fthly-not to excite too hastily, but to call all the organs of the plant into gradual action.
So many points in Mr. Roberts's practice have de ably further than was at first interded. It now only remains for us to recommend every person who has the management of Vines under glass to read this little Treatise; which, if it should not teach him anything absolutely new, will at least make him acquainted with an excellent course of culture. The Author is a plain, prac-pruning-knife than of the pen ; his style therefore, although easily understood, will admit of a little improvement in another edition. -W

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the onsuing week. No kind of weather hinders the operations of the gardener and trusted to the ground when the soil is very damp, particularly on when they are thoroughly wet is worse than useless. The prevalence of such weather as we have lately experienced must have thrown many of our gardening operations behind. Every
opportunty must therefore be turned to the best account, when the state of the weather whll permit us to bring up our arrears. In
many places the autumn-sown Pcas and Beans have been so formany places the autumn-sown peas and Beans have been so for-
ward and tender, as to have suffered materially from the late
frosts frosts and cold easterly winds; additional crops of these should
now beught forward in boxes, \&c., placed in a forcing-house : indeed, where there is the convenience of an early vinery, or even
forcing-pits or frames, Peas and Beans forced in these, from the forcing-pits or frames, Peas and Beans forced in these, fom the being inured to the change, will come in fully as soon, if not sooner, than those sown in the borders in November,-1 canno resist the temptation of referring to two sensible letters in the
last Chrontcle, called forth by some observations I made in the and planting, p. 101, axe so convincing, that they carry more weight with them than a volume of learned disquisitions on
planting, pruning, and thinning. Mr. Sherwood's letter, while it will counteractany erroneous impression which my remarks might Camellia. Letters like these never fail in their oiject: they instruct, without ruffing the feelings of the reader. it is much to be regretted that young gardeners should so often indulge in
personal abuse while suggesting or explaining points of practice; whatever instruction may be gleaned from their discussions, they may depend on it no advance in respectability is made by such may depen
-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
PINERX, -If the succession plants are in a forward state at the
foots, and the weather should prove favourable, they may now be potted; but if the tan is not ready, and other pressing business should require to be attended to, they will lose nothing in not
potted for the next three weeks. Pines, like orchidacea, are not very fastidious in their habits, and may be dealt with according to circumstances more than many other tribes of plants.
early fruiters will now require more water, more heat, and more arr, to assist them in throwing up firm stocky fruit-stems ; withou Vinery - The must be hadrapes hecessuyned, the shoots the up, and the laterals stopped above the first joint, the principal If the long-rod system is pursued, the advancing shoots for the
leaves from being shaded by those of the present bearers. If on the spurred system, some of the strongest spurs near the top of
the house often require an extra joint or two in lenpth to be left at first, to prevent the premature breaking of the eyes for the next crop, and if on the close spur system, the latent eyes at the only stopping the bearing shoot at the first joint beyond the the leaves.
Prach-housm,-Continue to disbud those eyes which are not wanted next season, and stop the shoots along the bearing Keep the air in a mild, moist state, and let no green-fly or other Cherry- House.-The Cherry, being produced on spurs, does not require close disbudding, like the Peach. A mild, maist atmo spheretial to them

## Figs.-Same as last week.

Cucumbres and Mrlons.- Stop the laterals of these above
he first joint, until you think the plants are strong enough to egin bearing; and keep up a uniform temperature at their roots Slight hotbeds may yet be made, to forward Radishes, Carrots, Potatoes, Lettuce, and Cauliflower seeds; ulso Peas, Beans, and some sweet herbs, if wanted early, If these auxiliary beds are after this time.

## PArsLET.-Of all the vegetable seeds, that of Parsley requires the longest time to vegetate; it should therefore be one of the

Cabbagrs.-A few seeds of the earliest and the red Cabbage may be sown on a warm border; also some more Radish and require to be protected from birds by throwing a piee of net
over the beds: hardly anything will frighten them so carly as this,
them.

## II-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

Stoves. - There will be no want of work here for the next sis detect what are the gardener's favourite plants; more, perhaps, at this than at any other period of the year. These are sure to in front of the tan-bed. Perchance some of them are removed one of the frames at work into which none belonging to the "profession," is allowed to peep at this early
period, or perhaps for the next three months. Potting and fresh abelling the plants, gentle syringing, tying and training pot Greenhousk.-Few of the mixed plants here will require potting yet; but more watering will be needful, and more atten-
tion to giving front ventilation when frost or cold cutting wind prevail. A gentie syringing early in the day, when the weathe is fine, if only once in a week or ten days, will greatly improv
the appearance of the plants, and add to their health and vigour Conser Ipomoess, and other strong-growing climbers, to begin flower ng early in the summer, pruned their plants last October an season, when families return to their country seats, will now begin to prune their conservatory climbers. 'Of all ormamenta plants, beautiful streaming festoons of free-flowering climbers excite the greatest interest. Nothing but a general outline on
any part of gardening can be given in a Calendar; and for limbers it is sufficient to say that two plants of the same speciee hould never be prun
Prts and Fanams,-Gardénias, Roses, and other plants fo are wanted for succession, and their places may be filled up wit return-plants from the conservatory, which have done flowering The rest of the permanent inhabitants require on

As soon as the soil is in a fit state, the Rosary may have the spring-dressing, and as much rotten cow-dung as can be got for pruning Roses, the same observations apply to this as are given flower, and vice verst. Walks and Grass require great attention from this time. An the perennial tribes of herbaceous plants
may now be divided and arranged for the season, according to the taste of the owner. NURSERY AND FOREST DEPARTMENT
Coppice and Forrss.-I cannot do better this week than to
refer all readers to Mr. Alexander's paper on this subject in the last Chronicle. Last autumn I wrote out a receipt of all the abominable things that have been used to prevent hares and time, kept them off. It consists of equal quantities of cow-dung thick paint ; and to mixed up with soapsuds to the consistence on of gas-tar. Use it in a flat wooden tub, and dip all the plants in em.-D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardons,
State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Fel. 23
1843 , as observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick

Monday
Tuegday
Wedneqday

## - Banomktra. Themmomitrr. - Wind. hain <br> 

Feb. 17. Severe frost; very fine, with bright sun; snowing and Stormy, with drifting snow. 21. Low fog; fine; foggy ; rain.
22. Slight rain; cloudy and mild. 23. Cloudy; very fin sta 0


## the 27 th in 1828 -thermometer $60^{\circ}$; and the lowest on the 28th

REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
THe late favourable clange in the weather has somewhat in creased the supplies during the past week, and trade in som
respects is rather more brisk, Fruit : Pines are of good quality, an
consist chiefly of Envilles and Queens. Dessert Pears are becoming exceedingly scarce; the Beurré Rance, from 4 s . to 8 s ,
per dozen, seems to be the only kind offered. Catillac Pears for per dozen, seems to be the ony kind, afre more plentiful. In the
baking, from $4 s$, to $58.6 d$. per bushel,
price of Apples there has been a slight advance, Nonpareils price of Apples there has been a slight advance, Noppareils
fetching from 128 , to I8., and Golden Knobs from 58 , to 7 Is. per bushel: a few Ribston Pippins may aso e obtained at the to $8 s .$, and the Wellington at $6 s$. $6 d$. . per bushel, are excellent.
few Tangerine and Malta Blood Oranges are offered, from 2s. to few Tangerine and Malta Blood Oranges are offered, from 28. to
4s. per loozent. A small quantity of forced Strawberries have ap peared during the week. Cucumbers are becoming more
nnumerous, from ss. to 10 . per brace. Vegetables. The quality of numerous, from ss. to 10. per brace,
Asparagus has graty improved of late, and its . The qualice has some-
what fallen ; the best bunches fetcls from $5 s$. to $10 s$., and the inwhat fallen; the bcst bunches fetch rom 5 s . to $10 s$. , and the in-
ferior ones from $2 s$. to $9 s .$, each. Seakale is abundant, from 9 .
 White broccole of slight advance. Onions and Leeks are also
quently made
somewhat dearer than in our last Report. Celery is small and somewhat dearer than in our last Report. Celery is small and
indifferent, from $6 d$. to $1 s .6 d$. per bundle. Young winter Radishes are tolerably good, from $1 s$. to $1 s, 8 d$. per punnet. Mushrooms
have risen to $8 d$. and $1 s$. $3 d$. per potle, Flowers: The Cut
Flowers of late liave exhibited per have risen to $8 d$. and $1 s, 3 d$. per pottle. Flowers: The Cut
Flowers of late liave exhibited great variety; amongst them we
noticed Provence, Tea, and China Roses; Anna Boleyn Pinks, noticed Provence, Tea, and China Roses; Anna Boleyn Pinks,
Lilies of the Valley, Jonquils, Cinerarias, Cyclamens, Double
Tulips, Mignonette, Epacrises, Amaryllises, Burchellia capensis, Tulips, Mignonette, Epacrises, Amax

róseus, variegatus, and Smithii. They may be procured of any
respectable nurseryman $\ddagger$.

mon, and may be procured of any nurseryman. $\ddagger$, ANNATIC GLOBR Thisglis - J. J. C. C.-This plant is only grown
in Botanic Gardens in this country, from whence possibly the seed can be procured.t.
CE-PLANT.-A Young Lady. The Ice-plant is one of the annual Mesembryanthemums, and succeeds best when sown on a slight hot-bed towards the end of March. The young plants, when sandy soil, and kept in a frame or greenhouse, protected from sancy. siil, and ept in a rame or greenhouse, protected ind
frost. Towards the end on may they may be planted out in the
open border, as they will bloom much more freely there than open border, as they will bloom much more freely there than
when kept in pots. $f$ IMBERS.--M.N. O., who has a brick summer-house, which he is desirous of surrounding with climbers, had better procure for
the S. side Clematis azurea grandifora, Bignonia radicans, and Jasminum officinale: for the W. Clématis Hendersonii, De Lisle and Bougainville Roses: for the $N$. and $E$. sides, Capri-
folium gratum and sempervirens, Clématis flámmula, and Ampelopsis quanquefolia. As this soil consists of pure clay, he
should remeve it least 3 feet from the wall to the deth of should remove it at least 3 feet from the wall to the depth of
2 feet, and replace it with a mixture of turfy loan, leaf-mould, and lime-rubbish: a layer of the latter being placed at the
bottom previously to throwing in the soil. $\ddagger$ EGYPTAN SII.K PlaANT,-J. J. C.-It is not likely that this plant,
mentioned at p. 69 , can be obtained in the nurseries; it may, perhaps, be met with in the gardens of the curious. $\ddagger$, CRREUS EPECTOSISSIMUS, - A Country Vicar,- It is an unusual
thing upon a plant of this description for a perfectly healthy bud, which did not open last year, to continue vigorous throughout GESNERA zRBRINA.-J. MI.-By no means cut down this plant, advise you to cnt it down cannot be gardeners; or, if they are, advise you to cnt it down cannot be gardeners; or, if they are,
they do not understand the first princiles of their business.+
POLIANTHES TUBEROSA. Polinnteles ruberosa. - R. D. and I. K, S, - To flower the
Tuberose in the open air, the bulbs should be started in a moTuberose in the open air, the bulbs should be started in a mo-
derately warm frame, and planted out, towards the end of should consist principally of well-clecomposed manure, and
should be covered to the depth of six inclics with light sandy loam, in which the bulbs should be planted. Success in this case will depend greatly upon the season, and upon having When grown in pots the same soil should be ased, the ppants
should be kept near the glass, and they should receive a liberal should be kept near the glass, and they should receive a rberal
supply of water when growing. $\ddagger$ minNTHES FUNicEus.- Z.-This plant belongs to the Leguminous order, and is a native or the banks of the Tionames, in
New zealand. It is only in very favourable situations that it
will succeed in the open air in this country. To grow it in will succeed in the open air in this country. To grow it in in a mixture of loam and peat, with plenty of room for both its
roots and branches to spread. It may likewise be cultivated in a pot, but seldom repays the trouble. The atmosphere occasionally syringed on fine morn
to be attacked by the red spider.
klaf conimys.-C.-It is not advisable to stop Pelargoniums
later than the present month or the beginning of March if wish to insure theire blooming well. If this operation is per formed at a later period, the flowering is weak and uncertain. A portion of your stock should le kept back by shifting it into
larger pots, and by heeping those not in bloom in a situation where they are not exposed to excitement; by removing
the most forward to the greenhouse as the buds show colour, the most forward to the greenhouse as the buds show colour,
you will be able to maintain a succession of fowering plants for a Uriculas.-G. C. W. - The gradual disappearance of your
seedlmg Auriculas is not the cflicet of an insect, but is to be
attributed to their shankug or damping off. This is occasioned attributed to their shankurg or damping off. This is occasioncd
by watering on the top, or by sudden changes of temperature. on a flue; and we recommend you to replace them in a frame and cover them with a handglass in addition, If they require to the surface, and give air very gradually. We recommend you in future to sow in February, keeping the seeds in the pods durimoung plants, when they make their appearay down, that being loose, may be firmly attached to the earth
ablias.-D.M. C.-Not knowing the sorts you already possess, You hail better refer to Vol. ii. p. 793 , and choose a dozen not at present in your possession; or to p. 239, where the colours are given, *-G. G. W.-Supposing Peach-trees to be trained FACH-TREES.-Gellis, removed one inch or more from the wall,
on a wire the
there is little doubt but it would occasion a current of arr betwech the branches and the bricks, wheh would retard the
ripening of the fruit, and might cause the wood to be Jess maripening of when nailed to the wall. I
turedrerries.-S. G.-In point of flavour no Gooseberry with which we are acquainted equals the Red Champagne. \|l forcing, as well as for out-of-doors cultivation. It isthe same as Apricots.-S. G.-The Royal Apricot is equal to the Moorpark Apricors.-N quality, and ripens about 10 days earlier. 11
in size and
STRAWBrRriss.-J. J. C.-The proportion in which nitrate of Strawbreribs.-J. J. C.-The proportion hap which nitrate of
soda has been successully applied to strawberries, is 3 oz. to the square yard, sprinked are begining to grow. Although it may injure the foremost leaves, the succeeding ones will soon push forth with redoubled vigour. ${ }^{\text {a }}$
Pruning.--Pervy, - Whether the shoots of your vigorous young
Pear-tree should be cut little, or much, or not at all, will depend Pear- tree shou you intend it to be trained as a standard, or dwarf, or against a wall. In the latter case you must cut immediately above such buds as would be desirable for furnishing shoots in liergamot, and had therefrom last year, the first of its bearing, a fair crop. Every Pear rotted; but the produce of the parent tree kept sound till very nearly the middle of January." [Fruit - as have been recently grafted, does not generally keep so well as that from older trees, in which the sap is not so watery.] 11 trapting.- B. Wi,- where grating-clay can be employed, no keep alive for a much longer period in substances of an earthy nature than has been proved to be the case. Il
ucumbins.-W. G. K. B.- We are not aware that Young's Champion Cieus.-Yon cannot get rid of your insects without Insects.-Amicus.- Yon cannot get rid of your insects without
running the risk of injuing your Peas. If you could sulphur them, you would probably have the best chance of ginining you
object. ${ }^{\text {Paidos, - You must consult the advertisements.- }}$ -
Books. M. N.
lers. $\ddagger$
Cunwse Sbeds.-A.P.-The treatment of the seeds of tende annuals will no doubt be applicable to Chinese seeds. Sow them in any light soil, in well-drained pots, and place them in according to their size.
Lowrr Pors, -Bristol.-The scale of dimensions given at p. 577 ,
in use in the neighbourhood of London. Your suggestion is soo universally adopted that it would be almost impossible to alter it Amicus.-Your Iawn appears to want draining. If that rid of Moss and reedy Grasses. Your, may then make good
bare places with Lawn- Grass-seeds. bare places with Lawn-grass-seeds.t Hares.-J. G.- We fear there is mo means of keeping these anior wire-fence, A good and cheap plang of one was exhibited at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society. +
WARD's CASES.- Mary.- Plants in these contrivances are not
excluded from the air; it is chiefly dust which is excluded from the air; it is chiefly dust which is kept off them.
It is impossible to exclude air from anything not hermetionlly seade. PlanTs.-A Subscriber;-Ward's cases are the best
meding in which Fuchsias, Camellias, and similar plants, can
be forwarded to the Cape. $\ddagger$ Miscellaneovs, - W. B.- Your first question we do not under-
stand. With regard to the second, your plant is Grifi inia hyacinthina, a very rare and fine bullous plant with blue flowers. ${ }^{\text {F }}$ close your address with six post-office labels to the office, and the Number shall be sent you.-H.I.- We shonid suppose
that one coat of the varnish reommended at p. 55 wwll be
sufficent. $\ddagger-$ - A. B. Z. wril find an answer to his question in sufficent. $\ddagger-A . B . Z$. wrill find an answer to his question in
another part of the Paper. J , C. L -Your plant is Isochilug prolifer. The Oak is Quercus coccinea.t-Z. Z. Z. -We appre hend that those who wish to procure hybridized Fuchsia-seed
must save it themselves $\pm$ - Flora, -Send them to the must save it themselves.t-Flora,- Send them to the office.
to you, and would be glad to know whom to thank. The to you, and would be glad to know whom to thank. The
Acacia is A. verticillata; the two other plants are apparently
Callitris australis.tCallitris australis.t--H. T. S.- You asked us what Quercus
virens heterophylla is, and we told you we did not You now say, the nurseryman who sold it you refers you to "Loudon's Magazine for January," If so, that nurseryman is mention is made of a Quercus heterophylla; said to be grow-
ing in the nursery of Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth. That
plant plant has long since been described, and, as it is Philadelphian, with Quercus virens heteroplyylia? the two species have no-
 nitely obliged for your hints, which are sent to the author of Mual salary for - An assistant secretary, who receives an annual salary for his services, is not entitled to vote as one of
the committee in virtue of his office; he must be specially appointed a member of the committee, otherwise he is only their servant.t-1. K. S.- The article was printed exactly as we
received it, at least we read it so ; and we do not understand how the allusion to Forsyth is to be altered. + Bbor . W. - The Pears you mention are not known.\| - A Subscriber.- Your
Apples are-1, 10, F'earn's Pippin; 2, Dutch Mignonne; 8,6 , Apples are-1, 10, Fearn's Pippin; 2, Dutch Mignonne ; $y_{\text {, }}$, ${ }^{\text {, }}$
King of the Pippins ; 4, Norfolk Beaufin ; 5, Blenheim Pippin; landbury. The Pears are-13, Catillac ; 14, Buchanan's Spring Beurré, or Winter Beurré of some. Il--W. F.-Fivepence each
will be allowed for your duplicate Numbers, if in good condi-tion.--A Cunstent Reuder. - Tyy the Early Nimble Pea. ${ }^{\dagger}$. Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR is now reprinted in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price $3 d$. each copy; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentlemen
wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them delivered in any part of London by remitting a Post-

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were unanimously voted on Monday night to the Governor-General of India, and to the officers and men, Native as well as British, for their services during the military operations in Affghanistan. The vote was moved by the Duke of Wellington in the House of Lords, and by Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. The Duke entered into a succinct historical narrative of the disturbances which led to the insurrection in Cabul, and traced the course of operations adopted by the respective Generals, from the arrival of Lord Ellenborough, down to the final triumph which planted the British standard for the second time on the walls of the Bala Hissar. He dwelt with admiration on the conduct of the troops, and claimed for them the honour of having vindicated the British name, and the character of the British Army, by their persevering and heroic gallantry. Sir R. Peel also eulogised the achievements of the Generals, and particularly adverted to the meritorious conduct of the inferior officers. He alluded to the heroism of Lady Sale, and paid a high tribute of respect to the memory of Colonel Dennie It was impossible, be said, to describe all these service without feeling pride in the British name. Such services had proved that it was ame which the long interval of peace had not impaired; and they were an earnest that further ffors, when should require, would continue to be made with glory and with triumph. Mr . Hume moved an amendment for the purpose of deferring the vote to the Governor-General, but it was negatived without a division, and the vote was carried without a dissentient voice, with the exception of Mr. Hume. On Tuesday Mr. Duncombe brought forward his motion for a Parliamentary inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger while presiding over the late special commission in the manufacturing districts ; but, after a long debate, it was negatived by a majority of 155 .-On Thursday, in both Houses, Ministers announced their intention to abide by the decision already made public by Sir James Graham's letter to the Moderator of the General Assembly, in reference to the non-intrusion question. Mr. Walter's motion for a revision of the Poor-Law was negatived on the same night by a majority of 68 .
The accounts from France relate chiefly to the speculations of parties on the approaching struggle respecting the Secret Service Bill. In the preliminary discussions on the appointment of the commission, Ministers obtained majority of 24 , although the Opposition brought all

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their strength into the field. The division on the Bill is looked for with great interest, the result being regarded as a vote of confidence in the Cabinet.-The Madrid papers contain a long and able manifesto addressed by the Regent to the Spanish nation on the occasion of the ap-
proaching elections. After denouncing the intrigues which had succeeded in two instances, at Madrid and Bar celona, in disturbing the peace of the kingdom, he recommends the electors to bestow their confidence on none but men of acknowledged probity, and declares that his sole ambition is to preserve and consolidate the liberties of Spain, to protect the throne of Queen Isabella the authority which he exercises in her name on the day fixed by the fundamental law. The accounts from Barcelona state that the citizens have received the concessions of the Regent with little apparent gratitude, and continue to display determaned hostility to
the garrison.- The Portuguese insurrection has been effectually suppressed, and a special commission has bee issued for the trial of the rioters. The tranquillity of Oporto has not been distarbed since our last accounts, and the population of Lisbon have shown no desire to participate in the movement.-An insurrection broke out
at Genoa on the 13 th inst., in opposition to a Iaw authorizing domiciliary visits. Several persons were killed wounded, but the affair ended by the proclamation of an amnesty to the insurgents.-Accounts from the Levan nform us that the differences between Austria and the Porte are in progress of adjustment, by the mediation of the British ambassador, and that the diplomatic relation between the two Powers have been renewed.

## 7ane ATems.

Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince o Wales, and Princess Royal, are quite well. Her Majesty has taken-waking exercise during the week in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen held a Court on Monday, at which His Serene Highness the Prince of Tour and Taxis was presented to her Majesty by the Bavarian Minister. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager will leave Canford on the 3 d March, and proceed from Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has arrived for the season at Clarence-house, from Frogmore-lodge.
Parliamentary Movements.-Dr. Boyd has been elected Member for the borough of Coleruine by a majority of 22 over Sir Hervey Bruce. Mr. Leilie, M Glasslough, ha Monaghan, vacant by the accession of Lord Rossmore to the peerage. The Hon. Capt. Maxwell has been elected Member for county Cava,
Official Appointments.-William Marshall, of Treworgey, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of the county Bond Head is to be appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. A rumour prevails in military circles that $\operatorname{Sir}$ Robert Sale will be appointed to the vacan

## fforcígn.

France.-The leading topic in the Paris papers is the ection of the comsish which port upon the Bill just presented by Ministers for granting service. As this annual demand bas, of late years peotice viewed as a vote of confidence in the Cabinet, and parts animosity has seldom been more violent than it is at the present moment, the preparations for the impending struggle excite great interest. In presenting the Bill, the Wome ask for a million of francs, as in preceding years. the one just elapsed, a deep calm has prevailed in the country. No disturbance or agitation has checked the rapid progress of public prosperity; yet all evil passions linquished. An active vigilance can alone maintain the repose of society, and preserve it from fatal hazards that vigilance has become more necessary than ever. We should be guilty if we demanded not the means of exercising it to its whole extent. We have the firm confidence that they will not be denied us." The selection of the commission took place on Saturday, when 413 Deputies for the examination of the Bill, four belong to the Opposition, and five to the Ministerial party. Among the who hase M. Odillon Barrot, and M. de Lamartine, preliminary trial of strength, Ministers obtained 217 and their opponents 193 votes, although the Opposition brought all their force into the field. Whole columns of place in the several committer discussions which took of the commission. Ministers were harassed with questions of various kinds-the right of search with questhe prominent topic. Nor were of search continuing differences with the Spanish Government suffered to drop into oblivion. Though unwilling to revive the recollection of the disagreement, M. Guizot was obliged to any foreign Government, and that far, from engaging to recal M. de Lesseps from Barcelona, he had even declined listening to any demand to that effect.-
of Jacques Besson, who, as our readers will recollect, was tried and convicted at the late assizes of Lyons for the murder of his master (M. de Marcellange), and con-
demned to death. This is the third time that the case had been cath. Thish before the Cird time that the case prisoner brougat before the Court of Cassation. prisoner was first tried at the assizes of Puy, when he was at Riom, with a similar result. Some informality having been discovered in the proceedings before that Court, the conviction was again quashed, and a third trial was ordered to be held at Lyons, where Besson was again con-victed.-It is announced that the King will proceed to the Invalides on the 5th May, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor Napoleon, to lay the first stone of the tomb destined to receive his remains.

Algeria.-The column which bad marched from Cherchel, under the Governor-General of Algiers, against the inst of the west, had returned to that place on the 7 th waste General Bugeaud had begun to lay the countr weather and storm ord, but hail, during which impossible to erect a tent or make a fire, he was obliged to make as. hasty retreat into Cherchel. Steamers had gone from Algiers to supply his troops with provisions.great puties of the the to the three millions sterling ordinary, there are two mil lions sterling extraordinary expeuses.
Spain.-The Madrid papers received this week contain a manifesto addressed by the Regent, and signed by all the Ministers, to the Spaniards, on the occasion of the approaching elections. After denouncing to them the intrigues and artifices of the enemies of the country, who in disturbing th them of the thew or the he he hio for having dissolved the Cortes and convoked a new I lature. He then recommendz his countrymen, before they give their votes, to consider maturely if the citizen ey are about to invest with competent and worthy to discharge the great and gloriou mission which would be reserved to the new Cortes. The shoulant with the wants and resources of the country; it mattered little to what party they belonged, if they wer attached to the constitution, and men of acknowledged probity, averse to intrigue, and inaccessible to corruption The Regent then explains how he understands the dutie imposed upon himself by the confidence of his fellowcitizens and the constitution. "I said, and I have swor a hundred times," he says, "that my sole ambition was to preserve and consolidate the political and civi liberty of our country, to protect the throne of Isabella rity air I moss, ha to deposit an her feet the autho rity which 1 exercise in her name on the day fixed by the
fundamental law. My desires are clear, precise, deterfundamental law. My desires are clear, precise, deterRest assured I will keep my word. It is that firm resolu tion that has exposed me to the inveterate hostility with which I have been assailed- 1 , a man of the people a soldier of fortune, favoured by chance, and less indebted for my military successes to my capacity than to cause which of our troops and the goodness of the the defender of the constitution of the throne and our political institutions, could not expect to escape of which I am the tutelar regis. They have strained every nerve and had recourse to conspiracies, menaces, from Europe, to deter me from my noble object, and, if it were possible, to intimidate me !" The Regent, in presentative of that national will which 30 geasu posed the direful aggression of Napoleon, and notwithstanding the desertion of their princes, successfully maintained itself against that colossus. "I am the representa tive of that will which required civil and political liberty, in order that Spain should not be exposed a second time to such an ignominious outrage; the same which pro the efforts of Don Carlos, and finally protected her in September, and preserved her from the danters of the last insurrection. In this will is my force-in it I place my confidence; and if the lepislators which you are about to elect are penetratel with the same seniments the grand work shall be crowned withe same sentiments, let ters state that the colition of this documet is attri buted by some to S Quintana her Majesty's precentor, and by othe to s. antonio papertio A. Goz papers contaue to animadvert on the satisfaction given to a most she spish is also a subject of angry. The manifesto of thatelona we have a subject of angry comment. From Barcelona population of journals and advices of the 13th. The plittle and to disparent gratitude the Regent's recent concessions, garrison, which was sain to garrison, which was again to consist of ten battalions, or left Barcelona for Madrid and Corunna, to which latter place he has been transferred in the same capacity of pomenced an the 12th the municipal electio the menced, and were expected to prove favoarable to the Moderador, or anti-Government party. The Spanish troops were being withdrawn from the neighbourhood of
the French frontier, and marched to Barcelona, in consequence of the unsettled state of that city.
Portueal.-We have Lisbon news to 13 th inst. Oporto remained tranquil, and the spirit of insurrection appeared
to be effectually suppressed. There had been no loss of
life or limb, and but two wounded life or limb, and but two wounded persons had been carried to the hospital. One of the Opposition journals had been suppressed. Four Septembrist leaders had been arrested, and awaited trial by a special commission; while two others had been ordered to leave the Portuguese territory without delay by the military authorities. Lord Aberdeen's reply to the so-called ultimatum of Portugal had not been yet received, but in the highest political circles the belief prevalled that the tario would be speedily reduced. Memorials had poured into the Chambers from Carcavellos, Oeiras, Almada, ©c., praying for the relief of the distressed wine interests of Estremadura. The 10th instant was celebrated at Lisbon as a grand gala-day, in Bricrum - The Government wiers last
Belgium. - The Government papers last received contuin the official promulgation of the treaties between
Belgium and the Netherlands. The Belgian Coloniza tion Company baviog announced that every society ought to have religion for its basis, has applied to the Provinmembers of that order as missionaries. The church of St. Thomas will be dedicated to St, Louis, as a testimony of gratitude to the Queen of the Belgians, who has been pleased to become the protectress of the first settlers. SWITZERLAND.-An insurrectionary movement maniThe tocsin was immediately sounded, and the insurg inst. who mostly belonged to the suburb of St. Gervais, the centre of the partisans of the movement, gained possession of two of the city gates. A collision took place between have and the troops, in which 30 persons were said to were Messrs. Fournier, Major of the place, and the dead a Councillor of State. The insurgents marched. Feinst the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Governmeot but ginst in their stempt to it An attack was equall made against the powder-mill which was virorously defended and remain the hands of the Goverument The more ment was occasioned by a law voted on the 13 th by the Council of State, antherizing the police to institute domi ciliary visits in onder to discover the hidinc-place of foreigner expelled from the Canton. The afioir ended by the Grand Council issuing, on the proposal of the Council of state, an amnesty to the Radical insurgents. The papers of the lith state that the tranquillity of the city collision and the offair is said affair is said to be distressing a nuabitants, for several of the foreign familics who, even and contribute largely to its prosperity, have naturally taken alarm, and quitted it; but in other respects it appears to have been of little importance. As regards and ine, exceed thirty.-Thed states, that at a meeting of the great Council of Argau, held on tree 8 th inst, the important question of the convents was discussed, and that a commission appointed to examine the affair, had reported to the following effect : Argau does not acknowledge the right of the Vorort tervention its interpretations; it therefore rejects its inhappen", and renders it responsible for whatever may adopte The conclusions of the commission were Giram the Council by a majority of 105 votes to 46. the Council of According to the last accounts from Berlin, the project of a new penal code for the entire kingdom, prepared by the committee clarged since 1825 with the revision of the Prussiaa laws. Among the modifications introduced in the new code are the abolition of hard labour in chains, branding and mutilation, the suppression of all accessory penalties intended to aggravate the pain of death, except as regarded parricides and regicides, who are to be throched to a cow or ox-hide, and drawn by two horses to the the principal streets of the town, from the prison sword and and and the substitution of the axe for the with account of the.-The Hanoverian papers are filled Crown Prince on the 18th; and of the reception of the King of Prussia, who arrived from Berliu on the 17 th inst Ganect - Letters from Athens of the 31t inst nounce that the Greek Government had at last prepared recular budget which had been commuicated to the Ministers of the three protecting Powers. The receints of the kingdom were alculated for 1843, at $15,669,795$ drachmas, and the expenditure at $18,666,482$, showing a deficit of $2,996,687$ drachmas. A Royal decree had been issued, ordering the establishment of post-offices.

Turkey,-Accounts from Constantinople to the 1st inst. state that the diplomatic relations between the Porte and Austrian Lecation have been renewed, and the differences that were likely to have caused much inconvenience to both parties will be finally settled in the course fow days, assurances having been given that the Ottoman Government will take immediate steps to make such arrangements relative to the steam navigation of the Black Sea by Austrian vessels, as will be satisfactory to the Court of Yienna and the parties interested. It is now rumoured that Russia has shown a determination to resume the Servian affair with pertinacity, and that the language held by the Russian Ambassador is an echo of the Emperor's letter. Hitherto this language has produced no effect upon the Porte. Captain Williams, R.A., having recovered from his indisposition, was on the point of taking his departure upon his mission to Erzeroom, accompanied by Mr. Curzon, private secretary to Sir S. Canning. EgYpt.-Letters from Alexandria of the 27th ult. state that the mortality amongst oxen throughout Egypt still prevailed, and that the Paska was about to despatch
an officer to Constantinople to solicit permission to pur－ chase oxen and horses at Erzeroom．Mehemet All had been slightly indisposed，but was oy turn to Alexandria， convalescent，and was expected of catton and corn． in order to dispose of his stock of catton trident arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday，bringing Mexican，West India， and other mails，having sailed from St．Thomas＇s on the 27th January，from Bermuda the 4 th，and from Fayal the 14th inst．，with 52,000 dollars on freight and 13 passen－
gers．The accounts from Jamaica are to the 17 th Jan．， gers．The accounts fhole，satisfactory，the only exception being that occasioned by a recent visitation of severe weather，experienced on the north side of the island， where the heavy rains had so swollen the rivers as in many places to cut up and carry away portions of land
and live stock．St．Mary＇s，Trelawney，Hanover，and St． and live stock．St．Mary＇s，Trelawney，Hanover，anticu－ larly visited by the floods，but in the former alone do they seem to have been so violent in their effects，and
happily，not attended with any loss of human life．

## 据的位ment．

Monday．－The Dusk or Watin Loron brought forward the motion of which he had given notice，of thanks to the Governor．

 through the disorganisation，and discouragement，and treachery
that beset them，until，being reduced to mene undiscilined
met mass，they wre ceither destroyed or taren．prisoners，with the
single exception of Dr．Brydon．He atributed nuuch of the dis－
 asters were chiefly owing to the wants of provision and trans－ port uulder which the army sufiered．Atter this senes orne memt had made an effort to collect troops，
fortunes the Governent
 the first operation accomplished，and the oblyect of the Govern－ several garrisons，and to ontain a release of the prisoners．M．ord
Ellentorough coutinuci his cflorts to carry out this policy by reinforcing the garrison at Candahar，and sy supplying the and provisions，alld by correspondiof cosst He endearoured to
likcly to thid or assist him his ojects．He
ascertain the time when it would be most expedient，in reference
 cminal kiathe conquest of Afiflianistan．The order of the 19 th
Aprill had bece Eiven after Lord Ellenhorough had received in frimation of the failure of a dectacliment to torce the Bolan
Pass，and when it was Phass，pind when converient for their health to retire．The pub－
thisher correspondence slowed that the opinions of the Generals
lis． were that it would have been inexpedient to withdraw the troops
from Affghanistan until October，End it was on accouut of these opinions that the Governor－General，on the 4th July，＂sent in－
structions of the handsomest ckind＂to General Nott at Candaliar the handsomest that any oftcere ever received．＂，Goneral Nott
had accepted that order in the most galiant spirit，and had exe－
hat cuted his instructions in the most honoarable and noble manner
Having placed himself in correspondence with General Pollock， Having placed himselin correspondence with General Poliock，
the latter moved forward，and tin the verry valley where the disas－
ter accurved to curt troops，he ghinced a signal vichory，following
 roviretroved Ghuznee，and thus were our calamitities the saired Thy Governor－General had given his first order on the 15 th
The Goth，and between that day and the 16 th September，the misn fortanes that had occurred were remedied．Bat this was not all，
童 The prisoners who hat been the hera all restored．He would
liberated．By the esth Sept．they wer
not say a wort as to the policy of the former Governor Generai，
 accord the vote of thanks of which he had given notice． Earl Avock LAND，while he acknowledged with satisfaction that
no blame had ben cast on him by the Duke of Wellington，was
 expected，and thongh alarge force had been destroyed at Cabul，
he hade becn advised that the force there had been nore than sufficient for any emergen win embarrassing position，having gent in his resignation three or four monthss before the news of the disaster reached him．Whens
he heard of the insurrection his successor was on the seas，and nothing then remained for hin to do but to give to him all the assistance he could．He had sent several regiments，amounting
to $7,8 n 0$ mien，across the Panjanb；and on hearing of the death of Sir W．M．Nanulliten be directed anl increasc of 3000 men to be
made to that force．Mcasures had also bent taken to supply made to that force．Mcasures had hise
Gencral Nott with trantirorts．
Hor the further relicf of Gencral Pass；，and it directed Gy the prosecutioun of these measures that success had been attained．The Noble Lord who succeeded him had acted with zeal and ability in suppying the wants of the
army．No man could more cordialy join ivery satisfaction ministration of the Governor－General．
The Marquess of $L \triangle A N S D D W N B$, after considering the words of the noble Duke＇s motion，fect that he could consstently concuz

 themselves a respronsibility which they could not have expected， of Geiner he character and Nott，was certauly such as Par－ liament should acknowledge．The extreme caution of the Go－
and not refer to it for the purpose of casting any censure on his
 Ellenmororough dind in no iustance prevent the advance suggeste To the general lificers serving under him．Even the depatcin
Which hice drected the whthurawal of tilie troops hiclu out the hope
of che retribure operations，and showed the disasters that had occurred．－The Marquess

 acquiesceace in this vote the conclusion that the general conduc
 qucss of Lansdownc．Hec then proceeded to show，by extracts
frorn his orders and despatches，how erroneous were the various ironh hisis orders and despatches，
imputations which had been charge，especialy with respect to the recovery of the prisoners，
and contrasted the language of the Opposition within the House
with with that which any were yet minconvinced，he chalinysect hem to to hring forward macir con the style of the proclamations which
would not comant upon the

 apont thanks to all thone for whon
anandel and all mapde，and armes of the grcat，though tempurary，stain that

 gates of Somnauth，Should the subject of that proclamation be
brought before their Lordships，he was sure it would be con－ sidered by every one of them a most unhappy accompaniment to
thene proceedings．－The Bishop of CBromgskr concurred with
his Right Rev．Triend．－Lord Broveram insisted that neither he
 clamation，Notw th tand anding what he woutd eail the wiscrable
ciatter raised about this proclamation，he was realy to prove
 supposed to express more than his satisfaction at the abily and
judgment with which Lord Ellenborough had applied the re－ sources of the empire，in aid of the operations begun by his pre－
decessor．This was，
for his opinior，an unprecedented motion，
whot wware of the thanks of Parliament having been previously yoted for such services to a person who had not bectin
thic authur and originator and conductor，at the ame time，of the

 height before the remainusg portion of the pile stoould be con－ structed．Both houses would be carrite up together，but that
would not prevent that for the use of thir Lorsthins from bening


 The Archbishop of CANTRRBUZY expressed nimself Whursduy．－In reply to a question by Lord CAampreLL，Lord of Session respecting what were calle the equoad sacra parishes，
and an appeal agannst that decinion had becn sent up to the House of Lords．Until that appial had been decider，it would
impossible for her Majesty＇s Government to determine whether or no they would propose a measure on the sumject to Pallaz
ment．Should that decision be confirmed，Government were o optinion that inconveniences might arise wicision be confirmed，
extension and，therefore，should the dect
Government would feel disposed to originate some measure to Government would
meet the imconvenience．With respect to the question of what
was tenerally called non－intrusion，her Majesty＇s Government was lately laid down their views on the subject in a letter which fred bech1 made puliic，and to those views it was their intention
strictly to adhere．－－Lord Brovogam said that with respect to the quid adhened strictly to the able，luminous，and learned al gu－
trend
ment of his right hon．Friend the Secretary of State for the ment of his right hon．Friend read the whole of that letter，with
Home Department．He had Home Departrment．He phase，with the greatest satisfaction．The
the exception of one had irequentiy decided on this point，aud Courc of Session had rrequentiy decided on this point，aav
their Lordships had repetedy confred by a unanimous vote the decision ，been declared to the Church of Sot－
law had，therefore，
land by the highest authority and he must syathat tit was
wat discrectitalle to the maijurity to their owry verews snstead of setting， as they were brund
of their country．No man gradged them the right of deciding of their couritual matters；but their intolerable claim was，that
upon all spirestion they should be the sole judges as to what was
on evary on every questionitual matter．No country，no Government
or was yo a
conid exist if a power greater than that of the law was to be could exist if a power greater thiture．They had no chance，
vested in any body but thie Lerislature however，of accomplishing the break，new Acts of Parliament to
and to five them new laws to
wion and fied procedure on the part of earliament．－Le Lord（Lord Wharn－ felt quite sure that theat satisfaction in Scotiand，since it would
clife）would give gret
 said that demands made by the churly been rejected by her Mholly inadmisiniment．He（LLord Campbell）might，however， be allowed to express a hope and that the calamity mightyet be
be takell of the question， warded of of a secession consequences of such a secession with
clurch grief ard apprehension．Not that he sympatised with the leaders in the movemst any serious inconveniences，even if they
secure them against should renoune twith the poor clergymen in obscure parts of
be very different with the veryntry，and it made his heart oled to think of thic stituation in which they woul apre that there was a fund for the wullows
Lordships might be awar and orptans of the ministers of the crvantages of which would churci．He hoped，however，there was still time for reticction， Friday．－The Earl of Mrivo moved for returns respectias year
navy，and asked why there had bean less ship－buiiding last year
 the propriety of explained，that the reason why there was
of Hantincos
How sluy－buldung last year ecomiomical to keep vesscls alrcady bunt
was deemed
more Good repair wear had been adopted with great reluctance sut it
the prcsent
 the miformation had benen of the impropricty of lurnishung the information，but lis advice was neglected；ame hat haul pulishicd Lords，in defence or their respeciu egot should never have been
to the whole world infration which migh prove mischievous to th communicated，some debate Ear！MXNTO withdrew his motion．

Monday．－Sir R．PEET，
Monday．－Sir R．PEEL，in of parsuance of his notice，moved the thanks of the House to the Governor－General of India，and to the
officers and men，otth British and native，for their services in the
 remotect way，upon the course previousls purbued by ford
Auckland＇，fovernment；mad，after alluding to the general cha．



 cretion thas exercised in It was easy to criticise that dhiscretion judyment，thince，resolution taken by Lord Auckland was JJut inged
by the crreumstances under whill it had been adupted．The




 hen proceded to specify the services of Gencrals Pollock， Nott，and Sale．General Pollock，oin arrving af or the care of
his duty，had visited the hhospital－had provided for
the sik，ne well as for the cemport of the effective tronps－and liad brought them back from a state of dnpleasannt tech curtius，
zcalous and loyal spint，as it appeared from Qunntus Cur that Alexander had done，in those very regions，more than two
thousand years ago，when discontent had crept in among the
 Nott ；and after paying a tribute to the services also of the
Captains and Lieutenants，did justice to the high Ennlish sipirit
which breathed in General Nott＇s letters．He eulogized the

 morated．was inpossione，he said，to describe all these services
without feclug wriuc in the Britill name t those services hai without fectua pas a name which the long interval of peace had
proved that it wain
not impaired，and they were an earnest that further efrort，when and witit triumphi， Lord ．RUSSELL expressed the brave men who were the sub－
ments，and his smpathy with
jects of this motion．He praised the litter of General Nott，
Het attempt at fine writing．Hic apy fauled the miltary seritces of prop oftacer，of thanks to tord Elien borough raised onother clas
of considerations．Was that nobleman the general director of
on

 titlen the（ive enom to share the prate with the General．It was
 believed was in accordance with precedent．
Mr．BANKES thought，as theNoble Lord had shrunk from giving



 the military vote；but could not consent to the vote to the Gover－
nior－General．He moved that the thanks to Lord Ellenborough be deferred．Mir．Hoa thought the Hon．Member would act
wisely in withdrawing his motion．There never was atime when
the native truogs win the native troops were more severely tried，and never did they
conduct themselves with grealer valour and perseveranco such troops，under the officers we possessed，thiere was incier Mr．
that we could suacessfuly maintain our
Ind of the House on the smallest possible grounds．sue unwillingness of the Affiban to accele to the tornis of peacs proposed，thin suc－ Colonel Thonas Woon supported the motion．－Cop from it that

 when h he was uninformed of thechr 1 rececise posith，
wisely．IIc liad，in dung so，althered the good French maxim， ＂reculce pour mucux santer，＂－Chat the Hon．Member had phought proper to move any yachandment－－M．
that．
that it was nut for want of necesary supplies that Gercral Nortr had nut advanced，as woulk appear from reeved．The amenutmentit was hen nectaticen woice，with the exception of Mr．Hume．

 proposition to transfer this power from the Parlhament and the
Crown to the Crown absolutely should come from the opposite site of the Hous
 he precies languare used by the Jude in clarying and suinming
up while on the late special commission in the maturacturng
districts．He complained anconstitutional，malignant，and oppressive manner towards the prisoners whom he tried；quoted the observations of the en，
papers on ticularly the case of Baron Smith，in the terbate on which Lord sentiments were cited by Mrete Duncombe ，and contrasted the
conduct and language of Lord，Abinger with those of Chies
 selvec uisinsted -The ATPRNEX-GENERAL mot the motion
with actiret neative No petitions complaning of Lord Abinger's condluct liad been presented from any person who ba heard and witnessed the proceedings ; and the language of
Jultge was dirceted, not against the discussion of the Chart
but against the system of combination, intimidation, and insur but against the system of combination, intimidation, and ins
rection which had been directed by what was called a "Co mittee of Public safety," a body whicl, in the exercise of it
assumed functions, gave licenses fir the performance of what therefore, permissi le as an infraction of the general system a
 the united deliberations of three Judges. He concluded with
warm cuingum of the character of Lord Alsinaer, and said the disgrace which an inquiry into his conduct on a particula good defence had been made -Mr. Ross did not think that appeal to their feelings. He would support the motion.- Mr acquiesced in, the independence of the Judges would be at an
end. There was nrit the slightest foundation, in the instance
in question, for tic consurc passed apon Lord Abinger's charge. Instead of infaming the minds of the grand jury,
his tone was that of convassion and mercy t,wards the genius of Lord Abinger, but censured him the character and stance before them, departed from the rigid impartiality which
was the general characteristic of the judges of the land. Instead of calming the minds of the grand jury, in a time of great excite been, pursued by Chief Justice Tindal. This country had an abthat the Learned Sergeant had enterca into the discussion of this har not. Had he considered the whole, and not mercly a part
that charge, he could never have attempted even to insinuat
that Lord Alinger had in the slightest degree sought to stimu late the feclings of the jury. The strictures nade ont that chatice tion.-Mr. Warmarer would like to see the judge who, were he
on the jury, would address such a charge to him ; he would "puil him out," and tell him to keep to his diuty. It appeared those who had only ther ten fingers were not entitled to the
equalty of the law. He thought this a most prave gucstion and amused the House by reminiscences of meetings during the the
Reform bill agritation.-Mr. Scarlett rose His father's offence lay in the fact the was so nearly related. the Chartists, and, in the exercise of his discretion and
duty as a judge, had given atterance to his sentiments.
Lord Abinger had ald of his political life, he had been engaged in a strengele periods specches, to slow the animus of those who had petitit.ned against but the most mportant consulderations shoul. induce the Iouse hat judges was nop disposition to find fault with the condtict of tions, and therclyy temding to confuce the minds of the prand
jury, Having a great clal bath of oltical and legal knowledge,
the Noble Loful had brought his political knoww

 o peint out the dan cer arisung from it. Hee would not be th
fulsome manegyrist of the Noble L,frd; but he would not slirin
 made out.-Mr. Carbingh., having been a withess of the de
meannur of Infd binger on the occasion in question, bere tes cosibs, rephed, and quoted the words of Sir J. Graham, wh
he terned SIr Janes Scarlett "a recreant Whig ;" and on
division there appearedufur the motion verdnesday.-After the presentation of petitions, and the ad-
vancement of some private bils, Mr. S. Cphw
that, when the army estimates were brought forward, he notice the expenses of the year were ascertained. - The House then pro Voters, Bill in committee. It Was suggested that it ought to
form a portion of the Government Registration of Voters' Bill and some conversation arose on the propriety of including Ireapply generally to the United Kingdom, and also stated one or two ubjections to the details of postpmed, on Sir James Graham's suggestion, till after the
second reading of the Rep.stration Bull.- Ihe Forged Exchecuer
Blis Bilis Bull wam aead we third time, after some discuision as to the
case of Mr. haglis, who was excluded from the comperisation. The Coroners Inquests Bill was also read a third time.
made a statement rclative to the Charch of Scotland. The appleal parishes, was yct pending bciore the House of Loras. Should afirmation have the anticipated effect of crippling the efforts of
 was Majpaty's Government respecting it had beernate placinion of
her Mpon
recorc, in itter addressed by him Sir J. (raham) on the part To the principles and omnious contanea in that letter her Ma-
jesty's Government strictly adhered and beyond the limits jesty's Government striniy a hered and beyond the limits of
these principles and opinions was impossible for her Majesty's
Government to proceed. Mr. WalTER proposed a series of five resolutions, the substance mitted by the Poor-Law Commissioners to her Majesty's Minis-
ters," there was a certain suppressed passage, indicating th
principle on which the Poor-Law had been based, and that thi
real, thouph unavowed principle involved sach a cruel and tim principle on which the poor-Law had been based; and that thi
real, though wnavowed principle involved sach a cruel and im practicable interference with the rights and comforts of the
poor, as to justify the demand that the Poor-law be so revised as to make tit "conformable to Christianity sound policy, and the
ancient constitution of the realm."-Sir JAures Gpa plained that the document alluded to had been drawn up by the
professional individual who had been employed by the Poor-Law Commissioners to give their propositions a tangible and technical siape. some a copy had been given, ander the strictest con-
printed, and
fidence, to a friend of Mr. Walter's, and, after the period of ten years which had passed, this confidence had been violated. The Lord Grey's Government, and had been distinctly repudiated policy of "feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked;" its lation; the proportion of those relleved out of-doors as com to one; the law was, tnerefore, not opposed to Christianity
or sound pollcy; and he would meet the first resolution by the previnus question, and the others with a direct negative.-
Mr. Watier censured Sir James G Gaham for athibuting im-
proper motives to Mr. Walter. It now turned out that there was such a document in. existence, and it was quite right of Mr
Walter to produce it. It was the composition of Walter to produce it. It was the composition of some monste an extraordinary opinion of Earl Grey's Government, to dare to
submit to it such a proposition. The Secretary of Stale should give the name of the writer.-Mr. Bortarrick seconded the re-
solutions, and expressed himself resolved to support the spirit of solutions, and expressed himself resolved to support the spirit o
the motion whenever the Poor Law came before the House, cument were made the believe the passages quoted from the do spirit of them appeared in the operation of it. He He could not give the go-by to the resolution proposed by voting for the previous
question.-Col. Sibruorp would be contented with mothing short of the annihilation of the Poor Law Commission, Mr.
Walter was entitled to thanks for making the exposure he had done
of the origin of the new Law - Mr. of the origin of the new Law.-Mr. STUART WORTLEx had never
pledged himself to his constituents to vote for the repeal of the pledged himselfto his constituents to vote for the repial of the
Poor-law. He was opposed to many of its provisions, and tions.-General Jounsson's greatobjection to the Poor-law was that it pat the people out of the pale of the constitution, and
placed them under three individuals at Somerset-house. Sir Robert Priz dened that the principle of the amended Poor-
law was opposed to the Acts of 3 th and 434 Elizabeth, or that it was more harsh in its provisions. This he cllustrated by citing
some of the provisions of these Acts, especially the power given some of the provisions of these Acts, especially the power given
by the 43d of Elizabeth over the children of such parents as were unable to mantain them. The workhouse test in licu of the la
bour test was enacted by the gth George 1 .; and therefore it was neither a novel nor an unconstitutional principle. No great measure was ever passed without suggestions having been sub-
mitted for the consideration of the Government; and it would mitted for the consideration of the Govcrament; and it would
lead to much practical inconvenience if such confential commu-
nications, whether they nications, whether they had been adopted, or, as in the present
instance, they had been rejected, were produced and publicly made use of. He adduced the amounts paid for the relief of the
poor, as showing that there was more expended on them than on poor, as showing that there was more expended on them than on
the poor of any other country ; and expressed his surprise at the
course which Mr. concluded by warning the haose against tampering with the
Poor-law.-After some remarks from Mr. MUNTZ, Lord J. MAN
 as iniquitous, atrocious, and blood-thirsty, and made a long
speech, the greater part of which was a vindication of himself, ar
attack on Mr. Mott, writh reflections on Sir James Graham, \&ca, speech, the greater part of Which was a vindication of himself, An
attack on Mr. Mott, with reflections on Sir James Craham, \&C.,
and on the conduct of the Assistant Poor-law Commissioncrs in
the north of England.--Mr. S. CrAwron corlially supportcil workhouse test, whicll , t had becn attempted inctfectively to
cary out in England, had been rigidly applied in Ireland,
After a short conversation, having reference to certain allega-
tionsof Mr. Ferrand, with respect to abuses in the Keishley Union tions of Mr. Ferrand, with respect to abuses in the Keighley Union,
Mr. Mictss declared his conviction that the Poor-law had saved
the country from destruction, the country from destruction, especially the agriculturald districts,
He strongly repudiated the resolutions, as asserting what was
opposed to facts. After some farther discussion, includng a con. troversy relative to Mr. Ferrand's assertions, Mr. Wal.Tize re-
phed, and withdrew all his resolutions except the Iast, on which
a division took place when it Sir V. BIAmre, amidst treat laughtec, moved the following re.
solution- "For a committee of the whole House to consulder the great commercial, poltical, financial, and other advantages whicl of its population in particular, by the adoption of the safest and necessity of giving every facility to the operation of the urgent selecting the most commodious port on the western coast of
$\qquad$ it was seconded by Sir David Rocfir ; but, upon the recomment-Friday,-On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. Hume and Mr. Wrinians called attention to the state of the
rvenue and the expenditure ; and were answered by Sir R. Pees who deprecated the cliscussion, as the House was not preparcel to matters of detail were best given in committee.-Mr. F. Baris brought on his motion respecting Mr. Hoskins, and moved fo
papers relating to it, but ultumately withdrew the motion, as all the information he required was lefore the House. Mr. Mr.
BLEwITr called the attention of the Honse to the Nort Boundary question between this country and the United States.-
Sir R. PEL hoped that Mr. Blewitt would not infer the dispositron of the American Government from the specch or bill of a passing between the two Gcvernments on the subjcet.
The House then went into a Committee of Supply ; and Mr with the previous year, there is to lee a reduction of $4,000 \mathrm{men}$, and a decrease in expense of 143,0000 , ; and on the cntire estiafter which the sums were voted without a division.

CITY. both for time and Money; Three per Cents. Reduced, 96 to $\frac{3}{g}$; Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, $103 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; 177 to 178; India Stock, 268를; Exchequer Bills, 64s. to 66 s. prem., and $65 s$, to 67 s . prem.

STetropolís and fts Ficimity
The Weather.--Since our last the atmospheric changes have been very sudden. The wind, which in the early part of last week had been at morth and. north-east, accompa-
nied with intense cold, the mercury being between 10 and 15 degrees below the freezing point, on Saturday veered towards the south, followed by a heavy fall of snow, which continued throughout the day. The storm was not confined to the Metropolis, but extended a considerable dis. tance into the adjoining comntry districts, rendering the roads in some places almost impassable, and causing great obstruction to the mails, stage-coaches, and other vehi-cles.-On Saturday evening, the inhabitants of the Cons-mercial-road, Lambeth, Bankside, and Tooley-street, were gain alarmed by the rapidity at which the tide was rush ing up the neighbouring streets, and inundating the lower parts of their houses. Great damage was done to the premises and stock of several manufacturers, and boats were plying in the streets to the assistance of the inhabitants.
New Houses of Parliament. -On Tuesday night a ference to the New Houses of Parliament Lords, in re many respects so remarkable that we notice under in head those particulars which do not properly come within the scope of our Parliamentary summary. The Marquis Chanicarde, in alluding to the agreement that the House of Lords should be the first portion completed aid, that he could not find fault with anything that ba been done, for he had no information on the subject; but leved the could learn from general observation, he be of, for it was generaily supposed the more or less lost sigh to perfect a merely ornamental part of the building, the reat tower ; but he thought for no tower there should be ne single hour's delay in giving peers that accommoda tion which they now stood so much in need of. If he thought that the Government would not attend to thi architect on the subject. for a committee to examine th made it his business to i-Lord Wharncliffe said he had Cound that the Victori mane into the matter, and he ound that the Victoria Tower would be the heaviest par the whole building, and that, in the opinion of the architect, there was a great probability of its settling con that the, and that, thereilding wosirable that the rest of the building should be carried on until respect to the buid carried up to a certain height. With respect to the building of the House of Lords before the est of the building, the architect said it was desirable that the whole should be carried up together ; but he said aro that would not prevent the House of Lords from being completed considerably berore the House of Comthats, and the other parts of the building. He understood had not mouse any sparific inquiry on this paint but he Brount made any specific inquiry on this point, - Lord unsatisfuctory statement just madetted to hear the very hotractory statement just made by the Lord President o use, and he pure ornament, without any pretence for pressed of it, the with the opinion which had been exGothic taste of the middle of the 19 th century. The weighty, and was likely to be so exnensive to the was so that he felt inclined to refer the architect to the epitaph written for Sir John Vanbrugh:-

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
He wished his noble friend to apply himself to the matter and to urge Mr. Barry to the fulfilment of the absolute contract which had been made, namely, that the House of Lirds was to be completed first. togeth desirable that the whol Brain' that nothing was so desirable as to lave the bargain which had been made performed.-LLord Duncannon said that the works had now been eight years in progress, and he bad always been informed that the House of Lords would we conapleted in the course of the seventh year. He also would soon be deprived of lion to the fact that the House the new buildings. He thought a com by the progress of appointed.- The Marquess of Lasdorne satd g . the best way would be to but then that committee oub not to in which the houses were to buit With the style John Vanbrugh, he could only say that Sir Joshua Reynolds had described him as a most effective and picturesque architect. Their Lordshins had been the first to make sacrifices for the general convenience, and therefore their accommodation ought to be attended to according to the agreement. He should be sorry to see the tower laid ornamental feature, bus not only a most important and intenental featue, but woul be useful also, for was records. to be the place of reception for the public tords. But he still said, as a mere matter of ornament of fom Lordships in the first instance.-Lord Campbel Lomplained of the inconvenience of the house while the Law Suds sat there in the mornings to hear appeals; and Lord building said building should not be completed berore the exterior, and hy the new House or Lords should not be completed in ar.-Lord. Wharnclife said it was only fair that the architect should have the opportunity of stating his reasons before the committee.- The Marquess of Clanri carde then moved for the appointment of a committee which was agreed to.
Improvements of the Thames.-The Lords of the Treasury, the Commissioners of Public Works, and the and estimate to be made on embanking some nortions of the river Thames. A select committee of the House of Commons took up the inquiry upon a more extensive scale,
and engineers of first-rate eminence were employed to

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
examine the river within the whole of the jurisdiction of
the Lord Mayor, and to report upon the entire question of the Lord Mayor, and to report upon the entire question of making the river advantageous in every respect factory evidence has becn collected and laid before the Government and the corporation ; and, from the active proceedings adopted, it is reasonabe the Metropolis will, without beauty, and convenience or the mented. On Wednesday special courts of conservancy were held by the Lord Mayor
at Westminster, the Borough, Greenwich, and Stratford, at Westminster, the Borougl, Ge counties whose lands embank the Thames, with the view to commence the great work. The Recorder, in his charge, alluded with approbation to the
plan for embanking the river. The juries, he said, would be expected to recommend such measures as might be, in their opinion, best calculated to meet the new state of circumstances, and what new alterations might appear to
them most effectually adapted to advance the public utility. It was impossible not to admit that a most extraordinary change had occurred, in consequence of the progress of steam navigation: the use of the Thames as a public
highway had increased beyond all imagination. Five minutes did not elapse through the day without testifying to the energies of that power, by conveying from one place to another thousands of persons who thus found an accommodation which fetter. Those considerations having been presented to the juries, their duty, they would see, was plain and obvious. They would point out every encroachment on the bed of the river, without balancing conventence against inconwhich could be yielded in the width and depth of the stream, and therefore no permanent encroachment could be tolerated. It would readily occur to the jurors 'that in a river which, to say nothing of its prodigious commercial importance, constituted of it was essential to preserve the activity and depth of its water. When he spoke of the Thames as being the drain of the metropolis, he by no means inants on its banks would be tolerated in letting flow into it the refuse of gas or other noxious filth. Every offence of the refuse of gas or other noxious filth. every offence of punished. It was matter of congratulation, however, that by means of an improved embankment the public health activity of the stream, whatever might be the pollution to activity the water might be subjected. The juries would in their surveys find numberless encroachments which had in former days been altogether innoxious, but which had verted, very injurious to the navigation. They would present those encroachments to be dealt with according to law; and they would have the able assistance of the City Solicitor, who would afford them all the necessary faciities. It was the determination of the Lord Mayor,
under the extraordinary circumstances to which the attention of the juries had been called, to make these courts as efficient as they were capable of being made, consistently with the law'and the constitution. The 11th of Marcl was appointed for the nest courts, on which
presentments will be made by the juries.
Custom House. -The proceedings of
pointed tomission pave assumed additional importance during the past weels two officers of the establishment, searchers and landingwaiters, and a Customalouse agent having absconded. It is said that the investigation is pressing so heavily on the guilty parties, that these persons thought it necessary for Government, however, have offered a reward of 200l. to any person who may apprehend them, or give evidence leading to their capture. It is expected that Government will follow up the advertisement, and that measures wid fugitives from justice, if they have escaped either to the Continent or to America. It has been repeatedly stated that leading houses in the City were in league with the delinquent officers, and that large profits have been acquired by them through such dishonest practices. It is derpetrated, unless the guilty officers had been in league with the owners of the goods; this fact has given rise to great amxiety in the City, in every department of foreign trade, to have a full and searching inquiry, and great impatience is expressed for the speedy publication of the
Report of the Commission. It is stated by the Globe the "a firm inWat ing-street, largely implicated in these frauds, has been exchequered for $160,000{ }_{t}$. Independent of this sum, others of minor importance, and particularly one frocess served on them.'
 vernors of Christ's Hospital was convened on Monday, to agree upon an appropriate form of address to the Queen, 1000l. to the funds of this institution. The meeting of 1000. tomme funds of this institution. Was preparatory to a Court being called to vote the address.

University College. The annual general court of the proprietors of this College, was held on Thursday, in the chair. The report stated that in the session of 1841-2, the pupils in the College and the junior classes numbered
886 . Of those, 336 were students in medicine, 155 in the 886. Of those, 36 were students in medicine, 155 in the
arts, and 395 were pupils in the junior school. The amount arts, and 395 were pupils in the junior school. The amount
of receipts from students and pupils was $12,7566.4 s .6 d$ of which sum $9,081 l$. 18 s . having been paid to the profes sors and masters, $3,675 l$. $2 s_{1} 10 d$. fell to the share of the

College. The year's income from other sources was 4,039b. 11s. $4 d$., and the disbursements for the establishment department, including payment for several permanent additions to the property of the College, interest upon mortgage, \&c., amounted to $4,000 \mathrm{l}$. 17 s . 11 d ., thus showing that the expenses were covered by the receipts. the sum above mentioned, of $12,756 l$. $4 s$. $6 d$. received for
education, $5,570 l$. 10 s. was derived from classes of the medical faculty, and $2,5702.14 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d . from those of the arts and law. To the library a set of works, 100 in number printed at the Government press at Cairo, had been prethe Pasha of Egypt. The junior school produced during the year 4,6151 ., a sum less by $282 l$. than the year belast was 1, collection made last meeting a very fine col lection of geological specimens had been offered to the College for the use of students, by Mr. Greenough; on account of the expense of providing rooms for its reception, and keeping it in proper order-an exped in in curring-they had been compelled, though reluctantly, to decline the offer. Colonel Leicester Stanhope men tioned, with regret, that he had heard that the Duke of Somerset had resigned the office of vice-president, and uroposed a resolution expressive of the great value they set upon his Grace's past services, and of regret at his resignation. The resolution was passed unanimously. Lord Brougham was then elected presiden
Anti-Corn-Law League.-On Wednesday evening the first weekly meeting of this association was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. Long before the hour of meeting, the great room was crowded to excess. Mr. Hamer Stanstield was in the chair, sopring, and other Cobden, Mr. Hume, Mr. The Members or Pariament. fatory observations, aluded and soid that nothing would deter the hon. Member from pursuing the course he had marked hon. Mo abolition of the Coun-lows. Mr. Cobden then presented himself to the meeting and was received with loud cheers. He was sorry the chairman had alluded to what took place eisewhere, but for his vindication of the charge brought against him, he would only ask them for favorable to him. the Times paper-an organ not over favourable to him. tating churger, but he would confidently refer to his specches before he was a Member, and they would find that he was always a peace-maker, and no person was more opposed to the use of physical strength than League was a confcderacy formed to get rid of an oppressive law, the existence of which was productive of the greatest possible Manchester, and if the people of London had joined them, the law would have been long since repealed. In allusion to what had been said in the Housa of individual of the Learue it was not fair to cast censure on the whole body for the fault of one. His Lordship might have expressed his disapprobation by letter. The hon. advocate of free trade, and an eneny to monopoly of every description. Mr. Bright, of Manchester, next addressed the meeting. He commencen wist a severe censure on the hous the heads of them perfectly agreed with the League as to the expediency of the repeal of the Cornlaws, yet for the sake of place opposed it. The meeting Dr subsequently Tuesday evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone took place in Albany-street, for the ostensible purpose of considering the question of a foreal of the Corn-laws. Mr. John Bagshaw, ex-member ep Sudbury, was advertised to take the chair, but on his or Sin his appearance, accompanied by Mr. Hume, Sir De Lacy Erans, Dr. W. C. Taylor, the members for Marylebone, and other supporters of the League, a scene of extraordinary confusion took place. The Chartists, who had assembled in large numbers, tore up the seats, and arover a violent struggle between the parties, the platand after a form broke do meeting. The League Members immedithe body or he ens the Chartists returned to the ately took possession, bigour, and effectually drove the Leaguers from the platform, when their chairman and the borough Members quitted immediately. Mr. Smart, in dumb show, proposed a resolution endmppt in favour objects of the , proposed and carried by a large of the Charter was proposang carried by a large majo:ity. and three groans for Mr. Hume and the League, Chartis! $s$, and usermbly broke up at a late hour.
The Wrecks of the Conqueror and Reliance.-On Monday night the concert for the relier of the wows and orphans of the seamen we Threadneedle-street. The hall was crowded to the doors; and its appearance, brilliantly illuminated, and such an assembly, was magnificent in the extreme whe orchestra was led by Mr. Cramer, and the whores to the ducted by Sir George Smart. The overtures "Zauberflote and to Euryanthe, by Benedict, full of of the acts. Mrs. Shaw sung an air by Ben succeeded so well as to gain an encore. In the trio in the "Matri" monio Segreto," she was much more at home; the other
parts were sung by Miss Birch and Miss Rainforth. aco Caradori Allan gave her favourite "Una voce poco fa," with great spirit. Besides the above the most Dr. Pepusch perrormance was the old cantata Alexis, of Dr. Repusen, sung by Mr. Hobbs, with Mr. Lindey's rable: Mr. Lindley's brilliant execution produced Joud applanse. The lenevolent object of this concert must be fully answered; as in addition to the tickets sold to a rowded audience, large donations were sent by many individuals who could not attend.
Accidents and Inquests.--The Coroner's inquest on the do of Major Jones, late Aide-de-Camp to the King of Hanover, whose death we noticed in our last, was concluded on Saturday, when the Coroner, after several witnesses had been examined, remarked that the only thing which gave the slightest rise to any rienced in the use fre-arms sbould have handled pistols in 80 careless a manner. He had no doubt, however, from what they had heard, that the case was purely one of accident. The jury, coinciding in this view of the case, returned a verdich Accila ine rector of Bigleswade, Rev. Edmund Drax Free, D.D., Bedfordshire, was run over so a he died in the hospital on the following morning. The jury on Monday returned a verdict of Accidental Death.- On Wednesday night the police succecued in entering a house in st. and capturing known for some there pastas a quantity of gambling imple-
several of the players ments. An unfortunate circumstanco athed ceedings, which has terminated in the deation the house, Smarl, the son of the reputed proprietor of the house adjoining attempted to escape by fell from a bight of 60 feet into the area of the adjoining house, and was so much injured that he died on Thursday morning, in St George's Hospital. It appears that the young man was not implicated in the gaming proceedings. He was in bed at the top of the house when the police made their entry, but it is supposed he became alarmed on recerving information of what was going forward, and that, fearing he also should be captured, he climbed upon the roof to get away. The evidence given before the magistrate in the case of the parties captured was conclusive as to the character of the house; but in consideration of the calamity which had happened, lley were fined in mitigated penalties, varying from $3 l$. to $30 l$. A coroner's inquest was held vesterday, when a full investigation into te cause of the young man's death was gone in
dict of "Accidental Death" was returned. Mortality of the Metropols.- Aetiopolis for the year $18 \pm 2$ has just been published. These tables relate to a population of $1,875,493$, spread over an area of 70 square miles, and of which $8.8,76$ are males, and $96,720-$ females. Dividing this area into regard to the yearly mor-
ing are the results exhibited in regre tality in each:-In the west district, the population is calculated of 301480 , during the last year the number of deaths was 6.826 , and the rate of mortality 2.209 per cent In the north district, witio a population of 366,482 , the number of deaths was 8,550 , and the rate of mortality 2.289 per cent. In the central district, with a population or $3 / 4$, in 363 per cent. In the east disand the rate or mortaly 2.0138 , the number of deaths trict, with a population 3 , In was south district, with a population of 439,443 , the number of deaths was 11,076 , and the rate of mortality 2.40 is per cent. The total number of deaths in the Metropere amounted, for the year, $4 ., 2 \pi$, wormales, and 22,430 females ; and the annaal 231 per cent. tality throughout the whole popios under 15 years of age The number of deaths of persons under 15 to 60 years, is stated to have been 21,$266 ;$ from. The number of
14,836 ; and from 60 upwards, 9,093 . deaths caused by epidemic, endemic, and contagious areases, amounts in the year to 7,696 . The numbernts deaths caused by diseases of the nervoused by diseases of to 7,505 . The number of deaths cause. Of that numthe respiratory organs amounts toia, 1,109 from asthma, ber 3,923 resultec from pueum. The number of deaths and 7,140 from consumple diestive organs amounts to caused by diseases of the en deaths amounted to 870 . ,396. The number of and age amounted to 3,346 The number of deaths from starvation, 20 ; and from from intemperance, The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending satuay, districts 1 I 1
 east districts 176 , south distrine 903 ( 461 males, 442 females), average for the last five years 903 (.

## 根robimíal Netos

Bristol.- In the Court of Peculiars on Saturday, it was stated that the proctor for Mr. Woolley, the Bristol timber-merchant, who was hoaxcd in the affiair of matrimony whici hause he had instituted to annul his marriage and the cause was therefore dismissed. A suit on the part of the wife, for the restitution of her rights, was mentioned as probable

## January of last year, a gentleman

 Cambridge.-In January of last year, a gentiemannamed Howwood, found neariy dead in a ditch near Chesterton, under cir" fairly dealt with. He breathed and groaned when first
discovered, but died without uttering a word. An
inquest was held upon his body, and, in the absence of evidence of foul play, a verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was returned. It appears, however, that a young woman, now imprisoned in Cambridge jail for robbery has made a confession that Mr. Hopwood was murdery, for the sake of robbing him. The woman states that she was at Milton feast, in company with other women and man, by smothering him in the snow in Cottinghamman, by smothering him in the snow in Cottingham-
fields. The names of the parties inpilicated by this confession are at present withheld, for the purposes of justice. Carmarthen.- The Welsh papers give an account of the origin of the disturbances that at present exist in Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire, and in which "Rebecca and her daughters" take so prominent a part. it made between Pembroke and Carmarthen, with the view of securing a great thoroughfare by it between Ireland and
London. The Liverpool railway has, however, frustrated London. The Liverpool railway has, however, frustrated Carmarthen to Hobb's Point, or Milford, as a passage for the mail. Very little thoroughfare else exists along it, so that there is not sufficient money raised to pay the inter-
est for the capital expended, much less to keep the road in repair. The trustees have put up toll-bars on the lanes and byrroads, and thrown the expense of the main road on the parishes, which appears to have excited the pea-
santry to the late acts of violence, Rebecca has already destroyed the St. Clear, Prendergate, and Pime toll-gates, She also boasts of having an auxiliary force of 500 men,
at Haverfordwest. By order of Sir J. Graham, the Marines from Pembroke Dock-yard have been recalled, and the duty of pursuing the malcontents has devolved upon the Yeomanry, who in 1798 distinguished themselves unOn Monday, at midnight, a mob of forty or fifty persons destroyed two turnpike-gates at Trevuchan, in Pembrokeshire, one leading to Tavernspite, the other to Lampeter,
and entirely demolished the turnnike-house, which the gate-keeper had just left for the night. There is little doubt that these men were from the English part of Pembrokeshire, as they were heard to converse in English, not a word of Welsh being spoken by any of the party. It is Scripture warrant for their doings, quoting the 24th have ter of Genesis :-"And they blessed Rebekah, and said unto her, Thou shalt be the mother of hundreds of millions, and thy children shall possess the gates of them plicable to the situation of affairs near St. Clears, is expatiated upon by many itinerant preachers, and the doings.
Cheltenham.-About a fortnight since the Rev. Hugh perpetual curate of Naunton, in this countr, was shot and his wife, Mrs. Anna Maria Rennett, and Montagu Clark, a lad about 17 years of age (a son of Mrs. Rennett by before the magistrates, that Mr. Rennett and his wife had been married several years; and that the younger prisoner ments, Mr. Rennett and his wife had been for some time separated, but still resided in the same house; Mr. Rennett occupying and taking his meals in one room, and the re Thainder of the family in the other parts of the house. Thursday evening some dispute arose which attracted the found Mr. Rennett on the ground, bleeding profusely, the younger prisoner having shot him in his neck with and the reverend gentleman is still in considerable danger. The magistrates committed both the wife and son to prison to take their trial for the offence, but their health been necessary much since their committal, that it has Coventry.-It is stated that a requisition tal.
coventry.-It is stated that a requisition has been presented to the Archdeacon of Coventry, requesting him to
take measures for drawing up an address from the clergy of that Archdeaconry, condemnatory of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation respecting the gates of Somnauth,
and that the signatures of all the masters of Rugby school and that the signatures of all the
are attached to the requisition.

Hereford. - On Saturday evening a fatal accident happened to the Aberystwith mail on its up-journey from ford, the weather being very boisterous at the time, and when clearing the turnpike near the city, the wind caused the gate to rebound against the leaders, who immediately took fright and darted off at a rapid pace, and coming in contact with a donkey-cart, the poor woman who was driving the donkey was killed. The coachman, in endeavouring to rein in his horses to avoid the catastrophe, lost his seat and ppas precipitated on the road, and falling on his head, survived the injury but a few minutes. The guard and passengers jumped off the ceach the m
Hrull.-We lately noticed under this head the measures taken by the shipowners of Hull in reference to Captain mates in the merchant-service. It is from masters and of the provincial journals that Capt. Fitzroy has withdrawn his bill for the present, finding that the measure was not affected by its operation.
Lancaster.-The local papers give the detailed particuas April, 1817, at Pendleton; when the house of a Mr.

Littlewood was entered and robbed, and Mrs. Marsden, the housekeeper, and a female servant, were murdered in Richards, at the assizes of September, 1817, in this city, when four of them were convicted on circumstantial evidence, and executed. It now appears that on the 9th
inst. an old man, aged 74 , the uncle of one of the men who were hung, finding himself on the point of death, , whom he called to the bedside fo but did not commit the robbery. He died the day after he had made thisit the robbery. He died the day after as that on Sunday last a flock of sheep, amounting to no Iess than 57 , were stolen from the farm of Mr. Moffat, in the neighbourhood of Hornley, by an Irishman and a lad
belonging to Lancaster. They drove the flock into the city and attempted to sell them in open day, but the price demanded was so small as to excite suspicions ; both parties were accordingly apprehended, and after a long examination before the magi
their trial at the assizes.
the mutilated body of a a the mutilated body of a female found a few weeks since in the river Aire navigation, has led to no other evidence at racter, proving that the body found is not negative chaof two young women who were missing from the West Riding of Yorkshire. A verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or pers
turned by the coroner's jury.
Liverpool.-At the annual meeting of the Liverpool that the loss which the cost week, the chairman stated recent conflagrations in the town had been confined almost entirely to the mercantile districts of Liverpool. They companies, that the mercantile premiums formerly charged were totally inadequate to protect them from the risk which they ran, and, though they regretted to place the been compelled in their own protection to increase the premiums upon insurance. The report showed that the Manchester.-The Quarterly
issued by the Registrar General, shows that the mortality just in Manchester egistrar General, shows that the mortality 10,555 in a population of 356,373 souls. The mortality in the spring quarter was 2,312 ; in the summer quarter 2,683. The average of the $, 2,744$; in the winter quarter, 1838 to 1841 was 2,718. It is remarkable that of the Wales, including 1842 , taking 113 districts of England and Wales, including nearly all the large towns, but excluding the metropolis, the mortality is largest in the winter
quarter ( 32,083 ) ; next in the summer quarter $(28,050)$ quarter ( 32,083 ); next in the summer quarter ( 28,050 );
then in the autumn quarter, the spring quarter showing the lowest mortality; while in Manchester, as will be seen showing the largest mortality, surpassing the winter by winter quarter by 61 deaths.--The local papers mention that the applicants in the Manchester workhouse are 740 weekly more than at this season last wear, and that man of the mills are again stopping. - In consequence of a con tradiction given by Mr. M. Philips to a statement made oy Mr. Ferrand in the House of Commons on the night protected females were said certain cruelties to which unMr, Greg, near Wilmslow, a special general meeting of the Lancashire Central Short-time Committee was held in this town on Wednesday, in order to corroborate Mr.
Ferrand's statement. The meeting resolved pnanimously hat they "are prepared to prove that Mr . Ferrand" statement gives but a very faint idea of the hardships to which those females were subjected; and that the contradiction which Mr. Mark Philips was instructed to make to Mr . Ferrand s charges is characterised by equivocation and a total disregard to truth. That the thanks of this committee be given to Mr. Ferrand for his praiseworthy and fearful exposure of the cruelties practised by the manufacturers generally on the defenceless children com. mitted to their core
Sheffeld.-The second meeting of creditors under the fiat of bankruptcy issued against Messrs. Parker, Shore, and Co., the bankers, was held on Friday. The meeting was for the proof of debts and for the choice of assignees. those proved on the 16 th inst., was $185,352 l$. 17 s , , being about one-third of the whole to be proved against the bankrupts. The trade assignees were then appointed, all of whom were residents in Sheffield.
Nhrewsbury. - The local papers state that at one of the this county, several of Blount, Bart., of Mawley Hall, in which of their families could boast of having rented for Allen satisfactod on the estate, when a farmer named either been in thy proved that himself and ancestors had family for a period of nearly or 780 years !-that, in fact, his ancestors had immigrated from Normandy with that family at the time of the Conquest, and from father to son each Stourb. ge. Whad been retained on the estate. distress at Stourbridge has become so alarming, that numbers are subsisting on turnips alone. From one field as many as from five to six tons a week have been taken or several weeks past; and the owner does not think expedient to attempt to put a stop to the peculation
Railways.-The following are the returns for the past
reek :-Northern and Eastern, $1,019 l$.; Greenwich, 6141 ;

Eastern Counties, 790l. ; Croydon, 191l.; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,456l. ; Brighton, 2,394l.; Grand Junction, 5,889l.; York and North Midland, 1,394l.; Blackwall, 513l.; Great North of England, 1,350l.; Sheffield and gow, Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Ayr, 793i. : Midland Counties, 2,197l.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1,437l.; Birmingham and Gloucester, $1,447 l$. ; Birmingham and Derby 1,027l. ; North Midland, $3,527 l$. ; South-Western, 4,083l. Great Western, 10,188l. ; London and Birmingham, Glones. South-Eastern, 1,3436.-The Birmingham and Wednesday Company held their half-yearly meeting on $50,310 l$, and the total recejpts for the half-year had been to the balance in Jarges, 41,69 . 129631 , added which a dividend of 25 s. per share was ordered to from This would leave $1,245 l$, to se waried over to be paid half-year's account. No general discussion was raised at the meeting, a committee of inquiry having been instituted into the general management of the undertaking. A special meeting of the Cheltenham and Great Western Company was held at Cirencester last week, in reference completing the line from Cirencester to Gompany for then leasing or selling the whole line from Swindo and specified terms. After some discussion, a resolution authorizing the directors to treat with the Great Western Company for a sale on the basis of the Great Western Company's proposal, was unanimously carried. - The report of the Directors of the Hull and Selby Railway
Company states the receipts of the half-year to have been $28,894 l$., and the expenses of half-year to have $13,689 l$, 8 . 13,689l., showing a profit of $15,205 l$. From this, howincomes to be deducted 5,0746 . interest on loans, 2276. a balance of $9,179 /$, the price of a new engine ; leaving a balance of 9,179 . available for a dividend, which it is proposed shall be 16 . per share; after paying which upon future purposes of the Company. The report mentions that the sum taken in the last sixmonths exceeds that for any former half-year.-On Monday last, the half-yearly meeting of the Newcastle and Darlington Company, by Which another important link will be added to the chain of Railway communication between England and Scotland, was held at York. The repors stated that the whole of the the Durham Junction Railway to Shincliffe, including the branch to the city of Durham, and the other from Darlington to Brafferton, comprising together rather more than twelve miles in length, have been let at prices below the engineer ${ }^{\text {s }}$ estimates; and the chairman stated his opinion, that the line will be opened throughout from Darlington to Newcastle, by which an uninterrupted Railway communication between London and Carlisle will Me accompished in July, 1844.-At the York and North Midiand Meeting, a dividend of $2 l .10 s$, on the original shares, and a dividend of 20 s . on the half-shares, were penses now amounting to $6,672 l$. The traffic for the half-year had amounted to $46,385 l$. 11s. 11d.-The half-yearly meeting of the Great North of England Company was hel at Darington on Tuesday. The balance of profit in the half-year, after deducting the usual amount for the serve fund and Income-tax, amounted to $8,538 \%$, from which it was recommended that 8 dividend of 11 , 5 share should be made. A more economical system of pex penditure had been introduced, whereby the charge for repair of way for the past six months was reduced to . and, as the last quarter showed 700l. less than the preceding, it was expected that a further reduction and be effected in the ensuing half-year. The number passengers conveyed by the rail last half-year was , It was recommended that about 2,000l. should be laid out in the erection of cottages on the banks of the ine for the convenience of the labourers employed on it s, while the rent would return the Company about 7 pe cent. on the outlay, and enhance the price of the land these dwellings would conduce much to the comfort of the men, and add greatly to the security of passengers, in case of obstruction on the line, or delay of the trains.

Dublin_Mect IRELAND
 The Guardians or modification of the present Poor-law adjourn for a month, and suspend the ordinary busin to adjourn for a month, and suspend the ordinary business, House of Lords on the Marquess of Clanricarde in the time, great difficulty sur in ollecting Mean places. In the county and city of Waterford in most places. In the county and city of Waterford and in Kilkenny scarcely anything can be collected. At the petty sessions of Carrickfergus, on Thursday week, a considerable number of persons, chiefly poor cottagers, were summoned for non-payment of the rate, in several cases Whig remarks, "are paupers, and fitter the Northern Whig remarks, "are paupers, and fitter objects them-
selves to be relieved from others." The Assizes in the different circuits to relieve menced this week, and it is said that petitions against the Poor-law will be brought forward at all the grand jnries, The Repeal Association met, as usual, on Monday, when Mr. Ray read a letter from New York, inclosing $4 \zeta .16$ s. and another communication from Judge James, of Boston, containing a bill of exchange for 50 o, being the subscriptions of "The Boston Association of the Friends of Ireland. The next document read was an address from the Repealers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated Feb. 3, accompsnied by a remittance of $80 l$. Mr. O'Connell addressed this meeting at great length, and explained his reasons for ab,
senting himself from Parliament. He said he was of great ervice to Ireland, and could do ere week's rent was an as it was now constituted.

## ounced to be $312 l .3$. 2 . <br> Coleraine.-The election of Dr, Boyd as the member

 for this place has caused great rejoicings among the Presbyterians. For a considerable time past, much excitement had prevaled regarding the result, not for both candidates were Conservatives, but in reasons, for both candidates were Conservatives, but in consequence of Dr. Boyd being considered fave of Scotland and Irish marriage question. This led many persons to interest themselves in the matter whose political views were opposed to both candidates. The town was guarded by troops of Lancers and constabulary, notwithstanding which, after the polling was over, the most determined mobs paraded the town, andmany persons were severely beaten. It is said by the many persons were severely beaten. It is said by the against, on the grounds of bribery, and for holding the situation of stamp-distributor.

## SCOTLAND

Edinburgh,-Dr. Candlish, and Mr . Dunlop, of Edinburgh, are now in London, on business relative to the affairs of the Church of Scotland. It is understood their object is to advise with Mr. Fox Maule on the subject of his motion, which stood for Friday last, but which was postponed by the death of his father-in-law, Lord Abercrombie, It is stated that, in the event of the prayer of the cause of non-intrusion at the bar of the House of Commons

Stirling. -In consequence of the demise of Lord Abercrombie, it is said that there is every probability that the Duke of Montrose will succeed to the Lord-Lieutenancy of this count

Glasgow.-The University of Glasgow has just conferred on Mr. Richardson, the author of the "New English Dictionary," the degree of L.L.D.--The local papers state that some of the unemployed operatives of Glasgow have been employed during the past week in breaking the ice in the streets, at the rate of $1 s$ per day. The great bulk of
them however, amounting to many thousands, are still without the means of subsistence.

Greenock.-The clergy, merchants, and other inhabitants of this city, have presented an address of condolence to Sir R. Pect, on the painful circumstances attending the Premier's reply, addressed to Archibald Yuill, Esq. :Whitehall, Feb. 15. Sir, -I bey leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the llth inst., and of the address whici accompanied it. I request that you whil convey to those who have been parties to this address my
grateful acknowledgments to them for their condolence with mo on the loss of an attached and faithful friend under circumstances most painful to my feelings.-I am, under circumstances most painful to my feelin

## 3iafo.

Houser or Lords.- (Writ of Error).-The Judges were sum. moned to attend the hearing of the following case, and the fol-
lowing Judges attended. -Lord Chief Justice Tindal, Justices
Patteson, Williams, Coleridge, Maule Patteson, Williams, Coleridge, Maule, Erskine, and Creswell and Barons Parke, Alderson, and Rolfe, The Lords present
were:-The Lord Chancellor, and Lords Brougham, Denman, were:-The Lord Chancellor, and The Queen V . George Millis. - This was one of two cases
brought ap to House of Lords on error from the Court of Queen's Bench in Hreland, the alleged error being that the Cour the Establishment, but by a Presbyterian minister nunder the circumstances stated in the case, was not such a valid marriage
as made a subsequent mariage in the Church of England inis madd a subsequent mariage in the Church of englad to the
valid, and to render the parties contracting the same liable to preat length in the writ of error; after which the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, and Mr. Waddington, were heard
min behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Kindersley 3n behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Kindersley for the defcndant in error. The argament in support of the errur
was, that marriage beqg by the law of Ircland merely a cisi
contract, and not requring the presence or intervention of a clergyman in holy orders to give it validity, the marriage contract between derendant and Esther Graham was a legal and man should be deemed requisite, a Presbyterian clergyman was a clergyman recogmsed as such by the jaw of freland, was susfi-
cient for the purpose, and that therefore the marrage was a percient for the purpose, and that therefore the marrage was a per-
fectly good, legal, and valid marriage, although the parties marred were member of the Church of England, Aud no riage was invalid, and consequently the indictment for bigamy could not be sustained-that the intervention of a priest in hol matrimony, and that so far as the canon law was received int the Estaby, anded Church, it appeared to establish this point-that a person not episcopally ordained was not a priest in holy orders, hat a person not in holy orders could by approximating (no orders, so as to give validity to marriages between members of
the Established Church. On the whole, it was contended that, by the common law of Edgland, marriage was not complet man, and that that clergyman must be a clergyman of the Established Church. The Lord Chancelior put tos the Judges
 The Quecn v. Carroll.-The Lord Chancellor asked the Attorneyintended to rasse the same point as the Queen $r$. Millis. There Was not, in the special verdict, any allcgation that there was a
promise. It merely said that the Rev. Joseph Kelso performed the marriage ceremony that the ing to the rules of the Pres byterıan Church," without stating what those rules wre. The
House could not tell what was Incant by that. Lord Campbell sald, that in this cuse there must be an accuittal, for there could cause of conviction. Lord Brougham-The judgment must be affirmed, and he will be thereby acquitted. The question of

VICE.Chancelior's Court.- (Before the Vice.Chancellor of
England.)-Attorncy-General $V$. Shore.-This case, arising out of
the administration of the administration of Lady Hewley's charities, has once riore of the stake, and the spirit again to make its way to the House of Lords, upon the affirmative question, what denominations of Trinitatian Sectarians are entitled to the beneffit of the charity. By the terms of the found
tion deeds, made in 1704 and 1707 , the clarity wasintended for the benefit of poor godly preachers of Christ's holy gospel, and poor and godly widows of such preachers; and for the encourage-
ment and promotion of the preaching of Christ's holy gospel in poor phaces, and towards the education of young men designed to the class of Dissenters known after the Restoration by the name of Presbyterian Nonconformists, who were, like herself,
believers in the Trinity. In process of time a class of Dissenters, who called themselves Presbyterians, had emurace had apulied them in support of Unitarian objects. This perversion of the founder's tntentions had been finally corrected by judgments of Vice-Chancellor Shailweh and Lord Lyndhurst, With the unanimous concurrence of the Judges, save one. Mean-
time the Unitarian trustees were removed, and it was referred to the Master to appoint other rrustees, and to approve of a scheme for the future application of the charity funchs, which had be-
come of very great value. The relators who had tricd this cause come of very great value. The relators who had tricd the called tndenendents they (who had the carriage of the decree subject to the control
of the Attorney. General) were proceeding to numunate trustecs from ther own body of religionists exclusively, in 1836 , when
two other classes, one calling themselves Orthedox Presbyterians, in connexion with the Kirk of Scotland, and the othe nexion with the United Secession Cluarch of Scolland, interposed, and presentell separate petitions to Lord
praying that they might be at liberty to go in before the Master, and to watch the proceedings, and to propose proper persons to
be trustees. And after full discussion his Lordship made an order, giving the petitioners the liberty they requared. The re-
laters accordingly, and the two classes of petitioners, attended before Lord Henley, who made a separate report, approving of represent the Kirk Presbyterians, and two other trustees to re present the Secession Church. Soon after Lord Lynuthurst's accession to the Great Seal a petition was presented by the ret wheh that the relators intent of the relators, informent heport; and as that matter would have to be discussed before the Vice Chanpetition if he would delegate his powers to har it to the Vicemafle an oriler to that cffect. The case has therefore been argued clusivcly with the arguments for mary successive days. Wiss
Bethell appeared for the relators on both petitions Mr. Twiss coincided in what the Master had done, but did not wish to interpose his authority in a case of this magnitude. Sir Charles
Wetherell apueared for the Secession Church party, and Mr. Swanston for the Kirk party, and both addressed the Court a reat length on the merits of the case. It would be inmpss. On
in our limits to give even an outline of the pleadigs. Tuesday, his Honour said tiat he should not pronounce his judgment until lie had carefully read over all the evidence, and
evcrything bearing upon the question; there was so much matevcrything bearing upon the quse, that it would take some time before he should be able
which had been raised.
Court of Common Plesas, Wood v. Sir Matithew Wood, Bart, and late Mr. James Wood of Gloncester, to recover from the the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloncester, aefendants, his executors, the sud, by the authority of Sir M.
alleged, a Mr. Philpotts had agreed,
Wood, given on behalf of the executors, to pay them. The al. leged agreement was in the following words :-" Memorandum,
May, 1836 . It is hereby agreed between John Philpotts, Esq. arrister-at-law, acting for and on behalf of Sir Matthew Wood, Larrister-at-1aw, acting Chadorn, and Jacob Osborne, three of the executors of the decease. J James Wood, and wham Botion and Islington, Thomas Wood and Charles Gale, of Westminstcr, as
ollows:--That is to say, that the satd James Wood, of lislington, Thomas Wood, and Charles Gale, shall forthwith withdraw the caveat entered by them against the estate of the sald James Wood, mantain and uphold the said will; and that, in consishall, on or before the 25 th day of May mstant, invest the sum
of 20,0002 . sterling in the public funds in the names of the said way persons, Wm. Baton and sumplepien with the accumulations, on the 1 st day of May, 1837, to those parties, unless the said will of the deceased should be in the mean time set aside. "od ever gave Mr. Philpotts authoris such anthority, Mr. Philpotts did enter into the agreement. After the examination of several witnesses, the Learned Judge, in summing up, told the jury it was a question entirely for their must determine to which side they felt themselves bound to give credit. There was, however, this circumstance in the case, that the paper was not sigued inr. Philpots, circumstance, that the paper itself was such as one would not expect that a person conversant with ths law wonlid the parties immediately to invest the money without any con dition being annexed as to the will being proved, and divide of the winl velng set astue after a long litigation. The jury
retired, and, after haviug been absent for some time, returned retired, and, after har the defendant
with a verdict for
Srcondaries' Court. - Macqueen v . Westron. -This was a action brought by market-gardener against the defendanc, a ccover the sum of $2 l$. 3 s ., beirg the balance of 166 . for goods supplied. It appeared that the phantif was in thie habit of sest till the 31 st July, cight quarts of peas were suppled per day
to defendant, being at the rate of $15 ., 100 .$, , 9 d., sid., a and $b d$, pe quart. Fourtecn pounds hance. Tle quastion was left to the decided upon giving sin., and at the same the struck off from the bill all that relating to the peas supplied on the Sunday, By
this, having decreased the amount of the bill much below the original an
defendant.
PoLick.-Last week Mr. Joshua Jones Ashley, late Ensign in the 40th Regiment, and a son of the well-known robing various Was broughtich he is a member, of plate. The adjourned exam clubs, of took place on Thursday last, when all the the cxcitement mated in evidence. It is impossible to descrive ine society and
tais station in the prisoner's case produced. In
which then which the prisoners case pronuced. crowk of gentlemen to the
his reupectabil connexions drew a

## following is a summar $-\Lambda$ police constable

## which induced hum to

prisoncr in Allington-strcet, watch on the housc inhaliturnation High Hollowned him to the shop of Mr. Emmett, cilversmothe which, when opened, contained spoons-and he heard the pri the spoons. He took the put the initials J. J. A., as hefore, on
into cnstody in the street and the prisoner aserted that the spouns were hrs moperty, an Pearse sadd he searclicd the prisoner's lodgings in Allingtonduphicates relating to plate in it. A fork was also found in drawer, togethate. Witnesses from the Junior United Sering Club proved that the plate found by the police was stolen from the Club-room. Five dupticates were produced for plate belong ing to that Club. The next chavge was made by the keform found in the box of the prisoner, all of which related to plate, proved to be the property of the and which the prisoner had charge was by the Union Clab. The police, as in the former cases, produced an and which were proved to refer to plate stolen from the Club on days when the prisoner was present. Similat proof was produced in reference to duplicates of plate stole from the Army and Navy Club, whior United Service, while the house of the latter was under repair. The fifth charge was about to be made by the Erectheium Club, which had given accommo dation under similar circumstances to the Colonial cuin, The pawnbroker, who had the property, was not in attcncance thl Saturday on this charge, when he should unguesanably The prisoner's solicitor declined to say anything on his belial Andictment against the prisoner for stealing property from a

## SPORTING <br> TATTERSALL'S, Thursday. - DERBY. -9 to 1 agst Mr. Murat ; 40 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (taken) ; 40 to 1 boy; 50 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish cult (taken); Albemarle's The Brewer (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Blackdrop (taken); 50 to ${ }^{1}$ agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 50 to 1 日gst Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone ; 1000 to 20 each agst Parthian and Trueboy in one bet (taken), 1000 to 20 agst Languish coll, and 1000 to 15 each agst Elixir, Mercy colt, Fake- <br> MARK LaNe, Friday, Feb. 24. - There is but little English Wheat offering to day, and the conday's quotations.- Foringni is ellng in retail on about the same terms, Malting Barley continues in demand, other descriptions are not so saleable. Peas and Beans rem. <br> BRYTISH, PER MMPRRTAL QUARTER, Wheat, Esex, Kent, and Suflulk Norfolk, Lincolnshire, ard Xorkinhire. White    <br>  fan: ${ }^{2}$



AZETTE OF THE WEEK.
 $2+=2=-2+$ $2=4=2$ $2=\mathrm{vav}=\mathrm{x}^{2}=$



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In professing a desire to maintain the n State, we exclude all principles and views hostile to the Established Institutions of the Empire. We have no sympathy either of the Reformation in opposition to Primitive Truth. We war to Popery, and on the other hand to Dissent and Sectarianism We support the State as the Nursing Parent of the Church-and
the church as the Guide and Counsellor of the State. We believe that the Empire has prosperect, under Divine Providence, in proportion as Cluurch and State have understood and falfilled these the design of their union-in proportion as each hase strengthened grous. Belicving, moreover, that the vast majority of the reflecting, the educated, and the prous people of this country, concur blished our Newspaper. desire to supply a defect through which false views have obtaine an unsuspected and unwarrantable currency. Had we doubted
of the expediency of the course we have adopted, the violence of of the expediency of the course we have adopted, the violence of
Party spirit, at the present moment, and the lamentable misayand umportant topics, left us no alternative, and justified out Truth, like air, is useful only in circulation. To circulate rewarc. Can innisly, thert fute, wo aw idd cach extreme 1: Party,
and fearlessly address ourselves to the correction of every error. We expect as much the disfavour of all violent partisans, as the We rely for support not only upon the Nobility patrons of Church and state principles, but also upon the thoughtful Middle Classes, who, in the gradual formation of right scarcely necessary to say, that in politics we are Conservative the hoarded wisciom and rich experience of the past, as the bes guides in principle for the conduct of the details both of the pre-
sent and the future. It becomes us not to speak of the talent and abilities with right to require at our hands, industry, thoughtfulness, and can-dour-a holy and reverent love for all things sacred and venerable -an unswerving maintenance of all thimgs true-an impartial chievous, and our' object woutd be unattainable. the Church, and on the Leading Topics of the Day-on Dissenting - Tactics-Foreign' and a Home Correspondence-a Weekly
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the horticultural part edited by professor lindley.
SATURDAY, MARCH 4.
No. 9-1843

INDEX OF THE PRII

Antitutites
Lemomitere of Gardoining,









T3 RAGG'S "ANTAGONIST," the successful White De DAHLTA, and pronounced to be decidedy "f frrstrate, will ance. The following are the names of the Nurserymen who have
already ordered, and who will be able to retail plants in May

$\underset{\substack{\text { Brown, Siough } \\ \text { Mitcheill pritfo }}}{ }$
 $\xrightarrow{\text { Harrison, Yorl }}$ WTrine Whale, Elicot Apler by, York
Giring, stowmark Earl] Birminh ham


 Union, Paddalition
Soden, Woorstockk
 Vecicll, Exeter Warner and Warner, 28, Corn-
 Yoster, , trand
Rende,
Rlymouth Alexander, Kingsland
Kernan, Covert (Gardien
 Cormack and Oliver, New-cross Stewart, s.at -hilit Holland, ,Midcleten
Hannuasyde, Muselburgh


> Little and Ballantyne, Carlisle Gaines, Batterse
Paul, Cherhunt
Lealy, Bristol Spary, Hurgeorford Knight, St. Leomard's-on-Sea Lockhart, 156, Cheapside Carter, 238, High Holborn Charlwood, Covent Garden
Lawson and Son, Edinlburgh Harrison, Downham
Scott, Brothers, Belfast Saunders, Jersey Coopere, Croydon Barrett, Wakefeld
Ashworth, Bury Marnock and Manley, Hackney. Henderson and Son, Brechin,
N.B. Horwood, Bicester
Backhonse, York Henbrey, Croydon Dickenson, Guildfor
Major, Rudsthorpe Major, Rudsthorpe
Cameron, Uckfield Protheroe and Morris, LeytonRogers and Son, Uttoxeter Daniels, Hull Minman, Calcot
Langley, Mnffield Ncwton, Newcastle
Widnall, Grancheste Widnall, Gra
Smith, Bath

Nurserymen who have not ordered Plants will have their
names added to this list as soon as received.-Slough, Feb. 16 . PELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, TH. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London (removed begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his Catalogue of new and fine
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Marehioness of Westminster, \&c. \&cc. Amateurs, Florists, \&ce Marchioness of Westminster, \&cc. \&c. Amateurs, Florists, \&ec.,
purchasing, would find it an advantage to possess his Catalogue, purchasing, would find it an advantage t
J. H. having also a very large stock of the common show will be supplied on very liberal terms.
N. B.-A large Collection of Anriculas, Polyanthuses, \&cc. \&c,
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Gaines's Duche
" Pride of Surrey Amulet
Lady Sale
$\square$ Lady Duncanno
Royal Adelaide Prince of Wales Countess Eldon Princess Royal

## aines' Iord Pruth DAH.

$\qquad$ Conspicuum -428
Gaines's Lord Prudhoe-dark crimson
Lady Prudhoe-blush white Lady Duncannon-blush, shaded with lifac Lady of the Lake-Peach olossom with liac
Venus-clear white Verus-clear white
Surpasse Primrose-fi
Eleceans
Elegans-rosy purple
Catalogues of Pelargon-bright yellow

Ferbenas, Fuchsias, \&c., may be obtained by applying as above.
Feb, 1843 ,
IVERPOOL BOTANICAL INSTITUTION.-
ExHIarTions at the GARDEN for the year 1843. - The Ex-
hibitions will take place on Friday, May 5, Friday, June 23, and
Friday, September 8 , when the following Prizes will be awarded
at each Meeting. Exhiarions at the GArDen for the year 1843.n-The ex-
hibitions will take place on Friday, May 5 , Friday, June 23 , and
Friday, September 8, when the following Prizes will be awarded at each Meeting.


Grand Totai to be
Exhibitors will be required to sign a declaration that all Plants exhibited have been in their possession Two Months, also, that
all Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables exhibited, are of their own all Flowers, Fruits, and growth and production ; and if such declaration cannot or shall not be duly signed, the Premiums awarded will be withheld; and all Fruit must be
If served up for Desert. In order to facilitate the rulations as far as possible, in cases In order to facilitate the regulations as arrangements will be made to receive all such as shall be brought during the afternoon of the previous day, into one of the greenhouses of the Institution, which will be cleared for the purpose. A printed copy of the regulations (Which resemble as closely as local and other circumstances wil permit those of the Horti-
cultural Society of London) may be had by application to Mr Sh EPHERD, the Curator at the Garden; or, to Hon. Secretary. 24, Great George-square, Liverpor. 10 packets, 10 s ; 18 do., 5 s. HLOWER-SEEDS ; 36 packets, $10 s$; ; 18 do., $5 s$. Curator, Rotanic the order. A mixed selection, containing 30 ve specified in tie for sowing indiscriminately on Borders, 58 . Pelargonium, Petunia, and Heliotropium, 18. per packet.-P.S. Remit
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W ILLIAM MILLIER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent having selected from the many new FUCHSJAS and VERBENAS Sp undernamet low prices-including the following Fuchsias:-Conspicina arborea (Catleugh's), Venus victis
 variegata, Mortiock's supen (post-paid), or in pots 12s. per doz. 10s. 6 d . per doz. pack , package and (post-paid), or in pots 4s. per doz., package and carriage paid to London.- Persons may depend upon their beip good plants, carefully packed in moss, and corrity of orders in April
W. M. obtained a Prize of 102 , open to all' England, for Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, \&c., at the 1sle of Than Floricultural Show, Juy, 1842. List of Pelarg oniums, \&cc., can be had on application

## Price: 6d. <br> FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY, THE QUE EN DOWAGER. <br> 

BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.Fuchsias for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to the
select and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in select and superb Collection. They have spared, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal rarieties; and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success wheh altended their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs,
at the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom at the various Horticuitural Exhivitions talling attention to ther Youkle and Co. also feel desirous of calling attibe of plants; namely, that they will deliver them free of postage, on the receip of a post-office order, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week of April next, in collections, upon the following terms
Twelve fine show varieties $128 . \mid$ Twelve extra fine show vari-
. Youell and Co.
The selection being ieft th ourLi, and CRE,
DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener
to Colonel IIarcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom Messrs. YoubiL obtamed the entire stock. In May last it was
submitted to Dr. Linjulisy for his opinoln, which wilh be found in the Gardeners' Chrontle of the 14th of that month, as follows:-
"y our Scedling Fuchata is by far the finest hybrad we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepais you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus." As a wro f of its being a most profuse blommer, X. \& Co. had a plant in Hower on Sept, 15,
1842 , on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, form1842, on one branch of which were upwards on
ing a splendid object for the greenhouse, conservatory, or flowergarden. Price Kiv.
of the United kingdor. s. d.
Fuchsia transparens,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fuchsia transparens, } \\
& \text { outer corlla a delicate }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { transparent pink, boldly } \\
& \text { tipped with bright green }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { tipped whith brignt areen, } \\
& \text { and inner corolla fine }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { and inner corolla a fine } \\
& \text { rosy carmine, habit of }
\end{aligned}
$$ the plant erect, and a profuse bloomer Fuchsia affinis, or radicans

Fuchsia arborea
Fuchsia arborea grandi.
aurantia
Belliana, or roseo alba (pure white, beautifully tipped with rose
Bicolor Bicolor
Brucean Braceana:
Brockmani
Brock Curtisii Carnea Chandlerii
Conspleua Cordata superba Corymbifora Cralgiana
Dalstonii Dalstmiii Dicksomi
Belcata
Devonia Elegans superba Excelsa Floribunda (Dickson's) Formosa elegrans Fulgens multiflora Floribunda magna
Glabra multiflora Globosa variegata Grandifiora maxima Grandis

## Hopverii Hybrida

Incomparabilis
Incompara
Ilicifolia.
Inflata fulg
Intlata fulgida
Insignis
Invincible
Jayii. extra fine and ve
large (new)

## Laneií

## Mecnabiana Magnifica

Magnifica (May's)
Magnifica
Monypennii
Multifora erect
Multitiora er
Pendula (Young's)
Pulcherrima
Pistilum aibum
Princeps.
Racemiftora
Racemiflora elegans
Racemiflora
Rosea elegans
Ricartonii
Ricartonii
Smithii
Smithii
Splendida
Splendida
Splendens (Humboldt)
Splendens
Salmonia
Stewartia
Sanguine
Stylosa conspicua
VERBENAS. Laconii", a fine blue, devigorous, but compact howers measuulug up-
flowards of three and a wards of three and a
half inches in diameter. Princess Royal," ${ }^{\text {p }}$, the
purest snowy white, the purest snowy white, the
flowers remarkably large, and extremely exceed the purity of the white in this; beautiful that acrusustion, not to
be fornd in any of its class, of retainnge its
clear whte durner fading clear would be as..weli to remark, that the petals
of the flowers of the above meet so closely, as to form a perfect bail. sending out by post,
free, to any part of the United Kingdom, in the second week of April
Araniana superba Barkeri, extra fine Barnessi Delicata, fine
Edmondii
Eroperor
Favorrite beatiful pink Formosa, beautif
with white eye
Grandis. Groomiana
Hendersoni Hislopians
Hylandsii Incisa majo Melindris major Nivenii
Picta Sanguinea
Splendens Splendens Tweediana Victory
[The above will also be sent
free of postage to any part free of postage to any
the United Kingdom.]
 CAl Boik Ers, which may be seen on application. 88. each, Bent free of postage to any part of th.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Fel. 16, 1843.



 true to their kinds. Messrs. Drckson also havea few more pairs

 CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES-Youble \& Co

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aove fowers consi
the following terms:
\({ }_{12}^{25}\) pairs of extra fne and frrst-rate show flowers
12 pairs extra fine show Pinks
The selection beingleft to YovuL \& Co. The piants are remark
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## W

 OD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUM Mons scariet, the the cowerers are perfectly fouund for annualis is spare between the petalas, forming, anececeptionabdyw, heote mosy Jt. Woon having grow no other sort it its isimonsibibe tatated it can either in cash or postage stamps. The following gentiemen of the neighbourhood will vouch for
the truth of the abore deecription:- $-J$ SonN $P$ PRICF manchester, Hon. Secretaryy to the Hunting ion Horticulutural

 M.Pd,", Diddington, Huntingdon; Mr. Giddings, Florist, Heming-
ford, Huntindon
Ni,, , March is the best month for sowing, and the seed should be vegetated in a rentie hent.
Nursery, Hunting $d$ on, March $2,1843$.
SELECT AND SHOWY HARDY HERBACROUS PLANTS, $W^{\text {ILLLAMM MAY }}$ begs to anounce to the Nobility,




 in present cuitivatio
W.W. M. Whas few parketa of his very select Hollyhook-Seed (aul



 James R.chard don,", were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edward
of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal south London Oloricultural Exhibitition last week, and had an extra prize
 dedly frst-rate. The following was the decision of the censors

 ist prize at Hull, Aug. 30 oth
Awaried an extre prize set the Royal South Londoin Flo-







 first-rate show flower. Height, 4 tt; ; plants, 108 . $6 d$. All orders addresed J, Enw Ands, Layerthorpe, Firist, Nurssery


Magnificent new verbena. "prince of Wales." W entire Stock of the and Sove yery, having obtained the


 Prants or the alove will be ready for delivery. in Mayy, at 3s. $6 d$ d.

 spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogiues of wheh will be Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their
own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3 , per doz or in pots at $4 s$. per doz. Fuchsias, per post, at 4 s. per. doz.
Heas or
Suscese address-Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield,

> THE NEW WEEPING WILLOW (Salix Americana pendula).
RIVERS, JUNo, has a.few very fine Plants of gine feet in height, 7a, 6Ll, each, carriage praid to lond stoms, seven to Sawbraigeworth, Herts, March 2, 1843.

VERY fine Two Yarches, \&c. Year transplanted Larches, and other Nursery stock are
still on sale, at moderate prices, by W. URQUBART and SoNs, Dandee.
D. KING, SEEDLING DAHLIAS. Public CHESTRER, begs to call the attention of the Trade and of first-rate Quality. They have been shown at all the principal Shows in Hampshire, where they have taken Seeding Prizes in
1841 and 1842 , and where they were considered to surpass all the older Sorts, in present cultivation, Compocrad dark Maroon, fine
Cup and stiff Petals, good Size, ine Form and Habit well Cup and stiff Petals, good Size, fine Form and Habit, well up in
Centre, Flowers standing well above the Foliage, 4 ft, 10s. 6 . Centre, Flowers standing well above the Foliage, fft, 10 s. $6 \lambda$.
BBAUTY or HANTS-fine Blash,
, omemetimes tipped with purple, being enual in Quality to "Compacta; " 3 ft. to 4ft., 108.6 Gd . The
usual allowance to the Trade when 6 Plants are taken. Good strong Plants sent out the first teek is May.
D.K. legs also to accuazint his friends who may favour him with
their Orders that in consequence of his not being able to show them last year at the London Exhibitions, he will not receive any money for them if they do not prove according to
Advertisement. Orders will be received at $G$. Prm's, Nursery-
 sill greantly oblige

ORANGE, LEMON, AND CITRON TREES
J. MARSANO has just imported from Italy, 300 of Price from 5s. to 15s, each Planto The Nobility may be supuplied with these splendid Trees. Country Nurserymen will be
served at the wholesale Prices, with Jtalian TUBEROSES, on early application to John MARSANO, Oilman, Seedsman, and
Florist, 2 , Beauchamp-street, Brook's Market, Leather-lane,

OANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE PLANTS, \&cc., \&c.--Noblemen and Gentlemen seeking an opportunit, may have an opportunity of so doing, by inspecting
 who has just received his annual Importation from Italy, in 2
good and healthy condition. The trees are from 3 to 6 feet high sent safely to any part of the Kingdom. sent safely to any part of the Kingdom. DOUBLE TTALIAN TUBEROSE ROOTS. - The annual Importation of these truly fragrant and delightrul bulbs has just been
recelved in a good ana healthy congition, and may be obtaincd recelved in a good ana healthy concition, and may be obtaincd
at the above adress. Price is. per dozen. N.B.-Importer of choice Lucca Oils, Honeycomb, |Parmesan be had, per post, \&sc.
d. W. WILLMER begs most respectfully to say he at moderate prices; the plants are fine, and well rooted --Strong Walnut Trees; Fine Quince Trees, fit for bearing frait; Green
Hollies, of all sizes; Striped Hollies, strong plants from 3 to 6 Hollies, of all sizes; Striped Hollies, strong plants from 3 to Laurels, Arbor vitæ, Ancuba japonica, Yews, , Swect Bay, Swedish Juniper, Arbutus, Rhododendron, Red Cedar, Alexandrian Lanrel,
Spruce, Scotch, and Larcl Firs, Siberian Lilac, Syringas, Gnelde Spruce, Scotch, and Larch Firs, Siberian Lilac, Syringas, Guelder
Rose, Honeysuckles of various sorts, Irish Ivy, Dwarf Roses Rose, Honeysuckles of various sorts, Irish IVy, Dwarf Roses,
Standard do., Beech, Hornbeam, Lime, English Elm, Poplars of vartous sorts, Oaks, \&cc.
J. T. W. has likewise a fine Stock of Carnations and Picotees of first-rate quality, well wintered, and now in a good state to be sent out, in Collections of Bizarres and Flakes-
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Picotees, } & 25 \text { do. } \\ \text { Auriculas, } & 12 \text { plants, }\end{array}$
The selection to be left to J. T. W., Which he has no doubt will give satisfaction to those who may honour him with

TM. HARDIE'S EARLY CANTALOUPE MELON. W M. HARDIE begs to inform Melon-growers that MELON SEED to dispose of, and that if sown now he will war rant that with proper treatment its fruit will be ripe the first
week in May. He will also warrant it to set its fruit under the Heumstances in which a Melon plant can be placed He has shewn it these last two seasons at Chiswick, in May, and From these plants and two crops, he cnt 60 lbs . weight of fruit last year, and with attention there may be three erops taken from
the same plants. He grows it on a common dung hot-bed. The flavour is excellent, and size from 3 to 6 lbs ., according to the number of fruit on each plant. To be had of W. H., at J. Jar-
Rett's, Esq., Carneston Court, near Bath; at $2 s .6$. per packet Retr's, Esc., Carneston Court, near Bath; at 2 s .6 d. . per packet;
will be forwarded directly, on receipt of an order for the money. SELECT CULLINARY VEGETABLE SEEDS, \&ce.
WILLIAM MAY has now ready to send out his new from seed between the early Ash-leaved Kidney and the Scotch Kidney, both varieties of great merit. It is a great bcarer,
medum size, of very first-rate excellence, and of very dwarf medium size, of very first-rate excellence, and of very dwarf
habit. Mr. Lou von, in noticing it in his Magazine of the pre-
sent month, says- 6 A fewr of these Potatos were sent to us ; we sent month, says - "A few of these Potatoes were sent to us; we lent quality. We think this a most valuable kind of Potato." May be had in peck bagk at $5 s$ s. each. New Superb Dwart Impe-
rial Crimson Beet : this is decidedly the best variety in cultivarial Crimson Beet: this is decidedly the best variety in cultiva-
tion; in packets of 1,000 seeds each for 5 s. Fuller's New Hyrid
Winter Radish 2s. $6 d$. each. May's new large late "Victorra" Red Carrant,
bunches generally six inches long, herries from 1 to 1 in inch in circumference; a fine scarlet, and of excellent flavour, 20s. per dozen. The seeds will be sent post-free or receipt of a Post-
office order. May be had of Mr. Chariws FArnjus, Seedsman, St. Johri-street, Messrs. Nobla, seedsmen, Fiet-street, London:
and of WM. MAY, Hope Nursery, Leaming-lane, near Bedale,

MNEW FLOWER-SEEDS. that as they devote agreat portion of their Nursery Grounds nexions on sonn as introduced. they can supply overy known kind of Flower Seeds worthy of cultivation, and at very moderate
charges, either in collections or otherwise. The sorts particularly charges, either in collections or otherwise. The sorts particulariy with instructions inclosed.
Kiardy Flower Seeds, 50 most show linds
Ditto and Tender ditto, includin, 'he most superb
Hardy and
German Stocks, Balsams, Gertio! Asters, Zinneas German Stocks, Balsams, Gernin! Asters, Zinneas \&rachyco. 8 cc . 50 sorts
100 choice Ranunculuses, in 50 varietics by name Double Italian Tuberoses, in 50 ditto impmited, per diozen part of London,-Reading Nursery, Bcrlks; Kibb. 21 st.

SOUTHAMPTON NURSERY GROUNDS.-Of the解k advertised in the Autumn (Gardeners' Chronicle, p. 665 ) She following may still be obtained on early applic
Scotch Firs, 2y-year seedling, fine, 28 per 1000 .
Ash 1 -vear ditt
Ash, 1-year ditto, 18. per 1000.
English Oak (the true Durmast)
English Oak
-year seedling, 5 S. per 100 p
Pinasters, 2.year seediling, 3 s . 6 d . per 1000 .
Bedded Rhododendron 8 s . $4 d$ to 100 .
Bedded Rhododendron, 8s. 4d. to 128
Bedded Spruce Fir, 12 s .6 d. per 1000
Laurel, 20s., 40 s., and 80s., per 1000.
TTamarisk (for exposure to the tea), 40 s . per 1000
Poplar (Black CCMada), 4 to 6 feet, 408 , to 608 , per 1000,
Ribes sanguineum, 25s. per 100 ,
Mahes sanguineum, 255 . per 100.
Mahoia aquifolium, 40 s . per 1000.
With every description of Transplanted Forest-trec, Shrub Evergreen, and Fruit-tree. - WM. ROGRRS \& SoN,
and Contracting Planters, Snuthampton, Feh. 24, 1843 ,
L UCOMBE, PINCE, and Co, have a large Stock of vation of which great attention has been paid, and which arc this season more than usuaily fine. L. P. and Co. can therefore
with confidence recommend them, as being in every respect to be depended on; and beg leave to offer for sale,

Delivered, carriage free, to any part of the kingdom. Catalogues may be had on ap
NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, NEAR LONDON. BLACK AND GOWEN beg leave most respectfully to they have taken the above establishment, situate on the l3aysdepartment of the Floricultural, Nursery and Seed trade; and they earnestly trust, through strict attention in supplying a genuine article at moderate charges, to gain a share of public patron of undoubted qualit
Buck's true Intermediate Stock, Mimulus moschatus, 1s. per
$6 d$. to $1 s$. per packet, or $5 s$. packet. Buck's
6d.
per
Germa or 1 s, per oz.
Aster, per packet, $\begin{gathered}\text { packet, or } 1 s .6 d \text {. per oz, } \\ \text { Papaver Marshaliii, } 6 d .\end{gathered}$ packet Calandrinia discolor, 6 . packet, or $28,6 d$. per oz.
Callichroa platyglossa, $6 d$. pe packet, or $1 \mathrm{~s} .6 d \mathrm{~d}$. per oz. per packet, or $9 d$. per 0 z per do., named sorts, on rberis coronata (splendid), 30 per packet, or 1s. per oz. packet, or 2s. $6 d$. per oz. per per yacket.
 Loasa aurantiaca, $6 \%$ per
packet, or $38.6 d$. per $0 \%$ True Early Snowball Turnip.
Laing's new Swedish Turnip Together with a general ultural, Agri B. \& G. will be glad of a List of Prices from Nurserymen who may abound in Hardy

OR GEORGE OTHERS. GARDENERS, AND I R. GEORGE TRIST (late with Mr. HogGART) is Grond (lately in the occupation of Messrs. WARNER, Cornhill) March 8, at 11, (the ground being required for building purposes) March 8 , at 11, (the ground being required for building purposes),
the whole of the STOCK and CROPS, consisting of about 15,000 Myatt’s British Queen, Elton, and Eliza Strawberries ; 22,000 of of Rhubarb, Tarracon, and other Herbs Sea-kale, a quade Peaches, Nectarines, and Apricots, a quantity of Horse Ches a variety of Growing Stock. May be seen two days prior to the Sale. Catalogues had of Mr. Bunney, Conservatory, Covent
Garden; at all the principal Seed-Shops in the City; at the Halfway House Inn, and of Mr. Gsorare Trisp, Auctioneer and

TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.
public competition at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew $120^{2}$, March 7, and Thurspax, March 9, 1843, at May be viewed the morning of Sale; and cataiogent of Dahlias

HCONOMIC LIEE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Establislied 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. | that entitle the assured to partzcip ate in the profits, as follows. |
| :--- |
| Age. |

## Annual Premium

The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 166 per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a second
Bonvs was awarded, amounting on the average to 31l. per cent. on the premiums paid during the preceding five years. procceding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one Port thereof to another during peace, to Assurers, not being seafaring men oy profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by parties to whom they may have been legally assigned.

By order of the Board of Directors, CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS invented SHEWEN, Ironmonger, \&c., Sevenoaks, Kent. extensive prast mosficient and economical: it may be seens a Messrs. Chandler \& \& Sons' Nursery, Vauxball; Messrs. Loddiges' Hackney ;'Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's,
King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter ; Rnd at King's-road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Ex
the Gardens of the Horticultural Society of London.

# R <br>  R By RDWARD Sothy, ESQ.. Jun., F.R.S., ntal Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London; 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden. <br> <br> abe fatuemexs cyranicle. 

 <br> <br> abe fatuemexs cyranicle.}
| SATURDAX, MARCH 4, 1843.


In the Guernsey Star newspaper of September last apeared the following statement:-"The splendid Tussack Grass is the gold and glory of the Falkland Islands. Every animal there feeds upon it with avidity, and fattens in a short time. It may be planted and cut like the Guinea Grass of the West Indies. The blades are about six feet long, and from 200 to 300 shoots spring from one plant; about four inches of the root eats like the Mountain-Cabbage ; it loves a rank, wet, peat bog, with the sea-spray over it it is nutritious throughout the year, and all the smaller Falkland Islands are covered with it
This could not fail to excite attention ; and so many of our correspondents have made inquiries about it, that we have endeavoured to ascertain what the facts are relating to it.

The earliest notice that occurs of the plant appears o be in Pernetty's Voyage aux Isles Malouines, published in Paris in the year 1770 . We are not acquainted with this work, but the statement contained in it is, we presume, the following, quoted by Burney in his "Collection of Voyages," (vol. v. p. 144.) Pernetty says, "We were half a league distant from two flat islands, which, at first view, appeared as if covered with small copse-wood, but, as we afterwards discovered on landing, they were only tall Bulrushes or Cornflags: they grow each of them about two feet
and a half high, and afterwards shoot forth a tuft of green leaves nearly of as much height more."
The next trace of it is in Bougainville's account of his voyage in La Boudeuse, in 1766 :-"All the seacoast," says this navigator, "and the islands in the interior of the Falklands, are covered with a plant which is improperly called a Cornflag; it is, however, a species of Grass, of the most beautiful green colour, and growing to the height of six feet. It forms a hiding-place for lions and sea-wolves, and served as a shelter for ourselves during our travels. A house is formed in a very short space of time; the inclined stems, when fastened together, serve as roof, while the dry straw makes a tolerably good bed. It was with this plant that we likewise thatched our houses. The root is sweet and nutritious, and is pre ferred by beasts to any other food."
Later travellers speak of it in similar terms. Gaudichaud says that the base of its stem has the pleasant taste of the Cabbage Palm, so much esteemed in tropical countries. And in the account of Freycinet's Voyage, p. 143, we find the following statement:"Finally, there is a plant of still greater interest, hich furnishes nearly all the year round abundance of nutritious food, namely a large Grass (Festuca fla bellata), which covers two-thirds of the Isle of Pen guins, and other small islands in the French Bay and which, according to M. Orne, is met with in equal profusion on the coast of all the Falkiands. This plant grows from four to six feet high; its leaves are sheathing and compressed. The interior of the stem, to the height of five or six inches above the root, is white and soft, of an agreeable flavour resembling that of a Filbert. This substance consists of the lower sheath, with the young central leaves and stem firmly encased within each other. Its flavour may be also compared to that of the Cabbage Palm, so highly esteemed."

The most complete account, however, that we have seen, is the following, which Sir William Hooker has been so obliging as to extract from the letters of his son, Dr. Joseph Hooker, now with Captain James Ross's expedition:-" Near the sea-coast a very noble Grass grows in immense abundance, called Tussac It forms quite an extraordinary feature in the landscape, covering immense tracts of land, especially on a sandy soil. Its roots form great balls, which rise

five or six feet above the ground, and are often as much in diameter. The culms spring from the top of them, bearing long leaves, which hang down all round in the most graceful manner, and are themselves six or seven freet in length. These heaps, or tussacks, grow generally apart, but within a few feet generally guite the intermediate space of ground being generally quite bare of vegetation; so that, in walking among them, you are quite hidden from view, and the whole Tussac eround is perfect Tabyrind Cattle thrive admirably, and soon get fat upon this Grass; and so fond are they of it, that when they can get it they will touch nothing else: and with horses it Such is .
plant. Gaudicheph Hooker's graphic account of this from four to six faud describes it as a handsome (irass, those of some six feet high, with fan-shaped leaves, Tike Lamarck called this, from which circumstance, no doubt, The soil on the species licstucra flabollata
Gaudichaud (A2n. Sc. v plant grows is described by uncultivable; Ann. and. v. 90.) as a spongy bog, utterly
hat at its edges this hog forms in many places a cliff escarpement. four or five feet high. Dr. Hooker also states that the whole district is covered with peat bogs or grass lands. It would therefore seem as if the plant might be introduced with advantage into Ireland. that, however, is a point that cannot be determined otherwise than by actual experiment.
Concerning the climate of the Falklands, we have tolerably exact information. D'Urville states that it is much more temperate than might have been expected from its latitude. From the observations made by himself and others, he concludes that the thermometer scarcely rises above $15^{\circ}$ cent. ( $59^{\circ}$ Fahr.), or falls below zero cent. ( $32^{\circ}$ Fahr.) ; and according to Bougainville the winter is very mild, and snow lies on the ground only for a short time. M. D'Urville also states that in 1822, at the beginning of December, the month which answers to June in Europe, the highest temperature observed was almost always behighest tempen $12^{\circ}$ and $15^{\circ}$ cent. ( $51^{\circ}$ to $66^{\circ} \mathrm{Fahr}$.) On the tween $12^{\circ}$ and $15^{\circ}$ cent. ( 5 Parish tells us that in the Eastern Island, the thermometer generally ranges as
high as $75^{\circ}$ in summer, and sometimes falls to $26^{\circ}$ in winter; he, however, confirms the French statements, that snow disappears in a few hours, and that ice is seldom above an inch thick. (Journal of Geog. Soc., iiii. 25) The days of summer are described by the same authority, as long and warm, with occasional showers, producing a rapid vegetation. All this would suit the west and south of lreland well enough, but would hardly justify our entertaining expectations of the Grass succeeding in England or Scotland, except in particular localities, even if the plant should so far hange its southern habits as to forget that our winter is its summer
Winter is its summer. Wm. Hooker that only a few days since a packet of the seeds of the Tussack Grass was received at the Royal Botanic Garden, Kew, but they were in bad condition, and offered small promise of germinating; although from the same parcel of seed a plentiful supply of young plants was coming up in Dr. Joseph Hooker's Garden at the Falklands where they had been drilled in rows, like Turnips Let us hope that some of these young plants will be introduced in the Ward's Cases which have been sent out from Kew for the purpose.
It is right to add that there is another sort of Tussack Grass at the Falklands, much inferior to the Festuca flabellata, and produced, as we are informed by Sir Wm. Hooker, by the Carex trifida of Cavanilles This is probably what is mentioned in Burney's Voyages (vol. v. p. 144) as "A kind of Grass, a foot and a half high, which spreads over every part to the tops of the hills. The soil is of a dark-brown colour, and is formed into a mould by the annual decay of the Grass. It rises with a spring under your feet from the roots of the Grass being interwoven with it
Those who interest themselves in procuring the Tussack should take care to distinguish between the two kinds.
For the opportunity of publishing a view of the places in the Falklands, where this Grass occurs, we are indebted to Sir William Hooker, who has kindly placed at our disposal a drawing made on the spot by W. E. Wright, Esq.

Ir would be difficult to name any department of gardening, or indeed of vegetable physiology, concerning which so little is positively known, even to those most conversant with such matters, as the nature of vegetable diseases. The number of writings on the subject is inconsiderable, and the information afforded by them still more so. Even De Candolle, with all the aid of his great learning, could find but little on which to build a theory of vegetable nosology; and more recent writers have added almost nothing Yet the subject is one of grave import; it does no concern merely the luxurious tables of the wealthy but it is intimately connected with the prosperity of our forests and the productiveness of agriculture.
From the first day of the existence of this Journal we have been searching for facts relating to vegetable disease; but we find little beyond opinions, many of which, absurd as they evidently are, continue to find their believers. If you ask a man what causes canker, what the gum, or whence it bappens that his Potatoes curl and his Peaches blight, you get as many con ficting explanations as you consult individuals. One tells you the cause is in the air, another finds it in the earth: "constitutional debility" satisfies one class o inquirers "peculiar habits" a second; while others ing quite "pate to "blirht" and "mildew, o arequir "at what do all suck their neighbouns nulanes. Buly information do phrases really mean? what earthly information do they convey, by which a man may profit to his own good?--they may be fruitful in lawsuits. ness and uncertainty are choice cates for our legal friends; they may be profitable to people who terrify the directors of cas-works or the owners of manufactories into compensation for imaginary injuries. But their value extends no further.
But their value eatends endeavour to collect evidence pet us, therere the diseases which wood is heir to : and if our correspondents will help us, a body of really useful information may, it is hoped, be gradually secured. To do this, however, much co-operation in a definite manner is required. Of vague and uncertain statements we have more than enough; what we now want is exactinformation upon particular points. If the advice given by us, and by Professor Henslow, in another place, to the farmers, is adopted by gardeners, -and they will do, each for himself, what they can, following the directions we may give them, as nearly as their means will permit,-we shall be sure to get truths for them which they cannot possibly obtain for themselves.
In order to make a beginning, let us take the Vine, and investigate the causes of some one of its many diseases. Mr. Loudon, indeed, says the Vine has no diseases except bleeding (which is not a disease; see Encycl. of Gardening, edition of 1835, p. 785) but to this, we suspect, he will hardly gain the assent of those gardeners who know anything of rusting, and
shriveling, and shanking, and scorching, and not setting, and not colouring, every one of which is as much a disease as the gout or rheumatism in a man. Let us begin with the rust of the Vine.
The rust of the Vine is a disease which attacks the Grapes, covering them with a tough brown skin which is incapable of natural extension, and which stops their growth. Wherever the disease appears the crop is injured, or even ruined. Now, in this, as in all such cases, if we are to cure the evil we must find out its cause; and it is to that we would ask our gardening friends to attend, by way of beginning a formal inves tigation of vegetable diseases. One person says it is caused by the attacks of the Thrips insect; another is convinced that it arises from his having planted his ine too deep; others are perfecesiness of the hands caused by the persies; a fourth observer refers it to a period anterior to the setting of the berries. One of our correspondents, who ascribes he rust to the Grapes having come in contact with greasy substances, at the same time throws the blame upon the Thrips (see Mr. Bromley's remarks, p. 853); and in a subsequent letter, now before us, he gives as, a reason for preferring the long-rod mode of pruning to that of spurring, that old spurs are difficult to clear of Thrips: so that here are two totally different causes assigned by the same observer for the same malady Finally, to close the catalogue of opinions, we have a letter from Mr. Webster, who conceives the rust to arise from the use of excessive moisture previously to the opening of the flowers.
Which of all these speculations is to be regarded as correct? that is what should be proved experiment ally; and the season is now arrived when the matter may be investigated by thousands of observers. We would therefore propose the following plan:-

1. Grease a few bunches, just as much as it is proning, and leave the remainder of the crop without being touched. This will settle that part of the question: if indeed it is not decided by the fact that Grapes on the open wall, unthinned, are occasionally as rusty, or more so, than in houses.
2. Where the rust prevails, examine the plants well, and see whether Thrips abound; if so, observe the effect of removing this insect.
3. Direct attention also to the red-spider, and ascertain, if possible, whether that pest has not something 4. Watch the Greengage and other sweet Plums in the same way, and observe whether Thrips, or redspider, or greasy substances produce the mischief there; for we presume that the rust of Plums is o the same nature as that of Grapes.
Here are some experiments, trifling in the amount of observation they demand, but very important in their results; and we trust they will find observers among a good many of our readers.

In another column we give the Report of the Flori cultural Society upon the seedling Dahlias exhibited before it during the last year. That the owners of second-rate flowers should be discontented at their being so classed, and that in carrying out its objects the managers of this Society should have made some enemies, is only what must be expected by all those who venture to expose fraud and discountenance imposition. Nevertheless, in the long run, honesty of purpose, as well as honesty of action, is sure to bring its own reward; and we entertain no doubt, that, in
proportion as the Society is out of favour with selfseeking florists, it will gain the good opinion of their customers.
As we have stated on a former occasion, the great point to attend to in the formation of the committees of all such Societies as this, is the exclusion of every person whose character is at all doubtful; this has been attended to most scrupulously by the Floricultural Society, and must secure for them the support o all honest and respectable florists. As for those of a different description, they may always be known by their associates.

Fouding Sheep on Turnips, where the land is light and dry, is the most effectual and economical mode of manuring. Much attention is required to make the profit on the Sheep pay something towards the Treat expense incurred in raising a good crop of Turnips : and, in this, great improvements have been cutting of the Turnips in slices principal are : the means of a machine worked by hand, feeding the Sheep in narrow troughs, and regularly, so that nothing is lost, or soiled, to clisgust the animals. The troughs are placed on the spot from whence
the Turnips were drawn to be cut, and moved the Turnips were drawn to be cut, and moved
so that the droppings of the dung may be equally distributed ; cut Clover, Hay, or Pease-haulm, is given, mixed with crushed oil-cake, or Pease or Bean meal, or Oats. This not only corrects the cold watery
nature of the Turnip, but also materially improves the manure; that from Sheep fattened in this way may be considered as of double the effect to that of store Sheep merely fed on Turnips and some Hay. The advantage of the old mode of folding sheep at night on fallows, when they had run in poor pastures all day, is problematical : for not only are the dung and urine of a much less fertilising nature, but the Sheep suffer, and in many cases the loss on this accoun makes the manuring, such as it is, be dearly paid for Hence some good farmers have a prejudice against folding Sheep, and not without some reason; but the mode we are describing is very different : here, the Sheep are well fed, and not driven from a pasture to a
fold, which is only robbing one part of a farm to old, which is only robbing one part of a sorm and lie down to ruminate, and thus communicate considerable warmth to the soil. It is extremely useful not only to their general health, but likewise to stimuate their appetite, to place lumps of rock-salt here and there in a trough for them to lick at. We have invariably found that with salt to lick they could digest more Turnips, and thrive faster, while their dung and urine are certainly improved by the salt dissolved in them. The quantity of oil-cake or meal which is most advantageous to be given must depend on the time when it is'desirable the Sheep should be fat for the butcher. They should never be overfed, but as long as they eat up all that is placed in thei troughs, after having had a full meal of Turnips, they may be safely supplied; cut Clover-hay may be mixed with crushed oil-cake or meal, in the proportion of one peck of meal to two or three bushels of cut hay of this mixture they may be allowed to eat as much as they like, twice a day, after they have eaten their cut Turnips. The same system may be pursued for ewes and lambs. Bean-meal and oil-cake increase the
milk of the ewes, and all the fat will go to the lambs as long as they suck; when Turnips are cut into shor strips, it is astonishing how soon lambs begin to nibble at them, and learn to lick up the meal; by the time the lambs are weaned or sold off, the ewes will be in good condition; and whether they are fatted or kep for breeding, will be much the better for good feeding The calculation of the difference in the expense, com pared to the benefit received by the improved method depends so much on circumstance and situation, tha we cannot enter into them. It will take women and boys to pull up the Turnips, clean them of earth, and first picked up by the Sheep when they are let into the fold; there is not much nourishment in the green leaves. When Turnips are carried off the land to be eaten in the yards, or stored for winter and spring use, it is best to leave the tops to be ploughed in as manure; and in this way they are useful. A flock of 300 wethers will require the constant attendance of a man and a boy. They are to set the hurdles and change the folds regularly, put the food into the troughs, and clean them out-a very useful practice after every meal. Two women, or a woman and a boy, can pull up the Turnips and cut them, the shepherd and his boy helping occasionally. The hay and meal are supposed to be prepared in the barn, and brought to the field daily, taking back a cart-load of Turnips for the cows at home; if no bullocks are fatted in the yards this expense must be added, deducting the value of the Turnips carried off. If the value of the Turnips can be estimated at what they could be sold to carry off the land, this must be set against the profit on the Sheep, after the hay, meal, and attendance are reckoned: the balance is the cost of the manure, which can only be valued by its effects on the subsequen crops. The form of the account is as follows:-
300 tegs or wethers, valued or purchased, £

## per head

acres of Turnips, at per acre
loads of Clover-hay, at per load
quarters of meal, or bruised oil-cake,

## Expense of cutting

Carting and grindin
A shepherd, boy, and two women,
weeks, at per week

Contra.
Sold 300 fat Sheep, average per head deducting loss by death or accident), including the "onl
Balance, as the cost of manure

This balance must be carried to the account of the hext crops in the rotation.
Without correct accounts no accurate result can be obtained; and after two or three experiments it will e soon ascertained what is, upon the whole, the most profitable method. It is well known from the discoveries of the first chemists that Turnips are defi-
cient in nitrogen, and that all animals require a portion of it for their healthy nourishment. Clover and meal contain, hesides other nourishing substances, a sufficiency of nitrogen for the supply of animal flesh, and their addition greatly increases the fattening qualities of Turnips; much of the juice of the Turnips remains undigested, and is voided without any change when they are the only food of the Sheep, which more nitrogenous food would enable the stomach to decom-pose-at least such is the prevailing theory; and it is very plausible. Experiments and accurate observations alone can substantiate it, or refute its truth We can only repeat the excellent advice of Professor Henslow to the farmers around him, to make numerous accurate experiments, which they can do with little trouble and expense, and by the multitude of the results they will be able to ascertain what is real fact under dissimilar circumstances, and whether the theories of scientific men are proved or disproved by these facts. $-M$.

## SANDAL-WOOD.

Your readers, like every one else, must have heard so much of the Sandal-wood gates of Somneuth, that some account of the tree producing it, as well as sorae circum stances connected with its history, may prove not devoid of interest. Mr. Atkinson, indeed, throws some doubt upall faoous gates having been made or Sandal-wood rought by Me hoor, he says, is part of the spoil Somnauth, in Guzzerat, said to be made of Cedar or Sandal Wood; but the smell is certainly gone, if it ever had any tis in panels, carved, and well put together. Two folds hinged, form one-half of the door, which seems to be about 8 ft . wide, by 14 ft , high. It is a massive door, and the same whicl Runjeet Singh coveted so much, that he at one time demanded it as part of his recompense for aiding in the cause of Shah Soojah's restoration. He medans, and to hetore it to rescue of Smath thereby hoping to mert the swatiude and aimis of the Hindo " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ the probability is that Sandal-wod ployed in a ployed an a tenple on East to been lavished. That was the practice in the East to wake gates of Sandal-wood is evident, from the observations of Joseph Barb. viaggia alla Persia, quoted by Celsius. "La porta della camera era di Sandali entar sata con fili d'oro. And again-"Mi moustrarono etiandio due ${ }^{\text {a }}$ porte lavorate grandi di Sandali, di piedi sei
una, \&c
The term Sandal-wood has been applied to the wood subject of this, which have zothing to do with the Sandal-wood, yielded, I believe, by two trees, one Pterocarpus santalinus, and the other Adenanthera pavonina There is also a yellow Sandal-wood, which may or may This wo hoed by the same tree as minte saad or-w agreeable mas long been famous in the wast ount it has been much employed for different articles which are much handled, such as fans and rosaries; in Europe we find it esteemed for ladies' work-boxes, cabinets, \&c, An oil is also distilled from it, which is much esteemed in Turkey in the present day. From such applications Sandal-wood might be supposed to be an article of little mportance; but from the price currents of Calcutta and of Canton, we find that about 200 tons of this wood re annually importad :into the former, and about double that quantity into the latter. These two ports are not however, supplied from the same places, Calcutta being supplied from the Malabar coast, and Canton chiefly from the Feejee, Marquesas, and Sandwich islands, as well as from India. It might be that the same species of tre rielded the Sandal-wood of all these localities; but as wo species have been formed by Botanists, we shall firs notice the Indian species, and then that which has beer more recently discovered.
The Indian Sandal-wood is produced by Santalum album, of the natural order of Santalace:g, and which has been made more interesting from the many valuable observations made on the development of its
ovule by Mr. Grifith. This species is common on the Malabar coast. The fullest accounts of it have been given by Dr. Buchanan in his Journey through Mysore, Malabar, and Canara, where he says it is called Sri-gunda. It is also found in the central forests of Mysore, that is to the westward of Bangalore, and likewise in those on the Malabar coast between Seringapatam and the sea-port of Teilichery and Calicut. The tree is usually about 25 feet in height, with opposite, oblong, and smooth leaves which are glaucous on the under surface. The flowers are small, at first straw-coloured, afterwards purplish, and without odour. The tree resembles the Myrtle, more, perhaps, than any other plant which is common. When felled, the stems are usually about 9 inches in diameter but they are occasionally 3 cubits in circumference, thoug is not probable that they have been allowed to atcan the diameter is white wood nealy deroid of smell and the remaining third more hity coloured and the The scent, indeed, is said highly coloured and fragran the som, ind hs said to be in proportion to the dep may be yilded by te sone on the yellow sandal-w b subsequently mentioned. The lowest part of the stem, or that immediately above the division into rots, is the best, and that grown on steep rocky soil is far superio to such as is produced in low rich situations. The trees
require from 20 to 30 years to come to perfection, and were all the property of the native governments within whose territories they grew. When cut down they were brought to the public servant, whose office the wood into the merchant or contractor, who tifferent kinds, according to size and quality. Dr. Buchanan states that the merchants sometimes divide Sandal-wood into red, yellow, and white; but these, he says, are all different shades of the same colour. The says, are all aiferent to China, and the middling-sized to India. The chips and fragments answer best for the Arabian market, as from them the essential oil is distilled. It is sometimes said that Sandal-wood is buried in the ground to enhance done for the purpose of concealment, as individuals cutting done for the conceal them in the ground until a favourable opportunity occurs for smuggling them into a neighbouring territory. Sometimes, also, Dr. B. says, this may be usesappy part of the wood, which is devoid of smoell. The quantity procurable from the different forests it is difficul to estimate, from tron used to be obtained from reppoo suibs as well as the central forests of Mysore.
Besides these, a less valuable, but larger-sized Sandal wood is obtained from the more northern districts of Onore, which is produced in the low tract which lies between the ghauts and the sea-shore. Though this, like
all other Sandal-wood grown in similar situations, is less all other Sandal-wood grown in similar situations, is less fragrant, it becomes a larger tree, from being more freel from Onore having been one of the early ports, might have been known to and obtained by foreign merchant resorting to this coast.
The Chinese, besides being supplied from India, obtain a still larger quantity of Sandal-wood from Timor, the to be yielded by the same, that is, the common Indian, species ; M. Gaudichaud, however, considers it to be a distinct species, which be has figured and described from the Sandwich Island, and has named S. Freycinetianum. The Chinese, besides manufacturing various articles from this Sandal-wood, make use of the fragments, \&c., by reducing the whole to sawdust, which they mix up with Rurnt as incense in their houses and temples.

We shall pursue the historical part of this fragrant wood in a future communication. $-R$.

VEGETABLE REFUSE AS A MANURE. (By Professor Charles Sprengerl. Translated from
[The common Mapdeburg acre consists of 180 square roods,
25,020 feet Prussian, which is about or 25,920 feet Prussian, which is about 16 of an Engish acre.]
The principal vegetable refuse used in manuring field and meadows consists of oil-cake, malt-dust, fruit and Vine husks, and stubble.

1. Oil-Cake.-The oil-cake of Rape has not been so or insed in Germany as in Belgium and England, where, for some years past, that the importation of it is yearly increasing. It is, indeed, so powerful, that we must take care not to use too much, or the crops of all Corn will be laid. Oilcake affords the most convincing proof that the animalization of food, on which so much stress was formerly laid, matte vo very important, for through the bodies of animater which has not passed of animal manure. The effect of oil-cake is, however, transient, for (in the quantity in which it can be safely used) it lasts but one year. that the substances of which it is composed are easily decomposed, and very soluble in water. It consists chiefly of albumen, vegetable gluten, gum, and mucilage, so much so, that out of 1000 part of oil-cake, 350 are soluble in water without the aid o oil-cake consist of
80.5 lbs . of water in fluid form

## nitrogen <br> potash soda

lime
magnesia
sulphuric acid
phosphoric acid calorine
278.5
hydrogen, oxygen, silica (13.5), and traces of alumina, oxide of iron, and manganese.
1000.0 lbs

If, therefore, 1000 lbs . are brought on the Magdeburg acre of land (and this is a strong dose), the quantity of It cabstances above mentioned will be conveyed to the soil. It cannot, however, be doubted, that it is the carbon and
nitrogen of the oil nitrogen of the oil-cake which act so po

It has been often asserted, that Rape-cake principally acts as a manure, in consequence of the oil it contains, but according to my experiments, this is not the case. lbs. of cake, which is whe contains 5 per for one - 600 land, will not convey to that acre more than 30 lbs . of oil, containing in the whole about 23 lbs. of carbon, the substance to which the manuring quality of oil is chiefly to be ascribed. But 23 lbs . of carbon cannot produce any evident when we consider that to form 100 lbs , of straw,

50 to 60 lbs . of carbon are required. It is also quite certain that the albumen and vegetable gluten of Rape cake are of the greatest importance for Corn crops, because
of the supply of nitrogen which they afford. The Wheat of the supply of nitrogen which they afford. The Wheat crop of an acre contains, at the most, 30 lbs . nitrogen;
but as 600 lbs of cake convey to the soil 32 to 38 lbs . of nitrogen, this will be not only sufficient for the Wheat, but will also leave a small surplus for the succeeding crop.
Rape-cake will be always most effective in light soil, because the roots of Corn can, in such'land, search most xeadily for the manuring particles contained in the cake, or prodaced from it. If, on the contrary, clayey land is manured with cake, its fertilizing substances cannot penetrate the soil, and will evaporate without producing good effects. A clayey soil, therefore, must same effect. In England the dust of Rape-cake is usually drilled into the ridges at the sante time that Wheat, Turnips, \&c., are sown. By these means the manure is brought close to the plants, which not only occasions a saing substances being lost by evaporation, which always will be the case if it is strewn merely on the top, or even harrowed in. For winter crops 600 lbs . are used per acre. I have found by experiment that in light pily 10. wil be so strong, that the crop will be easily jure, If Rape quantity, however, also actore Potatoes are planted, dust is put ine thes dust does not come in contact care must be or the eyes will be destroyed, especially in dry with them, This is caused by the albumen and gluten of Rape-cake developing a great quantity of ammonia, which, as we know, kills all vegetable sprouts. For this reason Rape-cake will be most useful in wet weather,
because in that case the ammonia which is developed will because in that case the ammonia which is developed wil
be diluted and distributed in the soil and neutralized by be diluted and distributed in the sole ind in dry scasons to
the humic acid. If oil-cake is applied summer crops, it will be of little value, especially if use as a top-dressing or just harrowed in. In such a case, all the best parts of the manaring substances will be converted into gas.
In Belgium the dust of Rape-cake is often added to sinks of urine: water is added, and the whole is left rotting for five or six days. Although such a manure will be very powerful, yet I cannot recommend it, because a part of the ammonia will be always lost. But it is more common, even in Belgium, to strew it in the autumn over the rye summer crops. The Belgian practice (which cannot be too much recommended) is, not to use much of this manure at one time, but rather to repeat it every year, or at least every alternate year: they consequently take at one fing acre. In some places the dust of oil-cake is also deburg acre, in some placiously to using it) with 1-7th mixed ( its volume of slaked lime; I, however, think that this operation always causes a loss of nitrogen, because the lime will induce the vegetable substances containing nitrogen to form ammonia, which will escape as gas.
It is said that on fields manured with oil-cake the molecricket (gryllotalpa) will disappear; this, if true, would be of some consequence, for these insects often injure Rye o a great extent
Linseed-cake is seldom used as manure, because it is thought better to give it to cattle as food. In Belgium, Linseed cake is used in manuring Flax, which succeeds very well after it.
2. Malt-dust.-In countries like England, where an immense quantity of beer is brewed, Malt-dust is also used as manure. It acts nearly as powerfully as oik-cake, and its effects are equally fugitive. 800 to 1000 lbs are applied to an acre as a top-dressing for sickly winter crops, or are harrowed in with the seed of summer crops. Accordin
contain
contain
20.0 los. of nitrogen (probably)
20.0
14.0
2.0 " magnesia.
phosphoric acid.
sulphuric acid.
3.0
550.0 ${ }^{\text {ch chlorine. }}$ carbon.
${ }_{35 \% \cdot 8}^{550.0}$ " carbon. [alumina, oxide of iron, and manganese
1000.0 lb 10 or 12 days that it was fit for immediate use. It is known compost, brought more speedily into a state of fer mentation and decomposition by the hot ley, which was probably made of wood-ashes, or perhaps urine. It is, however, now exploded.

ON HEATING HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS. THE recent discoveries of Bude and Boccius for renlight in addition to heat in the proper treatment of plants inght an this country from tropical or warm plants intes so to ensure their uninterrupted enjoyment of ates, so the production of magnificent rich and virid health, and the produch those borne by th, and vivid coloured flowers, equal to those borne by the same spe cies in ther own unclouded, origa, aza sunny lands, suggest the application of gas as an eigible medium to attan the mot dor buildings devoted to Horticultural purposes
The Great Being who governs the world has shown in The Great Being who governs the Alighty power, and as given to various lands their varied charms, both of animated and inanimate nature. In the human race, especially in this highly-civilised country, he has implanted more than ordinary affection for the beauteous productions of the soil; and many a happy hour is spent in nursing and tending them, and in watching their progress from the time the minute seed is committed to the earth, until it germinates"and becomes a pleasing object, producing beautiful flowers, or until it forms a handsome shrub or magnificent tree, clothed with the richest tints, in many instances bearing delicious fruit, gratifying to the eye, plea
mortals.
On examining the harmonious system of nature, and the almost invariable rules by which certain results are accomplished, it is evident that the present modes of heating Horticultural buildings, although eminentiy suc cessfu tion of the highly intelligent class to whose charge they are conined, are en thich acored As ant illustration which nature appears to be or the arat these buildings in this country for the protection or propagation foreign plants, the respiration of the human frame is materially impeded, owing to the impurity of the air occasioned by the requisite heat being commuicate through the medium of iron or metal pipes, disengaging from these substances a subtle and invisible kind of gab which renders the air as dry and intolerable as it could bo found in the sandy deserts of Africa. The same effects are experienced in churches and public buildings heated on the same principles ; and it is only by the aid of a profus evaporation of water that these places become aturally endurable. When these effects take place on the naturally strong constitution of the human race, their action on the tender fibres of plants must be either to entirely destroy them or prevent their assuming the fine form or the brilinant and cheerful colours which they put on when editful ing the pure air of the open
and cooling breezes of heaven.
The introduction of gas, either in the form of Bude or Boccius lights, or argand or jet burners, as might be most approved of for heating Horticultural buildings, after experiments being made to ascertain their respective adyantages, would probably not incur a greater expense than is entailed by the present system, especially when required an an an ane needed on a mall scale, a sufficient supply of gas may be always obtained in the vicinity of almost every town in the kingdom. On an extensive scale, such as would be requisite for the splendid conservatory of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth, or forthatin the Horticultural Society's Garden at Chiswick, it would be advisable to have gas-works exclusively attached to them : and these works, discoved for consuming the simhly and instead of fying the gas, might be made highly ornamental insted being considered a nuisance, as when lins to conceive the It is much easier for the imagination by gaslight, and beauty of Horticultural buildings heated by ghe hundred presentiog a brimancy equal to merion Nights' Enterlamps of Aladdin, described in the Arabian Nos of the effect ainments, than to attempt to coavey Chronicle. The suggestion is hages of the Gardeners crial, as the following will show : Several years ago, the writer had a pair of fine canary birds, and the place in which their cage was placed being within a few feet of an Arg andil 8 'clock lighted at sunset, and allowed to bura unti 8 o clock, P.M. ; these birds continued to bour an average severe winter, and the time the quite healthy. It did not occur amselves in this country natural mode of conducting themselves their proximity might have taken place in consequence of heir proximity to the gaslight; but it is now evident this was in reality the cause which produced the effect stated, as the mate never ceased to sing, nor the birds to be as lively, and to eat and drink as weil during the evening, until the gas was put out, as they were during the day. In the same window where the gas-burner was placed, were several Pelargoniums, which continued in a remarkably healthy state throughout the winter ; and on reflecting on their appearance, although it is many years since, it is easy to remember the tender leaves of an evening turning to re ceive the full rays of light from the Argand gas-burner. The introduction of hot water in tanks or troughs for heating Horticultural buildings is a decided improvement, and must be far more congenial to the plants than heat transmitted through metal pipes; and were the tanks con-
structed of any substance not liable to oxidation and consequent evolution of noxious gases, they might be made valuable auxiliaries in dispensing heat and moisture. It is not, however, at all probable that the tank system derives its value on the principle of bottom-heat, which is contrary to that of nature. The only heat given out by the sun, the life of vegetation, enters the ground at the surface; and it is, therefore, more than probable that the success of the tank system depends upon the steam arising from the hot waterin the troughs falling upon the leaves, becoming condensed, and running down the plants in a genial form, penetrating the earth, and nourishing the roots-infusing life, beauty, and vigour into all their parts. Should this view of the action of hot water in Horticultural buildings be found by experiments to be correct, instead of being placed in iron tanks under the plants, ciple by substituting troughs made of the same material, and nearly similar in shape to house-tiles, which could be joined together by cement, so as to convey the hot water by its own natural gravity to any part of the buildinge. Under the superintendence of an intelligent gardener, an artificial hot-water miniature river might be made to flow artificial hot-water miniature river might be made to fiow throughout the whole extent of a conservatory, diversified by numerous miniature waterfalls, which would add much to the purity of the air; and the water, when nearly cool, might be received in reain enter the boilers to be heated, and perform a perpetual round, diffusing warmth and moisture equal to that of tropical climates, or graduated to suit
tions of every country warmer than our own
subject, would have preferred maling the ews on thi subject, would have preferred making the experiments himself; but his other avocations prevent him at present He feels convinced, however, that any experiments carried on by the admirers of Horticulture will be freely made public in the columas of the Gardeners" Chronicle.John Grant, Editor of the "Army and Navy Register,"
Woolwich.-[We insert this letter from our ingenious correspondent, without at all advocating the view he has taken of the subject, in some of its details, especially as regards light by night, and bottom heat.]

## ON THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL

 ROCK.Tre pleasure-ground of a mansion can scarcely be considered complete unless it contains a piece of rockwork, either natural or artificial. There are, however, few persons who can imitate natural rock successfully. Have task which they had to perform was that of raising an artificial mass, so as to present a natural appearance; and this is not to be wondered at when we consider the unfitness of the materials which are oftentimes employed. The common method is to raise mounds of large rough The common method is to raise mounds of large rough stones, and I have seen some tolerably good imitations
made in this way: it is an operation, however, which maduires much skill, especially when the stones are ill. suited for the purpose.
It is desirable, then, that the construction of artificial rock should be better understood; for, in addition to the romantic effect which rocks in most places present, there
are numerous plants which grow admirably upon them, and which seem more at home in such a situation than when growing in the common border. The following method of constructing artificial rockwork is now coming into use; and as it is greatly superior to the old or usual method of employing rough stones only, I doubt by your readers.
Where a large piece of artificial rockwork is to be formed, it is advisable first to sketch the surrounding scenery, and afterwards to introduce a drawing of gives a good idea of the effect which rockwork would appearance of the mass in his "mind's eve" must future to stake out the foundation, which, as the form of the rock should be irregalar, must be so likewise. If the body of the rock is intended to be raised much above the ground level, a quantity of soil and rubbish should ? carted into the centre of the space. This soil, besir es serviag to support the plants to grow in.
Having at hand plent
Having at hand plenty of large, rough stones, broken bricks, or stony rubbish of , any kind or colour, proceed With these to irnitate the form of natural rock as nearly
as possible. Rough, bold, angular projections, and deeply-formed chasms, are the principal features in natural scenery which please us most. A rock with a flat unbroken surface, whether horizontal or perpendicular presents too much sameness to be pleasing to the eye varied and bold; and unless rapgedness and intricact form principal features in its composition, it will lose much of its effect. If the rockwork be on a large scale it should not be one continued line, but broken at intervals; in one part lost beneath the surface of the earth, and again rising in another part, and resuming its sinuous
form.
So far, there is little difference between this and the com mon method of making artificial rock. When, however every stone has been arranged to suit the eye, the inter stices between them are to be filled up with any kind of tended for the plants which are to cover the places, in be left open, so that the roots may penetrate to the soil beneath the stones. The next operation is to daub the the latter should be mixed with water, until it is of the
consistence of thick paint, in which state it may be applied to the stones with a large painter's brush. The
spaces between the stones having been filled with rough spaces between the stones having been filled with rough mortar, prevents the cement from being wasted. The than the eighth of an inch; it will unite the whole into one mass; and rockwork thus constructed, is, beyond all comparison, far more natural than that made in the usual way. Ithas none of that disjointed appearance which usually accompanies rockwork made without cement.

After a few months exposure to the weather, rockwor thus formed (if skilfully made) cannot, without carefu examination, be distinguished from a natural mass; it will \&c. will se the appearance th nature, for mosses, hchens the cement bever all but the most prominent parts. If situations, may be the caght a colour, which, for som be mixed with it. Care must, however, be taken that no substance which may make the cement more porous is used, otherwise it will peel from the stones after a hard frost. For the benefit of those who are not accustomed to using cement, I may mention that no more should be moistened at once than can be used in a short time; if the cement be good, it will quickly harden, and will then be in a manner useless.
In preserving cavities in the rock for plants, care should be taken that no places are left in which the water may lodge ; or in frosty weather, the ice, by expan sion, would split and peel off the thin crust of cement therefore, all hollows or cavities should have a hole at the lowest part of them, communicating with the soil beneath the stones, so that the water may drain off.

There are many plants which thrive much better on rockwork than in the open border. I fear, however, that a list of them would occupy too much space; and by enumerating a few I should undoubtedly leave out many interesting ones. There are, nevertheless, several Saxi frages and Veronicas, hardy Heaths, Ferns, and Vincas, which grow remarkably well in such a situation. They should never be allowed to coyer entirely the rock on which they grow ; considerable portions of it should be left bare, or it will assume the appearance of a shrubbery, especially if viewed at a distance. I have seen several fine pieces spoiled by being too thickly planted.
Much of the good effect of rockwork depends unon its situation. It may, in itself, be beautiful; but if it be improperly situated, nothing can be a greater eyesore. The choice of the situation, then, should be left to the experienced landscape-gardener, or to one well versed in the picturesque, who can distinguish between the proper and the improper situation. After the site has been chosen, its formation after the manner that I have just described would be easy. Nature furnishes us with an abundance of ex cellent examples; any one after an attentive observation of a natural rock, might direct a labourer to make a rough likeness of it. Thus an imitation of the dropping well at Knaresborough, or even of the rocking-stone in Cornwall might be made. It is not, however, every piece of natural rock that is worthy of being imitated; a little taste will be equired in the selection
It is not in the pleasure-ground alone that rockwork might be advantageously introduced. There may probably be many romantic and appropriate situations in the length of the approach, or in sequestered drives, where
masses erected here and there would greatly heighten the beauty of the scenery. Iven whereaty heig hten exist, they of the scenery. Even where rocks naturally improved appearance might, in many cases, be much to their heighter might be easily made.
Rocks, where they exist naturally, or where artificial ones are judicially introduced, tend greatly to beautify a piece of water. What can be more appropriate than rocks for the high banks of a lake? The introduction of one or more islands of a proportionate size would add for the its picturesque beauty, and what more suitable the pendent branches of the Weeping Willow, studded over with the modest little Heath, or clasped in the em brace of the tortuous Ivy they seem, pith their rocky bound the tor oun coass, and their ine batories their feet. In harmony with the whole, a boat-bouse, in the form of a cave, might be built in some retired corner A fantastic appearance may be given to any piece of rockwork, by fixing with cement to its more prominent parts large pieces of calcined coal or clinkers, and cover ing them with cement of the same colour as the rest the rock. These clinkers will impart to it a singular, bu certainly not a natural, appearance. If it is desirable to form a piece of rockwork without reference to its natural appearance, these clinkers may be used; but under any other circumstances I cannot recommend them.

Chairs, vases, and similar ornaments, having a rude re semblance to the antique, may be easily imitated and placed where fancy may dictate.
A grotto built of rough stones and' coated insid with cement will form an interesting retreat during the heat of summer. An unnatural effect is produced by having shells, sce., studded over the roof in diamonds, stars, circles, and half-moons; but petrified substances spars, crystals, curious stones, \&c., scattered carelessly about, would have a much more pleasing effect than disposed in farcy figures. Externally, the grotto may be filled up as a piece of rockwork. There should not, I imagine, be an extensive view from the grotto, nor should it open on the highly-finished lawn and pastures. It may easily be secluded by being surrounded with shrubs, an its refreshing coolness. There are numerous Ferns and
other plants which will grow in a subdued light, and these may be planted inside the grotto
making artificial rock for waterfalls, or other constructions where the cement may be constantly exposed to the action of water, the best water-cement should be used. Any preparation that does not quickly indurate under water will, in a short time, be washed away, and leave nothing but the bare stones. It will be seen that have spoken principally of making rockwork on a large scale; the principles are the same, however, whether ap plied to covering a rod or an acre of land. In conclusion it manst ever be borne in mind, that "s the greatest triumph

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CARNATIONS AND $I_{T}$ is possible that the oteEs.
IT is possible that opinions given below may be at riful and frogre beau tiful and fragrant flowers. With all due deference to my perfection to that of Nottingham, I beg leave to state that, perfection to that Nottingaam, I beg leave to state that with us, purity of the white is indispensable; and that an is equal is also requisite: form and regularity of marking take the precedence of size, and the pod must be long and wellformed. Petals either very thin or serrated are disquali fications which cannot be overlooked. The following lis will contain a description, which may be taken as the opinion of Nottingham florists, of about 20 sorts in each class, cultivated by myself.
Jolly Dragoon (Ely's).-A large and rather coarse flower, colour high, and white tolerably pure
Game-boy (Rainforth's).-Does not crown well, yet is a great favourite with many, on account of its beautiful markings ; too thin for a first-rate flower
Leader (Hepworth's). - Finely-marked, and a highcoloured flower; rather small, but a general favourite. The layers appear to be more shy in making roots than some other varieties ; it therefore requires to be layered

Don John (Merchant's).-Thin of leaf, muddy, and Lady of the Manor (Milwood's).--Rather small; often deficient in dark stripes; may occasionally be caught fine, and requires to be grown strong.
Patriarch (Hufton's).-Pod good, inclined to be thin but when grown fine there are few in its class that can excel it ; the colours and disposition of the stripes are good.
Union Jack"(Ward's).-A fine and large flower ; colours well distributed; of excellent shape and petal, crowning well: its only drawback is that the white is flushed When the flower is opening.
Sir Robert Peel (Grove's).—A well-shaped, finely-marked, and useful flower.
Locomotive (Marris').-Raised a short"time ago at Leices ter; the stripes are good, on pur
it promises to become a favourite
Duke of Leeds (Hoyle's). -Thin ; the white seldom pure by no means firstrate, although it wins many prizes in Lancashire
Prince Albert (Hale's).-Fine pod and very large flower; well-marked, and decidedly the best of its class which I have yet had from the south.
Splendid (Martin's).-A finely-shaped flower, though not so "splendid" as I was ledito expect. With me, there was not a fair proportion of bizarre; the colours were not properly balanced, although having only grown' one season, I am not sure that this is its usual cha硅
Conquering Hero (Wilmer's),-Large; rather coarse Brutus (Cut's) a sometimes comes fine
Brutus (Colcuts).-A very large and finely-formed flower ; indispensable to a first-rate collection. It is question whether Splendid or Don Joln can beat it. uba (Colcut's). - A fiower of later date than the abovel;
of first-rate shape; a good marker, and a decided of first-rat
harles the XIIth (Mansley's).-Sometimes rather de ficient in dark stripes; when in good order it is a
William the $I V$ th (Walmsley's).-High-coloured; white impure; decidedly second-rate.
Colonel (Lee's).-Good shape, but rather thin ; the white has a yellowish tint, otherwise it is a meritorious flower uke of Devonshire (Fletcher's). -Not large, but with stiff, well-formed petals; generaily the succession blooms have less bizarre than the first.
Mars (Walmsley's).-The white rather impure, but the petals distributed; sometimes very fine.

Duke of Bedford (Ely's).--A beautifully-marked flower white pure, and shape good.
Count Paulini (Holmes').-This, although much admired
by many, appears to want that due proportion of colour which constitutes a first-rate flower
Duchess of Kent (Brown's), - A beautiful, high-coloured flower, of good form and substance; rather late
Bloomsbury (Soorn's).-The petals are rather narrow
and thin; the white often impurs still it a and thin; the white often impure; still it is a pleasing Hector (Brown's).-Improperly called Toone's Conductor; late, but highly-coloured; is sometimes met with extremely fine; the petails are stout and well
Lord Mitton (Ely's),-A great favourite ; form 'good colour high and well-distribated; extremely apt to

Lord Brougham (Greasley's). -Quite as good as the preceding, but much scarcer; the grass is apt to mildew, more than that of most other sorts; balanced.
Squire Pluntree (Hufton's).-A fine flower; petals rather long; colour well distributed; the layers are Mrs. Brand (Ely's).-Large and well-formed; rather deficient in darks stripes; when strongly grown and in "proper colour it is irst-rate : wiower," from its uncertainty.
m. Caxton (Ely's). Pod long, not apt to burst; the flower is of medium size, thin of petal, but marks well. Robert Burns (Mansley's).-A fine and double flower, equal in point of marking to Ely's Lord Milton and
Greasley's Lord Brougham; cossequently ranking in the first class.
Tallyho (Woolley's).-Serrated, as one of the exploded Picotees; utterly worthess as a show flower
Bonpland (Wilmer's). - Finely marked, with a good pod ; petals rather long, but a clean, useful flower. coloured, of good form and size.
Rainbow (Cartwright's).-A good old sort, apt to expand with its petals much disordered; a shy propagator, nd
with Ray (Hufton's).-A remarkably clean flower, wake of the first-rate ones before alluded to.
Betsy (Lovegrove's).-Large, but will not do for this part of the country, one-half of the petals being almost destitute of bizarre ; desirable only as a border fower. perties; a superior second-rate.
Eelipse (Easom's).-A large and gaudy flower; outer petals large and well-formed; strongly-marked, the
centre often coming rather confused. centre often coming rather confused.
Taglioni (Pickering's).-A beautifully-marked and showy flower, of medium size, differing in colour from most other sorts; in this variety there appears to be almost too great a preponderance of the crimsox

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No.IX

The potting of plants is an operation easily performed though the principles upon which success is founded are not so well understood as the proper treatment of plants sufficiently obvious by the miserable specimens too gener ally met with. And why is this? Simply becanse the cultivator, instead of examining for himself whether his manipulations are in accordance with the laws of nature rests satisfied with following in the footsteps of his predecight or wrong; and hence but little pains have been right or wrong; and hence but little pains have been table organism, which nature everywhere so bountifully spreads around us
It is an undoubted fact, that all plants like fresh soil and leaf-mould; and any person who has a supply of these two, with good peat and silver sand, may, without any further assistance from soils, grow any plant in existence. A plant in a pot is in the most articicial state in which
it can be placed; as its roots instead of being some degrees warmer than the atmosphere which surrounds them, as they would be if planted in the natural soil, are from the current of air constantly passing round the pots, and the colder. This circumstance alone is enough to account for our precarious success; but when in addition to this, it is
recollected that the roots are constantly alternating between drought and moisture-that they are violently excited at one time and actually flagging for the want of water at and finely-reted plants is not attended with more disappointment than has hitherto been experienced.
The general method pursued in potting plants, till within the last ten years, was to sitt the soil as fine as possible,--to use little or no drainage; and when the plant and that at some stated period. In truth, plants were subjected to a regular routine of management, as invariable as day succeeded day; quite irrespective of their constitutional peculiarities and diametrically opposed to nature. But since the sifting of soil has been to a considerable extent dispensed with, larger pots have been necessarily been the the time of Ab, Almose to Sweet, and from Sweet to the present day, with few exceptions, recommend soil to be sifted, and the indispensibility of giving plants a small shift in repotting is insisted upon. And what is the themselves later roots, from their doposinund the side of the pot laterally, are constantly matted round the side is the pot, and as the action of the root and branch Itself, so will the branch likewwe the root ceases to exst to a cousiderable extent, and, as a natural consequence, small, stunted, bushy plants must be the result; whereas, if the same were planted in the open ground, for the well-prepared border of a conservatory, the roots would extend themselves unknown under other circumstances. As a proof of this I may point to the new conservatory in the Horticultural Gardens at Chiswick : the plants in the border are grown 2ng with a luxuriance which in some instances has given Them a character quite dissimilar to that under which they
are known in pot-culture, while the plants in pots are
little better than those we see in ordinary greenhouses, except that they are more profusely set for bloom -a difference mainly attributable to the highly-elaborated secretions of the plants consequent on the superior lightness of the house. These things teach us that coninement of the root is confinement of the branch, and that, we wish to rival the luyuriance of nature, we must approximate nature more closely in the pot-culture of our plants.

Having now said sufficient to prove that " our ways are not nature's ways," I will introduce to the Amateur's notice a new system of potting, which may be designated the one-shifl system, . f , system is, that, instead of a thumb to a 24 or 16 , or an different sized pots, from a other size that it may remain in per atany, to the permanent pot at once, oneral custom; thus, in purchasing small specimens of new plants, they may be placed at once in a 24,16 , or 12 sized pot, in which they will remain for four or five years.
The first hint which I received of this system was some years back, when Clianthus puniceus was first let out A cutting of it was at that time given to Mr. Caie, gardener to the Duchess of Bedford; who at the end orelve wonths had grown from this cutting a plant 7 feet in height, beautifully branched, and covered with bloom; while the original plant under my care, although attended with regularity, would not bear a comparison witt it. learnt from Mr. C., that his cutting, directly it was established in a small cutting-pot, was removed to a No. 4 sized pot, well drained, and filled with rough turfy loam resh from the field, and a little leaf-moula. Abo Eric physodes and pinifli but they were in such a deplorable pondition 1 did not consider them worthy of carriage To hor mas mistaken, Mr . C . Thored the small pots in which they were then growing into-16s, in rough turfy peat and silver a in the were handsome specimens 18 inches high, from four to five feet in circumference and beautifully furnished with branches
Since that time, I have practised this mode on various plants with success ; but to Mr. Goode, gardener a Ealing Park, belongs the credit of applying this system more extensively and with greater success been expected. Amongst the valuable collection of piant at that place, he has a great number in 24,10 , 12 , and sized pots, forming magnificent specimens, which are on an average from three to five feet in circum thumb-pots They here, in reality, made 'from three to four year growth in one season, and are flowering in the greates profusion. Among other genera, may be mentioned BorúHelichrysums, Ericas, Epacrises, Chorozemas, Polýgalas Roellas, Mirbélias, Dillwynias, Croweas, and Gomphoí biums. It is to be hoped, however, as Mr. Goode is a constant exhibitor at the Horticultural Society s meetings, that he will in future point out the specimens thus grown, to afford visitors an, opportunity of judging for Some gardeners who have seen the plants an Ealing Park object to the system, and contend that though
 that time die off. On what principle they found their that time die off. On what principle
The principal thing to attend to in this systera will be to have the pots thoroughly drained; for if water stagnates in such a mass of soil, all hope of success will be at an end. In growing specimeniplants, it is a good plan to drain the soll wila fore care to prevent the soil from for cutting-pots, taksing by covering it securely with falling among the dres of varions sizes, in considerabre Moss. Porous stones of various sizes, in considerable quantities, sticks in a halare heen used, with satisfa charcoal for some plata, 1 eschérltio tory results. The roots Chorozemas, thas the most beautiful manner
and charcoal in the soul of plants" As charcoalis said a no mean cultivator either, a few remarks on its use may not be out of place. In propagating plants, cuttings root freely in it ; but if they are not removed into other soil directly after they have rooted, the roots will almost invariably die off. Whether this is from the great supply of carbonicith the oxygen of the atmo the charcoal combining roots to perish in the midst plenty, I will not pretend to say ; but such a result is not improbable, as we know that a plant is soon killed improbaplying it constantly, with strong liquid manure, Com "by virtue merely of its ordinary well-known properties) can completely replace 'vegetable mould or humus," and as it is the "mosu able substance ciently porous to admit 'the atmospheric air amongst it must form adding carbon to carbon, as must be the magine case in adding ence. By mechanical action in all soils it beneficial ind as well as chemically in soils deficient in will do good, add to peat-earth is, in my opinion, a carbon, but of excellent manure. Mr. Barnes, of mere watributs the whole of his success to using charBicton, atribu charcol he uses is prepared from vegetable refuse, and therefore partakes as much of the character of refuse, an ashes, which are an excellent manure, as of the
vege
properties of charcoal. Nature supplies plants with chapcoal in the shape of decaying vegetable substances, and hat is the best corcoal that be wed, is modil by multiplied experiments he proves whether it is dvantageous.
In concluding this article, it may be remarked that the principal things to be attended to in this system of potting are, to use the soil as rough as possible. Plants potted in this way will not require so much atcention as those pottedlin the usual manner; because one watering wil serve them for several days-whereas in small pots, they would require constant attention.-W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.-I see that several of your correspondents have alluded to an experiment which I have been proposing to the farmers of Suffolk, and of which you took notice two or three weeks ago. Wear my Eighth copy or the shat in insertion, I shal feel oblicd as it will show your correspondents that feel onge so anxious about proposing this experimen have form whin would be considered unexceptionable and a formatang the by chemists 1 bur which may be farmers to adopt a mode or er. My previous letters of importance to have pretty fully discussed he sabjo if your corre with gypsum and other suustances, and in the the spondents have an opportuals will see that 1 have forestalled some of in of have now superinconded the preparation orintend or ment, and hope in a day or ino raper neighbous: two more, with the aid of my more prackal nei bo in my I shall then draw up the schedule refared to in my ther, and if you can find roon for ha haction at one fature period, it may be the meana ill iacing aume to improve upon it. Ithink you will agree with me that some such scheme of extensive experimental co-operation as that which I have advocated, and as (1 am happy to say) the farmers of Suffolk have now proved to be feasprogress of Ágriculture-J. S. Henslow. [The following is the letter alluded to

## To the Farmers of Suffolk.

Gentlemen,-I must allow the leaves to go on with their exhalations and respirations, without interfering quest yur serious aftention to a few observations I wish quest on the resylt oy appeal to you. When 1 an nounced my intention of calling for not less than fifty to co-operate in the way I have proposed, I found a very decided opinion expressed in all quarters that I should hot be able to prevail upon so large a number. I had calculated on the well-known spirit and energy of English men wher farticular course is the right course to be adopted: my only fear being that I should not succeed in persuading many of you to see, as clearly as I do myself, what your present ought to be for securing the speedy improvement of Agriculture. I had also witnessed, during the last two years the great desire expressed by the mion of infor leigh Farmers , Cur for any des which might bear directly or 3 ndirectiy upon your pur suits. I find that I have not miscalcuat I the ceived ences which I drew from these premises. I have teceiced my challenge, and I find from two quarters calculate upon receiving from to 15 more. Ber another week has expired 1 hop 1 sheriment on two tended the preparation of the proposed experiment my pro mised circular with necisedirections how you are to proceed, and with it I will transmit a Schedule A (for rotten aung hills !) Containing blank spaces to be ber uped to me experimenter. These schedules will be reen obtained some months hellce, whell the results hambarked, I must be allowed to speak a little more gravely than always found myself inclined to do. I must fet I am quite sure that you correctly understand antain whethe aiming at. One point, certainly, is to ascertaill improve the addition of gypsum to a common dunghe this question the quality of the manure-which is puttiog thal chemical in its simplest Agricultural shape, divested of alis question and theoretical notions. But the decision or tirs of stil I hold to be a very subordinate purpose to. I am chiefl greater importance which I have desirous of giving you an ents ought to be conducted, if your Agricuitura to render them available for scientific purposes. I believe our gypsum experiment to be only one of several which must be tried before the question at issue can be fuly selus body of experimenters, thus tried by a numerous add something so prositive to the gemeral stock of knowled de, that it is mporsible it whould gen arcome of real importance to your interests. The little trouble or very trifling expense which each mdividua experimenter may happen to incur in such cases is no may
increased by his having 49 co-operators, whilst the value of his single experiment may possibly be augmented more than fifty-fold. It would Le a ridicutously trifing tax upon any farmer to perform yearly one such experiment We can all appreciate the advantages which flow from division of labour; and many who may not be qualified for suggesting correct methods of experimenting for selves, might be prevailed upon to act upon the sugges tions of others, provided the precise mode of performing
an experiment were laid down for them. The old proverb declares that "Lazy folk take most pains, and I almost question whether the proverb was not made prospec xper to apply times. There is no lack of Agricultural experimenterg. It should seem that we are overstocked with them in England. A gentleman, high in your confidence, writes thas to me: "The fact is, that whereas farmers were formerly averse to thing which is recommended, and it is necessary to be cautious not to mislead them into expense." Now, this struck me marvellously as a very lamentable necessity You are to be restrained in your anxiety to improve, and you to do. I have no doubt the science has been urging high outh from the bvious that the reason it 1 receivedit, butuse equaly in general have not qualified themselves for experimenting in a safe and judicious manner. Most certainly there have been many experiments of late, conducted in a correct and skilful manner by eminent and practical men, but too many even of these were undertaken with no other than some economical object in view, and not with any scientific aim. The results have mostly been tested by pounds, shillings, and pence, without regard to what new principles have been worked out. Butitis only when these shall have been discovered, that it will be time to test their application to practice by the pocket-argument. forly this piaced my hands by an intelligent gentleman of of obtaining coma, It is performed in the approved way fill fro, and from standing single, very little can be inferred fom it with respect to the natare of the influence exerted by the nitrate of sods. Half an acre sown with, and hal without the nitrate of soda.


Increase from nitrate

Cost of the nitrate of soda
Value of the $1 b, 1 p$. of Wheat, at $7 s, 6 d .$,
$9 s .4 \frac{2}{2} d o ; 94 \mathrm{lbs}$, of straw, at $2 l$. per ton, $1 s, 8 d$.

## Loss on the half-acre

Here the balance being against the pocker, no more attempts were made with nitrate of soda. The inspection of the above induced me to ask the experimenter whether he had thought of trying only one-half or one-fourth the be the same. If it should have turned out might not still the case, the pocket would then have pleaded in favour of its application. Before we can expect to understand the to the effect it produces on a particua or any other salt bears many well-digested experiments performed in many parts of he kingdom ; and their results registered with a sufficien together. Now, with the ready of their being compared merous local Agricultural Societies, and the of your central society in London, together with the invaluable advantaciety in London, together with the invaluable advantages offered by the penny postage, you might very easily Brganize a system of co-operation throughout Great Britain, which I am persuaded would work with a rapidity
and an efficiency that would surprise you all. Of course every one who may be desirous of promoting such a system aust be at some trouble, but this will generally not be greater than is required to direct and superintend a abourer for two or three hours, whilst he is trimming hedge or digging a ditch; the personal trouble to the farmer himself would literally be no greater than that The intellectual part of these proceedings might be all transacted within the skulls of a few chemists, who would suggest, and within those of the more active members of your various Agricultural Societies, who might busy themselves in preparing and circulating, the different schedules to be filled up by the several experimenters. All that is now wanting to the adoption of such a scheme, is to convince the farmers of England generally, that unless they win consent to co-operate, themselves (otherwise than by very slow degrees) of the disposal. I am no enthusiast in this opinion-I am speaking the words of sobriety. I am only repeating what others wiser than myself have continually asserted. I have already referred you, in my address to the Hadleigh Club, to the opinion of De Candolle, and I have within these few days met with oe Candolle, and I have within cultural work in course of simblar declaration in an agriof Durham. This gentleman is ation by Mr. Johnston, tion ; and, in his Lectures on is a chemist of high reputaGeology, he his Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology, he has suggested several experiments in practical Agriculture. In speaking of the effects produced by special manures, either on particular soils or on particular crops, he remarks:-" Now, neither of these subjects, whint to investigate, can be determined, either for then experiments devised and executed in the laboratory of a chemist. The aid of the practical farmer, of many practical farmers, must be called various localities, and by different individuals ; madle in ever, according to the same rigorous and accurate method in order that, from the comparison of many results; some;
thing like a general principle may be deduced. whole question then evidently turns upon this- The the farmers of Great Britain are prepared to co-operate in making experiments under the guidance of persons qualified for directing their efforts. There is, in fact, an mportant link yet wanting in the chain which is to connect science with practice; and if science is only per that link hold the pincers whilst practice plies the blows, much strengthened that this will soon ty hopes are now in future listen with impatience to any desponding surmises about your not being sufficiently awake to the importance of co-operating for such a purpose. "My neighbourhood (Surrey) is against expecting the present race of adult farmers to become much of readers ; and so my hopes rest on their sons." But I conceive it is not necessary, for that description of co-operation which is required of you, that the present race of farmers should become " much of readers." Let them act npon the sug gestions of others ; and then, whilst Liebig is uttering lamentations over his Germans, and consoling himself by talking of what will be done by a generation to come, the present race of British farmers will have forestalled that generation of foreigners yet to come, and have left the present generation behind. Why should we doubt that the farmers of Great Britain generally would be less prepared to co-operate than the farmers of Suffolk have shown themselves to be? No doubt there are some, and probably not a few, among you, as among every other class men, who would indolently prefer a shorter road than that which science points out to them. Perhaps it would ave been easier for me to have enlisted twice fifty co past studies in Botany had led me to the world that my marvellous composition, a certain incomparablevery of a elixir, in which it was merely necessary for the sower to steep his seed, and he would at once be able to double his crops ! But to have found more than fifty willing to anything promised abo spirit of philoph, and without
 From what I have heard consider of most excellent omen. little what 1 have seard aince my last letter, I believe little further delay would have greatly increased our numbers; for I find that several farmers of this neighbourhood have not seen my challenge, and had only heard of it through others. If not more than twenty-five of you had come forward, i should still have asked each man to procure a doubie, and I make no doubt that we should thus have got our number completed. As it is, I think it will be advisable to increase our numbers, rather for the sake of experimental inslruotion, than for the issue of the experiment; and I shall have a hundred copies of Schedule A struck off, that I may be prepared to supply any additional recruits. Whilst you are performing this experiment, $l$ must call upon you to toss all prejudices and antiquated opinions to the winds; and to proceed as closely as possible upon the instructions with which you will be furnished. There must indeed be a certain latitude allowed, because it may not be convenient for one person to use any but littered straw, or for another to apply it to a particular crop: but the very object of requiring so many as fifty is to merge the inconvenience of such con trarieties as these in the general results obtained w are not in the position of chemists operating upon weight which it is necessary to test to the tenth of a grain ; and we require no costly apparatus for determining our quantities. For the present experiment, your agricultural aboratory need be furnished with no more than the fol lowing instruments:-1. A dung-fork. 2. Pair of scale 4. Sieve. 5. W. A common basket and a pint measure powdered; and not burnt into Plaster of Paris

Your obedient servant, J. S. Henslow Hitcham Rectory, February 25, 1843
Brewers' Grains as a Manure.-I noticed, at p. 105 the Chronicle, some remarks on Brewers Grains as a having the comp not remind you of the importance of or employed as a fertiliser determined by chemical analysis Previous to your notice, I had been engaged in the examiation of Brewers' Grains, with a view to determine the proportion of water, organic matter, and earthy ash. Th esurt of may inquiries was as follows:-One hundred part f the Porter Grains of the Brewhouse contain-

Water separable at $212^{\circ}$
Organic matter
cium, and trace of sulpham, and cal-
hosphates of lime and magnesis
.25
.50
Silex, and a little alumine
1.25
100.00

The proportion of water will probably vary considerably, and could a ready mode be devised of getting rid of this two ways-by saving the away, it would be beater, and by preventing the rapid fermentation and heating during the transit so much complained of. Whether this could be done economically is another question. I understand Puantitrains can be obtained at the large breweries in in the dry state, they warter of 8 bushels. Supposing thema phosphates of lime and magnesia ; which is nearly half that present in that Vegetable Ivory, which I find contains 4 per cent. $-W$. H. Potter, Upper Fore-street

Your correspondent Totty, ${ }^{\prime \prime}$, who, at $\mathrm{p}_{0} 809$, Vol. ii.g requested information
upon transplanting large Walnut-trees, was, at p. 5 of this year, answered by Mr. Busby, who, instead of giving removing large Apple and Pear-trees. If the method removing large Apple and Pear-trees. If the method decomposed light turfy loam, or even any good soil, be preferable to leaves, particularly when a soil, be intervenes $\qquad$ dipging the trenches ad that of transplanting the trees? The former material vould encourage the root, cut in the operation of trench igg, to push out numerous young fibres; the latter, I think, would not. In the large park fronting the Man-1836-7and 8 spots successfully embellished with large and stately forest-trees, many of which were in the season previous treated according to Mr . B.'s system, with this difference, that good pulverized soil and chopped turf greatly encouraged the formation of spongioles. In transplanting them, open weather was preferred to frozen balls; the young fibres indeed kept the balls entire in that operation. I am of opinion that the system of freezing the balis of trees previously to transplantation anecessary, if not improper ; and I think there is by Mr prevent me from coming to this conclusion. For the better information of "Cotty" as well as Mr Busby wo doubts not, if the system practised by himself were adopted, that large Walnut-trees would succeed, I may state that at this place Wainut-trees have been tran planted which, from the authority of a creditable workman who assisted in the operation, were taken up regardless of that great and due precaution so much insisted upon by the scientific transplanters of the day, having had neither the unnecessary and often impracticable ball of 16 cwt . of earth, nor yet a frozen one. They have been removed several years, and are quite healthy, and in Whag forest-trees. any in en in sure vided they were manageable as to weight and bulk, proM'Lean, Easi Hampstead Part

On Planting.-At page 84 of this year's Gardeners Chronicle is an article by "R." on Planting. Allow me t maxe a few observations thereon, and to thank "R." fo bringing my experience and knowledge on the subjec into more notice. But had R ., with some others whe have witten readers of the Gandeners Chronicle where they got the knowledge from-would it not have redounded muc more to their credit, than to bring it forward 89 from their own experience-when it is cleariy evident they have gleaned it from my book, entitled, Facts, Hints, \&c the Management of Young Plantations," published aboul 17 years agol I beg of those who may be possersed moy work to compare the article on Planting by "R " with the following numbered pages in my book and theyil be fully convinced how and where he culled his knowledg from, as he has in most places used my very words verba tim. I would not have noticed such condret, only it is so grossly palpable. "R." might well be ashamed to svouc his real mame. Pages referred to in my work :-firs paragraph or division of "R. ${ }^{3}$ " article, refer to page 157 second do., 168 ; third do., 169 ; fourth do, 176,7 ; fift] o. 182, 3 ; sixth do., $184-189$; seventh do., 189, 196 lington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.--[We regret to find on referring to these places, that Mr. B.'s complaint perfectly well founded.]

Training Forest Trees.-Permit me once more to repl tauercus," who, at p. 37, still seems to misunder . him right. Had he availed himself of seeing my publica ton on this subject, he would, as he appears open to con iction, Lave been at once convinced. I entirely agre with him as to the injury proprietors, and managers o wods do to timber, by following the pernicious system aid down by theoristt, and adhered to in too many in stances with a confiding pertinacity which is truly asto nishing." "Quercus" says-" Mr . Billington sees fin lourishing timber through the medium of his system: and he himself says, "he sees it as good, or superior without any pruning at all." True. "Quercus" migh see here and there a chance tree as good; but my systen is to make every tree profitable, good timber. He the sks, how is "pruning oy any system likely to increas the timber in trees, if that increase depends upon thi number of branches and leaves? and again says, h counteract the intentionsteno of training that does no term pruning for training merely from the erroneous ane conflicting opinions about pruning; and I maintain tha he increase of timber is from the number of branche ad leaves including their healthiness-and that my sys em of training is to increase the number of both branche nd leaves, as well as their health and vigour-to regulat e branches to moderate size, ounds until the head shall begin curtail them at sll, except in cies, but to increase them when necessary. "Quercus" those parts (hranches and leaves) is simply to regulat. as to pid thoran and , add those properties in accelerating the elongation erpag lar expand itself in useless branches:" this is true. H then asks, "How can branches be useless if the increas What I mean by useless branches is, when thiness? arrived at maturity, and the branches have performe
their functions ; when the trees have to be cut down for "spray, firewood, and faggot;" and all on account of not having been trained in a proper way when young, so as to have increased the timber in the stem, instead of running all to branches-as most trees naturally will in
open places. To be sure, by leaving trees to natwe open places. To be sure, by leaving trees to nature, you may have one good tree in fifty, or perhaps a hundred; you will have every tree valuable, and in much less time. We may, however, write and inculcate the true system al cultural Society is established, and experimental plantacultural Society is established, and experimental planta-
tions are formed for training forest-trees, to exemplify by example and practice, and to show the certainty of the system accomplishing what it professes. It is become a cuckoo's song at the present day with most landed pro-
prietors, as few will listen and fewer heed the strain prietors, as few will listen and fewer heed the strain. I saying that he "fears I have some latent clinging in my mind to the old notion-that what is taken from the head of a tree by pruning is necessarily laid on the stem ;"
whereas, I distinctly said in my last reply, and again repeat, that the increase of timber or wood is from the descending filaments from the anaual leaves and leaf-buds: Whereas, were those parts diminished, it is evident that the increase of the timber would be also; and that my system, intended to increase and regulate them is so as to form profitable timber instead of useless branches. my not furnishing a more expressive term for " reciprocity between the roots and branches," by which I presume my way clearly on that point; for I cannot conceive an equality of roots with the branches, on trees with immense places. As to a mutual connexion between roots and branches, there can be no doubt of that.-W. Billington, Underhill, Oswestry, Salop.

Thawing Plants.-During four years that I had charge of an extensive collection of Ericas, I frequently went to bed fully conscious that on getting up on the following mornof of its elevated and exposed situation. In such instances
I invariably resorted to the plan recommended by Mr. I invariably resorted to the plan recommended by Mr.
Agres, at p. 84 ; by which means I soon thawed the Ayres, at. p. 84 ; by which means I soon thawed the
plants, while at the same time I kept down the temperature during the day, compared with what it would have been, had fire-heat been applied. I hope I shall not be misunderstood, when censuring elevated and exposed situations for a Heathery. It is an extreme case which 1 have in view, and therefore it is the abuse of the principle, and not the use of it, which I censure. I would not have $1^{\circ}, 20^{\circ}$, or $3^{\circ}$ of frost in the Heathery, if I could avoid it. I have had Ericas subject to many degrees of frost, which they have survived, with a loss of their foliage; but this injury from frost was affected by the very piniciple which I have censured, namely, a free exposure to
light and currents of light and currents of air; whereby the Ericas were renmentioned fact that the gardener must look for his suastin enabling plants not indigenous to this country to survive our winters: and what is true of Ericas is equally true of other plants, if we make allowance for the different circumstances that have made them what they are...J. climber, like all others, if not submitted to a regular mode of training, will become one confused mass of shoots, which, if allowed for a short tirae only to become entangled, are difficult to restore to order without injury to the preater scarcere any han connected with gardening is a wrant of proper training or to see climbing plants neglected from want of proper training, or having the shoots tied toge-
ther like a broom ; for whatever may be the natural habit of a plant, in regulating its branches we should imitate nature as nearly as possible, unless it is deshrable imitate nature as nearly as possible, unless it is desirable to train
them into any artificial form, similar to the wire trellis them into any artificial form, similar to the wire trellis
lately figured in the Chroniole. My method is the H . monophylla with five leading shoots, one from the centre of the pot, to which a long, small, neat stick is placed; the other four being fastened to four similar sticks, at regular distances round the edge of the pot. From each, of these leading shoots proceed numerous side branches which are densely covered with flowers. When the plant has done blooming, which is by the end of May or beginning of June, I still allow it to remain in the greenhouse, until the shoots are well ripened. During this time, the plant is watered sparingly ; for it is only by moderating the supply of water that we can imitate those periodical plants, is exposed in its native climate all other exotic week in Angust it is taken from the greenhouse and well
soaked soaked with water, then placed in the open air in a shel-
tered tered situation, but fully exposed to the sun, being double fibres, which prevent the sun's rays from destroying the small of the side shoots are principal feeding organs. The whole eyes, sade the leading are pruned to one or not more than two
strength, maining buds. to call into action the whole of the reto two inches in As soon as the new shoots are from one and nearly the whole of the poil is shaken from its roots : the stronger roots are at the soil is shaken frime cut back to smaller ; fibres. It is then repotted in a new or clean-washed por thater
thorent am acquainted that ; for there is no plant with which I drainage. The soil infiers more than this from imperfect turfy heath-mould in which it thrives well is chopped ing, it is placed in a shath with a little sand. After forcdegrees exposed fully to place for a short time, and by greenliouse by the end of September, being taken into the
phylla, when treated aunually in this way, will amply compensate for the tronble it occasions. As the leading shoots only are securect, the side branches become pen-
dant, and the plant has a graceful and pleasing appear-ance.-G. G. Walsun, Vicarage, Norton, Stockton-
Cultivation of Roses in Pots.-I commend you for the encouragement which you give for growing Roses in pots.
It will not only add a fresh and lovely feature to exhibitions, but it will create a much areater interest in the Queen of Flowers, from the fact of amateurs, like myself,
being able to purchase them when in blom. grown Roses for several seasons to what I consider great perfection; and I think the Bourbon family particularly adapted for growing and exhibiting in pots, from their hardier growth and strength of petal enabling them to stand more rough usage than a delicate China. There so as to forra a leading feature like the Pelargonium in our exbibitions, on account of the frailty of its bloom, and of its not producing a sufficient succession of them to enable a moderate cultivator to exhibit at any given time. I say, give them a fair trial, allow it the cultivation which two seasons, but cultivators will soon find out and grow those varieties which are best adapted for exhibiting in pots, what will be the effect in the course of a fect seasons? Doubtless, we shall see "potted Roses forming the most attractive part of our exhibitions," and, from their improved culture in pots, many fine varieties bloom which before would not ; while many of the best kinds will bear seeds in this country, which could not be induced to do so in the
open air.-A Rose Fancier.
On the Decose Fancier
One of the most curions phenomena which strikes the traveller in Australia is the appearance of so many of its frest-trees undergoing the above process. It appears and manifests itself in many different shapes and forms. The bark of several species of Eucalypti, being brittle, drops
down and lies about, either around the foot or is scattered 'by the wind to some distance around the tree. As the fibre of the Eucalypti is brittle and dry, it is
 loosened bark, not sufficiently dried to drop from the trees, sometimes surround the branches like the skin of a serpent about to be stripped off. This is the case with but therecies of Eucalypti whose bark is rather brittle ; and more flexible fibre, and such trees present appearances bark hat different when in a state of decortication. The when sufficiently loose also fall to the ground. These strips at times exhibit such varied colours that they impart to the forests a strange and extraordinary appearance. an original the trunks or branches thas denuded present of decortication, varies from pure white, through all possible shades, to a deep red. The trunk of Eucalyptus perfectly white appearance, just the same as if they had or grey, present a slossy appearance, far more remarkable than that of our Platanus, to which, however, they bear some Eucalypti are in a state of decortication at the beginning of spring (August and September); it should therefore be the aim of subsequent travellers to de-termine,-1. Whether the decortication of the different the year, or is dependent on other circumstances.
Whether all species lose their bark at the same period whetber this is done by various species at different periods, or is dependent on the soil, temperature of the
season, \&c. The cause of a phenomenon apparent in many species of a tree most widely scattered over the Australian Continent, is an especial matter of importance to physical geography and botany. A clue towards its explanation may, in the ifst instance, be attained by that bark are the reverse of each other; the former increasing externally, the latter internally. As Exogenous plants matter on their outside, it is natural to suppose the the growth of the Eucalypti is very quick, and as the alburnum swells so rapidly, the stratum of the liber becomes first so distended that it cracks and finally separates from the rapid growth of these trees in the swollen appearance which their branches at certain periods exhibited. Such as are crooked (and they bend most fantastically) bear the aspect of a motundity which characterise it. The cracking of the bark is still more assisted in Euculypti by the delicacy of the fibre previously mentioned. The liber, also, of most of the trees is brittle, very dry, and spongy; and it is from these species that portions of the liber is more fibrous (as is the case in those Eucalypti, which in the colony are called stringy-bark gum trees), the same disproportionate extension of the alburnum takes place; the barik cracks and becomes loosened, but on account of its fibrous and tenacious nature, adheres longer to the mother trunk. It is also obvious, that in take place, as this substance is capable of softening the liber, and consequently of making it more capable of distension. It is evident that Eucalypti, with their scanty distension. and resinous sap, possess but little cambium,
which accelerates their loss of bark. As in this process the outermost part of the alburnum has to become the epidermis of the future bark, a series of changes takes place Eucalypti which aft is obvious that those parts of the being whitewashed, are the places where the appearance of been changed into cortical epidermis. As the Fucalypil are evergreens, and the period of their rest is lis tinctly marked than in our northern trees, and morever, as this decortication shows their growth to differ from the of most others, it is difficult to determine the for trees by the number of concentric layers of wood ; some of them must, however, be very old, being 22 feet in circumference. It is customary now to connect the phenoit may therefore be starld with the economy of man; Holland have availed themselves largely of the pheno menon which is the subject of this memoir. Like the pendent faded leaves of tropical Palms, which form, as it were, a natural hut, and are the prototypes of the dwellings of the aborigines-the large sheets of bark which hang down from the Eucalypti of New Holland must have re The huts are savages they may be of use to them. The huts, or rather sheds, which they occupy temporarily, are made of such sheets of bark, which, if not already separated by nature, they cut off with instruments made of Serpentine, Trap, or other hard rocks. It is on such elves that the How Hollanders repose, and protect themmost from the humidity of the soil. They also make lakes 6hes. They bend and tie them in the required form, and Xan the crevices with soil and some melted gum of the light, they carry But, as it is difficult for them to strike a ignited branches on their hunts (either aquatic or inland) ous natnre, burn like tinder. Taking this, and other facts not suited to our present purpose, into consideration the New Hollanders may, with some propriety, be called the Eucalypti men.-John Lhotsky.
Amaryllis Belladonna.-The Amaryllis belladonna has always been a great favourite of mine, and I think I may cail myself a successful bloomer, having seldom leas than 60 or 70 blooming stems every season; still I do not your numerous correspondents, for to the inquiries of scores of bulbs at various times for I have distributed which have never, I believe, shown a bloom since they were in their possession. Mine are planted in various situations, in some of which they do not bloom; nor do they in any case where they are not planted at the foot of a warm south wall, and are there left undisturbed. They Pinerish most in the front of the outside wall of a small Pinery; and, from my own experience, they never bloom well except they have some warmoth at the roots, either from sun or fire. They are planted about six inches deep, tery leaves destroyed by the frost, have frequently seen the injured in the following season. Having a large number of bulbs, many, of course, do not bloom every year ; and I have frequently seen the blooms of such as have not briwed in the autumn thrown up very strong in the spring ; but these never expand. I cannot bloom them in pots (unless taken up in the early part of the summer, when the flower-bud has been formed for the season) nor can I bloom them in the border of a conservatory, though with the best situation possible for light and air. I have tried them under a common glass hotbed frame (planted in the ground), but the bulbs have had every care there for the last four or five years, and every sort of winter protection, yet without success-except that last year I had two blooms close to the uppermost edge of the frame and they were the largest stems that I hate ever seen. It is singular that in those situations where they do not bloom, they always increase the most rapidly by root, and form by far the bealthie bulbo Nowithstanding my own success with this deliotfful plant, I fear I have added nothing to the mend the bulhs to be planted about six inches deep, close to the foot of the wath wall there may be for in case there are any fire-flues in the garden, they are sure o bloom the tuite undisturbed giving them some triffing shelter in severe frost. They require little or no care ; but as far as my experience goes, if any one expects bloom before they have been established or three or four years, even in a suitable situation, he will be disappointed. They may bloom the first year after removal, as the blooms may be previously formed. In contradiction, hr. Biddulph's beautiful grounds at Ledago going over Mr. Bitaldis me he always took the bulbs
bury, and the gardener told up every year, and had never any difficulty in blooming them. They were then planted in a small bed in the open part of the garden. The temperature of that part of the country is much higher than with me. I saw no bloom If a channty Ver" will in the season.-Beta,If a "Country vicar" will give his bulbs of Amaryllis doubt they will repay him freated here, I have no viz.:-At 14 inches from the botlon of and expense, edge ja ceme, ay a brick in a bed of mortar, and one on level with the border upper edge of the lower, brick to be ground betwerder. This will allow the narrow strip of Mr. Beck's slate answer the purpose as Mr. Beck's slate edging would take up less room and well, or perkaps better, as would or any other contrivance (we cover with decayed leaves) rotted nor excited to grow till all danger of frost iser be

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Before planting, the soil should be taken out, to the depth of 20 inches or 2 feet, and replaced, rather above the level, than otherwise-and about a sixth or seventh part of leafmould ; or, if that is not at hand, they will do in the loam moune. Indeed, most of the genera Amaryllis, Crinum and Hæmanthus do best in pure loam and a small quantity of silver sand; in this the bulbs are not so apt to decay o "shell off," as it is called, as when planted in any rich compost. In such a border as the above, but under the wall of a greenhouse and plant stove, we have Amaryllises of one kind or other in flower from the end of March till November. Even now (February 13), A. reginæ and formosissima have flower-buds two inches above the ground, in
front of the stove; these, with A. Johnsoni, vittata, \&c., will flower till towards the end of May, and throw up an occasional flower throughout the summer. In May, A bout
gifolia will begin to flower and continue till July. the end of July, A. belladonna will begin in front of the stove, and by the middle of August, it will flower in front and several Hzmanthuses, will have made their appear ance ; and by the beginning of October, Amaryllis lutea, and a álica will be in flower, and will continue till cut off by fourteen inches wide, we have a suecession of flower for nearly eight months. O'xalis Bowei, and several others, do equally well in the same place. freely than many persons suppos.
garden, Bury St. Edmund's, several bulbs were, 12 years ago, planted about 9 inches deep; since that time they have not had the least care bestowed upon theem, and, with ouly one exception, they bave flowered beautindy evoil is light, and very dry. They will also succeed in a heavy, cold soil; for in a neighbouring garden, where the soil is far from being either light or dry, 1 saw them
blooming well last year. It is fair, however, to state that they were planted in a narrow border immediately in front of the conservatory ; and from that they no doubt derived some small portion of heat, and of cianted in an exposed border. $\boldsymbol{H}$.
Tobolsh Rhubarb.-I do not force Rhubarb; but I have $a^{\text {"collection in an open quarter of the garden, where many }}$ species and varieties are planted near to each other, all
having the same attention bestowed upon them, i. e., no having the same attention bestowed upon them, i. e., no
attention at all. The Tobolsk has been planted four years, and it is invariably two or three weeks later in the spring than several other varieties; and therefore, judging from that fact, I should say it is not the most desirable variety for early forcing.-H. T
Asparagus.-I observe at p. 102, that "S. C." has tried the plan of putting a glass bottle over Asparagus, with the same ill-success had. The same has been the result in every case which has been tried in this part of Ireland the Asparagus so treated, being hard and not eatable I made the experiment with various kinds of glass, but none succeeded. A few years since a friend of mine told me that he harstender; and that there the following mode of treatment was adopted: so soon as the young shoot was perceived issuing from the ground, plece of hollow reed, cane, or elder, about eight ind suffient bore, was stacl down into the clay above the shoot, for the latter to grow into. The longer success. The Asparagus, when it had filled the tube, was cut; and my friend says that it was excellent, and of an enormous size. The same year, in consequence of my hearing of this, I placed a number of common flower pots over my Asparagus beds, and the shoots which came ap uader the tender. In some instances, where white, and not sufficiently high for the growth of the shoot, it had when it met the bottom of the pot, coiled itself round but still continued close-headed, and did not branch out nor become hard. I have no doubt the tin tabes to which German plan, above stated, and that the tenderness of th plant, in che cases I mention, arose from the exclusion of light, by placing over it an opaque hollow tabe. Ithin it was stated that the upper part of the tube was stopped;
in the case of the flower-pots, I covered the holes in the in the case of the flower-pots, I covered We have formerly seen this practised, and with the greatest success. Joint of Bamboo would perhaps be the best contrivance.] Cabbage.-Amongst the lists of Cabbsges given from time to time, there is one variety omitted, which I think deserves to be more generalify known. It is sold by the bristol seedsmen, under the name of Nonpareio compact; and is I thenk much superior. - Lu:
Fustolf Raspberry. -ln rep.y to "L. L.," p.
spectng He "Fastolf Raspberry," we beg to say that he will find, on referning to our advertisement, that it is culit requires nothing more than the ordinary treatment theretore, it does not clan its superiority from any ap plication of sea-sand or burnt sea-weed. Should have any further doubts of its ments, if he mill favour us with a line by post, we neghbourhood as well address of byshire, who, if he thought it necessary. would attest to its valuable qualities.- Youell and Co., Greal Yarmouth Nu, sey y.--In answer that 10 or liney years ago, some Ra-plierry canles were brought from Yarbiouih into this
from the nearest point of the sea-cosst. The fruit of the canes from this garden has frequently gained prizes at the
Horticultural shows in the neighbourhood. Canes from this garden have been distributed to other gardens from 3 to 10 or 12 miles distant; where, in every instance, the fruit has maintained the same character for size and superiority of flavor. The original canes, I should have stated, came from Caistor, near Yarmouth. Whether it is the origina Fastolfi I know not; but I presume this will answer from the sea. I have Youell's Fastolff Raspberry which I bave planted with canes from the stock brought from Caistor; but as the former bave not yet come into bearing cannot draw any comparison betw P.H.S. Lee commanications upon this subject, I am prompted to send you the following remarks, in the hope that some correspondent will favour me with his opinion respecting them. In September, 1840 , I prepared in my garden a pond of cousiderable size, bottom I cemented, and covered three inches thick with common field-mould. This pond I filled in the same month with spring-water, and stocked the fish large fish of Dutch breed. Until December all the fish were apparentis in good health, but after a sharp F . 1 let off the areater ane, not noticing them as formery, 1 leral of the fis portion of the water, and found hat in the mud, were dead, and wore than hall bir These latter I the remainder seemed to be deng carefully in the globes, removed from the pond, and tended canculallied conside ably. In January, 1841, I again filled the pond wit water, and put in 14 fish of fair average size, and of the same breed as the last. In Mebruary the poor fish cam to the surface, and remained there deadly sick, thei scales ruffled up, their eyes neariy closed with a film, and their bodies (particularly the fins, tails, and gills) covered with a white slime, having a very foetid smenl After a few days, for I would not remove them, they died I then again ran the water off, and taking up the other fight fish, put them into large earthen vesseis, renewing the wer every two days-for I had them in the house. Of these eight fish, five died in a few weeks, presenting e same appearances, of slime, film, 841, 1 removed all the bottom with well-washed white and, and turned in the three surviving fish, with eight others of the sharp-nosed breed. A month had scarcely lapsed before one fish of the old stock which had been of a brilliant red, turned of a deep purple, and kept always on the surface. Upon looking an became back a large raw spo, wh-like substance, and the fish covered wha greel they have died. Fil 1 bed abundantly Since the late frost in this year, the young brood have, however been, affected in a similar manner to my February stock; and I fear, although not one is yet dead, that 1 shall lose hem all The old fish do not appear to be injured. The pond contains Rushes, Waterliites, \&c., and is fed by the rains, and a spring occasionally ; the purity of the spring is beyond doubt, as I and my family use it daily. The ice has been carefully broken, and no means have been lef untried to insure success. The fish I bought in Covent garden ; but, excepting the last lot, which were resh rom a pond in Essex, they had probabiy bee
Killing Insects for the Cabinet.-When "D. H. W." took upon himself "to say a word to "S." on what he is pleasedj to designate "a most cruel mode of killing at all events have been more satisfactory if he had pointed out some speedier and less barbarous method of depriving them of life ere he applied such terms to mine. A more careful perusal of my letter will, I am sure, convince him that nothing I have recommended can be called "cruelty" guilty" to the charge; for I am one who feels-

## The heart is hard in nature, and unfit For human fellowship, as being void <br> Of sympathy, and therefore dead alike

To love and friendship both, that is not pleased
With sight of animals enjoying life,
Nor feels their happiness augment
and can say, that I never wantonly deprived a single insect of life. Nay, I may go further, and affirm, that have saved the lives of more insects than I ever killed for my cabinet, a them in, and
may observe

Will tread aside, and let the reptile lis
since I hardly allow that the poet was justified in saying-

## Or safety, "Interfan's, convenien righce, heaith,

But to return to my letter. The only media of destroying insect life I have recommended are, "boiling-hot water," "a hot fire," and "oxalic acid;" and I repest, for a "few moments" and "instantaneous" are the terms I used to mark the duration of their pain. Ihope, however, that "D. H. W." has discovered one, which sensibilities," as Matthews used to say, of those be warns against my barbarities. Cruelty and torture in such cases, according to my views, mean the infliction of a greater sary; and I Am sure that every one conversant with the subject will agree that these terms are inapplicable to my
method, Perhaps,
who believe that-
The poor beetle that we tread upo
As when a giant dies
and if so, it is useless arguing the point further with one so ignorant of the first principles of physiology. For the sake, however, of the "young readers to whom "D. H. W." alludes, and to save them unnecessary "pity" and "grief," I would merely observe that the the cold-blooded animals with an obtuseness of feeling to which those with warm blood are strangers, and that although it is very probable they experience some degre of the sensation we call pain, yet it is far removed fron what is generally meant by entomologist knows that it is chiefly to free itsel from restraint that the transfixed insect struggles on the pin, and the Tipulidæ escape from the spider's-web by the voluntary sacrifice of one or more of their legs. Were these creatures, therefore, constituted as those havin warm blood, speedy death must in contrary, we se natural consequence; whilst, inury had been sustained Them the pire sate thent it the the principal shich they are liable, both from their mode of life and the frame, would in most case of life and termins the the young be deterred fro the purgit of of the most interesting branches of natural history, through the fear that great sufferings to these beautinui creaus for chine for such, in truth the specimens captured for thot a single lif is not the case. At the ane the the wantonly sacrificed, or any needless craill 1 st 80 , 100 the specimens once sarely prow, years without renewal. Entomology is particularly adapte to youth, requiring a quick eye and a the wonders your young reader arow in then study of these most exquisite works of the creation will force them to exclaim with the old Roman naturalist, "In his tam parvis tamque fere nulis que ratio! quanta vis quam inextricabilis perfectio!" and tend more to humanize and refine their feelings than any mere appeas, how touching, to their unreflecting pity. To end this scrawl, I would tell "D. H. W. that I have ever practised the lesson contained in the adage he quotes, "The merciful man is merciful to his beast ; "and perhaps at some future time I may send you a few anecdotes connected with that practice for pour naturalists corner. If he means to insinuate the contrary, I can assure him he has not "placed the saddle on the right horse." $-S .-[$ Most certainly he has not, as we beg to assure him.]
Bees.-"T. G. Clitheroe," p. 101, may be assured that there is no practical way of preventing his Bees from sealing the holes in the ventilation tubes in their hives; and it often unfortunately bappens that Bees will swarm in spite of an improved habitation. I noticed this in reply to Mr. Nutt, in the "Gardener"s Magazine" for 1838, p. 540 " C ," complaint is becoming prevalent, and aincides with what I then stated, I cannot do better than ive an en from it "The collateral boxes were new, and would have deserved praise, if they could have prevented swarming, and if the queens did not deposit their eggs in them. The tin tubes are a mere fancy. They might be of in hives crowded with Bees and combs, but they are speedily rendered useless by the Bees sealing hem " 1 was wrong, however, in say that the collateral hozes were new. they are a vent in After all that bas been said about. is plan Bee keeping, his attempl at abid bill new aboat teem, and agh has boo said byly br well as myself to show the fallacy of it, especiaily by his metal tubes.- I perceive that Mr. Grant las, at p. Mo, ciced my remarks on his previous communicationion, viz, ing Bees, and that he differs from me in opmion, ventilation than by shading the hives. When it is known, however, that Bees have a disike to alr, or rathe to a draft admitted into their dwelling, especially in winter, the latter pian must be most agreable to them, as well as the surest way to keep the Bees at rest; for the warmth of the sun at the entrances of the hives wil entice the inmates abroad in spite of air-holes. Mr. G. explanation about the three dead Bees from his hive ma be correct; but the best way to test such a thing is to close in the Bees a few days. When let out, they will fine fly off with them to some distance. I may ouserv that in general, fewer Bees die during winter than in spring or autumn; even the numbers in a healthy hive are greatly reduced by Michaelmas. This fact led practical Bee keepers to reduce their hives by their resplectue plans about that time. Mr. G., mentioned in his former communication that now he says-"My views relative to forming artificial swarms, so as to increase the Jumber of stocks, and to prevent swarming when preferred, are as yet only theories hn mind. An's may be intrusive by alleging Scirach the of themin plans win be forbes, and, if so, may ask what use co tion of Queea Bees , wies would not be increased by such swarms be col them with any succis that wath through lead ment be cor pipes, paralyses dogs, it must also be injurious Wighion. [It is very true nevertheless; and the pure the water the greater the mischief produced blead-pipes.
Bees.-It appears to me that Bee-keepers do not make
sufficient allowance for their own bad management, when
the system which they have adopted fails of success. This the system which they have adopted fails of success. This remark I amo led to make by observing the general censure which Amateurs throw upon their endeavours to work ments appear scarcely compatible with truth; for instance -the alleged weight of certain boxes of honey. I once questioned him on the weight of a cubic inch of well-nilled answering, or rather not answering, my question. But, think the system is not altogether to be condemned. I have one set of collateral boxes; from these I took, in the bad honey-year of 1841, twelve pounds of beautiful honey; in 1842 , forty pounds of equally pure and white
honey. With this I ara quite satisfied. But I am not so much pleased with my old-fashioned straw hives. In 1841, a most magaificent swarm left the hive, and, without waiting for one moment, went away at so fast a rate, that thouga
my servant and myself did our best to keep up with them, we were fairly beaten after a run of a mile. That swarm was lost. In about eleven days the trumpering of the cast, and my hopes were not disappointed. I safely housed them in a second set of collateral bozes but three days alter, the weather broke up, and the wet
summer of 1841 took away all chance of their succeeding. This last year the Bees in my straw hive never once showed a symptom of swarming. I have one more remark to add in reference to an observation inlast week's Chronicle-" that
if .Bees are such sagacious animals, why should they close the ventilators, which are said to be so agreeable to them ?" I think the Bees in this really display great sagacity; they know that if the hive is very hot, the Queen-bee will deposit her eggs in the cells which they have made, and thus the species will be increased. But propagation of the species is not the object for which we keep Bees-we honey-and the quality most assuredly is affected by the weight with his who shail allege, that, because cattle would be much more natural in a field, they would be better there than fatteuing in a stall.-Agger
Bees.-Can you or any of your correspondents inform me whether the eggs of Bees are transmutable? Writers differ on this subject. I think Wighton says they are

## Prejudices.-Supposing some old bachelor were to offer

 a silver pap-bowl and cradle to the parent that could show selves be considered fit judges? Why parents them an exhibitor that would not laugh at the parent who, catching up his children after the exhibition, went grumbling off, exclaiming that-" Kissing went by favour." Yet no one lowers instead of chil so prejudiced in favour of our own productions, that we the upon an onderstanding that we submit to the judgment of officers carefully selected by the Horticultural Society for their suitability: we are bound to give them credit for honest intentions ; and whilst there exists such a variety of tastes, we must not expect an entire agreement. There is no harm in retaining our prejudice in favour of our others to differ from us. As a good-humouredily allow shall find the opinion of the judges confirmed by the judgment of the disinterested portion of those practically cquainted the subject $-K$Gardeners' Discussions.-I assent, without hesitation, to Mr. Beaton's remark, that "It is much to be regretted that young gardeners should so often indulge in personal abuse, while suggesting or explaining points of practice ;" long as the feeling prevails, that there is its cessation so emplified by them in "showing up" the faults of their fellow-gardener than in tracing out what is really good in their profession and adopting it. This latter process is not consistent with their notions of discussion_for to expect the stream pure when the fountain is contaminated, would be to expect impossibilities. As long as gardeners are more interested in reading palpable frivolity, and in encouraging the authors of it, so long will they be, hood winked, and their minds be occupied with puerile subjects, to the exclusion of what is really useful and enter-taining.-C. [After all, the fault lies more with the masters who per mit such conduct, than in the young gardeners oo indulge in it: for they know no betler.]
Garden Produce.- Your correspondent "G. L. E."" p. 117, from the size of her garden, conveniences, and comber of hands, should have a full supply of all the crmanon and forced vegetables that she could possibly desire. She should have a profusion of everything in and pend upon the time of forcing. I have known families as arge, with less ground and fewer men, provided with all tae uxuries usually derived from forcing-pits and a clever gardener. It would be easier to enumerate what she iaght not to expect, which would be a very limited list by "G. L. E." I should imagine that the following things maight easily be produced by any good practical gardener : namely-Jerusalem Artichokes, Carrots, Parsneps, Beet,
Onions, Leeks, Shallots, Broceli
Savoys, Brussels' Spronts, Coleworts, Salsify, Scorzonera, Skirret, Cardoons, Celery, Endive, Lettuce, small Salad, Rhubarb, Asparagus, and Seakale. The supply of Kitchen and Dessert Apples and Pears will depend entirely on the sorts cultivated. The forced flowers should comprise Lilacs,

Azaleas, Rhododendrous, Roses, Crocuses, Hyacinths, Narcissuses, Violets, Lily of the Valley, \&c. The quantity
of Greenhouse plants in flower will be regulated by the numreenhouse plants in fower will be regulated by the the year. $F$. $K$.-I do not hesitate to say that "G. L. E." ought, with the conveniences which she possesses, to be well supplied with most of the dainties of she has a right to expect at this period, the following frait and vegetables :-Strawberries, Cucumbers, French-beans, Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb, Mushrooms, with small these Radishes, \&c., sc. sufficient supply to create a change with the assistance of more hardy vegetables from the Kitchen Garden, which ought to be well stocked with a good portion of Celery, salem Artichokes, and a good portion of roots and Greens, which ought to be sufficient for the servants' hall Potatoes in great quantities are consumed in most families; therefore, where the size of the Kitchen Garden is under two acres, I would recommend that the main crop be planted on the farm, although a good portion of the Ashleaved Kidney should be cultivated in the garden for
summer and autumn use. This is rather a dull time for summer and autumn use. This is rather a dull time for
flowers; still, from the stove, " G . L. E ." might expect a few Roses in pots, Azaleas, \&cc., Lilacs, Camellias, Hyacinths, \&c., \&c.-W. Gordon, Castle Kimbolton.---
If "G. L. E." has got a good gardener, I think she canoot do better than consult with him respecting the subject of her inquiries, at p. 117, viz., "what flowers at this the houses in succession, what vegetables roots " but if her gardener she should find one that does.--J. W.
Varnish for Cotton-Frames.-As to the varnish made of eggs and toasted cheese, I was foolish enough to try it in a water-bath, in a sand-barh, and afterwee in an worthless, as it would not adhere to the cotton, nor was such a mirure calculated to do so - Taliesin was Jones. [This receipt was taken from the "Annals of Chemistry," ${ }^{\text {as }}$ we stated, and was not recommended by us.] To prepare Canvas for protecting Frames, \&o. -I have read with interest the account of your correspondent, who has applied himseff to the construction of a machine for
making Oil Cloth. In a former communication, I suggested the use of common fat ; but after trying both that and linseed oil, I am inclined to prefer the latter, though considerably more expensive. There is one point your correspondent appears to have overlooked; which is the necessity of employing some antiseptic to check the ten-
dency of all canvas, when saturated with oil, after a time, to decay. This will be completely answered by using common resin, to the extent of one-half or thereabouts; and a small addition of bees-wax may be advisable, to keep the cloth flexible ; and also as being in some degree antiseptic. There is one observation which should be strongly impressed on those who may try this most useful and valuable experiment, that of not rolling up or putting way the prepared canvas for some time after it is made. causing the whole to heat and rot, or even fire, if in quantity and in a close place; a secret well known in our arsenals, where the painted cloths used in the Navy are up, in order to avoid these serious consequences. There is one remark I must make on the machine. There does not appear to be any necessity for saturating the canvas, more oil is used. purpose is answered the oil being, of course, heated, and made quite liquid. There is another advantage to set off in using the brush against the small economy of labour in using tue machine; which is, the cloth can be made up previously to preparing. By this means the sewing is more
easily done, and the thread used in it is secured as well as easily done, and the thread used in it is secured as well as the canvas. If, however, any of your readers prefer the together preparing the canvass for it, and having it sewn the thread cll the stitches will give way long before the canvas is decayed. -W.
Description of the Pine Stoves at Bamford Hall., In accordance with the wish expressed by "A. B., at $p$. of my fruiting Pine stand the front rafters being 11 feet long and the back ones 6 feet. Its length is 25 , areadth 15 feet, hav wiih a shelf at the back, 3 feet from the $1 t$ is inted up another in front, 5 feet from the glass. The front of the house is 6 feet high above the walk, and the upper portion is glazed to the depth of 4 feet. At both ends of the house there is a flight of 6 steps fiom the front walk The back one, which is on a level with the front of the pit. corresponding with that of the roof; but instead of being heated by bark in the ordinary manner, the roots of the plants are warmed by means of hot-water pipes passing beneath them. For this purpose, the pit is surmounted by a boarded stage, contaming 4 sheives, with openings in them, to receive the pire-pots up to the rims. Each shelf is 2 feet in width and capable of containing 9 plants. The hot-water pipes in the pit and those which warm the house are on the same level, and communicate with each all disho that only one fire is required. These pipes are steam. The dishes in the pit are filled by means of one-
inch leaden pipes, one end of which comes through the stage; and these are filed twice every day with hot-water.
There are also 6 small one-inch iron pipes, about 18 inches long, which stand upright, and are screwed into the main pipes beneath the stage; the tops of these you can open or close, according as more or less moisture is regnired. The succession-house is 25 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 12 feet high. One half of the stage is appropriated to suckers, the other half to year-old plants. It is capable of containing 30 year-old plants and 36 suckers. I find that suckers strike root more quickly on this plan than in barle I have lately potted 30 plants, which were put in pots as suckers on the 25 th of Jannary, 1842; they are now aufficiently lare for fruiting. ond think that plants mof be grown to a larger size on this plan in two plants may they could in three if placed in bark. It will soon be two they could in three if placed in bark. $t$ will soon be two years since these houses were finisbed and stocked with that time (as I was obliged to have certain sized pots at fit the holes in my stage) it have certain sized pots to before they showed frest, This vear also they sease late
 in fruiting, the first Pipe being cut on the 1 st of August,
and others succeeding up to the end of December. I and others succeeding up to the end of December. I
have cut 41 Pines this season, the total weight of which was $112 \mathrm{lbs} .3 \mathrm{oz} ; 12$ of them (Montserrats) weighed 40 lbs .40 Z . Had they put up in Mareh, instead of June and August, the fruit would have been much heavier. I large fruit. My fruiting pots are 11 inches wide inside at the top, 6 inches wide at the bottom, and 16 inches deep, with a good strong rim, an inch wide, made quite flat, to fit close to the stage. My succession-pots are 7 inches wide inside at the top, 4 inches wide at the bottom, and 12 inches deep. Several Pines have fruited in these small pots, some of which weighed as much as 3 lbs .4 oz ; those grown are chiefly Montserrats. I forgot to mention that there are throttle valves in my pipes, so that I can shut out the water from the pipes in the house, and thus gain more bottom-heat in the pit during the summer, or rrom the pipes in the pit, if I wish to give the Pines a to $90^{\circ}$ or $95^{\circ}$; but the latter is my standard heat. Pines grown on this plan are not in danger of receiving any check from being potted. I find that when the pot is replaced in the stage, the fresh soil 8000 becomes heated.George Cherry, Gardener to James Fienton, Esq., Bamford Hall, Rochdale.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## Feb. 22.-P. Pusey, Esq, M.P., in the chair. Twenty gentle-

 men were elected Merbers.-Mir. J. Gillott communicated theressut of his trial of the Bokhara Clover, which was referred to
the the general committe, the author being requested to state the
nature of his soil and the result attending his trials durine the ensuing summer. Mr. Pusey and Mr. Miles expressed their in-
tention of instinting trisl tention of instituting trials of the Bokhara Clover and Khelat
Lucerne on peat soils, and Mr. Gibbs undert:ok to obtain further Information on the subject.-Mr. Hlingworth submitted his suggestion for a systeratic evtablishment of farmers clubs in
sonusexion with the Poor-law uniom and local associations coniuexion with the Poor-law unions and local associations
throughout the country, for collecting and transmitting to this chairman of the journal committee reported the result of correspondence with the Duke of Portand and the Rev. W. Thorpe, and the reception of various papers for the jwirnal. - Mr.
Stratton presented a series of liphographic drawings of his
waggons and implements exhibited last year at the Bristol
meting waggons
meeting.

## LINNEAN SOCIETY,

Feb. 21.- F. Foster, Ess., in the Chair. E. Doubleday, Esq,, and
D. F . B. White, Esq., were elected Fellows. A branch of Sco Fir, presented by the Duke of Northumberland, was exhibited in which, by an abnormal development of the buds, only a lateral a flat, instead of a round appearance. A male and female specimen of the Goliathus Drurii was presented to the society by Mr Savage, through the Rev. F. W. Hope. This insect is remarkable
for its beauty and size, as well as exceedingly valuable of its rarity. It is an inhabitant of the southern parts of Africa within the tropics.- A paper was read from Professor Croft on the manufacture of sugar from the Corn-stalk (Zea Mays. From late experiments in Indlana it appears that the Corn-stalk
capable of producing sugar. The juice of the stals couta capaser on three times as much sugar as the Beet, and five times
more than
more than the Maple, equalling, if not exceeding, that of the ordinary Sugar-cane, as raised in the United States. The sugar is more easily obtained from the Corn-stalk than from the Sugar-
cane, and the cultivation of the former is much easier. The Sugar-cane is 18 months m coming to perfection, whilst the Corn staik requires only from 70 to gu days. The refuse of the Maize,
after the expression of the sugar after the expression of the sugar, forms an excellent fodder for cattle. The quantity of sugar is said to be increased by removing
the ears of the Corn during its growth - The Rev. F. W. Hope
had a paper read on the portraits, painted had a paper read on the portraits, pairted and engraved, the
busts, medallions, \&c. representmg Linnæus. A great number of these works of art, produced or existing in the various nations
of Europe, were criticised, and the remarks were illustrated by an of Europe, were criticised, and the remarks were illustrated by an interesting collection of engravings of many of the portraits,
busts, and medallions of the great naturalist who gives his name busts, and
to the societ

they cannot be considered as having consistently maintained
their character. Of Seedlings of 1842, the only flowers which their character. Of Seedlings of 1842 , the only flowers which were thought to promise first class yroperties were Alexander's
Primrose Perfection, and Stein's Sir R. Chester ; but they were Primrose Perfection, and stein's
hout twelve farms, the largest 221 acres. The rent of land varies
rom 32 s. to $3 l$. per acre. The are 1,605 acces of meadow-land, rom 32 s. to $3 l$. per acre. There are 1,605 acres of mastrong clay
371 of arable land, and 54 of woocland. The soil is a well calculated for the growth of wheat, hean, and tares. Minng. In some parts the land in winter becomes su saturated with water as to be unfit for the support of cattle. No moder machimery
of any kind was observed. The agricultural profiuce, in 1842, was of any kind was observed. The agricultural prollows :-wheat, 24 bushels per acre; barlev, 3s; nats, 40 ; and potatoes 74. The number of live stock was 673 . Perivale con-
sists of 626 acres. It belnngs entircly to one proprietor, and is sists of 626 acres. It belnngs entirely to one proprietm, an four
divided into five farms. The soll is a heavy clay, requirnige foud divided into five farms. The soll is a heavy ciay, refitabie mode of managing the land is found to be the prodiction of hay for
 ag icultural produce per acre was, wheat 22 bushels, and has 5,31 were sheep, these animals berng taken in to teed at the rate
of $2 s .6 d$. per score. Hanwell contains 1,363 acres. The rent of land is about $50 s$. per acre. Manure is supplied from per acre
Theasricaltural produce, in 184 , was, wheat, wh bnstels phe live stock rye, 24 . oats, 48 ; protatoes,
amounted to 186 . Ea.mg consists of 3.37 acres rich kam, the former constituting nued. The rent paid for arable and pasture land varies from 40 s . to 60 s . per acre. Farms are geperally held on leases for 21 years. Little use is made of modern agricultural machinery, The implements A considerable portion anme kind that were in use 30 years ago. and forms a part of that of Ealing consists of market garde maetropolis, lying on both sides of the western road, which may be regarded as the great fruit and vegetable garden of London. The ruit.gardeners have an upper and an under soil is an excellent dry loam, and is abundantly manured The soumber of labourers employed on these gardens is very great and 18 estimated at personsts ef labour vary from 10 s , to 15 s . per week and the proportion of women to men employed is as wo to one. An important benefit was conferred on the labouring population, and on the poor of this parish, in the year 1832 by the Bishop of London, as iord of the manor, who granted 20 The proportion allowed to each person is 20 rods, at a yearly rent of 58 . The land is $n$ Jw divided into 146 allotments, and so great is the demand for those that are vacart, that there are, at the present time, 50 applicants. This system is found to be attended with most beneficial results. The occupicr undertakes to live forfeiting his allotment in case of non-complance. The average assessment for the relief of the poor, from 1827 to 1833, was 43 in the pound, and from 1835 to 1841 it has been reduced to $2 s .8 \frac{1}{2}$ d cuitural produce of 1842 was, wheat, 35 bushels per acre; barley cultural
50 ; oats, 43 ; potatoes, 85 ; and hay, 1 ton per acr
of

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY
The following is a List of the Seedlings which have been selected by the Suciety in the year 1842, and considered to pos
sess suffici ent merit to be placed in the first or Second Class :-

## Aurfculas

Heartsease

Pinks

Carnations
Picotees
Datlias
uriculas

Tulips
Heartsease
Pelargoniums
Pinlss

## Carnations

Picotees

Dahlias

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { When } \\ & \text { Rased. } \end{aligned}$ | Frrst Class. |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1842 | Goldham's Duke of Wellungton |
| 1842 | Brown's Polyphemus |
|  | Goldham's Queen |
| 1841 | LLane's Sir J. Sebright |
| 1842 | Do. Alpha |
|  | Cook's Alicia |
|  | Welsh's Blue Perfection |
| 1841 | Brown's Garland |
| 1842 | Do. Model |
|  | Do. Eclipse |
|  | Willmer's Prince of Wales |
|  | Norman's Princess Royal |
| 1840 | Bates's Brıseis |
| 1842 | Willmer's Marquis |
| 1841 | Hedley's Nanette |
| 1842 | Neville's Dr, Lindley |
|  | \|Barnard's Mrs. Lindley |
| 1841 | *Turvill's Essex Triumph |
|  | *Mountjoy's Virgil |
| - | Smith's Sir R. Sale |
|  | Bragg's Antagonist |
|  | Wildman's Banca |
|  | Edwards's Mrs. Richardson |
|  | Sucond Class. |
| 1842 | Goldham's Diamond Do. Viola |
| 1841 | Willmer's Squire Chillman |
| 1841 | Norman's William |
|  | Goldham's Napoleon |
| 1841 | H. Bridge's Commissioner |
| 1842 | King's Princess Royal |
|  | Bridges's Martha |
| 1842 | Catleugh's Omega |
|  | Gaines's Pride of Surrey |
|  | Hodges' Oberon |
| 1842 | Willmer's Attila |
| - | Do. Black Prince |
|  | Do. Hero of Middlesex |
| 1842 | Brown's Vivid |
|  | Willmer's Mary Ann |
|  | Dover's Jemmy Webb |
| 1841 | Hedley's Sarah |
|  | Robinson's Nottingham Hero |
|  | Holliday's Queen of England |
| 1842 | Edwards's Emily |
|  | Norman's Henry |
| - | Willmer's Maria |
|  | Do. Miss Jane |
| 1841 | Oakley's Surprise |
|  | Whale's Hero of Stonehenge |
| 18.41 | Kinghorn's Chieftain |
|  | Mitchell's Pride of Sussex |
|  | Smith's Sir R. Sale |
| 1842 | Wildman's Bianca |
| 1844 | Brown's Queen of Trumps |
| - | Do. Miranda |
| - | Smith's Empress of Whites |
|  | Mitchell's Blanche Shelley |
|  | Teebay's Sure Enough |
|  | Davis's Asmodeus |
|  | Bragy's Great Western |
| 1842 | Hale's Queen of Roses |
| - | smith's Aurantia |
| - | Hodges's Cheltenham Queen |
| -- | Brown's Belle Forme |



During the evening, Mr. Smith, gr. to D. Alexander, Esq., di rected attention to a brace of Cucumbers, grown by Mrr. T. Latter, and called "Dr. Lindley"s Perfection," Which, in his opinion,
possessed every property requisite,according to the standard lately laid down by the Editor of the Gardener's Chronicle, to constitute perfection. He then proceeded to show the principal points in which this differed from the standard of the Society, and to defend the qualities at variance in the latter; alleging that the admisin $\mathbf{I}$ pswich are not good seeders, was a sufficient proof of their in Ipswich
excellence.
NOTICES OF NEW PLANT'S WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
Achimens multiflora, Many-flowered Achimenes. (Stove
Annual). Gesneráceæ. Didynámia Angiospérmia.-This very Annual). Gesneraceæ. Didynamia Angiospermia.- This very
beautifuil stove plant inhabits dry banks, in woods. on the Serra beautint stove plant nria, and near Villa de Arayos, in Braznl, whence seeds were sent home by Mr. Gardner. The plants flowered first
at the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow. They continue for a at the Royal Botanic Garden of Glasgow. They continutinually length of time in bloom, with a succession oot high. The flowers are nearly two inches long, deep lilac within, paler without, especially the tube, which is funnel-shaped. The limb consists
of five nearly equal, rounded lohes, strongly fimbriated at the of five nearly equal, rounded lohes, strongly fimbriated at the
margin.-Curtis's Botanical Mnggruzin. Comparistia róqea. Rose coloured flowered Comparettia.
(Stome Epiphyte). Orchadácee. Gynandria Monándria -This is one of thrise interesting objects which are occasionally met
with with, especially in the Orchudaceous tribe; and which, while they
do not dazzle us with their brilliancy, or powerfully arrest us by do not dazzle us with their brilliancy, or powerfuny arrest urable influence on the mind of the real admirer of nature, on account of their peculiar gracility, delicacy, and loveliness. Although
diminutive ul regard to size, there is a grace in its aspect, and diminutive un regard to size, there is a grace imits aspect, and is a general source of attraction. It is a native of the Spanish main, from whence it was obtained oy Messrs, Loth whom it has fowered for the lant two years. The leaves are few, and quite sessile, and the racemes of fowers are
drooping, They have a delicate, wiry stem, and the pretty roseand weah are the roots of this and the equally delightful C. coccinnea, that unless they are securely fastened to the log that sup. ports them, they are very labe to bec me detache the best way of fixing them is to pass thin wire round them and the block, does not mjure them, by placing a httle moss beneath it. The moss will be further beneficial, if kept moist in summer, by encourag. ing them to develop more and stronger roots. They shouid
always be grown on logs of wood, in preference to being kept in pota,-Panton's Mag Mazine of Botany.

Vrígsia psimpacina. Parrot-flowered phytt, Bromeliáceæ. Hexándria Munogynia. - This is an ex-
tremely pretty stove plant, for which we are indebted to $\mathrm{C} . \mathrm{B}$. Warner, Esq. It is said by Sir W. IFonker to be a native of the neiphbourhood of Rio Janeiro. In cultivation it requires to be potted in leaf-mould, with a quantity of potsherds for drains but
Plenty of water should be given during the summer months, but sparingly in winter. Or it may be grown suspended in a wire basket, like an Orchi
Botunical Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Horticultural Society of London.-We are happy to announce that the arrangements for the despatch of a Fortune has sailed for Hong-Kong in the shin Emu, amply provided with the means of forwarding the objects the society, and furnished with most valuable letters of from numen, both from her Majesty's Government, and duties os on agent of the Horticultural Society Mr Fortune will occupy himself in the collection of objects of natural history in general : and we doubt not that he will reap a rich and abundant harvest. If any gentlemen desire to participate in the collections of dried glants and coolegical propations which Mr Fi will form, it will be as well for them to communicate with Dr. Lindles on the subject.

Presentation of Plate.-We learn that at a recent meetm ing of the Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, the chairman presented Mr . Liddell, formerly gr. at Canaan House, and late Secretary to the Society, with a hand some silver snuff-box, on wich was a suitable insoription, as a testimonial of the respect ia which he was heid by the members, for the diligence and attention with which he had discharged the duties of that office.
The Araceous Order.-These plants abound in an acrid principle which is volatile, and therefore dissipated by heat being soluble in water, it is also removed by washing, and easily separated from the fecula with which many of their tu berous roots abound. Hence several have been employed a rticles of diet from very ancient times, as Colocasia ant quorum, mentioned by Herodotus and Theophrastus, and remarkable as an Indian plant cultivated in Egypt, and now in most parts of the south of Europe. The roots are without acrimony, as is the case with many other long cultivated plants. They are universally cultivated in India and known there under the names of Kuchoo and Gaglee Arum nymphæifolium, which Dr. Roxburgh considers only variety of $C$ antiquorum is but rarely cultivated in Bengal Arum indicum Man-kuchoo and Man-curi of the Bengalese, is a species much cultivated about the huts of Be not pendulous bers. Arum campanulatum, now Amorphophallus, Ol of the Bengalese which deserves to be called the TelinPotso is 1 much cultivated, ga Pir, esteemed for the wholesomeness and nourishing anality of its roots. In the Himalayas, the apecies which I have called Colocasia himalensis forms the principal portion of the food of the hil-people; Cocar Tachar esculentum, forming the Fara, Faka, Faya, and Kopeh, and Cocoa roots, Eddoes, and Yams of the Pacific and other islands, yield a considerable portion of the food of the inhabitants. The stalks and leaves also of some of the species are eaten in many places; those of Arum sagittifo lium are said to be called Chou Caraibe; so also in the south of Europe, Arisarum vulgare, and A. Dioscoridis, which is perhaps only a variety of A. italicum, are occasionally eaten; but even Arum maculatum, and other acrid species, deprived of their acridity, are sometimes made to yield food in times of scarcity. Some of these, how ever, from their acridity and irritating nature have been used as vesicatories; Arum maculatum has been used medicinally even from the time of Hippocrates; Typhonium orixense, having exceedingly acrid roots, is, when rest applied in India by the natives in cataplasm to scusdis, or bring forward tumours. Dr. Roxburgh pronounces it to be certainly a most powerful stimulant; other species are likewise employed, as A montanum, Roxb., (macrorhizor, Ainslie) : the plant called by the latter Dracontium polyphylum is erhibited interally whenits acrimony has been phybdued, it is and to be 1 in 10 be prepa from it the Society Iolands Scindespes offici (Gaj-pip siderable (Guy-pipul. Mo Moria siderable repute in Hindoo Materia Medica; $i t$ is described as acrid, daphoretic, and anod. authors differ on the subject.-Royles
Philipe Abaca.-Abaca is a name which the atives of the Philippine Islands apply both to the vegetable fiores of which they make taer cordage, and the plant that yields them. This is a species of Plantain, the same which is called by Rumpf, Musa syl Malay language Pisang Utang. It is found wild on the Philippine and Mindanao Isles, and is also most carefully cultivated, on account of the singular advantages which the inhabitants have learned to derive fromit. Extensive plantations of it are to be met wha the island of Luzon, in the provinces of Albay, Laguna, and Camarines, but particularly in the vicimity of Mount Mayong, the base of which is about leagues in crrcumerence. The soil of this extensive tract is well adapted to the cultivation of the Abaci, which thrives only in moist, shady, and fertile ground. In such situations thickets are formed by their trunks and young suckers, which last are sheltered from the intense heat of the sun by the beautiful and widespreading foliage with which the full-grown trees are crowned. The stems issue from a sort of tuber furnished with fibres, and grow in less than 18 months to the height of 7 feet their thickness being that of a man's thigh The leaves forming the crown of the tree are from 10 to

12 in number, of which the onter ones spread horizontally, while those in the centre are divergently erect. They are 5 feet or more in length, $1 \frac{1}{3}$ broad, and supported by a stalk abouta foot long, which is prolonged on the under surface of the leaves, into a thick longitudinal rib, with which many small ramifications communicate. When this herbaceous plant (for such,
notwithstanding its size, it really is, ) has attained its greatest state of perfection, which it acquires in less than two years, a thick peduncle issues from the centre of the leaves, covered with partial, concave, ovate, acute spathes, which are developed in proportion to the length of 3 or 4 feet, the flowers appear, from 9 to 14 in
 inches long, disagreeable to the taste and applied to no use
whatever. When the fruit is ripe, the stem perishes as in orher herbaceous plants; but a progeny survives in the suckers, which by this time have made their appearance. As the old trunks are not proper for usif old, at which age this may be done with advantage. The stems being below the leaves, are slit open longitudinally in order to separate the medal bandala used in the fabrication of cordage; the inner consist of finer fibres, and yield the lupis, used for weaving the nipis and the guinarras are made. All these layers of fibres are saturated with a thick dressed like flax in a sort of heckle or long piece of wood, furnished with three narrow knives; which being held in the right hand, the shreds are managedis process cleared from the fluid with which they are impregnated. In this state they are dried in the sum, picked, and applied to different uses according to tbeir different qualities. Those intended for cordage, \&cc., undergo no further process; but the with a wooden mallet. They are then fastened to each other by means of almost invisible knots, wound into
balls, and committed to the loom, - Transactions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
Plant's Vegetable Monster.- "What is this, of which' three roots are represented in the vignette ? In conse-
quence of the statement made by Mr. Plant, nurseryman of Cheadle, (See Bol. Reg., 1842 , plate 53 ,) that he bad obtained mules from a Gladiolus by an Amaryllidaceous plant, I was anxious to investigate minutely its correctas Plant's Anisanth is a true Gladsolus, raised between Glad. splendens (Anisanthus splendens, Sweet, Br. Fl. G.) and a hybrid, sold under the name Mr. Sweet improperily made a cenus Anisanthus of $G *$ splendens and Cunónius, and another genus of G. abbreviatus, three species of Gladiolus which have the lower lip abbreviated, a feature not more important than the conversion of the three penot more short bristles in Iris setosa. I always considered that something nearly approaching to G. abbreviatus might be raised between $G$. tristis and Cunonius. Mr. Plant has frankly communicated all the information he can
give concerning his monsters, and has sent three of his

uch anomaious birth? or roots of some piant unknown to ling Gladioli? has one very extroordinary peculiarity, that its several species breed more willingly by the pollen of any hybrid of its own genus, however complicated its origin, than by from the Organ mountains, having thrown up two two fowered stems, one flower on each stem was touched wit its own dust, and the other by that of a triple mule. When the flowers withered, the germen of each of the forme swelled first ; but after a few days, the latter began to former stopped, and they soon withered; both the latte proceeding rapidly, produced abundance of good seed, Such has been the invariable result of six years experi
ments; but we have failed in all attempts to mix Hippeastrum with the nearly-allied Habranthus or Zephys anthes. In the form of its seed and capsule, it has some
affinity to Gladiolus. I tried 30 years ago vainly to impregrate G. blandus by H. crocatum. Can any perso recognise the above as the roots of any known plant bred an anomalous monster between the wo natural orders Amaryllidáceæ and Iridáceæ, though all other persons have as yet failed in obtaining any mule vegetable between two genera decidedly distinct in one and the same order? I do not think disease cladiolus roots. Mr. Plant tried to make like cross last year by the Hippeastrum on a hybrid Gladíolus; and he has sent me a bulb which is its produce, and two seedlings from another pod not crossed by hese the same Gladiolus stem, burg the two pods have been evidently set by the pollen of two different species or varieties of Gladiolus, which the bees might effect without his privity. Mr. Plant pays a great deal of attention o the state of the stigma and pollen; but I cannot find that he has done so more than I have done during the last 30 years, when I was desirous of obtaining a difficult cross. Every encouragement should be given by culti. vators to Mr . Plant, who would perhaps effect much by industry and perseverance, if his means were equal to his real."-W. Herbert, in the Botanical Regisler
Guano.-The following extract from "Hovey's Maga Teschemasher Teschemacher, Esq., at a meeting of the Hortiveutural value of guano as a manure:-"In the following experiments, I will first observe, that all those plants whic were treated with guano were potted in a mixture, consisting of plain earth without any manure, sand, a
leaf-mould and Peat, with which the guano was mixed leaf-mould and Peat, with which the guano was
that those plants which are compared with them have been grow in the richest compost, and that both have had the same attention, and been grown otherwise unde the same circumstances. Fuchsia fulgens, one year seedling, potted 17 th June, when $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches high, with on tea-spoonful of guano; repotted 9th August, then 12 inches high, with another spoonful of guano, is now 1 foot high. The contrast between this and tho two-year old plant is very striking, both as to luxuriance of growt and colour of the foliage, the plant with guano being vastly superior. I think also that the colour of the fowers is improved it is well known among gardeners that it seedlings grown with guano, and one of the same sowing without ; on the 17 th June the two former
four roots to me. I have made a careful sketch of them as above represented. He states, that, in 1839, he carried from the greenheuse pollen of a plant, which by bis deakin to white, to a downer of Gladiolus blandus in a cold frame The seeds produr deficient in the usual fo liaceous wing. Four roots were the produce. He state laceous wing. Four roots were the produce. He state of a Gladiolus. In the second season, 1840-1, he was ill, of a Gladiolus. In the second season, $1840-1$, he was ill, after three years' growth. The appearance is quite monstrous. There is scarcely a vestige of a regular corm, but the base is irregularly formed and substances, having some affinity to the scales of a fleshy substances, having some affinity to the scales of
Lílium, and topped with the wrinkled remains of tubular Lilium, and topped with the wrinkled remains of tubular
sheaths which eaveloped the base of the leaves. One of them, from the number of those tubular processes, seem to have formed offsets. To the eye, in their present state, they certainly exhibit no immediate hope of vegeta-
tion, but in due time they will probably do so. Mr. Plant suys that they were raised in a mixture of sand and rotten manure. The question therefore arises, whether these strange productions are diseased Gladíoli, analogous to the monstrous Turnips, like bunches of keys, which often
were potted with one tea-spoonful of guano, and repotted on the 9th August with anin favour of guano is very great. China Roses-two cuttings, potted 17 th June, each with one tea-spoonful of guano; one
was then 7 inches high, the other $4 \frac{1}{2}$; they are now 34 and 28 inches high respectively, with large healthy foliage and stems. these have not received a second application of guano. Celosia cristata, or Cocksond one the same sowing one tea-spoonful and one of the same sowing without; the size of the stem, foliage, and head of that with guano is more than double that of the other, is remarkable. Salvia patens, with one teaspoonful of guano--the effect here has been to lengthen the joints, and the flower appears sting the size of the foliage and length of the joints previous to the application of a teapoonful of guano, and the remarkable growth of both after wards. A Camellia, with two tea-spoonsful- This specimen, which was quite smail and unhealthy before the addition of guano, as may be seen by the lower leaves, exhibits in most marked manner, by its beautiful large deep green leaves and healthy bud, the action of this manure. On Camellia grown with a burge proportion of are and luxuriant, and of a healthy green colour, but not at all equal to thas treated with guano. One Balsam, two tea-spoonsful, repatted 9 th August with two more, to which a little lime was added. This is an ugly specimen, which confirms an observation in the Gardeners Chronicle, that Balsams manured with guano produced smaller flowers. I have watched bearing its seed-vessel, and that a single for-vessel I have opened contains from 14 to 20 perfect seeds. From what I have seen of guano, it is clear that its action is rapid and powerful on the seir green oliage, colour; of that it diminishes the pien of the flower in some
cases, and that it improves the seed, both in quantity and quality; of this, however, more experiments are required to prove the certainty. When those plants were repotted which received a second application, the roots were very numerous, and appeared in the most vigorous healththick, succulent, pure white, the tips with that hairy appearance so well known by cultivators as a sign of strong growth. In Peru it is cnstomary, when using guano to raise Pepper, to manure three times: first on the appearance of roots, then on the appearance of the leaves, and ment of its action on all fruits, particulariy the large fruit-trees, as Apples, Pears, Peaches, \&c., will be exknown to be excessively greedy for rich food, particu larly for bone manure, the chief ingredient of which, phosphate of lime, guano contains in considerable quantity." Mr. Teschemacher then proceeded to show that guano contained, in large proportions, the and for the maturation of seeds. "The nectariferous juices, or, as they are commonly called, the honey in flowers, are usually separated or secreted by glandular bodies called nectaries, and this honey has by many been supposed indispensable in the fecundation of the seed; but there are also gland wich per leaves and leaf-stalks (petioles) of many plants, which per form the same office of secreting honey; here, of course, camnot be of use for this purpose. Such glasia tribe on the petioles or lan the號 Balsam, Grewa, Baly, on Passinora, and wher of the only secrete honey during the youth and growt of the , When lhe lea structure can be properly observed. When the leaf has attained its full growth and perfection, the active part of is past, and the leaf then proe for observing their powern is past, and the leaf then proceeds in its own important function of elaborating the sap. It has been lately surmised, and it appears to me with every probability of truth, that this honey is an excretion of the superabundant and useless part of the juices thrown off, after the leaf r flower has selected all that is necessary, precisely anaogous to the excretions of the animal frame. I will at tempt very briefly to show that this view, if correct, is of some importance, both to agriculture and horticultare. Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Coxbury, in a beautiful, simple and, I believe, original experiment, before the Chemical Society Boston, proved the existence of phosphoric acid (probably combined in several seeds), by immersing sections of them in weak solutions of sulphate or acetate of copper ; in whatever part of the seed phosphoric acid existed on that part was deposited a precipitate of pho in Indian copper, A certain quantity of phosphoric acid, or phosphates is therefore necessary to the existence of these phates, and that part of the plant (probably the flower) seeds; and the function of preparing the juice desticed thers in for these selecting and ret phosphates and tained. Now the phe there those plants and tremely minute quantities, therefor, thoso plants and fowers whose seeds tions of food from the soil bor select the amount of phosphates necessary for the perfection of their seeds; and probably only as many seeds arrive at maturity as the plant can procure phosphates to complete; the remainder, embryos of which are always formed ia abus dance, are abortive-that io, never come to perfection The same line of reasoning, of course, applies to the othe necessary ingredients of seeds. If, therefore, we present to a plant food containing an abundant supply of these ingredients, it seems reasonabie to suppose that we shall produce more seeds, or rather that more of the embry seeds will be perfected. Now, the chemical analysis of guano shows that it contains, in abundance, most of the necessary ingredients of plants and seeds, the nitrogen of its ammonia being absolutely requisite for the cellar, vascular, and other parts of the stem and leave, and phosphoric acid, as well as its nitrogen, for the and if future experience should confrm what I have thus stated as an opinion, that the flowers of plants manured with guano become smaller, it may be accounted for the assumption that as there are presented to the plan these ingredients in abundance, particularly those neces sary for the seed, the flower and its glands, whose omice it is to prepare the latter, have less work to perform, les is mep leas to select, and less to reject; herice there where much exertion of these functions is required. The where will also be larger and in greater quantity
seed will also the Presence of Potato Starch in the Powder of Rice and Arrow-root by means of diluted Hydroohloric Acid.- If powdered Rice or Potato starch be mixed with concentrated hydrochloric acid, in the proportion of about one part of the former to one and a half or two parts of the latter, they form almost immediately a thick mucilage. The mucilage of Potato starch is nearly transparent; that of Rice, on the contrary, is opaque. They both emit the odour of formic acid. If a mixture of hydrochloric acid and water is used, a very dif. ferent action is exercised on the two substances already named. The Potato starch forms, in a very short time, a mucilage so thick that the mortar may be lifted up by means of the pesttat the mortar may be mare; while the powdered Rice does not acquire a similar viscosity in less than 25 or 30 minutes. If the Rice powder contains rom four to six per cent. of Potato starch, it is eary to detect the admixture by means of this revagent. For this
purpose, a mixture of equal parts of hydrochloric acid o ports itce and water should be used. Arrow-root com hydrochloric acid ; while Wheat starch resembles Potat starch in this respect. M. Marageau, as is known, ho proposed hydrochloric acid as a means of detecting Potato starch in flour, by the strong smell of formic acid which it develops in contact with the acid ; but as the same effect is produced, in this respect, with Rice powder and Arrow-root as with Potato starch, the hydrochloric acid cannot be used in this way for detecting the admixture of cannot be used in tais way for detecting the admixtu
these latter.-Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie.
Soda produced in Cornwall.-The manufactory is Bisso-bridge, near Carnon, and one of the materials is mundic, hitherto the refuse of the mines. The process i this:--mundic, which is a combination of sulphur and
iron mixed with a proportion of nitrate of soda, is fized to iron mixed with a proportion of nitrate of soda, is fixed to
retorts similar to those in a gas-work, but not closely shut up. The sulphurous and nitrous vapours are carried into a chamber lined with lead, as in the ordinary manufacture of sulphuric acid, which it is the object of this part of the process to obtain. The weak sulphuric acid thus obtained is employed to decompose common salt,
from which it expels the muriatic acid and forms a sulphate of soda. This is decomposed by exposing it to high temperature in contact with carbonaceous matter, and the result is a very impure soda, which is dissolved, The crystals are very fine and pure. Perhaps, however, the most valuable part of the process will be the manufacture of sulphuric acid, the demand for which is enormous, and for which the vast quantities of sulphur imported from Sicily are chiefly used. It is understood that the value of the acid consumed annually is 50,000 ., an immense sum, considering the cheapness of the article but it is largely used in almost all manufactures.-Mark Lane Express.
Chinese Egg-Plant.-This bears a cylindrical and very long, white fruit, and is stated by M. M. Audibert to be an excelient variety, with more melting and less stringy hesh than any other kind. The fruit which has ripened upon plants at Paris has not, however, in our opinion proved of better
Bon Jardinier.

## THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.--No. X

33. The Myrtle was with the ancients a very favourite plant, and always expressive of triumph and joy: the
hero wore it as a mark of victory; the bridegroom on his bridal-day; and friends presented each other with Myrtle garlands in the conviviality of the banquet. Venus is said to have been adorned with it when Paris decided in her favour the prize of beauty; and for this reason it was deemed odious to Juno and Minerva. It was probably
from this cause that, when all other fowers and shrubs from this cause that, when all other fiowers and shrubs
might be used in the festival of the Bona Dea, at Rome, might be used in the festival of the Bona Dea, at Rome,
Myrtle alone was excluded. Harmodius and Aristogiton, when they slew the Athenian tyrant, had their swords concealed beneath wreaths of Myrtle, of which incident, as recorded by Alcæus, Sir Willia
34. A Naturalist, giving instructions to a young traveller in South America, requested he would collect for him everything ugly in preference to the beautiful; and cer tainly, were the same industry exercised in obtaining the procuring the most beautifol, productions that now exists in history would become immensely enriched, and many connecting links in the genera and species more satisfactorily accounted for
35. Nir Walter Raleigh, in his "History of Guiana," alludes to "men "whose heads do grow beneath thei, shoulders. ${ }^{\text {In }}$ "Hakluytt's Collection of Voyages,"
published in 1598, we find a nation "reported to have their eyes in their shoulders, and their mouths in the middle of their breasts;" and as late as the time of Linmiddle of their breasts; and as late as the time of Lin-
næus, a well-compacted story of men with tails found a place in that naturalist's highly valuable work, the "Amoenitates Academice." Such relations, doubtless, belong to a state of infrequent and imperfect intercourse with
distant countries, just in the same way that the belief that distant countries, just in the same way that the belief that
the elephant had no jointe in his legs, and the hyæna no vertebree in his neck, could only be received before natura 36. was established as a science.
36. Opinions of the Ancients respecting Animals.Many of the notions of antiquity, with regard to the structure and habits of animals, were quite irrational. It
was gravely maintained, for instance, that the elephant had no joints, and, being unable to lie down, slept leaning against a tree; that the badger had the legs on one side forth her cubs imper of the other; that the bear brought forth her cubs imperfectly formed, and licked them into cameleon derived its support solely from the atmospheric air. These, and many other fancies, proceeded either completal construction of metaphorical expressions, or gard to the laws by which animal life of nature wis 37. Wild Boar,-It would seem fre is regulated. cient authors, that the rapages of the wild boar were of an dered as more formidable than those of the other savage animals. The conquest of the Erymanthian boar was of the Calydonian boar is one of the most beautiful in of the
Ovid.
37. In the heads of deer and antelopes there are cavities embedded in a bony case, varying in size in different species of these animals. The
beliering them to be receptacles for tears, of which, the
thinner part evaporating, a substance remains called larmes de cerf. To this circumstance may
the belief of the poets that the deer weeps
the belief of the poets that the deer weeps.
38. The Camel often travels
39. The Came often travels three or four days without water, drinking 50,60 , or even 100 pounds weight, when her will sometimes endure a thirst of 10 or 12 days, though many of them perish under this privation. When though many of them perish under this privation. When
we see what the man and the horse require in those we see what the man and the horse require in those
arid countries, such a power in the camel must appear one of the most remarkable provisions of nature.

## 跟ebímos.

A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies. By James Backhouse. 8vo. Hamilton and Adams. pp. 560. The author of this work informs his readers that his is discharging a religions duty trained to habits of observation, he kept a Journal, in which records were made of the productions of the countries visited, the state of the aborigines and of the emigrant and prisoner population, \&cc. We have to do onl
${ }_{\text {rich. }}^{\mathrm{Mr}}$
Mr. James Backhouse is a brother of the very respect able nurserymen of that name, at York; he was himsel in Botany and other moreover, his early pursuits brought him acquainted with moreover, his eariy pursuits brought him acquainted with could not have been easily found to report the facts connected with vegetation which came beneath his notice Accordingly, we find at every step in the volume befor
Useful or entertaining information upon such subjects.
Van Diemen's Land, or Tasmania, was first visited, then Flinders's Island, Sydney, Norfolk Island, Moreton Bay, Port Philip, South Australia, King George's Sound, and, finally, Swan River; concerning all which place there is an ample supply of valuable evidence, from
which, notwithstanding the crowded state of our columns, we must snatch a few gleanings
Those who have their thoughts turned towards emigra tion will be glad to know what manner of place is a loghouse :-" When a place is first occupied by a settler, resting on the ground; and when other needful thing have been effected, one of upright logs is built, and co rooms ; one of which is fitted up with broad rough shelves for sleeping-berths ; and the other, which has a square re cess for a fire-place, built of stones, at the outer end, and continued into a rude chimney a little higher than the roof, is used for a cookıng and sitting-room. The crevices wool or sologs either remain open, or onening, closin with a shutter, admits light into each room, and short logs of wood or rude benches, serve for seats. Many fa milies that have been brought up in England in respectade circumstances, live for several years in a hut of this description, until they can find time and means to build hemselves a better habitation; and a hut of this kind is occupied by the male servants, who are mostly prisoners." The following description of a bit of wild scenery in Van Diemen's Land furnishes materials for ahming picture, the sketch for which is, indeed, supplied by "The broo
Me brook that supplies HobartTown with water flows from Mount Wellington through a valley at the foot of
the mountain. Here the bed of the brook is rocky, and the mountain. Here the bed of the brook is rocky, and
so nearly flat as scarcely to deserve the name of The Cascades, by which this place is called. Many dead trees and branches fie across the brook, by the sides of which grow,
Drymophila cyanocarpo Drymophila cyanocarpa-a plant, allied to Solonion's
Seal, producing sky-blue :berries on an elegantly tbreebranched, nodding top. Dianella ccerulea-a sedgy plan -flourishes on the drier slopes:.this, as well as Billar diera longifora-a climbing shrub, that entwines itssel among the bushes-was now exhibiting, its violetcoloured fruit. In damp places, by the aide of the brook a princely tree-fern, Cybotium Billardieri, emerged ferns of surrounding foliage. $A$ multitude of otier of the strom smal size, enriched the truek of one o the prostrate giants of the forest, a Gum-tree of large dimensions, which had been uprooted by some blast from the mountain ; and, in its fall, had subdued many of the the formoring bushes, and made a way where otherwise from this natural bridge, to examine a tree-fern, I found myself at the foot of one of their trunks, which was about 5 feet in circumference and 10 in height. The lower part was a mass of protruding roots, and the upper part clothed with short remains of leaf-stalks, looking rough hanging down, and nearly obscuring the trunk from disant view : above was the noble crest of fronds, or leaves resembling those of Asplenium Filii-fremina in form, but exceeding 11 feet in length, in various degrees of inclina and horizontal, and of the tenderes dark verdure of the surrounding foliage. Atmy feet were several other ferns of large size, covering the ground, and which, through age and their favourable situation, had attained root-stocks a foot in height, crowned by circles of leaves three times that length. Other plants of treeerr, at short distances, concealed from my view, by their towered a hundred feet above them. The trunk of one of
the tree-ferns was clothed with a Trichomanes and several
species of Hymenophyllum-small membranaceous ferns of great delicacy and beauty. On a rocky bank adjoining there were other ferns, with creeping roots, that threw u their bright green fronds at short distances from each deen, deorating the leages on which they grew. In the deepest recesses of this shade I could enjoy the novel scene-ferns above, below, around-without fear of moestation; no dangerous beasts of prey inhabiting this interesting island. The annexed etching will give the reader some idea of a tree-fern, many species of which of the beauty the stately palms of warmer climates.' Of the timber-trees of this part of

The timber about Macquarrie Harbour is very fine. Huon Pine, supposed to be a species of Dacrydium non is much valued for ship-building and general pur grained and more durable than White American Pine has an aromatic smell. This tree attains to about 100 feet in height, and 25 in circumference, and is of a pyra midal form: the branches from the trunk are a little belo horizontal, and are clothed with numerons, slender pendant, scaly branchlets, of lively green, serving the purpose of leaves, as in the Cypress and Arbor-vitw
Celery-topped Pine-Thalamia asplenifolia-so from the resemblance of a branch clothed with its dilated leaves, to the leaf of Celery, is well calculated for masts Myrtle, allied to Beech, but with leaves more like Dwarf Birch, is suited for keels. Lightwood-Aoacia Mela bling the bing from swimminc in while the Land ecent pins, in Land, except the pines, generally sink; in some parts the cour in called back-wod, on of Pink. Other timber-trees are known here by the name of Cink-wood, Carpodontos hucida; Hard-wood, a specie of Olea; Sassafras, Atherosperma moschata; Slinkwood Zieria arborescens, \&c. Forest Tea Tree, a species o Leptospermum, is valued for fuel, some crooked portions of its trunk are finely veined, and well adapted for fancy work. The black substance forming part of the stems of pose it , is used for reeding, inlayings manuf superior to Ebony. Respectaole hats have bee Acacia, as well from broad-leaved sedges, Lepidosperme gladiata, the leaves being first boiled and bleached."
on Minders I lana, M. Badrowis of them is added the in great perfection. - " We visited the Grass tree plains that extend toward the east coast. The soil is sandy and poor, and clothed with thin rigid herbage, and scattered, low Gum-teees, low scrub, and large Grassrees, Xanthorrhcea australis ${ }^{2}$. Some of the last are from five to seven feet high, and as many in circumference five to ten feet high, thickly clothed with hard scales, and small, white, star-like fomers, ezcept for about one and balf feet at the base which is bare. All the trunks are charred from the burning off of the scrub. Abundawce o ed resin, capable of being used in the manufacture of sealing-wax and French-polish, is exuded by them. This substance fills up the places fit by the decat stems of former years, and by injuries; it is also lodged abundantly around the base of the trunk, which is thus defended from an excess of moisture. The blanched base of the leaves, which our swathy companion obtained for as, by beating off the head of a Grass-tree that had not thrown up a flower-stem, is pleasant eating, and has a nutty flavour
In etchings of wild scenery Mr. Backhouse excels; among other things, he has given a view of the trees in
Norfolk Island, which is worthy of the Garden of Eden. Among than, whe bage Palm of the West Indies
"In the woody gullies, the Norfolk Island Cabbagetree, Areca sapiad, abounds. At a handsome paim, with a trunk about twenty feet in height, and from one and a half to two feet in circumference, green and smooth, with annular scars, left by the fallen leaves. The leaves or ronds form a princely crest, at the top of this elerant column; they are pectinate, or formed like a feather, and are sometimes nineteen feet in nine to fifteen in number. The apex of the trunk is inclosed in the sheathing bases of the leaf-stalks, along with the flower-buds and young leaves. When the leaves all they discover double compressed sheaths, pointed at the upper extremity, which split open indiscriminately on he upper or under side, and fall off, leaving a branched spadix, or flower-stem, which is the colour of ivory, and attached by a broad base to the trunk. The flowers are produced upon this spadix: they are very small, and are acceeded by round seeds, red externally, but white, and as hard as horn, internally. As the seeds advance toward maturity, the spadix becomes green. The young, unfolded leaves of this Cabbage-tree rise perpendicularly in the making brooms; those still unprotruded, and remaining inclosed within the sheaths of the older leaves, form a white mass, as thick as a man's arm; they are eaten raw, boiled, or pickled. In a raw state they taste like a nut, and boiled, they resemble artichoke bottoms. The seeds whish food for the Wood-quest, a large species of pigeon, neath has a bronzed head and -colout, and is white undereath, and principally slate-coloured on the back and wings. This bird is so unconscions of danger, as to sit then taken by a nose at end a stick; when one is hot, anotuer wik some remain on the same bough, till itself also is fired at. We measured a Norfolk Island Fine, twenty-three feet, and another twenty-seven
feet in circumference. Some of them are nearly two hundred feet bigh. The timber is not of good quality, but it is used in building; it soon perishes when exposed
to the weather. This is said to be the case with all the to the weather. This is said to be th
other kinds of wood on the island."

But we have already exceeded our prescribed limits; and for the rest we must refer our readers to the work itself, which is filled with details such as these.
A Treatise on the Cullivated Grasses, and other Herbage and Forage Plants. By Peter Lawson \& Son. 8vo. Blackwood.
This little work commences by informing us that the culture of plants for the food of domestic herbivorous animats has always been confined to nations distinguished civilisation; and that although the cultivation of the cereal grains, pulse, Flax, \&c., was carefully attended to by the Egyptians, Jews, and Greeks, yet the growth of appear to have been practised prior to the period when the power of Rome had reached its climax. Then-in addition to the cereal Grasses-Lucerne, red Clover, and of the Roman empire, however, this branch of husbandry was the first to decline, and, if practised at ant, was
carried on to a limited extent for many centuries.
The culture of herbage-plants appears to have been The culture of herbage-plants appears to have been
introduced into England from the Low Countries towards the middle of the 17 th century; which period is further distinguished by the cultivation of the true Grasses for hay and pasture, for which purpose Rye-grass was first employed. The culture of this, however, as well as of all true Grasses, did not extend for several years, because it "produced many small hair-like roots, which filled the and hurtful thereto." It was only towards the middle of the 18 th century that the attention of practical agriculturists was directed towards the growth of the most useful Grasses ; and it was at this period that different terms were adopted to distinguish between Clovers and true Grasses, the former being called artificial, and the latter natural Grasses. This interest in the cultivation of natural Grasses was increased by prizes, offered by the Manufactures," for seeds of the Meadow Fox-tail, Meadow Fescue, and Sweet Vernal Grasses, gathered by liand; and for the greatest quantity of land sown with Vernal Grass in drills; a gold medal being likewise offered "to the person who should give the most sative merit of any two or more of the several natural Grasses." Both in Scotland and Ireland the introduction of artificial and natural Grasses appears to have been of muchlater date fommin England; but from the increased facilities of communecation which have of late years been effected, improve-
ments may now be said to go on simultaneously in both ments may now be said to go on simultaneously in both Several of the succeeding pages are devoted to an enumeration of the most deserving adaitions within the last forty years; during which period 29 valuable species or varieties have been introduced or brought into more general notice. Many exotics, as well as native Grasses were, in 1820 , experimented upon under the direction of the late Duke
of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey; the results of which are contained in the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," a work which first directed attention to this valuable tribe. The remaining portion of the Pamphlet is one of no ordinary interest to agriculturists, since it includes Tables seed required of each, upon various soils, for sowing an imperial acre. These Tables, thirteen in number, are each adapted for a different purpose ; for instance, the bandry; the second, those for permanent pastures: they are rendered still more valuable by the addition of a brief description of all the Grasses and plants recommended in them. In a horticultural point of view they are also useful, as they comprise a good list of Grasses for fine lawns, bowling-greens, \&
With regard to obtaining a Corn crop during the first eason in which the seed is sown, the Authors make the following remarks :-"It is not our purpose here to discuss the question, as to whether it is better to sow Grass seeds for permanent pasture with or without a Corn crop. Both systems have their advocates, as well as their advanbotes and defects, and depend, in a great measure, on the varied circumstances which present themselves in practice and therefore, in the following tables, separate columns are given for each of these methods; it being always expedient to sow a somewhat larger portion of seeds without than with a Corn crop; and, in that case, it is farther advisable, for affording shelter to the young plants, to are the mixture, when sown pantumen, and a bush of Barley, when sown in spring to be depastured or cut green along with the jyoung Grass crop."
We may state, in conclusion, that the Tables and descriptions appear to have been carefully compled; and that to persons interested in laying down land in Grasswhether for pasturage, lawns, or covers for game-this Work will be a useful guide.
On the Food of Plants and Drill Husbandry of Turnips. Ridgway. 1842.
This little book may be useful to those who desire to manures are supposed to act, and who have not leisure manures are supposedter deeply into such matters. One
object, no doubt, of the publication, is to recommend
Lance's Manure, which, if properly prepared, is of use on light saudy soils.- $M$.
1.-Remarks on thorough Drainage and deep Ploughing. By James Smith, PEsq., of Deanston Works,
Stirling. Oliver and Boyd, 8vo. 6th Edition.
Stirling, Oliver and Boyd, 8vo. 6th Edition. -Observations on Thorough Drainage as the Basis of and Marshall, 12mo.

- Drainage ; an Article in the last Number of the "Westminster Review."
The rapid and extensive sale of Mr. Smith's excellent pamphlet, the appearance of others in quick succession, speeches at public dinners, and reiterated articles in
newspapers and reviews, all show the great interest that is taken by the publicin in one at least of the means which science and common sense point out as conducive to the augmented productiveness of land. People have at last found out that swampy fields and roads fetlock deep in mud are not merely a personal annoyance, but a serious injury to their pockets, if not to their constitutions, May the good work prosper
 conducted on sound principles, and executed in a substantial manner, cases of disappointeeaier than was either necessary or anticipated.
We therefore strongly recommend all those who are occupied in the work of drainage to read the two pamphiets at the he father of good drainage, and his advice, the resuit of long and successful practice, deserves the most implicit confidence. Mr. Roberts's work may be regarded as a sort of commentary on it, and contains much sound advice, with many useful directions. The subject has 80 often been treated or lat
With weed not dwell upon it further.
With regard to the article in the Westminster Review, ascribed, we believe, to Mr. Bailey Denton, we have only to state that it is ably written, and full of important gen eralization. He insists more particulariy upon the import ance of saving the refuse matters of sewerage with land-dramage, and of converting the later into a means of conveying the former into the country. Al these considerations are of the first degree of interest and cannot be too frequently or forcibly impressed upon the minds, not of the landed interest alone, but of the rate-payers and inhabitants of towns. If the refuse matters now wasted in every town in Great Britain were taken care of, they alone would furnish no inconsiderable sum in diminution of the poor-rates; and if a diminution took place from such a cause, it would be immediately attended with other advantages, the most immedate of which would be a reduction of fever cases, and a furthe saving in doctor's bills. The newspapers tell us that the contents of the cesspools in Paris have just been sold for 22,000 . a year. Why cannot we do the
too rich-or too proud-or too ignorant?

The Year Book of Facts, for 1843 (Tilt and Bogue), has appeared. We expressed a favourable opinion volume for 1842 , and we find ourselves justified in speaking in the same manner of the present. Such works are of great use as depositories of little facts which are to recent to be incorporated in formal works on science; and which, till that happens, are forgotten by the mass of mankind. The matter is clearly arranged, well condensed, and rendered available by a good index. Among the various kinds of information which it contains are particulars of the completion of the Artesian well of Grenelle, after eight years' labour; of Liebig's views of Animal Physiology ; and of Bischof's investigations of the Cause of Tropical Miasmata.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. Rearing ornamental plants from seeds is one of the most interesting and, in some cases, the most dificult occupation in which the amateur or yomg gave been taken in sowing the present.
seeds in suitable composts and in well-drained pots, or boxes, yet
and seeds either do not vegetate at all, or, if they do, a'great portion of them often damof it is a good plan to prepare the composts for this damping and propagation in the previons summer, by seed-sowing an thin layers to the sun, and by turning them over frequently, till all their natural open airy shed for future use. In large to put thern by
establishments you will always see a portion of loam, sand, and
and peat thas prepared in open sheds.
seed-compost over the fire in an iron vessel; ; this is a ready way of procuring it free from alive as the former mode. Now, general purposes precautions, if you water the seed-pots with pondwater, alias liquid mud, or whe that you have again impregnated the whole with the elements hest calculated to ensure dampness
to the youms progeny; lalf dred soil, and fresh damp sand from the pit, watered w close, cold or warm pit, are the best means that conld be taken to damy even seedimg Oaks. When you see the either the soil or water, perhaps both, are at fant. It the seed
were large, and covered a quarter of an inch thick, the crust of were large, em may easily be removed, or the seeds may be sown
soil over thema
in a fresh pot. In the case of very small seeds, let the soil get dry, and with a small stick make a row of small holes round the side of the pot downita the drainage: yon may alse mprove
fow holes all over the surface. Thece holes will som impto it the condition of the soll, by lettug large portions of arr into it;
they may be filled up, after a few days, with dry sand, which wili they meanother portion of the superfluous moisture, and aiterwards act as so many drains. As soon as the young seay if the sand sprinkle a little dry sand occasionally over the provided it is not too is hot from the top of the flue, all the betays you may transplant
hnt for the young plants, After a few days
them in little colonies of half-a-dozen or ten seedlings each,
removing little patches of the soil along with them, to keep them
together and to establish them on the surface of a fresh pot ; you together and to establish them on the surface of a fresh pot, you
can fill in between these little patches with equal quantities of can fill in between these little patches with equal
sand and peat in a dry powdery condition; and as son as the
plants are strong enough you can transplant them singly in the usual way.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
 they stand in need of more assistance to emable them to takr hold of the fresh sonl; this 15 given them in the meseased heat of the
fresh becis, and by keeping them morc clowe fui the nrat fortnaght or three weeks. I thin thew roots were established. At the spring potting the whole stock is to be regulated, some of the fruiter
fresh surfaced, new beds made, and the whole re-arranged fresh surfaced, new beds made, and the whole re-arrang be given occasionally, say at every other watering.
VINERY.-Another useful treatise on the cultivation of this fruit has lately been added by Mr. Roberts. I never recollect
such an unfavourable February for carly forcing and for garsuch an unfavourable February will now begin to force Vines
dening in general. A large class wheping them about $50^{\circ}$ turing the day, and by letting out the fires at night for the first fortnight or tagee require the usual routine already described.
PEACH-Houss.-These, as their leaves are now fully expanded, PEACh-housk, --These, as their leaves are now
require large portions of air, and the atmosphere rept steady and moist.
Cuerry-rousk, -Same as the Peach-house. When we do get
a sumay day, see if the trees want a little shade; their leaves seem very teuder at prcsent.
Figs.- These require to be constantly kept moist at the roots, Fiss.-These require enable them to swell fruit. If any of the shoots have not shown fruit, or if the freit has dropped off, pinch back the
shoots to two eyes, and they will show fruit with their next shoots t

## Strawberriss.-The earliest crop of these will have no

 flavour, unless we wet a sudden change to sumny weather.Kidney Beans and Cucumbers suffer less from dull weather than any other plants we force early.
Seblings of hardy plants, such as Seed lings.-All young seedlings of hardy plants, such as
Celery, Caulfower, Lettuce, Onions. Peas, Beans, \&cer, raised in heat require great attention this dull season. Remove them to Tourly above the ground. Caysicums, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Tobacco, and Sweet Basil, may be sown in pots and boxes and plants after they come up. it will not be requisite that I
should occupy much space with points so obvious and so well should occupy much space with points so obvious and so well former volumes.
It is disheartening ellough int-dortsent. present, but more so in
the open aur. The soil has sclom been in a less workable state the open aur. The soil has scldom been in a less workable state
on the 1st of March, and we have erery indication of a late spring. This and the following month are proverbially the bustest time in the year for the gardener.
space, I shall divide the sowings into two classes: those for permacuent or perennial crops, as Asparagus, Seakale, Rhubarb,
Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps, \&c., and those required for successional crops, such as Peas, Beans, \&cc. As soon as the soil is In a fit state, the permanent crops above may all be sown
except the two last, Carrots and Parsneps; these will answer
better a month hence. better a month hence.
TURNIPs.-The Stone and Early Dutch Turnips may now be sown im a warm border, but sow a few every ten days for the
next in weeks in preference to a large breadth at once, as the
carliest sown ones whll run, more or liss, to sced.
 Antumin Broccoli, Savoys, and Brussels' Sprouts.
Orceard.-Little is to be done here now except finishing the Orckard,--Little is to be done here now except thishing ainst
nailing of Peaches and apricots, and providing for them againale frost. II_-FLOWER-GARDEN•AND SHRUBBERY.
In-door Department.
Srovers.-- Orchidaceous and other stove plants which have been kept in a temperature of $60^{\circ}$ during winter, of Orchidacea gradual increase to hetter be kept in the coolest part of the house, till all their hads or eyes are fairly in growth; otherwise, the more forward
buds may take the lead, and the rest may not start at all. It is too soon yet to increase the temperature for the hardier Orchidaceæ in the intermediate stove. Cuttings made now of the strong tops of ait the showy they are very useful and showy as late summer and autumr plants for
to pot as the plants begin to grow.
 Gribenhouse, - here will want potting, beginning with seedlings and stove pribes here The traffic between this house and the cold pits would pots. The traffic between this for the next two months. Conservatory.-An unkuown friend has sent me a ong sit
of blue-tlowering plants for the conservatory, which will be of blue-flowering plants for the conservatory, whicla wiven to
made use of sliortiy. Hardly any air could of late be give made use of shortiy. Hardiy any air coun osingere, and con-
this house, owing to the dampness of the atmospher sequentiy less watering was required. I have just heard that her-
saceous Preomes are good forcung plants tor sping Howers, and I have pritted a few on trial, but the
when the plants died down last season.
When the plants died down last season.
PITs AND Frames. -It is now too late to graft Rhododen-
Py the time they would be fairly united drons or Camellias. By the time they would be fairly united, they would began to grow; and from the confinement antla, and
of nourishment, they worald only make a weahy grow thas lay the foundation of fature debihty. When the lime in the of their next growth is fully ripe, that will be the dest
year for this work, for which I shall give ample directions.

## The whole of the ouleasure-dronarts should now have a regular

 cleaning; grass, gravel, borders, beds, and all ; except, nudeed, where alterations are going forward. Get ane alterations have to as soon as possibe, When digging the Rosary, or been said lately aboutstand still for a time. Whar
arcades of Roses, recollect what has arcades of Roses, recollect what
Rose-stocks in the Chronicle. I shall probably have a paragraph
on Rose-stocks next week. on Rose-stocks next week.
PLaNTATIONS. The wore should now be finished
present.-D. Beators, Shrublard Park Gardent, Ipswich.
State of the Weather pear London for the Weole ending Mar, 2, 1948, as ob-
served at the Horticultural Garden, Chaswick.

## $=$






State of the Weather at Chiswick during the 1 last 17 yearn, for the ensuing
Weeke ending Mar 17,1842

## 111111

RERORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET, Ters supplies have been well kept up during the past week, and prices, except in a few instances, remain es are tolerably
demand still continues smalt. Fruit: Pines
are numcrou, rrom $3 s$, to $s s$. per 11 l . Foreign Grapes are abundant
Lisbon fetching from 1 . to $2 s$, per 1 b, and White Portugal from 9d. to 18 . per lb. A few forced Strawberries have The supply of Beurré Rance Pears is very limited; they are sellmg from $12 s$ s. to
 from 5s. to 7s. per bushel. Culinary Aprles consint of Russets,
 of Anparagus continues pond, and here is a slight decrease in
 is toleralsy alundant,
is smaller, and feches from $6 d^{2 . s}$. to is. Savoys are good,
from fid. to $1 s$. per dozen. A small quantity of new spring from
Potatos. are offered, from $1 s$. to $3 s$. per ll. Cardoons may be
obtained at $1 s$. each. Onions have advanced considerably in obtained at 1s. each.
price, and fetch from $6 s$. to $9 s$ s. per buxhel. Rhubarb is also some-
what dearer, being from 9d. what dearer, heing from $9 d$. to $1 s .6 d$. per bundle. Parsneps are
excellent, from $6 d$, to 1 s . $3 d$. per dozen. Letuces are very small, and are selling from $6 d$. to $9 d$. per score. Endive is toler-
ably good, and fetches from 18 , to $3 s$. per score. Mushrooms are plentiful, from $9 d$. to $18.3 d$. per punnet. Flowers: The cut flowers consist of Amarrllises, Aćcias, Gardénias, a great variety of
 and yellow Jasmine.


## ,

 of Paris will not doRoad Scrapines
Road Sorapinos.-J. $M I$.-The scrapings of roads are an excel
lent material for lightening heavy OLD PASTURE,-An Original Subscriber. - Instead of removing the surface of your old pastare previously to planting Potatoes,
you would find great advantage, both as regards the quantity you would ind great advantage, both as regaras the quantit cumstance
che best. $\mid$.
the best. \|.
Heatynat- $M$. W.-We believe that zine pipes are not suitable for
circulating hat water in forcing-bouses. $\ddagger-P . H$. The cost of a hot-water apparatus for heating a Vinery 26 feet long by
11 feet ware would probably be from 15l. to 20\%. One o
St

## perhaps a

 and afterwarus thickened with line to the consst tence of hannt glaring effect of the lime.
Chionanthus, $-A$ Dubbler in Gardening.-The Fringe-tree is
called Chionanthus, It requires a very hut summer to bring it into a flowering condition. It is probable, therefore, that your
plant will bloom this season Mannowia.- A Dabbler in Gardening.- Your Magnolia will be
more likely to flower if you do not water it during the growing season: such treatment only induces a fresh growth
instead of encouraging the formation of flower-buds. overhanging roof; and as it has a border only one for by overhanging roor, and as it has a drain, that its partial failure
to grow in, before it encounters
has been occasioned by drought. This is rendered still more has been occasioned by drought. This is rendered still more
probable from its haviug grown remarkably well until the late Holisiss.-Desirous. - Hollies prefer a light soil, but the application of manure is useless to them. The best time for pruning
then is late in March or early in April.t-J. $A I$. The best season for clipping Hollies is early in spring, before they make their annual growth.
Adam's Needle is usually applied to Yucca gloriosa. f ADIAN Corn.-Hibernia,-We will shortly give you some in-
formation upon this point + formation upon this point. state at what period the cones ow itself, although we canno We should imagine that it takes place in the spring, when the cones, after being saturated with the winter raing, are first acted upon by the warmith of the sun. 7
up seedling Oaks, and, in fact, all other young trees, to taking
und a portion of the tap-root.t Grive Trres.--J. Writain we must refer you to the catalogues of British $\underset{\text { ERBENA }}{\text { plants }}$ are good kindericus. - You may procure the following, which chella alba, sabini, tembrioides rosea, t. veryana, and $t$. cár nea; Neillii, 1gmea, Chandleri, Twaediana, grandifiora, Me
lindres, latifolıa, purparea, Hendersonií, Ingrami, and ver-
vchisis. - Paul Peter and Clericus.- The following kinds may ochsias.-- Paul Peter and Clericus. - The following kinds may
be easily procured, and are well adapted for greenhouse cul-
tivation: F. fulgens, Lanei, Chandleri, Standishii, Brewsteri, tivation: $\mathrm{F}_{\text {. fulgens, Lanei, Chandleri, Standishil, Brewsteri, }}^{\text {Moneypenii, Wormaldi, stylosa conspicua, roseo-alba, pén- }}$ dula termmalis, eximia, and formosa élegans. For planting in hosa major, Riccartónia, Thompsónia, Clintónia, reflexas, erecta, cónica, and virgata.t
ERYTHaINA.-C. $D$.-We think it would be better to cut down Erythrina.-C. D.-We think it would be better to cut down
your Erythrina. It will then perhaps flower from the young
shoots. It is not probable that your Annona flower will set its fruit, and therefore it is not worth preserving the flower, unless for your gratification. You will find it something like a small
Magnolia, with triple sepals and petals. $t$ Window Pl,ANTs.-M, C,-In addition to the Maurandya and scarlet Verbena, you may procure a Chinese Prmmose, or a
Cineraria, for the centre of your basket, and Mimulus mos-chatus-red, blue, and pink Anagallises, Ly simáchia nummulária, and Cereus flagelliformis,
the tolluwarg sorts:- Stirubby or half slirubby; Magnum Bonim, King (Gireen's), Prince Albert, Miss Antrobus, Royal Standiard, Standishi, Phyllis, Floribunda, Alba atropurpurea,
Sulphurea superba, Solvmon, Prıma Donna. HerbaceousDeincatissima, Ne plus Ultra, Priam, Pride of Kent, Rosea,
King (Barmes'), Criterion, Bride of Aby dos, Mabei, Madomıa, Adonis, Violacea. $*$-D.D. D. - We must refer you for prices to
the lists of the growers. The accompanying are superior shrubby: Miss Antrobus, white spots upon a yellow ground bunda, white dark centre, h. s.; Sulphurea superba, h. s. ; Prince Albert Green's), yellow ground, s.; Solomon, lernon
ground, fine spotted eye, S.; Ne plus Ultra, buff spotted, h; ; ground, fine spotted eye, s.; Ne plus Ultra, buff spotted, ha
Delicatissima, h.; Emperor, crimson and yellow; Royal Stan dard, y ellow, and brown, S. ; King (Green's), dark self, s.
Prima Don,a, white, crmmson spot, forced - An Admeser.-If you wish to obtain a succession of forced Roses from December untis March, it will be necessary for you to pot your plants early in the previous season, and to
get the wood well ripened in good time. It is to be hoped that the house which you have erected for this purpose is well situated for recerving the full benefit of the winter's sun otherwise it is doubtful whether you will attain your object. $\ddagger$ unfs, - A Dabler in Gartening.- You had better examme the
bulbs of your Snowdrops, and see if they are not attacked by some animal or insect. There must be some cause for the flowers not expandmg, and that seems the most probable one We should think the sungle show drup might be obtained of to go to Holiand for supplies
Oxazis.- A Dabbler in Gardening.-To bring your O'xalis flori bunda to a state of rest, you must withhold water from it, and afterwards place the pot in a dry situation.
Cape ; it is readily propagated by sceds or offisets and succeecs best in a warm grecrihouse.
wood Maul Peter. - We are not aware that seens of the Beech wood Melon can be procured in the trade; they may be ob EACBES.- Discipulus.-Seymour's method of pruning and train ing the Nectarine and Peach is one which may be recom and p. 295 of Yol. ii. of the "Gardeners' Magazine." Your last question will be answered in another form. $\ddagger$. the roots must have been very badly situated as regards soll previously to planting fresh trees; and you cannot do better than form your borders of rich maiden loam, such as will keep Subscriber.-The cause of your Peach-trees failing in setting their fruit, supposing the blossoms to have been uninjured by frost, is most likely owing to the very general error in the management of these trees, - that of not shortening sufficiently the bearing shoots. If you aim at obtaining only one fruit on
each shoot, or two upon such as are strong, and shorten and thin accordingly, you will probably not be disappointed in having as abundant a crop as the trees can well perfect. II

Grafting. - An Orginul Subscriber.-The Trench, in grafting
Pears on Quince stocks, very properly work them close to the Pears on Quince stocks, very properly work them close to the
ground, but not below the surface, for if the Pear had an opground, but not below the surface, for if the Pear had an op-
portumity of striking root, the object of grafting on the Quince would be defeated, At the same time, as little as possible of
the Quince should be above ground; because its growth is more contracted than that of the Pear, and the disparity in much impeded and the pearceases to thrive. - $\boldsymbol{R}$. $S$. - is to trees for standards are best worked on free stocks, raised from seeds of the Crab or Wild Apple; and for dwarfs, the English
Paradise in the mnst proper, unless the trees are to be kept in the smallest possible compass, in which case, the French Pearaworked from the nurseryman, the hest plan is to purctres ready perly reared stocks. Your Cherry stocks, planted last January,
will only be fit for working twelvemonths EArs.- An biseex Subscriber.--The following ee. $\qquad$ ties, which are good bearers, and will succeed as dwarfs:-
Dunmore, Althorp Crassane, Flemish Beauty, Marie Louise, Reurré Bosc, Beurse de Capizumont, Fondante d'Automine, Thompson's, Winter Nelis, Glout Morceau, Passe Colme, Knight's Monarch, Ne Plus Meuris, Easter Beurré, Beurré -The Merveille d'Hiver Nouvelle is the same as La Fortunée, a variety chiefly esteemed for its long keeping; it is middleeye; the colour is a yellowish russet; Hesh, womewhat astringent; it keeps til May. There is no Pear known under the name of styles d'Hiver. Your country nurseryman probably meant Nelis d'Hiver, a much higher-flavoured Pear than the accelerating the growth of your newly-planted Sea-kale will be to keep it clear of weeds and to water it occasionally, while growing, with salt and water of about the same strength as a well- Havoured, Tather mealy, Potato. And An-leaved Kidney to be able to furnish you with the Lady's Finger Potato. It and winter. Potatoes for sets should be of fair size and to one or, at most, two eyes; they should be planted and cut distance of 7 inches in the rows, the latter being from 24 to 30 inches apart, according to the vigour of the sort and richness of soil. .

- An Origanal Subscriler. - The Nocera Onion is small, resembles the Silver-skinned, and, like that is not in colour it heeping. It is, however, excellent for prekling. The Silverand ond is large, roundish, and of a reddish. brown colour, $l$. will, there is only one sort of Asparagus; and any that will grow win give you what you want.t infests the roots of your the leaves. The former miglit perhaps be destroy-spider upon ing the ground around the bushes with a solution of spirits of tar: the latter can only be kept under by either dusiang the bushes with sulphur, or washing them with the garden-engine, uvos.-K. wishes
prepared for the to be informed whether, since the compost seeds, \&c.) to be inserted in the frame usually contains abund ance of slugs' egge, it would be saie as regards the plants, and moisten both soils with spirits of any other expedient is to be preferred. Mlduw.-Z. $A$.-We recommend you to remove from your
Cucumber plants, and burn, those leaves which are most in Cested with mildew, and to dust the remainder, when most in-oors.- Sorun--Rural chemistry is about to appear in a smal Begin with Lindley's School Botertisements. $\ddagger-$ X. X. Z.and Niatural); then take the same anthor's Elements of Botan ard system. After that, if you understand them, you
supposed the last of his articies to be a fur of Familiar Botany you did not understand. If not, pray state specifically the point ou which you are in doubt, and we will engage for him Bad Gardening.-Planta genista presently.
Ward's Cabrs.-T. $H_{0}$ - We apprehend that the collapse of the containing a growing plaver the mouth of your glass vesse tion and assimilation of the mir beneath it by the condensa The plant has been eating up your air. $\dagger$ Horicultural societ Societies.-J. W. N.-If a Member of a Horticultural Society
absents bimself from the meeting of a Committee of which he is a Member, it is unusual , meeting of a Commitee or which he is question or endeavour to rescind theper, that he should call i meeting by the other Members of the Committee when he wa not presen, in he thinks them unwise. But if the resolutions which would justity lene, it must be a very strong case indeed r. Fortu
plants is considerable; and besides Mr $F$ getting home live to any one except the Horticultural Socfety. It is only drie plants and objects of natural history, not horticultural, that h plants, notime should be lost in applying to Dr Lind is dric Rops.-J. N., Post-office, Eamouth.- We do not wondley. $\dagger$ being out of place: you are exactly where impertinent people CORNE.-A
corns.-A Constant Reader,-We are delighted to find that we
put you on the right road to manage your little experiment with the acorn successfully. You now see the importance o comprehending the reasons of things. You had better not
plant it out till May; in the meanwhile keep it in any damp plant it out till May
place exposed to light. $\dagger$. covering frozen plants.t burning it. The fints are common enough in all chalky dis
tricts.t Drrivation of Words.- $y$. W. - We cannot give any ex-
planation of the origin of the word Gean : it seems probable that it has the same origin as the French term Guigne. $\ddagger$ lmonds.-Housewife.-Scald them so that their skins will come
off ; that is all off ; that is all.
botanical an 8vo volume. Its price is from two to five a box the size of Miscrllanhovs.- $A$ Florist. -
will come quite safely from Ghent. Tecoma picta is a very pretty Twining greenhouse plant, with white flowers, veined with violet. nursersmen's names. You had better be cautious appearance, geli, - Your plants are Bignónia Pandore and a species of Her mamia.t-J.B.-Your plant is a variety of Maxillária picta. -
Rour. $\uparrow$ - - Cuphor - We will bear your request in mind. I-Rougham.-Euphorbia jacquinifora, B. B. B. B.-The Cuscuta Aspidium filix mas. ; either or bath terms are correct Lámium molle is generally parple; the white is a variety of it.t-
$W . B . \rightarrow$ is is impossible to determine Liliaceous plants from
the leaf, You had better wait until the plant fowers, when we
shall be better able to determine. $\ddagger$ Wy. Weside.. The fungus,
which resembles a piece of dark, putrid Hesh, and which you which resembles a piece of dark, putrid Heschle. and whe fungus, you
have lately found on decaycd peces of Beccli and Oak, is pro-
bubly some speces of Tremella. have lately found on decaycd pieces of Beech and Oak, is pro-
bubly some spec.es of Tremelia.t. Nev.J. $H$, Your plant -
Hovenia acerba, and is not quite hardy.t- M. G. We cannot
name the Auricula sent; the paste, or circle of white surroundname the Auricula sent; the paste, or circle of white surround-
ing the eye is pore and good, but the circle of colour encroances
ton much upon the green edge, and breaks through to the ton much upon the green edge, and breaks through to the
margin, which is a grat defect, it is a pretty flower, but not a
good one.* $P$. $R$. Your seedling Cineraria is beautiful in
colour, but the petals are too narrow,*- Junius, - Either of colour, but the petals are too narrow.*-Junius. - Either of
your samples of sand may be applied with good effect upon
stif garden land, or in potting plants of vigorous habit; but they are not at all adapted for Heaths and plants with delicate
fibrous roots. $\ddagger$. $H$. S.-We cannot undertake to name crowds
of bad specimens of plants.t-J. R. L. - Your Rhododendron is not the true R. arbonteum, but one of the numerous hybrids
raised from it. $\ddagger$, T , D. The tree is the Lucombe Oak. $\ddagger$
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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tres debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, on Lord Ashley's motion for an address to the Queen praying her Majesty's immediate consideration of
the best means for diffusing a moral and religious education among the working classes, will be read with the deepest interest. The importance of the measure is attested by the fact that all party and political considerations were laid aside by every Member of the House, and that the motion was received and carried with that general unanimity which nothing could have produced
but an overpowering sense of its necessity. but an overpowering sense of its necessity. Lord Ashley drew a melancholy picture of the continued increase of crime. He said that the country is weary of mere pal liatives; the evil is wider and deeper than can be reached
by the schemes of prison discipline and mere corrective processes ; and if it be not grappled with at once, we may anticipate, in twenty years, a general convulsion of the whole system of society. The time is come, he said, when the upper classes must bear in mind that they owe to the humbler ranks the long withheld debt of kinder language and more intimate intercourse; and that the imprudence and immorality of their poorer countrymen
are the result, in a great measure, of their own neglect, and, in no slight degree, of their own example. Sir James Graham concurred cordially in these sentiments; the question, in his opinion, is utterly different from those of mere party struggles-it is an immense and awful duty
which the House owed to the mass of the people; late which the House owed to the mass of the people; late come when the religious and moral instructor must go forth, and the destinies of the country are involved in the proper education of the rising generation. He then
detailed the measures now contemplated by Government: detailed the measures now contemplated by Government : education of pauper children in the Metropolis and large towns, under the superintendence of the Clergy of the Established Church, with provision for the instruction of children of Dissenters by ministers of their own persuasion; the experiment will first be made in the manufacturing districts, and other measures will necessaxily follow. Lord John Russell gave his warm support to the motion, and Sir Robert Peel in expressing his gratitude to Lord Ashley for his exertions, said that the interference of Parliament will have little effect, unless the educated
and wealthy classes can be convinced that they are all to blame,-unless those possessed of wealth and the responsibility for its use can be made to feel that they have all been individually neglectful of the education of the poor. He apprehended that the the country, and that the moral influence of such a demonstration, in which party-feelings were forgotten in a sense of public duty, will do more good, by encouraging individual exertion, than the interference of the Legis-lature.-In comparison with this debate, the Parliamentary proceedings of the week are interesting only as party questions-if we except Lord Aberdeen's announcement in the Lords respecting the satisfactory progress made in
the suppression of the Slave-trade. Lord John Russell, on Monday, called the attention of the House of Commons to the circumstance of the Duke of Wellington, as Com-mander-in.Chief, holding a seat in the Cabinet; but Sir
R. Peel claimed for himself and his colleagues the entire responsibility of the appointment, and appealed to the whole conduct and character of the Duke as sufficient pledges that he would never allow his political opinions to interfere with the public service. On Wednesday Mr . Roebuck moved a Committee of inquiry into the circummented with extraordine war in Affghanistan, and commented with extraordinary severity on the late Administration. The motion gave rise to an animated debate, but was negatived by a majority of 114 . The House has also affecting its privileges, arising out of the arrest of $\mathbf{M r}$. Howard, the attormey, in a case which has often been
before the public. The main object of the House was to
avoid a com promise of its independence by recognising the jurisdiction of a court of law. For the details of the proceedings we must refer to our Parliamentary Report. From France our news is confined to the particulars of of which will decide the existence of the Ministry. The debate commenced on Wednesday, and is not likely to be concluded for some days.-In Spain, the elections, which great uncertainty prevails respecting thepic of the day is expected that most of the large cities will return Opposition Members.-The negotiations between Great Britain and Portugal for the tariff convention have at length been
broken off, the British Cabinet having decided broken off, the British Cabinet having decided on the
rejection of the last Portuguese proposals, and on losin no further time in the attempt to negotiate. -From the Levant we have accounts of hostilities on the Persian frontier, which will no doubt increase the difficulties o the Commissioners in arranging the dispute between the
Schah and the Turkish Government. The accounts from Syria mention that the works of the Protestant church at Jerusalem have been suspended by order of the Pacha, and Cons the affair has been referred by the Bishop and the

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Courr.--Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace on Thursday afternoon for Clarehoured Curing the week, the Queen and Prince Albert ho French plays with their presence.-The Prince presided on Monday at a meeting of the Commissioners for promoting the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Houses of Parlia-ment.- The Queen Dowager and her Court returned from Canford House, yesterday, , to the metropolis. Canning as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; the Earl of Warwick and Capt. Hood have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Admiral Sir R. Otway, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting ; and Colonel Buckley has succeeded Colonel Arbuthnot as Equerry in Waiting. Major-General Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert. North Warwickshire is vacant by the appointment of Sir Eardley Wilmot to the Governorship of Van Diemen' Land, and Mr. Newdigate, of Atherstone, has announced himself a candidate in the Conservative interest.
Official Appointments.-The !Duke of Montrose has shire of Stirling, in the room of the late Lord Ahe cromby.-General Sir Hugh Gough has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces in India, It is understood that Mr. Thomas Pottinger, brother of Resident Officer at Hong Kong.-Mr. Turnbuil hast as Resident Officer at Hong Kong.-Mr. Turnbuil has been
appointed to the office of Commissioner of the Mised appointed to the office of Commissioner of the Mired
Commission Court established in Jamaica for the suppression of the slave trade.
Church Preferment. - The Rev. T. B. Murray, rector Bishop of London to a prebendal stall in St. Paul's.

## $\sqrt{5} \mathrm{rrign}$.

France.-The Paris papers continue to discuss the chances of the Ministry in the great struggle on the Secret Service Money Bill, which commenced on Wednesday. ma contest has assumed greater interest, because the split into which has hitherto supported the Cabinet, is to calculate to a certainty the result of the debate; but it is admitted by all parties that it will decide the existence of the Ministry. M. Viger presented to the Chamber on Saturday the report of the committee to which the bill had justified the use to which they intended to apply the additional million claimed for that service, and that the majority of the committee had been of opinion that the Cabinet was entitled to their confidence, inasmuch as it had preserved abroad an honourable peace, and encouraged
the development of at home. It had accordingly rejected the reduction in the amount of the sapplies mored by the minoction in recommended to the Chamber to grant the minority, and The debate commenced on Wednesday and attracted credit. mense audience to the Hall of the Chamber of Deputies, every part of which was thronged. The diplomatic gallery was also filled. After some preliminary business menced by observing that im. Ledru-Roilin, who comit would be the twenty-third since 1830 , and then inveighed successively ugainst the principles, system, and persons of
the Cabinet. attacks, but he declared was the particular object of his Count Molé and M. Thiers, and ingisted that a mere change of persons would not satisfy the Opposition, who require a complete change of policy. M. de Gasparin followed in favour of the Bill. He addressed the House in such a way as to denote that the Cabinet are determined on having a decided opinion pronounced upon their policy, and to prevent such barassing attacks being reshall come under discussion, The debate, after a speech
from M. Guizot, which produced great effect on the Chamber, was adjourned to Thursday.
with despatohes fre official papers are completely filled with despatches from the Generals employed in Africa, including the Duke d'Aumale. These reports detail their operations in pursuit of Abd-el-Kader, who has once more escaped their grasp, and plundered such Arab tribes as had submitted to the French, while the French have plundered those which have yielded to the Emir. General Bugeand admits that Avd-el-Kader is at the head of 2,000 horse, 600 foot, and 3,000 Kabyles ; and it was from this force that the French were recently obliged to seek momentary refuge in Cherchell. It appears from the late debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the additional demand of $20,000,000$ francs for the African possessions, that the present occupation of the country requires annually tenance of an army of near $100,000 \mathrm{men}, 10,000$ of whom perish every year, and that no less than 88,000 whom the hospitals in 1841. Several Deputies adverted entered fact, that all the attempts at colonizing the country have hitherto failed-that the army derives all its supplies have Europe-and that "Algiers is to France but an abyss which swallows up her money and men, vields her no commercial advantages, weakens her in a political point of view, and is the worst school for her army.'
alt. The elections, which wor the 21 st continue to be the all-absorbing copic of the doy 27 th, utmost uncertainty, however, prevailed respecting their esult ; and it was expected that those of Barcelona and Vlectoral would be carried by the Opposition. The Electoral Committee of Madrid had published an appeal to the citizens, in which it endeavoured to impress on them the necessity of proceeding in a spirit which might secure to the nation, in all its extension, the advantages of a truly representative Government. The Committee had drawn up a list of candidates for the province of Madrid, from which the names of Messrs. Gonzales, Mendizabal, and Arguelles, were excluded. This list, however, required the sanction of the districts previous to its adoption, and in two of them it had been burned by first to cens. Prince Jerome Napoleon, who intended at rangements to stop three days in Madrid, had made arSunday after his arrival he heard mass in the palace chapel, but the Queen was prevented from attending by indisposition. He was presented to the Regent on the 19th, and had previously been visited by the French Minister and the Dutch Chargé d'Affaires. His residence in Madrid had given rise to many conjectures connected with the marriage of the Queen. These advices corroborate the rumour that the Regent has insisted on the French Government recalling M. de Lesseps from Baree lona, threatening to withdraw the exequatur of the Consul unless the demand be complied with. The official Garetle publishes, by order of the Minister of Finane the terme of the public auction of the quicksilyer mines, the terms and Almadenejos, which are to be adjudicated at Madrid on the 28 th inst. These mines are to be formed for four years, from the 20th Sept next to the 19th Sept 1847 The contractor will be held to advance to the Treasury, in ten successive monthly instalments, $50,000,000$ reals in current gold and silver coin. The reimbursement of the $50,000,000$ reals will be effected in the four years, at the rate of $12,500,000$ reals annually. There is little doubt that M. Rothschild, the present contractor, will endeavour Fould, of Paris, has arrived at Madrid, with the vien is suph Pars, 1 , when, it is supposed, of bidding at the auction. - The Barcelons Capnals of the 19th ult. Contain a proclamation of the Captain-General Seozne, announcing to the inhabitants, that tranquillity and order being then completely restored, he had thought proper to raise the state of siege imposed upon Barcelona and its suburbs on the 4th December last, respective fune civi authorities in the exercise of their and to direct that the prosecntions military commission, tribunal should be prosecutions pending before that Later accounts, by way of the ordinary courts of justici. was again in a state of extreme agitation, in consequence of a resolution of the Provincial Deputation annulling the Municipal Elections, which had terminated favourably to the Opposition.
Portugal, -We have Lisbon news to the 21st inst. informing us that Lord Howard de Walden has received instructions from England to break off the negotiations for the tariff convention; the British Government not being disposed to accept the last Portuguese proposals, or to lose further time in negotiations. The Portuguese appear to have anticipated this result; and, while keeping up high duties to protect their manufactures, the Fishery Company are striving to concliate the Douro interests by grants of public money. The bill endowing a privileged wine, has passed the Chamber of Dexputies alies mously. This company will have an incom 150 uni or about 35,0006 a year, which it is to se 150 conto8, Douro wine-growers, taking 20,000 pipes of their inferior wines at higher prices than they now get, and disposing pany thas it best can. The proposal to give the comand of monopoly of brandy, at the cost of the exporters, majority of 3 provinces of Portugal, was rejected by a it a ministerial question A new tax will hat not making posed to supply the deficit caused by making over the French privilege present revenue to the company. The settled. The affair of the Gloria slaver will be amicangly by the Spanish Government buying in the veasel and paya ing the original fovernment buying in the veasel and pay*

Germany- - The marriage of the Prince George of Cumberland to the Princess Mary of Oldenburgh, which took place on the 18 th ult., is the chief topic in the German papers. The King of Prussia was present on the occasion, and it is ramarked as a singular fact, that no member of tivities. Among the twenty-three sovereigns and princes present at the marriage, there were seven reigning soveGrand Duke of Merklenburgh Schwerin, the Dukes of Saxe Altenburgh, Brunswick, Nassau, and Anhault Dessau, and the Hereditary Princes of Prussia, and Mecklenburg. on the 22 d ult. His Majesty gave a grand fête to the of the Royal Palace. All the Princes, Ministers, foreign A mbassadors, the principal authorities, and, above all, Ambasssdors, the principa authoweres, invited. Accord ing to some accounts, the number of guests were not less than 10,000 . The fete was a round of batres, and of the Royal Chapel, performed. There was a supper for the Royal Chapel, performed. There was and a cold collation for the gene The festival, as might have been expected, has caused a great sensation; the citizens were expense were spared to invitation, and no pains nor expense were spared to appear in a manier the Order of the Swan, created by Joachim I., Elector of Brandenburg, in 1440 , in honour of the Virgin, and as a reward do pas abolished by Joachim Christian virtues. He order as abolished by Joachim The first person on whom the King has bestowed the order is the Queen, on whose neck his Majesty recently placed the image of the Virgin, which is the principal -The Leipsig papers state that the health of Prince Metternich had become impaired within the last few days, and the departure of the Austrian ambassador for Frankfort is attributed to the fatigue and uneasiness which the situation of the provinces of the Danube and the negotiations commenced on that subject had caused him.--Letters from Prague mention that a great number of labourers in Boment, and the partial failure of the harvest, the Emperor has given orders that public works, to the amount of public expense. A pamphlet, entitled "Austria, and her public expense. A A pampust, appeared, and has made a
future Prospects, bas just a considerable sensation in Germany. It is understood to be from the pen of the Baron Von Reden, who is known an important post in the Imperial Chancery of Austria, an important post in the Imperial Chancery of this writer, under Prince prospects of the Austrian Empire are all but hopeless. During 25 years of peace, while other Governments have effected large reductions in taxation, and in their public debts, Austria nas In 1815, the nominal amount of the Aus $1,021,000,000$; and at this time the annual charge of the state debt (in-
cluding the payments to the Sinking Fund) is equal to $5,000,000$, sterling annually. The entire Austrian revenue, in 1839 , was about $16,000,000 \mathrm{~L}$, sterling ; f the
public expenditure exceeded that 'amount, and there has been an annual deficit for many years past. The commerce of the country has not been developed in proportion to
the increase of the public burdens, and consequently some immediate and effectual changes, are considered necessary for the stability of the empire.- The marriage of the Princess Maria of Baden, daughter of the Dowager Grand Duchess Stephanie, with the Marquess of Douglas, son of the Duke of Hamilton, was solemnized on the 23d ult., in the chapel of the Grand Ducal Palace at Mannafterwards the ceremony was again performed according to the Anglican rites, in the apartments of the Palace inthe Court of Carlsruhe.
Holland. - The Dutch papers mention that his Majesty King William Frederick, Count of Nassau, has been of breath. The bulletin of the 17 th stated that ${ }^{\circ}$ The early part of the night was restless ; in the latter part his Majesty slept at intervals. The symptoms of the disorder remain the same." the changes observed in the convalescence of his Majesty are so inconsiderable, that no more bulletins will be issued for the present.
Ostend for the ne Louisa Maria will very soon sail from director of the expedition, will be on board with the persons under his order. The expense of this first step taken by the company exceeds, it is said, 390,000 francs.
M. Simons takes with him 80,000 francs in money and bills. He likewise takes the presents intended for the chief persons and generals of Guatemala, consisting of
uniforms and arms. The Antwerp papers state that the English ship Orissa has brought a quantity of rats from Manilla. escaped, and have been killed on the quay. They are so numerous that if a workman leaves any part o
Denmark. - It is reported in Germany that the Prince Royal of Denmark intends to adopt the hereditary Prince of Oldenburg, who would of Denmark. The Jbranch of A ugustenburg would obtain as a compensation the Grand Augustenburg wotald obtain as arince of Hesse receive two
millions of crowns. According to another account, the Prince Royal will not ascend the throne in favour of the Prince of Oldenburg on the above conditions.
Russia.-A joint-stock company has been formed, for the purpose of establishing a communication by steamSchlifsselbury and Sermar, at the mouth of the Swir, and schluss the coast of Friedland, between Schlüsselburg and Sestobol ; the boat to touch at Kexholm and the coasts of Kennowetz and Walgamm. At present 800 vessels from Sermar annually navigate that lake. It is expected that the proits of towing these, and of conveying make the peculation prove successful
Italy.-A leter from Rome states that, on the 8th of the thber overfiowed its baks, and invaded a third ticularly the In Corso and the Jews, the inhabitants had been their provisions were brought to them in boats.
Turkey and Syria.- We have accounts from Constantinople of the 7 th uit., confirming the report 13 the city of Kerbeiah had been taken by storm on the an. by the Pacha of Bagdad, after a gallant ed by a few on the pait of the ininabitants and pilgrime be there for de votional purposes. It is feared, at Constantinople, that this impolitic act of Nezib Pacha, will produce such ex citemeat at the court of Teheran, an the part of the mixed as wmission to arrange the differences between the Porte and the Persian Government. Much interest had been and tan, and wife of Halil Pacha. It appears that the seraglio tan, and collateral branches, and which Sultan Mahmoud suspended in a moment of agony, at the death of his favourite daughter, who poisoned herself in order to anticipate the terrible mandate, was recently revived, and that the infant son of Saliha Sultana, after being allowed to live forty-eight hours, was strangled almost in the mother's arms. This cruelty produced the most violent effect upon the princess, who had factics ferer, and deli child's life would be saved. Hysterics, fover, and delirium ensued, and, after lingering about two moat pomp on expired on the 4 , and was in the late Sultan's mausoleum near the Burnt Column. - The accounts from Syria state that on be 14th ult. Izzet, Pacha of Jerusalem, forwarded a message by one of his effendis to Mr. Nicolayson, the chaplain of Bishop. Alezander, enjoining him, as he had no authority for building a Protestant church at Jerusalem, to cause the works to be suspended. Mr. Nicolayson having vainly remonstrated with the Pacha, it was resolved that the Bishop should repair to Beyrout, to take the advice of the British and Prussian Consuls-General, and his Lordship accordingly started from Jerusalem on the 20th for Jaffa, where he embarked for Beyrout. On the 23d he reached the latter city, and laid the case to their those functionaries, who thought proper to . Assad Pacha, to whom they applied in the meantime for an explanation of the motives of this prohibition, pleaded total ignorance of the affair
Cape of Good Hope- - By Her Majesty's ship Andromache, papers to the 18 th December have been received Natal had increased, and they had declared, that as soon as the truce was at an end they would proceed "to drive the English out of their territories, and would invade our settlements if whes." They had also laid claim to the whole of the lands, and stated that they considered the chiefs as holding their own possessions merely as still been continued, and as an inducement for parties to join them, titles to property were offered to be given. farmers to accept the terms, and others were preparing to join the rebels, though notice had been gid engage in such transactions would be held liable to the penaltie for treason and [sedition. At the earlier stage of the suspicion that it was chiefly caused by foreign interfe rence. This opinion was strengthened by a Dutch vessel having entered and left the port clandestinely, and itectly from Natal to Batavia, at which place her arriva hound been announced. A fur a Batayian officer had appeand among the Volksraad, dressed in full uniform, and deco from with an oxder, and had promised then Meanwhile the Government had not been idle ; the Lieutenant-Governor had marched against the Boers with all the dis ment the army to about 1,200 men. This, it was expected, would be sufficient to overcome the rebels, the acit was feared a serious lioss ore extremely distressing. The drought had not been relieved by rain, and the serious cattle from the want of rea and wate severely, and, their moment. The Cantes sufred most sony had died from principal sustenaine beirg to the Government want. agents to furnish them with food at the public expense. SouTh AMerica.- The Danish, srom Monte Video, arrived at Falmouth, on Wednesday, from Monte Video,
from whence she sailed on the 20th December, and brings intelligence of an action having been fought on the 11th, between the allied forces of the republic of Monte Video,
under the command of General Rivera and the army of under the command of General Rivera and the army of Buenos Ayres, in which the former were defeated with considerable loss. She also brings decrees and proclamations issued by the Monte Videan Government, and a memorial from the Senate and Chamber of Representatives of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay to the Executive The ane bodied men who have been slaves, colonists, or wards, whatever may be their denomination, will be appointed to the service of arms, for such time as the Government shall consider necessary, and those who are unfit for military service, and women, are to remain as pupils in the service of their masters, subject for the present to the co
African colonists

## 非arlíamrent.

Monday.-Lord Campbis rough' proclamations, and gave notice, on the part of the Marquess of Clarricarde, of a motion on the sub Duke of wellington - Lostponed his motion on the Corn Laws, on account of the indisposition of the Earl of Ripon.
Thesduy-Lord Camp beil. inquired if the Government in-
tended to bring in a bill to settle the question of non-intrusion.Lord WHARNCuIPRE reforred to the letter addressed to the Moderator of the General Assembly, and signed by Sir James Graham.-Lorct brovertam inquired if the Government had revessels on the coast of Africa? -The Earl of Abzeomen, in reply, expressed his conviction that explanation only was necessiety france to put an end to the slave trade, our exertions were still regarded in that country. Four gentlemen, Dr, Lushingtons.
Mr. Robinson, Captain Denman, and Mr. Bandinel, had been for Mr. Robinson, Captain revising all the various instructions issue during the last 20 years to the slave-cruisers, and the several treaties into which we had entered on the subject of the slave trade, for the purpose of forming them into one uniform code of instruction for the guidance and assssance
ployed on this most dificult and responsible service. As Englayd had nothine to conceal, had none but her ostensible objects to attain, these mstrinctions should be made plublic, and would he trustecl, disabuse the candid portion of the French public of the unfounded prejudice they now entertaw with which our efforts to extirpate the traffic in slaves had been attended, read a report, from which it appeared, that in Cuba the number of vessels
employed had been diminished within the last four years from 71 to 3, while the number of slaves importe, These great results had been in a great measure achieved through the exertions of the Governor, Gencral Valdez, whose integrity of conduct and honourable disregard of private interest merited the highest ap-probation.--Lord generous conduct of General Valdez, and Lord Browaran and deen's statement.
Thursday.- Lord Brovoram brought under consideration the
constitution, condition, and management of the Corporation of the City of London, and moved an Address to her Majestiy on, the subject. In the great measure for the reform of the Muni-
cipal Corporations of Enpland and Wales, the Corporation of London had been expressly omitted, on account of the magnitude and importance of the interests involved. But Lord J. Russell, on the part of the late Government, had distinctiy pledged him-
self to bring in a separate bill, which would deal exclusively with self to bring in a separate bill, which would deal exchasively with
the Metropolitan Corporation. No measure, however, made its appearance, and in 1839 light wa thrown on the cases of the
delay. A Metropolitan Police Bill had been introduced in that appearance; and in 1839 light was thrown Amen introduced in that
delay, which proved to to Police Bill had heendingly distasteful to the citizens year, which proved to be exceedingly distasteful to the citizens,
who, availmg themselves of the political weakness of the Gio-
vernment, compelled the abandonment of all the clauses relatime to the police of the City. I3ut if the smaller corporations it a great deal more. Its vast importance, from the numbers of
the which it partly distributed, and partly misapplied, and partlly prevented from being accumanated -the mintluence which it dew
river from its ancient fame, and the immortal services it nad ren dered to the state, at all times-from the power it possessed over the community-made it, beyond all the other corporations which lad been reformen, neserving o the care thes his hag vene ration for the Corpuration of London, glancmg at its history, tails respecting its income and expenditure, the privileges and powers enjoyed by the administrators of the affairs of the corporation, and the jobbing which naturaily ensmed. The corporate body was a remnant of the bad feudal times; and the abuses
which arnse ont of the frudal privicges and duties of the Aldermen and Common Counclmen were conspicuous in what, by perversion of terms, was called the administration of general unfitness, principally from personal interest, of satisfactorily performing the due en as yolice magistrates, bice whereby parties, having no case which would be listenced to in a court of law, appeared betore the Aldermen under pretence of asking advice, and by stating their guevances priblicly, obtamed by neans of the newspapers the ear of the pulblic, and frenuently the assistance of the magistrates
in cases with which they had no right to interfere. He related a number of instances in which parties had been thus shamed or bullied into a compromise; but trasted that, after this warning, chlpable vanity, or to court false popularity, or with a spurious charity, persist in such an illegal course.-
thonghe that, 2 s no notice had been grven of the resnlutions now proposed, anda as he and other of their Lordships were now un-
prepared to engage in the dicussion, it should for the present be withdtawn. To this Jord Brou fixa ห ascentcd; and, after a few
 Lord Chancellor's suggestion, the motion was withdrawn. Lord TBy xham then gave notice of the following resolutions the opnion of this House that the sejparation of man and wife-
of parents and chalren-whincla takes p.ace in the anion workhouses, in an exceedny end, and forthwith sought. 3. That, by a judicious adminstration of out-door relicf, the use of the workof exigeney, mikht be, alut ought to be, abolished." Forged Exchequer-Bulls bull and to the Coal Vender's Penalties Bill. Lord Brovghan presented a petition from the Marguis Lewnsenter by an individual who hadime connexion with his family

Several Peers agreed that the House ought to lose no time, con-
sidering the age of the Marguess Townsend, in taking immediate measures to vindicate the privileges of the House and the
dignity of the Peerage; and on the suggestion of the LORD Chancellor it was referred to a committee.

Monday.-Mr. T. EgRERTON OFOMMONS
respect to the treatment of the Chartist prisoners cions with Knutsford House of Correction, which had beem commented on Lord Abinger. Mr. T. Duncombech on the motion reative to his allegations, reading statements in support of them. If he got
a committee of inquiry woum see that the condition of Knutsford gaol was particularly inquired into. Sir Jamisg Grasam undertook that the whole
matter indispute should be investigated on thic part of the Go-
vernment and the report wonld be tand on the table of the House
 J. Russell and the Marquess of Nornanly, when they were 1 that he would make mquiry mitu this fresh mistance, with a view that he would make mquiry mitu thas fresh mstance, with a vich
to arosecuion, if the facts alleged shond prove to be true.
Lord J. Russmin called attention to the almost unprecedenter circumstance (with the exception of the case of General Conway
of the Duke of Wellington, as Commander-in-chef, holang a seat in the calminet. As a conspicuous poltical leader he could
not be supposed to be tree from polntical bias; ant lus Grace hat himself, on a former occasion, declared his opinion that thic
commander in-chief should not be a member of the cabinet. commander in-chief should not be a member of the cabinet.
Sir R. PEEL replied that there was no constitutional rule against
it, and many instances conld be cited in favour of the practice The case of Marchal Conway wa 111 point. But in very recent been commanders-in-chief under similar circumstances. It was true, that these latter personages were not political characters, but Admiralty had frequently seats in the Cabinet, and the principle
was the Bame in all. Upon the retirement of Lord Hill, he had no hesitation in recommending to her Majesty to give the ComThe whole conduct and character of the Duke armies to victory. The whole conduct and character of the Duke of Wellington were
sufficient pledges that he would never allow his political opinions to interfere with the public service. He (Sir R, Peel) claimed
for himself and his colleagues the entire responsibility of this appointment, which he felt satisfied was in unison with the public On the motion for a committee of supply, Mr. S. Crappord moved the postponement of all further slapplies till the estimate of the whole expenditure of the country should be first furnished
to the House. The amendment, after a short discussion, was lost by a majority of 47 , - Sir H. Hardinos moved the army estinates for the year. The decrease from the charge of last
year, on the whole effective and non-effective force, would be
$139,225 b$, and the reduction of men proposed was 5,740 . - Mr. Hume moved a further reduction of 5000 men. The committee
divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of divided, and the amendment was lost by a majority of 86 . - The
next vote was for $3,619,327$., for the expenses of the army was agreed to, as were the remaining votes. The vote for the
expenses of the volonteer corps was objected to by Mr. Williams, but was carried by 98 to 28.
Sir Jamiks Graham then moved the second reading of the Tuesday, -In answer to Dr. Bowrina, Sir R. Perr said that
the Porte had never given its formal sanction to the buidding of the Protestant church at Jerusalem, or to the residence of the Porte had interfered to stop the building of the church. - Sir $R$, PrRL, in reply to Lord J. MANNERS, said that it was the opinion
of the present, as it had been of the late, Government of this
country, that an uncstricted and unk, Countos, trom the French Government, to a csele wherever he
pleased, might seriously affect the tranquillity of Spain. pleased, might seriously affect the tranquillity of Spain.-The
SOMCTTOR-GENERAL brought under consideration a statement of the Sergeant-at-Arms with respect to an action at law imprisonment, in the case of Mr. Howard, the attorney. There
were two courses, either of which might be adopted; to order its oficers to let judgment go by defanlt, in which case there would
je no opportunity for explanatiop, and a jury might naturally assess heavy damages; or to direct the sergeant to plead the
authority of the House, and thas bring the znatter to an issue befopted on previous occasions, as in the celebrated case had been Murdett, be would therefore propose that the ofticers of the Honse showld be instructed to appear in the present action, and
plead its authority.- Sir ThomAs Wrupa urged the House, while they gave every consideration to the proposal of the Solicitorsugerested the appointment of a comminttee to inquire into the
merits of the arrest, and to make a compensation to Mr. Howard, should the justice of the case demand it.-After some discussion that the sergeant asking time to plead conld not be considered law in the matter: the Ser reant-at-Arms was therefore desired,
without any formal resolntion, to serve notice to that effect, and without any formal resolntion, to serve
Lort Ashlzy then brought on his motion for an Address praying for diffusing moral and religious education among the
morking classes. After enlarging on the general importance of working clabses. After enlarging on the general importance of state of crime and ignorance, and of moral and intellectual degradation, in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and other populous districts, among the lower classen, esj).ccally the founger pur-
tion of them. They Incw no rellgion, 110 Gud; the only know
 are anmually expended in ardent spurits; and it was jroved by
medical ment that a large propertion, perhaps half, of all the
cases of parevalent. Hic wars aware that what he asked woulco occasoly sume expense; but if we would not conscust to tax ourselves fo
 public-husues, and to the miserable wondition of the peoples ha-

 gious people. He ncoged the House to recollect what were the proceedings a rew years ago in Bristol and Nottingham, when
phunder and violence were openly perpetrated, and when a shate
of thengs hittle short of autrolyy peevaled, and where houses Were fired for he knew not how many hours at the pleasure of aith and fear to this necessary work, there yet remanted before of the bestand greatest men, that the had the authority of some all proceedings
to ensure the happiness of a nation was the es tablabhment of a
sound and religious system of education. He could quote on
this point the testimony of distinguished this point the testimony of distinguished officers, both in the Navy no discipline for those who served with them was so good as that conduct almost aniformly followed a religious education; and
the House would find the occasion, in most emphatic language, by that good man and the benefits of a religious education were not found among the that however grievous their wrongs, they owed obedience to the law, not from a calculation o
law, but from conscientious heir minds this ondition of Eng. and see med destinu by Providence to leauthe
nural condition of the world. Year alter ycar did we scid would, ere long, pervade one-half of the entire world, and race great the blessing if they but carried out with thern our freedom,
our morality, and our religion. These were the grounds, the arguments, and such the plan which he had ventured to
bring forward. It was, he was aware, but a portion of what the country expected, but the rest would come. The poorer classes morality; and the charge, unhappily, was but too well founded ; mmorality, were the result, in mind that that imprudence, that neglect, and, in no slight degree, of their own example. They owed to the humbler classes the long withheld debt of kinder
language, of more intimate intercourse. This was no fanciful obligation on them; the people of this country were more alive welfare, to a sympathy with their distress, on the part of those though it oftentimes might, on unimpressible hearts, never trusted that the Parliament of the country, that the more favoured classes of the country, would without relay enter on a their humbler brethren, and in this noble effort balf their task would be accomplished. The blessing of God would rest on their labours; and the oldest among them might, perhaps, hre to remmortal, because the moral, glories of the Britshe empure. The presented to her Majesty, prayng that her Majesty will be gra-
cionsly pleased to take into her instant and serions consideration the best means of diffising the benefits and blesnings of a
moral and religious education among the wnrking classes;" and sat slown amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House. glowing fervour, with that elevated generosity of soul, with that
fervent piety, which so eminently distinguished his character. revent piety, which 80 eminently distinguished his character.
For himself, he had been rebuked as seldom rising above the tility was the feeling which predominated in his mind, and which actuated his entire conduct. If the rebuke were a just one, he could only say that his example was one which it behoved ail from the charge, as say, most honestly and sincerely, that upon this sion, and this subject, all party, all political considerations were ntterly absent from his thoughts. The sole question here was a
cluty-an immense, an awful duty-which they owed to the mass of the people of this country. This was no question of party, of party; the matter was simply and assuredly this, that in the calmly, and kindly, to consider the present moral and religious Mr. Chadwick with the preparation of a measure for the improveto put down the evils of the truck system, we nild be done. In te events were pregnant with solemn uarmug; the time was come
when the religious and moral instructor must go torth : the des tinies of the country were mrolved 10 the proper cducation of
the rising generation, If all party feeling were Inal aside, and a Church on the one hand, and the honest scruples of the Dispeople. After showing, from what the Committee of Privy ceeded to state what the Government were contemplating. It
was not desirable, at first, to attempt too much. District school are prop in the metropolis and lad for the education of pauper chil ence of the clergy of the Established Church, with provision for own persuasions. These schools to inclunc an area, having not excecirs. Fartory chldren had been alreally legelated for,
three years the intentions of the fovernment and the Legistiture were rendered inoperative by varous canse. He proposecito prombly certificates of ther attenuance at school to be granted by the
Natiolial and the British and Forernn Schools, and by the Roman Catholic Schools, in the case of Roman Catholic children; the
schools to be open to the inspectors appointed by the committe schools to be open to be made in aid of local exertions for the erection of such schools of the earnings of each child, to be retained by the employer in aid of a fund ior education. In the medium of the and instruc under of the Scriptures, with the aid of portions of the Liturgy Church, but with a proviso in favour of the children of Dissenters hagh stated; and if they were passed duxing the present session, large advance would be made in favonr of the moral and religi
ous improvement of the rising generation.
Lord JoHN RUSSELf read an extract from the second report Lord John Russelif read an extract from the second report of a portinnally raised large sumus to send out missionaries
which anno
abroad. Whilst anxious to protect the feelings both of Charchabroad. Whilst anxious to protect the feelings both of Charch
men and Dissenters, he thought that in the present condition of
the country it would almost be wickedness to cavil at the details of the measures stated by the Home Secretary, It was of
importance to provide for the training of schoolmasters; and looking at the aversion of parents to send their children to school, whenever any pecuniary temptation presented itself, he
thought that some advantages might be held out to them in deration to provide for the education of the class immediately above the working classes.--Lord SANDON expressed his satisfaction at the prospects which this evening had opened.- - Mr
EWART desired to wave theological differences, for the sake Ewart desired to wave theological differences, hr, Saxw was disappointed that nothing had been said ar. Bulcire reminded the House of the vast total of charity funds a year. There was another class of charities, founded for giving
but mischievous; they were generally expended in drink, and
would be much better applied in education. The amount of the
forintations
 it must always be a duty to attempt the propagation of what we
ourselves believed to the suggestion of diverting any charitable foundations from the
 muncation with the (iovermment no the sulject of a legislative
measure for rendernat certann classes of educational charıties
more available than at present Sir R. Pex said he was afraid the interference of the Legisia-
ture would be of little effeet, untess among the educated and that they were all to blame; unless they felt, ana were all conof wealth, and the responsibility for the use of wealth- thasessed they
had been all individually neplectful of the education of the poor
and he trusted and he trusted more to the moral effect of the demonstre-
tion of to-night encouraging individual exertion than he did to
the interference of the Lepisiature. to Lord Ashley for the time and attention which he his gratitude devoted
to the subject, and the manner in which he had introd the House, he could not but feel that it was greatly owing to the fencral manimity which lrad prevailed in the House during ductuve nf the best offict thanoughout the country, would be pro-
the prablic that wh. of public duty, there must be 111 this arena, so continually, and,
from the res nature of things, ,o necessarily devated to party
warfare, atrong and overpow
cace whing sense of the necessity of the to the objectunn on the cul ject of procelytism, the question was
mie of balanee bettucen gond and evil: and he was not willug
for the sake upon us. He would be content to admit stances had rendercu the origune phange of times and circumolject as that of education, a bequest intended for small dona-
tiuns to the foor. He defendell the limited sode rernment prevosed to begin their plan. Success in the manuattempted, would open the way for it in the rural districts: which the clergymen of the parrsh was to be at the head.-Mr. adopted in rublic schools, but he hoped that Government would partics might wish to found fir the education of chldren in the
principies of the Church of England aloze.-Lord AsguEy, in reply, thanked the House for the reception which it had given to
his motion, which was then unanimonsly corried Wednestay. - Mr. Roesuce brought forward hi serect committee to inquire into the circumstances that led to the war in Afighanistan, and to report the evidence and their own
observations thereon. He accused the late Administration of rasholitic, and unjust-and without the sanction of Parliament and inschievous activity of Lord Palmerston had excited war China. Lord Auckland had issued proclamations which contained positive falsehoods, and Which were therefore derogatory to the denolmeed them as contrary to all miternationai law, an diskrace-
ful to the Butish mame, as foolishly concelved, and shametully presucd, proved that lie was altogether opposed to the wear sup extracts they hacl thought fit to place on the table of the House.
He concluced a speech marked by passages of extraordinary
severity by declaring that all he asked then win severity by declaring that all he asked then was inquiry, and not form of the motion was quasual and whole substance and Burke's motion for an inquinusual and unparliamentary, Mr. argument applied against the other cases cited by Mr. Roebuck. Palmernton were nit such as applied to thorse persons ; and on motives that wouldactuate themselvesint they were same our places," and it wacenly when ne wan obliged to adopt a wailike policy
that he enfaged m these nilitary rip cations. Lord Palmerston
bad bontacher

 of Conmens, if whach the enemies of the fate Govern-
ment find
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 supposed that he had analuppored he morisinal it shoulung not be policy of the expedition-Out But then, could he lend his sanction had
 move for ? He could not; hor world the public int the time to would be demanded, and the result would be, that the fixecutive
Government would be transferred from the crown to the House of Commons. The disasters had been retrieved, and the insults ance of our present noost friendly relations with Russia, or
sanction a precedent which wonld act
 was notoriously pecuibar, and ats activity was notion of mischief man engaged in the public service such was accusation was as
high a compliment as could be paid to him. Language such as that used by the Member for Bath was derogatory ouly to him
who employed it, and he fould not condescend to irnitate it. It

Was erroneous to say that the papers already before the House
were garbled, and it was equally erroneous to say that Sir Alex. were garbled, and it was equally erroneous the proceedings. Such was Bumes was unfavourable to any of the proceedir simultaneously
the danger that encompassed nur Indian empire


## CITY

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at $95 \frac{5}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for money, and $95 \frac{3}{9}$ to $\frac{7}{\frac{7}{4}}$ for account; Three per Cents.
Reduced Stock, $95 \frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Three-and-half per Cente. Reduced, 1033 to $\frac{8}{8} ;$ New Three-and-half per Cents., Reducea, Bank Stock, $166 \frac{1}{2}$ to $7 \frac{1}{2}$; In
8; Exchequer Bills, 678 , to $69 s$. prem.

## Jotetropolís and íts Wicimity.

 Metropolitan Improvements.-At a meeting of the Metropolitan Society last week, it was stated that a letterhad been received from Sir R. Peel, announcing that the had been received from Sir R. Peel, announcing that the into the e expediency of an Ordnance survey and map of London upon the largest scale, and it was understood that the Committee was now engaged in considering the variou
plans proposed for an embankment of the Thames. At plans proposed for an embankment on Monday, Mr. R. L. Jones moved "That it be referred to the London Bridge Approaches committee to consider what improvements it is
expedient to make in the public streets and avenues within expecient city, and to report thereon to the Court, together with the opinion of the committee as to the best means of accomplishing the same. In bringing forward the motion, he been presented by Sir John Key, from the inhabitants of Lime-street and its vicinity, praying that the Court would adopt means to widen that thoroughfare. Looking to that petition, and to the petitions of the inhabitants other great thoroughfares, which certainly required improvement, he considered that the best course would be motion related, in order that in that committee the merits of ali should undergo investigation. He was oubjeced would be of the most searching and scrupulous nature and the committee would have, at the same time to determine from what fund the corporation would pay of the amount required for accomplishing the vast improvements hand in hand with the improvements projected by the Government in other parts of the Metropolis e e The Government would no doubt render the corporation ever assistance they might require. Mr. Godson seconded the motion. Nothing could give ham greapled isfaction than rable purposes. It was with great anxiety he looked forward to the long-expected improvements of Holborn-hill and he rejoiced that the Court had refused to sanction the enormous outlay proposed by the erection of Courts of Justice in the City. He disapproved of the frequent applications for little peddling sums to effect this or that which would be felt by the whole body of the inhabitants, would be immediately adopted. Several members expressed their satisfaction that the Government and the corporation were to co-operate in the great project of metropolitan improvement. The motion was thencaried, worthy of selection will meet with immediate attention.

East India House.-A Court of Directors was held on Wednesday, when the thanks of the company were voted undgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Affghanistan; and to Major-Generals Pollock, officers of the army, both European and Native, for the officers of the army, intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Affghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. It was also resolved unanimously, that the thanks of the Court be pres both European and Native for their gallant behaviour in Affghanistan.
Anti-Corn-Law-League.-The weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-law League, and of the representatives of the Metropolitan Anti.Corn-Law Associations, took place on

Wednesday evening at the Crown and Anchor Tavern. The great room was crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings. Mr. George Wilson, of Mast chester, presided, and gave an account of the said, they and put in circulation upwards of one million of publicahad put They did not intend to adopt any other force to effect their object than the artillery or the price to present might of the public press. Ne the to him by the meeting the address at Mancter, whicl we have noticed in our Provincial news. It was signed by 32,000 inhabitants of that town, and was ate attack in the House of Commons, and of their sense of his exertions in furthering the objects of the sense of his exertions in furthering the objectss of National Aressed Lers Mr. Villiers, Sir De wards addressed at great length by Mre League.
Lacy Evans, and other members of the League.
Christ's Hospital.-A general court of the Governors Christ's Hospitat. - A general court of consideration an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to accept their humble but hearty thanks for her
munificence, in the gift of 10000 ., lately presented by her to that institution. The treasurer who moved the thanks of the meeting, mentioned, that, from the foundation o the institution by the youthful sovereign, Edwan sovereign has ever bestowed one farthing upon th.
Dinner to Sir C. Metcalfe.-On Monday a public dinner was given to the new Governor-General of Canada, in the rooms of the Colonial Society, in St. James's-square Sir Augustus d'Este presided, and was supported by the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Francis Head, and a after the body of gentlemen connected wis proposed th toast of the evening. He said that in Sir Charles Metcalfe's presence it would not become him to talk of his merits as they deserved. When he looked at his long career of service, he hardy knew where tenced his career in the East under the immortal Wellington; and when they considered thelservices he had rendered in so many situations requiring, what he so well supplied, talent and industry, they would Indies. It was unnecessary for him to expatiate upon the manner in which he had conducted himself there. Having fulfilled his duties in that Colony to the entire satisfaction, not only of the Government,
nation which claimed him as its 0 wn, his services in a time of certain difficulty were again claimed. Again they found him ready to quit the comiforts of his home and country, and to plunge into the duties and and portant situation. Of the manner ingwhich those duties would be fulfilled no one could entertain a doubt. Perhaps one of the moid by the present Administration to the was the tribute pais by the preseman. He would conclude by proposing "The health of Sir Charles Metculfe, wishing him a prosperous voyage, and every success whin could attend him." Sir Charles Metcalfe said, I return you my warmest thanks for the honour you bave done me. to this splendid entertainment; that you, sir, have proposed my health in the generous manner in which it has been proposed; and that you, gentlemen, have drunk that toast in the corcial manner in which it has been done honow and it shall be my endeavour never to prove myself un worthy of it. Allusion has been made to my residence in Jamaica. It is an island of which 1 cannot think but fom gratitude. I received the greatest Idey I arrived until the day I departed-kindness I shallinever forget. When I return from Canada-a colony which shall have my utmost devotion and attenbation -Sir Francis Head said he congratulated the North American Colonies on the Governor they were abor mus we a m. of high talent, of great judgment- of calmnessbe a Colo nies required, as a Governor, a man who would possess the confidence of all classes of his country; and they required still more urgently a man whose principles were a man in England who possessed these qualifications in a higher degree than their illustrious guest. He had pleasure in feeling that he would leave this country supported by universal good wishes, and he trusted that the people of Canada would abstain from forming any opinion of his measures until he had time to look about, him and take. With respect to himself, he was obliged to disclaim the compliment lately paid to him. It was not himself who had put an end to the late rebellion-it was the loyal population of Canada. That portion of the peopit, they performed their part of the contract, and he hoped and trusted that the day would never arrive when this country "s the forget their exertions,-Lord Mountcashel progustus d'Este briefly acknowledged; after which several toasts of the various Colonies.
The Excise.-For some weeks past the Commissioners E Excise have obtained several convictions of chemists and druggists for selling spirits of wine without a license. 50h. inflicted. Where, however, it would appear the
parties had transgressed the law in igno The Temple Church. - In reference to the petition lately presented to the benchers for the re-establishment of the choral service, it is announced that the benchers have decided on the permanch chir-master to engace choir. They have authorised the choir-master to engage a sufficient number of professional singers to perform the duties reguired ; and it is expected shortly, when all the appointments are completed, that the full calded will be again resumed.
The Scotch Church.-On Wednesday evening the cotch Church, London-wall, was the scene of a vioient Church, delivered there by the Rev. Dr. Candlish, one of the leaders of the non-intrusion party. The Rev. Dr. Brown, one of the senior presbyters of tae estabishment and minister of the church in Swallow-street, Piccadilly, rose at the conclusion of the lecture, and stated that some days since he had received a message from Dr. Candish requesting to be allowed the use of his pulpit for the dellvery (Dr. Brown), consented, on condition that if he considered it necessary, he should be allowed to reply at its close; this was objected to, and Dr. Candlish had expressed his etermination not to allow his opinions to be called in question. The Assembly ought to be informed that the principles of Dr. Candlish and his party were distinctly disclaimed by a very large majority of the members or the Scottish Church; that the statements made were, to say the least of them, challengeable statements, and tha the alleged aggressions of the civil courts had been brougra Assembe unwarrantable proceediaterrupted by such Assembly. (D. Brown was hersible to hear groaniug and hissing, that, il beminutes.) Silence having a sentence hertleman stated that been partially restored, the $R$. $f$ them, the lamentable he regretted, as much and prospect of solarge a secession hould and influential men, and that remove the difficulties, and to the ma shipwreck which threaten. renewed, upo into discussion. Dr. Brown again attempted to be heard, but his words were lost in the noise that ensued and the meeting broke up in great disorder
The Polish Anniversary.-The anniversary meeting of the Polish refugees was heid in the hall of the National Association on Monday. Mr. Worceall sat on the right of the chair, in which the spirit of Konarski, the patriot of Poland, was presumed to preside. Mr. Worceall made some prefatory observations in French, after which Mr. Rogers addressed the meeting, and alluded particularly to the necessity of union, and a firm reliance on the justice of the cause of Poland. The manner in which sir R . Peel at the close of the last session alluded to the wrongs of Poland, induced an inference from his speech that he felt deeply interested in the advancement of her freedom. Major Benyowski then addressed the meeting in Freuch. He said that men would cease to be men if they were unmoved on the present occasion. They had assembled to commemorate the anniversary of the greatest martyr ever mere up on the altar of patriotism-Konarsk. before the spirit of Konarski, which was then presiding ver their councils. He 'concluded by expressing a confident hove that Sir Robert Peel would not allow the generous spirit which animated the bosom of every great England, he would not deny Poland his generous sympathy, but see her righted. Signor Bonissani, an Italian, who spoke in French, congratulated the meeting on the union or the Poles and 11 The mesting was ad were, to make all men brothers. dressed by several other speakers in Polish, German, French, ayd Italian.
The Law Courts.-On Tuesday a general meeting of form incors of the Incorporated Law was held, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee appointed by the great meeting of the legal profession held on the 8 th May, 1840, relative to the removal of courts of law from Westminster. Mr. Foss, chairman of the Society, presided. The report stated that petitions had been presented to the, Lords by the Lord Chan cellor Cottenham, and to the Commons by Lord Campbell, in addition to petitions from other societies, whic had been referred to a pecial commato of Commons, who were directed "to consider the expe diency of erecting a building in the neighbourhood of th Innsiof Court for the sittings of the Courts of Law and Equity, in lien of the present Courts adjoining to West minster Holl with a view to the more speedy, convenient and effectual administration of justice. The evidence of several jus connel, \&c., had been taken in 1841 and 1842 - report of which had been made; the committee of the House of Commons had given no opinion thereon but it appeared that effect should be given to such evidence by presenting petitions forthwith to both Houses of Parliament." Several gentlemen addressed the meting and expressed their belief that the addressed remoral of and ortunity of improving the neighient, Wher and Westableurhood of estmins public view. Resolutions were Westminser Hil wot the necessity for removal had been generally acknowledged, necessity for removal that petitions be present Commons by the AttorneyLord Chancellor, to the Commons by the AementyGeneral ; and to carry the other resolutions into effect.

House of Correction,-On Monday evening, Mr. Wakfor the fourth time, on the body of a prisoner called Doyle, It appears that on the 15 th ult., Mr. Wakley held two inquests in the prison on the bodies of deceased prisoners. In the case of the first no suspicion was excited of impro per treatment, and the jury returned a verdict of "Naan opposite complexion, in consequence of a witness stat ing his belief that Doyle had bepn neglected (medically) in the prison, and made to work in an unfit state. The coroner, on the 35th, did not think it right to examine the witness at length in the absence of Mr. Wakefield, the prison surgeon, and advised the adjournment of the in-
quiry to the 20th inst., in order that Mr. Wakefield might quiry to the 20th inst., in order that Mr. Wakefield might be present, and that Dr. Quain, house-physician of the
University College Hospital, and Mr. Erasmus Wilson, lecturer on anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital, might examine the body. At these adjourned meetings, witnesses were examined who proved that the prisoner was suffering
under a fatal malady, and that he required careful treatunder a fatal malady, and that he required careful treatment and a nutritious diet. On Mouday, the jury returned 11 th Feb., on which day, for the first time, he was treated by the medical officer, adding, "that they could not sepa-
rate without expressing their opinion that the deceased had not that proper treatmint from the warders and me dical officer that the nature of his case raquired." The jury desired it to be understood that they exonerated the
governor of the prison from any blame. Mr. Wakefield wished to be informed if the verdict was an imputation on his character, and ultimately declared his intention taking the case into the Court of Queen's Bench deceased prisoner, a market-gardener, called Tickner, had been sentenced to 21 days' imprisonment for havin in his possession two heads of seakale, the property of Mr G. Bagley, of Kensington, without being able to give a proper account of them. It was proved that he was in treadmill. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict, "That deceased died a natural death," accompanying known condition of deceased on his admission, as the sur geon's book testified, he was put to labour on the treadwheel, for which labour he was totally unfit; and added that they trusted the governor would convey to Mr. Wake field, the surgeon, a statement to this effect
The Russia Company.-On Wednesday evening the Tavern. Mr. Astell, M.P., in the claiar. The chief event of the meeting was the speech of Baron Brunow, the Russian Ambassador, who adverted to the treaty of commerce lately concluded with this country. When, a fer years ago, he had first the honour of addressing the Russia
Company; under circumstances of great difficulty Company; under circumstances of great difficulty, when great anxiety prevailed in the public mind respecting the owing to the good understanding and concert happily established between Great Britain and Russia, he was confident the general peace would be maintained. The general peace had been maintained, and they continued to enjoy the benefit of that state of general tranquility in which thegreat Powers of Europe had a concurrent interest, and which it was their mutual desire to consolidate and maintain. In regard to the new treaty he might be permitted to add, when he treaty whatever had existed between Great Britain and Russia-when he considered that during that long period many conventions had been concluded for the purpose of war, and that this was the first for giving encouragement thought he was fully justified in congratulating themwhich he did from the bottom of his heart-that under the auspicious reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria such a treaty had been concluded, which he trusted would form a Sir J. L. Lushington, on behalf of the East Indiasia. pany, said it was peculiarly gratifying to hear from pany, said it was pecularly gratifying to hear from the eprest aincere desine ber prom the amity between two such great nations, because, from the situaion he oad himsel hoan and to say the peace, security, and prosperity of our Indian Empire mainly depended on the friendship-he hoped it would be perpetual-between Russia and Great Britain. Hancock, special Poor-law Commissioners, assembled at Fladong's hotel, to investigate the alleged ill-treatment and improper management of the pauper children in the workhouse of this parish. Some opposition was offered to
the inquiry on the part of the vestry, on the ground that the inquiry on the part of the vestry, on the ground that it was illegal, the parish being governed by local acts. nesses, who deposed to the general manamement of the infant school, and to its sanatory condition. The evidence was given at great length, but most of the facts elicited have been already before the public.
Accidents.-On Monday afternoon, as General Hopkins, of Gloucester-place, was riding on horseback over was valued at 100 guineas, slippede-street, the horse, which Hospital, and dislocated its back. It was got up with difficulty, but died soon afterwards. The General escaped without much injury, although several vehicles were pass ing along the street at the time

Mortality of the Matropolis
number of deaths registered in the wealsong the day, Feb. 25 :-West districts, 132 ; North districts, 173 Central districts, 179 ; Eiast districts, 215 ; South dis-
tricts, 222. Total, $921 ;$;" ( 422 males, 499 females.)
Weekly average for the last five years, 903 , 461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

## 312robimial 2 velus.

Carmartien. - On Monday, the 12th ult., a larg meeting of the magistrates and farmers of the neighbour hood was held at St. Clear's, the scene where the outrages
of "Rebecca and her daughters" first broke out, when of Rebecca and her daughters" first broke out, when proceedings, and pointed out the serious consequence likely to result to themselves from persevering in such a
course, particularly in the increased amount of country course, particularly in the increased amount of county
stock they would lhave to pay to the police and yeomanry. This apparently produced its effect, and about 50 farmers voluntarily came forward and were sworn as special constables to preserve the peace; and the yeohowever, a mob assembled and destroyed the toll-house and gate at Irevaughan, in the county of Pembroke, about six miles below St. Clear's. From information obtained by the police, two persons were apprehended on Sunday charged with being principals in this outrage ; and after lengthened examination they have been committed upon One of the Liwyndryssi, of the value of near 2001 . per annum, and is one of the persons who came voluntarily forward and was sworn a special constable at St. Clear's. The outrages
are spreading, for on Thursday night a toll-box, was destroyed at a place called Llandarog, on the road to Swansea. - The Welsh papers state that Sir John Guest and Co. have contracted with the Russian Govern mable that this order'will be doubled.
Chester.-In reference to last week's debate on Mr. T. Duncombe's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger, during the late special commission, the was supplied to the Times by the Lord Chief Baron him self. They state that the two reporters sent down by that ournal, on some alleged cause of deficiency, applied to His Lordship to furnish them with a copy of it; but he told them that he had no copy, and could not furnish it in any
other way than by writing the whole from memory. His Lordship consented to do this, and after completing his task, he is said to have declared, that it was the very last time he would ever accede to such a request ; nor would he have done so on that occasion, if he had had an idea
of the time and trouble which the undertaking involved.
Falmouth.-A rumour is current in this port, that on the 1st April the Brazil mail, now conveyed monthly by sailing vessels, will be carried by steamers; and that her Majesty's ship Astrea, and the packets now on their vo
Halifax.-The local papers are filled with details of the case of cruelty practised on an orphan child belonging to the Halifax Union, which Lord Ashley brought before the notice of Parliament on Tuesday. It appears that he when nine years of age, and was sent daily near Elland, into the pit, where he was cruelly beaten, and allowed only three meals of thin water-porridge for his support. traw to lie upon, and with a heavy bag of iron suspended round his neck. The boy, however, escaped, and was found by the overseers of Elland in so revolting a state, that the magistrates iuterfered, and after placing him mons against the master on the charge of cruelty.
Huddersfield.-A meeting of manufacturers, merchants, held in this town last week. The meeting was unanimous in its condemnation of the tax, and in its determination to endeavour to obtain its repeal. As the first step towards this object, a memorial to Government was adopted, and, atter having received the signatures of the y a deputation appointed for that purpose.

The doily papers state that the paragraph which has gone the round of the newspapers, stating that a man named Holden, recently deceased in this county had confessed before his death to two women, that he was one of the perpetrators of the murder at Pendleton in 1817, is entirely a fabrication-no such confession having been made. The constable of the place has made inquiry from the women referred to, and other parties, and has ascertained that there are no grounds for the statement.

Manchester.-An extraordinary meeting of the League was held on riday, to repudiate the charges made in Mr. Cobden. The hall, which is capable of holding 1,000 persons, was so full that many hundreds were unable to obtain admission; about 600 ladies were in the galleries, Mr. G. Wilson presided. The following resoluthe attempts to throw odinm on the character of Mr Cobden, this meeting feels called upon to express its fullest approbation of that honourable gentleman's conduct in the cause of justice and humanity, and whils bours and eminent services, this meeting pledges itself to give to him and his excellent parliamentary coadjutors its best assistance and support, and to persevere in employing all just and constitutional means for the total repeal of those laws which, limiting the food of the people, are opto the benerolent designs of Divine Provideace." In accordance with these views, an address to Mr. Cobsen
was adopted, ackuowledging his servies in the cause of

Corn-Law Repeal, and expressing the hope of the meeting that he will persevere in his exertions.-In connection with this subject, Mr. Bayley, the dissenting minister of Sheffield, has addressed a letter to Mr. Cobden, in reference to his speech about 100 persons drawing lots to assassinate sir R. Peel. He states his belief that Mr. vered, and admits that a day or two afterwards Mr.Cobden expressed his wish that Mr. Bayley had not related the anecdote, whereupon Mr. Bayley said he could vouch pis autaority, and bed a prote He had accompanied the recital of it with a protest against all such acts; he could produce his where the scene occurred nor the persons engaged in it he regarded the fact "as a terrible sign of the times, and letter to the Times, denying that the day on which he related the anecdote was a Sunday, and stating that he never knew the person nor the locality where the drawing of lots was proposed. He denies that he ever advocated an ap-
plication "to the Parliament of force," declares that he pliction to the Partant of fore, decled a stron companied the narration of the anecdote wincolote, and evil had been perpetrated, I should have reproached myself with not having given warning to Government. I deserve thanks for making the anecdote public, and not abuse.
New Romney.-A letter from this place dated February , has appeared in the daily papers, giving an account of torms. The writer Kentish coast during fore Lecon to Ireland went on shore to the east of Dungeness, in the gale of Saturday the 18 th . The Coast Guard did all in heir power to save the crew, but owing to the heary sea beaking continually over the vessel, every soul perished. the vessel soon broke up, and her dye-wood, was washed along the besch. Hundreds of the inhabitants from the different towns came down to the beach ; and notwithstanding the efforts of the Coast Guard and agents, they managed to carry off property to a large amount. On the very day of the disaster and on the Sunday, tallow was openiy sold in Lydd by the and some of the more respectable plunderers bought the tallow from the minor thieves, and sent it to Rye and other places in waggons and carts.
Rochester. - On Thursday a case of felony was heard in the County-office ayainst two Officers of the 44th and another person, who had been apprehended under warrants granted by the county justices. The court was The prisoners crowded with civilians and military men. The prisoners gave their names as follows: Einsign R. D.
Chapman, of the 44th Regiment, Ensign J. Le Marchant Carey, of the same regiment, and John Foster, landlord Dragoon Reqiments. The warrants charged the two first prisoners with having on the 22 d ult, killed and stoler three fowls, and John Foster with aiding and abetting in the felony; the fowls so carried away being the property the Mrs. Walker. After witnesses had been exam they were, from the evidence adduced, wholly guiltless of the charge alleged against them; and they were, therefore, honourably acquitted. Their evidence, however, was taken against the other prisoner, as the principal in the felony, who was committed for trial at the Maidstone assizes on the charge of felony, but was admitted to bail. Mr. Cobdenlan A letter from the Mayor of this town to warded to himnouncing, expressive of the address had been forwarded to him, expressive of the grateful thanks of Commons, in aid of the manufacturing and general interests of the country, has been published in the daily papers. In acknowledging this communication, Mr. Cobden states his reasons for the course parsued by him in Parliament. He says that although the Queen'g Speech had borne testimony to the sufferings of her people, no measures were announced by her responsible ad Fisars; and when a motion was brought forwara by a mem the distress of the country, it was resisted by the Government. "I the country, it wa circumstances," he says, "that I felt it to be my duty to remind the Prime Minis ter of his responsibility to the country and to his Sovereign for the consequences which might ensue from his pohcy." He then alludes to the construction lpat upon his words by sir Robert Peel, and says that it was not till after he had endeavoured to make his first ex planation that he was mand which had been put upon his words, by some of the Mem bers beside him. He ridicules the absurdity of attempting to infer political assassmation, a crime anknown in this country, from acts such as those which Sir R. Peel had endeavoured to connect with his speech on the 17th ; and with respect to the violence with which he was assated in the House of Commons, he thinks that such violence will not be lightly repeated after public opinion has fixed its stigma upon the proceeding.
Tavistooks,-On Monday week an attempt was made to解 Bedford. He had been confined to his bed for some time past, and it was considered necessary that a man-servan should sleep in his room. About 6 oclock on Monday morning, the man was crossing the apartment to administer some medicine to his master, with a light in his hand, when as he passed the window a fowling-piece was fred into the room from the yard below. The window was shattered and several slugs were found in the walls, shot was intended for Mr. Benson, and a reward of $80 \%$ has been offered for the apprehension of the offender.

Railways. - The following are the returns for the past week:-Greenwich, 6261 .; Eastern Counties, 873l.; Croydon, 1701. ; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,3262. ; Brighton, 2,223l. ; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1, 203l. ; Grand Junction, 6,087l. ; York and North Midland, 474l. ; Blackwall,
$465 l . ;$ Great North of England, 1,1096 ; Sheffield and Manchester, 273l.; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,229l.; Manchester and Leeds, 3,613l.; Midland Counties, 2,083l. ; Hull and Selby, 800l.; Edinburgh and Glaggow 1,592t.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,4601.; Manchester and Derby, 998l.; North Midland, 3,4001 ; Great
Western, $10,426 l_{\text {. }}$; London and Birmingham, 12,647l. Western, $10,426 l . ;$ London and Birmingham, 12,647l.
Northern and Eastern, 1,011l. ; South-Eastern, 1,065l -The half-yearly meeting of the South-Western Company took place on Saturday. A dividend of $1 l .12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{dd}$. per share was declared for the last half-year, being an addition of 28. $6 d$. per share on comparison warly $7,000 l$, the share-
months, and a surplus was left of near holders to pay the income-tax. The gross revenue for the half-year, (including a balance of $5152.68 .7 d$. from the
 of the working expenses to the receipts had been reduced from about $39 \frac{3}{3}$ to $35 \frac{4}{4}$ per cent.-The meeting of the North Midland Company took place on Friday last at Leeds. It was expected, from the great opposition raised to the course the new directors have pursued, th have furnished much discussion on the subject of the
general management; but it appears to have passed off general management ; but it appears to have passed of
quietly, notwithstanding the disapprobation expressed a quietly, notwithstanding the disapprobation expressed a
the reduction made in the working of the establishment The Report states the net profit for the last six months to The Report states the net profit for the last six months per
be $52,442 l$., out of which a dividend of $1 l .12 s .6 d$. per be $52,442 l$, out of which a dividend of $1 l .12 s .6 d$. per
share on the 1006 . shares, of $16 s .3 d$. per share on the $50 l$. shares, and of 10 s . 10 d . per share on the 333 l . shares, was
declared payable on the 10 th inst. The accounts showed declared payable on the 10th inst. The accounts showed the corresponding period of 1841, and a decrease o 11,294l. $8 s .4 d$. in the expenditure. The directors expect an accession to their traffic during the present hal-year,
by the conveyance of passengers to the meeting of the Agricultural Society, which is to be held at Derby this season.-At a meeting of the Statistical Society last week, a paper by Mr. Tremenheere, on the Agralt in which the effect produced on the Oxford road by the Great Western Railway was particularly noticed. It appeared, from the on the road been almost destroyed, but the prices in the Southall cattle-market had been seriously affected by the railway. Much discontent prevails among the farmers in consequence of the facility which the railway affords for the rapid transfer of stock from one county to another, and which deprives them of the advantages of their proxtle are often suddenly introduced into the market, by means of the railway, from the west of Eugland; 80 that the prices have been forced down, and the silled to sell at a loss, or to withdraw himself from comcompelled to sell ata loss, or cotn is also at a discount, in consequence of the diminution in the number of post.horses Since the grand blast of Round Down Cliff, to the west-
ward of Dover, on the line of the South Eastern Railway, many thousand tons of chalk have been blown into the sea, by a similar process, on a smaller scale ; and another blast,
by which 50,000 yards of chalk were dislodged, took place on Thursday, consisting of about $7,0001 \mathrm{lb}$. of gunpowder which were ignited by the voltaic battery.-On Monday special train left the shoreditch station of the EasternCoun-
ties Railway, conveying the directors of the company, and those of the Northern and Eastern Railway, together with 300 or 400 of the shareholders, and the greater portion of the company's staff, for the purpose of inspecting the line length of line proposed to be opened was 51 miles ; 17\% of which have been opened to the public for some years past. Bhentwood, where they were retarded in their progress through the cutting in consequence of the unfinished state of the works and rails, which had only been completed on Shenfield, where large piles of timber had been tempofound could not be completed in time. The trains having found could not diffeulty crossed over this, arrived at that part of the line which lies between Shenfield and Mountnessing, at which place another timber stracture, severat deep, had
yards long, carried over a chasm of many feet deen to be encountered. There the trains came to a halt, from its having been discovered that the necessary timbers had not been thrown across. In this spot the trains waited carpenters to bridge the way over. The necessary closure having been effected, a pilot-engine was sent forward in order to try the stability of the rafters, but even under the burthen of a single engine, the structure was observed would be unsafe to proceed. A return to town was the consequence, the shareholders strongly expressing their meeting of this company was held on Tuesday, when the particulars of the above disappointment were offcially made known. Mr. Braithwaite, the engineer, attributed the failore to the saturated state of the ground in consequence of the late wet weather, and stated that an experimental engine had subsequently traversed the line with perfect safety. Gen. Pasley, the Government inspector, had undertaken to examine the line in the course ould be opea for public traffic in about a fortnight. The Directors

Report announced a balance in hand of 13,144l., out of which it was resolved to declare a dividend of $3 s$. per original shares. In the passenger traffic there had been n increase for the half-year of $4,000 \mathrm{c}$, and of the general management show a decrease in expense to nearly the same amount.

## IRELAND.

Dublin. - The installation of the Hon. Henry Pakenham, as Dean of St. Patrick's, took place on the 24 th, with the usual solemnities.-The subscriptions to "the Mal building, for literary and scientific objects, are pouring in from all quarters. The following letter has been received rom the late Lord-Lieutenant, Earl Fortescue, dated Feb name to the subscription for a testimonial to the Rev. Mr. Mathew, as a small mark of that interest which all who have the welfare of Ireland at heart must, I think, feel in age or country, have, within the same space of time, conributed as much as he has to the moral improvement o their fellow-creatures-none, I am sure, ever devoted themselves to any good. work with more untiring zeal, or more
unaffected and single-minded benevolence." From Lord Ashburton, who is not connected by property with Ireland the following communication has been received :-"AI though personally unconnected with reland, 1 beg the tes timone aded to the eminent ser vices of the Rev. T. Mathew to his country and to hu-manity."-The Commissioners of Education in Ireland have issued circulars to the managers of the National hem's system of Vocal Music, and that if they are disposed to make a trial, on notifying their wishes to the Commissioners, grants of books, \&cc. will be made.-The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monlength on the connell adduressed the meeting at grea leympth for relond had been r-echoed in the more ympath for Hon. W. Thompson, the Minister of the United States in Mexico, was also the Minister of the Irishman and the stranger. The rent for the week was 185l. 4s. $7 \frac{1}{2} d$.
Tuam.-An occurrence of a very tragical nature took great sensation in the county. It appears that Mr Michael Ward, son of Mr. Ward, of Doon Castle, in the county of Galway, and his wife, had not for some time been on amicable terms. A serious difference arose be kitchen for the purpose of seeing his dogs fed. Mrs. Ward followed, and shot him with a pistol loaded with slugs. After a vain struggle to detain her in his grasp,
Mr . Ward sank down bleeding and exhausted, and is said to be in great danger. The lady, who is', grand-niece
the late Lord Clanmorris, has for the present escaped.

## 予ab.

Court or Conmon Plisis, -Moore, Clerk, V. Drummond,
Clerk, TMise was an action of siander. The circumstances which
gave rise to it made, at the time, considerable noise, and were
Guly noticed in this Pauer. The plinintiff is the Rev. William
Inarter Moore, B.A., curate of St. Peter's and St. Mary's, at
Boston, in Lincolnshire; and the defendant is also a clergyman,
and the incumbent of the Chapel loyal, Brighton. On July 30,
the plaint
the plaintiff, accompanied by his son, a member of sit. Jor
College, Cambridge, went to Brighton for the recovery of his
health; and on Suaday morning, the 318 st, the plaintiff end his
son, being then entire strangers to defenatant, entered the Chapel

 congregation. the the strangers, whe had before attracted some
attention by coming late into the church; considerable confusion ensued and the plaintiff and his son were followed from the
chapel by arowd of persons. Upon inquiring the cause of the
Core assemblage, they were informed that they were the person
against whom the defendant had cautioned his congreation. persuaded a person to accompany them to the hotel where they Where tieir respectabihty was unquestionably proved. That was
the oftence of which the ulaintifn on complained, and 1 sup-
port of his case he called several persons who were present on port of his case he called several persons who were present on
the occasion, and heard the words spoken, to depose to the
above facts, and also several witneesses to prove the perfect above facts, and also several witneeses to prove the perfect
respectablity of his character. Sir T. Widde addressed the jury for the defendant, and contended that this action ought not to
have been brought inasmuch as the defendant, s. soon as he
discovered he had made a mistake in respect of the persons discovered he had made a mistake in respect of the persons
whom he considered the plaintiff and his son to be, wrote a letter whom he considered the plaintifif and his son to be, wrote a a etter
to the plaintiff, expressing in the strougest terms his regret that
 son entered the church, information had been received hy the
defendant that two ootorious pickpockets had deenn riven from
Clrist Church, having come there in a fly, and that they had Christ Church, having come there in a fly, and that they had
afterwards gone to several other chapels in Brighton. That the
close arrival of the pianintif and his son led lim to believe they were the parties, andito make the address to his audience which
 qp, the jury after having been absent
verdict for the plauntiff-Damages, 40 s .
Ascentrary Fintes.-Cherles Pustrout and Wrulliam Sparkes wer
Indicted for having set fire to a barn and outhouse at Havant tide 28th April. It appeared, that on the night of the 28 th Ap Mr. Atherley's barn was on tire. The prisoners, who ined
the neighbourhood, were at a public-house at 11 o'clock that evening; they assed for some lucifer matches, which the land
lord gave them. The prisoners Ifert the house together. The
to couse was shat up, but upon their calling, the lanalora, soon
the dor, and upon their request gave them the matches. Soon
fter this the barn was otserved to be on fire. The prisoners wier seen in the neighbourhood immeriaiely upon the efire being made by the prisoners before the magistrates were put in, wherein

Mr. Serije a full confession of having set the premises on fire. Mr. Serjeant Atcherley then summed up ; the jury found the prioners Guilty, and they were sentenced to be transported for
-William Burnes, a butler, and Elizabeth Pollurd, a lady's maid were indicted for having, on the 1st September, burglariously entered the dweeling hounse of the Dowager Lady Lisle, at Mill-
brock, near Southampton, and stolen therefrom a very laree brook, near Southampton, and stolen therefrom a very large
quantity of jewellery, bank notes, sovereigns, and guineas, her roperty. The particulars of this robbery were noticed in this adsorvered chieffy by the viipilanee of the gardener. After a long
disamination of witnesses, the jury acquitted the female, and
 baving, on the 1 th November, set fire to a rick of clover nay, in
the painsh of Cliton Hampten. It appeared that on the day in question the prisoner went to the police station at Abingdon, and custody. He was, however, informed that it was contrary th receiving a charge against him; and upon this the prisoner Latham. He was then locked up, but tha not been long in the it said that he could not rest eaby in his mind, as he had com-
mitted a very grave offence. This offence, he said, consisted in his having set fire to Mr. Latham's rick, which he had done with son,e lucifer matches. Counsel addressed the jury for the prisoner, contending that the jury ought not to give credence to accuse themselves of crimes from a morbid love of notoriety. Guilty. He was sentenced to transportation for 15 years.
Oxpord Circurt (Reading).-Thomas Pnice, a lad 19 years of age, was indicted for maliciously setting fire to the dwellinghouse of his master, the Rev. John sloper, on the 6th February, in this case, though it established a strongs suspicion of the pri-
soner's guilt, was mot suficint to convict, and he was accordfor setting finc. to the prosecntor's house, on Tuesday, the 9th
pebiruary. It was here proved that the prisoner had fired the premises by means of tow ant turpentine. The jury founcl him Guilty, and sentence of death was recorded, accompanied by an Rirhard Wallis was indicted for having, on the 7 th November 1838, set fire to certann ricks and farm- -uildings, ut Hampstead
Norris. The jury found the prisoner Gulty. Sentence was erred. At a later period of the day, Jesse Wallss (son of the last-named prisoner), Richard wallis, and three other prisoners,
who hail all been convicted at these assizes of arson, were placed at the bar to receave judgment. Mr. Justice Wıghtman, in passing sentence, sadd that the prisoners had all most properly been
convicted of one of the deepest and most dangerons offences nown to the law, and one which, he very much repretted to find, had prevailed in this connty to an alarming extent. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that a severe example shoue
made of those who were proved to have been guilty of the commission of such offences. Distress and want, although no excuse for crimes, might occasionally tempt committed for the purpos of relieving themselves from hunger; but crimes like those of which the prisoners at the bar hard been found guilty had no such palhation. They were committed to gratufy the most mawould sat sfy all those who had heard of the conduct of the priperperrated, iwstice would at last overtake those who wet guility of them. His lordship then sentenced all the prisoners,
with the exception of Jesse Wallis, to be transported for the remainder of their respective lives. Jesse Wallis, on account of
his youth, and the belief whinch his lordship entertained that he
had been instigated by others, was transported for 15 years. - Samuel prentue, a a respectabie-looknng man, described as sel mously broken into Windsor Castle, with intent to rommit a
felony. the pribhe, that it 15 unnecessary to repeat them. It was prover eight years been employed in the work-rooms, and bore an excel improbabulity that a person in good circumstances, and with a good character, would enter the stores with felonious intentions and the jury at once returned a verdict of Acquittal.
Northran Circuit.-(Lancaster).- John O'Neib and John of Mr. W. Morphet, \& farmer, residing at Hornby, near Lan caster, on therphet, a farmer, residing at Hornby, neary, the particulars of which were giver in our last. It appeared that on the night in question, the
prisoners entered the prosecutors field, and drove away the
whole Whole of his flock of sheep. Next day they offered them in the custolly, and the sheep, instored to the owner. The jury found
the prisoners Guilty. The Judge seutenced O'Nell to 1.5 years
transppration -The Chartist Trials. - The triai of Mr. Feargus O'Connor and Wednesday before Mr. Baron Rolfe and a special jury. All the defendants, amountigg in number to 59 , appeared except Dr
M'Doaill, who was represented by Mr. Scrgeant Murphy, and
who it is whderstood will abide the event of the trial, and come in for judgment accordingly, The Attorney-General
opened the case with aspeech of considerable length, in which he stated to the jury the nature of the evideace whych he was upon the defendants. His syeech was chielly remarkable for the calmness of its tone, for the temper and forbearance which it ex-
hibited towards the defendants, and for the pride which he con ressed he felt, that during an outbreak of so serious and ex councmbered what was due to themselves and to their country, that, though many acts of illegal character and dan-
gerous consequences had been committed, yet on the whole most remarkahic degxee of moderation had been exhibited by stated by the Atorney-General, was endeavouring, by large
assemblies of persons combined, by force, violence, menaces, and intimidation, to produce such a degree of alarm and terror throughout the country, as to produce a change in some of the
fundamental points of the Constitution. The evidence of the different witnesses was, on the whole, rather favourable to the defendants, as showiog continual exhortations to peacefol and
orderly conduct, and that the original cause and the general character of the turnout was for "a fair day's wages for a fair
day's work," and not for the promulgation of the Charter. It after its commencencent that a portion of the turnouts thought it advisable to mix up the Charter question with the wages, nor
did they do at atlength without considerable opposition and division. It also appeared 'that at Staleybridge, where the first turngive up work unless they consented to a reduction of 25 per bear the character of a voluntary strike. It was also proved mined to shut their factory doors for a month; and had they not
done this, it was alleged that there was every probability that done this, it was alleged that there was every probability that
the strike, and it consequent disturbances, would have much
sooner terminater, and probably the question of the Charter
maight never have been raised at all. Central Cravinal Court. -William Cannell, described as a
waiter, was charged with felontously shootinr at and wounding waiter, was charged with felontously shooting at and wounding to murder her. in annther count he was charged with silooting harm. The particulars of this case have been already noticed, and no new facts of any interest to the publle werc elicited by
the evidence. The jury returned a verdict of gullty of firing withe inteut to do gricvous bodily harm, recommending the priLord Chief Justice ITmdal then adtressed the prismuer, and said that nothing but the recommendation of the jury could have prevented the Court from passing the severcst sentence of the
law upon him. As that recommendatuon, however, should alway teceive the greatest attention from the Court, the sen-
tence would be mach hghtened, though still sufficiently heavy Fo deter others from giving way to those bursts of passon which
are so frequently productive of falal results. Tue sontence of are so frcquently productive of falal results. The scuteuce of
the Court was, that he be transported for the term of 15 years to their Lordships, requesting that the trial of Mr. A Ahley, who stood indicted for stealing plate from several of the
clubs, should be proceeded with that morning, or fixed for Saturday, After a short conversation anong the counsel, it was fixed Trial of $\mathrm{Mr}^{\prime}$ Naughten. - This trial commenced Attorney General prosecuting on the part of the Crown w, wit nesses were cxamined at great length ont behalf of the prosecusoner's counsel), the trial was adjourned until this day, but it is Charles Shipley, a banker's clerk, was brought up evening. the judgment of the Court. The prisoner, who was clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.. Birchinof $402 l$. 7 R , the property of his emphoyers. The Common Sum geant said it was a painful duty at all times to prass a sentence of transportation, especially when the party to recelve juslgment was connected as he was. The Court should be no respectcr of perprisoner's relations, respectable as they doubtless were. The seas for the term of scven years; but the friends of the convict might apply to the Secretary of state, who would listen to, and Shrrifr's Court,
Paub's Churchyard. -This Grial lasted six hours, and is of very great interest to the silk trade, as the forerunner of twenty or hirty more, for smuggling silks, in connection with the late for the Crown, $262 t$. $\qquad$
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 For the Home Trade, neat packages of Needles or Pens, from 1s. to tos. value, can be sent free by post by any respectabie dealer, on receipt of 13 peny stamps for every samg valu.
Every quality, ke., for shipping. H WADEER, Manufacturer to the Queen, 20, Maiden-lane,

TO BE LET or SOLD, INGATESTONE NURSERY, long Kon Counties Railway. The grounds, about five acres, have been lately cleared; but the fine specimen plants and a choice collec tion of fruit-bearing trees are left, sufficient to pay a good rental There are three Greemhonses, whon opportunity to any onc commencing business, having an excellent conncxion of forty years attached. May be entered uporimmediately at: a moderatc rental, or purchased by private contract, 2$\}$ miles from Londom
and six from Chelmsford. For particulars apply to Mr. Prothe premises
II ARDER'S GRAFTING COMPOSITION, From nerther retards the progress of swelling nor admits the air moisture, or frost, in the process of licaling the graft; thereby mosurng a remedy against the fallures so prevalent from th It is the only article of the kind ever nffered to the public: bem partially introduced last season. Parties who then made trial of mendunostire success), feel the utmost confidence in recom ping in 2s. 6a. and 1s. on, pots.
CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTH.O For Sale, one, two, and three-light BOXES and LIGHTS terials teriais, packed and sent and lights complete, from 1l. 8s. Garden Lights madc glazed, and paiuted, from $1 s$, per foot. Sashes and Frames made Slazed, and hung complict, $1 s$. ad. per fot.-At

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR.-Under the special PaRoyal tronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Quren, and the cradicates all Pimples, Spots, Redness, Ton, Freckles, and other Defects of the Skin; heals Chilblains, and renders a chupped and rourgh skin, pleasautly soft and smooth. It imparts a youthrul
roseate hue to the Compleaion, and renders the $A$ rms, Hands, and Necle delicately fair and soft. CAUTION.-Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"-it is therefore imperative on Purchasers to sec that the words
Libore" are pronteit on the wiapper- All others are "Gioos Comimissiones of Stumps have authorized the Proprietor's siguacure to be engraved on the Government Stamp, this-" A Rowlann and Son, 20 , Hatton Garden," wheh is affixed to
each bottle. Price is. $6 d$. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty inclueled. each bottle. Price ts. $6 d$. and $85.6 d$. per bottle, duty inclineled. mists and Perfumers.
WANTED, an OUT-DOOR APPRENTICE to the Nouth 15 or 16 years of age. He must write a good hand, as he will have to assist in Book-keeping. A Premum will be required. For further particulars apply by letter only, with name
and address to A. B., WARNRr's Seed Warehouse, 3, Laurence-Pountney-lane, Cannon street, London
W ANTED a respectable young Man, as PROPAGA-
 knowledge of Plants, None need apply but those whose chaw-
racter will bear the strictest investigation as to ability, \&ct. Address to J. Mirnis, Nurseryman, Stoke Newington, Middlesex

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
A S GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 35, who perA fectly understands bjs husincss; also the management tical knowledge of cattle frmm his childhnold. Wiff, if required,
conld manage a Dairy. Can live tour years' good character from conid manage Dairy. Can liave tour years goot Messrs. PAUL \&
the gentleman he is Ceaving. Direct to A. B., Messrs
Son, Nurserymen, Cheshunt, Herts. AS UNDER-GARDENER, a young Man, of good experience, where he may have the advantage of improveChronicle Office.
ASSHOPMAN in the SEED-TRADE.-The Adver $A$ tiser, who has been for the last three or four years in an old-established Seed House in the City, will be glad to hear of
situation as Sinopman, sce, in some London House. Apply by situation as SHIOPMAN, \&c., in some Lo
letter to W. A., Post-office, 24 , Cornhill.


## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

| No. 10-184.3. |  |
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JOHN KEYNES, FLorist, Salisbury, most respectfully begs to thank his Friends for their support liast season
in ordering "Doodd' Prince of Wales," and "Twyyord Perfec-
tion nothing but First-rate Show Flowkrs. In announcing va-

Favourite (Dodds':-clear white, edfed wit
avourite (Dodds';-clear white, edged with pinks the
finest of itt class : full centre; great depth of cupped
petals; larre petals; laree and circular, not, to be surpassed for form,
and is safely wurranted as a grand show-liower ; most
ads cistinct. Plants in May

 light vioctet shade in the centre of purple, with most vivid
shithe fine form;
shape shape and qrowth of Metelia. The shallng of this
Al wer is so prominent as to make it indisiluensable as a

Pirgints in May
Vinauntioy's)-dark maroon; first rate
Virgil (Mountioy's)-dark maroon; first rate
Surprise (Oakley's) -purple, distinctly tipped with white
finest of its class
Confilence (Cook's)-orange burf; first rate; best of its
Asmodi Mogul (Attwell's)-dark red
Queen of the Isles (Low's)-wwhite, edged with 'crimson
 Prince of Halcs, Dodld')- finest yellow Mis, sloclly (Mitchelits) -fine dark peach


 Iorace (Mountioy's)-dark. ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$. Prince Allortt Adayms')- orange buff
Marcuess of Lanstlowne (Brown's)-buff
Sir F. Fshinstone-purple


Candidate (silverrock's)-dark purple
Gipsy Maid Murray (Girlings)-very dark
Duke of Cornwall (Low's)-rose

## Famy The following first-rate Varteties, 12s, per dozen: Argo (Widnall's) Beauty Hofer (Holmes') Optimn (The Plain (Syary's) Lady Dowager Cooper (Jack <br> Bumham Hero (Church's) Euclid (Ward's) Tournament (C <br> Tclipse (Ditto) <br> Indirable (Spary's) Brídenensable (Girling's) <br> Le Ge Midd Metonk (Ieffrey's) Matd of Bath (Dad <br> Mria (Wheeler's) <br> Nicholas Nickleby (Cormack's) President of the West (Whale's Pickwick (Cormack's) Phenomenon (Whale's) Satirist (Headland's Rouge et Noire (Ansell's) Triumph (Millicz') Splingfield Purple 'Gaines's Springfield Purple (Gaines's) Cimax (Jefrey's) Queen (Widnall's) Eclipse (Ditto) Duchess of Richmond(Fowler's) Ggyptian Kiug (Wilmer's) Ne plus UItra (Widnall's) Rival Sussex (Standford's) Smringfield Rival (Inwood's) Unique (Ansell's) <br> 

SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

## 3

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER
THE MOST ©RACIOUS MAJESTY THEOUEENT, HII GRACE
 Yousit R Co. have only few packages remaining for sale of
the above highly yaluable Raspberry, at the following prices:-

 Gurdeners' Chronicle to page 138 of flat weel's Paper, as a proon
they have not exaggerated in their recommentalion of it ;and
why which ought to be cellivated in every garden in the kingdom. Yousul \& Co are now execting oriers from their collection on
the above, which is the most extensive and selectint the king

 ARAUCARTA The selection being left to Y \& Co. Cols high, 605 , per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100.
Thirty packets of felect Flower-seeds, 8 ; ; sent free of postage
 Rotens, winich may be sern on appication. Alsoo, Agents for

W M. E. RENDLEE begs to ffer the following unique 500 packets of Phlox Drummondii, 100 Eeeds.
Somoar rubro crerulea, 15 seeds,
Portuiacca Thellussoni, per packet
New Spoted Digititais
Late White Ply
Late White Plymouth Broccoli, much esteemed in the West Genuine Earl
Man of Kent Cucumber, 12 seed
Forester's
Duncan's celebrated Melon, Do.
German Stocks and Asters as imported.
Balsam, very superior, double,striped, and mottied, 50 seeds
25
25 packetr, choice
100 Do. Do.
A few papers of Berberis aquifolia, at $28 .{ }^{\circ} 6 d^{2}$. per 100 seeds.
Packets of the abover
Uwion R Rad
Nursery, Plymouth, March 8, 8843 .
NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP
William Miller, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent,
 VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the
Public at the undernamed low prices-including the follow(Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemiflora, \&c.
Also the following distinst Verbenas:-Queen, Aurora, Stewartii Also the following distinet Verbenas :-Queen, Aurora, Stewartii
variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, \&c. \&c. Fuchsias, variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyana, \&c. \&c. Fuchsias,
10 . $6 d$ per doz, in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12s. per doz.; package and cariage paid to London, Verbenas, 3.s, 6d. per
doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots $4 s$ s. per doz., package and
carriage paid to London.- Persons may depend upon their being carriage paid to London.--Persons may depend upon their being
good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name.
They will be sent out according to priorty of orders in Aprli. A remittance from unknown correspondents.
W. M. obtained a Prize of 10. ., open to all England, for a
Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, \&c., at the Isle of Thanet Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, \&c., at the Isle of Thanet
Floricultural Show, July, 1812. Floricutural Solaw, July, 1812 . List of Pelargoniums, \&c., can be had on ppplication. NEW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS on SALE by F. and A. SMITH and Co., FLORISTS, \&c.,
HACKNEY, LONDON:-
BIANCA, Whldman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre HACCNA, Wldman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre
BIANCA, We, very deep flower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals),
well un fel-ratc form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer : the
firstowers have long upright foot-stalks. It was proncunced a fowers have long upright foot-stalks. It was proncunced a
first-class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, $A$ ag. first-class itained a second prize at the South Londondon, Aug.
3 , 181 ; obtul.
tural show, Sept. 14 ; and a first-class prize at the Fioricuitural
 a prize at Salisbury Pdan, Aug. 31; the first prize at lhe Ham-
mersnith Show, Sput. 27 ; andl was pronounced a first-class flower by the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 27 , when 24
blooms were produced, although that society vurs fanly qualitied the, approbation upon ther occasiols, which the fower, for
reasons atterwards explaned, appearcu liefere them in a less perfect slate. Opinions of the Pacss:-Sce Gardeners' Gazefte,
Sept. 24, p. $825:$ "This flower has been unfoutumately very Sept. ${ }^{\text {ad, pawn during the season; being exclusively curtivated }}$ brown in the veighbourhood of London, it has not been fit for compe-
tition at either of the shows for the cup. The blooms produced on Tuesday, though by no means equal to those of last season, country growers, the centre being in every instance perfectly up, the petals cupped, and the flower well formed." See Report in same paper, Oct. 1, p. 639: "Wildman's bianca, which has
scarcely produced a bloom fit for showing until the latter pert scarcely pron, was in fine condition, a great number of bloms being shown, the whole of them first-rate." Sce Report in the Florists' Journal of Nov. last, p. 251 : "We some little tume since paid a where in fine bloom, though evidently struggling with the smoke, \&c., of that confined district. Too much credit cannot be given to these gentlemen for their strenuous which is large, we particularly noticed that beautiful white, Whichi is large, we particuiarly noticed that beautiful white,
Wildman's Biance; there were several plants of it, and all held
 petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and suistance, a first-rate it has obtaince a rrize at ine South Essex Show, Spil.-see Iditor's ofinion in the Gurdencrs' Chroniole, Sept.
3,1842 : In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crinsou, the

Price $6 d$.
well arranged: it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour.',
1es. 6 .
GENERAL SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purde, cur petal
 very profuse and constant bloomer, with long upriglit foot-
stalks; and is considered by competent judges the best fower of its colour yet offered to the public; it was pronounced first-class flywer by the Floricultural Society
16, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain
at South Essex, Sept. 8 ; a prize at Kingston, Seg. 31 ; a prize at Salt Hill, Sept. 16; a prize at Victoria Gardens, steprize Sept. 19; a prize at the Fortcultural Soc. of Lond on, Sept. 20 27 .-See Editor's opinion, Gurdeners' Gazette, Aug. 6,1842 growers appear to be aware of the properties xequired, the show Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesday pos sessed them in a considerable degree. Decid edly the best of flower, ${ }^{\text {S Smith's Sir Robert Sale, a beautiful ly-formed dark }}$ Floricultural Society meetings, out not adjudicated on by the being shown."-See Editor's pinion Gardeners' Chronicle Sept. 3. "Your crimson purple Dahlia (Sir R. Sale) is a flower of first-rate properties, fine, general form, centre well up, with great depth of petals." 105.6 d .
RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden
of great substance and depth, the centre well up cup petals, form, very constant and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is necessary to secure plants,
many orders having already been received; no allowance on this variety. 10 s . of good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit the flowers have long straight footstalks; quite a new and dis-
tinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this flower improves as the season adrances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower, 10s. 6d.
ORION, Smith, light yellow, cupped petals, of good form, very
constant, and profuse bloomer 3 ft . FANNY WAUGH, Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has obtained a first-class prize at Hexbam, and was in the second stand of 18 , ard the second of 24 bloms at the same place; was plact ard in its class at the Dahlia Show near Corbridge, mond, near Newcastle. This variety is very coultant of medium size, great depth of petals, the centre well up, and of good general habit; 4 ft . 10 s .0 d . and of good form ; has obtained several prizes; petals, large, light purple, fine ORYNTHIA, blush edged, and tipped with rosy purple; good form; 4 ft . 10s. $6 d$.
GREAT WESTERN, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good shape; $78.6 d$.
PERPETUAL GRAND, Brown, maroon, fine form, $108.6 d$. BELSIZE RIVAL, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, fine form, good SURPRISE, Oakley, crimson, tipped with whife ; 4ft. 108.6 .
EMPRESS OF WHITES, G. Smilh, creamy white, good form, very dwarf grower; 2 ft . $108.6 d$.
CONFIDENCE, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant, fine habit; 4 ft. $78.6 d_{0}$. WINDMILL-HILL HERO, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal, round shape, good form ; 4 ft . 10 . $6 d$.
VAN AMBURGH, Miller, rosy lilac, good shape, and constant show flower, 3 ft. 10.8 , $d$, ,
PET RIVAL, Bushel, red crimson, cup petale, and very constant; NORTH MIDLAND, Evans, deep crimson, cup petals, and fine ESOM; has taken several prizes; 3 ft . $7 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$. 4 ft . 10 s .6 d . BEAUTY OF SUSSEX, Mitchell, white, deeply edged with carMRS. JAMES RICHARDSON, Edwaxds, blush white, occasionally tipped, good form, has taken several prizes, 4 ft . $108,6 d$.
 QUEEN OF SUMMER, creamy white, with crimson purple tip and tark centre, good form, $108.6 d$.
RETRIEVER, Dewar, ruby crimson, fine form, 4 ft . 105.6 d . IMOGENE, Dewar, Hilac, first-rate, 2 ft .1108 .6 d .
CLAUDINE, Forstcr, white, tipped with rosy pink, fane form, GREAT MOGUL, Atwell, deep maroon, 4 ft. I0s. 6 d
F. and A. S. and Co. take this opportunity of informing those being grown in the immediate vicinity of London, they cannot produce their blooms in such perfection as those who have every were from August to the end of September so infested with the Bianca, 10 conipete at any of the three shous for Mr. Wildman's prize; as a proof of this, at the first show there was no competi-
tinn, they could not at the Salt-hill (the second, and the Floricultural (the with effect; as the scasoun ad sufficientiy recovered to compete withems in profusion, so as to
vanced, the Plants produced fine blooms rnable them to exlivit twenty-four fine blooms at the Evenug Mceting of the Floriculturai Society, when it was pronounced a white of first-rate qualities, and second to none.
White of first-rate quantions and acerd the thrip may be applied to
Tive same observations as rut three plants, they had not an Pertunity to compete for prizele, colour bright vermilion blush or rosy eye, large trusses, and very free bloom of stron mpright growth; it obtained a certificate of merit at the Exhi bition of the Horticultural Socicty of lonflon, Jnly 9,1812 .
The Vertena is handsome and very brimiant, it is no dotrbt a nion. Plants in May, 5 s.
PAULOVNAA 1MPERIALIS; strong plants, in 60 -sized pota, in A large Collection of Pelargeniums, comprising most of the new varieties; also Fuchsias, Ericas, Calceolarias, Can ellia", Orders for Exportation promptly executed. A satisfactory referPELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES,

 logue of new and fine PELARGONIUMS, \&e., is ready, and may

WUCHSIA EPPSII. ${ }^{\text {M. PAW }}$. PALEX, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Rent, having parchased the entire stock of this magni-
ficent FTrHSIA, which is pronounced thy the most cmperent Judgec, to be the best Grower, the largest Flowerer, and for
finencss of Habit and richness of Colour not to be surpassed by
any any
Blom at the above Hotel, by the end of this month, when
plants may be had at 103 . $6 d$. each, and sent free to any part, ipon the receipt of a Post-office order. The usual disc
where half-a-dozen Plants are taken. The Stock is limited.
THOS. CRIPPS, Florist, \&C., Tonbr Mr. respectfully informs his friends that he has purchased of Mr. TodD, (late Gardener to Capt. Monypenny, and raiser of the
Fuchsia "Monypennii"), the above extraordinarily beautifor and
 the Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, in August last, under the "A. B,-Your Fuchsia is one of considerable beauty, and differs in the great length of the division of the calyx from any which
we have yet seen. Its colour is also bright, and not dimmed with that dirty tinge which usually prevails amongst this class of Atter the onimion of so distmg rished an authority, it would be
uceless to attemit furtner to extol the ments of this charming Hower than to state 1 ts size and colour ; the later of which is-
caly, a very bright jed, with croolh of a paie puce; and the inches in length, and of proportionate magnitude, the plant 1 tself
being of a most vigorous growth, and foliage beautiful. Coloured engravings of it may be seen at Mr. Charlwoon's,
Scedsman, Covent-garden; Mr. Lewn's, Clapton Nursery; and

 As small plants can be safely transmitted through the Post, by sent free of postage. All the new Fachsias can be had at the same time. Strong plants of Mantettia bicolor, the new Greenhouse Climber, from $78,6 \mathrm{~d}$. to 10 s. $6 d$. each, are now ready. on appication, inclosing two Postage-stamps.
CONWAY'S GIANT.-Extract from Dr. LINDIEX's
 Ceeding, of most extraordinary beeuty, has just been sent us by
Mr. CoNWA, Nurseryman, old Brompton. It is a cross between speciosissimus and Ackermanii, having the large size of the for-
mer, and the rich scariet colour of the Iatter, with only a tinge of violet inside. Although the plant has only now flowered for the
first time ond in quite small, the blosoms measured 8 in, in dia.
meter. The petals have a fine broad oblong outline, and the raised. It is to be called "conway's Giant, handsomest ant its name is yo each, will be sent out next month, at 2 guineas each. some Seedling forces equally as well as Alba multiflot This handnot bretoo fully appreciated by those who are desirous of having that of Alicia, but the spot on the upper petal is much larger and darher. It Is of an excellent stiff habit, a strong grower, and
perpettual, blompmer. Specimens may be seen here and at Mrs.
 ready to be sentont, viz.-Shrubland, good bushy plants, from 6 in. to 4 ft. in hieight; Compactum, Frogmore, Ingram's Dwarf,
Pink Nosegay, King, \&c., \&ce. Seeds of Holithock in 20 varie-
ties. primula sinensis, ties; Primula sinensis, good mixed Petunia, Scarlet Pelargo-
nium, Prize Cocksomb, Bailsam, and all the best Annuals.-
Old Bromiton Road, March 10 ht, 8843 .
 Prices of the above elegant tribe, inserted on the advertistig page
of last weeks,' Paper. Also to the description of their " FUCHISIA ST. CLARE,'" which is already ordered for Her Majesty's Gardens
at Claremont.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, Mar. 9, 1843. TENE LANGELIER, Nursewers. Ro Clarendon Nursery, St. Helier, Jersey, has the hoonour to Infrm Amateurs and Growers that he intends sending oot
early in May the four following Seedlings, which have been acknowledged to be the best that will be sent out this season, and for which three medals were awarded at the Jersey open
Show, and were generally adimired a heing the best show
Dahlias in the Exhibition. R. L. can with condidence recommend them as
WHITE CONQUERER-a splendid white, well cupped, rising Well in the centre, a a superior show flower, obtained the large
silver medal at the Jersey open show, This splendid Dahlia will
be the first in cultivation for a first-rate show. flower. Plants in May, 10s. bd.. No discount on this noble flower.
UNRIVAL yeilow; positively the best yellow in cultivation; Well cupped, yend rising positively the bent yetiow fin for cutivation; May, 10.0 . 6 . No No discount on this superb Dahira.
EKIZABETH SICH- superb dark porble uperior show-flower, 104.6 . 6 d.
HONEYMOONK purple; well cupped, and a


## MI ESSRS. BARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

, Florists beg to offer to the Noblity, Florists, and the teeablic, Yorkshire
he following new Carnations and proctees with which they have O41 Pand 1842

Ely's Hugo Meynell, Ingram, Pink Bizarre

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Prince of Wailes, scarlet Flake, very fine } \\
\text { Leviathan, Purple Flake, large and fine }
\end{array} \\
& \text { George Lane, Fox, Scarlet Picotee, light } \\
& \text { Mrs. Bossville }
\end{aligned}
$$

Mrs. Meynill, Ingram, Scarlite do. Picotee, Ine
Emperor, Scarret Picotee, heavy edged Great Western, Purple Pis hetee, 1arge edged good Field Marshal, Purple Picotee, extra fine Mapress, , urple Pheter, light edge
Marchioness of Waterford, Rose Pic Ada, Rose Picotee

SoN, have a fine collection of most of the princinal winning
finwers, Cataiognes of which may be had by Post, on applicetion Cataiognes of which may be had by Post, on application
remittance or reference will be required from unknown

W EARL, VINE HEARTSEASE. Lam, has a few plants of his beautiful Reedding HEARTS-
William Tell, Mountain Maid, and Wernet, at $5 s$ e each to


MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALESS." W ILLIAM WOOD and SON, having obtained the entire Stock of the above very spiendid VERBEEAA, beg the greatest confidence recommend tas as worthy of especiar notice.
This desirable variety is a beautiful Ftesh colour ; the flowers measuring 3 in inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant. Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in May, at ss. 6 d.
each ; the usual discount to the Trade when 6 plants or more are ordered.
W . W. \& Son would also solicit attention to their superb Collection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, \&c., and other
spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be spring Plants adapted
sent FREE on application
Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and left to their Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, pnd left to their
own selection, in tin cases, per post, at 3 s . per doze, or in pots at 4s. per doz, Fuchsias, per post, at 4s. per. doz,
Please address-Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uckfield,

HXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or
L. JAPAN ROSE.-A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is
now in bloom at Crandler and Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

WOOD'S SUPERB SCARLET PHLOX DRUMa dazzling scarliet; the flowers are perfectly round, without any
space between the petals, forming, unexceptionably, the most brilliant and striking object that, can possibly be imagined.be deteriorated by impregnation. It was awarded an extro prize Packets, containing 12 seecis, 28 . $6 d$. each, postage included, either in cash or postage stamps. The following gentlemen of the neighbourhood will vouch for the trath of the above description:- Joun Price, Lsq., GodSociety; E. MACLE, Esq., Huntingdon; Mr. HESTER, Gardener tingdon; Mr. LALImD, Gardener to Lady Sparrow, Brampton
Park, Huntingdon; Mr, Berts, Gardener to G. Thornhill, Esq., M.P., Diddington, Huntingdon; Mr. Giddings, Florist, Heming-

Iord, Humarch is the best month for sowing, and the seed should be vegetated in a gentle heat. None are genuine but those sold
by J.W. and his sole Agents, Messrs. HUsTr and M'MULLEN, Nos. 6 and 7, Lealenhall-street.
Nursery, Hunting don, March 2, 1843.

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, NEAR LONDON. B LACK AND GOW EN beg leave most respectfully to they have taken the abo. estabe they intend carrying on Bays. waper and uxtrige road, where they intend carying on every earnestly trust, through strict, attention in supplying a gcuuine
article at moderate charges, to gain a share of public patronage. The moder-named they can contidently recommend as being of undoubted quality.
Buck's true Intermedis
per oz. s . per packet or 58 .
Aster, German, fine, 6d. per
packet, or 1 s. $6 d$, per oz.

Hollyhocks, German, mixed, 3d.
per packet, or $9 d$. per oz.
do.
do., named sorts, $6 d$.
per packet, or 1s. per oz:
Iberis coronata (splendid), 3 d .

Minuulas moschatus, 18 , per
packet.
Nemophila aurita, $6 d$, per
packet, or 1s. 6, per oz,

| 1s. $\begin{array}{l}\text { ad. per or, per } \\ \text { aurantica, } \\ \text { Loasa, per }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | packet, or 1s. 6d. per oz,

Papaver, Marshaliii, 6d. per
packet, or $2 s$. per oz, petunia phomicea, $6 d$. per
packet, $8 s .6 d$. per oz.
 28. 6d, per packet.
Schizopetalon Walkeri4, $18.6 d_{0}$. to $2 s .6 \pi$. .per packet.,
Schzanthus. Hookerii, $1 s .6 d$. to 28.6 6 . per packet.
Salpiglossis, mixed, $6 d$. to 18 . Thumbergia, of sorts, 18.6 d . to 2. 6. . per packet.
True Early
Farly
Snowbell Turnip. Laing's new Swedish Turnip,
genuine Together with a gereral Assortment of Horticultural, Agricnitural, and Floricuitural Seeds, to numerous to quote, but of
which a Descriptive Catalogue can be had, upon application,
B. \& G. Will be glad of a List of Prices from Nurserymen who B. \&\%. Will be glad of a List of
may abound in Hardy Evergreens,
J. HENCHMAN CHOICE PANSIES
J. Healthy PANSIES to offer at the following moderate prices. In conne quence of the late unfavourable season, the stock this
year is very limited Six goon seedling varieties, including
Success, one of the best dark flowers out, $21 /$. Go. Good Show Success, one of the best dark flowers out, 218 . Good Show
varieties, named, from $9 s$. to 18 , per dozen, Orders accompanied
Edimonton, neard London, Fect, 25 .
DILLISTONE'S APPLE, the STURMER PIPPIN. best ate Apple known, for Kitchen and Dessert, as it keeps firm
and fine-flavoured tul the latter cal of Junc. Itis a preat bearer ; as a proof of this, they gaterered this last aution, from young
aw
dwarf standard trees, upwards of 90 bushels. Although this

 office order for $3.5 .6 d . \sim$ Nusseries, Sturmer, near Halstead,
Essex, 7th March, 1843 .

WM. HARDIE begs to inform Melon-growers that he has still a quantity of his very superior EARLY
MELON SEED to dispose of. and that if sown now he will war. rant that with proper treatment its fruit will be ripe the first
week in May. He will also warrant it to set its fruit under the woest in Merse circumstances in which a Melon plant can be placed. He bas shown it thrse last two seasons at Chiswick, in May, and had \& Banksian Medal awarcled to it ercil tume.
From these plants and two crops, he cut 60 oibs, weight of fruit 1ast year, and with attention there may be three crops taken The
the same plants. He grows it on a common dung hot-bed. The fhe same plants. He grows it on a common dung hot-bed. The
flavour is excellent, and size from 3 to 6 lbs., according to the numprs, Esq, , Carmeston Court, near Bath, at 28. 6d., per packet nill be fortarded directly, or receipt of an order for the money,
Carneston Court. Feb

THE NEW WEEPING WILLOW (Salix Americana pendula). T. RIVERS, JUN,, has a few very fine Plants of nine feet in height, ,7s. 6 d. each, carriage paid to London.
Sawbrid

ORANGE AND LEMON TREES, JASMINE opportunity of replenishing their stock, or commencing an Orangery, may have an opportunity of so doing, by ingpecting
the Stock of A. COBBETT, at his Italian Warehouse, 18 , Pall Mall, who has just received his amual importation from good and healthy condition. The trees are from 3 to 6 feet high In the stem, and from $10 s$. to 30 s. each, and will be packed and
sent safely to any part of the Kingdom. sent safely to any part of the Kingdom.
DOUBLE ITALIAAN TUBEROSE ROOTS. The annual Impor-
tation of these truly fragrant and deliohtul Bulbs has inst been tation of these truly fragrant and delighttoul Bulbs has just been
received in a. good and healthy condition, and may be obtained at the above address. Price 4s, per dozen. N.B.- Importer or choice Lucca Oils, Honeycomb, Parmesaus
and Gruyere Cheese, Anchovies, \&cc, \&cc. Lists with Prices may
be had, per post, \&c.

NEW HORTICULTURAL \& AGRICULTURAL SEED ESTA-
BLISHMENT, 6, LEADENHALL STREET, (SIX DOORS W MLIAM HURST AND WILLIAM GEORGE of Messrs. Warner and Warnrr, 28, Cornhill, beg respect-
fully to acquaint their friends in the Seed trade, and ine Public generaly, that they will commence Busimess as wholesale an
Retail SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS at the abovemises on Monday the 13th inst., and they can confidently assure Als who may kindly favour them with orders, that from the nuwith the best Seed- Growers, both in this country and on the Con branchen from many years practical experience to till artiche of frrst-rate, genuine quality, and no exertion will be spared in giving promptattertion to every order, and endeavour
ing to merit a continuance of their support. Hurst and M Mulifis, Seedsmen and Florists, 6, Leadenball nerally, a choice and carefully-selected assortment of the most approved Kitchen, Garden, Agricultural, and Flower Seeds; of
which general Catalogues may be had on application. Among the

Alonsoa grandiffora pack
Alstroemerias Alstroemerias, choil Anemone, ment Hybrid Raussian
Argemone Argemone grandiflora Auricula, - from stagefrowers, falsam, Camellia-fiowered Brachycome iberidififolia Calceolaria, fine vars.
Campanula trachelioides. Carnation, , from stage-
flowers Cineraria, fine new var.
Clintonia pulchella. Cosmanthus fimbrriatus :
Dallia (Widnall's), fine : Digitalis, new spoted Gaillardia, in var. ${ }^{\text {Gloxinia }}$ Gloxinia, from frest sorts
Heartsease, from named Holly yock, fine German, ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 4}$ vars., mixed Larkspur, imported GerI.isianthus Russellianus. L. obelia ramosa, or hete-
rophylla, - new and Marty nid fragrans : Malva maritima, new
Marygold, new superb

If African, extrá

## Collection of Imported German

Mesembryanthemum tri- per packet.- $d$.

Mimulus, from fine va-
Nemophila cramboides
Pelargonium, from best
Pentstemon, from choice
Petunia, from impreg-
Phlox Drummondii, new
Picotee, finest imported,
Polyanthus (Sheppard
fond
fine
Primula sinensis rosea
alba Portulaca Thellisanai Rhodanthe Mlivesiil Mlesii Salpigiossis, ine, mixed
Salvia patens
Schizouetalon Watkertil Schizanthus Hookerii Stock", imported German,

| vars. mixed $\begin{array}{l}\text { Net intiate } \\ \text { Prince or Wales }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | Thiunbergia alata albs Tropaolum, in var. Vertena, Inn, mixed

Violet, Russian Walltower, New Blive
Xeranthemum robustum white and yellow
Zinnia elegans, fine var., mixed.
Stichis
(Tinnias)
g varieties

 in April, June, hnd August, will produce a
succession for the table throughout the year] Chappcll's Cream ancl Early White
New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine)
Beet.-Blood-red, improved vaie
Brussels Sprouts.-Fine imported
" " Couve Tronchuda (delicious winter
Cauliflower.-Large Asiatic
Cabloage.-New Victoria (early)
Caröt,-Superb Sonsuch Schet Studiey
Catery, - Supmourts S. Sperb White
Laws' Giant White
Laws' Giant White
Perkin' Giant Red
eer, Frame.--Warwicks
Allwickshire Hero (new superior),
ter, Weedon', Frproved Manches-
ter, Weedon's Frame, Prizefighter,
Lettuce. $\begin{gathered}\text { Wood's fine Ridge Impo ted Paris Green Cos } \\ \text { New Hardy Bath Cos (requives no tying) } \\ \text { Nen }\end{gathered}$
New Hardy Bath $\cos$ ( $r$
Victoria Cababe
many choice varieties
Melons in many choice varietieg
Onion.--New White Globe
Turain.- - How wrd's Nonsuch

Rhubarb,-Myat's Victoria dions for planting.]
strawberries. My Mat's British Quén]
Currants. - New Dutch, $\quad \therefore$ per 100
 plants during the present season. Fine Carnations and Picotees (in named varieties) $13.6 d$. per pair.
Seeds and plants carefully packed for all climates. Choice specimens in bloom of the following can be seen through the
season, viz, : Roses, Dahlias, Pansies, Carnations, Pinks, Picoseason, viz, : Roses, Dahlias, Pansies, carnetions,
tees, Pelarguniums, Auriculas, Polyanthus, \&c. \&cc.

FDWARD BECK invites the attention of HorticulL. turists to the different articles manufectured by him in

## ©je (ratueners' Cbronicle.

## SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.



Amona the errors not uncommonly committed by gardeners is one which we suspect has been productive of as much mischief to greenhouse and hothouse plants as high night temperature to Vines

In former days gardeners were unacquainted with the importance of maintaining a moist atmosphere,
when they cultivated plants naturally found in the hot and damp parts of the world. Water-plants, indeed, they put into water, and they had what were called damp-stoves, as distinguished from dry-stoves. But the first differed from the last in having a tan-bed in the middle, and in the moisture derived from it, more than in any other respect. At the present day, however, he must be a very ignorant gardener indeed who
does not avail himself of syringes, and evaporatingdoes not avail himself of syringes, and evaporating-
pans, and sphagnum, wherever stove-plants are to be pans, and sphagnum, wherever stove-plants are to be
managed. It is only, therefore, here and there that vegetation suffers from undue dryness.
We are, however, obliged to add, that people are to be found who now run to the opposite extreme, and who, because they find tropical plants bettered by a certain amount of water, under certain circumstances, fancy they cannot have too much of it. This is the has a gardeuer, a Londoner, from a great establishment, who, in the dark weather of winter, deluges the stoves with water, and suffocates the plants with heat. This is "keeping up the steam" with a vengeance. It is of no use for his master to show him that the plants are poor, spindled, drawn-up things, or to point to their dying extremities; the gardener is too great a man to regard such trifles ; he has lived with Me comes out of the great London establishment, and it was always done so there, and therefore must be right. As for the plants dying, they are treated according to rule, and if they will die under these circumstances, who is to help it? It is impossible for a plain country gentleman to resist such an appeal to the experience of those who kill

Tropical plants require a moist
certain. So is it certain that a man ropshere, that is but if he is kept incessantly walking all day and all night, what will become of him? A man requires to be awake sometimes; but if you never let him close his eyes, what will become of him in that case? A
gardener must have the means of allaying his thirst gardener must have the means of allaying his thirst ; keep it always in action, all day and all night, he will find the supply rather too abundant, even though the pump discharged good ale. We see, then, that a man may have too much of a good thing; and why not a plant
Again, as to heat; tropical plants demand a high
mperature ; certainly: so do we require warm clo temperature; certainly: so do we require warm cloth-
ing. But a heavy blanket coat, which suits the depth ing. But a heavy blanket coat, which suits the depth of dress for a gardener in the dog-days. He would soon feel its effects, we apprehend, and become thin and spindled, like Planta-Genista's unlucky shrubs. It should never be forgotten, that what is fit or unfit cumstances. That which may be indispensable in March may be most improper in July. With regard to pical matter now before us the fact is this. Although troptmosphere it is only when temperature and a moist light in addition. The effect of heat and abundance of to corapid growth, and, as a necessary consequence, which thel plants to feed abundantly ; but the food Which they take in can only be digested under the digestion, the less light the slower the digestion ; and greater the the brighter and longer the days, the bear: the darker and shorter the days, the less of these agents can be applied to them.
Let us illustrate this by an extreme case. Take a foot of Sea-kale ; grow it just below the glass of a will be short-jointed, broad-leaved, green, and firm. forcing-house at a a such another plant; place it in the forcing-house at a distance from the glass, where light
reaches it but feebly; it will be long-jointed, almost leafless, pallid, and watery: continue to grow it there; it will lose the ends of its leaves, and in course of time will die. Now this is only a strong illustration of the inevitable consequence of forcing plants into rapid
growth in the absence of bright light ; and perfectly growth in the absence of bright iight; and perfectly
explains to those who can understand, the reason why the operations of the great gardener "from the great London establishment, who had lived with My Lord this and My Lady that," are so bad. If his hothouse-plants were intended to be eaten, his practice might be good, but as they are intended by his master for a somewhat different purpose, no mismanagement can be greater.

All good growers of stove plants will diminish the temperature and moisture as light declines, and increase them again as it becomes stronger. In the
winter they will only give them just so much as is required to preserve them in a state of healthy rest.
One of the fundamental principles of this Paper is its avoidance of politics; and we think it must be conceded that we act upon that principle with perfect fairness. We therefore trust that what we are now about to say, if it should seem to savour of Anti-Corn-Law views, will be understood as having no political bearing whatsoever. We say nothing about the Corn-Laws: we advocate neither Sir Robert Peel
nor Mr. Cobden; we merely express an opinion, in which we think all reasonable persons must concur, when it is plainly set before them.
Whether protecting duties are necessary to the farmer or not-this, we submit, is undeniable, that he can best claim them after he has pushed the resources of Agriculture, and all possible skill, to their utmost limits. Having done this, and being still unable to compete with the foreign markets, notwith standing all his efforts, in consequence of the peculiar fiscal condition of his country, he would appear to make out a strong case for protection. But, on the
other hand, if he does none of these things-if he passes his life in apathy, neither exercising his own talents, nor availing himself of his neighbours' ; if he perseveres in standing stock-still while all the world around him is moving onwards, it is evident that to protect him under such circumstances is to offer him a bounty for indolence or perverseness; and, we may add, that no protection can save him in the long-run.
It is impossible for the warmest friends of prowill do nothing for themselves. On the contrary, when they cry for help, they must be answered as Hercules replied to the countryman in the fable.
Now we do not say that all farmers are of this description; we are far from insinuating that they all stand supinely still, refusing either to learn or to improve. On the contrary, we recognise a very consi-
derable and important move in advance. But we do say, and with much regret, that this move does not appear to be what it surely might he. There is not that universal stir among the agriculturists which their political position and the imminency of their danger loudly call for; and for hundreds who are helping themselves, there are thousands that trust those who blame them; on the contrary, their bad education disarms the critic, and we are convinced that if they do not move, it is rather because they do not know how, than because they are unwilling.
tlemen, to the rural clergy to the to country gencation throughout the country, that they should all bestir themselves, each in his own circle, in order to induce the farmers to try whether they cannot better their condition by bettering their husbandry, rather than by waiting helplessly upon Parliament We are convinced that if this were generally done an immense deal of good would result.
We shall probably be told that farmers are an impracticable race, and that it is hopeless to expect to influence them. We were assured, indeed, not month since, when urging these arguments unon excellent man, well acquainted with farmers, that it was useless to attempt to do anything with them and when we suggested that they might be induced to try experiments, which cost nothing, with a view to improving their crops, he asserted that a man might talk till he was hoarse without making the smallest impression upon them. Upon pointing to an appeal to the farmers of Suffulk, by Professor Henslow, calling on fifty of them to combine for the purpose of testing the value of gypsum as an agent for fixing ammonia in manure, he replied, " $A \mathrm{~h}$ ! it is very well ; but he will never get a dozen of them to join in his plan, even if he give them the gypsum and the manure to boot." But what turns out to be he fact? why the fifty men have been found, ready to try the experiment fairly, at their own cost; and
thus we see that when sensible and zealous persons thus we see that when sensible and zealous persons
will set in good earnest about pushing on the occupiers of land, it is not so impossible to rouse them as some
imagine. Let every county furnish but one Henslow, one the science of Agricuiture will move more in one year than would in half a century without such an impuise. We would only refer our readers to a communication from him in our last, in order to shew how this can be set about.
Feople take fright at the very name of experimenting ; and yet, that there is nothing so very awful in the word, maybe gathered from the following extract from one of the very useful letters, published by the gentleman whose name we have been com pelled to take the libexty of introducing into these remarks: "In lthose preliminary experiments," says Professor Henslow, "which Chemists or Botanists may attempt for the purpose of interrogating nature there cannot be too minute or laborious attention paid to all the details ; but when the results of such experiments appear to have ascertained some natural law of vegetation, which may be considered as bearing directly on the pursuits of Agriculture, then the fur ther experiments which the Agriculturist himself is called upon to make are of a much coarser and less elaborate character, and none of them need be made a tax upon his time, patience, or pocket, to any very formidable extent. An ordinary degree of attention to weights and measures is generally all that will be called for-little more, in fact, than the practice of the market itself requires. But success is mainly to be looked for in the multitude of co-rperators accumulating a sufficient number of positive facts. All England might be converted into one great experimental farm, if our different Agricultural Societies would prepare accounts of the exact mode in which some hundred farmers might perform a set of easy comparative experiments at the same time, and send in the results of then. This is what is most needed for accelerating the present jog-trot progress of Agrivancing.
In the latter part of this paragraph, as well as the first, we entirely concur, and we would most strongly urge upon the many Agricultural Societies now forming in this country, the propriety of directing their resources to so great a purpose. We entertain no
doubt that if they would but call into their councils judicious men, who do not ask for too much at a time. and who are capable of distinguishing theoretical facts having a direct bearing upon possible practice, from speculations of a less valuable description, and if they would plainly set the same experiment, in exactly the same form, before a large number of farmers, the very first year of such an operation would give birth to results of the most valuable description. All men of science would readily assist them, even those whose time seems already so over-occupied as to be
hardly susceptible of any further application, as will appear from a liberal offer to the Suffolk farmers made by Mr. Potter in another column. But we have much more to say on this subject next week.

## DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.

## Continued from page 135.) SCARLET FLAKES

Beauty of Cradley (Wallis's). - Fine pod, rather thin; petals finely shaped, ribboned with intense scarlet; white not very pure.
Ringleader (Toone's), -A vigorous and strong grower; flowers large, colours bright, and petal good. This variety is excellent as the male parent in cross-breed-
ing, the anthers affording abundance of farina for fertilization.
Bright Venus (Ely's).-Anything but bright.
Premier (Creswell's). - The white sometimes flushed, but occasionally a first-rate flower.
Lord Morpeth (Ely's).-This variety, I am sorry 10 say, is nearly lost. I believe it is one of the Messrs. Ely's early seedlings; it is a first-rate flower, sufficiently full of petals, without being crowded; form excellent, and colour well distributed; a weak grower.
Captuin Ross (Ely's).-This flower has a bad pod, otherwise it is beautifully marked, with a good petal.
Mary Anne (Greasiey's).-Has a good pod, and is a most excellent flower; form fine and white pure ; the scarlet being rich and well distributed.
Ann Page (Lovegrove's).- Large and coarse.
ATarquess of Granby (Simpson's). -Scarlet very fine; Earl of Errol (Wilmer's).-Rather goon impure. very pure, but the scarlet fine and well laid on.
Wellinglon (Foster's).-A variety of strong habit; pod and colour good; the flower large and well formed;

Earl of Leicester (Wigg's),-A' large and fine flower: scariet rather dull ; the white, however, is pure, and the colours are well balanced ; the form also is good, but it

## Rob <br> Rob Roy (Orson's). - A high-coloured and showy flower,

 Winning often in this part of the country.Madame Mara (Pearson's. - An old and universal favourite; beautifully ribboned, and the white pure; it has been the leading sort at most exhibitions in thts part of the country for many years, but is headed this

William the IVth (Wilson's), which is as well marked as
the preceding, being likewise a fuller flower, and of excellent shape.
Lady Hill (Pugh's).-Large, with a fine petal and good form, sometimes coarse, and the scarlet not so bright as in many other varieties.
Fox-hunter (Hufton's), sometimes, I believe, called Hogg's.-It is of fine form, Iarge, and with good colours; it is scarce, although raised in this neighbourhood, and from
Donna Maria (Milwood's).-Small and impure; decidedly third rate.
Red Rover (Fletcher's). -Thin, and quite second rate. Bishop of Gloucester (Brown's). -Flowers large, and, generally speaking, fine ; it is distinct in character from mood and well distributed.
Lovely Ann (Ely's).-A delicate and beautiful variety fors forst-rate, but by of excellent shape,
Rosea (Hufton's). -This is one of the late J. Hufton's best rose flakes; it is apt to make rather long, straggling layers, and blooms early. The flower is of the largest size, of very fine peta, and beautifully marked. pure, size good; a delicate and distinct variety.
Lady Gardiner (Ely's). -This sort is indispensable to every collection, however small, as it combines, with a thick petal, all the good qualities of a first-rate flower. Lady Ely (Ely's). -The foregoing description applies also to this excellent variety; it is hardly so strong in its also to this excellent variety; this ribbons are of a more intense pink.
Elizabeth (Easom's).-Is not quite so good as the foregoing ; still it has an excellent rose-leaf, combined with fine form and vigorous growth.
$V$ illage Maid (Greasley's).-A most delicate and beautiful variety, not quite so large as the abovementioned sorts; white very pure and form compact ; unfortunately it is exceedingly scarce.
Lady Flora (Hudson's).-Very highly coloured, form good, white pure, and well distributed.
Sarah (Hasting's).-One of the best-podded flowers I ever saw ; petals large and finely formed; rather too thin for the "Nottingham Standard."
Beesving (Hoyle's). - Large, of good form, and of course crowning well; the white is pure, and the markings are distinct and delicate.
Miss Walker (Ashworth's). This is a decided acquisition, the pod being good, the markings distinct, and of a different shade to most others; the white too is pure, and though the flower is not large, and blooms early, still it is a very great favourite.
Mrs. Pickering (Pickering's).-A seedling, taking premier prize in the class at the Mialand countes exulion, Nottingham, in 1842; not yet let out, but decidedly firstrate; it is able to cope with any of the flowers previously described.
Lovely Nanoy (Hoyle's). - A flower of great merit, and though only raised a few years since, ranking fifth in the Lancashire Show Book of last season.
Eliza (Parkinson's). This is a variety of about four years standing, large, and of fine form ; well marked with delicate Peach-bloom; the petals are, however, rather thin, and consequently will not bear much sun.
Emma (Lakin's).-A promising seedling, lately raised at Derby ; it gained a first prize there last season, but with me, it is too thin of petals for the amended system of judging. confused in (Ely's). - Flower large, and full of petals, contus.
sorts.
Queen
of England (Fletcher's). - A superb variety, highly coloured, large, and of good shape. I grew it for the first time last season, allection.
Luna (Brown's). - Petals rather narrow, otherwise a desirable flower, as the white is pure and the colour good. Lady Egerton (Low's).-In size rather small ; petals buted ; the layers have a spindling habit.
Lady Grey (Malpa's).-A fine old flower; petals large Wood, The Coppice, Nollingham.
(To be continued.)

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. X.
Wrat'can be done with the limited means of a two-light frame towards producing a supply of flowers for the drawing-room throughout the year? is a question frequently asked by correspondente, but, difficult to answer; inasmuch as we often see green-houses, containing extensive collections of plants, almost destitute of flowers from October until the following April. However, if too much is not attempter,-for the amateur more frequently fails from attempting too much, than in being satisfied with a few easily cultivated but good plants- I am confident that it is possible to hate a few flowering plants at all seasons, with the aid of a two-light frame, and other little inexpensive contrivances which $I$ shall hereafter explain. Before proceeding to show with what plants this desideratum may be accomplisheed, I will first premise that there must be no huddling of them together, merely because they have a solitary flower or a few green leaves upon them ; but the whole frame must be given to the plants enumerated, and after they have done flowering they must not be relurned to the frame, but be either thrown away or preserved in a room or window until the following summer.
A two.light frame, of the usual dimensions, will cover
an area of 36 square feet, and, allowing on an average each plowering plants half a square foot, will hold six dozen the same time, say nine dozen plants.
Supposing, then, the season, when there is the greatest difficulty in producing flowers, and when, in consequence, they are the greatest luxury, to commence in October and end in April, the following plants will be the most suitable :- From October until Christmas - Chrysanthe mums, Pelargoniums, Sálvias, Cinerárias, Prímulas, Rus sian, Neapolitan and tree Violets, with Collfnsias, Clin tónias, and Mignonette; from December until Marchthe above annuals, with Scillas, Crocuses, Snowdrops, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissuses, and Jonquils; from April cinths, Tulips, Narcissuses, and Jonquiss; fow Apri-
until June-the whole of the above annuals, with Schiuntil June-the whole of the above ancials of Chinese Tea-scented, Bourbon, and other Roses, and a general assortment of Pelargoniums. In summer, plants in room are not so much cared for, and if they are, a list. of the kinds suitable is not necessary, as there are few persons who are not
that season
To give the treatment of all these plants would requir considerable space, but as the time to commence their culture is at hand, the necessary information respecting them will be given shortly. In the meantime, persons intending to cultivate them cannot do wrong
ing good varieties of any of the above genera. Anter frosty nights and sunny days is little warmt in the earth, there will be no advantage in sowing annuals in the borders for a fortnight to come. A collection of German, Russian, and ten-week Stocks, may, however, be situation where they can be protected by night in severe weather.-W. P. Ayres.


ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLI.
The Whits-shouldered Woollen-Moth, Tinea arcitella of Linnæus.-People are well aware that their clothes, furniture, blankets, $2 c$. ., are often mothes these in it is incorrectly termed; but 1 find that one ofty of the
sects is likewise very destructive to the property sects is likewise very destructive to the propen of the
agriculturist. I shall therefore make its economy agriculturist. I shall therefore make ios. During the
subject of the present communication. greater portion of the spring, summer, and autumn months, we often find in our houses, especially in the bed rooms, a Moth sitting upon the windows, and back, with its wings folded, and resting flat upon its back, as shown at fig. 4, but the male is smaller; it is of a lit grey colour, shining like silk, and on touching thorax are the slippery scales come off, the head and densely covered with white scales, and this alone will densely covered with white scales, and this alone ilike short guish it from allied species; the antenne are
bristles, but ciliated in the male; and the palpi are bristles, but ciliated in the male ; and the palpi wings are der, curved upward, and pointed ; the upper wings are a patch at the base, and another upon the pinion edge; and there are four brown spots around the disc, more or less distinct ; the apex is margined with white spots, and a beautiful long fringe; the underwings are silky grey, narrow, and lanceolate, the entire margin beapex is pointed ; the abdomen hinder long, especially the tibix, which are also very hairy (fig. 5, a female flying, a little larger than life). * See Curtis's Brt. Ent., pl. 735 , for dissections, and his
"Guide," Gen, 1009 , Anacampsis and Laverna, Nos. 17 to 43 ,

These Moths likewise inhabit gardens, outhouses, granaries, stables, woollen and fur warehouses, \&c., and I believe they are most abundant in July. The female lays her eggs upon clothes and woollen articles ; and when the little maggots hatch they begin to feed upon them, eating off the surface, and forming cases of the particles to live in ; and when they are full grown, they change within their cases, or in a cocoon, to a brown chrysalis (fig. 3), from which the Moths again issue at their appointed time. It is therefore evident that clothes cannot correctly be said to be molh-eaten, as it is the caterpillars which do the mischief, and this is sometimes to a so rious amount ; they are soft and whitish, a little inciming to yellow, sparingly clothed with long hairs; the head is chesnut-brown and horny, with little horns and jaws the first thoracic segment is also horny, and similar in colour, but paler ; they have six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet (fig. 1, magnified ; 2, the natural length.)


If clothes be shut up in drawers or dark closets for any length of time, they are sure to suffer from the attacks of these and similar larve; and if the situation be damp, it is so much the more suited to their tastes. In this way also blankets, carpets, stuff and moreen cur tains, sofas, muffs, feathers, and similar articles, becomer injured and destroyed, if neglected, if is nol, hows; for the bousekeeper alone who has ondear that they commit 1 learn from various Corespo most extensive depreda stores. Last A", from Essex, with portions of the sacks whe we so strongly cemeal them actuall requis lome somthem." In December 1 received olnes rom dition, and crops which had been housed ad a daw cond , are the larve, alter the Ben found revelling amongst piles of Pea-sacks, having iatroduced themselves between the sacks, considerable ext Simber 1 hare rey, at the end or septewbe or the the the also been informed by two oher pars, wey were doing corks with the caterpilars in the, by ting round the much mischief in their wine-cellars, by ehbe It sides of the corks, close to the necks by very remarkable, that these caterpilars aldition to the such very different substances; and, in ado the betus foregoing, M. Duponchel says they ive upoll ine rotte of the Birch, and of other trees, as whe wood; and in Germany they have been detected generating amongst bloting-paper, in a paper was even the meal-tub is not secure irom chem, productions fore evident that both animal and regetable produ supply suitable fond for these mischierous annmaly difficult ho keep free from these pess possible, we ought not secluds evident that, as are woollen apparel or furni ture for any length of time ; and gardeners, farmers, and seedsmen should be most careful not to use old sacks that have been mended with worsted instead of hemp; much less any sacks in which woolten is spun in the thread, as I think I have seen in some of foreign manufacture, I am pretty confident, if sacks were clean, sound, and only composed of vegetable thread, that they would nere be attacked by such caterpillars; neither would coarse blotting-paper, were it not for the quantity of wool which it contains: and owing to the pitch and tar in the old ropes, of which our brown paper is manufactured, nothing, perhaps, is better adapted for protecting goods from the attacks of the insects which infest our habitations.
It seems singular that these insects should feed upon corks and rotten wood; but as they will live in Boleti, it is probable that some such productions, although minute, may be generated upon old, moist, or decaying corks; and we know that on rotten wood in cellars, such vegetables are for from uncommon. It is therefore very essential that such substances should not be left about, neithes should any woollen articles: for an old piece of a coat, or flannel, lying by accident for any length of time in an out havse, or the rarden, may breed thousands of these trouble which would fly in at the windows in the evening and soon establish themselves in the housco As indl abtly the subject, I will leave the remedies for future consideration.--Ruricola.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE
researches amongs the dusty tomes of Paracelsus, Van Helmont, Albert Groot, and the numerous spawn of cqualled by that

## "Sage philosonher,

Who read all Alexander labers have met with no better success. However, your labou you stand as another proof (hardly required) of we pan can take to go to the roots of things ; "A cenitates Acade vary your studies, and amplify the "or the anusement and
instruction of your readers. Your speculation on the
derivation of this word from Mars and ago is certainly ingenious; and I wish it may prove a "perfect magistery" in your etymological alchemy. But have you not opened a better road to the desired object in your article (p. 854) Dr. Bowring's opinion in support of your supposition, that the Lily in question was the Scarlet Martagon. Now, as the Martagons all came into the hands of our early gardeners from the Levant, is it not probabelongs to some of 1he Saracenic, Turkish, or Syriac dialects? and is it not more likely that, if the pillosophrom the flower rather than the flower from it? It would be in full accordance with the Eastern style of figure and hyperbole to speak of "the great secret" as the Lily of perfection, tha aelight of Solomon, and the joy of the pre-Adamite world. It would look something like "malice prepense" to send you another wild-goose-chase in this new direction, with no greater prospect of success tan to end with bility I offer to your notice; and perhaps to end widh wights, whose curiosity is only exceeded by their love o ease : every one, as ready as myself to subscribe, your friend and obsed servanth pondent $R$. finds nothing in the language artagon. He says, armat mar-tan signifies in Persian, "having a body like a serpent:" Mar, the name of serpent, being frequently compounded with other words, and he suggest that possibly the spoting ond this etrmology may be the true one, if the name was transposed froma the plant to the philosopher's stone, as seems probable; for we no find in an abstrat of chemisum, of following pun lished, in the rheatrum Ching thon been searching for the philosopher's stone. "Many occult names have been given to the material or this stone, chiefly derived from similitude. It has been called vegetable, minera, and anmal, buid the hose well know who are acquainted wis the secret and miracles of this stone. Of this kind was Raymond Lully's Lunaria, whose flowers, well known to philoso phers, possessed wonderful virtues. name, however, did not understand that jected on metals, or that anything like
prepared from them; but the abstruse mind of losophers regarded it far otherwise. In like manner they called the material Martagon, to which therefore they ascribed some occult chemical action, notwithstanding that it really meant nothing more than some hidden similitude." In this obscure language there is nothing to how distinctly whether the name Martagon was transferred from the plant to the material of the philosopher's stone, or vice versd, or whether indeed Martagon had anything to do with plants; yet as the writer immediately goes on to speak of vegetable substances, it ind if so, Martan may be its oriental root
Lime-Water:-Opinions and practice seem very much at variance as to this liquid's destroying worms. I tried it a short time ago on several collected together; it appeared to incommode them a little, as they moved off in
double quick time ; but as to dying, $I$, at least, could see no signs of it. The lime was good stone-lime, and the lime-water had just been made.-IIibernia.
Manures.-I may perhaps be excused for saying a few words on the subject of concentrated manures generally. It appears to me that we have more to learn of the best
mode and time of applying, and perhaps also the best quantity, than of the composition of this class of fertilizers. Chemical science indicates with tolerable precision the latter ; but a varied, patient, and extended practice can the infancy of a new system mistakes will be made and disappointments ensue. This may generally be traced to the neglect of some plain principle, or to the want of suf ficient experience. One of the most fruitful causes of error has been the idea that almost any quantity, however small, of these concentruted preparations, applied to the land, is to produce astonishing effects, as if by some magical or mysterious influence, and not by merely restoring to the mosterious influence, and other substances which had been withdrawn in the crops. The manure-maker has perhaps unconsciously encouraged this error, by his recommerdation of quantities too small to produce any marked effect. of the mane, and thus injuring or destroying the crop of the manure, and thus injuring or destroying the crop but there are others about which we cannot pronounce so decidedly-I allude to the mode and time of application. Here we must have recourse to the practical agriculturist; for it is only by carefully conducted, judiciously contrived, and varied comparative espermeds peroned by himsel (not left to his underlings), that we can ever arrive at the and cordial co-operation, the man of science must toil in Vain; he can never benefit him to any great extent. It is a question which can be decided by Whether, for instance, any particular manure had better be drilled in with the seed, deposited, mixed withit, above or below it, and to what extent ; whether it should ie appried
broadcast, harrowed in, and the seed sown upon it ; whether broadcast, harrowed in, and the seed sown upon it; whether
it should be applied as a top-dressing after the plant is up; it should be applied as a top-dressing after the plant is up; Whether the whole should be thus applied, or by instal-
ments, how many, and when? Where are we to look for ments, how many, and when? Where are we to look for
salisfactory answers to these and the like queries, but to
practice and practical men? I wish it were possible to organise an ealensive set of experiments, tending for illustrate and prove the things 1 have mentioned Gor anything is preferable to doubt and uncertain Glorious prospects are before us, and il seems we caa all verseuch them; but the space between is traversed only by patient labour. Would it not be pracicable to interest some dozen or two of inteligent agriculturists to experiment upon this subject after the manner of Professor Henslow in respect of the gypsumed dunghill-not so much to try manure against manure-
but to observe and prove the condition under which any but to observe and prove the condise them produces its maximum effect. The greater variety of conditions that these experiments are made to include, though exacting more time and patience, the more perfect, comprehensive, and satisfactory they will be.-Since writing the above, 1 have perused Prossor Henslow's eighth letter to the Suffolk farmers, and while I cannot but admire his patient pains-taking to bribe them, as it were, to promote their own interests, I think that unless some precaution is taken to ensure that what each experimenter uses as gypsum is really so, a loose screw will be introduced into the experiment; perfect a it may be in every other respect. Now, although I have not much time to give away, yet so anxious am I that the Rev. Professor's views should be carried out in an unex eptionable manner, that if he will allow me to co-operate oll him to the extent of my feeble ability, in the following manner, my services are at the command or the purposes of this experiment, gratuitously, examine any sample of "gypsum" that may be give my opinion of it. As much as can be conveyed in a penny letter will be sufficient. I think, Sir, you will agree with me that unless some sort of security is afforded, that (unmixed with carbonate or fine sand), that the experiment which it is so much to be desired should be as perfect as possible, may be vitiated to a very coissiderable extent. V. H. Potter, Chemical ful to Mr - [We are sure the Suffolk farmers wim tre gratesuch of them as a stamp along with the sample, in order that he may no have to pay back postage.]

Catle.- 1 t is stated at p . 103, that sleep kept in a cow pasture injure the butter. This fact wants confirmation, as newspapers say: "Cows and sheep have always red the A hor wir thealy do spoil milk, this occurs also if the cows can get at cabbage-leaves or garden refuse in which latter case I know the butter is deter Cucumbers. - In lookiug over the list of winners at Ipswich Cucur shor ordeners in this district, that the judges have, on this occasion, departed from the standard laid down by the said Society, for they assert prize ought to have been first, and the third to have been sccond ; for the second brace of fruit measured $19+16 \frac{1}{2}=$ $35 \frac{1}{2}$ in $;$ and the third $17+16 \frac{1}{2}=33 \frac{1}{2}$ in. ; whereas, the
winning brace was only $21+12=33$ in. : so that you will perceive the third to exceed by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the second by 2 inin, the length of the first. The second and third nel wise beat the first in was long and yellow ; whereas, in the second and third it was siort and of a good colour : the first was light green, whilst the other two were of a dark-green colour. The second and third likewise equal
the first in all other qualities. Now, how can the censors the first in all other qualities. Now, how can the censors which. I wish to see all such societies have? The precedent, too, is a bad one for our Manchester and other local exhibitions in the country, for if it is fonlowed, ala the rules may be trampled on with impunity, at the public
tions will become useless. I would add, that supposed the competition to have been for the best brace and not for a single fruit.-Justitio.
declined the amateur can depend for particular seedsiman on whom 1 suppose you will also object to allow your friends to do so through the pages of the Chronicle. Perhaps you are right in refusing to expose the present system personally being sold under falise names, the amateur who is limited to space must continue to bear his annual disappointment Last year proured seeds of the Cabbage and Caulifiower fon, Inever thought of being deceived but, alas! m Brocoli, Savoys, Cabbages, Lettuces, \&ce., turned ou perfect rubbish, and the Cauliflowers, nhich I have with great care saved through the winter, are all of a spurious being coarse, and without any signs of producing good heads. The only chance we amateurs have of obtaining true seeds, is by entering into an agreement to employ any " man who will advertise in the cold orticle to the enuine and that he requests his customers will publicly state either their satisfaction or dissatisfaction, after a fair trial." The question is, How can a man insure a true breed? Simply by sending plants of the various species to different cot tage gardeners at a distance from each other, only allowing one sort to be grown by the same individual, thus guarding against the mixture of the fertilizing property amongs the Brassica tribe. The labourer's garden would be turned to a most profitable account without much labour. A man with a small capital, who would give his attention
to this department of horticulture, with common care and attention, might in a few years realize a comfortable independence; the outlay in the first instance would be calt, and the return certain, provided diligence and dis and on were shown in selecting the plants for seedings, and occasionally visiting them in their progress Cauliflower in th serving them true to their kind. They must be situated at a certain distance from each other, in order that Bees and insects may visit many other flowers in their fiom from pold 0 pata and thus zet rid of the pollen of the Brocoli before settling on the Cauliflower, and unless this Brocat foct a mportantale -W. [We are sure that our corre sponder will spondents ommerd the all other cases is not give the same party an opportunity of selling bad seeds wwice.]
Madia sativa.-In your "Notices to Correspondents," page 89, you say that Madia sativa has no English name.
Is it not called the "Salad Oil Plant?" We received under that name, four vears ago, a packet of seeds from Germany, accompanied with a short description of its properties to the following effect:-"The superiority of this plant over all others known till this time is proved by experiment. The seed should be sown in the end of October or the beginning of spring, in any soil ; from 4 to 6 lbs of seed is required for an acre, It ripens in three months after being sown in the spring, and does no suffer in the least from frost nor insects, yielding about 450 lbs . per acre of sweet al the first quality. It has been proved to be much superior to the orve oir used in this country (Germany)." Not having convenience to try the experiment, I cannot say much as to its ntility as a salid on plant, but 1 belsere it mas been treal ho beot land, and found not to be of sufficient inportance to grown of any really English name for Madia sativa. It may, however, have had some such name as you me tion. Our chmate is too damp in summer to rencer it an object of profitable cultivation.
Amaryllis speciosissima.-I would recommend "A Country Vicar," p. 85, to take up his bulbs of Amarylis
speciosissima, which probably have, in their present situation, more aqueous food than they can assimilate in a low temperature, which will cause them to produce nothing but leaves. He slould, after polting them 3 in a pot, inches across, and well drained, remove their leaves are full grown; they should then be more moderately watered, but still kept warm, and when the leaves are quite dead the pots may be placed anywhere secure from frost until next February, whon the bulbs should be repotted, a pot or two at a time according to his stock, into turfy loam and sand; little water should be given unti the
leaves are in action. By introducing into a gentle heat two pots at one tione, he will find no difficulty in flowercession of flowers. Perliops some other correspondent will give him directions for flowering others of this genus.
Practical Philosophy in a small Way.-Many persons may have noticed the great rapidity with which the sacks of malt are raised to the tops of served that they shoot upwards like an arrow, notwithstanding that being drawn from various parts of the waggon, they must often start with a tendency to swing ar wible the man in the cart, who gives the sack a slight twirl as it leaves his hand, which rifles it as effectually as if it were discharged from a twisted barrel. This is, perhaps, as pretty an example of
science applied to humble matters as will be easily met Antiquities of Gardening: Market Gardencrs; Pigs. lu the common account of a singular privilege enjoyed by the comer vegetables to the public market were compelled to pay him a certain toll. That functionary himoself, with assistade of giving a receipt, by marking the amount with chalk upon the back of the person paying. These tins were antion in some other way d'Aussy, writing in 1782, says, "There are yet many people living who can testify to this fact; and I have uyself questioned several mer, who gardeners on the sub thas marked in their youth," A remember having beenly prevailed in Scotland, where the similar custom formen poll of meal and coal, \&c. in the common hangman took Edinburgh, and Inverness. Some other curious privileges were also possessed by the French other for instance, when an execution had taken place within the territory belonging to a monastery, the holy brotherhood were compelied, besides other fees, to present him with a pig's head. He attended annually on St. Vincent's day, wfer the head, provided for that purpose by the Abbot of St. Germain's. During the twelfth century, it was the custom of the inhabitants of Paris to breed pigs, which were allowed to roam about the streets during the day-time; thus gaintime creating an insufferable nuisance, which led to the following serious accident: On the 2nd Oct., 1131, as Prince Philippe, son of Louis le Grom, waif riding between
the Hotel de Ville and the Church of St. Gervois, a pig ran between the horse's legs, and frightened the animal
so much, that the Prince was thrown from his saddle, and so much, that the Prince was thrown from his saddle, and
his skull fractured so severely that he died the next day. This accident caused certain police regulations regarding pigs to be promulgated. They, however, met with considerable resistance; the monks of St. Anthony especias attended by pigs, claimed to be exempted from the operation of the new laws, and altimately succeeded in obtaining the privilege of being the only proprietors whose pigs were allowed to roam about the city. The
public executioner was appointed to seize any pig found astray which did not belong to the holy fathers; and, upon taking it to the Hôtel Dieu, he exacted a fine of five sous from the owner, or decapitated the animal, reserving the head for his own emolument.-T. Smith.
Bees.-If "Agger" will have the goodness to mention the primary cause why Bees store up honey, I shall, perhaps, at $p$ a word or two to say to bim respecting his statement at p. $129:$ viz., "That propagation of the species is not
the object for which we keep Bees."-J. W. Bees.-I find that your correspondent wishes to know if Bees' eggs are transmutable, is under the impression that I consider them not to be so. I cerperhaps some of the readers of the Chronicle may recollect a controversy respecting it, which appeared in the Garde-
ners' Gazetie during 1841. Though I then stated some things in favour of the belief of their being not transmutable I at the same time advised others to put the question to farther test. Since then I have done so myself, and found that Bees can rear a queen provided they have a brood comb. For the sake of "Apis," and otherss who may be ignorant of this subject I shall enter into it a Was first advanced by Shirach; but if I mistake not, Huber went so far as to say that their grabs can be
changed into Queen Bees although two or three days old ; and that it was accomplished by peculiar food and treatment. The casual observer may see nothing remarkable
in this, but the accurate naturalist will readily do so; for in this, but the accurate naturalist will readily do so; for
he sees it favours the belief of the transmigration of the species. When Shirach broached this startling doctrine, Bonnet condemned it, on the ground that it was against ment to change or make one kind of animal into another. In spite of this, however, A piariang believed it, though they could not esplain so strange a phenomenon. This, nevertheless, appears less startling when Huber's belief is
known; viz, that working Bees are queens in an undeveloped state, or half-queens, if I may say so; but that different food and treatment make up the other half I am not prepared to prove, nor can I assert that eggs which
produce working Bees are transmutable, far less that their produce working Bees are transmutable, far less that their
grubs are so. It is almost useless for me to mention that there is hut one queen or head Bee in a colony, and that without one it cannot long exist; for she deposits the eggs are only reared at certain periods, the question is, how are they supplied in cases of casual or accidental loss? The following statement will, I think, show how Bees are prethe gueen from a weak hive containing only three combs the inside one contained eggs and brood. The queenless Bees were soon in an uproar, as they always are when they lose their queen. I confined them in the hive to prevent their dispersion, as well as to keep out their
neighbours who were bent on their destruction. At the end of a week, a queen's cell was begun on the centre of the brood comb; in ten days afterwards it was sealed up, a queen in the hive which differed in no way, except in age, from the rightful one which $I$ bad taken. The cell
in which it was reared differed a little from the usual form of queen cells, being less of a ptar shape and not so deep; cocoon of the insect, in a way similar the length of the of queen wasps and hornets. Mr. Baxter, in his worlk on Bees, has given an interesting account of this subject, which shows how far the various organs of the grubs of Quees Bees. He seems to think that this is not enough; for he observes that those adopted queens are educated is foot the only one who tells us of the education of insects; but to enlarge upon this project would lead to the difficult question of instinct, from which I must detect Royal jelly in a bee-hive. I mean the peculiar mixture that is said to change the larve into Queen Bees. Having stated that working Bees are said to be Queens in an undeveloped state, it may be alleged that the enlargement of the cells gives room for the complete growth of
the insects. This is a more likely thing than Royal jelly changing them; still it is open to objection, for more Hrowth could hardly give colour or the marks peculiar to life. Quees, nor different instinct, nor longer period of rions subject one season. Those who disputed this culeet The rat švid that it but "bide you a wee," recol put into the cell, nor formed a cell round one, neither an egg that ought to have produced a working Bee. To ascertain the former, nothing but grubs ought to have been in the cells; as for the latter, Bees may have eggs in store that produce Queen Bees; this, however, is not
likely. But thee is another obstacle in the way:
Hit Huber awserg thit working Bees can deposit eggs, and
may, in such cases, those that produce Head Bees. Per haps the hest way to test this mysterious thing would be them with those from worke ${ }^{\prime}$ require the perseverance of a Huber or Bonner.-J Wighton.
with Lichen Fruit-trees.-When fruit-trees are infested with Lichens and Moss, not only is the health of the trees plication of lime twater, will effectually displace the Lichen :-a common water barrel, placed on a wheelbarrow, is best suited for the purpose, and it should be filled as full of water as a person can convenientily wheel it. Put in plenty of quicklime, as water will only take up a certain portion; it
cannot be made too strong, but it should not be so thick as to prevent its being applied with a syringe, having a coarse rose. It is best, I believe, to wheel it immediately slacking of the lime. It will be necessary for one person to keep stirring it while another syringes the trees; by this means a portion of the lime is carried with the water and adheres both to the wall and trees. This mode of destroying Lichen is nothing new, but it may not be gene-Plum-trees, and to my great satisfaction the Lichens were quite destroyed, both on the wall and trees; the latter now present a healthy appearance, and the bark is quite den-pots thoroughly after the plants have been turned out of them, before they are made use of again; and many pots which have been occupied by plants, requiring a liberal supply or water, are covered with a green vegetable production: if, after being washed, the pots are dipped
into strong, clear, lime-water, it will quite destroy this substances, 4 the present is a to trees, no time should be lost where they are attacked by this pest.-G. G. Watson, Vicarage, Norton, Stock-ton-on-Tee
Canvas Coverings for Frames.-I do not think that naing is more suitable for canvas coverings than plain painting with drying oin. This should be done in the autumn, the canvas being fully exposed to the sun and air for some time afterwards, by being spread on the Grass. Though this method does not make it quite transparent, Hibernia.
Refuse Hops as a Substitute for Slable Manure. Some few years back, being unable to obtain a sufficient quantity of stable manure, 1 was (at the instance of a two loads of hops, which had undergone the usual process in making beer. The hops were carted to me in a warm, moist state, and immediately made up into a couple of covered with about three inches of common garden mould and the lights shut down. Never having before tried the experiment, I was fearful of putting in cuttings (Dablias) the morning of the third day, no steam or rank smell being perceivable, I ordered one of the frames to be filled markably well By the time thay other bed had been cleared, and I directed the Hops to be turned over, well watered, and again made up. This caused them to heat moderately a second time; and the plants having been potted off into $60^{\prime}$ s, were at once rapid growth, seeming to delight in the genial warmth mitted from the Hops. I have adopted the foregoing plan for three successive years, and am now fully conso powerful in the first instance as common dung, yet that it is more lasting and equal. For those individuals who pelled to leave their frames for the whole day without peiled to leave their frames for the whole day without as on no one occasion during the above period were $m y$ plants ever injured by the sudden rising of steam or rank smell, a disaster which too often occurs when stable
manure is used, unless the beds are very carefully looked after.-

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

 March 7\%-R. W. Barchard, Esq, in the chair. The Rev. J,Antrobus, W. Brown, and G, Green, Esqras, and Mr. J. Garra-
way, way, were elected Fellows. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence,
exlibibited a collection of plants, containing very handsome speci-
mens menc of Columnea scandensis, , ts light preen foliage drooping
gracefully around the pot, and each shoot bearing at its extremity large light crimson flowers; Oncidium bifolium, an elegant
syecies, with ammall, chocolate spotted perianth, and a arge,
bright yeillow labellum; Brassavola brifht y ellow labellum; Braassavola glacua, in excellent health,
which appeared to be owing to its being grown in earth instead of upon a block of wood, EBcchyyanghur maculatus, with dark
fleshy leaves, amongst which its numer heshy leaves, amongst which its numerous clusters of scarlet
blossoms prod uced a pretty effect; a species of Hippeastrum, with
bright scarret flowe bright scarlet flowers, having a greenishicentre; a large plant of
the new Begnia coccinea; Oncrium incurvum, and the beauthe new Bergnia coccinea; Oncidium incurvum, and the beau-
tiful Burlingtonia rgitia. a Kinightian medal was awarded for
the Coliumnea gr. to W. H. Story, Esq., well. bloomed plants of erica ardens,
venix rubra, and Petiveriana bicolor, the latter havine pretty greenish-yellow tubular flowers, with a reddish tinge at be base,
and prominent brown stamens, several handsome hybrid Epa-
cise
 of a deep rose-colour, and remarkable for the freedom with which thooms: a Banksian medal was awarded for the Epacrises.
From Mr. Beck, very heattly and well bloomed plants of C tisus racemosus, Leschenáultia formosa, Erica transparens, wicolor, and three Cinerárias, called Henciersonit, Madonna, and Urania,
all grown in slate pots, and affording an further convincing proof
of the succels. tivated in this material. From Mr, smith description may be cul-
handsome hybrid varieties of Rhododendron, called Snith
varium, raised between R. caucasicum and the white arbóreum the habit of all is dwarf, and they are stated to possess a consurdel
able degree of hardiness, liaving been exlooscd to the weatlic 2ble degree of hardiness, having beenc exploscd to the weathe
doring winter until taken into he housc of forward the11 bleoms
with doring winter until taken into the house to forward then blooms
with these was a small plant of a Rhododendron, called Rol
lisoni, with leaves of a rusty colour on the unker side, and fin deep erimson flowers, produced in a dense cluster, this appeal
to be identical with the Ceylon variety of R, arbereum; it i
stated to be hardy, but stated to be hardy, but doubts are entertaned upon this phoint Gaines exhibited a was awarding Rlod for the hybrid varicties. Mr
cailed Henri Favre), with neatly-cupped petals, of a lirias (onk called Henri Favre), with neatly cupped petals, of a bright rose
colour; the other C. monstrosa, red, with a double row of outes petals, and liaving the centre filled up with smaller pctals,
various forms. From Mr. Kynoek, gl. to Alderman Copeland
two seedling Epacrises. From Messrs. Veltch, seteral fin two seedling Epacrises. From Messrs. Ventch, selceral fine
blooms of a Camellia called pulchcrrima, a variety intorduce
from the Continent several years since, and bloomed by H. Por from the Continent several years since, and bloomed by H. Por
ter, Esq., of Winslade House, Exeter; the flowers resenuble those
of C. althriflors of C. althæalfora in size and form, and are of a dcep roseccolour,
mottled and striped with white; if it should always iloom a
large, and retain its mottled character, it will prove a valuable large, and retain its mottled character, it will prove a valuable
variety. From Mr. Dennis, a Persian Lilac in bluom. From Mr
Conway, two plants of Pelargonium Lanel, whell appears Io br a free bloomer, and well suited for early forcing. Messss. Rolwhite flowers, having the labellum strongly narked with light
yellow: a Banksian medal was awarded. My.Small, of Colnbrook, yent a a Beedling Fuchsia, apparently raisedt letwect Folnbrook, fulgens
sent or cordirolia, and some of the older and darker varictres. From thic
Hon. W. H. Strangways, a dish of Pine Golden Russet Apples, in
good preservation. From Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir G. Beaugood preservation. From Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir Go. Beau-
mont, Bart., a fair specimen of the Queen Pine Ayple, welgling
3lbs variety may be well swelled in winter, if kept at a fow tempera ture ; the plant from which the present fruit was cut having been
grown in a house never higher than from $50^{\prime}$ to $55^{\circ}$ by mght, and Mr. Stewart, gr. to W. Bagge, Esq., a leash of hybrid Cucumbers,
called the Ringleader, system, and watered with a solution of nitrate of soda, in the proportion of 10 oz . to 3 gallons of watex. From Mr. Martin, of of Wallington, Surrey, exhiblted the root of a Pear-tree, which
had been taken out of a well; this root was 33 feet long resembled a small rope, having only one or two 1 amitications during its entire length. From Mr. H. Scott, of Charles-street
New-road, specimens of cast-iron pipes, for the conves water and other fluids; these are so constructed that by means of pipes can be securely joined together, witho pipes, a selies
brazing. brazing. The same person also exhibited an ingenious contrivallow for the alternate expansion and contraction of pipes con-
taining steam or hot water. From the garden of the Society were plants of Oncidium altissimum ; the large and small varieties of On, ampliatum, the former bearing a fine sureading
panicle of large, bright yellow flowers; the showy On. leucoch1 lum; Dendrobium aggregatum, with a drooping spike of sulphur-
coloured flowers, having the centre of the labellimm stronply marked with orange; the delicate little D. sccuadum, and
Acfia Riceana, an elegant specics, with frooping branches loaded with a profusion of light yellow, feathery splkes of an early purple sort, of exceedingly
Monarch Pear, stated to lie hardy and
best as a standard, and bearing rich and moodting frumt, whech whll
keep well till January; Winter Crassane old Crassane, in bearing abundantly as a standard, and the
Vicar of Winkfid, described at p. 20 of the Chronicle of this year. March 1.-P. Pusey, Esq., in the chair. Twenty. Mepors were elected. Mr. R. Barker presented the monthly
report of the accounts, and state of the Society's funds, from which it appeared that in addition to invested capital the current cash baiance was $1,593 l$. It was resolved, "That in
future the carriage shall not be paid for the Journals of Nem-
bers whose subscriptions are in arrear, but that, on their receipt
a letter shall bee addresse a letter shall be addressed to the parties, informing them that
their journals may be had at the Office of the Society cation with a written order, and cane cither be forwanalded immne-
diately at their own expense, or with the next 1 umber of the diately at their own expense, or with the next number of the
Journal, at the expense of the Society." Col. Challoncr pre-
sented the general balance-sheet of the accounts connected with the late Bristol Meetinge, from which it appeared that, inde-
pendently of $1,300 \mathrm{l}$, given in prizes, and the various sums offered for Prize Essays, the Society had contributed sish. out of itt own receipts, thie latter being $4,202 l$, while the outlay amounted to reference to the arrangements for the Derlly mefting. This was
adopted, and the contract with Mr. Manning for the works comnected with the showyard and Pavilion for 2,200\%, confirmed. Mr. Pusey informed the Council he had applied to the Earl of
Aberdeen for letters of introdnction and safeguard in favour of
Dr. Dauheny, who in a few days would pocecd on tus tour of inquiry throuphn Estremadara and other distrects in Spant, where carth of bones) was known to abound. Mar. Musey also sfated
tbat Dr. Playfair having declinedto accept an appont int of bat Dr. Playfair having declinedto accept an appointment of sool.
per annm, that he might remain in England to devote limself
to the study of Acriculturnl Chemistry, sulting Chemist" of the Society, 位ing grapuintons opine "Cons an
questions of a chemical nature, to a given scale, for such analyscs only as might be recorinimg Prof. Sewell reported that he lad communcated with the Duke
of Rutland respecting the cow whose case had attracted the notice of the Members, and that Mr. Batchelder had ascer-
tained it to be affected by a ventral or abdominal hernia. Prof
Sewell Se instructive to punpils attending the Veterinary Conllege,
be is Grace Mr. Frace hobs stated that animal he thought might prove useflal. His attention had been called
to it by a gentleman who had originally sown a few seeds presented to him by a friend, hat originally sown a few seeds pre-
or three consecuts having seeded two growth is described as very strong, the plant throwing out somethose of the common Red Clover, while the blossom had a pink
hue, bearing, with the bue, bearing, with the seed-pods and leaves, gl cat analogy to
the White or Dutch Clover ; the roots throwing down tap-roots
like the one wariety, fibres lije the variety, and shooting out numerous small latcral common varieties, it was concluded that the clover must be a of its great lerghth of stemn when frown on riche fand, and its
inadequacy to suppost itself erect, the plant becomme bent and difficult to mow without loss, exceptug by very calefullabourels.
From the smalliness of the seed, from six to seven pounds per
acre, tity mixed with half a peck of sod this to be the Alsike Clover, or Trifolium hybridum. A forcign
six years, and had found it to withstand the greatent degrec of
frost, which other Clovers would not scriptions of solls it produced fair crops; on richer soils, very
heavy ones, The stalks are said not to harden like those of the

Red Clover, bat remain soft. After being cut, it soon shoots
apain, and seed-crovs had been taken three successive years again, and seed-crops had been taken three successive years
from the same plants, which lad been top-dressed with stable from the same plants, which had been top-dressed wise sect and
manure in the winter. They liad also received some sered
 quisition, as it was a perennial, and possessed all the good qualities of the common led and white clover as a shecp feed,
but its prednce was nealy or quite double that of the later
Mr. Sicwell giew some acres of at last year, which were fed all summer with slicep, and he had reason to be hirhly satisfici w. th
it, beth for grantity ance gual ty. The Dule of Relimenut trans Read varinus specmend of cylndric tules, with an account of
their manufacture, price, and peculiar merits; Mr. Squarey a
specimen of phosphate of lime; Mr. F. Clowes a communicalion

 The Lord Bishop of Norwich in the chair Messrs. T. C. Janson and W. Solly were elected Fellows. Mr, Smith presented a fine print of Bánksia grandis, Mr. Westwood presented two cury had
productions oltained from plants of Sonneratia acida. They hat
been sent to this country by Mr. Templeton, of Ceylon, in which island the Sonneritia grows abundantly. These bodies wer
spindle-shaped, looking like great Clavarias. In a letter from Mr the rwots of the somnerdia. The end most distant from the roo haul a disturet balk and pith; whilst that which was near the
root sent off sereral dist.nct yootlets of its own. The midule portion, which was very much enlarged, as compared with the tissue. On this account it had been used with great success as
a lining for insect-cases. As no discussions are aliowed at this Society, of course no opinion was given to the Members by the able botamists present on the nature of these curious produc
tions. A continuation of Mr. Griffith's paper on the developtions. A continuation of antalum was read to the Society, and
ment of ovilum of San
accompanied by drawings illustrative of the author's views. WLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.
Mareh \%.-Mr. Mauger ul the char. The following propo sitions relative to the exhbitrons of the ensuing season were
made by Mr. Wildman - "That untll the funds of the Society
will bear the expense of puble exhibitons on a scale suited to will bear the expense of pubic exhmitrons on a scile suted apart
its character axd ultimate obyects, no separate days be set ane
for that puspose ; but that in lieu thereuf the Soclety do neet for that puspose; but that in liew thereof the Society do meet
upon tuo occaulons during the season of each particular flower, opportumitics for comijetition, or for the exhnbuinn of specimens."
Carricel, for our occasion only. "That the prizes on these occsions be for the present restricted to seentimgs and single spec
mens in class slowing, unless any of the members shoud desire order to cncourage the exhmintion of seedlings, prizes be awarded, second-class dowers throughout the scason; the prizes to be
equal in value to those offered on the days of competition. But creating a reasonable distinction between members and non. members, that no such prizes be paid to any but subscribers."
Both the latter propositions were agreed to. It was further pro-posed-" That prizes be offered from time to time for essays upon
the various flowers which fall within the objects of the Society, the various flowers which fall within the objects of the sociex,
embracing their properties and defts; the best mode of ex-
lubitim nall of judgmg, and naming the heat varietics of each sort." On account of the late hour at which the business of the
evening was bronght to a close, the reading of Mr. Onson's paper
upon

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Treatment of Lachenálias.-The bulbs which are not: large should be posked in September, three in a pot. The parts of the former to one of the latter, with a small quantity of leaf-mould. Select good sound bulbs for flowering, and pot the small offsets by themselves. The pots should be well drained, and after the bulbs are planted, remove them co a frame, where they win have Keep them in this sitnation until November, or when the nights become quite frosty, giving just. sufficient removed to the parlour or greenhouse, placing them in a light situation, and watering then cautiously until they begin to grow. In February the flower-stems will appear, when more water should be given, though with course of a few weeks will be beautifully in bloom, remaining so for two or three weeks, or much longer if they are kept in a partially shaded place. In May, when the foliage begins to turn yellow, the pots may be removed to the open air for a few weeks, when the bulbs should be taken out of the pots and laid away in a dry, cool, Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.

Bulbous-rooted Chervil.-Offsets and seeds of this plant were presented to the Horticultural Society of Paris by M. Lissa, who reported that it was grown in Germany for culinary purposes. A few offsets, about the size of nuts, are produced at the base of each plant. At present, we are of opinion, that, in consequence of the poisonous quauntil more is known respecting it, to use, this vegetable with circumspection.-Bon Jardinier.

New Potatoes.- In consequence the last antume mild experiment in gardening was attempted by a lady in Madeira-street, North Leith, near the opening of Queens-ferry-1oad, which has turned out completely successinul. About the middle of October she planted some Potatoe removed to drills in the garden, and warmly protected against the contingencies of winter. The stems grew was removed, and a plentiful supply taken up; the Pota toes varying in size from a pheasant's to a hen's egg-
Edinburgh Paper.

Sulphur in Plants.-Among the plants which are particularly adduced. There can be no doubt that these plants are capable of decamposing the sulphuric acid con-
therefrom the sulphur. Vogel, however, sowed seeds in a soil which contained neither free sulphur nor saline sulphates; and notwithstanding this these planis consisted of considerable quantity of sulphur. The soil consisted out a coarse powder of white glass. Before it had been put anto the vessel the glass had been strongly heated, but the point of fusion, and then washed with a cosi tak able quantity of water, which, however, did aot cress seeds, and kept the soil moist with distilled water. When seeds, and bept the soing plants hattained the height of some inches, hey were extracted, together with the roots, the white oots were then cut off, and, after being washed, quickly
dried, together with the plants. Both were then exposed o the action of heat in a retort, and it now appeared that not only the green leaves and stalks, but likewise the White roots contained a considerable quantity of sulphur This was indeed the case with the seeds employed, but the quantity of sulphur contained in the plants is much juice pressed from the plants of Cress grown on powdered glass, as previously described, also contained saline sul phates in considerable quantity. Vogel also caused som Cress-seeds to vegetate in coarsely-ground quartz, and in oulverized flint-glass, and also in fine and well-washe silica, previously disengaged from fluosilicic acid by mean of water. (The vegetation proceeded much slower in the ast than in the two first.) The plants grown in a soil of this description always contained sulphur and saline sul phates. in order to fix approximately the quantity of sulphur contained in the seeds of Cress, as well as in the plants grown therefrom, Vogel fuicher undertook the folowing experiments:- 100 grains of Cress-seeds were gasses gradually in a retort to a red heat, and the To this ley acetate of lead was then added, until no further precipitation ensued. The brown precipitate thus produced after being well washed, was found to consist of hydrated oxide of lead, together with carbonate of lead, and of black sulphuret of lead. The two former were dissolved in dilute and boiling nitric acid, and a quantity of sulphuret of lead was then left behind, which quantity of sulphed with a cood deal of water, and then drije weighed 0.95 grains, corresponding to 0.129 of sulphur. In order to obtain in like manner a quantitative estimation of the sulphur contained in the Cress-plants, Vogel then submitted a number of plants grown from 100 grains of seeds to another examination. They weighed after being dried 2,040 grains, which, treated in the same manner as the seeds, yielded $15^{\prime} 1$ grains of sulphuret of lead, corresponding to 2.03 grains of sulphur. How this surplus of sulphur may have been introduced into the Annals of Chemistry.
British Guyana.-Mr. Schomburgk, after an absence of thirteen months, has returned with bis party from the interior. He represents the climate in the vicinity of the Sandstone Hills, which stretch for several miles across the rise never standing above $51^{\circ}$; a further evidence of which is that blackberries are there found in abundance. In traversing the savannahs and forests, Mr. Schomburgk saw hundreds of acres of Plantains growing wild, and so luxuriantly that he represents some of them to be as thick as a man's body, and 40 or 50 feet high. He has brought with him suckers from these trees, which he is desirous of cultivating ; being confident that they are not tainted with the disease which affects so large a portion of S. Pand hins in a cultivated state. The bealta the whe party has been generally good throngack of fever, and suffering from want of food.-Extracted from the Guyana Herald
Very curious Fact, if true.-A gentleman living in time in order to make a compost of manure for farm purposes. The hens in his poultry-yard, which were laying eggs, had access to this compost; and as it is well known that fowls partake readily of lime, which enters largely into, and is necessary to, the formation of the shel, they fed, it is supposed, according to their appetite pon it. The consequence was, that in a few days, with to have such an intolerable smell of gas that no one could eat them.-Dumfries Herald.
Mildness of the Climate in Devonshive.-There is now rowing at Brookhill, the residence of A. H. Holdsworth Esq., at the entrance of elicate foliage, and covered with a profusion of yellow flowers. It is 20 feet high, was rgised about 12 years since, from a seed brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and during the whole time it has withstood the gour of our climate, which indeed is scarcely felt in that warm and sheltered spot--Exeter Gazette

## GARDEN MEMORANDA

Messrs. Chandler's Nursery, Yauxhall.-The extensive collec tion of Camelhas at this Nursery whl, if the weather is favourabie,
be 11 fun perfection th a few days. A great vanety of sorts are
ulready m lower, and the vartous shades of fed and whte, which
 and whte: landy lumes, 13 lush, a delicate pukian butf, with
small, well-arranged, pointed petals: Colvilii, white, prettly streaked and mottled with rose; eximia, a large deep aset
colourcd flowel, well filled up. Cindinderi, a handsome varity when it comes true to its character, being ang all the good proper ties of the old white, and having the petals finely fringed; mil nuta, a small $\begin{aligned} & \text { filled up in the centre, elegans, rosys pink, a large, bold flower, } \\ & \text { woursi, ressmbling the last in colour, but better filled up in the }\end{aligned}$

## centre; Anemoneflora alba, Waratahim form, fornda,


#### Abstract

   late introduction, 15 very double, and prom.ses to be che the best of ats class. Gillesiana is alco a grod and distinct hind with small dark red fowers, mottled with white. Tt.e hinind Rhododendrons in the show, house w.ll shortly be in full licom Fairy Roses, Azaleas, Hyacinths, Tulips, \&c., already renter it lively. One of the prettiest flowers for early forcing is Kalu glauca, which is here blooming in great perfection; the double R. A., March


## جRebipms.

A Treatise on the Culture of the Vine in Pots. By J. Mearns, F.H.S. 12 mo . Or,

Mr. MEARNS has long been celebrated for the success which has attended his cultivation of the Vine by the coiling system ; a work, therefore, which promises to convey the necessary information relative to this method of reatment can scarcely fail of being well received.
To render the treatise as complete as possible, the author has briefly entered upon the Natural History of the Vine ; tracing its progress from its first introduction into Britain, and instancing some of the most re markable Vines now existing. It appears that no reguta mode of classifying the numerous varieties of the Grape has yet been adopted, although the catalogue of the Luxembourg collection, published in 1802 , recorded 267 sorts. For the list contained in this work Mr. Mearns is indebted to the catalogue of the Horticultural Society, containing 183 sorts.

The author, in his description of soils, states that after numerous experiments he found pot-Vines "to luxuriate , walk for limestone rock, and which had been a sheepmany places it was only three inches deep." With this many place row were mixed road-scrapings, coataiang sichound tity "to allom the water to drain freely through all its tity arts, to the water to drain freely through all parts, and to permit

In the propagation of Vines by coiling, the author's practice, if single rods are contemplated, is not to leave them longer than four or five feet, and to remove all the builed into lone narmow These rootless cuttings are coiled into long narrow pots; being so placed that the bud of the apex of the shoot, although the highest part, is still two inches beneath the surface of the soin, at the same time sufficient room is left beneath the coll for the roots to extend themselves. These cuttings, being put in between the middle of January and the end of March, are plunged at once into a hotbed, between 50 and 100 where they remain until they require more pot-room they are then shifted, and placed in a suitable situation until again excited in November or December. When the cutting begins to grow, the shoot is trained upright, until it is seven, eight, or ten joints long, when the top is pinched off.
After this stopping, the laterals are displaced as they appear; and if the Vines have done well, two or three of the buds will also be excited at the same time, in which case the shoots are cut down to the lowest excited eye. The single shoot is then trained upright and divested of all laterals and tendrils. None of the plants are allowed to grow longer than from four to six feet, at which length the tops are pinched off ; the uppermost lateral, which is also stopped at the first joint, being left to carry off the remaining sap. At this season the plants are removed to warm and sheltered situation in the open air ; and when the leaves fall, they are headed down to one, two, or three joints, according to their strength, and are placed agamst a northern aspect. When cold weather sets in, they are taken back to a sheltered spot and plunged in the ground to protect the roots; the pots being mulche
When these yearling potted Vines are brought early into action, it is recommended to bow a piece of wire above the pot, with both its ends runnizg down the inside; of sufficient height to allow the whole length of the stem to be attached to it, as represented in the accompanying figure. The buds, from the stem being thus bent, this is effected the Tine is untied and secured to an upright stake or sloping trellis. To prevent evaporation, the stem is wrapped loosely in moss, which is kept constantly moist, until the The plants, up to this period, are encouraged by bottom-heat and shifting ; and the quantity of fruit is regulated by the size of the pot and quality of the Vine.
The author mext treats upon a more expeditious mode of culture by the coiling system, by which the shoot of a Vine is brought into bearing in the same season as it is planted. For an itself. There is one point insisted upon, which should never be lost sipht of in the production of early Grapes ; namely, to have the plants situated near the light. Upon
this subject Mr. Mearns has judiciously observed: "The will permit. At any will permit. At any other season it is not of so much importance; although at any time I like the leaves to be near the glass roof, that is, within from 3 to 6 inches, yet are placed too near the it, In most hot-houses the Vine are placed too near the glass; and the consequence is, the much injured that they very the fruit are scorched, or so much injured that they very rarely bring the fruit to perfection; they are also much more subject to the attack of red-spider and thrips than if at a fair distance from The
The remainder of the work details the author's practice in the routine culture of established Vines in pots, with remarks on Situation and Solar Influence, Watering, At mospheric Influence, and Pruning; concluding with an analytical list of papers on the Vine, to be met with in various works. The directions throughout are clear and explicit, and will enable any person, with care and the necessary conveniences, to obtain Grapes upon this system a season when those of the previous year are consumed, and before the principal early-forced crop is expected to be ready for use

Hyde Greg. Ridgway \& Son. 8vo
T There is no doubt that the general system of farming in Scotland is much superior to that of a great part of England. The Scotch are more industrious, more atten tive to minute circumstances, and they do not allow plea sure to interfere with their business. The labourers ar better instructed, and work more steadily than the English The Scotch farmer has either more capital, or bette credit, and calculates nicely every prospect of profit, by laying out money on his farm. He gets more work out of his horses and labourers, and keeps them more economi cally, in proportion to their work. All this enables him to pay higher rents, and still have a fair profit
As to the comparative produce of an English and a Scotch farm of the same extent and similar soil, we think that Mr. Greg, for the sake of argument, has contrasted some of the most slovenly farming in England with the that 70 acres in Scotland averaged 8 quarters of When per Scotch acre (or 62 per statute acre) in 1842, worth 60 s . (see note, page 8) which price must include tailing corn or light grains; while the average of 100 square miles country very near Durham gives a produce of only 1 correction of at per staw
That the only ploughs observed at work (note, page 9) in going from Hertfordshire to London had each five horses attached, in land by no means stiff, may be true, as a faet, but not a fact to found an argument on.
The French proverb "Qui dit trop ne dit rien" might fairly be applied here, and the very judicious obs
of Mr. Greg are neutralized by these statements.

We most heartily concur in the assertion
more enerally diffiused and more Scotch is the main cause of their superiority in farmine as well as in anything they undertake ; that in farming, of leases is also an advantage, and the credit given to the farmer in consequence. The objections to new modes of cultivation and to the introduction of machinery, said to be extertained by English labourers, and even farmers, is much exaggerated. Let Mr. Greg travel through Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, and he will find very little corn threshed by the farmers is the sobriety and greater profit of the Scotch who is chiefly paid in the produce of the farm, and also Who is chiefly paid in the produce of the farm, and also the greater attention of the farmer himself. We much doubt whether the Scotch farmer on land of the same quality raises more produce per acre than a Suffolk or Norfolk farmer, or that bis land
but he raises it at less expense.
It were much to be wished that the English farmer would imitate the Scotch in many of his operations, and he Scotch might, perhaps, not regret a journey to the best-managed English farms-not to find fault, but to learn something. There is but one degree of perfect cul tivation, which neither have yet arrived at, and all should strive to reach without invidious comparisons. Wherever the cultivation is most economical, the rents will be higher in proportion. With respect to questions of political economy, we confess our inability and our unwillingness to enter upon them. $-M$.

Every Man his own Brewer. By Samuel Child. Ridgway Thit large sale of this excellent little treatise is som ication of its value in the eyes trifling price puts it within the reach of everybody "A quarter of Malt," says the author, "with all the ingredients to make good Porter, exclusive of time and in in different families, therefore cannot be well estimated From average calculation,) cost little more than $3 l$. 10 s . From one quarter of Malt and the ingredients, may be produced five barrels of Porter, which may be sold to the publican at $1 \ell .10 \mathrm{~s}$, per barrel, equal to 7 l . 10 s ., which, letailed by the publican at seven farthings per pint, or guineas for the produce of one $26.2 s$. per barrel, or ten the tradesman, mechanic, or artificer, whose family consumes in process of time five barrels of Porter, pays ten guineas for what his own care and his wife's attention might supply him with for less than three and a half, best be done.
published,

Dunghills, Liquid Manure Tanks, and Cows and Calves As usual, the information upon all these heads'is valuable but that relating to Manure has, upon the whole, disappointed us. Considering the permanent interest of the subject, we had hoped to see it treated very much al
length in a standard work like that of Mr. Stephens Possibly, however, he reserves the matter for a fature part of his publication.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week Euphora jacgincora stands at the head of a small group of house plants, having such a tendency to become naked at the
bottom, that it is no easy matter to form them into hands bushy specimens. The more you prune them the more straggling they become. They are more easily managed as standarcls, and In large conservatories, indeed, standard specimens are indis e, though not much sanctioned by the prevailing fashion into bushy But the difficulty lies in converting these stragglers now done flowerimens. Do not us take E. jacquinifora, which has inches long nearly dry until all the shots have grown a few
it good watering to encourage its
growth, and perentit growth, and prevent it from making use of this stimulas by lay-
ing it down on its side. The increased energy of the sap, instead
of following of following the horizontal direction towards the head of the plant will, by following its natural tendency to flow upwards,
break out into shoots at the base of the stem. Turn over the plant every two or three days to prevent its growing one. sited,
and to get tlie shoots to break equally around the base of the When aul supply it inerally wh water every time you turn it. you may set your plant in its natural position These shoots w, afterwards aet in the capacity of suckers, in clothing the hea the plant, and by preventing it from growing so freely they will enable you to arrange the head into a better form. When the atowing season is nearly over, you may stop the bottom shoota
at different heights, and by keeping your plants rather under potted, and.pruning very sparingly, by only pinching out the tops of the stronger shoots as they advance in growth, you will ultimately have a fine bushy specimen without the assistance of
stakes or trellis-work. My attention was first called to this ex-
 walking. stick, break out at the surface of the pot by being turned

-     - KTTCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pingry. - After shifting and arranging the stock, a sligh yringing to clean off any dust from the leaves is a usual and
useful practice. such of the young stock as have been dis rooted must be shaded a few hours in the middle of sunny days and be kept rather close and moist. Advantage may now be taken of sun-heat to close the hoo
Wile the sun yet shines on the glass. all stages of growth, exxent where the Vinew are just in flower
The usual routine of thinning and tying ap the shoots is all that is necessary now. All the houses had better be shut up early in re-heat.
Yex Ch-HoUs,--Keep up a steady Moist atmosphere, and when
ou have an hour to spare, look over the disbudded shoots to see whether the buds have been properly removed. When they are cubbed of with the finger, they often break again from the in the moint of a knife is far preferable. If the house is near $55^{\circ}$ stands about $70^{\circ}$ by sin shough.
Chrrry-horse.-This house also requires a steady moist way, suffers more from sudden claarged or han own in in the kinds. Figs, and they will do in any of the houses where furcing has and require a constant supply of moisture. MEr.ons $A N D$ Cucumbers.- Those who are beginning to grow
these plants will now have fewer dificiculties to contend with. It is better to commence with Cucumbers and to raise early Melons who care nothing for Melon3 unless grown by sum-heat witil as little forcing as possible, will not sow the seed till the begin-
ning or middle of April. For the mode of preparing the beds ning or middle of April. For the mode of preparing the beds the amate
volumes.
Balsams AND Cockscombs for the first crop, as well as great nomber of cuttings may also be struck ; but they are dangerous things to introduce into Melon or Cacamber beds, as

The out-door department of the Kitchen-garden will be a lively scene for the next six weeks. Young aspirants often commit
great mistakes at this time by being in too great a harry; the great mistakes at this time by being in too great a harry; the
work is either not half done, or if it is, ten to one if the soil is that he is never seen in a hurry if you crops in at the first opportunity, the permanent ones will not
suffer much for a week or ten days either way; and if time is suffer much for a week or ten days either way; and if time is aken to do the work in a proper
afterwards and also disappointment
Aspanaous,- Where this is regularly forced, a few rows must
be sown annually to keep up the supply. Any time this monti will do for this sowing
this month a few rows of suck plan to plant out every year during phrmanent beds rowe done bearing these will come in in after the quantity of the
or older stools may then be destroyed annually; plant them in
single rows. single erows.
Hopgr RADIEH.-This should be treated exactly like the Artichooke, be planting a Rew rows annuaily and trenching ap the the
oldest bed, picking up every morsel of the roots. Plant ate Potatoes rather thickly in

## mains of the root SEA-K

## crowns. RIU

, not trast to seedlings from sup any new sort is to he tried. Do PEAS AND B Sorts at the same sime, to prolong the succession ; but rather ow often than a large breadth at one time; say every other
week till the end of April. The forced ones should be planted out an soon as these severe frosts are over. ORCHARD. -The chief business here is to provide covering for the Peach and Apricot treesi and any of these, which are not yet nailed, must be finished forthwith. Whatever covering is used
for protection, it should be made to lift up in the daytime. More harm is often done by c,
are not protected at all.
iI.-Flower-garden and shrubbery.

Sroves. - Recollect, when poting stove plants, that those
called shy flewerers are often made to bloom freely by cramping called shy flewerers are often made to bloom freely by cramping
them for pot-room and by using poorer composts, which have the them for pot-room and by using poorer composts, which have the
same effect as ringing fruit-trees. A few bulbs of the different
$\begin{aligned} & \text { sorts of Achimenes, for the first bloom, should now be fresh } \\ & \text { potted. Those who cxhibit these may now have the }\end{aligned}$, inches high; but for reneral purposes, this is early begin with them. The different varieties of Hippeastrum wil
now be showing flower, and may be regulated for succession The be showing flower, and may be regulated for succeesion The grand point to be attended to, with every large family o
plants, is to get them to come in at different times and in great a succession as possible.
GRBRNH Ousb. Grebriouse. -The Orange tribe, in nine cases out of ten, is,
in this country, kept in the grcenhonse or conservatory ; they, nevertheless, require more heat in winter than the Asiatic Den than the Orange, or that will better pay for the luxury, provided it is not over-potted. Half the Orange trees in England are in
pots and loxes four times too large for them, but more of this pots and
fiower wellatory,-More air, more water, and more plants in fiower will be wanted here every week. Orange. trees that can
be removed to some of the Vineries at work should now be looked closc, shake the whote of the soil from their conts, wheats ratuer must also prune ; and repot them into food fresh loam and leaf bones and charcoal, in equal quantities- Give of rough-ground and let the pots or boxes be quantities. Give ample drainage, roots with a liftle squeezing; place them under the shade of the stantly damp.
If any alterations are likely to interfere with the regular gargets behind in the spring is sure to keep so througho Whoever son; besides, the gardericr's time is as much taken up in louking after and directing ten men, as if the number were doubled.-
D. Beaton, shrublund Park Gitrdehs, $I$ pswich.

State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Mar, 0, 2843, as ob-
served at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswic


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REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

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\text { For the Week ending AFarch 10, } 1843 .
$$

The late sharp frostc liave rendered some of the forced veget-
ables less abunclant, but the simply of other kinds has been grood
finut: Amangst the Pines ace
 pears remain, which are selling at 6s. per doz. The supply of Apples is large: Newtown Pippins continue to sell for 3 s . pe
dozen; Golden Pippins fetch from $10 s$, to $12 s$. Nonpareils from $s$. to $20 s$., and a fews samples of the Reinette Grise bushel. Kitchen Apples are numerous, the Wellington is selling 5s., and to 78., French Crabs and Norfolk Beaufins from 4s. to Cucumbers are not scarce, from 1s. to $6 s$. each supply of Asparagus has been somewhat limited, and it has, con sequently, made a slight advance, the best bunches being from
6s, to $9 s$, each. Seakale is also less abundant, and fetches from 1s. to $3 s$. per half-sieve. French Beans are becoming more plem
tiful, and may be had from $1 s .6 d$. to $3 s$ per gnod quality is offered from $9 d$. to $2 s$. per bunch. Turnips ar of them inferior. Carrots are er doz. bunches, but there are many per dozen bunches; young ones are still selling from $4 d$, to $6 s$ per bunch. A few new spring Potatoes may be met with, from
$1 s .6 d$. to $4 s$. per lb. Onions have made another advance, being Mushrooms ane al from 1.s. to $2 s$. per punnet. Good Celery is becoming per punnet. Flowers: Chinese Primroses, Hyacinths, Tulips, and and Chinese Roses, Pinks, Camellias, Coronillas, Azaleas, Mig nonette, Amaryllises, Acácia vernioffua and longifótia, Passiflora






Notices to Correspondents.
No ove Corresponices to Correspondents. Tra publication of this nature, in
which a large proportion of the signatures is in initials, it is is which a large proportion of the signatures is in initials, it is not
wonderful that the same eleterss should be taken ty very
difierent writers, and that this should lead to some tet different writers, and that this should lead to some confusion. There is probably half-a.dozen contributors rejoicing in the letters of the alphabet furrish their quota, of the inconveni ence of this system a rather unfortunate instance occurred alist
week. We have at least three R.s; week. We have at least three R.s, one writing on Indian
aftairs, another on Roses, and a third on Planting. The public. knowing nothing of this, may possibly believe them to be all the same person, and in that case R. the first may bear the discredit attaching to R. the third, and R. the second may
appropriate the honour dine to R. the first. Indeed, if two appropriate the honorn dre to R. the first. Indeed, if t two
Sosias cause confusion, the appearance of three on the same
stage can hardy fail to bewilder an audience. to which we allude, R. the third was convicted of the disccasion able act of appropriatung to himself the properto of Mr. . .illing.
ton ; and as Mr. B.'s complaint was lodgerd against R. gencrally, ton; and as Mr. B.'s's complaint was lodged apainst R. gencrally,
no R. in particular could avoid escaping from the discredit without some special explanation. We We therefore beg, in the
 R. the learned and high-minded Asiatio, nor Ret the intelligen
Rose-fancier, nor R . the learned forester, nor any Roselancier, nor k. the learned forester, nor any other $R$
than that one against whom Mr. Billineton's accusation was directed and in the eseront phaner, to sumgest to oncrus correspond wh
ents that it would be much better for themselves and the ents that it would be much better for themselves and the
pubbic if those who wish to preserve an incognito would employ imaginary names rather than initials.
Potatoes, it should always be trenched, and the sod buried deep
Ifit is ploughed Ifit is ploughed up, the best plan is to sow Oats for the firs crop, as is invariably done in Scotland. The next year the sod hoed, which the clods would not admit of the first yand SALTR-J, $D$.-Where land is not thoroughly drained, it will perhaps be better to dress with salt such land only as is destined for
ner in which spirit of trat is applied to an account of the man at p. 821 , of 1842 .
The proportions in whicl it is used are one gall The proportions fn which it is used are one gatlon to every 60 Or 70 square yards
CHARCoAL--J. D.- - Ynur plan of sowing charcoal-dust, which
has long been exposed to the atmosphere, in drills with onion-
seed is BoNr-n iss. -J. D.-. No injury would proceed from using bonedust in the preparation of Onion or Asparagus. beds, provided
it is not employed in too large guantities. Manurbs.-W, C. $A,-$ Two .
enough for a dressing of an hundred weight of graano will be afford 3 ewt., sosssing of an acre of Grass-land, but if you can the foreign, half an acre of each. Pray remember the allot-
 be too much. If there is iron in the sand, youl can detect it by mixing it with water, and adding alittle powdered nut-galls to it; when, if iron is present, a black colour will appear.t $t$, the following rules should be observed:-1. Employ rood once transplanted seedings, not nbove one foot high. 2. Cut a niche
in the side of the cliff, slanting inwurds, loosen the soil in that hole as much as yourf, can, and after planting leave soil in that to catch and retain the rain. 3. Ashes, Yews, Oaks, or almost any hardy trees, will grow if such precautions are taken. If (or chopped rags which absorbs moisture, such as xotten dung have grot hold. -
howe.- Dmana.-It is impossible to advise your good neighbour how to consume his smoke without inspecting his means. placed in the middle of the London shops, that will do it effes mally and cheaply.
Hatino.-M.
m.--Much obliged for your note; but we see no the work; but we think that if such a boiler, consting 4le do 4. . and two-inch pipes were put together ly the village blacksmith, heat enough for our corres
Vines, which $C$.-The best mode of training your young Portugal nearly an inch in diameter, will be to allow all the buds to break, and, as soon as you can distinguish which are likely to
produce fruit, to rub off the barren ones. Not more than six produce fruit, to rub off the barren ones, Not more than six
or eight should be retained on each plant. The stem should be secured to a stake, but the young sloots, which are to be stopped at one leaf above the bunch; will not require any support until the berries have attained a considerable size. $\ddagger-$ -
$J$. $L$. - If you can cover your Vinery well with mats during the two nights in which you will be obliged to dispense with fire on account of the alterations which are bcing made in the be kept above $45^{\circ}$, from whieh the Vimes would receive no in-
jury. If you are doubtful, howcver, of being able to keep the jury. If you are doubtful, howcver, of being able to keep the a stove, with a pipe to convey the smoke out of the house but the stove must have a good draught, otherwise the gras
Wrom the coke will escape and destroy the foliage of the Vines, Wet moss should also be spread over the pathways, to prevent
the atmosphcre from becoming too dry, it will be advisable to cover the house with mats as early as five o'clock and afternoon, that all possible advantage may be taken of sun-
heat; and they should be removed in the moming as soon as the sun's rays fall upon the house $\ddagger=-J$. $D,-$ To protect the
stems of Vines from cold, and at the same time them an unsightly appearance, you may have square wooden boxes, about 6 in. in diameter, with one side wanting, made to fit over each stem, and secured to the front of the house by hooks
and staples. The mitervening space between the Vine and the sldes of the box may be filled with hay or diry moss. In
summer these summer, these b
Corcir Frns.- Condiscipulus. - We have much doubt about the the common Scotch Pinc: andly we are confirmed in nur from by Dr. Dickic, who, in his late report on the Forest Trees of
Aberdeenshire, says, that the IIigl.fand Pme y jelds white wood Mr. C. is grounds. We shall notice lis paper fully next week Mr, C. is a very respectable man, and we have no doult about
his believing his seeds to be genuine. A pound of Scotely Fin
seed seed contains about 40,000 seeds. $\dagger$
and therefore some uncertainty exists as to its ruatural aftinity, It however probably belongs to the Cornaceous order. $\dagger$ afinity, or keping your fower-clumps gay during summer than Verbenas, Anagallises, Sencicios, Pettmas, Dahlus, scarlet Pelar-
Goniums, Fuchsias, Felotrope, Alonsoas, Nicrembergias, aud
Lantanas.t
Ussacr Grass, - K $\lambda \eta$ nituos has sent us the dimensions of some
tuft of Carex (paniculata) growing in his neiphbourhoo with a bunch of (paniculata) growing in his neighbourhood, long, and was only of the average length. The height of the
tufts or balls from which the leaves spring exceeds 4 ft ., and
their leaves fellimference is fuily 8 ft . The magnificent head of or 12 ft , must make these plants nearly equal in appearance,
if not in usefulness, to the "Festuca flabellata," It is a pity
 Inomea Leerii to remain unpruned, you should cut it back to
a bud, which is likely to break strongly, within a foot or two of the root. You had better excite it into growth in gentle heat. $\pm$
 moist atmosphere and occasionally syrivged, to prevent thic montis, when planted out in a sheltercd corner of the fower

 relative to this plant, which will be publisheds shortly.
TBopmoLum Tubrrosum. $-A$. $K$. We have alreedy
sopmotum tubrrosum. - A. K. -We have already stated the
conditions under which this plant is most likely to fower at

## GLoxinIAs.-Francesca. - By starting your Gloxinias at this season, and growing them in a hotbed until they show sigus

season, and growing them in a hotbed until they show signs
of lowering, you might perhaps be able to bloom them in a waim corner of the greenhouse during the summer months. caulescens.
CAmblias.-M.W. K. - By all means repot your Camellis as
soon as the blooms have fallen, if the roots are appasing thoung the bottoms of the pots.t if the roots are appearing
ORANOE-TREES.-Trochitus.-If you can plant your Orange-trees in the border of a conservatory, they will grow more laxuriantly Istanthus Resserithanvs.-Trochilus. - The seeds of this
plant, if not sown as soon as ripe, will lie for a long time in th ground before they vegetate. It is best to a sow them at once
gin the in a close, damp atmosphere, where the temperature is not
very high. The soil should be rather strong and shaded.

years' old, with a small portion of silver sand suitabie compost for blooming Pelargoniums in.t- Trochilus Pelargoniums. If applied to them, yon had better first try it in the proportion of halr an ounce dissolved in six galls. of water. $\ddagger$

- Patience. $-H a v i n g ~ s o ~ m a n y ~ a s ~$
600 seediing Pelangoniums. $\overline{\text { we }}$ - Patientence. -Having so many as 600 seeding Pelargonnums, We should advise you to economise space, not to shift them
into larger pots unless they really require it. They will be thrown into ploom much carlier by allowing them to remain as good or bad properties whil still be apparent. The soil min which
they are potted should not be so till for blooming Pelargoniums in so
 ${ }^{\text {Rose. They have been so repeatedly crossed that it is im }}$ possib possible to refer them to any particular species. t - $A$. $K$.
There will be no necessity for root- prunium the Which you allude, provided they are plantelf in a warm situ-
ation and where the roots cannot penetrate int ation and where the roots cannot penetrate into a cold we
subsoll. Sbould this not be the case, they had better be taken subsoll. Should this not be the case, they hard better be takel
up and replanted with the roots nearer the stryface, after
spreading

 torily explanined.--Francesca, - We recommend you to pro
 common China. Donna Maria, Banksieffora, and Rampant
are good evergreen kinds Sowprops,-A Dabbler in Gardening, -Kג $\begin{aligned} & \text { Kptions says that if } \\ & \text { you will give your address, he will, at the sason, supply you }\end{aligned}$ you will give your address, he will, at the season, supply you
with any quantity of the single snowdrop, as it grows in the meadows near him in the greatest abundance.
MkLons.- - rrochilus. - The Beechwood is an excellent Melon, and a good bearer.


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 soms from frost, unless it is very broad. Its fficacy wiflen-tirely lepend upon the direction of the wind or stullness of the
tiiglit CABR $\mathcal{A}$.-K.-The Crasarean Cabbage is another name for the
Cow Cabbage. In Jersey, favoured by the mild winters there, this variety has been stated to attain 12 ft . in
bieight, Aldi gated, The produce in this climate is not equal in weight to it requires to be sown in August, and to be planted ant tribe,
ind apart.|I
cunssion of
rubarb. - We cannot spare more room for the discussion of the merits of this variety further than to say that
 the subje

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 CANVA Fox Framss.-A Young Gardener,-Our correspondent
alluded to the articie at $p$. 5 . Canvas may be rendered durable
and transparent, if prepared in the manner stated and transparent, if prepared in the manner stancd at p. 36 ; or
by being painted over with lieated linsed oil, as recommended at p. $139 . \pm$
Bex-HEIVE.
BEE-HIVES.-A. S. S. R.-We are making inquiries, and will answer
your question SHadry GrounD.-Q in the Corner. - In a plot of ground which
you state is shaded by houses from the You state is shaded by houses from the sun, you can grow
before autumn, Early York Callaage, Lettuces, Onions for drawing young, Early Stone Tump, Radishes, and spinach.il


 culitivation are-Nos. 3 . $5,6,8,9,12,19$, and $20, t--P$. Q. Your J. - We cainot assist your respectung the sececs. If the parm yourself into smaller portions² $\ddagger--I I$. $\mu$ - Your Pcar
is the is the Grosse Romaine, only fit for stewing and dirying. It is
also called Carmelite Musquée.
and --W., Birmingham. trul all defieient in colour as your seeding Cinerarias are, they
are all dith of their petals, and they differ are alightly from those raised by other growers; the two best are 1 and 8 , the later is a very clear and beautiful blue. **-
Truro, - Some of the Pelargoniums mentioned in your list have not (we believe) been flowered in the neighbourhood of Rowdon; the followink are new to ns - Giory of Jessey,
Reward, Acme of Perfection, Countess of Cornwali, Fascmat
tion and Woinder of the West ind tion, and wornder of the West. The remainder 11 your list
contanis many fine linwers, and all are worthy of cultivatuon,** ER IATA. - In Mr. John Holland's sdvertisement, inserted Mar. 4 , As usual, many lettens have arrived to olate for answers this week.
Mr. PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALEN in the form of a small volume, for general distribution, price $s$ d. each cony; it may be ordered of all Booksellers. Gentiemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry may have them delivered in any part of Londion, by remitting a Post
office order to this Office, at the rate of $5 s$, for every 25 copies,

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

ne trial of $\mathrm{M}^{\text {c }}$ Naughten for the murder of Mr . Drumon any denated on Saturday. The defence turned, not mind when he committed it. The state of the prisoner's解 point unanimousiy deposed that the prigo ander a delusion which impelled him consequently that he was not a responsible agent at the time. The Lord Chief Justice considered this testimony so strong as to compel him to stop the case, and the jury ander his direction acquitted the prisoner on the ground insanity. This result bas been received with much as tonishment ; and a general impression is abroadstrengthened by subsequent threats of assassination ad-
dressed to Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn-that some legislative measure is necessary to protect the pome from that form of partial lunacy which is now recognised as an exeroption from punishment. The subject has been submitted to both Houses of Parliament, by Lord Brougham in the Lords, and by Mr. Mackinnon in the Commons ; and the Lord Chancellor has given notice that he will bring the question before the House on Monday, with a view to some immediate provision.The debates in Parliament this week have been unusually ong and important. On Tuesday, Mr. Fox Maule brought forward his motion on the Church of Scotland, supporting the claim of the church to a jurisdiction independent of the Civil courts, and to the abolition of patronage, or at least to such a recognition of the principle of non-intrusion, as will satisfy the people of Scotland and prevent the threatened secession of a large body of ministers from the establishment. The motion was opposed by Government on the ground that the claims of the church are inconsistent with the constitution; and that if they were conceded the House would overrale the supremacy of the Law, by which the church itself was established. Sir R. Peel declared that a settlement might certainly be effected consistently with the privileges and rights of the Church of Scotland, but that it coull hardly be done if the present demands were persisted in. After two nights debate the House negatived the motion by a majority of 135. On Thursday a series of resolutions was submitted to both Houses condematory of Lord Ellenborough's proclamation, and particularly denouncing his letter to he Princes of India in regard to the gates of Somnauth as encouraging idolatry and Paganism. After a long debate the resolutions were negatived in the Lords by a majority of 58, and in the Commons by a majority of 85 . From rance we learn that the important debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Secret Service Bill has been carried by Ministers, after a struggle of four days, by a disposed of the division gave a majority of 45 to Ministers; while the Bill itself was carried by a majority of 89 . This result was altogether unexpected, and according to the Government Papers it was due in a great measure to the speech of M . Guizot, Deputies apealed so powerfully to the reason of the were induced to become supporters of Gorernment.- Our Spanish news relates chiefly to the progress of the elections, and to the prospects of parties at the ensuing crisis. ble preparatory movemeats in Madrid have been favourhave the Government, but many of the provincial towns is considered to be extremely doubtful،-From Portugal we learn that the Government, on learning the intention of the British Ministry to suspend the negotiations on the tariff, have at length resolved to propose further reductions on articles of British produce, and there is rought to chance that the long-pending question will be learn that the Bill for the occupation of the Oregon territory has passed the Senate by a majority of 2, and has been submitted to the House of Representatives. - We have accounts from the West Indies of a disastrous earthquake, which has luid waste the islands of St. Thomas Antigua, and Montserrat, and has been felt, it is feared, in others, from which, at present, we have no advices.-The India mail has been expected for two or three days past, but we have not yet received any tidings of its arrival at Marseilles.

## $37_{3}$ one Netos.

Courr.- Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, returned During their stay at Clace, from Claremont, on Thursday. Albert took daily exercise on the Queen and Prince Majesty continues in excellent health. -The Hon. Miss Stanley has succeeded the Hon. Miss Devereux as ous of the Maids of Honour in Waiting on the Queen. - The Heremplated marriage between his Serene Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is not expected to be $80-$
lemnised until the middle of May. The bridegroom-eleck
was thought at Lisbon that the present offers, if not accepted, would be met by proposals that would bring the question to a settlement. In the Cortes, the peers had had voted the authority to raise 900 contos of reis on the tobacco revenues. There were, however, reports that further changes in the Ministry were likely to take place. Much damage had been sustained by farmers, near the
caused by the heary rains. Many caused by suffered great losses in seed destroyed and caltle drowned, and some wine-stores had also been damaged. At
Germany.-The Berlin official papers give, in several columns, a detailed account of the brilliant masquerade on Shrove Tuesday, in the Royal Palace. The number was 3,500 -not 7,000 , as previous reports here accommodated at the side tables. They also publish the instructions to the censors of the public press announced too great length for the general reader, but they are chiefly directed against anti-religious works. The censors are to forbid all works "the tendency of which is in opposition forbid all works "the tendency of which is in opposilion to Che fundamental principles of theigin faith particular." In politics, the censors must forbid any works "developing theories tending to shake the constitution of the monarchy, or any constitution in existence in the German states. forbid anything to be printed of a nature to wound the reputation and honour oather has been so mild in that city, that the fruit-trees in. the neighbourhood are already city, that the fruit-trees in. the neighouring advantage of
in full blossom. The Government, taking in full blossom. The Government, taking ad railroads to the weather, have put 30,000 workmien on the raye line between Vienna and Prague.
Turkex.- The Levant mail has brought accounts from Constantinople to the 27th February. They state that the Sultan's autograph letter, in reply to that of the Emperor, was delivered to the Russian Minister on the
13th ult. This letter contains a positive refusal on the part of the Sultan to consent to the revocation of his acts. It is also announced that Tahir, the Captain Pacha, has been dismissed, and
of the late Sultan.
United States and Canada. - The packet-ship United States, which sailed from New York on the IGth ult., arrived off Belfast on Wednesday morning. The papers received by her are nineteen The only proceeding in Congress interesting to the English reader was the progress of the Oregon Territory Bill in the Senate. The bill, it will be recollected, is for the protection of American setthers in the territory of Oregon, and for the enforcement
of the right of sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States Government over the said territory. It had given rise to long and animated debates. Mr. Calhoun made
a long speech against the bill. He showed conclusively that the course recommended by the bill is contrary to existing treaties, and that, if attempted to be carried into effect, it would, in all probabilit, the occupancy of that territory is concerned, she would have decided and irresistible advantages over the United States. The immense armies now in India, he said, are free to be directed to any other point that is necessary to sustain her power, and on the first moment of a demonstration on the part of the United States to violate the treaty, she woses sion of the territory. This she could do in 40 days, while, sion of the United States sufficient troops and a navy necessary to their transportation, they could not reach the Co lumbia river in less than six months; and to send troop thither overland would take nearly as where the means were to be provided to sustain these fleets and armies. were to be provided to sustain "that the bill do pass," the numbers were 24 to 22 ; majority in favour of the passage of the bill 2 . The voters were indiscriminately senace to
of both political parties. The bill has been submitted to the Representatives, who are expected to reject it. The Court of Inquiry into the late mutiny on board Me Menzie has given its verdict, acquitting commander own to the 9 th ult. The last builetin issued by Sir C. Bagot's medical attendants, stated that his health has, during the last fas days, undergone a change for the worse; and he
rapidly approaching his end. Dropsy had made its appearance, and he was not expected to survive many days. Wesc Indies.-The mail-steamer Forth arrived on
Saturday evening at Falmouth, with Mexican, West India, and other mails, having left St. Thomas's on the 9th ult She brings the tidings of a dreadful earthquake, which curred at St. Thomas's on the 8 th ult., ana exther islands The Thames steamer, when abreast of English Harbour Antigua, felt the shock so severely, that all hands thought the vessel had struck. The land was suddenly enveloped in clouds of dust, and the effect on the crew is said by steamer Actæon, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, has brought addelionals, as was too truly feared, that it intelligence. It appears, as was too truly feadia, Islands and that in order to ascertain the particulars, the Actæon was despatched to visit them successively, prior to taking wase the information. Distressing as the accounts are home the information. Distressag actory to know that from the different islands, it is sacrisaciely trifling, though
the injury has been most serious to churches and other public buildings, both civil and military, to dwellingouses, sugar-mins, \&c., more particies, were lost. Mort St. Christopher, two. At St. Thomas and Nevis, it appears no lives were lost. When Thomas and Nolb, deporture no positive news had been the Actæon thor from Guadaloupe, Dominica, St. Eustatia, Mar Thin though was thourt the Martinique, or Lucia, taoug thought they must have shared in the calamity
steamer, which left Antigua on the 11 th Feb. for Bermuda, will most probably be the next arrival from the West Indies, but she is not likely to bring more detailed intelligence. The Governors, Members of Council, and principal inhabitants of the different islands were actively applying ail their exertions to meet the exigencies occasioned by the catastrophe, but it was much feared the crops, which were promising and abundant before its occurrence, would, for the most part, perish, from the sugar-houses, mills, and machinery being destroyed
to so great an extent. By the mail from St . Domingo we have advices from Port-au-Prince, to the 28 th Jan., which state that a fire on the 9th of that month had destroyed upwards of four hundred houses, and among them the shops and stocks on hand of six million dollars currency. At Trinidad some apprehension was entertained that the crops might possibly be injured through the unwelcome and unusual presence od as
shower of caterpillars." Parts of the city had been visited for upwards of a fortnight by these insects, in numbers sufficient to take complete possession of the trees, and to destroy not merely the leaves but every appearance of vitality, and it was feared that their migraplantations, \&c
plantations, \&c.
New Zealand.-The New Zealand Gazette of the 1st October brings the melancholy intellizence of the death of Capt. Hobson, the first Governor of this settlemeat. severe attack of paralysis, which from his youth appears to have made great inroads upon his constitution. His burial was attended by a vast concourse of natives, who, on the morning of that ceremony, performed the "uhunga, chiefs and in their chiefs, and in their genera entertained for the deceased. Mr. Willoughby Shortland, the colonial secretary, was filling the post of

## 排arlíautent.

Monduy, -Lord RrougAM Asid that, unless his noble and learned friend on the woolsack, or his noble and learned friend
the Lord Chief Justice of the Quenns Bench, intended to bring
the in any measure, or to make some proposal for the purpose of
calling the attention of their Lordships to the state of the law relative to persons who committed crimes whilst labouring
under partial insauity, he should feel 1 his bounden daty to give
 that, in his opinion, such a measure would have a much bettor effect, and would be much better introduced to the consid eration as it apucared to limm, offical duties, to sonne extent, connected with tic moting of sucli a turestion. He would answer for this,
that as far as lis humble assistance might tend to facilitate the artoption of any course which might be expcthent in this emer-

 Whicther alys thilg could be cato to to lowate He was about to put himself in commmunication with persons likely to possess correct any practical result, he would communicate it to their Lordships. He must add that he was glad to have the assistance of
his noble and learned friend in furtherance of an object which everybody must have in view
Lord Browaran said he win
Lord Briouorasn said he was satisfied that nothing couid be
more satisfactory to the country atlarge than the declaration of more satislactory to diend.
his noble and learned friend.
Lord
Lond Denman said that he had not at all turned his mind to the
 that thic mater He thought that the more his noble and learned
in pariiament.
friend in Pariament. Ae thiaght that the mord Brougham) considered the subject, the more firmly
friend (Lord
he wind he would be impressed with the opinion that the measure should年
most happy to give it.
Lord Ca mp berl said he was glad that the subject would be bronght ander the consideration of Parliament by hier Majesty's
Government. His noble and learned friend (Lord Brougham)
 to some misconception. His noble and learned friend had spohen
of "yartial insanity." Now fiom that it mikhtit be supposect hat of "yartial insanity," Now fiom that it might be shpppsect that
a person labouring under partial iumanity was not accountale
ind for his actions: whereas, the fact was, that, unuless the perbon
was insane when he committed the act, there was no immunify from punishment. He hoped that some measure would be
speedily introdnced, for thes monstrous that ociety should be



Lord Mider the minueuce of dider next Tuesday.-The committee on the Townshend Peerage reported that they had searched in vain for precedents 5 and that means of a private Bill.
Thesday.-Lord TEYNHAM brought forward the subject of the Poor-law, with the view of obtaining an abrogation of the power of separating husband and wife in workhouses. exceccion.the tical and Civil Courts did not grant a divorce, except on.the
score of cruelty or adultery. Yet the Poor-law seyarated mar-


 dressed to the liindoo Princes, and moved thereon a resolution
condemmatory of them as enmenting on the policy of Lord
Allchland, and as encouraging idolatry and Pagansm. It was, Allehlant, and as encouraging idolatry and Pagamsm. It was
he said. mprecedented for one fovernor-General of India to
comment on the acts of his predecessor comment on the acts of his predecessor. The pinciple of the
Govermment of hadia was averse to such criticism, for it was
unncessary upon a clange of Governent unncesssary upon a eltange of Government at home to change
also the Governor- Gieneral of India; and, from the time of War-
ren ltastings, to was agreed by all statecmen ren llastings, it was agreed by all statecmen that on that soil
politcal and party differences were to end, Documents similar
to those iscued been sanctioned by the Board of Control, or by the India House. The evient meanmg of the proclamation was the India House. wisdom and policy of Lord Ellenborough in opposition to the
wisdom and policy of lis predcessor in (ffice; and its effect upone the people of India would be most injurious to the future
govenment of our empire there. With respect to the words o the letter to the Hindoo Princes, however ridiculous they might
be, they mpltiad that the expedition unto Afthanistan be, they implide that the expedition into Affghanistan had been of Somuauth, and of restoring them to the temple from which
they had been formerly taken. This was, therefore a nost gratuitous tribute to the Hindoo worship; and, to any man of plain understanding, it appeared a direct encouragenyent given to excite religious anmosities between tire Hindoos and Mailomedans, which if Lord Elienborough wished to do, he could
not hare more effectually done than by the issuing of such a document.
The Duke of Weldingron condemned as unusual and unjust
the conntruction of a cumulative resolution like that proposed by
Lord Clamicarde, upon two papers written on subjects cntirely
distinct. In one document not a word was said that could be
 against the motion, s.
The Iorin CuAcrior gave notice that he would, on Monday, call the attention of the House to the subject of the late
trial and plea ol unacy.
Fridly. - The Hone met for a short time to receive petirons.-


 Mfonday,-Mr. MACKINE OF COMMONS
 The Earl of Lsicrestis coniplained of the couduct of Lord
Brougham in the Honse of Lords, as reported in the newspapers Brougham in the Honse of Lords, as reported in the newspapers,
upon presenting petitions in the Townshend peerage case. That
learned Lord had taken on himself, upon an prit
 dence of the case was before them.
Mr. Ferrand complaned of what he considered a breact
 Whle the board of guardians at Hahfax passed resolutions con
demning the conduct of Mr. Ferrand in Parlianent that Mr. Clements be calect to the bar. - Surliament. Girathas thought
Mr. Clements might, by a stretcl of the doctrme of irivilege


 as stated by Mr. Ferrand, but only a handmorkh.
The House went into a compe Halifax, Estimates. On the vote for committee of supply on the Navy
and repairs in the naval. for works, improvements and repairs in the naval dockyards of the hingtom, Mr IIcme
moved a reduction in the vote of 10,000 .- H a division, Ahr
Humb's amendment was lost by a majority of 40 . Tine Capt. BoLberso moved the Ordnance Estimates for the year,
which, compared with those of the preceding. Which, compared with those of the preceding, exhibited a dimini-
nution of $258,129 /$. Had it not been for the fire at the Tower of
London, the diminution would have becu 358 even supposed to reflect on the acts of Lord Auckland; and in the other there was not even a hint at the gates of somnauth.
Yet on these two a resolution of condemnation hatl been framed In fact, it had become alsolutely necessary for Lnrd Ellenborongh issued by his predecessor. Lord Auckland had, in Octover, 1838, stances attenoing the commencement of the operations, and the arrangements that were determmed on; and as it fell to the lot
of Lord billenborough to put an end to these arrangenent, it was reasonable and ripht for him to make hnown the thens existing
state nf things,
intend uhat form he had found affars, and what he The Speakre informed the House that he had reccived a letter from Sir Gordon Brener, in reply to that conveying the thanks
of the House to him and the ofticers and men employed on the
coast of Chma.-The Speaker's letter and Sir G. Brencer Coast of Clma.-The Speaker's lettcr and Sir G. Brenter's reply
were ordered to be entered out the Journals.
Tuesdey.-Mr. MAckinNon asked whether it was the intention
of Goveriment to bing in
 to know whether a more stringont law weuld be bronghit for
ward, so as to prevent mividuals from taking advantage of the
delusions of delusions of former times in pleading to crimes which they had
committed. Sir J. Grabay said that he was sure the Honse
would feel that it Was
 many and preat. That of forming an army for the Afthinan so vereign, compred of Einphshmen and Hindoos-but not of
Affigans -who were involved in all the detals of his revenue
and Govermient was one great error to remain not properly occupied, indeed scarcely conquered, was offieer was a third. These and others of a like being a military errors to which Lord Ellentborongh adverted in his proclamation as having led to the disasters that he had to reparr. With respect
to the Somanath triumph, the gates were ordered to be carried away smply as a troplyy of the army's successfill march. Neither
Moslcm, nor Jew, nor Hindoo was excerted from bearing a pat in this triumph: all of them lad been partics to the great service trumph. No danrer possibly existed of religious animosities
being excited between the Hindoos and Moslems by this letice the only danger of such an occasion would arise from motion similar to that made by Lord Clanticarde, difitused and enlarged
upon by the licentions press here and in india. It was absurd to upon by the licentions press here and in india. It was absurged to
suppose that thrs paper gave any encouragement to irolatry. It
was suply Was smply a song of trumph. The temple never had been a all events there were none remaining now in India of that par ticular iddolatrous sect for whose worship this temple had bar-
orngmally designed. Moreover, the words used by Lord Ellenorignally designed. Moreover, the words used by Lord Ellen-
borougl, in the identical document in question, were the strongest
refutation posible of the unfounded ellarge made giving encouragement to idolatry, His Grace concluded by
calling on their Inrdships to reject the motion calling on their Inrdships to reject the motinn. Earl Aer ris An said the responsimity of the errors attributed oughe to be shared by the person who directed the Resilent operations.-Lord Cole HEsTRR defended the Governor. General
from the charge of wishmg to accuschis preclecessor. - The Bishop from the charge of wishmg to accusc his preclecessor. - The Bishop to be a mistakell one. In the removal of the gates Lord Lomation borvinh contemplated mothing more than did the Doke of Wel-
lington at the tame Paris was occupied by the Allies, when the had heen torne...The Bisliop of Norwich never sumposed that
Lord Elicnborongh intended to uphold ation certainly tended to discourage the urogress of Christiamin hadin. As he difl not agree with the poltical part of the
motion, he could not support it. - The Bishop of Chicurstre conde, he could not support it. - The Bishop of Chicmester
coned the somauth proclanation, and regretted that the dochnchts on which the resolution was framed had been mixed
togethcr. He felt convinced the Governor- General had a military,
and not a relligous object nli view, and on these grounds he could
 ridiculed the forced interpretation attempted to be put on Lord

 not to ine Hint a relignons t oplly. They orignally belonged
They hade thatinms, hut to a sect of Buddusts. Or Hindoos, but they had to clo with the national suist of the monlepenfe of thata, as trophies formerly taken from theur comIn the alsence of Lord Ellenthoromght, andl putting a plann charafavd letter, their Lordships could not avoid giving a verdamation would by pet but think that the indiscrent Marquess of LANsDowne borough was most calculated to raise imputations, however

that it would be highly inexpedient upon his pause to would feel fel
Government to the introduction of any measure for altpruit
 he juncture, for the House would aimit called, at thas particuparticuarly necessary that nothing should be decided from the
Majecty, in answarlo to the addircss on on Education :-"I have Government had been previously addrected to the moral and my
ligious education of the ligious education of the working classes of my people. Th
assurance of your cordial co operation confirnis me ni the hop
that this blessing may be realised by legil Mr. Fox Macle brought on his motion, "That this Hous consideration the petition of the Commismon of the Gencral
Assentiy of the Churel of Scotland, fint the matters theren
contancd." The Commiss contanced." The Commassion he described as having somewhat cliair. Its petition, therefore, was that of the Assembly of the
 ecclessastical. Such was not the exclusive juuges 111 matters
case; the Assembly merely
 between the clvil and spritual jurisclections. Quotmg the
earler statutes, and the Aet of Securnty at the ©nion, Scotland, rests its claim, he cousended that liey evinced the
intention and determination of their framers to pernetuats secure the riphts and privileges of the Presbyterian established
religion, and to give to its courts an indepent natters ceclestastical; and cited the npmenns of Lurus Moncrut it that the question was so nicely balanced in the taken. Sceing civil court, it becarne the Legislature, as the regulator of the
constitution, to interfere. The Court of Sessimn had mistaken
 of junstict.ons, it was the duty of Parliament to interfere, and by


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rianism in Scotland became lukewarm, patronage wat polerated
and it was not till the revival of nin eval.gelical spirt in Scutland
 as little possible encroachment on the s s.called rughts of the pathree years and a halim which conviction of daty. During been permitted to but comfortable to the patrons themselves. But the Auchter-
arder case came to disturb this prosperity. In the litigation


#### Abstract










 permanence of the fauth and $d$ ectrines of that (hurch. gll a an

 tribunal of the Honse of Lords. He 1recly conceded the callan
the chat on to its rignt of the chareh to its right of jurisdiction in matters eccletantical,
buit the questorn conthually recurred, what was cin, athe wiat
 people to object, andit was the duty of the Presbytery to examine
these objections, and adjudicate accordingly. these objections, and adjudicate accordingly. A declaratory Act
would not remone the existing difficulty, benuse di-putes would
still be as hikely to arise between co-uryinete
 of the Crown: and though he minght hase wals eit the cibocecturn,
for the purpose of seeing the modie ins which Mr. Fos Maule
would have dealt with
 Chirch of Scotidud, except what was founded angon cime stantute law. It was croneous to suppose that the comits of hitw were
coming out of fhas colntict with bomour. The courts of linw wire
in arms against the church








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## Mau Mntru heat to th

things which had arcisen, he thought the House ought not
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that if
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##  <br>  <br> could not vote settlement of the disputes un, waphy




 regulated, and maintained that the principle of patronage was clearly acknowledged and recognised by them. It was unde-
nable that the Church was attempting to act in defiance of tise statutes on which it was founded, and, were the Honse fo ac-
guiesce in the claims made by the Church, they would be over-
ruling the supremacy of the law. The General Assenbly oughit to have paid obedience to the law, as pronounced by the highest
tribunal in the kingdom. The effect of the resolution proposel would be to put on record the opinion of the House as being that
the statute of Anne was not budirig, and that paronage in assent, and therefore heshould vote against th.e motion. Well aware of the magnitude of the evil which threatened sculA state of things never contemplated by law had arisen-a
Church established by statutes at variance with the Courts by made-one that patronage shculd be abolished, and the other
that a defintion should be attem, ted, by legislation, of ecclisi astical and spirtual power.
policy of a anolishing patronate, and he could not admit the pro-
priety of aticmpting to define the boundaries of civil and eccle siastical authority. He refused to go into committee, because he
did not think there was any probability of his agreeing in the views which would be there propand if he sawy prospect of a atisfactnry solution of the
because,
difficulties that surrounded the guestion, he was not willing to legislate. A setllement might certainly be effected consistestly
with the privileges and rights of the Church of Scotland, but that were insisted
 7hursduy, - A teselution on milar reat its intcution to that pro on the gencral orders of the 6 th Nov cmper, and the letter to the mitted by Mr. V. Smith. The substance of this resolution was a
declaration that the conduct of Lord Ellenborough whs unw ise,
indecorous, and reprehensible. After a speech from Mr. E. TEN ngnt in defence of the Governor-General, Mr. Macaurar sai India had knowa were caused by religious interference witht th Bangalore, in the affair of the Mosque. Now did Ministers mean Was he to govern upon Brahminical principles, and restore the
emple with its dancing girls? No doubt they would take care ocountermand him; but was it no evil thus to make announce Other Governors.General might have been hated, but now, for the first time, a Governor-General was laughed at. Turgid pas style to be imitated by a British crovernor-s with beadsand have
because the native princes deck their horses
black faces, to ride out upon a palfrey so adorned, and paint his black faces, to ride out upon a palfrey so adorued, and paint his
own face black? The Indians, whatever their own dress, habits and style, yet perfectly understood aud respected the sobriety in truth, was imitated, not from inchac eomposiry generals, who
the trashy manifestoes of the French reviutional He mas sure such
loved to talk nonsense about ancient Rome. He y any of those who understood the country and the people; but indeed, Lord Ellenborough kept those civil servants at such distance that none of them ever ventured to offer their advice.
Really the vast power of an Indian Goverunor-General was not to
be trusted to a man who was thus wanting in discretion of his own, and thus nnwilling to proit by the discretson of others. -
Mr. Hoca admitted that a Governor-Gerseral ought not to be
absent from his Conncil, but opposed the motion. -Mr. MANGLEs
 on the House to censure the proclamation on religusing gionuds. owing somewhat liindly in the wake of those whose of,jccts were than uaal numbers on the opposite benches. Hie had never
known an instance whice a rclitical paty lad so stuthously
avouled the great features of the case, and so canefally fastenel hithcrto scen in this proclamation momtent of mandititg their them now by a declaration that this document did involve such
tan insult. Its style had been said to betoken a mind unequal to an insult. Its style had been said to betoken a mind unequal to
the duties of government; but he would remind the House
that quite as bad taste had appeared in the military mani-
festoes of a man whom Europe and the world had certanly thought not wholly incapable of wielding empire. He concluded with a glowing panegyric on the services of Lord Elenboroughto defend their own policy in India; but that this was not the subtake notice of this proclamation. It would be a want of courage to abstain from expressing an opinion whect of such a censure
tained. He did not believe that the effect
would be to recall Lord Ellenborough; buteven if it should, that noble person would be less dangerous to his country in the House
of Lords than at Calcutta. - Sir R. Peer said, that what had passed to-night must have fully dissipated the suspicions of those
who had imagined the Government to have made a compromise With the Opposition on the subject of Mr. Roebuck's late motion. He then enumerated the successive disasters, of which the tidings
were then daily flowing in upon the Governor-General, and eulogised the courage with which he met those dimiculties. But
it was necessary for him to abandon Affghanistati- it was im-
portant to him to do so without dispiritmeng the Hindoos, and
therefore it was that he had been anxious to secure, for thie sake
 Sir R. Peel inveighed especially against the party hi, it which
gnimated the present moton, ald waned the House that
such a vote as this woulo stine a hea nur blow at ife hritish prow perity in India than any of our last disquers.
Iord J. Russmin, entered into a defence of Linrd Auchland's ge of the published papers, that the aband nment of Afr'hatin- dan
was a wise measure. He was not desions to dony to Lard Ellenborough such praise as properly bel, nged to $h m$, but lece con. (t generalc, irom those abe men who had nir reaint decided the po-
liey of the campangn, and restorcd the sprit of the troops. In
yegard to the preclamation, it showed in many of its passages a sort of inflation, which looked as if I.ord Enleny of its passages a and sovereign Prince. Such a man was not a fit person to su-
perintond and sovereign Prince. Such a man was not a fit person to su-

## in the East. The House then di <br> Friduy.-At $40^{\prime}$ clock there were only 34 Members present, and he Speaker consequently did not thke the chai

Money Market, Friday ClTY.
Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at $96 \frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for money, and $96 \frac{7}{8}$ to 7 for account; New Three-and-half
per Cent. Annuities, $102 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; Exchequer Bills, 71 s . per Cent. An
to 73 s . prem.

Charge of Threatening to Shoot the Queen and Sir $R$. Peel.- It is again our painful daty to record the appre hension of another " monomanaia,, who has been appre-
hended on the clarge of threatening the lives of the Queen and Sir R. Peel. At his examination before the Lord Mayor yesterday, he gave Lis name James Stevenson, and said that he belongs to the parish of Lochwin noch, in Renfrewshire. He spoke in a broad Scotch accent The clerk to the packet owners at Hull stated that the prisoner booked his passage on board the Gazelle for London, and said he was going to London to see the Queen, and that it was quite improper for a woman to further that he wished the woman to be put on one side -the woman was to be destroyed, and the man was taine the reins of the affairs of this nation. The the voyage told him that he had written letters to Sir R Peel, who had not answered them, but there were plenty of people who would show him Sir R. Peel, and that he prisoner in ouls saicen and Nir R'd finish them. don't think I did; but I said I'd strike at the roo om tree, if I should catch a minister of the king My attention was first drawn to the subject of Sir $R$ Peel being in power when the man shot at the Queen. rote the letter to Sir R. Peel at that time. I read of hi being in power in the newspaper. - The result of the samination lert no doubt that he mind of the prisund as quite disore Tresury Mayor to the Compter, in order that medical men might have the opportunity of examining him, to ascertain whether he could be at large without danger to others.
Threatened Assassination of the Chancellor of the chequer, accompanied by his private secretary, the Right chequer, accompanied by his private secretary, the Right
Hon. G. R. Dawson, and Mr. Maule, attended at BowHon. G. R. Dawson, amd Mr. Mad and and information, and demand a warrant for the apprehension of Mr. John Dillon, late an officer in the navy, for having on different occasions threatened, by letter and otherwise, to take away his life. The informa February bereire a bearg the name the $22 d$ Dillon, complaining of alleged injustice done him, and coutaining certain threats, which be considered did not assume any definite character. He believed the lette was sent by the person whose name it bore ; and about same signature, and containing similar threats. It mentioned in strong terms the case of $\mathrm{N}^{6} \mathrm{~N}^{\text {Naughten, and al- }}$ though the writer abhorred the name of assassin, still he considered he would not be doing wrong if he had shot any person through whose means he had suffered an an justice. On the 4 th inst. Mr. Goulburn received a third letter, bearing the same date, and signed "John Dillon 157, Strand," in which the writer made claims upon He Majesty's Government for a consideravie sum of money alleged to be due to him for boarding the Pern, and which he accused Mr. Goulburn of being the means of keeping Chanck from him ten jears ago, when he was in office as Chacellor or the Exchequer, on the ground that a mount he claimed could not be paid until such charg was cleared up. The letter also mentioned that Mr Goulburn had admitted the charge to be removed, and unless the money was paid, he (the writer) would be driven to follow in the steps of M'Naughten. The information further stated, that Mr. Goulburn never had any commu nication with the person whose name was signed to the several letters, except in his official capacity, and throug the letters referred to, and he had every reason to appreharm. He also stated, that he did not lay the jnformation against him from any malice he bore to the said John Dillon, but solely from personal apprehension of danger: Mr. Pemberton, private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, corroborated many of the leading facts of this Bernard's Inn, John Walsh, a colourman residing in and saw him one day last week in a coffee-house in Westminster, when be commenced a conversation with him respecting M'Naughten. He also referred to the case of wide difference between his case and that of M'Naughten, as Bellingham had received a bond fide injury, by which be was driven mad, whereas the other had received none justified in shooting Mr. Percival. He contintued this conversation with two strangers present, and told them satisfied, he would have a pop at some of them, and if he did shoot any one, it should be Mr. Goulburn. This occurrence took place late in the evening, and he pppared occurreace took place late in to to be quite sober, aad determined to prat his threat into but injustice." One of the strangers observed not petition the House of Commons upon the subject, and wait for a teply to your petition, after it will bo laid on
the table
He replied, "Before I can receive an answer to any petition that I may make, l'll have taken Mr . Goulburn's life, and swing for t. The warrant fo the apprehension of Mr. John Dr Goulburn immediately. Immediately after Mr. Goulburn had laid his information, and the warrant had been issued for Mr. Dillon's apprehension, the services of the police were pu into requisition, in order to discover his retreat, and in the course of the evening the insperrorted for debt, and he had in Whitecross-street prison. As lie is, under these circumstances, virtually in the custody of the sheriff, a writ of habeas corpus must be obtained for, the purpose of bringing him up beforel the chief magistrate, to answer has been lodged against him.
The Custom-House Frauds.-A numerous meeting of he operative weavers of Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, and heir vicinity, was held a fers days since, to take into conhrough the practice of passing silk manuache duty and to adopt such means as may be expedient under existing circumstances. The Chairman stated, that for year past the trade of the Spitalfields weavers had suffered great grievances ; and to add to their distress, a quantity of goods have been passed through the Custom-house without paying duty. If they had to contend with good considering that the principles of free-trade were onl partially in operation. But officers receiving good salaries had been bribed to an extent not to be conceived, and the silk-weavers had suffered to a very serions degree fffice a deputation of silk-weavers waited unon him, an e then stated them that from the returns he had ascertained that the exportations of silk goods into this country were double the amount of what was registered as imported at the Custom-house. If that were the case there was no doubt that the quantity not accounted for the Custom-house had been smuggled. It appeared that $1,000,000 l$. worth of silk goods were imported; bu with was the same amount which was not legally imp. that wicla they could not come into competho would hare ben blo 6,663 persons throughout have been employment for one of the defaulters had sold 30,0001 out of the funds a parture from the country. Memorials to the Treasury and Commissioners were then passed, declaring that the frauds practised at the Custom-house had overstocked of Bitish indures depressed silk-weny, of employment, and reducing the miserable pittance, called wares of those in employment, ${ }^{3}$ and expressing the opinion of the meeting, that, "in cases where frauds are detected, no compromise should be allowed, but that the penalty should be strictly enforced, and imprisonment added to the fine; the frauda not only Buiting the revenue, but undermino an which, in the opinion of the meeting, must be allowed to be one of the most important interests of this country." Coust India House.-On Wednesday a special general Court, of the Priar house, for the purpose of laying before the proprictors documents relative to the miltary operations Affghanquence by the Court of Directora, A long and desultory ascussion took place on the form or the they were ultimately carried as proposed by the Directors. waggons arrived at the Royal Mint, escorted by a detach ment of the 60 th Regiment, with the Chinese silver, amounting to $1,000,000 l$. sterling, being the first consig ment of the indemnity to be paid by the Celestial $E$ mpire War, which arrived at Portsmouth on Thursday, and was forwarded to London by the Southampton Railway. The procession attracted a good deal of notice, and an immense crowd followed the waggons to the Mint, and as the onter gaces closed upon them, three cheers were given. The Syee silver was contained in large wooden boxes, and on passing along the Minories one of them burst, but owing The precautions taken, not a particle was lost. On Tuesday, another train of waggons, escorted by a party Southampton Railway, with 20 tons of the Chinese silver in value 750,000 dollars, brought over by the Columbine. City Antiquities.-Several excavations for the forma hon of sewers are now in progress in the City, which have do the discovery of various relics, connected with its ormer history. In Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, where the sewer is about 15 feet in depth, the labourers have com gainst the old Roman wall, which was continued from the London-wall, across Bishopsgate-street, to the Minories and the Tower. In Finsbury-pavement the excavations of carried to a considerable depth, and numerous bones reat pla supposed to have bees bloth-Fair sewer is ground attached to the monastery of St. Bartholomew the Great, by which numerous boues, coins, and other relic have been brought to light.

The Thames Tunnel.-The annual meeting of the Broprietors took place on Tuesday. Hawes, M.P., stated that a resolution had been com to on Monday by the Directors, requesting the Duke o Wellington, who had always been a warm admirer of the undertaking, to appoint a day between the 18 th and the 25th ingt, for the opening of the Tunnel for foot-passen fer's, and requesting his Grace to bonour the Court of

Directors with his presence at an entertainment to be given on the occasion. The interest takibuted by the fact that 4,440 persons had visited the works last year more than in any previous season. Last year upwards of The Directors had received a certificate from Sir I. Brunel, The Directors had received a certincate rom the slightest the engineer, declaring that there was not trustees of the settlement in any part of the works. The rustead in the direction of the Tunnel. It was then resolved-"That the cordial thanks and congratulations of the meeting be tendered to sir I. Brunel, for the hy himined tatent, energy, and perseverance evinced by him in tue despa,
construction, and completion of the Thames Tunnel -a rork unprecedented in the annals of science and ingenuity, and exhibiting a triumph of genius over physical difficulties declared by some of the most enlightened men to be insurmountable,"
Te Meray Fund.-The annual general meeting of Wednesday, Mr. Hallam, the historian, in the chair. The report stated that the sum of 1,255 , had been dispensed in relief to distressed authors, their widows and children, during the past year, and that no less a sum than 29,000. has been applied to this purpose since the foundation on Ambassador, Baron Brunow, to the Marquess of Lansdowne, announcing that the Emperor of Russia highly appreciating the benevolent purposes of the Institution, 155l. This is the more gratifying as a similar testimony was given to the value of the Literary Fund last".year by the King of Prussia, who presented it with 100\%. The Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the addition of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and Mr. Bond Cabbell: and the vacancies in the Committee were filled up by the election of Dr. Fraser, Mr. Nolle.

The Parks.-In consequence of the recent intrusions into the parks, a notice has been issued by the Duke of Sussex, by command of her Majesty, that no haceney-
coach, or hired cabriolet, be allowed, under any pretence whatsoever, to pass through St. James's or Hyde-parks, except through the Birdeage-wak, from Great Georgestreet, to jo allowed to pass through the parks, and that the permission for hackney-chaises, conveying Government
messengers, to pass through St. James's-park, shall not extend to any otber hired carriages. That the gates of St. James's-park, with the exception of those communicating with the Birdcage-walk, be kept half-closed; and persons as have permissiou, be allowed to pass thiongh members of the Royal Family, or by the Grand Falconer, the Qucen's ride in Hyde-park, That the gates of the Birdcage-walk be left open through the night, during the sitting of P'arliament. That no stagebarrows, or persons carrying burdens, be allowed to pass through the gates of eather of the parks, and
keepers and sentinels have orders accordingly.

Mortality of the Metropolis. -The following is the number of deaths registered 145 ; North districts, 181 ; Central districts, 206; Fast districts, 219; South districts, $2 n 2$. Notal, 1003, ( 5.15 mates, 488 females.) females 442, ) and for the last five winters, 1004 .

## 程robircial Nems.

Chichester.-At the Court of Bankruptey on Monday, an application was made by the junior partner in the
Chichester old bank (Mr. Wm. Ridge), for his certificate. It was urged upon the part of the bankrupt, and in favour of his anplication, that having been only a stipendiary of his application, that having been over the management po the bank, and that there was nothing in evidence to show that he was at all aware of those improper transacsions which had been alleged so strongly against the bank. M. Commissioner Fane, in gicing judgment, said that Mr. Commissioner Fane, in giving judgment, said, that as a partner in the public. He was an executor to his father's will, and it was his duty at that time to have looked into the affairs father's estate was solvent or not. It was impossible for the Court to consider that he was ignorant of the proceedings of the bank. For instance, in the case of Ganizant of some of the Who, althougl having em, from $7,000 l$. to $8,000 \mathrm{l}$., was yet continued in the situation of the bankruptcy iu 1841. But admitting that the bankrupt had not the same degree of control over the bouks as hiswn that a robbery had been practised upon the public. Under all the circumstances it had formed upon the application of his brother, which Was, that the certificate be delayed for three years, with the condition that all property acquired by will, or as heir
at law, or in other way coming to him, except as the produce of his own industry, should at once pass to the creditors of the bax
Halifux. - We alluded in our last to the cruel treatment of a collier-boy near Elland, which Lord Ashley had
brought before the notice of Parliament. On Saturday, Joseph Whiteley, the master, was summoned before the magistrates, charged with ill-using the lad, and an application was made on behalf of the overseers of the town ship that the indentures might be cancelled, and an adequate penalty inflicted upon the master. The lad detailed the particulars of the treatment he had rechic to examine the hoy. He found the lad full of bruises from the top to the bottom of his back. The wounds were of different colours, some appearing of an older and some of board. for a number of years, but never had such a case of cruelty come before him. He would leave the master to the compunction of his own conscience, believing that he would never be able to hold up his head in society for years to come, and that he would be shumned by every one as unworthy to associate with. The application wardens were bound over to prosecute the master at the sessions.
Heileybury.-About ten o'clock on Saturday night, a fire broke out in a room belonging to Mr. Watson, a student in the East India College, during the time of his diately upon opening the door of his apartment, Mr. Watson was met by dense volumes of smoke, which were quickly fanned into flame by the current of air thus admitted, and the room was soon enveloped in a blaze. The supply of water was deficient, and as it is not laid on throughout the building, it was estudents, bring from a distance in buckets. 1 subdued before they had spread beyond the apartments in which they broke out. An inquiry into the origin of the fire was instituted by the college authorities; but no cerbable that a hot coal had fallen out of the stove upon a sofa, the wadding of which ignited, and thence rapidly communicated the fire to the wainscotting of the room. From the defective arrangements in regard to water, it is supposed that if the fire had not been so speed.
Liverpool. Anouther destructive fire broke out in this town on Tuesday, by which the boiler-workshops, and a great part of the foundry of Messrs. Farrcett and Preston, the engineers, and two warehouses, were destroyed. The fire broke out in the paint-shop belonging to the foundry, and though the fire-police were immediately on long time owing to the want of water. At last a supply was pro cured, but not until the flames had got such a head as destroyed the warehouse, together with another on the opposite side of Lydia Anne-street. This calamity will deprive from 300 to 400 workmen of employment, and thus add to the dis tress existing in the town. Owing to the pressure of the times, the number of men employed in this establishmen had been reduced from nearly very large proportion, it not the whole, will be unable to Ma mployment until the worksiops are rebui.
Manchester.-During the last two or three years number of sik-warehouses in this towa and neighourhoon bave been broken iato and robbed of goods, the The robberi is said to have exceeded 1 , as to have defied the utmost vigilance of the police either to trace the goods or the thieves at the time, and not the slightest information on the subject has, till lately, been obtained. About a fortnight ago, it was rumoured that parties were connected with these robberies who to the
bigher in the world than the police had ventured to look -that they had been planned and effected at the instance, in fact, of master silk-manufacturers and dyers. It was sid that these parties, entering the warehouses of ass, had thus the means in the day-time, without suspicion attaching to them, of observing the fastenings of doors, and ascertaining the most valuable or most suitable good submeir purpose; that then they laid heir plans, by whom the robberies were effected; that the goods so stolen were mostly yarns, which, on being brought to that thus, with the change of colour, the possibility of detection was removed. The police have not been long in acting on their newly-acquired information, and have ob. Edwin Lucas warrants against Messis. Natbanitin business at Leigh, near Manchester, and who have also a place of business near Macclesfield. They were apprehended a few days siace in consequence of stolen goods found in their possession, and were brought up for examination at the New Bailey on Monday, when so many exexamination, that the magistrates remanded the prisoners, and refused to accept bail
Marlhorough. - The Council of the new School for the ons of clergymen and others have 'appointed the Rev and head-master of the proprietary school, Kensington, to be head-master of the establishment in this town.
Marlow. - On Tuesday night a fire broke out within the manor of Swilly Pond, near this town. The old Manor House, the property of ing of the structure but one stack of chimnies. At one time the Pear-tree, so famed in the annals of Marlow elections, was in great
danger; but from the exertions of the inhabitants not a
branch was injured. The fire is supposed to branch was injured. The fire is supposed to have been the Merthyr. -The W.
Merthyr. -The Welsh papers mention as a remarkable feat in the iron manufacture, that a bolt was rolled at the Cyfarthfa Works last week, of 25 ft . in length and 6 ft. in diameter. It was of cable quality, and weighed $2,600 \mathrm{lbs}$. The bar rolled at the Dowlais Works some time since was 14 ft . long, and $8 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. in diameter, weighing about 22 cmt .
Juke of er the Duke Noriolk, as lessee of the right of ferry between Holynead lstand and Cumbertana Point, near this town, established by what is calle rupted right. This gives his Grace s lessees, the ferrystraagers, and $1 d$. for inhabitants. The grant of the ferry was made by Charles J .
Railways. - The following are the returns for the past week:-Greenwich, 516l.; Eastern Counties, 824l.; Brighton, 2,110 l. ; York and North Midland, $1,290 l^{\prime}$; London and Blarkwall, $1,66 . ;$ Great North of England, 1,06 11. ; Sheflild and Manchester, 24.51.; Marrchester and Leeds, $3,63 \% \%$; Glasgowv and Pansley, $662 l$; Aldburgh and Glasgow, 1,696l. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,3688. : Birmingham and Derby, 971l.: North Midland, 3,340t; South-Western, 4,0144.; Great Western, $10,465$. ; Northern ing of the North-Midland Company, held last week at Leeds, the correspondence was read which had passed between the Directors and the Board of Trade, by which appeared that the representations of the Board have been attended with good effect as regards the public safety, and that the Directors have ogreed to allow additional intervals of rest to the engine-men driving passenger-trains. -The ball-yearly meeting of the Manchester and Leeds Company was held last week. The total income for the half-year was stated to amount to $119,113 l$, including eceipts for passengers $65,985 l$., and goods 52,4331 ., out of which a dividend of two and three-quarters per cent. was declared, leaving a balance in hand of 15,500 . The Directors proposed the establishment of a reserve or de reciation fund, to meet the diminution in the value of he carriage and locomotive stock. There every ex
 he sumbirs is 1841; and the erpenditure so applying hemselies ta redaly meeting of the Sheffield and Manchester Company took place last week. The receipts during the past year amounted to $14,065 l$., leaving a balance, after deducting the expenses, of $3,944 l$. Though 512,276 passengers ha been conved upon the line, a whe work of construction no accident had taken place. The works of construction entire line, from Sheffield to Manchester, would be opened arly in 1845.-The half-yearly meeting of the Birmingbam"and Derby Company took place on Thursday. During the halr-year 9o, 00 passengers were carred on the liff had incressed at the rate of 72 per cent., and in the goods department there had been an increase of 5000 tons, or The balance in kand $8,978 \mathrm{l}$. The meeting recorded its approbation of the conduct of the Directors, in their reThe begran Eretine of the Bristal and Exeter Company was held on Thursday, it lhistul. The roport stated that the whole of the lins to Lxeter mould be ready for conteng phed period. The statement of receppts and exbentitute shonard a balance of 836,4331 , out of which lear of income-tax. - The Urrectors of the Ikacknall Railway bave announced that the increase of their fares has prodaced a decrease in the receiplis are now ahont o falle change was imtroduced; and The share-list of the Yarm chairmun and Noraich, on the 24th ult., that the works would speedily Re commenced.-The works on the That Rletway, Which we noticed passage of the trains. The goods' traffic has been commenced, and a luggage-train now runs daily between London and Colcester. Pere are upwards of seventy drains, besides numerous crossings and cuttins. The cutting at Brentwood-hill is more than two miles long, and seventy feet in depth. The first general meeting of the Pontor and South Shelds Comappeared that the Company had recently taken possession of the Stanhope and Tyne Railway, which they were now working at a profit, under the title of the Pontop and
South Shields Railway. The accounts exhibited a net revenue for the half-year of $42,802 \mathrm{k}$, leaving a balance, after the payment of $27,618 \%$. for expenses, of $15,183 \%$. This amount had been charged with the interest on the loams and Liablities of the late Company, out of which a dividend at the rate of 30 s. per share for the half-year was declared. The traffic in co
line exhibited a steady increase.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-During the greater part of last week this city was in a state of excitement, cccasioned by a discussion
in the corporation on a motion submitted by Mr ．
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell in favour of Repeal．It commenced on Tues－ day，and lasted for three days．The house was crowded to excess，although strangers were admited by tickets． great length．He founded his arguments in favour of self－government on several reasons．The first，he said，
was the capacity of the Irish nation for domestic legisla． tion ；2d，the perfect right of Ireland to legialate for herself；3d，that that right was fully established by the to Ireland would follow from the repeal of the Act of Union；5th，the utter incompetence of the Irish Parlia－ tract，being brought about by fraud，bribery，corruption， tract，being brought about the fraud，disastrous results to Ireland have flowed from the Union； 8 th，that the Union might be abolished without an infringement of the con－ would follow to the British empire by the repeal of the Act of Union．He had come there to establish these propositions，and he had no doubt the assembly would consider he had opened a very wide field．He then pro－ argument by statistical and other facts．Upon the evils of absentecism，as＂s one of the disastrous results to Ireland length，and read documents showing the deplorable dis－ tress at present existing．After speaking for four hours and a half，he concluded by moving that a petition should be adopted in favour of a repeal of the legislative Union． Councillor M＇Loughlin having seconded the motion，Al－ derman Butt observed that he and those who agreed with him had nothing to complain of in the tone and mode of
argument of Mr．O＇Connell，and submitted the following amendment：－－＂That believing the discussion of the question of the repeal of the legislative Union between Dublin，as calculated to produce political discussions， prevent all cordial co－operation between persons of
different political opinions，and to prevent this body from exercising its municipal functions for the good of the citizens at large，this assembly repudiates in the strongest manner the introduction of the question， and that，therefore，the consideration of the question be adjourned sine die．＂On Wednesday the discussion was resumed，and after a long sitting was again adjourned． On Thursday several members of the Corporation spoke in a speech of considerable lengih ；after which a division took place－the result was，for the motion 41 ，for the O＇Connell＇s motion．On the numbers being announced Mr．O＇Connell assured the＂twenty－six＂that their names should be inscribed npon a column in College－ record of Irish history．He then moved that a committee should be appointed from the majority，＂to prepare the Union．The debate was conducted throughout in cood temper and with much courtesy among the opposing par－ bead，and exerted himself successfully to effect the object The meeting of the Repesl Association took place on Monday．The proceedirgs were of the usual character， Carlow．－Last week some persons broke into the church of St．Mulinins，in this county，and attempted to remove a large flag which covered the eatrance into the vault be－ longing to the ancient family of Kavanagh．Whether is not certain，for they only succeeded in disturbing it． Their design is involved in mystery，Government have offered a reward of $30 \%$ ．for such information as will lead
to the discovery of the offenders． the discovery of the offenders．
Newry．
Newry．－ assassinate a Presbyterian clergyman in the pulpit，at
Rathfriland．It appears that the Rev．J．Dickie，one of Rathfriland．It appears that the Rev．J．Dickie，one of ervice in his own church，when he preached a ser－ mon on the progress of Puseyism，and its alleged
tendency to Popery．Just at the conclusion，and hilst ithe rev．gentleman was engaged in prayer，some one fired through the windows，and wounded him severely in both arms．It is hoped that the wounds will not prove
fatal．The perpetrator of the outrage escaped in the dank－ ness of the night，but the tracks of his feet were traced in
the directiou of Lessie．The Lord－Lieutenant has issued proclamation，offering a reward of 100 l ．for the disco． Donegal assassin．
Donegal．－Some days since，while the Wesleyan Metho－ dists of Mountcharles，in this county，were holding a missionary meeting in the market－house of that place， minister belonging to the Established church，some person fired a gun through one of the windows，breaking 14 punes of glass．The assembly were at prayer

## pposite wall

Kaction of－The Marquess of Ormonde has made a Fill in this coup tontinue as apression of agriculture shall last．In announcing this duced to come forward to relieve his tenants thus liberally to enable them to apply sufficient manure to their farms abatement of the necessary improvements which this abatement of rent will fully enable them to effect．

Edinburgh．－The Edinburgh．
end and provincial papers re proceeding vigorously with preparations for seceding Their agents（chiefly females），are going from door to door distributing printed statements and soliciting sub scriptions；while the great body of the public are wholly nnmoved by their agitation．The leading clergymen o facrifice their endowments by of their determinations houses for cheaper dwellings．Plans for new wooden hurches have been ordered，and other symptoms appear of a real intention of carrying the long－deferred threat of eceding into execution．＂ Glasgow．－On Saturday evening，the 25th ult．，the came on with a sudder dull shock，as of a heavy body alling，and then resembled the rumbling of a carriage t appeared to pass from east to west，and occupied from osual accompaniments of shaking of furniture，rattling of glass and earthen vessels．A flash of lightning was ob served about the same time，although there was none seen previous．About two years ago a similar shock was felt in the place，and a still severer one about fourteen years
Aberdeen．－On Thursday，the Marquis of Breadalbane was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College．Of the Sour nations，viz，Mar，Angus，Moray，and Buchan，the Marquis had the majority of votes in the first three nominees were，Sir James Macgregor，Lord March，and the Marquis of Waterford．

## 並的。

Central Criminal Court．－Trial of $M^{\prime}$ Naughten，－The pro－
ceedings in this case were resumed on Saturday．The judges ceedings in this case were resumed on Saturday．The judges
took their seats on the bench at nine o oclock，and immediately French Ambassador and numerous visitors were present 28 on the previous day，and the Court was very much crowded．Mr．
Cockburn said，he rose under a deep sense of the responsibility he had undertaken，axd his own inadequacy．He felt himself to could be placed，being called on to defend a case of so singular a description．However，he had full contidence that tie defence all the pecuilar circumstances that surrounded the case．When horror of assassination，and，above all，how that horror was inter－
voven in the nature of Englishmen－when he recollected the deep sympathy that existed for the deceased，and the worth of had paid so eloquent a tribute，and in which tribute he（Mr．
Cockburn）fully concurred－he felt bound nost earnestly to appeal to the impartiality of the jury，and he felt convinced that that appeal would not be made in vain．His learned friend had，
with his usual accuracy，anticipated the line of defence intended intention to touch for a moment it was moin feature in this case．
Hie was not there to deny that the hand of the prisoner bad in－ flicted the mortal wonnd on the deceased．No，the defence would
turn nut en the decal，but on the state of the frisonex＇s mind wh．cn ine comm．t ed t．There could be no doubt that according
to cur law msanty absolved a pernon from the consequences of farther than the law of cavissed nations－no farth．cr than reason prescribed－no farther，if he were not presumptuous in saying it
than the will and ordination of God．He trusted he should not
be thouglit fit to lay anp modvidual under the heariest calamity of Wheh human nature was snsceptible，he must have，at the same
time，released suchindividual from the consequences of acts of
which lie did nct feel or know the enormity．Therefore the ordair ed that when there was a disease that troubled and ob－
scured the very sources of reason，and converted a human being into the similitude of a lower animal，which left him the slave of
the wildest imp．ulses，and led him with ungovernalle fury to acts
which rcason would have abhorred，the individual so circum－ star ced she uld be free from all liersenal recponsiblinty．This
princip．e of th．e taw admitied of no exception，but at the same great wond be idle to say that in partzcular applications of this
 the defence for the prisoner would be his merital deficiency at the dence be intended to put forward in support of that derence would meet with their most serious attention．That evidence
would be of two sorts；it would not be such as bis learned friend had supposed－of a vague and negative kind－it wonld be testi－
mony posilive and precise．And he said this from the bottom his heart－such as would carry conviction to the minds of every－
one prescnt．The testimony of persons who had known the prisoner from his youth－who had been brought into immediate
conact with him－and the fricnds with whom he had associated． And，lest the evidence of persons so situated might be met with persons in authority in his native pace，to all of whom this un－ rortunate calamity had been made clearly known，nod to all of
whom the prisoner had appealcd for protection from the fancied
dangers which his imater show that the prisoner had been the victim of fearful delusions， which had gradually destroyed his self．control，until he had com－ raitted the deed for which he was now placed on his trial．In addi－
tion to this，l，（Mr．Cock buru）proposed to place before the jury the tion to this，be（MM．Cockburn）proposed to place before the jury the
evidence of gentemen connected with the medical profession－
men of intelligence and skill－who would tell the jury that it was men of intelligence and skill－who would tell the jury that it was
their internal conviction that the man was mad，and the
cicature of cichsic．ns and stent as wculd lelease $l_{1} \mathrm{~mm}$ from the character of a responsible ass assin．He whald impress upon the J．rry the greatimpurtance
of thas latter krid of testimony．He tristed he should not be
deemed presumptious in observing，that of all gutstions that dered，the most difficult to decide．Madness was not a disease， through the cerebral organization，apfecting the intelligence of
which that organization was the seat，aud the knowledge of such a disease was only accurately to be ascertained by those
who liad made the observation of the disease the study of their lives，and who had devoted to it their whole experience and ca－
pacity．He need not remind the jury that from the very nature pacity．He need not remind the jury that from the very nature
of this diseaze it msulated the victim from the rest of his kind， making it the more difficult for the latter to decide on the nice
degrees of intensity of which the disease was susceptible．He did not say that the Jury were wholly to surrender their judg－
ments to evidence such as he had last mentioned，he had only
such testimony，and to press on them the paramonnt necessity
of listening to it with the most patient aten ceeded at great length to lay down the law as applicable to the case，and afterwards calleri witnesses to show that the prisoner that he was followed by persecutors untable delusions，fancying hll the occupations of his life and even during his sleep．That London，and even to France；that sometimes he thought they were Cathoiic priests and Jesuits，and at others that they were Whig candidate at Glasgow．So strong was this delusion that ners of police for protection years ago a dangerous lunatic，and that he ought to have been put under restraint．The interest of the trial，however，turned on the evidence of the medical witnesses．We shall，therefore， conine ourselves to the fach stated the prisoner was coupled with the history of his past life，left not the re－ motest doubt on his mind of the presence of insanity，suffi－
cient to deprive the prisoner of all self－control．He considered cient to deprive the prisoner of all self－control．He considered
the act of the prisoner in klling Mr．Drummont to have been apon as the whist under a delusion；that the act itself he looked ason as the crowning act of the whole matter－as the climax－
as a cary out of the pre－exising idea whet had hanated him
for years．Mr．Cockburn．－ls it consistent with the nathology of insanity，that a partial delusion may exist，clepriving the sound？Witness，－Certanly；monomania may exist with gene－
ral sanity．He frequently knew a person msane upon one point exhbit great cleverness Hon all others not immedrately associ－ ticians，and architects，whose mind was disordered on one point． which the prisoner is charged，and yet be aware of the conse gad not of suced him to alter his opinion of the case．Lanatics often manifested a high degree of clevernesa and ingenuity，and exlizibited occasionally great cunning in escaping from the con－ sequences of such acts．He saw a number of such cases every day．
Cross－examined by the Solictor－General．－You liave stated that Drs．Bright and sutherland were present at the examination Yes，they were present with Sir A．Morrisonand Mr．M．Mlure， Yas，heard the examination．They were there on the part of the Crown．I asked all the questions．On the two last occasions
on which 1 saw the prisoner，Mr．Hutchinson and Dr．Crawford were present at the request of the friends of the prisoner．They examined the prisoncr almost exclusively on that occasion，aud
in accordance with the usual practice，gention en in belalf of the Crown also attender．The Solicitor－General．－Did he no Robert Peel ？Witness．－No，I think he dif not．On this poin he observed，that the person at whom he fired gave him as he passed a scowling look．At that moment all the excitings of could only obtann peace by shooting him．He stated his in an－ swer to my questions．I avoided all leading questions．The consider a person labouring under a morbid delusion of unsound mind Witness．－I do．－The Solcitor－General．－Do you think
insanity may exist without any morbid delusion？Watneso Yes；a person may be imbecile；but there is generaliy some
morbid delusion；there are various shades of insamnty．A person may be of unsound mind，and yet be able to manage the usual a moral perception of right and wrong ？Witness，－Yes；it is
very common．The Solicitor－General，－A person may have a delusion and know murder to be a crime ？Witness．－If there
existed antecedent symptoms I should consider the murder to be by Mr．Cock bursi，－Yus sdid，Dr．Motro，that a person nigint
labour under a particular form of insaity without having lits moral perceptions deranged，For hlustration－a man may fancy
his legs made of glass．There is nothon in that which could burn－－You have not the sliglistest certambthy not．－Mr．Cock ison examined by were impaired？Witness．－No．Sir A．Mor－ Ho saw the prisoner with Drs．Monro，Sutherland，and Bright during the whole of the examination of the prisoner in Newgate．
After the conclusion of that examination he arrived at an ovi－ bion as to the prisoner＇s state of mind．After having heard the fone any change．He concurred with the evidence of Dr，Monro He believed he committed the act when insane．His morbid delusion consisted in lis fancying that he was subject to a sys－
tem of persecution．This delusion deprived the prisoner of all estraint or control over his actions．He had not the slightest part of the prisoner had strengthened that opinion．His at－ soner of unsound mind？Witereneral．－Do you think the pri and examined by Mr．Bodkin．－－He said he was a surgeon，and soner on four separate occasions with Drs．Monro and Bright， and $\operatorname{sir} \mathrm{A}$ ．Morrison．He thought that the deliasions under
which M＇Naughten laboured were real，and not assumed．FIa the case，and was of opinion that when he fired at Mr．Drum． mond at Charing－cross the prisoner laboured under an hallu－ cination which deprived him of all ordinary restraint．He con－
sidered that his moral liberty was discharged．Cross－examined by the Solicitor－General，－－Did yoll ask the prisoner if he knew citor－General．－Did he not say that if he had not thought it was mond？Witness．－He did not say so．I was presert at all the meetings．Dr．W，Hutchinson sworn and exammed by Mr．
Cockburn．－－Is physician to the Royal Lanatic Asylum at Glasgow．Has had much experience in cases of insanity．He
had visted M＇Naughten whllst in Newgate in conjunction with the other Medicaughten what in Nomber morbid delusion of mind．The delusions were real，and not as－
sumed．He considered them suflictent to account for the act with which the prisoner was charged．He thougint that his state and deprived him of the power of in question．He consitered the act flowed immearately out of the delusion．Cross examined by the sollenor－Gincral，－Do you menn
 have done the bame thang in Ginsgow if the the act．We me migh had reaclied the same poms．I date his insamy y trum the period protection．I thank he was insane at that time．That was
about 18 months ago．Even at that time I do not think he could have resisted any impulse springing from the morbid de Duvesing your mind of all the evidence you have heard，and all the facts connected with the case，and forming your judgment
on the examination to which you subjected the prisoner，what on the examination to which you subjected the prisoner，what
would be your opinion of his state of mind？Witness．－I should Re－examined by Mr，Cockburn，－When patients exhibit symp
toms similar to those which the prisoner manifested, they are
generally, $I$ believe, placed under restraint? Witness.-Yes. generally, $I$ believe, placed under restraint? Witness.-Yes,
Such symptoms often gradually develop themselves, whereas many have these delusions for some time and are harmless, and
then they may suddenly impel them to the commission of crime. then they may suddenly impel them to the commission of crime, examined by Mr. Bodikin.-I am a lecturer on Medical Jurispriudence at the Andersonian Institution of Glasgow. I accompanied
the medical men last Thursday, when the prisoner was visited in the medical men last Thursday, when the prisoner was visited in
Newgate. I assisted in the examination. I have heard the eviNewgate, has said with reference to Mraughten's insanity. Mr.M Murdo,
surgeon, sworn, and examined by Mr. Cockburn.-I am the sur-
geon of Newgate. My opinion has not been reduced to writing. geon of Newgate. My opinion has not been reduced to writing. in the gaol. I fave taki $n$ prains to ascertain his state of mind. the time when he committed the offence of which, hat is charged. I have given that opinion to the parties engaged in the prosecu-.
tion. I believe that he was insane at the moment he committed the offence. He believed that he was acting in self-defence and correctiy.
Mr . A. Key, surgeon, sworn and examined by Mr. Clarkson.-I
am surgeon of Gray's Hospital. I have not seen the prisoner duram surgeon of Guy's Hospital. I have not seen the prisoner dur-
ing his confinement in Newgate. I saw him for the first time in my lite yesterday. Ihave been in cournting the whote of the unaer a delesion when he shot Mr. Drummond; that be was exempt from all responsibility; that he had no control over his ac-
tions. I have not had my attention particularly directed to the tions. I have not had my attention insanity, but Iave been engaged in judicial inquiries. sion, and yet be able to conduct the ordinary affairs of life. The
delution which impelled him to the act deprived him of ail moral delution which impelled him to the act deprived him of ail moral
control. Mr. Forbes Winslow, surgeon, examined by Mr. CiarkControl. Mr. Forbes Winslow, surgeon, examined by Mr. Ciarkduring the whole of the trial, and have not boen summoned on
either side, find have heard all the evidence on the part of the either side, and have heard all the evidence on the part of the
Crown and for the defence. Judging from the evidence which I have heard, I have not the slightest hiesitation in saying that the prisoner is insane, and that he committed the offence in question
whilst afllicted with a delusion, under which he appears to have been labouring for a considerable length of time. Lord Chief
Justice Tindal.-Will you repeat what you havejust stated? Mr. Justice Tindal.-Will you repeat what you have just stated : Mr.
Winslow again expressed an unqualified opinion of the prisoner's insanity, Dr. B. Philips, surgeon and lecturer as the Westminster
Hospital was then called, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal interposed Hospital was then called, but Liord Chief Justice Tindal interposed
and said-Mr. Solicitor General, are you prepared, on the past of and said-Mr. Solicitor General, are you prepared, on the part of
the Crown, with any evidence to combat this testimony of the medical witnesses who now have been exumined? because we ping the case? Is there any medical evidence on the ofther side?
The Solicitor-General.-No, my Lord, Lord Chief Justice Tindal. - We feel the evidence, especially that of the last two medical gentlemen who bave been examined, and who are strangers to
both sides, and only observers of the case, to be very strong, and
sufficient to induce my learned brother and myself to stop the case. The Solicitor-General said, -Gentlemenyself of the jury, after the intimation I have received from the Bench, I feel that I
should not be properly discharging my duty to the Crown and to
the public, if I asked you to give your verdict in this case against the prisoner. The Lord Chief Justice has intimated to me the
very strong opinion entertained by bimself and the other learned jurlges who have presided here to-day, that the evidence on the
part of the defendant, and more particularly the evidence of the part of the defendant, and more particularly the evidence of the man, at the time he committed the act, was labouring under
insanity; and, of course, if he were so, be would be entitled to his acquattal. I whs anxious, howeser, to say, on the part of
the crown, hat they have had hoobicet whatever but the attain. on the part of the prosecution, every tacility has been given to
the defence. There is no wish, there can be no wish, on the part be attained; and, certainly, when in the streets of thas metrothose who have the care of the public peace and safety to have
the case properly investigated. The safety of the lives and persons of all of ris requires that there should be such an investigayou the evidence we possessed of the conduct of this young man. on the doctrines and authoritres that have been lasd down in this
 soner committed the crme he was at that tume to be regarded as
a responsible agent, or whether all control of himself was taken away ? The Lord Chie Justice I understand to mean to submit
that question to you. I cannot press for a verdict against the prisoner. The learned Judge will submit the case to you, and Justice said,-Gentlemen of the jury, in this important case, Which has excited very great anxiety during the two preceding
days, the point I shall have to submit to you is, whether on the
whole of the evidence you have heard you are satisfied that at whole of the evidence you have heard you are satisfied that at
the time the act was committed, for the commission of which the prisoner now stands charged, he had that competent use of his anderstanding as that he knew ang a fhe If he was not sensible
act itself, a wicked and a wrog thing
at the time he committed that act that it was a volation of the at the time he committed that act that it was a violation of the
law of God or of man, undoubtedly be was not responsible for
that act, or liable to any punishment whatever flowing from that duty to leave to you. Thave undnubtedly been very much struck, during the evening from the medical yersons who have been
 evidence is on one sude, ard that flace is 10 part of it whel
 law mposes, if not so, and of in your julphent the suby ct

 Say whether you want any furtier information, The Foreman
of the Jury.-We require no more, my Lord. The Lurd Chief
 the Hisoner in sate custefly till I cr Najesty's pleasuze be known. oane Club Robberies.- Jushua Jones Ashley was placed at the bar Wuantity of silver spoons and forks from different club-houses, of Which the prisoner was a member, or to which he had the entree.
The first indictment charged the prisoner with stealing four
poons The first indictment charged the prisoner with stealing four
poons and one fork, the property of John Howse, in his dwel-
ling-honse. Mr. Clarkson addressed the jury, and said that the business in Regent-street. He was a member of the Junior United Service Club, from whence this property was alleged to have been stolen, and under these circumstances a question of
law might arise as to whether the present indictiment should be sustained. He then proceeded to detail the facts of the case,
which lave recently been laid before our readers. The Recorder, in allusion to the difficulty asserted by counsel in point of law, when it arose upon the evidence. Witnesses were then examined ment could not be sustained, as at expressly stated that the pro perty was stolen in a dwelling-house, a term which could not be
applied to a club. The prisoner was therefore acquitted. He as then charged upon another indictment, with stealing some the trustees of the Army and Navy Club. As the circumstances
ursder which the robbery was committed have been so fully and recently given, it will be unnecessary to state more than that it the property in question, and he was proved to have pledged it a good character. The jury found the prisoner Guilty of Larceny,
and be was sentenced to be transported for seven years. There proceeded with A large guantity of plate was, however, handed over by the pawnbrokers to the different prosecutors. The unusual length to which our report of the trial of M ${ }^{\text {c }}$ Naughten
and the Parliamentary debates of the week extends, compels un to postpone until next week the details of the trial of Mr. Fear gus O'Connor and the other Chartists at Lancaster. The prison-
ers concluded their defence on Wednesday; but after the Attorney Gerieral's reply, the learned Judge, at the request of the jury terminated. Of the 52 until Tharsday, on which day the tria M'Douall, Thomas Cooper, and Bernard M'Cartney, were found guilty only on the fourth count of the indictment, which charged gether, and having tumultuously and unlawfulty assembled tosubjects of the realm to leave their occupations," \&c. fifteen others, including Mr. Feargus O'Comnor, were sesubing "unlawfully endeavoured to excite her Majesty's liege endeavoured to persuade and encourage the said liege subject pective employment, and agree to leave their several and resthroughout a large portion of this realm," \&c. The rest were
acquitted. Judgment on those who were convicted is deferred.

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ThatTERSALL'S, THURSDAX. - DERBY. - 9 to 1 agst Mr 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour; 25 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton' Griffth's Newcourt; 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish Colt; 40 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken, and after agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock; 1000 to 15 agst Duke of Rich-
mond's Cornopean (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's Caen 1000 even between Mercy colt and Gamecock.--OAKS.- 5 to agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

## THEATRICALS.

Her Majesty's
Theatre, - The opera will open Madame Grisi, Madame Persiani, Mademoiselle Moltini, Signor F. Lablache, and Signor Mario are the recognised Carti, a new tenor, and Signor Fornasari, a new basso. Mademoiselles Taglioni, Cerito, Fanny Elssler, Guy Stephen, Camille, and M. Perrot, are among the engageMdlle. Adele Dumilatre. The whole of the opers com pany, with the single excention of Madame Grisi, will probably appear before Easter. The ballet will open with piece called $L$ 'Aurore. will make her appearance in a May, when she will appear in a ballet called $L a$ Naiade, founded on La Motte Fouque's romance of Undine. Among the operatic novelties are mentioned Linda di milla, Herold's Zampa, and an for this theatre by Costa, called Don Carlos.

## Stifiscellaneous.

Mortality.-The Quarterly Table of Mortality, in 114 of the principal districts (including nearly all the large towns) of England and Wales has just been published; whence it appears that the average total number of deaths in the four autumns from 1838 to 1841 (inclusive) was 42,003: the cotal number for the last autumn was 39,368 : the quarterly average for the past year, 40,554 . These for the corre melusive of metropolitan mortality, 11,861 , 11,631 , and 11,318 . The population in the metropolitan districts was at the last census $1,870,727$; in the entire of the districts included in these returns $6,534,535$. Some things in these statements are startling. Thus, while the mortality during metropolitan districts is in round numbers 12,000 in Birmingham was in round numbers 1,000 , with a pourlation of only 138,000. The following remarks appended possess considerable interest:-The mortality in the 114 quently much higher than in the rest of the country; hence it is believed that the districts in the return will be the first to indicate the rise of any epidemic, or any deterioration of the public health. The enumerated population The present quarter closes the year 1842 . in which 161,106 deaths were registered in the 114 districts. If we raise the average 4.4 per cent as a correction for the increase of population in 25 years, the average applicable to 1842 (1842) wre 161 , year (1842) 4842 ar 1842 we 2.42 p 57 ., of 6 per aistricts in the four average 1838-1841. The of the autumn quarter years $1838-1841$. The averago of the autan quarter $(39,368)$ registered in the quarter were 11 per cent. below
the quarterly average. The mean temperature of the autumn of 1842 was 0.7 deg. above the average; the fall of rain was 6 inches, the average being 4.6 inches. In the metropolis the epidemic class of diseases was less fatal than usual ; one-fourth of the deaths in this class was caused by scarlatina. Bronchitis and pneumonia prevailed. Scarlatina is mentioned by the registrars as still prevalent in several districts, particularly in the southern parts of the island. The districts in which the number of deaths was greater than the average of the autumn quarter in the same districts axe, Maidstone, Brighton, Norwich, Devizes, Dorchester, Plymouth, Rearuth, Penzance, Stroud, Cheltenham, Hereford, Worcester, Woolstanton, and Burslem, Coventry, Leicester, Basford, West Derby, Bolton, Halifax, Pontypool. The districts in which the number of deaths was less than the average of the autumn quarter in the same districts are the Metropolitan districts, Isle of Wight, Portsea, Winchester, St. Alban's, Northampton, Cambridge, Ipswich, Exeter, St. Thomas, Bristol, Shrewsbury, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Macclesfield, Great Boughton, Liverpool, Blackburn, Rochdale, Bury, Wigan, Ashtorn, and Oldham, SheffieId, Huddersfield, Leeds, Hull, Sunderland, Gateshead, New castle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, Abergavenny, and Merthyr Tydvil.-Times.
Art Union Lolteries.-Mr. Serjeant Talfourd having been applied to respecting the legality of the various Art Lottery schemes at present before the public, has given it as his opinion "that all the schemes above described are otteries, or such distributions by chance as are in direct violation of the statutes," and, further, "That the parties subscribing to or purchasing shares in the proposed distributions, sud who proceed take their chances of prizes at the drawing of the lots, are liable to the penalties of

MARK LANE, Fribax, Mazch 10.-Since Monday our arrivals of English Wheat have been considerable, bui the principal part
having gone direct to the Millers, there is little showing on the Market; the Trade is dull, and the out of conditioned samples are offering on rather lower terms. In forelgur very 1 ttle busiMalting Barley is inçured arter, and fuly mantann ats ratue. hish and Itish Oats, the former must be quoted bd. per qu. Wher, but the liolders of the latter display mucli firmness, which checks










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hew $x$, from the finest
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This vas glanduligera $n_{\text {e mental }}$ metrows orof 5 leet, aluche leephent
with superb pink flow. of July to the end of

## fponicar coccinea.

 lpmopssis elegans 1,alkspur, German. kuhds, exitra fine, mixed White, new variety Lupinus, German; 12 va rietics, mused and othe varieties Mescmbry anthemum tri Nimulus, from 10 fine va netics mixed Onothera, in varieties Pentstties
Pctumia, mixed from
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 violet crimson Thunbergla alata, buff aurantiaca Verbena, mixed, choice
varicties Walltlower, German
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YOUELLPERB COARNATION AND PICOTEES.
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 Didiscus cratuleus
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H ORTICUTTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EI EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843. These



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ciety's Office, 21, Regent street.

## ebe fratimeres dytontie

## SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1849



When we some long while ago ventured to oppose the vulgar prejudice in favour of soft burnt flower-pots and against hard ones, we heard on all sides only one outcry, and that against the absurdity of supposing
that plants could be grown in any material except such as is porous. We, however, maintained our ground, urged the objectors to examine the guestion experimentally, and not prejudicially, if we may apply that word in so new a sense ; and the issue of the investigation has shewn that we were right-that plants can be grown in slate as well as in the softest and rudest earthenware. Thus encouraged, and seeing that what gardeners are the most certain about is not always the nother of their will venture to enter the lists against A fortnight since
ery properts alled attention to the modern plan adopted here and there, of potting young plants a once in large pots, 'so as to avoid the necessity of of the obviously good effect of the system. This, like the hard-baked pots, has raised a host of objectors, who point to their own experience as an unanswerable argument against what some are desirous of calling the one-shift system
say, "all our lives; we always adopted the good plan of frequent potting; and we are reckoned pretty good gardeners, we believe. We never heard of such a thing as putting small plants into pots as large as they are likely to require when old, and we wonder that the Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle should allow his Paper to contain such stuffe" These correspondents do not say that they ever tried the one-shift system themselves; all that they insist upon is, that their own method being right, the other must necessarily be be worthy of that of the Professor of Casuistry at Cambridge, but we confess that such as we have literally qunted from a paper or two before us, reminds us of an Irish story worth telling on this occasion. A man was indicted at the Clommel assizes for stealing a pig; on his trial he produced a dozen uitnesses, who swore that they knew the prisoner well, that they did not see him steal the pig, and did not believe him capable of doing such a thing: unluckily one witnes appeaxed who did see him driveit away, and to the man's by the jury to the prisoner's twelve negatives. So it is with this question about the "one-shift" system: twelve men may say that they never saw it done, and do not believe it possible; but one man who has seen it, and found it answer, will be regarded by the public as the better evidence.
With these remarks we beg to introduce to the notice by a correspondent reter written upon shifting plants by a correspondent calling himself Observator. That letter seems to include all the objections that gardeners no more valid reasons against it, we shall take it to pieces, and, as we proceed, explain what we conceive "I, fallacies it involves.
been rather start others," says Observator, "have one-shift system,' as he designates description of the to consider an improved method of what he appears startled, because I have always been taught to consider that if a plant were put into a pot three or four sizes not by any means be made to thrive healthily, it could
did thrive, it would run into such a wild exuberance of growth as to be quite unmanageable; and as to its flowering, that weuld be entirely out of the question until it had filled its pots with roots, and consequently its supply of nourishment had been in some degree exhausted. I have always been taught to carefully guard against the 'over-potting' of plants: how grea was my surprise, then, to find that I and all my sage utors have been pursuing the wrong path to excel lence of cultivation; and, though we may have turned out some tolerably good specimens of plants, yet it could only be by mere chance-we owed nothing to skill! What an immense saving of labour might hav been made, had we been earlier made acquainted with the 'one-shift system'! However, it is never too late to mend our ways; and the sooner we do it, especially as our ways are not 'Nature's ways,' the better. Now that we have got a system by which we may hope to make our plants form a three years' growth, and probably a three years' crop of flowers, in one year, we have indeed a very strong stimulus to exertionto say nothing of the great saving of labour we shal effect."
Thus far, we find the usual appeal to what men are accustomed to, and nothing more; it is a good specimen of the bad way in which some people dispute when they fancy they are arguing

But," continues the writer, "however good in theory the 'one-shift system' may seem at first sight, I have some latent misgivings as to its efficacy, at leas in all cases. Nature is not always the safest guide.
Nature not the safest guide! why, what other guide are we to take? Is there anybody vain enough to magine that his knowledge of what is fitting for the well-being of a plant is better known to himself than the Creator of all things? On the contrary, we venture to affirm that there is not a single good mode of cultivation that is not conformable to Nature's ways, that all cultivation is good in proportion as these way are followed, and that all bad cultivation is in direc violation of important natural laws. Our frien "Observator" should have said, We often do not sufficiently understand Nature, and therefore we are apt ancy we are following her when we are geing the other way; but let that pass for the present.
par correspondent, in continuation, we place a plant in an artificial situation, it is by artificia means, to a great extent, that we must keep it in healthy existence. 1 do not mean 10 ase the pot-culture the laws of nature should be entirely dis-
regarded, for in our potting and watering, and other attentions to plants, we are imitating nature ; but we may exceed the proper limits, and in attempting to imitate nature too exactly, we may find that her laws are not, in all cases, applicable to plants placed in an artificial situation.
Here we have a string of phrases the precise bear ing of which seems to our apprehension rather obscure. Plants artificially grown are to be artiticiall treated-no doubt; but artificial treatment need no be in opposition to natural laws-on the contrary, it
should follow them as nearly as circumstances will permit. But, says "O nearly as circumstances wit are not to be entirely disregarded, only we may exceed the proper limits-that is to say, instead of following Nature we may run before her; and then, when w have so exceeded them, we may find that hex laws are not applicable to plants in an artificial situationwhich, being put into plain English, is the same thing as saying that 2 violation of the laws of nature produc bad effects, ergo the laws themselves are not fit to be Wosed.
We confess our inability to comprehend this process of reasoning; let us hope for more success next week, when we resume the consideration of the remainder of our worthy correspondent's letter.
The subject of experimenting on the importance of wich Profinge scale, to so skilfully directed attention and Hensiow has lately week made a few remarks, is one, the importance and possibility of which become more evident the more we consider it in all its bearings. When a philosopher works carefully in his cabinet, acquainted accuately with the nature of all the agents spread before him, and alive to all the disturbing influences tha may affect his results, he knows that one experimen is as good as a hundred, and a necessity for repeating may not be felt; for when natural causes are exactly alike, the same effects must as surely follow them as when figures are dexterously combined by the arithmetician. But the cultivator of the soil is in a wholly different position: he has to deal with materials which, although they are called by the same name, may be really very different in their nature; he knows very little about them; a thousand circumstances unobserved by his untrained eye may exist to disturb his results, and the econsequeuce is that all his experiments must be varied and repeated till a series of averages shall form a rough but sufficient check to his conclusions. We may fairly doubt whether the coarse operations of Gardening and Agriculture will
ever bear to be examined in any other way ; and if they would bear it, the new results of new practice will certainly fail of carrying conviction to the minds of the mass of the people, unless supported by evidence accumulated upon evidence.
For example: A. dresses an acre of his land with nitrate of soda, tries a cheap experiment--gains an ample return, and concludes that this substance is the best of all manures; his neighbour follows his ex ample, buys nitrate of soda for 20 acres, incurs considerable expense, watches his field with anxious looks, sees little promise of advantage, gathers in his crop and finds that his experiment is a losing one. Thi is talked of at the Corn-market, reported in the county paper, and nitrate of soda is, in the minds of many, condemned for ever. But how different would have been the resultif a hundred farmers had dressed a piece of half an acre under certain instructions, and then compared notes? Some would find that they had succeeded, others would see no advantage; but as the results would probably be almost balanced, it would be come manifest to the most obtuse understanding, or to the most prejudiced mind, that if nitrate often failed, it often turned out well; the causes of failure in the on case and of success in the otherwould then be canvassed and discussed, new experiments would be suggested, and by degrees the land where, and the times when, and the crops to which nitrate of soda can be advanlaceously applied would become understood experi mentally Every man would know the facts, because he would have witnessed them, and the evidence of our senses is, it must be granted, about the best that is procurable.
Such being our opinion, we say to the farmers and gardeners of Great Britain, with Professor Hen slow: "Trust not implicitly to the sugrestion of the most celebrated chemists, nor adopt their notions into your practice, without previously mak ing a set of comparative experiments for yourselves, in order to test the value of their suggestions. Secur co-operation; act together by hurareds and thousands in attending to directions, and in registerin, results. Such decided improvements in the art of culture will then be struck out for you, that you important interests will be able to maintain that state of prosperity which is so essential to the general well-being of the country."

But it may be asked, how is this to be arranged hence are to come the suggestions and directions which the cultivators are to follow? to whom are we to look with confidence for that superintending in telligence and skilful leading which are indispensable to secure the success of such endeavours? We migh point to the many men of science now occupied with such inquiries ; to the Daubenys, Henslows, Johnstons, Maddens, Playfairs, Sollys, and others, as safe and trustworthy guides, whose advice is easily and speedily to be procured through the medium of the weekly press. But we feel that it is unfair to impose such duties on private individuals while there are every hose officers can b readily charged with their execution. "If," says Pro fessor Henslow in one of his letters, "the arrange ments of our various Agricultural Societies were only as complete for securing abundant return of comparative experiments as they apnear to be perfect for exhibiting fat cattle and fine roots, or even for discussing good dimners and promoting good fellowshin, I should then hope to live long enough to see the farming produce of Great Britain double that which is now extracted from the soil.

Now we can discover no reason why Societies should not be as efficient for one purpose as for another: in point of fact, the Highland Society has already take up the subject by offering numerous premiums experimental researches in Agriculture, and we trus that its exampe will be thowed and inproved upon elsewhere What could a more worthy object of elsewhe. of grat reso ces of direct collate $r$ geter of england than to in a rey acap form the abstract, and publisu, results of thousands of exper ver set by the Suffoik farmers shows its pr and about its importance no one, we think, would entertain a doub
Professor Henslow, however, inclines to the opinion that it would be better to establish a new society for the especial purpose of encouraging and directing experiments. As the views of so judicious a friend o the cultivators of the soil cannot have too much publi city given them, we subjoin the following extract from letternow before us:
"Although you have repeatedly assured practical men or the necessity of experimenting for themselves, and have probably produced some good effects by so doing, yet I hope you will excuse my once again insisting upon the mecessity of something more being done than merely pointing out to them what are the experiments they should undertake There is no doubt great satisfaction in measuring the length of an invisible animalcule, and I am one
"of the last to be insensible to such a gratification;
" but I l:ope the President of the Microscopical "but I l:ope the President of the Microscopical Society will agree with me in thinking it would be Botanists, Chemists, and Geologists in London to hold monthly meetings for the express purpose of devising experiments to be conducted on some such plan as the one I have suggested to the farmers of
Suffolk. There must be some sort of organisation Surfolk. There must be some sort of organisation Schedules, and with precise instructions for filling them up. Possibly a joint association of co-operating experimenters among farmers and gardeners would be a preferable scheme to calling upon the sum be levied annually from the various Horticultural and Agricultural societies for carrying out a plan which ought not to involve the class of experi"plan which ought not to involve the class of experi" menters to whom we should apply in any personal " or two be added to the Gardeners" Chronicle, to be "expressly devoted to the discussion of the experiments proposed
In the latter part of the proposition we at once express our concurrence, if such a Society should
become desirable; but we trust, as we have already stated, that the existing Societies will render a new Association unnecessary; and that the intention expressed by Mr. Pusey of moving for the appointment of a consulting chemist by the Royal Agricultural
Society is an indication that some such step is about Society is an indication that so
to be taken by that great body.

Many have been the attempts to increase the quantity and effect of common stable and farm-yard manure by mixing it with other substances, which alone would not have had any fertilising effect, or which are supposed to increase its activity. It may not be uninteresting, both to gardeners and farmers, to consider the principles on which these composts or mixens, as they are sometimes called, are made; using only experience and common sense, and such chemical facis as are universally admitted, even by those wholhave no pretence to science.
It is well known that fermenting dung has the property of dissolving vegetable and animal fibre, dispersing its volatile elements, and only leaving those which are more fixed. Thus, a mixture of
dung and straw, especially when moistened with dung and straw, especially when moistened with
urine, produces a considerable heat, which is taken advantage of by gardeners to make hotbeds for forcing vegetation. But when the object is to obtain the most effective manure with the least loss, it is evident that the heat should not be permitted to rise to such a degree as will disperse the volatile elements which arise from the decomposition of the substances heaped
together. The process should be so gradual, that together. The process should be so gradual, that
the gases evolved may be absorbed aud condensed by some substances added for this especial purpose. The dung of animals, especially that of horses fed on Corn, very soon enters into putrefaction, and serves as a ferment to induce putrefaction in those sub-
stances, such as straw and woody fibre, which other stances, such as straw and woody fibre, which other-
wise would scarcely heat, and would only moulder wise would scarcely heat, and would only moulder
away very slowly by exposure to air and moisture. away very slowly by exposure to air and moisture,
Vegetable fibre may thus be readily, decomposed, even when united with an astringent principle, which resists putrefaction, as in Peat. A mixture of dung, straw, Peat, and any kind of vegetable fibre moistened with water or with urine, will soon heat, and decompose; and if a portion of earth be mixed with this in layers and form a covering to the heap, it will absorb the volatile gases as they slowly arise, especially if thele be vegetable mould in it. Thus, sub-
stances which in themselves would be inert bccome stances which in themselves would be inert bccome highly fertilising, arid the actual manure is increased. turning this over frequently, does not seem to add any ferulising matter to the heap which it had not before; and, unless we could show a beneficial action of these substances on the animal and vegetable fibre, it admits of a doubt, whether this mixing and turning of a large heap of manure may not be labour thrown away. Line is excellent in heavy soils, which are not exhausted; it makes the humic acid soluble, according to some: at all events, its good effect is
matter of experience. Chalk and marl improve the texture of the soil, and likewise afford calcareous matter to act on the humic acid; but these substances add nothing to the strength of the manure in the compost, more than when they are spread over the surface and ploughed in with the dung. What, then, could have given rise to this practice of making such marl a, spmpdimes called manures, and land which marl ate spmpames called manures, and land which
has thuse substancss added to it produces better crops,
with the same quantity of dung, than the land with the same quantity of dung, than the lands where
they have not ? been added, they have they have not Shen added, they have been nelves sinitar to that of dung. Hence the misMIDINOA thy liming
dressing with dung, and consequently, that it must improve the compost.
We are aware that we are opening a door to controversy on this point, on which practical farmers differ widely - so much the better, if it excites them to make comparative experiments. We desire not to lay down the law: we only express doubts, which may be confirmed or removed, when well-authenticated facts shall be brought forward for or against our position. In the mean time we will explain
our practice. As the time when the greatest part of our practice. As the time when the greatest part of
farm-yard manure is put on the land is in the spring on young Clover, and in summer on root crops, it is carried out of the yard into the field at such a
time, that, when it is wanted for the land, the straw time, that, when it is wanted for the land, the straw rating partially decomposed, the fibres readily sepaknows well how to manage the dunghill, so as not to heat too rapidly. At one time he may throw earth over it, at another he may water it; according to the state in which it comes out of the yard, he throws it
out lightly with the fork, or he drives the horses and carts over it to check the putrefactive process, by excluding atmospheric air. No specific directions can be given on this point. If he thinks chalk or marl them on the land after harvest, when it has had its last ploughing before winter, spreads it, and lets the winter's frost divide and pulverise it. If he uses lime, he puts it on after the dung is incorporated, or at the same time with it, ploughing both in together, or on his Clovers about to be ploughed up for Wheat ; in short, when he thinks it will bave the best effect. The farm-yard dung needs no other turning than what it had when carted to the field, and when it is spread over it. If there is room in the yard for throwing it together and inducing the proper fermentation, it will save much labour at a busy time of the year. In that heaped up before it is carried. The more animal matter it contains, the sooner it will be ripe. It should never be in very high heaps, so as to heat unequally; and the process should be watched carefully. A little attention may save great loss.

Humphrey Davy maintained that the farmyard dung could not be used too fresh; as in this case nothing would be lost, and the straw would slowly decompose in the earth. Theoretically, this is correct; but we find, in practice, that long, undecomposed straw ploughed into the land, in dry weather especially, allows the moisture to evaporate too rapidly; whereas short dung absorbs it, or even produces it.
The seeds of many weeds, which a gentle heat would The seeds of many weeds, which a gentle heat would
have caused to germinate in the heap and have decomposed, are thus sown in the land and interfere with the crop. Thus experience modifies theory, while theory directs useful experiments.-M.

THE CORAL-TREE AS AN OPEN-AIR PLANT. In confirmation of your Limerick correspondent's statementoming of Erythrina laurifolia in the open air, I may state that in 1832 there was a plant of E. Crista-galli in the garden at welbeck, which had tlen and which annually produced thousands of flowers. This plant was growing in a border, 6 feet square, at the east end of a frus
received was as follows
In autumn, after the frost had destroyed its beauty, it was cut down, and the bed, which also contained some Fáchsias, was covered about a foot thick with old dry $\tan$; to make a neat finish, the mound was afterwards turfed
over. The tan was carefully removed about the middle of April, by which time the young shoots, as thick as strong Asparagus, had generally protruded several inches. These were thinned out, about a dozen of the strongest being retained, which in the course of the season formed a bush
from 4 to 5 feet in diameter, being in autumn one mass of bloom. The bed was annually mulched with rich compost, and the plant was occasionally watered with liquid manure. As this plant enjoyed peculiar advantages, inasmuch as the ground was high and dry, and the situation sheltered,
the heat being also reflected during the day, and slowly radiated by ing also reflected during the day, and slow the stone pavement with which the bed was surrounded, I think a somewhat different treatment will be necessary to ensure its flowering in a more exposed locality. From what I
have observed, I doubt not but the following mode of treathave observed, I doubt not but the following mode of treat-
ment will ensure its blooming in a moderately sheltered situation.
Cuttings of the young wood taken off with a heel when about 3 inches long, and planted round the edge of a large pot, or singly in small ones, in sandy peat, and plunged in This is suitable for those cuttings which are taken from plants in heat; but cuttings from the open air will not bear such treatment. The transition to a close warm frame appears too much for them, and they become paralysed ; but frame until planted, they are placed in a moderately to a brisk bottom-heat, they will root with great freedom. Propagation may also be effected by division of the roots; but this is nota good practice., After the cuttings are rooted, they must be repotted into rich light compost, and en-
couraged to make robust growth. As it is indispeneable that the plants should become strong before they are planted out, they must have at least one season's cultivation in pots ; the flower-buds muist also be removed as soon as they are perceptible, so that the whole organizable matter may be concentrated in the young plant.
In the spring of the second season, therefore, the ground may be prepared for the reception of the plants,
and as the preservation in winter of the roots of all tender plants depends as much upon the dryness as upon the warmth of the soil, it will be advisable to give them an
elevated but not an exposed situation. and where the elevated but not an exposed situation; and where the
subsoil is not porous, make it so artificially. Therefore, where it is necessary, excavate the natural soil to the depth of two feet, and in the bottom place a layer of brick rubbish, at least six inclies thick ; over that lay some small sticks, Leaves, or moss, to prevent the soil from getting into the drainage; and in filling up, raise the bed six inches above the level of the surrounding soil, with a compost consisting of rich turfy loam, leaf-mould, and turfy peat, in the proportions of two parts of the former to one of each of the latter; to which sandstone or porous added, to the extent of one-eightl of the whole mass, This mixture will never become solid; on the contrary, it will always be permeable to both air and moisture, without plants in the fecoming saturated with the latter. The but, in the third year, half of them may be taken out to form a new plantation; and in the fifth or sixth year, square feet. When large specimens for immediate effect are desired, four or five may be placed in juxta-position. The best time to plant them out will be from the last weel in May to the middle of June, as the ground will then be a little warm, and the plants will sustain no check.
Towards the end of October the plants should be cut down, and the crown of each covered with a box or
flower-pot filled with dry leaves; the whole being 'spread over with dry peat, leaf-mould, or sawdust, to the depth of a foot, and then turfed over neatly. The latter will be found advantageous, especially if the sides of the bed have a sharpish inclination, as it will throw off much of the its protecting properties.
In spring, when the covering is removed, and the plants to the depth of the roots of the beds should be renewed to the depth of the roots with the above compost; the
whole being afterwards covered two inches thick with sandy-peat or leaf-mould. This, from its colour and good conducting properties, will absorb considerable heat during the day; but as it will part with it quite as freely when the sun does not shine, it wil be necessary to pro-
tect each plant with a bandglass after the sun is down, and to cover the whole bed with mats during the night, This covering should be continued until the middle of June, or later, if the weather requires it. Water during the growing season may be freely administered in dry weather; and if liquid manure is occasionally given, it will add to the strength of the plants; but after they are will be for the preseration the bed the better it winter

The situation in which the plant was placed at Welbeck did not show it off to advantage ; but planted on a lawn, either as a single specimen or in a group, the Coral tainly nothing inferior to Clianthus puniceus.-W. $P$. Ayres.

ON THE TREATMENT OF SEEDS HAVING LARGE FLESHY COTYLEDONS
There are many operations connected with gardening, which, although apparently trifling and unimportant in results. One of these is the sowing of a seed ; and as an Acorn will be a fair type of the class of which I speak, I shall select it as an example.
It is a general rule, I believe, to place the seed at a being regule depth below the surface of the soil, this depth cang regulated by the magnitude of the seed. Nothing every stage of growth than this treatment, the reasons for every stage of growth than this trea.
which I shall endeavour to explain.
Every one is aware that seeds, such as Acorns, Beans, Chesnuts, \&c., are composed of two fleshy lobes or cotyledons, connected on one side by the plant, the whole being inclosed by a thick outer covering. tion seed being placed in a situation favourable to vegetabecoming low of a not much sworen, shelf or covering not beling the cotyledons, bursts, and a small radicle or root penetrates the earth for a double purpose; first, in search of it firmly in its place. But the nourishment furnished by find the sua seconary source to the emory, for we find that nature has furnished other means of support to the delicate and as yet minute plant. The cotyledons are nourishans by which the elements stitable for its food and pourishment are extracted from tive atmosphere, digested, and prepared for the delicate infant tree; in short,
the cotyledons are to s seedling plant what leaves are to one of larger growth
To place a seed, then, below the surface of the soil, where is a gross hisden from the full actions of the atonosphere, is a gross mistake, and a wide deviation from the rules of nature; for when do we find a seed, sown by nature's own
instructions are seldom of such a nature as (if rightly observed) to cause us to err.
'Read nature, nature is a friend to truth."
From the observations I have made, it appears evident that the seed should be placed near the surface; indeed, if covered at all, it should be but very sliphtly, although nature always [not always; not in the Oak-Ed.] makes full benefit of light and air. But when placed at a great depth, it is necessarily some time before they can be raised to the surface; and consequently proper nourishmentr is denied to the embryo at the first stage of its vegetation; and an injury done at that stage of growth is irreparable.
I feel satisficd that when the seeds of timber-trees are treated in such a manner, it produces a great effect on the value of the timber, or at least on its durability ; the timber of trees planted naturally is far superior to that from trees artificially treated, or treated after the deep planting method. Forest-planters would do well to turn itself, is important in its results.-A. Tyro

ABSENCE OF TREES IN THE PRAIRIES OF NORTII AMERICA.
In North America, the plains watered by the Illinois and Westorn streams of the Mississipi and Missouri contain extensive grass-covered tracts, the Savannas or Prairies, where no trees will grow, excepting in Arkansa, along the banks of the Mississippi, and other watercourses where woods are occasionally met with. That plains (alluvial?) which are represented by all who have visited them to possess the richest sward should not afford growth to a single tree is a striking phenomenon; and, as such, ought, before
from geographers.
Flint, an American writer, divides the Prairies into three kinds: 1st, the heathy or bushy, which have springs, and are covered with small shrubs, Grape-Vines, \&c., very common in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri ; 2nd, dry or tation but grass; the latter are the most common and extensive; the traveller may wander for days in these vast and nearly level plains, without wood or water, and see no object rising above the horizon; 3 , the alluvial or wet rich vegetation of tall, rank grass; the soil is deep black, friable, and fertile; ubounding in pools without issue, left by the flooding of the rainy season.
In the above description of the Prairles, as well as in many others which I have read, I meet with no particulars trees. Where the soil is represented to be dry, this would occur in the greatest degree at the surface; and since that is not so dry but that grass will grow upon it, surely a little below that surface the roots of trees would enough. But when, in elucidating a case of this kind facts are wanting, not, perhaps, in the Prairies themselves, but in the writings of those who describe them, I think, that, by turning our attention towards the known causes which affect vegetation in similar circumstances elsewhere, we question. A. Balbi, the French geographer, states that the plains of Rio de la Plata, or Pampas of Buenos Ayres, are remarkable for the absence of trees, and for the innumerable Grasses which cover their vast surface; being Mississippi, Mackect the Savania they fully Mississippi, Mackenzie-plain, which they fully equal in exten-amounting, according to fumboidt, to 1,215,000 square miles. Next, Azara (a Spanish writer) says, that
throughout the whole of this country (Pampas) there is neither river, lake, nor well, that is not brackish. Even the Pilcomayo and the Rio Grande, the two greatest branches of the Paraguay, partake of this saltness; and dried same author assures us that he has seen in lagunas dried up by the heat, a layer of Epsom salts, above three
From this account of the Pampas, and those given by the travellers, all tending to corroborate the fact that the soil is highly impregnated with sait, I think we may failly infer that one great cause why trees will not thrive in these plains (Pampas) is owing to the presence of a sait, which, whether a sulphate of magnesia, a muriate of soda, or a carbonate, still, by pervading the soil in excess, must, independently of other causes, rather check the growth of trees than that of certain herbaceous plants ; amongst which, many might no doubt be found to be benefited rather than hammed by their presence in certain quantities, and whose ronts, penetrating less deep, are confined to the surface-soil, which, no doubt, is less im pregnated with saline particles, owing to the heavy rains which visit these countries and carry off the greater portion.
Froma these statements it will be seen, that, although no travellers have as yet collected any particulars within the territory of the Prairies tending to show that, like the soil are brackish, yet the case may be suspected to be the same in both instances. Several rivers which cross the frairies of North America from West to East fow, not far from their source, through an upland district (Desert between, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, extending markable," says Balbi, "for its and the Paduca), "reIn various parts," observes the same writer, "but more especially along the borders of the Great Plain, in Ar cansa, Missouri, and Illinois, salt is found." Waters comprised within the limits of these plainsons and
as the different species of plants indicating by their habits the nature of the soil in which they grow, would be desirmay be attributed to the icy winds which sweep over these plains from North to South.-C. W.

## ON THE CULTURE OF TREVIRANA OR

 ACHIMENES.This genus, like many others, has had its name frequently changed within the last few years. If this is to be considered a mark of distinguished merit, no one can dispute that it has been judiciously awarded to this tribe of plants, combining, as it does, neatness of foliage, regugrown singly in pots and properly attended to, it amply grown singly in pots and properiy attended to, it amply
rewards the cultivator in the profusion of flowers which it bears, varying from the bright scarlet of the old Cyrilla pulchella to the deep violet of the superb Achimenes longiflora.
The following mode of treatment I have found equally well adapted to all the species: After the plants have done flowering, and the tops die down, (generally in November), I allow the bulbs, which resemble the catkins of the Hazel, I allow the bulbs, which resemble the catkins of the Hazel,
to remain undisturbed in the pots, whicl are laid on their sides beneath the greenhouse-stage, or some other place where frost and wet cannot reach them. Here they remain until the latter part of January, when they are placed in a gentler heat, and watered, until the soil becomes sufficiently moist to encourage vegetation. When the small scaly bulbs have made shoots about two inches in
length, I plant them singly in small sixties in a mixture of leaf-mould and a small portion of silver sand. At the subsequent shiftings, until the plants are finally in June placed in sixteens, the compost consists of light rich
turf-loam and peat, or leaf-mould when peat cannot be procured, in equal proportions, and on no account sifted. The pots are thoroughly drained, a point which forms the basis of all good culture both in pots and in the open ground.
For growing several plants in one pot, I prefer the No. 12 size, into which I turn five of the plants previously the in sixties, placing one in the centre and four never ges. These form a noble mass when in bloom, but cimen. The main stem and side branches are neatly sticked and tied out as they advance in growth.
The temperature of an early Vinery is well adapted for these plants until the end of Mary, at which period they should be taken to a cool pit, where a steady moist heat can be maintained. They should be shaded in hot days between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. to prevent the sun from overhead. The pots should be placed upon others in verted, and the bottom of the pit should be kept moist, closing up early in the afternoon and giving air in clear weather about eight in the morning, so that the damp may disperse before the rays of the sun fall directly upon the plants. By pursuing the above course of treatment my It have always been crowned with success.
It is to be regretted that this genus is not more genethe various Horticultural exhibitions.-D. $R$. vious reason is that they travel badly.]

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS


AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XI
Althovar much has been said and written relative to the importance of arranging plants in flower-gardens ccording to their complementary colours, but litle attention, in a practical point of view, has been paid to the subject. This is the more to be regretted, because the theory of colours is not an imaginary one, but to? produce an harmonious whole, certain colours must be properly blended, we ought not to distribute plants at each other, the tout ensemble will be more harmonious
and agreeable than it could be under any other circum-
stances. "Every decided colonr, certain violence to the eye, andour, (observes Göethe,) does certain violence to the eye, and forces the organ to oppo sition; thus, let any one fix his eye intently on the brilliant scarlet flowers of Verbeas ignea, and in a few seconds the colour becomes oppressive to that organ ; but no sooner does he remove it to the green foliage that surrounds the flower than the pain ceases, and the observer experiences relief.-And why is this? because green is the opposite or complementary colour of red; and in the same manner yellow demands purple ; orange-blue; and vice versà; and so on throughout the whole range of colours, as all the intermediate gradations reciprocally demand each other, the simpler colour requiring the com pound, and the contrary.
Again, colours are divided into two classes, viz., warm and cold; the warm colours are red, orange, and purple, and their shades; and the cold or complementary colourg, green, blue, and yellow, in their various gradations; while white, which for gardening purposes takes the place of green, may be considered complementary to the whole of them; as all colours are improved by being brought in contact with it, with the exception of pale pink or yellow, to which it gives a rather dingy appearance.
Where the flower-beds are surrounded by grass, it is not advisable to introduce cold colours, as yellow and blue, to any great extent ; but, on the contrary, warm colours, as red, orange, and purple, should prevail; and the opposite when the beds are on yellowish brown gravel, which is a warm colour. For this reason it is that some persons object to certain colours in their flower-gardens: but if, when cold colours are placed on grass, the beds are surrounded by a narrow margin of the complementary colour, the effect of the flowers will be much enhanced: and the same will occur when the beds are on gravel
These remarks are offered at this time with a view to the arrangement of colours in sowing spring or planting日utumn-sown annuals, which must be got into their per manent quarters as soon os possible Good lists of annuals and perennials will be found in previous Numbers, especially at page 105 of this volume. In arranging the plants, I would particularly insist upon a due proportion in their height, as well as in the colour of their flowers The best way to sow annuals is first to loosen the earth where it is intended to place them, avoiding raking the beds at present, unless the ground is very light; then make a slight drill, by pressing the rim of a 32 -pot upon it; sow the seeds very thinly, and cover with loam and leaf-mould finely sifted, and in about equal propor tions. In borders that are viewed in the length and breadth, the colours should be arranged in the following order: red, white, yellow, purple, orange, blue,-repeating the same cout the length of the order distances throughout the lat or the border. But in all symmetrical flower-gardens, by which is meant such as have a centre or centres, the colours should be arranged symmetrically; or, in a word, one half of the platiorm
should reflect the other. For those disposed to follow this should reflect the other. For those disposed to follow this
subject further, excellent directions will be found at subject further, excellent directions will be found at
p. 291 of the vol. for 1841 ; but before the time arrives for planting out, a plan will be given with the colours for planting out, a plan will be given with the colours
arranged as they will look best.--W. $P$. Ayres. arranged as they will look best.--W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bees.-Your columns have occasionally been occupied With the subject of Bee-keeping; and judging from what and been said by the expert, of their various practices, might suppose that nothing certain was yet known of the proper treatment of this useful little insect of the nothing had been written that could be relied on althoug so many outhors lie open for consultation, fron, Vithough Huber, and from Huber down to Triptolemus Yellowly. That great success, however, does attend the nurture of Bees is pretty evident from the large quantity of honey annually brought to market; and that there can be no great art required in the " keeping" is as clear, from the exhibition of so many straw-thatched hives in the cottagegardens of our southern connties, whose owners havo them. Two objects are lelternaty in Bee ereing-the amernately merived from ob servation of the for or proft sucespose Bees are kept, or pron, success must maisy speak), which ean one acquired by path (ife abservation, with o due repal acquired by practice and oberct. The case is the gard as in mandening moch may be legrned from a theoratical as in gardening; wuch, and much from books but study of the subec, andere ar the power of using the knowled by practice. It is on this principle that we must account for the various fortunes of principle that we must account for the various fortunes of Bee-fanciers, in their attempts to follow prescribed methods.
mode of performing little offices about the hive, constitute the essence of success or of failure. The best summary on Bees and Bee-keeping which I have The best summary to be found in the articles "Bee" and "A miary" in the latest edition of the "Encyclopredia Britannica:" these I recommend to the notice of your Britannica; liese It not my object in this communication to lay down rules for their management bur favour of the vulgar method of keeping Bees, as now practised by our cottagers, if ther are to be kept for profit. In this method, indeed, all the prominent featurea of their economy, and their most interesting habits, may

Vide Scott's" Pirate."
be almost as well brought into view as by the ordinary practices of the apiarian. The universality and antiquity of this mode of keeping Bees are, perhaps, not good pleas
for the practice, because many bad habits may claim the same inveteracy; still the constant recurrence after trial of many others, and in the face attempts at improvement, is of itself a powerful re
commendation. Beside the acknowledged advantages commendation. Beside the acknowledged advantages of the material used in the construction of the common
hive-its warmth in winter and coolness in summer-hive-its warmth in winter and coolness in summer-
the ready and firm attachment it gives to the comb, and its general congeniality, it affords the darkness and privacy so necessary to the well-being of the insect. This love of
privacy is an instinct which must be kept always in view privacy is an instinct which must be kept always in view
by the fancier in the adaptation of his contrivances for watching its operations. In fact, in everything else, be will allow, to the principles of this parent model abode. Much has been said about ventilation, but it would appear that most of the contrivances for favouring this
object have been, or are likely to be, resented as impertinent, if we may judge by the fondness of the Bee for a deavours to keep no bigger than sufficient for free ingress and regress. Any mode of ventilating the hive which, in it takes in that way, would probably destroy it, or it larver, at any other season. Again, it is scaxcely possible time and reverberated heat at another; whilst the single isolated stool and the thatched straw-hood are free from these objections, and being once well adapted require no greater facilities than these simple arrangements afford, and he will do well to observe the principle in the fitting of the supplemental hives and glass cases required for his experiments. As regards the securing the honey and the who would have most profit by them must, I fear, follow the ordinary practice of destruction, however repugnant to his feelings. The laws of animal life, which give the preponderance to productiveness over the means of subof famine it matters little whether we pase the kife the halter, or the brimstone-match-always observing Macbeth's injunction, that if the deed were done, "it were well that it were done quickly:" This industrious and prolific litte insect breeds fully up to the limits of its own bare honey yourself, unless you supply them with its only proprofit. In ordinary seasons, it is never safe to allow any but the heaviest hives to stand for " stock." It is difficult to bring even these safely through a very mild win ter; and they often perish The rich and ample harvest of the last artie artifial a good preparative for the winter we have just rienced; and, but for that provision, I doubt much half the "stock hives" of the country could have survived it
without feeding. The practices of Wildman without feeding. The practices of Wildman and others
for removing the honey in the course of the summer, and taking the chance of the Bees making up the deficiency tempted, it is doubtful if more destruction to life would not be the consequence in unfavourable seasons; at least than takes place by the common mode of autumnal
execution. In bringing these cursory observations to a conclusion, I will endeavour to remove the gloom that overshadows this part of the subject, and better bespeak the interest of your readers by the relasuperior intelligence of the Bee, abounding as its bistory does, in examples of this description. My father kept Bees in the ordinary way of the country, and when a boy it
was my task, (partly imposed, partly chosen, other ruralities, to watch their progress. It happened that three stock-hives had been left standing through the From negligence, or want of leisure to work up the comb for its wax, the dead hive was allowed to stand on its
stool till the following May, when the remaining hives began to send out their swarms. A swarm tool place from one of these, and way the usual way first they appeared take kindly to the habitation offered them; but after the lapse of about half an hour they swarmed again, and time. As it was supposed that the great heal of the sun or some such annoyance, was the cause of their rising again, the hive was this time shaded with green boughs, enticements, in a very few minutes they rose again, and without waiting the usual process of settling, they were observed to be rushing to the entrance pêle-mêle into the above-mentioned ready-furnished but untenunted (except by its own sion, they were abserved busily employed in bringing out the dead Bees, small fragments of honey-comb, dead insects, and other dirt; and by the middle of the following day a little conical heap of their cleansings was to be seen on labourers. were seen entering to repair the dilapidations and refurnish the empty cells. In the end, this hive was
one of the heaviest of the season, after giving out its swarm like an old stock-hive. We all know the story of the refutation of the philosopher's defnition of the dis-
tinctive character of the human race, their si ability to drow anctive character of the human race, their "ability to drawo
anference," inasmuch as, that, although the dragsman could not, or did not know, that, although the dragsman could, "for he could draw anything." A double instance
of this faculty is shown in this anecdote of the swarm Bees. First, their preference to the ready-furnished house, previously engaged by their scouts before swarm-
ing, to the empty one in which they were hived; and ing, to the empty one in which they were hived; and secondly, their avoidance of the usual act of clustering in
their third rising, after finding that that act subjected them to the annoyance of being thrust into the empt tenement they were not in want of; and it may be noted that, although they seemed to deliberate for half an hour after the first hiving, their resolution being taken, the rose almost immediately after the second, to betake themselves at once to their destined abode.- $P$. $P$
mary cause why Bees store up honey. "Acen the priceives that Bees store up honey that it may support them in bad or cold weatber, and would add to his atatement quoted in p. 158 by J. W., "that propagation of the species is not the object for which we keep Bees," that the Killing Insects for the Cabinet.-As "S." has, at p. 138 , inserted a clever letter in answer to mine, which was merely intended to advocate the cause of poor persecuted should appear in return. As "S." says, with reason, that if I conderon one mode of killing insects, I am bound to provide one that is quicker and less painful; this I will and 1830 in the South of France, and while 1829 walking under that lovely sky without a cloud, I was stopped by a large and powerful insect crossing my path, and running as fast he could go from fear of me (and not vithout reason), for I took him up, and held him with dificulty in a piece of thick letter-paper. His struggle that he displayed. I was near the house of a friend who was staying at Thiers at the same time, and while walking hither, I passed in one of the vineyards a labourer, whom inquired the name or the insect? He said it was nawing through their roots. I took it to the house of $m y$ friend, and asked if he knew of any method of killing riend, and anded take him to England as a specimen, I would let him loose rather than be should suffer from a lingering or painful death. My friend said he would kill him in one instant, wis head or back: its death was instantaneous ether on never done it myself, but I was a witness to this. I am rejoiced to find that "S." approves with me of using ever means to check crueity to that part of God's creation Which has not, like ourselves, the power of self-defence;
and that with all, but especially with the young, cruelty to and that with all, but especially with the young, cruelty to insects and animals only leads the mind to exercise more and more tyranny in after life; and of all tyrants ${ }^{4 \prime}$ subbope that if this has the same result as my former letter that of bringing a clever answer from "S.," that he will, with the sole motive of anticipating that happy time stil folded in the volume of prophecy, "When the wolf shall the kid, and the calf and the young lion, and the fatling together ; and a little child shall lead them; and the cow and the bear shall feed, their young ones shall lie down together ; and the lion shall eat straw like the ox ; and the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the Theyed child shall put his hand on the cockatrice den for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, Cultivation of the Pine-Apple in France.-Havin noticed, at p. 118, Bome observations on the Royal Garden of France, which I have lately visited, fem renen remarks upon the manner in which the Pine-Apple is cultivated in that country may perhaps be interesting to places which I visited while at Paris, there is none in my opinion at which the Pine is grown to such perfection as at the Meudon Gardens, by M. Pervillian. There, quanplants are fruited without pots, on what I believe is ermed the system of open-frame culture; which is a very with the cost of pots and the trouble of potting, and in a great measure with the fermenting materials required for bottom-heat. The information which I gained upon tbi fruiting plants of last season suckers produced by the plant after the last season are allowed to remain on the phant after the fruit is cut until the following March, a which period, if the plant be a strong one, the sucker,

These suckers are not potted, as is generally the case in this country, bot planted out in a frame, previously three to four feet high, with little or no heat in it, except what is produced by linings; as at this time (March) we particularly the case in France which is favoured with clearer sky. Half the trouble in linings of dung, which are linings added in this country, is thus dispensed with. The fioned, are found to produce heat sufficient to induce the plants to form roots. These are soon followed by others into the mould on the surface of the bed, and when this takes places, the rapidity of their growth may easily be imagined. The principal attention they require after being rooted, is to syringe them almost daily with tepid water, and to keep up a humid atmosphere. As the plants advance in growth, the frame must be raised to give them
head room. By judicious treatment, I consider fruiting
plants may be grown on this system in nearly half the usual time. About the month of August, the plants will be large enough to remove to their fruiting quarters, which at Meudon, and at the Baron de Rothchild's, are a lowroofed house or pit, just wide enough for containing three rows of plants, with a walk at the back. This is heated by flues or fire-heat, which, for plants of that size, is equally as good as hot water, being only intended for drying up the damp, and keeping up a moderate warmth during the winter months. There is no doubt, however, but hot water would be the best for practising the above system in this country. The floor of the house is filled in, to the depth of 16 or 18 inches, with the best soil that can be procured. I may here mention that loam is very difficult to obtain in the neighbourhood of Paris is not to be procured by any means; so that while Pinegrowers in France have the advantage in climate, we, on The side of the water, have a decided advantage in soil. the principal part of their Pines are grown in peat at plants, all growing in that soil. When the plants are ready for removing, it is performed in the following man-ner:-the frame is first lifted from the plants, so that raised with a spade, care being taken to remove them with as much soil adhering to their roots as possible. They are then planted carefully in the pit above mentioned, three or four inches deeper than they originally were, to encourage new roots, which, by being kept close, make After the plants are thus established in their final quarters no other attention is required but the genal routine of culture adopted for fruiting plants generally, vizo, pienty of heal na have no hesitation in other large kinds may Providence, Lnvilie, Cayenne, and the use of a single pot, be made to produce fruit weighing from 8 to 10 lbs . each.-W. Dunsford, Capesthorne
Achimenes longifora.-It is now time to plant this species. It does not start as early as the old Achimeries coccinea, and it delights in very coarse lear-mould, cona large and broad-mouthed pot, drained by inverting another within it and plenty of crocks round; very sandy leaf-mould over the crocks, and coarser, with less sand above. The bulbs should be planted fully an inch deep,
foswich Cucumber Society.-Connected as I ana with the above society, I cannot allow the observations of "Justitia" to pass unnoticed. Permit me then to dixect his attention to the first line in the judges description of the prize speoimens, as inserted at p. 140 of the Gar-
deners
Chronicle. He will there find that the first prize was awarded to Mr. I. Latter, for a orace of 'Kerrison's Stove" Cucumbers, each $15 \frac{1}{\underline{3}}$ inches long, both perfectly necke, 1 enches in dioneter, dark green, with short fect, handsome fruit-in short, they were perfection, and, although not the longest, they were the best. I am glad, also, that I am able to prove that the standard of the society was strictly adhered to in every point, and I should be happy to see the arrangements and juugment of all eatisfaction. I trust the time is not far distant when the standards of the Horticultural and Floricultural Societies of London, with that of the Ipswich Cucumber Society, will be introduced into every one established for improving the cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables. I woulch Cuequest "Justitia" to bear in mind that the Spsich with the qualities recognises in the standard.-Thomas Wild, Honorary Secretary
Camellia in the open Ground.-In a gentleman"s garden in this vicinity there is now in full flower a red Camellia, which has been planted in the open ground for ten years, the last eight of which it has been without covering or any protection whatever.-Stamford Hill
Leonoman Pump.-I am aware of the economy of supplying Pant-houses, etc., with water, by having the Pump placed in the back shed, and the water pumped inid corn siluated bo the arnace, where forow departments. Although not new, I consider the above system to be better ther Snowdro? (seen) which is nothing more than changing the situation of the Pump for the worse. He seems to think that there can be no ob jection to his system, except to the ornamental head of always understood that, in Gardening, disagreeable objects only should be concealed. There is, however, a great saving of labour, which, in my opinion, is the only advantage he obtains. He nevertheless finds himself in wan of a cistern, in which the water might become tepid; and he proposes that a concealed cistern should be constructed beneath the bark in the pit, and that the water should be Snoved to the other houses by means of pipes. Sowdrop can do what he proposes, he must be a conjurox, xtra Pump A pian is generally more or Iess sunk in the floor, so that the bottom of the proposed cistern would not be less than three feet below the level of the house: it is impossible, therefore, to convey water to Snor departments without an extra pump and cistern. Snowdrop ought to be aware that water will not rise bigher placed in it: if such is the case, how does be expect to convey the water, by pipes, to a situation so much highes
remarks is to caution others, lest, in following the above system, they utimately find themselves whom I would recommend to place a cistern, sufficiently elevated, in the corner of the pit, close to the pump, that he may have the it to other departments by pipes; and that the accommodation for Plants may not be diminished, the cistern should dation for Plants may not be diminished, the cistern should [How much better than all these contrivances with pumps [How much better than all these contrivances with pumps
is it to conduct the rain-water from the roof into large is it to conduc
slate tanks!
Feeding Sheep.-I beg to communicate the result of an experiment, made according to Liebig's principles of fartening on Turnips, and of these, six weeks ago, I shut up two, in a warm roomy outhouse, and fed them in the same manner as those out of doors. Those which 7 kiled from the out-of-door flock weighed from
but of the two which were shut up; one died yesterday of the rot, and the other is pure skin and bone.-St. Faith. Musty Hay. - Having observed at p. 118 a method
Whereby musty hay may be made palatable to cattle, I beg to ask your "Leicestershire Corrrespondent" what process of steaming is necessary to insure such a result ;
whether by having boiling water poured over it, or by being placed in a basket or similar porous vessel and held over the steam of a boiling copper? As $I$, in common with many others, have some musty hay of the growth of 1841 ,
which, when cut into chaff, is refused by cattle unless mixed with corn, malt-dust, or some other more favourite food, a detailed account of the process will be very ac-ceptable.-A Herlfordshire Farmer.
Inclosing Land from the Seot-Having seen at p. 115 your remarks upon the advantages which Eingland would
derive in draining and inclosing land from the sea, I send you an account of what has been done in this island. About forty years ago there was a part of land called the Braye du Valle, containing about 100 acres, which the Governor, Sir John Doyle, applied to Government for leave to inclose it, which was granted. It was afterwards offered for sale, but as it consisted of nothing but sand, shells, and a portion of clay, the farmers would not buy it at any price. Some enterprising gentlemen bought it, Who have since cultivated and converted iazinto astle, far superior to any other. There are in England many thousand acres of valuable land, which are covered with only a. few feet of water, and were they to be embanked from the sea in the same manner, they would afford employment Effect of Food upon Eggs.-At p. 159 of the Chironicle mention is made of the smen of gas ing corgs: the ting the fact. I once met with a boiled egg (in a small ever, when there was so strong an odour of gin that I did not believe it possible to proceed from the egg: the spaon caused it. Being determined to leave no doubt upom the subject, I tasted the egg, and the flavour of gin in the lowed my example, and we all came to the conclusion that the hen had picked up something on which gin had been spilled. It is probable that if one of the eggs complained spilled. It is probable that if one of the eggs complained marked ; but though curiosity may tolerate gin, gas is marked; but though curiosity may to
another matter.- $d$ Subscriber.

healthy state, having experienced no material alteration during,
the last twelvemonth;
and that since the adoption of the report, gracionsly pleased to direct payment of an aunual donation of fon guineas to the societ
NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
 stems of this plant are of an elegantly twining character, the copious, and of a lively yellow tint. Kept in a greenhouse, it woplinus, make very excellent addition to a somewhiat limited supply
will piacerl m the ainest as well as lightest situatron. The branches
 down of thenselves, as they will thus assume a more natural
 it at some distance from lic fiont of a braad conemicnons horder,
and give it two or thrce branclied slakes to ramble over, of to put it in a small plot on the lawn, and train it as in the lastshowy summer clinber, anul by its pectiliar forni and the colour
Parton's Mag wazme of Botuny.

 is a plant that well deserves to be cultivated. Ht is a handsomic
frame or
 Ron when once estabished shoul not be these plants suffer injury by removal, in consenuence the loss of their tender perennial fibres, and by the buibs becoming dry. Whether planted or potted, the bolbs should
rather deep, because they make fibres above the bulb as well as below its, nd when they must be shifted, it should be done while
they are dormant. Tlic greatest care should be taken during the operation of turning them out of the pots, to remove the crochs rom amongst the fibres, without shaking of much of the soil.
They should then be fresh potred in a mixture of sandy peat, loam, and a small portion of well-rotted dung or weth dry tili they bee in to grow, when water should be given, but raither sparingly at first. Much damage is done to fresh-potted buibs by keping them damp directly after potting, and while in
a state of rest. It is easily increased by separating the scales of a stace तf rest. w .
 from 1 to 4 feet hight, according to the strength or size of the manner in which it is treated.-Botanicull Register. Agapanthus UMbriliatus; ;ar. MA'ximus, Large. iowered
African Blue Lily. (Greenhouse. Bulb.) Liliacear. Hexandria
 it in the following manner:- About the end of February the plant should be fress potted, in a mixture of rich loam and well-
decomposed leaf-mould, or well-rotted dung, and placed in a decomposed leat-mould or well--ioted will soon begin to grow
warm part of the greenhouse, where it wsule
then freely. The end of May should be removed to the open air, if it is
about
intended that of should fower put of doors. The pot should be intended that it should flower out of doors. The pot should be
placed in a sheltered situation, in a large pan filled with water, So that onethinr of of the pot is immersed or the pot may be mplaced which situation it will flower freely during the retained in the greenhouse during the blooming season, it must
liave lienty of air anin watcor, or it in become weak, and lose
 the pots laas become tolerabuy dry, and there is danger of frost,
the pot sliould be removed for the winter, either into a cold vit, the under the stage of the, greenhouse. Or it may be placed in a cellar, but then it must be lept very dry, and should be removed
from such a situation as soon as it shows signs of vegetation. This pant will also force freely, if well stuppied with moisture
fund bottum-heat ; but in that case the flowers become very pale.

 house Shrub). Myrtacese. Icosandria Monogynia, -This is one
of those beautiful littue Myrtaceous plants peculiar to the southwest of New Holland, which might be easily mistaken for small Almond or Peach bushes, so much are the flowers
so seldom do we find
sing and so sidom do we find bright rosy bossoms among the Myyties
It is an native of the Swan River Colony, and has been raiset by
Iness. Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter. The leaves when
bruised smell very agreeably of lemon. It is areenhouse plant,
 Water should be freely given dwaring summer, and plenty of air at all times, except during frost, when the temperature shoudd
not be below $35^{\circ}$. It may be propagated by cuttings in the ordi-






 dormail state,
and the temperatire
below $50^{2}$. -1 Botanic

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Irish Flax Sociely. - We have received a report of the proceedings of this Society for 1842, from which we col rect that the grame ory yar ahiefly through the assistgreater importance every year, chiefty through elgian flaxance offered dressers have been brought over for the purpose of teaching the Irish how to cultivate and prepare it in the manner practised in that country; and young
men have been sent to Belgium to acquire knowledge on
the spot. There is no doubt that Flax may be grown as
well in this country as in Flanders, and we should expect well in this country as in Flanders, and we should expect it to prove, under good management, very remunerating, for every part of the produce is worth money in the market. We learn that a move is taking place in the same
direction in Norfolk, where the farmers are not likely to direction in Norfolk, where the farmers are not likely to
take anything in hand which will not pay them. We take anything in hand which will not pay them. We
regret to see that the Irish Society's funds are exhausted regret to see that the Irish society's funds are exhausted has been made by the Society to the Jandlords will enable it to resume its proceedings this year with renewed energy. Not that we perceive any necessity for regarding such an association as a permanent body; all that it can do is to give a new impulse and a better direction to the Flax cultivation; that effected, the Irish farmers must do all the rest. Up to the present time the Society's operations
seem to have been judiciously directed, and, if carried on, will in a short time have done all that any society can do in such matters.
Tuckermanid maritima.-This plant, which has also been called T. califorrnica, was found by Mr. Nuttall upon the rocks at St. Diego, on the coast of California; he named it, as was stated, in honour of Mr. Tuckerman, or divided it is a Composite plant, semonts, nearly all borne towards the base of the stem, which terminates in a naked peduncle, a foot long. It will make a toterably good border plant; the leaves are very sueculent, titi
flowers few, but very yellow. It may improve on cultiva-tion.-Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture.
Large Currants.-A Correspondent of the Central New York Farmer sent the Editor of that paper as
basket of Currants, which the Editor pronounced to be the largest he ever saw, some of the berries measuring $1 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{in}$. in circumference, and several $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. $\frac{\xi}{}$ the clusters were also these Currants, states that he sent them to the Editor, to show what a little cultivation will do towards improving this most common and most neglected of fruits. The bushes are made to grow in the form of trees-they are, in fact, small trees. In this shape they bear for five or six least 6 ft . apart, and every spring or ausumn, the new wood, which shoots ont vigorously from the old branches, is cat off, with the exception of three or four joints. Mr. Berry prefers antumn pruning. By this method the fruit tree even to the extreme points of the branches and does not dwindle away as in the common mode of treatment intolittle, puny, pie m-shot berries, hangiug upon solitary intems in puny, pigeon-s bush.-Hovey's Mag. of Hort, Treatment of American Maize.-The land should be well ploughed and prepared, and, if necessary, manured a considerable period being allowed between the first and second plourhings in order that the soil should derive full benef from ban and atmosphere The seed should be sown in rows, sufficiently far apart to admit of a plough being used after the plants have reached a certain height. The distance between the rows being fixed (say about four feet apart), a small quan biy manure fo to be form dow on which three or four seeds suoud be placed to be covered thinly With mud, which iould be preased inches high, the ground should be carefully lioed to re nowe shortly after which it should have the first ploughing. When the topel or male blossom appears, the plough should a second time be put through the field, and on both occasions the share should pass very near the roots. The earth after the second plougliing should be gathered round the roots of the plants nith remored and shoots her ath icuned, as they weaken it and produce nothing. Ameplanted. Where this mode of culture afterwards transplants. Where this mode of culure is adopten, the plantl should be raised three or four inches apart, and an the quantity of earth should be anowed to achere to are forms wien tero tha pressure of the thumb-nail, the top and leaves of the plant should be removed, and tied up (alter drying two or three days), for fodder for cattle. The grain, when hard and ripe, shouid be gathered, well dried, and pat away in an airy place, either in the busk or shelled.- Transabions of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India.
Huano as used in Sout Americarclo Gawa, or neighbourhood of Arequipa for any land bat that upoo which Maize and Potatoes are planted, but here in is variably in requisition at a certain stage of tae growth of this plant ; as without it, the farmers say it is inapossible to get aremunerating crop of either of thesse is when the plants is about applying guano to the Nallanantity of it is dasked: round the plant on the surface of the ground; \& labouren immediately follows with a spade, throws up the earth round the bunch of stalks in the form of a mound, with. the double object of covering the guano and supporting; the plant; which, aftef being watered, is apt to fall when there is any wind. A single handful is sufficient for the roots of three different bunches of stalks. Water mustbe let on within three days after the guano is applied otherwise it does ibjury to the root. To Potatoes it is. applied after the plant rises a few inches out of the ground., in about the same proportion as is used for Maize ; butio. instead of being thrown on the ground it is placed mear. the level of the roots by first making small holes. Ther wise the roots are, if not destroyed considerably injured hy the guano."-Mark Lane Express.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Dalkeith Palace.-Alterations alld improvements have been going on here lately in a most spirited manner. The old kitchen-
garden, which was in a very bad situation, has now been aban-
doned, and a new one doned, and a new one made on the bank portho of the town of
dalkeith, the extent of which is about 20 imperial acres. The length of the houses and pits, exclusive of the large conservatory, Which was built some years aro in the old flower. garden, is 1880
feet, viz., azo feet in the principar range, wonsisting of three
Peach-houses, three Vineries, one plant stove, one Heath-house, one greenho

## feet of plant-hits, greentiouse, and There are 600

 whe-half of whic The fraiting Pines are plunged in beds of sand, under which asystem of hot- water pipes 18 used for suplimg botom-heat,
which seems to answer well. The collectip house and herbaceous, is, perhaps, the best private one in Scothanse The oftices and cellars behind the prinivate one in Scot-
lange ane so
complete and cominotious as to merit particular description. Complete and commodious as to merit particular description.
 use, and for various other purposes. The range of offices above
them are, five rooms for garden meu, seed-room, store-room,

 a supply of vegetables, sc, is kept during winter, to prevent
the disagreeabe process of collecting them daily, when t.ice
ground is frozen or covered with snow, Under the cellars aut
 higher ground around the garden. the furnaces, and the water is carried throupls the wall over
the boilers to the inside. At present the water ris raised by a
common pump from the Iarge reservoir to a cistern, whence it common pump from the large reservoir to a cistern, whence it
is conveyed by plpes to iron cisterns placed at convenient disherearter to rase the water by means of a manall stemm-engine.
In front of one of the plant-houses is placed a brick and stone tank, 50 feet loug, 5 feet dep, and 4 feet wide, int owhich the
rain-water which falls on the pits and hothorses in the back
 heatcd hy hot water phpes. They arc the fincst walls hitherto buylt
in Scotlant, Mr. M shtosh having brought brick makers and bricklayers from England for the purpose, The trees are not fastened
in the ordinary manner, with nails and hhreds. butc catst--rom eyed
studs are driven into the joints (never into the bricks), to these studs are driven into the joints (never into the bricks), to these
the branches are tied with twine steeped in pyroligneous ether, to make it more lasting. These studs are not at any time in-
tended to be taken out, and the evil of destroying walls by
driving in and drawing out the nails driving in and drawing out the nails, as is usualy the case,
thus remedicd. In planting the trese, we observe that they
were all placed near the surface, indeed higher than is done by were all placed near the surface, indeed higher than is done by
most advocates for this mode of planting. The trees on the walls

 are planted in a sornewhat similar manner. We were glad to
see that Mr. M. H ntosh had planted many of the French and
Flemish Pears as standards, as well
 taken out, and nearly the same quantity of carth of brought in ; the Many other alterations and improvements are in progress. Ori
the east side of flue kitchen-garden a new tower.garden or arboYetum is in the currse of formation, intended priucipally for
gepecmens of oinan ental playts, and in the valley opposite to
the Palace, on tha north side of the river, the new flower-garden
 ficurbs
A Cycloperdia of Practical Agriculture. By Martin Doyle. A New Edition, enlarged. How, Fleet-street, We have always expressed our good opinion of this work and we are glad to find it confirmed by the following meMartin Doyle is well known as a perspicuous and sensible writer on several popular subjects. The name is assumed, and the real author is a worthy Itish clergyman,
who has much experience in Agriculture which he ha practised with assiduity, if not with much profit, for many years. The work, in the present enlarged edition, will be are no theories in it which are not founded on weli-established facts. There is a tone of great humanity to brute creation running through it and beasionalls the brute creation running through it, and occasionally some this work to all those who are interested in practical husbandry.-M.

Martin's Thames and Meiropolis Improvement Plan (Ridgway, 8vo.) is a full explanation of the views taken by the author as to the most judicious means, among other
things, of preserving the sewerage of London, and conveying ats valuable contents to the agricultural districts. As the pamphlet is entirely one of detail, we must refer our readers to its pages for the manner in which, M
Martin proposes to carry out his comprehensive plans.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensulng week.
 sap to How upwards after a plant is laid down horizontally-a
subbet on whiccl I remarked last week. Side-gratting. or this
modification uf it, is not ak all new. It has heen often treated of

 surface of the pot, and make a downvard slantige cut an inch
and a haul long, and from the sixtenth to a quarter of an inch
in doplin ut cne bottom, according to the size of the stock; then
make a cross-cut at the bottom, which will leave a notch on the stock: cut the graft to correspond, resting the bottom of it on
the notch; tie it in the usual way, and lay down the pot horizontally, taking care to keyp the ,1art side dupocrmost, in order buds into chonts, It is also neecssary to prepare the graft so as
to have the back of its leaves towards the stock, in order that they may he exept in their ratural position when the stock is laid chy ing. if the stocks are placed in a close, moist hotbed or thou a handglass. In summer, many tribes will to well enough in a close cold frame, if they are kept rather damp; but in that case
the safest way is to clay them. I have seen nurserymen nue bell-glasses over the grafted portion, but they are only serviceable
in hastening the process. Perhaps it may be as well to caution amateurs not to lay down their grafted plants, unless they are grafted quite low; if the grafts are placed more than six inches Out-of-door grarting is now more or less performed in almost every garden. Nurserymen always begin with those almost which vegetate sonest. The Cherry is generally the first to be grafted in the kitchen-garden; Plums follow next; Apples and
Pears are left to the last, as any time before the middle of April will do for them.

> -KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Priskr, - For the first three weeks after potting, pay particular
attention to the bottom-heat of the fresh beds; jif they should attention to the bottom-heat of the fresh beds; if they should
get over-heated, your care for the last six months, and your hopes for the next six, as far ar pines are concerned, may in our
night be rendered useless. Keep the young stock il moist heat, to encourage their fresh young stock in a close,
fruiter and assist the fruiters to throw up strong fruit-stems.
VINBRY. buds break naturally require particular attention for till all their Probably this house, like the rest, is full of plants; but from this time its temperature must be treated to suit the Vines. Keep the
top and bottom sashes as open as they will allow, both day and nipht. Continue to watch the forced ones in their different
night stages, and see that the young wood and fruit do not get
crowded. Try the experiment suggested at page 132 with the Sweetwater and Frontignans.
Pkack-
fouse. When the fruit in the first house is fairly stoned, begin to thin by degrees, and regulate the crop according to the strengtion of the trees.
Cherrv-rouse. -If these have set thickly they must also be thinned to a fair average crop, but having hardly seen the sun
while in flower, these and the Peaches heve in thinly this season.
IIGS - A correspondent has just asked how it is that his forced
Figs always cast their first crops, \&ec. Upon this point I shall make some remarks next week. Continue the usual routine, as
already directed Melons and
they advance, and keep the shoots thin; a few leaves, if well exposed to the light, will ripen more fruit, and that of a beteler
gualits, than a greater number crowded, and shading each other. Keep a sharp look-out after woodice. To see my Melon-beds
without a toad would be like the loss of an old friend not betieve hat he destroys wooldice; he thinks they are pri-
soners like himsclf, and he is too generous to take advantage of soners like himsiff, and he in too generous to take advantage of
his saperior strength. the open air he may think and act
otherwise, but assuredy he never touches them in confinement. Srbplings. - Never let seedlings in this department remain
any length of time without transulanting them nnto fresh soil, as snon as they can be safely handled. How often do you see
Tumatrec, Capsicums, gec., drawn up by too much confinement, and ir want of heing early transplanted and inum cd sooner to a
conler sifluation. Some people prick out therr secdinine Balsams
 tocky plants, and increase their roots: this is worth trying. Although we have not yet seen any "March dust," the soil has
much improved in texture; and the weather, on the whole, has scen favourable for sowing seeds. It bas, however, received but
ittle assistance from the sun t the frrst half of the month having
ben as dull and sunless su Fcbuary. Crops in Rows.-As soon as the soil is dry, or even half dry,
all crops in rows should have the soil well stirred between them; And this should be done three or four times before the end of int want for mayrure to ply hetween the rows of Spinach, Cab-
bages, \&c. Now is the best tume to begin to apply liquid manure to standing crops. A peck or two of soot will make good liquid manure, is no better is at hand.
SuCcEssional Crops. being now finished, and well guarded from mice, rats, slugs, and
birds, the whole strength of the garden may be turned to the permanent crops, of which only one sowing or planting is required
for thie season. A weekly mention of the names of the plants for heso sowings would fill the Calendar to no purpose.
planted before the end of the month trees antrually, -nd would be a good plant to take one.third of the
with thich their trunks and main branches With thick lime paint, with a little soot dusted in it to take off
the white glare of the lime. If any of the standards showed signs
no of moss or insects under thin triennial dressing, they should be oftener painted over; while all the stone fruit on the walls
should, bount this time, , done over every year. Have coverings
fady for the Peaches, but do not ready for the Peaches, but do not use them till there is an actual

## I.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

SToves. - Recollect that this is the best time to put in cuttings got as the different and famicies are pootted. If we had no physiology at all to direct us how to manage stove plants in winter, root-
cuttings at this time would supply the deficiency. Pieces of the oots of plants that have been in a dormant state since last Octo-
ber are full of sap, and will break forth into young plants at truggling against nature their juices and energies are alread expended, arid they will yield urwillingly even to the strongest
stimulij. If you have any doubts on the subject, take a cutting of a clecrodendroll ront now, and again from the same variety railroads for the ascending sap, not the depositories of it; but this any one can ascertain by experiment.
GREENHOUsE.-Many tribes here will and some of the -Many tribes here will now require shirting moved to the cold pits, or even placed out in a sheltered situation, to be protected with straw mats. If some contrivance of this sort is 1100 made, the finer plants will suffer daily from their crowded state. It will be better now not to admit so much air
at night, if he wind is at all cold. Athough it would be bad
mel

Ss ringe once or twice a week early in the day, and propagate by
cuttings such plants as are wanted for keeping up the stock in a oung healthy state.

The Azaleas have now a double demand on their stock of ford-to maintain their fowers and make their
poung woud; they must therefore be well supplied with moisture flower that they pelargoniums, at this season, keep so long in
fore to have green-liy on them, from standing so long without having suaticient-1Iy on themor, from stand- remerem, and
invery other infected plant, to be smoked elsewhere, if the con-
eve
servatory is attached to the living rooms. Any plant that can
be made to flower at this time is a valuate addition to servatory. Many of the hardier plants here may now be removed to more temporary shelter, to make room for others from the greenhouse, and for newly-potted store plants for the flower'every tribe now should be attended to, accordmg to the wants and wishes of the owner.
Cutuing Pir.-- This is the most essential part of this depart-
ment at present. For cuttings of all solt-wooded plants, use ment at present. For chttings of all solt-wooded plants, use
half sand and half peat for the compost, and about half ani inch of sand on the top, the shorter the cuttings and the shatlower
they are planted, the more likely the are to sinceed sud, litic heedlings, the sooner they are potted off after tuey are rooted ti.e better. To saye room, you may at this stage plant many of potted singly.
Ther Rosary, from one end to the other, should now have a late bloom from the June Roses, will not prune their plants till the end of the month; those that are pruned, especially standards, should now be donie over in the same manner as the Peach trees, with lime, sulphur, soot, and soft-soap. - D. Beaton,
Shrubland Parls Gardens.
Statc of the Weather near fondon tor the Werk ending Mar


State of the Weather at Chisvick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKEX,
The supply of Vegelables during the past week has been rather to assume a more brisk appearance. Fruit: Of Pines there is a frir supply, consisting principally of Queens; a few Strawberries are occasionally offeren, from $1 s$, to $2 s$. per oz; a small quantity
of Beurré Rance and Easter Beurre Pears are to be met with, the latter fetching 12s., and the former 20 s . per half-sieve. The price
of Apples has varied but little since our last Report. Cucumbers are becoming more plentiful, and are selling from $2 s$. to $6 s$. per
brace. Vegetalles: At the commencement of the ragus was rather scarce; it is now however more plentiful, from $1 s$. to $2 s .6 d$. per punnet. Broccoli is coot plentuful; the
white fetches from $1 s .3 d$. to $2 s .$, the purple from white etches Cabbageplants are ahundant, and sell from Is $1 s$. od. per per dozen bunches. French Beans remain scarce, and are selling from 2s. $6 d$. to $3 s .6$. per 100 . Lettuces are small, and sell from 9d. to 10d. per score. Endive is of good quality, and fetches from quantities, from 1s, to 1s. 3d. per pumnet. Rhubarb is becoming more plentiful, and fetches from 12 s , to 15 s per dozen bundles Mushrooms are a little cheaper, and may be obtained from
18. sd. to 18. 6d. per punnet. Flowers: The Cut Flowers have been exceedingly good during the past week, consisting of Calla mánnia africaná, Burchéllia capensis, Hoya carnoss, with apar ety of Pelargoniums, Roses, Camellias, Epacrises, Azaleas, Kalmias, Acacias, Anemones, \&c.

 Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Roya London: 3, Charles-street, Covent-Garden.
unprepared it is andust is good manure if properly prepared or clogitine : if putrifying animal matter, such as blood, or offal

He, burn it and use the ashes, If added to animal refuse, putri-
fying fish, or any such matter, it will decsy, and then becomes
an excellent substance,
 till it ceases to effervesce : let it stand a day; and apply itimme
 better le gurled by the price; as much as won can get for 3os. an acre ought to be enough. $\dagger$-L. G.- It is not probable that
sulphuretted hydrogen would he hurtinl to vegetation, unles
in very large quantities ; for it is continually floatinc in the air Mr. Solly has proved experimentally, and our direct experience shows, that it is beneficial rather than contrary, (see the Pro-
ceedings of the Chemical Committee of the Horticultural Soceedings of the Chemical Committee of the Horticultural So-
ciety. Neither will the Coal Tar do any harm.t. $\quad$. D . In
using Gypsum for fixing the manure of a dumehill. yon should proceed thus. Make a layer of the stable litter; soak it with water; cust gypsum over it. Add anotherlayer; soak itagain;
dust on more gypsum ; and so proceed till the heap is made. Then at one corner of the dunghill makea hole water-tight by heap, so that all that flows from it may run into the hole; let it be some one's business every day, or as often as is necessary,
to throw the drainings back upon the dunghill. If the weather is dry, add water or urine to keep it moist, and suffer none of
the drainage to escape. In this way your dunghll will be the perfection of such a thing. You must keep it wet at wall events, if it is ever to be what it should be; and gypsum will not fix
its ammonia unless it is wet. We shall treat especially of these
matters very soon matters very soon. t-X. Y. Z. - Gypsum is by no means so -Tan is not at all suitable as a manure until it is thoroughily similar substance, it will decay rapidly and become a valuable material. f H. S. Will find our opinion of Brewers' Grains as a manure at p. 105, It is a general principle, that, whace any as food, and use the dhang of the animals so fed, mixed will pigs, and Malt-conts for cows and sheep; bat if there is an abundance of these, and no an, imals to eat them, they will
well for manurc. Malt-comb has been succesfully driled w. Barley, nad win, no doubt, promote the growth of Turnips. Cumno-uqua.-Gunno, mined with water from a tank moto whith
the refuse of a farm-yard and rain-water run, can be applied with advantage to Grass in pasture, or laid up for hay; it must of water is a proportion only suited to gardening purposes ; farcoali,-X. Y. Z. - When this substance is mixed with soil for potting plants, it sliould be broken into small fagments
about half as large as a small marble. Wood-ashes from a baver's oven are unftit for the purposel $\ddagger$. Wood-asies from a
brate drain-re of -small pieces of chalk
Bog-EARTA. - A Subscriber,-OOl of vitriol is not at all a good
material to mix with log-earth; wood-ashes are mach better but the best plan is to throw it up with decaying animal or stances ; thoronghly incorporating them into a compost. tying a small - cord, well waxed, tight round their be removed by the circulation, when they will drop off, If they are too muck
clustered to be tied, wasi them with a strong solution of com clustered to be tied, wash them with a strong solution of com-
mon potash. They may be eradicated by actual cautery, or my nilrate of silver; but this should only be used under the direction of a skilful veterinarian. $M$. INES.- Merlin. - The number of shoots to be left upon your If bunchos are visible uponsis or elght of the shoots, let all the
others be senoved; but where mily two or three slow finit, stouped at the sixth
appear to have been pronedt too chosely. Thcre is honr vines the base of each shoot, f protuhecance which shoulth never b
injured in proming. In the close-spur sy stem, the shoots ar
 make your Vines break more regularly thoughout their contre
length, you had better secure them along the front of the house length, you had better secure them along the front of the house
inside, about a font distant from the glass. Whace Vmes are tramed upon the sy,ur system, it is the usual
practice to stop the shoots at one joint above the bunch as soon as they are sufficiently clongated to allow this to be done. Treatise at p. 848 of 1842 . To raise Vines from eyes or buds, you must choose well-ripened wood of last year, and take a insert it about half-an-inch deep in a well-drained pot of light gentle hotbed.
Grapas.-A Correspondent is desirous of learning the reason why
bunches of Grapes, in their earliest stage, wire off or become converted into tendriss, more particularly near the bottom the house, although just above the flue, and whether the
are more likely to do so when trained upon the spar system artinas.-A Young Beginner, -The werrod at whici it is bes the nature of the plant from whicli they are taken. In most Angnst will be found sutable
ambers.- A Xoung Beginner.-For a pitched paling, 6 feethigh,
the following climbing plants will be suitable: Ampelopsis quinquefólia; Clematis grata, fiammula, viticella, and montana , and Periploca greca.
previous autumn for early blooming, they should be sown in the the commencement of this month an a slight hotbed - from
which they could le transferred to the open border so son as all danger of severe frost was over Fuchas. - Ordsall. - Any light, rich garden-soil will suit
pose are named planted in beds. The best sorts for the purCAsror Ori Plant.-Clericus.- The seeds of this plant should a sontle hotbed. Shade the young plants during brightit in slime, untrl they have formedt two or three rough leaves; when
they may be shifted moto 48'n, in rich son. Give them plenty they may be shifted meather durmg the day, bit protect them 24 's, and as sook as the weather will admit, whace them into coon frame to harden, and water them once or twice a week
with ifquid manure. Abut the middue of May they may be Rers ror Marshes, -G. - For growing on marshy land which is occasionally overflowed by the sca, no trees or shrubs are
better adlapted than Aluer, any of the species of Willow, and Viburnum Opalus.
bably be scveral y ears before it blooms. It is not ornamental, Asparagus.
in a warn greenhouse from the time that they have done the succceding season, yoiu might keep them fower-buds for year in a room wheve they would receive a full portion of light


Rose for a wall or trellis work, bat we donbt much whether any
of this tribe will bloom upon \& N. and N.E. aspect Tubsrose, -W. J.-The treatment of this plant is
Chinesis IRy

## Hinssser IRIS. - Tristan. - The amount of bottom-heat that you have given this plant by pouring boling water nut, the pan its flower-pot, seems to have be its fower-pot, seems to have been too great. Fon lave fercel it into the mendrition of lear es

##  <br> 

 will flower regularly. The great phent is to gise them heat leaves to be monjured, wat to growing, and hever to silow then to die away nathanly. licep t:ll the end of April, Ere Fonlante du Buis, Jean de bergimot, La lortune de Parmentier. As you mend to and Holland Melist wals, the Easter Beurre, Deure Rance frut $u$ ilt be higher-flavoured from standards. We thereto, the rraibberries.- Mactieg are the Roscherry, Keth's See Jing, Old Pinc, MJ, atc's Pianand British Queen, Elton, American Scarlet, and Coul Late
Scartet 9 inches or a foot apart, in 4 .feet beds. If a certain breadth of for two seasons may be trenched in, and a constant succession of productive beds will thus be ensured. 7 spread them thinly in a cool, airy situation. +
the leares - A. C. G.- From your acconnt we should suppose that The best method of gitting rid of these pests is to dust the mended at $p$. 164 of $1841 . \ddagger$
RAFIING WhiNLL sprit g, before their leaves expand, the flow of sap from the
wounds is such that all his skill, miniformly falled; but at ast he resolved to defer in getting 2 scions to take, out of the 28 which he tricd. When
the trees have pushed a lattie, the shoot to lee graficd muct the cut above the place where a young shoot is thishings, this
shoot must be preserved, anki the scoon must be placed oppo-
site to to berner fitted site to it, benge fitted in the manmer of whip-grafting, care
bemg taken that the innme the
 with. Hescions shonkt be tahe shof now, and then displensed lad in the ground till required for use, as above mentioned. \|l the Milford Marrow Pea. $\ddagger$ cumber beds clear of Woodlice in the following manner: Put a
cold boiled potato into a small pot and cover it loosely with moss; place this trap in the corner of the bed which the insects
most frequent. A few of these traps would soon reduce their
numbers, if they were looked to every morning, and all the numbers, if they were looked to every morning, and all the
insects collected in them destroyed in boiling water. $\ddagger$ Books.-J. W. F.- Roberts' Treatise on the Vine is advertised at
p. 848 of 1842 . Your bookseller at Edinburgh could procure
it throuph his. London know. Xou had better get them all. $\dagger$ - J. J. H.-.-The work
entitled "Every Man his own Brewer" may bo obtained of Lawns,-W. M. R.- On no account use Hay-seeds for your new
lawn; they may flll your land with weeds and bad Grasses. Instead of them take 6bbs. of Crested Dogstail, shbs. of the hard Fesaud $f$ or $\boldsymbol{7}$ ibs. of White Clorcr. If you find this too expensive,
you can feduce the quantities proper mentioned will make a good lawn immediately. bre Piqua Plant.-S. H.-We know nothing of a Piqua plant;
but we know something of Piqua Tea; which is some prepara tion
poor
Worms Worms.-S. $H$. - The corrosive sublimate will do no harm to the
roots of your Peach-trees, if you employ it to destroy wrme roots of yir Peach-trees, if you employ it to destroy worms.
FERN FOR PIGS.-K.
of Fere is no preparation by which the leaves durine, gathered in a young state, can be preserved fit for usa Ond Melon SBeds.-.T. H.-We have sent the seeds to Oxford,
where, in the Botanic Garden, the experiments on old seeds
are Allormmnts.-Red Cap, - Detailed observations upon the allot Pump-Water,--Bags.- Pamp-water should never be applied to
plants when either rain or pond-water can be procured. When, plants when either rain or pond-water can be procured. When
however, it must be used, it should be previously exposed to the atmosphere for several hours. $\ddagger$
Nortolk, who 15 an able apparian, and constructs amateur Bee
lives, he will be able to
si

## "Ladies' Safety Hive

sheep from barking trees is to effectual means of preventin guards; one kind is described at p. 6 of the stems with tree
 The Muss is Hypnum seariceume.t-An Angler.- We have Azalea is not suffciently distinct from other well seedling rieties to be of any importance.t-G.S. W. We were unable
to discover any grub in your letter, to discover any grub in your letter, or in the paper inclosed
IIt it $\ddagger$ - The best book we can recommend to $A$ Subscriber is Kirby and Spence's Introduction to Entomology; the 3 d and
4th vols. of which will give the information reguired. $R$, T. P.s collection of Eggs were laid by the "Lackey Moth,"
Cisiocampa Neustria, whose history will form an Entomolo gical subject for the Gardeners' Chronicle. R,-- $A, G,-$ We 1 cally
do not know how to execute your tank; there is no end to such
estar establinhmicnits; and a list ui them would only bewnicier son,
as it dhd us when weonce attomped appearance of your Tropeolum scems to hare been brought on
by incticicht cirainage, causing water to stagnate about the
roots. Phlox.t--Anthony.-Next week,
nothing of the Calorific Ventilator. - G. M. E. E. - We know "Tuft Fungus"? A--T. T.-We do not publish Almanacs.

E. grandinosa.t--J. A.-The Erica appears to be E. reful-
gens. $\ddagger-$ Rusticus.-We are unacquainted with the sed sent. $\ddagger$ - We will notice the days of exhivition in our usual manner
short time previously to their taking place. To pubish them
in the manner proposed would be an advertisement. Of your Acorms No. 2 seems intended for Quercus AMowbray. do not recognise the other from the drawings Agilops. We Your Acacia is A. dealbata. $\ddagger-$ Londonder $\bar{y}$.- We know

 the open border t-Cuctus Jithes. ithere is 110 As usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THe Overland Mail from India brings advices from Bombay to the 3d ult., and from Hong Kong to the 31st December. The news from China is the most important comprising two untoward events-the massacre of the crews and passengers of two British vessels in the island of Formosa-and the burning of the English factory at Canton, by the Chinese, in a formidable riot on the 7 t December. The massacre at Formosa has naturally excited the most immediate interest. It appears that more than a hundred British subjects, who had been wrecked on the coast of Formosa in the early part of the war, were put to death in August last by the Chinese authorities, who pleaded the order of the Emperor in defence of their proceedings. Sir H.Pottinger became ac quainted with the circumstances on his arrival at Amoy and lost no time in demanding from the Emperor the degradation and punishment of the local officers, and the confiscation of their property for the benefit of the familie which have suffered from the effects of this barbarity This demand was accompanied by a threat of the re newal of hostilities in case it were not complied with The riot at Canton had for 'its immediate cause the disorderly conduct of some Lascars, who quarrelled with the Chinese and roused their feelings of exasperation against the English. The mob became so violent that the authorities could not control them; they attacked the factories, pillaged the buildings, and finally deatroyed them by fire. Greater excesses would probably have been committed, but they were checked by the timely arrival of Sir Hugh Gough, on his return from Hong Kong to India. The authorities of Canton have disclaimed all participation in these outrages, and have expressed their willingness to pay the damages and severely punish the offenders. It is therefore presumed that the riot, although calculated to keep up anxiety and suspense, is not likely to lead to any serious differences.-The Indian news relates chiefly to the proceedings of the Governor-General, and to the festivities on the arrival of the army from Cabul. Lord Ellenborough hadibroken up the Camp at Ferozepore and proceeded to Delli, with to have some explanations with the Emperor. The affairs of Cabul are involved in some uncertainty; but it is rumoured that Akabar Khan has returned to it with the assistance of the Kuzzilbashes, and that the young Soverign, whom Gen. Pollock left there on the retreat of the troops, had fled for safety to Jellalabad. - Next in interest to this intelligence are the disastrous accounts of the great earthquake in the West Indies. As anticipated in our last, the effects of the catastrophe were felt far beyond the limits which were first assigned to it. In addition to its rayages at St. Thomas and Antigua, we have advices from Guadaloupe, surpassing in disaster all that had preiously been reported from the other islands. The town of Pointe-à-Pitre, the commercial capital of the colony, has been destroyed, and what the earthquake spared was consumed by two or three hundred fires, which broke out a few minutes after the houses were levelled to the ground. The earthquale lasted only 70 seconds, and yet in the entire town, which contained nearly 20,000 souls, not ten houses are habitable. 1800 wounded were extracted from the ruins on the day of the calamity, and upwards of 1000 dead bodies were found on the day following; but no accurate idea of the number of the victims had been formed at the date of the last despatches. To complete this melancholy catalogue, subsequent arrivals inform us that the effects of the earthquake extended to Dominica but we are not at present in possession of any particulars of the disastern it occasioned

At home, the subject of the Corn-laws has been again nder discussion in both Houses of Parliament. It wa brought forward in the Lords by the motion of Lord Monteagle, for a committee to inquire into the effects of the Corn-law passed last Session; but the motion was negatived by a majority of 122. In the Commons it was incidentally introduced in the debate on Mr . Ward's motion for a commaittee to inquire into the peculiar burdens that press upon land, and linto the peculiar exemptions which it enjoye. Sir R. Peel, in opposing the motion, declared his conviction that no further change in the Corn-laws is required by the general interests of the country, and the motion was finally negatived by a majority of 99 . We can only briefly
notice the interesting debate in the Lords, on Monday, on the legal questions arising out of M‘Naughten's trial, and to the debate in the Commons, on Wednesday, on the privilege question. In the former case, the Judges are to be summoned to a conference on the general law bearing cers of the House are to be allowed to plead in the action now pending, so that the question will again be submitted to the decision of the Courts of Law.-The concluding report of the Chartist trials which we give this week will be read with interest; the public will be gratified to learn that the prisoners themselves, and Mr. T. Duncombe on their behalf in the House of Commons, have united in bearing testimony to the moderation with which the prosecution was conducted on the part of the Crown, and to the
impartial conduct of the Judge who presided at the trials.

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Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, remain at Buckingham Palace, and are quite well. During the week Her Majesty and the Prince have honoured the French plays and Covent Garden Theatre enjoyed her usual daily walk in the Palace Gardens, and took a carriage airing on Wednesday. The Countess of Charlemont has succeeded the Duchess of Norfolk as the
Lady in Waiting. Viscount Sydney and Captain DunLady in Waiting. Viscount Sydney and Cape have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and Captain Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty,
Parliamentary Movements.-Sir A. Grant has resigned Parliamenlary Movements--Sir A. Grant has resigned of the Audit Office. Mr. Fitzroy Kelly has addressed the electors on the Conservative interest, and Mr. Richard
Foster has announced himself a candidate on the Liberal Foster has announced himself a candidate on the Liberal
interest. The nomination of candidates for the repre sentation of Tavistock took place on Wednesday, when Mr . Trelawney was proposed as the Liberal candidate, and Mr. H. Vincent was brought forward by the Chartists. Thursday Mr. Trelawney was elected by a majority of 44
Official Appointments.-Col. Sir W. Lu. Herries has been appointed chairman of the Commissioners for au diting the public accounts, in the room of Mr. F. S. Lar years; and Sir A. C. Grant has been appointed a com missioner in the room of Sir W. L. Herries. It has' been stated that Lord Abinger's retirement from the Bench will take place previous to Easter Term; that Sir F. Pollock become Attorney-Gis successor;' Solicitor-General's place will be supplied by Mr. Fitaroy Kelly : but the report is

The Navy -The following are the numbers of all the flag and other officers, petty officers, seamen, and boys of the Royal dock-yards, on the 1st January, 1843 :-Admi rals, 2 ; Vice-Admirals,
rals, 2 ; Vice-Admirals, 4 ; Rear-Admirals, 1 ; Commo
dores, 2 ; Flag-Lieutenants, 11 ; Secretaries, 14 ; Clerks and retinue of Flag-Officers, 125 ; Captains, 62 ; Conamanders, 84; Lieutenants, 521 ; Master of the Fleet, 1 and Fleets, 1 ; Deputies, 2 ; Surgeons, 141 ; Pursers, 116 ; Naval Instructors, 28 ; Mates, 489 ; Second Mas 755; Engineers 118; Midshipmen, 555: Masters' A sistants, 224 ; Volunteers, 330 ; Clerks, 223 ; School masters, all grades, 10,909 .-Able and ordinary seamen, landsmen all grades, including Kromen and Chinese coolies, 19,135 -Total for effective naval service on the lst January last exclusive of Marines, 30,044 . The vote for the yea 1842-3 for the number of seamen was 30,500 ; that taren and 2,000 boys.

The Army.-The following is a return of the number of men voted for the army in each year, from 1835-6 to $1842-3$, both inclusive, the number of all ranks serving
in Great Britain, including the recruiting troops and in Great Britain, including the Ine india Company; and howing also the number of all ramks serving in India :-

|  | Great Britain. | India. | Total. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1835-6 | 81,271 | 19,720 | 100,991 |
| 1836-7 | 81,319 | 19,720 | 101,039 |
| 1837-8 | 81,311 | 19,720 | 101,031 |
| 18389 | 89,305 | 19,722 | 109,027 |
| 1839-40 | 89,351 | 20,467 | 199,818 |
| 1840-1 | 93,471 | 27,611 | 121,112 |
| 1841-2 | 82,051 | 29,070 | 121,121 |
| 1842-9 | 101,455 | 30,399 | 131,854 |

The number

| April- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1840 | Great Britain. | India. | Total. |
| 1841 | 94,979 | 23,434 | 118,413 |
| 1842 | 94,68 | 27,30 | 121,798 |
|  | 97,792 | 27,359 | 125,151 |

## Froteign

France.-The Paris papers supply us with few topics of political interest. They are almost exclusively filled with details of the calamitous earthquake at Guadaloupe, of which we have given an account under our West Indian news. The Presidency of Vice-Admiral Baron Mackau, for the purpose of receiving and forwarding the subscriptions for the shop of Paris was read on Sunday, in all the churches of the capital, ordering that on Sunday the 19 th , during the surviving victims of the disaster. All the theatres for to give benefits in favour of the inhabitants of La Pointe
a Pitre, and subscriptions are to be opened in every company of the National guard. liberal contributions. The King has subscribed 20,000f., the Queen 10,000f., Madame Adelaide $10,000 \mathrm{f}$., the Duchess of Orleans $10,000 \mathrm{f}$. for herself and the Count de Paris, the Duke and Duchess de Nemours 3,000 f., the Duke de Montpensier 1000 f, and Princess Clementine 1000 f - It appears that the rumour of the conclusion of a commercial treaty between this country and France is premature. On Saturday the Mi nister for Public Instruction, in reply to a question yut Great in the chat tures to France for a treaty of commerce, nothing in that tespect was settled, nor did it appear that any such arrangement would be concluded for some time. It is generally believed in Paris, that the differences between France and Spain will be very soon adjusted, through the promoted, and consequently withdrawn from Barcelona and thus a principal impedi
SPAIN.- Our accounts from Madrid are of the 6 th inst. The elections of that capital were over, and terminated in ravour of Ministers. The Ministerial candidates were Opposition candidate foremost on the list only counted 505 votes, and none of the other candidates obtained more than 280. The returns hitherto received from the provinces indicated that the Ministry would probably obtain the majority in 24, and the Opposition in 17, colleges Those of five others were doubtful; but as the greates number of returns was still to come in, no decided opinions could be given as to the probable result of the elections, the Infante Don Francisco de Paulo obtained 486 votes, being one less than his most successful opponent. A Saragossa, his Highness obtained very few yotes, and the Opposition prevailed. At Barcelona, where all was quiet and are represented as favourable to the Moderado parts
Portugal.- We have Lisbon news to the 6th instan A very important decision had been taken by the Chambe of Peers, negativing the pretensions of the Popes inter depende, and pronouncing that the Royal nomonation, confer uno biso Papal confirmating in the Uppe Chamber. The deputies had taken up the subject of these negotiations warmly, and strongly censured the cover the eight episcopg the privileges of the Lusitanian Church.-In regard to the tariff question, the speculations at Lisbon are less catisfactory than the statements made in the House of Commons on Tuesday night by Sir R. Peel, who said lia vances towards Gvernment of our Government in th pending treaty, but not to an extent that could be considered as yet satisfactory. - Another month would enable
him to say whether or not we were to have a commercial treaty with Portural
Germany.-The Berlin papers give long accounts of the historical festival given by the King of Prussia on Ferrara at the end of the 16 th century, and nearly all the guests were in appropriate costumes. The entertainment Gerusalemme of Tasso; followed by a ball and supner Some idea may be formed of the brilliancy of the fête from the fact that the celebrated painter Cornelius, May erbeer the composer, and the poet Baupach, were em of the new edict on the censorship, noticed in our last which orders that the truths of religious belief shall no longer be discussed on philosophical deductions, Professor Markeinecke has been refused permission to print his lecture on the tendency of Hegel's philosophy and theology. The people of Berlin are anzious to see whether this prounderstea the the in of Saye Coburg Gotha with the Princess Clementine of France will be solemnized in May next. The Prind andrncess propose to pass the summer at oburg, from Vienna state that the Archduke Charles is dangerously ill.
Malta-By the Levant mail, we learn that a melancholy occurrence took place at Valletta on the 6th inst., in the mirder of Dr. Martin, the Chief Surgeon of the
Maltavaval Hospital. He was shot dead by a sentry of Maitan Naval Hospital. He was shot dead by a sentry of
the 88 th Reginent, on duty at the Victualling Office, as he was stepping out of the door of Sir John Louis, where he bad beea on a professional visit. No cause has been assigned for this atrocity, but the
in investigating the circumstances.
Turkey and Syria.-The Levant mail has brought advices from Constantinople to the 22 nd ult. They announce that accounts have been received from Belgrade of the detection of a conspiracy, having for its object the The conspirators have been seized, and, if their confes sions are to be believed, they acted at the direct instigation of the Russian Consul; one of them, moreover, having been found with 5,000 ducats in his possession, which he had received as an earnest of his crime. The Govern Belgrade to Crascovery of The Turkish Government and the Ambassadors have been struck with consternation at this open attempt to bring about a solution of this ques nople.-Inteliigence from Beyrout, of the 8th ult., men-
tions that Bishop Alexander was still there, awaiting the arrival of the imperial firman, authorizing him to proceed with the construction of the Protestant Church at Jeru salem. The schismatical Greeks of Lebanon had peti tioned Assad Pasha to be allowed to appoint a chief of their own religion. The Catholic Greeks had refused to acknowledge the Maronite Kaimacan.-An elaborate spe cimer of English manufacture, intended as a present from Ali Effendi, the Turkish Ambassador, to the Sultan, has just been completed by Mr. Taunton, of Islington, at a cost of 500 guineas. It is an umbrella of the ordinary size, covered with crimson satin, manufactured in Spital fields expressly for the purpose. The metal of which is composed is of pure gold. The bandle, which open with a secret spring, contains, in addition to other articles, ir gold chronometer, a sun-dial and compass, set with brilliants of th
Caina. -The news by the Overland Mail comes down the 30 Feb. It is of the highest importance, and particularly that relating to China. It appears that on the Nov., sir Henry Pottinger published a proclamation de extreme horror and astonishment that more than 100 British subjects, who had been wrecked in the Nerbuddah and Ann, in Sept., 1841, and March, 1842, on the coas off the Island of Formosa, had been put to death subs quently to the treaty of Nankin, by the Chinese authori ties, who pleaded the order of the Emperor in defence o this cruelty. The Nerbuddah had 240 natives of India on board, sailors or camp-followers, all of whom were executed or died, save two. The Ann had 57 souls on board, of whom 14 were Europeans. From this ship but six of the Europeans and five others escaped. Their ill treatment appears to have been of the most inhuman lsind It seems from a more detailed account, previously issued by Sir H. Pottinger, that, immediately on their reaching shore, the crew of the Ann were seized, stripped, an marched some distance without a particle died from exposed to a cutting north wind. fatigue and were caried on in boskets to the canital (about 90 miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked) (about 90 mies frow the spor into distinct prisons in irons." They were almost staryed, and those who did not die under this treatment were, for the most part, beheaded in or about August last. The proclamation concludes by stating that the Britioh Plenipotentiary was resolved to deman from the Emperor the degradation and punishmen of the local officers, in consequence of whose ralse repre sentations these enorwies had been con or a their property should be coniscated for tho benert and relief of the famines which had so severely sufered rom the effects of this barbarity. It is also stated that a renewal hostilities was threatened in case the demand werenplied with. In adaiton tothis, a formabla Canton on the 7 th Dec., caused, it is said, by the disorderly who were allowed to posshore without any superintending authority. The British factory was attacked, the flag and flagstaff burnt, the doors and windows forced open, and the building pillaged, fired, and consumed. How far the riots might have proceeded it is impossible to say; they were, however, checked by the timely arrival of Sir Hugh Gough in the Proserpine steamer. The merchants at Canton began a correspondence with Sir H. Gough, who remained there until the 14 th, and also with Sir H. Pottinger,' who was at Hong-Kong; requesting the latter to order a protective force to be sent to Canton, in order This they might carry on their commerce in security. Pottis application received a decided refusal from Sir on the created much distrust in the minds of the Chinese authorities by smuggling opium, and other goods, at Wharapoa and Canton To have been at Canton early in December had not arrived, and some doubt was entertained at Macao that the Em peror would break faith. In the meantime, the arrival at Singapore, on the lst January, of 43 transports, having and the Senoy nart of the China expedition, proves that the Envoy had not then entertained any serious regiments had of the renal of hostinties. Several regiments had reached Madras in January. There were, five steas, The land force then consisted principally of about $6,000 \mathrm{Eu}$ ropean troops, most of them living in the garrisons of the till bin-occupied places. rom Hong on thavour est of our or the wioly por colonial por ar a paper has been gally a cuon in he advertisenera give a Amona the announceme ts are Among the announcements are the bin soap, candles, claret, champagne, an hotel, a solcior, and the sale of A Manila horse, an Amoy mare an colt, and an omnibus! The following advertisement announcing the progress of a theatre, may amuse ou readers :-M Advance Hong-kong .... - heatre Royal Messrs. Dutronquoy and Co. have at length the satis faction of announcing to the nobility, gentry, and clergy of this flourishing and opulent colony, that their theatre is advancing most rapidy towards completion. It on a most splendid scale, and What with the pieces that will be periomed, the scesery that will be introduced and the splendid assemblage of rank, beauty, and fashion which they hope to be honoured with, there is no doub but that the blaze of splendour will darale the eyes of all beholders.-VIvat REGINA !-N,B. The actresses have
arived during the last week-their beauties and talents are only to be surpassed by their spotless virtues." other curious announcement is that a newspaper is about
to be published in the Chinese language. "We had hoped, ere this," says the Editor, "to have issued a newspaper in Chinese, but the types, which were very handsomely loaned to us by his Excellency, the Plenipotentiary, have hitherto been, and still are, we believe, employed at Macao in printing some works introductory to the study of the Chinese language." Nearly all the Chinese population, it is said, are able to read, but all classes evince any it be conveyed to them in their own language.
Indra.-The Indian newspapers are busily discussing Lord Ellenborough's proceedings, and give long accounts of the procession in honour of the gates of Somnauth, the festivities at Ferozepore. On the arrival of Generals Pollock, Nott, Sale, and M'Caskill (the latter in charge of end of the bridge of boats by the Governor-General. A salute of nineteen guns was fired as Sir Robert Sale passed the troops, in honour of himself and the "illustrious garrison." On the morning of the 2oth 0 ecenser the troops were assembled. In the evening the GovernorGeneral gave a ball, for which, it is said, 26,000 seers of sweatmeats were ordered. Shere Singh is about to send valuable presents to the British Sovereign, in token of his
friendly disposition. Bundelkund is described as quiet : friendy disposition. Juillity will be effectually supported by the force of 14,000 troops lately sent thither for the purpose. Lord Edlenborough, who received a visit at Ferozepore from the son and Prime Minister of Shere Singh, and who then sent his secretary and other official persons to Lahore to return it, broke up the camp at Ferozepore on the 5th ult., and proceeded to Delhi, with an escort of 10,000 intrigues with the Emperor. It is stated that his Lordintrigues with the Emperor. It is stated that his Lord-
ship contemplates fixing his official residence for some ship contemplates fixing his official residence for some
time at Agra, or perbaps Meerut. The Courts-Martial held on Colonel Palmer for the surrender of Ghuznee, and on Captains Anderson, Troup, Boyd, Eyre, and Waller,
have terminated in the acquittal of those officers from the have terminated in the acquittal of those officers from the
charges brought against them for their conduct during the last campaign in Affghanistan. The investigation into the conduct of General Shelton and of Major Pottinger Was atill going forward. Nothing certain appears to have been known of the state of affairs at Cabul, but it was ru-
moured that Akhbar Khan had returned to it, with the assistance of the Kuzzilbashes, and that Shah Poor, whom Gen, Pollock left in the Bala-hissar with six guns, had fled to Jellalabad. The financial prospects of India are considered satisfactory, and attention is now directed towards its internal improvement. An act has been proposed in
the Legislative Council which tends to put a final stop to the Legislative Council which tends to put a final stop to
all descriptions of slavery in its extensive districts. From Madras we learn that the transport Gertrude, with 200 of the 6th Reg. Madras Native Infantry, from China, had been wrecked about seven miles to the north, but that every soul had safely reached the shore on the evening of
the 25 th. Much loss was sustained in baggage, accoutrements, and tent equipage. The ship was within 40 yards of the shore, and had five feet water in her hold. It was expected that the surplus stores would be nearly all damaaged. We also learn that a second transport from China, the Malikel Bahor, had struck on a reef about four miles north of Pulicat flag-staff, but that being teak, and strongly built, she was on the 26 th Jan. safe at anchor between two sandbanks in seven fathoms. about 200 in number, were safely landed.
West Indies.-The anticipation mentioned in our last respecting the probable extent of the dreadful earthquake was unhappily been realised by accounts from Guadaloupe. The details of the catastrophe in that island surpass all that can be imagined in horror and disaster. Pointe-àPitre, the commercial capital of the island, with a population of at least 20,000 , not more than one-third of whom were slaves, has been utterly destroyed; and what the earthfew minutes after the houses fell. A great portion of the town was new, built of stone, and, contrary to the old cown was new, built of stone, raised to many atories; but conotrary to the old custom, raised to many stories; but enough of the habi-
tations were built of wood to supply fuel to the catastrophe. This took place at half-past ten, on the morning trophe. This took place at hak-past ten, on the morning the only piece of wall left standing after the shock, marked the hour at which it stopped. The shock only lasted 70 seconds, but it was sufficient to bury the whole popalation
in the ruins of the town. At the moment of this calamity, to complete the work of death, two or three hundred fires to complete the work of death, two or three hundred fires
broke out, and consumed all that was wood of the ruins, with the dead and wounded lying among them. 1,800 wounded were extracted from the ruins, and 600 dead. It is stated that 15,000 wander about without shelter or food. The Governor in his official despatch states that all the quarters of the colony bave shfered, as well as the
dependencies. The town of Moule is destroyed, with the oss of thirty inhabitants. The rural parts have had their Slare of this dreadful calamity. The littie towns of St.
Francois, Ste. Anne, Le Port Lonis, L'Anse, Bertrand, and Ste. Rose, bave beell subverted; there are dead and Wounded almost everywhere. The following are extracts
from letters in the Irench papers, written the day after from letters in the Irench papers, written the day after although a number of houses are uninhabitable, all remain standing, and no person has been injured; but at Point a-Pitre all was overturued, except the wooden houses.
Immediately after the shock fires broke out in 200 or 300
places together, and totally consumed the houses. At present the flames are playing over the remains, and in
the whole of the town, which contained 16,000 souls, the whole of the town, which contained 16,000 souls,
there are not ten houses habitable. No description can give an idea of this disaster. We can scarcely credit What we see before our eyes. I left Basseterre with the Governor yesterday, a few hours after the accident, and came here. We are about to set out for Moule, which has, alas! been destroyed. The number of victims is considerable, but much smaller than could have been expected. Only one soldier has perished. There are under the ruins a number of dead bodies, which are being gradually taken out, and the presence of which causes great uneasiness, on account of the corruption that must speedily take place. The number of wounded is exceedingly great. Women and young girls may be seen with two or three limbs fractured. battle. Most of the times more horribie than a and the crop of sugar-canes will be lost." A letter of Feb. 10 says, "I have just come from Moule. During the hour could passed in the ruins I cannot describe what I fit. I that I could say would give you but a poor idea of the sad reality. From the Quai dex̃la Poissonnerie to the hospital, which are to be knocked down with cannon. All other earthquakes have been less disastrous than the present one. I was witness of the disasters at Port Royal, and this at Point-à-Pitre. Upwards of a thousand dead bodies have been found, but the number of victims cannot yet be ascertained. The colony is ruined, but the fortitude of the creoles is great; no person is borne down by the blow." namber letter of heb. 11 says, at Point-a-pitre the place. They are thrown outside the passes, and the number is unknown. In several places the earth opened, and threw up water and sand." Since the receipt of the arrived we learn by the Acadia steamer, that a vessel had 8 th ult., the commander of which reported that the earthquake was also experienced in Dominica on that day, the damage arising from which was evidently very great, and on the south side of the island large volumes of smoke were visible, as issuing from the shore. This is the only account yet received from Dominica; the Actsen, lately
arrived, not having visited that colony. Three more ves sels, however, have arrived at New York, announcing shocks of the earthquake in the Atlantic. There has been a heavy shower of ashes in Missouri, and a lighter one near
Philadelphia city. These are supposed to be the aslies of burnt prairies, or of far-off volcanoes (perhaps in the Andes), brought by the late storms.-An insurrection
had broken out in St. Domingo, but had been suppressed. Its object was to make the constitution more republican, after the fashion of that of the United States.
United States.-The packet-ship Rochester, which
sailed from New York on the 16 th ult, and the sailed from New York on the 16 th ult., and the England, Which sailed from the same port on the $20 t \mathrm{th}$, arrived at Boston and Halifax, arrived on Tuesday. The accounts brought by the latter vessel come down to the 28 th ult. Congress was still in session: Mr. Adams, chairman of the committee of foreign relations, brought up a report
from that body in the House of Representatives, in which the rejection the bill per by the Senate for possession of the Oregon territory was recommended. That the bill would be rejected there existed not the least doubt. The other itens of news are the repeal of the Bankrupt Law by Congress, though hope is held out in further loans that the President will ing popularity of the project to assume the State Debts, A convention of its friends in all parts of the country is to into effearly in the summer to concert measures to carry tics of two religious communities in the United States :Communicants of the Methodist church, 1,008,001 velling preachers, 4,244; Local preachers, 7,921; Increase since 1841, 120,123; Roman Catholics in the United States, $1,500,000$; Ditto Churches, 574 ; Ditto in process ral singular particulars have transpired in relation to a recent earthquake in the valley of the Mississippi. Between St. Louis and the Ohio, portions of the bottom of the Mississippi have literally fallen out, or, at least, sunk to a depth not yet fathomed which a sulphurous vapour issues that is easily ignited Sometimes an inflammable gas, flashing with flame and emitting smoke, also proceeds from it. In several places, patches of the forest near the Mississippi have sunk down
and become swampy lakes, in some cases taking hunters down into the abyss. Other and more extensive geologiRocky Mountains, some of which are evidently volcanic. The New York Inquirer of the 20th Feb. contains a list of bankrupts, occupying six columns, printed in small type, and comprising at the lowest computation 700 de -
faulters. This is for New York alone, and is said to display, without exception, the most frightful picture of in solvency ever exhibited.-From Canada we leara, that the the health of sir Charles Bagot is improthe following ac are now entertained of his recovery. He Nowing ac count, dated Feb . 15 , has been recered lin New York from Montreal :- We understand from Nagston that most remarkable change for the better On Saturday evening his life was despaired of, On Monday morning; how-
ever, he was seized with a violent fit of vomiting, which relieved him completely-his disease having been an abscess in the stoma ch, and not dropsy. His Excellency was so much better that fears were no longer entertained for his safety." -Letters had been received from the Anerican consul at Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, dated September 11, which stated that the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, arrived there on the 8 th, and made a demand on the Tahitans of the sum of 10,000 dollars, in reparation for abuses, and as a guarantee for their future adherence to the treaties. A negotiation was commenced, which ended in the surrender of the island to France.

## 据和íament. <br> HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday. - The Lord Cgancrlaor, pursuant to notice, brought
frward the circumstances of M'Naughten's trial for the consi forward the circumstances of M'Naughten's trial for the consi-
deration of the House. Aft ar a Wief reference to the melancholy
death of Mr. Drummoni, 1 is Lordship remarked, that in consequence of the mpushty which had, after a judicial investigation,
been conceded to the assassin, the public mind had received ant
impresson that the crimmat law of the land required revision, to prevent a repetition of nuch outrages. He, therefore, took this
opport.unty of remmiding the House of the great difficulty which
must ever attend invectigations so delicate as those which propose to discover the existence of a latent insanty; and after ceeded to caution their Lordships against supposinc hat, evea
if the verdict in M 'Naughtes's case should appear to have been
given upon faulty or muconclusive evidence, it would therefore
 batted the op, mion that 115 eridence was insufficient, or that the
course pursued by the Lord Cluef Justice was any other than
what was fully warranted by the cumulative testimony produced What was fully warranted by the cumulative testimony produced.
His Lordship read several charges delivered by eminent judges
on trials where the plea of insanity had been urged on behalf of on trials where the plea of insanity had been orged on behalf of
the accused. In all these charges the law on the subject was
laid down in the same way as it was by Chief 5 ustie Tindal the late occasion-in all these the jury were directed to consider
whether, from all the evidence they had heard, they believed that the prisoner at the very moment in which he committed his crime was conscious that he was acting wrongfully - whether he
was at that moment capable of "distinguishng between right and wrong?" In the present case, not only did six medical even two whom the Government had deputed to examine into
his state of mind, and to scrutinize with manuteness whether his his state of mind, and to scrutinize with manuteness whether his called on, would have been prepared to corroborate the testimony
of Drs. Munro and Morrison. Was not, then, the learned Chief Justice, when he discovered that the Solicitor-General could
advance no countervailmg testimony to rebut this cumnlative advance no countervailmg testimony to rebut this cumulative Lord Kenyon in Hatfield's case, axd at once bringing the trial to
a conclusion? The strong feeling which prevailed at the time might indeed have madeit more advisable that the trial snould take
its usual course ; butno one pro was present duringits propes its usual course; butno one who was present during its progress,
or who is acquainted with the general tone of the evidence, could
for a moment suppose that this would have made any difference in for a moment suppose that this would have made any difference in
the verdict. His Lordship then combatted the doctrine of the Arch-
bishop of Dublin, bishopof Dublin, who, in laying down the maxim that "the object of punishment is the prevention of crime," states his belief that
athough a man may be under the influence of an insane delusion at the time he shoots anuther man, yct that the madman may and
ought to be hanged forthwith, bectuse "we punsh to othrs from nimitating him.' The Archbishop, after stating this
position, gives, by way ot nilustration, the case of a dog habituated
 for example's sake, the example ought to be perfect, and that it is no lesson to the guilty to panish an innocent man: it is no
Warning to a murderer to hang a man who has committed no
murder; and as to the illustration, you punish the dog, not as an example to other dogs, but for his ounn correction; so that the
illustration is as inapplicable and extravagant as the theory is in illustration is as inapplicable and extravagant as the theory is in-
correct and unfounded. H18 Lordship concluded by repeating his conviction that, whatever sertiments or opinions the result of
this trial had excited, it would be absurd to dream of altering the law, or the manner in which the law is administered; it was possible, indeed, that legislation might, if it could not wholly
preventa recurrence of such evils, at least diminish the frequency of their recurrence. With this view he gave notice that he wonld the House to take the united opinions of the Judges upon the Lord B Rovaring complained of the premature conclusion of the and legitimate termination; that every witness to its natural called; that the Solicitor-General had not replied ; and that the his belief that he had seen a most erroneous report of the trial;
for, from the account which he had read, it would appear tiat the usual rules of evidence had been entirely disregarded, and warranted by practice; for instance, one medical man, who had
been in court throughout the trial, was asked what opinion he should form upon the testimony given by the other muedical men confounded with the functions of a juryman-and whoh for that reason was expressly
trial of Lord Ferrers. In regard to the accountability of insane
persons, and the use of the terms "right and wrong," "good persons, and the use of the terms "right and said many a man
and evil," in the charges of the Judges, he
would think it right to shoot another of whom he entertained any suspicious or jealous sentiments. But, surely, this was not ness of right and wrong, was the consciousness that particular sciousness of right meant the consciousness of what was right according to law; and of wrong, of massunderstood the learned
If the law was not so-if he had ran wrovg what any man by the
Judgcs mif they meant by right or
 six other gucsticns. The nuble Loid, aftit stating on his own

 that the rationality eviliced in these proceedings made ham ob-
noxious to punsminent, for that h.e Lordi Brougham, hould
takelrito hins cons.deration the state time we committed the det d; auth if at that tume the nam did not this ignorance a test of insanisty.
Lords Corte by law, he siould conceive the law was mone anthoritatively declared upon the subject, and
their satisfaction that the Lord c namecllor had suresedted the pro-
prety of cailng on the subject of "humse, Lal propernsities" aase "homicudal Camprelz concluded by suggesting the propriety that persons
acguitted on the ground of insanity should pe kept out of publio
view ever afterwards, to deter others from following their ex
ample. Arter a few words from the Lord CaANCBLIO the dis
cussion terminated; and it was arranged that the Jud be surmmoned to a conference.
Thespay.-The Townsend Peerage Bill was read a first time,--
The Earl of ABERDERN laid on the table the convention entered into betwen her Majesty and the King the convention enterea
mutual surrender of rivitives from justice.
 speech fall of statistical details. The edistress that existed in the
manulacturing districts had, he saide extended to the arcicultural
closses, and it was necessary to inguire how far that extension clusses, and it was necessary to inquire how far that extension
Fas owing the operation of the Corn Bill of last year. Sufficient
time had elapsed since that Act passed to judge of its cffects, and here was no danger to be apprehended of disturbing the great
-terest involved in agricillure, hecause they were alreayd in a
state o suncertainty and insecurity. He was himself ready to condemn the law, though he only asked their Lordships to consent
to an inquiry into itt working. He would, should the committee
 gambling, and to render this country dangerously dependent on
foreigenes for its supply of food
Lord WHARNCuFR, though he fully admitted the idistresses o
or the country, could not agree in thinking that an alteration of the
Corn Law would relieve heme The question was not whethe
the present law was perfect, but whether it was not the best under the present circumstances. In his opinion the wise course
was to see how the existing law worked, before any proposition
for the withdrawal of that protection which agriculurure had so long enjoyed should be entertained. His conviction was, that if
the present system were continued, none of the evils apprehended from it would occur; and it was inportant to the safety of tur
country that their Lordships should exhibit a steadinessof pur-
pose on the subject. With the view of satisy
 selves felt the inconvenience and uncertainty of the present sys-
tem, and every day the public feeling against the law was growing stronger. The protection which the Janded interest
fancied they had secured to themselves by the liding scale had Lordship could not refuse to concur in the motion for innuiry.
free trade would be the only means of opening foreeign market for our manufactures, - Lord Ashbur ToN said he had drawn
very contrary conclusion from the extensive details with which that the principal cause of manufacturing distress was the almost
entire failure of the American market. No argument had been aul duced to show that the distress, which all admited and which a
lamented, had been caused by the state of the Corn-laws; and he warned their Lordships not to attempt an aiteration which
might spread wider the existing deprcssion, until its connexion
with the alleged canse was clearly madeont. Com-laws in some shape or other were in force in every part of Europa, and under the price of food been maintained prisperity fer hactuations than in
any other country. He combatted the opinion that by aidmitting foreign corn free of duty we should at once obtain a reciprocal ath
vantage for our manuffectures in foreign markets, and advocated to agricuiture for the charges which it exclusively sustained.
The vuke of R Rcumonn, in answer to statementby Lord Mont-
eaple, denied that Lord Grey's Cabinet had ever been divided
 fortunate competitor abroad. He the ing approvect the irmness on Frrzw ILLAM admitted that the present law was an improvemen and from the constant variation to which the Corn-laws ha appointment and distress they had occasioned, drew the conclu
sion that it would bee ever so untilithe true principes of commer cial lepisisation were acted upon, and all artincial
abolished
Lord Li
Roughans contrasted the ability and the absence of part feeling with which the question had been brought before their
Lordships with the spiritof factious injustice in which the conces-insufficient-had been received by the Leagoue, and denounced in
indignant terms the blind partisan violence which had led them to cavil at the carrying out even of their own principles. He de-
fended himself from the calumnious imputation, that he had oftered his services to the Learue, and expiained the real cha-
Tacter of the conversation which had been thas misrepresented.
Ho

 to assassination as a mattcr of merriment and st, and atemmp

 vant, who lost his life through being mistaken for himser-
He hoped in God that he would never be posesesed of other feel-
ings than those shown by the right hon. baronet He could ings than those shown by the right hon. Baronet. He could not
sleep in peace if he kriew that a dear friend had lost his life
through being mistak through being mistaken for him (Lord Brougham); for, although
he might be bound, as in this case, to call it an aecedidet, he
shoulh teel that hie was the mnocent canse of the catastrophe. right han. baronet, maut have a mind callous to all the best
feelings of human nature, or else perverted by faction: no
foll other could for a moment, coubt of the origin of the feelings by
which Sir $R$ Peel was overpowered. He supported the motion for the appoint ment of a conmittee; and atter showning by the
cనanmpl of the years in which the continental system was in
fall operation, and in spite of which there had been an extensive importation, tluat the apprehensions of those who feared a de-
pendence on the foreigne were unfounded, concluaded by ex-
plaining, tluat allhough an advocate for free trade, he would not papose the levying of a duty uaten forereign produce for the pur-
opose of revenue; he objected only to te principle of protection.
pose

 $\underset{\substack{\text { Law } \\ \text { the } \\ \text { this } \\ \text { I. } \\ \text { an }}}{ }$ law courtan at weomplaining of the inconvenience of holding
subject of later had attracted mard Bravoman observed that attention amongst the

## members of the legal profession. Although he did not deny some of the inconveniences insisted upon, be stili confessed that he had a very stron had a very strong prejudice in favour of keeping the courts at Westminster-athl, wlere ethey had sat for time out of mind. He

 Would remark, also, that there was one great advantage in theirYemainiug where they were, namely, their contiguity tothe houses
of Pariliament.-Lord LANGDIE of Part might very properiy be inguired into.- Lord LyNDHITRsT
that
pointed out the advantage whicl resulted from the members of the bar being kept constantly in the courts in which they practised,
watching the proceedings in cases in which they were not immediately engaged, and gathering experience from all that passed before
them. He knew from his own experience that counsel would not attend the courts except in cases in which they were immetheir own chambers
tice then flow counsel in court beyond those engaged in the case
actually under hearing-all the rest were occupied in their chambers, whence they could easily be summoned to the court
when their services were actually required. He thought that this Was a decided disadvantage. He concurred therefore with Lord
Broughm in deprecatiog removal of the courts of law from
Westhinster Hail. Lord CAMPBELL perfectly coincided as to the advantare derive from compeling counsel to attend in
court. To the workin barrister aetendince in curt aford once a means of increasing bis experience and of relaxing his
mind from the severer stadies and labours of chambers. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," It was highly desir-
able that the barrister should be drawn from his chambers to the court, where, if he only criticised the judge, or
cracked a doke with his fews at the are hee was still in a
field to add to his practical knowledge and experience without ally severe or irksome labour of the mind. He was, therefore,
strongly opposed to the proposition for removing the courts of haw. There was a prestige in the very name of Westminstermove the law courts from within the walls of that venerable
edifice. Under any circumstances, he should strongly and de cidedly object to their being removed to tincolan's inn-fields. That
noble square was one of the lungs of the Metropolis, and was as userul as it was ornamental. He should deprecate any proposttion were to carry the courts to Alsatia, and so to sweep away
the mpurities of Whitefriars, he should not so strongly object removed from Westminster Hall. The petition was then laid Friday.-The Attorneys' and Solicitors' Bill was read a third
time and passed.-The Punishment of Death Bill was com-
 Pottinger and the merchants of Canton, in order to adopt some
legisiative measures framed to put our intercourse witl that country on a proper footing, The Earl of AbEnonRN, while
agreeing to the production of the correspondence, thoughit that it
would be unjust to Sir H . Potting without waiting for his advice and information. As soon as the
Government were in a position to legislate on this important sub jcet caimly and advisedly, they would not hesitate in doing so
The motion was agread to. Saturday.-In HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Saturday. - In consequence of there having been "to House" on
Friduy, the usual atjournment to Monday could not take place,
the House, therefore, met necessarily on Saturday, and sat for
 Eecond reading wame sixed or Aprili 10. that the Governmertt had not y et recelved any cther than inoper-
fect acounts from Antigu, but he feared that the details in the
newspapers, as to the extent of the damage from the earthquake, were not exaggerated. It might hereatter be the duty of the On the notion for going into a Committee of Ways and Means, particular evidence of Mr. Wiecoor, who had stated that he had
becn in communication with Sir $J$. Graham, and wished to know ence,--Sir J. GRABAM had received numerous communications from the disturbed districts at the time, but could find no trace,
and had no recollection of any correspondence of the nature alunder which he had been led to propose to release Sir J. Gras AdM from further attendance on the trials , yy substruting the
evidence of Whileox, and delended his impartiality in conducting
the prosecutions on the part of the Crownn. - Mr. the prosecutions on the part of the Crown. -Mr. T. DUNCombe
said that head received many communications, alil bearing tes-
timony that the impartial conduct of the Attorney-General, on

 to be crushed. Tliere had also been lately put up, in the Lambeth
workhouse, another mill, the crank of which was so large, that once in each of f ts revolutions the persons working it were obliged
to bend thememeves down to the ground. He now moved for papers and returns of the proceedings of the gerrdians of the Halifax
Union.-SSir $J$ GRAHAM said, that an lehad had noopportunity of inquiring into the suggestion respecting the Lambeth wnrkhouse,
he would abstain from any observation upon that point. But as to the Halifax case, he must say that what he had denied, in op-
position on Mr. Ferrand, was the existence of atreuth-mill at the
Halifax Union. to be, a hand-mill, and though certainly it was not, as he had
supposed, for the he apprehended this made no substantial difference. After some
forthiner conversation, the gallery was cleared for a division ; but
MR. Frrinan withdrey The House then went into a Conimittee of Ways and Means,
and a formal vote was taken; after which, on the motion for and a for mal vote was taken; arter which, on the motion
going into committee on the Registration of Vters Bill , Sir
GRAHAN, in reply to Mir. Lan been prepared in order to provide against the fraudulent perso-
nation of onters, which would be gaded the the Bill, -MI. HuMF
did not antictiate much good from the Bill, unless more ample

 Vote, he should be compelled to give notice of the oblection to
the voter. This amendinent was resisted by Sir J. GRAFAM, and


 clause under discussion in the present Bill was an amelioration
of the existing law. After gome discussion, the amendment was rejected by 118 to 58 . The amount of the penalty to be inflicted on the raisers of frivolous objections raised considerable de oate,
the amounts sugzested varying from 208, to $5 k,-$ Colonel Sis:

Thorp proposed 33 . instead of 20 s., which was resisted by 154 to
S4. Having arrive
Bil wit clause 48 , the further progress of the Tuesiday - Mand, and the other orders were disposed of. troduced his motion for a committee to inquire into the peculiar burdens that pressed upon the land, and into the peculiar exemp-
tions enjoycd by it. He could show that the power of tle land lords had been ysytematically applied to the exemption of them-
selves from traxation, and that a combination existed amongst: them dangerous to the other interests of the country - Mr . Bankrs moved, as an amendment, that the ettention of the House
should be directed to certain associations dangerous to the public peace, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution; and,
in duing so, took occasion to refute the charge which Mr. Cobden had, on a previous evening, made against him, of paying to the men in his employment, no higher wages than 88, a week, and of having
in his neighbourhod the worst paid, worst
rate peothed, and most ilitehis labourers received, none lower than 9s., and some as high as 255 . a week, with other advantages, the principal number ranging
between these sums. He also showed that the peasantry of his
He neightourhood were as well, if not better, with respect to wages,
clothes, and education countr, In edegacation, the subn those in any other part of the the
chis own amendment he said
the Anti. Cornalaw Leaguers, if they did not actually yiolate the law, were certainly upon the very verge of it. They raised large
sums of money; and he should like to ask Mr. Cobden, who had on the former night put so many questions to him, where that money was loded They announced that their income would
annually increase; to whom, he begged to know, was the Charn-
cellor of the Exchequer to aply Corn-law League appeared to be treading in the path of Lord
George Gortion's rioters; they announced great meetings; they
aimed at public excitement pected to work. Returned as he was for his county by the
general feeling of the yeoraanry and tradesmen, as well as of the richer classes, he did not warit the sapport of Ministers for the purpose of his seat, but lie did ask and demand of them to pro-
tect him and the other gentlemen of the country from the visits Mr. Combes explained that he had not spoken particularly of
 attention to the dangerous and treasonable proceedings of the
Anti-Corn-law Association. Such associations had been wefore; and there could be no doubt that the machinery of the
League might beappied to insurrectionary purposes.- Mr. Grimsow hoped the House would not suffier an amendiment, attacking men's
chiaracters, to be withdrawn, without a vote marking their generai
sense unon it sense
no Corron-law leaguaes exist
countenanced prod the country gentilemen never for projects were proping on even liow, and the landed proprietors
pad admited the fact their suport of the new Corn-iaw
Sir R. PEEL could not yote fup to sir R. Pget cousd not vote for the amendment, because it had
no immediate connexion with the motion, and because it would
be only right to give a negative or affirmative to Mr. Ward's
 have been previously defrauding the public. What would Mr.
Gibson have said if the same taunt hadd been thrown upon the manuracturers in consequence of their declaration, just now made through Mr. Gibson himsiff, of their willingness to abolish
their own protections He strongy denied the charge of having
ever sneered at the manufacturing interest. "II I had ever indulted in sneers against the marnuracturing interests of thls
country it woutd come," he said, "with a bad grace from me,
con as a Minister of the Crown, and with a particularly bad grace
from me as an individall, who owe all I possess to manufactures.
I may in the I may, in the lieat of delohate, and in replying to arguments to any
one who was wishing to take advantage of such expressions, hon. Member doos me the gronsest injustice in ine supposes that I tures of this country, or that I would indulge in sneers upon the
tall chimmeys of the factories, to which I can never forget $I$ owe
all of worldy well protest against that misconstruction." Though he should object,
he said, to a committee, he should not object to returns on the subject for which such, a committee was proposed. It had beenx
alleged that the land was altogether exempt from probate and legacy auty: the law was not so; the land bore a great portion
of both these duties: and of the duties on converanaces , be called for, and then the
House would see whether the land enjoyed the exemptions alleged in these particulars. So with respect to other taxes, from which profts of stock had lately been relieved from poor-rate, and the
land had leen left to make un the difference, let all this be seen from returns to be printed for the House. It had been said tllat
the hlighwys kept up the the land were necessary for the trans-
port of its usefrit to those who had no land at aul Then, as to tithe. Tithe
fixed think viriabe were, but both were burdens. Mr. Ward misht
thought they were: was the House to appoint Mr. Ricardo
formithe and for the purpose of settling whether Mr. Ward was rigit,
or Messr. Smith and Ricardo? Surey this was a proper
subject for Members to decide for themselves oren subject for Members to decide for themselves. He en-
larged upon this subject, supporting the opinions of Ricardo of protection on the mere difference of burdens. He had grounded himself in a great measure on the considerations of general bene-
fit, and of the dangers that must arise from a rash destruction o with, the landed classes. He had never applied the general prin. of it. "If the House," he said, "contemplates any further
Heap and sling dear without this qualicition
che change it would be better to propose that change at once, but I
do not think it fair to ask for a committee, and next week vote
for the repeal 1stated last session, as the organ of the Government, that our object was to attempt doing justice by adapting our measures in
conformity wint the generai interests of the country, and that it
was lieve that the panic caused by the changes then made was much more injurious than the operation of the liw itself. If I consi-
dered, or could be convinced, that any further alteration in the
Conin country, nothing should induce me to advise a continuance Higse taws. But, believing that the agricultural body have a
right to expect from mee that I will maintain those laws until I
am convinced of the posite may cheer, but if they imagiue that I make any reserve for
party purposes they are very much mistaken:-I say if I see from conviction that it is for the interests of the country at large that the present law should be altered-if that alteration
were to lose power for me to-morrow, I would not hesitate one moment to adopt such a course, for I hope Thave the courageto act now that conviction as to the Corn-laws that any change is ne
cessary; and after the support I have experienced from the agricultural body, I feel that I Ishould be axting with great injustice
towards that, body if I were to disturb their minds by agreeing to the motion.
Mr. BLAC
declaration made by sir R, Peel, of his fixed determination to satisfaction, and put and end to the hoopes that existed in some
suarters of biong able to tamper with the law. He trusted also,
that the threat of importing American corn, at a nominal duty,







 proposed, hot only to plead to the present action, but to go into



 should be directed to plead to the action, and that the cause
should betried ins Westminster Hall. By calling the plaintiff to
the bar they would be fiving him the bar they would be giving him an opportunity to insult the
Hour, and visitinge him in the way her most desired. Mr.
Howard only wanted a grievance, aud to odopt towards him the course proposed by Lord J. Russell would be playing his game
And lowering the dignity of the House of Commons.-Sir R.
PQEL, thougl his first inclination was against Pere, though his first inclination was against pleading, said, if
they tid not plean, the action would proceed, nad damages would
be fiven, and they would he driven to the necesital
 the importance of not in any dead in thise subsaitting was quite alive to plead and commit at the same time, as was proposed by Lord J.
Russell, wonld be quite beneath the dignity of the House.-Mr.
 course recommender the circumstances of the present case, the
R. Peel the most advisable opinions expressed by Sir Robert Peel, regretted hear the
he not thonglit proper to recommend a course of proceeding
thl concurrence with the foilow the assertion of the privilege of the House could not be that privilege when circumstances mperatively demander it. those modern instances in which the House had pleaded they had
surrenticed their privilege to the Courts of Law, To do so in the mesent thstance would be putting in perat the comstitutional
nutlonity of the Housc. They were bount, if not tocommat Howard at last to xetuse to plead to his action.--The Somisiror-Girneral could not discover amidst the learning and research exhibited by
Sir Thomas Wilde, what practical mode he had suggested for
exticatin, the House cut of its difficulty. If it werc deculcd tor teplead, what would be done whih the actim?? Judgment would
golly wchault, and a Jury would be empamnelied to assess the
dian ages ; and would the House then call the Jury, or the Cnder
 Unccn's 1 Bench mn the case of Stockiale and Hansard, that, were
they again to plead, a similar decision would be pronounced
athiust thetr privilege. There was no instance prior to 1810 in executing the due process of the law. They bad oflicers for plecedents of Burdett $v$. Ablott, and of Stockdale $v$. Hansard, in
favour of pleading ; and, after the maturest consideration of the present case, the same course was that which he felt it his dity
to lecommend. Shoud the co urt of law again cecide against
the Honse, he then colud see no means of preventing a collision
 and Lord J. Russell's amendment was rejected by 157 to 84 ;
anditinal motion was carried by 135 to $71 .-$ A select com
nilte was appinted on the motion of Mr nittee was apppinted, on the motion of Mr. Hutr, to ingure nisto Thursday.-Mr. MrRrand gave notice to move, on the 30th
inst,, for leave to bring in a bill to compel the allotments of waste lands inclosed to the labouring classes, -Lord Lincoln gave
notice to move, on the 30thinst., for leave to bring in a binf for
the better regulation of buiddings in this Metsonolis.-color
 having moved the counting of the House, and 10 second reading of the Education Bill on Friday next. He did not
propose to divide that part of it which regarded tactory red propose toms from the educatimal portion. Both subjects would lue Registration of Voters Bill. - The clauses relating to an
appellate jurisdiction, VIZ. from 58 to 75 , were postponed.
Lordater that Howicr moved an amendment to clause 76 , to the effect
entitied to ve of the joint occupants of land should be The remaining clauses and the schedules of the Bill a dere agreed
to. Mr. W. Cowprar proposed the addition of a clate the duration of the poll at election for counties to one day. On
a division, the clause was rejected by 143 to 66 . Sir $J$ G moved the clauses, of which he had given notice, providing for
the detection and punishment of persons guilty of personation at elections: which were ordered torsons stand paitt of the Bill.

Money Market, Friday.-Consols left off at $96 \frac{5}{3}$ to $\frac{s}{4}$ per Cent. Stock, $102 \frac{8}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2} ;$ India Bonds, 77 s . to 79 s . premo; Exchequer Bills, at $70 s$, to 72

3 fietropolis ano is Vímity.
Man, named Edward Colley, a working-ironmonger, from

Browsiey, Salop, was brought before the magistrate at Bow-street, charged with being insane, and attempting to the resider suspicious circumstances, an entrance into duty in Downing-street, in plain clothes, about one $o^{\prime}$ 'clock in the afternoon, when the defendant drove up in a cab to the official residence of Sir R. Peel, and on alighting from it be inquired at the door for Sir Robert, when he was informed by the office-keeper he did not reside
there. He then walked along Downing-street ing over to the Duke of Buccleugh's, rang the bell and inquired where Sir R. Peel lived who which the porter direc'ed him to the residence of the Right Mon. Baronet, in Whitehall Gardens. He accordingly proceeded to the by the porter he should make any communicationg told Robert in writing, he went away and held a short sir versation with the cabman and having then a short conin a strange manner, the policeman went up to him, and and if he was connected with the Government offices, give him paper or would write a letter for him, Tould he made no answer but his e ator her. To this witness finding he could not induce him to leave the place called two other constables to convey him to the stationhouse, where, on searching him, were found a newspaper, and several letters relating principally to religious subsaid that he did not want to annoy Sir $R$. Peel, but thought he might make some suggestions to him. Several witnesses deposed that the prisoner's manner and hereditary in his family. The magistrate did not think it safe that in bis ramily. The magistrate cid not think it him to heald be allowed to go at large, and ordered Margaret's, Westminster, where the mitted.-On Wednesday, a person of respectable appearthe L amed George Edward Blythe, was brought before Customs, and charged as a person whom of the Board of to allow to co at large. The solicitor to the Customs stated that the prisoner, who had formerly been employed urgent in his application to as an officer, had been very commissioners, and acted violently and incoherently 1840 After having remained in the service of the Customs until and his was sent home to England as an insane person, till October 1841 ence he continued from time to time On his arrival in, when was aischarged on a gratuity. noise at the Horse Guards about the Quen, and was con veged before a magistrate. He subsequently was confined in St. Luke's and at Dr. Warburton's establishment, from that morning called at the Custom House, and wished to see the commissioners, of whom he spoke in a very incothe Lord Mayor, the prisoner was unable to tell the by or his children, or whether they were boys or girls; and Mr. Phillips, the superintendent of Dr. Warburton's asyof himself. with the view of making some arrangement for his future provision.
Removal of $M^{6}$ Naughten.-On Monday this prisoner was removed from Newgate to Betblem Hospital, by order satisfaction the intimation that he was about to leave prison and walked with a quick, firm step to the outer him. The governor of Newgate alone accompanied the prisoner, and on arriving at the hospital handed him over conveyed to that of governor. He was immediately the reception of criminal lunatics, where an apartment lunatics at present for him. The number of criminal Sir George Cockburn.-This gallant officer has so far attend to public his late serious illness as to be able to On Saturday morning he left his house for the first time ince his recovery, and took an airing in the
having been found League- - The meetings of the League the Crown and Anchor, the to obtain accommodation at in the "great |Hall of Ereemasons" Tavern, and it was announced that their next weekly meeting would take since their last meeting the council of the stated that issued upwards of four or five tons in the League had which were put in circulation in all parts of the country. In accordance with the above iacinathe meeting on In the beginning of the week, the applications for admission were so numerous, ment of the proceedings, the theatre was crowded in every part. Mr. Wilson presided, supported by the leading was opened by council. The business of the evening den and Mr. Bright, who addressed fllowed by Mr. Coblength on the prospects and proceedings of the League.

Wood Pavement.-On Saturday one of the largest vestry meetings which has occurred for some time took a memorial signed by 150 ratepayers of Baker-street, Oxford-street, York-place, and Portman-square, praying the vestry to say dowi wood-paving in lieu of the present macadamized road. This memorial had opposed to it the
signatures of 90 job-masters, and 81 omnibus prontioter
deprecating wood-paring as injurious to horses, and praying the vestry not to carry wood-paving any further. On majority principles of wood-paving, as already laid dorly to test the determine not to entertain the subject of the streets of Marylebone withe subject of paving any of years." Mr. Joseph now moved the none space of three the minute. fter a taken, but the chairman declared an that he was unable to decide. A divisi number so equal when there appeared the conf ll 34 , the con City Tr three years, 4
between the Ma is said that all the obstructions will be cleared and that the late Sir F Chers the Duke of Wellington, to be erected by the City in titude for His Grace's municinal serpices, will be opened on the 18th June; but some doubt exists in regard to the Metropolitan Iatmen
Metropouian Improvements.- We have before alluded the encouragement given by $\operatorname{Sir} R$. Peel to an extensive and systematicplan of metropolitan improvement. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, the Right Hon. Bart. gavenotice fring in a Bill to faclitate the 28 th inst., for leave to map of the metropolis, on a large scate. On Tuesday, by direction of the Commissioners of Woods and Forestb; several houses in the line of the new street, from Oxford ${ }^{2}$ old by Huld, to be called Oxford-street East, were Rapil nd progress has been made during the last few weeks, way. Nearly all the horses been diaposed of in a similat street, and on the north side of Hyde-street, are levelled with the ground. The street will be in a straight line, about 1,300 feet long, and 50 feet wide. We may mention under this head that the Bishop of Loridon has received from an anonymous donor the sum of 5,0002 , to be expended in building a new church in some part of the

Improvements of the Thames.-On Saturday four courts of conservancy for the Thames were held before the Lord preser and the City officers, for the purpose of receiving Surrey, refere, and Essex. Unusual interest has been excited in to presentments, as the Recorder, in his objects of their presentments, charged them. to inquire into the plan proposed by Mr. Walker, Capt: Bullock, and other engineers, for the improvement of the according to a line laid down by those gentlemen. All the juries have, within their several districts, inspected the banks of the river, and examined witnesses in reference to these proposed improvements. At each of the courts the jury made separate presentments as to the general mode of rectifying the existing defects besides presenting as nuisances several steam-boat piers and other encroschments in different parts of the river within their jurisdition. They were unanimously in favour of the proposed sible a road, walk, or quay along the banks for the as posthe public, and for the purposes of business, health, and

Kensington,-On Monday a meeting of the ratepayers of the parish of St. Mary Abbots was held in the vestryroom of the old church, "to consider what steps should by the separation of the parish of Kensignington Union The requisition for the meeting was signed by the local magistrates, the clergy, the whole of the parochial officers, and above 100 influential inhabitants of the parish. It was then resolved, "That petitions be presented to each duouse of Parliament, praying that a clause might be introe parishes ants to separte from union ware thad 2,0 insabit thirds of the ratepayers or the gurdian of ther onsent to such a separation, and when no union-house has been already built
Woolwich.- It is announced in the daily papers that the Duke of Wellington will visit Woolwich this day at oon. It was originally anticipated that there would be a review, but it is now said to be probable that his Grace's .t will be for the exclusive purpose of personally witnessing the efficiency of the 7th Dragoon Guards, previparations are in progress for a déjeuné to be given to his e in the mess-room of the Royal Artillery
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the day, Mar. 11 :-West districts, 155 ; North districts, 211 ; Central districts, 196; East districts, 194 : South, 211 ; tricts, 265 . Total, $1021,(518$ males, 503 females. $)$ Weekly average for the last five years, 903 , (males 461 , females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

## 和robincial Nefos.

ters" appeared -On Monday "Rebecce and her daughthe neigpeared at the Plaindealings and Cotts Gates, in mustered about 100 . were completely demolished the space of ten gates The Pembrokeshire Gand in the space of ten mates. felony against The Grand Jury have found a frue bill for farmers apprehended about a fortnight since oñ suspic.on of being implicended about a fortnight since on suspic.on of being implicated in the recent outrages.
tiverpool. - The loss caused by the late fire at Messrs. Fawcett's foundry has been much underrated. Instead of amounting to only $30,000 \%$., it will, it is said, approach
$50,000 \%$. Of this aggregate loss, Messrs. Fawcett's forms an item of not less than 18,000 . - The adjourned meeting of the borongh magistrates on the state of the workhouse was held in the Town-hall on Friday, when a series of re solutions was adopted urging the insufficiency of the building for the accommodation of the inmates, the impossibility of proper classification, the necessity for an increase in the number of paid female officers, and the commencement of the new building.-A shock of an earthquake was felt here yesterday at 1 A. M. ; it awoke the people from their sleep, and extended to both banks of the Mersey. consisting of several hundreds of pitmen, was beld at Scaffold-hill, near Longbenton. The condition of the mitmen of the tyne and the Wear, which is now very speakers stated that he had been in communication with Lord Ashley, who was ready to support their cause if they would only be true to themselves, and had sent him one of the Commissioners Reports, contanes fang stan of common humanity. Resolutions were passed in favour of a national union of coal-miners for the protection of their interests; of the repeal of the export duty on coal, and of the retention of Thanks were then voted to the noble Lord for his humane and zealous efforts to improve the condition of the people.

Portsmouth. -The Blenheim, 72, and the Blonde frigate, arrived on Saturday from China. The Blonde nese indennity. She came into harbour for the purpose of landing her treasure, which was forthwith conveyed by raikay to the Mint. Fhe Erebus, cerror, and Philomel ber, the two former arrived froan Hermit Island, Cape Horn, on the 13th November, having completed the various observations there, where they had been employed for the three preceding months. The officers left at Port up the mud cottage establishment, and embarked on board up the mad collage. 6th for the Antarctic Ocean ; all hands were heallthy and sanguine of again making additional discoveries of land, and filling up the space toward the South Pole, having had the pleasure of seeing their "Victoria Land" already published in the map of the world. Capt. Sullivan was Governor Moody was laying out the lands in sections and Governor Moody was laying out the lands in sections and
town settlements; two or three of the latter bad been sold to families who had been located there for several yeara previously. He supplied beef at $2 \frac{3}{2}$ per 1 b ., very indiffer-
ent in quality; no vegetables, milk, or any supplies could be had.

Reading.-Another incendiary fire took place in this county last week, at Cutbush-farm, Shinfield. When first observed, it was found that the stable at one end of the
farm-buildings was fired, and at the same time flames were seen at the eastern extremity of the range of buildings, a distance of ninety feet from the stable; proving
that an incendiary had set fire to the premises in two places. The horses and cattle, and the stock of beans, were saved from the flames; there was fortunately no
other corn on the premises. The fire burnt with such fury, that in about an hour's time the whole of the farm buildings were destroyed, all efforts to stop the progress
of the flames being in vain. The value of the property thus destroyed is estimated at about 3001 .
Shrewsbury. The will of Lord Hill has just been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The effects have been sworn under $30,000 \mathrm{l}$. The following to the person who has charge of the column in this town ten guineas per annum for the purpose of lighting the top of the column at night; and ten guineas per annum to the person who has charge of the light.
Teignmouth. -The religious sect which
Teignmouth.-The religious sect which sprung up a few years since in Devonshire, under the name of the
"Plymouth Brethren," have established a branch chapel in this town. Lord Congleton preached in it on Sunday last, and it already numbers a very large congregation.
Railways. Railways.-The returns of traffic for the week on the principal lines are as follow:-Northern and Eastern, Croydon, 204l.; Liverpool and Manchester, $3,685 l_{\text {. }}$; Brighton, 2,196l.; Grand Junction, 7,007 l. ; York and North Midland, 1,3596.; Blackwall, 463l.; Great North of England, 1,103l.; Manchester and Leeds, 4,060l.; $1,682 l$. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, $1,520 l$.; Birmingham and Derby, 1,1426 ; North Midland, 3,3766. ; South Western, $4,203 l_{\text {. }}$;Great Western, $10,517 l_{\text {. }}$; London and Birmingham, $12,969 \%$. ; South Eastern and Dover,
$1,295 \%$; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,253 , -The final official inspection of the new portion of the Eastern Counties Railway, from Brentwood to Colchester, was made on the 8th inst. by Major-General Pasley, the and engineer of the line, when General Pasley expressed his unqualified approbation of the excellence and stability of the works. On the following day the first cargo of live it is understood that the whole line will be spened for and senger traffic on Monday next.-The halfyearly meeting of the West London Railway Company was held meeting The report stated that in order to resuscitare the undertaking, certain creditors had agreed to take the amount of
their claims in shares, and that preferred shares had been also offered to the original shareholders and the public ; a dividend of 10 per cent. being guaranteed on the amount of money paid up. Contracts had been already com-
menced for carrying on the works from Paddington to menced for carrying on the works from Paddington to
Kensington, which are expected to be completed by August next, at a cost of 20,0002 ., exclusive of stations It was stated, in the course of the meeting, that the in habitants of Brompton are very favourable to the line and that it will eventually be carried on to Knightsbridge. Lord Kensington assured the meeting, that as far as his influence as a landowner was concerned, he would do all in his power to promote the undertaking, and the chairman intimated that no opposition had been met with from any of the influential landowners.-The accounts laid before the shareholders of the Brandling Junction Railway at their general meeting, stated the amount received for the conveyance of passengers during 1842 to have penses of working the line during that period had been 19,419l.; general management, 6,2071 . , the total expenses, interest of money raised on debentures, \&cc., amount ing to $11,175 l$, left the original shareholders defiwith that of 1841, exhibited a falling aff of 4,4041 of which diminution $2,733 l$. was from passengers alone. The station for the general use of the Manchester and Hunt'sol and the Manchester and Leeds Companies, at sive buildings of its kind in the kingdom, the Derby one alone excepted. It will be 700 feet long, and 200 feet wide, and covering two statute acres, and the roof will be mington Company, now incorporated with that of the London and Birmingham, was held last week at the Euston-station, when resolutions were passed, comfirming and purchase by the Birmingham Railway of the Warwick and Leamington branch, and a bill, now before Parlia The half-yearly meeting of the Croydon Company took place on Thursday the 9 th, when a dividend of $4 s$. per share was declared for the profits of toll and traffic for hat period. From the discussion which took place o the Greenwich and Croydon Companies, relative to the consolidation of tollage, has been made, although the meard Trade gave itertered with the view to a settle that the Board of Trade were of opinion correspondence of the arrangement would be a fair subject for a reference oo arbitration, and accordingly recommended the Green Company, of adonting that the offer made by the Croydon between them. This recommendation, however, has not been acceded to, and as their Lordships had no means further of enforcing it, they express their regret that their interposition has not proved more successful in effecting an arrangement by which the public inconvenience appre-
hended from the abandonment of the Croydon traffic might have been obviated.

IRELAND.
Dublin.-The papers give long accounts of the passive resistance shown to the Poor-law in different parts o
Ireland. In the county of Waterford it has been neces sary for the guardians to obtain the assistance of the Government and the police; but, on their first circuit, cattle were carried off by the farmers as soon as they saw the police approaching.-The subscription for the Mathew remitted $25 \%$. to the fund, Lord Shannon 106., and Lord remitted 5 2 2. A the fund, Lord Shannon $10 \%$, and Lord teuding agent of the new Roman Catholic emigration colony in North America.
ais city with the murder of Mr. Sculy's late assizes in for the present, escaped the punishment of the law. The evidence for the prosecution was conclusive against the prisoners; their counsel subsequently admitted that his cross-examination of the witnesses had totally failed rectly for a conviction; and yet the Jury, after being locked up the whole night, could not agree to a verdict and were consequently discharged. The counsel for the tion or improper motives, but he had seen so much disinclination in Clonmel with challenged juries to agree to their verdict, that he saw no prospect of any good from their protracted confinement. The prisoners are kept in Nevo
Newry.-A Presbyterian clergyman, who had been deprived of his congregation by the Rathfriland Presbytery,
has been arrested on supicion of being implicated in the attempt upon the life of the Rev. Mr. Dickie, noticed in last

SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh. - The first division of the Court of Session on Friday, affirmed, by the judgment of a majority of the the competency of this court to suspend and reduce the sentence of deposition against the Strathbogie ministers, and to give decree 'to that effect, with expenses. This was the judgment of the Lord President, Lords M'Kenzie Meadowbank, Medwyn, Murray, Cunninghame, and frey, Moncrief, Cockburn, and Ivory. In the Auchterarder case, the same majority, with the addition of the
ordinary, that the minorily of the presbytery is competent to induct Mr. Young, notwithstanding the recussincy of the majority to discharge that duty. The petition and complaint for breaches of interdict at the instance of the Rev. Mr. Edwards, minister of Marnoch, against the minority of the presbytery of Strathbogie and others, was next taken up ; and, after hearing counsel, the court unanimously found the respondents bad been guilty of the breaches complained of, and granted warrants for calling all the respondents to the bar of the court, in the first sederunt day in May next. The complaint of the presbytery of Strathbogie, against certain members of the presbytery, was postponed; and the note of suspension and interdict, at the instance of Dr. Bryce, against the presbytery of Edinhurgh and Commission of Assembly, was passed, and the teraict granted.- We Wescy an misters of London have presented a petition to the House hey maintate that while they fully and entirely recognise and ively and individually, to render a cheerful and conscientious obedience to the requirements of the civil power in all matters whatsoever which are purely civil and temporal ; they are, however, equally convinced of the duty and importance of a meek but firm and unwavering the right of every Christian church to claim, it matterg which are plainly, and in their very nature, ecclesiastical and spiritual, and especially in reference to its sacred deliberate convictions which it may have been led to form and to embody in its standing rules and discipline, as to what is required in such cases by the laws of Christ, contained in the Holy Scriptures; they therefore entreat the House forthwith to take the case of the church of Scotland into their serious consideration, and adopt such legislative measures as will relieve it from its present erabarrassments.

## THEATRICALS.

Italian Oprra.-Her Majesty's Theatre opened for the season on Saturday evening. The great stars of the opera do not generally appear till Easter; but this season
we already have Madame Persiani in the opera, and we arready bave Madame Persiani in the opera, and Fanny Elssler in the ballet; in other respects, too, the
company, in both departments, is stronger than usual at company, in both departments, is stronger than usual a," by Donizetti, was chosen for the opening of the campaign. The performance was chiefly remarkable for the appearance of the new tenor, Nignor Conti, who was summoned the opera, to receive the applauses of a house unusually crowded for the first night of the season. In the ballet of "L'Aurore," which followed, an accident happened to ments, a sharp noise like the cracking of a whip was heard, and $M$. Perrot, evidently in great suffering, rushed to the side scenes, holding one of his legs with both
hands, and was carried off the stage by the Chorus, It was at first feared that he had broken the tendon Achillis, but it appears from the surgical certificate that some
fibres of a minor muscle gave way, and thus caused the sudden incapacity of supporting bimself. It is hoped, however, that he will be able to appear again in a few days. This accident was unfortunate in many respects, her first appearance in the bullet, Mile. Dumollatre, made ably received, and justified the admiration bestowed on her by a remarkable combination of physical strength with singular elegance of action. On Tuesday night she was londly called for at the conclusion, and received those honours of which the mishaps on the night of her débul had deprived her
covent Garden.-Mr. Bunn's henefit, which tnok presence of her Majesty, wich was honoured by the crowded audience of the season. The pit, boxes, and gallery were completely thronged before the curtain rose, slips. Tat-price there was scarcely a vacant place in thing to do with this satisfactory state of the theatre, but a far more important cause was to be found in the appearof Cashmere." The recention she met with far surpassed what has been recorded of her triumphs at New Urleans and the Havannah. During the pas-d $d$-deux in the second act, the audience were in complete raptures, and there was one continued clamour from its commencemen iasm .ose. On few ccasions has such a scene of enthu

## fthiscellancous.

The Earthqualie at Antigua.-In addition to the newspaper accounts of this catastrophe, published in our last, he may be interesting to may be interestiog to our readers. After stating that th arthquake is "the most awful convulsion ever recorded the history of this portion of the West Indies, his Excel-
lency proceeds as follows :- "On the 8 th inst., without the slightest atmospheric or other indication of the approaching calamity, as nearly as possible at 20 minutes before eleven o'clock in the forenoon, an earthquake of the mostterrific kind shook the issand to its centre, and in pleasing aspect of security and prosperity into one entire pleasing aspect of becurity and prosperty wo one ent f the ground, and the majority of the remainder are irretrieva-
bly ruined. The cathedral is totally destroyed, and the other places of public worship within the city are exten-
sively damaged. The court-house is much injured, the gaol, the house of correction, the lunatic asylum, and the barracks are masses of ruins. In the country parishes, out of fourteen places of public worship belonging to the Church of England, only, four remain, slightly injured three are nearly destroyed. Out of nine Wesleyan meet ng-houses, one only has escaped without serious damage The Moravian churches are, I fear, in no better state, but Thave not as yet received any report of them; one, know, is entirely destroyed. The cantonments for the troops at the Ridge and Shirley Keights have been partially overthrown, and the remainder rendered so unsafe that the troops bave been placed under camvass. The house at Dow's-ail, in the same locality, the property of and in which I happened to be at the moment, is completely in ruins, under which the whole of my furniture, plate, and every article of private and personal property which I possess in the island lies buried, The injury to private property throughout the island is incalculable at present; but I may state generally, and in a great measure from my own personal observation, that remain sufficiently uninjured to be capable of grinding the crop, now nearly ready for the harvest, and the most promising that has been known for years; the boiling-houses are in the same state ; and every planter sotage that i have seen is either totaly ruined or uninhabitable. In St- John's the loss of the merchant and storekeepers is very great. This is a brief, but I lament to say, far from an exaggerated statement of this sudden and fearful visitation, it is impossible at the quences to the island; but the loss of property has been so immense, and so general, that without some aid is afforded from without, I am apprehensive it is involved in almost inextricable ruin. Even if private individuals (many of them are not) were in possession of funds to enable them to repair the injuries their properties hav sustained, the supply of materials and labour is wanting The latter can scarcely be supplied; there are not a suf ficient number of artificers in the island to afford prospect of any general saving of the present crop, which stands, as if in mockery, in the most vigorous and
flourishing condition, surrounding the desolate and ruined habitations and sugar-works. The visitation is equally fatal to the interests of the proprietor, the soling, however, in the midst of this scene of humilia tion and misery, to be able to turn to the thoughts people in the Iittle loss of life which has been sustaimed few lives have, as far as 1 have hitherto learned, been sacrificed-those that have perished are chiefly aged per sons and children : bad the shock occurred curing the destrustion of human life, for in most of the houses I have seen, the walls have faller inwards. It may be interesting to mention, that previous to the great shock the weather in the usual manner, and from the usual quarter, and that stil continues the sume. There have been several minor about three o'clock this morning (Feb. 10); they have alarming, but under existing circumstances they have kept up the general excitement and consternation. I have not had time to receive any accounts from the neighooumg Montserrat, which I could observe from the heights on which I then stood, was apparently covered with clouds of rising dust for two hours after this catastrophe occurred."

31, amo
Assiqe Intejiligence.-(Lancaster.) The Charist Triuls.The great length of the proceedings the these trials which occu-
ginctithe Court for no less than eight cays and the intricacies of
fletarl inse aralle from the great number of persons to the tried, nender it impossible withiu our brief limits to give an a a alysis of the evidence for the derence. Air the accounts agree in stating and so complicated was the evidence on both sides, that his he entefed the separate facts ceneral mass of testimony before the Jury, in cruer to eriabie Eliem to judge of the general question whether a conspiracy had
existed or not, but afterwards to apyortion to each defendant the existed or not, but afterwards to his acts, whether bearing for or against him. It is said by the papers of the defendants themselves, that it was impossible for such a prosecution to be more mildly condicted
by the Law Olfecrs of the Crown, or that it could bave been presided over by a more painstaktng or mpartial Judge. The post six p.M. ; butas the greater part consisted of a recapitulation orepeatit. We therefore merely give a sketch of such portions
of the address as will be interesting to the public. Mr. Baron Rolfe, in arddressing the July, said they had atiog andived at diked from the Jury the same unremitting attention which they hat hitherto accorded to the evidence produced on both sides, He shoula first cail their attention to the nature of the chas ges that desciption, and then to the eidence, as it bore generally bare on each defendant in particular. The oflence for which the originally brought clarges against them, but these charges were now withdrawn, and conspracy was the only crime with which thry were charged. It had been suggested tiat it was a very
dificult thing to explain what censtituted conspracy, but he did not feel that difficulty to the same extent which others
appeared to feel it. Cases might certainly arise in which
would be difficult to say whether certain acts constitute
conspiracy that difficulty did not arise. It was sufficient for the pur poses of the present inquiry to define conspiracy as a combi-
nation of two or more persons either to do, or to cause others to do, an uniawful act, or to bring about a legal act by illegal means. He did not inteng could be conspiracy which did not come within this definttion. For instance, any man might legally say he persons combined not to deal with that particular tradesman, and to persuade others not to deal with him, that might amount to What it was the indictment charged against the defendants. The indictment contained several counts or separate charges.
Originally it contained nine connts, but two of those counts
were abandoned, and they might be considered question, because they did not relate to the conspiracy. There Substantially, however, as far as the Jury had to consider the
iodictment, he should be able to reduce this number below iodictment, he should be able to reduce this number below
seven, because several of the counts charged the same offence.
The find The first count charged the defentants with conspiracy with
others, causing unlawful assemblies of seditious persons, and compeling persons to quit their occupations in order to create
conusin, and hring about a change in the laws and constituthe different modes of violence, was exactiy the same: it simply stated that the defendants, by force and violence, conspired to
excite alarm, and bring about a change in the laws and instituforce and violence cliarged in this count consisted in the intimidation of other persons, and preventing them from pursuing
their occupations: it was, therefore, substanthally the same as the first, and they might dismiss it from their consideration Probably the framers of the indictment count, in the event of failing to make out that the turnout and consequently declared that certain evil- disposed persons, having tumultuously assembled, and by force and threats com tions, and thereby impeded the labour of divers trades, to the great terror and alarm of her Majesty's subjects; then the de tersons, for the purpose of bringmg abont certain changes
the laws and constitution of the country. The fouth count
did fered in so sligit a degree from the former, that it might
be put entirely out of the question. The fifth count was extremely important. Th charged defendants with having conspired werk until they obtained a certain object-for instance, untll the Charter became the law of the land. This count was one on it in reality alleged an offence at all. It did not state that the the accomplisilment of their object, but that they conspired
together for the purnose of together for the purpose of persuading persons to desist from pase a criminal offerice, and if the Jury found any of the defendants
guilty on that count only they must say so, in order that the Question might be brought before the Court of Queens in the Combination Las, it was a ferrousus ofence, but within sidered out of bis line of duty when he sain a very much mor in that respect, The learned Judge then explained what was
now the law relating to combinations of workmen, and guoted the Act now apulicable to the subject. He then procceded to
notice the 6 th and 7 th counts of the indictment, the former of Which ol arged the defendants with conspiring together, aud by
force and vielence forcing others from their labour, and the
later charged ail the defendants with inciting dweers of he
Majesty's suljects to force others, by not and tumult, from their
lawtul occupations. After briefly recayintulating the different
fendants had conspired together fur some one of the objects
mentioned in the indictment, and that the evilence clearly brcught it homo to each, hefore they found hirn guilty, The turned workmen out-not that of crealeng tumult nad disc rder,
for if they were guilty of that, they were still liable to be tred couspining together to tffect that object. Nc, ow, if they did
comoline and conspre, the moment they did so their crime was complete, although they had failed to accomplish their object. plisinhent of a certain object, it was, not nccessary that the parties
should enter in a written agreement for that purpose-it was not even necessary to prove distinctly that the parties had even met
together-if their pursuit of one common object proved that there was a common purpose annugst them. Before they could con-
vict any of the delendants, they must be satisfied that all the parties whom they considered guilty were guilty of the sam
conspiracy. His Lordship then proceeded to read over the evi
dence, and in doing so occasiona.ly remarked on the mos striking points of the case, for the purpose of drawing the atten-
tion of the Jury to them. After referring to the evidence which
bad leen meelings held during the guage of some the heriendants atth who attended them fuilty of the violen, they considered those whether the language insed did not pruve that there was a com Mr. O'Connor, Dr. M'Douall, and others, which was differen
irom that of many others. They had attended a meeting in Mr
. Scholefield's chapel, with others, to the amount of about 24 , in were proposed, ave an address was agreed to. On that, for in
truth there was very little other evidence agairist them, the Jury
would have to decide whether their acts on that showed they were combining and conspiring together for the passed, on that occation, rested mainly on the evidence of an Chartist body. The question for the $J u r y$ to decide was, whether Jury to consider and deal with the varions defences that had been offered.
delegates, he would not express any opinion, as it was matter of doubt. Every man must feel the truth of what had been quoted matters of thas solt what quautum of numbers was to make
meeting for discussion illegal, or what guantum of organsatio and arrangement of deputation and representation was require fo mate to lay down any rule d priori that he would give nu opis on If the persons who attended the meeting as Chartist delegates had attended solely for the purposes and objects which they ha originally prociaimed, and ne have been guilty of any crime o Wh. ich the law would take cognizance. The object of the prosecu approve, and sty that he approved, of the ballot or annual Parla ments, or any of the points of the charter. It was not for holding
these sentiments that the defendants had been indicted, The Anti-

Slavery and other socicties would be liable to a similar indictment Judge having gone through the evidence, as it related to a con they were satisfied en the dury to retire and con sider whether existed. The Jury retired accordingly for a short time, and, on their return, having intimated that they were agreed. (he learned Baron pursued his summing
relateti to different clanses
Jury to form theur opirion as he went a, ong, ant
to retire and consulton any particular point. Us
the
the Jury availed themselves. They reserved the vectuc't, how.
ever, until the summing up was finally completed, norty after
six onelo six oclock, Mr Baron koife closed his sumaning up, having ad-
dressed the Jury for more than nine hours. The 3 ury then re-
tired and were absent abont half an hour. On their returp the tired, and were absent abont half an hour. Ont their returv, the
names were callict over from the indictment, and the verdict

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ count. Of the remaming 28 , seven were acquitted by consent of guilty on the fourth count; and fifteen found guilty on the fifth count.-Total, 59. No sentence will be passed at present, but
the defendants will be called up for judgment in the Court of
Queen's Bench on the first dap of
 therefore, the feveral princhers who ale out on bail will renain at large, but must then aupear, and submat to the
the Court, on pain of forfeiting their recognisances.

TATTERSALL'S, THUREDAY,-CHESTER CUP.- 7 to 1 agst The Corsair; 11 to 1 agst Mr. Plammer's Alice Hawthorn; 11 to 1 agst Mr. J', Day's Marius (13 to 1 taken); 14 to 1 agst Lord
Chesterfield's Marshal Soult; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Kitching's Priscill Tomboy (taken); 20 to 1 agst Mr. Bateman's Hatoe, 22 to 1 agst
Mr. Cuthbert's Queen of the Tyne; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Fergason's
Frreaway (taken); DERBY.-8 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken freely); 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peei's Murat (taken); 20 to 1 घgst Mr. 23 to 1 ag'st Lord Eglinton's Arrstides; 25 to 1 agst Colonel
Anson's Napier (taken); 95 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract
(taken to a good sum); 35 to 1 日gst (taken to a good sump); 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish
colt; 35 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's Amarino ; 40 to 1 agst Mr.
Bowes's Cotherstone; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Grifith's Newcourt ; 50 to 1 agst Lord Ezeter's Lucetta colt (taken) ; 50 to 1 agst Mr. T.
Taylor's Gamecock; 50 to 1 agst Lord Albemarle's The Brewer; 50 to 1 agst Duke of Richmond's Cornopean; 1000 to 15 agst
Lord Orford's Mercy colt (taken freely).
MARK LANE, FridAy, March 17. The Wheat Market corrMARK LANE, FriDAY, March 17.-The Wheat Market conl-
timues to give way, amd in case of sale, a further declive must be
sumitted to for both English and Forergn. - Barley, Peas, and Beans, command but little attention; and Oats are rather lower,
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cleaned as a piece of earthelware. The eescerae may be had
 ments. Floors are prepared in slabs, and laid with the same

TO BE SOLD.-The Patent Copyright Desiga ouses, Hithionses, Pits, and Frimes, forming a a most complete, of Fumigation. It is in a compact and portable form of inexpen sive materials, and requires no attention. Thie patent copyright
for three years, which has been obtained, will be sold cheaply, and offers a most advantaseous opportunity for a small invest ment to any party who has an opportunity of pushing the inven
tion into public notice.-Apply by letter to Mr. HUMPAREV, 228 ion into public notice.-Appl

BEARD'S PATENT GARDEN BORDERING, so in form, zund being of various patterns in idetached pieces, woinch plugs, the beis may be varied in form, or the border in pattern
 now fox wholesale Wirewerk Manufactory, 59, Skinner. stree

SHIRLEY VINEYARD, near Southampton.-The Proprimtor of this EEtablishment respectfully announces That lie 1.c. now made suflicient progress in it to enabie him to
commence, forthwith, a series of experiments of a most important character, and on an extensive scale, relative to the Culture
of the Vine under Glass; the object of which will be to iree hat interesting and araluable branch of Horth witure from the
dificulties and uncertainty wllich have hitherto surrouncte it difficulties and uncertainty which have hitherto surrounced it,
nd to place it on such a basis, as to ensure the production


 Wvent in the the Theory and Practice of alh the grand Prancipics
on which the delightful Science of Horticulture is based, will also enjoy a great moer of yaluable Enct in inNAl Abv.in. FAGEs, of a sterling practical character, and such ast in com-
ination with the above, will enable them, with industrial appili cation, to occuly, at the expiration of their pupilage, a superio
nod independent raulic in sociely. To Parents who are desirous of providing for their Sons the
 ur tradiug occupations, the apportunity thus offered may be con
sidered as mighy ceservis will considered as members, of the family, snd
Premumm will be repuired. Apylications, personally or by letter, may be made to Mr


A GENTLEMAN taking a Lease has a small sum arilowed for the erection of a Gurewhousk, and wants
Estimates for the building of it, with flues, stage, sliding-glasses, open fronts, \&cc. There is no back wall required, as she whole must be attaci, fed to the dwelling -house. The situation is cam-
berwell. No offers exceeding tol, need be scnt ; but any proposals within that limit, detailing the extent of the Greenhouse, with the quality of wood, sco
Road, North Brixton.
CUCUMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS - For Sale, one, two, and three. light BOXES and LIGHTS, terinils, packed and sent to all parts of the Kingdom; two-light
Boxes and Lithts comet glazes and and painted, complete from 12. 88. Garden Lights Irade,
1s. per foot. Sashes and Frames


ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.- Under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QuERN,
the Royal Family, and the several Courts of $E$ Europe. This ,hil

 lightfully soff and flexible. It will also preserve the corffure in
li.e jeatcd atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.Mi.cl., pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR OLL " " " it therefore of "reat importance to purchasers to see
that the words " ROWJAND'S MACASSAR OIL" ase engraven Proprietor's Sipmature is also engraven on the pritions the The A. RUWLAND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,
Countersigned "ALEX. ROWLAND." Price 3s. $6 d \ldots$. Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10 s . $6 d .$, and doubie that size 218. per bottle. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar" Uil." Sold by them HOUNTAINS, VASES, TAZZAS, FIGURES, \&c. at w M Marbie, Archicial stone, and Rarker's cement, to se seen Shafts, Pociestals, Capitals, Also, a harge contection Trusscs, Chimney
STONE-COLOURED CEMENT.-FELIX AUSTIN, of Duithe New Road, Regent's Park, begs to iulorm Architects, turing a very superiur Composition, which has gratly mpmpor ed his well-knuwn artificial stone ornaments, he hat tcrecrect in making an excellent STONE. COLOURED CEMR.NT anapted to at his Manufactory, near the Thames Taunel, Rotherhithe. It is
and

WANTED, in the EXETER NURSERY, a FOREN of the PLANT DEPARTMENT. He must thoroughly
 very valuable collection of Exotics and Florists' Flowers will be
placed unter his care. A liberal salary will he fivcu, and none need apply who carno. A produce the most unexceptionable testineed not possess any knowledge of Propagation, as that depart-
 W and persevering habits, as Propagator in the Plant department. ADply to MA RNOCK \& MANLEY, Nurserymen,
Hackney, stating terms, age, and other particulars. Personab

WANTED, in a quiet Family in the country, a plate, and make himself Youth, who can wait at table, clean


[^3]A S LAEAND-STEWARD and GARDENER, or in either of the above Capacities, a Single Man, who has had tile most recent improvements in Agriculture. Can give the Most unexceptionable references as to character and ability to


A S UNDER-GARDENER.-A young Man, who Head-Gardener of experience. Can have a good character from his last employer, and has been brought ny in the garden dener, Ember Court, Thames Ditton, Surrey,
A S GARDENER-A married Man, aged 33. Has, A by experience, a practical knowledge of the most recent imFlower and Kitchen.-gardens, \&ce. Can offer a four years ' inex.
ceptionable character.-Address, WA, JAMES, at Mr. Jeffery's,

A S GARDENER, an Active Young Man of most atands his husiness , ind want of such a person. His Wife could, if required, take charge of Laundry, being in every way qualined for such a situation.
Address J. M., at Mr. RICHARD Porkikid's, Chertsey, Surrey.
A Has a practical knowledge of Gardening Man, aged 31. partments, and can be well recommended as to capablity, \&ce, irom his present employer, with whom he lias lived six years.

A S GARDENER, a Single Man, aged 26, who has a Branchorough knowledge of Plant Growing, Forcing in all its excellent Cliaracter from this last situation. Other references can be given as to Ability and Character. Has no objection to any
part of England. Address A. Z., Mr. PAwLesy, Horticultural

A S UNDER GA RDENER, in a Gentleman's Family, A. or Single-handed, by a Respectable, steady, and Industrious
Young $\mathrm{M} 11,26$ years of atge, who can have upwards of seven
 he is about tol lcave. No obiection to town or country. Addrees



## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY

| X Of THEPRINCIPAL Hort |  |
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WARNER AND WARNER, SEEDSMEN, No. 28 , thanks to their friends for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them for many years past, and at the same time to contradict a from business.
they bave no such intention. Having made a change of some of the hands they had engaged for many years, their situations are filled up with men of general and practical
abilities, and they trust they will ever give satisfaction to those Who kindly favour them with their support.
W. \& W. have the nleasure to annex a few articles, which have been selected with min

Alstroemexia aurea flava $\underset{\text { Holegrina }}{\text { Hererii }}$ pulchella acutifolia Darchayana
occinca splen
Anagaulis
Anagallis monelli majo Argemone rosea grandiflor
Aster, extrafine German,
24 sorts, mixed from imported varieties Aster, collection of 24 im ported varietics, most splendid, for
Aster, double

## Aster, dou

flowered 20 shades of colour mix Auricula, fron fige named
flowers, extra fartonia aurea
Rartonia aurea
Balsam, fine double Ca
mellia flowered, mixed Balsam, new spotted many colours, mixed Calceolaria, shrubby and herbaceous, separate,
saved from fine named kinds
Cineraria, from 12 new va Clieties, extra fin Coboea scondens Cockscomb, new giant Commelina coelestis Dahlia, Widnall's Dinliscus double purple Dicliscus cærruleus Clichrysurn macranthum Geranium, from the finest new named sorte, mixe Geum grandiflorum mixed, fine varieties, named varieties, saved by the best growers Hovea Manglesi

## Impatiens glanduligera,

 namental to the height of 5 feet, and is covered
## with superb pink flow

 of July to the end ofIpomeea coccinea ipomopsis elegans Larkspur, German kinds, extra fine, mixed Leptosiphon densifforu
white, new $\begin{aligned} & \text { ®ariety }\end{aligned}$ Lophospermum spectabile, Lupinus, German; is va:varieties
Martynia fragrans, new Mesembryanthemum tri Mimulus, from rieties mixed Nicotiana, new scarlet
Cnotliera, in varieties Pentstemon, choice varie${ }^{\text {ties }}$ tunia, mized from Petunia, mixed from Phlox Drummondii, saved
from improved varieties Phlox Drummondii, new Polyanthus, fine mixed, from named prize fiowers
Portulaca Thellusoni, new Primula cortusoides. sinensis rosea, an Rhodanthe Manglesii Salpiglossis, 20 varieties, Schixed, superb Stocks, Heok German ported, 24 vars, mixed
Stocks, Chinese Nosegay ftocks, collection of $36^{\circ}$ named imported vars.
ntocks, new, Prince of Wales, splendid variety violet crimson Sutherlandia frutescens Thunbergia alata, buff aurantiaca
alata alba Verbena, mixed, choice Wallidower, Germax blue Zinnia elegans alba
$n \quad " \quad$ coccinea: grandiflora
Zinia elegans, 24 splendid

April and June: this new Variety surperses all others in Variety surpasses all others in flavour.
ies too numerous for insertion.- See AD

OUELL \& CO. have much pleasure in referring the Prices of the above elegant t, sibe, insertal in the advertising page ST. CLARE," which is already ordered for the Royal Gardens at

NEW HORTCULTURAL AND AGRICULTURA SEED ESTABLISHMENT, 6, LEADENHALLLSTREET (SIX DOORS WILLIAM HURST AND WILLIAM GEORGE of Messis. Warnar and Warnbr, 28, Comphli, beg respectfuily to acquaint thelr friends in the Seed trade, and the Public gene-
rally, that they commenced Business as Wholesale and Retail SERDSMEN and FLORISTS, at the above-named premiscs, min Monaty the 1 fth inst., and they can conficiently assure all who the best Seed-Growers, both in this ccuntry and on the Contanent and from many years' practical experience in the various of first-rate, genuine quality, and no exertion will be sparecl in grving prompt attention to every order, and endeavouring to
merit a continuance of their support.
N. B . To prevent any person firom supposing the Report which Messrs. Warner in their Advertisement of last week though was in any degree referable to the Hands which they inform the Public they have lately changed, the parties who thought
proper to leave Messrs. Warner's Establishment on the 10th of March beg distinctly to state that until their attention wa
called to it in Messrs. W. and W.'s Advertisement, they neve heard of such a report in any shape whatever.
HURST \& M MULIEN. Seedsmen and Florists, 6 , Leadenhall Hurst \& M MUlLEN, Seedsmen and Florists,
strect, City, beg to offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, a choice and carefully-selected assortment of the mos which general Catalogues may be had on application. Among the novelties of the season will be found the
FLOWER SEEDS.

Alonsoa grandiflora

## Alstromemerias, choice va

 Anagallis Phillipsii . Anemone, New Hybrid $\underset{\text { Argemone }}{\text { Rusian }}$ Hybrid Argemone grandifiora Aster, fine imported, mixedAuricula, from stageflowers. 12 var., mixed
Brachycome iberidifolia Calceolaria, fine vars. Carnation,-from stageCineraria, fine new var Cosmanthus fimbriato Dahlia (Widnall's), finc Didiscus cæruleus Gloxinia, from best Heartsease, from named Howers, selected Ipomaea rubro crerulea Larkspur, imported GerLisianthus Russellianus Lobelia ramosa, or hetc-
rophylla, - new and splendid

## Malva maritimans.

 Marygold, new superbFrench fine Ifrican, extrà

## Collection of Imported German

color
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Mimulus, "fromi fine va"- } \\ & \text { rieties }\end{aligned}$, Nemophila cramboides Cnothera macrocarpa
Pelargonium, from hest Pentstemon, from choice Petumia, from impreg-
mated seed nated seed Phlox Drummondii, new new scarlet
Picotee, finest
imported, yellow
Polyanthus (Sheppard's),
fine Primula sinensis rosea
artbalaca Thellusoni
solens Rhodanthe Gilesii Manglesii Salpiglossis, fine, mixed
Salvia patens
Schizo Schizanthua Hookerii
Grahamii Stock," imported German,
24 vars, mixed
$\qquad$ Tropæolum, in varatiaca Violet, Russian Xeranthemum robustum,
white and yellow
Zinnia elegans, fine Asters, 20 varieties

## (Zimnias) 8 varieties'

 Hullyhocks, 24Larkspurs, 12
LThe" Labove are" from the first Germars, growers" known. in April, June, and August, will produce a Chappell's Cream and Early White
New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine) Beet.-Blood-red, improved variety

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Couve 'Tronc
vegetable)
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Cauliflower--Large Asiatic
Calbage.- New Lictoria (e
Curröt.-Superb Scarlet Studley
Celery.-Seymour's Superb White
Perkins' Giant Red
Cucumber, Frame, Warwickshire Hero (new superior)
Allen's Victory, Improved Manches
Wood's fine Ridge
Lettuce. - Fine Imported Paris Green $\dot{\operatorname{Cos}}$ Now Hardy Bath Cos (requires no tying)
Nu Melons in many clioice varieties
Onion.-New White Globe
Turnip.- Howard's Nonsuch
potatues.-Soden's Oxford, carliest known, per peck. ${ }^{0}$ Asparagus.- [Printed directions for planting.] Rhubarb.-Myath's Victoria
Strawberries. -Myatt's British Queen Strawberries.-Myatt's British Queen
Currants.-New Dutch, Red Grane : per 100 2 A constant supply of Greenhouse and choice Herbaceous
plants during the present season. Fine Carnations and Picotees (in named rayjeties) Is. 6d. per pair.
Seeds and Plauts carefully packed for all climates. Choice specimens in bloom of the following can be seen through the season, Pelargoniums, Auriculas, Polyanthas,
lees, Pe
$\underset{\text { now }}{\mathrm{E}}$
${ }^{2}$
XHibition of CAMELLIA in bloom at Chandlur and Sons'

## 

CIIE FA STOLFF RASPBERRX, Patronised by HER THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON THE LORD BISHIOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LOR-
TON, AND MAAY OF THE NUBILIIX. Yoreni \& Ci, hate only a íw packages remanning for sale of Packagcs contamsing 50 Canes, 16 , 55. ; Do., 25 Cancs, $14 .$, pack age included; sent to any part of the United Kingdom on the former Advertisements; and they beg to r(fer the readers of the have not exagrerated in therr recommendation of it, and when ought to be culsated in every garden in the king
CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES.
Yourll \& Co. are now executing orders from their collection of the avov, which is the must extensive and select in the kingdom, ${ }_{25}$ Pairs of extras:-
very fine Do. D

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.-Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60 s. per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100 . to any part of the United Kingdom.
Agents for the sale of STEPHENs on $\&$ Co. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ improved Conical
Boilers, which may be seen on application. Boilers, which may be seen on application. Also, Agent for Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, March 11, 1843.
WOUNTJOY'S VIRGIL DAHLI
rade and Dahlia cultivators, that, in consouncirg
 Apparatus, he will be enabled to send out strong plants of the
above first-rate variety on and after the 10th day of Arril next, t 10 s. ©d. each. of Dahlias, catalogues of which can be obtained.-No ordera executed without a Post-office order from unknown correspond ents; usual discount to the Trade.
PHLUX DMUMMIONDI.-300 packets of this lovely Ammual BERBERIS AQUIFOLIA; 2s. $6 d$. berberis aqufolisa, Man of Kknt Cucumber, Duncanss Mrlon, Superior Double Balsam, \&c. \&c.
Twenty-five Choice Packets of Flower-seeds for 108. Peruvian Guano and Potter's Artificial Guano can be obtained NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP
W ILLIAM MÍLLER, Nurseryman, Ramsgate, Kent VERBENAS Splendid Collections, many new FUCHSIAS and Public at the undernamed low prices-uncludigg the followng Fuchsias:-Conspicua arborea (Catleng.t.
Cripps'), rosea alba, Moneypennii, compacta, racemufiora, \&c.
Also the following dustunet verbenas :-Queen, Aurora, Stewartii aregata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyena, \&c. \&cc. Fuchsias package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, $3 s .6$. 6 . per
per
ioz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots $4 s$. per doz., package and ioz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 4s. per doz., package and
carriage paid to London.-Persons may depend upon tuerr keing good Plants, carefuly packed in moss, and correct in april.
They will be sent out according to prionty of orders in
A remittance from unknown correspondents. Fuchsias for Bedding or borders at 3s. 6d. per dozen, post-paid, or 48 . in pots. W. M. obtained a Prize of 10 l ., open to all England, for a
Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargonums, \&c., at the isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.

- PANSIES.
J. FRYER begs to remind his Patrons that be is now of most of the leading varneties of PANSIES at from $1 s$. to $28.6 d$. each; or a collection of fine named sot ts, from 1 doz. to 100
varieties, from $9 s$. to $12 s$. per dozen, if left to J. F.'s selection-in which case any sorts not required sloould be spectifed by parties ordering. J. F. can likewise supply, at 5 s. each, a few strong
plants of his beautiful seeding Pansy "I Empress ", Dr. Livdley" highly- favourable opinion of which is quoted by J. F. in his
advertisement in the Gurdeners' Chronicle of Oct. 25, 1842. Pansy advertisement from first-rate sorts, at $1 s ., 2 s .6 d$, , and $5 s$. per packet. collection, varbeua seed (from best varietice) fine Thunbergia Petunia, \&c., at 15 , each. Also a general asorted for the convcuience of Customers, Catalogues of which, and of Pansies, razy be had on application, inclosing a postage-stamp. All the new varieties of Fuchsiab, wanted as an Apprentice. Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, March 24, 1843.
YOUELL \& CO. Will send, free of postage, to any part of the United Kingdom, on the TION, WLLSON'S HARRIET; also a pair of that highly-valuable Red P', cotee, "JOAN OF ARC,"
by cycry Amateur who intends competing for Prizes at the Horti. by cycry Amateur whe ensuing season.
cultural Shows of the
Great Yarmouth Nursery, March 16, 1843.
WILLIAM CATLEUGH'S List of first-rate PER. GARTH, and other Amatsur Reivers, is how read . CALCEO.
LARIAS, raised by Messrs. Bannmand GRven, will be let out flowered, at 18s. per dozen. Kinghorn's Dahlia, the CHIEFTAIN, a fine rosy-purple,
beautiful stiff Petals, fine Outline, of good Size, with particularly beauting stinstalks: Flowers all well above the foliage: good
strong Footstine, of good Size, with particury
Show- flower, 4 ft Betrranols's MILTON, shaded-rose, good substance, and good Show-flower, i ft. to 4 ft. 7 S. $6 \pi$.
BASEETT'S PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA, Primrose, bean-
tif good Show-fower, $4 \mathrm{ft} .{ }^{78 .} 6 \mathrm{~d}$.
Also a List of Carnations, Picotes, Pinks, Auriculas, Roses, Frichsias, Chrysanthemums, Verbenas, \&c. Acc., Hans-street,

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
[MAR. 25,

A LIST OF NEW AND CHOICE FUCHSIAS,
 and Co., from 6 s. to 125 . per dozen. A Catalogue of Dahlias is THOMAS ASH begs to inform PELARGONIUM 1 GROWERS, that he intends serding out his two splendid
SEEDEINGS, "Priuce Abert," a beautiful flesh colour, and dark Spot. fine Trusser, large Bloom, fine Form, and good Habit and and
his it Conqueror of the World, deep Pink, very dark Spot, free Bloomer, and grod Habit, Plants now ready, one guinea each.
Usual aliowance to the Trade. Orders adoressed to x . A., 3 , Char Usual allowance to the Trade. Orders adiresse,
$\mathrm{M}^{\text {RS. JAMES RICHARDSON, }}{ }^{\text {sud }}$ TODD'S
 James Richardson," were sent for opinion by Mr. James Edwards Floricultural Exhibition last week, and bad an extra prize awarded; but on the present occasion was shown in much bet-
ter character, the bbooms being quite up in the contre, and dectcodyy irst-rte
 aleners Chronicle and Gazette,
Also obtained the following prizes :-No. of Blooms Exhibited. Ass obtainert the following priz
1st prize at Hull, Alg. 0 oth
1st prize at Beverley, Sept. 7 th
 ricultural society, sept.
1 st prize at Leeds,
Sept.
2ist
1st pize at Newcaste, Sept. 21 st
1st prize at Sunderland, ast a superior first-class seedling;
Sept. 27 th
1 st prize at the York Floral and Horticultural Society,
Sept. 2sth.

Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one LADV SALE (TVND's): Beamifiul ruby carmine, fine clean-
Lupped petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of consididerbule depth and good size, very constant, and Q decided rst. rate show flower. Height, 4 ft, P Plants, 10s. 6 c . and Sedsman, 7 , New Bridgc-street, York, will be strictly atand
tended to and the greatest care wiil be taken in sending out good
plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom doring plants at an early period, so as
the season.- York, Dec.. 1842 .
N Gaines, Florist, Surrex-Lane, Battersea, STOCK begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that his strorg healthy plants. The following are a few or his seedlings,
which have been proved, and can be recommended, viz.: Gaimes's Duchess of Suther- Gainges's land
Pride of Surrey Orange Perfection 63 Amulet
Lady Sale

Royal Adelaido ${ }^{42}$

Prince of Wales | Countess Eldon |
| :---: |
| $\begin{array}{c}\text { Prinnces } \\ \text { Conyal } \\ \text { Consuicuum }\end{array}$ |

Gaines's Lord Prudhoe-dark crimson Lady Prudhoe-- biuslh white Lady Duncarnon blumh shite haded with filac
Lady of the Lake- Peach blossom Venus-clear white
Surpasse Primuose-Elegans-rosy purple
Golden Y Yllow -bright yellow
, Calceolarias, Feb. 2, 1843 .

JAMES CUTHILL heaithy, and very to infform the public that he lias strong 10s. a plant. Alsor, the best bearing Biack and White Spine Cu-
cumber to sent postare free upon the receipt of atid each packet. The Sed
J. Hally, Nurserymbenas - Kent, begs to offer the following New VERBEN AS: "R Rosy Qneen," " large flowering, very bright rose-coloured variety, with round trass of flowers, and fine shrubby habit. "Roseo alba," b beautiful rosy pink, with white centre, carrying a large fat truss.
HALLY's "Lilacina," a bright lilac, with very large flower and compact truss, The ebove are all of fine bushy habits, and very
free bloomers, and are now ready to send out in Autumnal plants at $38,6 d$. . (or 42 penny -postage stamps) each. Thu three Varieties 10s. Fine healthy Plants of Rosa Devoniensis, from 308. to 428 .
per dozer. The "/ Monarch" Camellia, from 10s. $8 d$, to 42 . each "Marchioness of Exeter," do. from 21s. to 638 , The usual allowance to the Trade

## $J$

JOHN KEYNES, FLAHLIASS, Salisbury, most respectfully begs to thank his Friends for their support last season
ordering "Dodd's Prince of Wales," and "Twyord's Perfec tion," and to assure them that it shall be his study to offer reties for May, 1843, he hopes to merit their continued approba
rient tion and coufidence
Favourite (Dodds', clear white, edged with pink; the
finest of its class: full centre; great depth of capped
 and
distinct. Plants in May most certain ; very deep; cupped; rising centre; finest forn; , new colour, quite distinet from any other. Warranted. Plants in May
Violet Perfection (Keynes)
light violet shade in the centre of each petal ; fine form
lind
shape and shape and growth of Metelka. The shading of this
flower is so prominent as to make it indispensable as a
 shape; not new in colour, but superior in its class. Plants ${ }^{\text {in May }}$ May
Virgit (
Virgil (Mouatioy's)-dark maroon; irst rate
Surprise (Oakley's)-purple, distinctly tipped with white; Conidence (Cook's)-orange buff; first rate ; best of its

 heantiful colours; puite distinct; frist-rate torm
Hero of stonehenge (Whale's)-dark crimson ; firs Hero of Stonehenge (Whale's)-dark crimson; first-rate,
Swindon Rival (Compton's)-dark rose; decidedly first-rate Prince of Wales (Dods's')- finest yellow Competitor (Hodges")-light rose; extra fine ; first-rate
Prince of Wales (Girling's)- shaded purple ; ine Princess Royal (Hudson's) - light buff, tipped with purple
Bedford Surprise (Shepherd's)-shaded rose
extra Bedford Surprise (Shepherd's)-shaded rose; extra 'ine
Admiral Stopford (Trenfield's)-very darks first-rate Twyford Perfection-shaded rose; first-rate form Horace (Mountjoy's)- dark
Prince Abert (Adams) - orange buff
Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's)-buff
Sir F. Johnstone-purple
America (Drammond prol- shaded purplé
Lady Alice Peel (Jackson's)-light rose
Lady Alice Peel (Jackso
Rose Unique (Ansell's)
Wertbury Rival (Hall's)-purple
Northern Beauty (Robinson's)-light edged pink Candidate (silverlock's)-dark purple Gipsy Maid (Girling's)-very dark
Duke of Cornwall (Low's $)$-rose

Fanny Keynes (Kerynest)
Scarlet Defiance (Cozens))
Argo (Widnall's)
Andrew forer (Hoim Ancaty of ofre (Holmes')
Beaty of the Plain (Spary's) Optima (Thurtell's)
Lady Dowager Cooper (Jack Son's) ${ }^{\text {Surnham Hero (Church's) }}$ Msinnam
Euclid (Ward's)
Conservative (LIow's) Conservative (Low's)
Tournament (Catleugh's)
Eclipse (D.to) Eclipse (D.tto) Admirable (Spary's)
Irditpensable (Girling's) Bridesmaid (Brown's) Le Grand Bedown (Low's) Maid of Bath (Davis's)
Hope (Neville's)
M ESSRS. DICK PICOTELS, AURICULAS, of Amatre-Lane, Brixton, respectrully solicit the early attention lection, which comprises all the best bhow flowers of the day Gentiemen Wishing to compete for prizes at public exhmilition
will find this a selection. The plants are in fine healthy condition, and warranted true to their kinds. Messrs. Dickson also liave few more pairs
of that splendid red Picotee, BARAUDD's Cornksus, to dispose of that splendid red Picotee, BArmaud's Cornbuivs, to dispos is unrivalled in its class. Catalogues may be liad on application
to Messrs. DICESON, or Messrs. WA AMER R WARNER, Seedsmen \&C., Cornhill, London.

W M. PAWLEY, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Gicent FUCHE, having phich wased the entire Stock of this magni
Iudges to be the best Judges to be the best Grower, the largest Flowerer, and for
fineness of Habit and richness of Colour aut to be survassed by any Fuclsia yet in cultivation. A Specimen of it may be seen in Bloom at the above Hotel, by the end of this month, when
Plants may be had at 10s. $6 d$. each, aud sent free to any part, upon the receipt of a Post-office order. The usual discount where
half-a-dozen Plants are taken. The Stock is limited.

THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY,-Youell \& Co. leave to inform their friends that they have not appointed any person as Agent for the sale of the above in London, an
therefore will not guarantee the genuine" variety unless pur

PELARGONIUMS, AURICULAS, CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, H. GROOM, Clapham-Rise, near London (removed begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, that his Cata logue of new and ine PELARGONIUMS, \&cc., is ready, and may logue of new and fine
be had on application.

CHOICE STOVE, ORCHIDACEOUS, GREENHOUSE, AND T JACKSON'S PRICED CATALOGUE for 1843 . may be obtained on application by Post, by forwarding
two penny postage-stamps to T . JAckson, Nursery man, King ston, , surtey or, or, op personal application, gratis.
Kingston Nursery, March 23,

CORSTEN, Florist to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness iPrince Aisbrr, 19 A, Davies-street, Berkeleysquare, has just importea from Holiand ine trees or the following description: New Orange Apricot, $5 s$. each; Double Montauqu
Peach, $5 s$. do.; Pear and Apple Trees, from 4s. to $5 s$, each, New Dutch Cherry Currant, 6 s. per doz.; Fine Rhododendrons, with numerous bloom-buds, 1s. 6 d.t. to 3s.each; Splendid Orange-Trees,
with fruit, from 10s. to $2 l$ each ; Dutch Potatoes, 41b. for $1 s$.

TO BE SOLD TO PINE-GROWERS
1 DRED FRUITING and SUCciession (clean and healthy,) in small or large quantities. For particulars,
pply on the premises, S. Rosurn ${ }^{\text {B/ }}$, Rye Common, Peckham, near Londo

W illiam lynn, Nurseryman, Seedsman, ally informs the Gentry and Public in general, that he is now carrying on the above business, and connected therewith a GABDEN Tool WAREHoUSE, at the premises, No. 10, Church-
street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W, L. begg to state hat very best and Flower Seeds is Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots, His Garden Utensils are also of the best description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, W. Le solicits particular attention to his new PEA, LYNN's Dwarf Whinkled Marrow, 2s. 6d. per quart, which is superior the Knight's Marrows, and mach more advantageous, especially in small gardens, its height being 3 to 4 feet ; it is the most probearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when
nearly ripe-Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, ze., may TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and OTHERS M to on Tussiay, March 28, and Thurspay 30th, 1843, at Twelve o'clock each day; a Fine Collection of CARNATIONS, PicoFUCHSIAS, VERERNAS, \&C. May be viewed on the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be badd an the Mart, and of the Auctioneers,
American Nursery, Leytonstone.
$\mathbf{M}^{\text {R. JOHN KING begs to give notice that he is in- }}$ ing days of March, 1843 , the property of the late Mr. CunTis, each day, the LeAss. eacrien and Hothouses, P1te, Frames, and and the Plants, Camellas, Ericas, Pelargoniums, \&c.,.Auriculas, Primulas, Herbaceous plants,
Bulbs, Slırubs, Standard and D warf Apples, Peaxs, Plums, Cherxies, Bubs, Sliruss, standard and Also the Horse, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and Implements, the Erection of a Stable, Sheds, \&c.
Hay
Catalogues had of Mr. GMBs, May be viewed until the Sale. Catalogues had of Mr. Grins,
Sedsman, Piccaailly; of Mr. Lacz, seedsman, Bishopgate. I CONOMIC LLFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Established 1823. Emplowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV. Lowirg rates orpremivm than Those oran othrr oryice,
that entite the assurce to participate in the prufits, as follows:-$\underset{\substack{\text { Annual } \\ \text { Premium }}}{\substack{\text { and } \\ \hline}}$

The B per cent. on the premiums then paid, and in 1839 a second
Bonvs was awarded, amounting on the average to 311 , per cent. on the premiums paid during the No extra charge dor residence in any part of Europe, nor for
proceeding cin a decked sailing, or steam vessel) from any one
Dort thereof to another during peace, to Assurens pot faring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part pontion the risks. Poicies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by
the hands of justice, are not void as respects the interests of parties to whom they may liave been legalit assignea.
Assurances nay be efficted on any and cvery day.
$I^{\top}$ NGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION. Offices, 147 , Strand, tal, $1,000,0002.1$. upon Life. A Liveral system of Loan. Au extensive legal connexion, and a direction and proprietary composed of all classes. tables of Ratcs of Assurance, Annuties, and Endowments, or aany other information, appiy at the Offices, or to the Agents
the Association.
J. $S$, PIUGEON, Actuary.

PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING WARMING, and VENTILATING.-The superiority of the more,complete circulation of the at mosphere in heated apartments, being now fuly establishicd, W. H1LL respectfuly acquaints
the Nobility, Horticulturists, and the Public generally, that having, in comjunction with the Inventor, devoted much time and study to periect the sames in whe condrractier Horticultural
tories, stoves, Greentouses, Pits, and oor APPARATUS, to ensure ANY DRORBE OF MEMPRRATURE,
earnestly solicits their inspection of the working of this system at the liventor's residence, Le Hisham.
The yeculiar advantages in Houses erected upon, or altered to, this principle, are-Free and rapid Circulation, Equality of
Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the most delicate constitutious.
Churches,
Chapels,
Manufactories, or other large Public Buildings and Dwelling -houses, warmed and ventilated. The Heating Apparatus, which is of the wery Eestomy in the Consumption of Fuel, is manuractured by and fixed ander the saper
intendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Engineer. intendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Engineer.
Reference is permitted to Jo. WrusinoT, Isleworth, and nuraerous other Gentlemen, who are practicaly Designs, and every information, may be obtal
to W. HıL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.

ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. EXHIBITIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1843. These
 opened, on each day, at one o'clock, under the following regutickets, from one till six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance. Visitors can be adnitted only by tickets, to be
obtained by the personal or written orders of Fellows of the Soobtained by the personal or written orders of Fellows of the so-
ciety. N.B. The presentation of the visiting card of a Fellow of ciety. N.B. The presentation of the visiting card of a Fellow of
the Saciety cannot be regarded as an authority to receive tickets
All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 18 th of April, may obtain at the rate of Three Shillangs and Stapence each applications for such tickets will be received after that day. It would be a great convenience to the Society, if the Fellows
would take their tickets personally, and not by written orders ; or, in the event of their not so taking them, if they would at
once order the whole number which they may require for the
season. After the 18th of April any furtiacr number of tick will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or o'clock, to either of the three Exhibitions, Visitor. All applications for tickets must be made at the So-

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SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.

## MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEISS. Tueday, Mar. $88 \ldots$ Zoolagical.......... <br> 

Having, as we believe, disposed of the introductory matter of our correspondent "Observator's" letter on sider his details.

When a plant is removed from a smaller to a larger pot, its roots, finding no impediment, strike through the new layer of soil in a nearly horizontal direction, until their further progress is impeded by coming in contact with the inside of the pot; should the plant, at this stage, not soon be supplied with a larger pot, the roots for the most part will take a downward direction until they reach the bottom of the pot-still, however, keeping near to its sides, and not often pushing into the centre of the ball of earth."
No doubt. "Thus situated," says our correspondent
"the plant is almost entirely dependent on the occasional waterings which it receives for its supply of nourishmext. But if a larger pot has been supplied in time, that is to say, before the roots have become matted round the inside of the pot, the plant suffers
no inconvenience; but should it have stood too long in its pot, the principal roots will have descended to the bottom, and there will be inextricably intertwined with each other, and the plant will be a long time before it recovers and acquires a vigorous growthindeed it generally happens that it remains stunted and sickly for the rest of its life. The principal roots having been destroyed or rendered nearly useless, the plant, when it emits new ones, generally produces mere fibres, and though they may be more numerous, yet they cannot convey that volume of sap to the stem
which the larger roots would have done. The principal roots may be considered the grand arteries which convey the sap to the stem, and the fibres as indispensable auxiliaries, which, with their thousand mouths, run in every direction, sucking in all fluids which present themselves, and conveying them to the principal roots, whence they are passed into the stem. There can be no doubt of the reciprocity of action between the roots and branches; but the root does not cease to elongate
on reaching the side of the pot; but possibly, for a time at least, it receives as much nourishment in its downward movement as it would have done hadit continued its horizontal direction. But, as I have just pointed out, if the principal roots are permitted to continue this downward direction, from which, alas! they rise no more, the growth of the plant is arrested, and it will not easily recover.
fo all this we have nothing of importance to object; system of not shifting. We fear, however, our agree. ment with "Observator" has almost arrived at its termination.
"Now," says he, "with regard to the "one-shift System,' it is evident that when a young plant is transing with no shall to a very large pot, its roots meet of the pot, and thence to the bottom; some solitary will, in possibly re-penetrate the ball of earth, but it passed through it, be but of little service to the plant." Here we find as many errors as sentences. It does small pot is at all evident, that when a plantin a Young roots will gallop off to the extreme limit of their and boundary. No such growth ever takes place; and we trust to convince "Observator" of his mistake, by pushing his argument a little further. Sup-
posing the large pot to be ten yards wide, does he imagine that the little plant, turned out of the little pot, will send its little roots fifteen feet in every di rection, commanding them to grow as fast as they can till they reach the sides of the huge pot, and then only to stop? Such a result could scarcely occur, unless there was some powerful attraction between the roots of a plant and the pot it grows in ; and we presume "Observator" will hardly contend for that.

Well, then, if no sucn event as "Observator" de scribes would occur in such a pot as we describe, it is sufficiently evident that there must be a limit some where to the horizontal spreading of the roots; and upon this fact the whole argument may be said to hinge. We conceive that the reason why the roots of a plant always direct themselves to the sides of a small pot are these: in the first place, all plants spread their roots, or some of them, horizontally, in search of food, and in order to gain room to branch; if they turn down when they touch the sides of the pot, it is because it is easier for them to do so than to double
back. But if the pot were not small, they would not back. But if the pot were not small, they would not
reach the sides of the pot, consequently they would not turn down; but, on the contrary, they would burrow among the mass of earth in which they are placed. The leading roots will not pass through it, but they will throw off laterals in all directions, and profitimmediately by the fertilising ingredients with which they may come in contact; and there will be this inestimable advantage in addition, that the young and tender roots, instead of finding themselves in contact with a substance sometimes hot and sometimes cold,
dry one hour and soaked with moisture the next, will dry one hour and soaked with moisture the next, will be immersed in a medium of uniform temperature changes.

The extent of these changes Gardeners are hardly aware of: a few years ago we took the trouble to ascertain them, and we found in a conservatory, in the months of May and June, that the temperature of the soil in a small flower pot was as $\operatorname{low}$ as $40^{\circ}$ at
one period of the day, and as high as $90^{\circ}$ it another period.

Observator," indeed, admits the importance of the principal roots making laterals: "The principal roots," he says, "ought to be encouraged to make fibres by all possible means, and this they will very readily do if they receive a slight check every time that they reach the sides of the pot: this may be done without allowing the roots to become matted. It is true that the their progress, when they are not checked; but they are much more liable to do so when a temporary stop is put to their elongation, or their direction is changed from horizontal to perpendicular.
Nothing can be more true than that slight checks are favourable to the ramification of roots; nothing can be more untrue than that the sides of the pot, and the obstacle they present to onward progress, are essential to this resuit-quite the contrary; mechanical
obstacles in the earth, a little difference in humidity, will produce the same effect, to say nothing of that natural tendency which nature has given roots to ramify, in order that they may change their pasturage and visit new sources of supply. The natural branching of roots in the absence of all mechanical interfer formed in water or in wet air. In fact, the power of ramification inherent in roots is one of the most beautiful instances of design that we meet with in so fertile a field as that of vegetation, for it effectually com pensates for their want of the power of moving from place to place. This is so very obvious and wellknown a fact, that we cannot but wonder at our corre spondent adding such a sentence as the following
${ }^{6}$ In the common method of potting, this advantage at least is gained, that the roots, being checked, throw out an abundance of fibres, and these valuable auxiliaries ramifying in all directions through the ball of earth, extract all the nourishment it may contain, and hus make the most of the small space allotted them For this reason I think that the common method of shifting from size to size is likely to prove in the end more efficacious than the ' one-shift system.
Surely no gardener can be ignorant that the production of a large quantity of fibres in the centre of balls of earth in small pots is precisely what does not happen ; and if it did, of what use would it be? In the centre of the ball of a flower-pot little moisture penetrates, and that circumstance alone is an effectual bar to the production of roots in the direction of the centre, even if it were not prevented by the rapid consumption of the
organisable matter contained in it by the first roots that get there when it is still open.

Passing from these considerations, "Observator" proceeds to another series of objections to the one shift system, more valid, and requiring a separate con sideration, which they shall have next week.

Mr. Pusey on Wednesday week brought into Parlament his Bil for facilitating the Drainage of Land,
the same with"the Sewerage of Towns Bill. We have therefore to express our hope that the two objects to be effected by those bills will receive the most con= siderate attention of our Agricultural Members, and that their care will be extended to future profit as well as to immediate benefit. They must not forget that it is more difficult to cure an evil than to prevent one; and that whether or not the two measures are combined, they may severally be made conducive, by scientific administration, to incalculable advantage to the country-the drainage of land by a profitable distribution of the drain-water, and the sewerage of towns by a preservation of the refuse for manure to the land. We must refer our readers back to our former articles on this subject, when we canvassed Mr. Denton's suggestions, for an elucidation of

The increase of the population in the rural districts of the country, and the consequent superabundance of labourers, has given rise to many schemes by which the wants of the unemployed might be supplied. Emigration naturally suggests an immediate relief, and acts as bleeding does in case of too great fulness of blood in the human body. But if the blood be the life of noan, the people is the strength of a nation; and it is only in very peculiar cases that the diminution of either is conducive to the general health. Useful and profitable employment not only feeds the population, but converts labour into wealth. and if we can at the same time save the food which is uselessly consumed by the idle, and add to the general wealth by increased production, we confer a double benefit on society. The great point is to find out the best means of doing so ; for by attending only to the immediate evil to be remedied, without considering the more remote consequences, we may act like an unskilful physician, who removes the symptoms of a disease without radically curing the patient.

We shall devote a few short papers to the consideration of this important question, examining the various schemes which have been suggested, and their immediate and more remote consequences; and, without presuming to decide dogmatically, we shall suggest what appears to us, on the whole, the most useful and practical means of giving additional employment to our Agricultural labourers.

The most obvious mode of relieving those who are in want of employment is to set them to work, at fair, but moderate wages, without any expectation of deriving profit from their labour, if not with a certainty highly praiseworthy, and is the most rational way in which charity can be bestowed. By judicious management, a very small sum, comparatively, will do much more good than a much larger distributed gratuitously. By setting men to do the work which otherwise would have been done by horses and machinery, we give useful employment and feed the poor: but if this is done at a loss, it cannot be expected that the example will be generally followed, and the difference between the value of the work and the cost of it, is a loss to the community. In particular cases of distress it may be advisable, and is, at all events, a "commendable charity, to give employment to the idle at any loss; not only to relieve want, but also to keep up the moral character of the people, which nothing tends more to corrupt than great indigence and idleness, unless it be excessive riches. But, as a general scheme of useful labour, which shall give increased employment to an increasing number of labourers, somethingfmust be devised to make the labour profitable to those who employ their capital to this purpose. Manufactures generally originate in a surplus of labour, beyond what is required to feed the nation; but when manufactures have increased be yond the demand for the commodities manufacturd, and a manufacturing population has started up fully sufficient for its own purposes, there must soon be a surplus of Agricultural labourers, and means must be found for their profitable employment: the subdivision of land certainly gives much additional employment, because the occu-- all improved implements by which labur is lessented much less erect expensive machinery to supersede manual labour. But, in a national point of view, the great subdivision of land tends to general poverty and it is not a doubtful principlein pontieal economy, that the less the cost of production the greater the increase of wealth to the nation. 'This cost, however, is not to be reckoned in the money-payments to tabourers, but in the food and other necessaries consumed by them. The example of France, where landed property is subdivided by the law to the greatest possible extent, practically shows that this does not diminish individual poverty, while its tendency is confessedly to impoverish the nation. Ireland, where occupations are small beyond credibility, owes its poverty chiefly to this source. A family can exist on the produce of an acre, or less, of potatoes; but this acre cannot afford profitable emaployment for
all its members, and the consequence is much unprofitable idleness

These examples show that small occupations, although they prevent absolute dependence on charity, do not ameliorate the condition of the labourers, unless they have other means of occupying their time usefully.

The small farms of Western Flanders may be adduced as a refutation of our conclusion. We are well acquainted with the beautiful garden culture of that district, especially of the $W$ aes country. Nothing briety, their assiduity, and their knowledge of what briety, their assiduity, and their knowledge of what
their soil will produce. But they are not to be held their soil will produce. But they are not English labourer. Their habits are so different, their ideas of comfort so wide of each other, that we can scarcely
hope to see the occupier of from six to ten acres of a moderate sandy soil in England bestow so much labour upon his farm, or reap such a produce. (For the particulars, we must refer to the "Outlines of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.)

The next remedy, and one which has generally been attended with good effect, is the allotment system, where labourers have a small portion of land let
to them, which they cultivate at their leisure hours, to them, which they cultivate at their leisure hours, and where their wives and children find a useful and interesting employment, while the labourer is doing his usual work for his employer. This excellent plan tends much to the individual comfort of the indus trious labourer, and to his moral improvement, and that of his family. It induces him to spend his evenings in summer in cultivating his allotment, when he might be tempted to join his more idle companions at the beer-shop. His children, instead of running about in idleness, take a pleasure in working in a garden, the fruits of which they know they will partake of; for moderate labour is a pleasure to the youthful frame, as much as it is a toil to old sinews or weakened nerves. We cannot too much approve of those who, a small spot of ground near their cottages to cultivate, at a full fair rent, including all other burdens, such as rates, tithes, \&c., for these small demands annoy the labourer more than his annual rent. There is no fear that the allotment shall not be attended to, if proper regulations are made. In all the cases where
allotments have been let to labourers, we have allotments have been let to labourers, we have
scarcely heard of au instance where the rent was not scarcely heard of an instance where the rent was not
regularly paid; and we know of many cases, which we could quote, where a labourer who had no allotment has advanced the rent due by a defaulter as a premiuma to obtain the allotment. But an essential condition case shall the occupier cease to be a regular farmcase shall the occupier cease to be a regular farm-
labourer, or leave the farmer's work, except for a few days now and then, and with his master's especial consent and that he may not have the temptation of becoming an Jrish cottar, and living on his allotment, this should never exceed half an acre; in general, a quarter of an acre is sufficient. With respect to the management of the land, we would never fetter the occupier with any set mode of cultivation; he will soon find out what is most profitable in the end. A pig will be
essential, and he will soon have one. He will find it essential, and he will soon have one. Hee will find it manure, than to sell it; and while many a great farmer is doubting whether it may be worth his while to make a tank to receive the drainings of his yard and of his stables, the labourer, on the slightest hint given him, has an old tub sunk into the ground, to hold all the refuse liquid of his cottage and his pig-stye. In this respect we have always found intelligent labourers much readier to adopt new practices, which accord
with their own observations, than their employers. This may be accounted for by the simple reflection, that they do at once, and without much trouble, what the farmer or proprietor must have first planned, and then executed at a considerable expense.

A weEk or two since, a correspondent sent us some inquiries concerning the death of his gold-fish (p. 138). As this is a subject in which a great many others are interested, we have obtained from a friend thoroughly
acquainted with the habits of fish the following acquainted with the habits of fish the following
memorandum, which we trust will be found useful to many besides Agricola:-
"The death of the gold-fish referred to at p. 138 appears to have been occasioned by the hard artificial bottom of the pond and the want of sufficient soil upon it, in which the fish would have completely imbedded themselves, and would then have been
secured against the usual low temperature of our winter month. Water has a higher power of conducting heat finh That, and the more animal heat abstracted at such a cold season by a good he icsu, of which the four or five species of Carp
slan, as is tis cafted, or go to mud, if one, all of they can, during
the winter months. If the fish are not seen at this period, it may be inferred that they have imbedded themselves, and are safe ; but when one or more are seen roving about the water, it may be assumed that they have not found mud sufficiently soft and deep in which to lay themselves up. To afford them this security, in a pond with a paved bottom there should be a trench of 3 or 4 feet wide, and 12 or 18 inches deep, carried throughout the whole length, or the greater part of the length, of the pond, where it is deepest; the sides shelving towards the centre of the pond is perhaps the best form that can be adopted. In this trench some soft soil should be placed, and more allowed to accumulate till it is as high or higher than the general level of the bottom along the upper edige of the sides of the trench. In this soft soil the roots of the water-plants may be placed, and the Carp will irabed themselves in this mud during winter.

The young fish are injured before the older ones, because, possessing less vital power, they are less able to resist the depressing effect of low temperature. The green moss-like substance that appeared on the back of the diseased fish proves the death of the part beneath. Until decomposition commence, animal substance
affords no support to vegetable growth."

## FAMILIAR BOTANY.-No. XiIt.

The Fall of the Leaf. No. 2.-There are those who doubt whether the cause of the fall of the leaf can really
be that which was formerly ( $p$. 724,1842 ) assigned to it, namely, because its texture becomes "furred" with a sediment deposited within its organic cavities. The ob-
servations upon hardening, at p. 100 , were intended as a reply to these objections, but as they lave not proved satisfactory to some minds, a few additional statements seem desirable.
That the interior of plants is hardened by the slow de posit in their interstices of sedimentary matter, partly organic and partly derived from mineral substances, is too
well known to admit of any argument. It is therefore to be presumed that the objections taken to the fall of the leaf being caused by the same circumstance, are made upon the supposition that that organ forms an exception
to the rule. It is, however, somewhat singular that a dif ficulty should be found in admitting the existence of sediment introduced into the leaves from foreign substances when it is considered that they are the great seat of
clange in the nature of the fluids which plants absorb Leaves are to the economy of the vegetable what the saucepans and kettles are to that of a kitchen, the place where evaporation, and combination, and all the othe processes of change, from one substance into another, go should be so similar in both cases, and that the little cells of a leaf should be furred over, even as the larger
However, the fact of a large sediment taking place i leaves, independently of the charcoal that is formed there, ter of evidence, not of theory, and capable of demonstration by other means than the microscope. Now, too, is a
good time to examine it. Let any one take the old yelgood time to examine it. Let any one take the old yelwill find a large quantity of ashes, which burn them, he in question. Then burn in like manner the leaves, still green and healthy, which were formed late last year ; the quantity of ashes will be found much smaller, the sediment is less. Then burn the young and tender leaves as a trace of ashes or sediment, nothing is there to obstruct the free action of their internal organs.
This kind of evidence seems conclusive; and is universal in all leaves. The leaves of the Ook contain from the Beech 3 per cento, the Birch 5 per cent., the Elm nearly 12 per cent., and the Parsnep nearly 16 per cent., according to
them. $-R . E$.

## THE DIGCIOUS CHARACTER OF THE STRAW-

 BERRY.Several of the late Numbers of "Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture," an American monthly publication, conain intereang inds of Strawberries. That some plant of the Hautbois Strawberry abound in male flowers, while other plants of the same kind produce blossoms containing the female organs only, has long been ascertained in this couutry, and means have been taken to render them together. We are not aware, however, that the fact of ican species frequently producing imperfect fiowers has yet engaged the attention of English cul To suc
merich an extent has this defect been observed in America, that one writer states his plants of Keen's Seed-
ling to be so destitute of male flowers, that an acre of hem, unless mised with runners bearing male blossoms, would not produce a perfect fruit. Whe same has been observed, but to a less extent, on Wilmot's Saperb, and
on Downton Strawberries. The same writer adds, There is no Strawberry which produces abundantly perfect and in the same blossom. In some varieties only, amo others, those abounding in the female organs never pro-
duce perfect fruit. Those which abound in the male
organs sometimes bear a fair crop, and where a few fruit only are perfected, they are often of a large size. In suffered to run to ther ous, it will make 10 plants where the female forms one, and will soon root out all the bearing runners."
Another singular circumstance connected with the above is, that the wild Strawberry of America which usually abounds in male flowers, has not, when planted in parallel beds with the cultivated kinds, been found Is this to be attributed to any effect produced by altive tion upon the ours the ol whe flowers of the wild Strawhe bate others are too far gone to be influenced by them? The latter seems to be the most probable inference
The failure of Strawberries when forced early is a complaint of frequent occurrence, technically called by garden roming blima, and usuany asched to want be occasioned by the partial absence of one or other of the sexual organs, and by there being no bees to fertilize Now whe portant point may be acertained it is, when this important point may be ascertained, it is as well to call
the attention of gardeners to the subject; so that it may be determined whether their from the imperfect character of the flowers, or from the We have, in the open air
whole beds of the open air also, occasionally observed have been anything but productive, and want of moisture or poverty of soil have each been assigned as the cause of their unfruitfulness. It might, perbaps, be found, upon examination, that beds of this description were composed of plants in which the flowers of one sex greatly preponplanting beds of various kinds in proximity with each other; leaving sufficient space between each to prevent the runners from becoming mixed. Some sorts might abound in male, others in female flowers; and they
would thus be rendered beneficial to each other. $\boldsymbol{R}$. $A$.

## ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLII.

Bruchus granarius, the Grain Bruchus of Linnaus.Mose Beetles were so intimately connected with the struction of the Beans, and they so frequently injure the Pea and Bean crops in our fields, and destroy them after being housed, that their bistory is well deserving the attention of the cultivator. On examining a sample of Beans which was sent from Essex, after having remained in them ; some were small (fig. 1), and on removing the horny husk or skin, a dead Bruchus was invariably lying in the other winch was only just large enough to contain these protruded a sort of web, covered with little feculent pellets, and inside was an excavation sufficientiy large to contain the co
woollen Moth
About 160 species have been described by the family Bruchidæ, from various parts of the world, and many which have been discovered in tropical climates are bandsomely which have shells as smooth and hard as marbles. Our B. granarius is often found in gardens in various flowers, especially in the Rhubarb and Spirea; in March, April, and May, these Beetles are alive, but do not always come forth so soon as they are hatched, and during the winter they probably lie dormant in the seeds in the pupa state. As early as February I have fornd them abundant in the flowers of the Furze, and again in May in the Whitethorn lossoms, and they are not uncommon in waste fields as
late as August ; so that there are either two broods, or a succession of them is produced throughout the spring and summer months. The female seems to select the finest seeds for the deposition of her eggs, and the there changes to a pupa; when it is perfected to a Beetle, it either eats its way out, or a lid formed in the outer hard skin is forced out, and the prisoner is at once liberated. I cannot clearly understand why such vast numbers of the Beetles are found dead in their cells, unless, as De Geer
suspects, they return to the seeds to feed after having left suspects, they return to the seeds to feed after having leth
them. In seeds imported from warmer climates than ours they may be killed by a lower temperature, but this would scarcely account for the multitudes that have been found dead in the various samples of Beans that I have examined in England.

I have understood that the Bean and Pea-fields in Kent Bruchus very severely sometimes from the attacks of the Bruchus granarius, which appears to have been confounded
in this country with the B. Pisi ; the former is thickly in this country with the B. Pisi; the former is thickly
punctured and black, the underside and legs grey, with fine punctured and black, the underside and legs grey, with fine
silky pubescence ; the head is rather smail and drooping, the month formina are prominent, with a deep notch, at the entrance of which the antennz are placed; they are not longer than the
thorax, a little thickened towards the apex, 11-jointed, the 4 basal joints brighted and much broader than the head, especially at the base, which is sinuated, and forms two acute angles, and on each side is a little tooth; it is variegated with aslicolnured pubescence, baving a whitish patch before the
scutel, which is also whitish; elytra much broader, scutel, which is also whitish; eytra much broader, somewhat quadrate, the apex rouncied, leaving the extremity of the body exposed; this is grey, with two, and
sometimes with four, black dots: the elytra have 10 sometimes with four, black dots: the etytra have
punctured strize on each; they are variegated and spotied
with whitish pubescence, and behind the scutel is a long ochreous patch of hairs ; the anterior legs are small and bright rust colour, excepting the base of the thighs; the hindel legs are considerably the longest, with thickened thighs, having a tooth beneath towards the apex; all the feet are 4 -jointed, the 3 d joint bilobed, the 4 th slender, with two little claws, (fig. 2 magnified; fig. 3 the natural lenglh.*)
Another species, equally injurious, has found its way from North America into the southern states of Europe, Where it $s$ now naturalized, and proves very destrucGermany and Russia, in samples ithave seen from by them. It is recorded as a mative of Great Britain, but I have never found it alive in this country. From its in habiting the Pea, it has been named by Linnæus, Bruchus Pisi ; it is larger than B. granarius, covered more with ashy-brown hairs above, and is at once distinguished from it, by having two large oval black spots at the tip of the ablomen, instead of two minute ones. Fig. 4 shows this portion of the insect in a Pea.


I find by De Geer that the Bruchus Pisi was so abundan during the early part of the last century in North America, especially in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and the southern part of New York, causing such havoc amongst the Peas, that the inhabitants of those countries were obliged to abandon the cultivation of that useful crop, as reported by Kalm. This traveller states that these Beetles pair in summer, at the time when the Pea blossoms, and the pods are formed, and lay a little egg in almost every Pea as soon as it is produced. Outwardly, these Peas do not seem damaged when arrived at maturity, but in opening them ne generally finds o very littie larva there, which, i left in repose, would rest there all the winter and a part of the following summer, consuming by derrees almost the whole internal substance of the Pea, so that by the spring there remains litcle more than the rind or busk, fter which it is transformed into a Beetle, which pierces hole itl the rind of the Pea, from whence it emerges, and the females resort to the fields sown with that legume, to ay their eggs in the young pods. The remedies I mus the Beans infested by the Bruchus, many specimed from minute parasitic fly, being a species of Bracon. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ Ruricola.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XII.
A short time back, when speaking of the advantage of striking cuttings of plants for bedding out in the autumn, I recommended them to be potted off early, in order that ready to plunge into sand at this season in temporary pits, so as to set the frames and pots at liberty for more useful purposes. As the season has now arrived when plants wit only require protection from frost and heavy rains, I turned out without further delay.

In forming the pit, it is only necessary to excavate the ground in a sheltered part of the garden to the depth of one foot, placing the earth so as to form an embankment round the, sides of the pit; on this may be placed some mats, poles, to form rafters to support straw-frames the plants. This is a rude contrivance, that can be use in plants. This is a ruce contrivance, that can be used practised, it would be well to have something of a more permanent character, such as brick or turf walls, with wooden shutters to protect the plants. A turf wall nine inches thick, if formed in summer when the peat is dry, will resist much more frost than a brick one of the same dimensions, and consequently I should recom be found exceedingly useful at all seasons-in winter to protect autumn-sown annuals, and in the summer for in numerable purposes-as there is no doubt but that plants for kids pots would be raterily benefted if placed tected from currents of cold dry air, which is so injurious to them by abstracting moisture from the pots, and at the same time communicating a chill to the root
After the pit is formed, the bottom must be made pretty whicha if convenien, covered aver of this must be praced about tiree incbes of fine sand. In suffise plants may be placed, thking care to allow them sufficient room to form themselves without being crowded Tabour advantages of this system are the great saving of formed by the plants than could be the case if they were exposed to the alternations of drought and moisture in pots, and, what is of still greater importance as a matter raily disfigures them so long when lurned out in the ordibary manner.
The potting of greenhouse plants must be proceeded wive as the plants require it. No general rule can be given for this operation; the state of the plant will be the est guide to its proper management.

After this mild weather insects will make their appearor dissections, 8 \&cc., see Curtis's Brit. EE
$+\quad$ Ibid., pl. and fol, 69.
ance in most greenhouses. The best remedy for red plue, as recommended by Mr. Knight, of the Exotic Nursery; but for the green-fly, the old system of fumigating with tobacco is the best resource.
An easy and less unpleasant method of fumigating, is to place a garden-sieve on three pots, six inches high, in the path near the entrance to the house. On the sieve place a with damp tobacco and wet siraw, fresh from the brable In this manner a house may be filled with half the tobscco usually used, and with a mere tithe of the trouble usually attending the operation.-W.P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia,-As fixing the volatile salts of am monia is a subject of great importance, allow me, through the medium of your pages, to solicit a further communication from Mr. W. H. Potter, on the subject, as it is one in which I, as well as many others, no doubt similarly circumstanced, feel great interest. Having the superintendence of a manufactory employing nearly 1,000 persons I have had constructed a large cesspool, into which the water-closets connected with the works empty themselves, and with the contents of which all the ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works around the place is also mixed. With the view of making this as valuable as possible, by fixing the ammonia, I have had a regular quantity of ground gypsum put into each water-closet daily, or every other day, in proportion to the number of people likely to use it ; and I am disappointed to find that it does not by any means fix all the ammonia. A chemical friend suggests that $I$ ought to use the sulphates of iron and magnesia; but I am afraid of using the former, as, in excess, it is very poisonous to vegetation; and as it would persons, there is the fear of overdoing it. I believe that sulphate of macnesia is very rood, but it is too expensive here to be used in the necessary quantity. Howy much sulphate of iron would it be safe to we dilly for auch a purpose, with such a population, one-half of the day, that is, 12 out of the 24 hours?-T.G., Clitheroe.

Experiments with Manures.-The following is an account of four experiments on the growth of Wheat, made in the parish of Wraxall, in the county of Somerset, 1842


N.B.-All the land was prepared for Wheat-sowing in the Fall, but the seaso

## Waste of Manur

Waste of Manure.-There are in this place about 250 ottages, and under all the streets there runs a large ewer, 11 the suds, the staets and carries off into th vers of all kinds, which flow ing, it fromourings, and lops of for the sum of 01 it from all these cot tages wid hold a large quantity of thisk might be made nd a nd a pup por bor cart would require to be cut whioh. It trub drain wour this 0. ores it sigo carries off the drainage and surfaceothages, but and dditional drain would be mal for wour rive dditional dion the experiment ?-T. G., Chitheroe. [Certainly it is.]
Rust on Grapes. - Your observations at p. 132, upon he rust on Grapes, lead me to believe that the term is applied by different persons to distinct diseases. If your definition of rust, that it covers the berries "with a tough I have always understood it to be. What I call rust is rather a discoloration of the skin of the berry, arising,
apparently, from a rupture of its tissue; and this is certamy produced by external causes, such as forcibly dashng water from a garden-engine against the young fruit, or handling the berries with rough or sweaty hands. In nagement of a following instance:-I ornce had the mathe fruit occupied three or four men as many days, and on one occasion a person employed in that work happened to be extremely near-sighted, which defect of vision occasioned him to handle the bunches very much in order to bring them close to his eye; the consequence was, that every bunch thinned by him was afterwards more or less affected by what I call rust. It is possible, however, that in this case the disease was not caused by the perspiration but by the roughness of his hands, which would injure the tender skin in the same way as violent syrinuing the it not prohable that excessive and dry heat is the most frequent canse of rust in Grapes? The worst case of rust I ever sam was thee or four years ago, in Vinery of ruse Iev ar Museat Tines were planted at one end the remaining Vines being Black Hamburgh me rar the remaining and the hovee win frequat of the season, about February; the result was, every single bunch of Hamburgh was destroyed by rust, and the Vines much injured, but the Muscats ripened a better crop than I have ever seen in that house before or since, which may be thus accounted for: the Muscats requiring more heat, did not start till some time after the Hamburgh, and were not in flower at the time when the Ham= burgh, being as bic as Peas, were scorched to death The gardener, seeing the mischief his dry heat bad done, took to watering, so that the Muscats, when set, were not exposed to the same trial as the Hamburgh, while they had the benefit of the strong heat, which they enjoy.- J. $R$. Pruning Pear-trees.- 1 am induced, after twenty-five years attention to training and pruning ruit-trees, and partouly the Pear, to make a few observations upon this subject, as I have followed a pian by no means generally practised, and, 1 have reason to thrk, wh coasiderable advantage. Having always in view the way in which bearing-wood is produced upon a standard Peartree, my irst object was to turn to use, and at the same time to reduce, the usual abundance of foreright shoots visible on all Pear-trees trained against a wail; and by laying in as many of these as possible, to bring my trained trees as nearly as I could to the character of a btandard, fy retaining tan wood which in a standard would in a few years produce fruit, and which by being cut out from wall-trees, in most instances, renders them barren in the centre. It would be unnecessary to describe the nature of the wood which produces fruit on standard and untrained trees; my object having been to obtain wood in my trained trees similar to that which prodnces fruit on the untrained; and which wood, except upon the extremities, is usually cut out anuually before it is perfected to produce fruit, leaving all the middie of the tree quite barren. In most gardens I see little fruit excepting at or near the extremities, alhough some sorts of pears blossom so freely, that no kind of pruning will stop them. The Crassane is one of our best Pears, and is of a very different character; seldom bearing but on the three or four year old wood, and at the extremities. I have one over the tree, and had noore in the middle of the tree than on any other part. It shows equally well for bloom this season. The plan which 1 have adopted, is, never to cut of a shoot which can be laid to the wall; for by cutting on the foreright shoots, you only produce a succession of the same, without a chance of producing fruit. By laying buds, either on the oId wood, or any short spurs which otherwise would have produced only wood-shoots, c.ntinue to bear a succession of blossom. After following this plan for some years, and having got my trees into a good bearing state all over, I direct moy gardener to remove some of the weaker shoots entirely, and cut the ends of others, to throw more strength into the bearing part of the tree. But this is not carried into effect, until I think it may be done without forcing more buds than I wish to break into wood. I had a large Pear-tree (Aston Topn), ing the foreright shoots cut off: ss the Pear was so forced by being against a wall as to be of little value, though as a standard the best grower, I did not like the appearance of the tree, and therefore directed my gardener to treat it in the same manner as the others. He began three years ince by laging in all the foreright wood; and the larger part of the tree, which had borne scarcely a Pear, was last year quite loaded, and promises equally well for next seaon Having rot the tree into a bearing state, a preat par of the reak shoots are cut out; but a few are lut on part branch to draw up the sap, and to prevent a large nam ber of buds from breaking into wood. I should state th ber troin many more branches in than is uruall state tha have a Gansell's Bergamot, wich hes not been phated above ten years; this was last year full of hlossom and his year the sume. It is a jur of hlly more ive when young, to make strong wood han to produce fruit. -Tebroe.
Grafting Camellias.-Mr. Beaton tells us, at p. 104, with "Grafting Camellias in spring never answers well experioy one. He certainly cana ham writen from mellias welias may be grafted in spring with almost a certainty of success. Ihave seen scores grafted at that season, and sarcely one in a score has fanled. For grafts, wellipened young shoots should be taken when they are just beginning togrow, and before the buds are far advauced. These
are to be porked upon lealthy young stocks, which should
afterwards be set under hand-glasses in a stove or forcinghouse, where a temperature from $60^{\circ}$ to $70^{\circ}$ is kept up grafting without the tongue is perhaps the best method, and it is advisable to retain a few leaves upon the stock above the graft, to draw up the sap. Not only Camellias, other things) can be readily propagated in the same way. - Hortulanus.

Physianthus albicans.-I send you a specimen of the fruit of this plant, as I am not aware that it has hitherto fruited in the open air in this county. six years since against the south-west front of my howse, where it has been exposed without any protection from that quarter in the blighting winds which prevail and has grown vigorously and flowered freely. Last autumn for the first time it formed seed-pods, which Last autumn for the irenst until now. There are six upon the plant. -Wm. Tweedy, Alverton,

Pelargoniums.-In an answer to your correspondent "Truro," p. 161, you mention some Pelargoniums as being unknown to you, but about which I can give you
some information. Acme of Perfection is a first-rate shaped flower, with a fine spot on the upper petals; Fascination is a very bad-shaped Rower, centre to the under petals; Countess of Cornwale is a first-ras the same character as the preceding one; Reward (Russell's) I understand to be good, but I have not seen it.
-Patience. -Putience.
Polatoes-It is a great pity to spoil so good a thing as
a good Potato. "Rus," p. 117 , will find his Potatoes much improved by being spread under an airy shed, where they cannot be frostbitten, and by having a
taken into the kitchen two or three days before being used, to get quite dry. If there is reason in roasting eggs,
there is quite as much, and more, in boiling Potatoes. It may be the cook's fault; but they were most likely taken
up before they were quite ripe, without being exposed to the air before they were housed.-Breadfruit. Another Problem in Cookery. -Much learned matter cup and Currant-juice, I beg to propose another to philosophical correspondents, the solution of which may possibly save the waste expenditure of Currant-juice, and anxiety by those who cultivate these and oe manufacture of good Currant jeily, Strawberry, or Raspberry jams,
that these fruits should be gathered quite dry? You are aware that in seasons when St. Swithin labours at his watering-pot for 40 consecutive days, how difficult it is to get these fruits dry; and by waiting one drizzing day
efter another, they soon deteriorate and often completely ppoil. I have, during the last 30 years, lost many bushels by such means. Though gathered moist with dich, or wet soon after subjected dissipate every particle of water? Again-Is not water in some degree a constituent part oi ous as a little rain or dew on their exterior surface? If some artiste would test the matter and tell us the result, it would possibly save both vexation and loss. I am bempted Elder-flowers, tion generally is, "Be sure and get them dry," "Oh, they must be gathered dry. crammed into a still and immersed in water. Will you answer another query-vize, is the Pine-Apple a mucilaginous fruit? wallent fruits contain pectin, the substance which constitutes the jelly of fruits.] eggs is at hand, the following simple recipe may be useful to your readers :-Take a tub, pail, box, or jar of the size you require; lay fine salt on the bottom of it, and place the eggs with the small end downwards on the salt, so as not to touch each other. Then strew more salt, so as to cover the eggs, shake all gently, and add a layer of eggour cellar, and you will find the eggs good during the whole of next winter.-H. $\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{S}$
Bees.-"M. A. P." will be much obliged if Dr. Bevan will kindly give her advice on the following subject:- She had an old straw hive of Bees given her in 1840 , nve them is now very much decayed, she wishes to remove them
into another hive, and would be glad to know the best time and manner of doing so without injuring the brood comb; also, when supering or nadiring is reso
which live ought the external entrance to be
June, in mn-shaw Beetle.- There commonly appears in the common seven-spotted Lady-bird, with brown and somewhat glossy wing-cases, locally known by the name so abundant in the neighbourhood of Stroud, in Gloucestershire, that they became quite a formidable pest in lawns and gardens, devouring, like the locusts of Egypt, everything green. The larve seemed to exist in myriads beneath the surface of the ground, whence the beetles, on attaining their perfect form, were seen to arise in swarms. witnesses and victims of this plague. If your correspondents can suggest any practicable means of destroying
the larve of these beetles, before they have commenced their work of devastation, they will confer an obligation on many, and especially entitle themselves to the grattude

Beetles complained of are the Anisoplia Horticola; we
are unable to suggest any remedy for the destruction of are unable to suggest any remedy for the destruction of
their larve, which live beneath the turf. If rooks and starlings be suffered to search for them, they will destroy vast quantities; but in the opinion of some persons, the
birds do more mischief than the insects, by pulling up the loose turf. $-R$.]
Our Prejudices.-Amongst these, I think, may be reckoned the opinion so generally entertained, that hard and soft-wooded plants cannot be grown together in the same house, and under the same system of management. I know I am now treading upon delicate ground, and that Ishall have the judgment of men of great experience ment the treatment hard-wooded plants require. Take Heaths, for example; exclusion of frost, plenty of air, a the nearer training, cs the better when in free draisage, to preserve the colours :- can any better rules be laid down for the successful cultivation of Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, \&c. ? The fact is, few of us are wise enough boldly to discard such a portion of our col-
lection as shall give the remainder the room they require to ensure their superior frowth; and so the houses crowded, shelves are stuck here and there, light and air are excluded, and the result is found in the succulence of the one and the mildew of the other. No one who may attempt the cultivation of the two species together need e discouraged if the mild wn is ther Heaths alone, that must not be the same? I never yet isited a collection of this tribe of plants where I did no hear this pest complained of, or witness its effects. I may erhaps add that gardeners are often placed in situation of considerable difficulty, by their employers purchasin additions to their stock, without permitting them to dis card older varieties, and thus collection of space. With very few exceptions, repletion is a disease
with which all Horticultural buildings are affected, $-K$.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

知and.-We are making rapid advances in our Horticultural pursuits. At a late meeting of our Horticultural sociey, the pleasing information wa Col. Wakefield, from the directors of the New Zealand Company, to be placed at the society's disposal ; and that a packet of valuable plants and seeds had been received from the Botanical Gardens at Sydney. The plants consisted of Olives, Limes, Pomegranates; China, Provence nd other pose ; ite Cedars, Oleanders, two pecies of Hibiscus, the Coral-tree, English Oak, Hydrangea, Ficus elástica, and various other things. It was moreover resolved at this meeting, that a sum not exceed-
ing $10 l$. should be devoted for the purpose of preparing two sets of drawings of the most interesting, indigenous Botanical objects, and specimens of native woods; one the New Zealand Company, and the other to the Horticultural society of London. A Mr. Lyon is represented Mechanics' Institute, that good Coal was not to be found in New Zealand, although it was not improbable that ou brother-colonists at Taranaki might discover rich beds of Lignite or wood-coal, similar to those found on the Con tinent of Europe. To this, however, I believe the mos positive contradiction may be given, as an abundance of good bituminous coal exists in Massacre-bay, and probably The Bish aces sented by M. Murphy, Esq., upon his arrival at Wellington, adverted in a complimentary manner to the magnificence of the country, now undergoing the great change of colonization ; and remarked that under Divine aid and the exertions of the British people, New Zealand would one day
 dently of any superiority of climate or soil, from the prospect and practicability of preserving and civiizing an aboriginal race of natives. By the wisdom and forethought of the New Zealand Company, the system of native reserves not only at once provided for, the safety of the tainty of leading the New Zealander to prefer the blessings connected with a civilised life; and he had no doubt but the natives would one day bless the happy period when Britons first settled amongst them. The following brief list will give some ides of the prices of provisions : Bread per 2 lb , loaf, 7 d . ; fresh Beef, per lb .9 d . $\mathrm{Mutton}, 9 \mathrm{~d}$
 Cheshire Cheese, per lb. 1s. $6 d$.; Potatoes, per ton, $4 l$. to $6 l . ;$ eggs, per dozen, $4 s$;
is from 500 . to 900 . each ; working Bullocks, per pair, from 40l. to 60l., and Sheep from 23. are selling from 8s. to $16 s$. per pair, and are from $2 l$. to $3 l$., and of labourers from $1 l$. 10 s , to $1 \%$. 16 s .

4

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.


of its herbage, that their tracks may be seen extending towards it
for several miles from the interior of the country. It is recom
 surface of the ground in latches two fect apart, to be afterwards
thinneco out as the plants grow 6 or 7 feet hell. The herbage
thould not we pre should not be grazed, but reapector corly by pigs, who tear it up to
it is lable to bc injured, particula get at the sweet, nut- like roots. The wild west conat Mr. Goode,
would, no doubt, be well adapted for its cultivation. gr, to Mrs. Lawrence, cxhibited a collection of plants, containing
a very well.grown specimen of phaius Wallichii, a pretty variety of Epacris impressa, clothed with countless numbers of crimson flowers; a dine plant of Erica bicoior, with light-green and
crimson blossoms; Burclicilia capensis, in a vigorous state of health, bearing clusters of beautiful orange at the end of every
branch; with the old and much-neglected, but nevertheless pretty, Granch; with the old and much-neglecrous heads of delicate white Howers: a Knibhtian medal was awarded for the Phaius and Burchcilia. 1rom Mr. Giaines were three pretty hybrid Rloodo
deledrons, called Princess Royal the Prince of Wales, and Vicing the throat marked with well-defined dark brown spots; several seeding Cinerarias, the best of which were Ne plus Ultra, resen-
bling the King, but with larger flowers, and True Blue, of a deep purple colour, with a reddish tinge in the centre ; with these exhe $\begin{aligned} & \text { ening the peculiar mottled character of that variety in great } \\ & \text { perfection, and C. Nicholsii, a small, well. formed, light-red flower, }\end{aligned}$, also spotted in a slight degree, and well worthy of cultivation; ${ }^{\text {a }}$
Banksian medal was awarded for the two latter. From Mr. Smith, beeatififl dwarf and free-blooming character as thosg ex-
sabited at the preceding meeting ; a specimen of the rose-coloured
hible hibited at the preceding meeting; a specimen or the rose-coloured
variety of $R$. arboreum, and an Azalea, called A. aurantia superba, of a dark arick-red colour, but rather deficient in
form. Mr. J. Wells, gr. to W. Wells, Esq., of Redleaf, brought
two two seeding Azaleas, raised from seed presented by the late
Lady Amherst, and stated to be that of the Nepaul Rhodo-
dendron arboreum; one of the plant exhibited, howerer dendron arboreum; one of the plants exhinited, however, bore
a great resemblance to the ellow Chinese Azalea, and the other was an exceedingly pretty variety, with large, finely formed yellow flowers, tinged and spotted with reddrsh brown; Mr.
Wells also exhibited some very fine blooms of Camellia reticu-
 sian medal was awardect for the Azalcas amid hybrid Rilodotiten-
drons. From Mr. Beck, a larce collcetionot drons. Prom Mr. iseck, a large collection of plants m slate pots,
comprising well-bloomed specimens of Acacia armata, Cytisus racemosus, Leschenáultia formosa, Cineraria, Urania, Unique,
Madonna, and several others, in the most perfect health, with a Mad easily, moved in any direction, and made watertight to prevent any inconvenience which might arise in such situations from the
drainage of the plants. From Mr. Appleby, gr. to J. Dobinson, Eranage secchng pachasia, stated to have been raised between, Ficorarter species. Fixom the Very Revereng the the least from chester were a seeding Camellia, called follolosa, of a very brilflower, being composed of an exterior row of petals, densely filled up in the centre with othors of irregular form, and a Mus-
cari, raised from seed gathercl in tne Durrood Pass, iear Meshed in Persia, and apparently a small variety of M. racemosum. a cer of Wifcate was awarded for the camenilia. Messre haves and Co ling Carmellia, raised from the seed of C . Colviliii, fert lised with the pollen of C. reticulata; in the foiage it resembles the older sorts, but the flower, which is large and well filied up, partakes
of the form and colour of its male parent; $\mathbf{a}$ cortificatc was awarded for it. From Mr. T. Williams, of Oldford, a cut speci-
men of Cyrtopódium Andersonii. From Mr.J. Pamplin, a pretty dark blue Cineraria, called Royal Purple. From Mr. Hally, a
large plant of the Camellia called Monarch, with mottled flowers occasionally coming well filled up in the centre. From Mr. W. Lee, of Bradmore, Hammersmith, several forced Provence and
Moss Roses in a large pot. Sir
y. T. Tyrrell, Bart., exhibited some very fine White Versailles Lettuces; A certificate was
awarded to them. M. R. Ayres, of Chicksands Priory, sent of the Society was a collection of plants containing Spiranthes orchioides, a pretty terrestrial species with pink flowers; Acanthoedged with deep crimson; Phaius bicolor, bearing lofty spikes of ellowish brown and white; Boronia anemonefolia, a handsome roe-b specimen of Euphorbia splendens; Acácia mucronata, a
showy sort with dissima, a small species, bearing a great resemblance to A. pulchella, is well adapted for a limited greenhouse. Cuttings were
distributed of the following Pears: Comte de Lamy, a middlesized, very sugary and rich fruit, ripening in Octaber; Eyewood, in October and November; Thompson's, a highly-flavoured Pear resembling in that quality the Passe Colmar, and ripening in Nov.;
and the Pearson's Plate Apple, so called from a piece of plate having been presented to Mr. Pearson, a nurseryman, of Notting sert, Apple, nearly equal in point of flavour to, but larger and a better bearer than, the Gg
from Decenber till March.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, were elected. The Duke of Richmond stated that a successful preration had been performed by Mr. Simmonds on the cow hernia had excited so much interest, it was decided that Prof. Journal Committee. ${ }^{\circ}$. Hart, Esq., gave nutice of his intention to introduce the Dyock Oat on the Derbyshire hills. K. Iling-
worth, Esq., suggested the publication of cuncise practical tracts on particular topics of agricultural interest, as the best morde of of a foal, whanch had. Eied from obstruction caused by the accuand 13 inches in circumference. This, as well as the specimen, was reterred to Prof. Sewell. Prof. Johnston transmitted copies
of the third Number of his printed " suggestions and Experiments in Practical Agriculture," contanung the results of experments made in 1843 . These papers were considered of great value, not
merely for the actual information they contaned, but on account of the new suggestions to which they gave rise, and the hopes
they held out for the future. Mr, kuller, M.P., Col. Challoner, Sir J. Johnstone, and Mr. Browne, having reported their expedifferent management of and with different manures, the Duke of Richmond explained the success which, in Scotland, had attended the trials made with bones converted, at a cheap rate, into a
manure of a modified character, the details of which he had comLINNEAN SOCIETY
Mareh 21.-The Lord Bishop of Norwich in the chair. Mr. A.
Henfrey was admitted an Associate, Capt. Jones presented specimens of a rare Lichen, the Placodium canescens, found in Sussex. Janson, Esq., exhibited living specimens of the afforded the description read a short time since to the Society. A collection of 19 Ferns from the Himalayas, and not in the soci-
ety's Herbarium, was presented by T. Edgeworth, EEq. A paper was read from Prof. Forbes on several new species of

Star－fishes，belongirg to the family Ophiuridæ，which he had
discovered in the IEgean sea．A continuation of Mr．Grifith＇s paper on the Development of the Ovalum of Santalum，Viscum， and allied genera，was also read．A packet of seeds of the Cæsal pinia coriaria，the Dıvidivi or Libid
distribution amongst the Fellows．

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY
Marche $21,-\mathrm{Mr}$ ．Mauger in the chair．Mr．Orson read a pape upon the properties of the Carnation and Picotee，in which he
statea that he should not enter into the linfanical characters of these flowers，but proceed to point out that although the Carna－
tion was originally divided into three classes，viz．Bizarres tion was originally，divided into three classes，viz．，Bizarres，
Flakes，and picotees，yet that the latter were now considered a distinct variety，Bizarres were distinguished by having two colours，aud Flakes by baving only one colour，upon a white
ground ；these two principal classes being subdvided into scarlet，
crimson，pink，and purple Bizarres；－scarlet，purple a and crimson，pink，and purple Bizarres；sicarlet，purple，and pink
or rose，Flakes．In some counties，pink，purple，and crimson
Bizarres were all classed under the head of pink Bizarres， Whereas in other parts of the country they were known as crim
son Bizarres．The author considered that a good Carnation son Bizarres．
should possess the following properties－The calyy，or pod，
should be long，firm，and entire，of sutfient substance to sup？ port the petals，which should be thick，broad，and sulstantial， smooth，and free from indenture on the edge．The guard petals
sbonld rise gracefully above the pod，and turn in a horizontal direction，having a gradual disposition to cup，but not terminat－
ing in an abrupt curl at the outer edge；the whole forming complete circle．The minterior petals should rather docrease in
size as they approach the centre，each row being reculariy ay alternately arranged above the other，so as never to be crowded， nor，on the other hand，to have $日$ loose and gaping appearance；
in fact，the spaces should be only sufficient to display the col our－ ing distinctiy．The number of petals in a first－rate flow er should
not be less than 17 ，three of them being placed in the centre，to form a crown．The whole would then，if welt arranged，prodice
the formo the half of an oval，or elliptce，wlent held on a side view；having，when sech from alove，a chrenlar appearance．
The colours，whether hizare or Fiake，shmple be strong，but
liant，and distinct throughout．The ground colour should be a pure white，free from speck，spot，tint，or tinge of any sort．
The Flakes slould be broad and boll，commencing at the ex－ treme edge，of a proportionate wid to the petal，running
through to the centre，or so far as the eye can discern，and
diminishing in breadth as they apploach the centre，in the same ratio as the petal．The distribution of culours should be equal in every respect；in a flake，not less than three divisious on each
petal ；in a Bizarre，not less than live divisions ；and when pro－
perly arranged，their respective and united beanties should be strikingly apparent．Size should not be lost sightt of，though it
should never take precedence，unless the other general properties loose，mutilated，or split petal；a petal having no white on the on the upper side；a petal upon which（if a Bizarre）there are not
two colours apon the white on the upper side；if the pod be split down to the sub．calyx，or cut away in any part，Orson then
proceeded to state that size was the only material point upon proceeded to state that size was the only material point upon
which there was any great difference of opinion．Iri sume places
two rows of petals were thought sufficient ；while some writers upon this subject argued that a Carriation should be as double as a Dalnia or a Ranunculus．A statement was put forth last
summer to the effect that the height of the former flower，when
viewed sideways，should represent the half of a ball，a word Which did not convey any definte meaning as to circularity，
and further，that the beauty of the Carnation and Picotee would
be increased tenfold if they possessed the fulness of the pailia． A flower possessing the latter property would，however，pre sent Picotees were not shown with a single row of petals，it did not Dahlia．A flower with orly two rows of petals was quite as fied with them．One of the fowers most in nute was Brooks＇s
Flora＇s Garland，possessing fulness and size，pecularity of colour， its fulness，has been overlooked，viz，irregularity of marking； edge to the centre of the flower，but appearing in stripes and his account objectionable．Mr．Orson next read a list of the number of the last season in the neiglibourhood of London．From this it Brooks＇s Flora＇s Garland，Mansy＇s Beanty of Woodhase，and
Roi de C＇apucms；and that not more than 10 or 12 uf the whule
 Burns and Bomme Bess；Twitclett＇s Jon John and Queen o Chadwick＇s Brilliant，Marsden＇s Jolly Angler，Bates＇Braser竍 Levester．The propertien of the Pice tee were next descinbed Carsation，with this exception，hat as the colenur of the Picotee degree of fulness wan admissible，proportmate with the lightusess
or narrowness of the marking．The colour should be clear and
disturt coufinct to the edge of the petals，and not rinnning
 degree run through to the edge of the petal，but whether
lighty or heavaly marked，the colour should be regular，at lighty or heavily marken，he edge all round the petal，eath
an equal distance from the
petal having the same regularity of colouriug throughout the flower．Athough a full tower was not so objertionalile as in
the Carnation，yet a very full Picotee was not to be advocated； a Carnation，yet a very full Picotee was not to be advocated repard to the petal and pod，nere applicable as to the carnation．
Mr．Orson concluded with hoping that the tume was not tant，when any flower in which the colour suns in the least from munication was also reat from Mr．Bates，relative to the properties of the Carmation．In this，the ooscrvations were
divided into four gencral heads： 1 ist，form；2d，white or ground size．Forn：The guard or outer petals should be broad，firm，
smooth，almost flat，having when expanded their base sufficiently long to throw themselves out of the calyx，so as air－ballond fron生 to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ Inch from the centre；an indated air－valloon，cut proportion which each quard petal should bear to the diameter
of the bloom should he two－fiths．The most objectionable petals
were those wheh and mose wheh were serrated，as
Twitchett＇s Don John；and plaited or crumpled，as in Water heuse＇s Rising Sun．In the general form of the flower，the guard petals should be six in number，wearly equal in size，and arranged five petals of a complete circle；the next tier should consist o stices of the guard petals：four petals would complete the thir tier，within which should be two or three，to form a centre or
Crown to the flower，which would thus contain 17 or 18 petals． leaves，which might petals might be taken to follow the guar 25 petals；thus showing that 25 may not be too large a number，

## nor 17 too few，for perfecting a first－class flower．Ground colour Th his should be pure，as in sharpe＇s Defiance，not freckled as in Warmsley＇s Wijlism iv Warmsley＇s William IV，nor flushed as in Wallis＇s Beauty of

 of colour two classes were distinguishable，In the distribution flower，in the latter，three fifth，the remaining portirds of th White．When properly diffused，these proportions approached the nearest to perfection；it was difficult，however，to find flowerspossessing such rare qualities．In a large petal there should be possessing such rare qualities．In a large petal there should be
at least five and not more than eight divisions of colour，each bold and distinct，commencing at the outer part of the petal and a bizarre might differ materially from that in a flake，inasmuch as in the former a large portion of colour is sometimes distribu－
ted on one side，with perhaps only one stripe of an opposite colour on the petal．This，though not Very ohjectionable in a bizarre，
would be most decidedly so in a flake；in which latter class the five，stripes on each petal．Every petal，whether bizarre or should disqualify the thower，as well as a petal in a bizarre having only the white and dark colours developed．Size：The write
stated it to be desirable，with regard to the minimum size of show－flower，that a standard should be fixed，and that he thought a stand of 12 ．In summing up his observations，he endeavoure to convey his sentiments on the qualifications of a perfect flowe
in the following manner ：－Take the size of Puxley＇s Albert，com posed of the rigid petals of Brutus，exhibiting the pure unsullied Count Paulina，and displaying the brilliant colours of Roi d Capucins and Paul Pry．As a flake，if Willmer＇s Solander pos Princess Chariotte，Simpson＇s Marquess of Granby，or Hitcher＇s
Duchess，those who were fortunate enough to possess such concentration of ex
highest perfection．

## MISCELIANEOUS

Nitrate of Soda．－In February，1841；some old worn－out garden R，oses lad a portion of this salt applied to them，at the rate of one cwt．per acre，or $\frac{3}{3} \mathrm{lb}$ ．to the is easily done by mixing it with drysand．About the end of A pril，the ground became covered with a greenish ap pearance，such as is frequently seen in damp situations in the autumn．As the dry weather advanced that appear ance ceased．The plants became much more healthy，and of a fine dark green；in the autumn they appeared far more robust than those adjoining ：they were also less in－ fested with insects than the latter，but this may have were also tried with nitrate of soda，each plant having about $\frac{3}{2}$ oz．given to it，mixed with water．The plants operated upon became like the Roses，of a fine dark green rather more freely，compact in their growth；flowering nitrate：it had no effect on the colours of the flowers．A supplied with an additional ounce，mixed with water as be－ fore；but without any additional effect being perceptible，nor plants bad a third I or alministered to the same month after．Some Verbenas，Petúnias，Pentstemons， and various other plants，were watered with the nitrate， at the rate of $\frac{3}{4} \mathrm{lb}$ ．to the rod，and with the came results except that they seemed to become exhausted in th the nitrate．This，however，may have been owing to the long wet autumn．Nitrate of soda acts very quickly on plants；some stunted Oaks and a Silver Fir in pots be came of a fine healthy green in about ten days after is application．It should be given in all cases where plants are beginning to be in full vegetation，and not when they It should also be always given in damp weather；if applied It should also be always given in damp weather；if appled
in dry weather，and over－head，it acts in the same way as common salt，by destroying the leaves and young shoots． It has been found very effectual for killing slugs，of which the ground has his season been so full，that the entire crop market－gardens near Londes has been destroyed in the soda is more efficacious than lime－water whe it can be applied without touching the foliage．－Proceedings of the Hort．S
Large
Large Pear－tree．－About 10 miles north of Vincennes， Indiana，in the United States，there is a remarkable Pear－
tree，said to have been raised from seed about 35 or 40 years ago，which at one foot above the ground measures 10 feet in circumference，and $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet at nine feet above the ground．The diameter of the space covered by the bushels of Pears ；in the year 1839 it produced 80 bushels and in the year 1840 it produced 140 bushels．The tree is a rapid grower，a constant bearer，and an enormously productive kind．The fruit is about the size of a turkey＇s Pegg，rating，as to quaiity，with the third grade of dessert Agri－horticultural Society of India．－We learn from Indian papers，brought over by the last mail，that Mr． Hume has been elected Honorary Secretary of this Society On account of some irregularity in the proceedings， how another day has been appointed for reconsidering the matter，when it is expected that his election will be dis puted．

## GARDEN MEDORANDA

Horticulturul Society＇s Gavden，Turnham Green－At this early the hardy department．Upon the sonth wall，however，the whit variety of Cydonia japonica，with blossoms varying from white to rose，and the sweet．scented Magnolia conspicua are biooming olia，fascicularis，dulcis，and trifoliata；the latter，a species of re the winter unprotected without sustaining the slaghtest injury Many of the Mexican Coniferge have also survived two seasons folia，apulcensis，macrophylla，Teocote，Montexumpe，Hartwégii，

Leiophylla，Ayacahuite Devoniana Russelliona pitula oocarpoides，and pacahute，Devoniana，Russelliana，pátula，fliirolia
appear to have suffercd． A Abobus：of these the three later only manner，was killed by the first severe frost in autumn．Cupres－
sus thurffera and fliccida， sus thurfera and flaccida，both Mexican speries，have stood un－
protected ；the former has suffered severely，but the lated not appear to have been much affected．Euonymus jater does a handsome evergreen，seems likely to prove hardy，a lapge plant
having stood out withont being in the least injured．In the cont servatory the plants appear to be enjoying the most perfect
health．The Camellias planted in the health．The Camellias planted in the centre are producing fine
hlooms，those of elegans in some instances being as much as six time forms the most striking feature in the house，A．tristis and
hybrida bearing their golden rod－like shoots hybrida bearing their golden rod－like shoots erect，whilst those of the elegant A．pubescens appear to droop，from the weigh of
the numerous feathery spkes of bright yellow with whint they
are loaded．A．dilmeans，a specjes whose stem－and foliage hase are loaded．A．dibncans，a specses whose stem，and folage have
the appearance of beng covered with a white powder，is pro－
ducing its dark golden flowers in great profusion；A hetero－ primrose colour．Numerous other species of equal beality are resting Podalf ria styracifolito，with pale lilac and white pea，shape fowers ；a tall standard of a variety of Rhododendron arbo a cluster of purple flowers at the extremity of every branch ：P grácilis，a more delicate and free－flowering species，of a deeper
colour；the singular Eucalyptus cordata；Clianthus puniceus colour；the singular Eucalyptus cordata；Clianthus puniceun， a bush．The beautiful Kenıédia Marryattoe，frained npon chains on the south side of the house，is growing luxuriantly，and pro－
ducing its clusters of bright scarlet in great profusion．In other parts of the honse Camellias in pots，withi Cinerárias，double greenhouse and curvilincar stove，which have recently undergone some important alterations，noticed at p .640 of 1812 ，have given
perfect satisfaction；in the former is placed the collection of ieaths，amongst which several pretty species are now in flower．
The latter house is heated by two of R＇gars＇s Inprove．Comeal Boilers．Which have given some trouble ront had settugg， but scent now likels to answer，the ilants are in a good state
of healh；Euphorbin splendens，Hinseus hnintorus，with bright
rose－coloured Howers ；Melastoma heterornalla，purple ；and Begonia crassicauls，with thick flesily stems and white blossoms，
slightly tinged with rose，are flowering freely．Amongst the Orchidaceous plants in bloom are，Phaius bicolor，reddish－brown with a white labellum，afterwards changing to yellow；Acan－
 pale green，having the throat marked with briyht purple，Epi－ dendrum virgatum，chocolate colour，with a yellow labellum；
the large and small varieties of Onciuium amplatum；Spiranthes orchioides，a terrestrial species，with pink flowers；Catasetum Numinatum，and the beautifully－Inarn poing forward with different manures uxperment in the taining a rod，being marked out upon the lawn for that purpose． liquor，in chfferent quantities，or fixe chy means of variuus mate－ rials，and diluted in six times its bulk of water．In all cases the rapidy recovers．Its effects appear most beneficial whert sulphuric acid s when fixed with 2 oz ．of sulphate of iron，yot were used．Ammoniacal liquour，acted on by chloride of itime
seens also to be advantageous；the Grass looks well， the Moss is totally，and Clover partially，destroyed．Where grass in many places it quite bunte of 4 ，gallons to the most useful propor－
toon appears to be 2 gallons．To show more clearly that this quantity is the must serviceable，six other experimeat，lave been
mate withamomacal hiquor，fixed a in suphuricicid， 2 gal．
tons being applied to the first rod，and the quantury used to each successive one dimimshng，to that the lant only received one
quart．The effects were strikingly vasion an the first，while on from grass－swecning and leares，wer wheth 30 galicins e，
ammoniacal liquor had been thrown as the matter was maixed， the ammonia being fised uith a barrowful of es nsum，the
drainngs of the heap were collected 10 a ponl at whe end， a large heaj，contaising 30 couble lorse cart．Ioads of pex erth
 bleaching pouder．From the refure hannige of trees a con
siderable quantity of charcoal has boen prepared，either by cover
ing in the heaps with tha not be procured，with old mats damped and surrouncled with well adapted for horticultural parposes as a more expensive
 The greater part of the ground，whin has formerly ccup，ied
with annuals for bearing sced，is set apart for experimenis uith
 divided into 12 equal portions，contaming 1 eariy a rud of ground，
to be treated with as many different chemical compounds．$A . A$ ，

## 2Rebielus．

On Guano，as a Fertilizer．By Cuthbert Johnson，F．R．S． 1843．8vo．pp．44．J．Ridgway．
Science with Practice，or Guano the Farmer＇s Friend． By J．Trimmer，F．G．S．8vo．pp．30．M．Fothergill， An Account of the Manure Guano，and authentic Eape－ riments made with it，Elc．1843．8vo．pp． 15. Liverpool．
There is perhaps no substance proposed as a manure which has excited greater interest than Guano，and of this the number of pamphlets published respecting it is evi－ dence．Allhough Guano has been known for a very long time，and indeed used as a manure for centuries in South has been imported and employed last few years that aitude in this country． in all parts of England were furning their attention to the subject of manures，and when the greatest eagerness We Guano of shown to try new fertilizing subsiances， Guan of south America was introduced，and large quantities were purchased by expermental farmers，who， having heard much of the wonderful effects attributed to as a manure．Thoir oxperiments here led to so newhat contradictory conclusions，for whilst some have laudedit as the very best of manures，athers have met with nothing
but loss and disappointment from its use. Guano has been analysed both in this country and abroad by skilful chemists, who have shown that it consists of certain ammoniacal and earthy salts, together with a small quantity of animal matter; but the proportions of the different substances of which it consists, appear to vary very con-
siderably in the different samples which have been examined. It is evident that if the nature of this substance is variable, the effects which it produces on vegetation must likewise be variable and uncertain.
Amongst the most recent publications respecting the use of this curious natural manure are the three at the head of this article; and each, in its way, is valuable, as collecting or recording experiments which have been made with i
Mr. C. Johnson commences his account of guano by some geueral observations on the nature of those vegeexist, though in small quantity, in the water of rivers, and to the presence of which much of the fertilizing powers of such water is due. He points out the early use of the excrement of birds as manure, and then proceeds to sketch out the nature, extent, and situation of the guanocoast of Peru. The chemical composition of guano, and coast o Peru. The chemical composition of guano, and
the probable mode in which it acts as a manure, are next discussed ; and lastly, numerous experiments which have been made with it are described. The experiments appear to be well selected, and present a mass of useful information. Mr. Trimmer has taken up the subject in a
more general point of view. He draws attention to the more general point of view. He draws attention to the
present state of Agriculture, the general want of manure, present state of Agriculture, the general want of manure, farmyard dung. The value of the most important natural and artificial manures is then discussed, together with the principles on which the action of manures is supposed to depend; the superiority of compound over simple manures is pointed out, and numerous experiments are quoted to illustrate the comparative effects produced by the use of these substances generally, and guano in particular
The general conclusion to be drawn from the experiments which are described in these three pamphlets is that guano is a most valuable fertilizer, possessing the good qualities of farmyard manure, but far less bulky and more easily applied to the surface of the land. It is to be
regretted that the composition of guano is so uncertain, regretted that the composition of guano is so uncertain, tion, which renders its use far less convenient and certain than it would otherwise be. On this point, however, all that can be said is that farmers must only go to respectable dealers, whose interest it lis to supply them with the genuine article. The natural variations in its composition cannot be guarded against, but artificial adulterations may thus, to a certain extent, be avoided.
Guano is a strong manure, and therefore, in many cases; when applied by the drill, or when used in too large a quantity, it is found to burn up the plants and destroy when it was sown broad-cast in moderate quantities, or well mised with about four times as much earth and drilled in. The uncertainty which exists respecting the strength of the manure is, as has already been stated, the chief objection to its use. It was with the view oble first prepared. This is certainly an excellent material, but it could be to beopesed as a manure. That an artificial fertilizer of this kind, uniform in nature and strength, will eventually be found more economical and useful than foreign guano appears to us beyond the reach of question.

The Emigrant's Hand-book of Facts (McPhun, Glasgow, 1843,) is a well-arranged little pocket companion, containing good maps and very useful information, relating gration is flowing. Mr. Butter seems to have selected his graidence with judgment, as he certainly has condensed it with skill. Everybody who is thinking of emigrating should provide himself with this little volume.

Popular Cyclopadia of Natural Science; Meohanical Philosophy (Orr and Co.) ; This volume, which forms the third of its series, is, in our opinion, the best. It is well written, clearly arranged, and skilfully adapted to the comprehension of those who are seldom capable of understanding such subjects as the properties of matter, and the
laws of force and motion. The work is the best we laws of force and motion. The work for schools or mechanics libraries, or for young gardeners, who wish to know something more than their neighbours about the mighty, though unseen, physical powers which surround them and control their operations.
Of Jesse's well- lanown Gleanings in Nutural History Mr. Murray has lately brought out a small edition, arranged
and adapted for schools. It forms a pretty pocket-volume, and adapted for schools. It forms a pretty pocket-volume, and will, we doubt not,
for whom it is intended.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week,




 by Which the Brown Turkey Fig is better known in our rumperies.
esteemed in this country, the varieties have not been duly
studied, and we know less of the different Figs than of any other studied, and we know iess of the different Figs than of any other
fruit which we cultivate; the consequence is, that many spurious varieties find their way into our forcing-houses, and hence the ipe. The English traveller, after tasting "such delicious Figs, in the south of Europe, forthwith sends home cuttings to his titioner, who knows how ill-suited our climate is to the bes from his old trees in throws then away, anu tahes culngs farther. Not so, however, when they get into the hands of the highly as the famed Melon-seeds from Malta, Beyrout, or Cabul; and before the last of them are proved to be quite worthless for
our climate, and unsuited for forcing, arresh batch of cuttings finds its way here, by a similar route, to go the same round, and to produce simiar disappointments.-(See vol. .i., p. 579). All this have oren winnesse, and more than once have a acted the part
of the old gartener, by geting rid of seeds and cuttings that
have cost considerable expense and trouble to procure. Half have cost considerable expense and trouble to procure. Hait
grown Figs, which now show symptoms of dropping, in remain ing stationary or turning yellow near the stalk, may be made to
hang and ripen by the process of caprification (described in vol. in, 1 . 317 , which I saw successfully practised last season by
a genteman in this neighbourhood. The best cure, however, is bear regularly, and there are many such trees cultivated all ove the countr

## -KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pringrt,-If aul has gone on well since these were shifted routine of heat, air, and moisture continued
Viverigs.-All the Vineries are now in andoving state, not excepting even the Vines in the greenhouse and in the latest house,
the two latter require the most attention from this time, to see hat the top eyes are not over-excited. It is more essentia should be laid horizontally as low along the front of the house as they can be bent down. This keeps the whole plant in an equal
temperature, and equalises the force of the ascending sap in all temperatu
Pach-hovse.-The swelling fruit and young wood will now draw liberally on the roots; see that these are well supplied
with moisture, and imitate as far as possible fine mild summer days, with genial showers in the afternoon. The ease with which secret of our success in arardening. Crikrry-houss. - The atmosphere of this house may, like the
last, be rendered similar to those moist, mild days, so congenia Vegetation out.of.doors in the beginning of summer.
Fros.-Although the
Fig requires an abundance of water when swelling its fruit, yet, unness the pots are well drained, this only
agravates thi evil of dropping fruit, of which $I$ have lately heard aggravates the evil of dropping ruit, of which I have lately heara MEL LNS AND Cucumbrrs.-The earliest Melons should be kep much thinner in the shoots, and nearer to the glass, than later
oness ine should also extend farther over the bed tefore they
are allowed to set their first fruit. If weeds appear in the fresh解 hot long endure the hea without getting sickly; they will thus encourage a brood of
insects. Anythung that tends to this result should be care fully guarded against
or the next threc weeks, in circumstancear require it fow let them them to a cooler place, to come on more slowly. are collected, a new bed may be made to succeed the one now in bearing.
 spring-sown of these and other seedlings of this date must be
thinued as soon as you can get hold of them, otherwisis they
become drawn up, and so tender that you can do little good with ecome drawn up,
 the following trite advice to all young gardeners when he sent
them out to their "first place." Sow thickly, thin in time, and
the keep on good terms with the cook." All kitchen-garden seeds are the exception of Carrot-seed, those plants having been blighted
last season, when ripening seed. Carrot-seeds must therefore be last season, when ripening seed. Carrot-seeds must therefore be
sown thicker than usual this season; indeed, I agree with the above advice, to osow all seeds rather thickly, and to thin in time. AsPARAGQUS- About the end of March is the best time to make
new Asparagus beds. There are many useful papers on this sub new Asparagus beds. There are many useful papers on this sub
ject in former volumes of the Chronicle. Sisa-kale and Rhuparb--New beds of these ghould be
finished before the end of the month, especially of Rhubarb, which begins to grow earlier than Sea-kale.
CARROTS. - As there are some doubts about the soundness o Carrot-seed this season, see that the ground for it is in a tho
oughly pulverised state. Where the land is stiff, or otherwise uncongenial it would be grod plan to get two or three barrow loads of light sifted compost, to conver the seeds with. A careful which he coald sprinkle along the drills as fast as the seeds were sown.
Sucerssionar Crops.-The last March sowing of these must now be put in.
CRLRRY. -The early sown must be pricked out as soon as they form two rough leaves: the last of the Lettuce and Caulifinwe if ary of the autumn-sown cabbages remain in the seet-beds, plant them out, and sill up any blanks in the youngest rows. Where young Cabbages are in demand throughout the season
a few seeds sliuuld be sown every fortmight or three weeks unti the end of June.
Wrend. - Instead of pointing out the great advantage of to page 555, vol. and sudden changes, weather continues dry, and free from gales
 to put over them in case of hard frost, Any trees or bushes transplanted this winter should not remain much longer without

> 11.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

SToves. - The temperature here should now range from $60^{\circ}$ to
$65^{\circ}$ in the morning, and air should be admitted as soon as the sun-heat raises it to $70^{\circ}$ or $75^{\circ}$. More frequent syringing and a
moister atmosphere shouid now be kept up. Potting and promoister atmosphere shoudd now be kept up. Poiting and pro-
pagating must now be added to the routine of this departrnent
for the next two months. As all our gartening eriodicals teem with notices of menths. As all our garidening period notice only some of the best old plants, many of which are fully as fine and
 one of these, and when trained on some kind of trellis and wel whit
covered with bloom, it is as tine a plant as can be brought into the conservatory; where it will flower ireely for two rothre months. It is or a succulent nature, and requires sess ped Gresniouse. -The same routine of potting and propagating
must also be proceeded with here for some time to come, and
the house must be kept damper and warmer. Syringe in the mornings, and damp the paths only in the evening
Conservatory.- From the middle of March to May is perhaps the gayest time in the year for the conservatory Noining seems to be wanted but the flowers of the climbers. Musk, ${ }^{2}$, fyacinths, Lilacs, Roses, Wall.fowers, , Sweetbriar heir prime, and fill the air with their odours, The finest of al he Musk-scented plants at this time is Mímulus Denhámii, which Is among the seeds given out by the Horticultural Society. The the Papilionacoous tribe furnishes many plants for early forcing $\mathrm{P}_{\mathrm{B}}$ have not yet been thought of. PopdgatiNa Pir. - Danlias and Chrysanthemums shouk
now be propagated, to have stout early plants. Every young shoot of the Gardénia should be pronagated; there is scarcely
sufficient uumber of them in any estaulishment. Any shelte hat will do for Fachsias will suit them in winter, and they will standards of them, by way of curiosity, graft $G$. radicans on the tallest plants of G. florida; they will unite in two or three weeks
and may be trained with fine bushy heads. and may be traina
 arrangement, should also be finished without delay, indeed,
every sort of planting should now be got tlirough with as every sort of planting should now be got lirough with as soon
as possible. Sow Mignonette, where the soil is light, for the first crop; it wow cover the ground, before dry weather sets in, in places where it could not otherwise be easily estalished.
Every gentle shower will encourage worms, and unless the grass tidy as possible, to make up for the dearth of flowers, and as an earnest of what you would like to do at a later period if you had
the means,-D. Beaton, Shrubland Purk Gardens.

State of the Weather near Lhandon for the Weate ending Mar. 23,1848 , 24 ob-

|  | Вапоиктвт. |  | Pиввмопвтда. |  |  |  |  |
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## Remman Report ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

The late genial weather has considicrably increased the supply
of Vegetables. Foreign fruits are abundant, lut those of home growth, with the exception of Apples, are rather scantily sup Dited. Fruit: The supply of Pines is limited ; their price ha
advanced to 6 s, and 105 , per 1 b . Strawberries appear in smal quantities, at $2 s$, per oz. $;$ Easter Beurre Pears, of which a fow still remain, are selling at $15 s$. per half-sieve. Apples are abundant; the supply has been augmented by great numbers which
have 1 Iately been imported from France, and which render th trade in this department rather dull. Non pareils fetch from 48 to 138 . per bushel; Cockle Pippins, from 4s. 6d. to 7 s .; Ston Pippins, from 48. to 6s.; and there are a few Ribston Pippins, in good condition, from 5s. $6 d$, to $7 s$. per busthel. The best culinary
kinds are the Gooseberry Pippin, from 4s. to $6 s$. 6d, French Crabs, from 35 . to $45.6 d$. ; and the Hanwell Souring, from 35 . to 6s. per bushel. Good Cucambers have made a slight advance and fetch from 4s. to 108 . per brace. Vegetabues: The quality o sparagus continues good, and 1 to dant, from 9 d. to $28,6 \mathrm{~d}$. per punnet. The late warm weather has nereased the supply of Broccoll, which is excellent; the white
 bunch, Cabage plants are seling from 15. $6 \pi$. . to 3 s . per doze keport. Spinach is tolerably plentiful, from 1 s. ©d. to $2 s$. $6 \pi$. per
sieve. Onions, which the warm weather has caused to grow, ar
 Mer score. Rhubaro is plentiful from 6d. to 18. per bund Moshrooms are somewhat cheaper, being from $6 d$. to $1 s$. per Roses, Azaleas, and Camellias of various kinds abound, wht
Gardénias, Kálmias, Pinks, Dogs'-tooth Violets, Double WallGardénias, Kálmias, Pinks, Dogs'-tooth
flowers, Lliles-of-the-Valley, Proonies, \&c.


|  | Parseneph, per dozen, $6 d$ to 18 |
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|  | $\underset{\sim}{8}$ |
| - per crit. 26 cuid | G- Bpanish, por doze 24206 t |
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| doong each, 18 d | ${ }^{\text {W }}$ |
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# R   

##   found in France, and there called Ajonyc, ts of of quice wher growth is fand more juicy than the common Gorse which grows in Engand more juicy than the common Gorse which grows in Eng. Iand and Scotland, and probably better addapted for foodder but we have no personal experieace of the. The seed could only be obtained genuine from France. The safest node of obtaining it is to order some from Messrs. Vilmorin and Andrieux, through some correspondent at Paris. It will not be expensive. It will probably succeed well in your soil, if your marl is not wet and spriny . Very little preparation is zuecessary bey ond stirring the surface and sowing the eeed. $H$ I. We are not aware that any pamphlet has been written upon this subject. We understand that an art ticle appeared some time since respecting

 it in the "Farners" Magazine.ANURRS, - Oriold, In applying sulphuric acid to a liquid
manure tank proced thus: Purchase it of the wholesale
diealers, who will let dealers, who will let you have a carboy of it, pour into a
stone jug as much as will a quarter fill it; gradually add water stone jug as much as will a quarter all it, gradually add water
till the jut if full. Then pour it among the linuide manure a
little at atime , if much is added at once, viotent effer takes place, and the liquid will probabby be thrown over you.
Stir up the fluid when the effervescence begins to diminish, leave it for a few hours, and then add more sulphuric acid, provided it causes a renewal of effervescence. The cessation of -We have read Mr. Bree's letters, but we do not understand
them. He says this is a law, and that a law, but we know nothing of such laws. T- $A$ Subscriber,- Nitrate of soda and
guano suit all kinds of crops, but they must be uced with
 npplifed when phants arc beginning to grow. Guano is a very
strong subtance and strong substance, and should be used cither nixed with water
till it is of the colour of small beer, or with five or six times its bulk of earth or charcoal powder, in tis very sinilar in in its
netion to putrid yeast, or pigeons' dung. A Anon-You will find at p. 5 the result of an excellent experiment on guano, this week give you another on Wheat. The best disisiffecting powder to apply in emptying your cesspool, \&e., is bleacling-
powder, which costs, wholesale, $6 d$ a pound. Two or three pounds will to a long, way. You cannot use a worse es arbstance of fixing it. If you conut get bleaching-powder chaurcent dust will do service ; and in the alsence of that, the siftings of the house-cinders may be employed; even peat-earlh may be em-
ployed, or saw-dust; but these substances act slowly, require obe mixed with the cloacine before it is removed, and the two ast must enter into fermentation before they are fit to carry on
land. Bleaching-powder, dissolved in a large puannlty of water, acts instantanieously. A pound if the powder will im-
pregnate half-a-lozen pails-full of water. The best way is to pregnate half-a-dozen pails-full of water. The best way is to
mix the powder with water some hours before it is wanted, and

 reference to former pages, and to numerons answers to coircspondents. Yf you find the expense too great ycu can reduce
the quantities. Our advertising columns will inform you who deal in such articles :
Lavid Manure, -T. A. N.-Cloacine and Urine, after being disinfected, should be diluted with at least four times their
bulk of water previously to being used upor plants in the open ground. $\ddagger$
ANTrNa. - Patience.-If Ify will not grow on the precipitous
sides of your bank, we should have small hope of anythinic succeeding: but surely you must be mistaken; for Ivy will prow Himost anywhere. The following are also worthy of a trialHypericum calycinum, Vinca major, Ampelopsis quinquefolia,
Vitis odoratissima, Clematis Vitalba, Hámmula, and otlier species of that genus. + ,
IN Ms , TT. W. T.-You better defer painting the partition between your Vineries uutite the leaves fall from the Vines. It would be rumning a reatrisk to paint it now when the Vines are
just breaking.t-Cornish Af an.-For growing in a Vinery where firc-hatis disnensed wwith, yor may add to tho Rlaek
Hamburgh and Sweetwater, the Chasselas Musqué and Ryal Muscarlme. With Kirke's 13 liack Hanluurgh we are unacquainted. The Verle lear is a smatly swect Grape, of good
quailty, and usually bears abundantly. We should imagine that you might with safety allow strong Black Hamburgh Vines, four years planted, to ripen from 12 to 16 1bs. each.
Grafting the Vine by approaeh must be performed wben both plants are in full growth, and is done by paring away the bark inches, on that sicte of the shoot where it can be most readily united, to the stock. Pate away the stock in a similar manner, Make a slit upwards in the shoot, as in lay eriing, and a down-
ward slitin the stock for the reception of the heel thus for Arter joining the two accurately together, tie them closely up you more about grafting the Vine next weel wis.
oln PIT--Alnus.-The height of a Cold pit above the ground For general purposes about 4 feet at the back, and 3 feet in the rront, will be found most serviceable,
to piace - T. A. Nal .-The best height for a brick pit, on which to phace a small frame 3 fet fet long by 2 g feet wide, is 3 feet. As
it is intended for raising half- hardy annuals and striking cuttings; and as stable dung is inadmissible on account of the
inconvenience of carrying it through the house, we have no doubt that refuse hops, as stated at p . 158 , would answer
the pruppose.f G. A. $C$,- Your Gardener is rijht. Your
Melout case your only resource will be to form linings around it renewing them occasionally as the heat in the bed declines. .
ROMEA RUARO
 and shelccred border in May, where they will bloom until cut Off by Autumn froste.
will succeed against a south wall, provided it is protected from

 called, 15 the present, after the tlowers have fallen. It merely
Jequires those shoots which cannot be conveniently trained in ATER cut away.
 some means into the mud at the buttore of the sink the
Rowpord bubs of Crowfoot or Ranunculus, when thrown into heups than by chopping them to pieces or burning them.
 siderabie time, and afterwards to conmence growing vigorously
This will perbaps be the case with yours. As your soil is in
rich, it would benefit it to water the roots occasionolly with rich, $i t$ would benefit it to water the roots occasionally with
liquid manure.t liquid manure.
are hardy. Tlicy will grow in any light $\lambda$ ich soll, such as a mixture of turfy loam and peat or leaf mourtd. We have for.
warded your letter to to the author of the Amateur's Garden.t at $p$. 364 of $1842 . \dagger$. ${ }^{\dagger}$.

 it dislikes soil that has been long manured. Nitrate of soda
applied in small quantities, dissolved in water, to the ronts applied in small quantities, dissoived in water, to the roots of
Conifere when they are pushing, will probably
unless they are tery unhealthy and then it unless they are very unhealthy, nd then it may do harm. You
must, however, take care that the Nitrate is not much adulteOM onforanate.-F. H.-If you manure this plant too freely, it
will run to wood without locoming It flowers best whe
planted in modeately rich, diry soil, in a warm south place where it will male a rather stunted growth, and ripen its wood Evinarern OAk.-A. E.-The Evergreen Oak grows most vigorously in rich loamy land. but tit will thrive in almost any
soil. We do not know whether it witl ORANGES - Brikshire.-It is not improliable that chalk. 7 having received too much water whin procecds from the plants and from the soil having become hardened about the roots. This may easily be ascertained by examining one. As the roots were injured by the pots having been exposed to the sun roots were injured by the pots har ing been exposed to the sun
durings summer. They will soon recover if repotted and placed Acrus.- $A$ young Beginner.- If you are anxious to forward the blooming of your Cacti, they will not be injured by being
transferred to the stove, provided you give them plenty of water. I
osks. -
Subscriber.- Both the Yellow and white Banksian Roses are admirirably adapted for fraining upon pullars. A south ern aspect is best for them. $\ddagger$-T. A. N. - If, after pruning
Roses in winter, the terminal buds are killed by frost, it is proper to cut back the shoots in spring to the next living bud
We have had no experience in the action of Bone. dugut and Guano upon Roses. The best time for potting Roses is directl after the leaves have fallen: if performed at this season,
should be done before the buds have pushed to Corycius. - There 1 s no doubt but the scotch Rose may be
budded on the Doe Rose. It is not likely, however, that they
would Would continue to thrive iong together
Nis. - - Pite Groucr.- As far as we can judge from the speci-
men sent, we chould imagine that the scalded appearance your Pinc-leaves is occasioned by their having becear receently
shifted, and not afterwartis shaded from the ficree rays of the shifted, and not afterwarts shaded from the fierce rays of the
sunt. During such bright days as we have lately experienced stoves containing newly-potted plants. $\ddagger$
TrAwber
,
 $\underset{\substack{\text { Downt } \\ \text { Scarlet }}}{\substack{\text { Pars }}}$
the Van Mons Leon Le Clere not sufficiently acquainted with ciently hardy to bear as an open dwarf standard. The Lewis
is an excellent Pcar, cqual in point of flavour to the Monarcl and Beurré Rance, but rinening much earlier in the season
The Ne plas Meuris, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance are al late Pears of first-rate excellence. The two former are the
most hardy; but the fruit of the latter, from a standard, in
mole favourave subeasens is is the most highly ylavoured of the thrce.
us that the Briber ab intio. - Mr . Dillistone of Sturner informs tree of this kind which grew at Kedington Hall, formerly the
seat of the seat of the Barnadiston family. The Pear is stated to be of good
quality, and to keep till JJue, being about the size and form of a large Swan's Egg. If you are desirous of obtaining scmotions,
Mr. D. will forward them to you upin receiving your address and two postage-stamps.
A priva. - E. S. - It is impossible to graft the Pomegranate on better to bud Roses than to graft them. It may, however, be
done now, and in the way you describe; wwe advise you to ione now, and in the way you describe ; we advise you to
employ clay rather than grafting-wax. $\dagger$,
 one exception, known in this country by the following names: Libaun Kohlrabi: When you have grown this Russian variety 2 , ve your account of it; 3 , Rosenkohl,
 Cos; , Montze Ballenfuss, Tennis-ball Lettuce; 8 , Grosser
 Re the Spanish or Winter Ray buishes, the sowing of which should
be deferred till July be deferred till July. 1
 Ccy Mrers. - An Amaterer.-We doubt the propriety of applying
so astrong a solution of Nitrate of Soda to Cucumbers as 10 oz. 1 ( z. to the gall., wh ch may be applied at intervals of ten days
or a fortnight.
An Amateur.-We appretend that the cruse or your Cucumber plants producing orly barren flowers is the difference in this respect between various sorts, that, under the same tratment, oue will show fruit as soon as it has
formed half-a-dozen leaves, while another kind will cover the

 Them abount. These traps are to bc examined caily; the slugs Wouns.-J. J.-Nothing is better for getting rici of these crealime. Gas-water will not drive them away. We have repeatedly stated that this fllid is an excelle chit manure for gress sand,
mixed with about three parts water.
 the price it bears will cnable you to afford. Now is the rıght
season to apply it.t. NTS.- A young Beginner.-As long as you keep the sand in noyed by ants. We wound recommend you to saturate the sand with wher, , ald afterwards to water it with a solution of
chloride of lime. Most of the ants may be destroyed as they
 ar wer destroying this pest. The mode Drainaf.-T. A. N.- When moss is placed over drainage in a
pot, it should be removed every time the plant is repoted. In
planting out, however, it is better to retain it, because it will

 preserved.
Spurring--T. A. N.-To spur the shoot of a plant means to cut
it back to a certain bud or eye, situated at a short distance
trat Tremins, - Asbestos. - In our npinion no plants would look better upon a trellisell paling 4 feet high, a and facing the soukt, than
China Roses, which would continne to bloon, frum June till the end of November. From their belng planted on the north side
their roots would

## 

 of the natives. The conclusion to which we arrive is, that heought to seek. redress from the Colonial office ought to seek redress from the Colonial ofice, and not from
the New Zealand Company. Outrages connected with disputed possession, or arising out of any other circnmstances, should be Goverument of New Zealanil: and nothing can be more clear han that they have neglected th, eir duty-provided Mr. Altred thls complainant, could diot have acted in the same way as Mr . Wickstead in similar circumstances at the waitela, when the
quarrel was effectually settled by a police magistrate and the quarrel was effectually settled by a police magistrate and the
show of a few muskers? $\dagger$

more expensive than those - - siate pots are square, and are more expensive than those made of clay. You will find where
they are to be seen and purchased by referring to our ad. vertisements.t. T. . The Gold and Silver Fish bred in this
Gor.D FIse.-W. T. country are quite as large as those from Holland. They may removing them is in May: it may, however, , be done now, if
cautiously performed, in which case the fish will spawn in their cautioasly perfor
Wor.Lev NeTtivg.- Orioll,-If Bees will not pass under the
 artificial means. $t$ are disturbed by hegh wind
 We think it very probable that great mischief may be done by
the larve of insects, conveyed nito frame with roten but ne cannot specify any particular kiad. with otten manare,
suspected of bempe miscluevous the suspected of beng miscluevous are forwarded to ns, we will
teadily give our opinion upon them. $R$.-Clerieus. - Be so
god good thal you what they are. At presents we cannot thdertake
will illustrate the Wire-worm, but we hope to do so in the course to illustrate the Wire-worm, but we hope to do so in the course
of the year. $R$. Junes can have it by sending six postage-
 reus, alias Achanio malvaviscas. $\dagger$--A Amateur, -We are so
accustomed to be plundered, that we are not at all surprised at What you point out. Much obliged for the informatoon
Myyrtus,- We regret we cannot give you the information yout
ask for. We never state nurserymen's prices, or recommend one person rather than anothcr. Your question can beanswereed
by auy respectable nurseryman. $+-P . W$. -We wish we could say we approve of your plan of heating on the contrary, we
think it a decided step backwards. It is the business of the patentees to make their invention known, if it has the merit
clamed for it. $\dagger-F . W . C$ - We really cannot undertake to
 An Inquirer.- Y̌our plants are-1, Acicla armata; 2 , kric your plant is Gennera Douplasiit $\dagger-A$. C.-The Apple is the Hanwell Souring, excellent for kitchen use.
usual, many letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Parliamentary proceedings of the week present Ew subjects for comment, with the exception of Lord Palmerston's motion ou the Ashburton Treaty. The chief features of this debate were the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel on Tuesday night, which may be regarded as an epitome of the great questions which for half a century have endangered the relations between Great Britain and the United States. Lord Palmerston contended that, instead of resting on the case established by the decision of the King of the Netherlands and by the investigation of the British Commissioners, viz., that the St. John was a British river, in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1783,-Lord Ashburton had granted to Mr. Webster concession after concession, surrendering a tract beyond that river to which the Americans had not a shadow of title, and obtaining no concession in return for advantages gratuitously bestowed. The effect of this weakness, in his opinion, was manifested in the tone assumed by the United States with respect to the disputed boundary on the shores of the Pacific, and if the Oregon bill had been passed by Congress he considered that it would have amounted to a declaration of war against this country. Sir R. Peel, in reply, claimed credit for Lord Ashburton and the present Government, in having settled a question "the festering sore of half a century," which Lord Palmerston, although ten years in ofice, was unable ta adjust. Its settlement, he said, was essential to the security of Canada and to the maintenance of peace ; and in adopting a conventional ine, Lord Ashburton had obtained a boundary better calculated to protect our Canadian provinces than that awarded by the King of Holland, while it secured to us much greater advantages, and a larger amount of the eleb territory. He disclained the reference to the celebrated map "with a strong sed line" in the archives of the Foreign Office at Paris, and contended that there Was no evidence to connect the map with Dr. Franklin's despatch. After some remarks from Mr. Macaulay on the tone assumed by Lord Ashburton in his correspondence with Mr. Webster, the debate was adjourned. It
was again resumed on Tuesday by Sir C. Napier; but shortly after its commencement, the House was counted out, and the motion, as a matter of course, fell to the ground. Lord Palmerston on Thursday explained that it was nothis intention to renew the subject; he was anxious only for discussion, and was satisfied with having elicited the opinions which had been expressed on both sides of the House. Mr. Hume then gave notice of a motion for the 31st, expressing the thanks of the House to Lord Ashburton and the Government for having brought the boundary question to a satisfactory settiement. On Thursday Mr. S. O'Brien brought forward a motion for a
select committee on the Irish Poor-Law, but it was opposed by Government, and negatived on a division by a majority of 85 .

From France, we learn that the Secret Service Money Bill, which was so recently the object of angry discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, was passed by the Peers on Tuesday by a large majority. The seizure of Otaheite by the French squadron is officially confirmed, and there is some pro the supremacy of France. - Accounts from Spain mention that the results of the Elections are considered on the whole satisfactory to the Ministry, and that the British and Spanish Governments have agreed upon the principle of a commercial treaty.-Our German news Charles, the heir presumptive to the Crown of Austria has somewhat rallied from the effects of his late illness, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery.-Further advices from the West Indies give additional particulars of the recent earthquake; slight shocks were felt at
Barbadoes, Trinidad, Demerara, St. Lucia, and Berbice, but they appear to have been unattended with destruction of property or loss of life.

## 3 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{mme}$ Nefos.

Cotrt.--Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left town on Saturday for Claremont, and remained there unhin
Thursday, when they again returned to Backingham Thursday, when they again returned to Buckingham
Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert, of Prussia, Palace. His Royal Highness Prince Adabert, of Prusia,
arrived in London on Monday, from Lisbon and the Brazils, and immediately proceeded to Claremont, to pay a visit to her Majesty. On Tuesday his Royal Highness over the works of the new Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. On Wednesday the Prince em barked at the Custom-house for Hamburgh, on his return to Berlin.-Notice bas been issued from the Lord Cham berlain's office that Prince Albert will, by the desire of her
Majesty, hold Levees at St. James's Palace, on behalf of her Majesty, on Wednesday, the 29th instant, and Wednesday, the 26 th of April next, both days at o'clock. It is her Majesty's pleasure that presentation to his Royal Highness at these Levees shall be considere equivalent to presentations to the Queev. Addresses to
the Queen may either be forwarded to her Majesty through the Secretary for the Home Department, or may be re served until her Majesty shall hold a Levee
Parliamentary Movemen/s. -The Cambridge election has terminated in the return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, by a majority of 18 ; the numbers at the close of the poll were
for Mr. Kelly, 703 , for Mr. Foster, 685 . Mr. T. B. C. Smith, the Attorney-General for Ireland, has been elected Member for Ripon, in the room of Mr. Pemberton, who has retired from public life. The Athlone election committee have concluded their inquiry, and reported to the House that Mr. Farrell had not been duly elected, that the election was void, and that he and his agent, Mr . French, had been guilty of treating. A new writ has accordingly been ordered for the election of a Member. The Nottingham election committee have reported to the Hoase that Mr. Walter was not duly elected; that the last election for the borough was a void election; that treatingiter, through his ageno, wased that such bribery was committed with the knowledge and consent of Mr . Walter. The new writ was ordered to be suspended fo a week, until the evidence be printed.

The Mint.-By a Parliamentary paper issued last week, respecting the transactions of the Mint during 1842 , the Consolidated Fund for the purchase of bullion for coinage. 2. That the total amount of purchases of silver bullion and dollars was $191,924 l$. $18 s .2 \frac{1}{2} d$., the Mint
value of which, at $66 s$, per 1 b . Troy, was $208,746 l$. $2 s$. 113 . $d$, showing a seignorage difference between market and Mint value of $18,664 l .2 s .3 \frac{3}{3} d . \quad 3$. Old worn silver coin from the Bank of England, purchased for re-coinage, nominal the Bank of England, purchased for re-coinage, nominal
value, $20,000 \mathrm{~b}$. ; Mint value, $18,157 \mathrm{l} .2 \mathrm{~s}$. 5 d .; showing a loss on the purchase of $1,842 \mathrm{l} .17 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{~d}$. 4. Copper bullion purchased, $4992.12 s .2 d$. Mint value at 224.. per ton,
$1,1896.3 s_{\text {. }}$; seignorage, 689 . 10 s . 10 d . 5. The silver 1,189\%. 3 s . ; seignorgge, 689 . $10 s_{2}$. $10 d_{\%}$ 5. The silver
and copper coin delivered into the Mint-office amounted to $192,852 l$. of silver, and $1,344 l$. of copper. 6. Pay ments of silver and copper coin were $190,472 l$. 13 s . 3d ceived for silver and copper monies, $175,317 \mathrm{l}$. 0 s . 4 d .

## fforetgn.

France.-There is little news of general interest from Paris. The Chamber of Peers has been occupied for some
days with the discussion of the Secret Service Money Bill, which passed on Tuesday by a large majority. .The only
event of the debate which requires notice, is the speech of
M. Guizot, which is admitted by all parties to be fully M . Guizot, which is admitted by all parties to be fully
equal to his former orations on the general policy of France. We can only quote the following remarks in reference to this country. "In England you know the
difficulties of onr situation during the last two years. You difficulties of our situation during the last two years. You
know the efforts that were necessary to maintain amicable know the efforts that were necessary to maintain amicable relations between the countries, and prevent them being
disturbed by disturbed by passions, national and legitimate even in peril. Notwithstanding the difficulty, the desired result has been obtained. Not only have the friendly relations between the two countries been maintained, but a great been solved, and in a manner conformable to our interests and our desires. In fine, it is at the present day evident to all the world, that the passions so livelily awakened amongst us, have begun to grow calm ; that a more jus and that thanks to the perseverance and moderation of our policy, as well as that of England, there is every reason to hope that the amicable relations between the two ber of Deputies there bas been little novelty, excepting on a motion for abolishing the vote by ballot in the house, Much was lost on Wednesdey by a majority of eight, officers of the National Guard, which commenced on Tuesday. The tranquillity of France depends 80 greatly on the tranquillity of the capital, that the feeliggs of the National Guard towards the Government are naturally watched with solicitude when about to be manifested in the selection of its commanders.-The Moniteur officially confirms, in the following terms, the taking possession ment has received despatches from Rear-Admiral Dupetit Thouars, announcing that the Queen and the chiefs of Otaeite had asked to be admitted under the protection of th King of the French. The Rear-Admiral acquiesced in thei demand, and had taken effective measures for the purpose
until the receipt of the ratification of the King, which is until the receipt of the ratification of eme possibly soon hear of the Sandwich Islands having also acknowledged the supremacy of France, for the Quotidienne mentions
the arrival at Paris of an Envoy from them, of the name of Thomas Halillo. This personage is stated to have
of Thal atis on come on the subject of reparations required of the Kin of the Sandwich Islands by the commander of the French ship of war L'Ambuscade, also for sundry injuries done
to French missionaries, and other offences against a treaty entered into with France in 1839.-It appears that defini ive arrangements have been made relative to the railroa from Paris to Amiens, and from thence to Lille and to Calais. The Government has entered into terms with
Messrg. Rothschild, Mills, and Co., a company of French and English capitalists, to have all the road completed in five years. The Chambers, last week, rejected the demand of Ministers for a grant of two millions of fralles for the completion of the Bordeaux and La Teste Railroad.- The town of Les Andelys, in imitation of other towns of France which have erected statues to such of their towns-
men as have distinguished themselves in arts or science -as Rouen to Pierre Corneille, Paris to Molière, ChateauThierry to La Fontaine, and Montboliard to Cuvier-ha determined on paying a similar tribute to Nicholas Poussin the painter. A subscription to this effect has been opened under the auspices of the Minister of the Interior
hat the British and Spanish Governments had at length agreed upon the principle of a commercial treaty. As far been election returns had been pubished the nts althoug MM attempt to be returned for Madrid. The Infante Don Francesco de Paula has been returned for Saragossa, and much curiosity was excited as to the part his Royal Highness would enact in the Cortes. Considerable attention was also bestowed on the presence of Prince Napoleon young Queen.

We have Lisbon news to the 13th inst. brought by the Montrose steamer, in which Prince Adelhad been spane cassenger from Lisbon, where he Bahia on the 6th in a Sardinian frigate. A great number of important projects of law had been submitted to the Champortant projects of law had veen sub 10 and scheme of primary and secondary instruction througbout the kingdom; another for improving the navigation of the Tapus near Santarem, and cutting a canal through the valley of Azambuja; and a third for the construction of a passed the Deputies. The accouchement of the Queen passed expected daily, and prayers for her safety bad been directed to be said in all the churches of the country
Belgium and Holiand.-We learn from Brussels that it is in contemplation to establish a Belgian colony in the Sand wich 1slands, and that the Belgian Colonsal Company of St. Thomas is in negotiation with the King, M. Halillo, lately arrived at Brussels from the United States, and has sioce proceeded to Paris. The emigrantship Theodore has sailed from Antwerp for the new colony in Central America. The Brussels papers state that Holland has just lost one of its most honourabl citizens, and the house of Orange one of its m M1., who
servants, in M. Falck, minister of King William servants, in M. Falck, minister of King died on the 16 th , at Brussels, of an attack of gout.
died on the 16 th, at Brusbels, of an attack the 12 th inst., state that the illness of the Archduke F. Cbarles, the

Emperor's brother, and presumptive heir to the crown, assumed so serious an aspect last week, that he sacrament within the last feridays, and hopes were entertained of his ecovery. The Archduke was one of the most distinguished commanders of the Austrian Army during the last great struggle with Napoleon. They also state that intelligence has been received from Uppeis, in the Bannat of Hungary, of a crime which has excited great indignation, the victim being a member of one of to
moste families in Germany. Count Ferdinando Nieperg, captain of hussars in that town, had forbidden those under his command from going to visit the inhabtants of a village, because there had lately been som affrays between the military and citizens. But going him self to the place, to see if his commands had been obeyed, he was attucked by two subaltern officers who were present, and who at once fired two pistols at him, by which two mortally wounded, and died in a few hous appear that the reaction against the liberty of the press is ing rapid progress amiong The Rhenish censorship is become mase to after the lst of April. The Allgemeine Zeitung of Leipsic is refused admission into Prussia, and the Augsburg Gazette has lost its importance in consequence of the proscription en mention Bavaria and Prassia.- Letters from Prague of the Duke of Friedland (and erroneously called Wallenstein), have commenced an action to rever the wreat tates, on the ground of the imperial rescript of 18 th July 1628, which confirms the testament of the Duke per ex tensum. The Imperial Exchequer has report the suit as a matter already decided, bat the does not recngnise this objection ; and thus this remar jected, and again taken up, will be brought to a legal decision. - Another German railrond, that from Magdeburg to Halberstadt, is to be opened in its full extent on the 15th July next. This will be of great convenience to route english tourists who choose Hamburg for their steam-boats proceed from Hamburg up the Elbe to Magdeburg, and the railroad from Magdeburg to Halberstadt will carry the tourist at once into the midst of the xomanic beauties of the Brocken and the Harz Mountains, with Berlin, Dresden, Leipsic, Stettin, Frankfort-on-the-Oder kc. Magdeburg bas been for some time in constant railroad communication.-A Accounts from Hanover state that rary inia (sire on ber rary insignia (given on the occasion of the marriage of the Malisa.-Letters from Malta give further particulars of the melancholy death of Dr. Martin, noticed in our last. It appears that the shot was almost immediately entered at the lower part of the back, and completely traversed the stomach, so that nothing could be done to save his life. The murder was committed by the sentry at保 little earlier hie Admiral s steps. Had his visit been a inels at were changed at twelve o clock. The solater was been examined by the magistrates, and says that his has ket went off by accident but this contradioted by the evidence of an eye-witness, who saw him the instant after the gun went off, holding it still presented, in the way a soldier takes aim. The result of the coroner's inquest is Malta known.-A Court Martial was lately held at Formidable, which rata ashore near Barcelona, " to be more careful in future in reference to the use of the lead and line," and reprimanded the master on the same grounds.
Greece.-The accounts from Athens relate chiefly to the death and funeral of Theodore Colecrotoni, the most remarkable of the Greek chiefs who fought for the nathe independence during the revolution. funere of 74 , on the 10th, of an attack of apoplexy. ing the was attended by several thousand persons, ground, about half a mile beyond the temple of Jupiter, by the entire population of Athens, and by the carriages of the whole corps diplomatique, except that of the French Minister. Even the Turkish Ambassador was not ashamed of being seen doing honour to the warrior, though he had fought against the country he represented. Among the pall-bearers was Sir Richard Church, the former Colonel of the deceased when in the English army.
West Indies.-The mail steamer Tay has brought 16 th, St merar 19th February. The papers do 0 aford much news in 19thition to They are, of course princinally occupied with the details They are, of course, principally occupied with the details the Northern West India Islands, the particulars of which re alreil We Io linh felt at Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, and' St. Lucia, but it does not appear that they were attended with destruction of property or loss of life, though the populace bave been in a complete state of consternation, owing to the great damage done in Antigua, Nevis, Guadaloupe, and Martimique, by the late awful visitation. The Barbadoes the calo express with much sacisfaction ther esope and add, that the prospects of the crops were good, notwith-
standing the sultry state of the weather. The canes ar
said to present a luxurious appearance, while the agricul said to present a luxurious appearance, while the agricul-
tural population were working with the greatest activity in carrying out the operations of the fields. The repre sentatives of the Legislative Council of Barbadoes, sympathising with their fellow colonists of the neighbouring islands, who have suffered by the earthquake, prayed the Governor to make a grant from the public treasury for
their relief; and, in compliance, a sum of 15,000 dollars was voted by them, to be applied in such proportion and in such manner amongst the sufferers in the neighbouring From Trinidad we have accounts of the may see ft.emigration from the shores of Africa, to supply the wants of the colonists with labour. The Kroomen were the class of people mostly engaged. A fire had occurred on diary: It is remarked that the crime of arson is much on diary: increase, and that the local authorities do not exercise proper vigilance for its suppression. The Tay does not Guadaloupe than bearer of more recent accounts from nor of anything new from Cuba since the conflagration at Port-au-Prince, on the 9th January. A Court-martial has been held upon the Hon. Captain Elliot, of the Spartan irigate, for inflicting corporal punishment on Mr. Delacy Capt. Elliot guilty of the charges alleging the infliction of corporal punishment; but in consideration of the duced by the prisoner-the extraordinary and parental anxiety manifested on all occasions for the well-doing and general instruction of all the young men on board his ghip, and particularly of Mr. Gleig himself-and also ooking at the nature of the punishment complained of, whe circumstances under which it was inflicted, the feeling all under his command, as proved in prisoner towards decided that the authority and the rules and regulations decided that the authority and the rules and regulations of her Majesty's service, and the dignity of the law, as dicated and upheld by merely adjudging that the prisoner be severely reprimanded. Upon Captain Elliot's return to, his own ship, the crew received him with loud and in harbour and in Port Royal.-An extraordinary phenomenon was observed from the Tay to the W. and SSW.
daring the homeward passage on the 6th, 7 th, 8 th, 9 th, $10 \mathrm{th}, 14$ th, 15 th, and 17 th inst. In appearance it was like a bright sunbeam, resembling in shape a comet's
tail, but more parallel, the altitude of the upper limb being about 32 degrees, and terminating downward about 8 degrees above the horizon in an oblique direction; it evening. This is, no doubt, the comet we have noticed under our Miscellaneous article. Among the passengers by the Tay were a black prince and princess, the Prince Louis Napoleon Christophe, of St. Domingo, brother of
Christophe, King of Hayti, and his wife. They had been visiting the West India Islands for pleasure, and have come to England in the same pursuit.

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 that speech he, the learned Chief Justice of England, found himand profligate writings, and their use ly prisoners, had nothing to do witin prison disciphme." He conld not lose a moment in Fin-dication of his own character, and of the administration of justice, ngiving such an accusation the most unqualified contradiction. bore the least aftinity to what had been ascribed to himl Hat
judgment, delivered in the case of Stockdale V . Hansard, was but in that case the words used by him, as reported by Adolphus and Ellis, were, "that whether the book foumd in the possession fuence in determining how prisons could best be regulated." He made no motion on the subject, but contented himself with this
refutation of the calumnious report.-Lord Brou Bra m produced
an additional contradiction of the Chronicle's seport in the shape an additional contradiction of the Chroniele's report in the shape made use of the wordis attributed to him. In Ind Brougham took
that opportunity of recording how entirely and from the bottom of his heart and soul he agreed in every one particular with the rellewed statement of that decision, and the grounds of it that
had been made that night by hrs noble and learned friend. He njoiced at having now an opportunity or inved from all those
meruples favour of that judgment. reliev wrould have restraiued him at the time when that udgment might have come before him in his judicalal caparyty in grreed to by their Lordships, and which recited in its preamble agreed to by their Lordships, and which recited in its preamble
that the power of inquiring into abuses was the necessary privi-
lege of both Ifouses of Parliment, amounted to a Parluamentary also asserted as a fact, that all the emmint lawyers in WestLord AbINGER doubted Lord Camphell's fact, for jue knew the Judgment.-Lord Denman reminded Lord Camppell that the uni-
Yersal cry of the supporters of the House of Commons at the
time the bill was passing, was that, by the mere act of bringing insuch a bill the House of Comanons was surrendering the priment was contradictory to, or inconsistent with, the judgment of
the Court of Quen's Bench. Heiwished to stht Lord Chief Justice who supported and pressed that bill when laid adopt that measure. He knew he coald answer for one whom hamely, himself. He voted for that measure in consequence of that bill if it had been so entirely inconsistent with the judge urged ordere were tof Queen's Bench.-LLOrd Brougham said that if Order to countervail the great, grave, and venerable judgment of
the King's sworn Judges, administering justice and the law
according to their oaths, it was precisely that testimon, that
authority, that opinion of ssch a person ts Lord Campbell on the authority, that opinion of such a person as Lord Campbell on the
present occasion-mamely, the advocate in the canse-1ot a
sw sworn judge, but the retance counsel in the cause, who had been
defated by the reasons on the opposite side and and which had been
condemned by the universal judgment of the Court we condemned by the universal judpment of the Court he had ad-
dressed; and and in anythurg could by possibility still more dietract
from the weight and authority of that posed posssibility of the Iearned counsel not bearing very meekly
his entire discomfiture, after having argned for to hours, ahis
noble and learned friend admitted he had done, by those juafes Doble and learned friend admitted he had done, by those junges,
who all afreed in rlending against him.
Tuestlay.-Lord Brour Hanl fuse to complain of a new breach

## paprer relege-of a tive thimsing statement which he had seen in a news- Lyindoch, and which he de- signated as a most alsurd and and ridiculous,

## hood. This statement, he anal, was evidently fabricated for the purpose not only of bringing him into contempt, but of exciting




 hostile message had been sent:iby Lord Lynedoch, and that the
retractation which he (Lord Brouoram) was to make was the consequence of that message. This paragraph, than which no-
thing would be more ridiculous as well as false, had been copied
 the bar of that House.
The Duke of WrLLinaron, in reply to Lord Beaumont, said
that it was the intention of Government to bring in a bill to give effect to the Act of the Canadian Legislature, with respece to to the of ss., and into this country as chrongh Canada, at a fixed duty Thurrday. - The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was read a first
time; a committee was appointed to arrange and control the finure proceedings, and it was ordered that one set of counsel
only should be heard on each side, for and against the dis Franchisement of the borough.
Friday, Liord Brovink gave notice that he would ley on
he table his Bill for the suppression of the sigit day or Tuessay week aupre move othe second reading after
Easter. -Lord CAMPBKLL brought in a Bilu to effect, by means on a short and simplef form, the conveyance of freehod properts, in
lieu of the present lengthy and verbose form of lease and release


## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Monding. - On the motion for going into a committee of supply
Mr. T. DUNCOMBE adverted to the treatment of the Chartist prisoners in Knutsford Gaol, and read a letter from the chaplain consequining of ine comact of the magistrates towarts him, in
 going on in the pait, instead of commandicating what he thought facts of the case should be made known.-Sir JAMES GRABAM complained that this proceeding was premature, as it was his in-
tention to lay the report of the prison inspector on the table of pointment or removal the therr in the magistrates.-Mr. Witirinums asked why the rate of in-
terest on Exchequer bills was not reduced, seeing the current terest on Exchequer bills was not reduced, seeing the current
rate for money in the market was not more than one per cent.The Chancrllor of the Exchequer replied, that the rate on fluctuating and temporary rate in the mark
The House having formed itself into a committee of supply,
a vote was taken of $18,182,0001$. to defray Exchequer bills. The votes for the commissariat raised some debate, Mr. HUME andl Mr. WriLiAMs objecting to the extravagant scale of our
military establishments. Sir R. PBRL, Mr. BRRNAL, and other members argued that these establishments. were reduced to as
low a rate as was compatible with due relief to regiments servIng abroad, and to the effiective protection of our colonial emment of the civil condingencies, on account of not having had
time to consider the
 were hurried forward, that it was no wonder, seeing that the
Government had taken the House by surprise at he extent of the reductions which they had been enabled to effect, and had
thereby commanded universal acquiescence. The House then resumed; and transacted some rountine business, inc'uding a lisansion, in commmittee on the Coast of Africa Bill; the third
Jeaning and passing of tlie Sudury Distranchisement bill ; the
appointment of a committe, appoinment of a committ motion of Mr. HUM 's, for a return relating to the Munt, on which cluding the private emoluments of the ofticers, were sulusequentiy granted by the Government
buted to him in reference to the dord chief the expressions attrilate debate on the errivilege to the Lordion. Thief Justice, during the
said said on that occasion was that that noble and learned person had
held that whether licentious books were or were niot usea by prisoncrs was not relevant to the consideration of the question of Yowal, nearly repeated his former oration, he was reprimanded by
the SPEAKkn, who noformed lim that for a Member, under prethe Speakni, who nformed him that for a Member, under pre-
tence of giving a short explanation, to make a lone speech, was
 o the Ashburton Boundary Treaty. Various opinions were en-
tertained respecting this treaty, but nobody thought it an advan tertained respecting this treaty, but nobody thought it an advan
tagoous bargai, w wile oothers, amongst whom te way one,
thought it deserving of blame; aud in entering on tis divesussion he woutd disregard the salal and hack oneyed arcumenent
of wishing to disturb the friendy relations between the
frise cwo countries. War he deprecated; he admitted the great
importance of maintaining intimate connexion between ional "bioord relations ;" but they were independent poli-
tical communities, having distinct interests. The first dispute Croix P-there being several irvers so which, that name had been
given ; the next, where were the "highlands? Commissioners finding them south of the St. John, the Ameri.
cans near the St. Lawrence, fith paraliel of latitude ine Aniously for its determination by "geocentric" latitude. in
ing
stead of by astronomical observation. The King of the Nether. stead of by astronomical observation. The King of the Nether.
lands, in making his award, had decided that neither the British and he chose an intermediate line; and though it was felt that this sward was very disadvantageous to England, it was nevertheless submitted to by the British Government. But the Guvernment of the United states had rejected if, and it was thereapon
intimated to them that the Government of his country had with
drawn its ofter of adopting it. The toundation of the British
claim lay on the decicion of the question, wh.ctl cr or not the St.
John, falling into the Bay of John, falling into the Bay of Fundy, was an "Atlaintic" river,
according to the etems of the treaty. It liad been reternined in
our fang in


 laboriously discharged their duty, and had ascertained that
the line claimed by this country conformed with the
conditions of the treaty, while the American line did had not, indeed, the additional evidence in their
the not. They the map marked by the "strong red line ;" but the American
Government were aware of this corroboration of the justice of our claims. Instead, then, of resting on our case, and concucet-
ing it through the erdinary intervention of our ambassador
Washington Washington, a special mission was resorted to, which in itself Washimgton, a special mission was resorted to, which in itself
was disdrantageous, because a futhetionary so ooing out with
pomp and parade would have the natural reluctance to return
empty-handed. The individual selected was an additionalim. portant consideration. He spoke witth wall respect of Lord Ashthe esterem of all; buthe telacter anted private virtues comananded
arising from his connexion with America, disadvantalis unactavaines, ness witn diplomacy; while there were other indivituals, some
of whom On Lord Ashburtiones, sarrival, he whas nuet by Mr. Webster with advantageous position, by which he ultimately "check-mated" which he unskulfully termed an "t ultimatum,", but the American
whe played with hint, obtaining,
Waska settlement and all,
to a stand-still, and asce
 be a natural one by Mr. Webster: yet he refused to abdide by it,
and claimed a tract of territory north of the St, John, to the Anhericans had not a shadow of a title. Here Lond Ashbur-
ton should have frankly taken his ground; the negotiation had Webster had the concession of mutual equivalents; and if $M$ r Webster had insisted on drawing the boundary line to the st.
Francis, soas to secure this territory north of tie st. John, there
were various important considerations which Lord Ashborton might have bargained for it. But by the time the negotiation
had been brought to this point, all these advantages had ben given up; they were gone; Lord Ashburton had turown the bag containung them at Mr. Weuster's feet, ald the American minister
had coolly picked it up, with a profusion of thanks, but as
coolly refusing any concession John's was indeed secured but the concession of the navigation of the St. John brought the Americans, in time of war, close to
it. After referring to other points in the boundary, the noble Lord proceeded to that portion of the treaty which relates to the
slave-trade, expressed his conviction that since the accession of the present Government to office we had made a retrograde step
with respect to this great question, and gave a sketch of the proceedings annected with the refosal of the Fren to sign the Right of Search Treaty-a circumstance of which the
Americans took advantage, through their agents at Paris, in order to raise more difficulties in the way, The letter of Lord slave barracoons on the coast of Africa, had been another dis-
courapement ; and the correspondence between Lord Asflutton the "Creole," Lord Ashburtou appeared to adme thatt s.aves on
board American ships in British ports were to be regarderl as not be conceded, butican that slavestory, He trusted that this would would be regardet as human beings. The effect of our conces-
sions was visible in the tone takern with respect to the disputed
bommdary on the shores of the Pacific; had the Oregon bi l lassed against this country, He concluded with commenting on the him in Boston, when he termed it the "cradie of Amen to
liberty "" and though he could not suppose that a treaty so deli berately settled should not be ratified, he hoped that this surof indisposing them to equitable arrangements hereafter.
Sir R. PpBE said that Lord Palmerston had occupled upwards
of three hours in attacking a treaty and its negotiator, though he had been ten years in office without being able to effect gny manly course of impeaching the treaty or its authors by a epecific resolution, and contented hamself with moving for papers 4 hich
he knew could not be produced. Addressing himse, if, in the first instance, to the Jatter portion of Lord Pamerston's speech, ho
contended that, insfead of having made a retrorrade steu on the question of slavery, by the treaty with the Cimted states, the
present government had made a step 111 advance, and nne which the late government had been unable to make. Lord Palmerston
had blamed General Cass for nbstructung the conclusion of the treaty with France for an extended right of search; but the cause
was not General Cass; it was the nole lord himself whose policy had prevented the conclusion of that treaty. With respect to the law in suppressing slavery, but it was impolitic to go beyoud it; case of the "Creole," Lord Ashburton had enterefintolits. stip the
tions on British territory were entulled to then freedom. Lord Ashburton had not undertaken to adjust every cause of dispute, because he
was anxious to conine himself to the one great question, the festering sore of half a century, and which had, on the accession war. As to the Oregon terstory, nerctiations were going on,
which promised that in a few months that question would be amiceably settied, if no attempt were made to excite and exaspe-
rate nutual anmosity. As to the north-eastern houndary, years had elansed without bringing us nearer to a settlement. It
had been attempted by the treaty of Ghent: the King of the
Netherlands, after several years'consideration, had declared it to Netherlands, after several years' consideration, had declared it to
 three successive years afterwards Lard Palmerton, beng y under
no obligation to abide by the award, had nevertheless continued to press its acceptance on the United States-a boundary which
he now thinks would have endangered the securits of Canada,
From 1835 what had been the Fromion to this question, having skiled date government with
relation at then
command, drected by the "master-mind" prearang in the Foreign Office: In 1838, despaining of effecting a scttlement on
the terms of a treaty, they hadl suggested a congentional nne, by
 they felt that it was desirable to settle this question, whithout the
proposed additicnal expense and delay of a convention, e-pecially as Lord Palmerston, on the eve of quatting office, had leit icego-
tiations more than ever embroled, by the peremptory and cavaluer terms in which he had rejected the latest proposith ns of the
American Government. Nay, more, Lord Palnierston had made the preposterous proposition that the limgs of Prussa, Sardina and Saxony should each appoint a scientafic man to arrange an
arbitration, while Mr. Fox, the British Minister at Washington
exclaimed, "For God's sake, if you go to arbitration, don't have
professors!
The noble Iord relied stonhaugh; but Mr. Webster had his Mudge and Featherston-
haugh; while the expense of another survey might have cost nore than the worth of the entire territory in dispate. There
were questions which admitted of no delay and this was one were questions which admitted of no delay; and this was one
of then : thie tide of population was pressing ouwards, and
Sin Sir Howard Douglas, to whom he appealed, would bear testimony
to the dangers whicl arose from the unsettied boundary, one of them being described by the late Lord Sydenham as the strange
anomaly of an armed body belonging to a foreign power beiug anomaly of an armed body belonging to a foreign power beiug
placed within a territory over which her Majesty exercised juris.
diction.
The settlement of the question was essential to the diction. The setllement of the question was essential to the
security of Canada, and the maintenance of peace and Lord
Ashburton in effecting it, deserved well of his country, not only for undertaking the mission, but for the mamner in which he had
accomplished it. The American people were strongly persuaded of the justice of their claims, and in adopting a conventionalil line the British Goverrmentaims, atter consulting high military autho-
rities, had agreed to a boundary which would be better calculated to secure our Canadian colonies than the boundary awarded tys the
King of ITolland, white it secured to us much greater advantages.
 gained two-fifths and America three-fifiths of the disp ted territory;
while by the Ashburton treaty, seve.twelths are iven Ao America and five-twelths to England, After contending that the great
bulk of moderate men in both countries were in frovor of the treaty, and that it had given especial satisfaction to the inhatio
the Telations were secured by it, he passed to the map with the
"strong red line," which had been found in the archives of the this reference to maps. A map existed in our royal library, which this reference to maps. A map existed in our royal ibrary, which
had belonged to the late King, on which was traced a red liue,
accordung to the boundary as claimed by the Americaus, and Which was set forth as being the bouudary as settled by the BriYranklin had been soupht for in 1820 , on the rcquest of the British
Government, who were then seeking for information on the subject; it had not then been found, because it was preserved,
not in the poititical, but in the historical department, where it had Leen found by Mr. Jared Sparks. Yet there was no evidence to
connect that map with Dr. Franklin's despatch. He concluded Withr avinitication of Lord A shburton, dnd called pupon the House
to stamp its approbation of the Government and its representative by negativing the motion
feelings towards disclaimed everything inconsistent with friendity Lord Ashburton, and also admitted the importance of a settle. ment of the question. But the corresporidence between Lord
Ashburton and Mr. Webster indicated, on the part of the English plenipotentiary, and derogatory to the country, to an extent unpa-
his position, and
ralleled in the history of diplomacy. of this he quoted speciments from that portion of the correspondence rettuting to theci-
cession of the Madawaska settlement, aud contrasted them with the tone and spirit of Mr. Webster. The eighth article of
the treaty, relating to the slave trade, had beeu ratified in opposite senses in London and Washington, for in America it was other. What a settlement of a question was that which rend ered


 rica was the country which was able to deal with thee proud
islanders, and bring them ch their knees. 1 this great country,
the envy of others, did not find peace in firmness and dignity, she would never do so in submisioul aud shame.
Sir Hown \&D Douctas narrated his experience, as Governor of
New Brunswick, in the controversy which had arisen between New Brunswick, in the controversy which had arisen between

 sited encreachment, but he funly approved of the conventional
line adopted by the treaty, not as the nost desirable onall plonnts negotiations, which'the value of the disputcd territory dud duot war-
rant- On the mution of S.r C. NA P IER, tle delate was adjourned. Wednesday.-In reply to a question from Mr. Livirr, the authorities had not entered into any compromise with the partues
implicated in the late muguglug trausactions.
 in whing where were fleor forsday, after gaother division, upon an amendment for the
ment, 36 ; against it
The adjourned debate on the Ashburton Treaty was resumed dering efrect of his eloquence, which had prevented him from being able to stay to listen to Mr. Macaulay's speech, in every
Word of hich, however, as he Mad read ith he perfecty agree. He
then contended that Lord Ashburton hat Hermitted himeensil to be then contended that Lord Ashburton had permitted himseli to be
outwitted by the "smart" dealings o Mr. Webster.-Mr. considered L. .ord Palmerston's speech of the previous evening to have been a great Parliamentary exhibition,-one of the ablest and
most luminous expositions he had ever heard. But what was the most uuminous explositions he haad ever strip of land bordering on
tiate of the case? Whe given up a s. Vermont and Hampshire, and lad received another strip adjoiniug
New Brunswick; and for the angle of land formed by the sources of the Connecticut, we had received a considerable territory forming an important military frontier: that is, we had given up

 He bad seen the celebrated 'dred line, man, which was a smali
one of 18 inches square, by D'Anvile, of tne continent of North Aroerica, too minnteto be ani authority; and he read ane extract
 on grounds very similar to those on which the appoint ment of
Lord Ashburton had been questioned and sapported. He concluded with a criticism on Lord Palmerston's foreegn policy--
Mr. HAwes proceeded to address the House, but there not being forty Members present, the House was counted out, and the
motion, as a matter of course, fell to the ground.


 correcting a statement he hed made with respect to Lord Ash-
burton- yamely, that he was not only 8 British

American citizen. He had been apprised by
that he was in error, and he now acknowledged it Mr. Wituiast moved for a specific return of public money expended on each of the royal palaces, gardens, and parks, \&c.,
with the salaries or other emoluments received by the frangers and deputy-rangers, from 1811 to 1842 . The Earl or Lincolv was
willing to give all the information in his power, but objected
to a return to a return for the long period required, and recommended tha
it should be limited to an account from 1833 to the present time - After some remarks from Mr. HUNE, Sir R. PRRE deprecated with the regular busineess of the departments, and defeeter the
objects of the advocates of economy, by rendering extra aid requisite. The adoney expended on the royal parkz was as much
spent for the enjoyment of the people as the gratification of Her Majesty. Hampen-palace was open to the public, and it Was untair to hold up the necessary estabisthments essentiail to cessary burden on the people. - Mr. W Whitrans accepted
of the moditied return, which was acorrdigly ordered.
After some conversation respecting the production of After some conversation respecting the production of docu-
ments, which Mr. Huare was desirous of obtainink, in order to
 inquire into the manuer in which the Irish Poor. Law Act has
been carried into operation, and also as to the reanuls of that measure upon the condition of the poor, and of society at large
in Ireland, with power to report their opinion to the House in reference to any modification which may appear dessireble.
While he was addressing tie House noticc was taken that there were not orty members present, , but it tarraed out that the re-
quired number was within the House, and the honourable Mem ber expressed himself indignantly on the attempt which he considereer to have bee made to interrupt the discossion of an
important Irish question. He entered into considerable detail important Irish question. He entered into considerable detaill,
particulariy objecting to the workhouse test as unfitted for freparticular predulection for or apainst the law, but he had received very general testimony from influential individuals as to the
fact of its working well. No doubt considerable dissatisfaction prevailed in Ireland respecting it, but that arose from certain
defects, to remedy which the Government were about to intra defects, to remedy which the Goverament were about to intro-
duce a Bill, until which he would postpone any general discuss
sion on the subject. There were 35,000 paupers in the worksion on the subject. There were 35,000 paupers in the work-
houses in Ireland; and though it appeared that the Irish poor would not go into the workhouse except as a last resource
these establishments afforded an asylum to many of the most
隹 wretched in that country, and were beneficialin conducing to
habits of order and subordination. After defending the management of the Poor-law Commissoni in Ireland, he connended that
 by the proposed measure of the Government, and he therefor
resisted the motion.-A debate ensued in which Sir D. Norreys Mr. Shaw, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Escott, Sir Mr. Barron, Lord C
Hamilton, Mr. French, Mr. Gregory, Sir R. Ferguson, and Lord Bernard took part.- Sir J. Grathan reminded the House tha
both Lord Eliot and himself, in answer to questions, had re peatecly intumated the intention of the Government to bring in
a remedial measure, for tie introduction of which leave would b asked before the Ea ter recess. That measure woull not circum secribe the powers of the conmissioners, and would affirm the
workhiouse test as the only safe one which could be adopted in
Ireland Ireland, Admitting the defects of the law, and proposing th
remed them, hey were yet determined to uphold it generally and therefore the grant of a committee of inquiry would ony
serve as a delusion, by tending to excite doubts in the minds the drish people as to its stability. - Mr. Ross was sats whised wit
the declaration of the Government, and could not, therefore, sup
, his motion was rejected by 108 to 23 .
$t_{\text {rididuy - The Aerial Transit Bill was, on the motion of M }}$. Ropruck read a rirst time, amill much, langhe motion of Mr animated
preliminary discussion arose on the motion for the second preliminary discussion arose on the motion for various Mem
reaclung of the Factories 1iill. It was urged by val bers that both the principles and details of the bill re
quired carefal and mature consideration; and Sir J. GEAFAX
promised that if the second promised that, if the second reading were now taken, he would
not propose the committee on the bill till after Easter. The motion for the sccond reading was then put. Mr. EWART objectec
to some of the clauses on the part of the Dissenters, and tlie Ear Of ARUNDEL and SURRGY objected on the part of the Roman Ca-
tholics. Sir R. H. INGurs claimed for the Established Church the exclusive right of being suppreme instructesess of the people, ar:d with which the quastion had beent met. TTe binl woal ultimately
read a second time. The Dogs' Bill, after three divisions, was read a third time, and passed by a majority of

CITY.
Money Market, Friday.--Consols closed at $96 \frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per Cents., $102 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8} ;$ Bank Stock, 184 to 5 ; India per Cents., $102 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{y}$; Bank Stock, 184 to 5; India
Stock, $268 \frac{1}{2} ;$ Exchequer Bills, at $64 s$ s. to $86 s$. prem.
fretropolis and its Wirimity.
New Houses of Parliament.-The Select Commitee of the House of Lords have met, and considered the subject of the delay in the progress of the building to which we tion:-That considering the great incouvenience of the present House of Lords, and that such inconvenience will before the commencement of the session of 1844 , no delay should take place in building and preparing the new House of Lords beyond what is absolutely required for the safety of the work; that the architect be directed so to conduct his operations as to secure the occupation of the new House of Lords, with temporary fittings, at the commencement of the session of 1844, that in case the architect, in the progress of the work, shall find that more
time will be required, in consequence of any apprehension of injurious consequences to the building, he shall report the same to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in order that such report may be communicated to the House in due time; and that it does not appear to the Com miltee that it is advisable that any aiterations in the present House of Lords, which would lead to additional expense, should be adopted.
Christ's Hospital.- His Royal Highness Prince Albert, donation to this Hospital, the sum of $500 \%$, which the Alderman immediately transmitted to the treasurer. In reference to the previous donation of 10000 . presentea by her Majesty, and which was stated to be the first bestowed by any sovereign of these realms since the foundation of from the Feb. Number of the "English Journal of Education," showing that the name of the "Merry Monarch"
ought not to have been forgotten as one of its Royal benefactors. "The institution was enriched by a succesion of pious benefactors, most of them citizens of London. te 1676 , with a gift of $1000 l_{\text {. yearly }}$ for seven years, to endow Mathematical school for 40 boys; and an annuity of $370 l$. was added for the purpose of educating and placing out, East India House-On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors was held, for the purpose of considering various subjects of importance contook the chair, and acquainted the Court that certain papers relative to appointments in the civil, military, and ecclestastical services, which had been laid before the table, for their information. He had also to acquaint the Court that the Board of Control assented to a proposition, granting a pension to Captain John Charratie of $150 l$. per Several motions were then brought formurd and discussion ensued, but the details would have little interest The Thames Tunnel.-On Saturday, at a meeting of the directors, it was definitively arranged that the ceremony of opening this national work should take place this day, the 25 th inst. The Duke of Wellington was exected to officte ompelled by public business to decline the invitation. The irrst stone of the tunnel was haid in 1824, by parliame oph, whe the occurrence of the first casualty obliged the directors to apply to Government for aid. The time during which the works have actively proceeded is scarcely more than ten years, and 600 feet, or nearly half the whole distance, was completed in the first cwo years. The circuar starcases and elapse bere the thoroughf Both archways are perfectly dry. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the directors will dine with their friends at the London Tavern.
Bethlehem Hospital.-At a meeting of the Governors of this Hospital on Friday, Sir Peter Laurie, the President, in the chair, it was moved by Lord Sbaftesuury, and
agreed to unanimousiy, that when visitors go through the wards, the attendants be ordered not to mention the name of any patient, even if requested to do so by the distinction the cre made in the tratment of a Scottish Hospital.-The election of Secretary to this attention of th, which has for some weeks occupied the minated on Me soth bers stood thus :-For Major Adair, $186 ; \mathrm{Mr}$. Bernie, 153 ; Mr. Blair, 130 ; Mr. Aitken, 106. Major Adair was therefore elected by a majority of 33.
Exeler Hall. - On Wednesday the first choral meeting of the Upper Singing Schools took place iu Exeter Hall. There must have been at least 3,000 persons present. Amongst the visitors were, the Lord President of the Cholmondeley, the Earl of Auckland, and Mon. Misses Eden, the Earl of Bandon, the Bishop of Norwich, \&c. After the performance of the national anthem, Lord Wharncliffe, who was on the platform, addressed the classes, complimenting them on their improvement, and expressing his hopes that they would continue to practise and progress. His Lordship's speech was received with great enthusiasm.
Monument to John Bunyan.-The daily papers state purpose proposed to raise 500. by subscripter the place where the remains of this extraordinary man were interred, in Bunhill-fields burying-ground. The tomb and tablet that once marked his memory are now crumbling into dust. made to the Duke of Bedford by the promoters of this monument for permission to erect it on the south side of Bloomsbury-square, opposite Southampton-street. His Grace has submitted the memorial to the ithabitants of pressed the, who, with only one disseatient voice, exis no doubt of his Grace withholding his consent. The ground of opposition was the annoyance to the inhabitants, would probably thecome property, from a mofll the movement mobs of the metropolis.
Artists' Benevolent Fund.-The annual meeting of that branch of the corporation of the Artiste' fund called the Benevolent Fund was held on Monday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Mr. R. H. Solly in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the institution still continued ocured the patronage of Fing of Prussi past year thepor or five who had attsined the age of 16 ye age 16 years, were 28 idows 06 ormerive relief The and the expendists, during the year, were, , 2n hand. The and the exper anniversary dinner was announced when Lord John Russell will preside.

New Churches.-It is announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate the new Chapel Rayul at Buckingham Palace in about ten days, Fench Protestant the ceremony of consecrating the new French prote the church, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, was perfor Prurch, presence of a very crowded congregation. This church,
in 1550 , by King Edward VI. ; but in the beginning of nients consequent upon the rebuilding of the Royal Exchange, and upon its site the present Hall of Commerce ras been erectert. $\Lambda$ plot of ground was subsequently ture was commenced thout eighteen noonths ago. It is in the Gothic style, and is capable of containing from 300 to 400 persons. The cost of the erection bas been
defrayed out of the funds granted to the church by the charter of King Edward VI.-A subscription is in the gress, under the patronage of the Bishop of London, for the enew street now forming from Oxford-street to Holborn. So. Patre on Friduy last an the festival of St. Patrick Prince George of Cambridge in the chair. More than nsual imtercst was attached to this year's festival, from the
fact that it wis the first occasion on which his Royal llighness had presided at a public dimmer. In returning thamks for the mamer 1 n пhich his health was drank, the siding on such an occasion. Ife would ever look back with pleasure on the time he had spent in Irelund, and
would never forget the bospitality and kindness with Anli-Corn Law Leated in country. f the Anti-Corn-J.aw League was held on Weednesday at Drury Lane theate; when the house, in boxes, pit, gallery, and stage, was again filled to overflowing. The when Mr. G. Wilson oonk the chair, and gave an account of the proceedings of the League during the past week P. Viliers, Mr. Christie, M.P., Mr. Leader, and Mr. Moore, all of whom spoke at great length on the prospect Woolwich - Repeal.
Woolwich.-On Saturday morning Wool wich presented Duke of Wellington to inspect the 7th the visit of the previously to their embarkation for the Cape of Good before 12 o'clock, at which time the Duke arrived accompanied by the Marquess and Marchioness of Douro. The 7th Dragoon Guards formed in line, and his Grace, as he honours. After parade, the public were allowith all the in to the inner square, to witness the evolutions of the troops, who passed in close and open review order, and clusion of the inspection, his Grace rode up to the conand complimented the officers on the efficiency of the regiment, bidding them a hearty and soldierlike farewell
$H$ is numerous suite; and it is much to be doubted whether any period of his career of glory, he met with more sponwas formed of carriages, private and public. The square arrived from London by steam-boats, railroad, and on dragged off his horse, his accoutreme one private being the next horse, but he escaped uninjured. Mortality of the Metropolis. - The following is the day, Mar. 18 :-West districts, 149 ; North districts, 226 ;
 Weekly average for the last five years, 903 , (males 461 , females 442,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

## 3frobmcial 2Nebos.

## Liverpool, - We briefly noticed in our last the occur-

 previous day, and extended to both sides tiverpool on the The particulars had not then reached town, but the following details since received will show that its effects Were much more extensive than was at first imagined. The most precise narrative is that of the bead ce, A, Tho was in the parlour of his house at the time, when he suddenly heard and felt a violent agitation of the windows and of the floor. Being accustomed to hear loud explosionsfrom the works in Albert dock, now excavat not much surprised at the noise; but in less thang a minute afterwards another shock followed, more violent than the noise was heard shook from top to bottom, and a rumbling trains had been running through a tunnel underneath. The shock and the noise were so loud and violent as to awaken all the family, who assembled on the stairs in a
state of great alarm. After this, the house was examined,
and had been forced that the windows on the second floor received a trifling displacensent; but no damage was done and the alarm scon subsided. The head constable adds, that the shock appeared to him to proceed from east to ceptible. The policeman ond duty at George's Dock-bridge was leaning against one of the pillars there, when sudbridgge, and the ground rumbling a carre run rapidly across the This officer perceived two sho and shaking around him. duys officer perceived two shocks. The policeman on first observed some ensks, of Canning Dock stated that he hers observed some casks, lying on the quay, move as if they
Were alive: they tumbled and shook as if some men were coneealed in them. The first shook lasted from three to at first it appeared as if from seven to ten seconds; and tance had fallen down at one crash. Not the least remark-
able circumstance was the agitation of the horses in the stables throughout the town, particularly in the south individuals. Some felt the bed rise like the heaving of a vessel, and heard a noise resembling that of a coach running along the street; others describe it as like the report of a cannon. One man compared the noise to that of a large dog running round the room; but the accounts was accompanied it lasted for about four seconds, and starting-stroke of a locomotive steam-engine. The motion was vibratory, horizontal, and vertical, lifting those who were sufficiently awake to discern it, like the motion of a coach in swift movement on unequal ground; and many Custom-house, decidedly the heaviest building in. In the the keeper of the bouse, who sleeps at the top, felt it severely, and became alarmed, but could not account for below also felt it simultaneously and state the building the windows and the doors shake and rattle in it made manner. The shock extended to the Cheshire side of the pool combe Whe inhabitants of New Brighton, Egremont, Sea it, and its effects were strongly felt were much alarmed by Preston, and their immediate neighbourhoods. The guard of the London mail, when waiting at Parkside, sam ire line undulate very visibly, and remarked upon the circumstance to another person in the employment of the
Manch
Manchester.-The earthquake was felt severely in this about 20 minutes a ater 8 ', ciolk so day week, through a considerable the north-eastward of Manchester, its of the district to being in the chain of hills which separe Yoparently Lancashire bat it was felt by severa faili this immediate neighs felt by several families residing in Cheetham Hill. The shock on Friday last was somemhat more violent, and appears to have been generally fel throughout the suburbs, particularly in the neighbour hoods of the Cheetham Hill-road and Crumpsall. Strange ways, Higher and Lower Broughton, Kersal Moor, and Rusholme, Moss Sid and Longsight; Greenheys and ford : Pendleton, Pendlebury Irwell. Almaton, Pendlebury, Eccles, and Barton-uponconcur in stating the pprons who noliced the time minutes before 1 A.M., and, in one or two instances a sensation is said to have been experienced for hour previously of an oppressive heat and closeness in the atmosphere. There was but little wind, and that rom the south-east ; the barometer exlibited no remark about an hour previous, the moon, which was full , that A.M. on Thursday, although shining unclouded, presented a dim and filmy appearance, as though a thin veil of cloud were drawn over her whole disc. In connection with this earthquake which caused so much alarm in this bere the earthquake which caused so much alarm in this town in Sunday morning, and causing the people to rush affrighted ut orh churches and other places of worship-the sun, he so a shining in a clear unclouded sky, was observed to without dazzling the vision, and immediately after the without dazzling the vision, and immediately after the Lancaster.-About one o'clock on Friday morning, this town and jts vicinity experienced several smart shocks of the earthquake, which continued for about 50 seconds, and created considerable alarm. The force of the beds, whilst windows many persons were shaken in their every direction, and the houses trembled to their foundations. The river is likewise reported to have been considerably agitated. No personal injury has been sustained, though considerable damage has been done amongst the china, glass, and other brittle materials. The fetters and other prison implements hung up in the gateway tower of the castle, clanked against each other with great violence. A few hours previous to the earthquake, three men, belonging to Bolton-le-sands, were engaged on they were overtaken by the flotion of slirimping, when The tide appears to have set in a considerable time before the usual period of high water, and the circumstance is supposed to have been the precursor of the eartiquake. than in me earthquake was felt here more severely was intimated by towns of Lancashire. Its approach increasing louder and unnatural buzzing noise, gradually convulsion passed a given point and then the sound and the effects produced on the instant became very alarming; windows and doors rattling-and the very bouses appa rently staggering to their foundations. The watchmen of the town and the public officers on duty describe the sensations which it excited as appalling the ground appearing to them to be sinking under them, and themselves fecing as though they were descending to a great depth. The bells rave in several houses, and great alarm was experienced in many families.
Man of Mam. -The earthquake was felt in the Isle of Man at the same time it occurred in Lancasbire. The following letter, dated Douglas, March 18, describes the shock :-"A slight shock of an earthquake was felt in o'clock, and its vicinity yesterday morning, about one some cases, produced considerable alarm to the in, and, who were amoke by the oscillation felt in their houses. I
was preceded by a rumbling noise, and followed by a sen. shocibration from east motion wherved in the suble the waves daslued violently arainst the adiese After the lapse of a few minutes the wind resent shore a siff breeze. From all ne can hear, the earthquake appears to have been felt throughout the island, and partilearly at Clarlestown, where the inhabitants of the colWe are alarm to the timid, and general surprise to those who wan disturbed in their midnight slumbers by it ose who were Carlisle.-The earthruake was distinctlo lisle about l vocock oriday morning The Carunusually close and there was morning. The night was the time mentiond ane whe at indows in of herthe liasses und pieces, ratled in and even the articles upon the mantelnot list more than few seron it is shock did curious fact, in connerion with this actioned as a time of the great earth wive time of the great earthquake at Lisbon, a siciniar shock rose to an unusual extent
Kendal.- The earthquake occurred in this neighbourhood, and in other parts of Westmoreland, about 20 minutes past one on Friday morning. On the previous evening the air was sultry and the clouds lowering, and the night was so unusually dark that it might be likened to a cotal echipse or the moon, although a full moon robe at the shoch the datkness still continued, and there was a yell in . of wind. The violence of the shock was so great as to cause the inhabitants to suppose they were rolling out of bed, and all agree in the testimony that the doors and windows of their babitations rattled as shaken by a whirlwind, and the furniture of the rooms, especially those of a light brittle description, were violently agitated by the collision of one piece against azother. Numbers of persons simultaneously arose from their beds, who had become suddenly awakened by the rumbling of the earthquake and the tremulous motion of their houses, About two miles from Kendal, and at a village called Sedgwick, are extensive powder-mills, and several soothed themselves with the calamitous consolation, that it was only the powder-mills that had blown up! In severul houses the inmates became so alarmed as to make a sudden egress into the street, and when the cause of their fright could not be ascertained, were seized with the ptmost fear and dismay, At the Nelson Tavern the proprietor and family had not retired to rest, and the shock caused the greatest terror. The decanters and wine-glasses on the shelves bean to dance and knock against each other. At several of the other inns the bells were suddenly rung, and the inmates, Who had retired tost, awo in great consternation The shock appears severity in all parts of the county. At Kirkham, Black pool, Poulton, Fleetwood, Whitehaven, Ambleside and Keswick, the shock was very sharp, and caused considerable alarm.
Guernsey and Jersey.-The earthquake was distinctly Fris island a little before 1 o'clock on the morning Friday. It was accompanied by a noise resembling the rumbling of a carriage, and is described by those who felt to have proceeded vertically from the earth. A gentleman residing at Mount Durand states that he distinctly saw the furniture in his bed-room agitated by the shock. The Jersey papers state that the shock was felt in that island nearly at the same time
Carmarthen.-The local papers continue to give acer daughters." On Tuesday nithted by "Rebecca and they visited Nanty-clawdd turnpike abate, eleven o' clock, castle Emlyn and this town, and gave the toll-keeper notice to quit, which he did without any further ceremony. They afterwards unroofed the toll-bouse, demolished the Thursdey, and broke the gate and posts to atoms.-On Thursday, at the Penobroke Assizes, Thomas and David persons, riotousily and tumultuously assembled together and for haring demolished and pulled down the tollthere of Williom Reen Thed and pulea case which -wouse ready fill cutor and by an reaice, named Griftiths bo inse sequence of the jury disbelieving his testimony, both prisequence of the jury d
soners were acquitted.

Cardiff:-The Welch collieries are again in such an unsettled state, that at Aberdare, last was considered necessary to call out the military. In Monmouththe number of about 5000 , and continue metitrike, to rious pats the hills. In Glomereeting in raon strike are those of Gelly Gaer of Porks Duffryn Works, and one or Gaer, of Pont-y-Preed, the Monmouthshire having nows others. The strike in number of the Monmouth collions inued for ten weeks, a 700, came from Monnrouthshire, to the number of about Taaf Vale Railwas, Aberdare Wors a and from this the strike Gelly Gaer Works to strike; ieries colliers and by the magistrates, but been held, both by the tory nature has yet been arranged. A large meeting of colters was held last week at Cross Penmaer, which was attended by deputations from forty-two collieries. On neighbourhood of Dowlais, but on their arriving at the Duffryn Aberdare Works, they were met by the mea and
their wives, and attacked in a violent manner with stones, $\& \mathrm{cc}$. , and driven off the ground. Warrants were obtained
against some of the ringleaders, who have been appreagainst some of the ringleaders, who have been appre-
hended, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. hended, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.
Railways. The returns of traffic on the principal lines, Railways.- The returns of traffic on the principal lines,
for last week, were as follow :-London and Brighton, for last week, were as follow: London and Brighton,
$2,176 l_{\text {. }}$; London and Croydon, 203l.; London and Greenwich, 705 l . ; Sheffield and Manchester, $320 l$. London and Blackwall, 499l. ; Manchester and Birmingham, 2,2901. ; Eastern Counties, 903l.; York and North Midland, $1,866 l_{0} ;$ Hull and Selby, 891l.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,609l.; Liverpool and Manchester,
$3,575 l$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Great North of England, $1,362 l$. ; Birmingham 3,575l. ; Great North of England, $1,362 l$. ; Birmingham
and Derby, $1,056 l$. London and Birmingham, $13,003 l$. Grand Junction, 6,833l.; Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock, 9132.; North-Midland, 3,6091.; Great Western, 10,669l. ; Northern and Eastern, 1,1691.; Newcastle and
Carlisle, 1,360l. S South-Western, 4,099.; Manchester and Leeds, 4,1102 . ; Edinburgh and Glisgow, 1,8272 . The report of the railway department of the Board of satisfactory they have jet issued. They state that the number of railway accidents of a public nature, attended with personal injury, during the last five months of 1840 , cases of injury were occasioned; while during the twelve months of 1841 , the number of accidents of a similar description amounted to 29 , with 24 deaths, and 71 cases of injury. During the past year (1842), the number of accidents of deaths five of which oeen only ten, the passenger while travelling by a train and observing the proper degree of caution, and the number of cases of
injury were only fourteen. These do not include accidents which happened to individuals owing solely to to servants of the company under circumstances involving no danger to passengers, neither of which can be fairy classed among railway accidents of a public nature.
With respect to the comparative safety of railway travelling, a comparison of the number of accidents attended with death or injury to passengers with the number of it would appear that the science of locomotion, as far as the public safety is concerned, has arrived at a very high degree of perfection, seeing that out of more than $18,000,000$ passengers conveyed by railway in the course of the year 1842, only one was killed while riding in the
train, and observing the common degree of caution. The frain, andobserving the common degree of caution. The Railway on the 7th December last, and the other recently on the North Midland Railway. While the Board of
Trade admit this great improvement within the last two years, and are sacisfied that a degree of security has been attained upon well-managed railmays, decidedly superior to that of any other mode of locomotion; they,
same time, think it right to state that the nished by tie official returns shows that the extrict exemption from fatal accidents during the past year cannot be expected to attend upon future years, if there be any relasation of vigilance on the part of the directors and officers of railways, or a diminution in the efficiency of
their working establishments, which on the contrary will very probably engender ace whenc Cn the whole, it appears that, although decidedly safer
than the modes of locomotion which it has superseded, railway travelling is still exposed to certain sources of danger, some of which can never be entirely obviated. The
report then enters into an analysis of the causes of railway accidents, classifying them under two separate heads:first, accidents resulting from management, ; and secondly,
from unavoidable causes. Under the first are placed accidents arising from collisions, level crossings, and fences; and under the second, those arising from the breaking of axles, slips of earth, and other causes. After some strictures upon the recent accidents and reductions on the North
Midand Railway, and an allusion to some complaints of a trifling chilway, and an allusion to some complaints of lines by character being made against two or hare stating that the total numid Ways during twelve months, from the 1st Joly, 1841 , to the lst July, 1842 , amounted to $18,453,504$, of whom class, $5,332,301$ first-class passengera, class was not distinguished. The returns of six railways are not yet completed, which, if added to the above, about $19,000,000$, of whom 18 per cent. travelled by the first-clase, 50 per cent. by the second, and 32 per cent. by the third class. The gross receipts during the same period on the above fifty railways, from passengers, amounted to
$2,731,6877$; and from goods $, 1,088,835 l$. The appendices of statistical returns, reports, \&cc., present a voluminous mass of information, of which it is impossible to give an abscompany took place last week at Derby. The net profit for the half-year amounted to 70,7381 .; out of which a divideud was declared at the rate of $30 s$. per share tor the half-year, waster the payment of all expenses. The total reduction affected in the expenditure for the half-year amounted to 6,4361 ., and further reductions will be carried out, so far as is consistent with the safety of the public and the effi-
cient working of the line. The old directors were re appointed by a majority of 437 , and their proceedings in regard to the question at issue between the company and the Birmingham and Derby, relative to the right of tranfic the Birmingham and Derby, relative to the right of traffic the Sheffield and Rotherham a dividend cony took place last and $6 s$, on the half-shares, was declared. The directors
stated that they have determined upon a plan whereby the
North Midland traffic and trains North Midland traffic and trains will fall in with the
Rotherham up-trains at the Holmes station, and the downRotherham up-trains at the Holmes station, and the down-
trains will be detached at that point By this arrangement trains will be detached at that point. By this arrangement
it was considered that a saving of at least 1,000 . per annum will be effected, without diminishing in number the trains between Sheffield and Rotherham, and without materially interfering with the cotherbam, and wintic -The meeting of the Lancaster and Preston company took place last week, when a dividend of $16 s$. per share on the whole shares, and of $10 s .7 d$. per share on the threequarter shares, was declared, subject to deduction for the income-tax. The bill for the extension of the line to Carlisle has been given up for the present.-It appears that there is at levgth some probability of an arrangement between the Croydon and Greenwich companies, on the basis of a proposal entered into during a recent interview
between the contending parties at the Board of Tradenamely, that the opposition of the Greenwich company to the bill for an extension to the Bricklayers' Arms should levied on the principle of a proportionate toll according to distance; the South Eastern and Croydon companies of atanteeing to the Greenwich company an annual income them for that portion of their railway used by the Brighton, Croydon, and South Eastern companies.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-St. Patrick's Day passed off in this city with great éclat. The people assembled in great numbers at the in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and several officers of the Court. It is remarked that there was not a drunken pan in the multitude. The usual St. Patrick's ball took nearly 1000 persons. A plan is in progress for expediting the communication between this city and England; and several meetings on the subject have been held in the metropolis. A company of capitalists propose to make expense, provided the Government consent to make Hoyhead and Dublin the sole mail communication between England and Ireland, and pay the Company for the conveyance of the mails what it now costs. By this plan, don mails expedited to Dublin in fourteen hours instea of twenty-four, and the country will receive a corresponding benefit.-The Windsor Castle, Indiaman, which was abandoned by her crew near Ireland, has been brought into Scattery Roads. She is very richly laden, and is valued Monday it -At the meeting of the Repeal Association on rican sympathisers had been held at Washingtou, at which Mr. Tyler, the son and Secretary of the President of the Uited States had made a remarkable speech in favour of epeal. He referred to Bunker's Hill, and said, "Who religious liberty had imparted to a great people? A free constitution would bring home similar results to the doors of the Irish people, and when we see that people amount field, eloquent in the senate, wise in the cabinet, united and determined to be free, we cannot suppose for a mo ment their freedom is impossible or even difficult. The
libation to freedom must sometimes be quaffed in blood. The Irish heart he looked upon as true freedom's pole, ue as the magnet to the norm, aad their lives are given cheaply in the purchase of liberty. Such being the cha-
racter of her people, we have no fears but she will soon racter of her people, we have no fears but she will soon it might bo speedy and comprehensive." The thanks of for this demonstration, and after a long speech from Mr. Connell, the week's rent was announced to be 3512 . Waterford.-We noticed in our last the opposition made in this county to the collection of the Poor-rate. In ncursion into the barony of Gaultier, that the collector abandoned all idea of enforcing the rate. During the progress of the mob along the quays, Capt. Newport
deemed it pecessary to read the Riot Act; and subsequently the mayor, the high-sheriff, and other magistrates, brought out the military; but fortunately there was no occasion for their services. The accounts since received state, that the Government, disapproving of the course adopted by the local magistrates, have determined to resume operations for the enforcement of the rate, and that the military have been called out for that purpose.-The Waterford papers announce that the alleged miracle at the convent of Youghal, which has obtained some "celebrity under the name of the "Munster Estaticu," has been investigated by four Roman Catholic clergyme
Tuam.-Mr. Michael Ward, the gentleman wh
time since was fired at by his wife, is quite recovered from the effects of his wounds. On the night of the occurrence, the lady deeming that matters were much worse foot, without taking rest, to the residence of a near relative in the mountains, 30 miles from her own house. It is said that all further proceedings have been stayed.

## Ithiscellameotis.

Earthquakes in England.--The daily papers state that it is exactly 800 years since the first earthquake is recorded to have taken place in this country, it baving happened at Worcester and Derby, in 104s. Four similar following half-century. An earthquake that was generally
felt throughout the country occurred in 1090, and was followed by a scarcity of food. In 1199, the county of
Somerset suffered from a like cause; and St. Michael'sSomerset suffered from a like cause ; and St. Michael's-
on-the-Hill, without Glastonbury, was thrown down by shocks that were also felt throughout the country in 1247 . Earthquakes were experienced in England during each of the three succeeding years. The greatest earthquake ever known in this country occurred in 1318; ant in April 1580, another caused great damage in various directions. It lasted only one minute; but the shock was so severe,
that many clurches and houses were much shattered, and that many churches and houses were much shattered, and many lives were lost. According to the quaint phraseology of Stow-"The great clocke bell in the Palace at Westminster stroke of itself against the hammer with shaking, the livers clockes and belles in the city and elsewhere did England; and in Kent there were three distinct shocks that caused much damage. In 1583, one occurred in the county of Dorset, that removed a considerable piece of ground. Earthquakes were felt at London and several other places in Britain, in March, 1749 , and in 1750, and attributed the phenomena, not to vapours or fermentations generated in the bowels of the earth, but to elecsound. On one of these occasions it is stated that a bar, just as the electrical snap precedes the shock." In 1750, the same counties now visited suffered from an Chester, Manchester, \&cc. ; and in the beginning of 1761 , great alarm was excited throughout the metropolis and its neighbourhood by two shocks, on February 8 and March 8. in 1786, earthquakes occurred in different parts of the counties of Bedford, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, \&c., in March, 1792; at Shaftesbury and Salisbury, in earthquakes that are recorded to have visited Eugland The New Comet-The following letter, doted Colli wood, March 19, has been addressed by Sir John Herschel to the Times - "I wish to direct the attention of your astronomical readers to the fact, which I think hardly admits of a doubt, of a comet of enormous magnitude being in the course of its progress through our system, and at present not far from its perihelion. Its tail, for such I last doubt it to be, was conspicuously visible, both last night and he night eath the stars kappe and lamb (Kal 1 ) L ( $\kappa$ and $\lambda$ ) Leporis, and thence strotching obiquely westwards and downward, between gamma and delta ( $\gamma$ and $\delta$ ) Eridani, till lost in the vapours of the liz. The cisely through the place of the Sun in the ecliptic at the present time, a circumstance which appears conclusive as visible on Eriday evening was fully 30 degrees in length, and the head must have be would add at least 25 degrees to the length, it is evident that, if really a comet, it is one of the first-rate magnithe ; snd it it be not one, it is some phenomenon beyon markable. 8 p.m., March 19.-The tail of the comet, for such it must now assuredly be, is again visible, though much obscured by haze, and holaing very nearly the sam position." In a second letter from Sir John Hersche of the 21st, he states that the line of the axis of the
tail has evidently advanced northward, and that shall very probably soon see the head. - On Tuesday ter to the Times from the Observatory at Kensing ton:- "The brilliant train of light of which notice Friday evening at a lititle after 7 , and had very much on apearance of the tail of the comet of 1811. Its highes point, when I first saw it, nearly reached theta Leporis, and passing through the constellation Eridanus, became nvisible to me from interposed trees when about 2 degree rom the horizon. More than 45 degrees of tail were measurable; stars of the 5th magnitude were visible through it by the naked eye, and with a 42 -inch achro matic of $2 \frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture, those even of the 8th were perceptible. At 7 h .33 m .22 sec . (sidereal time) a bright meteor issued from the very tip of the tail. No trace of Sunde light could be detected here eituer Naturday, Sunday, or Monday nights, in consequence of cloudy weather. This evening (Tuesday), at about 10 minute rain o, the clouds cleared away, buh or bad illumined on Friday night; but a diffused and amorphous light, commencing at the Pleiades, and spreading over the entire constellation Aries, even through the haze, was too conspicuous to escape obervation. If this be the tail of the comet, it indicates a very rapid motion of it northward. By a letter church, Hampshire, he has seen it earlier than any one I have yet heard of, inasmuch as he observed it three nights previous to the date of his letter, which is the Th inst. ; hence he saw it Thursday, Friday, and Saturday." -The Bristol Journal of Saturday has the following hout meteorwas observed in the heavenala thirty degrees in the sky shedding a line of brilliont light following the diretion, the ang armere lot Madrid Madin - that the meteor seen last night was the tail or a comet. dated the 1 becomes visible there at sunset, appearing in the west;
and that it disappears in the west at night.- A letter from dinary change has taken place here in the weather. We diary change has taken place here in the weather. We of July; but the most extraordinary thing is the sudden, and it appears, unexpected, appearance of a comet yesterday evening, the largest, says the Univers, ever known. I say he has seen it; but a singular appearance in the say he has seen it; but a singular appearance in the
heavens was noticed by hundreds. According to the heavens was noticed by hundreds. According to the a tail extending over a space of sixty degrees ; viz, withea tail extending over a space of sixty degrees; viz., one-
fourth of the heavens. It proceeded from the constellafourth of the heavens. It proceeded from the constella-
tion of Orion, which it crossed at an angle of forty degrees. If the moon had not risen so early, or the daylight had been less, probably a brilliant sight would have been witnessed by all Paris. Several geatlemen, astonished at the 8tatement in the Univers, as they had no suspicion of the
appearance of a comet, went to M. Arago this morning, at appearance of a comet, went to M. Arago this morning, at
the Observatory. He was in bed, but he had charged a member of his family to inform all who came to make inquiries, that the account in the Univers was substantially correct; and that he intended, with his colleagues, to watch its appearance closely this evening, and publish
un account of his observations. The nucleus of the comet was not visible, on account, as is supposed, of its immense distance." A subsequent letter from Paris, of the 21st inst., states, that M. Arago on that day had announced to the Academy of Sciences, that the luminous meteor is a new conet, as stated above on the authority of Sir J. Herschel and Sir J. South.- "Such being the case," says the Journal des Debats, "how can a comet have suddenly appeared in such way as to attract public attention at a
large number of places at the same time, without having been previously announced by professional astronomers? The tail of this comet extends in the shape of a narrow lumanous train, on a space which contains no less than forty and odd degrees; the cloudy state of the weather, no doubt, did not permit astronomers to observe the heavens from the 10 th to the 15 th of this month; but there is, nevertheless, good reason to wonder at the phenomenon mers by loungers and badauds." has the following account, communicated to it by Roma servatory of the Roman College:-"The comet of M. Laugier, on its return from its peribelion, at length presented itself on the 6th March, at three in the morning, in circle of Cauchoix telescope. The clouds, which have permitted its being seen during two or three minutes; and it has been impossible to take a regular measure of its position. This comet preceded a little the middle of Scorpio, and was very near the place assigned to it in the
ephemeris calculated by M. Petersen. The britht light it emits gives us reason to hope that we shall be enabled to follow it for a long time to come, if the sky become clear.'

## 3lato.

 ated by the magistrates of the district in which the allere
 This:- The aurd inst duty ordination. The law upon the subject was sube subect was to obey the existing


 jarticular grievance, and not be tevelled generally against nil
Iaw and ordicr. Tiley must not



 Addrr ssed large assemblies of n. ners and potters on the borvires,
of Stafiordslure, who had turned out th the day in question, being a Sonciay. The prisoncr addressed an assembly of ahout
two hundred on Gresly Common, taking a text from Scrpture. In the progress of his discourse he had uttered thonese worrdure. "Whe are told to unite logether to oppose the alomine word lave-
 open the locks of the prison-door, and liberate thosether to
brelhren who are confind for asking for our rights." "o We brel hren who are confined for asking for our rights."
liave no right to be content with the nhominallec laws which
 explann them away if he could. The meeting commencer by
singing a hymn, alter which the prisoner took liss text from the singing a hym, alter whichil the prisoner took his text from the
firse chapter of the 2d of Peter, the 4 th and three following
verse

 alss, and had referred to the 42 d of Iskiah, 7 th verse, when he


 purpose he had which referred to their eternal welfare, for which the Bose he had selected one of the most appropriate passages in
classible. In referring to the present condition of the lower
 Selevidence against hmphe he cuntiliancer of a sentence beeng and a halff for the thure from of accuscourse which lasted an hour
Justice Tindal ornament to the bench, lad wisely said that pand as well as an
citement to might by exCitement to the carried beyond the proper bounds of discrettion, and
he thought every fair chance should be given to a party, and long discourse for the purpose of founding a charge upon them.
It was impossible to suppose that he could have had a seditious object in view; the text he took showed the contrary. His object was to make the prorer classes go to a place of worshin, and if they would not go to church, it was better that the word
of God should go to them. He did not deny that he was a
of artist; he belieece the Cliarter was was of opinion it should become the thaw of thie lindeind, but he dide did
tot wish to destroy anything the was constitution ; he loved and prized the constitution. So much the he love it, that he wished to be a member of it-he manted to have the elective franclise, so that he might be one of her repre-
sented in the lant. He concluded by say hing he should leave his sented in the land. He concluded by saying he should leave his
case, with perfect confidence, in the hands of the Judge and Jury Mr. Barcon Aldersonce, said the only question was, whether was such reasonable inference to be drawn from the words cution. The difficulty was, that they dfd not know the context He would say then, as he hatd sald bifore, when trying a person take detached portions , man said he had heard such a one say, "There is no God, ",
that would be very bad; but suppose another had come forward and said, "Yee, that was so, but he prefixed the words, "The
fool has said in his heart," which would They would take all the circumstances of the case into considerathon, and act accordingly. The Jury acquilted the prisoner; his Lornship remarking that it was a very proper vertict.
with assembling together to turn out workmen. They plearded guilty, and were ordered to enter into their own recognizances
in the sum of
\&oo to keep the peace. The learned Baron told them they had been in great jeopardy, as the offences with which if the were to know what their rights upon the subject for
 shiould demand from their cemploy crs; but no right to compel
others to follow the same course. The freedom they claumed for
the themselves they were bound to allow to others--that was only Samuel Bonsall, Whilheme liund, and prophets.
for have, were indicted 3oth Sept. The circumstances of the case were sully this Paper at the time. All the prisoners were found Guilty, and
Mr, Baron Gurney immediately sentenced the three to be ex cuted, holding out im modiately senten
judgment in this case, and stated that certain lands in the trustees of a marriage settlement, with a power to sell the same and invest the proceeds in land, to be settled to the same ases, or upon Government or real securities. In 1811 they sold
the ertuled estates for $\mathbb{E}_{2}^{2}, 200$; it was neither laid out in the purchase of land, nellher was it invested; but in July, 1816, the trustees advanced it to the husband upon personal security, in
which anotier person joined as surety. The hushand could repay the money, which was repaid ly the surety, so that thie
trusters were so fer rel pusters were so far released from their breach of trust. The
plaintifs, however, insisted that they had a right to have so
much stock replaced in the year 181, oped the ground that, having zeeglected either to
purchase land or invest purchase land or invest the money, they were answerable for
any loss which might have been sustained, and consequently that they were conpellable either to make good the money, or to
replace the strick at the option of the cestui que trust, be doubted whether trustees rught to have sold the esteled landt
notil they had another purchase in view. The settlement, however, did not contaik any plain directions, and there might have
beenn some dificuties in the way. The circumstances were un
exillained.
 breach of trast, and were answeralle, and must rephace the stolek
but it mast be only mon much tock no could have been purclased

 John Foster and Daniel Grigg Hewett, upon various trusts for
the beneft of Mrs. Hewett and her children, and appointed Daniel Grigg. Hewett her sole executor. Mr. Foster was mintuced to
 This suit was stayed upon an agreement that Daniel Grigg
 two of the and Mrs. H1/rwent died, and the sum due upon the policy
thast fund
was recived; but Mr. Hewett subsenuently absconded lequing
 hicre was nothing to justify the defendant in parting with the und, he must replace so much of the stock as would be sufficient
0 meet the stiares of the parties entitled, and he must pay the Pranoonavive Count-On Saturday Sir H. Jenner Fust ate Marquess of Hertford, which had been propounded on be the of the Countess Zichy and Mr. J. Wilson Croker. The Court they bad not been executed in strict accordance with the proreqnired by the New Will Act-and could not herefore be tak en as a part of the testamenary documents of the deceased. Upon
aprplicalion, tlie Court directed that the whole of the expenses should be paid out of the estate. The proctor for the Conntess maoted anainst the decision. The Judge said it would bea matter
nof satisfaction to him if the case were taken to a higher Court, of satisfaccloo to him if the case were taken to a higher Court, Poulch.-On Monday, another monomaniac, called John Ed-
ward Freak, a native of Dun bar, who aupeared by his dress to be ward Freak, a native
a seafaring man, woug bought before the magistrate at Bowstreet, charged with attempting to force lisis way into Buckung.
ham Palace, he being in a slate of insanity. A pohce constable stated that about 10 oclock on Sunday, he observed the prisoner pacing up and down outside the palace gates, and having in-
quired of the sentinels how long the had been there, they said auout an hour. Witness immediately went to him, and having
asked him what busivess he had about that place, be thought at
first by thin first by his manner and the answers he gave that he was in-
toxicited; but after a little deley, having used threatenng and incoherent expressions, saying hie had been robbed, and should
he allowed inside the gates, he took him into custody, and conveyed him to the station-house, when a quantity of papers and tion, the magistrate ordered the prisoner to be put back until a messenger could be sent for the surgeons of Clerkenwell and Tothill-fields Prisons to attend and give their opinion respecting the state of the prisoner's mind. In the course of the day the
medical gentlemen carne into Court, and examined the prisoner in a private room, where they renained in conference alont half-an-hour. On making a report of their inquiries into the prisoner's state of mind, they stated they conld not, in so short
a time, come to a final conclusion, and recommended that the
prisoner should be placed in a secure sit uat.on for a few days
where they mirht at intervals observe lith conduct, and hild con-
versations with hine apprehended on the charge of having demanded an interview with the Commissioners of Customs, was buought up for red
examination His wife attendent, and explained that he was per-
fectly mild add inoffensive fectly mild and inoffensive, and the Solicitor to the customs
said tliat ine was perfectly sat:sfied, on the part of the commissioners, to give up Mr. Biy th to the care of his wife, who him.-On the same day, James Stevenson, the Scotch linatic, who
was examined last week before the Lord Mayor, in was examined last week before the Lord, Mayor, in consequence
of the declarations he made on board the steamer Gazelle oo Peell, from Hull to Londion, relative to her Majesty and hir $R$. Peel, was brought up for re-examination. Atter a long and un-
importat inquiry he was remanned, in order that the ovderce
of miedical men on his state of nund be taken, and that the Secrel ary of state might issue directions with respect to his future management,-A jourreyman shoemakch, called Duw ie, who
considers himself
bers ${ }^{\prime}$ Edinturrieved by some passage printed in Chumbers ${ }^{3}$ Edinburgh Journal several years ago, was also brought ap
on Tuesday, having been found some days since watching at the ${ }_{n a l}$, in Whitefriars, with eight stones in his pocket, for the purpose of breaking the windows at the printing-onfice, or of doing
injury to some individual. The magistrate had remanded the prisoner that the surgean of the prison might give a certuficate he signed the certificate of insanity, and the prisuner has been
removed to Bethlihem Hospital.-On Tuesday, Mr. P. F. Davidson, formerly assistant comminissary-general, was brought before
the magistrate at Marr-le-bone, chared to murder a Mrs. Rumble, in whose house he ho logged near the
Ha Hampstead-road. The offence was fully proved; and the pri-
soner, in his defence, said that there had been a great deal of whisting going on in her house, and he told her that if it was
continued he would kill her. she had destroyed some this property, and he had been accused of having given information also upon some ladies reftesiding upon in several panblic characters, and
was satishire. The magistrate was satisfied of his insanity, and commoltted him to prison in
defautt of bail.

## SPORTING.

TATTERSALL'S, Turrspar. - DERBY. -7 to 1 agat Mr.

 Newcourt (taken); 40 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier ; 50 to
1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine; 2000 to 35 agst Mr. T. Tayaway (taken), 1000 to 10 agst General Poliock and Earl of
Richmond (taken). 5 and 6 to 1 was laid and afterwards offered agst Cotherstone for the Riddlesworth, and Murat for the Column
Stakes.














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tion of thas subject, and had mach expericmee in the ercetion of
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many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be mployed
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men, and the public to an inspection of their various drawiugs exhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremely complete and convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more com-
plete than has hitherto been brought before the public. bear houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory. near
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"In its present form, this valuable work is placed within the reach of thousands who could not hope to obtain it unabridged
and we strongly recommend it to universal palronsme, and we strongly recommend it to universal palronage,

BEE.HIVES, \&c.-Illustrations of Apiaries, Beewith the Apiary; a Sheet-List, price 15, , privished by J. MLL MLT may's, Italian Warehouse, 10, t t. Marylebone-st., Wimpole-st a Treatise on Bees now publishing. All eetters prepeid.
F DWARD BERKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX Tubs, Flower-Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, kec,, Manufactured by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worto
application to the Gardener (Sundays excepted).
H. WALKER'S NEEDLES (by Authority the
 correct Likenesses of Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert in relief, on coloured grounds. Pens, Hooks and Eyes, Bodkins, Re., are particularly recommended to notice.
Foi the Home Trade, neat packages of Needlcs or Pens, from 1s. to 10s. value, can be sent free by post by any respectable
dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value. dealer, on receipt of 13 penny stamps for every shilling value.
Every quality, Rc., for shipping.
H WALKEE, Manufacturer to the Queen, 20 , Maiden-lane,

M OXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APEChrougheut Great britain ond alr Ireapdectabie medicicine-venders


 or drinking. It possesses all the medicinal powers of the most approvec saline Aperinestss, without the dise greeable tate which
distinguishes medicines of that class, and is so arrealie that

 $\frac{\text { Song, }}{\text { RC., London. }}$ IMPROVED WIRE FENCING.
J. W. GIDNEY begs to inform Noblemen and Gentle-
 the Iron trade, he is enabled to oftre the same at a considerably
reduced rate, and warrants this Fence, as constructed by hin, to


SEED BUSINESS (old-established) to be Disposed A good House, Stabling, Coach or Cart-house attached, Rentlow. Letters to be addressed to X. Y., care of Mr. KiNa, 21, Fins-
SHIRLFY VINEYARD, near Southampton,-The Proprictor of this Estabishment respectrully announces
that he has now made sufficient propress iu it to enaible him to com mence, forthwith, a Beries of experiments of a most impur-
tant character, and on an extensive scale, relative to the Culture of tle Vine under Glass; the object of which will be to free that interesting and raluable branch of Horticulture from the
dificicultes and uncertainty which have hitherto surrounded it and to place it on such a basis, as to ensure the production of oery superiar fruit, with case, certuinly, and economy
In the prosecution of this designg, and in that of cmytivating the
Vine on open walls; and also in the oroparation of Vine Plants in the nusery departmont of the Vine eard, he is desirous of
having associated with him a few respectable Youths, as Articled Pupils, who, in addititon to being taught the most mproved mode uvolved in it, thic Theory and Practice of all the grand Principles on Which the delightful science of Horticuiture is based, will TAOES, of a sterling practical character, and stch as, in combination with the above, will enable them, with industrial appli-
cation, to occupy, at the expiation of their pupilage, a superior and independent rank 1n society.
To Parents who are diesirous of providing for their Sons the knowledge of a superior and profitable pursuit, in preference to or trading occupations, the opportunity thus offered may be con As the Pupuls will be considered as members of the family, and
An remium erill Premium will bo required.
Applications, personally
C Apmy icat HoA Re, at the or by letter, may be made to Mr. It is intended to limit the number of Pupils for the present to nonth of March. C AUTION.- Several Perfumers of apparent Respect-
 the Complexion. They cony the bills and labels of the original articles, substituting either a fictitious name, or the word "GENUINE" it is necessary, on purchasing either article, to see that the word are genuine. ROWLAND's MACASSAR UIL, for the growth, and for Beautifying the Human Harr. Price 3s. 6d., 78., or Family Bottles containing four small) los. $6 d$. ; and double that size, 2 s. per
bottle. ROWLAND's KALYDOR, for the Skin and Complexion. O, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, RO WTitten AND SON
 WANTED, for a BLIND, one or two large EVERbare half-way up, it is of no consequence. Yew, Holly, or cedar, would be perefrrect, as Pine or Fir will not suit ww,
metropolis. - Direct to J. L., 7 , Haymarket, London.

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.
A S GARDENER, a respectable sober Man, aged 29
 cand and Cows; can take charge of a horse and chaise, and make Imself generally useful. He can have two years' good character
from the gentieman he has just left. Dircet to A.B., it Mrs.

A S GARDENER, a middle-aged Man, who perfectly Aurstands his Business in all 1 ts various branches. Hias a afive years' character. Direct to $P$, $G$., at Mr. KenNAN's, Great russell-street, Covent Garten.
A S GARDENER, a middle-aged married Man, without A encumbrance, who understands his Business in all its Can have the most satisfactory references as to character and three years. Direct to A.B., Manor House, Lee, Ken
A S GARDENER, a middle-aged Man, who understands House, and the Mana gement of a small Dairy; and understauds plain Cooking. Can have a good character from the place he has
just loft. Direct to
A S GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 38, without Hothouse, Greenhouse, and all its various branches ; could also undertake the laying out of Pleasure Grounds, the care of stock required, where a man or tuly competent, and havingserved in such capacity. They can both have at years'
claracter from their last place, which they have just left." Direct AS GARDENER, a middle-aged Married Man withGrapes, Early Forcing, and Gardening in general: can have a grod character from his last place, which he held upwards of 10
years.- Direct to A. B., B, Orchard Row, High-st., Cmberwell. A G GARDENER, a thorough Practical Man Can be 5ome of the first-rate Noblemen's Gardeners. Direct to W. H., AS GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 30, who has the most satisfactory references can be givenas to abilily, sobriety,
and industry from his late Employer, with whiom he lived
 A GARDENER, a Single Young Man, 31 years of be well recommended from his last place. Direct to $H$. $H$., Post-

A S UNDER. GARDENER.-A Young Man, of gool he would have an opportunty of improvement. salary not so
much an object as a comportaule situation. Direct to A. F., Postoffice, Oundle, Northampton.


## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 13-1843.


| Allotment sydte Asnatenr's fisurd |  | New Zetland, remarks on Nicrave of Sods for marden <br> Nicraze of Sods for garden cropa |
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UNiversity college, london.-Elemenommence a Course of LECTURES on HOTANY to a Junior the Principal Natural. Classess and Orders of Plants belonging to
the Filori of Europe. The Course is adapted for Persons commencerty the study or Botany, and for Studectsts prepartng for the The Course the the Senior Class will commence early in May. Thomas Graban, Dean of the Fraculty of Medicine. March 24, 1843. C. AtKinson, Secretary to the Council
T XHIBITIONS, to be held at the Gardens of the Rege ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, Inner Circle, Wempersay, May 21,
Wpinsis
 Siver Vases, and other pleces of plate. Successful competitors
may, at their option, receive their prizes in medals, plate, or All Fchlows and Life Me mbers of the Society, and the Bearers Seven ockns will ooly be admotted by Tickels, to

 the Offices in the Inner Circle of the Regent's Park.
Each TIcket will entitle one persoun tondmission
tions of the ound Seven on any one of the three days of Exhibi-
tion of the holder. Tickets may be eltained at the Garden on the days of ExbibiNo Tickets whatever will be issued except on the personal N.B.- Exhibitors coming from the North-east of London may
 ** The Schedule of Prizes, with the Regulations to be observed
by Exhiotors, and all further particulars, may be had at the
Gardens

William Deanss, Nurseryman \& Florist, Jed. sending out the following six NEW HYBRISS, which were exhi-
bited at the Roxbuyghshire Horticultural Societys Show in Serteraber last, and at the Grand Harticuralural Fete at Kelso during the same month; they were staged at both places abgainot all he
NEWEST
aund BEST FAu, is, and and gained the frist prize ht both shows. They wilit be better proof of their suleeriority need be adduced than the numer-
ous orders already reccived for them from those who have seen them in bloom. Plants in May, 1843 , great thickness; Sepals

 3.- Recuava: 'Tube and Sepals light crimson; Petals rngy
furple; Blooms large the Peatals beautifully recurved; free
flowerer, and
 some of the joints prodicing Thirty Blooms same size or rather
larger than F. standishii, being thicker 'in the Tube S.- RACBMiplora bingans: size and colour of the Blooms
Very much resemble F. Moneypennii; ponts of the Sepals tipped
with

 for the Blooms, would hardly be reengnised as a Fuchsia, ss, ovid.

 opondents.-Jedburgh, Febercnce required from unlonown Corre

SATURDAY, APRIL 1.
Price 6d.

H UGH low \& CO., Nurserymen, \&c., Upper that they will, have Plonts. of the undermair friends and the public
for delivery in May Cor dhelvery in May, 1 R43:-
Fravourite (Dodd's), dark claret, extra-fine show-flower Minct, and first-rate show-flower Mith ${ }^{\circ}$
Perpetual Grand (Brown's), Gine crimson
Paul Pry
Quen of tha lsles ( 10 w's , white, laced wioner
distinct in colour, arrid of fine form (Appieby's), maroon, shaded with light purple
surprise (Oakley's); red, tipped with white, a very distinct
Violet Perfection (Keyne’’), deep purple, shaded with light

Admiral Stoptord (Trentfield's), extra-fine, dark maroon
Amna Minerva (Girling's), fine rose
Array (Walters'), dark crimson
Attila (Whales'), , rosy lilac
Beauty of Wakefield (Barratt's), white, edged with purple
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard's), shaded crimson, eztra fine

Coronation (Harrison's), crimson ${ }^{\circ}$
Eveque de Tournay, parple, tipped with white
Frederick the Grest (Attwell's)
Hon. Miss Abbot (Smith's), bright lilac
Land Ann Murray ( (Catteleuh's'), white, edged with purple:
Lady Harland (Jefries'), lilac Lady Harland (Jeffries'), lilac
Liberty (Girling's), lilac
Marchioness of Exeter (Widnall's), white loce with Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's), shaded red Miss Chester (Stein's), creamy white Mrs, Shelley (Mitchell 's), ine peach
Northern Beauty (Robinso
Noriental Pearl (Atrwell's) cream white, haced with pink Pheniix (Headley's), scarlet
Plounghoy (Girling's), puce
Prince of Woles (
Prince of Wales (Dodd 's), bright yellow
Princess Royal (Horwood's), primonose shaded with purple
" (Hudson's), sulphur, edge
Prince Albert (Adamp (s.s), rosy iliac

St. George (Fawcett's

Sir R. Throckmorton (Sadler's), puce
Snowflake (Mitchell's), white
TTo
Sournament (Catieugh h 's), light red
TWyford Perfection (Young's), crimson
Westbury Rival (Hall's), crimson purple
The following varieties at from gs. to 128 s. per dopen:-
Conservative, Le Grand Bedouin, Countess of Pembroke, Pene Iope, Frances, Duchess of Richmond, Dake of Richmoud, climax, Rosas President of the West, Grand Tark, Amatu, Rival Pre
sident, Rva, Lady W. Poolett, Perfection, Rival Sussex, Mares
field Hero, Miss Johnston, Glory of Plymoth,
 Marquess of Lothian, Egyptian Prince, Lancashire Witcli, De-
Gfance, Hope, Essex Rivy, , Unique, Mary, Rienzi, Mungo Park,
Model of Perfection, Diomede, Sir John Moder of Perfection, Diomede, Sir John Asiley, Miss Goulburn
Director, Stuart Wortley, Defiance (Squibb's), Diana, Bishop
Salisto Salisbury, Windsor Rival, Pericles, Andrew Hofer, Scarlet Rival,
Advocate, Detender, Nicholas Nickleby, Bloonsbury, Amulet, Advocate, Detender, Nicholas Nickleby, Bloonsbury, Anulet,
Argo, Otpime, Phenomenon, Crichton, Rouge et Noire, Tantaius,
Countess of Lincoln
 sey Surprise, Unrivalled of South HFants, Yanthe, Lord Dorley
Stuart, Rival, Marchioness of Breadalbane, Maid of Bath,
Unan




 Wheeler's), Rivai Lulac, Metellat, Quen, Defiance, Coroual
Yellow Defiance, Painted Laty, Lady Jermyn, Grand Tourna Orange Boven, Queen (Widnall's), Enterurize, Springfield Purple Beauty, Yellow Climax, Winterton Rival, Chancellor, March ioness of Aylesbory, King of Prussia, Captivator, Compacta,
Madame A. Wallner, Enteryprise, Premier, Lady Langstou, Bride, Compettion, Hope, Triumphant, Breme's-wing, Sir J. Mill, Arethusa, Tancred, Rufus, Red-wing.
A reference to some house in London will be required from
unknown Correspondents.
CeSSRSATIONS, PICOTEES, aURICULAS, 8.c. M Acre-Lane, Brizton, respectivlly solicit the early attention of Amateurs and the Trade to their extensive and choice col
lection, which comprises all the best show-flowers of the day Gintlemen wishing to compete for prizes a p poblic exhithituons
will find this a most desirable opportunity of making therr selection. The plants are in fine heallhy condition, and warranted
true to their kinds. Messrs
 is univalled in its class. Cataloguess may be had ont applicatiun
to Messss. Dicrson, or Messrs. WARxay \&ec., Cormhill, London.
SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM, "THE ARCHBISHOP OF WILLIAM MASTERS begs to offer the above new
 fined spot; the lower being of a delicate pink, inclining to whito
in the centre.-Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.
WEEDLING FUCHSIAS, "IVERYANA," AND "GEM."
W. to offer the above distunct varieties, having been exhibited
 all the newest varieties can, wilh contidence, recommend the A select Catalogne mak be had, on application, of the newest
FUCHSIAS, CINERARAS, VERBEAS,

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.


B EAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.for 1843, take the preesent opportunity of drawing the ettention of admirers of the above eleganit tribe of plants to therr select and superb Coliection. They have spared lio espense in fermmng a
selection of such as selection of such as are reaily good, to the exclusion of many
that are mere nomina. varieties; and they would refer to the nnmerous testimonials of successs which attended their mode of selecting, last season, collections for Amateurs for competition at the various Horticultural Exnibitions throughont the Kingdom. peculiar method of eeculdesirous of calling attention to their namely, that they will deliver them free of postage (on the re ceipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in the first week of April, in collections, upon the following terms Twelve fine Show varieties 128.
Twelve extra fine do.
108 . The selection being left to YousLL \&

This magnifcent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom
Messrs, Youklu obtained the entire stock Messrs. Younli, obtained the entire stock. Hi Nay last it was
smbmitted to Dr. LTNDLBY for his opinion, whict will be found rıd we have seen, the flowers being three inches in length, with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple.
If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beantiful genus."
As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. \& Co. had a plant in flower Sept. 13th, 1842 , on one branch of which were apwards of av blooms, forming a splendid object for the green-


## Th elegans

## P.

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS "CONWAY'S GIANT,"
CONW FY begs to in inmo those Friends who have
favoured him with orders for the above that their Plants - favoured him with orders for the above that their Plants will be ready on the 10 th of
disposed of, 2 guineas each.
Conwar's New Pelargonium "LaNEI" decidedly the best eerraised for early forcing, which is fully a cmitted by the principal
London Florists who have seen it in bloom-7s. $8 d$. each. An llowance to the Trade where two plants 8 tre taken.
in the Gardeners' Chronicle of March 1
SCARLET Priargonims. The best verieties for potting and
bedding out.-old Brompton, March $29,1 / 43$.
$\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{SA}}^{\mathrm{EW}}$ EW AND SUPERB SEEDLING DAHLIAS on HACKNEY, LONDON:winca, widman, pure white, cap peta.s, targe size, the centre
well up, very deep Hower (having form 25 to 3 orows of petals,
first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer : the frst-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer: the first-class siower by the floricintitural society of Loodon, Aug.
$3,18+1$; obtained a second prize at the South London Floricultural show, Sept. 14 and a first-class prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 23; a first-class opinion was pronounced
 finwer by the Fir 1 cultural Sce. of Londth, Sept. 2 , when 24
blooms were pronducet, although that society very farry quali.fied their appribation npon other occasions, when the ilower, for perfect state. OpiDions of the Press:-See Gardeners ${ }^{3}$ Gazette, Sept. 24, p. $625:$ :" This flower has been-unfortunately very
badly grown during the season; being exclusively cultivated badly grown during the season; being exclusively cultivated tition at either of the shows for the cup. The blooms produced or the early part of the present, gave promise that it will be a decidetly first-rate variety, when it comes into the hands of
country growers, the centre being in every instance perfectly ap, the petals cupped, and the flower well formed." See Report up, the petals cupped, and the flower well formed." See Report
in same paper, Dct. 1, p. 639 : "Wildman's Bianca, which has
searcely produced a bloom fit for showing until the latter part searcely produced a bloom fit for showing until the latter part being shown, the whole of them first-rate." See Report in the paid a visit to Messrs. Smith's Nursery, at Hackney; the with the smoke, ac., of that confined district. Too much redit cannot be given to these gentlemen for the collection which is large, we particularly noticed that beautiful white, Wildman's Bianca; there were several plants of it, and all held good flowers." 108.6 .
DUKE OF WELLINGTO petals, the centre well petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a Sept,-See Editor's opinion in the Gardeners' Chromade, Sept. 3, 1842 : "In the Duke of Wellington, rich scarlet crimson, the well arranged: it is a desirable flower, and rich in colour."
10s. 60 .
GENERAL, SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson parple, cap petal,
well up in the eye, of good siza, and great depth of petals, well up in the eye, of good siza, and great depth of petals,
very profuse and constant bloomer, with long upright foot: stalks; and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its colour yet offered to the public; it Was pronounced a
first-class fow 1 , first-class fower by the Floricriltural Society of London, Aug.
15, 1842; obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31; a prize at South Essex, Sept. 8 ; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15 ; a prize
at Salt Hill, Sept. 16 ; a prize at Victoria Gardens, stepney, Sept. 19; a prize at the Floricultural Soc. of London, Sept. 20 ;
a prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22 ; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. "So far as we have seen, during the present season, the growers appear to be aware of the properties required, in a
sbow Dahlia, and most of those exhibited on Tuesday possessed them in a considerable degree. Decidedly the best of flower shown at both meetings but not adjudicated on by the Florrcultural Society, on account of no more than one binom being shown."-See Editor's opinion, Gurdeners' Chronicle,
Sept. "Your crumson pupple Dahlia (Sur R. Sale) is a flower of first-rate properties, fine, general form, centre well np with great depth of petals"' $108.6 d$. yellow, fine cap petals of great substance and depth, the centre well up, of excetlent
form, very constant and good habit. This Dahlia is warranted the best of its colour yet offered to the public. As the stock is many orders having already been received; no allowance on this variety, $10 s$,
RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beautifully edged with rosy purple of good form, very constart, free bers have long straight footstalks, quite a pew habit tinct variety from any other in cultivation. The form of this fower improves as the aeasonadvances, sufficient to constitute it a show tower. 10s. bid, cupped petals, of good form, very Constant, and pror Forster, deep lilac, of fine form; it has
obtained a first-class prize at Hexham, and was in the second stand of 18 , ard the second of 24 blooms at the same place was placed first in its class at the Dahlia Show near Corbridge, mond, near Newcastie. This variety is very constant, of medium siz
EARL OF LEITRIM, Ogilvy, deep purple, cup petals, large SULTANA, Appleby, dark maroon, occasionally striped with light purple, fine form. $108.6 d^{2}$. GREAT ; WESTERN, Bragg, shaded purple, very large, good PERPETUAL GRAND, Brown, maron, fine form, 10s. 6 d . BELSIZE RIVAL, Pipe, rosy blush, cup petals, fine form, goo
habit, and very constant; 4 ft . $10 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$. SURPRISE, Oakley, crimson, tipped with white ; 4 ft . $108,6 d$ very dwarf grower; 2 ft. 10.8 .6 d .
CONFIDENCE, Cook, shaded orange, good form, very constant, fine habit; 4 ft . 7s, $6 d_{\text {. }}$, WINDMILL-HILL HERO, Miller, rich deep crimson, cup petal round shape, good form; $4 \mathrm{ft}$. 108. 6 d .
show flower 3 ft lles, fosy luac, good shape, and constan show flower, $3 \mathrm{ft} .10 \mathrm{s}$. . 6 d .
NORTH MIDLAND, Evans, deep crimson, cup petals, and fine
 mine; $4 \mathrm{ft} . \quad$ 10g. 6 d . ally tipped, good form, has taken several prizes, 4 ft . $108.6 d$.

LADX SALE, Todd, ruby carmine, good form, 4 ft , 108. 6 d,
MIRANDA, Brown, blush white, shaded with rose, MIRANDA, Brown, blush white, shaded with rose. 78. $6 d$.
QUEEN OF SUMMER, creamy white, with crimson purple tip and dark centre, good form. 10s. 6 d .


${ }_{3} \mathrm{ft}$ Ne, Forster, white, tipped with yosy pink, fine form ${ }^{3 \mathrm{ft} .}{ }^{10 \mathrm{SS} .6 d .}$
$\qquad$ maroon, 4 ft . 108.6 F. and A. S. and Co. take this opport of it, that thming those being grown in the immediate vicinity of London, they cannot advantage of a country situation; added to this, their Plants were from August to the end of September so infested with the
thri, that they could not produce even a tolerable specimen of thrip, that they conld not produce even a tolerable specimen of
Bianca, to compete at any of the three shows for Mr. Wildman's prize; as a proof of this, at the first show there was no competisecond), and the Floricultural (the third), the Plants were no sufficiently recovered to compete with effect; as the season ad-
vanced, the Plants produced fine blooms in profusion, so as to enable them to exhibit twenty-four fine blooms at the Evening Meeting of the Floricultaral Society, when it was pronounced a
irst-class flower. In conclusion, they recommend Bianca as white of first-rate qualities, and second to none.
The same observations as regard the thrip may be applied to portunity to compete for prizes.
YERBENA SPECIOSA, Kyle, colour bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eve, large trusses, and very free bloom of strong
upright growth, it obtained a certificate of merit at the Exhiupright prowth; it obtained a certificate of merit at the Exhi-
bition of the Horticultural Society of Loncon, July 9,1842 . The Verbena is handsome and very briliant; it it no doubt a
good variety. See p .425 , Gardeners' Chronicle, Editor's fion. Plan

## List of Dahlias, Fuchsias, \&ec. may be had on application.

 Orders for Exportation promptly executed. A satisfactory refer thY
SUPERB SHOW CARNATYONS AND PICOTEES.
ELL \& Co. having selected from their Collection select in Europe) the following superb Varieties, beg to recommend them weth conidence tit season. The plants are remarkably healthy, and will trave with the greatest saf ety to any part of the United Kingdom. The
tock of some of the sorts being limited, early orders are respectiully solicitec
Scarle Sarlct Bizarres.
Hepworth's Leader
Woollard's Earl of Ashburnham artwright's Lord of the Manor
Cartwright's Forester
Hufton's Patriarch
Barringer's Masterpiece
Hufton's squure, Sitwell
Cartwright's othello
Mansley's Robert Burns
 Woollard's Dukeral Bertrand Wooliard's
Yonshire
Youll's Pe
Youell's Perfection
Hepworth's Mdme. Vestris Wilson's William IV.
Banton's Flora Mciver Rose nnd Pin
Wilson's Harriet
Woonlard's Hon. Lady shworth's Cottage Gir
Marchioness of West Marchioness
minster

## minster

Purple Flakes.
Costar's Squire, Clarke Elliot's British Queen
Kershaw's Royal Georg Mansley's Euclid
Anacreon ${ }^{\text {Red Picotee }}$
Thurtell's Quee
Wilson's Henry Mrs . Sheppard
Jishn of
Bishop
Rudds Parphe Picotees. Lady Maclean Lady Douro Man

> Scarlet Picotees. ${ }^{3}$ Sylph Joh

The following are the prices from Yourll \& Co.'s extensive select sorts :-

25 Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers $\begin{array}{ll}25 & \\ 12 & \text { Do } \\ 25 & \text { Do } \\ 12 & \text { Do } \\ 12 & \text { Do } \\ & \end{array}$ | very fine |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| extra fine, and show Pinks | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Do. } \\ \text { Do } \\ \text { Do }\end{array}$ |

The selection being left to Yourla, \& $\dot{C o}$.
ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.-Fine strong plants, 8 inehes high, 60 . per dozen, or 20 guineas per 100.
Thirty packets of select Fl lower-seeds, $8 s$; sent free of postage to any part of the United Kingdom.
Agents for the sale of STEPGENsion \& Co.'s improved Conical Borlerk, which may be seen on application. Also, Agents for


THE FASTOLFF RASPBERRY, Patronised by HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HRS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRUNT LOR, TON, AND MANY OF THE NOBILITY.
Yousul \& Co. have only a few packages remaining for sale of
the above highly valuable Raspberry, at the following prices :Packages containing 50 Canes, 11.68 .5; Do., 25 Canes, 145. , package included, sent to any part of the United Kimedoni on the
Teceipt of a Post-office order.~ For farther particulars, see their
 have not exaggerated in their reconmendation or
ought to be cultivated in every garden in the kingdom.

F XHIBITION of HYACINTHS. - H. GROOM, appointment Florist to Her Majesty, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Public that he has a very fine and extensive collection of HYACINTAS now in $F$ LOWER, which ma
viewed every day, Sundays excepted. Admittance gratis.
C. HART, FLorist, Mansidford, Surrey, begs to offer to pots, ready for delivery, packages included, at 305 . the collsection or 208. for one dozen, selected therefrom: viz., Jehu, Eclipse, Craan, Miss Stainforth, Delicata, Gramd: Duke, Capt. Boldero,
Priace Alert, Untra Flora, Warrior, Duchess of Richmond Prince Albert, Ulitra, Flora, Warrior, Duchess of Richmond
Duchess of Sutherland, Yellow, Defiance, Bridesmaid, Lancelot, Cowper, Grace Darlugg, (Thomson's, Sophia, (aealthiacless, N.B. Remittance expected from unknown Correspondents.March 29, 1843.

H
UGGH LOW and CO, have for Sale the following Plants, which are all well deserving of cultivation:small plants, each
smaimentants, peach
pedunculata (sée Bot. Register) smaly plants, each
Achints, each
Aches (see Bot. Register), each,
longiflora (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.), each Bridgesia spicata, new climber from Chile, each Campaniala grandis, each
Gesmeria zebrine, strong tubers, each
Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, from Brazil tubitlora, flowers 3 to 4 inches long, pure Hardenbergia macrophyila
Kennedya Marryattre
Manettia bicolor, beautiful climber
Manettia bicolor, beautiful climber
Nyphea oblonga, beautiful dwarf plant, resembling a
$\dot{a}$ Nyphexa ob
Panlovnia imperiatis
Physolobium carinatum, fine
Siphocampylus betulefolius (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.)
Scy
Schanthus elegans
creeper, will continue in flower from May tull De-
eember (see Sweet's Flower Garden, and Pax. Mag.
Statice Dickensonii
Uerbena yot yardiana, the finest blush rose-coloured 10 A referencen yet out, very frame House in London wili be "required from anknown Correspondents. The usual Allowance to the Trade.
Clapton Nursery, London, March 29th, 1843 .

PLANTS of FUCHSIA MODIANA. MANIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the
 six are taken. For description, see Gardeners3' Chronicle of the
11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. CFArLwoon, Seedsman, 11th inst. Agents for London, Mr. Charlwoon, Seedsman,
Covent Garden; and Messrs. Lowe and Co., Llapton Nursery, at Covent Gardent and Messis. Lowe and Co., Llapton Nursery, at
which places also drawings may be seen.-Thomas Criprs, Tun-
bridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 184.3.
W. R. WHALE, FLiHLIAST, \&C., Elcot, Hungerford, generally to his select List for 1843 .

young, good habit; leeight, 4 feet
Cook the followins Prizes, viz.--Firat plants are taken.) Cook the following Prizes, viz.-First at Stonehenge, on
Salisbury Plain. First at Devon and Exeter, Silver Salisbury Plain. First at Devon and Exeter, Silver
Medal, 4 ounces. Second at Marlborough. First in a winning stand of Twelve. A Prize at Salt Hill; and
geveral at the Metropolitan Stiows, the only places exoverity (Whale's) - ruby ground, tipped with buff, quite
new in colour, of good substance and full size, circular
form, short stiff cupped petals, of large size: an every form, short stiff cupped petals, of large size: an every
day flower, constant of dwarf habit, 2 to 3 tit. high . clear stiff cupped petals, circular form, rather flat in the ceartre, but rises in water, a good back row flower. This
variety will be scarce, all having perished but two roots. variety will be scarce, all having perished but two roots.
Height 4 feet
FAvourite (Dodd's)-ciear white, edged with pinkl, good
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Sir R. SALK (Suith, - dark, first rate
VIOLET PERFBCTINN (Keynes)-first rate
PALI Pry
PAUL PRX (Brown's)-ruby, show flower
VIRGIL (Mountioy's)-dark purpie extra
SWINDON RIVAL (Complou's)-rose extra
SulTANA (Appleby)-very dark extra,
Mrs. J. RICHARDSON (Edwards)-light.edged with purple, Mrst rate

## scarce admiral Stopford-dark maroon, good show flower and

scarce
Coronation (Harrison) -good show flower
LADY Alior Pbel (Jackson)-rose, good
Lapy Alyor Pigel (Jackson)-rose, good d
SALFORD Rival Union-dark, good show flower
PRINGR OF Wales (Dodk's) yellow
Princess Roval. Hudran), light, tipped buff
PIoracs (Mouthin's)-dark, good show fower

ATtila (Whale)-rosy, hilae, fine shape
SIr F. Johnsrone (Milier)-gond show flower
America (Drummond)-fime dark show flower.
White Depiance (Lamgelier)-fine
Candidate (Silverlock) - dark puce, fine
Marchioness of Exeter (Widnall) - light tipped with purple Lady Glentworth (Widnall)-shaded purple
Majestic (Widnall)
). rosy lilac, good show flower
Majestic ( Mnn Murray (Catleurh's)-lipht mottled
Gíssy Maid (Girling's)--dark, useful show fluw
Prince of Wales (Girling)-puxple, tine shape
Prince of Wales (Girling
Westbury Rival-purple
Miss Abbot-lilac,
Welbeck (Tillery)-rose
Rose Unique-Ansell
Stanley (Jones)-light tipped
Wearly every other variety in cultivation may be obtained of
J HALLY, Nurgeryman and Feorist, Blackheath, - Kent, begs to offer the following New VERBENAS:-"RoSY Queen," a large-flowering, very bright rose-coloured variety, w," a
round truss of flowers, and fine shrubby habit. "Roseo alba," beautiful rosy pink, with white centre, carrying a large flat trusso Halily's "Lilacina," a bright lllac, whth very large fower sud
compact truss. The above are all of fine bushy habits, and very free bloomers, and are now ready to send out in Autumnal plants at 38. . $d$. (or 42 penny-postage stamps) each. The three
108 . Fine hearthy Plants of Rosa. Devennencis, rum 30 s . to 42 sh . per dozen. The "Monarch" Camellia, from 10s. $6 i l$. to 1 is, each. "Marchioness of Exeter
allowance to the Trade.

WTM. PAWLEY, of the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, ficent EUCHSIA, which is pronounced by the most comperent Judges to be the best Grower, the largest Flowerer, and for any Fuchsia yet in cultivation. A Specimen of it may be seen in Bloom at the above Hotel, by the end of this month, wart,
Plants may be had at $10 s .0 d$. each, aud sent free to any part, half-a-dozen Plants are taken. The Stock is limited,

## NEW, GOOD, AND CHEAP. TAM MILLER, NURSERYMAN, Ramsgate, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and WILLIAM MILLER, NURSERYMAN, Ramsgate, VERBENt, having selected from the many new FUCHSIAS and Sjli ndid Collections, intends offring them to the 


 package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, ss.
doz, in tin cases per port-paid), or in pots 48 . per doz, package and
 'they "1t1 be sent out according to priority of orders in Apri.
 Collection of Fuchsias, Pelargon.ums, \&sc,, at the Isle of Thanet Floricultural Show, July, 1842.
T.i人 if Prlargonumes, \&c., can be had on application

 two pemy postage-stamps to T. JAckson, Nurseryman, King-








 may be had gratus on application.
All kunds of Garden Tools, Edging and Pruning, Shears, \&c.:
improved Irom Hand-glasses, painted and glazed, complete, $W^{A R N E R}$ AND WARNER, SRERSMER, No. 28,


 they have no such intention. Having made a change of
some of the thands they had engaged or many years, their
situations are flled up with men of general and practical situations are flled up with men of general and practical
abisities, and they trust they will ever give satisfaction to those
who kindly favour them with therr support. W. \& W. have the pleasure to annex a few articles, which
have been selected with much care and attention.


Anagallis coccinea splenAnagallis monenelli major ${ }^{\text {di }}$
Argemone
Aster, extrafine German, 24 sorts, mixed from
imported varretes
Aster, collection of 24 im. Aster, collection of $24 \mathrm{im-}$
ported varieties, most ported varetues, most
spterndic, for
Astorbie Turkey, extra
 Antirrlinum hybridum, 20 shades of colour mixe
Auricula, from fine named Auticula, from fin
fowers, extra
Bartonia aurca
Bartonia, aurea
Basisam, fine clouble Ca:
melli a mellia flowered, mixed
Balsam, new spoted Balsam, new spotted,
many, colours, mixed Brachy come fours, mixixed new
Calceolaria, shrubby and
herbaceno herbaceous, separate,
saved from fine named saved from fine named
var, tlič, aull newest Kineraris
rieties, extra fine rieties, extra fine
Clintonia pulchella
Cobea scandens scarlect chinese gial
Commelina colesta Dahiia, Widnall'st Datura, couble white Didiscus carruleus dourple Elichrysum macranthum Geranium, from the finest new-named sorts, mi Geum erancififlorum Gloxinia, fine varieties,
mixed Heartsease, from choice Heartsease, from choice
named varieter, baved
hy the hest arowers
 (This var.ty grows or
namental to the height of 5 feet to the height
with superb pink flow-
ers from the beginning
of July to the end of
October) ipomoar rubro cærulea Lomopsis elegans.
Larhspurr, German Lartspir, German,
kinds, extra fine, mixed
Leptosiphon densiflorus, white, new variety Lophospermum spectabile Lupinus, German, 12 va-
rieties, mixed and other varieties Martynia fragrans, new color, new in fine va rieties mixed
Nicotiana, new scariet Nicotiana, new scarlet
EEnothera, in varieties Pentstemon, choicevariePetunia, mixed fróm named flowers, fine Phlox Drummondii, saved
from improved varieties Phlox Drummondii, new scarlet
Polyanthut Polyanthus, sine mixxed, Prom named prize flowers Primula cortusondens. inensis rosea, an Rhodanthe Mangerleuii
Rhodochiton volubile Salpiglossis, 20 varieties, mixed, superb Schizanthus Grahamis
Hookerii, scarilet
Stocke, neve German Stocks, new German imported, 24 vars, mixed fine conlection of Stocks, collection of 86
named imported vars. Stocks, new, Prince of
Wales, splendid variety Wales, splendid variety
Stocks, Victoria, new, Stocks, Vistoria,
violet crimson Sutherlandia frutescens
Thunbergia alata, buff aurantiaca Verbena, malata alba Warieties Ger, German blue Zinnia elegans alba coccines. "grandifiora
Zania elegans, 24 splendid
varieties, mixed varieties, mixed

True Walcheren White Broccoli 1s. per packet. To be sown in
April and June; thrs new Variets surpasses cll April and June this new Variety surpasses all others in flavour.
With many other Varieties too numerous for insertion.- See Fieneral Catalogue.

## AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, FOR THE YEAR 1843

The Exhibitions will take place on the following Days: viz., Saturday, May I3; Saturday, June 17; and Wednesday, July 13.

## EXHIBITORS.-All persons, whether Fellows of the Society or not, will be at liberty to send subjects for exhibition.

DELIVERY OF OBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION.-Exhibitors are earnestly requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of meeting, what plants they intend to supply, in order that due provision may be made for the proper distribution of the specimens on the exhibition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with this request. As it is necessary that the Judges should proceed to consider the respective merits of the exhibitions by $10 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$, and as it is absolutely indispensable that the tables should be arranged by that time, it has been determined that no subject for exhibition shall be admitted into the Garden after half-past eight o'clock in the morning ; and if the owners of any locked-up bozes, or other cases, should not be in the exhibition-tent at the said hour, such cases or bozes moust be excluded from competition for medals. All specimens whether of fruit or flowers, will remain untouched until after six o'clock, when they will be delivered into the hands of the exbibitors, who are most particularly requested not to give away their cut flowers in the tents, as much confusion has been found to arise from that practice.
ADMISSION OF EXHIBITORS, $\rightarrow$ Exhibitors or other persons required to assist in bringing in the objects for exhibition, will be admitted before half-past eight at the Carter's Xard Entrance Gate. Every principal Exhibitor of subjects for which medals are speciftcally offered may be furnighed with one pass-ticket, which is not transferable, for which he is requested to apply before ten o'clock, AT WHych hovr fhr garden will be cleared of ali Persons not officially detained there. Exhibitors may re-enter the Garden after one o'clock, when they will be required to give up their passotickets at the Carter's Yard Gate.
FLOWER-STANDS.-Exhibitors of cut flowers must SUPPLY THEIR OWN BOXES OR STANDS. No box or stand shali exceed ight inches in height at the back, or eighteen inches in depth from front to back. The lids of all bozes must either be loose or made ounhinge.
MEDALS AND REWARDS.-The Society distributes the following Medals and Rewards; uamely,
SB. Silver Banksian Medal
SK. Silver Knightian ditto

value | 0 | 8. | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

SG. Large Silver Gilt Medal GB. Gold Banksian ditto
LS. Large Silver ditto
value
$\begin{array}{lll}20 & d \\ 4 & 1 & 0 \\ 7 & 0 & 0\end{array}$

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may reacive their value in moner, or plate. If within one month after the thivd Exhibition of the year no intimation shall have been received from an Exhibitor of the manner in which he desires his Medals to be disposed of, all the Medals due to him will be prepared and transmitted to him through the usual public conveyances, without further notice. In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to reccive any other Medal in the same Letter; except in $Z$, AA, and BB,

## SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION.

These will be divided into Classes, as explained further on. No articles not of horticultural produce will be allowed to be placed upon the tables, Exhibitors will do well to make themselves acquainted with the arrangements described in the following list, as they
will IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE FURNISHED TO will IN ALL CASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATION TO BE FURNISHED TO
THFM IN THE GALDEN stating under what letter their plants are to be shown; and they are particularly requested take notice,
that if errors in the awards of the Judges should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Exhibators in filling up suck declarations, the Society cannot undextake to rectify the errors afterwards.
Names fairly written are to be attached by Exhibitors to all Florists' flowers; and the Judges are reatrained from awarding say
Medal to such Exhibitions, whatever their merit may be, if this regulation is not complied with. By Florists flowers are meant not Medal to such Exhibitions, whatever their merit may be, if this regulation is not complied
only flowers usually so named, but also Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, Roses, and Calceolarias.

## CuAss I.-FJ_OWERS, for which nurserymen and private growers exhibit independently of each other :-

Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, euritivated
LS,SK.
Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to cast, SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in 8 cannot also exhibit in C . pelargoniums, in collections of six varieties, in pots of 8 to a cast, LS, SB.
Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 12 plants in 12 varieties.
$\mathrm{LS}, \mathrm{SK}, \mathrm{SB}$. LS, SK, SB
Roses, in pots, in collections of 25 distinct varieties, GB, SG, LS,
N.B. It is the wish of the Society, in a future season, to re Noire Roses to be shown exclusively in pots ; and not to allow quire Roses to be shown exclusively
Moss Roses in loose bunches, as gathered, so as to exhibit, as
far as possible, the habit of the variety ; in 12 varieties, SK, SB,
Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 80 varieties,
LS, SK, SB, C.

## Class I1.-FLOWERS; for which all pe

Stove or greenh
$\mathrm{GB}, \mathrm{SG}, \mathrm{LS}$.

## ous

alceolarias in colle N.B. Heath

Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 20 plants. GB
SG, LS. N.B. Persons exhibiting in $Q$ not to compete in $R$ also. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of six distinet species. SG, LS, SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Q or R will not be allowed to compete in S also.
rreenhouse Azaleas ; to be shown in 12 distinct varieties. GB SG, LS.
Collections of Stove or Greenhouse climbers. GB, SG, SK.
N.B. The Gold Banksian Medal is not to be awarded for few

## than 12 distinct

Y. Exotic Orchidacees, in
GK, $\mathbf{G B}, \mathbf{S G}, \mathbf{L S}$.
W. Exotic Orchidacees, in single specimens, SG, LS, SK.

CLAss III.-FRUIT, for which market gardeners, or persons in the habit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, Class independently of each other. N.B. All fruit must be fully ripe and well coloured; if the contrary, it will be diequalified. exhibit independently of each other. Niscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three dif- $\left.\right|^{2 .}$ Grapes. SG, LS, SK, SB.
ferent kinds. Peaches and Nectarines being considexed as only one kind, GK, GB, LS،
N.B.-Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen
Garden produce, are excluded from this letter. 5. Miscellaneous fruit. SK, SB. C. Malden offered by the Socie
 it necessary to do so. The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's Medals are ong ing these meetings, being not so much to encour-
 worthy of a Medal ; otherwise a bad single exhibition night obtan apize, A Regulations :-All Fellows wilt be admitted without tickets, from One till Six o'clock, on signing their names in a book at the entrance, Visitors can be admatted only by tickets, to be obtded as an authority to receive ticketg. of the visting card of a Fellow cannot
All Fellows who shall apply, on or before Tuesday, the 18th of April, may obtain at the rate of Three Shillings and Siapence each, any number of cicketh not exceang if Fellows would take their tickets personaliy, and not by written orders; or, in the event of their not so taking them, if they would at once order the whole number which they may require for the season. The Counciluire that those Fellows of as the privilege of obtaming tickets for $3 s$ s. give them.
give them. 18 th of April any further number of Tickets will be delivered to Fellews on their personal application or written order, at the price of Five Shill ings each ticket. Each Aisket will be available for the admission of one risitor, all $\mathrm{Exhibitions} ,\mathrm{at} \mathrm{the} \mathrm{option} \mathrm{of} \mathrm{the} \mathrm{Visitor} .\mathrm{All} \mathrm{applications} \mathrm{for} \mathrm{tickets} \mathrm{must} \mathrm{be} \mathrm{made} \mathrm{at} \mathrm{the} \mathrm{Society's} \mathrm{Office}, \mathrm{21} ,\mathrm{Regent} \mathrm{Street}$.

S. GIRLING'S Catalogues of ENGLISH and Formign - Dablias, Priaraonlems, Pansifs, Vrrabnas, \&Fuchsias, are ready, and can be had on prepaid application. The plants are attention. Plants of most of the varieties can be had after the 20th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and
forwarded the first week in May. forwarded the
EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or LA JAPAN ROSE. - A Collection of these beautiful Exotics is GANDLER and Sons'
Admittance gratis.

## O PINE-GROWERS

$T$ B BE SOLD, a Great Bargain, about SIX HUNDRED FRUMTING and SUCCESAION PNE PLANTS, apply on the premises, S. Rosuing's, Rye Common, Peckham,
WHITE FIELD CARROT SEED of the finest quality,


I ARGE YELLOW BELGİUM CARROT, or quantity of the above valuable sort of Carrot Sectd bcings th a quantity of the above valuabe sort or Carrot secc, being th
true kind used throughout the extensive Daines of Belgum fo
Cattle ; producing from 35 to 40 tons per acre of finc nutritiou food. Price, to private Sowers, 4 s. per lib.; to Retallers, 33. pe lb.; orders for 10 ibs. charged at the whoiesale price.--
CiARER, Seed Merchant, 39 , King-street, Covent-Garden.
H URST \& M'MULLEN, SEEDSMEN and FLORISTS 1. 6 , Leadenhall-st., beg to nuvite the attention of their friends
and the tublic to their advertisenent in tharrison's F.orical.
tural Cabinct for April,", which will be found to contan a very hoice selection of tlower Seeds, and other to contan a very their notice. They llkewise beg to offer their best thanks for the many kinn tokens of encouragemient they have atready reccived
from numerous friends; and again assure them that every effort will be used to merit their confidence, and to secure a continuance of their favors. An extensive collection of the best varieties Follyhbaccous Plants, Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, Pæo.enies, ansuing month. Packets of the True Cabul Lucerne, at 18, each True White Belgian or Field Carrot, of fine quality.-City, April 1 M TO GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS SRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit VBrBENAS, HEARTSEASE, \&C. Also \& fine Assorment of Roses Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone.

TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, AND OTHERS.
ROBEDISPOSED OF, in one of the High North ant LEASE of a compact NURERRY, with several commodious and other Sheds, recently erected in the best manner, the whole Plants ; together with a capital detached Dwelling-house, forming Two cheerful Residences, with Seed-Shop, surrounded by the Eenting an eligible undertaking for a practical man. For ful particuiars and and and at Grosvenor-row, Pimlico.
Knightice, COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSUR ASSOclation, 112, Cheapside. London.
Every deseription of Life Assuran
, to 500 n for three or more years on approved personal or othe security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate
Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21 , in case of death the whole of the money ructuses inNez, Resident Secretary. 112 Cheapside.
H NGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURLondon; and 119, Princess-street, Edinburght - Subscribed Capitan, 1,000,0002.
This Association embraces every description of risk contingent upon Life. A Liberal system of Loan. An extensive legal con.nexinio, of the English and scotch syetems of Assurance Fers. For tables of Rates of Assurance, Annuities, and Endowments, or any other information, apply at the J. St. PDGGEON, Actuary.
the Association.

J. WEEKS \& Co., Architects, \&c., Gloucester-Place, Apporatus Manufacturess, eeeothg that several parties Hretennt to lay claim to the Open Trough, Tank, or Gutter system of heating, tice respecting it, they having fixed and circulated water in open Troughs now upwards of 16 years, and their works are now to
be seen that have been fixed that time, at DAvin Puen's, Esq., be sen that have been fxer that time, at Davin Puar's, Esq.
Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire ; the Duke of BBDFomD', Woburn; Sir EDMoND ANTRoyus, Cheam, and up to the present
time they could give alist of 200 names, where they have fixed that principle, or their improvement on it. The above sketch represents a pit, shewing the principle for the purpose of Bottom
Heat, which answers well. J. W. \& Co. solicit an inspection o
 HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., Made two, and Fhreed Complete in all parts of the King dom. One parts of the Kingdom for mamediate use, packed and sent to ail Boxes and Likhts comp warranted best material. Two light


## $\mathrm{H}^{\circ}$

T-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and other Buildings.-STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Gracecylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in stock a variety Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Iindley to the men erlruary, 1843, page 87 , renders it unneressary, to offer any
and
remarks upon them beyond the following brief description: remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:-
They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable a pleasure, Very ornamental in appearance, and require attention
poly once in 14 or 15 hours, price 47.48 and $u$ wwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description. of build iug, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, \&c. \&c.
N.B.-The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of very description.
I EATING WITH HOT WATER on all its improved 1 Principles, for Horticultural and other purposes, by JAMEs M'L-TCHIN, Millwright and Engineer, Cottage- ane hose Noble men and Gentlemen who have already honoured him win Wrikmanship to merit their lasting favours. N.B.-Attendis personally to all Erections
HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER

J. WEEKS \& Co., Archivecrs, \&c., Gloucester-- place, King's_-raad, Chelsee, Hothouse- Builders and Hot-
water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility water Apparatus Manuracturers, beg leave to inform been extensive throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to
the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER. CONICAL and other BOLLERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once
in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing houses 300 feet in in 10 hour
length
Their in Tan open proved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means References may be had, and their works seen at most of the Yobility and Gentlemen's Seats in the country, nearly the whole the London Norseries, and a great variety of Horticultura
Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates \&c., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chelsea, near Sl
PATRONISED BY THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY,
$\mathrm{A}^{\text {N IMPRROVED GARDEN ENG GNE (Registered) }}$ unequalled in Cheapness, Durability, and Effect. This Engine is adadipted tor every use, where a portalle one is reuired, as in Greenliouses, in cleaning Shop-fronts, $c$; at the same time it can be applied to a variety of purposes. It can be
so constructed as to be attached to a tank or well, and by an
additional hose will draw water from the depth of 30 it., and force additional hose will draw water from the depth of 30 ft., and force
it to the height of 50 ft . in $a$ continuous stream. It would be found a useful articie on board of small craft, for wetting the
 every description of Garden Tool and requisite.
** $^{*}$ The Larans AND Brst Assoutmen

## M ANURES.-Guano, Nitrates of Soda, and Potash

 IV (pure), at the Importer's prices. Also Gypsum, Potter'sGuano (superior to the Foreign), Urate, Bone-Dust, Sulphate of Auno (saperior th the Foreign, Urate, Bone-Dist, , othest terms for cash, Rock Salt and Agricultural Salt. - Sold by Maris
Fothrimin. Merchant and Agricultural Agent, 40 , Upper Thames-street.
${ }_{*}^{*}$. Pamphlets treating on the above may be had of Mr. F.

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 ANTHONY GIBBS \& SONS, LONDON;GIBBS, BRIGHT, \& Co., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL. POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO. - TURNIPS, the enornons yreld at the rate of 86 tons per acre, was obtained
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may be worked by half the usual labour of any other engine fol the same purpose, particularly for Ladies that delight in watering their flowers ;-even a child may use it.
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 mists and Perfumers.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, HORTICULTURAL SXHFBTIONS at the GARDEN for the year 1884. These
will take place on the following tays; vi , Siturday, May 13 :
 opened, on each day, at one oclock, under the following regu-
lations: -All Fcilows of thie Society will be admited without
trkets, from one till six o'clock, on signing theirnames in abook
at the cutrance. Visitors can be admitred only by tickets, to be at the chfrance. Visitors can be admited ony bellows of the Sothe Society cannot be regarded as an authority to receive tickets
All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 18tll of
and All Fellows who shall apply on or before Tuesday, the 18 th of any number of tickets not excecing Twenty-Four: but no Would be a,great convenience to the Society, if the Fellows
would take their tickets personally, and not by written orders; or, in the cvent of their not so taking them, if they would at
once order the whole number which they may require for the
eason. After the 18 th of April any further number of tickets will be delivered to Fellows on their personal application or Written order, at the price of Five Shillings each ticket. Each 0 clock, to either of the three Exhibitions, at the option of the
Visitor. All applications for tickets must be made at the so

## Che Gaxueners' Cyronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1843.


We have so continually occupied our pages with discussions concerning manures, that some, we fear, regard the subject as more than exhausted. The question, however, is, in our own opinion, but just opened; most of the experiments that have been recorded are rather to be regarded as incentives to further inquiry than as satisfactory solutions of one of the most important-if not the most importantquestions connected with cultivating the soil. Gardeners and farmers are alike interested in it, and alike is, that more expense may be profitably incurred by the gardener than by the farmer-or at least that seems to be the case.
Whatever the value may be of the many artificial manures-and we are the last to question the efficiency of the phosphates and nitrates and sulphates, of guanos, home-made or sea-borne, and all the remnants snatched by the chemist from corruptionwhatever the value of them may be, it must never be forgotten that they cost money. The cultivators of the land cannot make such substances: for them the true laboratory is the farm-yard-their pneumatic farmer will use up what he has got before he goes to market for more. He will spend his money upon labour, and only extend his outlay when all the resources of labour are exhausted; then such agents as antificial manures become invaluable, and not till then. It is most improvident to poison cattle by draining
away the strength of manure into a horse-pond and then to run to market for artificial compounds; it is unreasonable, after wasting money thus, to cry out for protecting duties, upon the ground of the peculiar cost of English farming.
We are led to these remarks in consequence of finding that the country is at last becoming alive to the importance of such considerations, and that gentlemen are in many cases strenuously endeavouring to persuade their tenantry to turn their attention to the bet-
ter preservation and preparation of manure. In Cheshire, Sir Philip Egerton is about to offer three premiums to his tenantry "For the most economical and effective system of collecting, improving, and employing the solid and liquid materials within their reach, adapted to fertilise and improve the land." We understand that one premium will be for tenants under 20l., another
for those under 100 l , and a third for tenants above $100 l$. a-year. We doubt not that so excellent an example will be quickly followed, and therefore we shall at once proceed to state what we conceive to be the most advisable steps for the competitors
The gxeat principle to start from is, that all the The first are seen in the fluids that drain from ordi nury dunghills, the second may be discovered by the sense of smell : for the offensive exhalations of manureheaps are produced in consequence of valuable fertilising substances flying away in an invisible condition. nor smell.

A second and not less important point to be remarked is, that everythiny is a manuring substance
which has ever been alive. The dead remains of animals and plants are each in their way equally valuable. People often forget what the origin is of substances in very common use, and do not recognise the fragments of plants and animals, though they are every
day before their eyes. For example, coals are the remains of plants; soap is composed of certain parts of plants and animals, its potash or soda having been obtained from one, and its fat from the other. Manchester goods are made of threads taken out of plants, just as woollen cloths are prepared from threads pulled off animals ; therefore, cinders, soapsuds, cotton and woollen rags, are manuring substances just as much as charcoal stable-litter, or bones
The third point to attend to is, that all manuring substances must decay, before they can act as food for plants. If a man, in his zeal for gardening, were to all his life, his Grapes would make him no return for so uncomfortable a position. But let the surgeon cut it off and bury it there, the effect would be presently seen in the deeper green and stronger wood of his Vines. Now the obvious reason of this is, that, in the first case, the leg remained alive and could not decay while in the second it had lost its life and "immediately began to rot. So it is exactly with all other things; they must decay before they can become manures. Fresh straw is not a manure, rotten straw is excellent: fresh sawdust is useless, when decayed is of considerable value.
These three principles seem to be those on which the whole art of preparing and economising manure depends. Matter which once had life, whether the carcase of a horse or a basket-full of grubs, an ermine robe or a bundle of rags, will equally become manure; but they must be made to decay, and that being effected, nothing must be allowed to run away in the form of fluid, or to fly away in the disguise of a smell. We conceive that the following plan will effect these objects in the most economical manner

Mark out the piece of ground on which the dunghill is to be made, on a good slope if possible, and close by a pond. Cut a gutter all round, 6 inches wide and 4 inches deep, and puddle it with clay, so as to make it water-tight. Then, at the lowest part, outside the place where the dunghill is to lie, dig a good-sized sink-hole, about 18 or 20 inches deep; let this also be well puddled, and connected with the gutter already spoken of. Things being thus prepared, throw down a layer of such manuring substances as you may have, about a foot deep, and tread them well down; theris sift or scatter over it some fixer (what that is will be explained presently); and finally, water it well. Then add another layer of manuring substances, tread down, sift on the fixer, and water well as before. In this manner go on with layer after layer, till the heap is of the desired height-always treading and watering as directed. When the work is completed, a firm mound of manure will be formed, surrounded by a gutter communicating with a sink-hole

Probably during the operation of making the ma-nure-heap, some water will have drained away; in that case, it will have run into the gutter and collected in the sink-hole. If so, let a labourer scuppet the water out as the work proceeds, and throw it back upon the dunghill. Every morning the sink-hole should be examined, and the drainage that has collected in it be scuppetted back over the heap. If the hole is not large enough to hold all the water that drains off, another can be made near it; none of the properly made. it will heat gently, not strongly ; but If it becomes very hot, plenty of water must be thrown over it, caught up in the sink-hole, and scuppetted back, again, and again and again ; and, whether heats or 6 weeks, a good quantity of fluid of some kind thrown upon it, so as to keep it thoroughly wet, it being at the same time well drained. Pot-boilings, soap-suds, or such refuse, are much better than common water; but urine is infinitely preferable to either. If it were possible to collect this fluid and use it instead of water, from the beginning to the end, so much the better.
By these contrivances nothing is allowed to leak away or drain off, but the dunghill is enabled to become a soft pasty mass, holding fast all that belongs to it, except what might fly away. To catch the latter is the purpose of the fixer, which is as indispensable to the operation as the gutter, and sink-hole, and scuppeting, already insisted on. Now there are many kinds of fixers : oil of vitrio, greether salt or lime by hemselves on any account ), gypsum, and other substances, may be used when they can be had cheap; but some of them at all times, and in some cases all of them, have the fault of costing money. A substitute for them, which costs nothing except labour, is therefore to be sought for. Such substitutes exist in cin-der-siftings, charcoal-dust, good black earth, peat or from the bottoms of ditches and ponds, the smail fragments of wood from the bottom of woodstacks, soot, the brick-dust of brick-fields, or the powder of burnt clay. Some or all of these materials may be had in most places.
Such we believe to be practically the best way of preparing a dunghill, so as to saye everything that is
saveable. It is essentially the same as the method saveable. in Alsace, of which an account has been given
followed in our Volume for 1842, p. 191.- It must be obvious that no harm at least can arise from following our recommendations, which are to be carried out by a sazing of both material and money. Supposing the plan does not answer, it will have put the person who tries it to no other charge than a little labour ; and to so little; even of that, as to be of no moment in either garden or farm. The manure-heap must be made, at all events, and a boy will form the gutters and sinkhole, and keep the heap well moistened while the substance is in preparation.

What we have hitherto said about the "one-shift system" of potting has been in its favour ; and there can be no doubt that, under good management, if the object is to make a plant as vigorous as possible, it is better to avoid all the endless, troublesome details of shifting it from one sized pot into another. No better evidence of this is needed than what we see in nature A plant in the open ground, or in the border of a wellmanaged conservatory, grows fast, acquires a rich deep green healthy colour, and produces its flowers and fruit as soon as it has arrived at the proper age: on the other hand, the same kind of plant, under the same circumstances, managed by the same gardener, but kept in a pot and tormented by shifting, although it may be healthy at first, soon ceases growing becomes yellow and lean and starved, and when it flowers brings forth notbing but apologies for blossoms.

Nevertheless the shifting system has its advantages, "It is not the wish of every cultivator to have his Pelargoniums as large as Gooseberry-bushes, especially when a varied collection is kept up; nor does every one desire to grow plants for Horticultural exhibitions. Beautiful as large well-grown specimens may be, it is not in every garden that they can be properiy accommodated; and where that is the case, it is worse than useless to attempt it, for small well-grown specimens are quite as interesting. For anything that I have seen to the contrary, a plant may be grown quite as quickly by the common method as by the "one-shift system,' with a much better chance of its being established in its pot, and of its blooming in the while.
Now here lies a real objection to the system of putting small plants at once into large pots; they grow too fast for the space of persons having but little room, and it is scarcely to be expected that the possessor of a greenhouse will sacrifice the interior to a small number of large specimens. He would soon weary of their sameness. The lover of flowers wants variety: the diversified forms of nature are what he delights to feed his eye upon; and that he cannot do in a small greenhouse, unless he cramps his plants by frequent shifting from one little pot into another.

While, however, we freely concede this, and admit that it may be more convenient in general to treat plants like a Chinese lady's toes, it does not at all follow that they will be so healthy under such circumstances: the contrary, we are persuaded, is the case. The force of circuunstances may compel a gardener to stunt his plants by frequent transfers from one place of confinement to anothex; and he may, as he often does, by skill and care, preserve them by such means in good health, but he does it at the expense of much labour, and at the sacrifice of all that vigour of constitution which we see in plants whose roots have unobstructed freedom.

We, in concluding this matter, print the remainder "Observator's" letter, in order that he may not have to complain of his arguments having been misrepresented; but in doing so we have been obliged to enter our protest against some of the statements he makes, even in this part of his communication.

Allowing," he says, "t that by the 'one-shift system a plant will fill its pot with roots, yet before that can take place, a great portion of the nutritious substances, by the frequent waterings which the plant must receive, will be washed away." This is far less likely to occur in large pots than in small ones; and is of no consequence, because nothing is more easy than to restore to the soil such matters as are washed away,
"This objection," he continues, "may be removed by liquid manures; but plants that have been long used to liquid manures are like irreclaimable drunkardsthey have become so accustomed to stimulants, that upon their discontinuance they soon begin to exhibit signs of decay, What is here described is very bate, as well as an immoderate, quantity of food given it in a liquid state?
"Should the drainage in the 'one-shift system ' become obstructed, the soil, by the stagnation of the Water, will be soured; and unless the plant be removed into other soil its health will be greatly injured." The same thing happens when the drainage is obstructed upon the common system, and does not affect the argument one way or the other.
"I can say," concludes Observator, "that the practice of inverting a small thumb-pot over the drainage-hole
of the large pot very often proves injurious, for it sometimes fits so closely on the bottom, that a very small space is left for the water to escape, and in spite of the moss, it will carry to the bottom fine particles of soil, which will in most cases effectually prevent the escape of the water, excepting through the hole in the bottom of the thumb-pot. It is preferable to use three or four rather large potsherds, placing the concave side_downwards, and putting a rather thin layer of moss over them, not more than a quarter of an inch in thickness, or it will act the part of a sponge and retain the water." All this may or may not be the case; but it has no more to do with the question of frequent shifting than pruning has.

Since we first directed the attention of our readers to the state of the labouring poor, and the destitution which so frequently results from mere want of employment, without any fault in the individual, we have had numerous communications on the subject from many of our friends and correspondents. Our limits would not permit us to publish many of these, which are replete with excellent practical observations; but we have not neglected to peruse them carefully; and as they one and all confirm the opinions we entertained before on the advantage of letting small allotments of land for cultivation to Agricultural labourers, we shall only extract from some of them such facts as will clearly show the result of numerous experiments of this kind, which have now stood the test of many yearg' continuance. We add them as a confirmation of our own experience, and as a guide to those who may be inclined to follow such laudable examples:An Account of numerous Allotments let by the Marguess of Lansdowne. - The quantity of land let out to the poor by Lord Lansdowne in the parishes of Colne and Burnhill is 500 acres, in allotments from half an acre to two acres each, the number of tenants being nearly 700 . The price per acre is the same as was given by the farmers previous to giving up the land, and varies from $40 \%$ to $60 s$. per acre. The crops chiefly grown are Potatoes, the Cabbage tribe, Wheat, and Barley; the grain and green crops alternately, and generally winter Tares are sown after Wheat, and dug in for Potatoes in the spring, with or without the assistance of manure. The rents are regularly paid, with very few exceptions, and the produce of the land is invariably good. A Horticultural duce of the land is invariably good. A Horticultural
Society in Colne has been the means of promoting Society in Colne has been the means of piom amongst the cottagers by giving prizes annually for vegetables, fruit, and separate prizes for allotment-cultivation and specimens of Wheat and Barley in the ear. From the interest taken in this Society by the neighbouring gentry and landowners I have no doubt that from 30l. to $40 l$. will this year be distributed amongst them."
A much-valued correspondent, Sir Henry Bunbury, who is most zealous in the cause, writes thus:-"Five-and-twenty years ago I began to assign some small portions of land (for I had but little at that time) to a few labourers. In every instance I found that the man improved in his circumstances, and as his circumstances became more easy he became more domestic and respectable in his conduct. With this encouragement I gladly seized opportunities of letting pieces of ment I glady seized opportunities of leting pieces of within my power, I extended the practice very widely: nor have I ever seen the slightest reason to doubt of its beneficial effects. I do not tie myself down to any fixed quantity of ground; generally, I Iet but little (eay one rood) to a beginner: for the young labourer has no money laid by, and rarely owns a pig (that rerum necessarium). But there ought not to be any dry rules about the exact quantity of the allotment, or as to the mode of working it. One sharp active fellow will turn his bit of land to double the profit that could be earned by a dull one. But the crops of the former soon render his practice an object"of imitation, and all around him make progress and improve When there are one or two pigs in the sty, and the land appears in good condition, the advancing labourer gets half an acre instead of his original rood, and so on. Some few of my people have come now to hold one, two, and even four acres-and industrious and thriving fellows they are. But as you ask particularly concerning the size of an allotment, I should recommend half an acre. I find that the man, with the assistance of his wife and children, can keep it in very good condition : nor is he so much occupied by it as to be diverted from his daily labour under the farmer. I am inclined to suspect that gentlemen make the mistake of meddling too much with their allotments as to details. I should say, do not cramp the labourer-let him feel the pleasure of being a free man-stop him when he is going decidedly wronggive him useful information-and encourage a pride in him as to his crops, and his pigs, and the neatness of his ground."

A lady, who has devoted much of her attention to the letting of land in small portions or allotments to poor people who otherwise would have been a burden as paupers, kindly communicated her experience, im
answer to some questions sent to her, of which we wil here give a short abstract. She began with 50 allotments in 1830, and they now amount to 404-varying from eight poles to three, four, and five acres each. Each occupier signs the following conditions:-

> Allotments of Land. rees to let. and

Mrs. - agrees to let, and
to

> of the
of the estimated at
in the "parish and if this rent is not, tend, at the rent of $£$ following, he sgrees to forfeit belore the 11th of Oct. possession of land, buildings, and crops, without imiate notice from the owner of the land.

Also to give up the same at any season of the year if convicted of a misdemeanour before a magistrate, or three householders not renting more than himself.
Also, if the whole or any part is assigned or under-let Also, if more land is rented of any of the land.

Also, if more land is rented of any other persons except the garden of the house he occupies, and to forfeit
double the rent till Michaelmas. double the rent till Michaelmas.

Also, if he removes, or suffers to be removed off the premises, either any hay, straw, or manure, and to forfeit double the rent.
Also, if any land has been' ploughed with horses, and to pay twopence a rod over the rent for every pole so ploughed.
Also; if two crops of the same or different kinds ripen their seed without a green or root crop intervening, to be consumed by the Tenant's family and cattle, or other person's cattle, fed off on this land; and in no case be sold off the premises.
Also, if Game is killed, or permitted to be killed.
Also, if Furze is cut on land not hired.
Otherwise, the land to be occupied till one of the parties give notice in writing to the other to quit and leave, on the day of
Any damage done by a gate being left open to be made good within one week, or his goods or crops seized to the To forf the valuation of two allotment tenants.
To forfeit sixpence for getting over the wall, or a hole
Do. for leaving manure or rabl
Do. for leaving manure or rubbish on the road
Do. for trespassing on each other's or the adjoining land.

Forfeits to be kept and divided between the tenants of the same piece.
In any of the above instances the Landlord shall be at
liberty to re-enter without any process of Law.
Witnessed by Signed by
There have been only four defaulters in the whole number in twelve years: no legal steps are taken against them; the only consequence of default being: the loss of the allotment-they are even allowed to take off their crops. Only eight of the number, who have a cottage and four or five acres of land, and keep a couple of cows stalled up all the year, and some pigs, Live chiefly from the produce of the land. All the rest are day-labourers, and for these from 20 to 40 poles are sufficient: 20 of them have manure tanks. A peculiarity in the granting of allotments by this benevolent lady is, that previous good conduct is not essential to their obtaining allotments. All that are willing to subscribe to the conditions and belong to the several parishes are admitted; and she has found that regular occupation and profitable industry have generally been the means of correcting vice, when not too deeply rooted, and greatly encouraged honesty.
But all this, however satisfactory, is not intended as a remedy for that superabundance of agricultural labourers which we desire to see usefully employed: we must show how the proprietors and occupiers of land may employ more manual labour on their land, not only without loss, but with a certain profit ; thus, ao doubt, increasing the expense of cultivation, but also increasing the produce so much, as to repay the additional outlay with a fair and ample remuneration. If we can do this,

## HEATHS.

IF the following advice to the young Amateur, and a detail of my plan of Heathngrowing, be acceptable to your readers, they are much at your service. Supposing, then, grown Heath, and prefers a bushy, thickly-foliaged plant to one resembling a timber-tree, he will no doubt be desirous of obtaining 100 of the best and most beautiful varieties. He ought therefore to procure two of each; travelling or other incidents may cause the loss of a single plant, and for this reason it is best to have a duplicate. One may be grown for a specimen, and the other to propagate from ; but the latter may live to see better days, when cuttings repretty numerous. In making a selection of plants at the nursery great discretion is requisite, and it is seldom that
those in large pots can be recommended. I would advise those in large pots can be recommended. I would advise ing the sort which he requires; if the foliage is healthy and clothes the stem as well as the upper branches, and if on turning it out of the pot the roots are of a silvery white, it shows that the plant is in a growing state. Such a plant may be set aside, and the remaining 199 should resemble it. I would, however, caution him against a large plant in a small pot, with a tolerably healthy appearance, but a thick woody atem, which when turned out discovers the roote, matted together, and for the mont part of a mandy
colour. Nine times out of ten such a plant will bloom and die; but occasionally it will recover by being repotted, decay not having reached the centre roots. It will, however, lose the foliage for a considerable distance along the
stem, in which case it is advisable to cut it back. Even then the plant in the 48 will have the advantage, having then the plant in the 48 will have the advantage, having
fresh roots, and nothing to check it in its onward course. When your plants are unpacked, supposing it to be March, which is the best time for the purpose, it will save much trouble if they are examined before being placed in the house,
to ascertain whether they require shifting. In this particuto ascertain whether they require shifting. In this particu-
lar the greatest discretion must be used. If the roots are evenly distributed round the pot, it seems reasonable to suppose that a larger pot would suit it. I confess I have lost many a healthy plant by my anxiety to push it on and shift it before it was ready roots of plants, when repotted, seek the sides of the pot in filled up. Therefore, examine the plant closely, by taking out the crocks and turfy drainage; and if the roots do not make their appearance in the same strength in the centre as the exterior, be assured that the plant had better remain as it is, with the addition only of a little fresh drainage. Experience may, however, prevent this trouble, for
there is a peculiar lightness and elasticity to the touch that will show when the exterior and interior of the mass of and an important question then arises, into what sized pot they may be shifted.

There are some gardeners, who, anxious to spur on their favourtes, would not scruple to give them a second size larger; and with some of the freengrowing sorts, 1 admit that not the means of discrimination, and the safer plan is to shift from size to size. In some cases you may obtain August; but if you attempt to force on Erica Massonii, aristata major, depressa, and some others of the slowgrowing 'sorts, which, owing to their tardy movements, cause but a slight demand upon the roots; long before
the latter reach the sides of the pot, they become exbausted the latter reach the sides of the pot, they become exbausted by the continual wash of the water; the mould becomes E. aristata major is in a 48 , be content if, on shifcing it into a 36 in March, it fills the pot during the summer, after having increased two inches in the length of the shoots. Not so, however, with E.trícolor, elegans, and 8 or 10 ins. The former has made a growth wanced two sizes. Bu. in a year, althougting the plant from the 48 to a 36 :-Let the pot be perfectly dry ; make the hole at the bottom rather larger, and place over it a piece of crock; add some smaller pieces half an half an inch. Select some inch in depth. Having collected some small round pebbles of the size of a Horse-bean, mix a dozen with the first handful of mould, that is, before you place the plant in the pot; then insert the Heath, having divested it of fresh mould, and firmer than with other plants ; be very particular that no fresh soil covers the stem, but that it be raised above the level of the sides, so that in watering, the moisture should fall to the sides, and on no account lodge in the centre. Do not water for one or two days and during that time place the plant in the shade. The smal
pieces of crock, drainage-peat, and small pebbles must be pieces of crock, drainage-peat, and small pebbles must be advise that before the plant is placed in the house, it should be staked out in the form in which it is wished to
grow. The tender twigs may be brought down, but when grow. The tender twigs may bey become stubborn and inflexible.-Erica.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF CARNATIONS AND (Continued from p. 156.)

Mango (Ely's).-One of the best in its class, the pod being good, and the white pure; of medium size, and the colour, violet purple, well laid on ; it flowers early. properties; with me it is rather deficient in purple; the stripes are broad, and white very pure, Bellerophon (Leightom's). -This stands first in the Lanimpurity of the white being a serious drawback. Princess Charlotie (Turner's).-An old flower, of large size and fine colours;
safe sort to depend on.
Premier (Milwood's).-Raised a few years ago at Derby the white is apt to flush, but the petals are large and well-formed : When clean it is a fine flower. quire Meynell (Brabbin's).-One of the best we have the flower is large, pod good, form and colour excellent. ther loose in its habit; with me second-rate.
British Queen (Elliott's).-White pure, but often deficient in a fair proportion of purple. defect noticed in the preceding variety; when grown strong, however, the colours are better distributed. Major (Spray's).-
short of colour
Miss Thornton (Hudson's),-A strong grower ; flowers large and well marked; although esteemed in Lancashire, it is considered rather thin for Nottingham. Enohanter (Paarron's). - Guard leaves rather too large
in proportion to the others; whit
Rev. T. Gisbourne (Brabbin's).-Raised the same year and by the same person as Squire Meynell, but far in arior Magnificent (Ely's), -A full and large-sized fower; stripes
dark and numerous, crowns well; white not pure. dark and numerous, crowns well; white not pure.
Queen Victoria (Ely's). -A useful flower, though not first-rate.
Cleopatra (Weldon's).-Stripes very dark purple, flowers large and confused, white rather impure; second rate. First-rate (Pollard's). - Well named; the pod is rather short, but the petals, with a little attention, get out
well. The fower is large and finely formed; white very pure, ribboned with broad flakes of deep parple it appears to be shy in rooting, and is very scarce. Platoff(Hall's).-A compact flower, with fine petals; the purple very dark ; white sometimes slightly tinged.
Major Cartwright (Hall's). - This is an old variet whose day is gone by ; occasionally a decent flower is seen. The petals are'thin in substance, and there are too few of them; the purple also is not good.

Mrs. Horner (Ely's). Whis is often exhibited in the heavy as well as the light-edged class. The pod is good, and edging distinct; it is a favourite in
Miss Bacon (Wollard's).-Neatly edged, but too small. Little Wonder (Wollard's): - Very much akin to the foregoing, under-sized
Duke of Wellington (Sharp's): -White pure, and ver finely feathered or plaited ; the guard-leaves are rathe Mary (Marris's). - A large and finely-shaped hea edged flower, sometimes rather too wh barred
Pilot (Marris's). As large and well formed as the pre ceding; it is, however, much clear
tinct. A decided good heavy edge.
Will Stukeley (Hufton's).-Heavy-edged: bars too much, and though still winning in some parts of the country it is certainly an interior flower
Derby Willow (Maw's).-Heavy-edged with dull scarlet, only fit for borders.
King of the Frenoh (Green's). -Much too thin, and, at the risk of being thought severe, I must say, inferior. Horner, butinferior to that flower, the white being impure; still it has a good pod, crowns well, and the edge is well defined.
Matilda (Parkinson's). A large and distinct flower, white good, edge dark crimson; not quite up to the mark. Venus (Hudson's). - Light-edged red, a full
Marc Antony (Benn's). - Rather too thin; the white is Marc Anony and beautifully plaited with dark crimson. Hector (Sharp's). - Rather light.edged, form good, white pure, edging distinct; first-rate.
Comelius (Barrants) - Liave not used much ceremony in my short descriptions of north country flowers, and here I am obliged to find fault with the favourite of the
south. It has a good pod, the white is pure, edged with dark crimson, of a different shade to most others; with me it bars too macls, gnd should it always flower in the me it bars too much, shale, I should pronounce it decidedly second-rate. Colonal Foreman (Barraud"s).-Clean, with a good petal and neat feather
Teazer (Gidden's).-A large and rather coarse flower ; it has, however, fine guard petals and crowns well ; it
stripes down too much, but when in its best state is undoubtedly a "Teazer."
Casar (Gidden's).-Heavy-edged, rather thin, in the way of Marc Antony; an inferion flower.
Criterion (Sharp's). -Neatly-edged, but with a short awk ward pod; flowers medium size, and apt to expand confusedly, requiring much ca
Catherine (Hardy's').-Under-sized, white impure, raised near Nottingham from Bowley's Ann; neatly edged, tingham.

## (To be continued.)

familiar botany.-No. Xiv. Blown in the morning thon shat rade e ere noon
What boots a life, whiclit in such sub haste orsakes the

The Figwort.-The fetters of ice in which the earth Fas shackled a few weeks ago had hardly been broken ; a few scanty sunbeanss had but just been playing upon the ground beneath the old oak-tree before our door, when the turf began to sparkle witll the surfaces of a thousand glassy emerald teaves, while myyiad or gogen stars were
to be seen glittering amongst the herbage. It almost seemed as if the wand of an enchanter had struck the ground and suddenly commanded the slaves of lis will to appear
A walk among the thickets of our landlord's park and the deeper recesses of his woods brought more of these
gay visitors to our knowledge, and showed us that no enchanter had been at work, but that the teeming womb of nature was everywhere producing some early and joyous herald of the spring. The lingering days of autumn, protracted into February, had produced no effect upon the hardy wilding which sturdily awnited its appomted time,
and refused to be awakened till the customary frosts lad given it energy to spring into vernal life.
The old herbalists knew the Figwort well, and thought if imbued with great medicinal qualities ; some noixed it
with honey, and drawing it into their nostrils, thought it cured their headache ; others found it hot and dry in the first degree : more sober people pounded it into a paste, and used it as an astringent; the scurvy was driven away by it, as a few said ; and many boiled it as a Spinach, which they found agreeable. Some, however, declared it was an acrid, poisonous thing, blistering the skin and causing leprosy. All these fancies are, however, long forgotten, and nothing now remains of the plant but its beauty.


The Figwort is a sort of Crowfoot, called by some Bo tanists Ranunculus Ficaria, and by others Ficaria ranunculoides; but although it belongs to the same vile race as the Sardoan herb of the ancients, whose blistering poisonous qualities have gained them an unenviable notoriety, it is more than can be said of all fair flowers. It derives its common name from its roots looking like a cluster of small Figs. It leaves are similar to those of the Arrow. pallid spots. The smaller, and delicately mottled sitn der angular stalks; they have three leaves, or rather scales, on the outside, and eight or nine glittering golden petals, dull at the back, but almost metallic in front, where a scale is found near their foot, the sign of the clan Ranuuculus. Many are their yellow stamens, many their grass-green ovaries heaped upon each other in the middle of the flower, and promising an abundant increase. Yet, strange to tell, the seeds are seldom ripened, and that ready mode of propagation, in forming which nature seems to have taken such infinite pains, is thrown aside as worthless, another mode of multiplying its race being given to the Figwort. According to Vaucher, the cuber cles of its roots are of three sorts-the one long and withered, which nourish the plant, another, diated at the lower end, and afterwards producing other plants; and a third sort, which sprouts out from the crown of the root ; besides which it produces in the bosom of its
leaves certain bulbs, which disperse themselves as leaves as the leaves have perished. In the early spring these bulbs are not to be found, but in the autumn they may be seen lying near the bottom of the leaves, shut up in two furrowed sheaths, in the midst of which is a perfect little leaf, bearing at its base a fourth, which itself gives birth to a fifth, and so on. The ground is said to be filled with these little bulbs at the approach of autumn, and they certainly produce an abundant crop when the spring-time arrives.
The flowers of the Figwort hail the sun like the fireworshippers of old: as soon as his beams strike them, " and pour their soft luxuriance on the morn," they unfold ; but when a cloud interqoses, they close apain ; so that you may find the turf enamelled with sparkling stars in the morning, and as joyless as the " mournful, sobersuited night" in an hour afterwards. Gardeners are its sorn enemies, we know not why, destroying it whenever and Dandelion are permitted to flourish; so that its life is and Dandelion by perils, for which its harmless nature gives surrounded by perils, for which its harmiess nature gives
no cause, and from which its short life might have preserved it, for it springs up in March and perishes in May. -R. E.

## ON VEGETABLE MANURES

(By Proprssor Charles Sprengerl. Translated from the German.)
Under this name are comprised not only different sorts of straw or litter, but also those vegetable substances which are used unmixed for manuring fields. I shall first treat of the dufferent sorts of litter, and then of those plants, or remains of plants, which, without being mixed with animal excrement, improve the fertility of the soil.
a. Of Plants used for the Absorption of Animal Excre. ment, and which, thus miwed, serve as Manuren-Those
plants which have to absorb animal fluids, and which are also employed as a soft litter for cattle, are (with few exceptions) used in a un the liquid part of manure In this objects to soak ? way, however, it happens that the materials used for litter are rendered more capable of being decomposed, and of thus becoming a noursheat to crops. The decoraposition of dung, on the other hand, is accelerated by its being loosened by means of the litter, and of a free access for the oxygen of the atmosphere, without which no chemical decomposition is possible. The products of the complete decomposition of vegetable substances are, humic acia, carbonic acid, mineral acids, earths, oxides, and alkalies and since all these belong to the nourishing substances of crops, it is necessary, if we would know the value of different sorts of litter, to make ourselves acquainted with their chemical constituents.
The chief constituent of dry vegetable litter is carbon, which amounts in all cases to more than 50 per cent. It forms, combined with hydrogen and oxygen, humic acid, a substance which every fertile soil must contain in great abundance, not only because it furnishes plants with carbon, but also because it dissolves and conveys the the carths, oxides, and certain saits contained in the soin the requiralisation of alkalies, which easily destroy vegetation ne -as, muca so, that in substance qut indispensable for regetation. Now as humic acia is moshy genera litter, it is evident an they camo agriculture, except in cases where humic acid may be obtained by manuring with mould, mud, peat, ac.; for no amount that could be afforded by the decomposition of solid excrement would be sufficient. Litter is also indispensable, because it improves the soil mechanically; it keeps a clayey soil loose as long as it is not decayed, and thus not only facilitates the access of atmospheric air, but accelerates the evaporation of superabundant moisture.
Besides these great; advantages which the crops receive from litter, 'it ingredients are of equal importance. The effects of these have hitherto excited little notice, for it was not generally believed that mineral substances form the nourishment of plants ; and this explains the reason why litter has either been undervalued or insufficiently appreciated. The true value of litter can only be determined by chemical analysis. If we compare with each other the mineral substances contained in litter, we shall find pretty neary what we have to expect of each in the way of manure, and rega of any sort of sal may matical accuracy. If we next determine the chemical constituents of the food of cattle, and deduct this from that which remained in their bodies, or has been exhaled by the se shall be able to calculate even to pounds, all by the whe from the for But, in order to arrive at that, many experiments are still But, in orde
It is beyond all doubt that that sort of litter possesses the greatest value which contains the greatest quantity of these ingredients in which soil in general is most deficient; amongst these are potash and soda, lime and magnesia, chlorine, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and especially nitrogen. Carbon, which as we have just seen is ang the most important ingredients of out of consideration, because is anoun within a few per cent. more ar all dry litter contains more tban it is equaily unnecessary to take into account the oxygen or hydrogen of litter, as all crops can take up the water of the soil ad libitum.
As some sorts of vegetable matter contain substances either detrimental to vegetation (like tan), or decomposed with great difficulty, such as rosin, wax, and fibre, such substances require a particular preparation previously to being used for litter, or carried on the field, mixed with dung. They require to be well heated, without, however being carbonised, as it is merely requisite that the tannin should be destroyed, and the fibres rendered more tender If this is not attended to they will remain for years in the soil undecomposed, which (as manure is to be considered capital desirable to be quickly circulated), is attended with nuch loss ; besides which the plants whose growla we in tend to acelerate, will derive no advantage from them. have stated before that those sorts of litter are easiest of demosh mitrogen, phosphorus, and containing much mucilage or other substances easily extracted by water. Dry green plants always arrive easier at a state of decomposition than those which are dry and ripe, not only because the texture of the former is more soft, but also because they contain substances which bring on a speedier putrefaction. It is said that litter which has become mouldy is of less value than when fresh; if this be really the case in to evaporated Straw of Corn Plants.-The straw of Cereal plants , most farms, the only litter used, and as far as keeping dry the beds of cattle is concerned, it is the best, because its hollow straws enable it to absorb the greatest quantity of moisture. Its value however as a manure is by no means so great as that of other sorts of litter; there is moreover a great difference between the different sorts of straw in respect of thexr manuring qualities. It may be generally assumed that the straw waich is most nutritious is also the best manure. It manures the better the less it has been subjected to maceration by rain-water

* Humic acid is composed of 36.700 parts of carbon, 4.789 hy
drogen, and 38.512 oxygent

If, therefore, it has been long exposed to wet in a ripe state, it is of far less value than if stored up soon after it has been cut. It is also better if cut green, for in tha case, less of the manuring substances passes into the grain the straw of leguminous plants yields better manure than that of Cerealia, because it is rich in phosphorus, sulphur chlorine, potash, soda, nitrogen, lime, and magnesia.
a. Wheat Straw.- $100,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ of Wheat straw, drie in the air, consist of from 50,000 to $52,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of wood fibre, and from 48,000 to $50,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of substances suluble in akali and water, which consequently are also nutritious and soon yield humic acid. Amongst the latter, however there are (according to Boussinganit) but 300 lbs . of nitrogen The mineral substances contained in 100,000 parts o air-dried Wheat straw are :

### 0.241 parts of lime.

| 0.240 |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.032 | parts of lime. |  |
| 0.020 | maguesia. |  |
| 0.029 | potash. | sodi. |
| 0.090 | " | oxide of iron, alumina, and oxide of |
| 2.870 | " silica. |  |
| 0.170 | phosphoric acid. | [manganese. |
| 0.037 | pulphuric acid. |  |
| 0.030 | s chlorine. |  |

3.518 parts of mineral substances or ashes. As therefore 100 lbs . of Wheaten straw contain 3 3 ybs. of mineral substances, $96 \frac{1}{2} l \mathrm{lbs}$. must consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. The quantity of nitrogen however, is very small; in $100,0001 \mathrm{bs}$. of straw there are merely 3lbs., or in 100 lbs of straw merely $\frac{s}{10} \mathrm{lb}$. ; whence it is evident why this straw is of so little value as fodder aitrogen being essential for animal nutriment.
On account of its woody nature it decomposes slowe than Rye, Barley, or Oat straw; but quicker than the straw of Beans, Rape, or the havim of Potatoes
6. Rye Straw. $-100,000$ parts of air-dried ripe Rye straw contain 48,000 parts of ligaeous fibre, and 52,000 parts of substances soluble in water and alkali; the latte nitrogen, whence it follows that Rye strat 200 parts o ess nourishing then that of When ess nourishiog han concerned, it cannot yield such a good manure; on the f its its greater quantity of potash; but there is less lime magnesia, and phosphoric acid in it.
The mineral substances contained in 100,000 parts of ye straw consist of

| 2.297 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0.978 | parts of silica. |
| 0.012 | " lime. |
| 0.032 | magnesia. |
| 0.011 | potash. |
| 0.025 | " soda. |
| 0.170 | iron, alumina, and oxide of manganese. |
| 0.051 | sulphuric acid. |
| 0.017 | phosphoric acid. |
| 0 | chlorine. |

## $2 \cdot 793$ parts of mineral substance

As Rye straw contains much less phosphate of lime than that of Wheat, it is not so good a fodder for young animals, which require much of this substance for the formation of their bones
-Among the different sorts of Corn straw, that of Rye and Wheat is the best adapted for the absorption of the fluid parts of animal excrement, because it retains for the longest time its tubular consistency. The straw of Barley and Oats is beaten flat by threshing. According to Block, if Rye straw is put under cattle in due proportion to the fodder, and if the dung remain eight days in the stable, lo0ibs.of it yield from horses 961 bs ., frem cows 97 lbs . and from sheep 951 lbs , of dry manure.
. Barley Straw. $-100,000$ parts of ripe air-dried Barley straw consist of 50,000 parts of woody fibre, 1000 parts of wax and resin, and 49,000 parts of substances soluble in water and potash; the latter contain (according to Boussingault) 260 parts of nitrogen
100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral substances,
3.856 parts of silica.
$\begin{aligned} & 0.554 \\ & 0.076\end{aligned}, \quad$ lime.
$0.076 \quad$ magnesia.
$\begin{array}{lll}0.180 & \text { potash. } \\ 0.048 & \text { poda. }\end{array}$
0.146 " soda.
0.014 " oxide of iron.
0.020 " oxide of iron.
0.160 " phosphoric acid.
0.072 " chlorine.

### 5.244 parts of mineral substances.

As, therefore, 100 lbs . of Barley straw contain 5.2 lbs . of mineral substances, the remaining 94.81 bs . consist of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and that smaller quantity of nitrogen. It contains (as is seen) much more time, magnesia, potash, soda, and chlorine, than the straw of Wheat and Rye, and must consequently yield a somewhat better manure. As its texture is not very woody, it is easily decomposed either on the dunghill or in the field. The manure obtained by Barley straw being used as litter, consequently operates for a shorter time than that obtained from Rye or Wheat straw ; but Barley straw is mostly used as fodder, because cattle eat it more eagerly than any other straw of cornplants. According to Block, 1001 bs , of either Wheat, Barley, or Oat straw yield 2lbs. less manure than Rye straw-consequently, from horses 941 lbs , from cows 951 bs .s from sheep 931bs.
(To be continued.)

## RIDGE AND FURROW PIT.

In our Garden Memoranda, we some time since (p. 855 1842) gave a short account of a pit of a somewhat nove construction, which has been in use for the last two easons in the garden of Mr. Allcard, of Stratford Green Our description was then necessarily incomplete, from the absence of any drawing to render the explanation more clear. To supply this deficiency we have been favoured with the accompanying plans by Mr. Croucher, the gardener, who states that this pit will be found well adapted for small places where ground is an object no room being required for drawing off the lights at back and froat, as is the case with pits constructed upon the ordinary principle. It is particularly suitable for preserving through the winter those plants which re-
quire a free circulation of air, because both the back and quant ventilators can be opened in wet weather without any
fron

fear of drip. After the plants are removed in spring, the interior of the pit can be filled with dang or other fermenting material for the growth of Cucambers, Melons, ac. The pit from which the drawing was taken is 40 ft . ong, $9 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. wide, $5 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{ft}$. deep at the back, and 4 ft . in front. ts anded lato taree compartments, and is heated by a otwater pipe, passing along the front and conuected with A represents
A represents a light open, with the iron-stay pierced with holes to regulate the opening. B, plau of rafter, ander each pair of lights, with a concave centre to carry off the water into the front pipe. c ce, small gutters on each side of the rafter to carry of water caused by evaporation. D, plan of hinge, to which the lights are secured by a bolt which can easily be removed. E , movable board, for placing plants on in winter. F, wooden ventilator, closed. G, the same, open. H, movable shutters, made of painted canvas, to protect through winter the Alpine plants, growing at the back of the pit, in a raised border. The lights shut together at the top with a rebated and tongued joint, which renders them perfectly watertight.


## GRAFTING VINES.

As the period for grafting Vines has now arrived, a few remarks upon the manner of performing that operation may not be out of place. The facility which it affords of changing an inferior kind without the necessity of removing it, by which a delay of two or three years would be occa-
sioned, is sufficient to render its adoption desirable. It is true that inarching offers a surer means of effecting the same object, but it is not in the power of every gardener to procure a young plant of the kind which he wishes to increase; consequently, he must either resort to grafting,
or to the more tedious method of propagating by cuttings or eyes.
Several modes of grafting the Vine are practised, but none appear preferable to that adopted by Mr. T. A. Knight, and recorded in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society. He there states that upon calling to mind the practice of the ancients in employing cuttings, consisting partly of a year old and partly of two year old wood, he conceived it probable that their success in grafting the Vine might have arisen from their selecting grafts similar to their cuttings. He therefore chose three grafts, each having at its base one joint of two year old wood ; these he fitted to branches of nearly the same size but of greater age, and all succeeded perfectly. The clay which surrounded the bottoms of the grafts was constantly kept moist, and the moisture thus supplied to the graft acted very beneficially, if indeed it was not essential to the success of the operation. Another method somewhat similar was equally successful. The grafts were prepared in the same manner, but instead of clay being placed around them, a flower-pot, filled with mould heaped sufficiently high to cover the graft, was placed under each, and they were thus kept supplied with moisture. The and five inches of annusl wood by which means and five inches of annual wood, by which means the junction of the old and new wood-the point at which cuttings most readily emit roots-was placed close to the
head of the stock, only a single bud being exposed to head of th
vegetate.
In the same work there is an account of another method pursued by Mr. J. Braddick. That gentleman found that the stocks of Vines, when grafted in the usual way, bled profusely; and it therefore occurred to him that the proper time for grafting them, without incurring any dange of their suffering from bleeding, would be when they had ceases to flow thinly and rapidly. He accordingly cut the branches of several in that state, and whip-grafted them with cuttings of the preceding year, binding the joints up with bast, and surrounding the latter with grafting clay. The whole of them grew, and he was thence led to conclude young ealthy that the shoots of the stocks upon which the grafts are to be placed have made four or five eyes, until Midsummer Mr. Braddick also found that Vines out-of-doors might be grafted with shoots of the same summer's growth worked into the rind of the young wood, from the time that young bunches of Grapes became visible upon the
stocks until July; while those under glass might be grafted a month later. In neither case, however, should the one ration be deferred after the periods mentioned, on accoun
Che time required for ripening the grafts before winter
Chaptal, in his treatise on the culture of the Vine states that the following mode of grafting is practised in the vineyards of France to replace those stocks which die from age or other unforeseen accidents. "Having selected a healthy stock, it is, just when the sap is beginning to flow, taken off with a clean cut an inch or two below the surface of the ground. The upper portion of the stock which must be perfectly free from knots, is split evenl down the centre and pared quite smooth within, of a sufficient size for the reception of the scion. The latter is pruned to three eyes in length, having the lower part cut in the form of a wedge, commencing about an inch beneath the lowest eye, and gradually tapering to the bottom. It is then inserted as far as the lowest bud into the cleft in the stock; the second bud is level with the surface of the ground, which is drawn close around it, and the uppermost is quite above the soil. Great care is necessary in adjusting the scion, that ite bark may touch that of the stock in every possible point. The whole is then bound round with a pliable osier, which retains the scion in its proper place. The best season for grafting the Vine is just when the warmth of spring sets the sap in motion and it should be performed when the sky is cloudy, with the wind blowing from the south-east or south-west. Whenever a northerly wind or great drought prevails, it is Whenever a northerly wind or great drought prevails, it is wind would arrest the course of the sap by drying up the vessels at the point of union. Neither is it advisable to graft in rainy weather, because the water will trickle down into the incision, and prevent the union between scion and stock. The best time for taking off the grafts is in a dr day towards the end of antumn, when the sap is still They should be cut off with a portion of the old wood ad hering, which will ssist in a porving them until wanted for use. They shasist in preserving them until wante deep in darnp should be plagged two or three inches neither heat nor frost aid kept in a cool cellar, where previously to beinst can penetrate. Jwenty-four hours that part which bing used, they should be taken up, and in water." Chaptal moreover states, that the Vine is thus grafted with so much facility, and the union between scion and stock is so perfect, that no plant appears more adapted for this mode of propagation. $-R . A$.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.--No. XIII.
A Correspondent has requested information respect ing all the pretty annuals that can be cultivated in this country, with the height and general appearance of the plant and colour of the flower. To give a list of them all would be only to bewilder the Amateur. I have most dere made a selection of those The height of the culivation, especilly small gardeas. several species of the same colour in the same genus, the darkest are placed first; and the character of the plant is
described by letters to the right of each name, as $t$ for trailing. $b$ for branching, and $u$ for upright.

## Ageratum mex <br> Bartonia urea Brechycone iberidifólia b Calandrina <br> Calandrinia discolor $u$. <br> Calliopsis bicolor $b$. atrosangu Drummondi $t$

Campanula Lérei $t$.'
Clárkỉa pulchella $b$ alba
Clintónia pulchella
Collinsia bicolor or
Diánthus latifolius $u$
Erysimum Peroffskianum
"Menziésii $b$
Glia tricolor us uni
Gödétia rubicund alba $b$
Roseo-anzovii
Lindleyana
Hibiscus africanus $b$
Kaul(rissia amelloides $t$
Limnanthes Douglasií $t$
Lobelia ramos
azárea
grácilis
Lotus Jacobeus ${ }_{t}^{\text {roses } t}$
upinus Cruiks Hartwe
anus
Málope grandiflora
Mesembryarrthemum tricolor of
phacelioides
Nolan atriplicifólia $t$
paradoxa
Phacélia tanacetifolia
Platystemon californicum
Phlox Drammondii
$t$
Portulaca Thellusónií
Sanvitáia splecumbens
Sanvitáiia
hímitis
schizợétalon Walkérii
Shenogyne specios
élegans u
coccinea $u$
purpura $u$
violacea $u$
Climbing Plants
Eccremocarpus scab
Lophospermum scanden
Mauxándya $\begin{gathered}\text { Benclayanarsón } \\ \text { semperflorens }\end{gathered}$
Thunbérgiz alate
aurantiaca
Iropǎ'olum pelegrinuma

## Quámocli

$\qquad$

- cocaine . . . . . .

Colour

it appears to me that the tuberous roots spread rapidly by the formation of lateral eyes; so that after some years, if the plants have not been removed, they will form large, handsome bushes. The seeds ripen in August, and if sown
immediately they will come up the following year. They immediately they will come up the following year. They
may, be sown either in the open ground, in a shady peat may, be sown either in the open ground, in a shady peat
border, or in pots. The stronger seedlings will bloom in the third season. From what has here been said, it may be seen that there is no difficulty in cultivating this hand some tribe of plants. It is well worth the trouble to grow the better species for our flawer-bord the beauty of spring nosegays.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.
English and Scotch Farmers,-Is it not too much the fashion of the day to eulogise the Scotch at the expense of the English farmer? Before writers embark in such adulation, they should make themselves well acquainted making the comparison, do they consider the causes the difference of rent paid by the farmers of the two nations? Do they allow for the difference in the size of the acre, the Scotch being about a fifth larger than the English? Do they allow for the difference caused by tithe and poors'-rate? Both heavy it a almost unknown in Scotland. Do they allow for the great advantages the Scotch farmer reaps from his long lease, which enables him to turn whatever capital or energy he may possess to the greatest benefit?-a position of which the English farmer is debarred. I would, in the next place, inquire what great discoveries the scotch armangements or plans of operation? Thorough draining and subsoil-ploughing are claimed for Scotland. Have they not been practised in some of the southeastern counties of England for English English are deserved so long to these few counties? because the English character is not national enough to spread the lilo inion, ar Scotch pursue a different course, and one that deserves to be imitated: they no sooner hit upon a discovery, or adopt an improvement from their neighbours, than it published in all their local newspapers, and claimed as a proof of their national ic benefit. Did they not so borrow and appropriate tile-draining, wedge-draining, drill -husbandry, and green crops? Have they at all improved on the plans thus imported? In the hot southern counties of England, Turnips cannot be grown advantageously on drills; and how a scotch farmer lag h knowing, that broad-cast, forgetting, or rather no north of England and Scotland to grow them in drills. Witness the effects of last summer's heat on these roots in Scotland, where they were as much injured by blight as usually they are in the south of England; and no doubt, were the Scotch farmers annually subject to such summers, they would be glad to resort to broad-cast tillage to have a crop at all. In this case the climate, not the mind, directs the practice. By-the-by, is blight in Turnips the red spider that so annoys the gardener? I almost fancy 1 is, as moisture kills the attar in the Melon frame. Then as to Wheat. Non the Carse of Gowrie, have not the Scotch farmers nearly riven up its culture? Have they not found it a loss rather than a gain? Next, let me introduce their ploughs --their far-famed ploughs, of which they boast so much. Were they not tried at the great agricultural meeting the year before last at Liverpool, and last year at Bristol, and in both instances found wanting? requiring nearly twice the draught of the poor despised English plough. Next, com pare the cheese, the butter, and the hams of scotland with per cent. lower in the market? -the place of all others where quality finds its level. I might go farther, and show the deficient practice of the Scotch farmer in breed ing and feeding; but I hope I have already said enough to induce reckless writers and speakers at public meetings to reconsider the subject before advancing such erroneous comparisons.- [Our opinions upon this subject are recorded at page 160 , of the present year.]
Cattle .-I observe at p. 157 that "C.D." says, "that heep kept in the same pasture with cows do not injure the butter." In this he is much mistaken, for a housekeeper, who has had 30 years' experience in the dairy informed me that she could tell by the nauseous flavour of the butter, when sheep had been feeding in the same park as the cows, particularly if it was dry weather. In this case there was neither an

Enclosing Land from the Sea.-Having lately perused two interesting articles upon this subject, at pp. 115 and 175, it may perhaps not he uninteresting to your reader to know what is going on on the eastern coaster tract of In the reign of King Charles the said to contain 2,200 acres, situate in the marsh, in land, said to contain Somercotes, in the county of Lincoln, the parish of North Somercotes, was granted to Endimion the royal bedchamber, which Majesty's gentlemen of this day, its name of "Porter's marsh land retains, to marsh was subject to inundations, Marsh. This land or the year, (the Equinoxes,) by the at particular times of the year, sea; but by an act passed in the year 1630 , an embank ment was made by which the sea was electuary kept out was recovered, a part of which forms the subject of this
article. This property has at various times fallen into different hands, and amongst the rest, a considerable portion, say 900 acres, came into the possession of the Ear of Yarborough, who a short time ago offered tract of land called the "Titties," or derelict land, said to contain 400 acres and upwards, for sale, when the whole was purchased by Messes. Pyr and Waite, two solicitors of Louth. They soon made the property change hands in convenient they to pretty considerable profit to themselves, reserving about 100 acres of "Porter's Marsh," and the whole of the "Titties" or rich "Salt Marsh." These enterprising gentlemen are now about to inclose the whole of these "Titi" "Salt Marsh" by raising a considerable "Fifties," or "Salt Marsh," by raising a considerable embankment; $M r$. Cor the purpose of surveying and levelling the same; and it is understood that he has already ling the same; and portion of the works. A public notice completed that portion advertising the works to be finished has likewise appeared, advertise g commenced early in the by contract. They are to be com ne slightest doubt but that this marsh, as soon as iuclosed will beacon of first-rate quality. This part of the coast is supposed to take its name from the circumstance of the first body washed on shore on that part after a severe storm. When the embankment is finished, it is determine to inclose a similar but more extensive tract of land in the adjoining parish of Granithorpe; thus affording ample employment for some time to come to a number of poor, and a considerable profit to the undertakers. -An occasional Reader
Effects of Ammoniacal Liquor on Grass.- About this time last year I tried the following experiments with ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works, and I send you the result for the Chronicle:- watered my lawn with ammoniacal liquor, diluted from half-and-halfoed. In many places, as might be supposed from the strength of the mixture, the grass also. Not so the daisies, plantains, and other weeds. Those places where the grass was de stroy far far this might have been fores be spain, in so short pate that the tor do l perceive the grass in thee, covered any part to be improper what it was before the application. stances, I now propose ind Curly (crested) Dog sur it. Can yougest anything better? I presume that wood-ashes would be detrimental better? I presume that wood-ashes would we detrimental after the dressing of ammoniacal liquor, which 1 take to have the like qualities.- ${ }^{\text {and }}$. The effects of gasour andre wo r transient, but always, as far as our water, unfixed, are transient, but
Soot as a Manure for Pines.-Hzve any of your care soondents ever tried soot as a manure for Pines? I am induced to ask this question by observing the other day whilst shifting my Pines, a plant with the roots very much matted at the bottom, and altogether in a more vigorous state than the others. On further examination, I discoversed that by some oversight it had been placed in a pot containing a small quantity of soot. -Scrutator.
Bees.-To know that Bees' eggs are transmutable is of greater importance to Bee-keepers than they are aware of. Were I not about to make a few remarks on the managemont of Bees, I would not now place my opinion in opposition to that of Mr. Wighton, who, with Bonner, seems th think that different food or treatment cannot change the sex of Bees. Perhaps be is not aware that proprietors f sheep means of different food of seep an ce increase of male than of female and the "Quarterly Journal of mon " it said whet When animals are in good griculture it if sully supplied with food, and kent from condition, plentifully sup do they, and likely to breeding as far if they in or produce printed pasture, No human ace, and prov w ark in changing being can un ar
 . Our question 15, however,- Are Bee likely that the mutable? Mr. Wighton says, "It is more likely that the queen owes her development to the size of the cell in ell H she jelly, administered by the Bees; still it is open to obection," \&c. Very open, indeed; for the queen Bee is 14 days only in the cell, whereas the common Bee is 21 days. Hence I affirm, without fear of having my position overturned, that there is something put into the cell that accelerates the growth of the queen. Mr. W. says, "Bees may have eggs in store that produce queens; this, however, is not very likely;" for, he might have added, that the Bees could not sit on them without hatching them. "Huber asserts," continues Mr. W., "that working Bees deposit eggs which may, in such cases, produce dead Bees." One experiment will suffice to show that the change of gender takes place from something added to the egg or grub by the Bees. When from one of the first two swarms we take away the queen, the day after they are put into empty hives, we find that the queenless swarm, after searching one, two, or three days, begin to make royal cells by adding wax to common cells (Mr. W erred in saying that they are not so deep as royal cells generally are) and put a white, milky, gelatinous substance around the er grubs, which substance is never used for common Bees. And now comes the cimax. This queenless swarm rears a queen or queens from an egg or eggs in 14 days -7 days sooner than the

Bees of either swarm when the old queen is not taken from them. I may state that the Bees cannot produce a queen sooner from a grub three days old than from an egg one day old. Both are 14 days in the cell after the gelatinous substance is added ; and that if the substance is not added on or before the foarth day, before the grubs are four days old, no queens are produced; which proves I will hereafter point out the great advantares that Beekeepers may derive froma a knowledge of the transmutability of eggs.-A. Pettigrevo, Wrotham Park, Barnet. what is the Agrimary cause of Bees storing up honey, I shall, according to promise, make a few remarks on his previous communication at $p .129$ respecting them. He
says, "It appears to me that Bee-keepers do not make sufficient allowance for their own bad management, when sumcient allowance for their own bad management, when
the system which they adopt fails of success." It is true that no one has a right to exclain againsta system until he has given it a fair trial, but afterwards he is free to do so.
I was, perhaps, amongst the first to find fault with Nutt's I was, perhaps, amongst the first to find fault with Nutt's
system of Bee-keeping; since then, many other persons system of Bee-keeping; since then, many other persons
have done so, and though we occasionally hear and see have done so, and though we occasionally hear and see ways put faith in them? For aught we know, such statements may' be made by those interested in the sale of
Bee-hives. It may be said that 1 am strspicious - but then Bee-hives. It may be said that I am staspicious; but when
doubtful statements appear under fictitious signatures, doubtful statements appear under fictitious signatures,
there is room for suspicion. Again, "A." states " that he there is room for suspicion. Again, "A." states, "that he
is not so well pleased with his oid straw-hives," because he lost a swarm from one of them, "after his servant and himself had a run of a mile." This might also have happened with his collateral boxes, although he seams to think
otherwise. The next and most important part to notice, is otherwise. The next and most important part to notice, is
where "A." says, "I think that the Bees, in closing the ventilators, really display great sagacity ; they know that if the hive is very hot, the Queen-Bee will deposit ber eggs in the cells, and thus the species will be increased.
But the propagation of the species is not the which we keep Bees." Respecting the "sagacity" of Bees, I have, at present, nothing to say. It is enough to mention that they cannot construct their cells, nor rear their brood without heat; and experience tells me that But supposing that the highest temperature were required for the brood, and that the hive were kept cool to prevent it? assuredly not. On the contrary, more would remain at home to increase the heat, instead of being amongst
the flowers collecting honey. As regards "t gation of the species," if Bees were long-lived, there might be truth in "A. ${ }^{\text {'s }} \mathrm{s}$ " statercent; but as they are plies the places of the dying Bees, a strong bive moreover, to the number collecting honey. I wish what I have said I may mention that I differ in opinion froma "Agger," respecting the primary canse of Bees storing up honey he conceives that it is solely "to support them in bad o cold weather :" though this is the common belief, still it may be asked, if we had perpetual summer, would Bees
neglect to store up homey? it is almost useless to say they neglect to store up honey? it is almost useless to say they
would not. As Bees in hot climates collect honey during the whole year, so they would with us if we had no winter. Hence I conclude that they have no real instinct, or foreknowledge of winter, and that the primary cause why Bees atore up honey is to enable them to increase
their species. I am sorry to say that their increase is their species. I am sorry to say that their increase is
often weakened by the Bees breaking off (swarming) into small communities, at certain times, when there is no chance of collecting store for winter. Though this propensity does not show much "sagacity" in Bees, still it tavours what I have just stated, viz., that they have no
instinct, or forethought of winter. I may add, that it is a great obstacle to keeping them. Although so much has been said about cooling Bee-hives, I may safely state, that more injury is done to Bees by damp and cold than by especially weak ones, ought to be kept warm by extra covering and feeding. Since the above was written, gentleman who has kept Bees for twenty years informs me that he has "set Nutt's boxes aside, and laughs at me that he has "set Nutt's boxes aside, and laughs at obtains."-J. Wighton.
Bees. - Dr. Bevan begs to inform "M. A. P." that the dislodgment of a family of Bees from a common cottage hive, at this season of the year, is an operation which fore recommends "M. A. P." to postpone it till the latter end of summer, when, if the family be populous and the hive well filled with combs, it may be readily accomplished by driving, a full description of which is given at
page 185, of the "Honey-bee." Whether a family be page 185, of the "Honey-bee." Whether a family be
supered or nadired, the entrance should always be in the inferior box or in the floor-board.- Llanferry.
Toads,-I am surprised that Mr. Beaton has never seen toads destroying woodlice. That they do kill them, When confined in a Cucumber frame, I am certain, be-
cause I have repeatedly seen them do so in the heat of cause I have repeat
summer.-J. Smec.
On the Education of Gardeners, No. 1.-In the earlier periods of our history, when extensive combinations of fessional rights, the bond by which large bodies of youth were united to a trade for a certain number of years, was rencered subservient to the purposes of the nation or a stituted a powerful engine in the hands of enterprising
leaders. At a later era, the more legitimate object of the system was adhered to, and modern exigencies have exprofessions, and to those engaged in gardening. It is difficult to ascertain at what precise period the plan men of London are known to have employed appren tices so early as the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries
but gardening must have been greatly raised in import ance above the position it occupied at that time, before apprenticeship could have been adopted as a mode of instructing its agents : and it is only since horticulture has become so widely spread, that the influence of apprenticetion. To determine the evils or benefits of any system, necessary to acquaint ourselves with the ends it is intended $t 0$ answer, and its efficiency in producing the results con templated by its establishment. Horticulture, both as
a science and an art, is one of the most intricate professions which at present exists, and involves a knowledge of greater variety of subjects than almost any other isolated
occupation. The numerous details of some of these are continually changing, and others cannot be mastered in whole life-time: but the general rudiments on which all
are based, and to which every minute particular may be referred, may, with the ordinary operations needful to be understood, be successfully acquired in rather less than 10 years. A desultory mode of studying any subject is universally admitted to be bighly injudicious, and calculated to cause failure. Gardening is not exempted from this rule. By working in several places, according to circumstances, and pursuingthe same or a very remote branch of inquiry in each, without passing through the regular routine of labour and investigation, the young beginner is completely uneminence in his profession which he might otherwise have attained. Hence will be seen the value of apprenticeships. They secure, in the first instance, a qualified teacher, who young man committed to his charge. They next afford guarantee that the moral conduct of the pupil will b strictly watched, and that, at a season when he is mos exposed to danger, and especially susceptible of injurious of these, and the employer will be attentive to the add tional advantage is gained by the fact that the apprentice is placed in each department in the proper order, and that he thus Anxious to anticipate all that may be urged against ap that they render the profesion too erclusive ad, if ten that they render the profession too exclusive, and, if gene
rally regarded as a passport to distinction, shut out those who have not gone through this preliminary stage. We entirely disagree with such an opinion. Nothing is mor to be desired than a clearance from the ranks of gardeners late in life, either from misconduct or vacillation of purpose, and who very rarely bring anything but discredit and disgrace on the majority of the profession. We should b sorry to insinuate that there are not some respectable in
dividuals of this class; but it is not to be doubted that dividuals of this class, but it is not to be doubted that those only who have begun to gather information on its different heads at their nirst starting into the world, when the mind is most vigorous and apt to receive impressions, can ever hope to excel in an art which requires such long and assiduous study. And we are of opinion that both means of at which apprenticeship commences, and tho ductive obtaining knowleage to mitions can supply It will perhaps be objected that gardeners seldom per sonally concern themselves with their apprentices ${ }^{\text {wel }}$ hese eilher morally or professionally. On the former of tain beforehand the character of the gardener to whom he confides so serious a trust as the management of his son; and if he neglect this, it is easy to decide where the responsibility rests. Of the culpability of gardeners in neglecting their apprentices we may hereafter have to speak. A present, we shall observe that too much is sometimes ex pather than an active agent in his own tuition.- $K$.
The Names of Flowers and their Pronunciation.The introduction of many new plants, and the production of many varieties by bybridization, have called forth much ingenuity in the invention of names. Even to learn all these requires some attention and a retentive memory Moreover, the old-fashioned names, by which, in my younger days, 1 was accustomed to call my flowers, have I ano quite au fait at calling my ancient Heartsease Pansies, and I never think of applying to a Princes' Feather a name less than Amaranthus. I have also discovered and my Convolvulus major has become an Ipomea. offer no complaint either against the more correct clasel
fication of plants or the application of their specific names fication of plants or the application of their specific names; the use of old ones, would teach our gardeners how to pronounce them ones, would teach our gardeners how acquired some knowledge of the classics, which I have not altogether forgotten. I say unfortunately, because my ears are sorely grieved by hearing these names so should be on the last syllable but two, (the antepenultimate, to place it on the last but one (penultimate) ; thus, your gardener has Tropæólum, Arbútus, Eutóca, Periploca, \&cc., all wrong ; and when, on the other hand, the accent should be on the pennltimate, he lays it on the thepenultimate, giving us E'rica, OEn6thera, likewise
wrong. Our fair friends trust for their mode of pronun-
ciation to the gardener and nurseryman, on the principle the who knows most concerning the flower should know best what it is called and how to cail it. I once nouncing a name, and her gardener chose one, she should choose the other: this, I grant, is rather too sweeping. When we see what complications of Greek and Latin are called into existence, and how they are forthwith mision. Had Sheridan survived to this day Mrs. Mancia would have transferred her "allegory from the banks of the Nile" to "oracular" pronunciation in a garden.-Agger blame gardeners for noeping a charge. It is very unfair to hawe gho her not having a classical education; and when they are wrong. We will answer for it sem right would be very glad to be instructed in such matters. Besides, it must be recollected that gentlemen themselves ften make a pretty hash of quantities. Did our corres pondent never hear Arbūtus or Anemöne in good society;

## $f$ Burke ?

Forcing Roses.-With this you will receive a small box tion they may be grown by the cheapest and simplest medns.: They were cut from low standards, worked on the Dog Rose (Beaton says, never use the Dog Rose stock for foroing. ! D. and forced in a pit 20 feet long, by 10 feet
wide, kept quite close; under which treatment the folige is well developed. "Prince Albert" is the very best and earliest forcing Rose I know ; plants placed in the forcing pit on the 12 th of December were in full bloom on the highly fragrant. The pit in which these were grown is just high enough to allow one to walk along the centre, ighted about seven in the morning, and excent in cases of sharp frost, is suffered to burn out towards the evening Before being lighted in the morning, water is poured in through the rose of a watering-pot, 80 as to saturate the ashes, by which means not a particle of dust escapes. being kept cool at night. The lighting of the stove in the morning is like sun-rise to the plants; they are syringed every morning at nine, and in the evening at four. An ron pan of water fits on the top of the stove, and creates March 16 . TThe blooms received from Mr. Rivers were extremaly beautiful, and consisted of the following ter - Princesse Helène, pale cream colour, very swe ; tolus, like the last, butless sweet and not so fine a flo Duchesse de Meckenburg like Jaune Desprez and smell Dy mote like Provins Rose : Gererat Allaid a fine sent double, deep rose olour very iuret ; Prince Albert a dan rose, resembling the Tuscany, and sweeter than any; Elize Nauage, arres not sweet; Charles Reybaud, like a pale China, pretty,
but not very sweet : a nice flower: Moiré, somewhat fleshcoloured, a fine large flower, not very sweet; Bougéri, a good flower, of a French pink colour; Nina, something like the last, but not so fine a flower.]

Euphorbia jacquinifora.-The treatment of Euphorbia jacquiniflora recommended by Mr. Beaton at p. 160 , is, I have no doubt, a good one, where Iarge specimens are desired; but where the houses are small, as in my case, I have been obliged to adopt the following plan, which bas answered remarkably well. As soon as the plants have done flowering I cut them down to within six or eight eyes of the bottom, and keep them rather dry until they have made shoots about an inch long, when I shake the mould from them and repot them into 32 s , the same ize as they were previously in; I then let them grow until they are about two feet high, when I bend down all the newly-formed shoots, and tie them to the original stem, which causes them to break forth again at the principal bends: not a naked stem is to be seen, but the plant is covered with foliage and flower from top to

## Trope'olum tuberosum.-If your correspondent "A. K."

 desirous of flowering Tropæ'olum tuberosum, he may be tolerably sure of succeeding if he plants the tubers in rich, deep, retentive soil, not too much exposed to the sun. In my last place, I tried it in every variety of soil and situation, in doors and out, and I could only succeed in flowering it by the above means. It was planted in the border of a south wall, but owing to the proximity of shrubberies, backed by a number of Oaks two hundred years old, notwithstanding the confined situation, and the dampness of the soil, a row of them grew luxuriantly and lowered profusely till cut off by frost. At the same time I profusely, patches, some ood south wall ; all of which plants became only ax inumbrance a dozen flowers; while a third lot, in trellis pots in the greenhouse, showed no symptoms of flowering at all. They should be planted about this time, and provided with good strong branchy supports, which they will soon cover when they begin to grow. Before planting, the ground ught to be well broken to the depth of 18 inches or two reet; from want of this precaution the beauty of many a good flower is lost.-J. Halliday, Lee's NurseryThawing Plants.-Although agreeing with Mr. Ayres as to the injury produced on frost-bitten plants by a too
sudden transition from cold to heat, I doobt whether what he recommends has half the virtue ascribed to it; and 1 should be glad to learn whether any of your readers have actually determined it by pursuing the system as others in similar circumstances were left to themselves.
J.'s evidence about his Heaths is not conclusive, since is well known that this tribe, if not in full growth, can their favour, for when frost is not charged with vapour it does far less injury, as any one may have remarked who witnessed the mischief sustained by Evergreens in the winter of $183 /-8$, in low situations, compared with others on higher grounds. As I live in a low locality, there is not autumn frosts; and I invariably water French Beans, Dahlias, \&c. ; but I oannot decide whether it has the desired effect or not; if the plants thus treated recover, severe frost in January, 1841, I had a great many Pelargoniums placed in a large Vinery, and the flues not being clean, I was unable to keep a sufficiently high temperature to prevent those near the glass from being frozen; I watered them with water of the same warmeth as I generally perature in the body of the house was several degrees above the freezing point; the plants did not all die nor hat I judged it best to throw them away. I have had Pelargoniums repeatedly frozen without sustaining any injury, but on such occasions I apply no fire to them, unof Mustard in a cold Vinery, which, on the morning of the 6 th inst., were both frozen; I watered one of them that which I did not water recovered, the other did not. I am in the habit of placing pans of water under my Apricot-trees while in bloom, having heard it recommended is derived from it Is such a custom common, and in what manner does it operate ? - J. M.

Climate in the North of Scotland.-Mr. Proctor re marks, at p. 117, that one would suppose the climate of Edinburgh to be milder than at nverness. Ithink, as favourable as those near Edinburgh, and that our fight sandy soil is more suitable to tuberous-rooted plants that sandy soil at Holme lying upon gravel must be well suited for tuberous-rooted plants during winter ; and I think, from the following facts, that Tarbet Gardens in Rossshire are, with few exceptions, as favourable to general
vegetation as any in the north of Scotland. In 1835 , Almonds and Mulberries ripened; Apricots and Peaches bore well ; there was a good crop of fine Figs: Maurán dia Barclayana, eight feet high, survived the winter; Mag nolias flowered, and Dablias lived through the winter without protection. Asparagus was cut from the open
ground ten days earlier than in the neighbourhood of ground ten days earlier than in the neighbourhood o
Edinburgh. His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch pronounced the Figs, Peaches, and Apricots to be as fine as his own at Dakkeith.-John Ross, folme Gardens. Pinus Laricio.-I find rabbits destroy this species, while they do not touch the common Scotch Fir; neithe do they, as far as my experience goes, attack the Wey mouth Pine] or st the Silver Fir, but they eat the Pinaster $-J . R$.
The Aucuba Japonica.- This beautiful plant is no grown half so extensively as it deserves. It is easily
propagsted, and is well adapted for the purpose 0 covering the ground under trees in extensive shrubberies with a dense and beautiful foliage; and when planted in masses in a rather sheltered situation, or mixed for the mon and Portugal Laurel, Ivy, or Laurustinus, it forms one of the most pleasing objects in nature. $\quad . J . T$

Vine Borders.-Although aware that your columns ar too valuable to admit of many repetitions, yet I am tempted to offer a few remarks on Mr. Roberts's Treatise on the Vine, review is composed of 3 loam: this, in commended by Mr. R. is composed of $\frac{3}{4}$ loam: this, in my opinion, is excellent advice. Manures are too absorben of moisture for this chmate, as well as too valuable, to be used with an unsparing hand; top-dressings ultimately are altogether another affair. Loams, however, in point of range, that something more explicit is necessary-espe cially with the young amateur; and is is to be lamented that, in the present imperfect state of Horticultural know ledge, we have sot a more defince mode of conveying our ideas on that head. Mr. R. recommends "strong loam." By this, I presume he means loam in which the clayey principle predominates. I much doubt the proviz., 30 inches. Water percolates but slowly throug strong loam," and I cannot but think that, in capricious seasons, the depth is too great by a foot. The rest of Mr. R.'s directions as to compost are, as I think, very good. I see no reason, however, why the turfy loam should not be thrown into the border as it comes from the field, if in a dry state; more especially (as Mr. R. very justly observes) "atmospheric air is of incalculable benefit the depth of fermenting material recommended by some practitioners for covering the roots. Mr. Roberts, for one, recommends 30 inches; I find also in a description, of the course of culture pursued at Oakhill some few years ago, from a diary kent by Mr. Forsyth, in "Loudon's Magazine," that the gardener used a foot of Leaves, with another foot of hot dung, and that the whole was covered with reed mats ; the heat of the fermenting matter, after the Vines had ber remained in the border until the Grapes were nearly mipe How can this be reconciled with the necessity of a free admission of air to the riled with the necessity of a free trees and bushes killed, or seri have known repeatedly, earth above their roots. Will it be argued that the com
parative porosity of the material makes the difference? extent above the roots of Vines, why not force early Cucumbers, Seakale, Asparagus, \&sc., on the Vine border, and thus kill two birds with one stone? I remember about 20 years since, going with a friend to see the forcing for 4 early Black Bamburgh Gares - was then note for early Black Hamburgh Grapes. Here we actually
found the very thing alluded to, viz., forcing Asparagus, \&cc., on the Vine border. The houses were in a dilapi dated state, and several panes of glass were represented by wisps of hay and rags. Yet the early Grapes certainly
looked very well. I have little doubt but that "shanking" is caused by a sudden lowering of the temperature of the soil, by heavy rains, or by a series of unusually cold weather, at the very time when the greatest demand is made on the catering roots. The young spongioles in most important period, the soil becoming lowered, in all probability, after heavy rains, 10 or 15 degrees. In conclusion, let me ask, is the "shanking" of Grapes known
in the vinevards of the South? - Robert Errington, Oulton, near Tarporley
Garden Frames.-For the encouragement of those cottagers who are anxious to possess garden frames, but by caxnot go to the expense of having their cig glass may be had of glaziers for a very triffing sum-(indeed a good deal may occasionally be gathered from the refuse which the glaziers throw away, and may afterwards be cut alcost as evenly as with the diamiond, simply by holding he glass on the even edge of a piece of red-hot iron-a stand this] ; when they are easily put into the frames with little glaziers' putty 'me of whing and linseed oil Th "i it f , 6 mide an
 o lator fixed in it ; by which means the expense of heating in this part of the country is not more than $2 d$. per week. - Cottagers' Friend, Dewsbury.

Fonomical Pump-"Airiculs" at 174 , asserts that the pump, for supplying forcing houses, which he there describes, is superior to the one alluded to by myself at p. 22, and states, moreover, that it impos sible for water to be conveyed to the adjoining houses without. an extra pump and cistern. In this he is mistaken, as the pump referred to discharges the water cises my idea of covering an ornamental object with creepers; but where harmony is concerned, such an occurrence is by no means rare. As for his cautioning others, lest they should fall into a similar error with myself, I can only say that the pump has answered our one upon his principle would be at least three time greater than mine-Snowdrop. [Here this correspon. dence must end.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

 elected. Sir F. Mackenzie presented a statement of his plan for by public subscription, at an estimated sum of 117,297l.-H. R. Sandbach, Esq., communicated his offer of any quantity of land in mental farm, provided it were managed under the direction of the the recent loss of Turnip-feeding sheep in Northampton, in co sequence of an accumulation of red-water in the abdomen; and
that he had understood that the following recipe had been em ployed with the greatest success : 6 oz . Epsom salts, 4 oz. nitre when new-milk warm, add 4 oz. spirits of turpentine, $\frac{1}{\text { a }}$ oz. bole Armenian in powder; mix and shake the whole well together The sheep must be bled before administering the medicine "When it is to be given to a large number of gheep, they
must be taken from the turnips, or whatever they are feding on, and put into a pen or fold yard for two hours before it is
given. Then a small horn should be provided that will just hold given. Then a small horn should be provided that will just hold
the quantity proper for eack sheep. Let the botlie be well shaken each time it is poured into the horn. This method of giving dime. They must be kept from food two hours after the medicine is given; after which, they may be put in their pasture as usual.
When this disease is so severe that several die every day, it will times or more, if thought proper, and to change their diet, and bleediss, has been found a powerrul preventive to most inflamma tory complants wheh slreep are liable to, while feeding on tur nips, of of recent experiments made with Grano in varrous parts of the comintry, Capt. Shedden having presentea a box contaiming
some fine lied-Peas grown by him last year, a request was mad that he would favour the Society with information of theur his
tory and cultisation. Mr. E. Solly, Jun., presented a copy of his Rural Murray, his Trials and Efrects of Chemical Fertilizers; Mr, A. T.ow, his treatises on the Potato Crops, and the Cultivation of

Dec. 16, 1842.-Dr. W. H. Willshire in the chair. Donations o British plants were announced from the Liverpool Natural His
tory Society, Mr. J. Tatham, and Mr. W. J. West. Mr. A Gerard presented a small conection of plants from
Dr. Lhotsky read a paper on the limits of vegetation.
following donations were announced:-British plants from the Royal Horticnltural Society of Cornwall, Dr. Ayres, Mr. J. Mer-
rick, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. W. Baxter, Mr. T. Twining, jun., Mr. T Beesley, and Mr. J. Goodlad, jun. British Fungi, from Mr. A
O. Stephens. The Rev. W. H. Coleman presented a specimen of Carex Boennhausiana (Weihe), found by him in trerts.
Jan. 20.-A. Gerard, Esq., in the chair. Donations to the library were anmounced from the Boston Natural History Society,
the Manchester Geological Society, the Academy of Natural the Manchester Geological Society, the Acadeny of Natura
Sciences, Philadelpbia; from the President, and from Messrs, E

Doubleday, W. Baxter, and S. P. Woodward. British plants had
been receeved from Mr. J. Buchanan, and British Mosses from Mr. W. Gardmer, jun. Mr. R. Embleton presented a specimen of Majanthemum bifolium (De C., Convallaria bifolia Linn.),
found by him at Howick, in Northumberland, A paper was read found by him at Howick, in Northumberland, A paper was read
from Mr. W. Gardiner, jun,o, on the localities of the rarer Alpine Hypna. Thapaper was accompanied by specimens.
ROYAL CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
ROYAL CALEDONAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.
March 2.-The spring meeting was held in the new hall of the
Experimental Gsrden, Inverleith. The followng prizes were Experimental Gisden, Inverleith. The following prizes were
awarded - For the six finest and newest varietses of Camella, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. Alex. Smith, gr. to W.
Forbes, Esq., M. Po', for C. Sweetiz, Donckelaeri, conspicua, Ber-
nardi, splendens, and americana: 2 , Mr. J. Young, gr. to T. nard, splendens, and americana: 2, Mr. J. Young, gr. to T.
Oliver, Esq. For the three finest-1lowered New Holland plants,
the silver medal was assigned to Mr. Young, Newington Lodge for Pultenæa subumbellata, Epacris impressa, and Hóvea Celsi The display of Hyacinths was splendid, all being grown in pots.
For the sIX finest the medal was voted to Mr. Young, the kinds beng La grandc Vidette , tall, with wery large bells, La Dame
clu Lac, tubifora. Blandina, Prince of Orange, and eclatante du Lac, tubiflora, Blandina, Prince of Orange, and eclatant
parfate. a second premium was assigned to Mr. J. Thompson,
or, to W. Keith, Esq., for La grande Blanche, Lord Wellington
prince Prince of Waterloo, Porcelant Sceptre, L'Ami de Cœuur, and
Minerva: a third premium to Mr. J. Addison. gr. to the Earl of Wemyss, for Hercules, Lord Wellington, Quentin Durward per basket, filled with numerous sorts in flower, for exhibition only, from the Leith Waik Nurseries, was much admired. For
notice relative to the desirable properties of Helleborns odoratus, and Cýclamen vernum and coum, as very early and hardy sprin Forrester, gr, to Capt. Falconar. A number of other fine plants decorated the hall, and added to the interest of the meeting Some beautiful fruticose exotics, in foll bloom, were sent for
exhibition from the inverleith Nurseries, particularly Hóvea pungens, Epacris microphylle, a double-flowered Azalea, and a hybri Rhododendron, between $\mathbf{R}$. arbóreum and catawbiense. Mr. Addison exhibited a plant of the lovely Dodecátheon Meádia, in fall
flower. Mrs. Brown, Primiose Bank specimen of Acacla affinis; Mr. MacNaughton, Edmondstone
fiow and Mr. Smith, seeding Camellia, having the habit of myrtiolia and Mr. Snith, a seedling Amaryllia, marked as hybrid between
Johnsoni and psittacina. Several curions specimeng Epiphytes aad Ferns, and cultivated in inverted positions, were saspended from tri angles, and attracted much notice. These were from the
Society's hothouses, under the charge of Mr. J. M'Nab, A col
N. Nater lection of 20 select kinds of Apples, preserved in dry sand, and
having the Baxnes atrached to them, was from Mr. W. Sharpe, Pitfour Garden, for which a premium was voted. A seedlin master, Drleton; the tree was described as beng very producculunary purposes, A premium was awarded for this production culnary purposes A premium was awarded for this prodnction,
which will now be known by the name of the Durleton Apple, The principal kitchen vegetable in this day's competition wa forced Rhubarb, and the specimens were all very large, consist
ing chiefly of the new lind, called Myatt's Victoria. For the heaviest sta is, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. J. Goodall,
gr. to the $\mathbb{M}$ rrquess of Lothian: 2 , Mr. W. Thom, gr. to Alex M. Innes, Esq. : 8 , Mr. R. Watson, gr, to D. Anderson, Esq.
For specimens of well. grown Onions, of different orta, with a
communication detailing the mode of calture a medol wes communication detailing the mode of colture, a medal was vote to Mr. W. Findlay, gr. to the Hon. Mrs. Cochrone. The secretary
called the attention of the meeting to a section of the trunk of the Huon Bay Pinc, Altingia Curninghami, presented by T. Hay, Esq:- close to it was piaced a living specimen of the same tree, from the Society's collection. The section was brought home by
Capt. Gibson, of the U1.swater, from the banks of the Clarence in the reading and discussing of several papers on horticuitural subjects. One was on the planting, tranning, and general
management of the finer kinds of wall Pearntrees, by Mr. J. Macdonald, Riccarton. Another was on the advantages of peat moss
compost for fertilising dry or sandy soils, by Mr. P. Mackenzie compost for fertilising dry or sandy soils, by Mr. P. Mackenzie,
West Plean, and was read by Lord Murray (who was in the chair). Dr. Nell read an important communication from Mr. J.
$\mathrm{M}^{\prime} \mathrm{Nab}$, curator of the Society's garden, on the superiority of Mpan-rofed plant-houses, extending south and north, over
lean-to houses, fronting the south. W. Jameson, Esq., Saharun-lean-to houses, fronting the south. W. Jameson, Esq, sanarun-
pore, Director of the Hon. E. I. Company's botanic gardens in
the north-west provinces, was elected a Member. The following the north-west provinces, was elected a Member. The following
gentiemen were enrolled as ordinary Members :-R. Baid, Ess., J. Meikieham, Esq., Arch. Campbell, Esq., D. Cousin, Eqq., D. Dickson, Esq., W. Whitehead, Esq., and P. Nimmo, Esq. : the
followigg as corresponding Members-Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr, P. following as corresponding Memberg-Mr. J,
Mackenzie, and Mr. J. Blair, Dysart Honse.

## \section*{COUNTRY SHOWS} <br> Hampshire Horticultural Society, March 16 . -The first meeting took place at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, and a better took place at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, and a better display of plants could scarcely have been presented. The following was the award of prizes: BEST ORCHIDACrous Plant (Stenorynchus Orchiodes), Rev. F. Beadon. BEst STove PLANT (Begonia coccínea), Mr. Wickham. Bres Collecton os SToye Plants, Rev. F, Beadon. Best Gagen housk Plant (Azálea indica alba), Sir T. Baring, Bart. Best Collisction of Ditto, Col. Wall, Best Collection of Plants, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Four Best Ericas, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Four Best Camelyis, Cut or in Pote, Sir T. Baring, Bart.; 2, J. T.  Best Forobd Ambrican Planzs, in Pots, Sí T. Baring, Bart. Six Best Forced Skuvas, Sit T. Baring, Bart. Thre Brst Greenhouse limbers. Rev. G. Cwo Best Bulbs in Bloom, Tion of Anemonbs, Col. Wail. Two Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Nink best Polyantauses in Pots,  T. Waddington, Esq. Best Forceid Kidney Potators, H. Holloway, Esq. Ber Asparabus, Col. Wall. Best Six Stales  1. Waddngton, Esq.; Clemams awhrea grandofara, Rev, G. C. Rashle.gh; collection of Cumellus, Sir T. Baring, Bart.: collee- tons of Pimnts, Rev. F. Beadon, S, T. Waadiugton, Esq., and Mr. Wirkham; Violets and hardy Plants, Rev. the Warden; ('itrus notatis, R. Rawlins, Esq; irange-tree, Rev. G. C. Rash- leigh ; French Beans, R. Rawlins, Esq. <br> Hammersmith Cucumber Show, March 20.-The fifts annual meeting was held at Mr. Lidgard ${ }^{\text {s.s. }}$, Thatahed House lnn. The moeting was held at Mr . Lidgards, Thatehed House lnn. The fore the successful exhibitors: Mr. Mills, gro to the Baroness de Rothschild, for a brace off fuit of his own sort, each Baroness de Rothschild, for a brace of fruit of his own sort, each about 17 inches long : 2 , Mr. Smith, gr. to - Mill, Esq., for a brace of Weedon's Cucumbers, 16 inches long; 3 , Mr. Thompson, of Ealing'(Mills's sort), 16 inches long ; $4, \mathrm{Mr}$. Humber, of Southall on's), 12 inches long.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
Coluthnea splendens. Splendid. flowered Columpea. (Stove
Shrub). Gesnerácea. Didynámia Angiospérmia.-This extremely handsome plant is now blooming at the nursery of Messrs. Rol. foliage is thick and fleshy, not so distant as that of C. Schiediana

 The seeds of this pant were colliccted in Bhotan, one of the
incependent states in tlie north east of Inda, by W. Gnffith,
Esq., at the heghte of 4 noul fect above the sea and sent to
 partlodly matuscd at the base, placed ing sand, with a hottle,
botomi heat. The plant, when im pord heasth, Howers during

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Swan River.- From a Swan River paper we extract the following letter, written by Mr. James Drummond, who, with several other persons, had just returned from ex-
ploring the country in the direction of the Moore River: "We left Hawthornden on the 22 d Aug., 1842 , and prosix miles we reached some rorth, and in about five or
apon which, in some pools of rain-water, we found a
small but cuxious freshwater shell, and two plants which
had not seen before. In about 11 or 12 miles we is excellent grass. A few miles from Yoolgan we reached Yeinart, a Tea-tree swamp, where there is grass and water to be had throughout the year ; the nipht threatened to rain, and having covered our house with Tea-tree bark, determined to stop until it cleared up; this ook place about ten oclock, when we visited a brush tiful kangaroo with a dark-coloured fur, overtopped with silvery hairs, called by the natives Marnine. On the top of a hill north of the swamp I found two distinct species of Dryandra new to me, also a fine Eucalyptus in flower, distinguished from the Matilgarring of the natives, the Eucalyptus macrocarpus of Sir W. J. Hooker, by having lengthen bserved two observed two new species of Acacia near Yeinart, and
found some curious aquatic plants in pools of water awong rocks at Badgee-badgee. From some mutilated specimens of plants brought home by a portion of the
party, with accounts of others left behind, I determined to party, with accounts of others left behind, I determined to vicinity of the Mouranpool, where I found a fine glaucousleaved Anadenia, specimens of the blue kangaroo, and several small new quadrupeds-one of them apparently a On the 27 thostas large and mischievous as the Norway rat. Which 27 th , 1 found a species of the common poison Which I had not seen before, and a beautiful Conosper wam, with panicles of blue fowers varying to white. tubular flowerg a plas on the top of a stony hill to the north where I found the plant, which belonge to Scrophularines. I also found a Manglesia, allied to tridentifera, but having the leaves more divided; with a beantiful blue climbing species of Pronaya, on the splendid species of Everlasting 28th, I fell in with two yellow flowers varying to white, having the flowers in heads different from any I have seen before, and which will, I think, form a new genus of Compositæ; the other with pink flowers, growing two feet high, something like Lawrencella rosea, or Rhodanthe Manglésii, but if possible finer than either. Nine or ten miles to the north of Boorbarna, we crossed a curious country, covered wit what $Y$ consider a variety of quatz, which breaks with a flint; in many places the pieces were large, with sharp angles. This tract produces some interesting plants; splendid Calothamnus, with leaves 9 inches long, and With regard to new, of which I got plenty of specimens. had been found here, I was not so fortunate as to procure specimens. After crossing several miles of this quartz ormation, we came upon an extensive flat of strong Acacias. We crossed a brook running some curious west, and in about two miles from this, we made the river we were in quest of a place called by the natives Murarine. Near it I found a splendid plant, which I expect will prove to be a species of Solanum ; it grows two or three feet high, with large purple irregularly shaped, acuminate, about two inches long, and an inch and a half wide at their broadest parts; the stems are prickly, and all the leaves covered with down, as in Lasiopétalum. I am uncertain about the genus, not having seen the seed-vessels, but whatever that may be, it is one of our finest Australian plants. In abont four akes, called Dalarn and Maradie Luo freshnwater bens were here in thousands, and I found a fine Béckia, with a curious new plant belonging to Compositæ, but not et in flower. The appearance of the country about these akes, and the plants about them, which are generslly met with at no great distance from the sea, seem to prove that the lakes are at no great distance from it, and that the Darling Range does not extend so far to the north. No hills of any description appeared to the west. From the op of a hill to the east, two other remarkable ones appeared, about 30 miles to the north; one of them was supposed to be a remarkable peaked top; these were On the 29 th we returned on our track for about seven niles, until we reached the first running river we met on our journey to the north. Our guides agreed to take us back curious kangaroo called "Damar" wonld be met with. We therefore ascended this river, and soon came upon a grassy country; three or four miles up we stopped to dine at a place called Nugadrine; several pairs succeeded in shooting. We travelled on for 10 or 11 miles through a fine grassy country, and met with a large men-before; they were friendly, and offered us some of their favourite root, the Wyrang, which grows abundantly among these grassy hills. In the morning of the 30th, we started for our station on the Moore River; and travelled, try I have whole day, over the most splendid grassy counwe could see in every direction, were covered with beautiful grass, and of a golden colour, from the flowers of the beautiful Everlasting described above, which is only found in the richest soil. After reaching our station, I employed myself in drying specimens. A beautiful new Dryandra, discovered on the top of a hill near the Mouran pool, was shown to me; I have named it Dryandra floribuna, from its numerous blossoms, which almost hide abundance, that the side of the hill actually appears of a
golden colour for several miles. I consider it the most beautiful species yet known

## RURAL SONNET.

## Fre equinoctial gales are lull'd to rest.

The early singing-birds uplift their strains,
And timid April, by the suus caress'd,
And timid April, by the sum caress'd,
Now, with her breath of Violets, walks the plains
And, when her lord, like some enamoured youth,
Dwells on the clangeful colours of her brow,
She, hike some maid, heart-certain of his truth,
Smiles through her tears for bliss to share his vo
The days extend-in many-tinted green
Which, promptest, bloom along the rural scene,
The swallows re-appear-and, hour by hou
Both still and moving life mark Spring's engendering power
The Gypsum Experiment. - The following has been published by Professor Henslow, in further explanation of his views :-Mr. Hitchcock's Experiment: I went to the
ground, accompanied by the experimenter, his brother, ground, accompanied by the experimenter, his brother, and my own gardener, and there found that preparations had been made by shooting down a tumbril-load of soil under the name of "good ditch stuff," a tumbril-load of littered straw, a tumbril-load of clean and fresh horsedung, two pails of house-urine, with a ditchfol of water to dilute it, and a bushel of gypsum in a sack. Over these materials was presiding a labourer, apparently some what puzzled to account for our proceedings. The first step was to mark out two spaces, each ive feet square tuff? is a scarce commodity in Hitcham just at present, and so we were obliged to put up with such as had been soaking in a cow-yard for two months amidst all the et ceteras of hat description of locality. Some sort of rough calculation had been made of the amount of this straw, and so of the horse-dung, by weighing a bushel skep of each at looked grave at the idea of our being satisfied with and so the steelyards were sent for. It is not necessary to weigh the whole of the materials used, but four or five basketsful at least should be woighed in order to obtnit n averace for measuring out the rest. I suppose it is not necery to remind ony one to he weicht "th in alo I find it ful should not je altered afterit has been prepared, in orde ons are filled by like as ar divided by the mat for further thate Our zeal, however, on the prese ferion hours, and through two or three snow-storms, until we ad weighed out the whole of the materials and completed ur task. We began with the dunghill to be gypsumed, and placed it to the S. of the ungypsumed, and finished one first before we began with the other. Two basketsful of the straw were spread over the bottom, each weighing beween 40 and 501 bs . Then two basketsful of the horsedung were spread out, each weigbing somewhat less than the wetted straw. A pint of gypsum was then sifted ver the horse-dung; and the coarser particles of the sypsum which did not pass through the hair sieve were preserved in order that they might be weighed and deuncted from the weight of a pint of gypsum, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact weight of the gypsum used. A gallon of liquid, half urine and half water, was then poured over this first layer of materials through the rose of a watering-pot. Seven layers were thus prepared in succession, except that the topmost had only two gallons of water, there not having been any urine left. The whole was then covered over with two basketsful of the wet straw. The other dunghill was then prepared in the same way, except that no gypsum was used, but the amount of materials employed was exactly the same. The two stood now about hree feet high, and their appearance was such that it was presumed they would certainly attract any one curious in Cucumbers to step out of his way to examine them. The experimenter was also of opinion that they would be objects of curiosity to his cows; and therefore he thought fit o inclose them with hurdles, lest these gentle quadrupeds should amuse themselves by poking them into the peighbouring ditch. I think it right to record his precaution bere, becanse it seems that a cow is a very inquisitive and experi menting creature. I well remember that a cow once made a olerably successful attempt at devouring a waistcoat of Ccupied owhich I had thrown off in a field whilst I was ccupied in chasing the splendia swallow baternies, possibly one, with the reelings of districts can ever possibly resist running after in the districts about Camridge, where they are to be met with. My waistcoat stomach, and required only a little further ruminating to render it sufficiently digestible for being re-swallowed. But, besides the precaution against cows, the experimenter found it necessary a day or two afterwards to protect our hillocks against the rooks, who had taken a fancy to them, and were doing their best to pull them to pieces. A covering of "good ditch stuff" stopped their proceedings. until condition, then, the hils are intended to repose to landext October, when they an Tn Pilgrim's Experiment. Here I found two bottoms, each 7 feet by 5 , had been already prepared of fresh turf and mould. There were also on the ground two tumbril-loads of very wet loads from the farm-yard, two months old; two tumbril supply horsendung, with a little litter also intermix what high in odour, which had been collected in a tank Forty pounds of ready-sifted gypeum was an inproved
mode of bringing this material to the field of action; but only 201 bs . of it were used. Four large baskets of the wetted straw, averaging $62 \frac{1}{4}$ bs. each, were spread out as a bottom layer; and upon them were sprearl four baskets of the horse-dung, averaging bylbs. each. An improvement was introduced in the mode of applying the rypsum, by continually sifting it over the straw and dung as they were spread out, so that it became more thoroughly incorporated with these materials than in the former instance. Two waterpots of the liquid, each hoiding ton pints, were proceeding at the same time, as we did not weigh out more than the materials for one layer, and could measure out the rest sufficiently rapid to allow of this improvement also. LEach was composed of ive lat straw The experiment occupied about one hour and a half in preparing, under the engineering of five pair of hands, preparing, under hills were covered over with turf and earth; and are intended to be applied in June, to land which is to lie fallow till next spring, when it is to be sown with Barley. Mr. Carter's Experiment: Here we found some clean traw bundles, each of which weighed 61 los. Notwithstanding the very great difference between the weight of this clean straw, and that of the wetted litter in the former experiments, we built two hills with it of the same size, or hitchcock. The bottoms, of five feet square, those of Mr. Hitchcock. The bottoms, of five feet square, Were prepared with soil taken from a Mangel warzel proved to be rather an awkward subject to deal with in preparing so small a heap; and the resul sadly affronted those notions of propriety which good workmen possess about turning out a job in a workmanlike manner. It may, therefore, be as well in other cases, where clean straw can be got at, to chop it up into three or four leagths, to make it more manageable. The straw was spread out into five layers, and on each were placed three bushel baskets of horse-dung-the gypsum being continually sifted among the materials as in the last experiment. One water-pot of pure horse urine from a stable-tank was poured on each two of the layers, and two water-pots of mach diluted drainings from the farm-yard for the whole quantity of dung used, was made by weigh ing out six basketsful, at 2741 bs ., which gives an average of 45 L lbs . for each basket. The capacity of the watering pot used was ascertained to be 19 pints. These heaps vere hurdled in and covered over with mould, and are to this rough mode of performing the experiment will serve our purpose, I strongly recommend to all who possess the opportunity, to be careful in obtaining the separate paaterials as pure as possible. Clean straw, is in Mr. Carter's experiment; clean dung and pure urine as in Mr. Hitchcook's: sifted gypsum previously weighed out, as in Mr. Pilgrim's and Mr. Carter's. Attention to these sort of minutix always enhances the value of the experiment; and I dare say that the chemists who are preparing schedules B., C., \&cc. will be more posiIve on such poiats than 1 bave been in ther will be five separate occasions for referring to the schedule as the experiment progresses; and the memoranda have consequently been arranged under five heada, host of the memoranda under the first head seen to be somple to need a comment, and a mere reference to readily may, perhaps, seem to be unnecessary ; but once for all, I must request that experimenters will be content to submit The noticing whether A. lies to the N., S., B., or W. o B., is to avoid any error or doubt that may hereafter arise as to which of the two dunghills was gypsumed Some people have very short memories. No.11. The whole should be secured of the same quality by mixing in one vessel. No. 15 will need a little explanation. The chances of fixing the ammonia will be increased in proportion as the gypsum is more finely powdered. That which I have seen is rather coarsely so, and on sifting it through a flour sieve many large particles are left behind These coarse particles may be thrown into a tank, where they will probably be useful. I shouid very much ike to with gypsum artificially prepared. I have been asked by more than one correspondent whether he could not pre pare gypsum for his farm by dissolving chalk in diluted sulphuric acid, which is a very cheap substance; but I bave replied that I should conceive there can be very few localities where the native material might not be purchased at a still cheaper rate. It would, however, be very easy to prepare artificially the small quantity required for some of you to try our experiment with gypsum procured in this way, because the particles would be in a much finer tate than we can hope to procure them by mere grinding No. 19.-I do not wish it to be supposed that I have been deluding the experimenters to attempt more than I originally proposed; but it has occurred to me that the value of the experiment will be very materially enlanced without much additional abour, by dividing each dunghil into two equal parts, and then proceeding to apply these halves in the manner set forth in the schedule. Nothing further need be done to the two halves of A. But one half of B. may be thoroughly mixed up with half as much gypsum as was employed on A., so that we shall be, abie.to compare the effect of applying gypsum (as in half of A.) before decomposition, with applying it (as in half of $\mathbf{B}$.) after decomposition. Also, there should be six pieces of land marked out of equal size to one of which "nothing" should be applied; and whilst one half of A. is applied to one
pieces. Still I do not press this mode of performing the experiment, though $I$ most strongly recommend it No. 20. The column headed "Nothing" means where nothing has been done to the land. If A. and Bade to that divided into halves, the entries can easily be made to 2 will be twice as much as under any of the others, provided al the pieces of ground are exactly the same shape. Nos. 21 22. The usual terms in which these are expressed in prac
tice is all that is required. No. 25. It will be better to xperiment on seed crop, if convenient ; but still little varietyin this respect is advisable. Nos. 27, 28 The columns headed "Leaves on" refer to a root crop which should be given, if possible, both with leaves off (under the first columons) and leaves on, No. 30, 31. In using the more general term "stalk," I mean it should of flax, fodder, \&
hedute A.-EXPERIMENTAL CO.OPERATION.
Quere--The Erfect of Gypsum on Dunghills?
EPARATION OR Two DUNGHITLS, one (A) with, and
B.-Be very careful to make memoranda at the time, and

Prepared by Mr. [ ] County [ ] P Parish [
Date of Preparation, Year [184 ] day [
2. Date of Preparation, year [184 of day $[$
3. Position of $A$, is the $[\quad]$ of $B$, $]$ feet, and [ thick ; composed
. Quantity of Straw actually weighed is [ ] lhs. and hence the Quality of Dung L Quantity of Dung actually weighed is
 Description of Urine
Quantity of Urine added to each dunghill
12 and 13 are uncertoin, then state quantity of liquic Quallty of the Gypsum [ [

## The dunghills covered over with I

** MANURING THE LAND.
Date of applying the Manure. Year [184] day [
State of the Muck [
13.- If possible (and unless rpry inconvenient) let each dunghill be now divided into two equal portions, viz. A.
into A.1.) (A. 2.); and B. into (B. . . ) (B. .) Let (B. .)
be thryoughly mixed with half as much Gypsum as was be thrionghly mixed with half as much Gypsum as was 20. Spaces manured $\mid$ Nothing done $\mid$ A. 2.-A. 2. $\mid$ B. 1.- B. 2 Length
21. Character of Soil
3. Previous Crop
4. Date of Soful to more OF CROP MANURED,

| 25. Name of Sowing. Year [184 ] day [ |
| :--- |
| $\begin{array}{l}\text { 26. Quantity of Seed } \\ \text { 2. }\end{array}$ |


| Sown where... | Nothing done A. 1.-A. |
| ---: | ---: |
| $* * *$ RESULTS OBTAINED |  |

7. Date of Gathering the Crop. Year [184]] da

As obtained With Leaves on
rom " Nataing at
Measure. Weight. Measure. | Weight
29. Estimate of whole measure and weight. As obtained

From " Nothing done
measure and weight.
a a valuation his horses, cattle, sheep, and even some of his farm implements, which were not too bad for use; and then I determined to give an example of the best husbandry to all my temants and the gentry around me. went to work-with a set of books at my elbow, as if the were an infallible cabinet council. The first thing I did was to sell off Hogg's long-legged and long-tailed native sheep, and to buy in trieir pace a lot of heavy Leicester, with ron that me 50),-Steady. What ! betore your land was able to feed them?-Sam. Even so. I got rid of the common breed of cows, which I thought were disgrace to my farm, and sent off to the north of England for a short-horms, includiog a high-bred never had less I paid line?-San. Never, sirnever; and as to fat cattle for the market, I had not a single one. My whole stock of short-horns was hals tarved, and they got the distemper vou have expected steady. But, my dear sir, how con cattle on your bare maintain that large descriptin artificial summer green pastures, and before you had any artincial sumer greent ood for them; and not a turnip, I belleve, in prospect or author persuaded me that they could be kept in good condition during the winter on straw.-Steady. And so they could, and be fattened on it, too, provided they had plenty of oil-cake with it.-San. But I had neither straw nor oil-cake; for, having given up the notion of sowing more than a very fittie corn that year, $I$ concel the ground was heartily tired of it, I had hardly any straw, and what I had was consumed before the beginning of February, when I found it impossible to purchase any; and hay was enormously dear, and scarcely to be haderen or a high price.-Stectdy. But you neglected to sow Turnips?-San. I did not. I had commenced in Spring the thorough-draining of a field, containing 20 acres, for the purpose of growing a crop of Swedes, but unluckily the weather was very wet, and besides this, some necessary alterations, which I made in the draining, and a disppointment afterwards in the arrival of a cargo of tiles from Glasgow, prevented me from finishing the work until rom months after the crops should have been above round. - Steady. The produce, of course, was --San. round.- Nteady. The proace, of say in his returns. Steady. May I ask about the nature of the alterations Steady. May I ask about the nature made in your mode of draining? - San. I had which you made in your modrains should be cut across the fall and my field sloped a good deal, and I had the whole anf and mat and at right pales to the descent. Well, just as I was preparing to angles to the descent, Weil, just as f was preparing to have them lowered, should be made obliquely, at an angle or about 45 degrees with the inclination or the land, and 1 did not wish ta have the farmers of the comprod i had those draing for my ignoran of filled up again with the earth that had been thrown out, and I set the labourers at drains.-Steady. These answered your purpose, however ?-_San, They might have done so, no doubt; but (I have not yet concluded my story) just as they were finished, I got hold of Mr. Smith's pamphlet on thoroughdraining, and was immediately convinced by his reasoning that the oblique drains were wrong also, and 1 had them filled up again with earth [Mr. Steady shake. his head, and made new paraliels directly up and dow the sape, 12 feet apart ; so, altogether, Mr. Steady, the draining of that field cost me a pretty round sum, and besiden air I weat to the expense of carting off all the yellow clay that had been thrown out of the drains ; though I now see clearly that it might have been tarown over the stones or tiles, as the water mould have entered into the drains at the sides. Then, sir, I sent to Drummond's for one of Smith's cubsoil-ploughs, and found that the smail horses which $I$ had boutht from Hoge were not able to draw it ; so that I was obliged to buy six Clydesdales, and when they arrived at my farm some other work pressed so hara thy I could not subsoil for that season, and was obliged to employ thase fine horses in petty farm labour, and drawing materials for my new building.-Sleady. Which Hogg's horses would have done equally well -- San. Nowg I see clearly that I was wrong in incurring so much unnecessary expense at starting ; but the truth is, that I wished to see well-appointed teams as soon as possiblewished to see well-appointed me a good deal to replace Hogr's old carts and drays with new Scotch ones, though Hogg old ones would have done for all my rough work nearly s well--Steady. Gentlemen often waste much capital by as well.-Nie of this kind ; in the purchase of high-priced arching there is a great want of judgment very frequently, By the way, you have a threshing-mill, and if quently, to dispose of it --S San. You may have it at you wish to cost me; I put it up before I had a bushel of bar what it and the very first day on which I tried how it would work, an unfortunate labourer, with a large family, lost one of his hands, by awkwardly letting his fingers slip etween the rollers-poor fellow? amputation of the wrist was neceseary, and I could not do less than settle an annuity of $20 l$. a year on him for his life,-Steady. Well, that at least was not money thrown away - San. No, but it is an item to the debtor side of my farming speculations, Steady. But surely, though you mismanaged your draining so much, and lost your crop of Turnips in the arst instance, ou had a splendid crop in the eusuing seasoa on the same field, which I suppose you had manured in the previous year for the expected Swedes?-wan. There again I was unfortamate, and entirely owing to books. I had been studying Sir John Sinclair's essay on the manufacture of farina from Potatoes, and the modes of preserving Potatoes rom Jear to year by kiin-drging. Mine had been kiln dried; and when the season same round for plantiog

Iome of my work-people, who had been unaware of what out-house, cat them for sets, and planted Potatoes in an entirely ignorant that the vegetating principle bad been entirely ignorant that the vegetating principle bad been
destroyed, felt no misgivings on the subject. No Potatoes grew, as you must know; and when the matter was inquired report that the crop had failed from dry propagate the Well, sir we tried Turnips early in July, and they came up well, sir but in order to secure them from the fly, of which I had read much, I applied a solution of salt in such profu-
sion that I killed every plant.-Steady. (Laughing). Well, this was certainly a sad blunder ; but you must admit that Sir John Sinclair gave you no reason for supposing that
kiln-dried seed of any kind would grow ; and I suspect that you made your solution of salt vastly stronger than the prescription warranted. I remember that Hogg used to make a good deal of money by the orchard of Crofton Apples; that, of course, has yielded as formerly? - San.
Bless you, no; I'll tell you all about that too. Hogr always let his cows have the run of the orchard in winter and spring and they ate off or broke down all the lower branches, so as to prevent the trees from wooding too much. This system I put a stop to, and closed up the gate by which the cows used to enter, and the consequence was that the mode of pruning with cows' mouths and horns had been really efficacious, though no one could have supposed that such rude and unscientific practice would have succeeded. -Sleady. Whoever takes this farm now will reap the bave been, I suppose, ploughing a good deep furrow, and to my knowledge Hogg never gave anything but a scratchhim crops which my deep ploughing hatching brough Steady. How? -San. Unfortunately, I insisted that the ploughs should go deep into the under till-which is the worst kind of yellow clay-and bring it to the surface, and the consequence is, that I have poisoned my land. In short, my good neighbour, I have had no return at all for my expenditure ; and I leave my malediction on all writers on husbandry, from the greatest to the least, from Jethro Tull down to Martin Doyle,-Steady. Oh ! pray except no crotchets in him. I myself have just bought the tenth number of the new edition (in monthly one shilling numbers) of his Cyclopedia. If you will follow the plain and well-selected advice which that experienced writer affords- Sch. Hang me if I do-(in a violent passion). No, sir, I shall make no exception whatever; they are all a parcel of humbugging, ignorant- Steady. My dear Mr. Sanguine, be composed; believe me, you have misapprehended many things, and not exercised discrimina instead of looking at the whole; and you have ventured to act for yourself in matters requiring skill and experience, without possessing either of those qualifications. If a surgeon writes an able work on surgery, does it follow that a man who has been minstructed in that art can not so much to blame as ye, or the for they all presuppose knowledge of farming to be possessed by the readers them.-San, Yet, if they give erroneous directions, even professional farmer may be misled by thections, even stance, I read somerhe the a be sufficient to sow ane that a few stones of Wheat would be sumfient to sow an acre, and that thick-sowing is worse than waste of seed, and 1 tried four stones of Bariey to an acre, in drills-why, sir, I had not more than the third part of a crop.-Steady. At what distances were your rils :-Nan. Sighteen inches.-.Steady. No wonder that you were disappointed. Now, I will venture to say that the writer referred to Wheat only, and that he intended horse-hoeing, on Tull's principle.--San. Exactly so. But if this treatment was good for Wheat, I took it for granted it ought to be good for Barley.-Steady. By no reeans : there was your ignorance (excuse me), and not the error of the writer ; you applied to one kind of grain the in structions given respecting another, and under peculiar circumstances: did you horse-hoe? - San. No, for I sowed Clover seeds with the Barley. - Steady. Well, even if you had, your field would not have yielded half a crop, because Barley does not tiller, as Wheat does, on every fresh stirring of the earth, and acquire the same invigoration and extension in consequence. The book was not to blame in this instance, nor is it the science of agri-culture-as far as I can judge from what you have stated -that is in fault, but your misapplication of its prin ciples. Writers on this subject, as on others, no doubt often publish a great deal of nonsense : bot a prudent reader cannot be misled, if he has discretion enough to receive new-fangled opinions, which are in opposition to uniform practice, with great caution, to weigh well all the circumstances, and to adopt the new suggestions slowly, and not until the test of experience has established their correctness. One should begin with experiments on a small scale, and not change the entire system in a moment as you have done : you drained too extensively at starting, and that before you had ascertained the best method o young had commenced it-your work as inconsiderately as you had commenced it-you abandoned the system of falTo take all at once, without having a better to succeed it: To take two or three Buccessive Corn crops is contrary to all good theory and practice; but you contrived it so as to have hardly any crops at all. You went at once to an had establisere, and deserted the old system before you transition-state should bew, without reflecting that the portions, to the new and slow, and suited, in all its proportis to nass. A new and untried circumstances to which should be effected as a manafactarer changes from one
branch of manufacture to another: he cautiously and prudently makes his pre-arrangements, and does not
abandon the one manufacture until he is ready to commence the other in a well-organized and effective manner he calculates his probable profits at the lowest rates, and his losses at the highest, with an ample allowance for unfavourable contingencies. - San. I have unfortunately quence in every item, in proportion to my expectations. For instance, I anticipated from the field which I drained in so needlessly expensive a manner a insisted on deep furrow-slices, in defiance of the advice which my ploughmen gave me and the infertility of the tions.-Steady. Just an immediate inds me producthat you ought to have brought up the subsoil very atmosphere and manures to fertilize each thin for the clay brought to the surface, and not to have incorporated he shallow surface-earth from mass of bad matter with have had a good crop of Oats. Then, again, Mr. San guine, in attempting all at once to bring in the alternat ystem, you made great mistakes ; for example, in buyin growing state, and in rejecting Corn crops before you had made adequate preparations for replacing them wit artificial green crops.-San. Between the two stools have fallen to the ground completely.-Sieady. And believe that yout dismissed a very intelligent and prudent foug ofarioned stewara, though you had not expe rence yourself to undertake such great land improve ments without a practical guide at your elbow; but, as you have very candidy said that you have fallen to the ground, I must be permitted to express my deep regret at he circumstance, both from apprehension of the consequences which may result to this country-where agri cuiture is so defective-from your failure of success an loss which T inast to rural improvement, and from the so kind and valuable a neighbour [Mr. Sanguine bows, h could hardly do less] from this district. The conse quences to which I advert are these;-the obstinate and unimproving farmers will be now more than ever con vinced that their old plan of fallows and crops of Corn while the ground can yield them, is the best, and that all innovations on this practice, however really necessary an excellent in themselves, are to be avoided. They will oll to your mistakes as unequivocal evidences of the ony of new schemes, and triumphantly say nothing would satisfy Mr. Sanguine but deep ploughing, and the mischie blade of Corn he had for his pains,--he must have misguided rentleme was his crop? and then, the poo the end of it? Why, he had not the third part of a copp, whe cattle of the country were the pood part and the big ones he brought here were star for sarcely save a sup of milt, and he wes ofton obli cur butter for his breaks, a he forlised buy wither the o was uery true the pressions of good-will and recret pand in obout mal afterwards, on unimproving school was established in the form which Mr. Sanguine so hastily relinquished ; and from all that the former (who was not bound by any obligations as to a routine of cul abe percened of the proprietor's mismanagement and was an unequivocal and perpal record of the advantage of complete draining, -he was confirmed in his opinion that the old and now almost exploded method was the best.-I conclude with the rather too brilliant similitude deavoured sensible French writer, whom 1 have en sketch :- ${ }^{6}$ In agriculture, manently good can be effected in a moment. Time does not spare what is done without him. Imitate Nature in her order of the seasons and the development of her phenomena. Between the rigour of winter and the heat of summer, she has placed autumn to harmonize between these two extremes. Between dapbreak and noon there are many intervening hours: the sky is tinged with many shadowings before it appears in all its brilliancy. So, in order to bring a farm to perfection, it must pass through many stages. Agriculture, like many sciences of inquiry and observation, consists in a perpetual investigation, and while all its principles and fundamental rules could be comprised in the smallest duodecimo, ten quartos would not contain all the exceptions. To observe-to feel ones to enlarge-to contract, with due regard to the ruality the soil, the temperature of the seasons, and the success of different crops -why, this is the whole art." "-From the Quarierly Journal of Agriculture.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Kensingion Gardens.-On the west bank of the Serpentine,
nearly the whole water-frontage has been converted into two magnificent beds for flowering trees and shrubs, Rhododendrons, diges have just put in six hundred named varietios- so that Lord dens, in seems determined that these grounds shall be real garHyacmintlis Aurecru, Chphan hass. - The extensive collection of
 the cleepest shatles of rose and purple. An assortment of the
deserving of notice are-Hercules, single white, shaded wit
pink; Boaquet pourpre, double, dark bue; ; Dibbets, a single
 flower; La plus Noíre, vers dark blue, approaching to black;
Emilius, single, light blue; Diana, single, light red ; Staten Gen neral, single, delicate white; Madame Talleyrand, a beautiful single white; 'Triomphe Blandina, double, pale flesh-colour,
Pasquin, a very fine druble flower, light blue; La Majesteuse,
sinple, blue: Croon Van Indien, double, dark hiue; and Appesingle, blue; Croon Van Indien, double, dark blue; and Appe-
lius, single, ilght pink, The show-house is moreover enlivened
with a variety of Camellias. Amaryllis vittata, Magnolia conspiwith a variety of Camellias. Amaryllis vittata, Magnolia conspi-
cua, and other flowers. The Tulips appear to he in good condi-
tion, and the Auriculas, of which Mr. Groom has a preat number, are beginning to throw up their trusses. We noticed here two
 them are Cliveana, a tolerably-good variety, the two exterior
rows of petals being deep rose, having the centre filled up with smaller veariegated ones ; Monarch, a middle-size fill flowed, red,
and sometimes coming mottled; Rossii, not unlike Cliveana in villis in shape, but surpassing it in the brauty of it rarnat,on
stripes; and Leeana superba, dark-rer, well cul perl, lut ratici
thin of petals. Epacrises of various kinds are hlonmine; in the
 here extenswely cuitivated. In the opell ground is a conlection
of Hyacintis, which are fowerng excectingly strong. A'la and very double, La Déesse, double, cream-cult, inred; Lia Vertale,
fine double white ; L'Or végêtale, a beautiful double yellow Groot Voorst, light pink, very double; and Princesse Marianne,
a single, deep, rose-coloured flower. Annongst the herbaceous lants we observed a singular Polyanthus, of a blueish colour, March 30 .

## 2Rebíebos.

Rural Chemistry. By E. Solly, Jurr, F.R.S. 12 mo . He universal attention which has been directed toward the Chemistry of Agricultare and Hortieulture since the appearance of Liebig's work has produced a plentiful crop of books intended to teach the principles of what may'be almost regarded as a new branch of science, at least in this country. Among such works, Professor Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," published last more Blackwood Co., deserves especial a coil and of fertilising agents. But it has always appeared to us that, in general, such elementary books have placing clearly before their readers those simple facts and aws of Chemistry, upon which all reasoning and practice absolutely depend. Some are too geological, some to learned for ordinary apprehension, while others are inge nious discourses, from which much may doubtless b collected, but not exactly that which the reader requires in the first instance. As to general introductions to Che mical Science, they are quite unintelligible to those who merely deaire to understand clearly the exact nature of the gaseous, fluid, or solid bodies they have to do with in their cultivation
was in consequence of this inconvenience that we asked Mr. Edward Solly when the Gardeners' Chronial first appeared, to favour us with a short and simple expo sition of common chemical facts, for the understanding of which no apparatus beyond a few glasses or cups, an such substances as are to be found in any country village would be necessary. This gave rise to a series of excel lent articles, headed "Rural Chemistry," and signed $E$. respondents were,ound to be exactly what they wauted. the work now before us is epablication of those articles much altered and improved e considerable addition of new matter. They at pre Inder a duodecimo or 1.69 pages, with a very complote , Liebic, much less useful than they might be
Independently of the omission of all superfluous matter, is, as we thiok, so very good a feature in Mr Solly's Rural Chemistry, has the additional merit all statements founded on doubtful or ill-under stood experiments. Theory, unsupported by positive writers ; and thas by him which Chemists do not admit to be umquestion ably true. If a doubtful point is admitted, it is cautiously distinguished from acknowledged facts, so that no confu sion may arise between the certaire and uncertainmerit of some value in these days of speculative reasoning
further merit which this book certainly possesses is its chemical accuracy. It is of the first degree of im port that after he has mate and hime find theies himself ready to go on a fix in his mind must be corrected and amended ; in short, that what he has been learning is wrong. This capital error in many elementary works Mr. Solly seems to us to bave entirely avoided.
atthor faders are so familiar with the manner in which the armerly dealt with this matter in our columns, that Whom the chemical part of the work seem unneces. duction therefore select a passage or two from the intro Chemistry In trang the history of discoveries in the

The first Chemist who wrote on Agriculture was, believe, J. G. Wallerius, who in 1754 'published a book on the Cause of Fertility. He was succeeded by several other authors, amongst whom ought to be mentioned Gyl*Tig, Einhof, and Dundonald; but the speculations of
Agricultural Cheme contounded with Mr. Cuthbet Johinsun's
these authors (though ingenious) were for the most part crude and incomplete. At the commencement of the
present century, when Organic Chemistry was rapidly present century, when Organic Chemistry was rapidly advancing, Berzelius and Davy endeavoured to apply the
conclusions to be derived from chemical experiments to conclusions to be derived from chemical experiments to
Agriculture. If the deductions which they made were not always correct, and if the plans which they proposed did not always produce the effects which they anticipated, it must be remembered that they were amongst the first to take the subject up, and that though they did so under did, yet that even then the science of Organic Chemisstry was in many xespects very imperfect and incomplete.
"During the last forty years many important additions have been made to this department of Chemistry; improved and more accurate modes of chemical investigation ent varieties of organic matter ; the composition of those substances which constitute the bodies of animals and plants has been accurately and carefully ascertained. At the same time, many valuable observations have been made respenting the functions of plants, the conditions
requisite to germination, the formation of flowers and seed, the chemical changes attendant on the ripening of sed, thit, the office performed by roots and leaves, and a vari-
frem ty of other important subjects of inquiry. The names of Liebig, Schübler, and Sprengel, in Germany; Braconnot, Boussingault, Chevreul, Colin. Chaptal, Dumas, Edwards and Payen, in France; and of Daubeny, Johnson, Pepys,
Turner, and Christison, in our own country, deserve espeTurger, and
In another place, speaking of nitrogen, the existence o which in plants some people, whose Chemistry has stood still for the last 20 years, disbelieve, Mr. Solly says-
"It has long been known that plants consist of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen, and also that they invariabiy contain a small quantity of inorganic, or earthy and saline matters. The presence of nitrogen was formerly greatly overlooked in analyses of vegetable substances; it ocontained in less quantity than the other three element being merely accidental, and not a necessary constituent of plants. Improved modes of analysis have established that it always exists in the same proportion in certain constituents of plants; and as it appears that these substance it becomes a question of the first importance, whence do the plants derive their nitrogen? They obtain it principally, if not wholly, from the air ; they do not absorb it in the free and uncombined form, but they absorb it it bined with hydrogen in the state of ammonia portance of the earthy substances in plants was likewise greatly overlooked formerly. It has been proved by repeated experiments that these substances are of the great ial to their development."
The Author concludes his introductory remarks with an bserwation in which we entirely concur :-

Although Agricultural Chemistry is in this imperfect tate, and though much still remains to be done in that ranch of science, yet it is so far advanced as to be able to ender substantial assistance to the practical agriculturist. It can teach him the principles which govern the growth
of plants, and consequently guide him in the application fartificial means to produce the most beneficial results. He must, however, not expect too much from the aid of Chemistry, nor give himself blindly up to speculations os theories. Whilst he gives due credit and belief to wellauthenticated facts, he must always receive theories with caution and doubt.

Perhaps the most important advantage which a pracical man may at present derive from a knowledge of Agricultural Chemistry is connected with the use of manure If he knows what it is that gives the fertilising powers to anure, and is aware of the nature of those substances, them ; he will then understand how to make than using the various sources of manure at his disposal, and he will be enabled readily to save much that for the want of such knowledge would otherwise be lost."
But our limits forbid all further extract. We can only add, in conclusion, that if a man really wishes to under. stand the Chemistry of nature, this work will enable him 0 do so better than any other with which we are acquainted.

The" Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.-No. LX. one of considerable interest. In the first place, it deenshire, containing much useful original information. Dr. Dickie regards the mountain Scotch Pine, or the true Scotch Pine, as some bave called it, as a mere variety of the comation sort, produced by accidents of soil and so unfortunately subject, is referred to frost, and we have ome good tables of the rate of growth of this valuable or ander favourable circumstances. We bave only room "TThe regarding the latter subject.
different average annual increase at the thickest part, at
34 years $=3.8$ lines ( 3 trees at Wardhouse).


As it is well known that the Larch is of very rapid and steady growth, it seems very evident that the trees in the above table, of 34,45 , and 60 vears, are not in a thriping condition. Exclusive, therefore, of these, the
others show that the increase of the Larch continues steady to a considerable age; at the same time it may be
stated, that the comparison would have been more valustated, that the comparison would have been more valuages, growing in the same place and similar soil."
Other papers of general interest are "Von Thäer's Principles of Agriculture ;" a capital quiz of injudicious Mr. Bell on an economical Tile-work adapted to Forms f an ordinary Size," well worth perusal ; and an official statement of the preminms offered by the Highland Society for 1843. We sincerely rejoice to perceive that ments on the influence of soil on vegetation, on manures, on excretions by the roots of plants, on planting, on feeding, on mising soils, \&cc. \&cc., as well as for the ordinary topics of agricultural routine.

Agricultural Chemistry for Young Farmers. By C. W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.S. Ridgway. 12 mo His consists from the Author"s "Farmer's Encyclopædia," our opinion of which as already been expressed on former occasions. The trifing price will render it accessible by persons who
are unable to pracure the larger work. are unable to pracure the larger work.
The Third Part of the Second Volume of Torrey and Gray's excellent Flora of North America has just reached most troublesome part of the authors ${ }^{\prime}$ task is completed.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. Hosk who have sown any quantity of foreign seeds six weeks or two months ago, will now begin to be impatient for the pp-
pearance of the last portion of their young seedlings. Unless oreign seeds vegetate within five or six weeks after they are may lay in the ground for twelve months, although the seeds in the meantime may be perfectly sound. The quantity of bottomheat which many of these seeds will endure is astomishing, and wad it not been proved that they could be immersed in boilingWater without be laughed at, were they to tell how they had often experimented on doubtrul seeds with bottom-heat. A few years did not vegetate within a reasonable time. I placed the pots on the top of a hot-water pipe, where they were supported by an and the pots required to be watered three times in the 24 hours. In less than ten days many seeds vegetated : part of the same packet of seeds having been sown and kept in a hotbed in the
usual way, never vegetated at all. Those that did not vegetate on the pipe in three weeks were removed to the iron cover of a large square hotwater boiler, where the pots had 8 constant
bottom-heat of nearly $200^{\circ}$ (for the water was often boiling) and the pots for many hours every day were so hot, that they could hardly be handled; yet, I have reared many plants from seed on small as dust. Aithough I do not advise people to go to such extremes with seeds supposed to be valuable, I would recommend
a very powerful botton heat for such as are unwwiling to come up y the ordinary modes. More hardy seeds from temperate zones when they must be removed to a cooler place. These auxiliaries may be useful when seeds will not vegetate under more ordinary circumstances. I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pingry.-About the end of spring and beginning of summer, more especially, the young stock, which, if they get their leaves browned at this time, will make little progress till after the turn
of the season at Midsummer. A slight shading will therefore be months
Vinger.-The earliest crops will require a little difference in
management from this time; a constant strong heat of $70^{\circ}$ to management from this time; a constant strong heat of $70^{\circ}$ to well, and improve their flavour. All laterals may be cut off, with any weak shoots that do not promise well for the next crop.
Psachec.--With a moist genial atmosphere, the same routine hat is pursued in summer with out-door Peaches will do for hose in-doors from this time.
CHFRRIRS. - The
will suit these als
Figs.- Where these have not a house for themselves, they must now be brought to the less shady part of the house, as the irst crop will soon make its appearance. In either case more light is requisite than can be afforded by most Vineries, or even Pine-stoves, where Vines are growing on the rafters. They are more liable to the attacks of red-spidy.
STRAWBERRYES.-The treatment for these is 80 easy and uniruit is ripening daily, it may be as well to say that they should have less water and more air; and if placed on the highest
shelves near the top ventilators, it will be better for them. shelves near the top ventilators, it will be better for them. Exto give air by the front ventilators while plants are making theur young growth.
Cucumbras and Melons.-The grand secret is to keep these hin by pinching out the young laterals entirely, where more hoots are not wanted, and above the first joint, from which you on the walls will suffer from snmmer pruning if all done in one day, after having allowed it to make a profusion of young shoots;
how much more then must a tender annual suffer from a similar treatment! Foresters say, prune often-that is annually-and prune little at a time. In these frames
Seedinnas.-All the half.hardy plants belonging to the forcing department, that are raised annually from seeds, require pretty nearly the same to as ones, so as have them frm, stocky, little plants ready to turn out when all danger of frost is over. The more pains taken noww to get up these
I think Mr. M'Intosh, in one of his works, said that he always made a point of running the Dutch hoe over every part of the kitchen-garden and slips, whenever the ground was in good condition for the work, elis is not an easy task, but it shows the reat importance which the best gardeners attach to the subject. In the flower-garden weeds are disliked most on account of their the kitchen-garden for their exhausting powers. A few shillings might entice a boy or two to pull up all seed-weeds after working were not wanted at home to help their parents with their garden
work or allotments. A boy can pull out in one hour as many
weeds just coming into fower as would afterwards if left to weeds just coming into fiower as would afterwards, if left to Asparagus Bens should now have their spring-dressing ; if not yet inninen, ins the edges of the beds, and cover over the ground on the beds.
Artichoxes.-If not yet done, lose no time in giving them their spring-dressing; thin out the suckera, dig in a good dressing of dung arnong them, and plant a few rows of the spare
suckers, to succeed the general crop.
SEA-TALs AND RHUBARB.-Finish planting these without delay.
 been fortunate enough to save your own seeds of it. It is quite a few early Cabbage-seeds every fortnig Poratoss.-In many parts of the country people put off plant-
ing their Potatoes until too late? the whole crop should be in before the middle of the month, and the soomer the better.
Endive.-Where the last autumn -sown plants have stood the Endive,--Where the last autumn-sown plants have stood the
winter, they will now require to be tied up in succession, like wettuces, to blanch; they will come in very useful with the
early Lettuces, a few of which should also be tied up, if they are opening too much in the heart.
Onions and Spinach sown last August should have the soll
well stirred between the rows: let one bed of these Onions well stirred between the rows s let one bed of these Onions transplant the rest, if not already done.
Chivis.- No garden in the kingdom should be without this
useful little plant; a row of it planted along an alley will be a useful little plant; a row of it planted along an alley will be a
substitute for young Onioms all the year round, and when chopped, they are excellent things for young turkess.
gronnd was dug carly in winter you had better stir it whth a tork. Hoe also between the Raspherries, Currants, and Goose-
berries, if only to loosen the surface of thie ground. Watch carein blossom; these you may begin to disbad.
STove,- Where the Orchidacese are to be shaded by climbers,
which are now fast advancing, it will save trouble, when the latter are to be thinned out, if they are now trained in a regular manner, like Grape Vines. This remark applies also to climbers in general at this season. Although nothing mars the beanty of strong climbers planted in the borders so much as keeping them
tied up stiffly, yet they may be so trained at firat as to allow of their being thinned at any time without trouble. Pansum- finwers
are the bert for thins purpose, as they can endure scorchng heat, and are foct affected by misects. Pottiog, tranining, and shading, If you fare a few plants of the two varietues of the Madarascar and by the end of May they may be taken to the conservatory,
where they will grow and flower until the end of September. No stove plant is better suited for the conservatory during summer. Gresnhouse,-A few of the smaller plants of the common enable them to flower early next spring. Potting and propaga-
tion, with a more liberal supply of water and less air, must be tion, with a more liberal supply of water and less air, must be
attended to. Consmrvatory,--See that the more common sorts of plants, the good specimen plants. Azaleas and many other things are now makng the y young growth, and if choked up with a protusion
of forced piants of little value save for theis flowers, it will soon injure them. It may be necessary soon to use blinds, to guard
ind ong as p Pits and Frames, - Propagating plants for the flower-garden,
and hardening them by degrees, are the principal points to be attended to here; many half-hardy plants may also be raised should now be looked to, and the plants potted singly in very small pots, to be ready for planting out in the borders of the
Rosary next May. Auriculas must be carefully kept from cold winds and strong Oue. Department

## to look to any defects in the grass, arising

 from pow so.1 or ntherwise. Look over x hat has been said in heen kulled shoutd be turfed, and upon places where the crass is poor and scanty, some good soil should be sifted rather thickly, neatly dressed, to show off spring flowers, to the best advantage; arady for the frst mowing or two, wheh wreuld spod new ones,ancerder them ungt for the fincr work durng the whole
season. If you contemplate any different arrangenent of your spring bulbs, they shonla be marked thle in flower, to enable you to group them, or dispose of them in any regular scries,
without mixing the varieties; this cannot be done after the flowers are over, as many of them are so much alike in foliage.-
D. Beuton, Shrubland Park Gardens.


State or the Weather at Chiswick during the Jast 17 years, for the ensuing
Week ending April 8 , 8843



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5amex
REPORT ON COVENT-GARLEN MARKET
For the Week ending March 31,1843 .
Except in a few instances, the supplies have been good during
continue scarce, at the same price as in our last Report. The
supply of foreign Grapes has been limated of late, and they have
convequentiy made a slight adrace concequentiy made a slight advance, Some very good forced
Straw jerries are offered, from $1 \delta$. to $2 s$. per oz. There are still a few Beurer Rance and Easter Beurre Pears, the Theter of which
are sellug at $20 . s$. per half-sieve. Apples have mate a trifling advance, and the demand for them has been somewhat brisker:
the kincts offcred are the same as named last week, to which may be added the Newtown Pippin, from 3s. to 48 . per doz. The
smpply of Cutcumbers is on the ircrease ; they fetch from $2 s$, to 12s. per brace. Vegetables: Asparagus is of good quality, but
it is not plentiful, continuing to fetch from 6 s . to 108 . per bunch. Seakale is excellent, and much more abundant. White Broccoll,
some of which are very fine, sell from 18 , to 18 . 6 d. per bunch. 3 s . per 100 . Turnips are tolerably gi od, from $1 s$. to 2 s .6 d . per
dn7ens bunches. Spinach is much cheaper, being from $1 s$, to $1 s \mathrm{kd}$. per sieve. New Frame Potatoes may be had from $18.6 d$.
to 3 s. $6 d$. per 1 lb. a package of early Potatoes, principally Kidneys, have also arrived from Lisbon. Cabbage Lettuces are selling
from $4 d$ to $8 d$. per score; and Cos, which are much hetter, from
$1 s .6 d$. to $28.6 d$. per score. Endive is small, and heginning to ram becmming more abundant, and fetch from 1s, to 2s. per doze
hands. Flowers: The display of cut fowers has been very fine
her during the past week, consisting of Hibiscus rosa sinensis, Magnolia conspicua, Calls zethicpica, Deatzia scabra, Amaryllises, Auriculas, Calceolarias, Pelargoniums,

| Pine Apple, per 1b. bs to 10 es <br> Grepes, Spanish, Per lb. is to $1 s$ Bd <br> A ${ }^{\circ}$ Ples, dessert, per buth <br> Kitchen 3 to 5 , \&s to 18 s <br> Pears, dessert, per hf. sieve, $4 s$ to 188 <br> Burawberies, forced, per oz., is to \&n <br> Pomegranates, perdoz, 6e to 12s <br> Oranyes, per doze, is to 28 od <br> - bitter, per 100,88 to <br> Lemuab, per doz. 98 to ${ }^{2} A$ | Cucumbers, per brace, $2 f$. to 12 f Walnuts, per bush., 18e to 18. Chesnute, per peck, 4 s to 7 m Almonds, perpeck, 6 weet Almnadg, per pound, 38 Fitberts, Engligh, per 100 lbs. 50 s <br> Nute, par bushel- <br> 二 Brazil, 168 <br> - Barcelona, Ida <br> - Cob, 12etols |
| :---: | :---: |
| VEgrtables. |  |
| Sevoyi, per doz. 6d to 18 <br> Cabbage, Red, par doz. 28 to $\mathrm{Bs}_{5}$ plants, per doz. 1s od to Broceoli, White, per bunch, od to 18 e Purple, $6 d$ to 15 | Spinach, per aleve, $1 s$ to 1 s 8d Leeeks, per doz. bun.. 2 s to $\mathrm{ge}^{2}$ Onions, per burhel, 68 to 84 - Pickling, per hf.-qy., 4s Od $^{2}$ |
| Beans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, \$a to <br> Potatpes, per ton, 45: to 75. |  |
| - |  |
| ney | per 100, 6z to ${ }^{10}$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| Turnips, per doz. bu, |  |
| Saisafy, per bundle, is 3 dd |  |
| Cardonns, each, It |  |
| Redish, spring, per doz. hands, 18 to 2 a <br> - Turnip, p. doz. beh., ls eo le bo |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |


charcoal for disinfecting cloacine, or any other offensive mat-
ter. The ashes, after they have been separated by sifting, will be a good manure for all sorts of things; but they would act much better on your grass field, if it were laid dry ly drain-
img.t--A. A.-Nifrate of soda should be applied to gardenplants when they are beginning to grow, and at two or three subsequent periods during the time of their growth. It is best dissolved in water, and used very weak. A very little goes a till a result is obtained. The danger of using it is in overdose at p. $191 .+$ - w. $W$. - Yeast, if kept until it becomes putrid, places for lightening heavy land. It may be greatly inaproved dung.t 1 Peat-mould.-H. M.--The peat bricks will not answer the purpose of peat earth for growing plants; but you may make
excellent artificial soil of that kind by mixing leaf mould two
parts, old cowdung one part silver-sand pirits inf Tar.-A new Subscriber.-The manner
Spirits of Tar is to mix it with sand, in the proportion of ong gallon of the former to a barrowful of the latter, which
quantity will be sufficient for 60 or 70 square yards of The sand thus prepared is scattered over the laad previously to its being dug.
because they descend. The only good remedy is Iowering the boiler so much as to give the flow-pipe an ascent to some
extent; a little will do, or even a dead level; but a descent is an obstacie difficult to overco
 hardier kinds of Grape; the Muscat of Alevendriable for the ripen if so treated. $\ddagger-D$, Wuscat of Alexandria would not had better tran a single Vine under each rafter, and prone it on the short-spur system, so that at may obstruct the light as
little as possible. Broken bones will be a good material for mixing with the border, for the formation of which you wrill Vind directions at p. 103.t-A Aleaner.-The black Hamburgh Gapks.-- W. S.
S. . The Black Hamburgh may be planted against a sonth wall, but it is only in warm counties, and in
such summers as the last, that it will mature its fruit. RUST ON GRAprs.- G. A.-Much obliged; but our table is covered with such opinions; what the public wants is facts,
not opinions. Shrivelling is so different from rusting, that in our opinion the two diseases cannot have any sort of connexion.t
Berprris truporiata. - A. $H$.-We are not yet sufficiently erprisis trypoliata. $-A$. H.- We are not yet sufficiently
acquainted with this plant to be able to state whether or not it is hardy. It will probably prove so in the same degree as
B. fascicularis. $\ddagger$ donia japonica,-A. HF.-This plant is the same as Pyrus
japonica, and is really a Quince ; it is different from Cydonia chirests, which does not suit this climate quite haray
thecas.-Ou Ofvos.-These plants prefer a light loamy soil, in the full sunshine, thoroughly drained; they abhor staknant water. They are not very particular as to soil. It is better
to leave a space round them, for a year or two, when they are BAprisid Alcrlalis.-F. G.-This is a pretty Papilionaceous plant, which whli thrive well in the open air. You may sow quired strength, you may plant them out in the borders. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ by layers, cuttings. or division of the roots.t propagated eithe from lawns is to cut of the leaves below the soil as oftem as RCH. - D F S We European Larch are identical, and that those who go to the ing time and money in a pursuit without an object. Larch should be from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high when planted out in ordinary exposed to the sea spray; it should be planted when of the RHODUDRNDRONS.-A Subscriber.-You may strike Rhododendrons from cuttings, in sand, when the wood is half ripe.t
OANDELONs. $-M . W$. -The best plan to eradicate Dandelions is spud as often a dropped on the wounded root would assist in destroying them more speedily.
DWARF PLANTS
Drasting with Yor Brds.- Oriola.-As yellow plants for contake Lysimáchia nummoulária, Alyssum saxátile, and Mimulus moschatus. No blue plant will answer the purpose better than Anagallis cærúlea grandiftora.:
Evine east and west and a north border, screened by trees on sun, you might plant Yews, Hollies, common and Portugal Laurels, Laurustinuses, and the Arbutus.t
Sexps.-An Axatewr.-Now is the best time to sow seeds of
forest-trees and shrubs; they may be procured of Nurserymen, gsurs.-T.-The sweet Rush used at Norwich to strew the Hall is $A^{\prime}$ corus cálamus.
out in the border of a conservausly. - Good plants for turning cens, vesthta, and hýbrida, Chornzema várium, Templetónia tisus racemosus, Podalyria styracifolia, Luculia gratissima, Hóvea celsi, polýgala, prandiflora, Magnolia fuscata, Brugpots you may take Aphelexis hamilis and sesamoides, Helichrysum proliferuma, Boronia pinnata, serrulata, and anemónefolia, Gard́oquia Hookeri, Crówea saligna, Chorozema ovatum, and spectabilis, Polygala cordifclia and oppositifósia, Witsénia and spectabilis, Polýgala cordifflia and oppositifolia, Witsénia
corymbosa, Státice arborea, O'xalis Bowei, Gnilia pinifolia, Sólya heterophylla, with Correas, Epacrises, Azaleas, \&c,
Climbers may consist of Hardenber wia monophylla and macrophylla, Mandevilla suaved́lens, Técoma, capensis, Bignónia of Tropecelum tricolor, brachy ceras and pentaphyllum, Zichiya giabrata, tricolor, and villosa, Kennédia Marryattæ, and ino-
Ghylla, Canavália bonariensis, Gompholobium polymorphum, and Sollya heterophylla.t difficulty which you find in bloomhouse being partially shaded by a shrubbery. Climbers require to be grown in a very light situation, and it is only hy raising of the house, that you are likely to be suc cessfut in blooming
them. To thin out the shoots would only increase their luxuriance, without accelerating their flowering
the air possible; they only requite to be protected from heavy rains, and, when in blossom, from the scorching rays of the sun. 7 fourths good peat and one-fourth cood light loam is threeloarths capnot be had, peat alone will do very well.
a, pulchella, discolor, longiActia, mucroasta, Dlatypterna, and alata. $\ddagger$

Hibiscus Lindlayi, - EG. M. R.-You had better not cut down
your plant of Hibiscus. Lindleyi lower than where the stem appears to be hard or matured. After being pruned, it should be watered and placed in a moist stove, repotting it as soon as it begins to grow.
fill the seed-pots with cinclers within two enches of the is to make them up with sandy peat, and to spread a little clean sand after which as pots are then watered and the seed sown; just fill up the spaces between them. The whole is them where they should be kept moist.
grows best in a rich loamy soil, and should be potted after it
has done blooming.t Fucysiss.-A, A.- We must for the present decine giving an
opinion upon the comparative merits of the new sorts. They strosity very curions. We mimulus is handsome, and its manProbably the branch which bore these malformatio structure.
unange-trers.-W. S. D.--Seedling Orangestrees, if grafted upon others which have borne fruit, will flower much sooner APli Corms.-H. B. H.-We will see what c
Loudon has evidently made a mistake can be done. Mrs. Loudon has evidently made a mistake when she says that
Anomatheca cruenta has large bulbs and is very dear ; it is quite the reverse. Whip-grafting without the tongue implies secured to each other by nothing but the bast.t- which are -In addition to the Medlar, you may graft on the Whitethorn all the species of Cratægus, the Service-tree, Mountain Ash, and Pear ; perhaps the Apple and all Pomaceous fruits would also take upon this stock.
cured of any respectable seeds of the Potiron jaune may be prosame treatment as the more common kinds. The Bottle Gour is rather tender, and only comes to periection in this country Gourds you may Concourzelle, Courge sucriern du Brésil, and Porte-mantean,

UCUMBERS.- Cucumis.-The following sorts may be recommended: Southgate, Syon-House, Kerrison's, Champion, Mills ${ }^{3}$ early grow abrage.-W. W. - The Portuguese Cabbage should be sown directly, in order that it may be fit for use before the autumnal frosts. It requires the same treatment as the common Cabare ready for use early in autumn. $t$ salt, you cannot expect it to your Asparagus. Yet it seems difficult to give that plant too much of it
ORSE-RADISH-- $D$. W.-This should be planted now. The
ground intended for it should be trenched two deep. Then, with a long, thick dibber make holes nearly to the depth of the trenched ground, and to the bottom of these
drop pieces of the crowns of Horse-radish, filling up the holes EA-KALle. - D. W.-Sea-kale should be grown in a rich, loose,
and dep soil. It is propagated either from pieces of the roots
or by seeds ; the latter are, however, esteemed the best them now in rows two feet apart, and in patches two feet disand to leave an interyal of three feet for an at three row mark out tho more rows, and so on. The strongest plant only in each patch should be left at thinning; and in the win-
ter a layer of dung and leaves should be spread over the surwinter the plants will be fork in early in spring. In the thir tall, A Norice. - The Woodford Marrow Pea grows moderately tall, fowers in tufts, and is, in this respect, somewhat like the
Crown Pea; the pods are large, and contain full-sized Peas. Crown Pea; the pods are large, and contain full-sized Peas.
It is not so well adapted for early sowing as the Charlton aud others. ||
ing your gravel walks may effectually destroy them by water-limate.t-K. L.-To destroy the Worms in your Tan-pit, you had better first water the pots planged in it withe-water,

Green Fly.-D. W. - The best remedy for the green-fly in pits or greenhouses is fumigation with tobacco. $\ddagger$ gardener means read Lyell's Introduction and Mrs. Marcet's Conversations on Geology. In Conchology, take
Catlow's Introduction. For Botany, Lindley's Elements and Catlow's Intr
School Botany
(TREES.-Union.-This is always caused by a orchard-trees full exposure to the sun and aidr, and a thoroughlydraine so is the absence of these you may employ limeinstrument for the purpose. We would also recommend you to try on one tree only, by way of experiment, the effect of washing
it with a saturated solution of corrosive sublimate, reporting Fism. - Totty.-The Jack does not like either Perch or Tench, but will eat both. The best food for him, we believe, is smal AnDRN Poss.- Rus in Urbe.-We cannot learn where the half gavbi Po Died Plants.-J. S.-A full account of the method of drying plants is given at $p$. 527 of $1842 . \ddagger$
ountains.-X: $Y$. $Z$.-We cannot advise you, knowing nothing of the means you possess of forming a fountain. You must-
have a head of water of considerable size, for nothing is more miserable than a little wretched fountain which the first heary engineer near you
ascerilanequs.-Cane, -The Sugar Cane does not eower in
this country. When it does flower, it is something like the Coirs. - $A$ Constant. - We have not retoads and multitudes of worms were kitled by the rain of Wed. nesday night, the 21 Ist ult." -S. F. G.-It is impossible to (W.J.W.-The leaves of your insects, for which there is no remedy except picking off those
leaves which are infested, and broming them. -We will endeavour to meet your wishes. The roots of Irises received from the nurseries in autumn or early in spring ought
to flower the following season. $\ddagger$ - W. B. We cannot pass an opinion upon your seedling Cineraria, after the fiowers have beea crushed in a letter amongst dry Moss. $\ddagger-\ldots H_{\text {. }}$ M. - Mr. Kernan's, T. C. The lareat Russell-street, Covent Garden. $\ddagger$ Exmouth vartety of grandifiora; the other is the common
kind, tPomaderris.t your feelings, we always answer inquiries, but we have not
consult some chemical friend, you will soon see that you have
been laying down the law much too decidedly. $M$. $C$.- Of your Camellias, 1 , is the Double Red, anemonæflora, of which 4 appears to be a smaller variety. $\ddagger$ W. M.-We cannot undertake to name plants not in flowe Leucopogon; 4 , one of the hylorid Correas; 8 , appears to be
Trymatium odoratissimum, Vanilla, and the seed will not grow. $\dagger$

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Tre occupation of the island of Tahiti by the French

 Government has been considered of sufficient importance to be the subject of discussion in both Houses of Parlia ment. In the Lords, on Monday, the Marquess of Lans downe called the attention of Ministers to the position of the English missionaries, to whom the natives of that and other islands in the Pacific are indebted for conside able advancement in the arts of civilisation. He did not regard this acquisition on the part of France with unnecessary jealousy, but he thought that the interests of the British residents should be protected. Lord Aberdeen concurred in the opinion that the establishment of the French in these islands is not likely to produce any in jury to the commercial or political interests of Great Britain ; and stated that the French Government had given our Ambassador in Paris the most satisfactory assurances of protection and encouragement to the missionaries. Sir R. Peel made a similar statement in th House of Commons, adding, that stipulations had been expressly made in the convention for the protection of all religious worship. Lord Campbell last night brought forward his motion, embodying a series of resolutions on the subject of the Scotch Church. The object of these resolutions was to express the desire of the House to protect and confirm the Church in the possession of her legitimate privileges, but at the same time to uphold the system of patronage, and affirm the impolicy of conceding the claim of the Church to a jurisdiction in civil matters superior to the common law of the land. The motion was opposed by Lord Aberdeen, and withdrawn without a division. In the Commons, on Monday, a long and desultory debate took place in a Committee of Supply on a variety of miscellaneous votes, the discussion of which involved many questions of general interest. Several divisions took place on particular items, but the votes were ultimately carried by large majorities. On Tuesday, Mr. T. Duncombe brought forward his motion for a select committee to inquire into the alleged misconduct of the magistracy during the disturbances of last General, who contended that the conduct of the rioters was little short of high treason, and that if any charge should be brought against the Government, it ought to be that of having exhibited too much leniency in the prosecution of such offences. After an animated debate, the motion was ne gatived by a majority of 164. On Thursday, Mr. Ferrand ob waste leand in Ering in a bill to compel the allotment we must refer to our Report.Our Foreign news is not of great importance. In France, the Ministry have again been successful in a division in the Chamber of Deputies on a motion for pretion during the session; the motion was opposed by Government, and rejected by a majority of 26 .-From Spain we learn that considerable uncertainty prevails in regard both to the actual results of the late elections and
to the prospects of the Cabinet. A change of Ministry is confidently talked of at Madrid, and it is supposed that the Regent will find it necessary to modify the Cabinet before the assembling of the Cortes. - The accounts from Lisbon are still unsatisfactory; the
tariff question continues in an unsettled state, and business is in a great measure suspended by the uncertainty in which it is involved.-The German news Cuounces the determination of Austria to accede to the Customs Union, the Cabinet of Vienna having been coninced of the political influence obtained by Prussia in
placing herself at the head of the Confederation. The esult of this measure, which is characterised in diplomatic circies as a skifful manoeurre, will be to transfer all ques. tions relating to the tariff to the Diet at Frankfort, the residency of which belongs to Austriz.-The Levant mail and Russia on the affairs of Servia, but they add little to the information received by previous advices.

## 730me NTems.

Court,-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Pales, and the Princess Royal, continue at Buckingham Majesty and are in excellent health. On Tuesday ber he French plays with their presence.-.Sunday was the birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cam-
bridge. The Prince and the Duchess of Canobridge visited Primajesty at Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness risited Prirt, and other members of the Royal family, visited Prince George at his residence in St. James's

Palace. The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Charlemoont as the Lady in Waiting on the
Queen ; and Lord Byron and Captain Meynell have succeeded Viscount Sydney and Captain Duncombe, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.-His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg and suite ar rived in town on Thursday morning by the Netherlands steam-boat Batavier, from Rotrerdam. The Prince has
taken up his residence at Mivart's Hotel, where he has taken up his residence at Mivart's Hotel, where he has
been visited by different members of the Royal family. Official Appointments.-The office of Inspector Prisons, vacant by the death of Dr. Shortt, has been con-
ferred by the Secretary of State upon Mr. J. G Perry ferred by the Secretary of State upon Mr. J. G. Perry, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London Mr. Clark, son of Sir James Clark, physician to ber Majesty, and Mr. Cole, son of Sir Lowry Cole, have been junior clerks in the Treasury.- It is announced on authority that there is no foundation for the paragraph copied a short time since from the Greenock Advertiser sident at Hong Kong.-The Marquess of Anglesea has received from her Majesty the gold stick of office as Colonel of the Royal Horse-Guards, vacant by the death of Lord Hill.
Parliamentary Movements.-The representation o Nottingham, vacant by the decision of the committee which unseated Mr. Walter, is likely to be warmly conGeorge Larpent and Mr. Gisborne were proposed, and after a show of hands the numbers were declared to be five to one in favour of Sir G. Larpent. Mr. Gisborne has since issued an address, announcing that be will stand if a majority of the electors desire it. The Chartists have decided on bringing forward Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and the complete suffrage party intend, it is said, to propose Mr Sturge.-Capt. Beresford has announced himself as the Conservative candidate for Atblone, in the place of Mr Farrell, who was unseated last week by the Parliamentary committee, and Mr. Collett has come forward on the Liberal interest. The election was appointed to take plac yesterday.
Education, Science, and Art.-By a statement just laid upon the table of the House of Commons of the estimate for 1843-4, for the purposes of education, science, and art, $1 t$ appears that there will be required for public education in Great Britain, $50,000 \mathrm{l}$. ; ditto in Ireland, ford and Cambridse, 2,0062 , : University of London, 5,1482. ; Universities, Catholic College in Scotland, 8,928l.; Royal Irish Aca demy, $300 \%$; Royal Hibernian Academy, 3001.; Roya 1,950l. Society, 5,6002 ; Belfast Academical 2576 ditto buildings, $37,485 l$. ; ditto purchases, $5,275 l$. ; NaGallery Gallery-purchase of pictures and expense of the and Scientific Works and Experiments, 4 , total for the year $1843-4$ is 210,967 . The total for 1841-2 was 212,524l.; and for 1842-3, 210,8891 . In the expense therefore, of 1843 , as compared with 1841, ther will be an increase of 6,4436 . ; and as compared with 1842 ,07.
, trpenses of Public Departments.-The sums require for these services, for the year ending March 31, 1844,
will be-Two Houses of Parliament $67,350 \mathrm{~h}$. Treasury will be-Two Houses of Parliament, 67,3506 . Treasury, 66,273l.; Cotonial ditto, 25,557l. ; Privy Council-offic and Office for Trade, $33,000 l_{\text {. ; }}$ L Lord Privy Seal, 2,0002 , Paymaster-General, 35,893l. ; Comptroller of the Exche quer, Paymaster of Exchequer-bills, and Paymaster o English Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 3,000l. ; Poor Law Commissioners, ह1,608l. ; Mint, incluaing coinage, $50,958$. . ; saiaries and expenses of public records, 11,775 . inspectors and superintendents of factories, 8,880 . offices in Scotland, $1,815 l$. ; household of the Lord Lieu tenant of Ireland, 6,464l.; Chief and Under Secretary's office, and Privy Council-office, Ireland, 22,2601.; Pay of Public Works Ireland 2400l. Secret Service, 39,200l printing and stationery, $232,533 l$. ; printing proclamations, 8 cc . in Ireland, 4,950l. The total expense for the year 1842 it was 760,1671 . In 1843 there will theretore ; an increase of $33,264 l$. as compared with 1841, and 11,569l. as compared with 1842.
Royal Commission of the Fine Arts.-Several meetings of the Commissioners appointed to consider the de corations to be adopted for the interior of the new Houses all of which Prince Albert has presided. The following notice was issued on Saturday: -1 . That the cartoons or rawings intended for competition, according to the notices pubisised Hprim and July, 1842, will be exhibited in Westminster Hall, whither they are to be sent between
the hours of ten and five on any day, Sunday excepted, the hours of ten and five on any day, Sunday excepted,
during the first week in June next, when agents will be during the first week in une next, when agents will be in attendance to receive them; but no drawing will be Wequired to put a motto or mark on the back of his drawing, and to send, together with his drawing, a sealed letter, containing his name and address, and having on the outside of its cover a motto or mark similar to that on the back of the drawing. The letters belonging to the drawings to which no premium shall bave been awarded, will be returned unopened. 3. The quotation if subject of each drawing, togeffed either to
the back or front of the drawing. 4. Erem drawing is to be sent upon, or accompanied by, a stretchagg-frame; but no ornamental frames, in addition to the streturing-frame, will be admissible. 5. The artists, or their agents, may attend to examine the works sent by them, ana to re stretch such drawings as shall have been detached from their stretching-frames, and rolled for the convenience of carriage. .6. No drawing will be allowed to be retouched atter having been received, sxcept to repair an injury oc-
casioned by accident, and then only by the artist himsolf.

Every possible care will be taken of the works sent but in case of injury or loss, the commissioners will not be responsible. 8. All the drawings will be exhibited, and catalogues will be published. 9. The names of the judges appointed to award the premiums will be made known.

## fforetan.

France.-The principal topics of interest in the Chamber of Deputies are the discussions on the motion of M. de Sade, for preventing deputies from accepting the propriety of promotion, during the session ; and on letters. the former question was disposed of on This 181. In the motion was rejected, by 207 votes agans Finance said that the pegotiations for a reduction of the postage on letters between France and this country had made considerable progress, and were likely very shortly to yield a result which would facilitate the correspondence between the two countries, and promote the interests of both. With regard to the establishment of a moderat and uniform rate of postage in France he admitted the simplicity and other advantages of a uniform postage, but contended that the increase of letters in England has not been, during the last two years, equal to the rise of the first year of the experiment; and that the increased num ber of letters has required a more considerable service and that service is daily inereasing-as it cost $750,000 \mathrm{l}$. in 1839, and 938,0001 in 1842. -The papers give some further particulars of the manner in which the possession of Otaheite was accomplished. The English missionaries strongly opposed the native women going on board any vessels which arrived. The French admiral, says a lette from an officer of the frigate, most certainly would not have admitted the women on board, had not the English missionaries opposed it; but hearing that they did oppose it, the admiral had 100 women on board, dancing and ceasting till a late hour-the result of which was, the acknowledgment of French supremacy,-It uppears that so powerful an opposition to the Paris and Calais railroad treaty had been raised, that the affair was on Saturday nearly as far from being arranged as ever. The demand of the inhabitants of Boulogne, that the railroad should pass through their city, was resisted by the projected company, on the ground that the intercourse with Great Britain alone would not indemnify the proprietors, whose with thequired that the line should contemplate a union Monday of Lille and Belgium.-The Quotidienne of escaped the same that the Duke de Nemours narrowly July last:-"Driving in a low carriage irawn by four horses, one of the leaders fell, whicl caused the carriage to be overturned; but the Duke previously jumped out, erecting the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon has decided that the baldachin of the altar in the church of the Invalides, with its gilded columns, shall be suppressed that the equestrian statue of the Emperor shall be erected on the Esplanade, and not in the Cour Royale, as designed by the architect; and that the figure of the Emperor shall be in his historical dress, and not in the Ruman costume. - On Monday morning several persons of the suite of Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg arrived at the Tuileries. The Prince is to take up his residence at the Palais Royal. It is stated in some of the German papers that, by the contract of marriage between this Prince and
her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine, the bride s to have an income of 300,000 francs per annum, and the Prince 100,000 franes per annum.-The Magdalen by Canova, in the Aguado Gallery was sold at Paris on Tuesday for the sum of $59,500 \mathrm{f}$., to the Duke de Saraglia. It is said that this treasure of art is to be taken o Italy.-Some excitement has been caused in political circles by a recent publication of Prince Dolgarouki, conlaining biographical sketches of the principal families in Russia. The Prince has incurred the anger of the Emperor by this work, and has been summoned to retarn the Finisterre ste the following details of some curions discoveries lately made at Crozon, in that department. The immense quentities of sand drifted away by the violent winds of January, and which blocked up several villages, left bare a solid hillock, of about thirty feet in circumference. Some bones, observed on the surface, created an idea that it was an ancient tumulus, and induced the curious to explore it. It was soon found to contain a great number of skeletons, both male and had been perfect preservation; and the north-west side eanjectures hope bepropriated to children. Various cumulus, but formed as to the origin of the fumulus, but the indications subsequently found, though Roman. These are Roman. These are two medals, or coins, one of silver and the other ofribed, being perhaps too much defaced, put in enabling them to pay Charon for their passage over of Styx. It bears on one face the name and effigy of the god Mars, and on the obverse, Romulus and Remus
being suckled $3 y$ the she-wolf. This opinion is strengthened by the znown fact of a Roman encampment having been soms time ago traced in the immediate n
Soaln.-We have accounts from Madrid to the 20th 15. They state that the results of the elections were still doubtful; but that, although the belief prevailed that they were unfavourable to the Government, the Cabinet seemed determined to meet the Cortes. The speech to be delivered on the occasion was under discussion. The list of the Senators to be appointed by the Government was already drawn up, and it included none of the cancidates of the Moderado party. Acherer talked of, and Gen. Chacon mentioned as likely to be selected to form a new Cabinet. Three of the Ministers-Rodil, Almodovar, and Zumalacarreguy-had been returned neither as Senators nor Deputies. The election of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula had given
the more displeasure to the Government, as the extreme fraction of the Opposition intended to raise him to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. Mt was expectiod that the Regent would do his utmost thave his election annulled.-It was reported at Madrid that Mr. Abton, ,ord Mahon.-Private letters state that the Government, intent upon its own safety, pays no attention to the innumerable assassinations, highway robberies, kidnappings, false coin" ing, and hundreds of other atrocities. Almost every province has now its dominant band of brigands, who mock the pursuit of the troops, and commit all kinds on enorFrancisco de Paula's bousebold, who had arrived in Madrid for the purpose of preparing a residence for the Prince, was robbed on the road of all his wardrobe.
Portugal. - We have Lisbon news to the 20th ult. Lord Aberdeen's answer to the Portuguese ultimatum had arrived at Lisbon. The latter was not considered sasas. What the Portuguese Government intended to do had not transpired, and much anxiety existed, business being in a great measure suspended by the uncertainty.-The Cortes before the Chamber of Deputies. The latter had given the Government a vote of confidence, empowering it to cary ind enect, for fiving an account of its proceedings at the commencement of the following session
Holland.-The Dutch papers give extracts from the Java journals, containing the following singular account from Rambang of 31 st Oct. :- We have lately had extraordinsry natural phenomena several times, but always in the daytime. In different places, at some distance from each other, there have been heavy storms of hail, accomof tamarind-stones, not round, but angular. On the whole, but little damage was done, except to some tobacco plantations. The natives, who had never seen so strange a phenomenon, shivered when they took up the cold hall-
stones, and were quite annoyed when they melted in their hands.
Germany.-The Cologne Gazette states, that the
Gend Austrian Government, having at last become convinced of placing herself at the head of the German Customs Union, has resolved to accede to this union as soon as the northern states shall have done so. The Zollverein will then be This arrangement will operate advantageously for Austria, as the questions of the tariff will be decided by the Diet at Frankfort, the presidency of which belongs to Austria, and the Prussian Government, which aspires to the firb The accounts received from Vienna state that the ArchThe arcouls is much better.-The King of Prussia ha heen pleased to transimit, through his ambassador in been pleased London, a gold medal, bearing his portrait, to tie autho of "Frederick the Great, his Court and inches, "in nied this present, "of my approbation of your meritorious work." The great establishment in Berlin, known by the name of the Coliseum, was totally destroyed by fire on the 21st ult. The origin of the fire is not known. The presence of several members of the royal family encouraged the firemen.--The Fanover Gazette of the 17th ult., states that Madame Caroline Herschel, sister of the celebrated astronomer, the late Dr. Herschel, resides in that city, and, though arrived at the advanced age of 94 cuished reputation in the scientific worla. It is unders tood that the King of Hanover is expected to arrive on a having been received to prepare his apartments in th Ambassadors' Court for his reception by that period. The King is expected to remain six weeks in town. The government of the kingdom during his Majesty's absence Bernard of Solms Braunfels is President.-The comet bas been observed in Germany. The journals are filed with details from astronomers beyond the Raine, agreeing very
closely with the observations made in Paris.-Letters from Vienna were received in town on Thursday, announcing the accouchement of the young Princess Nicholas Esterhazy, the daughter of the Earl of Jersey. She was conaccounts left Vienna both the Princess and infant were
Iraly. - By a letter lately received from Rome, we learn that the aport afforded by Lord Chesterfield's fox-
some admirable runs in the Campagna; and almost all the aristocracy of Rome were assembled, either to witness pack to the society there, and a large subscription has been raised to keep it up.-The Diario di Roma says :"As it is well known that the great number of paintings
composing the gallery of the late Cardinal Fesch must equire several successive sales, it has been decided that hey shall commence on the 17th of April.
Const between Ryple, which refer chiefly to the contention of Servia, and to the course pursued by the French and British agents in that course purssued but they contain little that would interest our readers. They state that the Greek the adinent has consentediminary questions, which have hitherto rendered a definitive settlement impracticable. letter from Semlin, March 6, states that the Sultan intends this spring to visit Belgrade, and from thence to proceed grade, as conspirators in the recent plot for overturning the government of Servis
th the Good Hope-Advices have been received, by the Blonde frigate, from the Cape, of the 23 d January flicting. Some state that no resistance will be made others exactly the reverse. A messenger from Philipolis, wrought information that the Boers were assembling in that neighbourhood in force, and that if the troops should disputed to cross the nel Hare had determined to cross the Orange River. The Kaffirs are said to be anxiously watching the movements of the authorities as regards the disaffected farmers, and only waiting the result to decide upon their own measures, Marauders were lurking on every part of the colonial bor der, and carrying off catte. Apprehension had been en tertained that the Kaffir chiefs had organized an extensiv combination of their tribes to attack the colony, but it seems to have been postponed or abandoned, 1, , maeed, $t$ had ever been sexiously entertained. At Cape Town an unseemly display of feeling on the part of some of the Dutch residents had taken place, during the festivicies of a dinner given to the officers of the Netherlands ship Pana bang, the healths of the Court at the Hague and to while that having been most enthusiasticany resphtingly treated, and by several absolutely unacknowledged. This dinner, it is stated, was presided over by M. Van Breda, one of the Legislative Council of the colony, and several of the party were subordinate officers of the civil service. The Cape papers are much occupied in canvassing the merits introduced to give weight to the arguments they bring to bear upon it.

## 排arlíament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

HOUSE OFLONDS.
Monday. The Marauis of LANSDWR aked information of
Lord Aberdeen respecting the ocupation by the French GovernLord Aberdeen respecting the occupation by the Fis acla Govern-
ment of the island of Tahiti. He did not view this acquition of
territory on the part of France with any unnecessary jealousy, but wished that the interests of a number of British subjects who
had taken up their residence in the islands of the Pacifc, and to whom the natives were indebted for considerable advancement In the arts of civilisation, might be protected,-Lord ABRRDLEAN
was also of opinion that no injury to the commercial or political
$\qquad$ he had already caused representations to be made at Paris, and they had been met by the most satisfactory assurance of protec
tion and encouragement. An artic e to that effect had, indeed, beens appended to the convention which had bech entered into, French and of M. Guizot for its due execution. for the Housc of Commons, and read a first tume amilst much laughter. , intended to propose on Friday, on the subject of the Scotch the church should sreely possess her riphts and libertues, that and
shock which may endanger its great national establishment would be regarded by the Honse as a national calamity, and tha the House, should be conceded by the Legislature, as far as they can be safely granted consistently with the permanent welfare o ment in the country. 4. That, considering that patronage ha in the most venerable authorities of the law of that country, that the preservation of patronage was made an express condition
on which the present Reformed Church of Scotland was established and endowed by the State; thatit has been confirmed by Several subsequent statutes, that the present Ministers of the of patronage; and that if this law be ander due superintend secure the introauclion, as pastors into an endowed church, men of learning, piety, zeal, good mond, that patronage shall be abolished as a grievance, is in the opinion of this House unrea
sonable and unfounded, and ought not to be conceded. 5. Tha this House acknowledging the independent, exclusive, and
supreme jurisdiction of the Courts of the Church of Scotland in all matters spritual, is of opinion that the demand of the
Church of scotlana that the law sha, be ramed so as to give to
the Church Courts absolute authority in every case to define the the Church Courts absolute authority in every case to deln civil
lanits of their own jurisdiction wihout any power in any cidins Court in any way to question or interfere with their procesdings, und in suits prolessedly spurtual, may treat of cinal and te mporal
matters, and may violate the statute or common law of the land, and that no action or proceeding shall be instituted against any mombers of the said Courts for a refusal to do acts reqs subjects are prejudiced in their civil rights; nolwithsianding that such
demand be under the qualification that the decrees and orders of the Church Court shall not be binding in other courts, or fette them in any way in the regulation of their conduct, according to to decide, is.unprecedented in any Cbristian Church since the Re-
formation, is inconsistent with the permanent welfare of the Church of Scotland, and the existence of subordination and Thersidyy. - The Consolidated Fund (8,000,0002) Bill was read a land Island Government Bulls passed through committee.-The Eat of Wrixizow moved for reutrans relative to to te amount of
duty from the distilation of spiritsin Ireland. He did not blame duty from the distilation of spirits in Ireliand. He did not blame
dhe Government for imposing the additional duty on Irish spirits, he Government for imposing the additional duty on Inish spirits,
ss it had been considered as an equivalent for the income.tax. as it had been considered as an equivalent for the income-tax.
But the experiment had proved a fatlure, for it had yielded only sation of society, by the encouragement which it gave to illicit Wein Gornment would retrace their stels.- The Duke of Ward betore all the innormation on the subject nad been laid on
the tabie of the flouse. The reverue had been increased by a arger sum than 15,woll., tor a large quantity of spsits had had increased in Ireland during the past year; on the con--Lord Mon'rable affirmed that crime had increased concur ently with the increase of duty on sprrits. Many of the distillers in lreland were, he said, in favour of the existing state of
things, in the hope that illicit distillation would have the effect of breaking up the temperance system, by which, on the reduc-
ton of duty, the trade would fall into ther hands. The tax pro luced nothng, and was ne equivalent for the income-tax ; but even if it were, it was better that the property rather than the he were Ireland should suffer.-Lord Firzobrald said that, if ion were the result of this increase of duty, he should not for a produced these mischievous effects; and the Government wer Earl of Wick Low replied, and the fayers were ordered. gave notice on Tuestlay, and which are fully described in our report of that day,-Lord Absrinbis opposed them, on the
ground that their adoption would aggravate the difficulties of Parlament in dealng with the subject. He moved the adjoumnent of the House as an amendment.-Lord Brovaham,
the Earl of HADDNoton, Lord Cotrenmam, and the Lord Chancmlion, censured the conduct of the majority in the Kirk,
after which Lord Campbell replied, and said he would not press his resolutions to a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Monday. - The first order of the day was a committee of supply, the civil and miscellaneous votes being the subject of considera-
tion. The first vote was one of 110,4000 , which being made up of a great variety of items, some of them very small, led to a long and despltory conversation.-Mr. for embassies with the amount expended by this country. It was a disgrace to the nobility of this country that none of them would taxed people of this country, Sir G. Cleres said that the mission
of the Earl of Wilton to carry the order of the garter to the King of Saxony was an example of the desiderated disinterestedness; he received no recomperise, and it was but reasonable to way the Capt. Peciers, drew attention to the state of the relations
between this country and France with respect to the mutual right of fishing, which has so long excited ill teeling. Thereupon and Lotd Palmerston as to whether the Whig government or the Tory governtaent which preceded it were to blame for leaving Pses assuring the House that Government was labouring to settle Mr. HUME commented upon some of the items of the vote, coutending that they should be referred to a committee. There was hardjy one item which ought not to be the subject of separate
aud mature deliberation. He found a charge in the civil contingencies of more than 1,0100. for the mission of Lord Wilton to objection to the dibtribation of such baubles among those who to the country. Then there was a charge lor the chrnstenng of
the Pnece of Wates; and, moreover, a cuarge for altcung his arms-the aims of a chuld m his cradic i Why was nut this de-
frayed from the large revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall He
objected to other items, individually small, but constituting a arge aggregate burd
Sr R. Pexqe explained, that the items objected to by Mr. Hume
were not estimatcs of the futwe expenditure, but accounts of the past. He contendea that there was a much more cfficient con-
trol over expense when estimates were summited on the responsibil ty of Government than there would be if they were introor his seryin to Saxuny, Lord a charged with no expense for the noble Lord except that of his conveyance, and, houghr. ifume noight think the Garter a bauble, yet, as long us its insignia were En object of ambition to the greatest sould hardly like to see them packed up in straw and sent in a deal box by coach. The hon. Member had ponted present Prince of Wales, had divested herself of the whole of Those revenues, and assigned them to trustees for the Prince. The expenses of his christenng own funds; and the only charg to the country was for the fittings of St. George's Chapel, her Majesty having thought it proper, at whatever inconvenience to herself, that the sacred rite should be performed in pubilic, for the rake of the Privy purse at the cost of the people, that she had voluntarily submitted her owx private revehue to the meome-tax.
Captain Bernas objected to the ftem for the expense of conreying the Bishop of Jerusalem to the coast of Syria, which was
compart with the staller item of the expense of conveying comvartd with the suinaller item of the expense of conveying cursion, and, on a division, the vote was antirmed by 112 to 37 .
Sir $G$. Ccmer then proceed to move the miscellaneous csti-mates.-Mr. HUME took occasion to blame the practice of closing the National Gallery for six weeks of every spring.-Sir R. PEEL
answered, that it was necessary to allow some veation to the officers having charge of the pictures, and that there was great difficulty in tinding ternporary substitutes to whom that charge attended the opening to the problic of places where national whiste
couid be mptoved, and stated, that in $1 / 4$, crls, durg which the Bnatish Muselm I ad now been generally accessible, the only
damabe cone liad been the breahage of two panes of glass by the
 mucurrect in the partual consticetion of a calculating miaclane
unfler the superntendence of Mr. Babbage. The new disco-
 llanks thedicated the expenditure already meuricd icr thls
object. The prosecution on thad led to the miventicn of several beahtitul mstruments, which had been found highly serviceable in the cotton manufacture; and the importance of a process by
which tablea of logarithms could be pecured againgt the popisi*
bility of error would be best understood from the consideration,
thaty one mistake in a deeimal place might cause the shipwreck
of a cargo three times as costly as the machine Mr . BOME and other members should restore the fountain in the park at Bushy, and allow the public to drive through the park at Richmond. At present only pedestrians were admitted, except by special leave from the
Ranger.-Mr. HAwss added, that at some periods of the year even pedestrians were warned off the grass, and restricted to the
 Primose - tull- Lorili Livo oun expressed bis hope, that when the an arrangement might be effected for that purpose,--Mr. HorsBAM mentioned an application made to Lord Sidmouth, the Deputy-
fanger of Richmond-park, by a member of Parliament living in the neighbourhood, for liberty to drive through the park, which
had been refused- - Lord Lincoun declared his survise at this statement, as he knew that such accommodation had been very
generally given by Lord Sidmouth to families in that vicinity. He believed that Mr. Hawes himself, as being a gentleman of gates. MT. AoLIONBY, complained that the public, who contri-
buted to the expense of the park, should be excluded from the enjoyment of it, unless this enclosure were preserved, which it
was not, for the private use of the Queen. - Mr. Hums said, it seemed to be, not a Royal park, but a siumonth park, - Mr.
Hawes bore testinany to the libctalyy with which Lord Skdmouth
grantect the passace throurh the park to centlemen havine resigranted the passage through the part to gestlemen havinge re
dences, pven though but temporary, in that nerhhbourhood. of Parliament, Mr. HUME objected to the site, which ought, in cumstances, however, the only satisfaction they condd the cirto complain-The Earl or Lincoun expected the Houses to be bo
far forward in two years as to enable the Lords to ocupy their far forward in two years as to enable the Lords to occupy their
neww chamber. 12.0000 . were granted for the improvements in the officers of both Houses, Mr. Hume called for $a$ statement in detail of the e grant for the House of Lords, and moved the post-
ponement of the sum until it was furnished. The House affirmed ponement of the sum until it was furnished. The House affirmed
the vote by 135 to 47 . On the eote for the Exchequer department,
Col by which Lord Monteegle was placed at its head. He paid some subject of Lord Monteagle's office, announced his intention of provoing, on a future day, an address to the Quen for the noble for the ecclesiastical commission, Mr. HuMs cousidering that
the expenses should be defrayed out of the property of the Church. The vote was carried by 140 to 33 .
The vote for the salaries and expenses of the askistant poor-
law commissioners being brought up, Capt. Pcgakit spoke in
reefence of the Glle denounced the conduct of the assistant poor-law commissioners, pronounced them to be swinding and oppressive, and dared the
Government to thrust the new poor-law down the throats of the people of the north of England. - Sir C. NAPIRR was afraid that Keighley or Bingles union, He moved that the chairman report progress, which was agreed to, and the House resumed. that it had been determined to postpone proceeding with the enLord R. Grosvenor, gave some statements to show that the saving under the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill would be greater than had at first been calculated. -Mr. HuM , not having been able to
obtain precedence on Friday for his motion of thanks to Lord Ashburton, fixed it for Tuesday next.
Sir G. GRyY put a question to the Government similar to that
asked by Lord Lansowne on Monday in the House of Lords, on
the protectorehip lately the protectorship lately acecpted by the french Goverment in the nominal sovereignty of Otaheite war offered to the French Government, the territorial possession and actual administration still remaining with the Queen Pomaree. Stipalations had been Eious worship, and for the free exercise of their functions by the communications to the French ministers on the subject of
these British residents, and the assurances received had been Sir R P Pmater
Sir R. Prgi, in answer to Mr. Hume, stated that though he did
not wish to speak with too much confidence, he hoped our com mercial negotiations with Naples would soon be brought to a sa tisfactory conclusion.-Mr. Ewart gave notice that, when the Factory Bill was brought forward, he would move an instruc-
tion to the committee to to clauses separately. brought on his motion for select commit tee to ninquire mito the allegations of surdry petitions respecting
the conduct of the magistracy duriug the disturvances in August last. He knew he was not addressing an mpartial andieise ;
the benches of the House were covered with justicus of the wicie perform "in bringing the subject forward. He Have a sketch of the orignu and siread of the disturbances, especially as to the circumstances attending the entrance of the mob into Manchesteen great oppression and nilegal nie asures resorted to mo order
to repress tive outbreak. Good and snlbstantial bail had been refused on the score of pollt, cal opurnon, seemingly as the resulat of a conspiracy ox the part of the makistrates, and acted on m
cabes whicre the accusations had eether bech abandoncd or Dot substantatated, and the spy system had been resorted to,
policemen in plaum clotice hav nig been employed in order to en trap individualas. Something should be done 1 order to sccure
the liberty of the subject, and to prevent the occurrence of simi-
 Clivivilals: at Preston and llacklurn the magistracy had need-
lessly and wantonily emplos ed the multary, auu had causcd loss
of or life, and many severe injuries, and at Halifax an unoffending
or man had been deliberately shot, and no investigation had TVer been made into the circumstances by the local authorities There was a strong feeling in the country that noc justice was to be obtained for the poor man; the people looked with strong
anxiey to the course which the House would pursue; and he hoped
he ehad to quiby satisfied them that he had made out a strong case for in
 nugastory and that a committee of inquiry would therefore be
unconstitut remedy for the refosal of bail, or for illegal and an appeal to the law, whin hed megistracy, investipate by by and to award heavy damages, if the cases swere proved, The by the Government, and if sympathy was of any use, the suffererers fact of tedly possessed it. But he did not believe in the alleged Rease for a jurry : the intilividual who conmmitted such an outrage
Twas amenable it anfammatory placard (a copy of which he exhivited) which had that publiched at Preston, exciting the people by the allegation
while the blood of their brothers ग, bad been causelessly shed the prisone subsequent trials it had been admitted, on behalf of Very trifing circumstances, Wan free from blame police, under



 the fave, in orte cace a bull for tigh treasinn hat beccl tould, but the Chartist delegates вaid, in their own words., that "centuries
might roll by "before another such golden opportunity might be might roll by" before another such golden opportunity might be
afforroded them to effect their object by aid of the general excite--
ment the severity with which the magistrates treated the cases was
undoubtedly under the just impression that they were dealing with the crime of high treason, and that the Government would
consider it as such. If any charge should be brought against the Government, it ought to be that of having exhibited too much
 charged by Mr. Duncombe with acting cruelly and unjustly.-
Mr. FikLDEN and Mr. Soort supported the motion--C Rurk ilay said be would yote for the inquiry, on the ground only
that, being himself a magistrate, he desired investigation into his conduct.- MI. G. W. Wood said the motion was ill-timed, un-
supported by facts or arguments, and a stigm
 full, complete, and spirited answer to any case had never been
made in his presence than that which had been given to this mo
tion tion by the Attorney-General. In the Dudley case, though the
general conduct of the magistrates had been approved by the Court of Queen's Bench, yet, as they had been wrong on a point
of law, damages were awarded, and the wrong was satisfied The other cases have been completely explained, and left no evening, had said that " 'monomania was the order of the day;",
whenever the words Poor-law are mentioned, the bon, and
 Whenever an Assistant Poor-law Commissioner is named, up soul haunted by the terrible imageses of Mr. Mott, the Bimgley Union, and the oppressed poor of the North of England. Now
Mr. Duncombe he always considered to have a mind clear and an
 idea that alt the Judges of the land are urong in their law - that
all the malrit, ates are tyrants and oupressors-that all ury mer are neglect full of their dutice, and that the Chartists are the mont i11-1ued and innocent persons in the worlic. A dangerous state
of things had been happily terminated, and though the Preston
case was an unhepyy one, the anthorities had been fully yindi cated by the verdict of a coroner's inquest. The motion was
itl-timed and unsnstained by faets, and he trusted it would be voted for the motion had it not bee for the proceedings in the
Court of Queen's Bench in the case of the Ducley magistrates which showed that the law would not tolerate such conduct.Atter some observations from Mr. V. STUART, Mr. AINsworth,
and Capt. VITIN, Mr. T. Duxcom br, in reply, sald that if he man out of the House.-On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 164 -thenumbers being for it, 32 ; against 1t, 196 . the House was adjourned antil Thursday.
Thursday - Mr. Escorr called attention to the heavy fees exacted from dedendants at quarter-session, when de
sirous of traversing, and the inability to pay which compels GRAAM apprehended that courts of quarter-session had the
power to puta stop to the abuse ; and if not the Government
 seconded by Sir R. H. IN GLLIS.-The Earl of Lincoor. had no intenelection having been declared void on the score of bribery, he had the hands of Memberg, more especially as he had limself been witness of demoralisting and disgusting seenes at former elections kreat improvement, and circumstances had come to his know in the improper practices for which he had been unseated.-Co Woon (Brecon) thought that some precaution should be taken to prevewing their practices at the next one, and again causing a Member to be unseated- - Mr. T. Duncompr had last session
made a similar proposition in the case of Ipswich, but it had not been approved. "he blamed the "democratic section"
correspondence, had thed House for causing the suspension of the writ for Nottingham. Duke's nearest relative (the Earlo of Lincoln) and the Government
who had cused the suspension of the who had caused competent for him to move that Mr. Walter be permitted to stand as a capdidate at the next election.-Mr. Hooe
dieclared that, as chairman of the committee, he had acted with 1 lipd sense of responsibility, and that the evidence dincelosed
not a tew casual or 1solated cases of bribery, but afforded prool of an orgamised system in the town. Mr. Walter had unfistur
nately, perliaps uncconsclously, mixed himself up with the party Whose practices had benl the cause of his being unseated. - Lord
W. Russkil was glad to hear thins statenient, for the perusal of going to oppose the issue of the wrtt, the Honse hatin vevertineless practive of bibery would recelve a severe check 11 commattee
Vid tlier duty, amu the law were resolntely
 It was a dispute que been, could stand again, and it ought to be


 crred to the case of the clection last star of Newcast.e-underLyne, where
frlvery, by himeff or agent, could not tand again. - After some
further conversation, Lord J. MANNER moved the adjournment of the debate until next day, in orrier to eniable a motion to be
made which would settle the question as to Mr. Walter being enabled to stand again. - Mr. Humr approved of this course ; and move as an amendment for leave to bring in a bill to enable Mr.
Walter to stand again. - The Sprakir informed him that it would not be competent for him to do so, as he had already spokem in
 consideration, to vote for the PREL havisue of the made up his mit, art, arter
to alter his determination heard nothing to alter his determination. By the statute of George the Second, it would operate as as salutaris checents, could not stanstruency, whien a ware
that their Member was lunbe deeds. - Mr. Hooe explained the sense the whenaity or their mise-
expression of "an organised system." The used the cencession or nature, and disclosed not t few isilatede cases, but a
cystem of bribery, by people acting in combination. remarked that, by the recent statute, an eliection comminttee was
required to revort whether or not $a$ Member wan replied that this involved no anomaly, as the Member thour prevented from standing again, was not exposed to the criminal
consequences of the acts of his agents.-Some other Members addressed ofew observations to the House; after which Lord J. ordered. - Sir R. $p_{\text {skL }}$ stated that he would move the adjourn-
ment for the Easter Recess on Wednesday next allotment or waste land in England. The people in the manufa extending into the agricultural distratiots, and The country stood on
a volcano t the House was shortly about to seaparate for the Easter holidays, and what could they zayt the thir constituencies?
Nothing had been dowe; no practical measure had been brought dition of the people was the allotment system, of the efficacy of out of everry hunctred various of watements; and he proposed that
there should be one-twentieth part, or five beomging to a parish,

 land; cottages to be erected, the rents to be appropriated towards
repaying the expense incurred, and when a surplus shall accrue the amount to paid into the poor fund. The Tithe Commissioners see Mir. Ferrand 's Bull introtuced; ; bat in the present depressed
state of
 ture.- Lord Wonstiey was afraid that the proposed bill would be
tur whons impracticable bot he would not be so urgracious as to
oppose its introduction. - Sir $J$. GRA HAR could not see in the proposed scheme anything eise than a project for maintaining the
working population at the public expense. These waste land Were in general distingulushed for thenr sterility; and he enter
tained the greatest doubts of the practicablity of a measure io he wished to guard himself from encourating the expectation of
any benefit being likely to arise from it.-Lord J. MANNBR believed that there was arowing feeling in the country in favour
of some such measure as that proposed by Mr. Ferrand. He adduced the example of the religious brotherhood of Charlewood Forest, who are successfally reclaiming a warrea and stony moor
and declared that he would mot give up the belief that it was
possible, by careful cultivation, to produce sofficent this country for the maintenance of its entire population; and he
thought that in the present entire deaduess of the public mind to all
 to any chance of profitable. xeturn. It was usulese do waspertionec money
on cultivating the barren soils of Emgland, when we could more Sir J. Hanmez believed, that instead of there being an entire
absence of political feeling amongst the people, that there was a growing spirit of discontent, only to be abated by practical mea-
sures for their relief, of which he considered the present measure certain we though not a promineut one. But free trade he was we might as well try to stop the sateliltes of Juppiter, - Mr H . Bro-
Timaroon wished to know if these waste lands were proposed to

bill would benefit the poor, and therefore he would support it.-
Mr. A A LIo NBY was desirous of seeing the bill introduced, in order
 cultivated. They might not return a productive outlay to the
capitalist, but in the hands of the working man they would yield was iven to bring in the bill. Sir $A L E N T I N E$ BLAERE moved for leave to bring in a bill to ment, on taking their seats, except the oath of allegiance.-Sir J.
GRAABM did not think it ot be either politic or expedient to disstrong feeling on the subject of oathe, and suported it.-A Atter a
few observations from Mr. Bo PEEL reforred to the term 8 on which the question of of Catholic
emancipation was setted in 1829 , and declared onat it was jossible for him to accede to the motion.-Sir T. Wilds', considered that the oaths now taken did not bear the construction
which had been put upon them by Sir V. Bhake. Dr. . Frocr added
a few observations; and on a division the motion was rejected Mr. Elphinstons then moved for Teave to bring in a bill for

 TFriddy. - The consideration of the Miscellaneous Estimates was
resumed. On the vote of 56,500 . for the Poor Law Commission, an mendent ror reducing it to 20,000 , was moved and negatived by 93 to 14 . Votes were then taiken for the Mint, the Public Re-
Cords, Secret Service, the Treasury, the Mudel Prison, and the Milbank Penitentiary. A discussion arose on the item of 15,0001 . for teed to postpone it until particulars were before the Ho
agren

Money Market, Friday.-Consols; for money and account, closed at $96 \frac{3}{3}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; Three-and-half per Cents.
Reduced, 101 , ex div, for the opening ; New Three-andhalf per Cents., $102 \frac{1}{8} ;$ Bank Stock, for account, 186 ;
Exchequer Bills, $62 s$ s. to $64 s$. prem.

## Fitetropolís and its Vicínitn.

Consecration of the New Chapel Royal. - The ceremony of consecrating the new Chapel Royal, at BuckingCanterbury officiating. At half-past eleven, the Bishop of London arrived at the Palace in his episcopal robes ; his
lordahip wa mhortiy followed by the Archbishop of
terbury, attended by his chaplain. At twelve o'clock the Queen and Prince Abert entered the royal closet, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. In attendance were the Duchess of Buccleuch and the ladies in waiting; the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and other members of the Household. The pers in the side aisles of the chapel were filled with company, consisting of the lords and ladies in waiting, and the ladies of the principal officers of the household. Among those present were the Duke and Duchess of Norfoik, the Countess Delawarr, the Earl of Lincoln, and Mr. Blore, the architect. The seats in the centre aisle of the chapel were appropriated to the household. On her Majesty's arrival, the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by his chaplain, proceeded to the communion table, where her Majesty's warrant was presented, commanding him to and directed the registrar Mr. Dekecerat it and the same having been read, his Grace declared that he was ready to consecrate the chapel. The Archbishop then proceeded to the consecration and dedication, and walked Chapel Royal, down the middle aisle, and returned up the came to the comamunion table, attended by his officers, the Right Hon. Dr. Nicholl, vicar-general, the Bisbop of LonRight Hon. Dr. Nichol, vicar-general, the bishop of Low dou, the Bishop or Norwich, clerk of the closet, the Rev, Dr. Hodgson, Dean of Carlise, and the Rev. Dr. Seath, didean. The chapel onserntories. hae interion divided from the centre by appearance; the side aisles are divided from the centre by ceiling divided into compartments, and ornamented in stucco. It is lighted by windows at the sides, finished with architraves, and surmounted by pediments. The Queen's closet is elevated on Doric columns across west end of the chapel, The communion table had a cover ing of crimson velvet embroidered with gold; the back o the altar, the seats, and the cushions, were likewise of the same materials. The front of the Queen's closet, the pulpit, and the reading-desk, were also covered with crimson velvet edged with bullion fringe and bordered with gold lace. The royal closet is lighted by a number of small circular-headed windows, and corresponding windows are also introduced at the other end of the chapel, over the altar. The pews in the side aisles, occupied by the lords and ladies of the household, and the seats in the middle aisle, are covered with crinison. After the ceremony, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Loudon and Norwich, and the clergy, and the ladies and gentiemen of the household present at the consecration, parMajesty and Prince Albert the officers of the household Majecty a The Bishop of London preached the sermon, toking hi The Bishop of London preached
Her Majesty's Levee.-His Royal Highness Prince Albert held a levee, on behalf of her Majesty, day afternoon, at St. James's Palace. His Royal Highness and suite arrived from Buckingham Palace shortly before two o'clock. The levee was the first this season, and
was numerously attended. Several presentations took place in the foreign diplomatic circle, and at the general levee. The Prince was attended by the principal officers
of his household, and by several members of her Majesty's of his
suite.
Opening of the Thames Trunneb.-The ceremony of opening the Tunnel to the public took piace on Saturda last. The rendezvous was the Rotherhithe shaft on the Surrey side of the river, where two marquees had been erected, one for the accommsaaion the other for the recep ton of visitors. The hoisting of flags and the ringing of bells naturally drew a great crowd of iders to the spot a an early hour of the day, but it was not until 4 o clock in the afternoon that the ceremony commenced. The profollowing order : First came the band of the Fnsilier Guards, and persons carrying various flags and banners, the clerks, engineers, directors, and other officers, and, lasty, visitors, an immense number of persons, including of the tunnel, on arriving at the shaft at Wapping that was ascended and paraded and then the procension tha turned by the eastern archway to Rotherbithe. The watermen hoisted a black flag at the Tunnel-pier to indicate their feelings upon the occasion, considering that by the tunnel the "Redriffe Ferry," and consequently thei interests, have been whermined. Amor the the present at the ceremony were the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Clay, the Hon. Mr. Byng, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Hume M.P., Mr. Roebuck, M.P., Mr. Hawes, M.P., Mr. War burton, Mr. Rennie, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Wollaston, Mr.
Faraday, Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Field, and other scientific parsons, Mr. Maudslay, Mr. Fild, and other scientheir friends at the the evening yen, and upwards of 100 guest gat down to dinner. Mr. Hawes, chairman of the directors, in the chair.-The number of persons who visited the tunnel from six o'clock on Saturday night to six admission money being a penny each, realised would be about 125\%. On Sunday, the vicinity of the tunnel was immensely thronged, and many were disappointed in obtaining admission into it. Several who Were on the Middlesex side proceeded by boats to the the entrance, but with no better success, as on each side the crowds were almost equally numerous. In the course of the day, is order to prevent confusion, a body of police
attended. On Monday the access to the tunnel was much more eas

Metropolitan Improvements.-In the House of Commons on Monday, on the vote of $£ 140,000$ as the expenses of the works of the new Houses of Parliament, Dr Bowring wished to know whether any determination lad been come to by the Commissioners as to the internal decorations of the houses-whether fresco painting were intended to be adopted or not? Sir R. Peel replied that
the Commissioners had not come to any decision as to the Commissioners had not come to any decision as to would be exhibited in Westminster-hall in May or June next, and the decision of the Commissioners was sus-
pended until that exhibition had taken place. Mr. Hume said that it now appeared that the new houses, the ex pense of which was estimated at $£ 770,000$, would cost was right in saying of these new buildings that "they would look well on paper, but were not fic for use."

For half the money they might have had a dry, good building, instead of being buried underground. For his part, all the satisfaction he now had was to complain--On the $£ 12,000$ for the improvements in Trafalgar-square, Mr . foduce the said he understood it had been determened to of the insufficiency of funds to carry out the original deign ; under these circumstances, he suggested that a por on of the sum now proposed to be roted should be a propriated to the completion of the pillar. The Earl of Lincoin explained that the height of the pilar had ber on grounds connected with public safety. In regard to , navigation, Mr. Gladstone, in answer to Dr Bowring, said that the subject of the necessity of adopters on the Thames was worthy of attention, and he would direct the attention of a committee to it which is now sitting on a collateral subject. In reference to the roads of the metropolis, Sir James Graham replied to Lord emplation for the better lighting of the metropolitan roads. For some observations on Richmond Park, we must refer our readers to our Parliamentary summary Street Sweeping.-The first exhibition in the metro polis of the self-loading cart, or street-sweeping machine, which has for some time been in use in Manchester, toak place last week on the wood-pavement in Regent-street, and attracted during the day crowds of persons to view its novel apparatus. The machine has been brought up from Manchester under an arrangement with the Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and under whose auspices the experiment was made. The cart is drawn by two horses otatory motion of the wheels to raise the loose soil from ae surface of the wood, and deposit it in a vehicle through Regent-street, the cart left behind it a well-swep ract which formed a striking contrast with the adjacent ground. It filled itself in the space of six minutes, it being of a threefold nature, that of sweeping, loading, and carrying at the same time; which under the old process formed three distinct operations.

Female Orphan Asylum.-On Thursday a special ge neral court of the guardians of this Asylum was held a the institution in the westminster-road, for the purpose Mr. Goode. There were originally 11 candidates for the Wylde, of Trinity-chapel, Lambeth, and the Rev. W Jowett, of Stockwell-chapel. At the close of the poll th numbers were-for the Rev. Mr. Wylde, 373 ; Mr Jowett, 328 ; majority, 45 . The close of the poll having been announced by the chairman, Mr. John Curling protested against the election generally on the ground of the untair conduct of the committee in issuing an advertise ment a few days before the meeting recommending Mr. Wylde, and also because the election was void, on account of unuaified votes having been receid before the Bishop of Winchester on an apneal to his decision.
Bethlehem Hospital.-A warrant was issued from the Home-office a few days since, under the seal of the Secretary of State, directing the governor of the Compter to renove monomaniac James Stevenson to this
Seamen's Hospital- Majesty's pleasure
his this benevolen large num the Hon Sydney Her anniversary of its foundation. The Hon. Nydney Her bert, secretary the Ad prapor great number of naval offcers. The donations $000 /$ The number of patients admitted during the past year amounted to 2,737 ; and relier, medicine, and advice had been given to 1,982 out-patients, making 62,608 seamen of all nations since the foundation of the asylum

Canada Company.-The annual meeting of the Ce nada Company took place on Wednesday. From the re port of the Directors, it appears that satisfactory prin ciple of allowing emigrants to pay by annual instalments thereby affording them longer credit, and enabling persons of small means to acquire property by the exercise of in the industry. So well has this principle that the Directors have determined on throwing open the greater portion of their Crown reserves upon simalar conditions in order to expedite iprosperous settlements in the North

American colonies. The sales of land by the Company
for 1842 produced $66,270 \%$. currency, of which 37,477 acres of Ciown reserves, at the average of $12 s$. 11. . per 11 s . 7 d . per acre, gave $40,430 \mathrm{l}$. currency. The remainder of this sum was for the sale of town-lots in Guelph and in the Huron tract in addition to saes on annur for twelve years, on the new system above alluded to

The British Colonies.-A memorial has been got up within the past week, addressed to Sir R. Peel, as the head of ber Majesty's Government, by the shipowners, merchants, bankers, and others, of the City of London, calling upon him to propose some extended scheme of ystemat colonigntion So areat is the interest it has excited in the City, that it had, up to five o'clock on Wednesday evening, upwards of 1200 with the prayer, stretched over 13 skins of parchmention double columas. It is understood that it will be pre-
sented to the Premier upon the earliest convenient day. Anti-Corn-Law League.- The third weekly meeting of the League was held on Wednesday night in Drury-lane theatre, when the house was, as on the two former occasions, overcrowded in every part. Mr. G. Wilson took the chair, and commenced the business of the meeting by offering the apology of the council to those parties who had experienced a difficulty in procuring admission to the theatre. he applications were so numerous, that the council felt that had the theatre been twice its size, they would still have been unable to supply all those who had requested tickets of admission. The first speaker of the evening was Mr. James Wilson, of London, who was followed at and Mr. Cobden

Public Meetings.-On Tuesday a meeting of the watch and clock makers of the Metropolis took place at the Crown and Anchor, "To take into consideration the best means to be adopted with reference to a bill before Parliament, called 'The British Watchmakers' Company." There were nearly 2,000 persons present. Mr. Watson, of King-street, Cheapside, was called to the chair, who pened the business of the evening by alluding at great ength to the several companies in France and other laces, which had been rop under the superintendence of Mr. Ingold, and who was to be the head of the new company, which, in his opinion, was one of the many bubble ones almost daily coming before the public. A committee of their trade had wished to see the machnery only answer they could abtain was, that the new company intended to begin and finieh a sentlemen having addressed the meeting at great length it was resolved to petition Parliament against the bili This is now unnecessary, as the bill was thrown out las ight in the House of Commons.

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the day, Mar 18:-West districts, 148 ; North districts, 214 Central districts, 184 ; East districts, 225 ; South dis tricts, 224. Total, 995 , ( 529 males, 466 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (males 461 , females 442 ,) and for the last five winters, 1004.

## 羽robimcial 20ems.

Incendiary Fires. - We regret to observe that several ncendiary fires have been again reported, although all tenced to the full term of transportation. On Tuesday, notice was issued from the Secretary of State's Office tating that on the night of the 7th insto, a cottage at Thornhill, Wits, to which two other cottages adjoined was maliciously set on fre by inserting combustible mate rials in the thatch of the building. Government offer a reward of 100 l , and the union and parish-officers a fur ther reward of $50 l$, for the discovery of the incendiaries and a promise of her Majesty's pardon is held out to any one concerned (except the person who actually set fire to the premises) for such evidence as may lead to the same result. Another reward of 100 l . Was also offered on Tuesday for the discovery of incendiaries who, on the Wiment., set fire to the lambing-sheds at Merly-farm, harvest, in the parish of West-Bergholt, near Colchester, occurred on Saturday night, the ]8th inst., on the farm of the late Mr. Bradbrook. A cart-lodge near the house was discovered to be on fire, but fortunately in sufficient time to prevent exterisive damage. It is mentioned Saturday night
Aberystwith.-A public meeting was held in the townhall of this place last week, for the purpose of conveging to the Duke of Newcastle the general regret consequent upon his determination to part with the Hafod estate, and thereby dissolve his connexion with the principulity. An address expressive of this feeling was unanimously carried Bath.-On Saturday morning this city was in a state of alarming riot, in consequence of the acquittal of a man called Parsons, lately tried on the charge of having killed his wife in this ecity. On his arriving after the trial, he was followed by the execrations of the populace, in num ber about 2,000, to his house, whence he was forcibly dragged out, and nearly killed, before the police could succeed in extricating him. The rin
Brighton.--The process of boring the Artesian well fo resh water under the sea is still in operation at the oute head of the Chain-pier. The workmen have reached depth of about 100 feet, but have not yet accomplished the desired object. A small quantity of water has been obtained,"but it is said." to be rather brackish.-n.A melan"
choly accident occurred here on Monday afternoon, by hich Miss cranve, a young lady, daughter of Mr. W. Granville, of Bedford-square in this hat whe diad a fer hours. It appeare that Misg Granthat she died in a few hours. It appears that Miss Granville, who was on the point of being married, was riding
on the Dike-road with some friends, when her horse ran on the Dike-road with some friends, when her horse ran away with her; she became frightened, and threw herself soon afterwards. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of accidental death, with a deodand of 1 s. on the horse. Carmarthan. - On Friday last, two more gates were
evelled to the ground by Rebecca and her daughters They appeared about midnight at the Narberth east gates, and commenced the work of demolition, which wrs completed on the two gates in the space of about 20 minutes headed by an athletic female on horseback, who gave the command with considerable coolness and promptitude. man, was witnessed by interfered; and Rebecca and her children, having fired the town as if they had done good service to its inhabitants by having thus asserted their own supremacy ove the laws.
Cheltenham.-The Manor of Cheltenham, last week, underwent a change of owners-Lord Sherborne having Agg Gardner, for the sum of 39,000l. The negotiation for this tramsfer has been going on for nearly two years. on the copyholds of the manor and the tolls of the mar kets and fairs, the market-house and arcade, as well as the interest possessed by Lord Sherborne in Trinitychurch, together with some other properties pertaining to his Cheltenham estate. The manor fomily for 225 year Joln Dutton, an ancestor of the present peer, having purchased it of Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1618 , for the um of $1,200 l$.
Exeler.-We learn from Woolmer's Gazette that the Bishop of Exeter bas been under the necessity of seeking W. H. Tucker, who has been several times in the Asplum in this city, and in other lunatic establishments. It appears that during several weeks past he has addressed letters to the Bishop of Exeter, containing threats of a
very violent description, and has also expressed similar threats against the Bishop in letters written to the Chan cellor of the diocese and to the Archbishop of Canterbury It is said that the Bishop was under the necessity of wemoving Mr . Tucker from the charge of a parish into whicia he had been irregularly introduced as curate, and hostility. He was examined last week before the magis trates at Torquay, and, as there was no doubt of his
insanity, he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum in this city for safe custudy.
Marlborough.-The new School for the Sons of Clergymen, founded last year under the patronage of the Archbishops and Bishops is expected to come into operation approximate as nearly as possible to that pursued at Eton and Harrow. When the axrangements now in progress pupils complete, there will be ample pupins, exclusive of apartments for the head masters, scribers, a great number having qualified as life governors, exceeds 14,0002 . It is calculated that about $3,000 l$. will cover all costs of outfit, the residue being converted into stock.

Portsmouth.-The new steam-yacht, the Victoria and Albert, building at Pembroke for her Majesty's private use, is shortly expected at this port. She is to be rigged as a polacca, a style of rigging very prevalent in the
Mediterranean, and much admired for its beauty. It consists in the lower masts, topmasts, and top-gallantmasts being all formed of the same spar, and all ber yards will strike. She will be fitted with Smith's wire-rope. Her
breadth of beam will be 33 feet, and her length 200 feet. breadth of beam will be 33 feet, and her length 200 feet. has The Hampshire Telegraph states that Mr. Abbinett has again been successful in his process of raising sunken Vessels, having last week raised the brig. New Holland, o
167 tous, with the whole of her cargo ( 330 tons of coals) on board. The vessel took the ground on the 19th inst. while under repairs, in consequence of the late extra ordinary low run of the spring-tides, and slipped off the a... was promptly afforded by the government authorities, and a party of seamen and marines, from the St. Vincent, having volunteered their assistance, under the direction of ing thobinett, the object was accomplished, notwithstandthe nature of the of the brig's position, her stern, from than the bow, in the short space of 48 hours.

Rochester:-On Wednesday evening, in consequence of information given to the police of this city, a young man, who gave his name John Richmond, was brought to charge of threatening to take the life of the Queen and Sirg. Peel. On Thursday the prisoner was brought up
Sing before the borough magistrates. He is a young man about 27 years of age, and has the appearance of being a
tradesman. He said his name was John Richmond Ellis, that he was a native of Margate, and by trade a confectioner. The charge was fully proved by the evidence of several witnesses, and the prisoner was remanded, in
order that the Mayor
Graliam on the subject
Railutays.-The returns of traffic on the principal lines or the past week were as follow:-Northern and Eastern 1,199l.; Greenwich, 753l.; Eastern Counties, 965l. Croydon, 213l.; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,505l. Brighton, 2,177l.; Grand Junction, 6,728l.; York and Orth Midland, 1,714l.; Blackwall, 5876 . ; Great North England, 1,236l.; Midiand Counties, 2,119l.; Man$1,948 l$. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,708l. ; Birmingham and Derby, $1,038 l_{\text {.; }}$ North Midland, 3,637l. South Western, 4,5601. Great Western, 11,028l. ; Lon don and Birminghara, $12,873 l$; South Eastern and Dover,
$1,437 l$. The periodical meetings of railway companies 1,437l.-The periodical meetings of railway companies one or two of minor importance, the particulars of Which may be briefly noticed: At the meeting of the Lancaster and Preston Junction Company, on the 15 th ult. dividend of los. was declared on the whole shares, and Os. 7d. on the three-quarter shares, subject to deduction of the income-tax. -The Aylesbury Railway is abont to pass into the hands of the London and Birmingham Company, and a committee has already been appointed to negotiate the terms of sale. In the meantime a dividend of $8 s$. per share is to be paid to the proprietary.-At the
Ulster Company's meeting a dividend of 10 s. per share was declared, leaving a small sum to be carried to the reserve fund for the balance of profits of the half-year, stated to be $5,336 l .7 \mathrm{~s}$. 10 d . The management of this ts various having a proper $a$ steady increase in its revenue, and a good development of traffic. Considerable excitement prevails at the present moment ne railway world with reference to the contest now ghos forward between two of the principal companies extension through the county towns of Cambridge, Peter borourh and lincoln. The London and Birmingham Compa, Lin Bing Company and the Northern Eastern advocate an extension from their present terminus at Bishop's-Stortford-first to the town o Newport, in Essex, a distance of ten miles-and thence on to Cambridge. In support of this latter project a public meeting was held last week at Cambridge, for the proposed line of railway from Blisworth to Peterborough and for taking the necessary steps for an extension of the Northern and Fastern line from Bishop's-Stortford to Cambridge, and from thence on to Peterborough. The
Earl of Hardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, took the chardwicke, Lord-Lieutenant of the county, laok number of the landed The meeting resolved that the bill now in progress for making a branch railway from the London and Birming ham line from Bisworth to Peterborongh would give to the London and Birmingham Company an entire monopoly of conveyance to the north, and interfere with the extension of which would, in the opinion of the meeting be more serviceable to the whole of the districts ex tending north. After a long dionosed extension an the part of the North-Eastern Railway, another resolution was passed, recommending the raising of capital for the purpose of carrying out the undertaking.-The engine the manslanghter of Mr Hervey, the Bamsley station f the North Midland Railwuy has been acquitted station fastern Counties Railmay Wednesday, for the first the throughout the public on Wednesday, fren it was trave first the, throughout the eatire line, when it was traversed by a passenger-train from London to Colchester. The mayor and town-council of Colchester celebrated other guests from the metropors of the company and other guests from the metropous, to an enter Brentwood and Colchester, it appeard as if between Brentwood and and villages in the neighbourhood had poured out thei whole population to welcome the train, and on its arriving at Colchester, it was welcomed by the cheering of thou sands, who had collected near the station-house, waiting for its approach. The guests afterwards formed int tained by the corporation. Sir H. Smith, M.P. for the borough, in the chair. The ceremony passed off withou the slightest accident.

## IRELAND

Galway-At the late assizes for this county, a criminal proceeding was tried before Judge Perrin, arising from that once fertine source of blood and violence, a faction feud, and ending in a homicide. The parties engaged on both sides were proved to have been inflamed with drinkThe lude The Judge publiciy noticed a circumstance so remarkable he inquired of the witnesses whether the Temperance Society lad been introduced into that part of the count where the riot occurred; and in his address to the jury declared that auch another case had not been brough before him for the last four years: or, in other words since the date of that reformation by which Father Ma thew has accomplished so much for social peace and the orderly submission to law.
Cork-About fifty gentlemen, members of the com mittee appointed to conduct arrangements preliminary to the approaching meeting of the British Association a number of gentlemen resident in England and Ireland distinguished for their scientific and literary research
intimating their determination to attend the neeting. The to be good authority on the matter, that it was really the intention of her Majesty to visit Ireland in the present vear, he bad written to Lord Delawarr on the subject, from whom he had received a letter, stating that Lord Dela. warr had no reason to know that the Queen would visit reland in the month of August. It was then resolved to commence the sittings of the association on Thursday, the 17 th August, thereby it was hoped, securint the presence of the Judres at the Summer Assizes, and of the country entlemen in town.-The Earl of Roden steamer was lost W Wedueder weok near Poorhesd, on her voyace from Papaye to London. The crew and passengers were saved together with the vessel is likely to go to pieces.
Waterford. -The collection of the poor-rate at Gaultier commenced again on Tuesday week. A troop of Hussars, company of Infantry, and about 150 police, stole a mourneying about 30 or 40 miles, brought home two cows, journeying about 30 or 40 miles, brought home two cows, wo pigs. The alarm was given the instant the military were seen, and the cattie vanished as if by magic. But or the interference of the Roman Catholic clergy it is said that there would have been a great loss of life. There appears the wortuer apprehomsion that any actuar resistance will be offered to the authorities; but there is a general impression that passive resistance will continue.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.-The action of damages raised by Mr . Clark, against the majority of the Presbytery of Dunkeld, or refusing to take him on trial, with a view to induction was brought before a jury last week, and damages to the mount of more than $2,000 \mathrm{l}$, were awarded to him. A petition has just been presented to the Principal and Professors of the University, praying for the restoration of the academical costume, or conege gown, as formerly worn in the University of Edinburgh, and still in use in the Colleges of Glasgow and Aberdeen, and recently atroduced into Durham University, King's College and University College, London. This petition has been gned by 380 of the matriculated students of the Univer sity, and has been received in a favourable manuer by Glasgow.-A journeyman shoemaker, named M'Cole man, whose insanity would appear to have fixed upon Sir R . Peel as the objecr of his delusions, made his appearance last week in the Sheriff Clerk's office in this city. His business, he sata him to Sir R. Peel on important business. He talked unconnectedly on different subjects With the persons in the office, but always ended in something about going up to London to Sir Robert.". He insisted also upon his being the father of M Naughten, and threatened, if his wishes him. Finding that he was undoubtedly insane, the athorities conveyed him to the lunatic usylum
Dumfries.-We learn by the local papers that the earthquake which was so generaliy felt in the north o England on the morning of Friday fortuight, was experienced in many parts of Scotland. In Dumfries, the ahabitants, in some instances, were awakened from their sleep, and got up, under the belief that robbers had entered their houses. The shock was felt as far as New abbey and Kirkbean. It is zaid that, with the exception of a sligat vibration along the range of the Tinwald bills, bout 12 years ago, no earthquake has been felt in this locality for upwards of sixty years. The loch at Closeburn was observed to be much agitated on the day of the reat earthquake which devastated Lisbon ; und a slight shock was felt in the same spot about two years aso, which extended at that time over the north of Scotland. In he present instance, however, the shock appears to have throughout various parts of England at the same hour.

## 1ffiscellanpous.

The Aerial Steam-Carriage.-Our readers perceived by our Parlismentary Report of lest week that a Bill, constituting a Company for the working of this inven. The had been brought forward in the House of Commons. Che respondent, may therefore be interesting to our readers: -"When it was announced sone time ago, by the ordinary monthly lists of patents granted, that Mr. Heason ad invented a machine capable of conveying despatches and passengers through the air, the general impression was, that some moody and enthusiastic projector was bout to exhibit the produce of his day-dreams. Ou this is in truth no visionary scheme, but a design of very scientific conception, carefully and perseveringly wrought out. It would perhaps be too much to affirm (what yet ve cannot deny) that the machine in its present state will certainly succeed; but the least which can be said is, that the inver has most skifully removed the diff cuities which have hitherto debarred us the possession of the long-coveted faculty of fight, and has made its evencertainty. All former attempts of this kind have failed through the want of a source of power whose energy bore a sufficiently high ratio to the weight of the requisite machinery. Could this source of power have been found, here was ingenuity enougi to turn it to the desired ac first divided it. To set a machine a-going, and bring it up to a given velocity, is one thing; to maintain that velocity against opposing forces, is another. Now, in the
case before us, the power necessary for starting is much Henson, therefore, starts his Aerial Carriage by mean of an apparatus which he does not carry with him, and then embarks only the smaller power and lighter machinery Which are sufficient for keeping up the original velocity
But even this happy device would not have succeeded if he inventor had not also effected an extraordinary reduc tion in the weight of his steam-engine. Our engineering gine of 20 horses' power now in preparation for the aerial but 6001 bs . To the united effect of these different branches of this important invention must we attribute pur present prospect of making our paths in the air. We flight:-Its car, inclosed on all sides, and containing the passengers, managers, burden, and steam-engine, is structed as to combine great strength with extreme light hess, and is covered with any woven texture which is oderatery light and close. This main-frame or expanded as wings ; yet it is perfectly ointless and without vibratory motion. It advance hrough the air with one of its long sides foremost, and oined the tail, of 50 feet in length, beneath which is th udder. These important appendayes effectually contro he flight as to elevation and direction, and are governed edge of the main-frame are two sets of vanes or propellers, of 20 feet in diameter, driven by the steam-engine.' We ave aireaay said that the mparted at its starting. This is effected by its being ade to descend an inclined plane: during the descen reaches the bottom that covering is rapidly spread: by this time the velocity acquired by the descent is so great that the yesistance produced by the oblique impact of the sloping ander-surface of the wings on the air is sufficient $t$ sustain the entire weight of the machine, just as a brisk wind upholds a kite. But while the pneumatic resistance thus procured by the velocity prevents the falling of the car-
ciage, it opposes also its forward flight. To overcome this latter and smaller resistance is the office of the steam-engine The chief peculiarities of this important member of the carriage are the respective constructions of its boiler and condenser. The former consists of hollow inverted truncated cones, arranged above and around the furnace they are about 50 in number, and large enough to afford 100 square feet of evaporating surface, of which half i exposed to radiating beat. The condenser is an assemby the flight of the machine. It is found to produce a team is employed in two cylinders, and is cut off at one fourth of the stroke. Our engineering readers will be able to gather, from these particulars, that the steam-en ine is of about 20 horse-power, supposing the evaporatin power of the boiler to be equal, foot for foot, to that o mination of the resistance to be overcome. Mechanical cioue impact of solids and flat relates to the on the points involved in this subject. Experiments do not supply the lack of sound theory; for, not only has heir purpose been to ascertain the effects of large angle fmpact to the neglect of the smaller ones here con Hutton, Borda, \&c.) have always required the determina ion of the resistance in the direction of the moving body o the neglect of that which is perpendicular to that di rection; while here their effects are so intimately connected that one cannot be determined without first knowing the hich supporta the vehicle, $h$ which the smallest reliance can be placed. Mr. Henson, we understand, has formed his conclusions from the best obe has don could make on the fight owever, that the re sources of mechanical art are by no means exhausted by the present construction of Mr. Henson's engine, and that recent inventions are available by which its power may be doubled with little increase of weight. The area of the 4,500 square feet ; the weight to be sustained, including the carriage and its total burden, is estimated at 3,000lbs. The load is said to be considerably less per square foot of our non-mechanical readers, to add that the general ap pearance of the machine is that of a gigantic bird with in its support are stronaly exemplifed in the kite ; and that its progress is maintained by an applica tion of power like that which propels a steameperations of nature, particularly in the flight of birds will be found many striking illustrations of the principles ne matever may be he immediate issue of the present attempt, we think it is mpossible not to award to the inventor the highest credit ue to the removal of the great difficulties which have hitherto defeated all similar inventions; nor do we doubt that in following out the path he has opened, complete inlar, as we wish, early and entire, or whether it will be delayed and gradual, depends on the facts as to oblique pneumatic resistance, which have yet to be ascertained of careful inguiry and chearful hope what will be the
changes, commercial, social, and political, which the pos The Comet. Sir power will necessarily bring about." ollowing letter to the Times, dated Collingwood, March 4.- I obtained a very good view of the head of the comet this evening, as near as I could identify the stars in he strong twitight from the roof of my house, near one of the stars of (rho) Eridani. Its appearance was that of o sharp nucleus. I could only use a very low magnifier o that the tail appeared to rise at oace from the nucleus, Without interval or any appearance of division into two
streams. It is a much less conspicuous object than might ave been expected from so superb a train; but there will be no difficulty whatever in observing it with fixed instru ments."-Sir James South, on the 26th, wrote from Wimbledon Park as follows :-"Last evening, at a few righter eight, the comet 8 tail was here visible. The Orion par o me more below these stars than when I saw it at Kenheta of the Canis Major as I then did In its direction from Rigel towards the horizon, I at times could trace it Fithin six or eight degrees of the horizon. Its actua determine, from the presence of overwhelming zodiacal or other light, to which also I refer my inability to trace lower, for with a night-glass $I$ could frequently per$t$ the mallest vestion Wing have no doubt whatever that the brilliant light seen in the western hemisphere is the tail of a comet, M. Foster, an astronomer of Bruges, in a letter in the Antwerp paper of the 23d ult., says he has no doubt that the phenomenon
is the sodiacal light. Mr. John Taylor, of Liverpool, in letter published in one of jounals of that fow maintains the same opinion. The following letter on the subject has been addressed to the Morning Chronicle by $f$ the translation of a very old Latin work, entitled "The Sphere of Marcus Manilius,' printed in the year 1675 phich contains records of a yast number of comets which have appeared, I was much/surprised to find the following entry, which Mave copied verbatim:-क्' March, 1668.On the 5th and 10 oth of March a comet was observed by sig. Cassini, at bologne, about the first, hour of the night (after the Italian why of counting). The head or body us length, being extended, a Lisbon, in Portugal, over almost the fourth part of the visible heavens from west to east-from the Whale, hrough Eridanus
Lopus, as observed at Bologna, by Sig. Cassini. This the present visitor is completely identified, or rather, I uggest this to the astronomical authorities. If this
The late Dr. Southey.-Our obituary of last week conained the announcement of the death of Dr. Southey n Tuesday, the 2lst ult., at his residence at Keswick Although our readers were in a great measure prepared appeared in our columns a few weeks since, (ante, p.110, e do loubt that the following particulars, extracted rom an article in the Morning Chronicle, wil be acbeen in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvemonth go he was not able to recognise those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife er. Excess of mental labour in overy department of iterature-poetry, bistory, biograpby, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessationowed his strong spim at last, and obscured the genius which had solong cast a glory upon the literature of the age. In early life, when his powerful and brilliant imagination was imping its wing for the daring flights that it fterwards took, he formed the most exalted notions of the perfectability of man, induiged in the most generous aspirations for the welfare and improvement of the hunan race, and seriously thought, with other kindred spiits, of founding a colony in the back woods of America here guilt and sorrow should be unknown, and perfect equality, freedom, and happiness, should reign for ever. better knowledge of the world soon dissipated these Utopian reveries ; but his ardent imagination, that could Confine itself to no middle course, went to the other exreme, and Dr. Southey soon became as violent in his Toryism as he had been in his Liberalism. As a poet With an exuberance of imagination seldom equalled, nd a mastery of versification never surpassed; and as will endure as long as the language in which he wrote. The "wild and wondrous tale" of "Thalaba," and the almost equally wondrous "Curse of Kehama"" are the poetical pieces on which his fame will principally rest a a prose writer he was a perfect model of style--easy but not feeble-btately but not cumbrous, and learned but not pedantic. Besides innumerable articles in the Quarterly Review, to which he was a principal contribur, we belke, for nearly 30 years, his chief prose works A Hitie of Nelson," The Book of the Church," Spain and Por the Peninsular War, Letters from Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," \&c. He also wrote biographies of Kirke White and Chatterton, and edited their works

English poets. He was appointed Poet Laureate in 1812 He was twice married-first in very early life, and again intellect to Miss Careline mournial overclouding of his intellect, to Ma Caine a a poetess had been long and favourably known to the public, and who in the last sad and blank years of his life all that the most deroted fection could do to lighten he heavy load of his existence. In all the relations o life Dr. Southey was universally allowed, by those who amily he best, to be truiy exemplary. by his own hat the bas adored; and we have always understood cenius, whose irregular habits ill qualified him for the discharge of the ordinary duties of life, chiefly devolved on Dr. Southey. Till his mind was unhinged, he reained his habitual kindness of disposition ; and the genteman who accompanied him, a year or welt with fond affection on the many amiable traits of is character which broke forth amidst all his suffering. Dr. Southey was a gentleman in the best sense of the vord. His house at the Lakes was ever open to all who resented themselves with suitable introduction, and through that picturesque region who have not partaken of his hospitality.

## 伍am

Arches Court. - 2\%e Braintree Church -rate Case- - Sir Herbert well-known church-rate question, of which we are compelled to
confine ourselves to the following brief abstract: The case came before the Court on an appeal from the Consistory Court, churchwardeng of Braintree, against Mr. Gosling, in a cause of subtraction of church rates. The vestry called to make the rate voted that no rate should be made upon principle. The church-
wardens and the minority made a rate of $2 s$. in the pound, and wardens and the minority made a rate of $2 s$. in the pound, and
Mr . Gosling refusing to pay it, he was cited to the Consistory Court. Dr. Lushington held that a rate so made was invalid,
and rejected the libel, which virtually put the churchwardens out of Court. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust on Saturday reversed the decision of the Judge of the Court below, and admitted the libel.
If not appealed from, and the decision stands, it will legalize church-rates, though made by the minority and churchwardens in vestry. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust held that common-law right inposed upan parishioners the duty to repair the church-they
had no legal right to vote that a rate should not be made, and
thet could reduce the amount of a over the estimated expense of the repairs required, but not get deferred. Norforiz Circuit.-Assize Intelliokncg.--(Cambridge),--
John Frederick Mortlock was arraigned, and pleaded "Not John Frederick Morthock was arraigned, and pleaded "Not
gulty "to an indictment which charged him with having dis-
charged a pistol, loaded with powder and bullet, at his uncle, the charged a pistol, loaded with powder and bullet, at his uncle, the
Rev. Edmund Mortlock, with intent to murder him, or to do him some grievous bodily harm. This case, which has excited the
greatest interest among all classes in this town and University,
came on at the sitting of the Court, and occupied the greater portion of the day. A few years agn the same ndivitud who
was now charked with attempthig to shont has uncic, the Rev. attempting the iff of annthcr uncle, Thomas Mortlock, Fal., of occasion, after the trial, certain arrangements were entered into by the uncles and friends of the young man, by which it was duct, and abstain from a system of annoyance which he had duct, and abstain from a system of annoyance which he had
before indulged in. For some time matters went on comafortably, and though the conduct of the nephew was not such as was
worthy of approbation, he yet did place such a check upon his wayward temper and habits, as to excite a hope that he would
natimately become a worthy member of society. This state of amendment, however, did not long contmue, and it would appear that latterly he renewed his former course, threatening to infict some lasting injury on his uncles, sometimes by letter, and somein fear of their lives from his violent behaviour, though the most earnest atternpts were from time to time made, by complaance
with his demands and submission to his caprices, to avert the langer of an outbreak. At length matters came to a crisis, and ast, the prisoner suddenly made his appearance in the rooms of and produced a pistol, which he snapped at the body of his relative, saying he would shoot him. Upon this Mr. Mortlock poker for self-preservation. The prisoner then, addressing himself to that person, said he had better not interfere, and brandished dagger in his face. Taking the hint, Mr. Mitchell withdrew from he room, when the prisoner seized his uncle by the throal, and resenting another pistol at his heart, asked what there was to act would do more njury to the actor than the sufferer," and warned him against the perpetration of such a deed, which he from his uncle not to prosecute him, but before he could be well was go ropped the pistol to the level of his uncle's stomach, and dis charged it in a direction across his body. Mr. Mortlock then
left the room, exclainang, "Oh God! i am shot !" and was
fotioweal hy his friend, who ran for medical aid. The prisoner oow left alone, bolted the outer door of the rooms, and, the hoot the first man raised in the college, loudly threatened to eing carried into execution, caused a demur of some fow inutes among the anthorities, during which time the prisoner whips tofether. Hasing thus descended from his uncju's bert
room into the garden, he scaled the wall and made off towards the Cam, along the banks of which he wandered till nightitill, were watching their eel-traps. Upon being challenged by these men, he ran off, but had not got very far when he turned round
npon his pursuers, and suecessively fired a pistol at each. apon his pursuers, and suecessively fired a pistol at eacho
Strange to say, however, though pach pistol took effect, yet neither of the men received any further injury than a smart rap kept till the following morning, when he was committed to take his trial on this charge. The above facts being proved, Mr.
Fickin, surgeor, who had been called in to attena the prosecutt,r, fleposed that on examining his person he found that the slightly injured the outer skin, producing a scarcely-percejtitile alirasion thereof to the extent of a
Bmall quantity of blood. - Mr. Justice
small quantity
of things, intim
of things, intima

 which he didid in a 1ong and energelic appeal to the court and jury.




 of the jury, who would say by their verdict whether that count
was proved which charged the prisoner with having fired at his nacle with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. No
injury indeed would appear to have been received by that gentleman, but the prisoner right well have intended to inflict some
signal mark of tis anger or passion upon the prosecutor, though signal mark of his anger or passion upon the prosecutor, though should be of opinion, as he had now asserted, that the only
object of the attack was to frighten and annoy his uncle, they
would say so by their verdict, and convict him of the charge laid Would say so by their verdict, and convict him of the charge laid
in the second count. The jury, after a long dellberation re-
turned a verdict of Guilty on the second count, and the prisoner, after a suitable exhortation from the bench, was sentencel
years' transportation.
 Was sentition. This trial commenced on the 20th March, before
Mr. Justice Erskine and a special jury, and was only brought to a close on thursday last. The evidence on both sides was give in a brief abstract a clear notion of its, bearings. In the Corn-Law League. He proceeded to read from the "Quartery
Review" passages from speeches by Mr. Cobden and other
members of the League, and also resolutions of that body agreed to at their conferences of a violent tendency. He dilated upon they cuuld be gualty of the injustice of convicting the three humble iodividuals before them, whilst the members of Parla after inciting the people to acts of violence and outrage. Tho
menwith whom he combined never burned houses, or committe any acts of vinlence, but he and hus friends contended that they
had a perfect right, while they denounced all volence, to advise the suspension of labour intil the Charter was established as
the law of the land. That was a strictly constitutional mod
of proceeding. But there were viners in the forn of men they wre the real incendiaries. He meant the agents of the
Anti-Corn-Law League. He wnuld estabhsh this by the most
incontestable evidence. Was Ridgway to escape-was Masor to cscape - was Cobden to escape - was the editor of the ists like himself, who were the sincere advocates of peace, lence, the defendant said, he would next state to the Jur
what really were the doctrines which he entertained, and what ings. The larned Scrjeant (Talfourd) in his opennig address, ple of this country had a constitational right to mect and discuss
the experlicncy rimexpedicncy of adoping the charter ; but the
learnct counsel had said, that a cessation of labour would lead ers after wealth, the really gulty partics, be pmanishea, and not
the immocent Chartists. Who were they who cansed a censation
of labour in the Potteries? Why, those who reduced the poor man's wages-those who, when a partial turn ont oceurred, altwere desirous of plunging the country into revolution. He would now tell them what he really had taught them in the
Potteries or elsewhere. He would admit that, on the 15 th Aug., there was a conspiracy; but that conspiracy was not for sedi-
tious purposes, but for the maintenance of "peace, law, and order." The defendant went on to show, that his sermon, de.
livercl ons the 10 on A prii, was a mere exposition of facts as de-
talied in Englush history, and from these he argued the nagt of the people to annual Parliaments, and the nther ponnts contaned
in the people's Charter. After advertury to some facts in lis personal history, he nwelt, with scerrion Thm ; the latter, he said, had been assisted hy him in certan clections at Mincoin,
and promised to present, to his owni pulliscr, a Ms. of a
romance written by the prisoner, but had not redeemed that promise. When he proved to them, he continued, that he was oot
in the Potteries on the 12 th August, when he showed that, althongh on the 15 th he did conspre, bit not to efficet wrolence,
but tur preserve peace-when they bore in mind the practices of Chartists were guilty of agitating in support of their principles,
they were only following, in a humble way, the example of others occupying high places in the country-when they recoloffence imputed to them. No, they would never return a ver-
 were allowed to go at large, umprosecuted and unpunishedspiracy, daily beardme Parlament itselt, and such as before was
never allowed to exist in this country. No, whatever their re-
 viduals then upon therr trat. Let, however, their vertict be
what it mught, lie should bow whith due recpect. 7 his, however, he mipht be allowed to say-a verclict of guity would not sub-
due the spirit of a Chartist, conscrus that, in all he had clone, possible to put out the light of democratic truth in this coun-
try. The defendant concluded an energetic speech of upwards of ten hours' duration by expressing his confidence in a verdict of acquittal.-Rıchards and Capper then addressed the Jury in
short speeches, principally resting their hopes of a successful deFence upon ahhes, which they prophsed to prove, and character considerable length. Their examination did not terminate until
Wednesday, when Mr. Serjeant Talfourd replied on the case Wednesday, when Mr. Serjeant talfourd repled on the case
generally. His specch occuped four hours, he conclucied by
expressing a hop of the prisoners (and he confessed he thought the evidence agaunst
Capper was slight), they woud give them the benefit of it. Mr his summing up on Thursday morning. He concluaed at 80 'clock Home Circurt.- Capper to mercy. Judgment deferred till next term. cergyman of the clumges for a libel, brought by the plantiff, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ caration alleged that the the archdeacon of Lewes. The dewhich letter was sent to a lady named Gilbert The damaiff

days, when the Jury, after one hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for deferidant.
Mintand CirculT,-(Leicester.)-Trial of William Jones the
Chartist Leader.-William Jones, who had been out on bait, was placed at the bar upon an indictment, charging him with having the people against the police force and the army, at a large asturbances in August last. The case excited great interest, from the fact of its being considered that Jones had heen sent to rical quinty of the defendant, Who, it was expecten, would make
a powerful appeal to the jury. Mr. Waddington for the prosecu-
tion commenced by implorng the jury to dismiss from their minds any vrejudice they might entertain towards the defendant, and bring to the case a fair, caim, and just consideration, He dant with having; on the 28th of August last, in the borough of most seditious nature, calcuiated to excite his hearers to an
opposition to, and resistance of, the police. He (the learned counsel) admitted the right which Englishmen possessed of as sembling together and freely discussing pubic grievances, and
if they were of opinion that the assemblage in question was of
a peaceable character, and that the defendant-although with mistaken and intemperate zeai-intended tor lay before his fellow
subjects grievances of a nulbic nature, which demanded redress, then he would at once tell them that he was entitled to an acander circumstances of great delicacy, and sometimes pub volate the laws, they were bound to give him the benefit of
such an opinion, because the charge against him was, that he athe surrounding circumstances-at the state of the town and of the country at the time when the defendant delivered his ration, as well as to the persons to whom the was acdaressed, he ap must have been actuated by the motives ascribed to him by the inber of the lower ortcrs when ohelience to the laws even with-
difficut to kefy them in ond
out such inflammatory speeches. A proclamation had been issued by the Queen on the gth August, in consequence of the public peace; and a proclamation was also put forth a few days after, by the magistrates of the borough of Leicester, declaring yeomanry cavalry had been called out. A portion of them had
been quartered at the county gaol, and the police officers had been insuited in the execution of their duty, about ten days before defendant came to Leicester. On the evening of Sunday
the 28th of August, a most improper day, the defendant attended as prancipal speaker at a meeting of some housands, and deliwas an itinerant lecturer, and a perfect sfranger in the town into Which he lact most impreperly intruded hinse if upon that occarangung them. The learned gentiemat then procecded to state
the words complained of, and called witnesses to prove the facts The defendant then delivered a very eloquent adichess to the situation in which he was placed was not only novel, but painful; for although he
had been born and brought up amid the wretcledness which is with an offence against the laws of his country, and his charac
whe in that situation. He had to grapple with many difficulties, with
the ingenuity of counsel, with legal technicallities, yea, even with longed. He stood, however, at that bar the representative of
great principles, and he was proud of the honour of being se lected as a victim of persecution, because of his political opi-
nions. He did not lament his not having the aid of counsel, for legal quibbles. Some persons in his situation had been liherate on their consenting to enter into recognisances to keep the
peace, and thus compromising the freedom of discussion, which was the birthright of every Englishman. He would not accept for himself and for his country, in the name of the great Being by whom they had sworm to act justly. It was notorious that
for many years the class to which the Jury belonged had had no sympathy with his class; and the darkened tuedium of prejudice and feel a strong pre-inclination to convict him. But they did not sit there as the representatives of any political body-they
did not occupy that Jury-box as members of either the Whig or Tory faction-they were placed there as the arbitrators between or had not inflicted an injury on society, and all political considerations and opinions should be discarded from their considerathe language attributed to him; both of the witnesses who spoke mories; they had been schnoled into the part which they had played; they had heard the whole of his address, they could not comprehending the meaning of any sentence which possessed
the least profundity of thought, and it would be great injustice to rely upon the eentences which they had given, concocted, as
thes had been, from one or two detached phrases, and torturcd by the ingenvity of those who had sent them to the art proceederl to condemn the police force as an innovaiton
on the origural constitution of the country, copied from despotic povernments, and stated that he would not purchase an acgustal ways advocatcd jeace and order, but it was true he had de-
nounced the government as tyrannical.-Mr. Baron Gurney (with vehemence): Then you have done wrong, excectingly wrong.
We koow nothng of von, sir. The delendant: That was my conviction, my lord,-Mr. Baron Gurney: You may hold your
convictions as you please, sir ; but you have no right to hold out to the people that the government is tyrannical : that's a crime. -The defendant: I will contrast my language with that used in of the agite the language attributed to me is much less inflammatory than that which 1 can show was used.-Mr. Baron Gurney: I cannot allow it. I will not allow anything you are supposed ther people. I have nothing to do with that.- The defendant. I am merel entlemen, even supposing that what the whe which I flatly deny. I ann wot going to put them in as evitrue, which I flatly deny. I anm not going to pell. It cannot be defendant continued: If he had expressed his opmon of the defendant continued: If he had expressed mpanity. Had they
polce, his own class had been vilified with impur not beelt called a dirty, unwashed, swinsh mulud been dragred paltry evidence which the Jury had heard he hat mis bed at midnight a ganl, and kept four weeks in con-
taken place. But there was a secret cause for this presecution-
he was a Chartist.-Mr. Baron Gurney : You are not charged with being a Chartist here. The xeason why there was no further distody. -The defendant: It is of so use for me to proceed further with my defence. I would convince you, gentlemen, of zny in-
nocence, if allowed to adopt the line of defence which I had marked out for myself. What became of the boasted right to assemble publicly an
be crasked away to
would justify the government in any attempt which thoy migit


## thed fore, justried in urging has budierce to adi pt such mearic as would tend to establish a better state of things. T, efl-furant

 be a verdict of acquittal.-Mr. Baron Gurney briefly recapitu-
lated the evidence, and, in no very equivocal terme, expressed for balf an hour, returned with a verdict of Guilty, stating than
they thought the defendant had used the words charged against him under feelings of preat excitement.-Mr. Baron Gurney sentenced the defendant to six months' imprisonment, and to enter
into his own recognizances in $\neq 200$, and find two sureties in $\mathscr{E} 25$ each to keep the peace for three years.- The trial lasted until ten
o'clock at night, and concluded the business of the Assizes. SPORTING.
TATTERSALL'S, ThURSDAX.-DERBY,-7 to 1 agst A British
Yconan: 15 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus ; 20 to 1 agst Mr.


 ot Richmond's Cornopean (taken' i 50 to 1 agst Mr. D. Cook's
Trueby; 50 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine; 2000 to 25
arst Mr. Ford's Humbug; 1,000 to 10 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (taken) ; 700 to 100 agst Cotherstone, Aristides, and Languish MARK LANE, Frinax, March 31.-On Wednesday there
was more ammation in the Wheat Market, and a faur huthess was transacted; but the mornnge there was very litte line $n$ the

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$\qquad$ 4 max $5=5=5$ $2=2=5=4$ $2=\mathrm{ava}=\mathrm{V}$ $=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{T}=\mathrm{E}=$ $=\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{tav}$ 5um


 Hon. Mem. of the Rnyal Aerrcutural Society, Lecturen o
Gicmustry, at the Royal Intitution of Great Brain, Gummstry, at the Roy al Incitution
\&c. \&c. Rc.
Eatracts from the Introduction:-
"Annowledge of the chenical composition of soils, and the

 to manure, and 1s aware of the wature of those substances, he wid
soon learn the best method of prescring and using them; he will
t1 1 . 1 ,ntcrstand t ow to $n$ ake the most of the various sonrces of manure at his disponal, and h:e will be enalled readily to save , mime

 Animal manures Anind ind enee Antac Alle of thants
Ashes of coal
Ashes or sea-weed
Atorus Atoms
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Barley
Bater $\underset{\substack{\text { Barley } \\ \text { Birley, analysis of } \\ \text { Biasec }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$



## Jis ncs, loniled Boines, green Botuled ale ${ }_{\text {Bran }}^{\text {Brathing of Animals }}$

 BremsioneBromilifs
Bicomine ${ }^{3}$ Bromine Bubbling, or effervescence
Burunng
Burning Burnt clay
Carbon Carbon
Carbon in plante nia
Carbonate of iron Carbonate of lime Curl nimate of rotah h Carbonic acid Carboneretted hydro

## Caicates Cartut, anal) sis of Cathen



## Chankers, chemical

Chertinam salts

Inilex of Contents.
Cherry-tree gum
Chloride of
Cherry-tree gum
Chloride of sodium
Chlorine:
Cider
Citric acid
Clay
Clay, burnt
Climate, effects of
Cluter, analysis of
Coal, ashes of
Coal gas
Cocoa-nut oil
Cchesion
Coke

Growth of plants
Giuano

## Con our of soil Colritre, changing

## Coluring of manter Combination

## Combination Combining number

 Combining numberghts Combustion, results$$
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| Embryo of a seed | Lime, quick |
| Fpporus salts | Lime, suiphate of |
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| Frre, sighting a | of |
| Fixed ofl | Magnesia, sulphate of |
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| 1/lax | Magnesıan hmestone |
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| ply of | Manures, anima |
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| 'rams | Muriate of soda |
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| No. 14-1843. |  |
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## SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

YOUELL NEW CO. have much pleasure in referring the readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle to their List of the gavove
elegant tribe, zadvertised in this Paper of last week. It com-
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longiflora (see Paxton's Mar.
Bridgesia spicata, new climber from chile, each
Gesueria zebrina, strong tubers, each
Gloxinia macrophytla, variegata, from Brazil
speciosa, var. frou Brazil, each
tubifiora, flowers 3 to 4 inches long, pure
Hardenbergring macrophyila
Kennedya Marryattep
Manettia bicolor, beautiful climber
Nyphea oblonga, beautiful dwarf plant, resembling a
Gloxinii Paulovinia imperialis
Physolobium carin
Physolobium carinatum, fine
Siphocamplus betulefor
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Siphocamplus betulafolins (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.). } & { }_{5}^{5} & 0 \\ \text { Scyphanthus elegans (Loasa }\end{array}$ scyphanthus ereagns (Loasa volabilis) beautiful
creeper, will continue in flower from May till De
cember, (see Sweet's Flower Garden, and Pax. Mag.
of Bot.)

## Statice Dickensonii

| Urbena Howardiana, the finest biush rose-coloured |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | 20 | ${ }^{5}$ | 0 | A referencenceto somet, very fragrant in London will be required ${ }^{3}{ }^{6}$ unknown Correspondents. The usual Allowance to the Trade.

Clapton Nursery, Londion, March 29, 1843.

WILLLAM MAY begs to announce that he can now time oftered to the Public.
Bomaria (Alstremeria).
 Fuchsia Ballooni (Miay'si) 10 Tweaia rosea (per coz., W. N. can also supply Plants, Viz: :-
Pentlandia miniat Cypripedium insigne (per Calceoleria, Lady Con: Ismene peduncularis (per Fachsias, 20 finc distinct
hybrid varieties, for Buenos Ayres, bloom
four inches long, very
solendid $\begin{gathered}\text { splendid } \\ \text { Passitiora }\end{gathered}$ ctte-scented, mignon-
named
 Iowing well-known favourite Verbenas, Knight's new
varieties, varieties, viz, Fionny
Elssler, Westongii, Ovid, conspicua, Prince of
Wales, Brownlean, ma jestica, Bride, Leenora, formosissima, and Da.
visoni-the set for One Hundred sorts of sho y Hardy Herbảceous Plants, named, of W. M.'s selecting, for 42.3 packets of 200 for $2 s .6$. $d$, 5 saved from double flowers, seeds in Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire, April 5 SPLENDID NEW PELARGONUMM "THE ARCHBXSHOP OF W ILLIAM MASTERS begs to offer the above new having its upper Petals rosy crimson, with a deep and and well-ere-
fined spot; the lower veing of a delicate pink, inclining to white fined spot; the lower being of a delicate pink, inclining to white
in the centre.-Exotic Nursery, Canterbury.

I - to offer the above distinct varieties, naving Loendon, begs at Regent-street Rooms last autumn, and, greaty admired. For
size, sallstance, and brightness of colour, have not their equal: of saperior habit and abundant bloom crs. . W. I. ., neing a grower of
oll the newest varieties can, with confidence, recommend the above Plants. Can be had after the 15nh Aprill, at 7s. $6 d$. each. A select catalogne may be had, on application, of the newest
FUCHSIAN, CINERARIAS, VERBENAS, \&c.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.


FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.-The above magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel obtained the entire stock. In May Iast, it was submitted to Dr. Tindley for his opinion, which will be found in the "Gardeners"
Cironicle " of the 1 th of that month as follows - " YOu ling Fuchsin is by far the finest hy brid we have seen, the fowers
being three inches in lentle being three inches in length, with the tabe and sepals of a bright it
it is astrong grower and a pre ebloomer, it will prove a valuable
addition to this leautiful addition to this beautiful genus."
Messrs. YoukiL, in bringing this beautiful production into
public notice, do so without the slightest diffidence bein public notice, do so without the slightest difididence, , being fully assured of its giving the most entire satisfaction it is of vigor-
ous habit, finc follage, and as a proof of $f$ its, being a profuse
hen

 Kingdom; and all ort, fres st of yostafer, to any part of the United
at favoured with will be exe-
cutted in rotation, cated in rotation. Ordiers for the Continent whil reve.ve every
care in packing, so as to insure their safety. The usual discount tothe trade, when not less than six plants are ordered.
Messrs. Youkb have also much pieasure in announcing, that They are in the possession of the entire stock of two beautifif new of Ormesby Holl , which were kind gardener to John Lacon, Estq., tleman, -the one named "Lacconii," is a fine blue, dellghtiully fragrant, of vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of
flowers measuring upwards of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The other named "Princess Royal," is of the purest snowy white, the flow-
ers rem ceed the parrty ly the white ex the this beautiful variety, and it pos-
sent sesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class, -of re-
taining is clear white during fading. It wuuld be us well to
remar. as to form a perfect ball. They are ready fur sending out by post
 and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, April 6,1843 .
MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES"," entire Stock of the above very splendid VERBENA, beg
 heads of Flowers measuring $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and exceedingly fragrant. Plants of the above will be ready for delivery in
May, at 38 . $6 d$. each; the nsual discount to the Trade when six W. W. \& Sow would dso solicit attention to their superb lection of all the Now Verbenas, Fuchsias, kce., and other spring Plants adapted for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent
PREE On appication. Verbenas, consisting of the best varieties, and Jeft to their own
selection, in tin cases, per post, at $3 s$, per doz., or in pots at 4 s . Mre doz, Fuchsiaz, per post, at 4s. per doz. Petunias, fine sorts,
at 4s. per doz, in tin cases. All orders sent per post will be Please address-Woodlands Nursery, Maresfield, near Uck field, Sussex, Agents in London, Messs.. WARNER and WARNER, 29,
Cornhill; and Mr. CARTER, 238, High Holborn. M ${ }^{\text {RS. }} \begin{gathered}\text { SEEDLING DAHLIAS FOR } \\ \text { JAMES RICHARDSON }\end{gathered}$ Ruort or tad sale. Sorme seme
 Janes Riehardson,", were sent for opimino by M. James Edwards
of York. This Flower was shown at the Royal South London Floricuitural Exhibibition last weekk, and had an extra prizo awarded ; bat on the present occasion was shown in much better claracter, the blome beeing quite up in the centre, and deci-
dedly first-rate. The following was the decision dedly first-rate. The following was the decision of the censors:
Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, Form, substance, and arrangement of petals, good; eye, good
depth, full; size, medium; general form, good, colour while occasionally tipped; class of quality, first-rate.-From the Gardeners' Chronicle and Gazette.
Also obtained the following prizes :-No. of Blooms Exhibited. 1st prize at Hull, Aug. 30th . . . . . 13 Awarded an extray prize at the Royal South London Fioriculitural Lociety, Sept. 13th
1 1t prize at Leeds, Sept. 21 st
1 st prize at Newcastle, Sept. 21 st
1st prize at Sunderland, as a superior first-class seedling,
 1st prize at the York Floricultural Society, Oct. 1st - 18 1st prize in its class as the best white or blush, ditto.
Also recommended by the London Floricultural Society as one LAADY SALE (XovD's): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine clean cupper petals, of good substance, rising well in the centre; of
conslderalle depth and good size; very constant, and a dectued All orders addressed 3 Euw Rns, Layert and Seedsman, 7, New Bridgc-street, York, will be strictly tended to, and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good
plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom during
J. HALLY, Nurserymbenas, Florist, Blackheath, D. Kent, begs to offer the following New VERBENAS:-" Rosy
Qneen, "a large-liowering, very brightrose-coloured variety, with
 compact truss. The above are all of fine busth habitt, and dery
free blomers, and are now ready to seld out in Autumnal ylauts
 per dozen. The "Monarch" Camellua, from 10s. 6 d. to 42 s . each.
"Marchioness of "Marchioness of Exeter," do. from 218, to 638, The usual

THOMAS BROWN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, and Yew elect sorts of Dahlias, begs to direct attention to the ESSEX TRIUMPH, which is justly pronounced the most extraordinary cand showy tribe of plants, and without which no stand herearter
can be considered complete. The Award of Prizes and Notices
in the various Floricultural Publications given below will hee in the various Floricultural. Pubhications given below will be the 1841, Chelmsford . . Sept. 12-1 Bloom . . ist Prize.
 1842.

Floricultural Society
South London Salt Hill
Floricultural Society
Do. (best Dark Dahlia)
Do. (best
Sumbury

## Floricu

Ditto

W ${ }^{\text {LiLLIAM }} \mathbf{W}$ OOD AND SON have the pleasure to for beding out China, Bourbon, and other Rosss from pots,
of which
of which they have a large stock of fine Plants offered at the andernamed reasonable prices, where the selection is left entirely to W. H . and S
dWarf roses.


MTCHELL'S Unrivalted Variegated DAHLIAS, VIZ, the BEAUTY of SUSSEX and BLANCHE SHELLEY. May the above Seedling Dahlias, which he can recommend with confdence to the most limited grower; they have been most beautifal and the most valuable acquisition ever offered to which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX, - Thiser, at all the principal Shows in England, viz,--the Sult Hrill, Cherry - the petall are cupped, of firm texture, and well arwell in the centre ; a constant show flower-4 feet, 10s. 6 d . beautifully-cupped petals white, delicately tippoa writh peth:
 rosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show-flower-4 feet, $5 s$.

- The usual allowance to the trade, where a dozen plants are T'O CARNATION and PICOTEE GROWERS. has pratchased the entire stock, from Mr. Dover, of two splendide
SEEDLING CARNATIONS, in consequence of Mr. D. giving ap the fancy. T. A. begs to offer strong Plants, viz: :-
PRINCE OF WALES (Dover's), C. B. This flower is pronounced by eminent judges to be first-rate; price 10s. $6 d$. per
pair. JEMMX WEBB (Dover's), S. B., was awarded a prize at Dhe Carnation Show at the Crown and Anchor last season; at
the bd ner pair. See the Report of the Floricultural Society. 78. . per pair. See the Report of the Floricultural Society.
T. A. has no objection to take new plants in exchange.-Camden

T RIVERS, jun., begs to call the attention of his
 petual, and other Autumnal Ro
varieties, aud good healthy Plants. and made it most d.fficult to approach the tables near enough to
get asght of tit. The Sclenticand the Amatenr appeared de-
lighted with the boon, that another season their gardens would
be tose be possessed o


PLANTS of this MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the yet sent out, being nearly four inches in length) will be ready by
the end of April, at $103.6 d$. each, with the usual discount when six an Covent farders; and Messrs. Lowe and Co., clapton Nursery, at bndge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA JAPONICA, or Dow in bloom at Crandres and Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall. Admittance gratis.

## ,

stocks, six-incl stems, in pota,
the remainder are on their own
 16. Ebene, deep crumson
purple
17. Momus, very dwarf 17. Momus, very dwarf es 5 0
[No. 10 is the darkest per-
petual Rose known. These are also grafted on Boursaultstocks, six-inch stems. $]$
Bour-bons. 19. Eroserpind Defosses Madame Aubis
Caxdinal Fesch

## 22. Madame Brén : [No. 22 is a superb Rose, with

 [No. 22 is a superb Rose, withbrilliant rose coloured flowers.
 For many other fine varieties T. Rivmrs begs to refer to his
Catalogue for 1842-3.-Sawbridgeworth, Herts, April 6, 1843. -
GAINES, FLorist, Surrey-Lane, Buttersea, N. GAINES, Florist, Surrey-Lane, Buttersea, STOCK of PELARGONIUMS now ready for sending out are
strong healthy plants. The following are a few of his seedlings, which have been proved, and can be recon
PELARGONIUMS.
Gaines's Duchess of Sutherland
Pride of Sur
Orange Perf
Amulet
Lady Sale
Emperor Su


Lady Duncanno
Royal Adelaide Prince of Wales
Countess Eldon Princess Royal
Conspicuum
0
$: 425$
0

## Gaines's Lord Prudhoe-dart crimson

 Lady Prudhoe-blush white Lady Duncannon-blush, shaded with lilac Lenus-clear whiteSurpasse Primrose-fine large primsose Elegans-rosy purple
Golden Yellow-bright yellow
Catalogues of Pelargoniums, Dahliaw, Pansies, Caiceolarias, ${ }^{6}$ Feb. 2, 1843.

## EW, GOOD, AND CHEAP

W JLLIAM MILLER, NURsERYMAN, Ramsgate, VERBENAS Splendid Collections, intends offering them to the Public at the undernamed low prices-including the following Fnchsias:-Conspicua arborea (Catlengh's), Venus victrix, Cripps '), rosea alda, Moneypennii, compacta, racemifora, \&c,
Also the following digtinct Verbenas:-Queen, Aurora, Stewartii variegata, Mortlock's Superb, Burleyzna, \&rc. \&c. Fuchsias, 10s. $6 d$. per doz. in tin cases (post-paid), or in pots 12 s. per doz.;
package and carriage paid to London. Verbenas, 38.6 d . per carriage paid to (post-paid), or in pots 4s. per doz., package and good Plants, carefully packed in moss, and correct to Name. They will be sent out according to priority of orders in April. ding or borders at 3 s .6 d . per dozen, post-paid, or 4 s . in pots. W. M. obtained a Prize of 10l, open to all England, for a Floricultural Show, July, 1842.
List of Pelargoniums, \&cc., can be had on application.

JOHN MILNE, NuRSBRYMAN, Stoke Newington, Creeper, Scyphanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), which he is en abled to offer at $3 s$. each, or 30 s. per doz. Plants may also be the Exchange.-The usual allowance made to the Trade. II OUN'IJOY'S VIRGIL DAHLIA.-ON MONDAY NBXT, Plants of the above first-rate variety will be sent out Phlox Drummondi, 100 seeds, 18 , 25 papers choice Flower-seeds, 10 s .
WIDNALL'S Catalogue of CHOICE DAHLIAS, PELARGONIUMS, PERENNIALS, and Greenhouse Plants, with full descriptions and reasonable prices amantchester Nursery, S. GIRLING'S Catalogues of English and Foreign are ready, and can be bad on prepaid application. The plants are healthy and strong; and the earliest orders will receive the first attention. Plants of most of the varieties can be had after the
20th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and 20th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and
forwarded the first week in May. Dane-Croft Nursery, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
CHOLCE STOVE, ORCOMDACEOUS, GREENHOUSE, AND
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES,
HERBACEOUS PLANTS, SHRUBS, TREES, \&c. 1843 two penny postage-stamps to T. Jackson, Nurseryman, Kingston, Surrey; or, on personal application, gratis.
Kingston Nursery, March 23,1843 .
VI ESSRS. H. LANE and SON beg to announce SIAS, VERBENAS, HEARTSEASE, \&c, \&C., for the present year may be had ou application at the Nurseries, Great Berk-
hampstead, Herts. For Character, \&c., of FUCHSIA LANEI, Advertsement in Gardeners Chronicle of Dec. 1,, ibs. --.
FLOWER SEEDS, \&c. sold by EUWARD SANG I- and SONS, NUREERYMEN, Kirkcaldy, N.B. The followphg prices inctude carriage to an parco or brain :

00 Shewiest AnNuA
carefully selected
carefulu
74 ditto
50 ditto
30 ditto
20 ditto
20 ditto
12 ditto
8 ditto
${ }^{4}$ ditto double .
Stock, 50 var., colours
described the same, in mixture, per
peaper Wall-leaved Stock
12 varieties ${ }^{2}$ mixture,
per paper
12 varieties, for mixture,
per paper
White Cape stock, p. paper o
20 varieties.
The same, in mixture,
per paper
German Balsam, 20 varie-
Double Mixed French 0 . True Russian Calbbage,
Marigold, per paper
Zinnia elegans, in mixture, $\quad 6 \quad \begin{gathered}\text { Peacock's Dwarf Cabbage, } \\ \text { per } 0 z\end{gathered}$
per paper
Holls hock, in mixture, $\quad 0 \quad 6 \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { White Globe Onion, per oz, } \\ & \text { Dark Red Beet, per oz }\end{aligned}$ Dwarf German Larkspur,
Deal

WILLIAM LYNN, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN, fully informs the Gentry and Public in geroeral, that he is now
arrying on the above business, and connected therewith a Garden Tool Warkhousz, at the premises, No. Io, Church-
treet. Hackney, opposite Morning-lame. W. L. begs to state the very best quality, and true to kind; likewise his Fruit-Trees Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, Perennial and Bulbous Roots. His Garden Utensils are also of the best
description, at prices which, he trusts, with industry, punctuality, and attention, will secure to him general patronage. Dwarf Wrinklid Marrow, 2s. $6 d$. per quart, which is superior
tothe Knight's Marrows, and much moreadvantageous, in small gardens, its height beng 3 to 4 feet; it is the most pro lific summer and autumn Pea ever introduced-perpetual in its bearing, the pod quite full, and of delicious flavour, even when
nearly ripe.-Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, \&sc, may W ARNER AND WARNER, SEEDSMIN, No. 28, Cornhill, London, beg respectfully to return their best them for many years past, and at the same time to contradict a
report which has been circulated of their jntention of retiring Wrom \& W. most respectfnlly make it known to their friends that some of the hands they had engaged for many years, their situations are fllled up with men of general and practical abilities, and they trust they will ever give satisfaction to those Who kindly favour them with their support.
to call the attention of their Friends and the Public to their large Collection of Herbaceous Plants,
including all the New and Choice varieties. The new Affghan
Clover, 6 ,
H ENRY HAMMUND, NURSERY AND SGEDSMAN, the Nobinty, Genr Brandon, Suffolk, respectifully announces nables him to offer it at 38 . 6 d a packet, which will contain hal an ounce. The many orders already received from those who were purchasers last year justify H. H, in again offering it to
the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Caultower, but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sowing in all the y ear. If any gentieman wishes for information respecting its quahty, a reference to the undermentioned Gardentrs will
meet with an immediate reply:-Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke meet with an immediate reply :-Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Duke
of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Ricbard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Brownly, John Angerstein's, Esq., Weeting
Hall. Messrs. FTanagan, Seedsmen, Manson housestreet, any orders entrusted to them. -Mundford, April 5,1843 ,

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.the Garden can be issued to Fellows at the privileged Price of 3s. od, each, is Tuesday, April 18 .
21, Regent-st., April 7 , 1843 .

## che Gatomers' Cytonicle.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1843.



WE last year gave our readers some information (p. 299) concerning the new Fruit and Kitchen Garden which is in course of formation for her Majesty at Frogmore. Having recently had an opportunity of again inspecting the works, we are sure that every one will be glad to know what progress has been made.
The departments intended for dwarf trees are in almost all cases planted. About 4,000 feet of wall have been erected, and these are all planted with the choicest fruit-trees. The great range of forcinghouses, with a dwelling house in the middle, is in an advanced state, and will-in part, at least-be ready to receive plants in a month or two. A low terracewall, parallel with the main range, cuts off the quarters of fruit-trees and kitchen-garden produce from a turfed border, laid out in parterred flower-beds, which roadway in front of the forcing-houses but gepalled roadway in front of the forcing-houses, but separated
from them by the necessary Vine-borders. At the barn them by the necessary Vine borders. At the structed fruit-rooms, mushroom-houses (one of which is at work), slore-rooms, lodging-rooms for men, potting sheds, and other useful places. Then, in rear of this large range, is a vast quantity of pits and small houses for succession Pines, Cucumbers, Melons, Strawberries, and all the infinite variety of forced produce required for her Majesty's table.
present, be premature to enter into greater details finished, we shall he trust that hereafter, when all is of the whole arrangement. There are however, some points to which attention may be at once directed. In the first place, all the heating is effected with evaporating pans; the boilers are of the waggon shape, and the fittings of the furnaces and ash-pits are on the same plan as that adopted from Mr. conservatory at Chiswick. In porating pans, hollow copper tubes, pierced with the range of pipes a little above , are carried along water can at any time be turned the pans, so that Ventilation is effected by sliding of of. by pierced shutters in the back wall down the sashes, pendicular sashes hinged at the upper by front perare some beautiful mechanical contrivances connected with these arrangements. A screw on the back wall will slide backwards and forwards, at the same moment all the pierced ventilators alternating with 15 other front by means of a rack and quadrant the 1.5 or less without any necessity to may be elevated more borders or to touch necessity to walk upon the Vinethis in preventing the sashes. The importance of saving of labenting the destruction of glass, and in the The of labour, need not be insisted on.
which is in los and rafters are of metal, and the glass, the lo is in long lengths, and cut to a half-lozenge at rial fors, is of British sheet glass, by far the best matewith for garden purposes. The laps are constructed With lead, and a hole is left at the point of the lozenge for the escape of condensed water.
far as it has general design of this regal garden, as judgment of the noble Lords who have hanour to the plans of Mr. Ingram and the architect, we are also Jones, of Birmiat the beautiful workmanship of Mr. metal sashes Bingham, who constructs the iron roofs, who have thes, and mechanism, of the Messrs. Baileys, Who have the contract for the heating apparatus, and of fully who have been engaged in the builder's work, them by the Commissionere that has been placed in
Potatoes, some say .............
say they are the blessing of overpeopled Europe. Be
that as it Potato aroy, everybody is now thinking of their tion a few , and therefore it is desirable to mention which have hattested facts relating to their cultivaclusive of suche come out during the last year, expeared in such notices as have from time to time apIt appears from ancle.
a pamphlet recently published by

Messrs. Gibbs and Co.,* that guano has been found a very useful application. Mr. Robert Bell, of Gunsbro', near Listowel, states that this substance, drilled in at the rate of $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cwt}$. per acre, produced an extraordinain heavy crop, the most abundant indeed ever seen very efficient, but guano was found nitrate of soda however, writing anonymously in the Galloway $R e$ gister, asserts that guano, with him, was inferior to farm-yard dung on light land; the produce of the latter being 12 tons 8 cwt., while guano produced only 10 tons on the same quantity of land, although he used 6 cwt. an acre; but then his Potatoes obtained with dung, cost him 14s. 2d. a ton, while those from guano cost but 7 s . $2 d$.; so that the crop obtained with guano was most profitable. In these results, however, there is nothing like the precision that is found in some capital experiments, recorded by Professor Johnston in the last Number of his valuable suggestions $\dagger$ for
For the details
For the details of the experiments we must refer to the pamphlet itself, which should be, and from its
cheapness may be, in the hands of every farmer and cheapness may be, in the hands of every farmer and master gardener in the kingdom. They were con-
ducted by Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, and are model for imitation.
In a light loamy soil, with a hard subsoil retentive of water, the following produce was obtained :-


In this case, an amount of produce, very unusual under any circumstances, was obtained by mixing its ffects when employed separately; and, according to the table, at the cost of 29 s. only, in addition to the ordinary dressing of manure. The farm-yard manure was spread at the bottom of the drills when the Potatoes were planted (April 18), and the saline matters were added aterwards (June 1) as a top-dressing; the sort employed was the Early American, and the dis-
tance between the rows was 26 inches. It is herd tance between the rows was 26 inches. It is hard to
say, in this case, what the action could have ber say, in this case, what the action could have been;
we cannot well refer it to the sulphate of although that agent has been strongly recommenda, by Liebig, combined with cloacine; for when used by itself, it produced, in the experiment now recase monly 13 tons and a quarter; and in another case, mentioned by Mr. Fleming, not quite $11 \frac{1}{2}$ tons were obtained from it. Nor does it appear clear for whil for, accordingate of magnesia should be so useful; for, according to Sprengel, magnesia in good mealy Potatoes, analysed by him, did not exist to the amount of more than 0.104 in 100,000 parts of the fixed matter, nor did this earth exceed 0.488 , in a case whed Potato parings were analysed by themselves. Neither is the mystery in any way explained by a curious case mentioned by Professor Johnson in another place, where produce at the rate of 30 tons ${ }_{i 6}$ gathered from a small plot of ground, top-dressed with a mixture of $\frac{1}{3}$ nitrate of soda and $\frac{2}{3}$ sulphate important, whatever the explanation of it may to be.

In another experiment by the same gentleman, guano, used at the rate of 3 cwt . an acre, brought a and $n$ shen put in with the sets being used, and 36 s. an acre. In a second case, under the same circumstances as the last, when a different sort of brought only $6 \frac{3}{4}$ tons, 4 cwt . of guano, worth 48 s produced rather more than $14 \frac{1}{4}$ tons; 4 cwt. of guane with 25 bushels of ashes, $15 \frac{53}{3}$, and the same quantity of guano with 20 bushels of charcoal, $17 \frac{2}{2}$ tons ; on acre, only yielded $9 \frac{3}{4}$ tons of produce.
What the subsequent effect of these substances on the land may be is an important point to determine, but cannot be at present stated. This valuable fact

## experiments. <br> Saggestions for Experiments in Practical Agriculture, No Blackwood.

seems however to have come out, namely, that sets taken in 1842, from Potatoes treated with the nitrate and sulphate of soda in 1841, produced a better crop than sets obtained from the same variety, which had not been so dressed, to the extent of $\frac{3}{13}$ tons per acre.
"In so far, therefore," says Prof. Johnson, " as this experiment is to be relied upon,- for we must not be hasty in drawing general conclusions, - it appears that the benefit to be derived from a skilful treatment of the Potato plant does not terminate with the greater immediate crop we reap, but extends also into future years, improving the seed and rendering its after-culture more productive.

This idea is worth pursuing, were it only for the purpose of making out the possible existence of so important a physiological law-how much more when But thus so pregnant with important practical results. But thus it is in all cases, that the prosecution of experimental research, with immediate reference either to purely scientific or to purely practical results, ends in improving and benefitting both abstract science and economical practice.
"I am unwilling to follow out or to reason upon this possible law, as if it were really established; but the possibility of its truth appears to throw light upon such questions as this-why the seed must occasionally be changed if large crops are to be continually reaped. One soil may be adapted to give the plant a large supply of this or that substance in which the other soil is comparatively deficient: and it may be possible to medicate our seed-corn, while growing, so as to give it the qualities which at present it can acquire only by a change of soil. subject.

We are much pleased to find that our own opinion With respect to the advantage of small allotments ceived on the subject. All those who have tried the system, without exception, are satisfied with the result. It is to be regretted that some tenant farmers are still prejudiced against it; and we should rejoice their fears. They think that the labourers' time and attention will be too much taken up by their gardens, and that they will neglect their regular work. Experience has shown that this is a gloundless fear. The farmer should make the occupation of a small portion hire him by the year, with the condition that any wilful neglect or misconduct which would justify the diemissal of the labourer, would also deprive him of his garden ; the value of the growing crop, according to a fair valuation, being paid him. There must be a mutual tie between the farmer and his labourer, and this can never exist where their intereste seem opposed to each other. If the labourer knows that whenever his employer can do without him and save the wages which he pays him, he will discharge him, he can feel no interest in his master's prosperity; but when he sees that the master strives to find constant employment for his regular men, and that it is only when driven by absolate necessity, from their misconduct or his own losses, that he discharges any of them, the labourer will do his utmost to do his work well, and will feel the same interest in his master's success as farm-servants living in the family used to do. His master, on the other hand, will rejoice to see his men comfortable, and will encourage their industry, allowing them now and then a spare day, if they require it, to work in their gardens, for which they will gladly allow a day"s pay to be deducted from their wages. But the great advantage of small allotments is, that the labourer's wife and family can be usefully employed, and will, in general, suffice for the lighter, but most important, part of the work, which consists in hoeing and weeding the crops, gathering the produce, feeding the pigs, and wheeling out the manure to make composts. Children, under the guidance of the mother, delight in such work, and learn early in life the advantages of industry. We would that, besides the allotmentwhich, if possible, should not be far from the dwelling -every labourer's cottage had a neat, small garden, with patches of flowers and beds of culinary vegetables; for this purpose, 10 poles (the 16 th of an acre), are sufficient. The allotment may be from a quarter to half an acre, according to the number in the family; and int this may be raised such crops as suit the soil, a certain portion being provided for the pigs, which not only add to the food of the family but provide the manure. Far from interfering with the master's interest, this occupation will fill up that time which is now too often devoted to the beer-shop. An uneducated man has few resources in himself ; active employment, without too great fatigue, is a recreation to himo and the more comfortable his home is, the happier he will be, and the more cheexfully he will perform his duty.
Fully impressed with the truth of what we have here asserted, we will most readily concur in the amelioration of the condition of the agricultural labourer
by giving all the information which we are possessed ing the laying out and the management of small allotments，which may be considered as some－ thing between a kitchen－garden and a field；and if
we can induce proprietors and occupiers of land to we can induce proprietors and occupiers of and and honesty in the labouring population by a proper attention to their welfare，we shall be amply rewarded for all the pains we have taken to investigate the sub ject and to collect information，－M．
［In our notice of this subject in the last Number we regret to find that＂Colne＂has been incorrectly printed for＂Calne，＂and＂Burnhill＂ ON THE TRANSMISSION
ON a former occasion（p．539，1842），you published an account of the attempts which had been made to trans mit cuttings of fruit－trees to India，when the partial suc－ cess with some，and the complete success with others， detailed．It was then stated that almost all the cutmby of the Jargouelle Peary，had rooted，and were very flou－ rishing till the hot season came on，Bombay is 6000 miles from Falmoun，ant leaving the steamer：having the cuttings reach，ater leaving the steamer；having however，made a short journey across temperature at sea be－ ing much greater than on land，the trial is much severer when seeds or cultings have country like India．

In the former communication，it was also stated，on the authority of Dr．Falconer，that the cuttings of fruit－trees， especially of a Jargonelle after making a further journey of 900 miles from Bombay to Saharunpore，had arrived there in a more or less vigo－
rous state；and that when put into the ground，there was every prospect of the dep being effected．These cuttings had had their ends dipped in sealing－wax，were rolled up in cotton，and after－ Wards wrapped up in an envelop orl moisture of the cut－ the object being to retaing，and to prevent theirg dried up by the exposure to great heat．
So much success having attended this trial，it was de－ termined to repeat the experiment at the favourable sea－ son，that is，in November last；when the cuttings are in a fit state to travel，and the temperature is iower than at any other time of the year，if we consider the time of their departure from this country，and that of their arrival in
India．Some modification was made in the mode of packing．Instead of the ends being dipped in sealing－ wax，the whole cutting was coated with bees－wax，then rubber cloth．
The packets were made up at the India House on the 30th of October，and must have left Falmouth on the 1st of November．From Bombay，which the mail usually reaches in about 40 days，the cuttings had to be carried a
land journey of about 1320 miles，to the Botanic Garden at Calcutta，which they reached on the 30 th of December． A letter from Mr．Grifith states that three out of the five Apple－cuttings seemed quite fresh；of these，two were
Golden Pippins，and one Duchesse d＇Angouleme．The ground baving been carefuliy prepared for their reception and the season favourable，it was hoped they would suc－ ceed；but a postzcript of the 15 th of January states that the seeds sent were almost all coming up beautifully．This experiment was made rather for the purpose of ascertain－ ing how the mode of packing would answer，But that has been learnt for future trials with cuttings of trees better suited to the Calcutta climate．
By the same mail a number of cuttings were sent to the Botanic Garden at Saharunpore ；these arrived on the of the Garden since Dr．Falconer has been obliged to leave in consequence of ill－health，writes on the 20 th of January the following report of the state they arrived in －1，Duchesse d＇Angouletme，one specimen alive，the other dead，probably owing to the lateral twigs having been cut off and not sealed up．2，Goiden Pippin，with faint vitality，the pith discoloured，and the liber faintly green．3，Glout Morceau，one dead，owing to the lateral branches having been cut off and not sealed in fine condi－ tion．5，Gansel＇s Bergamot，upper end faint vitality two specimens dead，the lateral twigs having been cut oft and not sealed；three specimens in good conelle ；eight Colmar，＂faint vitality upper end．＂From the above state－
specimens，all in good condition． ment it will be seen that this transmission may be con－ sidered a most successful one，and if cuttings void of 1 ateral branches are
in good coudition．＂
解 tional experience，with the adoption of Mr．Beaton＇s sug．
gestions（vide Gardeners＇Chronicle，vol．ii．p．558），will mo dout e enable future trials to be made with complete rescies nhimsent to Bombay do not seem to have raseles nh masi god order as last year，nor indeed so razare the reasons for which do not appear；but great
surease hes atend an attempt to send some seeus， is，the Spunibl Cbesuut and Fibert：these in previous travela aigt only became decomposed，but destroyed every
thing else that was contained in the same package．On the present occasion，the Chesnuts and Filberts were en veloped in a coat of Bees－wax，so as to elements，and all
tically sealed from the influence of the element tically sealed from the influence of the elements，It was at the same time to retain their natural moisture．
intended to have enveloped the Chesnuts，\＆c．in a coating of gum，but the mucilage not being thick enough，ran off and required some time to dry；bees＇－wax is prefer able．Resnecting these，Dr．Gibson writes on 23d Jano：
＂：The cuttings look dry，but I do not despair of them． ＂The cuttings look dry，but I do not despair of them． Most of the Chesnuts were in good，and I tasted one，and ing，order；so also the Filberts，whereof I tasted one，and trusting them to the dry Deccan air at this season of the year，I have taken the precaution of putting them in pots
before sending them up the Ghauts．＂If these vegetate， the success will hardly be less important than that with the cuttings，for we may not only send such seeds to India，but also obtain from thence others，such as the Acorn，which we now find 80 m
in a vegetative state．－J．$F . \boldsymbol{R}$ ．
familiar botany．－No．XV．
Un feuille m＇instruit，plus sur mon ertre，
Que de vains arguments ou se perd la raison．
Buds．－If any part of the curious economy of plants writer，it may be found in the beautiful order and admir－ able contrivance manifested by the buds which are now evergwhere pushing out from the branches of trees and expanding into leaves．
since，these bodies were seemingly dead；they were dry tubercles sitting close to the branches， and scarcely istinguishable from the bark．Some were Poplars ：others were coated over with varnish，like the Horse－chessut and Tacamahac tree；while others were guarded with serried rows of shelly scales．Now that the warmeth and the rain and the sunny aays of spring slumbers，and the wool，the varnish，and the guardian scales themselves，are disappearing．
It was not without a motive that in the autumn the trees were caused to clothe themselves with wool，or to exude a varnish impenetrable to rain，or to form shell within shell，as an outer coating of their buds．An in spection of the latter just at unis season of The year explains the cause dits are the points whence vegetable life is extended；they are the cases that in－ close the tender organs which afterwards become the branches and the flowers．And most wonderful is the their winter receptacle．Every tree affords a study most worthy fontation．Those，indeed，who look with idle eyes on the fair works of the Creation can perceive nothing extraordinary in a bud；for them it is a lump，a wart，an anything，rough and dingy，hard and dry－as little wart，an anything，rough an know nothing of the admirable symmetry with which its interior is arranged ；they dream not of its contents being as perfectly organised as the most complicated parts of their own frame．And yet an in spection of the first tree that moves in the spring migh read them a lesson well worthy their remembrance．
Take the Abele tree ：there wave dry，brown，downy scales，eack which intercepta tho coll．Mund ether，and buried pair of tiny leaves rolled row in wool ；if they are turned back and yet smaller，again roled over each er pair，ach smaller hese another and anothe and like thith peced han the last，but each exactly $i t$ ，until the eye is unabie to soparate the wing pros of these half－invisible forms，each will by degrees expand trelf into the likeness of that which went before it ；the centre of the bud will lengthen out to make room fo hem and so from the dry brown，downy tumour of the winter，a living branch will by degrees extend
Ier，ang branch where．Chesnut，－－Its bud consists of large，shining，varnished scales，impenetrable to rain these by degrees revel each other and drop off；even the outermost and smallest of them are placed in opposit pairs，crossing each other；their successoss inand the same position，but are thinner and greener；and bardly be logether by their natural glout tearing；yet at the command of the sunbeams they readily slide over each other，and at last form a green rosette of many parts， looking like an early flower． 1 no in case paite crossing and covering each other，departed from．But as we approach the centre of the bud，the varnish disappears and is replaced by a wool，thin at first，but thickenis greatly as we approach the interior．Arrived beyond outer circles of the scales，we come upon hittle parts，foed in like a lady＇s fan，and looking like tiny hands clasped in prayer，but enveloped in the sofest wool ；these and so diminishing towards the centre that at last they become
too delicate and fine to be separated from their downy coating．
nd so it is with all buds；they are always organs con－ taining the beginnings of leaves or flowers，most curiously disposed one within the other，and gradually unfoiaing as the powers of growth are renewed by the genial each bud，of all the myriads that are borne upon a tree， is exactly like the others，in all their minutix of struc－
bud，upon that exact plan are folded all the other leaves and every leaf，in every bud，of every branch，of every individual of that same species，is the same．There is no error，no deviation，no uncertainty in this matter， the rule is universal and without exception．Cand admirable plan in the wonderful evidence of act as this？Can any conceivable circumstance exceed in beauty that of millions of bude on tree suddenly starting at once into leaf，each being 00 exactiy like its fellow，that no one shall be able o detect a difference among them＇？The mind can imagine othing more mof study than these curiou faers ； they belong to a field of observation of which the idle world knows nothing，they onen out a source of admira－ tion，the stream from which is deep and wide，and inex－ haustible．The quiet enjoyment which they supply， how infinitely is it beyond the unsatisfactory and painful pleasures of the idle throng of fashion ！

Thy pleasures many，and each pleasure new．
Ah！worle experienced！What of thee is toid？
How few thy pleasures，and those few how old！
R．E．

## HEATHS．

The next but principal item in 20. ．隹 don Cour Lo sopider，and considered absolutely indispensable；within these few years，the Shirley peat has been greatly preferred．The former has caused the dissolution of several of my best plants， not only Heaths but other things．I can only designate it as a clayey peat，which，when wet，retains the wisture for a long time．The Shirley is an ioprovement upon ，，but 10 requires to be keplot before the fibrous or rooty portion of the This and amalgamated with the peaty particles．This peat consider also to have its defects；these are－a to be carefully removed．I have found that the thin layers of peat found in woods on a gravelly substratum， varying from three to eight inches in thickness，and con－ taining white grit，is extremely light and porous，being composed of much vegetable matter．The wood growing on such soil is generally Oak underwood．R have found this peat，when mixed with a 12 th part of Reigate sand， particularly adapted to the growth of Feaths，and and for most other porposes for which this soil is used，as it will bear to be prested． In watering Heaths 1 do not regard the temperature ； have never discovered any ill effects from using water from the open air，provided the front sashes are open，which it maintain a height of $35^{\circ}$ in the house．The quality of the water is the main point，and rain－water only should eused．The following will show，however，隹的 nete，my careless gardener did not prepare sganst frost oapected change curing the night，a very son ctually rozen without injuring the Heaths，of which I had some 60 or 70 sorts．My maxim is to avoid heat if possible； therefore my gardener was partly exonerated，although a careful man should be on the alert for change of weather， if the night should be clear and cold．But when com－ pelled，by unusualiy severe frost，to shut up the hoase，be careful on the return of mild weather not to expose the plants too much at first．It will be found that the shoots check therefore，produced by wind and air，will be liable to turn them brown．
Having described my mode of choosing，potting，and watering Heaths，as well as selecting Peat－mould，I will subjoin my plan of treating these plants in summer，about which different opinions exist．Some collectionsare，abo the middle of June，taken out of the house and fally es－ posed to wind，rain，sun，damp nights，\＆c．，during the flly mainder of the summer．Others 1 have observed parthile exposed，having the shade of trees from miday sun，The first collection is wholly kept within the facility which it affords in wateringurserymen， together，they fare better than you would expect，and afford a ing sun of July Auguet，and part of September，with the succeeding hesur dews，has the effect of depriving the plants of their leaves．hence those unsightly things which phhibit bore for three parts of their height．From first to last，the preservation of the foliage is the main ob－ ject of the cultiz．Full exposure to the sun is certainly not the cay to preserve it ；and wholly depriving the plants of it，encourages the mildew，or turns them pate． My house is lofty and in a very airy situation，with the stage near enough to the glass to allow plants three feet high to stand on it；yet at its lowest side，it is ive from the fiooring of the house．I have a the glass，at－ tach and this the tached to specimens stand．Another bench is placed over tommend to be as low as possible，that the plants behind may have the full benefit of air；whereas，if they were placed on a level with each other they would intercept the drying breeze．I prefer the old flue to hot water，as，being a tached to the brickwork，it certainly dries the house flue know it may be said hal the with Heaths，within 100 or is injurious to plants，but widom oblized to use fire in a house perfectly closed，althpugh in very sharp frost
it is sometimes necessary; yet, during the day, the sun will run up the thermometer, without any fire-heat, to 50 or 65 deg. In very damp weather, I heat the fiue, and open ant the sashes, for the purpose of air; the lower sashes on the roof also slide up.

The benches in front on which the specimens stand, I recommend, during the summer, to be filled up on either side with planks, so as to form a trough, which for 8s or larger pots should be one foot in depth. This may be filled with cinders, and gently sprinkled in very hot days yet not damp, for any length of time; and constant drenching is thereby avoided. On loot sunny days I shade and open every sash and door. It frequently happens, however, that in June, and even July, we have a brigat sun, yet not accompanied with intense heat; in which
case I give the Heaths the full benefit of it, and a slight syringing early in the morning; but this must be done with syringing early in the morning; but this must be done with
judgment. About the first week in August the house judgment. About the first week in August the house
should be cleaned; putting the plants, arranged in the same manner as in the house, on a bench and stage of a same manner as in the house, on a bench and stage of a north wall, and in an airy situation. From the sides of the north wall, and in an airy situation, From the raise two or more upright supporters, upon which fit on some canvas blinds, notonly to protect the top, but the sides, when high wind or heavy rains are likely to prevail. I recommend the top to be waterproof. In the third week in September, house the plants, but give night
and day all the air possibie. By degrees the wood will beand day all the air possible. By degrees the wood will beThis plan I have partly pursued, and would carry out enThis plan I have partly pursued, and
tirely, but for the expense.-Erica.

ON VEGETABLE MANUREI.
moren Charlies Sprengel. (Translated from the German.)
d. Oat Straw. - 100,000 parts of ripe air-dried Oat straw consist of 47,000 parts of woody fibre, 0.300 of and potash; which latter substances contain (according to Boussingault) 360 parts of nitrogen. 100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral substances :-

| 4.584 | parts | of silica |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.152 | " | sime |
| 0.022 | " | magnesia |
| 0.870 | " | potasi |
| 0.002 | " | soda |
| 0.006 | " | alumina |
| 0.002 | " | oxide of iron |
| 0.006 | " | oxide of manganese |
| 0.012 | " | phosphoric acid |
| 0.079 | " sulphuric acia |  |
| 0.005 | " | chlorine |

5.740 parts of mineral substances.
100 parts of Oat-straw contain, therefore, 5.7 lbs, mineral ubstances, amongst which are nearly $\frac{2}{10} \mathrm{lb}$. of potash. If, therefore, amongst the dung carried on a Magdeburg will so obtain 27 lbs . of potash, which must have a great influence on the crops. The nitrogen of the straw is of less importance, as $2,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. do not contain more than lime, magnesia, soda, sulphuric and phosphoric acid or chlorine, so far as these mineral substances are concerned, t is incapable of yielding such good manure as Rye-straw Wheat, or Barley ; an
e. Buck-W heat Siraw. - 100,000 parts of ripe air-dried Buck-Wheat-straw contain 54,000 parts of woody fibre ,(000 parts of resin and was, and 45,000 parts of sub-
stances soluble in water and potash; according to Boussingault, the latter contain 480 parts of nitrogen.
100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral sub 0.140
0.140 parts of silica
$0.704 \quad, \quad$ lime

| 0.140 | parts of silica |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.704 | $"$ | lime |
| 1.292 | $"$ | magaesia |
| 0.332 | " | potash |
| 0.062 | " | soda |
| 0.026 | " | alumina |
| 0.015 | " | oxide of iron |
| 0.032 | " | manganese |
| 0.217 | " | sulphuric acid |
| 0.288 | " | phosphoric acid |
| 0.095 | " chlorine |  |

### 3.203 parts of mineral substances.

100 lbs . of Buck-Wheat straw consequently contain 3.2 lbs . mineral substances. As these are principally such as are most nutritious to plants, and as the quantity of nitrogen is also considerable, it is evident that BuckWheat litter will yield better manure than that of Barley, Oats, or Rye. The straw of Buck-Wheat forms an ex-
ception to the peneral rule, that the manuring qualities of plants are in the same ratio as their nutritive qualities, it being a bad fodder; this, lowever, is caused by the presence of a peculiar substance, which is apt to injure cattle.
Indeed, some other species of Buck-Wheat, such as Polygonum Hydropiper, Persicaria, amphibium, lapathifolium, and minus, are also noxious to cattle.
Buck-Wheat straw, under favourable circumstances, undergoes speedy decomposition, for which reason manure Likained from its litter will only act for a short time. used as litter, so that more of it is required than of either liye or Wheat-straw, for keeping the beds of cattle dry.

## ON THE CULTIVATION OF CHRY SANTHEMUMS.

A correspondrnt, signing himself "Amateur," writes as follows: "I had a pretty good show of Chrysanthem mums last season, but yet not to my mind, and therefore I should like to know the best way of beginning with them, so as to produce the finest flowers-the shape and bushiness of the plauts being no object, as they are placed close together on a stand when in flower. Should the greenh wich are growing thickiy on the or allowed to grow on, and the stems made into cuttings afterwards? If taken off now, should they be 'stopped'-if so, when should this be done? I grew a flower of Magnet to $5 \frac{1}{4}$ inches diameter, but there was only one upon the plant.
There is one error in the cultivation of Chrysanthemums ando which the inexperienced Amateur is apt to be led, his plants after the flowering season is past. They are his plants after the flowering season is past. They are into growth, or they are thrown aside and neglected until late in the summer, when he recollects that they are wanted for winter flowering. Like the greater part of herbaceous things of this description they are tenacious of well, a regular system of management is necessary. After the flowering season is past, and the old steas cut down, the plants should be removed from the greenhouse or conservatory, and placed in a cold frame, where they are merely protected from severe frost. Here they should have plenty of air, and on fine days the lights should be have plenty of air, and on fine days the lights should be
drawn quite off, and the plants fully exposed. When the winter is mild, they will stand very well unprotected; but owing to their having been grown and excited in the greenhouse, they are more apt to suffer from severe weather greenhouse, had been planted out in the open air ; for this reason it is always better to have the means of giving them some slight protection. If they are kept too close
and warm in winter, they begin to grow fast, the leaves and warm in winter, they begin to grow fast, the leaves
are yellow, and the stems weak, and consequently they form bad cuttings when the season of propagation comes round. But if they are merely protected and attended to as
has been already described, they grow slowly and make has been already
excellent cuttings.
The proper time for striking cuttings depends upon the objects which the propagator has in view. Nurserymen Who want a good stock of a particular kind may propagate it at almost any season, and generally begin very eariy in
spring. But for ordinary purposes, from the middle of March to the middle of April, is quite soon enough, and the Amateur can then do so without any artificial heat, which is of great consequence to those who have very
limited gardens. It matters very little whether the cutlimited gardens. It matters very little whether the cut-
tings are taken off with roots or without them, as in the lings are taken off with roors or without case they will form them in a few days, and soon begin to grow rapidly. The frame should be kept very close, moist, and shaded, until the cuttings have formed roots for their support; when this takes place a little air
may be admitted gradually as the plants will bear it, and may be admitted gradually as the plants will
then afterwards they must be fully exposed.
then afterwards they must be fully exposed.
The slifting of the plants in the earlier part of the summer should be particularly attended to. If this is neglected, no good after-management will save them rom losing
their leaves and looking badly in autumn and winter. As soon as they are fairly starting into growth, the top of each should be nipped out with the finger and thumb, which will cause several young shoots to spring from the under part of the plant, and thus form it into a compact bush. This may be repeated two or three times with flowering kinds; but after the plant is fairly formed it should be discontinued, otherwise the flowering will be injured. The cultivator must exercise his own judgment in this respect, as it may suit the purpose in some parts of varieties only. For example, about London the system answers admirably ; but it is very doubtful whether it would do about Edinburgh, or further north, particularly in at the commencement, should attend particularly to this part of the treatment, as his plants would probably fiower better if not "stopped," or, at most, only once, as he does not care about handsome specimens. The size of the pots into which the plants are shifted will depend entirely upon and 8 s , for the last shifting, answer well for those who wish to see fine leafy plants, in preference to others with naked stems, but whin maller pots-they may be flowered thell in 32 s and 24 s .
The soil for their growth can scarcely be too rich ; about equal parts of loam, dung, leaf-mould, and sand, make an excellent compost. Manure-water is also an or thrice a week during the growing season. Exposed ss they are, fully to the sum, they require a very abundant supply of water, which ought never to be neglected, because if it is, the under-leaves will fall from the plants and make them unsightly. An abundant supply of water, and particularly manure-water at certain times, rich free soil, judicious "stopping," and ordinary management in other respects, will always ensire an abundant bloom upon these plants in autumn and winter, when we have little else to render our greenhouses and conservatories gay. And as they are grown all the summer in the open house in the autumn, can easily have plenty of flowers at that season, with but little extra room. They may be removed to the house about the middle of October, when some of the earlier kinds are just coming into flower.
is a bad plan to take them in too early, as the leaves generally begin to fall soon afterwardso
Those who wish to make very large specimens of these plants with little trouble, sometimes plant them out in a rich border in April or May, as soon as the cuttings are rooted. Here they grow with great luxuriance, and are very large and bushy when the time comes for taking them up and removing them into the greenhouse. In autumn they are taken up very carefully, and placed in a sladed situation for a few days, until they recover from the effects of the operation, and are then taken to the greenhouse. There is another plan for making small dwarf flowering specimens, which deserves especial notice. The young shoots which have grown to a considerable length bave their points "layered" about the month of Augus in small pots. As soon as they are well rooted they are cut from the parent stock, repotted, and placed for a short time in a shaded place until they recover. They are then subjected to the same treatment as the others, and generally flower on stems about a foot or 18 inches in height.--R. F

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XIV.

6. The secret of obtaining a brilliant display of flowers throughout the season lies more in cultivating a great quantity of good plants than a great variety of sorts. Thus,
at this season, the garden should be gay with Polyanthuses Auriculas, double Primroses, the lovely little Omphalodes derna Drabas, common Wallfowers, various species of A'rubis and Aubrétios and many other Alpine plants thile smong shrubs nothing can be more beantiful, at his seato than the various kinds of Ribes and Bérberis, with the sho Mo colin consicue. whose pure werlike and del shog frow fore pare wax-like and whil out whe on come mese are plants compar the casily obtained, yet in the in fact, las gins Dahlias and other ephemera, which require great pains to Dahlias and other ephemera, which require great pains in bloom than they are cut down by the frost. This is neither good taste nor cood management, and therefore the Amagood taste nor good management, to set about increasing his stock of spring-flowering plants. Flower-gardening, indeed, will never be well done unless the arrangement is made as the season passes on; thus, at this period th should be determined what plants are to be put in the beds next spring, and preparations should be par ingly ; and be made for the summer and autumn display, in the coming year.

Gardening is an occupation wholly dependent on forethought, and allhough cannot be expected that the Amateur, who only cultivates fiowers as a little recreation, and to vary the moin lect an that requres be gron yet, by making memorandums at the proper lime, and by referring to them occasionally, he miglat provide himself wholly forgotten until the season arrives when they shoald have been in bloom
What can be more beautiful than a large bed of common garden Anemones? These, when selected and grouped in separate beds, according to their complementary colours, are brilliant objects ; yet how rarely do we see them extensively cultivated. This is a good season to sow them and, in fact, biennials of all kinds. The Anemone delights in a strong rich soil. The best way to sow it is to make the soil fine and light, and then to mix the seed with a quantity of dry mould; scatter it thinly over the prepared border and cover it wilh sifted soil from the potting-shed. Seed sown now will produce floweringplants this time next year, and there is an old saying with some truth in it, viz., that if you sow every montly you will have Anemones in bloom throughout the year.
weed of Auriculas and Poryanthuses must be sown in pots and transplanted into rich light soil, and those who are partial to Gladioluses could not do better than sow some seed in heal, and transplant the towards the end of May into very rich soil; part of them will make flowering plants the first season, and the whole of the fully the secoud. Whis subject wil $\begin{aligned} & \text {. Ayres. }\end{aligned}$

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.-At p. 205 of the Chronicle I observe some excellent remarks an the heaps; which, if they were only generally acted upon throughout the country, wouid speedily compel us artin-cial-manure-manufacturers to curn our hands to another trade. I do not, however, consider, that we have any immediate cause of fear on this point, for no one has watched the movements of the pubic mind without observing ats slow progre the tho most condacive to its weltare. trust I am not so selfish or so narrow-minded as to set my separate interests against those which affect the happiness and well-being of so many mimions of my fellowcreatures, or to refuse to give all the information I can on this important subject, because it may perchance tend to injure me, ultimately, in my business. You will bear with me, then, for a few moments while I make an observation or two on the substances you have named as of Vitriol. I know of only one objection to this; which is, if it he used in slight excess, it will retard or altogether arrest that fermentation which it is so desirable to encourage; for it is known that while aikalies and the alkaline earths favour eremacausis or natural decay, the
acids and chlorine check or stop it altogether. Green excess, is an caiousiy used-taking care to avoid a large tage over almost every other-that it fixes uncombined or caustic ammonia, and the other volatile salts referred
to in my former letter; viz., the Hydrosulphate and Hydrocyanate of ammonia, decomposing both and forming Sulphate of ammonia. Wherever Sulphate of iron is used, the compost should be long exposed to the air and frequently turned before it is laid on the land. The price of Blue Vitriol is against its use, even if it could be proved that the copper-salts formed are not injurious to
vegetation. It acts in the same way as Sulnhate of iron but, unlike it, it forms very readily a soluble compound but, unlike it, it forms very readily a soluble compound
with ammonia, possessing highly poisonous propertiesat least to the human frame, and probably also to plants.
[Experiments, now going on in the garden of the Horticultural Society, distuctly show that blue vitriol is not poisonous to plants, unless in excessive quantity.] Iron, ashes of plants; from whence it may be inferred that it acts in presence of copper has not been satisfactorily demonthe presence of copper has not been satisfactorily demon-
strated. I conld wish you had left out Salt and Lime from your list of fixers ; for if there is one thing more than another likely to give ammonia notice to quit, it is this, It is true, that you caution the farmer not to Salt and Lime so perfectly decomposed, even after months had elapsed, that it might be safely added to an ammo-
niacal compost. These two substances act very imperniacal compost. These two substances act very imper-
fectly on each other, and it is only under certain conditions, fectly on each other, and it is only under certain conditions, difficult to be realised in practice, that they act at all. long, very long, exposure, the free lime may be pletely converted into carbonate of Lime (chaik). It is Lime, under the favourable circumstances referred to, may bave mutually acted the one on the other, the mo-
ment sufficient water (and that not a large quantity either) is added, the two new compounds revert to their original state-excepting only that the Lime is now combined with carbonic acid, taken from the atmosphere. It is
not necessary that $I$ should say a word upon the Gypsum, not necessary that $I$ should say a word upon the Gypsum,
it having lately occupied so much of the attention of both farmers and chemists; nor upon the Salt, as that is already adverted to in my last letter on that subject. In conclusion, I would propose that Muriate of Lime (chloride of calciuno, which can be bought at about 3l. per Potter, Chemical Works, Upper Fore-street. [When we montioned Salt and Lime, we intended that coarse Muriate of Lime, which is now prepared by farmers by saturating chalk with brine. Muriate of lime, in its manufactured state, is an
Vine-borders.-I notice that, at p. 211, Mr. Errington has made some allusion to my method of forming and heating Vine-borders, as detalled in my Treatise on the
Vine. He there states-" The soil recommended by Mr. Roberts is composed of $\frac{3}{4}$ loam: this, in my opinion, is excellent advice. Loams, however, in point of mechanical texture and tenacity, have so extensive a range, that someamateur ; and it is to be lamented that, in the present imperfect state of Horticultural knowledge, we have not a more definite mode of conveying our ideas on that head. Me means loam in which the clayey principle predominates. I much doubt the propriety of using adhesive loam at the depth recommended, viz., 30 inches." I give Mr. E, credit for his remarks, but at the same time I make myself better understood: My Vine-border, as stated in the Work, is composed of two parts-strong loam, the parings of old pasture land, i.e., the furf paring-spade could prepare it; one part turf, with 4 inches paring-spade could prepare it; one part turf, with 4 inclies preparation for the above could not reasonably be called a strong loam in which clay predominated. I have so learn that a strong loam is that in which clay is most learn that a strong loam is that in which clay is most clay did predominate, I should have called it a strong clayey loam; or had I been asked what constituted a very clayey loam; or had I been asked what constituted a very strong loam, I should have reported a loam approaching to ciay. But by an impartial perusal of my Treatise, it which clay predominates, I wased one-fourth loam of a loose texture. Therefore, when the two distinct loams
became blended together in the border, with a portion of became blended together in the border, with a portion of
the scrapings of roads, I am ato a loss to know how clay the scrapings of roads, $I$ am ato a loss to know how clay
could predominate. Before I leave this part of the subject, I may state, from the successful practice which I have had in the culture of the Vine, that to grow Grapes well ( $2 . e_{0}$, well-swelled fruit) the greater part of the bor-
ders should be composed of strong loan. I now beg to refer Mr. E. to the conclusion of my hints for the formation of horders, at $\mathrm{p} .12 ;$ I have there distinctly stated as an improvement in my future practice, that I would
not allow the borders to be deeper, when filled and settled, than from 15 to 18 inches, still bearing in mind that the majority of my naterials is composed of strong loam. Mr. E. cannot reconcile bimself to the quantity of fer-
menting material laid on the border for the benefit of the roots; but I would remind him that it is not a mass of I find of the greategular congenial heat so applied, which I find of the greatest benefit. I always leave my borders
exposed, or nearly so, from the beginning of Juiy to the
heated material being laid on the roots during the time the Vines are in action, has a strong tendency to encourage the roots to the surface of the borders; so that from solar and atmospheric influence during the two warmest perfeth in the year, viz., July and August, they become as ordinary matured as the branches, and areable to bear any begin to force. I wish, before I conclude, to inform Mr. E. that the Vines at this place, only planted light, but heavy crops. In a second house were counted the other day upon six Vines, trained with single rods on my systen of spurring, 422 perfect bunches; some of James Roberts, Eshton Hall, Skipix.

Grafling the Vine. The methods of grafting the Vine ever, another good mode of doubt, efficient; there is, however, another good mode of doing it, which is performed in
the following manner:-A graft of last year's wood is spliced by the middle, with or without a tongue, after the manuer of inarching, to similar wood of nearly the same clayed over. One bud is left above the clay, beneath



out. The stock should be in leaf, with shoots six or eight inches long, and the graft
must have been carefully kept, must have been carefully kept,
so as to have good swelling buds at that time. The growth of the grafted portion of the
stock should be encouraged stock should be encouraged
until the graft seems to have taken, when the latter must be favoured. The whole tree may fruit as usual, but it in the autumn; the next year it will make bearing-wood of great length. I prefer the green wood for grafting, provided the desired sorts have not to be brought from any great distance, and practised with the bottle, \&cc. in the
same way as the last. This succeeds best about June, when the young shoots will cut firm. In this case several buds and leaves should be left above the clay. I have many in bearing on both methods in a cool Vinery; Grapes.-A friend of mine had a fine crop of Grapes too much heat advised him as they were colouring, to "give air." He accordingly opened the front lights, and more than half of his crop shrivelled. The soil is light sandy loam, and very well drained.-Jemsheed.
in the Chronicle queries as to the practicability of growing Figs on the back wall of a Vinery, I may mention that a day or two ago I counted nearly thirty dozen of fine wellsized Figs on one plant, on the back wall of one of my houses. I do not expect them all to come to maturity for last year I gathered at least twenty dozen fine Figs from the same plant. My Vines did not suffer from this dener gained the first prizes for Grapes at our Horticul tural meetings, and one bunch of Black Hamburghs which I weighed myself was upwards of $2 \frac{1}{2} l \mathrm{lbs}$. The promise of that a bag of Guano has been standing in the Viney add above a month in a barrel which has no lid. A flower-pot with some Guano in it, was accidentally left on the top of On looking at the flower-pot yesterday some matting. find it covered within and without with a beautiful incrustation like frost on a pane of glass. I send you a specimen of this curious production,- Query- 18 the beneficial to the Vines? That it is not hurtful is proved by the remarkably healthy appearance of the Vines at this think it probable that it is not an exhalation so much as an absorption and efflorescence which has been observed. Upon submitting it to Mr. E. Solly, he ascertained it to
be principally phosphate of ammonia.] be principally phosphate of ammonia.]
enter into a discusaion as to wher inclination be as double as the Dis wher long as florists' flowers are cultivated, there will always be "tot homines tot sententiæ." I should, however, feel obliged by Mr. Orson's explaining (through the medium properties of the Carnation, read at a late meeting of the Floricultural Society "One of the flowers most in note was Brook's Flora's Garland, possessing fulness of size, peculiarity of colour, and pureness of white, but having one
imperfection, which, from its fulness, bas been overlooked, imperfection, which, from its fulness, has been overlooked, not running through from the eope to the centre of the fower, but appearing in stripes and spots, and termirating abruptly midway in the petal. Upon this account, extreme fulness in a Carnation is objectignable." Does Mr. Orson mean to lay down as a general principle, that because a Carnation is very double, as a natural consequence, it must be imperfectly marked? From reading the article to draw ay . sion than the foregoing. I would also ask Mr. Urson Whether, supposing a flower is regularly marked, with good
extremely full would be objectionable? From Mr. Orson's statement, it appears his only objection to a very double Carnation is, that Flora's Garland and some others come contused and imperfectly marked; but sarely this is no really substantial or valid argument against very full flowers, provided they are as well formed and striped as semi-double ones : and there is no reason why seedlings may not be raised with good centres quite as full even fuller than Garland, coupled with regular, bold, and clear striping, equal in the latter respect to the best vari eties at present in cultivation.-C. $\boldsymbol{K}$. weather do not succeed so well as when sown in dry weather, (quickly followed by rain) is, that in the former instance there is not a due adherence of the soil to every portion of the surface of the seed. The inconvenience nd waste experienced in sowing seeds in wet weathe rould be obviated by placing both above and below them a layer of finely-pulverised dry soil. Thus would the dvantages of both desiderata be combined - $C$. [We agree to the plan, but we doubt the reasoning.

Bees.-I do not know whether your correspondents who treat on the subiect of Bees are awure that the cultivation of the Dahlia is incompatible with the success of the Beekecper. For many years I was very successful with my Bees, having upwards of twenty hives yearly, and, of comre, abundanced growing Dahlias, the Bees declined, and I had, at last, 10 give up those useful insects altogether. They became inticated by feeding on that fower; many of hem I found dead in the blossomes, or lying on the ground underneath, aad those which got home formed tittle ox honey, I have heard the same remark made by many persons to whom I have mentioned it both in England and 1 reland; and certainly, in this part of the latter coun try, honey has become a scace article, which is here atributed to the above-mentioned cause.- $W$
Eggs.-Some little while since, a correspondent re marked, that the eggs of some hens, which had probably eaten of something containing lime from gas-works, tasted strongly of sulphuretted hydrogen. This is not more strange than that hens, which by chance have eaten onions, or the tops of them, should lay eggs which tast trongly of onions, as i have frequently remarked; and this occurred, indeed, only a few days since, when the growing tops, ofions were thrown into the stable-yard to which my fowls have access.-Devoniensis.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

April 4.-Dr. Henderson in the chair. The Rev. G. C. Bethune and G. F. Gird wood, Esq., were elected Fellows. A Communica-
tion from Capt. Dwyer, Commandant of the Island of Ascen tion from Capt. Dwyer, Commandant of the Island of Ascension,
was read, containing an accourt of the success or failure of
various kinds of European veretales, various kinds of European vegetables, seeds of which had been
transmitted to the island. From this it appears that the islant is subjected to what are there called "blackwins that the islanu tallerctive to Haricots, several kinds of Lettuces, and all the de Hollande, and Nain vert petit, stood the climate well, with the
Versailles, Sugiar, and Alphange Cos Letuce Batevian Portinguese Cabbage, and Vegetable Lettuce, Batavian Endive, Amongst annual are such as $h a v$, it is remarkable that those which succeed best or from other comparatively cool climates, comprising Nemó phila insignis and atomária, Lupinus Hartwégii, polyphyllus, and grandifoilius, Erysimum Perofskianum, and Campannula Lorel. A the sashes in fightsbridge, relative to a new method of arranging the light may not be intercepted by one sashoverlaying the c,ther. thatect this, it is proposed (allowing the roof to be 15 feet wide) upper sash 3 feet; and that the rafters should be contined for short space at the same angle over the back-wall of the house in giving air, the lowermost bash will slide downwards, the
middle one will either remain stationary or move up or down as may be required, and the upper one will, by means of a pulley attached to the back wall, be drawn upwards along the project-
ing rafters-or, by having the sash secnred at the back by hinges,
it may be raised vertically by iron rods to any desired height. From Me Mr. Goode, grally to Mrs. Lawrence, was a collection of
plants, containing an exceedingly beautiful specimen of Erica plants, containing an exceedingly beautiful specimen of Erica
transparens; Dentrobium densifiorum, bearing two dense ra-
cemes of cemes of gorgeous yellow and orange flowers; Jasminum ligustrifolium, trained to flat trellis, and covered with sweet-
scented white star-like blossoms; Aschynanthus maculatus, forming a dark green bush, studded with clusters of ver
mhlont and orange; fine plants of the lovely and fragran
Cition Cy tisus filipes, Caméllia êlegans, and Epacris pungens: a
Kuightian medal was awarded for the Dendrobium, Ksightian medal was awarded for the Dendrobium, Erica, and
Aschynanthus. Mr. Green, gr. to Sir E Antrobus, Bart., ex hibited Erica aristata, potted npon the "one-shift systera," forming one mass of bloom, and being, in fact, a perfect murtel of
cultivation; with E, Willmoreana and Limmooides, and a handcultivation ; with E . Willmoreana, and Limmaoides, and a hand-
sonie specimen of a variety of Tropzeolum tricolor, with smaller sonie specimen of a variety of Troper olum ricotor, with smaller
and longe flowers, having more orange about them than those
of the old varie:y : K Knightian medal was awarded for the latter and Erica aristata. From Mr. W. Lee, of Bradmore, Hammer smith, several forced Pelargoniums, Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham, sent a magnificent cluster of the beautiful, large, white, furnelwhich three years ago was only a few inches high, but waich on being put into a box, and placed at the back of a cool stove, for the first time, Je,th, on the old spurs and upon the young Yurners: a Banksian medal awarded. From Mr. Paxton, gr, to the East Indies, probably new, and called Devonianum; although not possessed of much brilliancy, it differs in colour, as well as
in foliage, from other cultivated species : a certificate awarderl. Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, exhibited apecies: a certificate awarderd. Calceolaria, called Premier, of good form and colour. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, scut an extremely fine specimen of Erica trós-
sula, clothe with large tresses of snow-white flowers; E. phy -
 cut Camelta flowers; a handsome secting Camellia, callici
Alhutui, whth flow es a Almutti, with flowers of a clearer white than those of the old
double white; C. ochroleuca, white, with a tinge of yellow Allnuttit. From the Very Rev, Dr. Garnier, Dean of Winlis, and Soulangeana, several hybrid varieties of purpurea, gráciawd R, campanulatum, from plants in the open air: \& certificate

Block, Esq., a collection of plants, amongst which were well-
grown specimens of Polygala oppositifolia, Leschenaultia for-
mosa, Bossimea ensata, and the double purple Azálee a a certificate mosa, Bossize ensata, and the double purple Azalea : a certiticate
awarded for the three latter. From Mr. Low, of Clapton, small and reddish-brown flowers, and a pretty species of Bossieea, both raised from Swan River seed a seedling Epacris, raised from
seed of E. grandifiora, which it resembles in habit, but not in the form or colour of its flowers; and a beautiful seedling Ca
mellia of a dark carmine colour, with finely-formed back petals, nellia of a dark carmine colour, with Enely-1ormed alack ped fo the two former plants. From C. B. Warner, Ess., a well-grown
specimen of the lovely Dendrobum pulchellum; Rpmictun macranthum, a beautiful hardy plant, with singularly formed medal awarded for the Dendrobium. Mr. Conway exhibited seve-
ral seedling Azaleas, of a dark salmon colour, with well-bloomed plants of Pelargonium Lánel. From Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridge larly of Pactolus, a yellow tea-scented variety; Madame Bureau a white China, with salmon-coloured centre; and Duc d'Aumale, a crimson Bourbon, finely cupped: a certificate awarded. From Roses in pots, comprising Eugene Beatharnois, an exquisiter a flesh coloured Bourbon; Duchess of Sutherland, Comte de Paris, and Madame Laffay, hybrid perpetuals; Messrs. Lane also exhibited
two boxes of cut Rose blooms, and a gocd specimen of the double white Chinese Primrose a Banksian medal awardcd fo
the Roses. From Messrs. Paul, of Cheshunt, there was also the Roses, From Messirs. Paul, of Chcshunt, there was aiso a Was awarded; with a singular and rather handsome seedling
Cineraria, showing a disposition to quill, by the purple rays of bases, and thus forming a tube having a silvery appearance: for mersmith, sent several pretty seedling Cinerarias. From Lady Rendlesham were some handsome and well-flavoured Oranges Grown in a greenhouse, Mr. C. Ewing, gr. to O. F. Meyrick, for which a certificate was awarded. From Mr. S. Hooker, spe-
cimens of the Scarlet Nonuareil and Gooseberry Plppm, in an excelient state of preservation. From the garden of the Societ small specimen of Dendrobium Heyneanum, a pretty species,
very lately received from the West coast of India, with delicate white flowers, having a lemon centre, the beautiful Oncidiun Mridum guttatum, several species of Epidendrum, a fine speci-
men of Cyrtopodium punctatum; a new species of Spirea, called lanceolata, from Japan, with corymbs of pretty white flowers,
bearing considerable resemblance to those of S chamzedrifolia; Acácia alata, blooming profusely; Saxifraga ciliosa, and a blue Cineraria, called Unique
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETX OF ENGLAND.
Mare不29.. T. R. Barker, Esq., in the chair. The Hon. C E. G. D. Pennant was elected a Governor, and 25 gentlemen ment Society of Ireland was transmittcd, with intormand that the next Cattle Show would be held in Belfast on the 31 st of
August. Mr. A. Nicholl transmithed a statement of the adyan-
tages attending the use of the Concrete Furrow Oraining of Lord
Hay. Mr. Baker transmitted a collection of facts, illustrated by coloured plans, relative to the capabilities and cultivation of the

## MISCELLANEOUS

Tests for Doctored Clover Seed.-For Coloured Red suspected seed, and fill it up with muriatic acid diluted suspected seed, af rain-war. If, after standing three or with two parts and four hours (being frequently well shaken), the liquor be coloured green, or greenish yellow, the seed is doctored; or, provided the seed be clean and free from dust, and the acid is made cloudy or opaque, it is doctored. The acid, remain perfectly transparent; therefore, if the acid is not clear the seed is doctored, although no colour may appear, Seed.-Fill an ounce phial one-third with the suspected Seed.-Fill an ounce phial one-third wiac until suspected seed, and add spirit of sal ammoniac until it be two thirds full ; cork and shake the phial, and for if it stands few seconds, not exceeding half a monute, for if stands longer the genuine seed will colow the hquid. If the liquid be coloured either yellow or yellowish green, the seed has either been dyed, or its natural colour has oeen brought to the surface by some artifice. For Bleached
Red Clover, While Clover, and Trefoil. -Take a fonr ounce bottle one-thurd full of the suspected seed, fill it up with boiling water, frequently shake it, and when it is paper, or of the leaf of a cabbage red, the seed is doctored. N.B.-You may obtain the spirit of sal ammoniac, the muriatic acid, and the litmus paper, at a trifling cost of any chemist or druggist, and the cabbage-leaf used naust be that of the red cabbage.-Mark Lane Express. Directions for Planting Melons.-(Extracted from a Letter written by Robert Godschall to the Hon. Alex. Stanhope, then British Minister at Madrid, dated Sevila, Feb. 13, 1691.)-"Put the seeds 6 or 8 hours into IukeWarm water, and after into a blanket, and let them lie about 24 hours in the sun wrapped in the blanket; in which time they open, and seem to sprout at one end. They plant 3 or 5 together in one hole; and when they grow up, with an instrument of iron they rake towards the root every day, so as that the earth lies loose about them like the earth of a molehill.'
Prof. Henslow's Letters.-We are glad to find that these useful Letters, addressed to the farmers of Suffolk, are now to be published in a separate form, as we learn from the following paragraph in the Bury Post:"More than one person has expressed to me a desire under the form of a pamphlet. The following considerations have determined me to do so. Although I believe I have not allowed the interest I have felt in this correspondence very materially to trespass upon my attention, thached to my position as a parish priest, yet it is evident that whatever of thought, time, or money, I have allotted to this subject during the past three months, might have been otherwise deroted in some way advantageous to my parish. It seems to me, then, that I may possibly be able to make some amende for such deficiencies by appropri ating to some parochial utility or other, whatever may
accrue from the republication of these letters. I have, therefore, no very delicate scruples about requesting any of you to promote their circulation, if you think them cal culated to excite the farmers of other counties to cooperate, after the example of the farmers of Suffolk. see no reason why we should not have at least 100 distinct experiments performed every year; and each carried on by between 30 and 50 practical men, whilst each man need not be called upon for more than a single experiment annually. I propose inserting in this pamphlet my Ad. dress to the Hadleigh Club, and to add a few explanatory notes, or some sort of commentary and glossary, which may give them a more general character, and enable them to serve as a precursor for inducing the farmers of other counties to listen to any future suggestions which may ising a complete system of experimental co-operation throughout England.

Weight of Manures.-We have been favoured by Mr. Fothergill, the extensive dealer in artificial manures, with the following statement of the weight per bushel of those kinds most in use :-


> Dahlias.-At the request cessful during the past season. From the ime most sucner in which many of the Country Shows are reported, it is impossible to give a correct return, but the present will be found sufficient to answer the purpose.


North-West America.-We are glad to announce that Sir William Hooker has arranged for a Collector to go to North-West Am's Bay, and on reaching the Rocky Mountains, next spring, will strike due south into California, and reach the coast at San Francisco.
Evergreen Beech.-This beautiful tree, the gloria e decus of the most southern regions of South America, has reached England alive, and now exists in the Royal Boseph Hooker from Tierra del Fuego. If it should prove hardy, it will be an invaluable acquisition.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA

S. Rucker, Esq. West Hill, Wandsworth. - It is questionable Whether, even in their native clmates, Orchidaceous plants preMay of the specimens are of gigantic size; Acanthophippium bicolor, Peristeria elata, and Plaius grandifolius, being grown
in 2-sized pots, together with Maxillária Harrisoniæ, whose beautiful and fragrant wax-like flowers, freely produced, are bium fimbriatum, grown amidst broken pieces of peat and potsherds, forms quite a mass of brilliant orange, the labellum of
each blossom being surrounded with the most delicate fringe each blossom being surrounded with the most delicate fringe sphagnum, is a healthy specimen of the purp le variety of Dendró bium pulchelium, of a light violet purple colour, having the inte-
rior of the lip strongly marked with orange. A specres of Gonrior ot the Mp strongly marked with orange. A specres of Gow days, be fully in bloom; it ap pears likely to prove new, inasmuch as the ninexpanded buds, some resemblance in form to a common garden Bean. The lovel Epidendrum Stamfordianum, of a pale green colour, beautifull streahed and spotted with pur,le, in also m flower, with the ras
Epidendrum aurantuacum ; the finely-formed Dendroum aggregatum, with light yellow flowers, having orange centres; the
singular Mormodes atropurpureum, the small variety of Oncidium mpliatum, Deudróbium macrophylum, with racemes of viole purple ; the pretty Oncidium pubes; Epidendrum pictum, with
por base to the summit with yellow and nlive-green flowers; the swect-scented Kpidendrum Clowesianum, ard many others,
Several species of Aérides and Saccolabium, cultivated in basket Several specium, are in a most vigorous state, throwing out roots ike sinall ropes. We noticed here a thriving plant of Nepenthes ampullácea, with broader and shorter pitchers, and of a lighter cover differ in bemg spotted with furple, and in beng furmshed Azallea variegata has here been found to force well a small p,lant wheh was last spring growing in a 60 -sized pot was placeun stove-beat and regulan to a cold pit to rest; it has slnce been returned to the stove, and is now a hawers in abundance. In the greenhouse are a fine plant of Camélia reticulata, and severa other varieties, with numerous Heaths and Epacrises in ion A convenient, $\begin{aligned} & \text { two compartments, has lately heen, erected, principally for the } \\ & \text { hat }\end{aligned}$

## each side, about 4 ft . from the ground, is a stone shelf for the re ception of pots containing Strawberries, Roses, sc.

 ception of pots containing Strawberries, Roses, \&c. Beneath thesheives are beds for Mushroonis, Seakale, Rhubarb, Salading,
Rc., de., thich are found to do remarkably well there. The hnusc is with one of Rogers's smatl comeal bullerr. As the flow and recan at any time, by means of a valve, be shat off frot the com-
partment farthest from the boller. In a small conservatory adjoimg the dwelling-holse the elegant Giscine sineniss in just
expanding its lively pale b.ue fowers; Rhodocendron arboreum, fusion. To give some idea of the forwardness of regetation in are, for the most part, one of blossom. Year and Flam trees are while the I
their panicl

## IRebípos.

Trials and Effects of Chemical Fertilizers, with various Experiments in Agriculture, \& \& C. By Sir J. Murray, We are told on the title-page of this pamphlet, that it contains an account of experiments in Agriculture for gerating soils and composts, increasing the food of plants, improving irrigation, and abating the ravages of insects. What ærating soils may be, we have been uas to expericover, unless it is Irish for aerrating; and as to experiname. It is true that there is a certain number of statements, to the effect, that where Sir James Murray's fertilizers, which it is the object of the pamphlet to recommend, have been tried, they have produced stronger crops, and better crops, and more luxuriant crops; but they are all too vague and destitute of distinct results to be worthy the name of experiments. If we turn to another place to ascertain what the fertilizers are, about which the pam phlet is written, we are equally perplexed. We only learn that they consist of "soluble superphosphate of lime, with ammonia and silex, combined with several chemicats, hownat these chemicals are, the Sir James Murray's patent fertilizers are to be sold in barrels, one red and acid, the other dark and alkaline. What their value may be remains to be ascertained. They may be good mate rials, in spite of the bad shape in which they are announced, just as the pamphlet itself contains some statements worth attention, notwithstanding that it has far quack medicines We the puifs col to have the opportunity of announcing the results of some authentic trials with these substance, which have at all events the merit of cheapness, so that no great cost will be incurred in trying them.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. In-door Department.
Pinery.-Increase the quantity of water to the fruiting plants, and let it be good liquid manure every other watering while the
fruit is swelling. A brisk heat of not less than $65^{\circ}$ in the morn-
ing ing, a humid atmosphere, and a steady bottom-heat, will also
greatly assist the swelling of the frait. If the bottom-heat for the succession-plantsts steady, the common routine of watering;
shading, and giving air is all that will be uecessary for some thine to come. Wines in greenhouses, where the temperature is
Vrwarss - Vines
made to suit the plants, require partacular attertion now. Within made ta suit the plants, require partucular atteritinn now. Within
the last 15 years, Gardeners have found nit the good effects of
keeprig their greenloouses warmer at keeprig their greenlouses warmer at the exd (f the sping
when plats begin to grow. By this tratment the Yines may
be said to be ma slight degree forced; ald as tie sap las been in active motion for many weeks past, the least enc.uragement
will make the top buds start, and deprive the luwer ones of their

 ing wints while they are making their young grof th.
PEACH-HOUSE AND CHERIES, Every thing here is now so far forward, that they may both be classed togethi r . Air, moisture, insects have made their appearance. FIGS.-A moist atmosphere, plenty of light. a good supply of Figs.-A moist atmosphere, plenty of ight. a good suppiy of
liquid manure, and a temperature of about 60 in the morning,
are condtions which well suit forced Figs till the fruit begins to ripell. Good season for ene fortunate enough to have hot water instead of fermenting manure for early forcing. These plants wing grown
more luxuriant with hot water, and require less sun than if grown with dung or tan. Melons will also set their fruit more easily
dull weather by the hot-water treatment. Nothing can answer dull weather by . Weeks's system of bottom-heat for these plants. Any one can grow Cucumbers from this time with little trouble tention for some time yet. Do not let them set and are able to carry a good crop. SEEDLiNGs.- Forward all your Tomatoes, Capsicums, Egg
plants, Ice-plants, and all others in slight hotbeds, as they seve rally want more pot-room and air. sege macr crop out cf dours.
 tamed bere. may now be removed for other purposes, and a few
were sown mod
hoops placed over the beds ready to have mats thrownover them main off whlle the nights are mild. April has come in with pro-
mising smiles, and if we get a cold day now and then, thinga are mising smiles, and if
in a fit state to bear it.
 warcm slowers, the mulchmg of ard these borders may now be
safely temoved, and after a few dry days the uhce s.rtace may
 and moreover, if there is an appearance of a h heurs (ron, the
borders should now have a good top-dressing of rich, but not of rich earthre. It is is too early yet to you have border. If you hacess to pigeon this time ; and as a littic of it goes a great way, it will add much
to their richness without adding to their bulk or depth, which is great And BEANS.-C and other successional crops in the kitchen. gardens, and as your time will admit, you may sow Leeks, Cardons, a little Cabluage
Brussels Sprouts, Caulifower, and Autumn Broccoli seed and if there are any arrears in your other sowings, lring them thp. all these young plants are encouraged bow berong pas they are fit; tered borders, and in light, rich soil. See that everything is
done in a neat, workmanlike manncr. ORCHARD-If ynu have any doubts about the names of re-
cently-planted Peach and Nectarne trecs, or any of the old ones, mark them before thay are out of blosson, that 1s, , mark if the
flowers are small or large ones, by cutting a notrh or No. 1 on numbers will to for the whole. This is the first regular step in ascertaining the true name; the glands and serratures, if any,
on the leaves will be the next step by-and-by, and you will then have a chance of making out the name when the fruit is ripe, by omparison with the publiched lists. As yct there is a fair pro-
mise that Peaches and Apricots will set well. Continue to disbud them gradually, thinning the buds from the strongest shoots
first. The point of a sharp knife should be used for disbudding,
in II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY. Srovs. - When the greater palt of the plants are shifted, keep
the house closer for a week or two, to encourage the roots to strike freely into the fresh soin. Keep up a monstrer atmospiere
alsn, and give less water to the ronts, as the fresli soil, after the
 to a good specimen, and mores. so to propapate it hy cuttings,
but if you get young shoots low enougit for layering nin the Gey will root freely in three weeks.
GREL Housk.- For the next four or five weeks greenhouses are, for the most part, very difficult to manage well, between
the Vines on the rafters, thice Pelarqoniums, Heaths, aud other
hard-wooded plants, it is often difficult to determine the thest course to pursue on the spot, and more so to give directions
under such cunficting circumstances. All that can be sadd in a end of the house, and the hardice nores at the coldest, and near
the door or ventuators; ai.y of the latter plants which show signs of being too much confined should be removed to the cold
then Consenvarony.-In this entrapap. place of atraction there will
be some dificulty to contend with for a few weeks. Forced
Poser Roses, Llacs, Azaleas, Rc., wall be going out of bloom, and
must be removed, to they be sheltered till they get hardened enought to bear the opeas
air
Every one mast answer the question according to his Rhoudodendrons and Azaleas wlich have liene forced varieties of he more common sorts can now interfere with the experiment.
PoorActive Prs. After the supply for the fower-veds is
propagated and a little forwardeel, put th for a reserve a of cuttings of such plants as fow, fate in the autumn, to take for forcmg next winter should beprempagated now, and kept
cramped in small pots through the summer. Anagaliscs for tore plants next winter should be managed in the same way Any other piant that is found dificult to preserve through
the winter should now be propagated, , wine the pits are at
work, and if kept stunted in small ponts darment summer, they will get so hardened and stocky as to keep with ease throurh
the winter. One of the nicest plants for a "gem "n the flower garden sth the Bouvardia triphylliants for a " gem " may now be propagated hy
root-cuttings to any extent

The late showers have brought forward the grass before most persons were prepared for mowing; but every kind of work must
give way for the scythe, unless it be planting a few evergreens,
thet going on. Early mowne is the life and soul of lawns, anct you
can tell in Anust whether the first mowng was deferred too
long, by the stronger grasses having paxtly killed the fine herbage, which gives the phlish to our bect - kept lawns. The
seeds of any bardy perennials may be sown with the hardy annuals for summer powering. Where familics do not hetarn
to their country seats till the end of June, it is too soon yet to ow annuals fur bloomming mn July. I do not know any place of tardeners have set their faces against them since Ver-
benas, Petunias, a id similar plants, have increased 50 much Ten-week Stocks an d Chinna Asters, for the first crop, should now be sow. The Swe 't Scabious, if sown now, will come in useful
next September, to fill up some bed or blank when flowers are
getting scarce, $D$. Reuton, Shrublend Park Gardens. State of the Weather near tondon for the Weelk ending Apriit 6,1 184s, zs ob-



 State of the Weather ac Chiswifick during the lase 17 years, for the ensuing


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending April , 1843. Iv consequence nf the mildinss of the weather the supplies




bushel; New town Pippins are selling at 4s. per dozen. Cucum-
bers are plentiful, from 2s. to
5s. per brace, the bers are plentiful, from 28. 10 , 8 . per brace, the greater portion
cennisting of the Syon House, which does not go off so well
since the prickly sorts have bece since the prickly sorts have become more abundant. Vegetables:
Asparagus still maintains its price, the best bunches selling from $5 s$. to $10 s$, and the smaller ones from $18.6 d$. to 38 . ench Seakale from the open ground is becoming general, which has may be hat from 4d. to 1s. ©d. per bunch; thise purple fetching
from $5 d$. to 1s. per bunch. French Beans are improved, and a part, beguin to grow; they are selling from 5 s. to to ss. per bushel
 sundier boxes of new Potatoes have arrived from Xisboner thes :

 comprising Camellia reticulata and various other sorts, Peobnia
Montan, Mangolia conspicua, Heaths, Acacias, Cloves. PRinks,
Anemones, Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Jonuuils, Gardenias,


the general opinion of Rose-growers, If, however, you hav any evidence to the contrary, we shall be happy to print it, and
shall be much oblized into the bargain. INES. - Curron. - We camot recommend Vines into a greenhouse, because it generally liaplacion of cither the plants suffier frcm too much attention heilpg path to
the Vines, or vice versid. In a house with a south aspect, bnt the Vines, or vice revist in In a house with $n$ south aspect, but
shadece at two oclock by an acjouning building, Vines would succeed, provided they had the full benefit of the mornmy sun $\ddagger$

- Merlin.--When Vines planted ontside the house are not forced before the middle of April, it is unnecessary eilher to inclose the stems or to cover the border with fermenting
material. $\ddagger$ Ficus, --You may either graft or inarch your material. $\ddagger$ - Ficuse,--You may either graft or inarch you ceed by the latter method, in which case you must wait until
the Vines have made shoots two or three feet in length.tJ. H.-We Would not advise you to cut back the unsightly stems there is a shoot of last year's growth below the point of tion sion. A better plan will be to transfer your Vines into larger pots, anch round the interior the old stems, which will throw unless you pot them aunually in fresh soil shaking the old compost from the roots. The size of the pots muant depend upon the streng th of the plants. $\ddagger$-Jemsheed. -
Plants of the Kishmish and Aleppo Grape may be obtained of Plants of the Kiis
almost any respe
Api.t Grapss.-Guichenet.-We are not suficiently acquainted with
the Black Muscat of Alexaydria to give you any information respecting its good or bad qualties. From its being so little
 ence from your adding gypsum to your Cueumber led, ine ithic
do we expect much advantage. A lieating Cucumbcr-bed is, we fear, too dry to enable the gypsum to act advantareously it requires water or a very wet litter. If you use it, merely
sift it over the litter as you make up the bed so as to Whel mixed. It is very cheap, is itself a good manuxe, anid the quantity is immatelial.
bricata. They should bo seeds are those of Araucaria imbricata. They should be sown separately in small 60 sizee
pots, filed with dry loam, and afterwards placed in gentle, but not damp, peat, until they show signs of vegetating, when they grees, and water them sparingly at first; after they have farrly spring they may be turned out into the open ground. Auraucaria is a barbarous word, derived from the Araucama country,
where this tree grows. In.lricata, in botanical language, refers to the maxner in which certain parts axe arranged over eac other, like tiles on a house. This tree is ONIPRRA.- A Constant Reader. - The seeds of Coniferous plant should be sown in pans, in dry sandy loam. The pans should
be placed in a gentle, but not a nioist heat, reniovily then giving thcm but little water ene app earance to a cooler place degrees. When fairly up, they should be potted off smely into for a few days, They will require little attention aste frame beyond the ordinary routine of watering and shifting into
 ing profusely. The probebility is that like your Ros in penetrated into the clay. $\ddagger$ will not injure your Rose Acacia whioots to spurs. It will perhaps induce it to flower of the joung rociss.-A Subscriber.-There is no means of distinguishing between single and doable Stocks untilt they foower. The most
essential point towards obtaining double flowers, is to procure Berberis.-An ignorunt Sudscriber.-Bérberis dulcis and empe trublia are both hardy in the neighbourliood of L.undom. soil composed of loam and peat or leaf-mould, suits them best,
and they should be planted in a warm situation, not shaced by trees.
moce Quámoclit, and rubro- ceraluea, for plantivg in the Ipoair, is the end of of and ruarro. ceralae, for planting in the open
lar treatmey will both succeed under similar treatment, viz., to sow, them in a gentle hot-bed, to pot them off separately and encourage their growth, until the end of May
when they may be planted out in light rich soil situation. Trope'olum pentaphyllum and Maurándyas turned out at the same time, $\ddagger$
can or The A lugr.- Ainsley. - The only manner in which you
can trowded beds of the Lily of the up and divide the roots in autumn, and replant them six Magnolia will do a dwelling on either side of a porch with a S , aspect. Upon Glycine sinensıs, Bignonia radicans, Clématis montana, Hencling to the bare stems of lirr-trees. $\dagger$ cepting Ivy, which will romend as border-fowers no blue Dahlia has yet been raised, Anacallis cxeruleana. As carth os.- A grateful Reuder.- If you a simiar sttuation. 7 y of the Lime-trees yon so gratly prize probably six feet between the trunk and the mound, yon will much afraid of carrying the mound quite up to the bole, if it were necessary to do so. The first distance is, however, the

Thrafrin onks.-In xeply to a correspondent, Anne states freely fhe Alm the soil is decidedly chalky. She does not find that
Apricot grow well, though the Peach and NecPlantain, or Rib The only effectual means of eradicating cutting away its leaves as often as they appear above-ground. If a pinch of salt is dropped upon the wounded crowns, it will Moss. A. K. - Tlicre is no effectual means of removing moss PhacNuM, -A Subseriber. - Sphagnum is a coarse kind of Moss
which grows in marshy places which it has of retaining ploces. on account of the power Rrysive purposes.
upon the cultivation. of these plants, in another part of the
Paper. $\pm$ flowers well in in warm ereenhouscribpr.-This plant asually

 which you have afforded us respecting your Arum, by which ye suppose you mean Calla rethiopica, it is impossible to give
bave not advice respecting it. The probability is, that you in a sitting-roond during the summer, it should be placed out. or-cioors, and if in water so much the beter.t
MPHICOME A GUTA, - Salopian,
Mphicome Arauta,- Salopian, -This plant may, in some
situatious, have proved hardy, but it is not eneraliy so, The

## great difficuly, when grown in the open air, is to keep the soil aromad it marly dry during whiter. Particular care must therefore be takes in draining the border thoroughly with hme- rublush, the sul face soil being componed of turty

 heath-mould. $\ddagger$. USTABD ApplR,- An ignorant Subscriber:-This plant seldomsucceeds well under cultivation in this country succeeds well under cultivation in this country. It can only se grown in the emperatare arable circumstances, it is not likely to flower in less than 10 or 12 years. $\ddagger$
Abagus TEA. -Alpha.- We are not aware that plants of the Paraguay Tea, or Ilex Paraguayensis, can be procured of pre-
sent in this country. We believe that there are specimens of sent in this country. We believe that there are specimens of Garden, Glasgow. .
potting, Sanguinea.-If Ericas and Epacrises, at the time of
pood health, their balls of earth should not b reduced. good greenhouse and conservatory plants at p. 216 of this
 ally appeared in the Chronicle are adapted for a multitude of néttias, Zichyas, Kennédyas, the smaller kinds of Hardenbergia and Passifiora, Philibertias, and Aristolochias. Equal parts of
fibrous ,oam and heath-mould, with a small proportion of silverfibrous oam and heath-mould, with a sma
sand, will suit any of the above plants. $\ddagger$
Sand, will suit any of the above plants $\ddagger$
Fras. Gallicus. - We do not know whether any English
Botanical collector is now in South America, of whom rerns Botanical collector is now in South America, of whom Terns
may be obtained. The newly-introduced species have notbeen figured in the English Botanical periodicals, except, perhaps, in里
w-anawewaymuat be useless to attempt it withonat having the flowers to refer to.
With rexard to the success of the Dahlias sent out m 1841, we have examined the lists of those shows where the names of
the flowers are given, and we have inserted those that bave been generally exhibited. It is to be regretted that the shows
are not better reported; many give the names only of the sucare not better reported; many give the names onny of the suc-
cessful exhivitors-others report only one or two stands; so cessiul exhibitors-others report only one or two stands; so Ing favourites of those sent out in 1841 are as follows:-
Brown's Britemaid, Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Indispens able, Catleugh's Eclipse, Dowager Lady Cooper, Spary's Ad-
mirable, Fanny Keynes, Widnall's Eclipse and Queen, Catmirable, Fanny Keynes, Widnall's Eclipse and Queen, Cat-
leugh's Tounnament, Constancy, Conqueror of the World, and
Euclid. Respecting the Euclid. Respecting the seedlings sent out last searon, it is depends upon the stock a grower has to propagate from, Very season; of those that were exhibited, Dodd's Prince of Wales And Hudson's Princess Royal appeared in most of the winning
stands; next to these, but greatly below them in numbers Whale's Attila, Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, Low's Duke of Cornwail, and Girling's Plouglhboy. An opinion of the Chronicle, pp. 622, 639.*
Oses.-Salonian
Rosess.-Salopion,- Your want of success with climbing. Roses
is accounted for by your statement, that the sub-soil within a
 Society's Gardeat Exhibitions some years ago; and uncommon bad ones they were.t-A Young Gardener. - It is not very probable that your Rose grafts will take uniess you cover them
with grafting clay to exclude the air; in which case, if the ope-
ration has been properly performed, there is ration has been prope
should not succeed-?
Elangoniums.-A Subscriber,--There is no remedy for the spots
unon the leaves of your Pelargoniums, which are caused by ome mining insect, except cutting off all the infected leaves may discard Beauty of Ware, Lady Murray, Imogene, Isidorimarm, Chef d'couvre, Sidonia, Fosteri roseum, and Fanny Garth, and substitute the following sorts: Matilda, Cyrus, Mitch, An
Monarch,
Fairies,*
UCASIAs.- Sanguinea,- We are not yet sufficiently acquainted
With the new liybrid Fuchsias to be able to give you any adpice Writh the new liybrid Fuchsias to be able to give you any adpice
 The pans should then be placed under hand-glasses. It is axe apt to camp off. As soon as the secd begms to vecgetate,
air should be given; and as they increase in size, care nuust be taken to keep away slugs. When the sun has much power, it
will he advisable to remove the pans to and east or north aspect, to prevent them from becoming too dry. In August they u ill
be ready to transplant, and for their management after this
perion, yon cannot do better than follow the directions riven period, you cannot do better than follow the directions given
hy Dr. Horner, in lis excellent paper on the cultivation of the
Poly Pancins., II. Gray.- You will find good directions for the
treatment of these bulbs after flowering at ppo 107 and 756 of $\mathrm{P}_{\text {RuIr }}^{1842}$ RuIr-WAILLS. - $P$. being about to erect a garden-wall, has been
adised, that if built 16 inches wide at the bottom and dimiHished gladually to 4 inclies at the top, a slight inclunation
invard will be obtained, whinch, it is presumed, would be benc ficial to the trees, masmuch as their lower branches would
receive the dews and centle rains, which, in the perpendicular
wall, are he asks our opinion as to the value of the suggestion. We think there cax be no doubt that such a plan would be disad-
Tantageous, because more injury would be done to the blosVantareous, because more injury would be done to the blos-
soms in spring, by the radiation of heat from the wall in clear
frosty of dews nights than Fart only, by a south wail and two wings, forming an obtuse Rur-TkiEs. - C. C. - The protection which is afforded to fruit-
trees by a piece of net, $21 t$. wide, stretched across the upper
ends ends of a piece of net, 21 t. wide, stretched across the upper
silght. postiug on the top of the wall, must be very
dignt. To be at all effectual, the net should be twice or thrice Boubled, and should reach at least half-way down the poles, $\ddagger$ artumn and winter you will find it advantagenus to make two the middifferent sowings between the beginning of May and
their
thdle of June. A selection of sorts, with remarks upon

aeding $100^{\circ}$ by sun-heat, without injury; but it is not advis-
$90^{\circ}$ fo 10 allow the bed in which they are grown to stand $90^{\circ}$ for any length of time. It is rather early to leave off nightly early, that for the plants may have should, however, be uncovered $U_{\text {RNiles }}$ beds night should range between $65^{\circ}$ and $70^{\circ}$ Aqvages of the Turnip-fiy.
 betweeds shlould be sown in drills six inches apart, any time lande the this and June, upon light, open soil $y$ in hard or stiff sow the seed of the Rampion on light open soil, and
not too early in the season, are the principal points in its cultivation. All that the plants require until they are fit to
draw, is thin them out, if necessary, 4 inches apart, and to water them in dry weather.
pieces the old decayed tubers, and planting by breaking into inches deep in a mixture of rotten leaves and loam.
RED Spidrr.- A Subscriber.-If the red spider is very numerous
upon your Calceolarias, dust the undel-sides of the leaves with lower of sulphur; but if it is only just making its appearance you may keep it under by preserving a moist atmosphere morning. ${ }^{\text {fin }}$ $\ddagger$
agor. - Ficus.- It is stated that Onion-beds upon
ond which soap- ouds and urine have been thrown durng the winter
prevously to the ground cing dig, reman free from the attacks of the nagrot durnghne following season. By applying the same
materials in a difuted state to your Onions while growing, the same result may possibly be obtanced. $\ddagger$
remedy with -Aghich we are arcquainted for destroying the wire
worm. Whe should the sand with that compound, and mix it with the soil in your Ranuncuins and Anemone bin Calf on Trers.-G. W.-The best remedy for destroying the
Scale on Pear and Apple-trees is, when the young insects issue from beneath the scales at this season of the year, to was them off with lime-water. This washing should be repeated
until the old scales are deserted. $\ddagger$ Books.-W. D. F. Eindley's "School Botany" is the more
exact, but the same author's "Lady's Botany" is the more popular book for teachimg chitdren the thatural system of
botany. "Newman on 3sitisit Ferns have on that suhject; every species is illustrated with figures est name of Ranunculus. Ficaria is pilewort; but that is a dis agreable name, and " $R$. E." prefers Figwort, which is the trans lation of the Latin word. The plant is also called the lesse confusion with Chelidonium majus, the common Celandine. $\dagger$ to ar Piqua Plant.-Quercus, - There is no plant known by
this name except to the vendors of Piqua-tea, which seems to be a sort of hay-tea, if we are to judge by the fragments o stems of which it consists.
twins. - Paul Jones. - Your proposed plan is good, but will cer
tainly be mproved by paring and burnung ; for the followin reasons:-1, Your heavy clay will be mcchanically improve
by the operation; a You will be certan to dectroy grass, weeds, and grubs; and 3, That being effected, you will save the expense of trenching, because digging will be quite
enongh. It will also be neless, if burning is well executed, to
fallow the land als fallow the land at all; but you may lay it downi ummedsately
after the digging. If you have any lime-rubbish at hand from old buuldngs, a dressumg of that after burning, and before digging, will be very useful.t. ${ }^{\text {Grass SERDS For LAwNs.-J. The best grasses for a lawn }}$ are are the following, with the proportion of sed requisite of each per acre: Cynosurus cristatus, 6 lbs ; ; Festuca duriúscula, 3 tbs.
 Trifolium repens, 7bs.; T. minus, 2lbs.t.
may mow and sweep in a day, varies so much with the a man the weather and the qualaty of the grass that it is impossible to name any certain extent. It is seldom in summer that
mowing can be performed alter ten o'clock in the mornuns. A mowing can be performed ater ten ockeck in the mommog. A
guarter of an acre may therefore be taken as the average quan
nity or tiree hours. The sweeping will not occupy more the the work will of couse thas will
the price of labour in different parts of the country $t$ the price of labour in different parts of the colntry. $\pm$. rough out-door horticultural purposes. We lelieve the best is
the anti-corrosive-but painters don't like to use it because it
is difficult to \#ork. The best black paint we know is the black
oxide of mand Heats.-MI. W. $K$.- We fear you have been sadly cheated; it
is unwise to deal with people whom nobody knows anything is unwise to deal with people whom nobody knows anything
about. There are no such things as a yellow tree Preony or a
yellow Moss Rose. To buy plants by drawings is like puryellow Moss Rose. To buy plants by drawings is like purFow ER-Pots- $A$ Subscriber,-The sizes of flower-pots vary
considerably in different parts of the country. The following are the dimensions of the different sizes in the neighbourhood of Londo


Poultry. - A Constant Reader will" find good information upon
this point in the article "Poultry" of the "Pcnny Cyclopredia" this pointin Doyle), and also in his ofn "Cycloperdia."-n. " Miscricansous.- Zeta.- Your question is answered at p. 73 in
the Chronicle for the present year.*- Polly. - The eye of your
Polyanthus is not circular:, and it forms a racked Polyanthus is not circular, and it forms a ragged edge with the
ground colour; the edging is also irrcgular round the segments, and too broad dow in the centre of each.* - - Mr, Irery. ment upon many sorts alrcady in cultivation. The flowers are too small in two of the specimens, and the white has a a con-
fused and dusty appearance; in the larger-fiowered variety the fused and dusty appearance; in the larger-fiowered variety the
white is very pure, but we have many in the same style.* The smaller specimen being the male, and the larger one the comot understand the plan. Cannot you send us a better drawing ? \&-A Subscriber.-It is not very likely that a Grass
growing in Devonshire should be the same as the Tussac Grass of the Falklands. What you have sent consists of the fower other plant, and the shoot of an Equisetum. This monstrum our readers the loss of a few lines of readable matter. Was such a question worth such an expense? + - - A Housekecper's with an answer.-An Original Subscriber. - Your seedling Fuchsia is pretty, and bears some resemblance to $F$. Lanei ; ; liancy of colour.t, equal that variety either in size or bri, vivum tortuosum; 2 appears to be Leptospermum scopirium;
4, Klénia articulata; 5 , Acmadénia juniperina. - Aliquis.No such plant is known in this part of the country as the Roman Iris, $\ddagger-$ -.$K$. -The Fungus is a species of Boletus, springing from the dead parts of trees, which it eventually
destroys.t--Evergreen.- Your plants are 1, Ceratónia siliqua; destroys. $\ddagger-$ Evergreen.- Yourplants are 1, Ceratónia silique; apitata.t--J. A. - Your specimen is not a Marchántia at all, but Jungermánnia epiphylla, t-- Juvenis. - What can it possibly
signify to you, me, or any other person of respectability what signify to you, me, or any other person of respectability what
such people write, say, or do? They are much more dangerous to their friends (?) than to anybody else. $\dagger$-Agricolu.- Some o
the best Carnations have been enumerated in the late Number

 bulbosa. The remainder are not sufficiently advanced to be
distinguishable $\ddagger-$ I Iomng Botunist. - Wie camot unicrtake distinguishable $\ddagger$ - I Iomng Botunist. We We caimon undicrtake
to deternine the names of $E$ ast and West Indian seeds $\ddagger$ G. L.-If you wish us to ascertain the names of your plants,
you must send proper specemens. those which we can make
out are, 1. Linum flavum; 2 . I.iscum forrdanum; 4. Justicia
speciosa; 5. Westringia rosmarinifolia; 6. A species of Pittospeciosa; 5. Westringia rosmarinifolia; 6. A species of Pitto-
sporum - - stura.-The Oncidium is 0 . stramineum. $\dagger$ - G.G. - Your plants are, 1 . Hermánnia alnifolia; 3. Phylica ericoldes;
4. Acmadenia pungens.t-J. $K$. F.-Many thanks for your commumeatron, which we would have avaited ourselves of
had we not been in possession of a more extensive list. Both
lave been prepared from the same source, and have been prepared from the same source, and thongh they
differ in numbirs, the scale is the same $*-$ - Eierton -The cimbing annull to which you alude is pon' (ea Quámoclit.

- Lincoln's Inn-the Pear is Burhanan's Spring Eeurre,
known in some collections as the Winter Beure. The Apple known in some collections as the Winter Beurré. The Apple
is the Petworth Seedling, and probably the same as the Petworth Nonpareil. $\curvearrowleft$ - Yertumnus.- Your plant is Lapeyrousia
 are not.
susual, a host ofletters has arrived too late for answers this week.


## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

## Tere overland mail from India and China has brought

 advices from Bombay to the Ist March, and from Canton to the 21st January. The Indian news is of great importance, containing the accounts of a hardfought battle between the British Army under General Napier, and the Ameers of Scinde, in which $22,000 \mathrm{Be}$ loochees were totally overthrown by a corps of our Indian Army, amounting to no more than 2,800 men. The loss of the enemy is estimated at 5000 men, 1000 of whom were left dead on the field, togetber with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, standards, some treasure, and a considerable quantity of stores, The loss of the British amounted to upwards of 200 , including several officers, who conspicuously distinguished themselves in the battle. Three days after the action, the Ameers surrendered themselves, unconditionally, as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad. The Governor-General arrived at Delhi on the 5th Feb., and was preparing to go to Agra, where his presence was considered necessary to put an end to the disturbances in the Bundelkund territory. It was rumoured that the Brahmins of Somnauth had declined to receive the celebrated gates, on the ground that they had been polluted by their application to a Mahommedan tomb; it was therefore necessary China the news is satisfactory so far trophies. From assurance of continued tranquillity, but in otner respects it is comparatively unimportant. The Emperor and his Comnissioners had slown the strongest desire to maintain friendly relations with the British Officers; and the prudent measures of the Municipal authorities of Canton bad successfully repressed the angry feelings which led to the riot of the 7 th December. The high Imperial Commissioner, deputed by the Chinese Government to conduct the commercial negotiations with Sir H. Pottinger, had arived at Canton, and the first conferences were arranged to take place on the 21st January.-Our French news is chiefly of domestic interest, and our intelligence from Madrid adds little to what was known last week on the constitution of the New Chamber.-The Portuguese Govermment have refused the terms offered by Lord Aberdeen on the tariff question, and it is expected that the British Cabinet will at once break off the megotiations. -From the Levant, we have accounts of the remarkable fatality which has attended the commission appointed to arrange the differences between Persia and Turkey. Both the Persian and Turkish Plenipotentiaries had died suddenly; the two English Commissioners narrowly escaped on accidental death, and the two Tatars sent with the intelligence to Constantinople had died on their way.From the United States we have the President's message in reference to the disputed construction of those portions of Lord Ashburton's Treaty which relate to the right of search. Mr. Tyler declares against any pretension on the part of Foreign Powers to visit vessels sailing under the American flag; and hints, in no very obscure terms, to the disposition of his Government to maintain this principle by the aid of its whole naval powerr. The message of President Tyler has naturally occupied attention in both Houses of Parliament; Lord Aberdeen and Sir R. Peel have declared that the difference of construction to which the message referred was more apparent than real ; and the thanks of the House of Lords were voted last night to Lord Ashburton for the conclusion of the treaty. On Tuesday, Lord Ashley brought forward his motion condemnatory of the continuance of the trade in opium, which he characterised as aconsistent with the honour and duties of a Christian kingdom. The motion was opposed by Ministers and altimately withdrawn, on the ground that negotiations were now in progress on the subject of this trade, the fate of which might be risked by any hasty resolution of the House. On Thursday Mr. C. Buller moved an address to the Queen, for an inquiry into the best means of exten-
sive and systematic colonisation. He did not propose any specific plan, or an alteration of the existing system, but urged the Government to extend its principle and investigate every point of the subject, in order that the best course might be adopted. Lord Stanley opposed the motion as unnecessary, because an enlarged system of emigration was already in operation under the superintendance of Government. After a long and interesting debate, Mr. C. Buller expressed his satisfaction that the motion had excited so much attention, and consented to
leave the question in the hands of the Executive. The leave the question in the hands of the Executive.-The
revenue returns for the past quarter have been published revenue returns for ; they confirm the anticipations of the productiveness of the Income Tax, and show a steady increase in the Post-office; but on all the other branches of revenue there is still a falling off. The results, however, are more satisfactory than those exhibited by the quarter ending in
January last, and they may be considered to indicate that the country has surmounted the worst of its embarassments.

## 390me Nefos.

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert continue at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty during the week has taken her usual daily walk in the gardens of the Palace,
and is in excellent health. All the arrangements have been made at the Palace in anticipation of her Majesty's accouchement, which is expected to take place almost daily. - Lord Charles Wellesley, clerk marshal, has suc-
ceeded Colonel Buckley in the duties of equerry in waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Bouverie has succeeded Prince Albert. -The King of Hanover is expected to arrive in London on a visit to this country, in the course of the present month.
Ourcial Appointments.-Capt. Fitzroy, late member for It is rumoured that Mr. Pemberton is to have the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, as Chancellor, and that the Hon. J. Talbot, son of Earl Talbot, is to succeed Mr. Pemberton Wordsworth has been appointed Poet Laureate, in the room of the late Dr. Southey.

Parliamentary Movements.--The contest for the representation of Durham, vacant by the appointment of Capt.
Fitzroy to the Governorship of New Zealand, terminated on Tuesday in the return of Lord Dungannon; the ${ }_{406}$ The Nottin Lord Dunganan, 1 , Mr. Bright Mr. Gisborne, the Liberal candidate, was returned when 1848; for Mr. J. Walter, juner, 1731. The Athluene election has terminated in the return of Mr. Collett, the 114 ; for Capt. Beresford 108. A petition has been presented by the liberal electors of Cambridge against the return of Mr. Fitzroy Kelly. A vacancy has occurred in
the representation of East Suffolk by the death of Sir the repre
B. Vere.
The Revenue.-The official returns of the revenue for the year and quarter which ended on the 5th inst. have just been published. They more than confirm the anticipations of the productiveness of the Income-tax, which
causes an jncrease in the total amount of the returns ; causes an therease ith the the Postion of the Pice, they still show a falling off on all the other branches of revenue. The total ordinary income for the year ended April 5,1842 ,
was $45,363,827 l$.; that for the year just ended was was $45,363,827$. $;$. 4 that
$46,078,810 \mathrm{l}$ - showing an increase on the year of $714,983 l$. The total ordinary income for the quarter ended April 5 , 1842, was $8,720,5322$.; that of the quarter just ended was $10,469,477$ l. - showing an increase on the quarter of
$1,748,945 l^{2}$. The following are the details:-The returns for the Year exhibit an increase in the Income-tax of 2,456,2887. ; Post-Office, 103,0002. Miscellaneous, $425,969 l$. ; to which must be added, Imprest and other
moneys, $154,913 l$; Repayments of Advances, $65,614 l$.moneys, $154,913 l$.; Repayments of Advances, $65,614 l$.-
making the total increase $3,205,784$. Thiere is a decrease in the Customs of $1,076,3361$. ; Excise, 1,059,093l. ; Stamps, 146,7901. ; Taxes, $146,0826 . ;$ Crown-Lands, $62,500 l$-- making a total decrease of $2,490,801 l$, which, deducted from the above increase of $3,205,784 l$., gives, as
stated above, a total increase on the year's accounts of stated above, a total increase on the year's accounts of
714,9832 . The returns for the Quarter show an increase in the Income-tax of $1,885,232 l$; ; Post-Office, 2.0001 .; Miscellaneous, $218,363 l$.-making a total of $2,105,595 l$. They show a decrease in Customs of $275,516 l$; Excise, 1,789\%.; Stamps, 6,361l.; Taxes, 8,055 .; Crown-Lands, $15,500 l$; Imprest and other moneys, 8,8077 . ; Repay-
ments of Advances, $40,623 l$. making a total of 356,6502 , ments of Advances, 40,6232 . making a total of 356,6502 ,,$~$ shows a total increase in the quarter's accounts of

## 1,748,945l.

Colonial and Consular Services.-The estimates for the year ending March 31st, 1844, are:-Bahamas, 3070l.; Sable Island, Nova Scotia, 400l.; Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Gold Coast, 13,680l. ; St. Helena, including allowances to late servants of East India Company, 11,5006. ; Western Australia, 77851. ; Port Essington, Heligoland, $1023 l$. ; Governors and others, West Indies, 18,667l.; Clergy, North America and New Zealand, gration, $11.286 l_{\text {. }}$, Justices in the West Indies, Mauritius, \&c., 49,700l.; Negro Education, 18,000l.; Captured Negroes, Support, \&c., 35,000l.; Commissioners, for

104,7002.-Total, 403,336l. The total for the year 1841, was $381,212 l$. ; and for $1842,392,154 l$.; thus showing an increase, as compared with 1841, of 22,124.; ; and the
$11,182 l .$, as compared with 1842.-The charge for the establishment in China, which has usually formed part of this estimate, will be submitted in a separate estimate, as soon as the arrangements are completed.
${ }_{H}$ Houses of Parliament. - A return made to the House amount already expended for building the new Houses of Parliament is 380,4831 . $10 s . ;$ the amount voted has been 438,5007 . ; and consequently, $58,0166.10 s$. is in hand gress of completion. It is estimated that a further sum of 578,4241 . 12 s . 9 d . will be required to complete the buildings. The total amount of Mr. Barry's estimate will quired for completing the landing-places, making good the pavings, furniture, and fittings, and for decoration

Yeomanry.-A parliamentary return of the number and expenses of the effective yeomanry of Great Britain, in the containing 831 officers and 13,358 men; the total expense connected with whose maintenance was $101,8316.8 s .11 d$. The amount voted by Parliament was $82,458 l$., thus showing the excess of expenditure beyond the vote of Parliament have been 19,373\%. 88. 11. The reaso porps called out in aid of the civil power. Six yeomanry corps containing air containing sid from the 1st of this month ; and seven additional corps, to consist of 16 troops and 935 men, are expected to be raised for the present year.
paper, just published, shows that in the year ending the paper, just published, shows that in duty paid for legacies, probates, and administrations, was-in England and Wales, 2001,960l. 7s. 8d.; in Scotiand, 150,2132. 11 2d.; in Ireland, 114,923l. 15 s . $6 \frac{1}{2} d$. ; total $2,267,105$.
 in Ireland, $1,664,853 \mathrm{l}$. $8 \mathrm{~s} .0 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{~d}$. Total duties received since the 1797 amount to $64,596,1901$. 6 s. $4 \frac{1}{4} d$.

## fforeian.

France.-The recent debates in the French Chambers have been mostly of domestic interest, and M. Barrot's notice of a motion, for limiting the jurisdiction of the Correctional Police, occupies the chief attention of the Correctional Police, occupies the chis journals of Monday. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Friday, M. Desjaubert expressed an apprehension thąt the Government was about to commit a great imprudence in reviving the old claims of France to the Istand Madagascar. M. Guizot, in reply, entered upon a full
eapose of the system pursued and contemplated by the French Government in the Pacific, and now in the Indian Sea; and which, he explains, is "not to compromise or commit France by endeavouring to form extensive colonial establishments at a long distance from home, and to incur by such proceeding the danger of involving her in serious forcign powers generally. That which is advantageous to France and indispensable for her, is to possess points on the globe destined to become great centres of trade and navigation, and which will prove secure and strong maricommerce by affording harbours and shelter for our shipping, with means of refit, without our being compelled to resort for those objects to foreign ports."
relative to the organization of the Privy Council, and the bills for confirming the provisional arrangements entered into by the Minister of Public Works wathe caleis and Lille, and from Avignon to Marseilles, were presented to the Chamber on Monday. - The nuptials of the Princess Clementine of Orleans are fixed for the 20 th instos and
will be celebrated at Fontainebleau. Accounts from Algiers state that General Bugeaud is making immense preparations for another campaign, which is to commence about the 18th April, and is announced as likely to consolidate the domination of France before the end of the fighting in almost all directions. General Lamoriciere is engaged on the Upper Oued-Riou, near the margin of the desert ; General Gentil is strugging with the enemy at Mazonna; Generals de Bar and Changarnier are actuely fighting in the Dahra and the Beni-Menacer Mountains; the Medeal column has perpetual conflicts with the Kabyls of the east ; General d'Hilliers and two Colonels are comConstan Kabyls of the mountains between Bo recently yielded the Duke d'Aumsle a splendid tribute in the Moniteur, has returned from the expedition in such a now in exhaustion,
Spatn.-We have advices from Madrid to the 29 th
The new chamber is said to be composed as follows: 18. It is expected that the 103 will support the Regent, and all the measures of the present ministry. As to the ezact men they may desire, some doubt still exists it is, however, reported as certain that the Governminister in London a courier to General ately to Madrid, the Regent being desirous to consult him on the organization of a new Ministry.-The contract for the quicksilver mines of Almaden was on the 28th ult.
adjudged to Messrs. Rothschild. The price ( $81 \frac{1}{2}$ dollars per metrical quintal) is 21 dollars higher than that fixed
by the contract which is to expire in November next. The by the contract which is to expire in Nov
new contract is to endure for four years.
Portugal.-Accounts from Lisbon to the 27 th ult., mention that the ultimatum of Lord Aberdeen on the tariff question has been rejected by the Portuguese Government, which will not consent to any reduction on English woollens beyond their former propositions. It is therefore expected that the English Cabinet will at onco break off the negotiations, and that the convention is virtually at an end. -The comet had caused a great sensation at Lisbon, many of the inhabitants believing that the end of the world was come. All the confessionals of the city were crowded with penitents for many days, and several
people were so much affected that they have been sent to people were so much affected that they have been sent the public madhouse.
SWixzerland.-On the morning of the 25 th ult., at Basle and its neighbourhood. The barometer fell at the out one line, but a sudden change of weather followed immediately, it having been nnusually mild for the season
afterwards.
Germany. - The Diet of the States of Prussia was opened on the 16th ult., at Künigsberg, by a speech from the Royal Commissary, remarkable for "its liberal expressions. "A powerfal spirit," he said, of a benencent in the present age; and, therefore, is it the more necessary for all who have the true welfare of their country at heart to keep a clear, unclouded view before them; not to permit theories-specious perhaps, but nevertheless superficial in themselves, to misguide them; not to into an all-consuming flame fina good we enjoy for doubtful or deceiving hopes in prospect." According to a circular from the firm of Brockhaus, of Leipsic, as proprietors, the German Allgemeine Zeitung reappeared on the lst inst., Professor Bulau having consented to become the editor; and with this chavge to The Carlsruhe Garette states that a shock of an earthquake was felt in the district of Loerrach, in the Grand Duchy of Baden on the morning of the 25 th ult. The Duchy or baden, on the houses were forced open, and furniture was thrown down, but no house fell, and no furmion was injured -A suspension-bridge, surpassing all phat has been seen is to be constructed at Vierna, across the Danube It will be 1,470 English feet in length, with only spreading in Germany, from north to south. Anstria and Saxony have concluded an agreement by which 6 kreuzers shall be cher for every distance short of ten German miles, and 12 kreuzers for every greater distance. There are cases, however, in which slight augmentations take Treves, from Holland, was the occasion of a great fête on the 17 th .
.-Advices from Rome mention that the Pontifical Government had abolished, to a certain extent, the exorbitant privilege which hitherto insured impunity to male-
factors who sought an asylum in the churches and convents of the Pope's dominions. A recent legislative enactment provides, that hereafter the secular authorities may cause to be followed and arrested, wherever they may take refuge, all individuals guilty-1st, of relics, or images of the saints ; 2d, of profanation of
the churches ; 3d, of insults by words or violence against clergymen dressed in their costumes ; 4th, of high treason; 5 th, of murder; 6 th , of highway robbery, either singly or with the aid of accomplices; and 7 th, of coining.
A letter, dated Milan the 24 th ult A letter, dated Milan the 24 th uit., states that four earthquakes had been felt in Calabria since the 27 th December.
The last occurred on the 13th February, but fortunately No ste that the nucleus of the comet had been distinctly seen there. Turkey and Persia.-We have intelligence from Constantinople of the 17 wh, and from Smyrna of the 19th ult. The arrangement of the difference between Turkey and Persia is said to have made no progress since our last accounts from the Turkish capital. The Trebizond packet had brought despatches from Persia, from which it appears that Meerza Jaffer, the Persian Plenipotentiary to the Conference at Erzeroum, had died suddenly at Tabreez, a few days after the death of Nourri Effendi, the Turkish Plenipotentiary, at Erzeroum. A most extraordinary fatality has displayed itself on this occasion, and no Eastern story-teller, who delights in marvellous coincidences, could have imagined a series of disasters more astonishing than those which have distinguished these ill-fated conferences. Before starting from Constantinople, Captain Williams, the English commissioner, wass immediately after his nomination, taken dangerously thl, so as to necessitate the appointment of a coadjutor, the
Honourable Mr. Curzon. Shortly after the arrival of these gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Redhouse, their interpreter, at their post, the whole party narrowly escaped suffocation, having fallen asleep in a room heated from Nourri Effendi, and the Tatar sent from Tabreez Ne news of Meerza Jaffer's death, had both died on the way.-The news from syria is not important. sive evening
India.-The Oriental steamer arrived at Malta froma Iexandria on the 30 ch ut, bringing the Overland India Mail, despatched from Bombay by the Victoria steamer on the despatc from Bombay, and to the 22d January from China. O
the 17 th February，General Sir C．Napier obtained a bril－ liant victory in Scinde，near Hyderabad，after three hours of a desperate struggle ； 22,000 Beloochees were entirely including 18 officers．It appears that the Biitish Govern． ment，having introduced civilisation into a portion of Scinde，and taker possession of the Indus，the navigation Scinde，and taken possession of the Indus，the navigation
of which became a matter of general benefit，a demand was made on the Amaeers to give un，for the use of that was made on the Ameers to give up，for the use of that They，feeling that they could not immediately refuse， They，feeling that they could not immediately refuse，
temporized，until at length their troops were collected， when，on the 14th February，they sent word to Major Outram to retire from their city．Major Outram，who did not suppose that they would proceed to extremities，
delaged．On the 15 th，the residency of the British Po－ delayed．On the 15th，the residency of the British Po－
litical Agent was attacked：it was gallantly defended by litical Agent was attacked：it was gallantly defended by
100 men for several hours；but at length，their ammuni－ 100 men for several hours，but at length，sheir a retired，
tion having been expended，the British soldiers retin with a small loss，to the steamers，and proceeded to join
Sir Charles Napier，then at the head of about 2,700 men，at Sir Charles Napier，then at the head of about $2,700 \mathrm{men}$ ，at
a distance of 20 miles from Hyderabad．The Ameers，in a distance of meantime，hastened to attack the British force．On the following day，Gen．Napier marched to Mutharee，
and，on his arrival there，ascertained that the Ameers and，on his arrival there，ascertained that the Ameers
were in position at Meeanee，distant about ten miles， to the number of twenty－two thousand men．Being
aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy，and add to their numbers，although his own force was not one－
seventh part of the enemy＇s，Sir C．Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack，and，accordingly， marched towards Meeance at four ${ }^{\prime}$＇clock in the morning
（the 17 th）．At eight，A．M．，the advanced guard of Gen． Napier＇s force discovered the enemy＇s camp，and at nine oclock the British troops formed in order of battle，being composed of about $2,800 \mathrm{men}$ ，of all arms，and 12 pieces destructive fire upon the British troops，and，during the action which ensued，with the most undaunted bravery repeatedly rushed upou them sword in hand．After a most resolute and desperate contest，which lasted for up－ and put to flight，with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men， 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field ；together With the whole of their artillery，ammunition，and stand－ The following day，Meer Roostum Khan，Meer Nusseer Khan，and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Kyrpore ：Meer Nusseer Khan，Meer Shadad Khan，and Meer Hoossein Khan of Hyderabad，came into the camp of Gen．Napier， of war ；and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabsa on the 20th February．The Governor－ General，in his official report，states，with regret，that particular，he mentions the following officers，who，after having conspicuously distinguished themselves，died on the field of battle：－Major Teasdale，commanding 25th Reg．，B．N．I．；Captain Tew，her Majesty＇s 22d Reg． Jackson，12th Reg．，B．N．I．；Brevet－Captain Meade 12th Reg．，B．N．I．；and Lieut．Wood， 12 th Reg．，B．N The intelligence from Affghanistan is，that anarchy con－ master of Crevall there．Akhbar Khan is said to be ceeding from Lahore towards Peshawur，as if to join him． Peshawur，and to take it from the Sikhs，but the of treatment of Dost Mahomed by the latter may prevent that Sufter Jung had been compelled to quit that and to seek safety in flight．Lord Ellenborough，who had Agrived at Delhi on the 5th February，was preparing to go not only on account of the deatly of Scindia，the powerful heir of $G$ walior，at the age of 27 years，to whom an adopted parious arrangements，to put an end to the disturbances on the 18th February，on © Malcolm left Bombay deliver the ratified treaty to the Plenipotentiary．The Courminated ial on Gen．Shelton and Major Pottinger has C．nated in their acquittal．
an．，but the news is anvices from China to the 20th ues to be preserved in Canton，and the discontented Which still in led to the riot of the 7th December，and seems still in some degree prevails amongst the populace sures of likely to be entirely subdued by the prudent mea－ made to the municipal authorities．An attempt bad been the promptow up one of the public gates of the city，but ouchedpt issuing by the government of proclamations， preventing any decided tone，and which had the effect of sood feelinatiety of the Chinese officers to confirm the $A_{B}$ feeling now subsisting between the two governments． that in fuer proof of their sincerity it may be mentioned ouncement is made that the＂strongest imperial com－ Che Keang，Fukeen given to the governors，\＆c．，of the － by the Chinese the high imperial commissioner，deputed negotiations with Sir H．Pottinger arimed commercial He imath January，and took up his residence in the city． ral，and it inely apprised the plenipotentiary of his arri－ $\mathrm{b}_{\mathrm{o}}$ held it was arranged that the first conferences should

Elepoo reached Canton，the Hono merchants expressed their desire to have an interview with him，which he de－ chined，and it now said that he has demanded from them，by next June，the whole amount of their
which is to the extent of three millions of dollars．

United States．－The packet－ship Philadelphia ar rived off Dover on Friday，with American papers to the 4th March；and on Saturday the Great Western steam－ ship arrived at Liverpool from New York，which place she left on the 17th ult，，having experienced very rough
weather in the Atlantic．The Oxford and the Patrick weather in the Atlantic．The Oxford and the Patrick
Henry packet－ships also arrived at Liverpool on the same Henry packet－sinips also arrived at Liverpool on the same
day with the Great Western，but the news by the steamer being several days later，embraces all that was conveyed by the other vessels．On the 27 th February a message tives，in reply to a request from the latter body for a copy of any communication received from the British Govern ment as to the construction put by the President on those portions of Lord Asinburton＇s treaty which relate to the
right of search question．Mr．Tyler，in his message， strongly declares against any pretension，on the part foreign Powers，to visit vessels sailing under the American fag．Mr．Webster，the Secretary of State，supplied the Mr．Fox，the British Minister in Washington，wherein his Lordship protests against the supposition that any one of the principles，in respect to this question，heretofore con－ tended for by Great Britain，was in the slightest degree
compromised by the late treaty．The President regarded the eighth article as removing a possible pretext －on the ground of mere necessity－to visit and detain onr ships upon the African coast，because of an alleged
ai use of our flag by slave traders of other nations．We had taken un marden of preventing any such abuse by stipulating to furnish an armed force－re garded by both the high contracting parties as sufficient to accomplish that object．Denying as we did and do， the flar right to exercise any such general police over Great Britain any formal renunciation of her pretension Still less had we the least idea of yielding anything our－ selves in that respect．We chose to make a practical set－ already of the question．hais we owed to what we had try called for it，the honour of its flag demanded the should not be used by others to cover an iniquitous traffic． This Government，I am very sure，has both the inclination and the ability to do this；and，if need be，it will not content itself with a fleet of 80 guns－but sooner than any cuting its of which is to protect its flag alike from abuse and insult －it would， 1 doubt not，put in requisition for that Government is faithfully to fulfil the treaty on its part and it will not permit itself to doubt that Great Bri－ tain will comply with it on hers．In this way peace will me best preserved and the most amicabe relation dential campaign is fairly opened．The following are named as candidates for the office：－Mr．Tyler，Mr Buren，Mr．Calhoun，Mr．Cass，Judge M ${ }^{\text {Lean，Mr．John }}$ son of Kentucky，and Mr．Buchannan．The great contest thouglit， struggle will end in his nomination．Mr．Webster，it is anderstood，is on the point of retiring from the Cabinet， and Mr．Cusbing，it is said，will succeed him as Secretary appointed Minister at London，in the place of Mr．Everett， who is going to China．－The comet，the sudden appear－ ance of which in our hemisphere has excited so much in erest，had as suddenly appeared in the western hemi－ excited as much interest in America as in Europe．On the 11th，the head was observed considerably elevated bove the horizon，and close to the well－known star Beta hour 43 minutes，and its declination 117 degrees．＂The nucleus presented the appearance of a bright central spot nveloped in a misty haze，elongated in the direction o the train，the whole somewhat resembling a lamp seen through a shade of ground glass．
Sund with mails from Meail steamer Teviot arrived on Sunday will mails India 1slands，bllon 105 awaica． reight．The Avon was thirty days on her outward pas－ sage，having expended all her coals in fifteen days afte eaving Falmouch．The Trent had not anved．Anothe expedition，consisting of from To 1 men ，bad sailed in the steamer Montana，from Vera Cruz，for Campeachy private repors fiol hace place weravourable， but nothing official had been reported by the Mexican Government．From sh．Muomas wo learn that severa slight shocks of 4 hel since the departure injury of any kind．A letter from St．Do mingo says tha all the southern part of that hine island is in a state of civil war．St．Jeremie is the head－quarters of the Revo－ utionists，where ther arms，their object being the 1 ant ment system similar to that of the United States
Brazils．－We have accounts from Rio to the 8th Feb They state that Mr．Ellis＇s mission has entirely failed， and that he is making preparation．to retur to this coun－ try immediately，in the Malabar．His proposal for a fresh reaty has been rejected by the Brazilian Ministers，the terms not being such as they are willing to accept；but
they have offered to treat if the English Government will reduce the duties on Brazilian sugar and coffe to the the British colonies Mr Ellis had 0 poe produce of the British coll．M．eis had no power to nego
 would remain only until the Malabar was ready to sail， unless this display of decision should shake the determi－ nation of the Brazilian Government．

## 据和位ment． <br> MIonduy．－A conversation occurred respecting the last message of President Tyler，on the subject of the right of visitation as affected by the treaty of Washington．The Marquess of LANS－



 pearance of the learned ex－Chancelior．A senes（f explanations
followed，which ended in the postponement of Lord Brougham＇s motion until Friday next．Lord ABRRDERN then expressed his
conviction that，although the difference of construction to which Che President＇s message referreed，reateded to a very important
part of the treaty，it was ronre apparent than real，that it could ieal to no servous inconvenience，or produce any nappleasant
consequences．Lord Broubran ple
the truth of this himself to demonstrate concurred．He had inquired into this，among other matters which were subjects of complaint，during himons visit to the Unuted
States，arid had heard nothing but States，ard had heard nothing but exp
the explanation given by this country
Lord Wicklow then inoved the second reading of the Dogs
Bull
 ported the Bill，but on a division the sumbers apyeared equal，
and the L Lord Chancellor declared in favour of the＂Non－Con－
and tents．＂The bill was accordingly lost Tuesdoy．－The business this evening consisted in the presenta－
tion of petitions，and the forwarding of some routine business， of no general interest． the imporr and export of woollens and cottons，his object being to show the alarming decrease whick had taken place，and from
which he inferred that nothing could be more injurious in a



 to the amendment，and after some remarks from Lord AsHzUR－ Lord Brougut wrexpressed a hope that some intimation would co given as to whether the lat quarter＇s income－tax myght be
considered as fair criterion of its pronuce for the year．He al－
ways thought that the tax would produce eix Ways thought that the tax would produce eix millions；but from
the present quarter＇s returns，it might be tak the present quarter＇s returns，it milht be taken as over seven mil－
lions．- Ord
another， another，as it included a portion of the previonu quarter，whyile
a considerable proportion of the last quarter remained uapaid．
He would，however，endeavourt He would，however，endeavour to ascertaln the state of the in－
formation－The Duke of W $\mathrm{E} L \mathrm{LINOTON}$ s produce of the tax would be about four millions and a half；but Fridhy．－Lord Brouonan brought forward his motion for a
vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton，for baving successfill rote of thanks to Lord Ashburton，for baving successfully nego－
tiated the recent treaty with America．－The Duke of CAMBRIDOE
cordiall cordially supported the motion，－The Marquess of LANBDROWNE
opposed it as unprecedented． opposed it as unprecedented，and since he could not view
the treaty with satisfaction，he moved，as an amendment，the
 the vote，and Lord CAAprBLL against it $j$ when the question of
adjourment was put and negatived，and the motion was carried
without anivision

HOUSE OF COMMONS．
MIonday．－Lord Jo日N RUSELL，with reference to Mr．Hume＇s approacching motion upon the Washington treaty，desired to notice the great difference between the British and American
Governments respecting the construction of the
wht article e（that which regards the Right of Visit，and to ask for the production of
some of the papers relating to that ajjustment ；observing that
the Huuse could the House could not very conveniently discuss the merits of the clearly apparent．－Sir R．Peene declared has muteation to preant burton had not been authorized to negotiate at all upon the right of vistt，the British Government having in no degree departed
from the principle afirmed in Lord Aberdeen＇s communication beenanswered by the Amerrcan Guvernment． 811 ，and hail
On the
bit

 its re－commitment pro forma．Had these clauses aivesting the
House of its final control，been contained in the bill as unginally drawn，he was not sure that he could have consented to the
second reading．－Sir J．Gsaram said that this alteration had been regularly introduced，while the bill was under consideration in committee，but as it was now to be reconsidered，any objec－
tions night be made to this appellate jurisdiction，the object of which was to refer to the decision of a court of law，not a ques－ tion of fact or of evidence，but one strictly of a legal nature－－
After a few observations from Sir Gnores Grey and Mr．Hume． by clause．A consersational discnssion arose on yanoms clauses，
but no matcral difference of opinon arose nuntil on airnnig at the 5 sth clause．Lond J．Rtaspla renewed hat onject，ong to
the bestowing an appellate jurladiction to the Court of cinmon Pleas，and hoped hat the ciovernment would，at al，crents，
postpone the period of parting with the power of the Hh，use
of commons．He ohjected t，hestowing this pulser con the
 that there was a tenuelicy in lawy ers to mincreret the law man the
narrowest possible spirit，especially in matters conneted with
the liberty of the sphje the liberty of the subject－－Sir J．Grasam contended that in prominent part in protectiog the xigits and liberties of the people．The noble Lord，in the Irish Registration Ral，had
fecognised this very priuciple，and to a greater extent，for the
Judges of Assize in not only in questions of law，but anso in quentinh of fact and
evidence．－After some observations by Mr．Darby and Mra Ruthbrpord，Mr．Robbucs said that they were about to thrust
on the judges a mass of business which，overwhelmed as they
were already they would never get through without neglecting their more leg,timate avocations. The ATTORNEY-GRMERAL
contended that the courts of law were the fitting judges of a ponit of law, which he would refer to their consideration, not
with the slightest intention of diminishine the anthority of the
House of Commons, but for the more effectual settlement of disHouse of Commons, but for the more effectual settlement of disproof of the great Mr.convenience appealed to actual experience in
to the decision of the judgesm decisions would apolitical mater anter poted according to plolitical bias. Instead of parting with their

its ju
that

Bench, and nobody thought of impugning the impartiality of the
judges.-Sir $G$. Grev, considerine that some appellate jurisdic-
tion was necessary, was disposed to view the one proposed as the best.-The committee then divided, affirming the clause by
164 to 51 . The rest of the evening was occupied with discussing the Wes,cyan, Bal tist, and
 merc, and utterly inconstentent with the honour and duties of
Christ and that cteps be taken, as somon as possible
with dueregard
 on the moral nff
destroy our infuence with the better classes; and adduced com
parative statistical statements to show the injury done to kegi timate commerce. Some remarkable tables showed that, as th ple, when dissnaded from the use of intoxicating liquors, spen were in all respects a happier and a tetter population. But
though the commercial aspect of the question was important the moral bearings of the case were much more so. the Chines
rious effects of the drug on the minds and bodies of the Chfluenc
were testified to by various witnesses. In India its infle was equally pernicious; it was converting the inhabitants of Assam into a treacherous, cowardly, and crue peopie,
characteristics, as appeared from old accounts, were those of
and vation of opium in India was oppressive in its administration, an generally obnoxious to the ryots, who would prefer the cultive required rich and fertile soil. An individual who had reside
seven years in China had furnished him with the details of $h$ experience: and he asserted that the opium-clippers were garded by the Chinese as being practically vessels of war engage in our service. The East India Company did not, however,
stand alone as the supporters of the vile traffic, for a committee
of the House of Commons had declared its opinion that it was not expedient to disturb the trade, as an equal amount of revc-
nue could not be so conveniently raised from any other soure. which tended to degrade Curistianity was treason against the civilization of the human race. This traffic did prejudice the sionaries was why their countrymen brought them this obnoxions
drug? Even so late as last Wednesday, the Baptist Missionary
Society had come to the conclusion of not sending a missionary Society had come to the conclusion of not sending a missionary medium of the American missionaries, because the feeling was
so strong against the British, on account of the opium traffic.
Persons conversant with the details of the trade, said that the mere abolition of the monopoly would at once abate nine-tenths Who had given their opinion that the prohibition of the growth
of the opium in Britisly India would strike at the root of eve evil.
It was alleged that the Chinese were not sincere in their efforts ggainst the opium trade. But that was a matter we had nothing
to do with: if the Chinese Emveror, instead of prohibiting the importation of opium, were to lay an ad valurem duty on it, he
mightr realise a million sterling in duty. But as he did not do
this, we were not warranted in charging the Chinese Governthis, we were not wartanted The noble Lord after adducing the
ment with insincerity. The
names of our most eminent medical men, who have given their

 commercially and morally - in a humanc and in a relsgions pont House and che country in binging right. For the sake of the
wrong could never be polity
people of China, as well as of this country- for the interests of commerce and morals, he hoped the House would interfere and
stop the opium trade.-Mr. Binghan Baring said that the evils
tiad been greatly exagecrated. If the growth of the poppy were given up in the Company's territories, he feared that tit wonld only
give enrouragement to a systen of smuggling opium from the
neghbourng states, whach it would be as impossille for the the drug out of their market. The fffect of the monopoy wat
beneficial to India, for it confined the growth of the poppy to
particular districts, in which opium was not consumed. He did not mean to contend that the revenue shouid be maintained in way to put a stop to smuggling, was to induce the Emperor of
China to legalise the trade, and there was no reason to suppose
that the despatches now on their route to this country would that the despatches now on their route to this country would previous question.-Sir G. STAuNToN observed, by way of preli-
minary, that the owners of the confiscated opium in China were
entitled to full and fair compensation. A fallacious analogy had entitled to full and fair compensation. A fallacious amalogy had of China from one end to the other, and from his oficial station annoyance from its police than he has frequently experienced on and were sensitive to the importance of a commercial intercours
with this country. Bat unfortunately we were unpopular with
them, especially at Canton, where the feellng against us hat risen to hatred; and this was not mitigated by the smuggling of
pium; for so strong was the feeling amongst the bette
classes, that it was beifeved that the Emperor throne, for a month if he were to legalise the trafic. Ite was
anxious that the opium trade should be discountenanced by this
country before it inyolyed us in another war; and he encouracil

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 Wilberiorce.- Lo pers Jocrevyn in haid efforts by the example of Mr. mosal withessed frely bore nut the picture of the physical andmoral of the which had been exhibited by Lord Ashley; and if he believed that the motion would tend to put
down a trade derogaory to this country he would support it.
作 But he considered that the monopoly of the growth of opium
kept its production in check, though he edmitted that for selfissl urposes the chan bovernment had recently too much stimu hat both in a commercial and financial point of view, we
shonkl hesitate before adoptirig so decided a line of policy.Captanl I, AXAnD had visited china, and had withessed what had
led him to condemn the opium trade. True, we had triumphed despise them.- Mr. Hoce asked what substitute could be no ro-
posed in place of the present strict monopoly of the cultivation of the poppy? Would they inflict on Jndian a body of Excise
officers, the orost obnoxious to the natives that can be onceived ?
Not only did the monopoly act as an effective check, but its evils were grossly exaggerated. The prohibition of the trade by the
Chinese had made it an objectionable traffic; and if we entered held by the chinese responsible for auy infraction of their fiscal with hatrours. The only legitimate way or putting down the
contraband traffic, with its acompanying evils, would be by legalising the trade, which he expected that early intelijigence
would have communicated.-Sir E. Courbiookr contended that we could not hold any middle course-we must either legalise o
prohibit the trade - Mr. Luvnsay opposed the motion at some length; after which the adjournment of the debate was moved,
but on a division was resisted by 118 to 26 . ency of an adjournment, but the debate was ultimately resumed Ashley's resolution, and deciared that no precarious revenue
like that derived from this traffic, could justify its continuance -athorized to mated that our Plenipotentiary in China wa negotiation was at this moment going on, The fate of this ne-
gotiation might be risked by any hasty resolution of the Houses deprecating altogether the growth of opium in india. He aske to give the es abject that cautious deliberation whicll it deserved
He said he did not recommend the House to reject the motion, nor to neglect the subject of it; bat he only asked them, in th the question in the hands of the Executive.-After a few words
from Mr. Acuann Lord Ashley withdrew his resolution, on the anderstanding that it would interfere with pending negotiations. - Lord Livcous ohtained leave to bring in a bill to empower the purposes the areas of Thatched-House-court, and to widen and leave to bring in a bill to authorize the Legislatures of the Aus tralan colonies, including New Zcaland, to pass laws requlating Wednesday. - After the presentation of petitions, the Sudbury other business was transacted. Among the petitions was one
or from certain electors of Cambridge against
Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, as Member for that borough.
Thursday.-Mr. C. Bulbrr moved an address to the Queen, praying her Majesty to take into her consideration the means by
which extensive and systematic colonisation may be most effect ually rendered a vailable for augmenting the resources of hit empire, for pivng aditional employment to capital and labotr,
cause of the cistres in th this conintry was phanly ye constant
accumulation of of coth capital and labour within
of estricted field labour which yearly increased, were provided, the distress would the competition of capital against capital, and of labour against He did not propose it as a panacea, but sa a remedy that ought others. He proposed colonization as subsidiary to free trade, and as another means of obtaining the same object. He did not
bring forward any specific plan for carrying out his views,
canse what system, but an extension of its principle. What he wantcd to
urge on the (ioverament was, to follow up the system begun in 1832, and which had been consolidated by the emigration com-
mission; and that they should investigate every point of the mission; and that they sorse which appeared to them to be the yord moved, as an amendment, that the resources derivable from the Jands, manufactures, and commerce of the United Kingdom,
if fully brought into action, are adequate to afford the means Mr. GA employment and supply ing food to the whole population he said, their duty to leave nothing undone which might appear
in any way calculated to alleviate the evils under which the country suffered.-Lord STANLEEY, concurring in the ge got go
principles laid down in his spech by Mr. C. Buler, could not
with him in the proposition with which he had concluded his speech, for a larger and more extensive system of emigration,
under the guidance of Government, than that which now is, and Yor some time las bea in operation. The motion was une the
sary, because 2 very enlarged system of emigration, under the
superintendence of the Government was already in operation ; and it was mischievous, because calculated to lead to expectation on the part of the public the fulfiment of which would be forn
to be impracticable. The noble Lord then entered into a statement of the progress of emigration, and the means adopted by
the Government of late years in promoting and assisting itstatement containing information which cannot possibly be con
densed. In Canada, such were the arrangements made by the gents appointed by the Goverum extremities of the colony, he was never from under the care and thouglit it unadvisable for the Government to encourage tha paeper in proportion to the meanis of employment. Canada was
ciont the place for , ersons to go to, who haal notling but their alabor to depend on ; neithcr was it a ylace for those whio ha
large capitals to turvest in weighty speculations. With ressect to vances as that of New Shuth Wales. Under the system of lana New South Wales had rupidly progrcsscd. 1rom 1832 to the exceeded a million pounds; and or this large sum not less than
900,0002 had been given in aid of emigration, the remainde

 counted for the diminution of the sales by the bursting of a spe-
culation bubbe, similar to what had taken place in the land sales of the United Sta fobbing. which fictuny details, deccriptive
employed in
 moved by Mr. S. Crawford, he should vote against it; and then,
ss he beilieved the system of remedy proposed by Mr. C. Buler
was already practically in operation,
vious question on the original motion,
Lord Howick and Sir R. INGLIs th air subject for inquiry-Mr. Hume and the motion opened a curred in their approbation of Mr. C. Buller's ability in bringing he motion forward, - Lord J. Rusbebli, joined in the compli-
ment, but without a more specific plan he could 20 join in pressing the motion on the adoption of the House. He recom
mended Lord Stanley to diffuse information on the subject mended Lord Stanley to difuse information on rest subjec with what had been done; meantime he thought it best that it should be left in the hands of the Executive Government. Though believing that there was much distress still existing in the counry, he drew encouragement from the revival in the manufac
uring districts, and was satisfied that we should get over on difficulties.- Sir Howard douglas and Mr. S. Worteey nex in reply, and the motion as well as the amendment were with Friday.-On the House going into committee of supply, Mr. cation in Ireland. Lord ELIOT defended it and Sir $\mathbf{P}$ PEr contended that the system was producing the happiest effcct ensued, after which the vote was agreed to. A division took place on the vote for Maynooth, which was affirmed by 120 to 40 . On the vote for the British Museum, Sir R. Pres adduced the great
increase in the number of visitors, as a proof of the manner in which it was estimated by the public, A desulory discussion en
 was then agreed to, with several others of minor interest.

## CITY

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at $96 \frac{3}{4}$ to 02s to $\frac{1}{2}$. Bank Stock, $184 \frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cents, Red $96 \frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{\lambda^{2}}{4}$; Three-and-half per Cents., Red., $101 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{8}{8}$ India Bonds, 76 prem. ; Exchequer Bills, 68 to 70 prem

## Stetropolís anto íts Wirinity

Min Min Misters and a distinguished party at the Mansion House. Those pre sent were Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Lord Chancello and Lady Lyndhurst, the Speaker of the House of Com mons, the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, and about 150 other guests. After the usual toasts, Sir R. Peel proposed the
 chiefly to the usual complimentary subjects, and few of them presented matter for extract, excepting that of Mr. Everett, the United States' Minister. He said that one of the most important duties which be had to perform, was to cherish by every means in his power a good understanding and kind feelings between England and America. Eighteen months ago the prospect seemed a dark and agreeable feelings to what might be the issue. For the change which had taken place, they owed much to the conciliatory policy of her Majesty's Government in taking an important step towards the adjustment of matters in discussion between the two countries; and he was desirous naturally sasion so say, that, although his claims in the late dispute it seemed to him that the adjustment brought about by ord Ashburton was equally honourable and ad vanta to He thanked them for the kind feeling whith they had manifested towards himsel and his country, and could assure them that he believed the he for the preservation of a good understanding between the two countries of Great Britain and Anerica.

Altempted Assassination in St. Paul's.-An attempt at sassination was committed, on Saturday afternoon be tween three and four o'clock, during the performance of residing at Bayswater, called Augnstus Sintzenich. The two arnons from nd was br Hardy, and was observed by M. Man, one the cogation who saw the prisoner draw fom his brat we a first mistook a book, but upon the ight shining upo diat rony some distance from the prisoner, and could not get at him Mr prisoner was seized immediately, Mr. Howton, succeeded in getting the pistol from hi hand, atter some resistanc. The momeat which the ac cused chose for carrying out his purpose was immediato doubt ohbexists whether the pistol was snapped; Mr. Har the spark, and Mr. Howton, who seized him, states that he snapped the trigger, but it missed fire. On examining the pistol, it was found to contain powder and five shots but no wadding whatever. The prisoner was then conif ducted to the dean's audit-room or vestry, and a brief xas first was there made brol the marked, "Yeu need noner trembled very much, I have noth After the Bighop of Llandaff had satisfied himself of the truth of the charge, the prisoner was conveyed to the station-house in Black-horse-court, Fleet-street, whe he wrote a letter to his brother, which leaves no doubt it head to have a voo at the clergyman at St. Paul On Monday, the prisoner was examined before the Lor Mayor, when his counsel said he could prove his insanity and suggested the propriety of the Loord Mayor's direct of the Queen. The Lord Mayor said he considered the
case ought to go to a jury. The prisoner's counsel pressed the suggestion very strongly, and stated that the prisoner had imbibed ideas of the legitimary of certain sovereigns,
and would insist that the Stuarts ought to reign instead of the House of Brunswick. The prisoner was strongly excited by the performance of Rob Roy at the theatre and seemed to believe that James Stuat, a Seotch piper scent from that unfortunate family. The prisoner enter tained thoughts of raising the claim in favour of the piper His principles were high church and state principles, of the rinht the Duke of Bourdeaux to the throne o France was also strong. The Lord Mayor said a jury must determine the case; it was the duty of the niagistrate to commit. He would, however, postpone the case for a day or two, in order to make more particular inquiry. American Bondholders.-A deputation, consisting of William Leslie Melville, the Eon. G. F. Hotbam, Mr Marshall, M.P., Mr. B. B. Williams, and Mr. Redfern, waited on Friday last, upon Mr. Everett, the United States' Minister, with a memorial, signed cy upwards or replying to this memorial, Mr. Everett promised to forward it to the President, and expressed deep sympathy with the bondholders. "I concur" with you fully," he which has pledged its faith and resources, can release itself from the obligation, however burthensome, in any way but that of honourable payment. Fatal delus ions, in times of great distress, occasionally come over the minds of belief that the number is exceedingly small of those who have in any form advanced the idea of what has been called 'repudiation. I am convinced that those states interest due on their bonds, have done so under the heavy pressure of adverse circumstances, and not with trine so pernicious, unworthy, and immoral. The memorrialists are pleased to give me credit for sympathy with their sufferings. There is, pethaps, no person, not himmyself to feel deeply all the evil effects-the sacrifice, not merely of material prosperity, but what is of infinitely greater consequence, of pubic which it has brought on the American name has been the only circumstance Thich hus prevented a residence in the land of my fathers being a source of unmingled satisfaction to me. You may well believe, therefore, if any opinion of mine can
have an influence, (as you suppose) over any portion of my countrymen farourable to the great end you have in most emphatically expressed. * *** The general Government of the United States, after having paid off lars, has found itself unable to negotiate a triffing lown in this great metropolis of the financial world, whose superabundant capital, but for the default of some of the states, would have continued to be for those states themselves, and for individuals, a vast gold mine of unexhausted capaand for In addition to these public embarrassments, private fortunes, almost without number, have been destroyed in the general wreck, of which the failure of the States, as cause or effect, is one of the principal elements. I doubt a transition has been made from a state of high prosperity to one of general dithing, and yet, gentlemen, the elas ticity and power of recovery in the country are great beyond the conception Even within this disastrous period personal observation. Enen win and to which 1 lave alluded, a prive coillions of pounds ster ling, has been paid by the American merchants, with as little loss to the creditor as would attend the collection

## country.

Royal Institute of British Architects.-A special meet ing of ihis institute was held on Monday, to present the medals awarded during the session, When his koyal High-
ness Prince Albert took the chair. Mr. Fowler, honorary Becretary, having read Bacon's description of a princely palace, Mr. Arthur Johnson was presented to the Prince as the author of the best design founded on that description, and received the Soane medallion. In like manner his Royal Highness presented to Mr. E. Chamberlain the medal of the institute, and to Mr . J. W. Papworth the medal of merit, for essays on synchronism, in connexion With architecture. Mr. Bailey announced the subjects for essays and drawings, for which the council proposes to offer medals next year, and then read a communication from Mr. C. Parker, on the methods employed in con-
structing foundations in Venice, the soil of which city is of a nature to require the greatest care, and yet where failure is seldom if ever seen. Thanks having been voted to the anthor of the paper, Mr. Barry addressed the Prince in the name of the institute, and assured his Royal Highness that the remembrance of the day, and of the kind manner in which his Royal Highness had fulfilled its duties, would long remain in the memory of the members. pleasure to have this opportunity of meeting you." The Prince examined the collection of casts and models belonging to the institute, and seemed to enter fully into all the matters which came before him.
Metropolitan Improvements.-A general meeting of the committee of the Metropolitan Improvement Society was
held last week, Lord Robert Grosvenor in the chair. A
discussion took place upon the merits of a plan submitted discussion took place upon the merits of a plan submitted
by the executive committee, for a new line of road to by the executive committee, for a new line of Lodon. This line proposed in the plan was to commence in the Strand, opposite Duncannon-street, where it would be carried by a short diagonal street down to the Thames it would then follow the hine of he projecteald divide into two branches-one branch leading to the Bank, another to the terminus of the Blackwall Railroad, and hesolu-
joining the great Essex road at Whitechapel. A resol tion was adopted, to the effect that the object proposed ras one of great practical importance, and that it would be desirable to invite the Goverument com mission now
siting to inquire into the practicability of thus rendering the Thames embankment subservient to the formation of a new and broad foot and carriage way, by which the
narrow streets of the city might be relieved of some portion of the traffic at present liable to continual obstruction. Mr. Walker addressed the meeting on the state of the burial-places of London. The many serious evils arising from interments in the beart of chyded cities had been repeatedly laid before the public by him in various pubin. cations, and a great body of evidence bad been collected Mue subject by the committee of the House or Com from Much opposition, however, might be anticipated ising the existing practice. At Enon Chapel, Clement's-lane, as much as youl. had been received within six years, for intermenta, in a space of grcund only 59 feet by 29 . This would give an idea of the vested interests that would cemeteries against any project or cor therefore anxious that the society should aid in the efforts which had been made to obtain the interference of the Legislature on the subject. Dr. Southwood Smith said it would be ajmost impossible to exaggerate the evils occasioned by the pracliving burying the dead amity the metropolis might be greatly diminished if a few simple eanatory precautions mere adopted, and one of obvious necessity was the abolition of interments in the existing churchyards. Numerous deaths, and a general shortening of the average duration of life, might be distinctly traced to this cause. Mr. Hickson gave some details of the management of the Paris cemeteries ; and Lord 1 . Grosvement to abolish interments within the metropolis. This suggestion was adopted, and referred to the executive committee to be carried into effect. In connection with his subject, we Com mon Council last week, when a petition was', presented calling upon the corporation to prevent the proposed Act rom being applied to Bunn. Jones said the object of the petition was to make the corporation fight the battles of other people in Parliament-to fight, in fact, for those inHe cedl in all the burying-grounds in and row such work a once, and moved an amendment that the petition be laid upon the table. After considerable discussion, which trongly proved the established opposition of the Court to amendment was carried by a very large majority
Colonial Church Society.-A meeting of the West London Ladies' Association, connected with this society was held on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of considering the kest means of extending he chair, and said that the society had been formed in 1836 for providing for the spiritual wants of the inhabitants of the colonies, as well as for the wants of those Englishmen who might be residing on the Continent of Europe, and he considered that on those grounds the society had trong claims on the Christian portion of the inhabitants of his country. It was the duty of Government to provide not only for the temporal welfare of the inhabitans of colonies, but also for heir spiritual welare, and ne conhad been done in that respect. More than 1,500 persons annually emigrated from our shores for the colonies, and it was a lamentable fact that no provision whatso been made by smaliness of the amount which had been Looking to the charge of that society, he thought a nirustad been done. He understood that the sted deal me did not amount to more than 5002 , annually income did hats upon the institution were upwards whil He trusted that by the exertions of the sup ,0002. He that society every inhabilant of the colonies pould possess the means and opportunity of attending a place of divine worship. It was then resolved, on th motion of the Rev. Mr. Hanson, seconded by the Rev, B. Noel, that the spiritual condition of the British colo hat the society offers an excellent channel through which the members of the Church of England might ssi
Temple Church.-His Royal Highness Prince Alber on Saturday attended a rehearsal of the choir at the Temple Church. His Royal Highness proceeded there on foot attended by one the doorkeeper refused him admittance, at the same time offering to take his card to the choir-master. An explanation, however, soon ensued and in a few minutes eeveral or Highess over the dhan , church, at The choristers sang several compositions, with
ration. The
be performance of which his Royal Highness expressed himself highly gratified. After
The Wilkie Testimonial.--The daily papers announce that Mr. Joseph has just completed the model for the statue of Sir David Wilkie, which was exhibited to the subscribers in the beginning of the week. In likeness, the head of the statue is said to be admirable. The position The left foot is slightly The left foot is slightiy advanced, and the left hand of the figure rests upon a shoulder, and falling bebind the right foot, serves as the principal support of the figure.
Wi. ood Pavement.-On Tuesday a meeting of the Commissicness of Sewers for the City of London took place at Guildhall, for the purnose of receiving a report of the sub-committee appore with wood. The chair was propriety of paving Cheapside win wood. deal of interest appeared to exist among the members, upon a question affecting so important a thorougbfare. The report of the committee set forth that the petitions from-seral to pave with wood St. Martin's-le-Grand ; from General to pave with Kood Stl Martret, Princes-street,
the inhabitants of King William-street Bishopsgute-street, Cheapside, Cannon-street, Upper Thames-street, St. Bride's, Tokenhouse-yard, the Poultry, snd at least twenty other places, to the like effect, having been duly considered, the committee recommended the carrying out forthwith the principle of wood-paving throughout Cheapside, the remainder of the Pcultry, and Bishopgate Within; but feeling it impossible to comply with the prayer of the whe remorial without raising the rates to the highest amount allowed by law, they did not deem it advisable to adopt the principle of wood-paving further during the present year.
Sir P. Laurie opposed the recommendation of the subcommittee, upon the grounds already so frequently discussed, viz., the danger to man and horse, and proposed, as an amendment, that no wood-pavement should be
introduced for one year. Alderman Copeland seconded he amendment. Mr. R. L. Jones denied the statement of Sir P. Laurie, that the Woods and Forests were adverse to wcod-paving, when they nere still carrsing it out to a lage er hey had obsy the last wefk made a large Kensington with that material. He contended that as many horses fell down upon the stone-pavement as on the wood After a discussion which lasted several hours, the question was put, and sir P. Lauries amedament negatived by a majority of at least two to one, and the report adopted. Mr. Obbard then gave notice that he should move, at the Fetter-lane to Chancery-lane.

Cathotic Institute.-A meeting of the Catholic Institute Great Britain was held last week, to take into consideration the educational clauses of the Factory Education Bilf, now in progress in the House of Commons, Lord geeting at considerable length, and contended that the present bill, as regarded Protestantism and Catholicism, was a measure fraught with evils and danger, especially with regard to the education of factory children of the Catholic persuasion, and called upon the Catbolics in general to come forward and make a firm and determine stand to protect themselves in their religion. A variety of resolutions were proposed, against the various clause of the bill, as it relates to the Catholic population. In structions were then given to form a committee to draw up a petition against the bill, which was to be immediatel forwarded to the Catholic clergy throughout the country for signature by their respective congregations. A vote of thanks was given to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, for his Lordship's advo
Anti-Corn-Law League.-The fourth weekly meeting of the Anti-Corn-Law League took place on Wednesday evening in Drury-lane Theatre. The attendance was fully as great as on the three preceding occasions. There werm a great number of ladies in the boxes, and the platrened was unusually crowded. Mr. Wison presided, air progress. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Hume, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Milner Gibson.
Anniversary Dinners.-The anniversary dinner of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund took place on Wednesday, in Freemasons' Hall. The Duke of Cambridge presided and address was delivered by Mr. Bartley, and the donation address was versary of the Marine Society took place on the same versary of the Marine at Tavern, the Earl of Haddington evening, at the coorted by about 70 gentlemen. The list in the chair, supporte close of the dinner was about 700 l Accidents.-On Tuesday morning, at four o'clock, an accident occurred to Mr. B. Ferrand Busfelid, late of Magdalen Hall, Cambridge, a near relation of the members for Bradord and Knaresburoagh, which terminated on a visit to his mother at. Bath, left town at an early hour, for the purpose of going on a cruise in her Majesty's steam-ship the Brunswick-wharf, at Blackwall, and upon arriving opposite the Hotel Tap it was necessary to cross a bridge over the railway, which leads to a narrow path coment ing the bridge, further, when Mr. Busfeild alighted and walked along the path leading the wharf, and immediately afterwards
right. The cabman drove towards the wharf, and hat
just reached it when he heard Mr . Busfeild bailing the just reached it when be heard Mr. Busfeild bailing the
steamer moored ooposite, and directly after a splash in steamer moored opposite, and directly after a splash in
the water was heard, and cries for help. The cabman imthe water was heard, and cries for help. The cabman im-
mediately raised an alarm, a boat put off from the Vulcan, mediately raised an alarm, a boat put off from the Vulcan,
and drags were procured ; but Mr. Busfeild was never seen afterwards; and it is concluded that in stepping from the wharf to the barge he fell into the river and was drowned. The Commander of the Vulcan gave directions to the boatmen in the neighbourhood to continue their search for the body, and offered a reward of $10 l$. for its recovery, but it is not probable that the body will be
recovered for several days. The Commander was Mr. Busfeild's intimate friend, and had invited him to join the vessel on her intended cruise. It is only a fortnight since that intelligence was received of the death of a brother of the deceased, in Canada, by drowning.
The Thames Tunnel. -The'curiosity manifested by the public to view this interesting work remains undiminished, and the number of visitors on Sunday last fully equalled that of any day since the thoroughfare has been thrown open. The neiglibourhood of Wapping has been materiand the shops are deriving a large accession of business. On Monday the archways presented the appearance of a fair-several stalls having been erected in the shafts by permission of the directorg, where refreshments are supA printing press is also erected in the western arch, where a brief account of the undertaking is struck off, 76 feet below high-water mark. The average number of visitors last week exceeded 11,000 dail.
of 30,000 paid for admission.
Greenurich. - OnWednesday morning about one o'clock, the inhabitants were aroused by an alarm of fire in the bouse. The flames spread with great rapidity, and for a Jong time threatened the destruction of much of the sur-
rounding property, but a good supply of water being obrounding property, but a good supply of water being ob-
tained, their ravages were eventually confined within the limits of the building. The alarm occasioned by the conflagration was very great, and the whole of the officers of the spot to render assistance in extinguishing the flames. The College brewhouse is detached from the hospital, and is a bandsome building, seventy feet high, extending to a length of fifty feet. The fire is supposed to have origi-
nated through the overheating of flues. The damage is nated through the overheating of flues. The damage is
estimated at $8,000 \mathrm{~h}$, and the whole of the property is uninsured.

Mortality of the Metropolis.- The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Satur-
day, Mar. 25 :- West districts, 136 ; North districts, 220 ; day, Mar. 25 :-West districts, $136 ;$ North districts, 220 ;
Central districts, $198 ;$ East districts, $225 ;$ South dis-
tricts, 207 . Total, 986 , ( 512 males, 474 females.) Weekly aterage for the last five years, 903 , (males 461 , females 442 , and for the last five winter
Derby.-The three men, Bonsal, Bland, and Hulme, convicted at the last Assizes for the murder of Miss God-
dard, were executed on Friday. No less than from
30.000 to 40,000 persons were present. Bonsall 30,000 to 40,000 persons were present. Bonsall acknow He stated that Bland stood outside the murdered lady's door, and that he and Hulme were in the room; that
while they were engaged "rummaging" the drawers, Miss Goddard sprang out of bed, and ran to the door,
where Bland stopped her, and pushed her back into the room, and that Bonsall then killed her with the crow-bar. Falmouth.-The Famouth Packet states, that by far
the lurgest engine ever constructed is now in process of manufacture at Hayle. The piston rod, which was forged last week, is 19 feet long, 13 inches diameter in the mid-
dle, and 16 inches in the cone, and weighs 3 tons 16 cwt . It will work in an 80 -inch cylinder, which will stand in the middle of another cylinder of 144 inches diameter.
Five other piston rods will work between the inner and Five other piston rods will work between the inner and
the outer cylinders. The 80-inch cylinder was cast last week, and the large one will be cast soon. The pumps
are to be 64 inches in diameter; a measurement which are to be 64 inches in diameter; a measurement which
may afford some idea of the size and power of the en. gine. It is intended for draining the Lake of Haarlem. Kingston.--The borough magistrates have been actively
engaged in an investigation of a charge against Samuel engaged in an investigation of a charge against Samuel
Stone, a lawyer's clerk, and Christopher Wardell, of having stolen a quantity of Bank of England notes, gold, and silver, the property of Mr. Andrew Dunlop, of the
Dolphin Inn, in this town. The magistrates were engaged nearly nine hours on Tuesday in the investigation of the case, and it was then adjourned until Wednesday morning. In order that the charge against the prisoners should be understood, it may be necessary to explain that the robsoners were taken up at the time and underwent two examinations, and a strong case of suspicion was made out against them. The magistiates, however, did not feel themselves justified in committing the parties to take diately commenced an action against Mr. Dunlop for false imprisonment, to which the defendant pleaded that much as he had really committed the felony; and the jury, after a long trial, the point being distinctly put to
theno by the Lord Chiel Justice, confirmed the plea by finding for the defendant. Stone and the other man, Wardell, were immediately taken into custody, and, after sary to state fully the circumstances under which the sobbery was coromitted. A person, described as a tall
man, with very bigh shoulders, went into the house of
the prosecutor, and under pretence of getting a $5 l$ note for silver to the same amount, ascertained where the prosecutor kept his money in the bar, and soon afterwards two other men went into the bar, and by various pretexts succeeded in inducing the prosecutor and his daughter to stealing the money. tively by the daughter of the prosecutor as being the men in the bar, and who must have committed the robbery, Several other witnesses confrmoment she saw them. proved that the prisoners were her testimony, with the tall man, and that they all went away together after the they resembled two set up for the prisoners was, that committed the robbery, and that they were perfectly innocent; and, although it was admitted that they were in been near the house of the robbery, that they had never supposed to have been committed between one and two o'clock on the 21st July. After witnesses had been said that, under the circumstances, they felt Wednesday, other course to pursue than to commit the prisoners for trial. The witnesses were then bound over, and in the
course of the day the prisoners were convered county gaol.
Mellon Mowbray.-An extensive robbery was comEarl of Wilton, at Melton Mowbray, under circumstances which at the present moment are enveloped in mystery. Among the property stolen are Bank of England notes to the amount of about $200 l$., notes of the Gran ham Bank
to the value of 1002 . ; and a box containing a gold watch, gold हnuff-boxes, and various articles of jewellery. The exact circumstances under which the robbery has been committed have not transpired; but the matter has been Rochester. - The man, named Fulis,
Rochester.-The man, named Ellis, who stood re manded on a charge of having ihreatened to assassinate
the Queen and Sir Robert Peel, was brought up on Saturday before the magistrates for further inquiry. The Mayor said that he had received a letter from the Secre-
tary of State respecting him, and that Sir J. Graham advised the magistrates to require moderate and reasonable bail for the period of 12 months. The prisoner said that
he had last worked as a confectioner at Gravesend and he had last worked as a confectioner at Gravesend, and
that his father, whose name was Edward Ellis, had been a captain in the navy, and had been dead 21 years. The Court consulted for some time, when they required the prisoner to enter into his own security of $£ 10$, and to
find two sureties of $£ 5$ each, to keep the peace toward her Majesty and all her subjects. Bail not being forth. coming he was committed to prison for one year.
Southend. -An inquest has been held in this town on
he body of Capt. Edward Jobnson, who was found dead the body of Capt. Edward Jobnson, who was found dead
in his bedroom, on Thursday week, from the shot of a pistol, which was supposed to have been accidentally dis-
charged. The evidence showed that the unfortunate genwound was fourd deluged in blood, without any apparent
work of violence. His lips were closed, and When the surgeons arrived they were at a loss to conjecsearcla being made, the pistol was found, which had re cently been discharged, and upon opening the lips of the tered, the ball having lodged in the back of the head, but was subsequently extracted. The witnesses were con-
fident that the deceased never intended to commit suicide, but that his death was caused in accident. He was described as a sensible, gallant officer, and the last man in the world that would commit selfdict that the deceased was accidentally shot.
Windsor.-In consequence of some recent investigations by a medical gentleman at Windsor, in the case of one of the whippers-in to the Royal hunt, who was labouring under the effects of paralysis, the cause of kennel lead in the water found to proceed from the presence of by means of pipes composed of that metal, through which the water is conveyed for a considerable distance. Since Royal pack, the water has been analysed by Dr. Ryan, of the Polytechnic School, and by Mr. Phillips, the chymist, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.
The results of Dr. Ryan's two experiments are as follow -The first examination was made from a sample of wan ter taken from the source or spring-head, before it had deg. was found to be $1,000.18$. The imperial pint, on
diter evaporation to dryness, yielded 2.37 gruins of solid mat Dr. Ryan to bantexts of an imperial pint were found by of magnesium, 0.71 grains ; sulphate of lime, 0.128 grains; and a trace of carbonic acid. The second exammation Royal kennel at Ascot, when the specific gravity was found to be 100.42. Upon an imperial pint of this water being, yielded two grains of solid, exterated to dryness, lead, 164 grains ; organic matter, and traces of chlorides of sodium and magnesiam, and sulphate of lime, .038. It has, therefore, been calculated by Dr. Ryan, that every after passing through the leaden pipes, contains 1.312 grains of the carbonate of lead. Railwayg,--The following are the returns of the prin-
cipal lines for the past week:-London and Birmingham,

13,6001. ; Great Western, 11,4081. ; South Western, 4,9466.; South Eastern, 1,600.; Eastern Counties, 1,027l. ; North Midiand, 3.620l. ; York and North Midland, 1,586l. ; Greenwich, 762l. ; Croydon 259l. ; Brigh Grand Junction, 6,506l.; Midland Counties, 2,276l.--I appears from the report of the railway department of the Board of Trade, that during the year 1842, nearly 200 miles of railway communication have been opened to the public throughout England and Scotland. Among the principal lines which have been opened, or only parto the may be mentioned the Birmingham and Derby, South Western 15 miles: the Gospore brand Glasgor 46 miles ; the Manchester and Birmingham, from Stockport to Crewe, 26 miles; the Oldham branch of the Manchester and Leeds, 2 miles; the Bristol and Exeter, from Taunton to Bridgewater, $11 \frac{1}{2}$ miles; The London and Dover to Tonbridge, 42 miles ; the Sheffield and ManStortford, 3 miles; and the Eastern Counties, to Colchester, 31 miles.- The half-yearly meeting of the Bristol and Gloucester Company was held last week. It was stated that the receipts to the 31 st December had
amounted to $325,974 l$., and the expenditure to 222,2651 leaving a balance available for the shareholders of $96,509 \%$. From this it was intended that a dividend equal to $2 l$. per From this it was intended that a dividend equal to $2 l$. per
share should be paid on the joint stock of the Bristol and Share should be paid on the joint stock of the Bristol and
Coalpit-heath Line. It was also resolved that the negotiation now in progress with the Great Western Company, in regard to the construction of the line from Stonehouse to Gloucester, and the terms upon which it should be leased to the Birmingham and Gloucester Company, should be continued under the superintendence of the committee of management. This committee was also empowered to raise further sums upon loan notes, for the completion of the line, not to exceed 260,0006 . in the whole, nor at an the future, the members of the committee of management should be but fourteen in number.-At the half-yearly meeting of the Neweastle and Carlisle Company, held at meeling of the a divaste and Carisle Company, held at was declared out of the profits for the half-year, amountto $15,063 \%$.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-The merchants and inhabitants of this city have held a meeting, the Lord Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of aaking ") the subject of the withd wal from Ireland of the mail-coach contracts conveyed in the most effective manner to the Lord Lieutenant and the Lords of the Treasury. Considerable excitement presubject. It House of Commons, that the question is already settle and that the contract has been given to a genileman of Glasgow.
his title Ardnuscher, diocese. For this purpose he has nominated the Rev. The Cram Crozier, vicar of Rathconnell, to the benelice. sively to the living. Perhaps when the 200 years succespended 20,000 l. in voluminous pleadings and trials at the clergym in courts of stated. The House of Lords, testing Killucan with Lord Clanricarde cost Bishop Alexander $12,000 \mathrm{l}$. It is now partly through the same title that the Marquis of Downshire is claiming Ardnuscher.

Cork.-The arrangements for the approaching meeting of the British Association are the general topic of attenintention to be present, Northampton has signified his intention to be present, and during his stay his lordship
will be domiciled at Castle Mahon, the seat of Sir Wm. Chatterton. - The Barbadoes, which put into this port in distress, with emigrants, bound for Prince Eduard's Island, is to be sold for the support and maintenance of the passengers, who were engaged to be landed at their destination by a London company, under the name of the British American Associstion, which was lately the subject of discussion at the London police courts.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.-The Scotch papers state that several ministers who had joined the Non-Intrusion party in the Church, have signified their intention of withdrawing from that body, on the ground that the recent demands have not been justified. The "Edinburgh Constitutional" M'Farlat they have seen a letter from the Rev. James amnounce that he has "withdrawn from the Convocation because they refuse to accept a settlement on the prin. ciple of the Liberum Atbitrium, plainly offered by Parliament, when their spiritual jurisdiction would be sufficiently, secure." ccident to the works of the Caledonian Canal. About eight o'clock on the evening of Friday week, one of the stone aqueducts, or culverts, erected in the western district for the purpose of conveying the mountain streams under the bottom of the canal, gave way, carrying with it a considerable portion of the embankment on both sides. In the course of a few hours all the water in the reach between the Bannavie locks and Gairlochy, six miles in length, was poured from the breach into the valley of the Lochy. The canal banks, to the eastward of the culvert, have been undermined by the action of the water, and the material deposited in the bed of the river, to such an ex tent, that some roonths must elapse before the damags
done can be repaired, and the navigation again opened from sea to sea. This accident, the papers observe, is trifling compared to what it might have been. Had the culvert gave way, been in the flooded state at which it stood during the winter, the Gairlochy lock, on the drying of the reach, would, in all probability, have yielded Loch Lochy, from twenty to thirty feet in depth, would have forced its way to the sea. It is difficult to estimate What might have been the effects of such an inundation.

## 显am。

Cowrt of Chancirp.-Devever. v. Mawdestey.-In this cause
the Honourable Thomas Erskine had been appointed xeceiver of the tithes fir the beneit or the creditors, and har acted as such
 appearing to be due by the revort of the Master, Mr Grskine was
directed to pay that sum forthwith. This sum, with other moneys from the same source, had been deposited in the bank of uccount, ard on the firm having proved insolvent, two dividends
of 4s, tand 2s. Weree warded to Mr. Erskine. These divndenis he
ofroposed to pay, but the Vice.Chancellor held that he was an. proposed to pay, but the Vice-Chancellor held that he was an-
sperabe for the thote amount, and made an order accordingly
for immediute payment for immediate payment. Mr. Bethel and Mr. .lleyd, in support
of an mplieal aganst that order, observed tlat Mr. Erskine had




 his acconntse. If the zceount of 1840 hat been regularly passed loss, because the bankers did not fail till June, , 841 . Mr. Erskine
haid heose quelices. 1 thad been said that no emolnment was derived form Therr deposits, and it was deairable to know why Mr. Erskine

 old Mr. Ersk he responsible for a loss under sucl circumstancecs, ship kave the e parties teave to present a petition, with affidavits
hontanvin


 the codicil was a substitutuon for other sums bequeeithed at dift
ferent perinds, by other and prior instruments, and they appealed
against the decte






 Francis Bonnet, a native of France, said to have been a slipip-
bualcer in Bengal, where he accumulated, it was supposed, an
cnormo
 Patar in this country, through one of his next of kin in France,
Bessint the Company, who were supposed to llye taken poss
gen in ralia, Mr. Wigram and Mr. Eloyd appeared for the Com-
pany, and said the tale seenied expressly got ap for the $18 t$ of
Aprit Company had been counserwhelmed with applications about this searcl to be made in their books, and could find no tract of thic
externee of any such person, and, of course, they denied that
they hed sentations possession of his supposed fortune, Indeed, the repre-
Dure made about him by those anxious



 The Hate victims who spent thelr money on such a widd pursumt.
The tling had gone so fir, that a pack of French adventurers.


 aelording to the terms of the order made by the pord Chan-
cellor in a late case of Smith or
Quest protected was much discussed, to what extent the Company was
nature. Whethers. Commissioners for Building Churches, - Sir Charles
fromereli moved for an injunction to restratin the defendants

 Prescriptive rifyshire, clained, as owner of Newtown Hall,
 Thabstones and a galiery, and in which were erected several
two vaults and monuments of great antiquity, and particularly posited sinc, in which the remains of his ancestors had been de-
had thine the time of Edward IV. The owuers of the Hall charche exempt from church-rates. Of late years thi charch hexempt from church-rates. Of late years this old parish
the parishilenen out of repair, and upon application by some of parishioners to the commissioners for building churches, the
latter had agreed to advance 2,000l. towards building a new
church for which the plantiff and the rest of the parishioners
subscibed subscribed liberally. At first the plaintiff wanted the new church
to be built on the site of the old church, but when it was stated to be buit on the site of the old church, but when it was stated
to him that the commissioners could not advance money for
such a purpose, he proposed that the new church should be built such a purpose, he proposed that the new church should be built
on a piece of fand which he offered to give on his own estaie,
and he declared tis and he declared his readiness to pay for a chancel for his own reason, however, he seemed to change his mind about giving
the site; and meantime Mr. Pugh, who resided in the same borough, offered mantime at arother part of the parish, which was
finally acented The aitaint the chancel, and insisted he had a rijht to have the same pri-
vileges secured to him in the new church which he possessed in the old ${ }^{\text {s }}$ and it was contended that the new church would become substantially the parish church, and that the old church to whom his rights in his ancient parish church were an object of great attachment. Mr. Twiss and Mr. Wray, on the part of
the commissioners, contended that the whole argument on The commissioners, contended that the whote argument on
behaif of Mr. Evors turned upon a mistake in fact, an assumption of an intention by the commissioners to rebuild the parish missioners. The money placed in their control was intended for building additional churches in parishes where the population
had grown much too large for the church accommodation commissioners hat only lent therr assistance in building a district chureh. Over the parish chirch they hat no power,
ithey had assumed none, nor did they intend to build a church they had assumed none, nor did they intend to build a church
which should be a new parish church, or a substitution for the old parish church. The learned coussel then commented on the as a sufficient answer to an application for an injunction. His Honour observed, that besides the four Acts of Parliament which on the same subject which had not been cited. He would, therefore, take time to consider his judgment.
Rosus Coupt
Tripp, on Court. - Marquess of Herlford V. Lord Lowther, -Mr. that the late Marquess of Hertford, by his will and codicils, had asked that this sum, together with 1222. . 14 s . 88. , for interest, the late Marquess, said that the present petitioner was domiciled at Naples, and he was not aware that there was any authority to
receive the money. Lord Langdale directed that the money
should be carried over to the separate account of the petitioner, with liberty for all parties to apply to
Assizk Intriligencie.-Midlann Circuit.-(Warwick.)swer an indictiment for sedition and a fiotous and unlaw fol ansembling at Birmingham in August last. The bill had been found
at the Birmingham Borough Sessions, on the $22 d$ Octor which time the defentant was in custody under the commintment into the Court of Queen's Bench. On the 29th October a summons had been taken out brfore a Judge at Chambers, and the loth Novermber, when recognisances were entered into by himself in 200l., and four sureties in 50l. each, that he would appear
and plead to the indictment, and appear on the return of the and plead to the indictment, and appear on the return of the
postea in case he should be convicted. Mr. Serjeant Adams
stated the of the fears that extensively prevailed in the town and neigh-
bourhood, of the meeting of the magistrates on the 20th, and of their notices by placards and aavertisements in the public papers things which rendered it necessary for the magistrates to apply In, and the Government to supply, a reinforcement of mintary, Birmingham, a force of Infantry and Horse Artillery had been
procured. The Warwickshire, W orcesterstire, and Stafurdshre regiments of cavalry had been also on duty in the neighbour-
hood of the towz, and of the iron and coal districts. The pensloners, too, had been embodied and drilled, and great numbers
of the respectable inhabitants sworn in as special constables. The learned counsel observed upon the extremely mischievous
tendency, especialiy in times of popuiar excitement, of such proceedings and conduct as the clefendant stood accused of. The
gentlemen of the Jury, he said, would pronounce whether the made out to their entire satisfaction. Witmesses were then were amined in support of the prosecution, and on Saturday night, addressed the Jury in his defence; his speech occupied one hour chief difficulty he confessed he laboured under was, not his want tory of the description of that before him, persons moving in a difforent sphere from that to which he himself was accustomed,
and who, probably, had imbibed prejudices against Chartism,
with which lie should find it dificult supported by the belief that the indictment upon which he had been arraigned, and which had been removed into that Court by Government had thought fit to adduce in its support. He com-
plained of the way in which he had been treated. When before the magistrates at Burmingham, he had been told bail would be when he got to Warwick he found he was requred to fin d bail in considered hirself as simned against rather than having simped
He had been taken from his home, his family, his friends, incharacters of the very worst description and all felons an ready with the good and suffieient bail which in the first instance had been required of him. The Learned Serjeant who conwithed, notwithstanding the police of Birmingham had done their utmost to bring that charge home to him; while with regard
to the terrer it was said he hat inspired in the minds of the praceable inlabitants of Birminghan, he allecation: whingle the contrary, he could, if need was, call many persons to speak
to the reverse. There was no evidence to support the count for riot-that, in fact, had bere equally destitute of proof. But it was the other counts laid were equaly destitute of proof. But it wa
said he was a Chartist, and that was enough to jusify every vagatond who might be in the police to go piying round corners,
watching his movenients, wistigh fe were the roguc thicy with the condition of the thousands he knew were starving
around him. Their wretchedness it was that had moved his soul to pity; and was he to be hunted out of the pale of civilised society on that He chailenged his persecutors to show anything against his claracter. He had always done his duty as -an
honest man, and acted decorously and well. He had injured no man, his name or property; nor had he ever been the base indisiougled out as an object for persecution? If the petty jurymen then in Court, who had come from the town of BirminghamIf they were asked whether he had ever been he means of in-
juring them in their vocation by any mectings he had held-they Would say, to a man, "Nothing of the sort;" and so would
every respectable inhabitant of the borough. He held certain
political every respectable inhabitant of the borough. He held certain
political opinions-these were Chartist opinions. He did not
deny $1 t_{\text {: }}^{\text {Bat was it to be said, the intention of himself and }}$
others holding these opinions was to rob and plonder
they they knew the working classes of their country befter-they
were an industrious and cor tented set of men wile
work then work to do, and willing to work they were-oh! how willing; but how could they be quiet or happy when they had empty stomachs?
It was not their wish to injure any one; but they th tught It was not their wish to injure any one; but they thought, and bour of the poor was as mach entitled to protection as the pro-
perty of the rich; while, as for himself, he was to he pot rid his political opponents, because he did not clonse 10 make one
of their politicul chessboard. The defendant, after making a few other observations, proceded to remark uynn the evidence,
while in respect of the Birmingham police, he aversed the force was composed of the greatest black guards, thieves, and ruffians that had ever disgraced humanity. In conchasion, he stated no case with confidence in the hands of the jury. Mr. Baron indretment, to four only ol which would it be necessary for the seditious languge, aud to convening uniawful assemblies. In order to make out that defendant had been guilty of using
seditious langaage, the jury must be satisfied the words Imputed charged. With regard to unlawfilassemblies, his Lordship told them what the law was. Where large bodies of men met togeexcite slame private purpose, which was conductens of ordinary firmness of character-not mere timid women-that was an dence, pointing out what he considered to be the points therein favourable, or otherwfse, to the defendant, and after a most their verdict, and ultimately returned with one of Guilty on the guage. A second indictment against the same defendant, and begum when the former jury retired, was now August, which up, it being stated by the counsel for the Crown that the verdict, obtained Mre Baron Alderson was about to pronounce sentence, but upon judgment at, the instant) it was postponed, and the defendant will have to be brought up to the
receive the same in the ensuing term.
$\qquad$
TATTERSALL'S, THURRDAY.-DERBY. - 14 to 2 agst Mr.
Blakelock's A British Yeoman (taken); 16 to $\ddagger$ agst Colonel Peel's Murat (taken); 16 to I ugst Mr. Goodman's Maccabeus ;
16101 agst Mr. Bowes's (othersture: 25101 agst Lord Eg. 1 m

Taylor's Gamecock (taken); 80 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentunck's Ga-
per (taken); 30 tol agst Sur G. Heathcote's Amer agst Lord Westminster's Languisb colt: 45 to 1 agst Duke of Ruchmond's Cornopean; 1000 to 20 agst Lord Offord's Mercy colt
(taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfifld's Parthian; ; 50 to I agst
Mr. Theobald's Kighlander; 2000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's St. Valentine (take

## MARK LaNe, Friday, April 7.-The Wheat Market was quiet to day, and the sales of Foreign have been very lumated, Of Eoglish there was scarcely any at Market, but prices may be considered fully equal to Monday. Barley selis slowly at the supply of Oats 18 small, and our currency was fully supported.    <br>  

 BANKRUPTS-HAZETTE OF THE WEEK,












$\mathbf{W}_{\text {at }}$ Hs. $6 d$. per 1 b ., for not less than $\gamma$ lbs., may be obtained of Gordon
London.

## M

## VALUABLE ORCHIDACE E FROM INDIA.

 that they have just received notice of a BOX of ORCHI DACE\& collected in the Presidency of Bumbay between the 20 thand the 25 th Feb. last, being on board the "Oriental ". They and the 25 th Feb. last, being on hoard the oriental., They
wiil be landed atsouthampton on or arout the 1 Rth inst., and
irmmediately sold by Auction at their Great hoom, 38 , King st,, $\frac{\text { Covent Garden, Due notice of the day of Sale will be given. }}{\text { TO GENTLEMEN, l゙LORISTS, AND OTHERS. }}$ M ESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS beg to tition, at the Auction Mart, Bartholomew Lane, on Thursday,
April 13, 1843, at 12 o'clock, a very rare Collection of CARNA
 in lil will. Aiso a quantity of Carnation Sticks, Shades, \&ec. May
be vicwed the morning of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the
Mart, and of the Auctinneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone IIR. JOHN KING begs to give Notice that he intends 10 oclock, on the premises, Brixton-road, a fine collection of feet high, in fall blossom; some of the new Scariet pislargo ceous plants, Flower Seeds, sec. Catalogues on the premises, of I'CONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Established 1823. Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV, lower rates of premidm than trose orankother orfice
that entitle the assured to participate in the profits, as follows:-
 The Bonus declared in 1834 amounted upon an average to 166 . per cent. on the premiums then paid; and in 1839 a. second on the premiums paid during the preceding five years. procceding (in a decked, sailing, or steam vessel) from any one faring men by profession. Licenses are granted to go to any part of the world upon terms proportionate to the risks.
Policies on the lives of persons dying by suicide, duelling, or by
隹 the hands of justice, are not void as respects the
arties to whorn they may have been legaly assigned
Assurances may be effected on any and every day.
$\qquad$
CUMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSUR ANCE, ANNUITY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN
SSOCIATION, 12, Cheapiside , London.
Every description of life Assurance entertained, premiums Every fescription of life Assurance entertained, pr from 256 ,
payable quartery, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced
to sond, for three or more years, on approved personal or other
security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate security, on the borrower assuring
amount.
Endowents for children to receive a stated sum of money on
arriving at 14 or 21 ; in case of death the whole of the money Ending at 14 or 21 , in case of death the whole of the money
returned to the parents. Annaites immediate or deferred. Pro-
spectuses and every information to be had of FRBDERICK LAW. spectuses and every Resident Secretary, 112, Chcapside.
HOT WATER FOR BOTTOM-HEAT.

J. WEEKS \& Co, Architects, \&c., Gloucester-Place
 J. W. \& Co. here lay before the Horticultural world their prac-
ticc rccpeting it, the thaving fxed and circulated water in open
Trousths now inpward of 16 years, and thir works are now to
 that principle, or their inprovement on it. The above sketch
represents a pit, shewing the principle for the purpose of Bottom-
 their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-Place, Chelsea,
HCT-WAMEA APPARATUS FOR HEATING
HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CCHRCHESICULTURAL BUILDINGS, BWELLING-HOUSES, MANUFACORIES, quon improved prin-
ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and civles, and at very moderate charges,
EDWARD BALEY, 272 , HOLBORN. D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the considera-
tion of this subject, and hadd much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improve-
ments suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have cornbined
durathilitit in the apparatus with economy in the charge. Thes have erccted apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for
many nobemen Ruld fentiemen, and have had the hoouout to be works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick. D. and E . BALLEEY also construct in metal all descriptions oi
Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentle. men, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings
and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of cexhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremely complete end supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more comp-
plete than has hitherto been brought before the pullic. D. and E. BAiLisY were the first to introduce metalic curvili.
near onouses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Congervatory
attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent. Of Gal Ganic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immeltate dilivery; they
bet eto introduce to public notice a new Trough pipe, for Orchi.
deceous or other daceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at inter
vals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

## H

HT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acouaint the Nobility Double and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or
Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the merits of these Boilers (see Chronicle, March, 1812, page 175,
and February, 1844 , page 87 ), renders it unnecessary to offer any and February, 1843 , page 80), renderss iownexessary to orer any
remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention
only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 41 . $4 s$ s. and upwards. Further only once in 14 or 15 hours, price $4 l .45$. and upwards. Further
particulars, with estimates for heating anty description of buildparticulars, with eatimates for heating any description of or ind
ing, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdes, Bedtseads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, \&cc. \&c.
N.B. The Trade supplied with Hotwater Pipes and fittings of every description
IHE CONICAL HOT. WATER BOILERS invented SHEWEN, ITonmonger, \&c., Sevenoaks, Kent. extensive practice to hading this apportuntisy afrorded him by an

 Hackney; Messrs, Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Mr. Knight's,
King 'road, Chelsea; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; and at PENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING principle first introduced by JNo. PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete crrcuiation of the atmosplhere in heated ajpartments, being now fully estalished, W. HiLL respectfully acquaints
the Nobility, Horticulturists, and the Public generally that having, in conjunction with the Inventor, devoted much time and study to perfect the same in the construction of Conserva Erections, aves, Greenhouses, Pits, and other Horticultural
APPAR them with IMPROVED HOT-WATER Apparatus, to ensure Any drorer of traprature,
earnestly solicits their inspection of the working of this system at the Inventor's residence, L.ewisham. The peculiar advantages in Houses erected upon, or altered
to, this principle, are- Free and rapid circulation, Equality of
Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the Temperature, and safe and agreeable access, at all times, to the
most delicate constitutions. Churches, Chapels, Manufactories, or other large Pablic Builings and Dwelling honoses, warmed and ventiated. The
Heating Appatur, which is of the very best description, comHeating Apparatus, which is of the very best description, com-
bining Durability and Simplicity with Economy in the Con sumptiou of Full, is manufactured by and fixed
intendence of $J N O$. PENN intendence of JNO. PENN, Esq., Enineer.
Reference is permited to JNo . WILLMoT, Esq., Isleworth, and numerous other Gentlemen, who are practically acquainted with
the merts of W. HiLl's mode of applying Mr. PanN's principle. Desighs, and every information, may be obtai
to W. HILL, Builder and Surveyor, Lewisham.
M ANURES.-Guano, Nitrates of Soda, and Potash, Guano (sariverior to the Foriern), Urate, Bone-Dust, suilphate of
 Thames-street.
$* *_{*}^{*}$ Pamphlets treating the above may be had of Mr. F.
LIQUID MANURE.- PUMPS of a superior construcLu tion for Lionid Manure, portable and stationary, Garden


 GIBBS, BRIGHT, \& CO., LIVERPOOL AND BRITSTOL.
POTTER'S ARTIFICIAL GUANO. - TURNTPs,



 G MANO ON SALE-Any quantity of this VALUABLE

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Now ready, in 3 LATEST vols. mall Rro, with a Map, and 36 Engravings

 AN HISTORICAL \& Alys bescriplive ACCOUNT of BRITISH INDIA, from tlie most Remote Period to the ConAasion of the Affifhan War. tth ditition.
OLver and Boxn, Edinburgh ; SixRKi,

Just pabilished, price 1 s., by Loxainis and Co., ondon w
 Aerating Soils and Composts - Increasing the Food of Plants-
 Sir $J$. Murnav, M.D, M
of Enilanan and reland.
 $\frac{G 1 \text { Pord \& Lindra, } 104 \text {, Strand ; or EvANs, } 79 \text {, Dame-st, Dabin }}{\text { WALKER'S NEEDLES (by Authority the }}$ H. WALKER's NEEDLES (by Aucen's Own'), with the New Large Eyes, rete the thiy


 is. to 10.0. value, can be sent free by post by any respectane
dealer, on receipt of 13 veny stamps for every soiling value.


B ENE OFLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF WIDOWS AGED AND INDIGENT GARDENERS AND THEIR tation will be held on Thursday, the 1st day of June next, for the special purpose of Electing two Pensioners.
All Persons desirous of becoming Candidates are requested to (as after teir Testimonials on or before saturday the 22 d inst. whom Copies of the Rules and Lists of Subscribers, may be obJ we shades for greenhouses.
J. Beeeks 8 Co., Architects, Horticultura
 covered with a shect of Canvas, renders the principle an object of admiration. To be seen in use at most of the London Nur-
series, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place,

M ${ }^{\text {OXON'S EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APE- }}$ throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and ncarly every part of
the civilized world. In all parts it has met with the sanction of members of the medical profession, who recommend it to their patients as the best Family Purgative ever discovered. It is of
eminent service in pains in the Head, casual or Habitual costiveness, Bilious Affections, Nausea, Sickness, Heartburn, Indigess
tion, Gout, P,les, Fistula, and as an aperient saline draught in tion, Gout, p,les, Fistula, and as an aperient saline draught in
ail febrile affections. It is an effectual remedy for derangement of the stomach and head, resulting from excess either it eating or drinking. It possesses all the medicual powers of the most approved saine Aperients, without the disagreeanle taste which
disting ishes medicines of that class, and is so agreeable that BENJAMIN Moxon \&s Sons, Chemists, Hull. Sold in botiles at "MuxoN \& Smirris then co-partners), Chemists, Hull," engraved
on the Col

13ELIIVELS-GEORGE NEIGBBOUR and Son beg formation of a new line of street, they have removed their business from No. 131, High Holborn, to more spacious and commodious Premises, numbered 127 in the same street. Their selection of Beehives for thiss season comprenends most varieties now in
vogue, includiny "Nutt's they are the oily authorized ayents), "the "Single-Box Hive,"
the "Ladies" Olservatory Hive," the " Improved Cottage Hive," with Glasses, \&c., from either of which the produce may be
taken at any time without the destruction of the Bees. G. N. nnected with
Honey WareBee Management, at the Apiarian Depor and Honey Ware-
hoouse, 127, High Holbora, coriari of Southampton-street, Lon-
don. Letters of inguiry relative to the above must lave Post-

FOUNTAINS, VASES, TAZZAS, FIGURES, \&CC, at WYATT, PARKER, and Co.'s WHARF, Holland-street, Sur Chimney Shafts, Pedestals, Capitals, Consoles, Trusses, ©c. WWARD BECK invites the attention of HorticulSlate. They may be seen in use at worton cottace, isib
BE. HIVES, \&c.-lllustrations of Apiaries, Bee

 "These are Illustrations referred to in the Practical Bee-
a Treatise on Bees now publishing. All letters prepaid.
A N AMATEUR has about 100 established Plants of A the MELOCACTUS DEPRESSUS, imported last Spring: also to part with, either for cash or plants of the same tribe not con-
tained in his collection. Particulars may be had by applying to

WANTED, by a Clergyman in the Country, an active, two Cows and a Horse and Carriage, and must be well acquaxinted
with a Gardener's busincss. Address, post-paid, toJ, E. R, Post office, Newbury

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{S}}$ S3, who has a competent knowledge of the various depart ments of his profession; has held the situation he has just 1 eft
fife years.
fatisfactory references can be given. Direct to $A$. $B$,
AS GARDENER, a Young Man, 28 years of age. He A. can be highly recommended for strict integrity and a genera knowledge of Gardening in all its various departments, by some
of the Noblemen's Gardeners he has lived with, -Direct to C . S, AS GARDENER, an active, industrious, married without children, aged 39, who perfectly understand Kitchen and Flower Garden, early and Gate Forcing. Hail no bob jection to the care of Meadow Land and Stock. His wife is al
excellent Dairymaid, and understands the managenent of Poultry. Cant have eight years' excecilent character from a highly
respectable family. Direct to W. H., 38, Britannia-street,

A GARDENER, a young MAN, 24 years of age Pines, and would have no objection to take charge of a Horse and Chaise, or a few Cows, if required. Can have a good referenc
from his last employer. Direct to I. ${ }^{\text {P., care of Mrs. SMEDGB }}$. Sydenham.
$A^{S}$ GARDENER, a single Man, aged 39 , who is able ment of Pines, Yines, kc , and with Gardening in general. has lived thrree years in each of his last situations. Letters
addressed to J. L. Ross, West Wickham Hall, Kent, will be imme A SECOND GARDENER, a respectable young
 tion, having been toreman in pis two last situations, can be
livell in some ot the pricinal places in the North, and can to
well recommended by the Nobleman

# THE GARDENERS’ CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

| No. 15-1843. |  |
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|  | W Mndisor, Progrects of the Royal |
|  | Wiraworm, to destroy |

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL Society. -The Frins Grand Flowzr show of the season ext, April 19th, 1843. During the afterncon will be given a Open from I till \%. Aumission, One Shilling.

Heartsease society.-President, Sir J. SE-
 scale as last year, a scheduie of which can be obtained of the Subscription-10s. per annum.-April 11, 1843.
FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON:-
 ivele, for the best Green, Grey, and Whate-dged Auriculass;
together with 1 st and 2nd Crass Prizes to Sedinge: the Flowers to be ready for the Censors at a o'clock precisely. The competi tion (except for Seedlings) to be confincd to Members. The
Seedling Class will, as heretofore, be onen to all. the Snciety. be paid on any account, except to Subscribers to
OHN MILNE begs respectfully to offer to the No A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft. high,
probably one of the finest in Euglaud, for sale, price $25 l$. Ditto, 5 ft: high,

Fine specimens of Rhododendron arboreum (true), 8 ft, high, Two very large Bonapartea' juncea, | album, 10 , 45 . each. $6 d$. to | 208 s. each |
| ---: | :--- | Lilita lancifolium album, 55 ; ; Do. do. punctatum, $7 s .6 d$. each. A fine collection of Azalea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums,

Ericas, Epacrises, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Achimenes, \&ce. \&ce. Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and
Rock plants, too numerous to insert. J. M. Man also spare
Loce
 Cellceolaria, 12 Prars., p.doz. 9.9
Campanula reandis, each Catananche, 2 vars, each 0 Chelone barbata, per doz.
Fuchlisia, 25 varieties of the newest and most
approvell sorts, large
 tissia fulgens, 2 varie Gentranar 5 vars.,, ,er r tozz.
Pelargonium, scarlet and
 Lilium eximinum, cach Linhm, lovififlorum Lychinis, 6 vars., per doz.

Aristolochia sipho, each. Bignonia capreolat Ceanothus radicans (superb) Clematios flota

## double purple forida, single montana Sielosoldi <br> Cobè scandoledis, per doz. Eccremocarpusscaber, each 1 Honeysuckensis

Honeysuckles, in 6 vars.
The above plants are all
of $20, \mathrm{~B}$, , Wiants for Bedding or Creerers ordered to the amount
 spondents,-Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Midalesex.
 per doz.
Mule Pink, per doz. 68 and 9
Qrion each :

 | per doz. |
| :--- |
| Petunfas, 8 vark., per doz. | 10 varieties, per doz. rieties, per doz.

Do., 8 or the newest sorts,
eact
Do., in 25 vars., per doz.
Potentilla, 6 fine vars.p.doz, Salvia, 6 varieties, , per ordoz. 6
Scuteliaria splendens, each Verbena, 12 fina, enars p. dozz. ${ }^{1} 6$
Viola arboren (new), each 3 PriANTiNG our.
Honeysuckle, scariet trum Ipomeca Learil Jasminurm, 4 varieties, each 0 Lophospermum, 4 va
Lonicera flexuosa Maurandya longifora (trué) per doz. alba, each. Passifiora, 4 vars.
Puysianthe
vand Sollya heterophylla
Seypanthus ele
dozans, per
 White Everlasting Pee,"
20 varieties of creening Roses, large plat pots ; and $a$ general supply may

N EW AND CHOICE DAHLIAS AND FUCHSIAS For May, i84. NEW AND SURERE SKEDLING DABLAS:BjANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre first-rate form, of excellent habit, and very free bloomer; ; his
obtained four prizes,
thd was UE
etais, the centre well is of, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petais, he centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a
first-rate flower, a very profuse bloomer, and puite new in colour; it obtained a prize at the South Essex Show in Sept. GENERAL SIR
well up in the eye, of good size, and great depthe, cup petal, profuse and constant coomer, with loong uppright foot stalks, colour yet offered to tone pubutic, it it was pronounced a first-
class flower by the floricultural Sole class flower by the Floricultural Society of London, Aug. 1 .
1842 , obtained a prize at Salisbury Plain, Aug. 31 ; a prize at South Essex. Sept. 8; a prize at Kingston, Sept. 15; \& prize at So ; a rize at the Floriculutural sooicety of London, Sept, 20 a. a
prize at Sunbury, Sept. 22 a a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27 . RIVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cap petals, Yery constant, and good habit. This Dahhia is warranted the
best of its colour yct offered to the public. As the stock is very limited, early application is neceessary to. As the the stock is yery
orders having already been received.

RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beantifully edged with rosy purple, of good form, very, constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit,
the fowers have longe straight footstalks; the fiowers have long, straight footstalks, quite a new and
distinct variety from any othier in cultivation. The form of this fower improves as the season advances, sufficient to constitute it a show flower.

Angrica, Drummonds',
fine purple, 4 ft. high Aime purple, 4 tr . high fiell, ine dark 44 ft.
Atila, Whale, light rose shaded
Alba purpures
4 Alba purpurea superba,
Bates, purple tipped with White Alicia, Burdon, white tip-
ped with bricht crim. pod with bright crim-
son, fine form,
ft. Bedford Surprisc, Shep-
pard, shaded purple, fin form Beauty of wakenien, whith Britsh Queen, Back, shaBrade, Fawcet's, blush, tipped witli rose, $3 \mathrm{ft}$.
Belsize Rival, Pipe, rosy blish, cinp petals, very
constanat, of good form $\underset{\text { Bridesmaid, }}{\text { and habit }}$, ${ }^{4}$ ft. and lavender. ${ }^{3} \mathrm{ft}$.
 parple, , , ood firm, 5 ft.
Beauty of Sussex, Mitccleil, pink, deeply edged
with car Conqueror of the Plain, Compacta, Gaines, $\overline{\mathrm{ft}}$ roon
Candidate, Silveriock, ${ }^{4}$ dt. purple, siveriock, frt. ded wilh light crimson, Coronation, Smith, rosy Coronation, Harrison,
crimson shada d with purple orange, good form, very Competitor, Horges, rose. shaded, fine form, 4 ft .
Duke of Cormwall, Low, Dowager Lady Cooper Jackson, rose, fine form, Eclipse, Catleugh, vermiEclipse, Widnali, deep scarlet.
Euclid, Ward, shaded pur${ }_{\text {Empress }}^{\text {ple }}$ of whites, ${ }^{4 \mathrm{ft}} \mathrm{G}$. Smith, white, grod
form, very dwarf grow. er,
Earl of Leitrim, ogilrey; deep shaded purple, cup
petalls, lamge, and of good form; has obtained several prizes
Fanny
Wough
Forster, deep Hilac, of fine forms
it lias obtaincd a first class prize at Hexlum, and was on the second
stand of 18 and the second onie place; was
the esacal
piaced first in its class at Corbridye, \& second
 minis variety is very con stant, of meniumi size,
great depth of petals,



Price 6d.
prciosa, Kyle, bright vermilion, with hlush or rosy eye, larg
trusse crusses and very free bloomer, of strong upright growth: g cultural Society of London, July 9,1842 in the Gardener, handsome and very brilliant, and is, without doubt, a good variety; plants in May.
SUPERB NEW SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, "MA W. KNIGHT, FLOst \&c. Tivoli, near st. Lennard's-onSea, Sussex, begs to offer the above distinct varieties, whicli he
Can with confidence recommend as superb; they are of fine can with confadence recommend size, and bright colours. Can Ee had alter tie 15th of Aprit, at os are very large and super SEEDLING PANSIES ho superb VERENAS-Bride, Brownleana, Chalmerii, Con spicua, Fanny Elssler, Formnnissima, i, eonora, Majestica, Ovion Prince of Wales, and Westoogl, at e1s. the set a
uut first last May, and have proved superb anu custuct kinds ont first last May, and have provers. ing superb Show DAHLIAS, plants in May:-Milier's Van Am-
iurgh, roky illac, 10s. Gd:; Miller's Windimul Hill Hero, crimson os. $6 d$; Southern Beauty, yellow, tipped red, bs. - Catalogue Fuyhsias (upwards of 100 choice kinds), Verbenas ' $u$, wards of bove can be sent by post on receipt of a Post-office or de-
E VANS' NORTH MIDLAND DAHLIA, warranted recorded as having beat all the Fllowers (both old and neev), last season at a arge pablic Onen Exhibition (viz., the Barisley and
Wapentake of staincross Horticultural Exhibition in Sevtembct last, where it took first prize for Seedings, also first prize for
best Flower in the Exhibition, two of the largest Provincial
 recelving eight Blooms cut cut from one Plunt, in september last, The general form of your crimison Dabla, 'North Madiand ' is
very grod, the Petals also are of a good slape and substance ",


A. J. STEWART, FLoRist, \&c., Salthill Nursery, his Catalogue for 1843 (which is now ready, and may be had upon
ap 1.eationn bex to assire alt those who favour him with their
commastla, that their Orlers will he executed with the utmost commands, that their Orde
care and dinnath.
pELIRIONITMS. Acme of Pertection
Alfrec, Stewart', weaiti.
full vermulan? Amin, W1 นn's, 7 ss. $6 d$. to 15 A Mriant, Gaskell's Eamaby,
Brilliant, shepherd's
 Crinteum, Caskell's.
Commodore, Hodkes' Corona, Garth's
 Dake of Cornwall, Wex's. Enchantress, Wilson's,


 horn's 's. ${ }^{\text {Gipsy, Foster's : }}$ Isubcha, Cook's
Ivanhoc, Wood's
 $\underset{\substack{\text { Lady sale, Gaskell's } \\ \text { Madame Rachel, Ful- } \\ \text { Lad }}}{\text { Lat }}$ Mareleine, Lumsden's ${ }^{31 .}$. 10

 Prince Albert, stewart's
Prinee of Waturloo, WightPríneces Royal, T.fnces ${ }^{\text {a }}$



 above, ilin iz or zuore borts are Admirable ${ }^{\text {it CISSTAS. }}$ Afinis, o Arborea
Alt 1 rang
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Clio Conspicua : D, 小t.....

 | Ploriluudd, mickson' |
| :---: |
| Florithnnda maxana | Formosa, Kelland's

Formosa elegans Formosa elegans



## 

 HottenserHoprriu
Jlicifolia
 Macuniziana


## Turnbuiliii

w Asterisk do toetios marked with an o 15 inches in hcight, the reard are particularly well-
formed, vigorous, and healthy.] Beauty
Bicolor
Elegans
Formosiss
Formo
I.ady Pcel

Madonna
Medora
Odorata
Odorata
Pieta
Pryche
Roseo alba
Super ba
The ab
Tree of above can also be sent the United Kingrom.] part Cinerarias. Blue King Eclipse Imperialis azurea King
$\qquad$ Royal Blue Splendida, Henderson's Splendida, Hen
Waterhousiana Waterhousiana In addition to the above atc Collection of French and S. Strwart has to offer a firstchotee assortment of Shrubby Calceolarias, Bengal and Bourbon
Roses in pots), Ericas, and other Greenhouse Plants, AuriBEAUTIFUL SEEDLING PANSIES AND SHRUBBY CAL M R. H. MAJOR, of Knosthorpe, near Leeds, has to Bridegrcom, togethex with two other heauticul Secdlingis, Miss -. Crossiand and Mulberry Splendens at 5s. each, See opinio September 24, and Gurdeners' Cher, isele, October 22, and for
further description sec Catalogure. The ahove three Seedlings, together with the following mone, may be had for 25.5 . post free
Lovely Bride, Glory of Knosthorpe, Jehu, Curion, Prince Albert, Rival Yriluw, Mand Ma M Mian, Dark Perfection, and Eclipse.
River Lival Yenuw, most of the leading, varieties of Pansies at moderate
pirices. The unal allowance to the Trade on Bridegrom if six prices. The unial allowance to the Thade on Bridegroom
plants are taken. No allowance on the other two sectlings.
Alow Also will be ready in May the follownig Eight sceding Shruby
CAIC. EOLARIAS for $2 l$. 11 . M. can recommend them as bemg handsome and very distinct varicties; they will be found an ac
gunstion to the moust limitu collection). singularity. Red brown, curninsly marked with yellow, wh
shoulders, str, kng and very distmet, nearly an incli across Enterprize.-Very rich deep mahngany colour, finc formed rount flower, noble, better than an inch across.

Purity, - Beautuful clean white, good shape, the best white out Finch and an egheacros
Fis ld Marulal.- Urange, strongly marked with hown, lemon
edge, good bold well-formed fiower, better than an inch across. edge, good bold well-1ormed nower, better than an inch across.
Mrs. Meynell, hingam.-Cleank white, centre of the fower and
throat spotted with pink, beautiful round fower, inch and an throat spotted with pink, beautiful round flower, inch and an
eighth across. Bridal king. - Clean creamy white, edged or bordered with burf,
fine form,
The cight Seedlings an inch across. The eight seedlings sent nut last year for $2 l$. may now be had
for $1 /$ Also a tew other kraucs from $\mathrm{J} s$. to 2 s , Giat. Cach. H. M. wishes it to be understood that he is offering none but thousands. A tew wackets of very select Pansiy Seed, at $2 s .6 d$. and $5 s$ per packet. A Catalogue of Pansics, together with a few
select Dahlias, may be had on post-pand application. From unknown corresponaents a remitance 14 espectully requeste
with the order. - Knosthorpe, Feb. 16, 1843 . 1000 PLANTS OF THE NEW PELARGONIUMS FOR SALE. IOHN HANCOCK \& SON beg respectfully to sale of their splendid Pelargonium, Nontumen Beayty, which they cant with confidence recommend chron. Oct. 22 d ); ; price,
splendid plants appared in the Gerl. Cher
per plant, $42 s$. They also beg to anmounce that they cannot per plant, 42s.
supply plants of their new Calcenlarla, Miss Jackson, as adyer
tised to be sent qut in May, owing to the shortness of the stock having now received orders for double the quantity they can
supply. This is warranted to be a first-rate and beatiful variety, and not surpassed by any other variety cextant zabia to offer, of which they have purchased the entire stock,
 tammg accurate ecserpptiuns of nearly all tarictics worthy of benab (meluding hmght's new varieties), and IUchbias, ke.,
 M ITCHELL'S Unrivalled Varicgated DAHLIAS Janks Mrrcinill begs to aninounce Lis intention of sending out
in May the above Seedling Danlias, which he can recommend justly pronourced both by foreggn and English, growers to be the the public. J. M. will also have firie plants of Mrs, SHELLEEY,
which is first-rate and very scarce. The BEAUTY of SUSSEX, flower at all the principal Shows the Eneland yiz-the Salt Hill, the Fluricultural, the South London, Maudstone, and Ton-
bridge Wells shows. Colour, delsate pms, strongly edged with Cherry-the petals are cupped, of firm texture, and well ar well in the centre; a constant show-flower-4 feet, 10s. $6 d$. BLANCHE SHELLEY, white, delicately tipped with purple, beantifully-cupped petals, superior form, and of great. depth: a
constant show-flower- 5 feet, $10 s$. $6 d$. MRs . SHELLEY, delicate rosy pink, cupped petals, a constant show-flower -4 feet, 5s.
-The usual allowance to the trade, where a dozen plants are ordered.-Piltdown Nursery, Maresfield, Uckiteld, Sussex.
T. RIVERS, jun., begs to call the attention of his petual, and other Autumnal Roses, all of which are first-rate
varieties, and good heaithy Plants. - Hybrin ${ }^{\text {1. Aubernon }}$ 1. Aubernon
2. Angustine Mon
3. Clementine Serin

4. Comte de Paris 4. Comte de Paris. 5. Doctor Marx (Laffay) Duc d'Aumale (Do.) Lady Alice Peel (Do.) - Lane (Do.) 0. Madame Laffay (Do.) 2. Prince Albert (Do.) . Reme de Lyon | 15. Rivers (Laffay). |
| :--- |
| [The above are quite hardy | and very fragrant; Nos. 3, 12 ,

and 13 remarkably so. Nos. 5 ,
 hese are grafted on Boursault ${ }^{\text {on very erect and stiff peduncles. }}$ For many other fine varieties T. Rivers begs to Catalogue for 1842-3.-Sawbridgeworth, Herts, April 6 , 1843 .
JOHN MILNE, NursRryman, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, has now on Sale a fine Stock of that beautiful
Creeper, Scypanthus elegans (Loosa volubilis), which he is had of WArnkr and WARNER, Seedsmen, 29, Cornhill, opposite he Exchange.- The usual allowance made to the Trade.
M ESSRS. CORMACK \& CO. beg to announce that out, at 7s, 6d. each. It was exhibited at the Horticultural and
Floricultural Socictics' Shows last scason, when It was generally Floricultural Socictics ${ }^{\text {S }}$ Shows last scason, when it was generally
admired for its fine foliage and distinct fower. Application to admired for its fine foliage and distinct fiower. Application to
be made at the Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, and New SPLENDID NEW PELARGONIUM, "THE ARCHBISHOP OF WILLIAM MASTERS begs to offer the above new having its upper Petals rosy crimson, with a deep and well-defined spot; the lower being of a delicate pink, inclining to white SEEDLING FUCHETAS *LVEDYANA
W. IVERY, FLorisT, Peckham, near London, begs at Regent-street Rooms last autumn, and greatly admired. For size, substance, and bughtness of colour, have not their equal. of superior habit and abundant bloomers. W. I. being a grower of all the newest varieties can, with contidence, recommend the A select Catalogne may be had, on application, of the newest

DLANT'S of this MAGNIFICENA FUCHSTA, (the 1 Flowers of which, in pont of size, rival any other of its kind the end of April, at $10 s$ s. $6 l$. each, with the usual discount where 11 th iust. Agents tor London, Mr. Chantiwoon, Seedsman, Covent Gardan; and Messrs. Lowe and Co, Lapton Nursery, at
which places also drawings may be seen.-THomAs Crxprs, TunWhich places also drawings may be seen,
bridge Wells Nursery, March 16, 1843 .
WILLIAM WOOD AND SON have the pleasure to for bedding out China, Bourbon, and other Roses from pots, and undernamed reasounte puces, where the sciection is left entirely to W. W. and Son

DWARF ROSES
Isle de Bourbon
Tea-scented
Noisette and Climbing, strong
Banksian Yellow aut whate, extra strung, at a the following select showy plant

Azatea Jenneri (Denyer), magnificent, large, rose
colour
Fachsia
celladifoliata
Ennchantua ar

St. Clare (Youcll'
Venus victrix.
Tienisedya Marryatt
Phlox Drummondi
Zichya villosk formosa, fine scarlet : each $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 0 \\ 3 & 6\end{array}$
Pelargonium, Lady Webster (Denyerg), the most
superb, deep rose, with a pure white centre
rich deep spot on upper Petais, fower cexced
ingly large and well-formed, habit firstrate, each
MAGNIFICENT NEW VERBENA, "PRINCE OF WALES." WllLIAM WOOD AND SON, having obtaned the leave to offer it to the Pablic, feeling assured that they can with ne greatest confidence recommend at as wurthy of espectial
notice. This desirable variety is a beantimi Fiesh colour; the heais or howers measurmg 3 ghenes in diameter, and exceed May, at 3s. Gcl. each the usual discount to the Trade when six plants or more are ordered. ection of all theuld aiso soicit attention to their super sorin lection of all the New Verbenas, Fuchsias, \&e., and other spring
plants adapter for Bedding, Catalogues of which will be sent prrie on application
Verbenas, consisting of the best varicties, and left to their own selection, 1 tin case, yer post, at $3 s$. per doz, or in pots at 4 s .
per uoz. Fuchsias, per ponst, at 48 . per doz. Petunias, fine sorts at 4 s . pe
prepaid.
Please address - oadlands Nursery, Maresterd near Uckie Sussex, Agents in London, Mes. Whinha and Warnek, 28 Cormin; and Mr. Canths, 238, High Holborn.
J. HENCIIMAN begs to inform Grawers of the his six seedling varieties, at 21s. the collection. has also a few choice varieties to offer at from J. H. begs to state that there is, at present, a VACANCY in his respectable rquired, - Edmonton, 10 , April 13,184

H ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.the Garden can, be issued to Follows at the privileged Price of
$6 d$. each, is 'Tuesiay, April 18. 21 , Regent-st., Aprill 7 , 1843.

Cye Gavieners' Cytonicte.

## SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1843.



As the department called "Notices to Correspondents" is increasing at a rate which threatens to encroach inconveniently upon the space required for other matters, we should be greatly obliged to our Correspondents if they would not put questions to us Which have been repeatedly and recently answered in previous Numbers. It would also save them expense if they bore in mind-lst, That names caunot be given to bad, or badiy-packed specimens; 2nd, That unknown plants must have flowers attached to them; 3rd, that Cryptogamic plants, not having any connexion with cultivation, are not included in the subjects to which we furnish replies.
It should also be remembered that many questions require some consideration; occasionally, indeed, a good deal of inquiry before a satisfactory reply can be returned; and that many of our advisers upon practical matters live in the country, when some time is requisite to obtain their answers; this is more esperially the case with Agriculture, in which we profess little knowat a ourselves, but rely upon a friend whose farm is that if replies to practical inquiries are not given by experienced persons, actually engaged in the operations to which their answers relate, the latter can never be trustworthy, and would not have that authority which those who obtain them from us well know that they possess.
Our practice has hitherto been to answer all reasonable questions, however trifling they may
be; upon the principle, that, if a man of what he ought to know, he will never be is ignorant by the "pooh?" of those who happen to possess better information. Those, indeed, who are well informed on one subject are continually obliged to go to others for advice, upon what may appear to those others very trifling matters.
A judge might think a man very ignorant who asked him the difference between the jus civile and jus gentium ; but if that judge were to ask whether it is true that sugar is only charcoal and water, he might fall rather low in the estimation of a chemist; and from Rye would be despised by the farmer, who could not himself distinguish Epsom salts from oxalic acid. The truth is, we none of us know much of anything, except that which has frum accidental circumstances, formed the great object of study all our lives, even if we are so fortunate as to understand that. When bound we receive trifling questions, we feel as much We are not among those quos janua clausa juvat; on expandedry, we wish to see the gates of knowledge expanded wide, and are quite satisfied with the humble situation of their janitor. We therefore repeat that We have no intention of departing from the plan which do trust hitherto pursued; but, at the same time, we will trust that the good sense of our correspondents whill prevent their making inguiries about matters to back to our can obtain a sufficient answer by looking frequently given to others upon the same subject.
$I_{T}$ is probable that one of the reasons why natur simple mane so much more valuable than any of the ingredientinures, is their consisting of many different crop another that if one does not take effect upon a guano, cloaciney. Thus we see that farmyard-dung, ably a cloacine, and compost-heaps, produce invarisoda, and the other saline ingredients now so pre tensively employed, sametimes succeed, sometimes
fail, fail, and always succeed best when used in addition plants ardinary but inanures. Experiments show that When they can litte improved by simple substances when the soil get nothing else, and that it is only and still soil in which they grow has been manured, introduced, that a quantity of the organic matter so come advantageous.
This is to some ex
experiments by Mr. Fleming exemplified in the valuable We last weel by Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, to which We last week alluded. _ On a soil which, without
being recently manured, produced 6 哥 tons of the Red Don Potato, 50 bushels of Wood-ashes (which' may be regarded as a simple manure) raised the crop only three quarters of a ton at the expense of $25 s$.; but 4 cwt. of natural guano, a very compound substance, added more than $7 \frac{3}{\mathrm{t}}$ tons at the total cost of 48 s . (reckoning guano at its present price). But when 25
bushels of Wood-ashes were added to 4 cwt t. of guano, the crop rose about $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ton further at the additional cost of 12 s .6 d . So that, where wood-ashes were used alone, the small quantity of Potatoes obtained by them cost 33 s .4 d . a ton, while, in combination with guano, the same substance furnished Potatoes at the expense of only about $8 s$. a ton.

This strikes us as an important fact, and one upon which it would be well to experiment further in the present season. But it is rendered still more remarkable by another experiment. To the guano and woodashes 20 bushels of charcoal were added, at a cost of 7s. $6 d$. , and the effect was to add $1 \frac{3}{4}$ ton more to the crop; so that now the additional crop cost scarcely
This may be stated a little differently in the following manner :-
Where wood-ashes (a simple manure) were used alone, the Potatoes, obtained beyond what the land would yield without any manure whatever, cost But wher per ton
ut where wood-ashes were used in addition to more complicated manures the crop was largely augmented at an expense in manure amounting only to from
6 s .3 d . to 6 s .8 d per ton of extra produce. 3d. to 6 s. $8 d$. per ton of extra produce
These things seem to prove conclusively that the best way of using saline or simple manures for the
Potato-crop is to apply them in addition to common manure, and not on any account to trust to them by themselves.
Probably influenced by a conviction that the true way of preparing artificial manures is to compound them of many different substances, Mr. Fleming was led to try two other experiments, with the view of
determining how far cconomical mixtures may be made to supersede farm-yard dung in the growth of Potatoes. The first was as follows :


Remanks.-The above mixture was sown in the dinis at the
rate of about 5 cwt . per imperial acre, at a cost of little more Yate of ainout 5 cwt. per imperial acre, at a cost of little more
thar st sterling, and produced a fair crop of potatoes of a re-
markably fine quality: 43 bolls per acre of imperial Renfrewshire markably fine quality: 43 bolls per acre of imperial Reufrewshire
measure, weighing 5 Cwt. each, upon a poor and light, although measure, weigning 5 owt , each, upon a poor and light, although
new soil but not worth more than 25s. per acre. Great caution is required in using this minixture, sa it is very apt to burn the cut
sets if lisid directly upon them. A little earth should be put In
In this instance the crop was $10 \frac{3}{4}$ tons an acre, and the cost of the manure was rather less than $2 s$ a ton of produce.
The other case was the following:-


Remanks. - The potatoes planted with the above mixture came quickly through the ground, and were very 1 lnxuriant in foliame.
They were lifted 15 th October, after heing cut down by frost They were lifted 1 tht October, atter heing cut down by frost
whilst still unripe and growng. On bellg taken up, they were
 which welghed from 24 to 30 ozz each. N.B. This mixture, after
heine put together, fermented, and was frequently turned, but being put
kept dry.
Here the crop was 14 tons an acre, at the expense of $2 s$. 11 d . a ton.
All this seems strongly in favour of mixed manures, and especially of that which is naturally compounded. It seems too to show that the best way of using simple saline substances is not alone, but as an aid to those in common use. We trust that many of our friends will investigate this point and communicate to us their results.

When a proprietor is inclined to benefit the labourers by letting them have small allotments of land, he naturally considers what fields can be most conveniently spared from his farml. These are
generally the noost distant from the farm-house, If the cottages of the labourers are scattered, as is fre quently the case, it may be difficult to find a situation which shall be central, and not too far from the cottages. Unless very great inconvenience should arise to the farmer from being deprived of a field very near his farm-house, where he cultivates green crops to feed his horses and cows, the convenience of the labourers should be first consulted. Every farmer reluctantly gives up a convenient field, and fears trespasses, if the allotments lie amongst his fields; but an easy access from a public road is essential to an allotment-field, and if this be secured there will be little fear of trespass. The field should be well fenced in, and the occupiers of the surrounding fields should have the care of the hedges and ditches, for which a proper allowance may be made to them. We shall suppose a field of 10 acres, abutting on one side on a high road, and centrally situated, not too far from the village or most populous part of the parish. This may have a road laid out through the middle of it, entering from the high road by a double-paled gate. The width of this road should not be less than 15 feet. It may be ploughed lengthways, and the top earth thrown up on each side in a long rilge, leaving a firm bottom to the road. When this has been trodden for some time it will be sufficiently hard to bear the wheels of a light cart occasionally, when the crop is taken off or the manure carried on the land. If the field is a rectangle, the road will divide it into two equal parts, each nearly 5 acres; and by dividing the length of the road into 20 equal parts, and making a narrow path at every division at right angles to the road, we sinal have 40 allotments of nearly a quarter of an acre each. The soil should be at least of a medium quality, naturally dry or well drained, so as to be worth, to let to a farmer, about 25 s. or 30 s. per acre: adding to this 10s. per acre for tithes and all other burdens on the and, the gross rent will be $35 s_{0}$ or 40 s. per acre, or $10 s$ per allotment ; but as some expense is incurred in the road and paths, we will set them at 12 s each. The earth heaped up on each side of the road is intended to be mixed with manure into a compost, and wheeled over the allotment adjoining, or it may be used at once to fill up any low places to lay the whole level. The paths should be at letst two feet wide, and a foot below the surface of the allotments, so that these shal have the appearance of a long raised bed. They should then be trenched as deep as the soil is good, and a little of the subsoil may be brought to the surface. The mode of cropping must be left to the judgment of the occupier of the allotment-with these restrictions only, that no Potatoes shall be planted without manure of some kind, to the amount of three wheelbarrow loads per square rod, at the least, and that two white straw crops shall not be taken in succession. All other details to be perfectly free.
When the field has been prepared, as before described, a general notice may be given that application may be made for allotments ; and when a sufficient number of applicants are found, the allotments should be distributed by drawing lots, each having its number. A set of regulations should be drawn up, and read to the men, to which they are to assent by signing their name or making their mark.
The Ist and indispensable condition is, that the rent shall be paid on a certain day.
2 d , That the allotment shall be cultivated by manual labour only, except the carrying of the crops or of manure.
3d, That any occupier convicted of a misdemeanour, or higher offence, shall lose all right to the occupation of his allotment, and to all the crops upon it.
4th, That any tenant of an allotment shall quit possession at any Michaelmas-day, on having notice three months before.
5th, That any trespass on another allotment shall cause the immediate forfeiture of that which the trespasser occupies, the value of the growing crops being paid him by the landlord, deducting the rent: the fact to be proved to the satisfaction of the proprietor and of three indifferent occupiers of allotments.
6th, That any infringement of the rules agreed to shall cause a forfeiture of the possession and of all the crops on the land.
These are some of the rules which have been found practically useful, and to which the labourers willingly have agreed, in most cases which have come under

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PICOIEES.
(Concluded from p. 207.
Nulli secundus (Mansley's)...White very pure, and the edging remarkably neat; petals well formed ; much too thin for growers in the south, and certainly not baving a petal to spare in this part of the country; it is nevertheless a variety that will be much grown.
Bloomsbury (Clegg's). - A large and coarse flower ; petals much serrated ; only fit for horders.
Mr. Judson (Wisaters).-This variety has two seriou drawbacks : vix., it is late in plooming, and has a phort
awkward pod; it is, however, a full clean flower, with a heavy and well-defined edge, and crowns well.
Lady Peel (Pullen's).-A vigorous grower, with a good pod and fine petal; rather coarse.
Vespasian (Gidden's).-A delicate and finely-formed flower, requiring very little dressing ; the feathering is neat and distinct; one of the best in its class.
Fictoria (Muscroft's). - Large and of good colour, but rather apt to stripe.
Queen of Sheba (Wakefield's).-A very large and fine flower, with a good pod; it blooms rather early, has a deep feathering of purple, and is sometimes coarse.
Nollingham Hero (Robinson's).-A large flower, with a very fine petal, crowning well; much in the style of espasian, the edge being
Mr. Mugglestone (Robinson's).--Very large; extra fine shape; petals pencilled with dark purple: this and the preceding have only been let out this season.
Hope (Brinkler's).-A full and good-shaped fower, of medium size; edge very neat, and white pure.
Trip to Cambridge (Dickson's).-Heavy edged purple. The first fiower I had of this sort was superb; quite up to the mark, and decidedly first-rate. The late up to the mark, and decidediy frst-rat.
Grace Darling (Ely's).-Rather heavy-edged; white pure, an
Pluperfect (Wilson's). This variety throws many old orts into the shade. With me it is fine; the petals are good, and the purple lace well defined.
queen Victoria (Kirtland's),-Rather small, but of fine form and good petal; the edge is very delicate: when the buds are
very pretty. Vehemiah (Hufton's).-A fine old flower, and a general
favourite in this part, where it is scarce: it sometimes favourite in this part, where it is scarce: it
bars, but when in its best state is excellent.
bars, but when in its best state is excellent.
Delight (Jackson's).-A vigorous grower, with a good pod; the purple edge is heavy, and of a lively colour Fic :p ( 0 b, and fine clearly-defined flower, rather Vctoria (Crask's).-A fine clearly-defined flower, rather too thin for the south, but in Lancashire a decided favourite. In order to show the difference of opinion and the necessity of some fixed rule for judging, I will quote the memorandums of two eminent florists. The one residing in the north says, "Crask's Queen Victoria will beat Nulli secundus in a canter," though the latter flower is there much esteemed; whilst my south
country friend observes, "Crask's Queen Victoria I country friend observes, "Crask's Queen Victoria I
bloomed two or three years ago, and did not much like it. I consider it an inferior flower."
Isabella (Hufton's).-A rather pretty sort, but barring too much : it is now completely distanced by many other flowers.
Miss Hunter (Hufton's), alias Toone's Miss Garle.-A. large and finely-shaped heavy-edged flower, vigorous in its habits: a desirable variety.
Mary (Lee's).—Good-shaped light-edged purple Picotee ; white pure, edging true. It is said of this variety by the raiser (though I do not vouch the fact) that it will vary, according to situation, in the length of its pod, observed this peculiarity in any other variety. rose picotees.
Few of this class are grown in this neighbourhood; the following are amongst the best:-
Queen Victoria (Green's),-A large, finely-shaped, heavyedged flower, distinctly marked, and crowning well ; first-rate, but with me rather late.
Favourile (Gidden's).-Beautiful light-edged, extra shape, good size, and I am sure will be a " favourite" with many others besides the rais
Fanny Irby (Wilson's), -Flowers of medium size, rather heavily-edged with rosy salmon-colour: a desirable heavily-ed
Murchioness of Westminster (Evans's).-A large and rather late flower ; white pure, edge heavy; sometimes rather late flower; white pure,
inclined to Bizarre: a fine sort.
Queen Victoria (Wain's).-White pure, and edge distinct; Queen it opens, however, in a confused manner.-T. F. Wood, The Coppice, Notingham.

## ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLIII.

The Lackey Moth, Bombyx (Clisiocampa*) Neus-tria.-During the winter and spring curious hard rings are not unfrequently found closely and firmly embracing the naked twigs of fruit-trees and bushes (fig. 1); they are of a greyish colour, and composed of spiral lines of little horny globules, each hiaving a minute dent in the centre ; the mass is scarcely half-an-inch long, yet it often contains 300 eggs, for such they are, and produce about the beginning of May, or earlier, small black hairy caterpillars, which immediately cover the ring of eggs with an exceedingly fine web, and this they keep extending until they change their skins the third time; into this web which eventually becomes very conspicuous, and forms a tent sufficiently large to accommodate 200 caterpillars, they retire at night, and remain secure in wet weather, and if disturbed whilst feeding, they either retreat into their tent with great alacrity, or if too far from bome, or violently agitated, they let themselves down by silken threads 7 bich enable them to find their way back when
the danger is over. They continue to feed until about Midsummer, when they are full grown, and are sometimes an inch-and-a-half long, and upwarda; they are
clothed with clothed with longish hairs, and are very gaily dressed, their livery being blueish-grey, ornamented with
stripes, and a white line down the back, all edged with black; the bead is slate-coloured, or blueish, with 2 black spots like eyes, and the first thoracic segment is not striped, but blue, with 2 black spots, and a scarlet space between them; on the rump is a black tubercle; the 6 pectoral
feet are black, the 8 abdominal, and 2 anal feet are feet are biack, the 8 abdominal, and 2 anal feet are
brownish as well as the underside (fig. 2). At this period brownigh as well as the underside (fig. 2 ). At this reriod
of their lives they are not gregarious, but each one shifts for himself, and when about to change to a chrysalis they wander about until they find some secure retreat, wher they spin a pale-yellow silky cocoon, powdered with yellow, and loosely enveloped with the hairs from their skins; within this the larva becomes a slate-coloure
pupa, the abdominal rings being powdered with yellow. The Moths, which hatch in July, are very variable i colour, especially the males, which are much smaller than the females, they are either ochraceous or rust coloured the antennæe are bipectinated; the wings are rather short, the superior having two oblique rather wavy lines across the middle, which form a bar, and in the dark specimens the lines are edged with ochraceous, and the fringe is 1 ways variegated with a few rusty, spots; the abomen is much at the apex (fig. 3), in the female the antennax are others, narrow, and is often of a darker shade than the rest of the wing ; the abdomen is large, ovate-conic at the tip; expanse of male $1 \frac{1}{4}$ inch, of female 13 .


The Lackey caterpillars will feed upon various trees, as the Oak, Elm, Birch, Poplars, and Hazel, but in England the Sloe is most subject to their attacks, and occasionally our frut-trees suffed by these web-spinning larva in this our favoured isle in France, their ravages are represented as most appalling; for miles sometimes the Apple-trees are defoliated, and in former times they must have been even worse, for there is an old law to enforce proprietors to exterminate the inhabitants of these webs, by cutting them off with a pair of shears, having long handles, and this was termed dechéniller, literally to uncaterpillar.

There are two powerful Beetles on the Continent which live unon these Caterpillars : one is the splendid Calosoma sycophanta*; the other, C. inquisitor: the former is only an occasional visitor to England; the latter is sometimes more frequent in our woods and forests. Protected, however, as the Caterpiliars are by their webs, frow from the attacks of other enemies, especially of a fine Ichneumon, called Cryptus cyanator, Grav. ${ }^{\text {forms a case within the body of the larva, and instead of }}$ the Lackey-moth, this fly issues from the cocoon. A smaller fly named Microgaster Gastropacher also infests the Cater pillar, and forms pale yellow cocoons; but one of the most valuable parasites is a minute fy called Teleas ovulorum by Bouché. Hard and horny as the eggs are, and cemented together with a glue which hardens by exposure to the air, and resists the effects of rain, snow, and frost, it seems astonishing how the eggs of the pigmy fly can be introduced into those of the Moth; Bouché, however, has thrown some light upon the subject; he says, "The they are quite soft Several times 1 have seen that out of the whole ring of eggs, nothing, with scarcely an exception, but these little flies have come forth;" and I may lated ath little maggots inside, which are in that state at this time of the year, and no doub change to pupa so as to arrive at their perfect state in deposit their eggs.
Chaffinches and sparrows are very serviceable in the destruction of this pest, and when orchards are infested, the best mode is to search for the rings of eggs in the Winter, to cut off the twigs and burn them. As the upon the trunks and branches, and the nests should be collected by holding a sieve or bag under them; the cocoons may likewise be detected between the leaves of trees and shrubs in helges, on the tops of walls, under the ledges of rails, \&rc. As the Moths seldom fly, especially the females, but remain concealed amongst the herbage and leaves upon the ground, little good can be effected by pursuing them.-Ruricola.

## TREATMENT OF PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

In consequence of the desire expressed by a corre spondent to become acquainted with the mode of treat meat by which Prox is 's beatifuly in the Horticultural society's Garden, we The $\frac{\text { procured the following information }}{\dagger \text { Curis's Brit. Ent., pl. } 330 .}$
seeds should be sown about the end of March in pots filled with a light sandy soil, and placed on a moderate hotbed, or in a Cucumber or Melon-frame. In this siluation they will soon germinate, and before the first rough leaf apnears they should be potted off, three or four together, into a large 60 pot, placing the plants at equal distances into a large 0 pot, phach the phould be returned round the sid and lopt the trame and xept close for a few daya to cradually hardened off by giving them plenty of air during gradually hardened off by giving them plenty of air during che day in fine weather ; finally, about the begioning of
May, they should be removed to a cold pit or frame, May, they should be removed to a cold pit or frame,
where they can be fully exposed during the day, covering where they can be fully exposed during the iay, coverch them with the lights only at niglat, and in vad or cold
weather. About the end of May, when all danger of late spring frost is over, they may be planted in the open borspring frost is over, they may be planted in the open bor-
der. The soil into which they are transferred should be der. The soil into which either a light rich sandy soil or peat, with which a little either a light rich sandy soil or peat, with which a little
well-rotted dung has been mixed. The plants will require well-rotted dung has been mixed. The plants will require
to have a little water once or twice after they are planted, to have a little water once or twice after they are planted,
especially if the weather is dry at the time; but it is adviespecially if the weather is dry at the time; but it is adv-
sable not to water them after they are once well established. The chief causes of failure are-sowing the seeds too soon, or allowing the plants to get very dry or potbound before they are planted out; if once they become stunted they whin never make good plants; and the same may be said of those which have been kept in too warm a place.

ON VEGETABLE MANURES
By Professor Charles Sprengel. (Translated from the German.)
f. Bean-Straw.- 100,000 parts of not quite ripened air-dried Bean-straw contain 51,000 parts of woody fibre, 1,000 parts of wax, and 48,000 parts of substances soluble in water, and the ley of potash ; the latter most probably consists of 1,000 parts of nitrogen, as Boussingault has found in 100,000 parts of Green-Pea straw 1790 of nitrogen. This great quantity of nitrogen in Bean-straw is same natural family of plants, and because experience has same natural family of pore as 100,000 parts of the straw contain of mineral sub-

## 

| 0.220 | parts of silica |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.624 | $"$ | lime |
| 0.209 | $"$ | magnesia |
| 1.656 | $"$ | potash |
| 0.050 | " | soda |
| 0.010 | $"$ | alumina |
| 0.007 | " | oxide of iron |
| 0.005 | " | oxide of manganese |
| 0.134 | " sulphuric acid |  |
| 0.226 | " phosphoric acid |  |
| 0.008 | " | chlorine |

3-221 parts of mineral substances.
100 parts of Bean-straw consequently contain somewhat more than 3 弪 1 bs . of mineral substances, and amongst them, several which are most powerful manures. When we add that Bean-straw is also very rich in nitrogen, it is obvious that the manure obtained by its litter must be much better than that obtained from Rye. If $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Bean-straw (contained in a certain quantity of manure) are carried on one Magdeburg acre, the land will receive 20 lbs . of nitrogen and nearly 50 lbs . of potash, which is in itself a powerful fertilizing agent, whilst the same area would receive from $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Rye-straw only 6 lbs . of nitrogen and solb. of potash. We cannot then doubt that the manure of Bean-straw is much more valuable than that of Rye, especially since the amount of phosphoric acid, chlorine, lime, magnesia, and soda, is as abundant as that of nitrogen and potash. But Bean-straw is very woody, and therefore more difficult to decompose than any of the sorts of straw hitherto mentioned. Manure from Bean-straw is therefore best adapted to clayey soil, which it keeps loose for a longer time than Rye or Wheat-straw. g. Pea-Straw. - 10,000 parts of rather green air-dried Peu-straw consist of 29.500 parts of woody fibre, 1.500 parts of wax, and $69 \cdot 000$ parts of substances soluble in parts of wax, and $69^{\circ} 000$ parts of substances soluble in water and potasin, which latter con
nitrogen, according to Boussingault.
100,000 parts of Pea-straw contain of mineral sub-
stances:-
0.296
parts of silice

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { lime } \\
& \text { magnesia }
\end{aligned}
$$

| 2.730 | $"$ | lime |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0.342 | $"$ | magnesia |
| 0.235 | $"$ | potash and soda |
| 0.060 | $"$ | alumina |
| 0.020 | $"$ | oxide of iron |
| 0.007 | $"$ | oxide of manganese |
| 0.337 | $"$ | sulphuric acid |
| 0.240 | $"$ | phopphoric acid |
| 0.004 | " | chlorine |

4.971 parts of mineral substances.

100 parts of Pea-straw, therefore, contain nearly 5 lbs . of those very mineral substances which the plants generalis do not find in the soil in sufficient quantity. If we corsider, moreover, that Pea-straw also contains a consider-
able quantity of nitrogen, and that with $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$ of straw able quantity of nitrogen, and that with 3,000lbs. of straw 54 lbs . of nitrogen are carried on a Magdeburg acre, wo see clearly why this kind of straw is so valuable. Pand straw is, however, chiefiy used as fodder, not as fiter, heir only the more woody parts, rejected by cattle, find ford cattle will be better than that from Rye-straw, \&c. It does not remain longer in the soil than Rye or Wheat-straw
(To be continued.)

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XV.

IN addition to the plants noticed in my former article, I would earnestly recommend the cultivation of the various of $G$. psittacinus; in fact, $G$. floribundus, blandus, cardinalis, Victoria, and the whole of the genus, are beautiful. No time should now be lost in procuring and sowing the seed, which would, indeed, have been best sown treatment are, Tigrídia pavonia and conchiifora, andAnomatheca cruenta: the two former make showy groups throughare planted in a pot, plunged in a bed when in bloom, is a gem for the flower-garden in May. The Tigridias may be reated like Gladioni; but the A A soil, and sheltered in a frame until well established.
The following, though not new, may be regarded as some of the most showy plants that can be grown, and ought to glandulosa, gl. rubra, formosa, canadensis, arctica, (a suleerb plant), grandiflora, sibirica, and speciosa; Campanula carpatica, persiciolia, p. alba, pulcherrma, pyra-
midalis, and médium, or Canterbury-bells (both blue and Whitis); Delphinium azúreum, americanum, chinense, elatum, grandiflorum, speciosum, Barlowi, and many more; Dianthus collinus, hispánicus, h. splendeus, fim-
briatus, superbus, púmilus, aggregatus, and barbatus; Digitalis (the new spotted variety), D. purpurea, and purpurea alba; Lupinus élegans, nootkatensis, poly-
phyllus, p. albus, grandifolius, ornatus, and tristis; phyllus, p. albus, grandifolius, ornatus, and tristis;
Enothera macrocarpa, speciosa, Drummondii, and taraxacifolia; Papaver bracteatum and nudicaule; Pentstemon atrorubens, atropurpúreus, campanulatus, digitalis,
gentianoides, g. coccineus, róseus, and speciosus; Potengentianoides, g. coccineus, roseus, and speciosus; Paten-
tilla arguta, Hopwoodiana, Russeliana, formosa, and atrosínguinea; Stachys coccines and speciosa; Gentiana acauks and guttata; Guillárdia bicolor, Drummondi,
picta, and Richardsonii; Ononis rotundfolia ; Antirrhinum caryophylloides, majus album, and pictum. To these may be added Hollyhocks and the Marvel of Peru; and with the plants named last week and a few more
alpine plants, such as Saponaria ocymoides, Scuttellaria alpina and garganica; Erinus alpinus and hispánicus; Myosotis alpestris, Pulmonária virgínica, Sanguinária canadensis, Saxírraga granulata, Soldanella alpina, and
the dwarf Phloxes, such as verna, subulata, setácea, nivalis, amoena, and a few more of the taller kinds, a garden may be kept in a blaze of beauty throughout the season.
The whole of the first-named plants may be sown in any favourable situation in the open air; but the alpine
plants would be better sown in pans, and placed in a warm shaded place until they begin to grow. Perhaps some difficulty may be experienced in procuring seed of some of the plants, and if so, take cuttings or layers, or divide the plants when they are ou
thing to multiply the stock.
The seed of most of the plants must be sown very
thinly; and if the seedlings are thinned, or some of them transplanted when not too large, they will most of them bloom next season.-W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Fixing Ammonia.-I trust the interest that is now felt, and the inquiries that are being constantly made, on the subject of fixing ammonia, will be a sufficient excuse for my troubling you again. I now propose to make a few
observations on the fixation of ammonia by common salt $;$ and as there seems to exist much diversity of opinion on the subject, I will give you the results of some practical trials, made with the express view of ascertaining to what extent, and under what circumstances, the carbonates of Thmonia are decomposable by salt (chloride of sodiun). carbonate of ammonia, (the volatile salt of commerce, will, after a short interval, in the cold, decompose it, forming, an insoluble bicarbonate of soda, has been known for se veral years; but it is not so generally understood that a patent for the formation of carbonate of soda, based upon is generally known by the name of Dyar and Hemming's ratent. T'he undertaking has, I believe, been abandoned not on account of faultiness in the principle, but it could in re worked profilably, from the difficulty experienced decomposition the ammonia, after it had served for the tually employed by the patentees may not be uninterest ing to your readers, as it bears directly upon the subject practical considering, and may serve to throw upon it some lected for the ammonia was the common gas-liquor ; but pose; it was, thasefore, distilled in a wrought-iron still pose; it was, therefore, distilled in a wrought-iron still,
untill about one-third was lorought over ; sometimes this product was not strong enough; it was then re-distilled, sirable was when the liquid had a specific gravity of be deand required, in the liquid had a specific gravity of 1.040 , of vitiol for its saturation. In this state the gas-liquor large quantity, in the caustic or uncombined state, with
lath and comparatively little carbonate of ammonia. But, as with mpsum, so with common salt, the whole of the ammonia decomposition state of carbonate (bicarbonate) for perfect to seek a supply of carbonic acid. This was obtained by Dorting atmospheric air through a cole fire, in which a was obter chaik was always kept, and by this means a gas carbonic acid, and usually from 18 to 22. As much salt
was added to the strong gas-liquor as it was known it could hold in permanent solution, and then by a force pump, the air from a coke-stove, previously cooled by passing through cold water, was introduced by various nlets, which put the whole into brisk agitation. This state of things was allowed to continue until, when a sam ple was drawn and allowed to stand, much of it became solid by the deposition of bicarbonate of soda, which had occasion to remark is insoluble in a strong solution of salt and sal ammoniac. At this period the whole was let out on a linen filter, and allowed to drain as dry as possible. What remained on the filter was pressed in an a condenics, and carried to close ovens furnished wit of soda ash, or impure carbonate of soda. The ash pro duced by this process, when good articles are employed, per cremely pure, sity; and this nothing but common salt, from the brine which the cake contained after pressing The liquid which ran through the filter contained most of the ammonia originally employed, in the state of muriate, impossible, by any excess of carbonate of ammonia, quite to decompose the chloride of sodium. The mode adopted for the recovery of ammonia was as follows :- the liquid from the filter, combined with that from the ovens, was nings smelt iron stills, and distilled so long as the runover again instead of fresh cas-liquar. What remained the stills (muriate of ammonia and salt) was either diluted with water, mixed with sufficient quicklime, and distilled as before, or evaporated to dryness, removing the common salt as it formed and fell during the evaporation, and then mixing the dry residue with twice its weight of chalk; being afterwards sublimed, to produce the carbonate of ammonia of commerce. This was either sold in the market, or dissolved in water, and salt added as before mentioned. These processes for the recovery of the whole of the ammonia are bad in principle, or require such perfection in the apparatus, and carefulness and dexterity on the part of the workmen, that they very imperfectly answered the purpose. But however badly the purpose of the deluded proprietors was served, we may make their experience useful in solving the question with which we not fix caustic a mmonia at all, nor will it in any other state but that of bicarbonate (the salt of commerce is a mizture of carbonate and bicarbonate), and even this only imperfectly, and under favourable circumstances, and not at all, if beyond a certain proportion of water be present.
 reaction soon takes place, which goes far to restore the substances to their original state. Such things are not uncommon in chemistry. But I said I would add some prachical result, which if 1 omit doing, your readers may The following experiments were made to discover the in fuence of varying quantities of the iugredients: viz carbonate of ammonia, salt, and water, also of time of con-
tact, and the applicution of a stream of carbo -

|  |  |  |  |  | Soda Astil |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. 1 | ${ }_{90}^{120}$ parts | ${ }_{60}^{60}{ }_{6}{ }^{\text {parts }}$ | ${ }_{200}^{200}$ parts | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ hour | 148 |
| 3 | 60 | 60 | 200 |  | 17 |
| $\left\{{ }^{\text {b }}\right.$ | 190 90 | 60 60 | 200 200 |  | ${ }_{20}^{19}$ |
| 6 | 60 | 60 | 200 | 1 | 20 |

In 4,5, and 6 , carbonic acid (pure) was passed througb the carbonate ofammo in fine powder, added: much cold was produced. When agitated, a slight effervesconce was observed; and at the end of the hour (agitating all the time), it was thrown on linen, the soda pressed and It apuears from thesen saturated exactly by oil of vitrio. able circumstances, and with a large excess of carbonate of ammonia, we cannot decompose much more than half
 When licarbonate of ammonia was used, the result


We here see, in a striking manner, that varying the quat the diminishcd quantity of water has considerably increased the amount of decomposition; perhaps, also, the shorter period of time was not without its influence. shorter pasa trials in many other ways, which it would tedious to mention ; but the conclusion of the matter is, I llinks, plain, and it is this;-that the farmer is not to think, pom, salt to fix his ammonia as it is evolved from the stable and the dung-heap. Salt is good in its way, and answers a thousand purposes of atity; but nature to support any theory, how plausible soever.perties to support Chemical Works, Upper Fore-sireet. Druining.-In those parts of Gloucestershire where the soil is stiff, clay-draining is extensively practised on grass.land, for which it is most effectual, answering ant the purposes of tiles, at a much smaller expens. plan is as the shape of a weige; at the resembling tiles are placed,
and attached to each other by two half-links of a chain, acting as a hinge. On the top of these the clay is thrown in small quantities, and well rammed down, to the depth of twelve incties; the remainder of the soil is then filled in, and the turf replaced. The wooden models are withdrawn by a strong lever being fixed at the outer end, by which means the drain is lert perfect in form, and as smooth as a polished table. This will last for years, and will carry the water off admirably. In draining as small orchard last year, a drain was cut across which had been in use 18 years without exhibiting any signs of damage. The price including all charges is, I believe, about $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per yard. -W. W.
Improvement of Land,-He who provides additional employment for labour, and by that employment produces more food, and at the same time increases the retura for his capital, is a sincere friend to himself, his country, and to the cause of humanity. Entertaining this opinion, and having some spare capital, I said to myself, Shall I with this thousand pounds purchase a few more acres of land and thus increase the competition for it; or had I no much better invest it in improving one of the farms now have-about 130 acres? I determined on the latter course, and how gratifying to my feeling has it been to see about 20 men and boys employed in draining, others in making tile-pipes $(300,000)$, some in carting them, and again some in collecting and carting stomes to fill the drains, besides those engaged ill putting down and removing the timber, and trimming close the high, unsightl fences, taking in the waste-pices, \&c. When twelpe months shall have completed these improvements, am not to look forward to the permanent employment of more bands by an improved rotation of crops and increased produce? My plens rever withont difficulties and objections. My tenant (atels worthy person) had prejudices and five yeors of his ruse worthy person, had prejudices, and five years of his lease were unexpired. Al said, Your lana, in its present He replied "I farm clean and regulau and carry off all the top-water ; but I don't believe under-draing are of any use in our strong soil, although I agree as to putting down timber and ") "W Wen "T plid " agree to this :" the whole expense shall belmine, taking as my remuneration, two-thirds of the extra-produce over and above what your books will show as the produce of the lhis he readilys ; the other third shall be yous. of the imple of of the importance of perfect drainage, low fences, and Iittle timber , and of the prospect his farn beng very quickrys Let capitalists, insten of buig a great national service, and we shall hear but little of over-population and the necessity of removing our ableI should add, (having three cottages on the property) I mean to adopt your excellent recormendation of allo ${ }^{+}$ ments to the deserving lebeniero--J. J. M., Stam ford hill. Steaming Hay for Catlle.-Atp. 175 "A Hertfordshire Farmer asks information respecting the process of SteamShould your Leicestershire correspondent not answer his inquiries, I shall be very happy to do so, as I know of nothing so desirable and economical, even in a small farm (and no large one ought on any account to be without it), as a Steaming apparatus. I will with pleasure send him the size and cost of my Steam-house, \&c., which is calculated musty Hay-tops and bottoms of stacks, the parts which horses and cows reject from their mangers, \&c.-palatable, and, I believe, nutritious food. 1 likewise get a great deal of Straw eaten by horses. The same apparatus steams sufficient Turnips or Potatoes for from 100 to 200 pigs, as well as horses and cows. The cost of fuel is about $4 s$. a week (coal 8s. 9d. per ton). Perhaps the plan of a Steam-house would be acceptable to some of your readers, as few have an opportunity of seeing well-regulated farms, except those situated in our best agricultural districts,
and even there Steaming is little practised. A small farmer in this vicinity keeps up all day an enormous fire in his kitchen, that he may boil Potatoes for 2 horses and 2 pigs. An eighth part of the extra coal would steam four times the quantity. - W. D. F. [We shall be much obliged by the promised information.]
Cellar for Rools.-What is the best mode of making a root-cellar or room, so as to avoid the wasteful and clumsy mode of clamping Potatoes, \&cc.? I propose to digg out pave it, and then to build up a very thick clay wall, abouk 4 feet high, and thatch with Furze at least 3 feet thick, This I consider will effectually keep out frost. The bottom part I propose for roots, and the upper part is to be windows with shelves for Apples and find no description of a mode, formerly in use, of building with rammed clay, something like the mud walling of the chalk countries. Is complete or economical mode, or inform me how the Russian cellars are constructed?-Totty.
Potling Plants on the One-shift System.-It does not astonish me to see that the "one-shift" system described at p .135 has already called forth the doubts, misbeliefs, and opposition of people who have been so long accustomed to practice-and that with the best success-a very different mode of shifting pot-grown plauts. If 1 had not entertained certaince in the practical knowledge of the writer, I Bhould have tributed and known the death or ill-healcu or a plan a being removed or shifted out of a small pot into a much
larger one-though not so large as recommended in the article in question. As there is, however, aright and \& wrong way of doing everything, success or failure must depend upon which of these two opposite modes guides the operation. Few of those persons who sift soil for their pot-plants will adopt the one-shift system, or allow of its being successfully practicable, and they are quite right. Roots, from their nature, diverge out horizontally, will always (be the pot ever so large) extend towards, and soon reach, the side of the pot, and that often in sifted soil, without making scarcely a lateral fibre or spongiole; because it is only at the sides that they can receive the necessary quantity of air and moisture, and without sufficient of both a plant cannot do well. It is the absence of air excluded by handwatering, that in a pot prevents the formation of roots and fibres in the centre of the ball of earth; which circumstance, joined to the tendency of a body of fine but the death of plants shifted into too large pots by the com mon mode. But whosoever will read the article again will observe that instead of these evils, the best and only cure for them is detailed. Uneifted soil is recommended; thus providing for the admission of air, and guarding against the possibility of the soil running together (as it is called) ; moreover, pieces of porous stone are intermized with the soil, to form reservoirs of moisture and air, and at the same time barriers to make the roots deviate and divide in their course before they reach the side of the pots. To this is to be added attention to proper drainage, without which but comparatively few terreatrial plants will do well. The system is worth trying
Top-Dressing for Orange-trees.-Last year I purchased abox of Oranges, many of which proved to be rotten it occurred to me that they might be turned to some account as a top-dressing for Orange-treen ; and I accord ingly applied a number of them to a large plant which had been in a stationary state for two years. The result has answered my eupectation, for nothing can exceed the igour of its present growth; it is covered with fine young hoots, and promises to flower freely. I am so satisfied with this experiment that I mean to follow the same plan with other Orange plants this year ; and with this view all [An excellent idea this.]
Cape Corms.-Will any of your correspondents kindly mentioning any differences in genera or Cipe Corms, are sadly deficient in real information on the subject; all they state is, that Cape Butbs (including Corms) require so and 80, and they may be increased by seeds or ofrsets, tivating each individual plant-should the offsets be taken off or not, and if so, at what season should bottom-hea be employed in inducing them to root before they shoo sary protection during Jan̄ū̀̄Tラ;) or for other reasons ranking next I would say, to Orchidaceæ in loveliness, although perhaps wanting their grotesque forms and deticious odours, -principally I believa from a want of sufficient knowof this and that order or genus ; but what we require to know is the habitudes with regard tollocality and climate Roses. - I wish your correspondent who writes the interesting articles entited The Rose Garden would give us a pretty full and explicit account of the propagathe best catalogues-say that of Mr. Rivers for this year. He would thus concentrate this very material department of Rose-growing, so as to admit of ready reference; for elthough be gives many excellent hints in his papers, yet to. He should treat of each division separately, e. $g$., Provence, Moss, French, Hybrid Prove detailii and situation to grow them in, the time and manner of propagation-Whether. by buds, layers, or cuttings-and their various management ; pointing out any peculiar treatment required by any of the varietien; the proper mode of pruning, and the
season for it, noticing any particular variety which is an exception to the general rule; and the best mode of protecting the tender sorts during winter. Such a paper would, in fact, obviate any necessity for entering into these details fhen writing upon the varieties themselves. When Mr. Rivers first published his Rose Amateur's Guide, I, know. ing his celebrity, was most desirous to possess it, coning his celebrity, was most desirous to possess that, when a nurseryman quits his grounds and takes up his pen as an author, he is bound to furnish every information on the subject on which he writes, and every thernes " modes of culture" in the title-page that the expresion "modes of culture, in the tile-page, included the whole process of inserting the bua, making the layer, and putting in the cutting. You may therefore judge of my dinappointment, when bought the second edition, and hoped that the idea conbought the second edition, and hoped that the idea conveyed by the asying of a late nurseryman of my acquaint-
ance-who amasied a large fortune in his business, and ance-who amasied a large fortune in his business, and
who was most communicative on all matters about the Wreatment of plants-that "the day was gone by for secrets treatment of plants-that the day was gone and that he never sold a plant less for telling all he hew, would have occurred to the omission in the former edition would have heen sup-
plied. Not so, however. True it is we have some excelplied. Not so, however. True it is we have some excelasuured that " ingtructions for budding, grafting and other moden of propagating Rosen, are given in every gardening
book;" and lhat "Roses may be struck from cuttings, and budded and grafted from March to September, if the buds, grafts, and stocks are a proper state nstead, howser, ${ }^{2}$ and sanguine Amatear, ansous "it iry his hand," is deterred by the preventive check,-"it is only incessant practice hat can give this nowledge, -coupied with a deferred Mr. R. grows Roses for pleasure rather than profit. I hope that that time is not far distant, and that long before the "hoar frost of age sets in" a third edition may be called for, in which we shall find every deficiency in this respect supplied with a liberality and minuteness which will most assuredly meet with their reward. Depend upon it, no nurseryman wil ever be a sufferer by so doing. The new varieties, at all events, must pass through his hands ; and there are few who will lay themselves unde obligation, either for buds or cuttings of Roses, that,nur serymen need care about retaining as customers. It is the satisfaction of knowing how to manage and multipl his plants that induces the Amateur to cultivate them; and to contribute to his success in such matters. Once mak him a successful Rose-grower, and he must prove a good nt will favour 0 with the result of his experience as a Rose propagator ac., and add to the obligations he has already conferred ppon all lovers of the "Queen of flowers,"
Destroying the Eggs of Insects on Roses.-Mr. Beaton has suggested (p.176) the application of the mixture which is used for destroying the ova of insects on Vines, Peach-trees, \&c. to the shoots of Rose-trees ," the bud" pruich prey on these plants are deposited by the femate in the autumn of the previous year on the bark, and especially around the buds; and I should say that it is in this stage of their existence they should be attacked. As the vicissitudes of the weather, I would recommend that be made as adhesive as possible. Probably glue or size would answer, but I hardly kno
Forcing Roses.-It is generally asserted that Roses a not succeed, if forced, two years successively. This I find from practical experience to be an erroneous opinion, as They forced the same plants five consecutive seasons be, namely, shifted as they incressed in size and thi year they have bloomed more profusely then they did the first enen. in fact, they hav annim in number and beauty of their blossoms. My collection consists of Moss, Sping Cabhe Uni Wellition (Hybrid Chinas), Crimson Pabage, Unique, W' Yo Noisotte which Crucceeds merpethen, a Garden Rose I stances respectiog forced Roses from the failure which perceive in that department, in many gardens where ther is every facility for procuring them; and there is no flowe so highly appreciated, even by non Amateurs, as a forced Yeast Plant. I
.-I aend you a drawing of a seed (natubelongg. It was brought from America by a friend, who, when at Wisconsin, about 200 a cottage making bread, and using the dried
stead of yeast ! tan witer, he could not ob tain a freph specimen, and all the flowers had been cu search among the withered store that was hang up fo use, he found one capsule that had been left on by chance, and it fortunately contained seed. He was not sufficient botanist to ascertain the correct name, but he thought it was a Scabious. I should be glad to know if you or any property of yeast, as, in remote parts of any country, it would be worth cultivating for this alone. After such seed as this has been committed to the soil, is it
usual for the pappus to become elongated? I had but two given to me, and having occasion to disinter one of them, I found to my great surprise that the pappus bad grown nearly twice as long as it was when put in about [We days previously.- $A$ Lady, and constant Readen ance, the fruit of some composite plant allied to Verbe нime,
Kitchen Garden Economies, No. 1.-A very delicate vegetable, quite equal to Seakale or Asparagus, and of a taste intermediate between the two, may be easily raised in any quantity by any one who has a few square yards of garden ground, at several different times during the winter and spring, according as the succestion of crop is required. Plant ten or twelve Turnips (any delicate kind) as closely as possible, and cover them with a box or Seakale pot: heap fermenting stable litter over and around, as for Seakale; and in about the same time or a fortnight more, a crop of blanched Sprouts will make their appearance. The crowns of the Turnips should not of course have been removed too closely. In dressing them for table, when they are about half done, pour away the water and give them some fresh; when cooked, serve them up with melted butter on toast.- Sprouts.

Preserving $r$ in answer to "Quercus," p. 190, I beg to state that good Currant jelly may be made from wet Curranta, I think the objection is to their being packed wet in baskets and having to stand some hours in market. They mayy, if desired, be strewed an a dor, to dry,

Strawherries and Raspberries are more objectionable when rathered wet; but boiling the pulp five minutes, previously to adding the sugar, is the best remedy. Pine-Apple jelly would be an expensive article, as it worl los. of Pines to make 1 lb. of jelly; inf ridy jelly of Pine-jam never partakes of the firm character of jelly of Pine-jan

Cydonia japonica.-I have tried the fruit of Pyrus, or Cydónia, japonica, mixed with Apple in a tart and I find it a very good
sort of Quince.

Bees.--Stocks of Bees should now he carefully examined, by lifting them up gently from their stande, for the pur pose of clearing away any filth or dead Bees, moths, \&c, which they are light and the population numerous, is a liberal feeding. It has often been found to give them a liberal feeding. the $t$ can only be obtained by them in the field in smal quantities, will save them from starvation. When th spring is wet, cold, and unfavourable, they may be fed with great advantage even until the middle of May, by mixing a pound of the best honey in a wine-glass of pur armth , and incorporating them together by a gent saucer in their hives, and the liquid can to covered with piece of perforated paper. If "J. T. A." will take the ars to plaster her old straw hives with Roman cement ears. They may be made ornamental, and will do well as stocks to swarm in. The Bees and combs should by no means be taken from the old hives.- W. Savage,
Swaff article on "Bee-Books," a recommendation to paint the inside of straw hives, with a view to save the Bees the trouble of smoothing them. Will Dr. Revan kindly say if he approves of this suggestion $-A$ Bee-keepp Fumbaing Greenhouses.-in Mr. Ayres drections to he amateur, at p. 189, he speaks of a plan adopted by one for many years, and would refer him to a description of it by me, in p. 49, vol. viii., of the "Floricultural Cabinet." I merely light the tobacco with paper placed
PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES
 elected. Col. Challoner presented the Monthly Report of the
Finanece Committee, hhowing that the receipts during the month
of March had been 1, 130l; and that the current cash balance on
the last daay of that the last day of that month amounted to $2,1165 l$. The Committee recommended a further purchase of 1,000 , stork in the New $3 \frac{1}{2}$
per Cents. Mr. Pusey reported that the 202, offered for the best
Essay on Essay on the Rotation of Crops for Heavy Lands, had been ad-
judged to Mr. W. Stace, of Berwick, near Lewes, and that
the Essay would appear in the next part of the Journal. Col.
Cle
 Show Yard, Dinners, Trial of Iunplement Field \&ce. Mr. Colville,
Mr. Po, Cpairman of the Committee, stated that the Directors of the Midiamt Counties Ranlway had decided to supply any number of
special trains on that occation, requirng only the usual fares for
 half-volumes twice in the year, containing the same amount of
matter as heretofore,
Dr. Lyon Playfair was elected Analysing matter as heretofore, Dr. Lyon Playrair was elected Analysing
Chemist tot the Socety. Mr. Puse stated that Dr. Playrair was
engaged in estabishing at Mancheeter a chemical aboratory for
the


 certain sccle of charges, which would be left with the secretary
for the information of Members. The following gentlemen were


 scc., and had been ern a sci, and had been grown on a sharp mould on a gravelly sub-
soil, at their experimental garren at Brompton: the Lucerne
appearing from appearing from this trial to be eariier than the Bokhara Clover. He further stated that he had orireed some fresh Bokhara Clover that it had refused to eat it; that he then offered to the same
horse a portion of the Lucerne. which was taken with avidity;
the the two being mixed, the horse picked out the Lucerne, and only
ate two mall portions of the Clover.- Mr. . Brittain, secretary ral Society, communicated a memorial from the chairman and com mittee of that society, soliciting tha
the anpual country meeting of 1845 should be held in that city.

April 4.-R. Forster, Esq,. In the chair. Mr. Sutter, of Para-
matta, New south Wales, was elected a Fellow. A collection of
 Finmark, was presented by Mr. N. Lund. MT. Cuming
presented several specimens of fruits and seeds from the Philippine islandid, amongst others the true St. Ignatius Bean, or col-
leolonga seeds, which are used by the natives as a remedy in
ind cholera; alas A Acorns from a species of Quercus, unknown. Mr.
Parkinson presented a specimen of the Ambigo, or Navel Orange, Parkinon presented a specimen of the Ambigo, or Naver Orange,
brought this country from Pernambuco, Where it it cultivated
in considerable ouantities; it is seldom seen in the British in considerable quantities; it is seldom seen in the British
market. Prof. E. Forbes presented a specimen of Goniaster market. Prof. E. Forbes presented a specimen of Goniaster
abbensis, a new British Starfish, discovered by Mr. Maclaurlin


## \&c. was read.



Grimmia pulvinata; the capsule, however, is quite distinct, being
glohose instead of ovate, and having a conical instead of a
trate overculum
 and are sometimes interminglect, but each retains its pecular, a variety of Grimmia pulvinata. Specimens of the former species accompanied the paper. A papuer was also read from Mr.
Beesley, becing "Arditions to the Sist of Plants fuund Mn th neighbourhood of Banbury, Oxfordsliste, if 1812." fund in the March 17 -J. E. Gray, Esq., President, in the chair. Mr. D.
Moore, of the Royal Botanic Garden, Dublin, presented a specimen of Carex paradoxa (Willd), fomd by hum m Ladertnn
Woods, Mullingar, Westmeath, Ereland, in July last. Mr. R. Castle presented a specimen of Araucaria excelsa. Colonel The President presented the first coliection of lioncign Plants of Leefe's I3ritisli
Willow ; British plants had Hall, Dr. Ayres, Mr. Henfrey, and Miss Beever. Donations to
the library were announcel the library were annotuced from the American Philosophicai Henfrey read a iaper "Ont the British Species of Statice." Arthur
mens of Buntish and Foreiga species in the Society's collection
mens of British

## MISCELLANEOUS.

New Cactus.-We have just seen a highly beautiful seedling Cactus, which riyals, or even exceeds, Conway's
Giant Cactus, in size. It was raised by Mr. Errington gr. to Sir P. Egerton, and is intended to be called C. Ackermanni, var. regalis. It possesses the rich scarlet running up the sides of each petal. The petals are broad, and fall well back. The stigma and anthers are of a bright

Nev Camellia.-We have received, from the Dean Manchester, under the name of Camellia Lysantha, very beautiful seedling, raised at Spofforth. Its matertilized with the common-striped Camelli single red-fercrossed with the Myrtle-leaved variety. The colour is bright carmine, with stripes of pale pink running down and when the flower is about outer petals are rounded, cupped; when fully expanded, however, they fall bick iy the same manner as those of the old double-white. The inner petals are somewhat pointed, but fill well up in the
Packing Plants.-In alate Number of the New Zealand Journal there is an interesting communication from Mr . great pains could not be taken in chater stating that too ties of fruit-trees for importation, he remarks, that "t plants should be packed in cases lined with be air-tigint; the roots being well packed in dinc, so as to and the plants secured from woving abod in damp Moss, substance. No straw should be used asout by the same the moisture, to the serious injury of the plants a collection of fruitrious injury of the plants. Aınongst were carefully packed, and which from England, which of the ground, those packed in Moss only were in mont condition ; where straw had bpen tused the were in goor either dead or more or less injured." Mr. Stokes further states that he has in his garden at Wellington-besides an ample supply of vegetables-Rhubarb, Strawberries, rants, l'eaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Figs, Plums, Apples, Pears, Cherries, Filberts, ulberries, lias, the Daphnes, Oleanders are Magnolias, Camelsuckle, Jasmine, Ranunculus, 'lulips, Picotees, and Rosesfrom Eneland, cuttings were procured from Sydney and Grapes fit for table; as the thrive well, and to produce of December to the as the thermometer, from the end between $75^{\circ \prime}$ and $80^{\circ}$. middle of February, usudlly stands

The Chinese $80^{\circ}$

## correctly observes "Embassy,' ${ }^{\text {' }}$, Sir George Staunton

 steeps the seeds he intends to sow in liquid manure,until they swell, experience (he says) has taught lim wimill to appear, which them againgt the growth of plants, as well as of defending the seeds were sown. Perhaps this the ground in which the Chinese Turnips from the fly that is often fatal to the growth elsewhere. To the roots of plants and fruit-trees contributing farmer applies liquid manure likewise, as vigour Kigour.'-The Chinese, byJ.F. Davis, vol. ii. page 394.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Rogal Botanic Garden, Kew.-The great improvements which
have been effected during the last twelve months,
we brie We briefly alluded at pp, 528 and 653 of last yoar's Chronicl which more externive alterations are contemplated, hat theys, Many
yet definitive not
flow flowers, the collection on. To there will prove who delinterestight in our native
Very is ale already
arranged, and is rendered of easy reference by the plants benne naturai groups, win ath the name of wherever paracticable, in the the

 sias and Dryandras, ransed from adjoining, are a varyety of Bank of Fere ground; and at the back, partly concealed, just appearing plant $m$, the rare $l$ anatea speciosa, a terrestrial orehutaceoss Modes to which exhbibing a surprising nsstance of the peeuliar
plants, in wwhich the resorts of fertilizing the flowers of those
cant anthot come spontaneously an contact with each of that they In the upper part of the e contained in two hollow cascs, situated by any indage with a small viscid are connected by a thread Should ansect or external body touching the iniale to be a disturad. to it , and the an touch this gland, the latter immediately flower. ages fall upon the viscid drawn from its cell and the pollen upon the viscid surface of the stigma, placed in the
 lately adopted by Mr. Sminti, of subdividug upon a clever plan
so as to do away with the mparent incongruity which excuera,
the So as to do away with the mparent incongruity which cxisted in onty nusuer u hen the surfuce has been puinted previously
name being inscribed on it, are aftixet to each specime
cxhibit its name, native country, exhibit its name, native
longs. Several plants
of thic Falklyd Ista $\qquad$ apper Falkland Islands, $\qquad$ gostaua, or the Mangosteen, in lare specmen of Garcino Mer, by flues, affords a striking, instance of the inl effects of
fire-heat when compared with branches are almost devold of leaves, and hat water. The plant appears altogether in a sickly condition; whereas, one in a neigh-
bouring stove, heatell by lont water, is altogher and with speciment of Francsscear, hydrangeaformis and severse.
other sedings lately introduced by Mr. Gardner from aner a varediungs of rately introduced by Mr. Gardner from: Brazil,
the latter in a most healthy coundition
 house contans in bloom, numerous plants of the large varrety
Oncidium anyplatun, onc bearmg a pancle stit. heught; Rodri-
guézia planifolia, with racennes of yellowish green fower guézia planifolia, with racenles of yellowish green flowers;
Pleurothallis marginata, a delicate little object, scarcely zins.
high, flourishing on the bare shells of the Co high, flourishing on the bare shells of the Cocoa mout: and the beau
tiful Epidendrum macrochilum, with a dark- brown perianth, a pure white labellum, having, in the a dark-brown perianth, an
In the adjoinine a bright purple spot In the adjoining house are healthy plants of thright purple spot, ln the adjoining house are healthy plants of the new Achimene
longifora, and in flower, Manettia bicolor on a ballon-sharer
trellis, Angelonia Gardneriana, num G. discolor, having the spaces between the veins on the uncle
surfaec of the leat of a cark 1et, and wilh ilowers of ligit blue
gradually softening to white as it approaches the thr graduce of the leat of a cark ted, and whithowers of light blue
gradually softening to white as it approaches the throat, is ex
cedingy beautiful. Here also, are two specimens of the prett
little herbaceous plant exhiblitect last summer hy Mr little herbaccous plant exhibited last summer hy Mrs. Lawrence,
at the Morticultura Soclety's Roons, under the name of a Pent
stemon, from Mexico. it produce a at the Horticultimal Society's Koons, under the name of a Pent
stemon, from Mexico; it produces an abundance of sced, and
constant succession of towers. Of the evergreen Beech, nien
tioned at p. 311 tionel at p. 231, as having been latcly receised fromn Therra de
Fuego, there are scieral plants; the follage is smull and of a
dark shining green, bit it whll probably plants acquire strength. Amongst the Bainksias, Dryandras, and
Hákeas, are many magnificentispecimens Hákeas, are many magnificentispecimens min bloom, Dryandras, and
Bánksia erıcifolia, Dryandra formosa and floribuad plaly
 of white at the axil of every leaf. In the same house
Inlium religiosum, with fragrant prenish I. floridanum; Tasmánian aromática, Anadénia vestita, with
pendulous branches clother pendulous branches clothed an white, and Isopogom Lindoni,
bearing a terminal head of rosy purple. The hruse containing
the species of which, marked Mr. Lambert, with droon, onie
branches, terminating in a large panicle of dark yellow
flowers, and races flowers, and racemes of the same springing from the axnls
of the leaves, is exceedingly beautiful. With the yelluw
of the Acacias striking colours of Prostránthera violácea and rotundific
deat deep rosy tints of several species of Borónia, and the rich orange Gnidia, Loddigessia oxalodiólia, Lachpeea eriocéphala, Z
stoves is a large plant of the old white Camella, about 8 feet
hifh, and as much in diameter, whinch has been blonming rean-
larly since Christmas, although explosed to the vicissitudes of the Weather; the late cold winh have, however, consisiderahly di crected for Heaths and Cacti are both liahdsume span roofo
bindings, connected with cacll dither; that for the former bein
fitted up with a stage in the contre, around the sides ande end, and contre, and a broad shelf running
this handsome tribe, the latter this handsome tribe, the latter having stone shoelves arnund of the
sides only, for the reception of Giasterras, Haworther and mad the smaller kinds of Etrphorbia; the las terer suecimencocact atter, in which the coliccino is very rich, beng phaced with
Caction the floor in the centre of the house, In one corner we were slown four singutar hesliy plants, of a light-brown colons
which had heen mintroduced by Mr. Murke from the interor chopled to plieces and maned with honey, to throw them, when taning Cacti, are fine succimens of Thea vide of the house, con covermg of mats. Of two Banksias, planted out in the opht ground in the autumn, one is quite dead-ane other, being somen latge Alue-house, or mow large Aloe-house, or new conservatory, contains magnificent
specimens of Euphorbia grándidens, Cbamærops húmilis (plants gigantea, Cycas and Zámia; the larypha australis, Fourcroya
centre and the smaller ones being placed plants standing in the centre and the smaller ones bine placed on a stone shelf running
round the interior of the building. Aloe africana hat a flower-spike 10 feet hygh; shigeral other species hase thrown up
with a prelty Convolvulus, called pannifolius, of a light bluc
 the purpose for which it was internded, as all the plants apperty
to be in excellent health. Tlie old conser dered hiyhter by having had the walled conds converted ingto rarmgrazed doors, is still necessarily dark, in consequence of the
opaque roof. it serves, neverthe retreat for Araucarias and other New Holland plants. One winter buildng, and its top was therefore compelied to be cut oftr the
large A. imbricata in the centre wholly unprotected, without sustaininge the slightest injury been
upper branches are producme several upper branches are producmp several cones, -ht A, Almil ; the a beautiful specimen of the rare Schomban'gkia marginata, an
epiphyte, found growing abundantly nearther in for un Surinam, on the rough bark of a spectes of Erythrinaribo flowe drooping footstalks. ong drooping footstalks. The petals and sepals are chocolate
brown, , dged with yellow; the labellum of a pale flesh-colour,
slightly stained with buff.

## TRebiplos.

Horticultural Essays; being the Papers read at the
Mretings of the Regent's Parh Gardeners' Society for Mulual Instruction. Part I. His is an savo pamphlet, of 73 pages, containing the ing meetings of the above institation during the fist halfyear of its existence. There caln be no doubt of the when conducted in a proper manner in discussions, friendly intercourse amongst gardeners, and a general diffusion of their individual experience in more practical part of their profession. We are happy to find, from a perusal of these papers, that the ab
The Essays consist of remarks upon the Distribution and Cultivation ofs upon the Geographical Distribution and Cultivation of Cacti; the history and
treatment of the Camellia; the cultivation of Mushrooms; planting and training Pear-trees; the drainage of flants ties of Water, with reference to its application properculture wi , They contain some useful information on Tros
which they treat, and are, for the most part, written in of clear and intelligible manner.
In the list of subjects, at the end of the work, intended to be brought forward at the ensuing meetings, we are
glad to observe that our native plants are not but that it is proposed, at every monthly meeting to notice those portions of the British Flora which may be found in bloom during the succeeding month. This motice might be renderen still uore useful by the addathon of the rarer species are most likuly to be net with.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the enstinu ureet Juborng from a few varieties whel 1 have lately tried, the
whole tribe of herbaceous Pæonies may safely be added to our
list of nlants for early forcing, an thev are pasily avitell to
 easily as Seakale or Rhater, they force in any light soil as
other forced towers in the conservatory are very gay among the short time which they continse in fory, ther this 24, , we... often forced farly, but they remanm. The tree patom en itas
 hithes in this way. Mr. Frost's Compactum is by far the best of them at all times, in a flower-bed it has as yet no rival. It 18
not a decided scarjet, but in a

 Which has not easily yielded to gentle forcing; aud I have no doult
that all our perennial Lupines are well suited for the purpose
The commonil like a standard Rose, it takes ap welt adapted, and when traned
tifuly with the and contrasts beall






## not necescary tor then. I finully a ruceit expenment that ithe seceld of the different Achmenes will staud as much outtom-heat

 established plants of Geither of them a heat that would soon injure KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHIARDManhry - With the exceplon of a few frating plants, which cet mure dry, the rest of the stock, olla and joung. whill do with
 and of god flavour; for the later houses see nle curections, inf top
the last week or two. Prachus And CaErriss. - Same as last week; and let them
by all means, have plenty of air and light. have a dricr atmosphere, and less water at the roots. Thin in
therefore a favourable time for the and Which must be guarded against by a little sulphur on red. spider, Melons.-If any dific
increase the linings and give more air, which will
drier. otherwise they may injure the yoms beging to for fade, pick them off

 naay thetefore ply it be thi mominge and eveming, if there is ant
appeanance of the spuder. This whll increase the vis ur of the
plants, and completely keep Halp-harny Plants, such as Tobacco, (apsicums, Tomatoes,
\&c., should not suffer any check from wont of pot-roome

 but this must be done when it is cute dry.
case-faster than they are nsed, you had better remove is ten the heels : this will check them, and prolong their sent theme in by the
 dry and hot, like the last
thimer that usual. As
leaves, they are
is rich, hay has teenn well
jlants whu not want wet

 those who were not prepared these in some lale situations, and
average croverings will run short of an
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRLBELERY.

## Niger; but this is only necessary fur a tew the Orch, whaceas any and great puwer. When I mentioned the Hibiscus rosa-sinensis

 would flower in the conservatory, lought to have mentioned H .THE GARDENERS＇CHRONICLE．
［APRIL 15，

Cameroni as a suitable plant for the same purpose：this fowers occaatunally from March to October．Ihave it grafted standarid
hifll on a stock of lilifioras，on which it grows stronger than on

 intenice to he bv firc heat，but by giving less ar and shutting up
the houze early in the afternoon when a moderate use of the
syringe may safely be applied．if the green fly appears in the greenhouse about this time，depend upon it the plants have been
keyt too cold，and the atmosphere too dry． add Jewess and Vulcan：－two rather new ones，which bear leat as well as Alba multitiona，carry their trusses more stir than
Amiral Napier，and come in as early ast the altere．This is a good
time to strike cutting of these，to make plants for next winter＇s time to strike cuttings of these，to male plants for next winters
forcme．I have no duutbe but we shall have in few years such


 exce．inn therr fine tints and markingare Droughtidy mint and a few，such as Pho Drummond schi－
 seeds，ind I have once or twice experienced the same； 1 believe
that like many of the Pentstemons，they vegetat beet in a close
俍 can only be perpetuated true by cuttings；if you zow seeds from
the large dark variety，耳ou will obtain the three sorts over again． Mowing，sweeping，ound folling the the thent． Mowing，sweephg，and rovem ene sorms，and finishing off the herc．verym sof the more tender annuals that have been gind ode．Some of the more tender annuats that bave ecen
sown in the hortiers whll protally require some slight protection
until the weather is more settled as well as beds of Hyaciths
und and Tnows．Thin 1 a also a critical season for the Auricula，which must be well guarded from cold winds and strong sunshine．Aul
 Iengticn arter M1d

## State of the Weatice ner fondon for the Week ending Apriil 13，1843，at ob Pridr $A$ P．   



 Tharp fros．
$M$ fican temporature of the week $4.8^{\circ}$ below the average．



REPORT ON COVENT－GARDEN MARKET． Norwithssa vDino the unseasonalle state of the weather，the
supplies have been well kept ap during the past week，but the dlemand has not been great．Frruit：The supply of Pines is
limited；thesce，with trothuse Irapes and Faster Beurre Pears


 offered at 298 per bushel．Amongst he collinary Appo 7 ，Gose


 is well supplied from $i s$ ．to ys．per bunch ；the smaller ones sell－
ing from $v .6$ ． 6 ．to $4 s$ each．Seakale is pientiful and somewhat

 numerous，and aftch from 1s． 6 dd．to 38, per 100 ．Young autumn
sown Carrots are offered from Ad．to 18 ，per bunch．The supply

 hand．Green Basil has appeared at 18，per bunch．Mushrooms
are eftremely plentiful and good，from sd．to $9 d$. per punnet． are extremely plentiful and good，from sd d．to o 9 d．per purnet．
Floveer＇s：The display of cut flowers has comprising Gily cine sinensis，Cactus speciosus and speciosisimus，
Burchélia capensis，Edwardsia microphylla，Chorozema várium，
， Aferatum coclestrnum，Poligalas，Kálmias，Orange flowers，
Pinks，Roses，Camelias，Auriculas，\＆c．



Bean，Kidn
Potacoen
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 Experimental Chemist to the Hirticural Society，and Le
Hon．Mem．of the Royal Atriculturn
on Chemistry at the Royal Intititution． on Chemistry at the Royal Institution．
ondon： 2 ，Charles－street，Covent－Garden．

Daxining－There is no objection to your pipes placed orer the stones，except that thpre a common flit tile wourd If expense
same purpose of keeping the soil from washing in． is no object，your phan in not the be ponipes were lower own they would carry
still think，that if the of the water better，and the stoncs
which oozes from the sides of the drains into them，$t$ by the drains．Seventeen inches below wer have had them to
little for the pipes：at all events，we never less depth than 22 inches，in order to keep a sufficient quantity of firm earth undisturbed over them．$M$ ．
ANUR
ans．$-J$ ．$W$ ，- Your plan of mixing gith weeds soil，and refues vegetable matter，and ong used，is a very gond be turned over several timest of ammonia，appplied when plants
one．$\ddagger$－I．B．H．－Sulphate of are beginning to grow，may be usec at the rathate，instead acre．li，however，you use the mpure supphate，instead o
the clean crystals，you should mix it with carth if you apply it broadcast，it it is，，however，like all such saits，best adminstered
in solutioni．We are nut acquainted with the effect of Watson＇s Granulated Manure ；it contains some ammonia，and is pro－ bably a good material．t－$R$ ．R．A．－Your plan o managing cloacine 18 good；by all means adel the thid 3 ol m mention，that
 much to your land，limme－rubbish from old bulldings will do
mole
more．The quantity of gypsum is not material，for an ercess more．of service in your case．Prof．Henslow＇s letters are about
 your cloacine will be，to disinter into the places that centain it．That will entirely remove itt
place it in a heap，mixing it continualy with peat，until the place it in a heap，mixing coter it wwith carth ard leave it．If
whole if packed away．
cot this is done，and rain is not allowed to wash away the sol
parts，you will have a very powerful compost heap． as well daring the summer to watch it，and if any fiuids are
seen to soak away，to cause them to be promptly restored，as directed at $p$ ．205．The mixture will be very strong，and a
litule will goa long way．If in making up the heap you can add straw，stubble，cinder－sitturgs，or any substance of that
kind to weaken it，so much the better．The cloacine will very
 shonlil putriy，it will be rich in saline matters that are soluble，
and that will give it its chief value．Nerther is it very impor－ shad that will give it tits chief value．Nother be cficected by mix－
and
tant to fix its ammonia furtler than wound ing it with soot，or some such absorbent material．As your
land is poor and sandy，yoir will find it netesary to add or－ ganic matter，and soot will go some way towards furnishing
this．Your best whan would be to use the surplus wnter for
to moistening a dungloy the mixture for your sandy land．t－－
 muriate of lime，in which the mimainctich called salt and lime is a
ferred to the lime，will do so．What very imperfect sort of muriate of hime，formed by sith brine
layer of chalk，or still beter of hime with very strorg brine
nitil

 gieat exthat this＂salt and lime＂to which we alluded， 18 a prett good fixer，and it has certanly the gond property or toing no wood－ashes，they consist of small particles of coal and cinders， whine wood－ashes are composed exclusively in burnt away．We do not remember cyer to have saud anything of Peat－ashes， they are the same as wool－ashes；Gut peam will only fix the
will retain ammonia by absorplion．Gypsum carbonate of ammonia in gas－water；not the caustic amminniu；
 renders it peculiarly useful when mixed with rich manures， abonnding in ammonia，as action of the air it yieldis certain
 those sulstances which render wood－ashes valuable as ma－ nure．In general，charcoal is too dcar cheap cost，there is little doubt where it can pe wilh great advantage，and especially in connexion with ammoniacal or stiong animal manures． In making a compost，and converting saw－dust，\＆c．，into mould such as charcoal，with the saw－dust；it is desirable to decom－ charcoal would only retard it．In order to fix ammonia it is better to take sulphuric acid，or some convenient sait，such as green vitriol，or common muriate atever the result of some these substily＇s experiments at the Horticultural Gardens showed that 10 gallons of the strongest mineral acts per acre produced no evil effect whatever on1（irass land．The tar of
the wood－distulers is，no doubt，acid，but it is hardly probable that it could be used advantageously to fix anmonia；at the same time it is always worth while to try the effects of refuse
matters as manures，but they must be used in small quantity and with caution．E．
aquid Manure．－T．$W$ ．－To prepare guano－water，mix 4 lbs，o guano with 12 gallons of water，and let it stand for 24 hour
before bein used．The same guano will do for mixing again with the same quantity of water，after the first in drawn off． manare－casks is oil material for fixiol．Dilute it in domble its quantity manure－casks is oil of vitricl．Dilute it in double its fuanity
of water，and keep adding it a time to your liguid manure，until the effery

Hzating．－Frank，－If you do not take your flow－pipe from the
upper part of your boiler，you will pet no ciralation；or，at upper part of your boiler，you will get no eircalation，oriler－ the best，a very imperfect one．Possife，you might succeed in
lid down，and apulying a powernl fire， overconnine the difficulty；but it is far wiser to use the ordinary
means．Tlis rule is to place the bover a lathe lower than the means．Tue rule is to phace by a pipe from the hybest part of
tank or piljes，and to foch the
the boiler．Whlue the latter is refilled by a pipe passing into it near the bottom，
Grapks．－An 0 rizinal Subseriber．－The Claret，or Blood－red Grape，has the decpest－cninured juice of any cultivated in this throughout the pulp．This and the Tinta are the principal sorts grown ；although many varietics have a purplish juice， yet they only $p$
with the skins．if INBS．$-\boldsymbol{F}$ ．L．L．Previousty to removing the roots of your Vines
from the interior of the house，to a border on the ontside，there from the interior of the house，to a bordier on the outside，there to encourage the formation of fresis routs，unless those upnit which the vines by laying the stems for the length of a few feet nudier a grasel walk，rumning elose to the front of the Vinery，
provided you cover them sumferently with soil to prevent their is just after the leaves have falenn．We do not kuow sufficient of either the victoma or secting the m．I cenlária integrifolia，and viscosissima，Jysimachia nummulatia，
and Pansics，whll do for filling beds required to be yellow．For white onts sou may take Verbena pulchelia alba and teucrioides and ficathy．－H．e．－Your Erica is E．cirnea，from which， are also hardy：E．ai Dórea，multifiora，mediterránca，vagans， cliaris．士－G．H．L．－Swet－scented annuals and biennials are extremely rare，L．－Sweet－scented annuals and consist aimost entirely of Sweet Peas， Mignonelte，and Stocks．Centaurea suavéolens and moschata，
with CEnothera suavéolens are alsu fragrant in a slight degree． rimenidic．－Winton．－Twelve good herbaceous perennials are Delphinium Barlowi，Pentstemon gentianoides，Phlox barbata，Potentilla Hopwoodiana，Uninothera speciosa，Dode－ and Aly ssum saxátile．$\ddagger$ ， Rhododrndruns，－Sarrah．－The north side of a dwarf wall win
be a suitable situation for choice Rhododendrons，if they receive the full light of the sun after attaining the height of 3 or 4 feet． A border of prepared soil 3 feet wide and deep will be capacious portion of leaves and ohd cow－dung，added to the soll，wimbect Mr．Smith informs us that he beheves the pormar a state was from thendron lollison a grafted plant，and from its having been sub． jected to greatheat dunng the presious summer．I all similar plants with underground stems，the constant cut off as often as they appea
LTsFout．－C．G．－There is no means of extirpating this plant When and has once takenstant destinction of the foliage．It is of no use to cut off the leaves once or twice unless their removal is ffected as strong as ever．$\ddagger$ ． by cuttings or by uividing the tubers，with a bud attached to
each，as with Dahhias． obreidis．－Rusticus．－Einds on a slight hotbed，or in a pot or pan，covering them very lighty with soil，and placing the pot in a warm greenhouse． They will sominatus．$\ddagger$ ． RATHS．－Perseverunce．－If Heatis nnd Epacrises receive a good
shift now，there whil be no necessity for re－potting them in autumnit．$J$ ．G．S．－Verbenas delight in a compost of half decdyed matiure．＇1 hey will thrive however，in any tree sollif gardchs are really hardy，altiough $m$ any favourable situation kinds，possessing fragrance，are V．Nenlii and teuctionles．$\ddagger$ more light and Amuterr．－Pri bahly your Camellias require After the plants have bloomed renot them and place them in a moderately warm and moist atmosphere，where they should size of Pens upon the ends of the shoots；they may then be removed to their winter quarters．$\ddagger$ Coma JAsminoxibs，－A Lady．－Técoma jasminoides and in a mixture of turfy loam and heath－mould，and is only seen in perfection when planted in the border of a conservatory．$\ddagger$ Srros．－T．S．H．－Sow your New Holland seeds in pans，in a of loam and pand place the pans in a moist and gentle heat， and when the yourg plants are sufficiently large，transplant them into separate pots，five or six ill each．Aiterwards you may pot them off separately，and give them the ordinary treat－ ment of greenhouse plants．t． beneath a frame，for the purpose of keeping the pots from being heated to such an excess，in summer，as to be injurious to the
roots of Pelargoniums，we would recommend you to keep the plants as near to the glass as possble withuat injury，to keep
the hights well tited，and to throw over them，in bight days， some time canvas or close netting，to break the force of tho mitute quantites，is bencficial to the growth of Pelargomums； but if used in exeess，it will destroythem．found whid in the hediges Anuneures．－John．Inorticolo．－it is too late now for planting the roots of Ranunculus．lf required for eary
ing，they should be planted in November；if for later fowering，in the beginning of February．Ne do not imagnes provided the roots were not crowded；the soil should be rich and rethe roots bepin miow． ANMMONE．－John Horticola，－The roots of Anemone may be panted at almost any period of the year．If you are destrous inches decp，and of any required width and length tet tep and not closer to each other than 5 mehes．In order that they may nower well，give them plenty of water，and let them bo they should then be shaded during the heat of the day．$\pm$
（1）Buiss．－S．D．－Ot the bulbs which you have recejved
Brunsvigla Josephinx，multifora，and falcata；Cyrtanthus
obliquuti and odorus，and Hæmanthus tigrinus．They shouldall
be planted in wall－diained pots，in light loam，with the necks
of the bubs barely above the soil．They should be watered
sparingly until roots are formed，but wlien they begin to grow sparingly until roots are formed，but when they begin to＂row
watershould le freely supplied．After the three former bulbs have water should be freely supplied．After the three former bulbs have
flowered or made their annual growth，they should beremoved
保 flowered or made their anme to yest．Cyrtanthus oblinnus and
to a dry part of the stove
odorus should be kept near the glass，inn cool part of the house ； odorus should be kept near the glase，inn cool part of the house；
and instead of allowing them to rest with the otice，herp 1 inm and instead of allowing them to rest with the other，hecp thlata
gently growing by a sparing supply of water．Nerine mand
and Yallota purpirea are greenhinuse bulbs，requuting the same

 same tratment as that plant．The general inle the rate of
cases should be to water them in proportion to the ret Growth，and to withhold it entirely when they are not growing．$\ddagger$
Frns．J．Hr．Haying romm for only one Fig－tree against the
hack wail of a Peach－honse hack wall of a Peach－house，you cannot do better than plant
the Brown Turkey．Youmay perhaps succeed in erafting Fifs
imnediately after they have burstinto leaf．The French prefer
 is distinguished from all others by its very dwarf growth，cleal
chesnut－coloured shnots，and small fibrous roots，which epread
年 near the surface．The English Paradike may be either referred in English Nurseries，trees propagated Bn either has the darkest
on Paradise stoks：of these two．the Boucin hees wnrked upo
shoots．Their effects on the growth of thr tree the rery dwar Shoots．Thre similar，being intermediate bet ween the rey dwar
them are
halit induced by the French Paradise，and the free prowth re－
sult sulting from the crab or free stocks．If you send a stoc when it has
GraftiNg－－Disefpulus．－We Teally do not see what objections
can be raised to the mode of grafting Vines described by ＂Rhombris，＂at on． 230 ．To promnte the speedy union of the
scina and stock，and to prevent the access of arr and moisture with clay．The lower nart of the scinn is plinged into water but at such a distance that the moisture cammet come in contac
with the point of junction．－We believe the recept for pre paring grafting－wax，given at p． 71 ，of 1842 ，to be the best which
has yet ben made known．If yon have found it of great ser－
vice in prafting Roses，Apples，and Pears，there is no reason
 adhere to it，and on account of the dificulty which，there
in meeting with it，in this condition，grafting－clay is，perhaps， Onreferable．\＃．B．K．－The Globe Onion is hardy enough to stand receivell under the name of New White Globe is probably not tember
now．－It ersenerance，－You may sow Knight＇s Tall Marrow Peat 10 or 12 weeks before it arrives at per－
feetion．$\ddagger$ sparacus．－G．－It is better to form beds of Asparagus hy sow－
ing the seed than ly transulanting the young ronts．There is
but but one kind of Asparagus，therefore it does not signify where
you procure the sect．If the beds are well attended to with
resper bear to be ent from the third season after plinting $\pm$－－W．W．－－ he supposed from the fact of the latter being a maritime plant and applied in a liguid state．We should hardly suppose that
salt nsed in either way，at this advanced period of the year， would he injurious to the young heals of Asparagus，At p．
435 ，of last year＇s Chronicle，you will find a statement to this effect，from a corr
tuated to yourself．
Gounns．－Junius．－The Mammoth Gourd is so much like the Potiron jaune，that they are probably the same thing under
different names．The former may be had of the principal different names．
hubarb．－J．W．－The only way to prevent Rhubarb from
flowering is to break of the flower－stalks as fast as they appear $\ddagger$
Catronts．
Arrots．－An Inquiver－The Altringham superb，or Green－
topped Carrot，is distinguished by the top of its ront being
green the root tapers gradually，hut cnals rather abruptly the fesh is crisp and very swert，of a mright range colonr Wilh a small dark－coloured heart．Flesh is recdish，with a yel ceding；its root is long and cylindrical，terminating abruptly flesh reddish－orange，with a small heart almost of the sam colour．\｜
to sow in Junc for cattle．il
Ants．－An Amateur．－Place in water the pots in which the ant
congreyate for abont an lour，and they will all be expelled Congregate for about anl hour，and they will all be expelled．\＃
INserrs．－$F$ ．The loest method of destroying the black－ffy which infests Peaches infested minto a small pan or feeder col
the young shons so
taing tolbacen－water $\ddagger--J, I$＇s anmals are a species shell，called Turbo（Clausilia）nigricans Old wals harbou
them，and the simplest method of getting rid of them is to
destroy their hannts by stopping up the chinks and holes in th walls with mortar．$/$ I．－－Laurra．－The most effectual mode getting rid of the incects complained of will be to wash over
the affected parts of the furnuture enther with spirits of turpen－ tine or corrosive sublimate．This may be done with a brust，
and ought，obe repeated once or twice；but if the furniture
be varnished，the spirits will probably remove the artificial pe varnis
polish．$R$ ．
oors．
Boors．－
 calling the Ficaria Figwort，that we must suppose $R$ ．E．．to
have judged wrongly in thinking that the translation of its
Latin name would be better than its lisarreeable commen Latin name would be bettcr that its disagreeable commont
name．The worst of calling it the little Celandine，is that
Celandine itself is so very different a plant，and has no relation Celandine itself is so very different a plant，will take no Scrophu－
to the Ficaria．Some of these day＇s $R$ ．$F$ ．wint laria，and then he will answer bime for transplanting seedlung Hollies is the sprin
from severe frost

## AN．－li．J．－The substance whisch springs up amomgst the tan in your stove，being frist white and afterwards changing to a brown or oranme colour，is the spawn of a lingns called Reti－ brown or orange colour，is the spawn of a limgns called Reti－

 bed so long as the bark is kept moist，unless it 13 got rid of byconstant removal of those portions of the tan upon which it makes it appearance．
Lids or GdadBNs．－P．H．－No plans of the kind which you
describe are published，except in connexion with other matters You will find an abundance of them in Loudon＇s Encyclopaedi of Gardening，and in the Gardencrs＇Magazine ferson who has not received a Gardener＇s education to carry on properly the management of an extensive farden．Books trust to them alone．
Floors．－Woglog．－Gas－tar，cinder－ashes，and sand，if prepared
exactly as stated at 379 of 1842 ，form an excelleat foor for
sheds and other buildings．t
－Quisizuths．－The plant is Phystanthus áthicans．t
－We cannot answer questions commectell with the l －We cannot answer questions comnected with the law．Ynu is Mjrsine africana．t－－Hibernia will find the regnired inl－ smalt plant is Gentiana acaulis；the other is R1bes afreum．$\ddagger$ you appear anxious to raise good varieties，the better plan for you appear anxious to raise good varieties，the better pian to to you to pursue is，to purchase three or four fine sorts，and to
save seeds from them．This method will increase your chances of sucess．＊－B．G．－Your Pansy is a pretty flower，of good
substance：buntess the side petals come more perfect in the substance：but unless the side petals come more perfect in the
markinge it will not be worth sending out．＊－W．Earl．－Your markings it will not be worth sending out，＊－W．War－Your
Pansy，named＂Werner，＂is a high－coloured flower，of good properties，the eye is fine，surrominded uith a rich yellow
centre，and the margin around the lower petals is broad，dark and perfect，of a deep purple．＊－－ $\begin{aligned} & \text { onglasii．} \dagger-\text {－Rusticus．－No } \\ & \text { one of the many varieties of } G \text { ．Dont }\end{aligned}$ Apphe．－The variety you sent is tolerably good，out its cultiv Rtion cannot be recommended．－Htmhnn，－No． 13 for 1812
is out of print．Flora．－Mr．Knapp，Gieen－street，Church
street，Blackfriars．You can get your volume bound a

## street， Brighton

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The customary adjournment of Parliament for the Easter Holidays took place on Tuesday，when the House of Commons was adjourned to Monday the 24th，and the Lords to Tuesday the 25th inst．Prior to the adjourn－ nent，Lord Brougham introduced prevention of the Slave Trade．Thatory act，that a British subject residing in a foreign country，who buys slaves and transports them to bis own plantation，is guilty of felony －to legislate respecting the transmission by legal means of foreign slave plantations－and to prohibit tue buying and selling of slaves by joint－stock companies，established in England for the purpose of carrying on the trade abroad． In the Commons，on Monday，Lord J．Russell laid upon the table the resolutions relating to Education which he proposes to bring forward ater lats they embra Government in deciding on the modifications they have introduced into the Fac－ tories Bill．The Bill giving to the Court of Common Pleas an appellate jurisdiction on the subject of disputed motions passed，athe jurisdiction of the court of law the motion for making ta bill was negatived by a large ma－ jority．The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill was opposed by Sir Robert Inglis，on the ground that it was a deliberate step towards the separation or the Chirch年 J．Graham defended the bill，and refused，on the part o Government，to withdraw or refer it to a select com mittee．An adjournment was called for，and carried，on Dr Bowing brought forward a motion respecting the Bishopric of Jerusalem，which was opposed by Sir R Inglis，Sir R．Peel，and Lord Palmerston，and withdrawn without a division．On the motion of Mr．Cooper，a committee was appointed marlisment，to be let out in mall allotments to the labouring poor of the district．
From France，we learn that a new post－office treat has been concluded with this country，by which the rates at present in force will be reduced one hal． Cortes on＂the $3 d^{\text {inst．The royal speech alluded chiefly to }}$ the state of the national finances，to the insurrection a majority．The rumours of a change of Ministry gain ground ；but it is understood that no change will take place before the Chambers are regularly constituted．－In Portugal a partial modification of the Cabinet is also talked of，in consequence of the expected retirement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice．－The affairs of the Levant are still the somrce of much uncertainty，and the disputes between the Porte and Russia on the recent revolution in Servia are likely to lead to still further em． barrassments in Turkish policy．－From the United States we learn that Sir C．Metcalfe，the new Governor－General


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Court．－The Queen and Prince Albert，the Prince of Wales，and the Princess Royal，continue at Buckingham Palace，and are in excellent health．Her Majesty has taken her usual morning walk during the week in the gar－ on Tuesday．The Duke of Sussex has been indisposed for some days at Kensington Pulace，and still continues un well．The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg，on Sunday， drove as far as Hampstead，and visited the Zoological Gardens ；in the course of the present month his Royal Highness intends to set out on a tour in the provinces． The Countess of Mount Edgcumbe has succeeded the Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen； and the Marquess of Ormonde and Mr．Ormsby Gore have succeeded Lord Byron and Captain Mes in Waiting on her Majesty．
Official Appointments．－Lieutenant－Colonel Chenney
who was employed in the Euphrates expedition，ond se－ veral other important missions，has been appointed to proceed to Hong kong，－Lord Rendlesham hes Prriamentury Movpments．－Lord Rendiesham has folk，in consequence of the death of Sir C．B．Vere； and Mr．Shafto Adair（who contested the eastern division of the county in 18 \＃1），has cone forwarutoned ha likely to come forward on ．The actual number of ships of all The Royal Navy．－The actual number or the 1 st day classes of the 1842，was 233．The total number of the complements of these ships，officers and men，was 30,050 Of the above ships there were with 4700 officers and fficers and men； 6 second－rates men ； 7 third－rates，with 1,000 om 12 fih－ses， 4,000 rates，with 3，801 officers and men； 12 ， 000 fec， 1,000 officers and men；and 14 sixth－rates， 2,00 one comple men．There were 41 sioops，the totar of whose 39 pla ments was 5，458．The gun－brigs，\＆c．，were 3 ， 0 off 1，602 officers and men；and 7 packet．．brigs，with cers and men．There were 14 vessels engaged 14 station ing，with 1,014 officers and men．There were 14 station－ ary or guard－ships，with complements amounting to number of sermessels in commission was 66 ，and these had 3,666 officers and men．The total number of ships of all classes laid up in ordinary on the ist of December 1842，was 240．Of these there were 16 first－class， 15 second－class， 46 third－class， 33 fourth－class， 64 fifth－class， and 10 sixth－class．The sloops were 8 ，brigs 15 ，packe brigs 11，cuttera 6，and steam－vessels 16．The total num ber of all classes in commission and in ordinary is 473. East India Pensions and Appointments．－A return of the pensions granted by the East India Company to per－ sons in their civil，military，marine， 1842 ． and whe shows the following results：－The amounts paid at the three Presidencies of Bengal，Madras，and Bomby during the aforesaid period，was，in the civil Bombay，during the aforesald period，was，
service 700 l ；in the military $96,269 \% .17 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$ ．；in the medical， $26,21 \backslash l$ ． 12 s ． 6 d ．；ecclesiastical， $5,274 l$ ． 5 s ．； Lord Clive＇s fund， $1,316 \%$ ；Bengal pilot service， $1,8786^{2}$ 300l．During the ame period the appointments made by 300．During the same period the appollows：－Volunteers for the Indian nsyy， 99 ；volunteers for the pilot service， for the Indian asy，cadets， 2,255 ；assistant－sur－ geons， 415 ；civil service， 132 ． Sycee Silver．－A Parliamentary paper delivered las week shows thay in Janury 1842 China in her Majesty＇s ship Conway，in January 1842 amounted to 2，001，200 sdwt．gross，the standard wely $40 z$ ． 2 dwt ．This sold from the 10 s .6 d ，at the respective prices of $59 \frac{1}{2} d ., 59 \frac{1}{8} d$ ，and $59 \frac{5}{4}$ d．per ounce．There was no charge for melting the silver，Mr．Mathison，the Mint refiner，under the sanction of the Treasury，having undertaken to derray all expes in consideration of being allowed $3 \frac{2}{2}$ grains of gold（les 10 per cent．）on every pound weight gross or sis $2,530 \mathrm{oz}$ ． gross weight of gold extracted Mathison，after deducting 10 per gr．； 940 oz ． $13 \mathrm{~d} w \mathrm{t}$ ． 9 gr ．，leaving $1,5890 \mathrm{z}$ ． 8 dwt 8gr．gross，which produced in standard from 21gr．The expense of was 200l．15s． 8 d ．Gra tuities to Mista to the for extro tuities to Mint officers，clerks，porternt which the gold produced，at $3 l$ ． 17 per az，was 6723 ． 1 ．B sending the silver to the Mint，instead of selling it in the market，at the estimated price of $593_{4}^{3} d$ per ounce，the Mint obtained a profit of 654 l .12 s .9 d ．
fforetain．
France，－The principal domestic topic referred to in is the projected railroad between Pario Pars to which the Opposition offer a strong hos－ tility．In the standing committees of the chanibarded Deputies the undertaking appears to have been declared themselyes on Saturday desirous to induce a modification thenselvan the presaling belief abroad was，that the plane form，receive the sanc－ the measure wornce Augustus of Saxe Coburg， the Princess Clementine of The intended Ras at the Pais Royal on Thursday Oreans，arras complimented on his arrival by the Court and the Corps diplonatique．A new postal treaty between France the Count de St．Aulare the French Ambassador ast，by the Cource，and the Earl of Aberdeen on the解 part of the weight of half－an－ounce，will be a uniform one of er francs，the present rate，for on one from England，when not pre－ those recei or as pre－payment from France to England paid there－or ander nd tenpence Instead of the the treation A petition was presented to the Chamber of pe set at liberty bas，praying that Don Carlos mig heard the liberty，but explanations given by the President of the Council and the Minister for Foreign Affairs，which were considered satisfactory，rejected Surday that the telegraph brought news to Paris tower of Valonciennes， 210 feet high，had fallen
down and killed eight persons. It appears that the struc been voted, suddenly sunk down about two hours after the labourers who had been working at it alarmed by the falling of some loose stones, had quitted their dangerous position. Most of the persons occupying the houses at save their lives ; but the scene of destruction in time to save their lives; but this was not the case with all. The
wife of an officer of the garrison was killed, and the man Wife of an officer of the garrison was killed, and the man
posted on the top of the tower came down with the ruing, and was taken out dead. The occurrence excited a good deal of alarm in the town, and the more so, as a fire broke out among the ruins immediately after the fall.
Spain.--The opening of the Spanish Cortes took place
with due solemnity on the 3d. with due solemnity on the 3 d . The Regent repaired to costume, were where the peers and deputies, in full Her Majesty, accompanied by the Regent, by the Countesses Mina and Altamira, went in a carriage drawn by eight horses, superbly caparisoned. The ceremony took place in the Senate-room, where the Regent read the royal speech. The topics it notices relate chiefly to the ing period when the Queen will assume the approachvernment. As regards the state of the finances, "it requires," the speech states, " the most particular attention the admintres. lmportant reforms have been made in -as well as in the system established for the sale of national property; but, without the necessary means of eovering, not only the ordinary and current expenses of the public service, but also the obligations successively equilibrium between the reccints effects of a want of treasury, every day the difficulty of obtaining a complete and satisfactory organization of that vital part of the administration of the State must become greater." On the affair of Barcelons the speech observes that "Various advantageous modifications as respects economy would have been introduced into the army, and several had insurrection suddenly broke out and paralysed those insurrection suddenly broke out and paralysed those great an evil by the co-operation of all the public forces. On that occasion, as on all others, the army proved a pattern of subordination, discipline, loyalty, and valour.
Thanks to its virtues, and to the noble and frank co-operation of the National Guard, the come and rrank would have proved so fatal, bad it been suffered to gain ground, was stifled at its conmencement, and tranquillity
was completely restored. to the effects of the reform Owhing to this tranquillity, and the material interests of the country are daily increasing our communications are developing themselves; agricul-
ture and industry impart more activity to our commere and public instruction is considerably improving." In regard to the Queen's majority, it says-" The happy moment has come when the Cortes are about to have the opportunity (and their patriotism will not suffer it to escape them) of accomplishing the wishes of the nation, young Princess who is now seated on the throgust ahd forefathers. Laws calculated to consolidate the State on its foundations-laws that will open the sources of public prosperity. Such is, Gentlemen of the Senate and Deputies, what the country demands, and what the dignity and welfare of our native land and of Queen Isabella II. require. May her Majesty, on assuming the reins of Government at the approaching happy period, encounter is preparing for the nation. May her Majesty find, in the blessings and applause she will reap, the precious of this speech, the Queen, Regent, and their suite, left the hall in the same order they had come. The speech heard. It was rumoured that MM. Cortina, Chacon, and Sanclio would form part of a new Ministry, but it was generally understood that no change would take place until about the 20th of the month, when the Chambers presidency will, it is said, be between Senors Cortina and presidency will, it is said, be between Senors Cortina and
Gonzales. The Infante Don Francisco was not present at the opening of the Cortes, nor does he seem to enjoy much popularity at Madrid. The Gazette publishes the decree of the Regent, appropriating the necessary fund for the regular paymen of the interest of the Three per Cent. Stock, from the Ist January nest. The promulgation of that decree had created a most favourable impression in financial circles.
Portuast
Portugal.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the 3 d inst. It was reported that a partial change in the Ministry was not unlikely to happen before long, the probable retirement of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Justice being spoken of; in which case it was thought that Senhors Silva Carvalho and Magalhaes would come in. The Chamber of Peers had been occupied with the Douro Wine Company Bill, and had adopted the basis of
the measure sent up from the Cbamber of Deputies. the measure sent up from the Cbamber of Deputies. The Lishon in favour of the tariff convention. The British merchants had petitioned Lord Aberdeen, through the consul, to put an end to the uncertainty which has so long prevailed, and bring the matter to a final settlement yielded to Lord The Portuguese Government bad at length duties on cheene, and agreed to place British checting the same footing as Dutch cheese, in accordance with the Lh. H.M.S. Vanguard had and The duty will be 1 Id d. per

Germany.-Letters from Berlin mention that the 23d inst. being the birth-day of the Prince Royal, the mask and ball, representing a Court fête at Ferrara in the sixteenth century, which afforded so much satisfaction on on that night. It is said that the King lias determined to send an agent to China, for the purpose of exploring the country, with commercial views, and has granted 10,000 dollars from his private purse for that purpose. It is also mentiosed as certain that proposals have been made to
the missionary, M. Gutzlaft, who is a native of Prussia, but at present in the service of our Government
cept the appointment as Prussian Consul at Canton
Italy.-A A letter from Napleb states that the Queen was safely delivered of a daughter on ${ }^{\text {SM March }} 24$ th, at Ca-
serta. The young Princess was baptised day, in the presence of the Ministers and high dignitaries of the Kingdom
Rusbian.m. M. Allier, lecturer in the University of St. Petersburg, has discovered in "the Imperial Library 341
letters of Henry IV. of France, in other collections. M. Allier has received from the French Minister of Public Instruction a very complimentary letter for communicating a copy of these letters to the commission employed at Paris in making a complete ressensky of documents relative to Henry IV.-M. Voskanalysed the different the Imperial University, having south of Russia, has drawn up a comparative table of their qualities. The result shows that the best Russian coal, which is to be found in the territory of the Cossacks of the Don, contains $94 \cdot 234$ per cent. of carbon, and the carbo inferior, that of Tefis, contains 63.649 per cent. of England and France is added, according to which the best of all, the Newcastle coal, contains only 84.846 per cent. of carbon, and the best of the French coals only $9 \cdot 198$
per cent. Thus the coal of Grouschevskaia surpasses in quality the best English and Fronch coals
United States,-The new packet-ship Montezuma, evening of the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool or Tuesday, after a quick passage of 17 days. She has brought paper our dayg later than those received by the Great Western, vere storm at New York on the 17th here had been a se damage to the shipping. The Consul-General of France at New York had amnounced officially, that in conse quence of the distress attendant upon the earthquake of open for the admission of provisions of all are declared open fur the admission of provisions of all kinds, and of wood suitable for building purposes. Accounts of the
3 rd ult. had been received from Hayti. The revolution3 rd ult. had been received from Hayti. The revolutionists had increased, and were 12,000 strong. Several regi-
ments of President Boyer's troops had joined the rever tionists, and all communication with Port-au-Prince had been cut off.
Turkey.-The Augsburg Gazette of the $\mathfrak{\xi} 5$ th inst. publishes the following precise details of the Russian ullimatum relating to Servia:-1. Russia demands that the trought to trial. 2. The Emperor demands that Prince Alexander Kara Georgewitsch should be deprived of his command. 3. That a new Sovereign should be immediately annul the firman of his father, the Suitan Mahmoud, which rendered the throne of Servia hereditary in the family of Obrenowitch, and if the complaints made against Prince Michael be well founded, the Sultan will be permitted to M. de Boutenieff received the number of candidates, timatum, instructions to give the Ottoman Porte but 24 hours to return an anawer, and in case of a refusal, to withdraw provisionally to Bujukdere, where a Russian witharaw provisionally
ship of war is stationed.
Australia.- The advices from the Australian colonies come down to the 19thl Noverober from Sydney, and to the end of October from Hobart-town, Launceston, and imports and exports had been published, and the ralue of these respectively amounted to $1,283,5386$. and 862,027 . . The remg an excess of imports at the rate of $48 \frac{3}{2}$ per cent. rate of 171 of the previous year showed an excers at the the colony is returning to bence it appears the trade of imports for 1842 are stated to be considerably less than in any former year since 1836, and the exports less than in any year since 1838. The Port Philip advices are unsatisfactory. Heavy rains had flooded the country, and casioned by the Yarra Yarra having overflowed be ocThe farmers would suffer much from the disad its banks. circumstances under which they would have to clip their flocks. The crops had already been deteriorated by the state of the weather.?
Capre of Good Hope.-The Cape of Good Hope japery are of the 10th February, received by Her Mapassage homeward, which touched at lhat port on her passage homeward with treasure from China. They state ritory beyond the north-eastern boundary. Colonel Hare it appears, has had an interview with the leading farmers, who have consented to recognise British supremacy, and the Col. is shortly to return to Graham's-town with his ventive corps, ghould any further feeling of insubordination be manifested.

## 排arlíament。

House or Lords.
Monday.-Lord Browgram bogged to ask the President of the Council whether there was an ofjection to the the beerident of the House
a return of the expense of buildine the Victoria Tower in
IT

 part of the negred to point uet that the Victoria Tower was and
friend nuast refire in his his astervatimate. He thought his noble

 Tuesclay.-LOriginal estinate, of which it formed a part.
ceecded to the business of the day, he hopedheir Lortships pro-
mitted to




 expression so full of wisdom and sound policy, dolivered by ty such
abody as the Peers of this kingdom, could not tail to have the most
aving valuable effect in producing that onsummation which was in it seif Ro much desired liy thiet Lortships. The overwhelming im-
portance in his mind of the settrement of those ufortunate dif-
fercnces wilich had pradually prown up between the fercnces wisich had gradnealy grown up between the two coun-
tries, was his great inducement to untertake the task; -and
probably, in doing so he did not sufficiently probably, in doing so he did riot sufficienty estimate liss own
deficiencies for its execution. He had, howe ver, the good for-
turie to perform that duty in a manner which has ine
 Lordships' Honse. y twas quite itporssible for him to express
to their Lordships how dee countries under frec Governments, succh was of thinis honour in
ness to live under and in America, it was naty that thappi-
tion
 and hat had been the case in relation to the treaty which it had
been his buiness to negotiate. Although he trusted that the
couditions were such as were likely to becondraty maintens where of puch ab were bee likely to be conducive to the future
had fairly and horiouraly'y sen the countries, and that they had fairly and horinural'y settled the questions which were in
dispute, he might faurry assure their LLordshlips hat hat the more mi-
nute question of more or less of boundary whe
 with te marger question of a settlenient which shiculd be satisfac
tory to men of honourable roinds in both countries not satisfactory to men of fonourable mindin in in botili countries, it
would not be likely to have any permanency. It was intention to go ane all to have any any pestioms conney. It was not his
ject of these transactions. He wad only the sulsject of these transactions. He had only finally again to express
to their Lortships the deep sense fie cntertaineel of tiat ajpuroba
tion which they, had been pleasod to est reward he conald beerrpleased to express, which was the high-
in what he conceived to be the humble efforts he had made LinatoN-- My Lords, having had the satisfaction of hearing my
noble hoble friend, I have great pleasure in moving that the words
adrifessed to the House by the noble entered on the Journals.--Agreed t
Lord Brouakam

## Lord Browakiam then introduced his bill for the better pre- vention of the slave-trade. Flis first object was to declaratory act

 declaratory act, that a British subject residing abroad, but notwithin the bounds of a British sette within the bounds of a British settlement, buyiug slaves and
transporting them to his plantation, was guilty of felony. Tbe
next ouject was to legislate respectime the transmission
 also to insure a better mode of trial wherects abroad. He-trading practice
were imputed to British subjects, Were imputed to British subjects, and to impose upon latics en-
gaged in the African trade sume specics of suppermitendence
which would contine them to theirlegitimate traftic
 complained of any profirced assistance on the part of a friendely
Power in carrying into effect ats own law, the noble Inord moved
that curred in Lord Brougham's concluding remarks, buturely conwas extremely desirable, tristed that the country wouldit not be nations--Lord Camprech contended that the slave trade had
 more widely would his opmore the subject was consudered, the the slave trader were by natural law constituted public encmies,
felt the necessity of obtanning the co-operation of other coder too strongly to recommend any departure from the letter of our
treaties. He vindicated the decisions of the American judges on
the subje. the subject, be vindicated the decisions of the American jad thes on
of the navas only by a general combination of the naval powers that the abolition of the slave-trade could be
effected. The bill was then read a first time ; and on the motion the Duke of Wribington their Lordsitips adjourned until Tues-
day, the 25 th inat.
with means to enable them to establish and maintain a sufficient
number of training and model schonls in Gireat Britain. 10 ,
That the said commititee ourylt likewise to be enabled to grait
gratuities to deserving scloolnlasters, and to affurd sucli gid to That the said committee ouipht likewise to be enabled to grant
gratuities to deserving sclooblnasters, and to afford sucis aid to
schools, established ly voluntary contributions, as may terd to the more complete mstruction of the pcople in relligious and
secular knowledge, white at the same tume the rights of conSir James Gramam said that several of the points embraced in the resolutions had been under the consideration of the Go-
vernment, and that in consequence important modifications will be introduced into the Factories Bill.
complaining of the treatment he had expersenced from the Govertment with respect to the carrying ont his plan for the esta-
blhsmment of a penny postagc. After setting forth the events which
led to the reduction of the postage the pettion states that Mr. Hill was cmployed for a limited period to superintend the working of
his plan, and then proceeds as follows:- "But your petitioner
has now to state to your honourable House that since the month of August, 1841 , scarcely any progress has been made towards
the completion of your petitioner's plan, on the contrary, one late Treasury Board, and which would have been highly bene-
ficial to the rural districts, and in all probability advantageous to the revenue, has, your petitioner is led to believe, been in-
definitely postponed. That certain inquiries essential to the inquiries were about to be prosecuted by your petitioner under
the authority of the Treasmry Board, as at present constituted, were, by the interposition of the Post-office, prevented from
taking ylace; and the authonty whereon they were to be made Was withdrawn, That all your petitioner's efforts to promote
economy and the public convenience, by introducing the remain.
ing parts of his plan, have been ultimately frustrated. That at thg parts of his plan, have been ultimately frustrated. That at
the expiration of the third year of your petitioner's engagement,
viz., on the 14 th of September last, when many specific improvesavings of public money, were actually in progress, the Lords of priving hin of every chance of compreting his appointed task.
That the plan of Post-office improvement, thus left incomplete, following parts:-1. A uniform and low rate of postage ; 2. In
creased speed in the delivery of letters ; 3. Greater facilities for their despatch; 4. Simplifertion in the operations of the Post fully carried into cffect is the institution of the penny rate. That dispatch of letters, little or nothing has been done. That with economy, though many important and successiul changes have
been made, yet little has been effected in proportion to the oppor-
tumitics afforded by the adoption of miformity of rate anul prepayment. That the opinion which your petitioncr expressed,
both in his pamphlet and in his evidence before the committee of
your hourable fouse was to the effect that the of the Post-office revenue, even to the extent on which he calcu-
lated (about $1,300,000 l$, y year), depended on carrying into effect the plan as a whole. That the opinion adopted by her Majesty's
Government, that the further progress in Post-office improve. ment may be left to the Post.office itself, is contrary to all past sought the extent of hundreds of thousands of pounds pelve savings to advantage to the revenue entirely independent of that augmentation of letters which the whole experience of the Post-office
shows may safely be anticipated frum the adoption of those
meastucs inercangg the ut.lity of the pent-oflice to the purbic That not.
withastanding the extreme depression of trade whelh existed when the penny rate was cstallished, and has comlmued to prevall
ever since, and nutwithstanding the very imperfect manner in
which your petitioner's plan has been carried into effect, the to the measure entertained by many of those persons to whom its must necessarily have had on its success, yet the results of the
third year of partial trial, as shown by a retum recently made to
the House of Lords, are a pross revenue of revenue of more than one-third of the former amount. That the
present tross revenue, as shown by the same return, is almost
exactly the same as it was under the fourpen net revenue of the Post-office increases from year to year, while
every other branch of revenue appears to be deceasing. That,
looking to these results, your petitioner trusts your honourable House will see no reason to dount that a few years with a revived
trade would suffice to realize all the expectains which he held out, yrovided the whole plan be carried into effect with zeal and
cconimy. Your petitioner desires to submit the truth of the
forcringr
 May sem best for fulty ant fairly carrsing into effect your
petitioner's plans of Post office inj)rovement, and thus realizmg
the undoubt In teply to Lord Palmerston, I ord STANtiEY said that in the Governor of the Batramas, with a view of providing for any future
hypothetical case, but that the confidential opinion of the law-
officcrs of the Crown has been transmitted to him; and the House in a British assured that the right of slaves to their freedom, when report that Mr. Ellis was on his yeturn to this country from the
Brazils without accomplishing his mission.-In reply to Stuart Wortley, it was stated by Sir R. PkE i that a slave trade
Was carried on by Arabs in the territories of the East India Com-
pany, chiefly pany, chiefly on the Bombay ccast, and that individuals had been however, of wheli the credit was duc to Lord Auckland, was just
coming mino crperation, which would cffectually cleck the traffic.
The third reading of the Registration of Voters Bill was phssed, and then Lord C. Litranov moved the addition of a clause, in to by Sir J. GrariAm, and withdrawn.-Mr, Convins proposed personated the exercise of his right, so that it shall be received clanse; hut as the Solicitor and Attorney-Generals expressed Sir, as. Were one or two other additions.
give then called attention to the provision of the Bill
ho the Court of Common Pleas an appellate jurisdiction on the subject of dispputed votes. In 1004 the House of Comamons hise, which had not since been questioned. He pointed out what of the revising barristers to the judges: such a ppatronage had a to injnre the interests of the public, so far as an, independent bar wis concerned; and he objected to lringing the elective franchise
of its juriaduristiction of a court of law at all. The preservation Peel's bll fort with their right, and it was gone for ever. Sir $R$. eived a fair trial; it was capable of great improvement. At all
events, he thought tbat it was too grave a matter to be disposed
of in the present manner; it ought to be made the subject of
separate bill, and so receive a more deliherate consideration, Sir J. Grabam compimented Sir T. Wilde as the intrepid defender of the privileges of the House; but he denied that the vileges. The argument of the learned gentleman was based on E misconception; the clause did not go so far as a provision o
the Irish Registration Bill, which had been proposed by the late Government. The power of an election commsittee of the House
remained intact by the present bill; and he could not see what danger could be dreaded from the reference of a point of law to
the Common Pleas, which could be adjudicated upon in the face superin court of law, than assessors to be appomited by a
majority of the Honse, or even by the more impartial judgment of the speaker. - Lord J. Russkif, could not allow the privileges
of the House to be parted with without a further protest, and the There, the judges had given a legal decision relative to the franclise according to their known political feeling, Tories de-
callng one way, and Whigs another. They were now proposing from the revising barrister's court, binding on a committee o people, and trial by jury, were the two safeguards of the liberties of the people; and here they were about to submit the rights o
every elector in the kingdom to the conficting and varying opinions and decisions of the judges there was an appeal, in Ireland, from the revising barrister to the judge of Assize. After the passing of the Irish Reform Bill, it
was a conflicting and disputed question as to the right of election committees to open the registry in Ireland, and the late Sir M to render the decision of the judge, on apveal, binding on a com mittee of the House of Commons. By the present bill, the deci-
sion of the Common Pleas was merely made binding on an elecsion of the Common Pleas was merely made binding on an elec
tion committee in the particular case, and on the point involved pinion should have expressed himself as distrusting the judge of the land, in a matter where political feelings could not pos-
sibly operate. There was nothing given up by this bill which House; it was merely carrying out an original intention of the
Reform Act, only substituting as the court of appeal the four judges of the Common Pleas, instead of three revising barristers - On to division, the motion of Sir Thomas Wilde was rejected by 102 to 26 . -The bill then passed.-The second reading of the
Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill was next proposed, and Sir $\mathbf{R}$. H Inolis said the opposition to the bill was various in its character go far enough; butall repudiated this particular measure. It was
the destruction of ancient institutions- proposing at one Cell swoop to extinguish no less than three hundred and eighty peculiars were to be destroyed; the changes in the proving and principle that justice should be brought home to every man's door, it was important that they should be enrolled as near the
respective localities of the parties interested as possible; and after reviewing at some length what he considered would be the effect of the various alterations contemplated hy the bill, such
as that it was a deliberate step towards the separation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, \&es., he recommended its withdrawal as it was impossible to carry it during the present session o
Parlament. He concluded by moving that the bill be read a
second time that day six months.-Sir J. GeAram would no shrink from the responsibility of pressing this measure on the
consideration of Parlament, becaune he was fimmly convinced it
was fur proposed on higher authority, ecciesiastical, judiciad, and legis-
lative; and until he heard the argument of Sir R. Inglis, he was not prepared for the fact that any Member of the House could courts whose numbers and decisions had led to such extensive
litigation. The highest legal functionaries had given their opinion that the expense of probate of wills would not be greater in
London than in the country ; while the convenience of centralising the cas mainly adjudicated all the great disputes on pro importance, and of the great public, utility of which they were
convinced, even thourli they admitted that sume private interests mirit be affected by it. In this spint, the diuvernment
would nelther withdraw the bill, nor refer it to a select commattee,
and they would view its rejection with the regret whinch their sincere conviction of its importance involved.-Mr. Jravis con-
tended that the boll perpetuated, instead of reforming, the munopoly and alhuses of Ductors' Commons, in which 34 proctors had
the sole privilege of taking rpprentces, with each of whom a fee
of a thousand pounds, or thereabouts, was required. He strongly objected to the centralisation of wills in Lonston; and as for the
registry, if that were all that was required, they had already all
隹 legacy duty. The most objectionable parts of the criminal ju-
risdiction of the Ecclesiastical Conts were retained by the bill, as the Bishops' Courts, with the trials for schism, heresy,
brawling, \&c. - while the increase of salaries and patronage to the functionaries in London, and the necessary withdrawal of sacrifice of their established business, rendered the measure as objectionable on private as on public grounds.-Colouel Sig-
THorP protested against this addition of salary and patronage rich enough and idle enough. The bill was an infringement of
vested rights, and of the rights of the people.-The debate was vested rightk, and of the rights of the people. - The debate was
proposed to be adjourned, but a division was called for, when Tuesday.-Sir JAMER GRABAM, in answer to Mr. Hindley, Government on the subject of education were under consideration, though not yet matured. He declined to say whether or not any adopted.-In reply to another question, put by Mr. M. Gibson, the provisions of the Factory Bill to the lace and cutron print
branches of manufacture. He also said he had not yet had an opportunity of seeing the report of the commission of inquiry Eseott, Mr. Vrecirss stated that it was his intention to follow up, in the present session, his motion on the subject of the im-
portation of foreign corn, which stands for the 4 th May.-Sir J. Graham, in repiy to ma. Roebucs, stated that the Government mended by the commissioners in their report. A commission to
do so, if appointed, should, he thought, be appointed by Parliament rather than by the Crown.
On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, the House, at its rising, was ordered to stand adjourned to the e 24th inst.
Mr. B. COCHRANE gave notice, for the 27 th inst., to move for a select committee to mquire into the system of edication adopted
at Maynooth College.-Lord J. Ryssele fixed the 2d May for the proposition to the House of his edncation resolutions.--Sir R.
Pexl gave notice that, on the 4th May, he would move for leave England in certain populous districts.-Mr. F. Kgis 4 gave notice
to ask for leave, on the 27th inst., to bring in a Bill to amend the

Wales.-Mr, ScBolsprzin gave notice of a motion declaring the expediency of laying a forther tax on income arising from pro perty, as a substitute for the existing taxes on tea, malt, and
sugar.- Mr. Ewart gave notice for the 9th May, to move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish transportation as a punishment. select committee to inquire into prison discipline.
further adjourned to Friday, the 28th inst.; and the Factory was gulations Bill was fixed for Monday, the 18t of Mary.-Mr.
EwArt postponed his motion on the subject of National Edreation. Warse moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the
sir $\mathbf{J}$. Wasis
act, commonly called the Hobhouse Act Act, commony cailed the Hobiouse Act, for the regulation of
the Metropolitan vestries.-Mr. Galr KNyoht, Sir B. Hall,
Capt. Rove, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Hume opposed the motion. tempted to go too far, but would not oppose its introduction.Dr. Bowning then rose to move for the correspondence of the British Government with the Porte on the subject of the Bishop dicious salem. He considen, inasmuct as that Dr. Alexander was an inju-
liable to be associated with feelings of contempt in, he was minds; and on his arrival, his wife and family excited much as-
tonishment, celibacy being associated with sanctity in the East. The sanction of the Porte, solicited by this counlry, to the erecmedan mosque in this country. In the existing state of the Holy Land, the establishment of the Protestant bishopric was only
calculated to excite prejudices and fanaticism, - Sir R . Inaris and said that it was no reproach to him that he was of Jewish
descent, seeing that the first bishop of Jerusalem was St . Jamea [Here a motion was made that the House be counted; but a exactly 40 Members were present, Sir R. H. Inalis continued.]
He aproved of the political expediency of having in the Holy City a representative of the Protestant Church: and read an ex
tract of a leter from Bishop Alexander addressed to himself in which the Bishop stated that many of the sccounts respecting
him in the public prints were fabrications.- Sir $R$ PbEI. Thought of hostility towards the Bishop of Jerasalem, and had spoken added to the force of reaspns, on public grounds, led ham to refuse eived with cordiality, and had received marks of respect fron the showing of Dr. Bowring himself, who had said that many Christians in Syria nominalty professed Mahomedanism, it was
desirable that a bishop should be stationed there, in order to have prevent the erection of a Manomedan mosque in this country and Dr. Bowring might even indulge his apparent predilection
for that faith by preaching in it. Nothing was asked from the porte which was unreasonable, in giving its permission to th
erection of the Protestant church in Jerusalem, and much exar geration had been used with respect to the subject.-After s
remarks from Mr. Hume, Lord Palmergron concurred in view which had beent taken by Sir $R$
prised that it had been made a matter of comment that Dr churck, priests were under anobligation to marry, though bishop were not. He approved of the policy which had led to the estations on which had comamenced before he left office, and though ticism, and in promoting good-will,-Dr. Bowrine disclaimed select committee wa appointed to inquire Mr. W. Cowper, a select committee was
of all waste lands which shall be incly of setting apart a portion to be let out in small allotments to the labouring poor of the disHouse at this perior was counted, and forty Members not being
present, it stood adjourned to next Monday week, the 24th inst.

Money Market, Thursday.-Consols left off 967 to 7 for Money, and 97 to $\frac{1}{8}$ for Account ; Three per Cent. Red., $96 \frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$; Three-and-balf per Cent. Red., 101 s Bank Stock, 183 to 4; India Stock, 269 to 70 ; India Bonds, 76s. to 78s. prem.; Exchequer Bilis, $68 s$. to
70s. prem. Yesterday being Good Friday, the Market was of course closed.
stetropolis anio its Wícinítv.
Innprovements in st. James's.-The bill now before Pariament to empower the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to appropriate to building purposes the area of St. James's-street, has just been printed. The preamble sets forth that the buildings in Thatched House Court having been, or being now in progress of being pulled superion and there being no longer need for keeping open the ares or entrance to the court, which is vested in her Majesty, it is desirable to include the space in the site dische now erections. The bill accordingly proposes to diction of the Paving Commissioners of St. James's, so far as regards paving and lighting, the jurisdiction of the commissioners as to rating being retained, and the rights of certain lessees of part of the property being regarded.
The bill further empowers the Commissioners of Woads and Forects to widen the entrance to Little St Joods street from 10 feet to at least 24 feet throug Jamess additions being thereafter considered as part of the public street
Dinner at the Mansion House.-The Lord Mayor on tinguished circle of gave an entertainment to a diaof the late Ministry. The including most of the Members Lord Lansdowne returne company behalf of the House of Peers, Lord Palmerston on behaif of the House of Commons, and Lord John Russell on behalf of the City Members.
Death of the Master lof Dutwich College.-The daily papers announce the death of John Allen, Eaq, , the
master of Dulwich College. He was distinguighed by

Lord Byron, as "the best informed and one of the ablest men be knew." He was elected Warden in 1811, and succeeded to the Mastership in 1820. A vacancy having thus occurred in the mastership, by the statutes of the College, the master must be elected on the lst day of May next, and any candidate for this valuable appointunmarried.

Explosion of the Waltham Powder Mills. - On Thursday afternoon an explosion, attended with fatal consequences, took place at Waltham Abbey in the gun-
powder-mills belonging to Government. Four mills were powder-mills belonging the and seven of the workment were killed. Five were carried over the river to a considerable distance, and fell lifeless in the marshes; the other two were buried in the ruins. The shock was so severe that the windows of the charch and numerous houses were shattered, and Metropolis.
Chartist Meeting.-A very crowded meeting of Chattists was held on Monday night, for the purpose of presenting nn address to Mr. T. Duncombe, thanking him for calling Lord Abinger. Mr. Feargus $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connor was in the chair. Lord Abinger. Mr. Feargus $\mathrm{O}^{\text {Connor was }}$ ( C in the chair. A
resolution having been passed expressive of regret that the resolution having been passed expressive of regret that the
House of Commons had refused an inquiry into the conduct of Lord Abinger at the late special commission, it was resolved that the thanks of the meeting be offered to those Members of the House of Commons who voted for Mr. Duncombe's motion of inquiry, and an address was presented to Mr. Duricombe expressive of their admiration of his
conduct. Mr. Duncombe, in his reply, said that he had conduct. Mr. Duncombe, in his reply, said that he had Leicester by Judge Gurney ; and whenever an opportunity
offered itself, or ia petition should come from Jones before offered itseff, or a petition should come from Jones before
the House of Commons, he should have no hesitation in stating to the House his opinion of the conduct of that judge.
Anti-Corn-Law Leagus. - The fifth meeting of the The house, as usual, was crowded in every part, and the attendance of ladies was greater than on any former
occasion. Mr. Wilson presided, and the speakers of the occasion. Mr. Wilson presided, and the speakers of the
evening were, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Elphinstone, M.P. for Lewes, the Rev. J. Burnet, of Camberwell, and Mr. Heyworth, of Liverpool.
day, at Exeter Hall, of the friends of the Pednesmissions, for the purpose of adopting measures said to be required by the recent aggression of the French on Tahiti, and for securing the general interest of British missions
in the islands of the South Pacific. Mr. Hindley, M.P., presided. A series of resolutions was entered into con. demning the conduct of the French Government, and America to join in restoring to the Queen of Tahiti the independence of which she has been deprived.
Street Sweeping. - On Monday an exhibition of the self-loading cart, or street-sweeping machine, which is vicinity of Oxford-street, for the purpose of enabling the paving boards of various metropolitan parishes to judge were practical operation and utiity. The hao machines the rotatory motion of the wheels acted upon a series of brooms, hung behind the cart by a light framework of
irou, so that the brooms successively swept the surface of the ground, carrying the soil up an inclined plane, at the behind a smooth and well-swept track. The machines proceeded through Vere-street, Henrietta-street, MaryleIn traversing these streets, the machines had to pass over three different species of pavement, viz., the Macadamised, the stone, and the wooden pavement, where a sort of artithe streets. On reaching the wooden pavement, the machine swept an area of upwards of two thousand yards in the space of about fifteen minutes, leaving it in a state of perfect cleanliness. They performed the work of about eighty men in the space of three-quarters of an hour, and combined the threefold process of sweeping, loading and carrying in one operation. During the day, the in ventor explained, by means of a model, the mechanical action of the machine, and stated, that by an experiment recently made before Sir J. M ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Adam, the machine had proved its applicability for sweeping Macadauised roads upon which filled itself in the space of five minutes. establishment of a new Hospital for the Marylebone and Paddington districts. A meeting was held recently, Mr. B. B. Cabbell in the chair, at whin thas esolved, "That the north-western district of london having grown inamensely in point of population and wealth, and remaining
destitute of any adequate means of relief for its poorer destitute of any adequate means of relief for dispoorer becomes the duty of this wealthy and increasing district to provide against casualties and serious illness occurring among its poorer population ; and it is the opinion of this meeting that this desirable object can in no way be 80
effectually and permanently attained as by the foundation and maintenance of a Hospital, of a size adequate to the necessities of the district; and that in order to render the proposed Hospital as efficient as possible, an Opthalmic and a Maternity Department be attached to it, in addition to the usual Medical and Surgical Departments of Hospitalg." A Committee was appointed to receive subscriptions, and from the list already published, there is reason
to believe that the benevolent object of the meeting will soon be carried into effect.

The Nelson Monument.-Admiral Sir Robert Stopford,
the Governor of Greenwich Hospital, has consented to
allow a number of veterans from that establishment to allow a number of veterans from that establishment to
attend the ceremony of placing the statue of Lord Nelson upon the column in Trafalgar-square, "because he is sure it will be as gratifying to the feelings of the men themselves as interesting to the assembled spectarors." The Admiral also promises "to furnish the committee with the number of the present inmates of the hospital who fought under the great naval hero, eitber in the glorious batle of Trafalgar or other of his naval victories, and ", present state of health will enable them to attend."
Colonial Society.-An adjourned general meeting of the Members of this Society was held on Wednesday, for the purpose of framing a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, urging the propriety of adopting immediate measures for the encouragement of systematic colo-
nization. The Earl of Mountcashel took the chair, and opened the The Earl of Mountcashel took ene.chas lately exhibited with reference to emigration and colonization, not only by the citizens of London and our large commercial communities, but within the last few days by Parliament itself. It was, therefore, thought desirable, that comprehending with in important as the Cors connected with our colonial possessions, should give some defirite expression to their feelings, Acter a good deal of proposed, ${ }^{\text {, it }}$ was resolved that the subject be referred to a committee, and that a memorial be presented to cocty Government will take up the consideration of colonization us a question of vital importance to the country.
The late dccident at Blackwall.- Since we noticed the fatal accident at Blackwall, to the brother of Mr. Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, the river has been dragged ; and apparatus lias been used for the purpose of recovering the body; but all attempts have been [ineffectual. It is now considered very doubtful whether the body will ever be found, as the the ras probably carried out to sea great rapidity, and the body was probably carried out to sea. hrough the Tunnel on Sunday was 22,215 , and the place, in addition to this influx of visitors, presents a busy appearance from the circumstance of stalls having been put up by various parties for the sale of fancy articles, not the least curious being the small ornaments made from the clay of the Tunnel itself. A large number of workmen, emploged on either side of the river, avai themselves, morning and evening, of the shortened communication now established between the two shores
Inquests. - On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of the Earl of Hopetoun, who was found dead in a hackuey cabriolet, wh her had the House of Lords, where he had been in' attendance Stevens's Hotel, New Bond-street. The cabman denosed that at one o'clock on Saturday morning he was waiting
in Palace-yard for a fare, when the deceased gentleman in Palace-yard for a fare, when the deceased genteman from the House of Lords. At the time when the deceased gentleman called the cab, he was walking with an umbrella in his hand, apparently quite well. Witness opened the door, and the gentleman got in, teling him to drive to stevens's Hotel. The gentleman spoke well, and the a farm tone. When witness got the hotel he opened the gentleman did not getting down from his box, Fint he dismounted, and looked into the cab, and saw the gentleman's head leaning down on the right side. Thinking he was asleep, he pulled him twice to awaken him, but as he did not move he porter. The porter got a light, and made another attempt to wake the gentleman, witness and the porter being stil under the impression that deceased was asleep. felt the pulse of the deceased, and then found that his master was dead. Dr. Seymour deposed that Lord Hopetoun had repeatedly consulted him during the past year He complained of symptoms which appeared to witness to denote disease of the heart, or the immediate great vesalarm as their orig. to several members of his lordship' family. His lordship had recently improved in health, but, from the nature of his complaint, witness was by no denly occurred. There could be no doubt whatever of his lordship having died from the complaint under which be laboured. His lordship had told wituess that whenever he made any considerable exertion he felt great pain unanimous convin of the heart. The jury expressetoun's death, and concurred in a verdict of "Died suddenly by
Criminal Statistics of the Metropolitan Police.-The annual returns just published by the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, giving an account of the trades or occupations of the persons taken into custody during the year 1842, show the following results:-Out of the f 5,000 persos- 5,00 or wher whe custody 82 artists, 487 bakers, 128 brushmakers, 52 barmen, 183 brassounders, 12 brewers, 529 bricklayers, 43 brokers 240 bookbinders, 611 butchers, 11 buttonmakers, 1,008 carpenters, 4 clergymen, 440 clerks, 1,068 coach and cabmen, 118 coachmakers, 198 corkcutters, 43 compositors, 67 clockmskers, 98 curriers, 96 culers, 141 carvers and gilders, 138 drapers, 229 dyers, 256 engineers, 5 excisemen, 05 fishmongers, 76 glovers, IIl goldbeaters,

88 greengrocers, 111 grocers, 197 hairdressers, 303 hatjer and trimm ind interpreter, 60 ir 087 lers, 99 77 masons, 158 medical men, 13 millers, 1,043 milliners, 68 musicians, 10 opticians, 463 painters, 301 papermakers and stainers, 18 pawnbrokers, 2 postmen, 312 printers, 32 publicans, 6 reporters, 1,445 sailors, ,
sawyers, 125 sadders, 871 male servants and 1,133 female samyers, 125 shadiff's officer, 66 shopkeepers, 1,115 male and 309 female shoemakers, 822 smiths, 366 soldiers, 17 ${ }_{317}$ surveyors, 296 sweeps, 1,290 male and 435 female tailors, 317 tinkers and tinmen, 31 tobacconists, 48 toolmakers, 50 turners, 152 watchmakers, 172 watermen, 424 male and 189 female weavers, 19 woolsorters, and 12,626 males nove, there were in the whole number of 65,000 persons 45,000 males and 20,000 females, the 65,000 persons, offences ranking principally under the heads of drunkenness, larceny, asssault, and misdemeanour. Of the foregoing number, those under 10 years of age were, mates,
54 , females, 16 ; under fifteen years of age, males, 1,316 , females, 134 ; under twenty years of age, males, 4,310, females, 1,381 ; under twenty-ive years, males, $4,6.38$, under fifty, males, 1,919 , females, 769 ; and under sixty, males, 823 , females, 313. Of the 65,000 persons taken into custody, 13,000 of the males, and 6,000 of the females, could neither read nor write; 26,000 of the males and 12,000 of the females could read or write but imperfectly; only 5,000 of the males and 987 of the females could read and write well, while but 516 of the males and 145 of the females had received a superior education.
Out of the 4,431 persons, male and female, committed for trial during the year, against two males only was sentence of pronounced and carried into execution; 20 males and 1 female were transported for life; and 512 males and 234 females acquitted. The total number o murders during the same period amounted to 25 , of which 18 were committed by males and 7 by females. There were 26 cases of shooting at, stabbing, and administering poison; 15 cases of concealment of birth, 13 of manslaughter, one of treason, 22 of rape, 28 of bigamy, 5,193 ceny, 639 of forgery, 119 of suicide, 48 of the latter being of males, and 71 females. It appears, from a comparanumber of persons taken into custody during the forme period amounted to 68,961, and during the latter to 65,704 ; the number of persons discharged in 1841 was 36,708 ; and in 1842, 33,609 ; the number of persons committed for trial during 1841 was 4018 , and in 1842 , 1841 ; the number of persons convicted and sentenced in acquittals in 1841 amounted to 618 , and in 1842 to 746 Woolwich.-A large mortar, cast at the foundry of Messrs. Walker and Co., for Mehemet Ali, and weighing Arsans, was proved lan woy Arsemal. The parge of powder was 80 lbs , weight.' The ball fired on this occasion weighed $1,010 \mathrm{lbs}$., and required number of men, with a powerful pinion lever, to move it into the mortar. On being fired the ball entered the butt, throwing the earth to a great height, and the piece of ordnance itself, notwithstanding its immense weight, mortar after it was fired, it appeared quite perfect. mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of deaths registered in the wert districts, 168 Central districts, 209 ; East districts, 194; South diz tricts, 232. Total, 946, ( 461 males, 485 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903 , (male
females 442 ) and for the last five winters, 1004 .

## 拫robincial Netus.

Incendiary Fires.-An incendiary fire occurred on Saturday last, the 8th inst., at Hartesl, Suffolk, on the property of Mr. G. W. Poley, which destroyed two barns,
outhouses, and several dwelling-houses. The Sufolk Fire Office, the overseers of Hartest, and the local Association for Prosecuting Felons, have offered a reward of 1002. for the discovery and apprehension of the incendiary
Aylesbury.-On Saturday last a meeting of the electors, freeholders, and inhabitants of Buckinghamshire, conven the purpose of considering the distressed state of the agricultural and labouring classes, occasioned by the new tariff, and of obtaining for them that redress which justice demands and the present condition of the country renders indispensably necessary." The meeting was attended by Earl Stanhope, Lord Nugent, Sir J. Dashwood King, Sir Harry Verney, and a numerous body of leading farmers. The resolution proposed by Earl Stanhope, was that the
agricultural, the manufacturing, and the other industrious agriculural, the manufacturing, and the other industrious tection of their industry to which they are entitled ; that they have already been grievously injured by the effects of the new Cora-law and of the new tariff, and have a right to demand from Parliament that they shall be fuily and effectually protected in the home market from the compe tition of foreigners, who, being far less burdened was proposed by Lord Nugent and another by Sir Harry Verney, but they were negatived, and Lord Stanhope's resolution carried. It was then resolved that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, embodying the terms of the resolution. Lord Nugent then aduresse ff the meeting, and said that looking to the circumstance of Lord Stanhope's motion being carried by a comparatively
sirill majority, he inferred a short life to the present Corn Law, and frmiy believed a that they had not free trade be elected to give it to the people.
Bath.-On Saturday night the walls of Bath were placarded with notices, having attached to them the names of London printers, stating that, at" the request of Mr.
Roebuck, the "aerial steam-coach" would commence its Roebuck, the "aerial steam-coach" Would commence its proceedings on Monday, by making a trip from London to half-past one 0 "clock, "Bath time," after a journey of Cliff were crowded, at the hour named in the bills, by some hundreds of persons-all eagerly watching for the appearance of the flying visitor from town. Large numunder the conviction that the delay in the arrival of the machine was most probably caused by some mishap incident to its first journey, and that it would certainly arrive lower part of the city also displayed numerous groups of anxious espectants, who at length discovered that the Brighton, -The workm. Well, at the head of the Chain Pier, have succeeded in obtaining a plentiful supply of fresli water, at a despth of 200 feet from the level of the Marine-parade. The directors intend erecting an ornamental fountain in the
centre of the promenade, affording a continual stream of spring wate
Deal.-During the past week, owing to the prevalence and coasting yessels great accumulation of outward-bound day morning, the wint hating chopped round to the eastFard, a fleet of 500 sail got under weigh, and proceeded down Channel with a favourable breeze. About nine o'clock the line of ships stretched from the South Foreland towards Dungeness, in length about five or six miles, prein the Channel. Indeed, it is said that the oldest Inliaibitants of those shores never before witnessed so many vessels in full sail in so narrow a space. It seemed to the eye of the spectator, that at many parts of the fleet the did they appear to be ranged together. the wreokers consequence of the plunder perpetrated by loss of the schooner Francis, off Dungeness Lighthoune the Lord Warden has commenced triminal proceedings against the ringleaders ; and their trials are expected to depredations, that the tallow which formed the cargo of the wreck was carried into the adjacent towns, Lydd and per lb. Many of them, on the strength of the wreck, purchased moulds, and

Kingston,-We noticed in our late the patiticulars of a charge of felony, preferred under remarkable circumstances, against an attorney's clerk, called Stone, and an inakeeper money from the Dolphin Inn, in this town, on the 2lst July last. The case was tried on Tuesday, at the Surrey and continued so until the conclusion of the trial, which was not until near one oclock in the morning, having last week, when we stated that the whole strength given prosecution rested on a question of identity, the prisoners persons by persons by whom the robbery was committed. They and, after a searching investigation into their case, they Were discharged. Stone then commenced an action against Lord Dord for false imprisonment, which was tried before days, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant In consequence of this verdict the prosecutor caused the prisoners to be again taken into custody on the same charge, when they were taken before the Kingston On behalf of the prosecution, the landlord's daughter swore in the most positive manner to their identity, and ostlidence was in some manner corroborated by the ostler. There was, however, a great discrepancy in the shepositions, and an evident contradiction in the evidence Khe gave in July, and the testimony she gave last week at soners, and accurpoke confidently to the dress of the priWhich the prisoner Wardell wore at the time of the robbery $;$ it was proved, that on his apprehension he had a
similar ring on his finger. The girl, and her father and Mr. Chamderwent the most rigid crossexamination by of all of them was considerably shaken. The prosecutor admitted he would not give them into custody, for he them. Several were not the men, being. unable to identify secution, but their testimony did not in any manner strengthen the case. Mr. Chambers addressed the jury hours, and delivered one of spoke for upwards of two speech he was court of justice. At the conclusion of his dered that such soudly applauded that the chairman orchecked, or the court should be cleared. The chairman had occupied an said the case was a very peculiar one, and two points to the jury, which we weave leare soners at the bar were the same persons who entered the

Dolphin public-house, it being admitted that they were place ston on that day ; and then again, isme two men who joined the tall man on the bridge. There was one Wemarkable circumstance, that of the ring-the prisoner by the child, at the time of his being taken into custody. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty
so frequently hen in this district occure-blasts whic so frequently happen in this district occurred on Wednesliery, which belongs to Messrs. Grace and Co. At"the time of the explosion there were upwards of 50 men at work, and so slight was the effect of the shock, that the some of the survivors, who escaped by reaching the pitshaft. On the filarm being given; every exettion was hours elapsed before it was deemed prudent for any one to venture into the mine. During the course of the day 24 bodies were brought up quite dead, while 8 more, who since died. The others are expected to recover. There was only one horse killed, and the damage sustained by the workings is inconsiderable, the explosion being very
limited in its rante. The jury, at the inquest, returited limited in its ranfe. The jury
a verdict of Accidental death.

Northleach.-An inquest has been held at Cheltenham, on the body of Richard Jones, a prisoner, who died a few days since in the Northleach Honse of Correection: The inquiry exciited great interebty, and was three times adjourned ; on the last occasion it was continued for seven hours. Both coroner and jury closely examined the witnesses, with a view to elicit the particulars of the mode of
discipline practised at the prison. The coroner recommended the jury to forward a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying for a still farther improvement in Northleach prison. The jury during the long inquiry, repeatedly declared their cornviction that the hard worts and scanty fooid of the prison \#as the cause of the evil then complained of; and that it was the system, and not the particular individuals who administered the law, that was
to blame. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury, after an hour's deliberation, unanimously agreed to the following verdict: "That the deceased, Richard Northleach House of Cotrection, from hard labbur, waht of food, and from bo other calises." The jury in addition, wished it to be recorded that they had unanimously agreed that the authorities of Northleach were deserving of censure for their conduct throughout the affair.
Reigate.-At the Surrey Sessions, on Saturday, the case of Mr. T. Colson, appellant $v$. the Justices for the Croydon division, came on, as ath appeal from the decision of the dustibes, in refusing to grant to the applicant, who is vietualler's license for his house, known as the Annersley Tea-gardens. The appellant's house was built three years ago by the directors of the Railway Company: The license; after a long inquiry, was granted. This is sxid to be the first time, within twenty years, that an appesal of this kind hirst been successful.

Wakefield.-At the quarter-sessions for the West. Riding, held in this town, on Thursday, Joseph Whiteley, a collier, from Elland, near Halifax, was tried before the magistrates, for having assaulted and ill-used dames Whiteley, his apptentice. As it known to our readers, it is not necessary to repeat
it. It was considered by the jury conclusive against the prisoner, and they accordingly found him Guilty. The Chairman, in passing sentence, said that he had been
found guilty of one of the most atrocious offences ever brought before a court of justice. He had illatreated in host chely else but him to relation of his own, who There could be no doubt of the fact, that without any reason whatever he had ill-treated him in a way that no person in court could have heard, and that no one could
read of, without horror. He was sorry that the lav did read of, without horror. He was sorry that the law did not allow the Court to inflict a severer punishment; but the House of Correction for 2 years they could not sentence him to hard labour, or inflict any severer punishment.
Railways,-The following are the returns of the undermentioned Railways for the past week:-London and
Birmingham, 14,0391 ; Great Western, $11,360 l$. SouthWestern, 5,2831 ; South-Eastern, 1,724l. © Eastern Counties, $1,535 l$. ; North Midland, $3,518 l$. ; York and ditto, 1,4166.; Greenwich, 661l. ; Croydon, 204l.; Brighton, 2,526l.; Blackwall, 609l.; Hull and Selby, 9361.; Grand Junction, 6,860l.; Midland Counties, 2,208l. - At the Carlisle Company, held on the 28 th ult., a dividend was declared of 4 . per share of $100 \%$. each, and 80 on in proportion for the quarter shares payable to the shareholders on the 21 st iastant. To meet this dividend the sum of years; but the reserved fund will still amount to 49,3776 . The accounts of revenue and expenditure for the past year exhibited a profit of $15,063 l$., which, considering the depressed state of trade and commerce, the directors berectors of the Durham and Sunderland Company held their half-yearly meeting on the 24 th ult, and declared a dividend of $10 s$. per slare, clear of the haif. year's incometax. The receipts from ordinary traffic on this line, for the half-year terminating on the 28th Feb., were 15,3651., being 1,368 l. less than the corresponding half-year of 1842 ; but the working charges were $1,103 l$. less than they
were during that petiod of 1842 , and there has been ot considerable increase of passengers. - The Kilmarnocle branch of the Glasgow and Ayr Railway was opened on Monday the $3 d$ inst.-It is understood that on Easter Tuesday another grand blast of the cliffs on the line of the South-Eastern Railway, near Dover, will take place. The operation will be on an extensive scale, as it is intended to explode sixteen mines simultaneously, by means of the galvanit battery. The time appointed is four o'clock in the aftertion, in order to give an opportunity for the scientific mea and others who take an interest to these remarkable works, to arrive by the morning train from London.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-We noticed in our last the excitement occasioned by the mail-coach contracts baving been given to a \$cotch gethtletiat. The accounts received this week state that the most lively interest fis felt throughout Ireland on the subject, and that memorials ind thderable against the new contract are in course of signature. $=\Omega$ the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. Steele, in seconding a resolution of thanks to the American repealers, announced that he had been appointed by the Association to go from one end of America to the other, to agitate the question of repeal; and he wished now to state that he was reay and who to fuln that engagement whenever he was called opoti,-Mir. $O^{\prime}$ Connell said that before the resolution was put, he was Mr . an tede Mr. Steele to Amefica, to assist in obtaining independ
ence for his country. He then announced the repeal retit ence for his country. fe .

Monaghan.-On Monday, the 3 d inst., an outrage took place in the Barony of Farney, near the town of Carrickmacross, part of the estate of Mr. Evelyn Shirley, M.P. A multitude of people, to the amount of 10,000 or 12,000 , of whom very few were tenants on the estate, assembled in Cartickmactoss, and there seized Mr. Trench, Mr. Shirley's agent, who had cone for ward to zadrês them, and dissuade them from violence. This gentleman they dragged with them to Lough Fea Castle, where they supposed Mr. Shirley was staying, endeavouring by menaces and ill-treatment to extort a promise from him that be would use his influence with Mr. Shirley to obtain a reduction of their rents, by 25 , or an some say, 50 per cent. This promise he courageously refused to give; and after receivitig some severe bruises ftoth his assailants, he was surrendered into the hands of a neighbouring gentlemati. The papers add that the great majority of this mob con-
sisted of strangers; that Mr . Shirley has always treated his tenants considerately and kiodly; and that similar and greater outrages have before beer perpetrated by the peasantry upon persons who had devoted their capital to the employment-of native labourers and the improvement of native produce. Large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, - The Duke of Sutherland has addressed letter to the clergy of Sutherland on the affairs of the Church of Scotland, from which the following is an et. tract:-" I deeply regret to find you and other frienddy
adopting measures which in my conscience I believe in adopting measures which in my conscience 1 believe injurious to the welfare, and likely to impair the nans and usefulsess of thst establishment, and detrinoental to all the interests committed to her charge. Whenever the application which you mentioned as proposed to be made
to the Lepislature may be brought before Parliament, it to the Legislature may be brought before Parliament, 1 shall not fail to endeavour to discharge my doty as a peer of Parliament. I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my hope that in the meantime further consideration on the part of yourself and other friends may prevent the crisis which now seeths impending. It is not for me to endeavour to control or moderate the feelings which, on jour part conscientiously entertaiked, bave much effect in maintaining and increasing the uncertainty of the connection between the State and Church-of which I should much lament the separation. Having always admired and respected the piety and moral and religious principles of the people of our Highlands, I have been disposed to assothe labours of their pastors, and considered that under the present system we have enjoyed the very great advantage of having men fearing God, and well qualified to give diligent care and labour in the parishes committea to their ance, I Therefore, not desiring innovation an encouragex agitation anong our congregations, and I consider it a melancholy proof of the instability of our buman under standing.' His Grace has addressed a similar letter to the elders and parishioners of Farr, expressing his conviction that the maintenance of two Kirks and two manses in the parish would be fatal to the establishment wher amount of funds might be reised to support them, and hoping that they will remain as they are and thath ful minister will continue with a pious established Kirk.-In connection wh the Dr. Chalmers in his valedictory address to his students last week, observed-" It is impossible to predict the issue of the crisis now at hand. Ere we meet again, the church of our fathers will have separated into two great will be entitled to the name a question which of the two the church minus the stipends, or the church minus the people. It now only remains for me to bid you farewell; I confidently confidently look forward to our meeting again; and, some consolation to think that we will not have to give
tterance to the complaint, which others will, that ours till be a college minus students.
sle of Skye, The Tsle of Skye has within the last 40 ears furnished for the public services-21 lieutenantgenerals and major-generais; 45 lieutenant-colonels; 600 majors, captains, lieutenants, and subalterss; 10,000 foot soldiers; 120 pipers ; 4 governors of British colonies ; 1 goternor-general: 1 adjutant-general; 1 Chief Baron of Thgland; and 1 judge of the Supreme Court of Scotand. The generals may be classed thus:-8 Macdonalds, 6 Macleods, 2 Macalisters, 2 M Cashills, 1 M'Kinnon, 1
M'Queen, and 1 Elder. The Isle of Skye is 60 miles long, and 20 broad.

## fliscellaneous.

The Blessings of Peace.-During Sir Robert Peel's fecent speech on the distress of the country, he alluded in remarkable language, to the exertions of Marshal Soult and the Duke of Wellington in order to counteract the
efforts of the Paris papers to bring about a rupture efforts of the Paris papers to bring about a rupture
between the two countries. After describing this feeling between the two countries. After describing this feeling tine that that feeling has certainly existed, it is a remark whie spectacle for the citilised werld that the two men in the governments of their respective countries-are the two men the most distinguished in each for their military genius and fame. Those men have learned the art, and they have learned also the miseries of war in the fields of
Toulouse and of Waterloo. They have stood opposed to each other in the plain of battle-

## Contulimusque seta aspera contra

And those men, the best judges of the sacrifices which wat imposes upon nations, ate now exerting all their itfluence in the two cotintries to inclilcate letsons of peace. It is a glorious occupation for their declining years. The life of cach has been protracted beyond the ordinary term of human existence, and may God grant may each in their own land exhort their countrymen to lay aside all national animosities, and enter into a more glorious and honourable competition for increasing the amount of human happiness. And, sir, when I compare the conduct and example of these men, who have seen so many of whom were to be laid low in the grave before that sun should set-when I see them teaching lessons of peace, and using their salutary influence to discourage their countrymen from war-when I contrast their object the public journals, who are doing all they can to exaspe rate the differences that have prevailed, who misrepresent every action of two governments desirous of cultivating peace, who represent in France that the minister of ministers of England are sacrificing the honour of England in fear of France-- 1 do trust that the example of these tho inustrious warriors will neatralize efforts such as those to which I have referred, efforts not directed by encouraging national animosity or promoting personal or party viewn.'
Insanay.-It appears that within the last twenty years the above dreadful malady has more than tripled. The total number of lunatice and idiots in England is as follows: Lunatics, 6,806 ; jdiots, 5,741 ; together, 12,547 . But 14,000 ; an average of one to every thousand of the population. In Wales-lunatics, 133 ; idiots, 765 : total, $896 ;$ and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they may be set down at 1,000 ; a proportion of one to eight hundred. Scotland has 3,682 insatue persons, or one to
about seven hundred. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8,000 . In one thousand male patients insanity has been supposed, by an eminent authority, to bo traceable to the following causes relatively:-Drunkenness, 110 ; consequences of disease, 100 ; epilepsy, 78 ; ambition, 73 ; excessive labour, 73 ; born idiots, 71 ; misfortunes, 69 ; old age, 69 ; chagrin, 54 ; love, 47 ; accidents, 39 ; religious enthusiasm, 29 ; political events, 26 ; poisonous effuvia, 17 , ill-usage, 12 ; crimes, remorse, and despair, 9 ; pretended insunity, 5 ; malconformation of the skull, 4 ; other and unknown causes, 115.

## 亚abu.

Court of Cainciriv.-Attorney-General V . The Earl of StamWhich, he said, was one of great interest, as relating to the sube, which had afforded the means of training up many eminent men. His Lordship first disposed of the objection to the jurrisdiction of the Court, that an order having been obtained under Sir $\mathbf{S}$,
Romilly's Act, the appeal lay only to the House of Lords. The Romilly's Act, the appeal lay only to the House of Lords. Th
Court would alpays interpose where an abuse existed, and here the Attorney-General had taken no part, and he must have order must be atiirmed. His Lordship also agreed with his
learned predecessor, in thinking that cluidren of the mont tender years must be admitted, the origual fonndation directing them
to be taught therr "A B C." Ihe Lord Chancellor sart lio also agreed with Lord Cottenham, that the trustees must be chosen
from Manchester alone ; the original statutes enjoining that they of Manchester", 12 honest gentlemen and persons within the parish the other way, but the words were strict and must be so con
strued. No objection was made to the master taking boarders,
so that it was unnecessary to remark on that sulject. But by
the order mas the order now appealed apainst, they were deprived ot the bene-
fit of the exhibitions to the university; a very probable mutive
for their beeng placed at this school, and it was a prohibitiun
which defeated the ohject of allowing hoarders to be taken at
all. It was clear that no partunity was shown in selectugg the
candidates, and the feoffeeshad the power to alter the ordinances
exprensly conferred upon them by the founder of the school,

This part of Lord Cottenham's order mast, therefore, be omitted, to be received. His Lordship said, it had been argued that the education at this sthool ought to be ehtirely of a commercial conclusion. The tendency of classical literaturre was to sotten and humanize the minds of men; and establishments like that
under consideration afforded opportunities to the htimbler classes, by the exercise of dilligence, activity, and intelligence, to force ther, by the closest ties, all the various ranks and orders of society. Welsh $\nabla$. Gludstone. - This was a petition of eppeal on a ques.
tion of construction to be put on the will of Mr. Blundell; of Ince Blundell, which has before been paticed in this was Mr. Blundell's butler, took an annuity of 200. a a year;
but at the death of the testator he was in possession of but at the death of the testator he was in possession of
a sealed paper, which he had received some time before, with directions to present it to Mr. Blundells
death of Mr. Blundell. This paper contained checks for 500l. in Herbert Jenner, in the Ecclesiastical Court, admitted these checks to probate as testamentary papers ; but the Vicc-Chan-
cellor, in the surt for the administration of the estate, declared then to be revoked by a clause of revocation in the will, and also on a sound construction of the will itself. Hall then pre-
sented a petition of appeal. Mr. Roupel and Mr. Rult, in support of this petition, argued that the Court of chancery had no two papers: The act of the Vice-Chancellor amounted to a
declaration that the instrument which the Ecclesiastical Court declaration that the instrument which the Ecclesiastical Court Without annulling the papet. There was no pretence for saying
that there had been a substitution, nor dld the court say so: it merely declared that the gift was revoked; or, fh other words,
that the instrument giving it could not be held valid, although that the instrument gerbert Jenner, the competent authority in a court having to be entitled to probate. It had been said there was a revo-
cation, but, in point of fact, that was not so. The clause of revocation said that, "subject as aforesaid, and except as is
herpinafter mentioned," the testator gave all his personal property in such and such manner. Now, the checks in question
had been declared by the Ecclesiastical Court to be testamentary, and althotgh neither a part of the wall nor codiclls, they came
clearly under the hcad of exceptions made by the testator in the siastical Court had decired in their favoter; and would, if applied to, order payment of the checks, the Fice-Cbancellur had no power to xeflise it, by a decleration that the instruments were
void. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Fleming supported the order of the court, in construing a will, had the power to say whether, in its opinion, a gift was not revoked or satship that the papers in ques-
Roupel, in reply, reminded his Lordshi tion were clearly admitted to be testamentary, or else there
could not have been an argument. The questron was, could a court of equity say they had been wrongly admitted as such, for
it could not say they had been satisfied. The Lord Chancellor said he thought the question had taken a shape of some delicacy and difficulty, and he must consider it.
Vidil and Hurel.-A commission having been issued to the
Sheriff of Mifdlesex, to inquire whether and what amount of debt in the shape of duties upon goods imported from foreign
parts was due to her Majesty by Edward Vidil and Charles
Hurcl, the inquisition was held on Tuesday before Mr. Wilde peared from the statements of counsel, that the goods imported hy the defenclants were gloves, the duty upon which was very upon small-sized or ladies' gloves, $5 x$, a dozen for men's gloves,
and $6 \ldots$, a-dozen upon lasies' long gloves. The duty upon those articles being so very high, it wass of course, of considerable ad-
vantage to the public that it should be protected against such and Mr. Hurel, the other defendant, who resided in the Old
Jewry in this city, was his partner. They had been for a
considerable time in the habit of importing large quantities of gloves from Grenoble, and the inquisitiun was held for
the purpose of ascertaining the duty due and payable upon the purpose of ascertaining the duty due and payable upon
their importation. Mr. Bullock, a gentiman in the office
of the Solicitor of Customs, deposed, that of three cases of goods brought hy the karlequin, in 1840 , one which held
704 dozen pairs of causing a loss to the Crown of 1344 . 1228 . $6 d$. , ; and another, which
held 924 dozen pairs, and which ought to have paid 2311 . duty, in reality only paid 702. 128. 5 d, by which the Crown lost up-
wards of $160 l_{\text {. Again, that upon several cases of goods, which }}$, duty peyge whe 405 , the paid 130l.78, 2d., thus cheating the Crown out of 3641.1 . 138. 10d. On the 11 th of January, 1841,
the defendants cleared from the Selfast goods on which the duty payable was 185, , but on which they did not pay more than 432 .
$4.4 d$. The inquiry was adjourned to Thursday, when after a long inquiry Mr. Comnissioner Widde summed up at consider-
able lengtl. He explained the nature of this proceeding. He anid it was instituted by the Crown to ascertain the exact amount due. It was a preliminary step to a proceeding elsewhere. This
was the way in which the verdict would affect the parties. If they returned one for the Crown the defendants were at perfect
liberty to plead to the action and offer whatever defence was in their power. But if their verdict was against the Crown, it would be an estoppel to any further proceeding. After pointing
out the issue in dispute to the jury, they retured, and in half an hour returned a verdict in favour of the Crown for $6,322 \mathrm{~h}$. . charged with the wilful murder of a person anknown, at Zapzibar, in the dominion of the 1 manm of Muscat, on the 26 th August,
1842. It appeared that the prisoner, then a sailor belonging to the Earl of Clare, and one or two others, were drinking at the house of an Arab, and that some disturbance had arisen. Shortly viously, returned, saying, that he had stabbed a native who had made an assaut on hima On search, the body of the dead man British Government, prefersed delivering. Dawson up to be tried by the authorities in England. The evidence was not such as to
warrant a conviction, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted. Tis Circuit.- (Norwich).appeal from the decision of Mr. Matthew, one of the tithe commissioners, allowing a modus of 68 . in lieu of the tithes of 660
acres of land, in the parish of shipdham, the property of the de-
fendant. Mr. Matthew considered that mudus to be satisfactorily established, and the pentifi brought the pregent issue to try the vallity of his determination,-The solicitor-General appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff is rector of the parish of Ship-
dham, and defendant is a gentleman of large fortune, and owner a considerable cstate in the same parish. The lands in respect of which the modus is payable form a portion of that estate, and
were in very ancient times a park, though in comparatively modern times they had been brought into cuitivation as a farm The plaintiff traced up the existence of the lands as a park to the
time of Edward VI. In the fift year of that reign the Bishop of Shipdham, with the lodge, parri, and hord's clone, parceln of the
demesne wrst of the park, and a certain pond in the park.
Between that year and the third of Elizabeth the estate passed
out of the Bishop of Ely into the Crown, she having in that and out of the Bishop of Ely into the Crown, the having in that and
a subsequent year of her reign granted the lands to the Wodehouse frmily at a fee-farm rent of $21 l .65 .5 \mathrm{~s} .5$. During the Com-
monwealth the Pariament bethought themselves of raising monwealth the Parliament bethought themselves of raising
money by the sale of this fee-farm rent, and in the particulars f sale it wras stated to be eharged upon these lands, whed wer Bishop's lease. The estate, having remanged in the Wodehrsuse family for some years, became vested in the noble family of the Cornwallis, the last possessor of that title. In 182d, the trustees the Marquess sold it, together with other property, by auction. of Shipdham. In the particulars of sale the lands covered by the
modus were described as free from the payment of tithes in kind, and liable to a modus not exceedrog 10\%, it was, thers added they found them, and not require any covenant as to the title-
exempton. At this sale the plaintiff became the purchaser of the adrowson, and the defendant of the estate in questions a and was less than it would otherwise luave been had nut these jands other hand, paid a highar price for the lands in consideration of the payment of the tithes in kind. Indeed, the advowson of the Iiving, which is said to be worth $1,00 v l$, a-year, was purchased
by the plaintiff for 9,000 . In order to
thove the exenption from tithes, it was shown by defendant that in 1707 one Mr. 'Nuwns-
hend was the incnmbent, having been presented by has relation, Lock, his son-in-law, in 1754 ; he by Dr. Edrldge, in 1804 ; and
the reverend doctor by the plaintif in 1826 , about two years atter the time of his purchase. The names of the successive occupiers of the lands so often mentioned, Which are at this day re-
spectively called the Park Farm, Cordy's Farnm, and Peck's Farm, were then shown; and a series of accounts in the lyand-
writings of Mr. Townshend and Mr. Bullock was theo given in evidence, by which they, the then rectors, acknowiedgea to lave
received the sum of $6 s$. . $\mathrm{rom} ~$
7444 to 1804 for tithes of the land and the payment made year by year by the respective uccupters.
One of the occupiers, who was also tenaut of other lands, held under a tit derived from sir Ralpha Hare, paid tithes for those same accounts which contained the entry of the 6k. The same thing also took place as to the "Lord's close, which was leased
with the park by the Bishop of Ely in the reign of Edward VI.,
and is tithoule. A letter, written in 1799 by Mr. Bullock, the then rector, was also proved and read. it was written to an agent of Lord Townshend, then owner of this estate, thu stated
that the lands held under the title from Sur R. Hare, and also he
"Lod's cluse," were subject to tithes in kind, but that tie undcrstood that the lands in question formed a portion of the ancient
Shipdham Park. The motrus was sait by defendant to be payable annuaily at Lammas, and that lact was showt park were very
rectors' recenpts. The boundaries of the anclent
clearly defined and described, and the site of "t the pond in the park," mentioned in the bishop's lease, is sthl traceabie, thougi the dury on behalf of the plaintiff, contending that the case of to prove, in order to deprive the rectur of the rigit to titice in
kiad, to which he was entitled at combuon law. Lorit chef Justice Tindal summed up the evidence withe the sary to say whether it sathsfied them that the modus
and decided it to De payable; observing, that prima facie the ind kind, and that it was on the defendant to estaibish the mudus
relied upon by
defenclant, thus
 bringrug it to trial, was brougit on last week, and, aiter a coln-
saderable delay, 11 was found that only six syecral jurymen wore
present iendant not agreeing to have a common jury, wint thicw de the
record. Thit is the fourth time that this cause has come to these Assizes for trial, and in one instance only has a verdict been
returned. The first time, the case was abruitiy closed on the ridge) who presided, being obliged to leave inmedately to open of Gulty was returned, thus determining the xnght of the putlic for a new trial, which was granied, aunt was to have taken place guard against the recurrence of such a contingeney, the judges, curing to themselves the whole of the niterval betore the commencement of Easter Term. But a misunderstanding alose as tu on purpose for the trud, it is again postponed. This matter has ously was, because old wrinesses die off, as many are preav to toon, and a view is had, of course every few months will tend to
diminish the traces of its existence, and in this case the defell dant has inclosed the whole of the ground, so that no one cau
use the path, and the public are enturely excluded. Auother
remarkable circumstance is, their case; they must, therelore, have all thear witoesses 14 ntcase, bring them to kxeter for some days. It seems dulbilul
whether the care will ever be tried. Fither the judges will not spectal jurors in attenuance, because the jurur would ratiser give 10t. than sit in a jury-box for a week, to say nothung of the
amount of his tavera bill. In the meantime he paih is clused, aud the public have lost the use of to Northbre Cibcuit.- (Liverpool.)-The trial of Mary Hunter,
on a charge of murderimg john Hunter, her husband, at Manchester, which commenced un Thursdoy morning, concluded on
Friday, and ended in the prisoner
the acquittal by he direction of several of whom were examued; and which, colapled with the
fact that no poison was detected in the stonach of the deceased in his Lordsluy's opiniun, lett it too doubtiul a matter to convict Elizabeth Buckicy, at St. Helen's, on the 27 th Novenober last.
 excited leelages; hiat in pripustion as the cueceased was fond o jealuosy, |lor which, as the evidence dimonstrated, she had too
inucuscason. The learsed Counsel procetied to show that the field had a hlorungifare where the body was found, ath was of
liberate, but the result of instantaneous passion. The rag which
Was found in the neck Whas a proof that the monient he had com-
mitted the act he rushed to her assistance to stop the blood=to
heal the wound. Mr. Baron Parke proceeded to sum up, stating his own belief that nothing had occurredt to talke the offence out of
the the category of murder. He proceededed at great length, to reed
the evidenco which he commented on as he proceeded. The
Jury in Jury found the prisoner Guilty of murder, but recommended
him to mercy on the tround of his own statement. His Lord-
shin ship, in passing sentence, stated that he would forward the
Jury's recommendation to the Secretary of State, but he could Jury's reommendation to the Secretary of state, but he could
lopda out no hope of life. He advised the prisoner to prepare for
that end which in a few days he would have to meet. soner, on the sentence being woussed, appeared not the leasi-
affected by bis situation, and walked away with the greatest
col aifected by
composure.
SPORTING.
Spsom Sprang Racrs.-The races on Friday commenced with
sol. given by Sir G. Heathcote, adder to swe
 by Mr. Garrnor's captain Flathooker, (lane mile. Lawrence), 4 yrs,
(Mann); beating Mr. Goodman's Maccabent, 3 yrs. The ollowMann); beating MM. Goodman's Macabeus, 3 yrs. The follow-
'natisis. started, but were not placed. Lord G. Bentinck's St. Jean
d'Acr


 yrs; Mr. Smith's ch foll
Epalette, 4 yrs (fell).



 lapha, 5 yrs; and Mr. S. Scote's gre Grey Hercules, 3 yrs. Hy-
laspes cut out the work in every heat, losing the first by a head,
and wian Snd winning the others easily
Sweenstakes of 3 move each


 Tat least 40 yards.


 Duke of Richmond's Cornopean (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr. GoodMan's Maccabeus (taken); 35 to 1 agst Lord G . Bentinck's Gaper
(taken)
35 to 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt (taken);




 MARK LANE, MonDAY, Arril 10 - For this day's Market we
ad an increased supply of English Wheat from Essex, nad the
Oditiont was improved from Suffolk and Kent the

 rinding there is no alteration. Peas of all sorts pre are 1 s, but in nid old Beans partake of a similiar decoline, whilst nuew scil on the
ame terms. Oats are a heavy sale at the currency of last Monday.
















WILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he can now time offered to the followiin.
Bomaria (Alstremeria) Bomaria (Aistremeria)
pubescens (Peru) Fubra (Peru) Tweedia rosean (per doz., Gesieria alba (ó Trweedie) Plants, viza:-
Pentiandia minit Cypripedium insigne (per Calceeolaria, Lady Con Ismene peduncularis (pek
Ioze
sta Fuchsias, 20 hine distinct $\qquad$ Buenos Ayres, bloom
four inches long, very
splendid splendid
Passifora Passiforar, new Mignon-
ette-scented, not Yet
named very
vweet


Verbenas, Knight's new
varieties, viz., Fannt
 conspicua; Prince of
Wales, Brownleana, majestica, Bride, Leonora formosissima, and Da-
visoni-the set for
of W. M.'s
Hoilyhock secting, for 425 . packets of 200 for $2 s, 6 d$. , 500 for $5 s$.
Hope Nursen

NEW SEED ESTABLISHMENT, 6 LEADENHALL-STREET HURST \& M M MULLEN-- The Hands" for many beg to return their grateful ackernowledgments, for the kind patronage they have already received from numerous. Friends,
and retpectruly to informs them they can supply every variety of Kitchin-Gardin, Aoricultural, and Flowbr Sexds, of will be y inest quality. All orders they may be fatoured with General Catalogues of Neetls, Greenhouse Plants, Dahlias, and Plower, Seeds, \&c., in Harrison's Floricultural Cabinet for Aril will be found worthy of notice. Among them are the following:- per packet.-s. $d$. Alonsoa grandifforacket-s.
Alstroemerias, Anagallis Phillipsii Anemone, monelli major Russian
e grandififora Auricula, -ffrom stageflowers
Balsam,
and Balsam, Cameliia- fiowered Brachycome iberidifolia
Calceolaria, tine vars. Campanala, trachelioides. Carnation, from stage
flowers, Cineraria, Clistonia, pulchella. Dahlia (Widnall's), fine
Delphinium vestity Didiscus cerruleus Digitalis, new spotted
Fuchsia, from choice Gaillardia, in va Gloximia, from best sorts Howers, selected,
folly hock, fine German, 24 vars., mixed
Tpomoea rubr pomcear rubro-cearulea Larkspur, imported Ger, man, mixed Lisianthus Russellianus
Lobelia ramoss, or hete. rophylla, - new and Yophylla,
splendid
Malear mari
Malva maritima, new
Arrican, exitra fine

## Mesembryanthemuma tri- color

## Nemophila cramboides

 Cemophila cramboides Pelargonium, fromp best Pentstemvarietie
Petunia, from impregna-
ted seed ted seed "new scariet ${ }^{\circ}$.imported, yellow. (sheppards) fine

## Portulaca Thellusona Thellusoni splendens Gilesii

 Rhodanthe Manglesii Salpiglossis, fine, mixed Schizanthus Hookerii Stock, imported German, Thunbergia alata albas Tropeolum, in var.Verbena, fine, mixed Violet, Russian
Wallfower, New Blue Wallfower, New Blue :
Xerantheraum robustum, White and yellow
Zinnia elegans, fine va mixed
Asters, 24
Asters, 24 varieties
Stocks
(Zimnias)
8
8
varieties Balsams, 6
Hollyhocks, 24
Larkspurs, 12
 Berberis aquifolium
True Cabul Lucerne
Broccoli.-Waicheren "(true.) TThis fine variety, if sown in April, June, and August, will produce a Chappell's Cream and Early Whito
New Late Hardy Pink Cape (fine)
Beet,-Blood-red, improved variety
Brusels Sprouts.-Fine imported
Brussels Sprouts.- Cus imported Tronchuda
" (delicions winter
Vegetable)
Cauliflower,-Large Asiatic
Cabbage.-New Vietoria (ea
Carrot--Superb Scarlet Studley
Celery,-Seymour's Superb White Law's Giant White
Perkin's Giant Red
Perkin's Giant Red
Cucumber.-Wood's fine Ridge :
Lettuce.-Fine Imported Paris Green Cos
New Hardy Bath Cos (requires no tying) Victoria Cabbage

## Onion.-New White Globe

Turnip. - Howard's Nousuch
H. R M'M. beg at the present season to invite the attention of
the Public to their very extensive assortment of Hardy Perennia the Public to their very extensive assortment of Hardy Perennial
Plants (of which they are in daily receipt of fresh supplies of all Plants (of which they are in daily receipt of fres as varieties), as well as choice Carnations and Picotees (named sorts), $1 s$ s. $6 d$, per pair. Pinks. 8d. per pair. Dahlias,
(namsies, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias. Ruses (in pots), Cinerarias, Pansies, Chrysanthemums, Fuchsias. Ruses (in pots), Cinerarias, To the lovers of that delicious fruit, the Strawberry, they beg to offer MyATT'S Baixisi Quzin (true), at $108.6 d$, per 100 . This
kind by far surpasses any other for fiavour, and is one of the most abundant bearers known.
Seeds and Plants carefully selected and packed for all climates. -Fine nixed Grasses for lawns and permanent pasture.-Russie Mats, Gives, \&iNG.s Catalogues of ENGLIsh and Foreign D. Dahlias, Pelargoniums, Pansies, Verbenas, \&Fuchslas,
are ready, and can be had on prepaid application. The plants are are ready, and cang ; and the earliest orders will receive the first attention. Plants of most of the varieties can be had after the 20 th of April; those cultivated by other growers procured, and
forwarded the first week in May. Dane-Croft Nursery, Stow-

## P

SPLENDID NEW CACTUS "CONWAY'S GIAN
will be favoured him with orders for the above that who have wisposed of, on the 10th of Aptil. A few good Plante still Plon bs Conwar's N. New Pelargonium "LANETI," decidedif the best yet raised for early forcing, which is fully ydmitted by the principal
London Florists who have seen it in bloom-7s. 6d. each. An allowance to the Trade where two plants are taken. For description of these two new productions see advertisement in the Gardeners' chronicie or Mre beste varieties for poiting and bedding out.-Oid $B$ ro
M ARNOCK \& MANLEY beg to announce that their Catasoguz of new fuchsias, erbinAs, Dahlias, sce., hand a few original packets, as imported, of GramAN Astze, SToce, BaLsAM, and other Choice Flower-seeds, at the lowest
advertised prices. - Nursery, Hackney, April 13 , 1843 .

$\mathrm{H}^{\mathrm{E}}$
ENRY HAMMOND, Nursery and Stedsimañ, Mundford, near Brandon, Suffolk, respectiuly announces fine seasen for preserving his admired WHITE CAPE BROCCOLI
 Were purchasers last year jnstify H . H. in agaio offering , it to
the public. The flavour is not only equal to any Caul flower, the public. The flavour is not only equal to any cy soline in
but it is as hardy as any of the Cabbage tribe. By sown
March, the end of May and August a

 meet with an immediate reply:-Mr. Wylie, His Grace the Dake
of Grafton, Euston Hall; Mr. Piper, Right Hon. Lord Walsing-ham, Merton Hall; Mr. Hammond, Sir Richard Sutton, Bart., Lynford Hall; Mr. Brownly, John Adgerstein's, Esq., Weeting Hall. Mesgrs. Flanagan, Seedsmen, Mansion-house-street, London, who can warrant the stock, and will carefully execute
any orders entrusted to them.-Mundford, April 5, 1843.

M ESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will sub-
 120 clock, a irrst-
Choice B a and a variety of Plants in bloom. May be viewed the morning
of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneets, American Nursery, Leytonstone.
COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSURASSOCIATION, 112, Cheapside, l.ondon. payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; loans advanced from $2 B 6$. to 500 l , for three or more years, on approved personal or other
security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderath amount. Endowments for thildren to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at it or 21 ; in case of death the whole of the money
returned to the parents. Ampites immediate or deferred. Proreturned to the parents. Ambuites immediate or ciefred. Pro-
spectuses and every information to be had of Fredibrice Lawspectuses and every information to be had
RANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.
HOT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and Ch other Buildings.- STEPHENSON and Co., 61, Grace-
church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double Cylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, of sizes of these much-approved Boiltrs, sutable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the
merits of these Boilers (see Chroniele, March, 1842, page 175, and February, 1843, page 85), renders it unnecessary to offer any They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very orhamental in appearance, and require attention
only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 46 . 48 . and upwards. Further particulars, with estimates for heating any description of buildBedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, \&c. Ac. N.B.-The Trade suppli
every description.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES,
CALDWELL, PARKER, \& Co., Iron-Founders, Scotland-Roa, Warrington, Lancashire, most respectfully
solicit the atteation of the Noblity, Gentry, Seedsmen, Gar. deners, \&c. to the mprovement which they have made in the persedes all others in producing the most heaithy Plants in the
shortest time, for which they can produce the most undeniable The improved system prevents the scorching of plants, so ture, with a saving of fuel and labour ; and the Improvers warrant their system to be superior to any other, and uitimately, far less expensive.
The Right Hon. the Earl of J. S. Leigh, Esq., Childwall Derby, Knowsley
The Right Hon. the Earl of
Sefton, Croateth $\begin{aligned} & \text { T. Robinanon, Esq., Boutle } \\ & \text { Mr. Skirving, Nurseryman aud } \\ & \text { Seedsman, Liverpoot }\end{aligned}$ The Right Hon. Lord F. Eger-
ton, Worsley. Hon. Lord Vernon, Sudbury
Sir Philip Egerton, Bart. Sir Eddw. Cust, Bart., Leasowe Sir E. Mostyn, Bart., Talacre
Sir John Williams, Bart., Boalle Sir R. Rydan Priory J. Hornby, A.M., WinnO. Fick Meyrick, Esq., Bodorgan R. Edwards, Esq, Roby G. Leigh Keck, Eisq., BreJ. Berton
J. Glegg, Esq., Writhington
J. Plumpton, Esq., Everton J. Plumpton, Esq., Evertong
J. Johnson, Esq., Parr T. Johnson, Esq., Runcorn
W. Shand, Esq., Allerton J. Woolwright, Esq., Wevertree

R
HEATING WITH HOT WATER on all its improved M'LaTcaite, Millwright and Engineer, Cottage-lane, Commer men and Gentlemen who have his sincere thanks to those Noblelavours, and hopes by his economical Prices and sound Workmanship to merit their lasting favours. N.B.-Attends persorn-
all Erections.


J.WEEKS \& Co., ARCHIXECTs, \&c., Gloucester place, King's sroad, Chelsea, Hothouse. Builders and Hotand Gentry that their business, which has been extensive throughnut the country for many years, is entirely confined to description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER.
CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest sumes but a small quantity of fucl, only renuiring attention once jength.
Their improted plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted.
References may be had, and their works secn at most of the of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Morels, Plans, Estimates,
\&e., at tbeir Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Cliel sea, near sloane-square.

HOT WATER FOR BOTTOM-HEAT.


J.WtEtS \& Co., Architects, \&cc., Gloncester-Place, Apparatus Manufacturers, seeing that several parties pretend to lay claim to the Open Trough Tank, or Gutter system of heating,
J. W. \& Co. here lay before the Horticaltural world their practice respecting it, they having fixed and circulated water in open be seen that have been fixed that time, at David PuGh', Esq.,
Welsh Pool, Montgomershire; the Dulk of BrDFond' Woburn; Sir EDMOND AnTrobus, Cheam: and up to the present
time they could give a list of 200 names, where they have fixed that principle, or their improvement on it. The above sketch
represents a pit, shewlng the principle for the purpose of BottomHeat, which answers well. J. W. \& Cor solicit an insprection of
their improvements in Building, Heating, and Ventilating, at IH OTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., Made two, and three-light cucumber and Meion-Boxes and Lights of
 Claremont-place, Old Kent-road. ${ }_{*}{ }^{*}$ Reference given.

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The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about
The The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent lron Pump, which cannot
possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather in Hull, 25l. any quantity of soot, lis
manure--price $12 l .128$.
Patronised by the nobllity and gentry.
 Engine to adapted for eeverys. ase, where at portable one is re-




 POTTER'S ARTIFICLAL GUANO. - TURNTPs, the enorwous yidid at tier rate of 86 tons per acre was obtained




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 2. THE COTRAGE FARMERS ASSISTANT:


 PRACTICAL FARMER. Price 5s
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dious Premises, numbered 127 in the same strcet. Their seleetion of Beehives for this season comprehends most varieties now in they are tue only authorized agents), the "Single-J3ox Ilwe," the "Ladies' Dhservatory Hive," the " improved Cottare live,
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(OMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA the Skin, Chronic Rheumatism, Indigestion, Chronic Liver Affections, General Debility, particularly when caused by excess; the effects of taking Mercury are among the numerous diseases and To those effected with, or predisposed to, any of the above dis. orders, a course, spring and autumn, is generally recommenced by the Faculty. The preparation of this Decoction is, however
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sessed in a portable and pleasant form, by the concentrated sessed in a portable and pleasant form, by the Concentrated
Compound Decoction of Sarsaparilla, prepared by BENJ. MOXON and Sons, Chemists, Hull.
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the special purpose of Electing two Pensioneas.
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All Persons desious of becoming Candidates are requested to
Pat forwater that time nome can be received) to tile Secretary, of (as after that time none cand Lists of Subscribers may be ob-
Whom Copies of the Rues and
tained.-EDWARD R. CuTLER, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-st.

I TTERARY GENTLEMEN, capable of furnishing CifrTUBE, are requested to communicate with A. B, by letter only, eare of K. Gxonmbringle, 5, Paternoster-row, London. ( ARDEN NET, New Garden Net, viz., Herring Ny ler, one-inch mesh, made with machinery, $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. per yard, m lengths, 30 or 40 yards, 8 and 10 fret deep, $2 \pi$. per yurd square. Woullen and Woisted Net, fine Blossom and Wasp Net, made
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Ros. Kicharnson, Net and Tent Maker, 21, Tonlsidge-place, New Road, near Euston-square, London.
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is universally acknowledged to be the onns ARTICs m that will ffectually produce and restore fiair, prevent it from fulling of or lightfully soft and fexible. It wall also preserve the colfure in the heatcd atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION, Much permicious trasi it is therefore of great importance to parchasers to seB號 Proprietor's Signature is also engraven on the w'apper, thus:
A. RUWLAND $\mathcal{S}$ SON, $20, H A T O N$ GARDEN, LONDON: Bottles (equal to four small), 108.0 d. , and double that size $210^{\circ}$ per bottle. Ask ins "Rowland" $\qquad$
J. W. GIDNEY begs to inform Noblemen and Gentle -- men that in consequence of the increased demaud ard TRAINED WIRE FENCING, coupled with the depression io reduced rale, and warrants this Ficence, as constracted by liim, to stand agamst sill kinds of cattle, and for neaniess, strengtion
duiability, and cheapress, to excel all other kinds of Fercill List of Prices, whit a sketch, may b had by applying at his
Manufactery, East Dereham, Norfolk.
$W$ ANTED, immediately, a steady, active Man, as
PROPAGATOR. He will be required to bave a thorough knowledge of the Propagation and Cultivation of Plants in
general.-Addres, by letter, with terms, references as to capal

WANTED, a YLANI FOREMAN.-MR. W. E. RENDLB is in want of a steudy active young Man, of goo
ddress, as PLANT-FOREMAN and PROPAGATOR. He will
 need apply whose characters will not bear the strictest inquify as to absity and general good conduct.-Application, siam.
terms, \&c., to be made to the Union Road Nursery, Plymouth.

WAMT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
A S GARDENER, Double or Single-handed, an active . married Man, aged 30 , of perfectly sober and industrioub ments; can have two years' Character from the gentleman he is abont leaving, and cani also give good references to Noblemer of Mr. Curbush, Nurseryman, Barnet, Herts.
A S GARDENER, a Married Man, without incum A. brance, aged 43, who understands Pines, Grapes, Greci-
house, Frames. Has a practical knowledge of his Business, with 0 years character from the place he has just lett. Direct A GARDENER, a Married Man, aged 26, without all its branches and can have a good character from his situation; would have no oljection to a single-handed place, a pll
so reside on the premises, anti take charge of the poultry and the farming-stock; woutcl preter an engagement where one



## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. <br> A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
Price $6 d$.

No. 16-1843.


II ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, April 18.-The and Officers for the year ensuing, and for receivner the Annual Report of the Auditors, will take place at the House of the
Snciety, No. 21, Regent-street, on Monday the 1st May next.ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGI IAND.-The Society's Show of Cattle, Implements, \&cc, will take place at Derby, on Thursday, the 13th of July next; articles, are requested to observe, that all CERTIFICATES, or
Entries, must be sent to or lodged with the Secretary, at the Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, on or befure
Thurnday, the ist of June, the Councul having decided, that in $\Lambda$ List of the Prizes offered, and rinted copies of the that date Certificate required, are to be obtained by applyine to the Sccretary at the above address, the parties specifying on their npphithem accordingly. By order of the Conncil, James Hunsun,

WVILIIAM WOOD AND SON have the plensure to or bedding out China, Bourben, and other Roses from pots, and undernamed reasonable prices, where the selection is left entirely to W. W. and Sow DWARF ROSES.
 Azalea Jenneri 'by Donytu, magnificent brilliant $s$. d. rose-colour, studded with deep rich spots; ex-
cellent form and very free bloumer , each uchsia belladifoliata

## Enchantress

## Esppsiare (Xouell's

Kemedya Marryatte
Pussiflora fragrans
Phiox Drummondii
Ze"hya villosa
Cinerarias, eight superb varieties for $\dot{0}$. the most superth, decp rose, with a pure white centre ingly large and well-formed, habit first-rate, each



BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.for 1843, take the present oppornunity of crawing the attention of admirers of the above elegant tribe of plants to their sclect and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a sclucion of such ias are really good, the the exclusion of many
that are mere nominal varieties; andif they would refer to the that are mere nominal varieties; and they would refer to the
numerous testimonials of success whith attend theur morle of selecting last season collecturns for Amatemrs, for competition at
the various Horticuitural ITxibitions throughont the kingdom. Youkl \& Co. are desirnus of caling atte inn to their pe-
culiar method of execating orders tor thin.. ihe of plants; receipt of a Postiontice order), to any part of the United Kiogtom, in collections, upon the following terms -
Twelve fine Sbow Varieties, $12 s$. Twelve extra fine and very
 Thi imagnificent Fuchsi-1 1 as raised by Mr. Meeha', garcener MC Co onel Harcourt, at St, Clare, Isle of Wight,-from whom

SATURDAY, APRIL 22.

## oprinion, which will be found in

 oprnion, which will be found in14th of that month, as follows -
the finest hybwe
sub
the
the
the "Your seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hyornd we have seen,
the fovers being three inches ingth with the tube and sepals
of and of a brigrs caing three inches ind eour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you sny, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove
 plant in flower Sent. I5, 1849, on one branch, of which were
 sent free of postage to any pa
Fitchsin
trans, alens ; ;

tipsed with bright green<br>and inner corolla a fine<br>rosy carmine; havit of the plant erect, and $a$

the plant erect, and
profuse bloomer.
Affinis, or radicans.
Arborea grandiflora
Belladifoliata, or Belliana
or roseo alba (pure
white, beautifully tipped
with rose) with rose)
Ballnoni1.
Jicolor
Buceana
3laadis
Brockman
l3rockman
Cutisi3
Compactu
Cooperii
Clandlerii
Conspicua
Cordata superbe
Corymbififora
Craigiana
Dichson
Dulie ata
Bevoma
Frecta tricolor.
Excelsa
Eppsii
Floribunda, Dickson'
Formusa elegans
Floribunda magna
Glabra multiflora
Globosa variegata
Granthifora maxima
Grandis
Hybrida
Illicifolia
Inicifolia
inh ata fulgic
1nt Euis
fuvincible
Jayni
King, extra fine and very
La, ver
Intunii
Macuabiana
Magnifica (May's)
Mirabilis
Moneypenni
Multiflora erecta
Magnificent
Pendula, Yo
Pulcherrima.
Pistulum album
Pentula
Princeps.
Recenil
Racemosa
Rogersiana
Roseo eletgans
Ricartoni
Splendida
Standishii
Splandishii
Splendens,
Kymboldt's

## Salmonia Ste wartia

Sanguinea
Stylosa conspicua

## maxima



VERBENAS.
Leconit," a fine blue, vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of
flowers measurng upwards of three and a Princess Royal," ot the purest siowy white,
the flowers remarkably large, and extremely exceed the purity of the
white in this beautiful white in this beautiful
variety, and it possesses that acquisition no
to be found in any o its class-of retaining
its clear white during fading
It would be as well to
remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closel They are now ready fo sending out by post United Kingclom.] Arrana superba Barkerii, extra fine Delicata, fine Edmondii
Emperor Favourite Foantiful pink, With w
Grazdis
Cirount
Crommana
Hendersonii
Hendersonii
Hsslopiana
Hylandstil
hicisa
Mol.ndis maj
Picta
Sanguinea
Splenders
Striata cuccinea, extrafine Twecdiana Victory
Vivid
The ahove will also be
sent free of postage
PETUNIAS,
Magna rosea
Magniflora Magninora
Bicolor
Lady Peel Lady Peel
Medora Mediora
Gem Rook's Nest
Rosea alba Beauty
Grantis
Thue above can also be sent rec of postage to
any part. of the United
Kingdom. CARNATIONS AND PICOTELS.
The following are the prices from YouzLL \& Co.'s extensiv Collection, consisting
select sorts:-
25 Pairs of extra-fine and first-rate show-flowers 5 $\begin{array}{lll}12 & \text { Do. } & \text { Do. } \\ 23 & \text { Do., very fine Do. } \\ 12 & \text { Do., extra fine, aud shọw Pinks } \\ 12 & \text { Do., }\end{array}$
ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA.--Fine strong Plants, 8 inches high, 60 s . per dozen; 10 inches, $84 \mathrm{s}$. ; I foot, extra fuc, 21 s , per
plant. 30 packers of select Flower Seeds, 88, , sent free of postags.
$-\frac{\text { Grear Yarmonth MES BEST TWENTX-FOUR. }}{\text { THE }}$
THE Twenty-four sorts of DAHLLAS which gained Show on the 6 thi of Sept. last may be had of Mrssrs. Surron And Sons for the small sum of Thirty-five shilings, incturn Package and Delivery to theh for $3 l$. The names of the Dnlitias of Londen; or aited against so many stands) gained the distung trisher Prize, may be seen by referring to the Ginranerers ch for the sum of date; and any twelve included. Plants nowo reudy for delivery.
 may be had gratis ing Show Flowers, und nome oblers, ing the most $\begin{aligned} & \text { Reading Nursery, Reading, Berks, April } 22 .\end{aligned}$

THOMAS BROWN, Nurseryman, Serdsman, an FW LORIST, Slugh, near windsor, in submitting the fore ESSEX TRIUMPH, which is justly pronounced the most extraorainaful and showy tribe of pants, and without which no stand hereate can be considered complete. Phe Aw Prizes and Notices in the various forisutural 1841. Chelmsford . . Sept. 12-1 Bloom . 1 st Prize. Halstead
Halstead
Salt Hiil
Floricultural society.
South London
F'loricultural socicty
Do. (best Dark Dablia)
Halstead
Floricultural Society : "等
Ditto
$e$ Floricultural Society of London described it as follows:The Floricultural Society of London donce, good. Arrangement, good. Colout, darh maroon, good. Fyes, complete and good in
every apecmen. Depth, great and globpuar. Size, full. General NOTICES OF THE PRESS

From the Gardenkrs Curonicle
Report of Seedlings shown at the South London Floricultural Exrli"The first prize was awarded to "EsSEX TRIUMPH," a fine and very deep maroon-coloured flower of first-rate properties, with
petals of good form and substance, cutre finely elevated, and general form pertect" Salt Hill Show, on the 16th September.
"Essex Triusph, -This nobie flower is quite a model of perfection, fine in form, and deep in petals, with a centre high ard
finely deviloped. The colurr is a very deep rich maroun, the finely devis finely cupped, of good substance, and well arranged.' 1'ctals are inely cupped, of of London's Exhibition on the $22 d$ sept.

Essex Trampio- 1 his fine flower was notuced the post of our report of the Salt Hill Show; it now occuples the post of honotur, a situation it worthily fille, best dark flower. As a test of its constancy thirty-six blooms were exhibited in the room uniformly good. The general form or the the eye being pertect in ane the sp are finely formed, of good substance, and well arranged; the colour is of the deepest rich maroon, and being very uniform, throughout, gives great grandcur thers GazeTTE.
 the best of the season, and obtained the first prize.
September" $24 .-$ "Essex Trumph, ahylly synmetrical dark

 October 1.-" Essex Trivmpr.-This flower, which has per-
haps the finest formed petals of any yet seen, fully kept up its former character." Fram the London Daily Papers.
"The most extreordinary novelty at this exmition (the Surrey Zomplcal (Gavdens) wasa Black Dahla, called Essex Rrase been murchased by Mr. Brown, of Slough, near Wintsor, at the large sum of 100 gumeas: it was the admiration
of crowds, which durmg the day thronged round the blooms,
and made it mast diment to approach the tables near enonirl to
 be possessed of." DAHLIAS.


D AHLIAS, good Sorts, named, at 6 . Taned 9 s. per


PLANTS of FUCHSIA TODDIANA. MAGNIFICENT FUCHSIA, (the

 Which Haces also drawings may be see
bridge Wells Nursery, Mareh 16, 1843 .


Gaines's Lord Prudhne--ilark crimson
Lady Prudhoe-blush white
1.ady Duncanon-bun, shade with Lilac
Lady of the Lake-leahe blosson Tenus-clear white
Surpasse Primrose-- ine large pinrose
Ele eans-rosy purple Eleeans- rosy purphe
Golcen Ycllow- trish
 William lynn, Nurserymin, Seladman,


 Flowering and Evergreen Shrnhs, Gireenhouse Plants, Perennia
aldel Rulbons R

 to the hinght's Marrows, and much more advantageous, especially
in smail gardens, its heignt being 3 to 4 feet; tit is he most pro-
luic sumner and autumn Pea
 neanly nipe. - Catalogues of Seeds, Garden Implements, \&c., may
be bad on application, inclosing a postage.ssamp
$\mathrm{M}^{\text {RS. JAMES RICHARDSON, and }} \begin{aligned} & \text { SEEDING DAHLAS FOR } \\ & \text { LADY }\end{aligned}$
 James Ruchardson," were sent for opinion ty Mr. James Edwards
f York.



$\qquad$
$\qquad$ 1st prize at Beeverley, Sept. 7 th
 1st prize at Leerls. sent.
14t trine at newcastle, Scpt, 21 st
14t it, ie at the York Floral and Hoiticultural Society

Alo recmmendeul by the J.ondon F.ortcultural Soclety as one

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and Seedsman, 7 , New Bridgc-street, York, will be strictly attended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending out good plants at an early period, so as to ensure a good bloom duting
the season.- York, Dec., 1842 .

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PAASY that he has sthe om hand a few healthy of thants of

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 oosy pink, crupped petals, a coustant show-flower-4 feet, 58. JOHN MilNe, Nursbryman, Stoke Newington,



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cupped petals, noble back-tier flower, excellent properties and shape. 4 to 5 feet. fiarleners' Gazette, secoud week in October
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 TILLAGES, and the Tenant's Rignt of Entering and Quit-
 mutation Rent-Charge. new statementis erually valuable to the principal or the afent. The great practical use. This work should be read and revised by
every one havine an interest in the soil, whether as landlord,

 By EDWARD Solly, EELT., Ju., F.R.S., F.L.S.
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London,
Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultaral Society, Lecturer on Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultaral Society, Lecturer
Chemistry, at the Royal Institution of Great Britain,
"A knowledge of the chemical composition of soils, and the Yarious substances employed as manures, erables us to compre-
hend the mode in which the latter act; and a knowledge of the nature of those substances which plants require points out the
best and most economical methods of restoring to the soil, by manures, those substances which plants remove from it." soil, by "If the farmer knows what it is that gives the fertilizing powers
to manure, and is aware of the nature of tlose substances, he will soon learn the best method of preserving nd dusing them, he wil
then understand how to make the most of the various sources of manure at his disposal, and he will be enabled readily to save

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## che Gaturners Chtontix.

\section*{SATURDAY, APRIL 2.2, 1843. <br> |  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

When buildings for the shelter of plants in winter Were first thought of, large rooms with upright windows were the means employed; and hence the oldfashioned conservatory (or hibernatory), such as still exists at Kensington Palace, Hampton Court, Kew, and other old gardens, and as was but a few years since contrived in the ditch of Windsor Castle terrace garden. But as gardeners gained a better insight into the nature of plants, they found that light was as necessary to healthy vegetation as protection from cold; and then arose the glass sheds with
lean-to roofs. Afterwards, when Priestley, Senebier, and others, had explained the nature of the solar action upon plants, ingenuity was taxed to secure the greatest possible quantity of light in plant-houses; first, a southern aspect was regarded as indispensable; then was calculated the angle of slope which would enable the sunbeams to strike the glass roof most directly at all seasons; next, rafters of wood were regarded as curvilinear roofs, with all that lightness and beauty of curvilinear roofs, with all that ightness and
appearance for which they are so well known

But there has long been an opinion in the gardening world that span-roofed bouses are in some respects better than lean-tos; probably because of the impossi-
bility of turning to common greenhouse; and buildings of that description are now becoming common. It has even been modern inventions are specially directed to secure, is as advantageous to plants as has been supposed. But common sense tells us that under no circumstances can plants in glass houses receive so much light as nature would, with certain exceptions, give them out of doors; and experience shows that, with proper management, the health of plants is generally in pro portion to the amount of light which they receive. Many plants, indeed, grow naturally in woocls and secluded places, and to them brignt sun-light is plants. But they form the exception, rather than the rule, and in no degree invalidate the law, that if plants are to be kept in the best possible health, they must have the greatest possible natural light
It may, however, happen, that strong light is dan-






 hime








 Saloming praxienhas
In the opinion of Mr. Macnab the span-roofed sume rumning north and south is not only better in ${ }^{6} \mathrm{~F}^{2}$ or example, in a span-roofed house, extending air can be freely admitted, from whatever direction




 scarcely at all required; for if there be a free circula-
tion of air during the autumn and winter months, and if the tables or shelves be carefully kept dry and clean, and water be sparingly given to such plants only as require it,-cold, even though it should extend to will occasional freezing of the surface-soil of the pots, wil fire-heat. Mr . $\mathrm{M} \cdot \mathrm{Nab}$ has found the same kind of
of plants to become soft, spongy, and drawn up, in the lean-to house, which continued hard, woody, and dwarfish in the span-roofed house. Last season he kept a number of fine Cinerarias and Pelargoniums in houses of both forms. Atter a severe frosty night in
January, they presented in the morning much the same appearance in both houses, the leaves drooping and being covered with a white rime, resembling hoarfrost. By ten o'clock the sun shone forth. The plants in the lean-to house were subjected to the full influence of the mid-day rays; and, although air was given, they blackened and perished. In the spanroofed house, extending north and south, theinfluence of the sun was much less felt; for as he proceeded towards the meridian, the intercepting astragals and rafters necessarily formed a screen or shade; and air
being given, the plants survived, and soon recovered.
"Amateur cultivators, who like to possess a small greenhouse, and to manage it for themselves, ought to prefer the span-roof form; and from Mr. M'Nab they may learn this important lesson-that by an night in the beginning of winter (a common fault), they not only incur unnecessary trouble and expense, but do real injury to their plants, which would suffer little from cold, provided air were made to circulate freely among them, and damp were guarded against. The beautiful tribes of Erica and Epacris will suffer little or nothing in a cold greenhouse, although the thermometer in the open air may indicate several degrees below freezing, while the sudden application of fire-heat will probably kill them.

Mr. M Nab mentioned that the superiority of the span-roofed form was strikingly exemplified in the Society's Garden about the middle of February last (1843), when the self-marking thermometer in the open air, during different nights, indicated $20^{\circ}, 15^{\circ}$, whatever $10^{\circ}$, Fahr. During these frosts no heat contained a general collection of soft and hard-wooded greenhouse plants. On the mornings of the 17 th and 10 th February, the mercury in the thermometer within the house stood at $25^{\circ}$, or seven degrees below freezing; yet only two or three plants, which were
standing near the upright glass of the south end of standing near the upright glass of the south end of the house, and were thus exposed to the mid-day sun. suffered from the intense cold to which they had house alected. The temperature in the span-roofed the lean-to house. This was signally remarkable at 1 P.M., of the 14 th February, when the thermometer in the open air indicated $56^{\circ}$, in the lean-to house $70^{\circ}$, and in the span-roofed house $43^{\circ}$. In the lean-to house, therefore, where the whole glass roof was fully exposed to the sun's meridian rays, the temperature thus becoming 14 degrees bigher than the open air, and 27 degrees higher than in the span-roofed house.

Having enlarged on the advantages of this form of greenhouse during winter, we shall only briefly
state, in conclusion, that, in the warm weather of state, in conclusion, that, in the warm weather of
summer, the span-roofed house admits the freest possible circulation of air, by means of upright sliding sashes on both sides of the house; while the rafters and astragals of the glazed roof break and intercept the sun's rays, and help to shade the plants from their direct influence; and that in such a house the plants, instead of being drawn up and weakly, continue firm aild bushy-that they remain much longer in flower -and that the colours of the flowers are generally brighter.

Although, as is apparent from the observations with which we introduced this matter, we do not feel disposed to assent to the justice of some of the latter statements, we freely concede that north and south span-roofed houses are very convenient, and that, in so far as abating the injury from frost is concerned, they are far better than lean-tos. But we must at the same time cantion our readers against assuming, that, because such span-roofs have these merits, they may be applied so all purposes with advantage. We do not think they can be used at all for early forcing, and we nuch doubt whether they will suit any kind with similar habits.
Ir the intersection of a country by good roads, formed upon correct principles, be-as it surely isone of the greatest means of rendering the resources of a country available, and of civilising its inhabitants, so, on the other hand, is a universal and cousistent
construction of water-courses, to drain the land, second only to the former in impurtance. If the first enables the inhabitants to move their produce freely from point to point, the second places within their reach the means of obtaining the greatest attainable amount of
produce to be moved: if the one softens their manners by the facilities it gives to the spread of metropolitan refinements, the second no less efficiently contributes to their comforts by the removal of insalubrious vapours. The drainage of a country, however, not being attended by such self-evident advantages as its high-roads, is much more slowly appreciated ; and it is only when the exhausted soil refuses to yield the tenant and the landlord their accustomed profits that its real importance begins to be felt. That people are now aware of it in this country is sufficiently shown by the many drainage associations which are rising into vigorous existence.
But in an old and densely-peopled country like England, it will always be found that the very best measures are thwarted by conflicting wishes or personal prejudices. If one man is enlightened enough to understand his real interests, his neighbours may not have arrived at the same point of information, and their opposition will then thwart his measures wher ever co-operation is required of them. We have no right to do men good against their will, still less are we entitled to compel others to enter into plans which they dislike, however advantageous they may be to them. And hence a great difficulty in carrying out any general measure of public utility: so great, indeed, that nothing short of legislative interference can reThe
The general drainage of the country is exactly such a case. A man who chooses to sow his garden with Blackberries can do so if he likes, and his crop will be neither better nor worse for his neighbours' acts. If he succeed, their assistance was not necessary to enable him to do so; if he fail, his ill success is nothing to them. Cropping, then, and all the general details of cultivating the soil, are without the pale of legal interference. But drainage is a very different affair. A may be anxious to drain his garden, but his neighbour $\mathbf{B}$ cares nothing about the matter, or perhaps has a spite against him, and will neither help him nor allow him to do so. A's land is a little higher than $B$ 's, or $B$ lies between $A$ and the outfall, and then the opposition of $B$ puts a stop to A's plans. A is an honest man, working hard for his living, and perhaps with a family suffering in health from the swampy nature of the soil. B, on the other hand, is a lazy careless fellow, and does not know the look of a doctor's bill ; but B's acts compel A to put up with scanty crops and pexpetual sickness. This is so manifestly unjust, and so frequent of occurrence, that the law has long since attempted to provide a remedywith what ill success the state of the whole country can tell.
It is, then, to a general Drainage Bill that we should look for that assistance which the circumstances of the case demand-to some enactment of a comprebensive character, which should merge all private and petty interests in the greater exigencies of the state, and which, compensating those who suffer, and trenching unnecessarily upon no man's right, should secure the effectual intersection of the country by water-courses, that should be as much public property as the turnpike roads. Without pretending to go into the details of such a Bill, we may be permitted to state what we conceive should be its general features. A board of engineers should be appointed, to direct simultaneously all the works that are to be executed; they should determine the lines of new water-courses, and the improvement of old ones; they should have power to take up land wherever required for their operations, compensating the owners ; and to compel commissioners of sewers, and other town authorities, to adjust their drains, wherever practicable, to those of the country. No applications from persons desirous of promoting drainage should be waited for; no deposits of money should be required: but the work should be carried on by public officers, for public interests, and at the public expense. No surveys would be required, for the Ordnance maps would supply all the data that are wanted. The cost of the operations might, in the first instance, be defrayed by Government, and be repaid by county rates, or by taxes levied upon those who make use of the public water-courses for their own advantage. The district surveyors might be charged with the duty of keeping all the water-courses in repair; and the cost of the operation might be defrayed upon the same principle as that nuw pursued with the high roads. If this were done, the whole island would be cut into a net-work of efficier : pub.ic water-courses ; and then the p(t-m) wh? $n: ⿳$ an t + dive in a quagmire would have the adva
joying it without interlerence, and without the disagreeable compulsion of exchanging his own 30 buskels of Wheat an acre for his neighbour's 40 .
It may, at first sight, appear unreasonable to levy a county rate to defray the expense of works which ale but the narrowly limite general dramage wruld nor be thus render all the drained districts more healthy, and to improve their climate: now this is a great advantage,
common to all, and one for which all should pay; besides, an increased productiveness of the land is a general, as well as a particular benefit. These are additional reasons why a general drainage, defrayed at the public expense, would, in our view, be preferable to all operations of a partial character, the whole cost of which would necessarily be thrown upon the land.
A bill which proposed such ends would be of inestimable value; and we had hoped that Mr. Pusey's, which has lately been brought into Parliament, would have been something of the kind. We regret, however, to find that it is of quite a different description. No general plan of drainage is proposed, but the work is to be executed in detail, according to the apwork is to be executed in detail, according to the applications which may be made to a doard of com-
missioners by parties interested. We greatly fear that the effect of this would be to increase the general expense and to diminish the general benefit; for it can be hardly possible to determine upon any consistent plan of operations where only a small part of a given district is to be acted upon. If, however, this fundamental error is left out of consideration, Mr Pusey's bill appears to promise a certain amount of
advantage. It is very carefully drawn, has evidently advantage. It is very carefully drawn, has evidently
been extremely well considered, and shocks as little as possible those interests with which we suppose it is necessary to be gentle, if it is to be got through Parliament. Instead, therefore, of insising any further upon our own views, we shall endeavour to point out in what manner Mr. Pusey's bill may, as we conceive, in what manner Mr. Pusey's for may, as we conpects, it seems open to practical objections, with reference to the very objects it is intended to attain. But this we must defer till another week.

Witkout interfering too much with the management of allotments as to cropping, which may generally be left to the good sense of the tenant, it may not be amiss to give a few hints, the result of expe-
rience, which may be useful to those who have never cultivated land on their own account.

The most natural course for an inexperienced labourer to pursue might be to imitate, on a small scale, the operations of a larger farm ; but he will soon find that in this way he will have but a small profit, and, in fact, be poorly paid for his labour. He must raise such produce as he and his family can consume, and which will maintan some pigs. His crops must not occupy the ground long, and he must have several in succession the same year. Those which require
minute attention, in weeding, hoeing, \& c ., and which minute attention, in weeding, hoeing, de., and which the farmer cannot attend to so well, from a want of
sheap laber best if he has a family cheap labour, suit the labourer best if he has a famil
The nature of the crops must depend on the soil. Potatoes, Cabbages, and Turnips, can be raised in almost any soil which is well cultivated; the best of these can be consumed by the family, the remainder will feed the pigs. Beans and Barley may be raised in small quantities to fatten a pig for winter provision; there would not be much profit if they were
sold. If Wheat is grown, it must be of the very sold. If Wheat is grown, it must be of the very
finest sorts, carefully dibbled and hoed, and sold for seed, so as to sell much above the market-price. Flax may be advantageously sown, if he can manufacture it into thread at home, and have it woven for the use of the family; otherwise the labourer cannot compete with the manufacturer. Every-
thing he sells should be of a superior kind, and thing he sells should be of a superior kind, and tion which women and children alone can afford, whose time is of no value when they are not at work
in the fields for the farmer. Let us suppose the soil to in the fields for the farmer. Let us suppose the soil to
be a poor sand on a subsoil of gravel: this will probably not require draining, but may be too dry in summer. The ground should be trenched and well mixed at first, but afterwards it need not be stirred much, for this will only cause it to be too loose, and let the moisture evaporate. If clay can be procured
near, whatever be its nature, it may be wheeled on, near, whatever be its nature, it may be wheeled on,
and will do good by consolidating it. Marl is still better, but this is more seldom at hand. If its texture cannot be improved by some such means, it must be frequently watered with the richest liquor at hand. Soapsuds, urine, the draining of a dunghill, will tend to consolidate it, while they will encourage the growth
of whatever roots may be in the soil, which, decaying of whatever roots may be in the soil, which, decaying
there, when dug up, will fill the interstices of the soil with organic matter, and sonn improve it. The dung
used should be well rotten and moist; that of cow used should be well rotten and moist; that of cows
will be the best, if it can be procured. The only Corn crops which may be sown on such a soil are Rye and Buck-Wheat, which will thrive in it. Turnips may be sown as soon as the Rye is cut, the ground being only slightly dug, or the stubble cut up by a
heavy hoe. They must be watered carefully till they come up, and invigorated with liquid manure: a small tank is consequently essential; a good crop may thus be obtained of the quick-growing sort, called the nimble Turnip, before winter. The Buck-Wheat
does not ripen, the haulm may be dug in before the flower is faded, and this will be almost as profitable, by giving a manuring for the next crop, as if the seed had come to perfection. Once in the way of raising
successive crops, the labourer will soon find out himself what is most profitable.

A heavy tenacious soil, if more productive, requires much wore labour in trenching, digging, ridging up for winter, and continual weeding; but it is more easily converted into a good mould than a loose sand, and the crops are surer. The great object is to dissipate the moisture by admitting the air as much as possible. Beans find here their proper soil, and so do Cabbages. Potatoes will succeed, after good cultivation, but not so readily as in a light mould; and as the crops are usually later, it is more difficult to have two in the same season. High beds, with deep intervals, are essential ; for the surface of the beds should never be trod upon, unless it be in very dry weather. Choice sorts of Wheat and Oats may be raised for seed, with a little attention, and will soon be eagerly purchased by the farmers. Mangel Wurzel and Swedish Turnips may be planted in spring to produce seed, and the little children, by keeping off the birds when the crop ripens, will come in for their share in the labour. We suppose that the labourer has a small vegetable garden near his cottage, which serves his family, otherwise he must convert a portion of his allotment into a garden. It is too much the custom of the English labourer to live on bread and meat only, without much cooking or variety; whereas the Continental labourer has his vegetable soups and stews, which, eaten with bread, are wholesome and savoury, and much more economical than bread and meat alone. His garden supplies him with a variety of roots and vegetables which are unknown to the English cottager. The thick-leaved Beet, for instance (Beta cicla,) which grows abundantly in the allied to it, are a great resource to the cottager, as well aã the close-headed Cabbages. With a small piece of sait pork, and plenty of these vegetables
stewed slowly together, and properly seasoned, a most wholesome and palatable dish is prepared. We cannot enter into particulars, but Paxton's Cottage Calendar, with two cheap tracts published for distribution by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, one on the Management of Cottage Gardens, and another who have let allotments, and who are desirous of improving the condition of the Agricultural labourer. $-M$.

We perceive, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a new Society has been organised in Manchester for determining the merits of seedling flowers. It can hardly fail to meet with encouragement, if it is conducted with fairness, and if its judges are not
only well acquainted with the properties of flowers, only well acquainted with the properties of flowers,
but of unimpeachable integrity. This is the main point, attention to which may ensure success; but the neglect of which is certain to defeat the purposes for which the Society is established.

## ON THE TREATMENT OF SCARLET PELAR-

 GONIUMS.The first week in March, I commence propagating scarends of the branches of old stunted plants, taking them off close below the fifth joint, and inserting them either in brick-dust or in equal proportions of finely-sifted leafously been plunged in a warm frame until their contents had a genial warmath and moisture. These, when filled, any water, as I consider that to be freme cause of their turning black at the surface of the soil, especially when the nights are long and cold, and the atmosphere saturated with moisture ; they also strike root sooner without it.
Cuttings are often much injured by the vapour
Cuttings are often much injured by the vapour which condenses on the glass and falls down upon the leaves in
large drops : to obviate this, I place coarse brown paper aove the cuttings in the morning, when the sun's rays
first strike upon the frame; the lights are then turned over, wiped, and tilted at the back. After being freely exposed, they are, when dry, reversed ; the paper is taken
out and placed upon the glass, and the lights are shut down tight, as a close, moist atmosphere is necessary. When, however, a continuance of dull or wet weather occurs, and the lights cannot be turned, coarse brown paper
which absorbs the superincumbent moisture, is placed inside the frame. When firmly rooted, the plants are dipped in tepid water and planted singly in thumb-pots, sifted leaf-mould ond light loam, which had been previously warmed in the frame. Moss is placed at the bottom of the pots, which are again plunged in a as the plants require shifting, the soil is shaken from their roots, they are dipped in water, and repotted in clean pots of the same size, and treated in precisely the same manner as before. By repeatedly shaking off the soil, a mass of fibres is obtained in small compass, and the soil malke numerous rootlets. By placing Moss at the bottom
of the pots, the roots run freely amongst it, and are less liable to be broken; and by dipping their roots in water
the soil adheres more firmly to them when they are the soil adh.
fresh potted.
As soon as a mass of fibres is formed and the plants are to be shifted into 32 -sized pots, they are planted without the mould being shaken from them, in a soil composed of equal portions of fresh green turf from an old
pasture and half-decayed cow-manure, chipped with the spade and not sifted; plenty of drainage is given, with very little water at first; the shoots are all pinched off above the third leaf, and the plants are plunged again in bottom-heat until firmly rooted, when they are placed near the glass in a cold pit, and liberally supplied with strong liquid manure.
Towards the middle of June, the plants are plunged out of doors in a rather dry, sheltered spot, but freely ex. posed to the sun; here they will grow shorter jointed, and than in a wet situation. The required number for decorating the greenhouse is set apart from the rest, and the top shoot of each is trained perpendicularly, until three perfect leaves are formed ; the shoots are then headed at every second; the plants are turned, iu order that they may not grow one-sided, and the fibres are removed whenever they make their appearance through the holes in the bottom of the pots.
The plants for the flower-garden are trained so as to leaf are pinched off, and they are allowed to grow one-sided. In the second week of August they are tnken up and placed on a hard surface, sheltered from strong winds and heavy rain, but freely exposed to the sun, giving nothing stronger
than rain or pond-water, and pinching off the flower-buds as they appear. The ends of the branches are then allowed to grow, but the plants are treated in every other respect as in the two previous month. By the above mode of cultivation, they accumulate in one season the sap which they expend in bloom during the next; their
stems become firm and woody, their leaves harder and stems become firm and woody, their leaves harder and
less succulent, and they are better able to stand a severe winter without fire-heat than when allowed to grow luxuriantly until they are placed in their winter quarters.
Upon the first signs of frost they are placed in rows at right angles on dry coal-ashes in a cold pit, with their
tops one foot from the glass, and are protected from frost, first, with one mat tightened and supported one inch frome the glass, with two wooden spars placed across the lights at top and bottom, upon which dry hay is laid to the thickness of six inches, and above thât another wetted mat no difficulty in keeping out frost during the severe winters of 1839 and 1840. When the out-door thermometer stands about $40^{\circ}$ in the shade, the lights are taken off, so that the wind may blow freely amongst the plants; all decayed leaves are taken off; and as this is their season to shine on them for a short time, to dry up any dampness in the frame ; in fact, the plants are kept as dormant as possible.
About the beginning of February, the greater part of the earth is washed from the roots of the greenhouse plantBy
by laying them on a hard oblique surface and pouring water upon the balls, from a watering-pot, held several feet above them. They are then planted in clean pots of tam,
same size, in a soil composed of leaf-mould, light loam, same size, in a soil composed of leaf-mould, light loam,
and sand, in equal proportions, not sifted. The tips of and sand, in equal proportions, not sifted. The tips in the shoots are pinched off and the pots are plunged in gentle bottom-heat without any water being given. Cme dormant buds are then excited, and the plants become covered from bottom to top with leaves. When 68 , in a mixture of fresh green turf and half-decayed cowmanure, not sifted ; plenty of drainage is given, and the pots are plunged in bottom-heat until they bave rooted near thesh soin. They are then placea is given with caut tion, until the pots are filled with roots, when they are liberally supplied with liquid manure. The soil is then suddenly allowed to become dry, to check the luxaribuds. When plants and induce them to form bloomose them are ninched off, a top-dressing of sheep's-dung in fresh state is given, and they are copiously supplied wi strong liquid manure.
Early in April the
arden are fiow soil, and plunged in bottom-heat; when firmly rooted they are placed in a cold pit near the glass and liberally supplied with liquid manure. In the beginning of June they are planted out in the flower-garden, being to the surf with the fewest leaves undermost, pegge covers surface, and so placed that the branches of on covers the space occupied by the roots of another. this way they produce a striking effect, by having numeroun
heads of bloom standing at a uniform height above the heads of bloom standing at a uniform height above wind. foliage, and they are less subject to be destroyed by wit.
-Robt. R. Drummond, Minto House, Roxburghshire.

ON VEGETABLE MANURES. By Professor Charles Sprenge

## ntinueld from page 244

h. Vetch-Straw.-100,000 parts of air-dried ripe Vetchstraw consist of 41,990 woody fibre, 1,320 parts of wax, and 56,990 parts of substances soluble in water, diluted ley of potash. The hay of Vetches contains, cording to Boussingautt, in 100,000 parts, 1,570 parts than 1,000 parts.

100,000 parts of Vetch-straw contain of mineral sub-

| nces :-42 | parts of silica' |
| :--- | :--- |
| 0.955 | " lime |
| 0.924 | magnesia |
| 1.810 | " |

5.101 parts of mineral substances

100 lbs , of Vetch-straw contain, therefore, more than $4 \frac{10}{2} 100 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Vetch-straw contain, therefore, more than greatest infuence on vegetation. If we consider, moreover, that in $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Vetch-straw there is 10 lbs . of nitrogen, we shall see that one acre of land will obtain
from $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$, of straw, besides the 135 lbs , of very imfrom $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of straw, besides the 135lbs. of very important mineral substances, 30lbs, of nitrogen, which cannot but assist the growth of crops planted after being manured with Vetch-straw. This straw, however, is too good a fodder to be used as litter, so that it is only the more woody parts, rejected by cattle, that will reach the dungtill. In the field, it is more quickly decomposed than Pea-straw.
2. The Herbage of Potatoes. - 100,000 parts of the air-dried herbage of ripe Potatoes contain of mineral substances :-

| 0.801 | parts of silica |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2.918 | " | lime |
| 0.488 | $"$ | magnesia |
| 0.138 | $"$ | potash and soda |
| 0.052 | $"$ | alumina |
| 0.058 | " | oxide of iron |
| 0.044 | " | oxide of mangunese |
| 0.032 | $"$ | phosphoric acid |
| 0.245 | " | sulphuric acid |
| 0.010 | " | chlorine |

4.786 parts of mineral substances.

Since 110 lbs . of ripe Potato herbage contain nearly 4 lbs . of mineral substances beneficial to vegetation, it follows that this kind of baulm is more valuable than it has been hitherto considered, and that it ought to be conreyed either to the stables or the dunghill, more especially as it is rich in nitrogen ; Boussingault having found 23 ibs. of nitrogen in $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of dry Potato-straw. Therefore, from 3000 Ibs. of Potato haulm one Magdeburg acre of land will receive 69 lbs . of nitrogen, which, as we shall see under the head of mineral manures, is, by itself, a powerful manuring agent. The green herbage of Potatoes contains still more mineral matter, especially potash.
The woodiness of Potato-straw renders it difficult to decompose. If it is placed at the bottom of the dunghill, where it is too wet, and excluded from the action of the atmosphere, it will be taken to the land in an undecayed state. It is, therefore, better to pack it in the middle of the dunghill, so that it may become sooner decomposed by the heat of fermentation.
3. Rape-Straw.-100,000 parts of air-dried straw, with the shells of the ripe fruit, contain of mineral substances
0.080 parts of silica
$\begin{array}{lll}0.810 & " & \text { mame } \\ 0.121 & \text { magnesia } \\ 0.883 & " & \text { potash } \\ 0.550 & \text { " } & \text { soda }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}0.550 \\ 0.090 & , \\ \text { soda } \\ \text { alumina, }\end{array}$
0.382 " phosphoric acid
0.5170 " $\quad$ sulphurie
3.873 parts of mineral substances.

100 lbs . of Rape-straw, therefore, contain more than $3 \frac{1}{3}$ libs. of powerfal mineral manures. It is more especially valuable on account of its great amount of chlorine, soda, sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, and potash, and therefore deserves to be at least added to the dunghill, if it is not used for litter. The proportion of nitrogen in Rape-straw has not been yet ascertained; but judging from analogy, we may assume, that it will not be less than that of Bean-straw. As the straw of Rape is very woody, and consequently difficult of decomposition, it is best to place it in the midst of the dunghill alternately with layers of dung.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XVI.
As the article on the "one-shift system" of potting plants appears to be exciting attention, I think it right to Btate, that so far from recalling anything that I have Written on the subject, I am daily more convinced of the superiority of the practice. The only point that I need notice in the remarks of "Observator" is his objection to large one. The same objection was urged against it by several of my friends before the article was written ; but as I have used it during the last seven years, to the extent of some thousands of pots, and in various sizes, from large Orange-tubs to small cutting-pots, without in one instance finding a plant injured from being water-clogged, I think I am justified in recommending it. A few days back I had an opportunity of examining some Pine plants that in the autumn were drained with the inverted pots, as a guard against worms, and I never saw plants better rooted, or roots in a more healthy state. In this case the inverted pot was used without any other drainage, and
the soil filled in to the bottom of the pot, and there was the soil filled in to the bottom of the pot, and there was

Indeed, I doubt whether we yet fully appreciate the utility of the inverted pot ; and while Observator and others may remain sceptical, I am sanguine in being able to prove
that small hollow cones, passing nearly through the soil, will be of the greatest utility in large pots.
While on this subject I may state that I did not recommend it as a cure for all sorts of evils, nor with the expectation that every one who tried would be successful. Certainly, the man who cannot grow a plant tolerably well fore of his proceedings in the management of the large one, will never perform any extraordinary feats with it ; but I believe that any person who will take the trouble to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the principles make whiceif theroughly acquainted wise the principles explain them in my former article, and as they are exemplified in some leading and other articles, will grow plants better than they can be grown in any other manner.
That many will fail, I am fully prepared to hear, and should a majority not succeed I should not be surprised, but this will not be from any fault in the system, but from its not being properly carried out. All good cultivators
acknowledge that it is a good system for most plants ; acknowledge that it is a good system for most plants;
every day experience proves ;to us that plants grow the best when planted proves ,to us that plants grow hich approximates the nearest to nature, which gives a fine porous body of healtby but not stimulating material for the roots to work in must be the best, because it is the nearest approach to nature that we can make in our pot management. It is of the first importance that the pots should be properly drained, and the soil used rough and turfy. If these things are attended to, and the plants -W. P. Ayres.

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS


TREATMENT OF ROSE DE LISLE FOR STOCKS.
About the first week in August cuttings of the halfripened wood should be inserted in equal proportions of finely-sifted leaf-mould and sand, placed on a gentle hotbed, and shaded from the sun. When firmly rooted, they should be potted into large sizties, in a soil composed of chopped turf, leaf-mould, and sand (in equal proportions, and not sifted), and plunged in bottom-heat in a close frame, giving them but little water, and completely shading them from the sun until they are firmly rooted in the new soil; air may then and when the plants can bear the sun and less shad , without their frome from which the liohts are removed placed in a cold frame, from which he ligits are removed during the day, and tilted, both at b
night, when the weather is favourable. Throughout the winter they watter end of April they severe frost, and tow in rows in rather poor sandy loam, should be planted out in rows in rather poor samy the plants must then having their roots barely will cause them to send up suckers ; be pegged down, which win cause them to send to stakes, the strongest on each plant must be securem foth sides and all the rest cleared away. The soif for in width, and of the rows must be taken out about a foot in wian, and two inches deep, close with soil.
Under this treatment the plants will grow freely, and make numerous fibres. Early in the succeeding spring, the tops of the braoches must be cut back, more or less, and the ends of the young shoots pinched off, so as to cause numerous leaves at the extremity of the stocks. As soon as buds can be procured, and the bark separates freely from the wood, the stock should be budded in the common way; and three or four days after, the ends of
a cord to be fastened one foot below the inserted buds, and after the extremities of the stocks are bent down, the other end of the cord is to be affixed to them, so as to form a semicircle, with the buas in the centre on the upper side. By this concentration of the sap, the buds are almost immediately excited, and if neatly inserted and carefully bent, nineteen out of twenty will succeed Two or more varieties can be grown with equal success on the same stocks, by merely giving them a wider circle.
When the buds have formed about five leaves, the head of the stocks should be cut off close to the buds; they may then be tied up perpendicularly. The young shoots must be compelled to form heads, by pinching off their extremities. The bandages should be loosened by degrees, to allow room for the stocks to expand
As the De Lisle Rose is easily propagated, no lover of standards should be without it; is is, mareover, quite as hardy as the common Dog-Rose, but superior to it for the above purposes, as it can be budded from six inches to siz feet high, with more certainty of success, and it is also less liable to send up*suckers. It answers equally well for forcing, and for growing in the open air.-Rober P. Drummond, Foreman, Minio House, Roxburghshire.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE ORANGE-TREE IN FRANCE, in the $16 \mathrm{th}, 17 \mathrm{th}$, and 18 th CENTURIES.
During the eighteenth century, the art of gardening made considerable advances under the especial patronage of Louis XV. This prince, who was fond of botany, in which science he bad acquired much knowledge, formed at rianon a private garden, composed of valuable plants and sarubs, which he amused himself in cultivating. This taste in the king raised a spirit of emulation among the royal gardeners, which became of the highest service to the art. Every year, by his orders, seeds, new trees, and
 various parts of the world; and France, perhaps, acquired more in 11 ing rega out tor under those our predecer pull establised 1 nurseries, ait ther hitibe distributed gratuitously to private persons such seeds, plants, or trea, as were conside bencial, bor proper to bring into general use. It was in his reign that the bothouse and the shove were ist brogh desorve operation. These are sufficiently curious to deserve a more detailed account. The great expense of the war in 1781 caused many of the above establishments to be the eighteenth century.
The inkabitants of the South of Europe must of necessity rank first in the art of pleasure-gardening. Nature having given them a more serene sky, a milder temperature, a beautiful verdure, both early and continuous, seems to have left nothing to the attention or care of man but the taste for decoration. Thus, almost everything has been invented that could enhance the graceful or laxuriou ornament of those delightful spots. But the more useful discoveries have been made in northera countries, and it is easy to conceive that the necessity experienced to struggle constantly against the severity of a cold clinate and uncongenial soil required the greatest industry
When the Orange-tree was first introduced into France and attempted to be cultivated, it became a matter of serious consideration as to the best means of protecting it from destructive froste during the winter. It was then planted in tubs, in large boxes, or in glazed earthenware
 pans, hid as the cold we ind entaled conside exp to ince this fine tree to grow had become so des elo freely like others, withoal eximaing enterprising to that some persons were found in the form of groves or plant them in the open ground, in the form of groves or thickets. The warmth of the climate in the South of France caused these experiments to succeed. Beaujeu, in 1551, represents Provence, and especiaty tae coast of Hières, to abound with Orange gris. Che same tors still exists ; the inlabitants of Hieres, Grasse, Toulon and several other aistia Orange-trees as formerly, in the open ground, and it is said that those trees a
Those in the Northern Provinces who attempted the samese tivation found the much was necessary and that they must be protected under hats covered with mats, or under conical coverings made of cork. "Good gardeners," says Liebaut, "always took care, previously to covering them up for the winter, to cut off all the flowers, buds, and even the new and tender branches."
There were some groves of Orange-trees in the garden at Trianon, at the end of the seventeenth century, which had been planted there in the preceding century, and were considered great curiosities. La Quintinge observes, that they had succeeded in giving to the cases used in covering them forms and shapes of the most pleasing decorative character. Experience nevertheless proved that such means were not sufficient to protect the plants in hard winters, and that the case, besides the inconvenience of excluding the revivifying influence of the sun, had also the effect of smothering the plant, by entirely depriving it of air. It was not easy at first to find a remedy for these disadvantages. The Elector Palatine, however, in the sixteenth century, applied one of a very expensive character. He built a large movable wooden gallery in his ards buit inclosed the entire range of his Orange-trees : this gallery was furnished with glazed frames or saghes, through which the
sun could penetrate; and it was also heated by stoves in the German fashion. In the spring, when the weather became mild, this temporary erection was removed, and enabled to enioy an autumale By this means he was and fruits at all times of the promenade amidst flowers de Serres both speak highly of the invention, and describe it as most wonderful.

The former writer says, "Nothing of this hind done at the Court of France; no doubt the low ebb of the finances of our kings, crippled as they were by foreign and civil war, was the reason. But he adds, that some of the nobility had movable or flying galleries, like the
Elector at Heidelberg, less magnificent it is true, but conElector at Heidelberg, less magnifi
structed upon the same principle."
More economical methocs were also employed, one of which is thus described by Liebaut:-" Plant your trees," says he, "near a south wall, which may be little better stone columns, 13 feet high and 8 feet apart, connecting t lem hy a sunall joist, hy way of architrave; then cover upon the joist, and the other against the wall. In the south it will suffice to close your Orangery on both sides, leaving the front facing the south entirely open. It would facilitate the entry of the sum; but in the north the whole building must be inclosed, and it must be heated either with a coal fire or small faggots of wood, which consumes without smoke, unless you choose to imitate the munifiyou may remove this apparatus, and your trees may spring you may
P. Ferrari, an Italian Jesuit, after eulogising in his work the French people for their industry and skill in having found means not only to preserve their Orange-trees, but adapted for the tree by nature, adds, "In the month of October they were removed into a large building erected for the purpose, and protected from the cold by double windows-the exterior of glass, and the interior of paper. Attached to this building was a much smaller one, in
which was built a fire-place, with a thin plate of iron let Which was built a fire-place, with a thin plate of iron let
into the wall at the back; a fire being lighted in the grate, the iron plate gradually became hot, and a genia Warmth was thus diffused over the entire building.
It is surprisiog that instead of the imperfect methods of heating already described, stoves had not been adopted, since they were in general use in Germany. They began seventeenth century. La Quintinge mentions them, but they were either found to be imconvenient, or their management was not understood; since he advises lighted lamps and torches to be kept in hot-houses, to keep up the necessary temperature. It is also still more astonishing that the French having adopted a kind of hot-house for preserving Orange-trees, did not employ it for other trees, for the purpose of producing early fruit. But it has becnalready nobslity, was considered so luxurious and magnificent, that no expense wal spared in its cultivation ; whilst other plants requiring no extraordixary care and being within very body's reach, were thought nathing of. It must not known, and the invention here mentioned could scarcely be applied to anything but espaliers; thus the use of both were adopted about the same time.
When we wish to grow Fig-trees in boxes," says Quintinye, "in the month of January a pit 18 dag at the oot of a wall focing the south, in which the boxes are then placed; the whole is afterwards covered with large wall, and these again covered up with great care, to pre-
vent the frost from penetrating." This is truly a hotvent the frost from penetrating.
house analogous
In the works of St. Gelais, 1719, will be found verses addressed to some ladies, with a present of Cherries on the
first day of May. I am ignorant as to how they could procure such early fruit without the aid of hot-houses. find only in Champier, (De re cibaria) that the inhabit ants of Poitou sent every year to Paris, by coach, early Cherries ; and that they procured them by putting lime to the foot of " "ree, or by watering its roots with hot water. I culd produce ripe Cherries by the end of A pril but in any case, if they were thus procured by St. Gelais, he would have little reason to boast of an invention which makes a tree bear fruit at the same time that it kills it. Xt is only by the use of the hot-house that early
After all, those who feel curious to know what art has enabled us to accomplish in later years, have only to compare it with what it was in the hands of Quintinye, who was the most skilful Gardener of his time, and layd all having supplied the table of Louis XIV. with Strawberries at the end of March; Green-peas in April; Figs in June Cabbages, Lettuces, and Asparagus, in December and January.
Among the good foreign fruits that have been made to grow in hot-houses, one of the first is the Pine-Apple. It was brought from our American colonies in the sevenn eenth century, and at first was transmitted from thence his Vayage des Anatilles. Certain curious collectors finally procured some of the plants to be sent home; placed them with tranos, and notwithstanding the expense connected environs had sotion, the gardens of the capital and its be sold even in the public narkets.

The common opinion as to the Orange-tree is, that it originally came from China, and was introduced into our particularly the "Dictionne d'Histern books, an states, gardens of the Comte de Saint-Laurent, the first Orangetree planted in Europe, which became the parent of all those we now possess. The fact is not absolutely impos sible. Few trees live so long as this; and we know that about the middle of the eighteenth century there existed at Fontainebleau, the famous Orange-tree seized in 1523 from the Constable of Bourbon, when, after the defection of that Prince, hil effects were contiscated. It is, however,
unfortunate for the Portuguese story that we have evidence of their existence in France long before the Portuguese of their existence in France long before the Portuguese belonging to the House of Humbert, is mentioned a cer tain sum paid for transplanting Orange-trees.
Henri IV. caused an Orangery to be built in the garden of the Tuilleries, which was not destroyed until the time of Louis XIV.; when Le Nôtre altered the plan of the garden and adopted that beautiful arrangement which is blished the silk-manufacture in France, and was desirons to encourage everything connected with that branch of commerce, originally intended this building, says Sully, hot to cultivate Orange-trees, but to raise silk-worm from eggs, which he had imported from Spain
Louis XIV. was passionately fond of this tree, doubt less the first in our gardens for its elegance, its pleasing nificent Orperme, its flowers, and its fruit. The mag the winter is still considered as one amons the $m$ drees during osities of Versailles. This building, from the designs o Mansart, formed a gallery of 480 feet in leagth and 38 feet a height, with two wings, each 360 feet in length. In the Spring, when the mildness of the season permitted the exposure of those delicate trees to the air, they were placed Jasmine, which, hiding the boxes, and allowing only th rree with its head full of blossoms to appear, exhibited the gave those brilliant fêtes in his gardens, which among oreigners made his reign almost as celebrated as his con quests, the directors, consulting his taste, always employed Orange-trees in decorating the vestibules, arbours, and of the grand Gallery of Versailles was Orange-trees, ever partition between the windows held four of them, eacis metal. Some were also placed in the billiard-room; in fact, the Monarch would have them in his private apartsecret of making them bear flowers all the year round They selected for this purpose certain trees, which they allowed to shrink or wither for want of water; when the and peculiar process; in a short time they began to put orth fresh Ieaves and flowers, and were then taken to the Palace. These could always be replaced, by employing Great lords and rich private persons adopted the same Cyle of magnificence in their gardens. "We went to clagny, says Madame de Sevigne, (in 1675,) "the gardens are finished. You know the style of Le Nôtre; he has left a little dark wood, which has a pretty effect. He has a forest entirely of Orange-trees in large boxes, here persons walk in the slaade; and in order to hide the boxes, there are on both sides palisades of the same
height, decorated with Tuberoses, Roses, Jasmines, and Carnations. It is assuredly the most beautiful, the most surprising, and the most enchanting novelty that can be imagined." The same lady (in 1679,) speaking of the marriage of Mlle. de Louvois, on the 24th November, says,-.." They had made Spring return once more-every"
where abounded Orange-trees in full blossom, and fowers boxes. At another fête, given the 9th February, 1680 the Hotel de Conde, she mentions "Orange-trees loaded with fruit and flowers," Indeed, the fashion became so iven by of Louis XIV., there is not a single one in which this favourite decoration is not mentioned.
The Orange-tree still bears the same character : there are few gardens now without them; but the climate seldom allows the fruit to ripen. The Oranges sent from while in our northern provinces they eeldom gather anything but the flowers, which forms an excellent source of profit, being much used in preserves, pastilles, marmalade, omfits, ices, and liqueurs.
The Maltese Orange is now considered the best, and those from Portugal the next. The latter in the 17 th cen tury were so esteemed that a present of them was considered worthy of being offered to the King's children. Monsieur (the King's brother) carne to see me," says the Duchess of Montpensier, in her Memoirs, "and gave
me some Oranges from Portugal." Moliere, in describing the comedy which formed part of the celebrated entertain ments given at Versailles, in 1688, by Louis XIV., mentions that in the first scene appeared a magnificent display of Oranges from Portugal, and all sorts of fruits in 36 baskets.
De Serres observes, that in his time, even in Italy, only four different kinds of this fruit were known, viz., the Orange, the Citron, the Lemon, and the poncire, a strictness reckon a fifth, called. Adam"s Apple (Forbidden
fruit)," says he, "but it is not worth eating, and is only used to clean and scent the hands." This distinction still Porta, two of Citrons, and three of Oranges- that is to say, the sweet, the bitter, and those which were neither one nor the other. L'Instruction facile pour connaître toutes sortes d'Oranges et de Citrons (in the year 1680 ) eckonsin the four classes 80 varieties. we now reckon 126 According to Lemery, 1705, the ladies of the Court, in the 17 th century, carried in their hands sweet Citrons,
of which they bit small pieces occasionally, in order to mprove the vermilion hue of their lips.
In the play of "The Miser," by Moliere (1667), Harp agon, excusing himself to his mistress, who had come to in to be brought sweet Citrons, and some confectionery, that I have sent or on your account
The students of the University were also in the babit in which thg The offering was presented in a crystal glass, and was called Laudat, from the holiday granted to the students at the fair bearing that title, held at St. Denis, near Paris.
This custom was abolished fabout 1700. - Extracted

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE

Draining.-Your correspondent " J. J. M." has acted udiciously in regard to his own interest, and generousl towards his tenant. I have no personal knowledge of that gentleman, but I probably am well acquainted with est to bim and others a few remarks on the very im portant subject of draining. His difficulties are common to many others, having on bis farm to deal with bottom as well as surface-water; with wet gravelly peat-soil, and with very tenacious clay; both circumstances requiring great judgment and care, and very different modes of proprove. In the former case, wet gravels are seld bottom under the springs of water, often from 5 to 10 or more reet deep, and requiring a much larger tile placed upon a that one drain bottom is not sound, and it often happens acres, costing much less than frequent top-drains. In sele case of very tenacions ciays as a subson, f clay (into which the water will not percolate with sufficient readiness), and to be effectual they must be placed as nent the plough as may be done with satety. And fur ther, to prevent disappointment, it is sometimes absolntely the drains, directed by a spirit level, and not left to the ye of either master or labourer. I have, this spring been deep draining some wet meadow land, and sub-
sequently irrigating it under the direction of a person from Warwickshire ; and the extreme accuracy and effect with which this has been done, both above and below, induces me, through your Journal, to invite your correpondent, "J. J. M." or any other gentleman to whom an inspection may be convenient. The expense of irrithe plan of level floats is not more than from $2 l$. to $3 l$. per acre, and but a very trifing annual outlay is in-
curred. A two hours' ride by the Eastern Connties Railway to Witham will accomplish this object.-Henry Dixon, Witham, April 19, 1843.
Effect of Manures upon Insects. - In several of your leading urticleg you have alluded to the subject of manures. It appears to me, that in all discussions on this important subject, two points of great consequence have been omitted-or, perhaps I should say, one subject with two applications to the soil have on the insect world, whose sustenance is found in the different forms of vegetation. There can be no doubt of the correctness of the principle of returning to the soil such matters as form the chemical composition of the plant; but I am led to beleve, that, whereas much of the failure of crops is due to the ravages various insects, so will their success in a great degree depend on the defence afforded thent from their tiny but owerfui enemies a is this pointrg to thilosorhers have not suticiently noticed. It is my belief that many manures (as they are called) act principally with be exit to plants, by killing slugs, worms, and the countless muriads of nameless animalculae that prey on the roots, Lrunches, leaves. map, fowers, fruit, ©c., of plants; whle another class of manures operates a diversion in favour of the vegetable, the former class are, I conceive, the various acrid salts, goot, lime, \&c., and among the latter may be reckoned grains, $n$ alt-dust, olkake, and even green crops, ploughed or dug in. Pray let us have a yarn from you on this sub-ject.- W'oodend.
Guano--At p. 52, a correspondent suggests that guano might be procured on our own coasts. Ifear your remarks on that subject are too true ; noy opinion is, that our climate is too moist, for which 1 will give the followfew trees on a small island about 60 ft diameter, which, in the breeding season (Erom April to June), is literally covered with the nests of the smaller gull and duck. I mould, at least 25 inches deep, with a few Nettles, and
here and there a tuft of Grass like Cocksfoot.-2. An ac quaintance of mine has an island in the next barony (Ennis), with a pool of fresh water on it, round which the Wild geese gather and rest; the consequence is, that more than half an acre is spoiled; that is, the grass becomes so that they are the only stock which the sea is so rough Again, the rocks adjoiaing this island (the Stags), are covered with the gullmtribe in the breeding season; and yet in the autumn, when I was on them, you would only Beet here and there with the Sea-Pink, and a species of Spinach, and when grown in a garden, serves as auch for severul years ; each plant forming a bed 6 ft . square, and nereasing by the joints like the Fioringrass. It is also me Head as of the Stams. may say the same of Downpatrick Head as of the Stags. Whatever guano there may be upon it, is soon washed away; and l should suppose the
answer from your Scotch correspondents will be to the same effect.-R. G., Ballina.
Bees.-I send you the following plan for managing Bees common straw hives, so as to obtain a portion of honey without destroying these useful insects, in the hope that it hay interest some of your readers :-Put a swarm into a ail a piece of wood, 4 in . long, 3 in . wide, and in . thick one side of the lower part of the hive, cutting a hole $1 \frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high through the straw and wood. Attach a similar piece of wood to another straw hive, and nsert in the latter a tin pipe, made of half a sheet of tin, the bottom by a round bit of wood, and secured at the top to a ring of wood 2 in . in diameter inside: a cover of wood, turned to fit the wooden ring, will effectually close the pipe, which is intended as a ventilator, and for the pieces of wood in contact, on a board 3 ft . long, about 1 in . thick, and 18 in . wide, with a projection in front for the Dees to alight on; the board being movable, and resting on four posts about 2 ft . high. A slip of tin must be placed second hive until the first, or breeding hive, is full. A canvas cover, 1 yard square, painted white, and nailed in above the hives ; back to wooden rods, should be spread must be cut, to correspond cover holes, 4 in . in diameter, in the top of the hives. These holes may be secured against wet by covers made like cones, with a heavy iron ring at the base, and a wooden knob at the top. The about $8 s$., which will be ade oy any person at the cost of too expensive for cottagers. In April, 1842, I fitted up, swarmed inner above described, a hive of Bees which fitted up in the same way as the parent hive. The parent hive was marked A, the swarm A a. In July I allowed the Bees to enter the side hives by withdrawing the slips of tin. The communication between the hives was cut off in September by replacing the pieces of tin. I then opened doors from the side hives into the open air, placing on the outside with a piece of talc hanging by a thread This talc formed a trap-door, which the Bees could easily push open in the hive as they endeavoured to escape, but which prevented any ingress from the outside. In a few hours all the Bees in the side or store hive of A a made the escape, excepting 12 , which flew out when I carried of the best honey, free from Bee-bread or young Bees. without destroying a single Bee. In the store hive of A, obliged that the queen was strying, and I was therefore although many Bees died. From A, I obtained 10 lbs . of honey, equal in quality to that from A a. The trap-door interesting work on Bees.- Wilse Brown, Egglestone, arnard
Bees.-At p. 174, "P. P." has stated that those who Write on Bees in these pages would benefit by perusing the Encyclopædia Britannica. It appears to me, however, that there are some things in the article on "Bees" contained in that work, which Mr. Rochet, the author, ought of the mave countenanced. For instance, when speaking the authority of Geoffroy, that "Bees first collect a certain quantity of pollen, which they knead together into a ball, miglat place at the moiddle joint of the hinder feet." This eady by the one to think that the little balls were made (not their feet), instead of being accumulated hinder legs my. I have shown how this curious process is done, in busp hunt. Mr. R , farther observes-s In me many a gather large quantities at once, the Bees are sometimes brushed to roll their bodies in the flowers, and then to dispose of as before them into two masses, which they story of the hedgehog rolling itself amongst Apples, and Bees With it, it is only pollen in that way. If they are dusted an abundance-the Frollyhock enter flowers which contain remarked, however, that there for instance. It may be species, which collects there is a rare Bee, of the wild neath its abdomen, which ale admirably adapted for such a purpose. At present, want of time prevents me from oceeding farther with this subject. I shall, however that "Long experience has taught him, that as he turns
up a hive, and gives some taps on the sides and bottom, the queen immediately appears, to know the cause of alarm, but soon returns again amongst her people." If he would wrobably say, "Yous who understood Bees, queen wonld appear, to answer your call." In giving credit queen would appear, to answer your call." In giving credit With regard to Bees closing their door-ways, the author mentions, from high authority, that Bees construct a thick mentions, from high authority, that Bees construct a thick Wall, which barricades the entrance, and resembles a re-
gular fortification-indeed, they often have recourse to gular fortification-indeed, they often have recourse to Bees. However plausible this may be, $I$ have no hesitation in saying it is founded in some mistake, and that Mr. R. ought to have had better grounds for asserting that "This single trait in their history is a sufficient refutation of the theories which ascribe all their actions to the operation of a blind, indiscriminating instiuct, and would exclude every species of foresight and reflection." To this Chave little to say, but must leave the reader to form an opinion about it for himself.-J. Wighton, Cossey Gardens.
Blue Flowering Conservatory Plants.-The following is a list of blue flowering plants suitable for a conservatory, Mexico. Sálvis patens, Aug, to Oct. ; S. polystáchya, Oct. to Dec.; Tradescántia pulchella, July to Aug. New South Wales: Comesperma grácilis, April; Solanum Oct.; Scévola suavéolens, Aug. to Sept. ; Dampiera stricta, June to Aug.; Patersónia sericea, June to Aug. Sollya heterophylla, July; S. Jinearis, June to Aug.; Har denbérgia Comptoniana, March to June; Plagiolúbum ilicifolium, and chorozemifolium, March to July; Orthrosanthes multiflora. June to July; Scutellaria húmilis ; June to July. Plectranthus incanus, July to Aug. ; Dianella longifólia, Aug. ; Hovea celsi, March to July; Dracæna nutans, July to Aug.; Conospermum capitacum, June to Aug. Temperate Parts of South America: Tweédia cúrulea, onychina, Oct. to Dec. ; Stemódia chilensis, Aug. to Oct. : Sphacele campanulata, July to Aug. ; Solanum myrtifúlium, July to Aug.; Conanthera campanulata, March; CommeJuly to Aug. ; Conanthera campanulata, March; CommeWitheríngia pinnatifida, June. N. America: Clitori Mariana, Aug. ; Stokesia cyánea, Aug.; Ruélia biflora, July. Cape of Good Hope: Lobélia carćlea, Juhe to July; Lightfootia tenella, June to July ; L. Loddigésii, July to Aug. ; Agathæa coelestis, Feb. to Sept. ; Aster fasciculata, June; Cyanella capensi6, July to Aug.; Aristea capitata, July to Aug.; Agapanthus præcox, Jan, to Roella filiformis, June to Sept.: E'chium pyramidatum May to July; Plumbago capensis, Aug. New Spain Cælestina ageratoides, July to Oct.; Erýngium serratum Aug. ; E. comosum, Aug. ; Viola Paimensis, May to July Palma; Voarborescens, April to May, Spain; Goldfússia anisophylla, June, Sylhet; Státice arbórea, Aug. to Nov. Teneriffe; Lobélia heteromalla, Feb., Dominica; L. bego to Aug., S. of France; Phyteuma pinnatum, June to Aug. Candia; Anagallis monelli, May to Sept.,'Italy.-J.K. K. Altercliffe.
Killing Insects for the Cabinet.-I don't see that "D. H. W., p. 174, has given me a peg whereon to hang a reply His proposed plan is just as feasible as the following which I offer to his serious consideration:-On bringing the captives home, either "in thick letter-paper ${ }^{3 \prime}$ or otherwise, persuade them hands, (their fore-legs $s_{p}$ ) and send a smart electrical spark decent pace, they will hardly bave time to feel pain. In both cases the specimens may be a little spoiled, but tha may not be quite so disastrous ; and after a few are unne may not be quite so disastrous; and after a few are unne cessarily though mercifuly killed, the experimenter cabinet may chance to get supplied. Sombre-coloured in a butt of malmsey (i. $e$. gin or whisky, for either would be rather more costly than Clarence's medium) ; only the specimens whil soon become greasy" when placed in the cabinet, and require renewal. I give "D. H. W." every credit for his motive in adaressing me, but to be of use he must try again. I suspect the Millenniura wont cast up to-morrow morning nor be expedited by any etherẽal receipt for killing insects, and really your useful columns tilting-match. $-S$.
Vines.-I did not stop my Vines sufficiently early last year, and moreover, when I pruned them, I left the bearthe lowerbuds this spring have broken very feebly. Finding that they continued weak, and my intention being in future to spur the Vines, I determined, in order to throw more strength into these weak shoots, to shorten the rods ; and on the 5 th inst., I cut off between two and three feet from each of the eight Vines. The Vines were in full leaf, with the branches stopped one joint above the and the blossom within about ten days of the perion its expansion. On the following morning, I period of the Vines had borne the operation well, with the exception of one, which was bleeding. I applied a hot iron to the wound, but in about ten minutes it broke out again; I repeated the operation, but met with the same result; 1 tried seand a stick of sealing-wax in readiness, and the moment the iron was removed, while the wounded part was still dry and warm, I dropped some sealing-wax upon it, and pressed it down with my finger. I then put some
more wax round the wounded part, pressing it close, so
as to form a small cap, sbout a quarter of an inch in depth, upon the end of the rod. This answered completely: not the slightest moisture again exuding. On the 7th, it appeared that two of the Vines had been bleed ing a little in the night, but had dried up again without assistance. On the 8tb, I found that one of the last mentioned Vines had again bled a litcle during the night I therefore applied the hot iron and sealing-wax with the same success as before. The woundsare now, April 10 all quite dry, and the Vines are already beginning to show that the operation will be of great service to them. The Vines are five years old-G
Shrivelling of Grapes.-" Jemsheed " complains, at p. 230, that his friend, by giving air to his Vinery when the Grapes were colouring, according to the advice of an "Old Gardener," lost half his crop by shrivelling. By this he seems to intimate that the shriveling was caused by the air given; but in this I think he is mistaken I consider that it resulted, not from the agent applied, but from the manner of applying it. It seems to have
been the "Old Gardener's" opinion, that the temperature of the house was too high, and he consequently recor mended the admission of a little air, which, if done with judgment, might have proved beneficial; but instead of位, 1 presume air was admitted so freely, as immediatel the Vines and sbstructing the fog of sap, produce shrivelling. If "Jemsheed," after living in the neighbourhood of ibe Equator, were transported immediately to Greenland, I doubt not but that he too would feel a sirivelly sensation- Tyro.
Scotch and English Farmers.-At p. 209 a correspondent complains of the injustice done to the English by praising the Scotch Farmers so much as is now done which he considers is only a fashion. He produces a long train of circumstances which be supposes to be conclusive that English farming is at least as good, if not better than that of Scotland. Into this controversy I shall not enter I slall content myself, however, (after premising that among all those he enumerates, he make no allowance whatever for the inferiority, of the climate of Scothand counties in the south, to which he seems principally to refer,) with adverting to three of the circumastances men tioned. While he states clearly the disadyantages under which the English Farmer labours, he does not once ad vert to the physical, and not moral, difficulty, against which the Scottish Agriculturist has perpetually to con tend; nor does he seem to think it any merit that the latter has mastered by skill and perseverance this difficul achievement. Yet it has heen accomplisbed; and th people of Scotland- With a naturally less-productive sol amaller quantity of arable land, in proportion to the popalation-depend less upon foreign supplies than the that, with the England. Yo the lothisns and the Carse of Gowrie, Wheat is not cultivated in any part of Scotland but is abandoned as being unprofitable. Has he never heard of Stirlincshire, and of the tract of alluvial lanc on the banks of the river Forth, amounting to about 60,000 Scottish, or 75,000 statute acres, which grows Wheat profitably, and equal, if not superior, in quality to any grown in Scotland, and to much of that which is grown in Eng land? The crop of lust year ranged from 60 to 67 lbs . the bushel : and upon the everage of years that which was brought to market ranged from 60 to 65 lbs . I also beg to state that four quarters per acre are accounted a bad rop; and if, in the spring, appearances indicate much ess than this, it is usually ploughed down, and Barley or Oats substituted that five quarters is not a good crop that six is fair and fully an average, that seven is good, and eight superior ; but that instances are known in which a field of 30 acres, in the possession of Mr . Mowbray of Cambus, yielded upon the average of the 30 acres nine quarters and a bushel ; and some particular spots, which were minutely attended to at the time, yielded at the rate of fifteen quarters an acre. As nine quarters and a bushel over a 30 acre field is certainly a very large crop and the truth of it may be questioned, I deem it necessary o explain that Mr. Mowbray was a distiller as well as a farmer, and fed with his grains great numbers of catce The urine of his stalls he collected (mark this), watered this Wheat, if I was rightly informed, with it twice during the season, and the consequence was the very heavy crop which I have mentioned. I may further observe that the same gentleman, the next year, treated a large field of grass for hay in the same manner, and he had a crop of common I do not pretend to say. It shows, however, the capability of the soil. It is worthy of remark also that all this happened before the land was drained or sub-soil-ploughed. Is this amount of crop excelled even in the south of England, upon a field of equal extent? and yet this is neither in the Lothians nor the Carse of may add that Wheat is profitably cultivated in 28 or 29 of the 33 counties in Scotland, and that not many years ago Wheat was exported from Rossliire in the North Highlands, to London and commanded the price in Mark-lane. Your correspondent, moreover, says, "The Scotch Farmer may laugh at Turnips sown broadcust, as in the South of England ; but he should remember that, owing to the warmer and drier climate, they will not grow in drills : and that even in Scotland last year there were many failures in consequence of the heat and drought." This is the first time I have heard of these failures, though living in the heart of Scotland, and seeing hundreds of
farmers in the course of the season. When 1 mentioned the circumstance to several farmers, and asked if they
had heard of anything of the kind, they all denied any such knowledge. So that in whatever part of Scotland these failures occurred, they did not take place here. On the contrary, Turnins last year, sold in the field in small lots, brought from $14 l$ l. to $23 l$. per acre; according as they happened to be white, yellow, or Swedes. Our farmers of
the South, however, wish that they had a share of the heat the South, however, wish that they had a share of the heat and drought which are blamed for broad-cast sowing in though drilled, always grew best in the warmest seasons. I shall notice one more circumstance. Your correspondof the Agricultural Society of England at Livernool and Bristol were found wanting because of their weight ; in consequence of which they required about double the amount of horse-power to work them, and tbat the light English plough was preferred to them. Supposing this statement plough in Scotland is always wrought with only two orses, white horses; while the light Euglish plough in England is
frequently wrought with three or four horses? Will the frequently wrought with three or four horses? Will the or four English ones? Certainly not.-Not a Scotch Farmer, Stirling.
Fiys. - Your correspondent in the last Chronicle,
"J. N. V.," says he finds no difficulty in growing Figs on the back wall of a Vinery. As I am so unfortunate as not to be able to succeed, after much trouble, and with success is very general in my neighbourhood,
would be doing a great service if he would state the par-
ticular sort or sorts of Figs he prefers, and his ticular sort or sorts of Figs he prefers, and his mode of growing Figs against the back wall of a Vinery, that last year I did away with the trees, with the exception of a very small, delicate, pale-green Fig, which I have brought from the top of the back wall down the rafters, and in this way succeed in ripening my second crop late in the autumn; the first crop generally fallis. But in this way, you will observe, it occupies the place of a now showin for fruit; the Figs have attained about two-thirds their size, but when ripe they seldom exceed an inch and a hal in length. From my description, can you give me th the Nerii.]

Pollers Guano.-I used some of this valuable mixture on Celery last autumn, with very good effect. I also on Celery, the latest row he planted, and strange to say, was the first for use, and the finest in his garden.T. Brock, Barking

Laws of Farmers.-Ownershipof Agricultural Fences -Where there are two fields, separated by a hedge and ditch, the hedge, primà facie, belongs to the owner of the field in which the ditch is not; and if there are two ditches one on each side of the hedge, then the ownership of the Guy v. West, 2 Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 182 . An attemp was once made to establish a common law right in the from the interior line of the foot of the bank as the reasonable width; wiz., four feet for the ditch, and four feet
for the base of the bank, if there were no ditch. was decided no such rule about an eight feet width ex ists; and Lawrence Justice stated the rule about ditching to be this-" Nn man making a ditch, can cut into his neighbour's soil ; but usually he cuts to the very extremity of his own land: be is, of course, bound to throw the likes it, he plants a hedge upon the top of it; therefore, he cuts afterwards beyond the edge of the ditch, which is the extremity of his land, he cuts into his neighbour's Reports, 137. Proof, therefore, of the ancient width of the ditch is evidence that the owner's land did not extend of a hedge may maintain trespass against his cotenant, is the latter grub it up; but a mere clipping of the hedge may be justified, Voyce $v$. Voyce, Cow. Rep., 201.-C.K. ellar for Potatoes. - Your correspondent last Chronicle, appears to have formed a very good plan
for constructing a cellar for Potatoes, \&c.; but pray allow for constructing a cellar for Potatoes, \&c.; but pray allow feet wide, as I fear that the Potatoes will ferment if too many are crowded together in a mass.-- mega.
Yeast Plant.-The seed sent you by "
Yeast Plant.- The seed sent you by a "Lady" is that of Carduus Benedictus, or Blessed Thistle, with the virtues of which I doubt not but that you are acquainted.-
Thomas Abott, jun.- IYes; and they are not the properties ascribed to the Yeast plant. We do not think the figure is intended for the Blessed Thistle, which is not known in North America, except as an introduced plant, and that very rarely.]
Soot as a Manure for Pines.-" Scrutator," at p. 209, inquires whether any one has used soot as a manure for that $I$ apply it myself with success. When used fresh, is an excellent material for preventing worms from entering the pots: but the drainage must be good, otherwise it will soon lose its volatility. If strewed over the crocks the depth of a quarter of an inch, it will answer the above purpose; the roots of the plants will grow freely in it, and their extremities (as far as my experience goes) will have it mixed with the soil, and although I cannot positively gay that it was beneficial (because I had not an opportunity of putting a plant in all respects alike and under the same circumstances, with the exception of
soot, alongside of it) yet I can confidently state that it is
not injurious. The Pines nnder not injurious. The Pines under my care to which it is
applied are of a very dark green colour, are stiff in applied are of a very dark green colour, are stiff in
habit, and produce good froit.- Polyphragmos.- During period of many years, I mixed soot regularly in my moing a Pines ; many years, I mixed soot regularly in my soil for iving those plansider it to be an excellent stimulant or I used it in the following proportions for fruting plants rour wheelbarrows of friable turfy loam, cut three or four nches deep from a common or old pasture, at least one year old before using it, and to be turned and chopped two or three times during that period; one barrowful sheeps'-droppings gathered fresh from a common, and dried upon mats in an open shed, or weather suited, and pounded fine with a quarter rowfal of soot. The whole were well mixed together, but not sifted, a week or two before being used. For succes sion plants, I added two barrowfuls of leaf-mould to the ame proportions. In the above soils my Pines renerally had a healthy appearance growing freely and producing ood fruit for the By way of trying an , a number of succession plants from a small pit with a moke flue running round the interior. I added a little reeping to the old, turned and mixa on the top of the keeping about six inches of the old tan on the top of the
bed; I then selected 24 Queen Pines, which I expected would soon show fruit, turned them out of their pots, and arranged them in three lines on the tan, commencing first with the back line, sinking their balls abour three them one inch higher than the balls, with the same compost as above mentioned for fruiting plants, but not broken quite so fine as when used in pots. When planted, they received a moderate watering to settle the earth about their roots. The pit was kept ralher close for a days, untir the heat rose in the tan, they wore hen eldomy syringed overhead during the or May, 22 of the plyured to be watered at he by the of September they were all cut, and weighed respectively from 3 lbs . to $4 \frac{2}{4}$ lbs. each. None of the plants were above two years old when the fruit was cut. The two plants which did not fruit were fine strong plants, but they had to be emoved and potted when their more productive neighbours were cleared out.-J. Alexander, Carton Gardens. that we have for some time used soot as a manure for Pines at this place. We use it either by placing a layer immediately above the drainage, or as a top-dressing, by removing a small portion of the soil from the surface, spreading a layer of soot, and then replacing the soil on the top. Whichever way it is applied, the manner in which the roots seem to luxuriate in the layers of soot and the rich dark green of the foliage, compared with that benefit derived treated, bear sufficient evidence of the added that, as a preventive to worms entering the pots, soot is not effectual; for although it acts as such at first, and after it has been in the pot a short time the worms appear as much at thei ease in the layers of soot as in any other part of the ball *Trentham Hall
Wild Flowers of Germany.-Mr. Howitt, in his Rural and Domestic Life in Germany," - a book full o curious and interesting information,-mentions, in
account of a visit he paid to the Wild Boar Park at Hüttel dorf, near Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria keep up with the greatest care the breed of the old German wild boar, of which he has there nearly two thousand head that some were so tame as to come at the whistie of the keeper, and run eageriy as he shook one of the whi Comit says "Those trees, unknown in England, are as large a Apple-trees, and in autumn are covered with fruit of coral colour, as large as Cherries, but oblong. They mak used for dessert. The wild swine are particularly fond o this fruit, and as the trees were shook, and it pattered to the ground, they came running on all sides, and stood in the neighbouring thickets eager for our departure, when you infor forward and ravenously devoured it. it is be procured in this country? Mr. Howitt talks much of the extreme beauty of the wild flowers in Germany: fo instance, near Salzburg, where, he says, "By the road-side the most beautiful flowers con for tempted the hand. The leaves of the Christmas Rose were in abundance, shewing that in early spring its larg white blossoms must have greatly beautified the scene The Dog-tooth Violet started richly between the moss stones. There were pretty kinds of white and yello Daphne, a large blue Gentian, splendid blue and yello Salvias, with very large flowers, and the rich Moun rer Pinks grew in abundance." I think it would be very desirable if seeds could be procured of the Salvias mea tioned, as a "splendid yellow Salvia" would be a great acquisition to our gardens here; as would also a handsome hardy blue Salvia, which the Salvia patens certaing is not in scotland, as $I$ have never succeeded in press hav it through the winter in the open air, although a col taken great pains to do so-and I do not live in a cold degrees more severe than it is here.-Christina. [The wild Cornel is our Cornelian Cherry, or Cornus máscula, a common plant in nurseries. It was formerly grown good deal in England, bat has given way to other things. The Salvia with yellow flowers is probably S. glutinosa, also common in botanic gardens, and a showy species. No
doubt the Salzburg flora is very gay and rich; but people have not the same feeling for wild flowers when cultivated, as when they are hanging from their native rocks.]
Manayement of Home Manure.- I have lately read, with satisfaction, in the Chronicle, those articles which rector and magement Home and is to ve regretted that so little regara is paid to so important a subject. The attention of men of science has of late years been so much directed towards the war Manures, that farm-yard manure seems to have been with litsle a alogether, and farmers Sulphate of that Guano, \&c. ; while, in the management of their farm yard manure, they are as far back as they were fifty years ago. Cow-house and stable dung is thrown into the yard as if it were of no value; it is there allowed to be renched by every shower that falls, and its very essens the field in a slovenly manner, as if the more it was ex posed to the weather the better it would be. From twenty years' experience in rural affairs, I am of opinion that in that it is necessary for the farmer to keet his dunghill as secure from rain as his hay and straw. My ention was drawn to this subject some years ago, when in the service of a late nobleman, who allowed his princilabourers to keep a cow, with as much potato-ground their cow's dung would cover. In consequence of some alterations in the labourers' outhouses, one of them convenient place to deposit the dung in, he piled it up in corner of the barn. When the season arrived for planting Potatoes, this man's cow-dung was taken into the held with that of his neighbours, and their Potatoes the the man's Potatoes whose cow-dung was kept dry were the best in the field; and not only that, but the spot upon which his manure was spread could be traced out everal years after.-Coto. [No doubt. But it will never do to keep stable litter dry; for if you do, how is it to be decomposed? We are persuaded that the true wode of managing it is that described in a leading article a few drier it is then kept the better.]
Iron Stake-holder. -The accompanying sketches are tron from an iron stake-holder, used here to support of Perékia Bleo which I had found o secure by common stakes. This plan fully answers the purnose, and as I om not aware that anythinc like is is at present in use, it may probably be serviceable to those of your readers who may be similarly situated with myself. If made of suitable dimensions to accord to the stake or plant to be secured to it, it will, I think, be also qually useful for plants in the open air, such as standard and Pillar Roses, \&c., which are often injured by the manner in which they are usually supported. The lowe ye, $a$, is made with a female screw and a smalle han the upper one, $b$ and to sive and and ower part of the sta Being passed through the upper and screwed into the lower ne, the stak is supported without penetrating the soil its utility will, therefore, be at once obvious, both as re gards diminishing the risk of injury to the roots and the greater durability and strength of the support. The po must be selected of a proper size, so that the holder fit tightly to it, and it should be placed in the pot when the plant is fresh shifted; c represents a front view of one of the side supporters, a a transverse section; ande a sid view of ditto ; exhibits the stakeholder complete.-Joh Webster, Gardener to Mrs. Huskisson, Eartham.


Coverings on Vine Borders.-I observe that in the
Calendar of Operations," at p. 231, Mr. Beaton states that the mulching may safely be removed from Vine Borders, and the latter exposed to the weather. My men on the contrary, have been busy during the early part of the week in riving the Vine-borders extra protection, by adding more fermenting material. What will noy more northern neighbours think, who have followed the above advice, especially with their early houses? My registering thermometer came down the night before last (the 1lth to $20^{\circ}$, and ewen the metting on the fined walls (with fre) bad upon them a partial covering of snow. The thermo meter fell last ipht to 270 with a cold wind N N by W The hills around Eshton Gardens, Stcipton, Yorkshire

Properties of the Carnation.-I was not surprised to find a champion in favour of the very full flowers I so much condengned in the paper read by me on the 21 st of March, before the Floricultural Society. I ana, however, shown astonished that ${ }^{\text {" }} \mathrm{C}$. K. or any other person should draw an inference the very opposite to that in tended by the paragraph selected, at p. 230, from my paper. If he will re-peruse the paragraph, he will see that I found fault with Flora's Garland on account of the irregularity of its marking." Had "C. K." read the remaining part of the paragraph referred to, he could not have supposed me to have meant that, because a Carna-

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tion was very full, it must, of consequence, be imperfectly marked. What I said was this: "If the principal characters constituting a perfect flower, are hidden by its extreme fulness, then fulness is not a necessary property; but, on the contrary, highly objectionable." In my criterion of a Carnation, I have endeavoured to be as explicit on this point as possible, by saying that "each row of petals should be regularly and alternately arranged above the other, so as never to be crowded, nor, on the other hand, to have a loose and gaping appearance ; in fact, the spaces should be ooly sufficient to display the colouring distinctly." "C. K." moreover inquires, whether "sup-
posing a flower is regularly marked with good forms and petals, and in other respects desirable, its being extremely full would be objectionable?" It is easy to suppose a
flower to have all the necessary properties which it should flower to have all the necessary properties which it should
posse8s, but the " extremely full "flower which "C. K." has imagined, would, from that very extreme fulness, prevent the markings in the petal from being seen; so that he could only suppose them to be "regularly marked." In deciding upon the beauties of a Carnation, I never only which is apparent to the eve; and if it is so full as to prevent these the "principal characters" in the Carnation from being seen, I then say a Carnation may be too gument against very full flowers."-R. Orson, 12, Hallplace, Kennington-lane. [Mr. Orson has here supplied the sentence referred to at a greater length than is given in our Report of the Floricultural Society; which, alMr. Orson's words.]
The Gooseberry.-I have occasionally observed the Gooseberry growing freely and producing fruit on Pollard Willows and other trees in Cambridgeshire, where vegetable decomposition has afforded sufficient nourishment. They this ancient town. A more remarkable instance, however, occurs in the garden of W. Dalton, Esq., where a healthy hrub is firmly rooted in the joints of the solid brick-work, three feet from the ground, and is regularly trained wit
other wall- fruit.-N. $N$. Hodson, Bury St. Edmunds.
Euphorbia jacquiniftora.-I have adopted the following plan for restoring naked specimens of Euphorbia jacquiniflora, having tried it with success, in February last, upou a plant under my care which possessed three long
shoots or branches, trained up to stakes about 3 feet high, with scarcely a sound leaf upon them. I pinched back each of the three branches so as to leave only three or
four buds on each shoot; these buds, with few exceptions, have all made young shoots; some of them are now six inches long, and all incline to a borizontal position. I again pinched off the top of the young shoot about ten days ago, and now I see they are forming flower-buds at the axil of every leaf. I expect soon to have a fine bushy plant in perfect flower. This was done previously to Mr. Beaton's plan of laying down the E. jacquiniflora appearing in the Chronicle. My treatment was similar to that recommended by Mr. B., With the exc
Planting in Ireland.- There seems to be a great impediment to planting in this country, from the want of formed round the stem, which is frequently full of water this is equally applicable to the Cabbage, and to large the ground, it becomes like plaster, and keeps that all the soils which I bave met with. The Potatoes very often suffer severely from the early autumnal gales. Suboiling and trenching does not seem to remedy it, as I have seen the same effect produced in a new garden where the
ground was trenched nearly 4ft, deep. Perhaps some corespondent might suggest a remedy; as delicate plants Suffer severely from it.-R. G., Ballina
Daniell's Manure.-II had occurred to me that this manure might prove a remedy for Wire-worm, but my expectaticns are disappointed. On Thursday last I placed some of these insects in a box of earth, seasoned with the were still alive. Saturday I found that out of ten, four be sill alive. Hence I conclude that this manure is not Lectrelied on for the purpose. I perceive in Johnston's sisting of March, 1843, p. 64 , that a composition conbas b or nearly the same materials as Daniel's Manure indeed other ingredients are added. In the early part o 1842, I persuaded a miller in an adjoining parish, to apply for a liceuce to manufacture the manure, which he accordthe accounts of its success have been discouraging manured 12 acres of wheat with it successfully, but the I spealk was ploughed in. The crops are not yet reaped, as pleasing as that presented by the land manured with lime.- As as that

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

## Malacca-This country is subdued Rip Van Wink

 sort of a place, situated close to the sea-shore, and divided into two parts by a brook, dignified by the name of river The place is exceedingly the southern bank of this river The place is exceedingly quiet and dull, but green and calming, and excellentily adapted for study. The country characterized as the Rice district, being opend may be berally quite flat, and throughout the flat parts decidedly swampy quite flat, and throughout the flat parts decidedly swampy. a hillock higher than the other, and of considerable extent, the view embraces on the land-side a profusion of Cocoa-nuts, and strips or plains of Rice cultivation, extending inwards three or four miles, when the Great Forest commences, the districts between the two being dendron), which, particularly from a distance, have a scraggy aspect, and constitute one of the botanical features of the province. The sea-view is extensive; to the south are seen the Water Islands, several in number, of which the largest is of some extent, and covered, espeof the Rice-fields of the Rice-fields, generally buried in trees, the villages are situated, not adaing to the did thit scenery, except by the diversity of the foliage of Atogether, however, I do not remember, excepting Moulmain, and one port near Mergui, a more pretty view than that from Booket Chine, which, I'may mention, is the cemetery of the Chinese--for although in the distance there is too much jungle, yet
some of the masses stand out boldly, and the foreground is beautiful, being cleared, presenting here and there a picturesque tree, and enlivened by the white unsepulchreooking tombs. The highest point of this hill was made into a redoubt by the Dutch, and is crowned by a grove
of indifferent Pterocarpus. The roads about the place are good but narrow, generally lined by Cajeputis; they are made of some red stuff, obtained copiously from Booket Chine, and more like Keenka in colour than anything else. The botanical features may be represented as follows :-littoral cultivated thickets and jungles, between besides last of which the Maiays positively The littoral either consists of mud, producing Mangroves, which do present any great variety-or of sand, producing This is a very prominent feature about Tanfong Ching, a well-known place; the Mangrove tracts abounding to the south, or in the opposite direction. I do not remember many Mangrove plants with which I had not previously , ora, aritie tid the Malacca Mangrove tracts do not, like those of Mergui, Malacca Mangrove tracts do not, Croduce many Orchidaceæ. Pardanus, Sideroxylon, DoCalophyllum inophyllum, Pa Taccada, Premna, Eugenia, Ximenia, Garcinia, Vaccinium (I mean Ericaceæ, with an ovarium inferum), Leucopogon (probably Malayanus), Gmelina villosa, Areca littoralis, Acrostivum fuciforme (a magnificent Fern), Ophioglossum pendulum (not an
Ophioglossum). Of these, the only feature-giving tree is the Engenia, which occasionally abounds, and in flowe becomes very conspicuous. The herbaceous plants are Euphorbia, Ipomoea pes tigridis, Convolvulus, Do The botanical features dependent upon cultivation-fo otherwise all would be usurped by Melaleuca leucadendron, are Cyperaceæ, as usual ; also Nymphæaceæ, several Utriydruna lanuginosum in profusion, Jussiæa, Herpestes monnieria, Ceratopteris thalictroides, and Pontederia \&c., among these, and dependent in many instances upon the owness of the situation, a tall Livistona, which appears characters, Licuala spinosa? Sagus, and that most beautiful Malayan Palm, Areca tigillaris, the Ins I think, Olan Belookar, are much more varied, and probably take their origin in cultivation, although the features now are proitt, where Kcenig a thered Thottea grandiflora, and about some parts of Booket Chine and St. John's Hill, and generally in all clearings. So that would seem tha in forests, but on the contrary, shrubs, the localities o which, judging from the manner in which the eye recognises thew, are probably at din dance. Belookar Jungt presents Parkajocommoniy, Castanea, Fagrea, Ficus, Connarus, Cnestis, Congea, Croton, Sphenodesme, Phy Roctlera, Gmelina villosa, Memecylon, Parinarium, Psy chotria, Eurycoma, Inga, Rhodamnia, Pternandra, the same as and prior to Blume's Ewyckia, Nelitris, Stro phanthus, with ringlets a span long. Scitaminee, Tunja, Dracæna, Thottea, Averrhoa simplicifolia, Uvaria, Hippo cratea, Ixionanthes, Rottlera alba, Erycibe, Vitex arborea Cansiera, a remarkable Santalaceous genus with
diment of a calyx; another very like Groutia, scc Then come the great, the primæval forests, which do one of the grandest vegetation. In this forest, probabl five-sixths of the Malacca flora are to be found. I have not much knowledge of the trees, which are generally to big to be climbed, or to be cut down, with any convenience, but 1 remarked a Melanorrhæa, several Dipterocarpi,
Artocarpi, Fici, Sapindaceæ, Dilleniaceæ; among them the greatest giant being a Milk-tree, and probably a Ficus, The under-stratum is not very thick but very varied, consisting of several Palms, Tacca, a host of Scitamineæ, ru cordate leaves blood-coloured underneath, Ferns, \&c. As partial features I may add the edges of Belookar Jungle, bordering or encroaching on swamps, characterisew by a shruby Hera Cunoniacers, Nepenthes, two species, undescibiug leared Guttiferous shrub, Lycopodium, a beautiful suffiuticose Wormia; and the fluviatile tract, which especially towards the sea, is mixed with the Mangrove this a mile inland is remarkable for its Pandani, Barring toniæ, Sterculiacearum nov. genus, Cerbera, Manghas,
Pothos, Tylophora, and above all a large Pancratium-leaved
thing which I never saw in flower, Nauclea, Stagmaria The cultivated trees which would, from the fondness of the Malays for shade and fruit, form a considerable feature were the country more peopled, are Semecarpus Anacar dium, the Mangosteen, Rambootan, Sandoricum indicum, the Seatool, Champedah a species of Jack, Douanne Durio, (of which there are certainly two species, ) Poolasan sort of Litchi. Num Num (Cynometra caulifiora, size, and is then very beantiful : here and therea Clove-tree Mirousops Kaki, Erythrina, Cocos nucifera, and pygmsea, Mimaso techu, Areng sacchariferum very fine, particularly in the interior; Artocarpus incisa does not come to any perfection ; the Pterocarpus Marsupium, two opposite-leaved Mangoes of the same genus with the Burmese M . opposilifia, $C$ apecies fine tree san these I will give a more detailed account in my next. The great families of the Malacca flora may be said to be Scitaminex, and Orchidacex; but these latter are not very numerous, either individually or as species; Palma of which Verbenaceæ, Sapindaceer, Meliaceæ, Leguminosæ, Connaraceæ, Terebinthaceæ. The families poorly represented are Gramineæ, Acanthacee, Labiatæ, Compositx, \&c. Of Ferns and Lycopodia, altogether I obtained about one hundred; but I do not know yet their proportion to the other families.-W. Griffith. [We would just ask our readers to compare this with the account in the "Encyclopredia of Gardening," by Mr. Main. Why the trees, which that author says give the greatest effect to the landscape there, are scarcely, if at all, to be met with.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

April 18. - R. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. Ssq., in the chair. The Right Hon.
Lady Dover, J. H. H. Altinson, and J. F. Batter. Rsqus.
 drobium aggregatum, covered with its drooping racemes of

 with yellow and chocolate-coloured flowers: Cyrtochilum hastatum, and fine clusters of the crimson Combretum macran-
thum: a Knightian medal was awarded for the Dendrobium,
Caitieva. Lálage, and Combretum. From Mr. Feran, gr. to

## Lucy Lady Rendicmham, plants of Erica micans and ovata, Cor- rea speciosa, and kemsedsa dilatata, a Lenon-tree bearmg

 rea speciosa, and kinseds a disatata, a Lemon-tree bearingfruit, and a dish of handsome Orankes, grown in a greenhousee
From Mr. Smith, of Kingston, Azaiea mirabilis and phemicea
alba, with seven seedling Azaleas. From Mr. Green, gro to Sir

## E. Antrobus, Bart., 12 fine seedling Calceolárias, for one of



 the Erica. From Messrs. Chandler and Sons, a fine plant of
Rhododendron purvureum maculatum, with purple fluwers, very Rhododendron purpureum maculatam, wit purple awwers, very
darkly spotted in the throat, and a plant of Tinlium grandiforum:
certificateawarded for the ormer. Messrs. J. a d d H , Lee, of Hammersmith, exhibited two plants of a beautiful scarlet bs bidd Rho-

 peolum Jarrattu- Bdilksian medal awarded for the Epacris.
From Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a. plant of Cyrtopódium puncFrom Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, a plant of Cyrtopódium puncspotted with pale brown and yellow. From Messrs. Lucombe,
Pince, and Ca, a plant of Epidendrum aurantiacum. From S.
Rucker, Esq, a well-bloomed plant of Cbysis bractescens, with Rucker, Esq, a well-bloomed plant of Cbysis bractescens, with
white wax-like flowers, and a bright yellow labelluns; and a
specimen of Epidendrum Stamfordıanum: a Baiksian medal awarded for Chysis bractescens. From Mr. C. Adams, gro to
Mrs. Morris, of the Retreat, Battersea, a fine plant of MaxilláMrs. Morris, of the Retreat, Battersea, a fine plant of Maxillá-
ria aromática, forming quite a nest of sweetscented yellow flowers; Epidendrum aloefoliom, and crassifolium: Banksian
medal awarud for the wo former. From C. B. Warner, Esq., a
plant ot the beautiful Epideldrum bicornuty plant of the beautiful Epidendrum Bicornutum. Mr. Carsons,
gr. to W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., exhibited a seedling Cmieruria, From the Very Reve the Dear of Manchester were severai
blooms of his handsome seedling Camellia, called lysantha, and described at p. 247: a certificate was awarded for it. Mr. H.
Low, of clapton, sent a plant of Caméllia Lowii, a bloom of which was exhibited at the last meeting ; the petals are regularly cupped, of a brigh' carmine colour, and more fall in the From Mr. Kıghorn, gr, to Alex. Murray, Esq., a seedling Calceolaria, named Candidate. From Mr. Doran, gr. to T. Hawes, Esq,, a leash of Cucumbers and three magniacent Hyarangeas,
with pale b ue truses, nearly a foot in diameter, and leaves tine
inches long by cirht mothes whde : a certificate was awarded for the Hyurangeas. From Mris. H. Ciroom, a small plant of Buss.æa
criocarpa. Jirom Wi, Bomley, Esq., Camela flowers cut froma criocarpa, From W, Bromley, Eoq, Camelia flowers cut froma Aganst a N. wall. From Mr. Conway, o, two nybrod hoocodendrous
Azalea From MI. Ganues, of Batersea,
and a seedling Cheraria, called Ne plus ultra. Mrs. Lavater, of and a seeding eptord Lane, Peckham, exhibited the trunt of a
the Retreat, Dern,
smanl Palm-tree, inclosing the seeds, or nuts, from which a sort smal Palm-tree, inclosing the seeds, or nuts, from which a sort
of Arrowroot is made in Mexico. From Mr. Hutchinson, gr. to
E.
 fruit, stated that the plants were introduced nuto tne store ou
Nov. 23, and that owing to the mildness of the weather, the temperature for the first week was kept at $55^{\circ}$ without much fire; it was atterwards kept as near $60^{3}$ as could be convenmently done,
ant when the sun shone, anr was sparmgly adninted on account
et the Pmins. Dutmis March afierthe frul was set ture ranged by day from $80^{\circ}$ aft $85^{\circ}$; but wheu stie Peaches were stoned, the house was kept very warm, and ral ged by cav from
$90^{\circ}$ to $100^{\circ}$, and even $105^{\circ}$, but never hiner than fo or $\dot{\delta}^{\circ}$ by
night. At this season, water was abundantly sup roots, and the trees were syringed overhead with tepid water sheep's dung, and the plants were shifted annually. Some of instead of having become weaker under this treatment. The medal was awarded for the Peaches. From R. Wrench, Esq., a

Stevenson and Co. exhbited one of their improved double cy lin-
drical boilers, of which a description is given at p. 8\%. From the Garden of the Society were a collection of plants, comprisin Epidendrum primulinum and Cattleya Skimneri, fine plants of
Acacia marginata covered with sulphur-coloured spikes, and Acácia marginata covered with sulphur-coloured spikes, and
Grevillea longifolia, having the under-surface of the leaves clothed with a substance resembling silk, and with its curious one-sided spikes of crimson flowers turned upwards; a pretty
species of Arbutus, found in Mexico by Mr. Hartweg; and bearing large panicles of milk-white flowers at the extremity of ever deep rose-coioured hybrid pardo and four suecics of Bérloeris A most beautiful and curious Dendrobium, from Manilla, of the Soatulate section, with straw-colonred Hinwers stanled with
 of Orchidacere. Anong the varieties that it contained, were a raceme of Dendrobium discolor, nearly two feet long, two varie Schomburgkia crispa, a red edged variety of Gongora maculata, of most vigorous health

## LINNEAN SOCIETY. April 18.- The Lord Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair Dr. Armstrng, Dr. Charles Pope, Dr. Thomas West, and Mr. Nathaniel Buekley, were elected Fellows of the Society. Mr. Arthur Aikir, Mr. Hirton Lloyd, and Mr. Youell, were elected Arthur Aikin, Mr. Harton Lloyd, and Mr. Youell, were elected auditors. Mr. Edward Forster exhibited a specimen of the trank of an Ivy-bush, nearly a foot in circomference. A contrnuation of Mr. Grifith's paper, on the development of the ovulum of of Mr. Griffith's paper, on the development of the ovulum of Santalum, Loranthus, \&z., was read. The author regards the embryo as a development of the pollen tube, and could not confirm Schleiden's observation of the pushing in of the embryo sac by the pollen-tube. In this part of his paper, the author entered into several speculations

## FLORICUITURAL SOCIET

for single specimens of Auriculas; but in conses were offered South London Society's Show having been appointed for the
following day, with the extra attraction of the silver cup offered following day, with the extra attraction of the silver cup offered good; and we have little hesitation in onec, instead of being subamited to the some of the best of the old and critical examination enforced


Fromlas of the present year was awarded to Mr. Dicksedin Matilda, a greerish grey edged Anwer of fine properties; the tube is pelfectly circular, and lemarkably clcan on the edge; the
paste is dense, pure, and circular, with the violet colour in fine proportion; the pips are circular, flat, stand well out, and there defects in the fnower are trifting the tulec may be considered a
uttle too large, and when sevciely examined a slight roughiess is discernible on the margin of the flower: cultivation may
prebablv have an infincuce ons these imperfections-at mesent it
promises to rank with our beat varieties. Comet: fine second promises to rank with our best varicties.
clase flower; the flate is of fine quality, hut angular, colour
bright chocolate, with the elge of a lively green; pips, flat; and the margin remarkably smorth. Inve of Susser - second clas
seedlong of 1842 ; thin also has fine paste, but the colonr, whic
is very dark, is too feathery on the outward edge; it is a wigor
ous grower.

## ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.

 First show for the season at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, Wednesday, April 19th.-The present exhibition was distin. at any spring show of this society. Among those shown by stood conspicuous, and contained a magnificent specimen of armata, of immense size, and literally
## Azalea indica alba

## grown. The collection of Mr. Bruce wask also of great beauty

 however, excellently grown, and bloommar profusely. and con nobilis, Polygala grandinosa, Hovea celsi, Elichrysum humile ata mpendens, Azalea indica alba, gnd Erica grandinosa, sristata maior. Hartmell, and Andromedziolia. The collection
Mr. Clark had, among others, fine specimens of a Leschenaultia ormosa, covered with bioom, forming a ball of abont two fee pot; a very large Kennedya longuracern osa, K. monophylia Muraltiam mixta, Azalea indica aloa, A. Smithii coccinea, and tion was shown by Mr. Couttt, and contained fine plants of Chobium Murrayanum, Scottia dentata, Kennedya nonoplyylla tisus canariensis, Azalea Hibberti pheenicea, Genista Rhodopnrea, Franciscea Hopeana, Hovea celsi, Pimelea decussata,

 gram, Plarylubum formonm. Correa speciosa, Cyt-ns ra-
grans, Azalea indica alba and Addisonia. Mr, Hally's con producing a very pleasing effect, Smithi coccinea, speciosissima, humile, Acacia armata, Hovea celsi, Chorozema varium; and

Ericas vernix coccinea, Patersonia, and Wilmoriana. Among
the plants shown as single specimens were, a very handsome plant of Boronia pinnata from Mr. Atlee, which was recommended for a prize. An Azalea, from J, Alnutt, Esq., and a sory, of Acre-lane plant of Exica aristata major, from Messrs. Dick to these plants "was the Auriculas, the best pairs of which
were shown by Mr. Shroder, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Lidgard Among amateurs; Mr. Plant among gentlemen's gardeners, amd Mr. Dickson and Mr. Gaines among professional florists. The Hedge's Britannia; those of Mr. Chapman were, Page's Cham-
pion; Mr. Dickson's were, Dickson's Unique and Page's Cam-
pion : and Mr. Gaines's were Hudson's Apollo and Harris's 3lucher. The best six Auriculas were shown by Mr. Chapman ington, Dickson's and Page's Champion. The best twelve were shown by Mr L.awrie's Field Marshal, Chapman's Sarah, Conqueror of Europe, Grimes's Privateer, Dickson's Duke of Cambridge, Page's Champlon, , ind one seedling. The second twelve, shown by Mr.
Willmer, were Lancashire Hero, Conqueror of Europe, Hedge's Willmer, were Lancashire Hero, Conqueror of Europe, Hedge's Duchess of Oldent, Popplewell's Cos, Page' The silver cup given by Mr. Dickson for the best four Condueror of won by Mr. Shroder with Taylor's Glory,
Mirs. Smith. The silver Page's Champion, and Smith's or the heist three, wastaken hy Mr. Dickson, with Page's Cham mon, Taylor's fitory, and Conqueror of Europe. The seedhing The flericultural Suciety's Mecting on the previous evening.
There were.everal atands of Polyanthus, the best of which were ancase were neithe the furst prize for a stand of 24 . The only froit we saw was a box
of Cucunbers from Mr. Cathil, of Love Walk, Camberwell, exceedngly well grown, straight, long, stated to be grown by ho car. Collections of Vegetables were shown by Mr. Martin, of instruments performed daning the afternoon, and the weathe being tine, the room was well filled with compa

## COUNTRY SHOWS

Canterbury Horticultural Soeiety, March 30.-The first exhibi tion for the season took place at the Corn Exchange, and was
numerously attended. The following is a list of the prizes.-Fruit.-Desger Appleg, 1 and 2, R. Francis, Esq.; Kirchen
Apples, Mr. R. Filmer; 2, J. P. Plumptre, Eqq. ; Pizant, 1 and 2,

 Basket of Salaing, Mrs. Webb. Asparagus, Mr. Filmer
Mushrooms, Mrs. Ramsay. Fxowrrg - Brsi China Rose in
Pot, the Rev. W. Brockman. Best 3 Sumbrr waw wow waw waiz

 G. Neame, Esq. Best single mixto, G. Buckley, Esq- Best
Succuleathin Ficwibr, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best six dito J. G. Shepherd, Eqq. Bbest 2 Indian Azaleas, J. G. Shepherd
Esq. 2, Mis. Webb. Bist single Plant, the Rev. Wm. Brock
man. Best 4 Cape Heatas, Rev, W. Brockman. Best 2 ditto, T. Dorman, Esq. Best e Cape ByIBs, Mrs. Webb. Best Aara
Rylis, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best Perian Cyclamen, T Dorman, Esq. Bisst 6 HYacinths, T. King, Esq. Bris 4 Drrio
T. King, Esq. Best 4 single, T. King, Esq. Best 2 ditto, T Kinig, Esg. Brsc 4 NARcCssus, J. G. Shepherd, Esq. Best
Cinerarias, G. Buckley, Esq. Best 2 nitroo the Rev. W
Brockman. Best 2 WAllyLowers In Pots, T. Dorman, Esq Shepherd, Esq. BEST BASERT OF SINGLE ANBMONRS, Mr 2 Pansies, Mr. R: Filmer. Extra.-Hyacinths, E. Knight Fsq. Greenhouse Plants. Mrs. Webb. Camellia, J. G. Shepherd oosses, Mrs. Grayling.

how and Dorking Exhibition, next week.]

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL
Biscium arcozor. Two coloured Becium, (Greenhouse byssirian seeds sent to the Horticultural Society from Paris. It is a shrub with downy stems, ovate-lanceolate, serrated,
slightly petiolated leaves, and verticillasters of beautiful flowers arranged in short spikes. The calyx has a broad upper lip, like with a close fringe of white hairs, and terminated in front by a pair of feeble teeth. The corolla is large, white, with lilac veins,
and nearly an inch long. It is a greenhouse plant, but coming fom a warmer climate than many other kinds which we com
monly find in greenhouses, it will not bear such a great degree a cold mperature of from $40^{\circ}$. freely in the a tories which are kept about this temperatare. When potted in
號 any light common soil, it grows treely, and is very easily mul
tiplied by cuttugs.- Botanical Register. /irct.) Leguminosæ Paplionáceæ. Decándria Monogynia. A
reenhouse shrub of some beauty, imported from Swan liver by Messrs. Lowe and Co., of Clapton, with whom it flowered in hhen grown ir the grecultorse, mand sulyected to the same treat cmains in buonm thr several months in summer and autumn Lake all plants of this kinsl, it recuires an abundant supply reduced at other times. It is easily multiplied by cuttings and

Dendróbium rhómbuyn. Rhomb-lipped Dendrobium. (Stovo Eipiphyte.). Orchidácere Maláxere. Gynándria Monándria. This
 pars. It is a native of Mannlar, whernce it was sent by Mr.
Cuming to Messrs. Loddjges, with whom it last. The imported specimen is less vigorous than it may be owers will probably be aummented--Botanical Register Perrste'ria Humbolidri, Humbolde's Peristeria.
ipinytr.) plant, which has a pendulous raceme a couple of fee mingham, who imported it from Porto Calullo, in the provinc of Venezuela, about three years since. It flowered for the first
time in March, 1842. In many respects it has the habit of Peristeria Barkerf, but the leaves have longer footstalks.-


Annual.) Campanulácez. Pentándria Monogynia. A beautiful near Madrid, and in the country planes all Mogador. "It grow rom six to nine inches high, and requires a light rich sandy soll the say as ant half-hardy amnuals. If sown in the autumn it should be potter singly, and kept in small pots placed in a dry situation free from frost during the winter; when sown in the spring they may he
kept in a cold frame, but where they have plenty of air, as the lants are very delicate, and apt to damp off. The autumn-sown not before the middle of July. Thoy continue a loug time in flower. It may be grown in the opea border, if planted in a
warm and dry situation, after the danger of the spring frost is warm and diry situation,

## MISCELLANEOUS

Royal Botanic Garden, Berlin. - A circular has just been addressed by Prof. Link to all the friends of this great institution stating that henceforward the corres pondence, which has been entrusted to M. Otto, the nspect ( ine garden, will in future be concucted by it is (Prof. Link), or Prof. Kunth, the Vice-Director communications, may be addressed to pref seeds, or other ommurg mord the direction :-" Königliche Garten, Sachen, (Service du Roi)
The Respiration of Plants.-We extract the following popular explanation of this important process, from Professor Henslow's 13/h Letter to the farmers of Suf folk:- Function of Respiration: I shall be obliged
to draw a little more deeply upon your faith than was necessary in my last letter, whilst I endeavour to ex plain to you that function of the leaf which has been named respiration." Sill, I do hope to be able to se before you two or three very simple experiments, which may serve to convince you that botanists are not very far The function may be thus expressed - "that leaves decom pose carbonic acid under the stimulus of light, the oxygen of this substance being discharged from the plant into the atmosphere, and the carbon fixed as an ingredient of that proper juice' by which all parts of the plant are nouittle experimeveloped. I shall first ask you to try error that might otherwise warp our judgment in estimating the actual effects produced by the function we are tumbler full of spring or pond water before a fire, and another in the direct rar por the sun As the becomes warm in each case, you will find a number of little bubbles will collect on the bottom and sides of the umblers; and if you place in the tumblers a piece o stick, or metal, or other substance, bubbles win als water in the direct rays of the sun, and put into them differently-coloured substances, you will find that bubbles will first make their appearance in those tumblers which have the darkest-coloured substances in them; because the darker the substance the more rapidly it will become heated and so heat the water sooner. It is very evident that thes air-bubbles have made their appearance in consequence bubbles proceng of the water. But from whence do thes bubbles proced? They are derived from air which we find a piece of salt or sugar may be dissolved in water, and thes rendered invisible. When we boil water, all th air which is thus dissolved in it is driven off; and upo allowing it to stand exposed to the airit will again dissolve may thus be dissolved in water-as carbonic acid, \&e. and many springs, upon issuing from their subterrancan courses, give off into the atmosphere a portion of the gases which are dissolved in their waters, and which ar retained in them 80 long as they remain underground. Whoever has been to Harrowgate is acquainted with the ffensive odour of the mineral waters of that place of wic resort ; and whoever wishes to have a good idea of going there, need only smell at a rotten egg, and apply his nose to it. I have already ouserved in my seventh letter that common soda-water contains a large quantity of carbonic ingese cases in rather an improper sen Carbonise to convey a present everywhere in the atmosobere. Supposing, there ore, that leaves can act upon it, and decompose it under both circumstances, we may then be able to exhibit the esult of their action unon that which is dissolved in ater, even though we might not be able to do so upon tha hich is dispersed in the air; because in the former case, ine oxygen which is aet free would rise through the wate t wobles, and we shall see these, whereas, , the latter cass would be discharged as an invisible gas into the air. Le ment.-Illustration of the Function of Respiration: Fill or 3 tumblers with pond or spring water, which will be pre, in either case, to hold some carbonic acid in solution Pace a leal or two under the water in each trmbler. ind that common laurel leaves are well adapted to experments of this sort, only from their size they require large glass jars, instead of tumblers, unless we cut them haves. In order to place the leaves conveniently ander the water, I make use of a split shot, or small piece of lead, with which I nip the edge of the leaf and leave it ixed there. This causes it to sink, and yet retain a vertical position. Place one tumbler in common daylight, and the others in the direct light of the sun. In the former you will observe no effect produced; but in the latter you will soon find numerous little bubbles making their hese bubbles upon the surface of the leaves. I suspect
oxygen which is escaping through the pores of the leaf, upon the decomposition of the carbonic acid contained in them to the separation of the dissolved air, by the heating process as described above. Still I hope to show you a partial effect produced by the decomposition of carbomic of patience, so essential to all farmers and experimenters of patience, so essential and, of course, doubly essential when farmers become experimenters. In due time (per haps in less than half an hour) you will be able to distinguish certain bubbles, which will make their appearance at the cut end of the leaf, or in size more rapidly than the rest, and at length rise to the surface. After one has risen, another will imme-
diately begin to make jits appearance at the same spot. A littie attention will soon convince you that these bub bles have proceeded from the interior of the leaf, and we
may, I think, allow them to be the oxygen which the leas has separated from the carbonic acid introduced into it The interior of the leaf is composed of little invisible blad ders filled with fluid; and these bladders are so packed together as only to touch each other here and there, and thus to leave open spaces between them, which are insed
with air or some other sort of gas. Especially in the under part of the leaf the bladders are so loosely packed that a very large portion of air or gas is retained there. his is tue cause why the under surrace of leaves is gene sently palest; but if the air is expelied, as 1 shall pre enter, the under surface will then become as dark as the upper. Plunge a leaf into hot water, and the air which it from a thus driven out will be seen to adhere to the surface for few seconds, and then be suddenly re-absorbed into the the air they contain escapes in bubbles with great rapidity trom the cut end of the leaf-stalk. If you allow the will gradually insinuate itseif, either through the cut end of the leaf, or through the part pinched by the split The water will thus displace the air, and the under surface will first appear to be blotched with dark spots, wherever it has penetrated, and at length the whole will become leaves. It is after these leaves have been soaking for two or three days that I have witnessed the stimulating effect of light in exciting the functions of respiration in the most
illustrative and convincing manner. The oxygen will often issue in a continued stream of little bubbles, even with a distinct noise, from the cut end of the leaf, or from some point or other upos its surface. If the hand, or any solid substance, be interposed between it and the sun, so as to cast a shadow over the leaf, the effect ceases ; but Even whilst the leaf continues to 'be shaded, the stream of bubbles may be caused to issue afresh by throwing a gleam of reflected light upon it from a looking-glass, Whese experiments, they become very amusing and in structive ; indeed, the information you may thus draw from a common tumbler, is far more satistying and en during than any fleeting gratification that could be afforded you by the best shilling's-worth of brandy and water whic think a little about them, and the knowiedge you will thus acquire will wonderfully assist your conceptions of the When the leof has become thoroughly saturated with water, it is very curious to see the under surface graduall recovering its pale tint as soon as the tumbler is placed in the light of the sun. a piece of lead round its neck, and let it float in the tumbler or glass jar, with its mouth downwards. In a few hours, the water will have taken up all the carboni ecid, a large portion of which will. however, soon escape from the water into the air ; still, there will be enough of
it retained to cause the function to be renewed with fresh vigour, after it had ceased from want of fresh supply lave bad a little aquatic plant growing in a glass jar full of water for the last six months, on the table of my study streams of bubbles of oxygen from the edges of some o the leaves which happen to be torn ; but I do not perceive that any oxygen can be detected escaping from the sur the manner in which it is commonly asserted that car bonic acid is admitted within the leaf. That some portion of carbonic acid must be introduced with the moisture imbihed by the roots, seems to be undeniable; but tha by which the steam is exhaled and the oxygen dis charged, appears to me to be still open to further inquiry. This, however, is a subject for Botanists to look will, and one that is not suited to these letters : only you functions of respiration is no way affected by this part of the theory. It is usual to treat the effects we have ascribed to 'exhalation' and 'respiration' as the results of a
twofold action, both excited by the same stimulus of light but $X$ question whether it action by the same stimulable to con sider them as the common effiect of a single function which might be appropriately termed the "function of or ganisation.' What we really observe is the simultaneous discharge of water and oxygen from the leaf. This effect (osygen and by the fixation of the elements of water (oxygen and bydrogen) with carbon, in the form of or
ganic matter. But I must suppress an inclination I feel to discuss the subject more fully. I have before noticed the fact, and I cannot resist again alluding to it, that plants are engines or laboratories employed by the Creator in the great work of combining a few elements hopmentritious material, which is to serve for deve acquainted with any natural law which impresses me with a greatér sense of wonder than this 'function of organisation.' Here we see mere crude matter brought under subjection to the living principle. It is wonderful to riew the effects of gravity retaining the planets in their orbits
is wonderful to witness the magic changes which che mical affinity can work in compounding and decomposing a variety of mineral substances ! but to me it seems far tirely denendent upon the leaves of plauts for manufacturing materials for those bodies of corruption in which, for a little while, they are destined to live, and move, and have heir being. As the hopes of the agriculturist are so much dependent upon the healthy performance of this
important function, surely he ought to know at least as much about it as the present ignorance of science may be bis practice in accordance with the laws of nature, and not needlessly to set himself in hopeless opposition to them He will ever find nature a kind handmaid, and ready to minister to his wants whilst le woos her skilfully, but a The "Bury Post.
West-Indiar Cullivation.-We extract the following fom the Third Annual Report of the St. Philip s Agricul in the Barty, on Manure apphed to sugar Canes, corticle in our economy, my attention has been turned to ascertain what description would be most applicable to certain soils, ysis. As there are few estates on which marl or loam may not be obtained, I now offer some remarks on marl, on which certain author makes the following observation :-.."That fertility and durability, as well as its being easily obtained and applied at a moderate cost.' Bryan Edwards assert and applied at a moterate cost. Bryan edwards asserts
that 'marl is another manure of vast and general utility in Great Britain; it enriches the poorest land, opens the stiffest, and sweetens and corrects the most rank. Lands have been raised by the use of this manure from 2 s . to 21 s , per acre annual rent.' There is no country wherein a sill venture to assert that marl can be obtained here of as good a quality and as plentifully as in any other country 1 some time since saw marl applied as a manure on part of a feld, the soil of which was a reddish brown, and the substratum a gritty clay; it was planted with Canes, and
the result was a very fine first crop; the second crop did not realise my expectation. but this may have been from the unfarourable season. The land was subsequentiy planted with Yams, and, so far as marl had been applied the return, compared with the other part of the field, was considerably greater, as well as lue rotation crop, whict was Potatoes. About 80los. was thrown into eack hole of four feet square. I have seen a less quantity applied to the same kind of soil whinout success. An eacelent and cheap compost may be made from the wash from our diswith I carted 20 loads of fiela trash to my shop the mill-yard, \&c., and covered it with mould, and then saturated it with returns. I repeated it twice, snd in three gid of cattle, amounting to eighty or more cart-loads, and which, in my opinion, abounded with carbonic acid gasthe most valuable component part of manure. The canes which have had the above compost applied to them are now the most vigorous and healithy on the estate. A nother course adopted by me for raising cheap manure is this :I planted Indian Corn on my cane banks in June; the November following I covered it up in the cane holes in January it was decomposed, and I drew it to the oot of the hole and set in the Cane plant. The yea was unfavourabe, comparatively good. This I found the Canes werest manure I ever applied, costing little the then the weeding of the field. At the September meeting, the following article was introduced, on im ported manures, with the application of the same, as practised by a member on his estate. I have for a long time remarked that the quantity of manure annually produced on almost every estate in the island with which was acquainted, had become, year by jear, less and less that the state in which it was applied was crude and uncomed, and that the period of its application bective system in our plantation management, and I became anxious in my inquiries as to its cause, and in comparing our present with the olden rontine of agricultura propitions seasons, manures of the lightest kind were found to be sufficient to give the Planter a satisfactory return. A more extended cultivation of the stable (no difficulty presenting itself in the supply of the nutriment required for the plant) was the consequence, and provision for the cattle, whether in food or grazing, wasin a great measure neglected. During the favourable seasons to which I have adverted, such is the luxuriance of Tropical vegetation, it was postible to supply a maintenance, under such a system, for ithe stock of a plantation; but it was not possible to afford return of manure through this medium at all proporionate to the necessities of a soil uuder so constant a taxation. So long indeed as the 'former and latter rain'
visited us in their proper season, the impolicy of such
management would not manifest itself save in a gradual manner; but the effects would be found to be no less cer Iain in the end, by the eventual diminution of our crops Instead of a continuance of favourable seasons, three years of drought and trial have succeeded, and the consequence of the system pursued becomes at once visible. It must be admitted that the drought of the last three seasons has been materially instrumental in furthering the evil deplored, inasmuch as, in favourable weather, not only would a large quantity of matter be produced, but the very moisture would further its decomposition, and rystem of mismanagement was brought under the notice of this Society, by the President, at an early stage of its operations, and a judicious remedial course was by im recommended, and has more or less been acted upon course of and other persons. has, must necessarily elapse ere its benefits could be felt. Estates having been for several years annually extending their cultivation, and decreasing their means of proper returns to their lands, ould not in a single season recover all that seasons of ore occurred to me as likely to lasten the benefit of the system recommended by experimenting in some of the ave been found to act frectively, sua which have been the means of improving He agricultural system of the mother coun so greay within the lact $m$ in calions, havis at time Jittle jdea of the outlay attending the home manume fore to satisfy myself, and to emove the objections that were stated, I"instituted a strict scrutiny into the labour expenditure under this head, and I have found that scarcely less than thirty dollars will supply sufficient manure for an acre of Canes and I therefore determined on writing to England for some Rape-dust, which had been recommended to me hy atrial on my last crop, from which I had reaped a beneficial return. Almost at the moment of my receiving it however, I met, in the English newspapers, With notices
on Guano", which had then just been introduced, and which I found to be the manure that had for centuries been used in Peru and Mexico-countries which I knew o be scarcely ever visited by rains, and whose only memeeting with these notices, of night. Nhortly after mported a quantity of this manure, and baving a high pinion of it, as specially fitted for this country, I made up my mind to try it Having a field of about six acres under preparation, I determined on manuring it with Guano lone, and it is aratifyinc to notice that the Canes in this field have suffered less from the drought to which they have been exposed than any others on either estate, whe her manured with home-made manure, with Rape-dust, $r$ with anything else. In a field on White River, consisting of nine acres, adjoining the estate on which the bove trial was made, experiments have been made with "Guano," "Artificial Guano," "Daniell's Patent Ma nure," Rape-dust, and the cleanings of an old well on the estate, which had for the last half.century been the burying-place for dead stock; and I can only say that the Canes to which Guano has been applied, are not only higher, but more vigorous than those to which any other manure has been appliad. The Rape-dust, from expe rience, I can speak of as a good manure, having reaped during the last crop, notwithstanding the drought, nearly 3 hids. sugar from about $1 \frac{1}{4}$ acre, but it is more expensive than Guano, although not more so than our home manure. When, however, we call to maind the position of the West Indies, we must feel that the simplification of manual labour, whether by the introduction of machinery, or by purchase of manures at the same cost as the labour for the nroduction would require, and that such a course would have all the effect of an increased agricul ural population, by making more labour available for general purposes, I think no question can be raised as to he expediency of making trial of such a course as would e productive of such ends. But the objection as been anced that can only speak of the ase been manured with Gue sut that I have not yer teated the prices they will render? 'Mrue I hat have 0 moner ; bit if the mealthy developmet of ror ver those around, whether under the influence of favour ble or the produce will be superior, I know not what argument can ene in moper that is a most excellent manure, and that it is well suited to our general equirements and of every planter. Your Committee further state that the minutes of the Society contin en Agriculture; one on "Flat Tillage," from J. Briggs, Esq., and the other on the " Use of the Plough," from J. King, Esq., as well as a paper from one of the Members, hearing out the former gentleman in the system of "Flat Planting." The first communication was as follows:-- With a view of assisting your annual report of improvements in Agriculture, I furnish you with an account of my system of flat tillage for Sugar-Cane planting. The whole of my this year's planting has been by relining my fields, making the site for each plant, and simply drilling for its insertion-not having turned up the soil more than was necessary for destroying weeds. From the land that bave planted, I removed the trash last year, and the lands that 1 intend for next year's planting I have not removed any trash from; so that this year's planting labours under bad privation. Otherwise, I have afforded my plants every advantage of manuring, that the property admitted
of-littering them lightly, except about five acres, with sour grass, green Indian Corn, and the trash of a field that I have thrown up Cane planting in. Throughout the late drought all my young Canes preserved a verdure superior to those of my neighbours; this may have been from a better time of planting, or from greater distance given to the plants; the plants that had no litter are more vigorous now than those of my neighbours, that had not the benefit of that ma-
nure; which proves that flat tillage can succeed, and gives nure; which proves that flat tillage can succeed, and gives
strong grounds to imagine that it will be more productive in Sugar-cane cultivation than holing. My ideas of advantages to be derived from flat thliage, independent of saving the expense of holing and cross-holing, were, that the holes occasioned a great loss of moisture to the plants where most required, after the spongelets of the roots had proceeded a few inches from the stocks-the centres of depth of moisture; whereas the banks where the feeders had entered show only a very superficial quantity; and from the larger surface of the earth through holing being neral moisture of the fields was more rapidly evaporated than if the surface had been flat. That the centres of the all wet, was the principal cause of the loss of plantsdamped off before they could vegetate. That forming the holes $b$ uried in the banks a large portion of the humus of the fields, below the reach of the feeders of the Cane. That in littering the felds to preserve moisture and keep down flat than on a holed field. That in heavy rains more soil would get carried off the fields, where they were in loose banks than would get thrown down, and more of the soluble portions of the mould incorporated with the running the colour of the water that runs off a newly-holed field, and that of one that is not holed, when heavy rains occur. That Canes will be cut with greater facility on a flat field than Where they are to be reached after in the bottoms of deep
holes. That Canes will be carted off the fields with less labour where the fields are flat, when compared with what our starved cattle suffer, in hauling Canes across the Caneholea. In addition to the above, I beg leave, in conse-
quence of certain persons having lately fallen back to setting a Cane-plant to each eight square feet, or less, of land, instead of setting only one plant in each hole, to state, that to each of my growing Canes are allowed thirty-six square feet of land." The other communication was as his intention of planting his Canes on the system above described, and knowing the success which attended his plans, I was induced to prepare half an acre of land by ploughing it entirely; the other parts of the field being formed into
ridgelets. I found it particularly convenient in being able to cart the manure on the land, which was easily divided into basket-heaps, at 8 feet asunder, which marked the distance for setting in the Cane-plants, allowing one plant to 16 square feet of land. The renaincer of the in December, and trashed in March. On the half-acre planted withont holing, (half of it is a black soil on white clay, the remaining hulf is a black soil on a white rock; the field. Under these circumstances I have been induced this season to plant 23 acres without forming holes, 15 of which I have ploughed as before mentioned, and 8 acres with the fullest confidence of success. These expectations being realised, a new order of things will dawn on us. Many may say, Have we not succeeded highly by the
formation of deep Cane-holes, and why these innovations? formation of deep Cane-holes, and why these innovations?
In reply, I may say, Has not British West India undergone the greatest change perhaps ever known amongst civilised nations, in the measure of Emancipation? and consequently measures must be carried out with respect to Agriculture, by adopting machinery, and substituting brute force for manual labour; then, and not till then, can we expect to be placed amongst the ranks of the free country of Europe. Being interested in the success Ploughing, for the benefit of Agriculturists generally. A field containing 16 acres of land was taken by me in November, 1841, and from the state in which it then was, I am certain that no manual labour could have cultivated it in the manner in which the plough did, so as at that thereby make it yield a fair return. I ploughed the field thereby make it yield a fair return. I ploughed the field by manual labour, allowing a labourer to dig 300 holes for 25 cents ; I also allowed a ploughman and two drivers, the former at 40 cents per day, and the latter at 30 cents each, who ploughed nee $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre per day; conse-
quently the expense of ploughing the 16 acres was 21 dollars, and the cross-holing 36 dollars 25 cents, making a total of 57 dollars 25 cents for the whole field. would also remark that this work was not performed in a
careless manner, but put out of hand in a masterly style, as will be observed by the Canes growing on the land; and I an sanguine, although we have suffered much from drought, that the return will not be less than 40 hhds :
sugar. My opinion as to what the field would have cost if prepared by manual labour, is, that the first cost of holing would have been 72 dollars 50 cents, allowing a labourer to dig 150 holes per day, at 25 cents; cross-
holing, 300 holes to each labourer, would amount to 36 dollars 25 cents, making a total of 108 dollars 75 cents; added to which, the expense of weeding, which could not amount to less than 20 dollars, would make a grand total of 128 dollars 75 cents. Now the cost of ploughing and
holing amounts to 57 dollars 25 cents, which deduct from the 128 dollars 75 cents, leaves Hop-poles. - A voluminous paper, which thad been fur-
ished by an experienced friend of one of the members of nished by an experienced friend of one of the members of
the Maidstone Farmers' Club, was read at a late meeting. the Maidstone Farmers' Club, was read at a late meeting.
The writer confined his observations to the growth of The writer confined his observations to the growth of
Hop-poles, and recommended, in rich soils, the growth of Ash, Willow, and Chesnut mixed, as the roots of thos plants derive their nourishment from different depths of the earth-the stocks being not less than 6 feet apart.
He stated "that Ash is good for clay soils, and should be cut every 8 or 9 years; that exuberant shoots should be thinned out in the second year; that the Poles should always be cut upwards; that, in young plantations, it is weeds and retain planted alone, should not be less than from 6 to 8 feet dant moisture by ditches. That Chesnut is best for ligh and sandy soils; being exceedingly durable, growing as fast as Ash in suitable soils, and not so susceptible of the Gury. That Willow is generally of little value, but that soils, with Ash and Chesnut: that the Sallow grows rapidly on wet land, but that little expense in ditching would make most soils more valuable for growing Ash or Alder will sometimes prow well where other sorts will not grow ; that the Alder is an excellent wood for trunking in drains. That the Red Birch is considered in some places a good wood for Poles, and is very productive, and that the Whice Birch is either Ash orltivating ; and the Oak makes durable Hop-poles, but is liable to bend in the first year, and is of slow, growth; but that, if grown with Ash and Chesnut, they draw it up much more rapidly than would otherwise be the case. That, Where Ash, Chesnut, and Willow would produce more. That many of the natural woods of the country, which with brambles, would pay well for Ashbbbing and planting, either wholly with Ash or with a mixture; that when the stocks are planted 6 feet apart, the Poles grow quicker and the stocks last longer thun when planted more thickly; that 6 feet apart will give 1,200 stocks to the acre, and that these will generally grow 6 or 8 Poles apiece; that
all grass, weeds, brambles, and underwood should be cut away from the thinned out in the second year, and the cut shoots lett on the ground to prevent the fallen leaves from blowing away; that when the plantation is confined at the top, height of 4 or 5 feet, to promote the free circulation of air. That the writer of the paper felt convinced, directions in planting and cultivating will enable a pame time as, one inferior crop is grown at present." The following paper was also read by a member:-"The growth and improvement of woodland is more peculim arly a landlords business, as few tenants have a term them to plant. Wise landlords, however, should, "by taking the chief expense, have their woods constautly filled up every fall. They ought also to choose plants of the best growth, and of that sort of wood to plant in. N land is more neglected, and yet none would pay better in this part of the county of Kent. I have myself helped
to plant land with wood, (not worth 10 s. per acre to rent to plant land with wood, (not worth 10 s. per acre to rent expense, has, from a nine years' growth, sold for $40 l$. per acre, and even more. The contrast between highly cuitivated and bad woodland, is almost beyond conception. poor wood is first planted, it ought not to be in foul, If foul as it generally is, but in tolerably clean land. wards, by digging and hoeing; and by Hop-bines, or by some other plan, let the land be manured. The first grand point is to choose that sor of wood which grows have seen woods planted, which, from want of care and attention, after all the expense of planting, have been wlanted, though twenty years have passed. I have seen others make a comparatively quick return. I am now speaking of woodlands in this immediate neighbourhood, as, where Hops are not cultivated, and wood is grown for land for Chesnut, where kindly for its growth, seems to need no other preparation than being tolerably clean, and not too poor. Weeds, \&c., must not be allowed, however, to choke up the plants insucceeding years. Either cover the land with bines or hoe, and keep it clean. The English landlords raise their own plants from the nut or keys, or in the best manner. On a soil not kindly for Chesnut, but kindly for Ash, I have often thought that it would be
wise first to plant Plum-tree Willow, and then, as that decays, to fill up with Ash. I know this will be a work of time; still, the ground gets more kindly for Ash, from the leaf of the Willow, or some other cause, and the Wilow pole is very good. If all Ash is planted, let the land be kept clean, or be covered with bines. There is a great difference in the value of poles; still, I think that land will pay best which is allowed to grow what wood it does grow kindly and freely, though the pole may not be
Worth so much. Many people, to avoid the expense of
planting, use layers or poles adhering to the stub, and laid in the earth. This, I think, is seldom successful As a landlord I would always find plants and plant them too, on a yearly tenure. On a lease of any length, I would allow plants and have the tenants plant them at expense, where a term of about 14 years exists, and Larc grows kindly. As a tenant, even if not having plants found and tenants fairly and justly to consider the intert each other. The growth of wood may be a national good In France and Germany it is kept up for firing or for making charcoal, where coal is scarce and dear. Fir is, in many places abroad, indigenous, and the few hop grown are generally poled with Fir. Little pains, bowever, does. The plant or keep the woods beyond what nature as thein walue is mer consisting of brush-wood, does but little mischief. In many places timber grows tolerably well and supplies the navy, \&c., but not like the (save on poor clay soils) it ought to be grown moore togeof Corn, \&c. In highly-cultivated rich land, an Ouk or Elm will do this. Landlords cannot have timber and rent trifling Though not a part of wood cultivation, or a very most old leases these useless and injurious thinga are inserted, and the covenants bind the tenants to preserve, to top, and top, instead of rooting them up as pests and nuisances thant, without one shilling of or land they root out and injure the crops. Let woods be inclosed and like timber, kept together. There is one well-known fact about hedge-rows. When grubbed, however poor the soil, Corn or aught else grows well on the land for year without manure, whilst a wood of any size, if grubbed, is sterile for years. I mention the circumstance without endeavbe grown, if landlords would allow, and tenants have the spirit to take up the waste hedge-rows, \&c., and fill up many useless ditches ! What a quantity of land now lies almost barren that might be made profitable, and how many hands might be employed that are now idle! Much has been said of draining, \&c., as a means of employment. Here is another as useful. It is the duty of every man, be he landlord or tenant, to find employment for the Labourer. Let him consider that be not only relieves and prinoys him, but he feeds his wife and children, and what them up with honest and industrious habits. In of I have here stated I have only taken up tho beads enlarge and improve. If I have digressed, the object the attention of both Here an interesting discussion ensued. On all hands it was considered that it would be best for landlords at least to provide the plants for filling up, even if they did not tions were separated by a bedge, lying on precisely similar soil. One had been well cultivated by the landlord and after twelve jears was worth from $40 l$ to $45 l$ per acre the other was held by a tenast on a short texm, and was not worth more than perhaps 5l. per acre. Many instances were mentioned where land, the fee-simple of Which was not worth 5l. per acre, had in a few years proand considerable tracts of poor land in Kent and Sussex were supposed to be susceptible of similar improvement. In reference to the recommendation to plant as much as six or eight feet apart, it was said that when planted too distant the outer poles were curved at the bottom, and the best part of the pole was much wasted in sharpening. Instances had occurred, however, where, when planted too thickly, the plantations had fallen off after the first crop. It was the general opinion that piants ought to be planted in a good sized hole, and not deeply. Difficulties had low the ports, as in some soils WilCow had outgrown Ash, and both had greatly outgrown our at. On the other hand it was contenced that al as at Nal woods were of mixed sorts. has some clays, whilst in other for instance, Chesant Crop Willows on clays had been known to produce poles in six years. Cases were mentioned where Larch had been planted thickly, and alternate plants thinned out as it had grown, for poles and use pieces, the remainder being ultimately allowed to stand for timber, and to have become of should In selecting plants it was considered that Ash feet six inches, and Chesput about the same, with a good root. Larch plants, it was said, could be procured from Scotland at about 11s. per thousand. The following resolution was then adopted:--" That the improvement of woodland appears to this club to be a matter of greater importance than it is generally considered. That in selecting the sort of wood to be planted, the best criterion is to observe those which already grow best in the soil, and to plant similar sorts ; that some members are in favour of planting mixed sorts, whilst others prefer planting only one not. What the holes for planting should be large, and looked top; that the after-cuitivation should be carefully looked to, and if sonae manure, or a covering of HopThe following communication, which arrived too late to be read before the meeting, contains so many useful hints, that we append it to the report:-" It is generally said that a tenant is but little concerned in the management of
woodland, as it is almost wholly in the hands of the landa
lord ; but I believe every tenant-farmer to be more or less interested in the subject. When we consider the higs, price underwood sells at, and that at ten or twelve years growth, upon the same soil, it varies in price from 10\%.
$50 \%$ per acre; surely ject worthy our serious consideration. I admit the tenantject worthy our serious consideration. plants to improve his woodland, but the landlord ought to give the plants, and the tenant to be at the expense of planting; and, in the event of his leaving his farm, the appraisement upon the underwood will amply repay him
his outlay ; I find woods, that have not been attended to his outlay; I find woods, that have not blants per acre to fill them up; and care must be taken to inform yourself what sorts of wod ane best ade I think the most profitable to plant upon sand or any dry soil. I would point out Cox-heath and Cressmill-head. as a proof of the soil being adapted to their growth. Spanish Nut, as they generally grow straighter Poles, though they are not so luxuriant. I would always commend selection of plants of all sorts from rather poor nursery ground, than from a rich soil ; as they do not in such case receive such a check on being transplanted as when brought from a rich to a poor soil. Ash and Willow are also good to fill up woods with, where the soil is suitable, and they will thrive almost anywhere, unless there are many rabbits and hares, which are destructive to mix Ash and Willows together, as the Ash will root upon or near the surface, and the Willow deeper in the soil. I will now describe my method of planting, which is the year after the wood has been cut, unless the wood can be cleared off in sufficient time to plant the same season, which I prefer. I strongly recommend planting by the side of streams and ditches Crop Willow Hop-pole, or use-vole, about 15 feet apart, by the side of Hop-pole, or use-pole, about the watercourse, leaving the top about 7 feet out of the ground to secure it from the bite of cattle ; it will then form a Pollard, which will produce Hop-poles and usepoles, to be cut every eight or nine years, and will be
found to stand as long in a Hop-ground as other poles cenerally of the same age. The use-poles make good light heep-gates if they are put into immediate use and not suffered to stand in the wet. The Pollards should be topped in winter, and in spring the Hop-poles and usepoles will flay easily, which is much better than shaving them. I commence by digging my holes for planting in
the woods 20 inches square and I foot deep; then, with the peak end of the suattock, grub down 6 inches more, which makes the soil loose for the roots to penetrate freely. The price of this is $2 s$ s. per hundred holes, and about 9 d . or 10d. more for planting by a man and boy, the boy to hold the plant upright, the man to put the earth round the plant, and tread it in firmly about the roots again. I find those Ash plants best the tops of which have been cut off when removed from the seed-bed as they grow stouter at the bottom' and are not so top-
heary. Where a new wood is planted, the ground should heary. Where a new wood is planted, the ground should and kept free from weeds. The second year the plants should be cut off close to the stub; each plant will then throw out several shoots. A crop of Potatoes may be taken the second year without injury to the plant. I
would recommend particular attention to the cutting of Oak, as coppice, for bark in the spring, to see that the bark is cut through at the bottom or xind ; for if stripped down the stub, lower than the wood is cut off, it is very injurious, and sometimes kills the stub. The bark should have seen the wood much injured by cutting it too late, or near Midsummer. The price of Chesnut plants this year, from 3 to 5 feet high, is from $6 s$ o to $8 s$. per 100 , Ash pon to feet high, is from 6s. to 8s. per 100 ; 100."-From the Maidstone Gazelte.

Treatment of Bees in Zante.-In a small vineyard by large apiary consisting of perhaps 70 or 80 hive , was the proprietor, who was living with his family in a stone hut in the vineyard, was at that time employed in collecting the honey, which we tasted and found very rich. The hives generally consisted of a piece of the trunk of an Olive-tree, about is foot high, hollow, with two cross sticks within placed horizontally to give support to the combs. They stood on flat stones, an inch or two from the ground, and were covered with a thin piece of stone brought from Langadachia, which from its slaty and porous texture must be a bad conductor of heat, and very
well adapted for the purpose to which it was applied. There was a cistern in the vineyard, with small troughs to Water the bees ; the supplying them with water is the most important part of the whole economy, and demands constant attention : it kept enployed two or three people. Davy's Notes on the Ionian Islands.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

T. Brooklehurst, Esq., The Fence Macclesfield.-At a late visit to this place I was so minche pleased with thle extensive collection
of Orchidaceows plants so successiully cultivated here, that I am induced to send you an account of those in flower. On entering
 in various modes ard situations some suspended in rustic
baskets and on logs of wood, others in neat copper-wire baskets,
and in perforated or baskets and on logs of wood, others in neat copper-wire baskets,
and in perforated or common pots. Some are clinging to branches
of trees remindin one
 shallow cistern. The gicater patt, howeyer, are growh in pots,
stading upon others, inverted over shallow cisterns filled with
water. The following wcre infor water. The folinwing were in flower: Acanthophippium striatum,
a noble plant with five large pseudo-bulbs, nine inches long, and
proportionoly proportionably strong; Aspasie lunata, new and pretty; A. epi-
dendioides and variegate; And proportionably strong; Aspasia lunata, new and pretty; A. epi-
dendioides and variegata; Aporum anceps, Batemánuia Colleyi,

Bifren ${ }^{2}$ ria aurantiaca, a fine plant two feet in diameter; Brom-
headia palustris, lately introduced from Mount Ophir, with pretty heacdia palusurtis, lately introduced from Mount Ophir, with pretty
delicate Lellia-like flowers which, unfortunately, are of short diration: Burlingtonia vennsta, white and aimost transparent; Brassavola angustata, with neat treenish-yellow flowers; Brassia
maculata, Lanceana, and verrucosa; Blétia Shepherdi, with maculata, Lanceana, and verrucosa \% Blétia Shepherdi, with
several other rpeecis of less beauty. Of Catasetuma there were
many many species, with singularly grotes
of Cytopodium Andersonii, grown
were in bloom; one variety having a more dwarf, and branching stem. A large plant of Cypripdiinm insigne had fifteen of its large flowerg expanded. Dendrobium nobile is just going out of
bloom I understood that there had been upwards of 100 flowers on each of the two large plants; D . cerralescens is in full bloom,
with with D. sulcatum, bearing a strong spike of pretty flowers, , medium
size, and fragrant; D. macrophylum, having a nobole spike of 50 flowers, remarkabie for their strong scent, resembling newly-
ground Rhubarb root; D. densifloruxa; D. secundum, and a ground Rhubarm root, , , finest plants in this country, having upwards of 30 blossoms upon color, which, although not of a briliant colour, is a fine species,
and lasts in bloom along time. Amongst the Evidendrums there are many species in flower; the most remarkable are, E. bicormutum, many species in flower; the mostremarkabe eare, e, bicomutum, fiower stems ; E. aurantiacum, and a varrety of it which opens
its blossoms better than the original species. The Fernandezias hung up in baskets form elegant plants, with small and pretty There are many large Gongoras; G. speciosa, with dark flowers, ribs of the pseurdo-bulbs flattened; it is showing a spike of fénia -superba, L Lalia cinnabarina, Maxiliária Harrisonize, are blooming freely, with many Oncidiums, of which I shall only
name the best: these are 0 . lúridum guttatum, flexuosum two var. ; 0 . paplio, one variety, whillarger and brighter How cochilum, with a spike 11 feet long ; O. Baueri, and a var. of 0 . Cebolleta; O. Stramineum, and O. pictum; to these may be added Paxtonia rosea; ; Phaius Wallichiii ; Peristerria cerina, with
pretty wax-like cups ; Schomburgkia crispa, and a variety of it with umbellate flowers, having white peduncles, dark sepals and petals, and a white labellum, An immense plant of Vanilla pla-
nilGlia covers the back wall of one of the houses; it is 30 feet long, with numerous spikes of large greenish fiowers. Zygope--
talum rostratum, a free-flowering species, is also in bioom, with talum rostratum, a free-flowering species, is also in bloom, with
Z. crinitum. A new Cyrtochilum is, moreover, showing a strong t. crinitum. A new cyrtochilum is, moreover, seowng a
flower-stem 1 1 inch in diameter, which has already reached 3 ft . thower-stem 1, the leaves are 3 feet, long narrow and tapering; pseudo-bulbs, large, compressed, and slightly ribbed; it is a
native of Mexico. Several Cattleyas from S . America rere showing hower, and some are apparently new; ;olinea schied of howering well, in a pot suspended near the giass: excess of 1 hit coloured than usual. Two healthy plants of Cephalotus folicularis are growing in small pots, in a a compost of reduced sphagnum,
peat, and silver-sand, placed in larger pots, filled tightily round peat, and silver-sand, placed in lariger pases, A pretty species of
with moss, and covered with oell-glasses. Dianella, apparently new, from the warmer parts of Australa, and
trained a apainst a wall, is now in flower.-W. Barnett, Chestertrained against a
road, Hacolesfeld.

## Reniéms

The Indian Hand-book, of Gardening.-By G.T.F. Is is difficult for those who reside in Europe to judge correctly of the value of such a work as this, which relates to the details of gardening requisite in a tropical country. As it has reached a second edition, it must have been found useful in India. The countries proceed in their management of the plants which are here known only in the hot-house ; and such information is to be expected from a book like the present. We, however, cannot say that it satisfies our curiosity, or afords any
thing like that amount of evidence which we expected For example, all the original matter that relates to the Pine Apple is the following, which, although useful enough as far as it goes, is much too succinct for our taste :"Culture, The plants should be put out in frows each other, and the earth well drawn up to the stems; in the third year they will begin to produce fruit, and as soon as the blossoms appear, which will be in February, the roots
must be laid open, and all side shoots and suckers carefully removed to plant out for a fresh supply of plants, if desired; a basket of rotted cow-dung should then be put to each plant, and above that, the like quantity of fresh
stable dung, with the litter covering the whole; this will stable dung, with the litter covering the whole; this will earth should be placed; a trench should then be dug on each side of the plants, which must be every day filled with water, a moderate quantity being also thrown from a fine rosed watering-pot, once a week, over the leaves and fruit The fruit will ripen in May and June, and by pursuing the method here recommended, Pines may be obtaized of as large size and as highly flavoured as the finest procurabie, with the utmost care, in any part of the worn. fruit is cut, and a new shoot encouraged, and no offsets should be allowed to remain round the base of the fruit whilst it is growing, as they would draw off the nouxishment, and deteriorate the flavour
What limits the utility of Mr. Speede's book even mor than his conciseness, is the want of a Table of Contents never knows where to look that part is intended to explain the corresponding names in science. rected in another edition. It would be as well, too, that
the spelling of the proper names should be revised with more care-Anunas for Ananas, Macrocenemum for Macrocnemum, arjurium for azureum, Hydeceum bisput lodis for Heaven knows what, cuncifolia for cuneifolia and so on-are sad blemishes. We cannot help thmking for cultivation ine lists of ornamental plat need of great refor cuttivation in Indian girdens stand an need of great re-
formation. We suspect it would puzzle an Indian nursery man-if thereare such people--to supply Orchis spectabiths,
Satyrium carneum, and Disa grandiflora! which Mr * In my brothers garden, in the years 1839 and 1840 , Pine * in my brothers garden, in the years 1839 and
were grown weighing from 6 to 7 tblbs, each, exclusive of the top.

Speede recommends as perennial border plants. However, as we have already said, a second edition of the work
has been called for in India, which shows that it has been has been called for in India, which shows that it
found useful by those for whom it was intended.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. In a short time the Gooseberry and other Caterpillars will
commence their depredations ; and unless we are previously commence their depredations; and umless we are previously
prepared for their destruction, we shall have once more to reprepared for their destruction, we shall have once more to re-
count their ravages. In consequence of what is stated in a
eadine article, vol. ii. p. eauding article, vol, fi., p. 203, I was last season indaced to try
emmoniacal liquor from the gas-works for their destruction ammoniacal liquor from the gas-works for their destruction, and
which I found the cheapest and easiest method yet resorted to which I found the cheapest and easiest method yet resorted to. The lighor 1 emporyed only cost one penny per pallon. to each of

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 every ore must find it nut for limmelf, attcr the following
manier.--Tike a classfnul of tue hiquor, as it comes from the


 I may remark also on was strong enouzh to killuted liquor will nonly kill the ankl msects of any kind are sffefrom ts intluence. 1 have taken shoots, crowded with green fliee, and plunyed them ine the incuin will, at atritlug cost, render hard or syrng water quite as fit proportion need not be more than one gallon in the hundred. will probably last sultgestion require the sanction of the chemist. The strength in the same way as the ammoniacal liquor.

## -Kitchen-Garden and orchard.

 some time to come.
will probably now be so in the late house, or in the greenhouse, the rafters, if they have been laid in a horizontal position, to facilitate their breaking regularly. Keep the house moist by the
syringe, and as there is no occasion to hurry late Grapes at this PAMCH AND CHEREY-Hotskss.-These will require all the air that can be given to them; but the atmosphere may still be kept
moist, to ensure the proper swelling of the fruit and healthy
foliage. The early cron will now be fully swelled; the plants, theretore, should have adrier atmosphere and less water at the
roots; give them abundance of air, but shut up early in the arternoon. MELONS AND Cucumbrrs.-Keep up a vigorous heat in the linings; look over and thin out the plants regularly and by
degrees.
Fertilise the Melon-blossoms until more than a full crop is stet; they can afterwards be thinned out, when all danger
of their dampiug off is over, During this stage keep the frames Mu a dry state, by admitting plenty of air. come into this house, they must therefore be kept down, by enwith moss, or by enticing them into dry corners and scalding
them with boilug water. The atmosphere of this house must be
Strawberryss and French-Brans.-These must be carefolly watched from this trme, to see that the red spider does nat not Louses where fruit in ripe or ripening.
Continne to harden off Tobacco-plants, Capsicums, tomatoes, Bazil, \&c., which should now be strong eapough to stand in a
cold, close frame, to be shut up early in the afternoon, for a week or two, after which they should have air night and day till they
are fit for plantume out.
Out-door Department.
While young crops are advancing in all parts of the kitchento keen, the ground about them can hardy be stirred tor orten, the first warm rains the young crops after this time will advance
rapidy and unless such as require it are thinned out in time, rapialy, and unless sucd as require it are thinned out in time,
they will soon be injured. Broccour.-Sow late spring Broccoli on a light border, and a
few more about 30 days hence; at planting time you will have CAULiplowsir may have the glasses removed from them
Itogether, zad see that they do not want for water. Bbrt Skirrett, SAlsify, AND Scorzonkza, may be gown towards the end of the week, or in early situations; the two latter
may be deferred for another week: if sown too carly they are apt
to run to seed.
KIDNEY-BEANS. $-A$ few of these may now be planted on a warm border, for a first crop; but if they are sown in boxes about the second week in May, and transplanted when all danger of rost is over, they
the open ground.
Succrssronar. Crops.- Peas, Beans, Spinach, Radishes, and
other salads should now be sown oftener, as they will come more other selads should now
rapidy into use through the summer.
SEEDS of any sweet or pot-herbs, if not already sown, should be g.t in forthwith.
ORCIAARD. The best advice I cazk give this week under this
 emark that every wasp now anied is as good as a nest distroyy be in a preat meabure sate from their atracks. From the enorwe may, 1 t th
numbers.

## II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

Srovs.- An increased supply of waten and a strong moist heat are beneficial to most stove plants at this time, by enabling theme
to make a tree, heaithy growthy; they also require loss air doring
this stage. If the expression is allowable, all sorts of plants under protection, witit the exceptiow of Heaths and perpaps a
few other hardy tribes, should have a gentle forcing about this
time would, ss it were, lerge them to make an earlier growth, anc wood, which is one of the grand secrets towards obtaining only in a differ for these plants, as $A$ would be more ipiurious than keeping them
too cold. Whenever they begin to "draw," they are elther too
warm or too much confined. Conservatory. - As very account of the flowers, and as flowers do not last solone in a
 pouring water on the paths or under the stages. Blinds are now
indispensable in the middle of the day PITs, -lncrease middle of the day. Pris., - Increase, pot off, and hasden your stock of flower-
garden plants as fast as their different natures will permit; the
sooner the better. Most of these plants sooner the bett.r. Most of these plats are quickly inured to
stand out in sheltered places, or under hoops covered over with mats; and the longer they are here the finer they will look after
being planted out in the flower-garden.
Flowzr-Garden.--Order and neatness in all parts of the FLowRR-GARDEN. -Order and neatness in all parts of the
fiowergarde are pleasing at all times, and the more so now, in
anticipation of the approaching gay season. Late-laid turf and late planted trees and shrubs will requirc constant attention in fiower-beds require a change of soil, let it be done without delay.
Get tliriough with any extra work m any part of the erounds in
order that the inen may proceed with the regular garden work. -D. Beaton, Shrublunil Parle Gardens.


REPORT ON COVENT-GARENEN MARKET.
Tre Market, this weet, contantis some very good Hothouse
Grajes, wf the Black Hamburgh kind, the imported ones being now, for the most part, considerably shrivelled, or decayed.
Strwherries are likewewe fine of Cacumbers theere is an ex-
ceedingly varied assortmente ceeuingly varied assortment, many being large and handsome, while some, labelied at ad. each are of a most miserabe descrip-
tion, New Potatoes, of the Ash-leaved Kidney sort, are abondant,
and particularly goond. French Beans are toserably good. The and particularly pord. French Beans are toierably good. The
Kaster Benrre Pears, the Lady Apple and the eflocester Pippin Apple have a blandson.e and sound appearance. There are also a
few fine Peaches. Among the flowers Chorozema cordatum, Erica Wlmoreanaa, fiart, Inia radicans, and florida, are the most notice-
able : there bentr, besides, a great quantity of Cinerarias, Pelar-

 velloped in moss, and sparingly decorated with different-hued
everiasting flowers, are exhibited in one or two stalls.


no doubt require to find it in the soil. For the rest you had
better study Mr. Soliy's "Rural chemistry," in which you will better stuay Mrmation. $\dagger$
DRAINAGE-Buchs.-We are endeavouring to obtain some good information about burning clay, and hope to furnish it shortly. $\dagger$ Pros.-A Countryman inquires how to construct one of those
Oat-kilns used by Oatmeal makers, and costing only 3 h., which are mentioued in the latter part of "Paxton's Cottager's
arencen If this catches the eyc of $J$. $S$., or any or his
 BurTsR, - Poor Surah Skimmer! It really is a sad thing that we suspect your master has given you a bad churn. It is of no use goivg to chemistry for help y you mast trust to the en-
gine maker, or to a goor donkey, if you have one, to take the gine maker, or to a goe,
labour off your "lines."
Uuspronas.-- John Horticolu.- -Mushrooms may be grown on
the sides of Cncumber-ridges in the open Eround at the time the slidents ore put out, by burying small portions of the spawn aut inch or two deep in the dung, after the heat has begun to
sulbsude, and covering the bea with ary soll, firmly precsed subsic, ate covern period at which the Mushroms. Will appear will
down. The per
depend grown in thic ouen air without an artificial bed of some kind. PRorecrion.- Rhodon.-Old tan is goud protection for the roots
of plants; but injurious afterwurds, uniess it is wholly removed of plants; but injurious afterwards, uniess it is wholly removed
in the spring. Coal-ashes are better, and not injurious to plants afterwards. ${ }^{9}$
INES.- - MK. W. K.
You must have kept your Vinery excessively damp, and the barder must be very. Wet to cause shoots of the
Vines to damp off half their length. Have not the roots been injur the White Sweetwater, the Royal Muscadine, the Chasselas you the White sweetwater, the Royal Muscaine, tenderest. the
Musque, and the White Nice. The last is the first the hardiest. $\psi-R . E .-$ If Vines were stopped at the
length to which the shoots require to be pruned in winter, and presuming that they are sufficiently vigorous, they would burst those eyes along the shoots which only ought to pasi in would be diminishied in consequence of the privatign of sap elaborated by the leaves on the leading shoot. It maty be said
that the leaves produced on laterals would supply the loss nccasioned by the stopying of the leader; this, however, is not
the case, , for sone t time must chapse before these laterals can be produced. It will Ic cepure three weeks before the surface o foliage on thesc laterals will equal that which would be prothe loss by a fortnight at a apriod of the season when the ex.
tension of ronts, be encouraged. But at a more advanced period of their
growth, the shoots may be very properly stopped, because then proved by Mr. Knight, that leaves in a young state only elabo-
rate for their own growth, or chiefly so; therefore, all the terminal part uf the shoot that would only protuce leaves which
would never attain full size, or benefit the other parts of the platit, may be prevented from being produced by stoppint the
sloots, ab ut the tme the Grapes are full trow. The force
that would bat that would have becue expended in produchys these terminals
will be directed towards invigorating, without danker of burstAs your Vines are old and doo not set their fruit well, your best plan will be to cut them well back, and train up young wouct.\|.
INERIES, -J. A.-It is ssid that the vapour from ammoniacal liquor is aseful to Vines in houses; but we have no experience
in the matter. It tliould be a good deal diluted, in trying the

 are scalded by improper syringing and over-beating. A tempe-
rature of 70 at night is much too bigh; and if you allow the
sunt sun to shine on the foliage of your pants n mormige whenn
covered with uater, your can lave nuthing but misclifef. The
 Humil Aranusparker-II. R. Mu.--The best means of obtaining
 or diminishing therr number, the atmosphere may be preserved in any desired state of humidity IrTiNG-ROOMS.-F. T.-Many causes concur to render plants in sittirg-rooms unhealthy : the principal is the dryness of the
air. Your night-smelling Stock is probably aftected by this
circumstance : its botanical name has been chunged. Linneous called it Chciranthus tristis; Robert Brown altered it to Mathiola tristis, and it has probably been named Hesperis
tristis by somebody else. Phillips's book is of no authority.t BEFCh-HEDOES.-A. U.-It is better to let your Beech plants
alone till they have been one year planted before you clipthem. They ouglit to have been planted in the antumn. $t$ NNUAL Climbivas.-F. $C$.-Eight annual creepers, for running
over wire arches in garden, may consist of-Tropeo olum peregrinum, Convolvuluz major, Lophosyermum scandens and
Hendersonji, Eccremocarpus scaber, Ipomcea rubro-czerulea and Quamocht, and Scyphanthus elegans (in a warm situaTr Trees. - Itlager.- We fear that Fir. trees, planted four fect
from the south wall of a house, will, when they increase in from the south wall of a house, will, when they increase in
size, be injurious to the building, in consequence of their roots
pudermining the found AURFLS. -F. - Kt 1 s stated by a correspondent at 1 . 621 of last snail in the act of eatint Laurel leaves: it is therefore probable same animal.
nuldetaris - Vishnu. - On no account syringe fruit-trees with aulovnia.-T.A. $K$.-The soil and situation which are suit-
able for Paulovnia imperialis have already been detailed at
 purple flowers. In a greentiouse it may be cultivated in a
pot, in light sandy loam; but it is never seen in such perfection as when planted in the border of a conservator
an abundant supply of water when growing. $\ddagger$
tulaca splendens on a slight hot-bed, and the seeds of Porplants are large enough, prick them out an inch or two apart selves, transplant them two or thre together into 48 -sized pots. warm greenhouse. $\ddagger$
plant, extremely difficulypso borealis is a hardy Orchidaceous plant, extremely difficult to cultivate. It prefers a shady peat
border, The other plant we never heard of. $\ddagger$
Tove, PLANTS. of easy cultivatiou: Euphorbiajacquinitiora and splendens, Poinlum, Justícia coccínea and flavicoma, Ixora coccinea, Gesnera Suttoui, splendens, elongata, mollis, and zebrina; Gloxinia rubra, cándida, caulesceus, speciosa, and sp, alba; Goldufussia giomerata, Ardsia crenulata, Pancratium amoenum, Aphelandra cristata, Phains grandifolius, Russélia júncea, Plumbago gonia insiguis, parviflora, and coccinea, Aschynanthus grandiflorus, Coltamnea Schiedcana, Geissoméria longifora, streptocarpus Rhexij, Vinca alba and rosea. For climbers you may and bicolor, Jasminum Sambac, Ipomcea Horsfálier, Combre-

Crimson; Hume"'s Blush, buff; Fringed White, Franco-fru-
tensis, red; Palmeri, , oses. The Reticulata will although protected during the winter, unless with a glassframe. It requires to be kept close and warm during the growing season, to form the young shoots; any dry situation miscovino $S$, 1 , As yor Pearirn
rilateonsums.- $S$. A. AK.-As your Pelargon lums, for want of
better soil, were potted in leaf-mould, you camnot expect them to throw ap strong blooms. You may assist them by watering them alternately with rain and manure water. The latter tum purpureum, Convolvu
 Chake the soil from their roots, and repoot them into the same
shake sized pots, in a mixture of light turfy loam and heath-mould.
Ylunge the pots in gentle bottom-heat she Plunge the pots in gentle bottom-heat, shade the plants in
bright sunshine, keep upa temperature between $50^{\circ}$ and $60^{\circ}$ b night, with a moist atmosphere, and then follow the direction given in former numbers. $\ddagger-$-Rhodon.-The following are about the best for form and colour combined, and are also good free -floweriug kinds :- Bealeii, crimson, Chandleri, deepp
should not be given too strong, or it will perhaps injure the Miants. Plants por Brds.-Shrewsbury.-As dwarf plents for the four divisions of a Maitese cross, to range scarlet, white,
blue, and yellow, you may take Verbena blue, and yellow, you may take Verbena Ignea, V. putcheellu
alba, Anagallis cerrulea grandifora, and Alysumm Saxtile alba, Anagails Ceruieg granainora, anc Alyssum saxatile.
KRRENAS.-P. $A$. - The following are arranged according the various shades of colour, from white to the darkest purple: - V. teucrioides, Queen, pulchella alba, odorata alba, Thompsonii, variégata, incíca, Hislopiana, teucrioides cárnea, Buéstu, ceucrioides purpareai, t. Barnsii, t. rosea, t. Iveryana, Ingrami,
Barnardii, Hylandsii, Burleyana, Tweediana, T. grandifora, splendens, melindrés, m. major, sanguinea, fynea, rubra, ét gans, scabra, triumphans, pulchella, Sabiniana, Grenvillin, purpurea, picta, Elfordiana, and Hendersonnii. The only yellow
oue is the old sulphurea, which is now nearly lost to country. $\ddagger$. Chirs or thr Vaxiex,- - A. L. -If it be possible to make them
flower in the autumn, the most likely road to success is to keep them in an ice-house till you want to force them. They
would probably would probably grow, although in a"dark place, if the tempera-
EAT.-T. R. E. R.-As your garden consists principally of Peat, you may, in addition to Phlox Drummendi, plant cumps with
the followwhe dwarf Annuals:- Sphenogyne speciosa, Clintónia pulchella, Nemóphila insignis, Leptosiphon androsacaceus
and densiflorus, Lobelia ramosa and heterouhylla, Nolana atriplicifólia and paradoxa, Collinsia grandiflora, sanvitália procumbens, and Kaulutussia ameilloides. Campáu ula pulla will do very well in yeat ${ }^{\text {and }}$ eties of the Cineraria, and from their raminany quilled varithink them not worth presorving. Xour white variety is not of the shows published in the Chr omiele of last year caretully
examined; the result proves that the numbers examined; the result proves that the numbers generally were
understated in the list. which appested Pik kwick was shown 149 tumes, Presicent of the West 123, whom the lin ins, Maria 93 ; still, as a guide to purchasers (tor pears that the order in which the flowers were inserted in the strong and the flowers showy; they are worth preserving, but culivation. No. 2 is is not sufficientily clear in its colour.*-F,-Of your seeding Cinerarias, No. 1 is the best; but they aliz Want size and novelty to recommend them. The biue variety
is very poor compared to many that we an Apple or Pear-tree into a Potato, in a the end of a scion of that of placing a cutting in the carth, so that it may strike root knot and Apples of that description, which strike readuly fromcuttings in the usual way.
ceeding at the Cape of Good entertain no doubt about this sucniens large and the pistils small fowers which have the stais large and prominent, and the stamens dinarist the pistil fermales; when the two nre equally balanced they are hermahad of
Figs.-Will I. N. V. favour us with the teraperature he maintained in his Vineries, as mentioned in $\alpha$ late Number. A cor-
respondent who grows his in a similar manner is uusuiccessful Potato.- IHetator.-The Bread-fruit Potato is a good kind, and succeeds well in the alluvial soil around Eondon. $\ddagger$ - Notting${ }_{3}$ nreaid - - nn a clayey loam you will do well to plant the hirte others. vigorous, productive, and of good quality.
aphis, - Richmond.- Yonr enemy is a kind of scale insect, not an rinc trees We know of no remedy for it excent hurnind ne individuals affected by it. We hope to have, in the course of the summer, some information respecting this and simmilar de-don.-We presume your gruit is the singworm, described at a. 92 of 1842, .-C. W. We regret to be unable to give any
aivece about extirpating this beetle from Peas. It is a species of Curculio; but we cannot say bow it could be destroyed. $\uparrow$ suakintr witl. the wircworm, but will likewise act as a manure. Repetitions will be advisable in order that successive generations may not escape.'I
ongrbrry Catrapiluars.- Yishinu.-The best remedy with
which we are acquainted for destroying this pest is to pashe, powder. See also Mr. Bcaton's "Calendar" of to-day. only y persons who capnot assist you. The bookselier sure
His History of England" is, we think, on the whole, the best work PIQUA PLANT.-W, F. C.-See p. 23s. It is evidently an artiifial Botrom Hrat. - J. B.-We fear yout will obtain too much heat oy mixing gas-water with W.llow peelings, for all the substances
to which the gas-liguor is added ferment violently Our experience goes: however, we have not actually tried
Wiliow peelings, There is no doubt that you will get an excellent manure by the operation
AW-SERED-J. Fisth. -This is Poppy-seed, coloured blue. $\dagger$
scaring birds, from fruit-trees; the ordinary means, such as scarecrows, rratlus, , zc., being only serviceable for a few days
at first. Perhans at first. Perhaps the cheapest is to shoot them.
assume their natural colour when about a siver fish usually but this varies with the warmth of clime welvemonth old, of the carp which are always brown. It is beneficial in ponds
where they phants. The preeputo grow Water Lilics amul other a a quatic prom the bottom of your pond, may have been the lyincipipal
iren cause of your not afterwards succeeding in increasing your stock of fish; and it is probable that the brown ones which show no signs of changing colour, are fish of a diffierent kind;
for the removal of which, as well as eels, we can recommend
no certain method; since, even if the pond were drained, some
of their spawn rnight remain behind. It does not seem to be of their spawn might remain behind. It does not seem to broken, but it is perhaps as well to use that precaution. Yo
will find this subject treated of more at length in previou numbers. $\frac{\text { s. Monmouth. -The way }}{}$ gold fish are sent from Covent-garden Market is in cans filled with for the purpose. $\dagger$
riscsicanzous, -P.A. K. - You mhst inquire of nurserymen We camnot recommend any tradesman in particular. By lookings amongst our advertisements you will see who deals in the
article in question. article in question, $\ddagger$ Lemon's plant is Syphocampylus
bicolor. $\ddagger$ M. W. $\boldsymbol{K}$.-There are so many hybrid Rhododen-
drons similar to the one sent, that it would be useless to name drons similar to the one sent, that it would be useless to name it, $\ddagger-$ W. D. F. F.-Your flowers are -1 , Narcissus moschatus;
$\Omega$, N. increase your stock by applying to almost any nurseryman. I
2, Ribe. - No. 1 , Cluytia pulchelia; it has only a calyx.
 -Camassia esculenta is in the Garden of the Horticultural
 Jam. M. - The Tropreolum is brachyceras; the Epacris is the a very curious case it

REGEVEVD, with thanks, R, Bishop, J, Anderson. As usual, a host of leters has arrived too Iate for ans

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The brief allusion in our last to the illness of the Duke of Sussex, will scarcely have prepared our readers for the announcement of his Royal Highness's death, which took place yesterday soon after 12 o'clock. The Duke of Sussex was the most popular and the most accomplished of all the sons of George the Third, and although long suffering under the infirmities of 70 years, the intelligence of his decease, at once sudden and unexpected, will bo received by the public with sincere and respectful sorrow. His Royal Highness retained his consciousness to brother the Duke of Cambridge, and of the greater part of his domestics who were admitted, by his own
desire, to witness the last moments of their Royal Masdesire, to witness the last moments of their Royal Mas-
ter. The Duke of Sussex was long known by his steady adherence to liberal opinions and by his open assertion of them on all occasions; he was also known as the constant supporter of every public charity, and there are few institutions of bemevolence in this metropolis which
have not received substantial benefits from his patronage. The long-expected report of the Commission anpointed to examine the various questions connected with the emancipation of the slaves in the French colonies has just of Jamaica, as a proof that a large slave population, when mancipated, is just as manageable as when in a state o slavery; and then develops a plan of emancipation, which though rather long deferred, will doubtless be considered a great and final measure. The Commissioners propose that slavery shall cease in the French colonies on the 1st January, 1853 , and that until that period the slaves are to coutinue in their present condition, with the enjoyment of certain civil rights, to be decided upon by Royal
ordinances. A second report contains a plan for the progressive emancipation of the children of slaves born since 1838; this object it proposes to effect during twenty onsecutive years, and by arrangements which leave the Thestion of compensation to be settled at a future period. doughter of King Louis Philippe, to the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, which was to take place on Thursday, is the only other topic of interest in the Paris papers.-From Spain we learn that the Ministry sustained a signal defeat on the 10 th inst., in a division on the validity of the
elections of Badajoz. The Cortes decided by a large elections of Badajoz. The Cortes decided by a large
Majority that the elections were illegal, and three leading memabers of the Ministerial party have consequently lost their seats. A resignation of the Cabinet followed this event, alwost as a matter of course, and the Regent has sent to London for Gen. Sancho, the Minister at
this Court, to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet. -In Portugal the final awswer of the British Government respecting the Tariff Convention is expected Oporto have anxiety, and the British merchants at tions on slight ground.-From Malta we have the particulars of an important reduction of the quarantine, at the suggestion, it appears, of the Austrian Government: The effects of this relazation will be highly advantageous to less mercantile shipping of this country, and will not be from weicome to all travellers in the Levant.-The advices of Servia, but add nothing to what is already known on that long-agitated question. The conferences at Erzeroum and affairs of the Persian frontier have been resumed, the apparently under more favourable auspices.-From pond nited States we have the details of a long corresthe American Minister Secretary of State. Mr. Webs, and Mr. Webster, the in no ambiguous terms for his ter reprimands Gen, Cass and denies that any con his unnecessary interference, right of visit, or on any other subject arising out of the
treaty, incompatible
the questions at issue.

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Court. - The Queen and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, remain at Buckingham Palace, and are quite well. Her Majesty has enjoyed her
usual daily walk in the Palace Gardens, and has taken usual daily walk in the Palace 'Gardens, and has taken
several airings in an open carriage during the week. On Monday Prince Albert visited Sir R. Peel's collection of pictures, and on Tuesday honoured the Reform Club with a visit.- The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop Wharncliffe, and the other Officers of State, have not hee able to leave town for the recess, owing to the daily e pectation of the Queen's accouchement. Every prepan
tion bas been made at the Howe (Ofice transmission of the intelligence of that event, to the different authorities, hoth in the metropolis and in the provinces; and at the Foreign Office similar preparations are presentatives of her Majesty at the European courts. presentatives of her Majesty at the European court
Death of the Duke of Sussex. -Since our
notice of the illness of the Duke of Sussex, Dr. Chambers was called in to attend his Royal Highness, and met Dr. Holland and Mr. Copland, the other medical attendants. In the course of Saturday the following Duke of Sussex is suffering under an attack of erysipelas, which is not attended with any unfavourable symptom. - In the beginning or the present week, the bulletins were satisactory; but on Wednesady the symptom assumed an unfavourable coaracter, and there was much evening. On Thursday the bulletins announced that his Royal Highness had passed a restless night ; and the wors consequences were anticipated. His Royal Highness gradually became weaker, and expired yesterday, at a quarter past 12. Although during the last two hours of his life the last, and was able to articulate within a few minutes of his decease. His Royal Highness was the sixth son of
King George III., and was born Jan. 27, 1773; he was consequentiy in his 71 st year.
Parliamentary Movements.-The nomination of canon Tuesday representation of East Suffolk took place Conservative, and Mr. Shafto Adair on the Whig interest The show of hands was declared to have fallen upon $\mathrm{Mr}_{1}$ desham, and the proceedings were adjourned until yesterday, when the polling commenced, and will not be conhave been presented against the return of Mr. Gisborne have been prese
for Nottingham.

## fForeign.

France.-The only part of the contents of the French papers of this week that presents any interest has refer examination of various questions connected with slavery and the political constitution of the French colonies. This ommishon, which was instituted in May, 1840, and composed of the Duc de Broglie, President, and of Messrs.
Passy, D'Audifret, Rossi, de Mackaw, de Tracy, Jubelin Bignon, Wustemberg, de Tocqueville, de Sade, de SainteHilaire, Galos, and Mestrow, has accomplished its task, the resuit of which, forming a large volume, has just been printed and submitted by the Government to the ChamBroglie, we shall notice theport, drawn up by the Duc de that nothing could be beter principul features, premising sion on the public, favourable to a great and final measure. most irnportant to England stress on the point which was but in a small degree so to the French. We allude to the proof, that a large slave population, when emancipated, is just as manageable, and likely to give as little trouble to the police, as whilst in a state of slavery. The Duc de Breglie dwells at length on the great example of Jamaica. have little fear of order being disturbed, the French need act of emancipation has taken place. The report proposes that slavery shall cease in the French colonies on the Ist January, 1853. Until that period, the slaves are to continue in their present condition, with some modifiby Royal ordinances. Thus, civil rights are to be conferred on the slaves during these ten years ; but exercise them in Courts of Law they must be but to sented by a guardian ad hoc. From the movable property they may possess, ships, boats, gunnowder, and fire-arms, artry, and the power of redemption got by secured to them. The freed slaves are not to enjoy political rights ; but clildren born free are not to be included in this exception. The freed slaves must, during 5 years, engage for one or more jears in the service of one or
several planters of the colony which they inhabit, and in which they will be obliged to reside $\overline{5}$ consecutive years. Their rate of wages is to be regulated every year within a maximum and minimum, by a resolution of the Governor in Council. The compensation to be given to the planters is reckoned by the commission at $150,000,000$ francs. The interest on this capital is to be fixed at 4 per cent. and to be converted every half-year into a rente of the same denomination, for the benefit of those entitled to the On the 1st of January, 1857, the capital and the interests thus capitalised are to be divided among the planters,
who shall respectivey maintain, at their expense such olaves as they may happen to possess at that period, and as age and infirmities may render incapaole of labour. They will be bound to supply them with food, clothing, shelter, and medical assistanct A second report contains a scherne for a partial and progressive emancipation, whereby the lst of January, 1838, are to be freed coionies, sinc tion suggested is to be 510 frames for tion suggested is to be foranes for children who shal during 20 consecutive yerrs: and a year before the erni during 20 consecutive yerrs; and a year before the expiof compensation to be grinted, are to be finally decided upon.-The marriage of the Princess Clementive was to Bake place on Thursday. The King and Queen of the Belgians, and the Prince of Saxe Coburg and his two sons, were expected at St. Cloud on Tuesday
inst., on which day the Ministry sustained a the 10th The Congress had been engaved in examining the defeat. of the elections, bend engaged in examining the validity protracted and angry discussiad of the Cabinet. Those elections, whereby three conspicuous members of the Ministerial party-MM. Joseph Calatrava, Gonzales, and Lugan, had been returned, were annulled on the 10 th by a majority of 80 against 55 . The Infante Don Francisco attended the sitting, and, on vot ing against the elections, was cheered from the public gal leries. It was generally expected that the triumph of the Opposition would shortiy be followed by others still more decisive. Subsequent advices announce that Ministers have tendered their resignation to the Regent, who has sent to London for General Sancho. The late political chief of Barcelona, M. Gutierrez, has been appointed DirectorGeneral of the Post-office at the Havaunah, with a handsome salary. Dr. Daubeny and Captain Widrington were at Madrid on a scientific excursion. They proposed, it is said, to visit Estremadura, in order to investigate the natural bed of phosphate of lime in that province, with a view to its use as a manure.
Portugal.-We have Lisbon news to the 10th inst The final answer of the British Government respecting the Tarif Convention was expected with some anxiety at posed. It was known that among the further offers pro posed on the part of the Portuguese to our Government,
in place of the ultimatum sent from England, a reduction of duties to the amount of two fifths was proposed on brass manufactured goods. The British merchants at Oporto had petitioned agginst breaking off the negotia tions on slight grounds. The Douro Wine Company Bill had passed the Peers without alteration, but it was ex-
pected that the Royal sanction would be deferred until the pected that the Royal sanction would be deferred until the
final result of the tariff negotiation was known.-T wo British vessels were lost recently on or near the coast of Portugal. In one case, the Feronea, from Bristol to Palermo, was wreeked off Algarve on the 19 ch uit., and all the crew the barque Dale, from Livernool to New Orleans, which went down on the night of the 7th inst., while making for Lisbon, about an hour after she had been abandoned by her captain and crew, who were picked up by a Portuguese schooner from Terceira to Lisbon, where they arrived on the 8th, having been treated with great kindness by the Portuguese captain and his crew
Belgium. - The trial of M. Caumartin before the Cin Assizes, for the murder of M. Sirey, noticed in Courier Belge gives the proceedings of the frst ane which occupy several columns in small print. On the first day after the indictment was read, M. Caumartin was interrogated at great length by the President. He persisted in declaring that M. Sirey had attacked him, and that be had no intention of killing him. The first witness for the prosecution was then called. This was M. Milard de Lavilette, a friend of M. Sirey, who was present on the unfortunate occasion, He declared that he did not see the blow struck, though he acknowledged the surcceeding dispute, and had seen M. Sirey walk towards wind Caumartin and inreaten to throw him out of the witness in he dia not immediately withdraw. The second witness was Madlle. Heinefetter, the actress ( 22 years of age). On the 13th, ten other witnesses were examined. The trial continued during the whole of the 14th, and concluded on the 15th inst. in an acquittal. The Court,
however, considering that M. Caumartin had carried however, considering that M. Caumartin had carried
prohibited arms, condemned him to all the expenses of Hocess.
Holland.-The Dutch provincial papers contain a variety of details respecting some smart shocks of an
earthcuake which were very generally felt in the beginning of the present month, chiefly on the 6th. From the numerous notices of the event, in appears to have excited Gialarm, but has not caused any very serious damage. of the Archduke Charles having received the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Maria Theresa, the whole garrison, to which two regiments bearing the name of the veneruble Prince had been added, were reviewed by the Emperor in person; after which his Majesty decorated the Archduke with the Cross of Maria Theresa, amidst the acclamations of an immense -A volcano of a novel kind has broken out in the neigha slow of Koenigshatte, in Silesia. For twenty years a slow fire, which occasioned no alarm, has burnt in the immense volumat district; but recently it has shot out the surrounding lames, whica lireal in to country. A seailans, whe purpose of diehge ine purpose of dicharging water buch the mines; but this hours with been in action, at he last accounta, for 72 hours, without producing any effect.

Iraly.-We learn by accounts rom Rome that a reAlberti of wholesale forgery of wo:ks which he had proAlberti of wholesale forgery of woks which he had prow
fessed to discover and publish as Tasso's. Some small portion of these works, which is considered to be genuine, air of authenticity. In his lodging were found an immense collection of writing tools, inks of different kinds and tints, old copybooks, blank paper ton out of old books, and innumerable exercises in imitation of the handwriting of more than fifty eminent individuals of Tasso's time. The Count's sentence was not nown on the erailroad from that city to Castellamare is increasing beyond all expectation. During the first two months it was visited by 116,912 persons. The railroad to Caserta was expect
to be soon opened. The king desires to extend it to be soon opened. The king desires to extend it
Geeta, and subsequently to Terracina; and, finally, come future period, to Rome. We learn also, that the works that have been commenced at Brindisi, under the Gafrintendence of English engineers, the object of which celebrated by its extensive Grecian and Oriental commerce, promise fair to become of considerable advantage the South of Italy.-We Wearn from Florence that the pits at Ripa, near Seravezza, it is intended to carry on the works upon a more extensive plan ; and for that purpose a company has been formed under the auspices of tal of one million of milreas, which may turn out very im portant to the Rothschild speculation at Madrid,
portant to the Rothschild speculation at Madid.
Russia. - It is stated by the German papers, that the Emperor Nicholas intends to proceed to Berlin by sea, in the course of the approaching summer, and on his reperson the government of the kingdom of Poland. person the government of the kingdom of Poland.
Malta.- On the 4 th inst., John Nailor, the murderer of the late Dr. Martin, was brought to trial. No case of the jurors considered that every man who kills another of the jurors considered that every man who kills another
must be labouring under monomania, the prisoner, on being found guilty, escaped the capital punishment, and Was sentenced to the galleys for life, with chains to his
legs. Six out of the seven jurors pronounced the crime a deliberate act of murder, meriting death. The sentence created considerable surprise, though the judges could not award the capital punishment if all the jurors did ned tion in the quarautine, at the suggestion, it appears, of Austria. The quarantine from the Ionian Islands has
been abolished, although arrivals from Athens or Syria are not included in the exemption. As regards arrivals from Egypt, the quarantine imposed on ressels and cargers has'been reduced from 20 to 16 days. No reductio has been made as regards Turkey, either in passengers, vessels, or goods; but there is little doubt she will be Greece some indulgence is granted to merchant.vessels, for on their arrival in Malta, provided they are furnished with a certificate from Her Majesty's Consul to the effect that no disease reigns in the country, their quarantine is reduced to seven days, no
discharging their cargoes.
Grrece.-Letters from Athens of the 31st ult. state that the English and French Governments had replied to the demand of Greece, that they would pay the dividend of the loan guaranteed by them, which became due in
March, but that the Greek Government must contrive March, but that the Greek Government must contrive to
raise funds for the payment of the September dividend. The two cabinets had declined making any other advance to Greece. Russia, it was expected, would return a similar reply. These letters mention that the comet had
been seen at Athens so early as the 5th ulto, and that its extraordinary brilliancy bad caused no little excitement, especially among the natives.

Turkey.-The Levant mail has brought advices from Constantinople to the 29th ult. They relate principally to the differences between Russia and Turkey regarding Servia, and show that the statements put forth by some of the German prints were premature. Although the dispute was considered to be drawing to a crisis, the Russian Ambassador had not delivered his ultimatum on the 29th ult., nor were the despatches he had received from his
Court a week before believed to contain any instructions of a decisive nature. The Erzeroum conferences appear to have assumed a more favourable aspect.
Egypt.-Letters from Alexandria of the 25th nilt. state that the British Consul in that city had declared that no British subject would conform to the monetary tariff established for the benefit of the bank. It was believed that the Austrian and Russian Consuls would adopt similar language. The Prince of the Wahabites, whom Ibrahim Pacha had made prisoner near Bagdad, and who had been effected his escape, and had not been recaptured. On the 2 ent, the officers on board the Cyclops war-steamer, lying at Alexandria, obtained a sight of the nucleus of the at Alexandria, obtained a sight of the nucleus of the the earth. When at its greatest brilliancy the tail appeared to extend half across the heavens, and in the cle atmosphere of Egypt the sight was truly magnificent. United States.-The royal mail-steamer Columbia $12 \frac{1}{2}$ days from Boston, and ten and a half from Halifax, having sailed on the 2 d instant from Boston, and the 4th from Halfax. The Columbia, it will be remembered, carried out Sir C. Metcalfe and suite, who arrived at Bos-
ton on the 20 th ; at Albany, Sir Charles received kind at-
tentions from ex-President Van Buren, the officers of the State, and the State Legislature. Sir C. Bagot still lies dangerously ill: the last bulletin gives little prospect of spondence between Gen. Cass, the well-known American Envoy in Paris, and Mr. Webster, the American Secretary of State. It occupies twelve columns oitthe largest
American papers. Gen. Cass complains bitterly of the "concessions" made to Great Britain, on the right o search question, by the terms of the late treaty and demands his immediate recal. Mr. Webster, in reply, reproaches Gen. Cass in terms not "right of visit." and de clares that the pretensions and principles asserted by both Powers in reference to this matter, remain as before the treaty. Gen. Cass is further reminded of the advantage which his interpretation of the treaty will give Great
Britain in any future negotiation upon the subject. -The finding of the Court-Martiar at the trial of Capt. M'Kenzie, of the brig Somers, for ordering Mr. Spencer and two other mutineers to be hung without trial, is said to be favourable to the accused. hees of the United Sta thip Vincennes, had shot the first lieutenant, Mr. Boyle, and letters received from the United Stales ship of war John Adams, announce a recent mutiny on board that vessel off the Cape of Good Hope. The men were all ordered on deck and asked what they wanted, when five who stepped forward and urged comsplaints were shot down, and the mutiny received in New York established betw een Baltimore and Washington, under an appropriation from Congress.
West Indies.-Letters have been received from Charleston, announcing that a sloop had arrived in that port from the West Indies, bringing advices of another severe shock of earthquake at Guadaloupe, on tly possible to vessel was so much shaken that it a dense cloud of smoke or dust rose above the town of Basseterre, which, be feared, had been reduced to $a$ heap of ruins: wis All effluvia arising from the bodies of the dead, of which no less than 4,500 had been dug out. Two days after, a shock was felt at the island of St. Thomas, and again in
the southern states of the Union on the 11th. Great alarm is felt throughout the West Indian Archipelago, owing to these frequent convulsions; and we may look forward with anziety aad apprehension for further parti-culars.-Another schooner from the West Indies re by fre early last month. -The Royal mail-steamer MedSt. Tho mas's to the 26th March. Just as she was quitting Sama her Majesty's bris Scylla arrived there, having on aica, her Majesty's brig Scyila arrived there, having no time for the particulars relative to his visit to transpire, but it was inferred that the insurgents had carried their point-taken possession of Port-au-Poriate (whion Majesty's steam-vessel Megera, Lieut. Oldmixon, for Vera Cruz, was totally lost on the 4th March, on Barebath Key, off Old Harbour, Jamaica, and one boy drowned A cournmartial had been held on tho comander, whic resulted in his being simply reprimanded.

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at $96{ }_{3}$ to
 Three per Cents. Reduced, $95{ }^{3}$; Mraree-and-hal per Cents Exchequer Bills, at $2 d$. per day, 65 s . to 67 s . prem., an at $1 \frac{1}{4} d_{\circ}$ per day $68 s$ s to $69 s$. prem.

## Atetropolts amio íts Vícíníp.

Loss of the Solway Steam-ship. - The Lady Mary Wood, steamer, arrived at Southampton on Sunday from the Solway steam-ship, belonging to the West Indian Mail Company. The information has caused a great sensation in the City, and has thrown a gloom over the affairs of the Company, as this is the third ship they have lost since their establishment two years ago. The following staph occurred has been supplied by Mr. Lane, the purser, who was the first to bring the life-boat alongside the in- cha-
ghip. The detail is of a most painfully interesting racter, and cannot fail to excite the warmest sympatwas
for the fate of the unfortunate sufferers:-The Solway left Falmouth on the 3 d April, with the usual mails on board, and arrived at Corunna at twelve o'clock on Friday the 7th, having experienced heavy south-westerly gales in crossing the Bay of Biscay. She took in 81 tons at half-past nine o'clock the same evening. They passed the lighthouse about ten o'clock P. M., and were proceeding at full speed, when at about midnight the vessel struck on a sunken rock. The passengers were all in their berths at the time, but Captain Duncan and several of the oundous character, and created the utmost consternation. Immecharacter, and created the utmost consternation.
diately on the vessel striking, Captain Duncan ordered diately ongines to be backed, and this having been done, she came off apparently easy, the violence of the concussion having probably caused her to rebound in some slight having probable head degree. Her head was now purounding the ship, and thus sustained wab, however, of too serious a character to allow
this to be accomplished, and within a very few moments of the ship striking, it became evident that she was setting fast by the heac. Mr. Lane was asleep below at the moment the calamity occurred, and, in common with the passengers and crew, was awoke by the shock. He immediately ran up the forecastle ladder, and found the vesse sinking fast. The scene is described by him to have been at this time of a most heartrending character. The femal passengers were all on deck in a state of mind more easily conceived than described, every person expecting the ship to go down instantiy. She had still good way upon her the engines having apparently suffered no injury, when, while proceeding towards the shore as described above a general rush was made to the pinnace, which hung at the davits on the larboard side; 25 persons got into her and having seated themselves, cried out to those on board th "lower away." Captain Duncan, who evidently foresaw proceeding at full speed the boar but the confusion was so great on board, and his own attention so entirely devoted to the great object of getting the paddle life-boats afloat, and making the shore, tha his opposition was of no avail, and the forward tackle was let fly by the run, and the bows of the boat dropped in the water. The situation of those who had made this their hope of escape was now perilous in the extreme. A cry of "For God's sake let go the after-tackle," was answered bome of the crew as soon as possible, and the upon her, and a heavy sea struck the boat as she floated or ant and or two sailors only, who hung on the tackle, succeeded in again reaching the vessel. Ten minutes only had now elapsed since the vessel frst struck, daring whi every exertion had been made by the officers of the ship, with Captain Duncan at their head, to get the larboard lifeboat afloat. While thus engaged the boiler suddenly collapsed, and an immense quantity of steam, dust, ashes, and flames, burst from the engine-room. All on board thought that the vessel was now about to blow up, and two or three persons were so much alarmed as to jump overboard. Throughout the whole of this trying period Captain Duncan is described to have acted in the most offer and seaman-like manner, endeavouring, while giving effect to his orders, to seep up the spirits of those on board less accustomed to the dangers of the ocean. By great exercion the larboard paadie life-boa with water. The gig had previously been lowered, and ten persons had got into her and rowed away. The first and second cutters were also afloat, each filted with the passengers and crew. Mr. Wilder, the chief officer, with Mr. Lane and two or three other officers, now lowered themselves into the lifeboat, and brought her alongside the gangway. The engines had entirely ceased working from the moment the boiler collapsed. The water had now reached the fires, and the ship, it was evident, could not float many minutes longer Captain Duncan and the other officers now handed the passengers into the life-boats exerting themselves to the person to save all the female passengers. persons were already in the boat, wend "She is going!"" and giving one tremendous plunge she ant b . and gur one the pluse half-filed head-orer, rimb half-filled with water, afoal this perfectly miraculous, the suction arising from the vesse being abundantly sufficient to swamp a boat in a much more seaworthy condition than the lie-boat was at period. The screams of those on board were awful as the ship went down ; and Mr. Lane states, that the last seen or heard of Captain Duncan was an order for all on board mal to the rigging, towards which be appeared to be making himself; and it is supposed that in getting up the companion-ladder towards the upper deck he sank with many others. His conduct appears to have been most noble; he appeared to have no thought for his own safety, and when called to by some of the officers, who told him that the ship was foundering under them, he refused to leave. The life-boat now drifted away, and so great had been the confusion arising from the hope to save all on neard, that it was only then discovered that she had neither oar nor rudder. Shoes and hats were used to bail and afterer with which she was more than half filled, in with the sing about for a quarter of an hour, she fell Admiralty seant and having lieut. Hemasworth, the boat they abtained one ar, and Lieut. Hemsworth then returned to with the cutter shortly after they fell in with the first witer, They to board ther pers whe oar obtained over the made of braces and the tottom-board was similarly arranged on the larboard quarter with a silk handkerchief. By this means the boat was kept tolerably free, and drifted before the wind, Corunna-hill being all the time visible. It was still quite dark, and daylight was looke forward to with the most intense anxiety. The conduc of all on board was most praiseworthy ; not a syllable insubordination escaped, and all appearea to be resigaed to the worst that might happen. The ladies especiall (seven of whom were in the life-boat) behaved most her ically. Some of them had merely time to escape in the night-dress, and although seated in water up to the knees, not a murmur was uttered. At daybreak, the mast from the first cutter was stepped in the life-boat, and her Iugsail set, when she steered towards Cormna, and on entering the harbour was met by a Spanish launch, which
the catastrophe from those who escaped in the gig, which had made Corunna so early as five o'clock in the morning. The launch took the life-boat and cutter in tow, and brought them safely in, when the survivors were ties. Mr. Lane speaks in the highest terms of the admirable qualities of the paddle life-boat, through the instrumentality of which alone nearly 60 lives have been saved, under circumstances of the most extraordinary difficulty and danger. The French national steamer L'Erebe, Capt. Castaigne, was coming out of the harbour for the purpose
of proceeding to the wreck as the life-boat entered. The of proceeding to the wreck as the life-boat entered. The
chief officer, Mr. Wilder, went on board to accompany them, and at a short distance from the mouth of the harbour a signal was observed. The steamer bore down tobour a signal was observed. The steamer bore down to-
wards it, when it proved to be the pinnace, described above as swamped at an early period of the catastrophe. It contained a young man named Michael Bradley, a waiter on board, and the corpse of Mr. Hall, the midshipman. The steamer afterwards proceeded to the spot several packages and trunks which were floating about. It appears that the ship sank in about fifteen fathoms of Water, and about four miles from the shore. Eight or ten
persons succecded in reaching the rigging before she persons succeeded in reaching the rigging before she
went down, and as the upper portion of the main and went down, and as the upper portion of the main and
mizen masts were several feet above the surface of the water, they were enabled to hold on until daybreak, when their sitnation was observed from the shore, and some
boats put off to their assistance. The following is a list boats put off to their assistance. The following is a list
of passengers who are lost: Mr. and Mrs, Fitzjames, four children and servant, Mre. Haly, Mr. Montefiore, Miss Beadon, the Rev. Mr. Bascom, Mr. Le Main, Mr, Blake, and Mr . Burtchell, of the Royal Engineers; Mr. Hunter, Mr. Nicolle, and Mr. Cartwright--total, 17. The officers lost are, Capt. Duncan, Mr. Dicker, surgeon; and Mr. Hall, midshipman, died in the boat-total, 3. In the steward's department eight persons were lost.
Mr. Fitzjames, who has perished with his wife and four children, was proceeding to the West Indies as arbitrator of the Mixed Commission. Among those who fortunately escaped was Captain Wentworth, R, E., with his wife and children, who was proceeding to Bermuda, to superintend alterations in the Government fortifications is a brother of the Earl of Carnwath, and was on his way to Antigua. The Rev. Mr. Bascom, who was lost from the rigging, was a Protestant clergyman stationed at Barbadoes. His fate is described to have been most distressing. He had maintained his hold in the ship's rigging within a few hundred feet of the wreck, when his strength entirely failed, and be fell backwards into the water and Was seen no more. Lieut. Hemsworth, the Admiralty agent, had remained in the vicinity of the wreck during
the night, in the hope of saving the mails; but his boat was quite full, and he was unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate ereatures who still clung to the rigging. The weather was tolerably moderate, or the lives of the whole crew must inevitably have been sacrificed. Had
any attempt been made to reach the shore, there can be little doubt that the boats would have been swamped by the breakers, and every soul lost. The Solway was a Scotch built boat, and her total cost, when put into work-
ing trim, amounted to $80,000 l$. She is in 15 fathoms water; and Mr. Lane is of opinion that in her present position it would be impossible for her to hold long togecontained about 1,300 l. Captain Dpecie on board, which been one of the most skilful Commanders in the service, and to have been thoroughly acquainted with the localities throughout the route
The Eastor Holidays.-The unusual fineness of the weather during the Easter week has been productive of the usual resuls, an not been wituessed in the different places of attraction. On Monday from daybreak to a late hour in the evening, the Gravesend, Woolwich, and Greenwich steamboats were crowded with company for their
neveral destinations. On some of these boats as many as from 400 to 500 persons were on board, so closely lodged that they could scarcely move, and the wharfs from whence they started were so crowded with people anxious to get on board, that in many instances the police were obliged the most favoured resort; and although there were from 20 to 30 steamboats to carry persons to that place, they Were not sufficient for the numbers. In the afternoon the pressure at the London-bridge wharf was so great that the
large steamers began to take passengers for Greenwich large steamers began to take passengers for Greenwich,
and the City of Canterbury, after landing her passengers and the City of Canterbury, after landing her passengers
from Margate, embarked 800 persons on her spacious decks, all bound for the fair. Up to seven o'clock, at the floating pier at Garden-stairs, and the solid pier adjoining must have received double that number. The railway furnished its quota of visitors, and a great many Who landed on the Tunnel pier, after visiting the Tunnel, down the lower road to Greenwich. At sunset, the park, the fair, and the town were crowded. Altogether such an Easter Monday was never known before; and the people people were still flocking into the town, and thousands were returning home by the steamers and railway. On Monday, 5,785 persons visited the Painted Hall, and 4,476 the Chapel. On Sunday, 1,640 persons visited the on that day only opened for inspection from 1 to $20^{\prime}$ clock, divine service being performed there in the morning and

Tuesdan ; 4,476 persons also went in on Monday. On numbers to Greenwich. It was thought that the metropolis had been well nigh exhausted of the holiday-folks on sunday and Monday, and that the fair would be comfair, and the town, were nearly as full as on Monday, and the visitors to the Painted Hall of the Royal Hospital and its nobler corridors, wards, kitchens, and dining-rooms, were very numerous. Above bridge during Monday and Tuesday, the steamboats were filled with passengers; and Notwithstanding this migration to the suburbs, all the public exhibitions were musually well attended. The number of visitors at the British Museum on Monday, was 18,432; the number last year, on Easter Monday, was not a single case of robbery or misconduct occurred, nor was any one refused admission on the ground of intoxication. From twelve o'clock on Sunday, to the same hour on Monday, 28,642 persons went through the Thames Tunnel, and since the opening, upwards of 320,000 have
visited it. The holiday folks have given employment to three or four tollmen
The late Explosion at Waltham Abbey.-An iuquest was held on Saturday on the bodies of the five persons who were killed by the late explosion of the Government Powder-mills, which we noticed in our last. It seems that there were four separate explosions which followed each other in immediate succession, as but a few seconds elapsed between the first and the last. The corninghouse is situated on the banks of a stream which runs into two distineadows at Waltham Abey, and is divided buttress, twenty feet thick. In the first of these buildings $2,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. $2,300 \mathrm{lbs}$. of powder, and in the second almost simultaneously, as the flames must have communicated through the fissures in the buttress, which was not blown down, but is much shattered and shaken. The these two buildings. At about 170 yards from these these two buildings. At about two detached parts, separated by a buttress. Several startled by the explosion in the corning-house. They startled by the explosion in the corning-house. They
rushed out, and had barely made their escape before flakes of fire from the ruins of the corning-bouse burst through the roof and came in contact with the powder, which exploded, and reduced the granulating-house to a heap of ruins. About 70 yards further on is the glazing-house, fortunately escaped. These buildings, in common with others of their class, were built of very slight materials. If any massive masonry had been employed in their
structure, or any considerable force been opposed to the exploding matter, the destruction would have been tenfold. All the witnesses bore testimony to the great precautions taken to prevent accidents, and to the frequent inspection of the machinery by superior officers. The chief the precautions, that he should not have the slightest objection to work in the same mill under the same management were the works rebuilt ; he was persuaded mills than at any mills in the country. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," accompanied by factory Tulloh, the inspector, with every possible precaution for the safety of the men employed under his superintendence. The deceased were all married men, and have
Dinner at the Mansion-house.-The usual Easter dinner was given on Monday at the Mansion-house. Dudley Stuart, the Bishops of Norwich ond French and Turkish A mopssadors, the and Llandaff, the and Mrs. and the Misses Everett Baron Minister Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce, and numerous other guests. The Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassaguests. The Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassathe construction of railways, which would still further facilitate the intercourse between France and England, and unite the two countries by a constant interchange kindly feeling
Easter Parish Elections.-On Tuesday, being Easter Tuesday, the election of churchwardens, overseers, and place, but the proceedings possessed a merely local interest In several instances the opposition party were defeated Church-rates and the new Poor-law were the principal topies of discussion.
The Chinese Ransom.-On Monday, six waggons, each drawn by four horses, arrived at the Mint with upwards being million and a quarter dollars' worth of sycee silver, $5,000,000$ dollars of of the first instalment, namely Portsmouth about the middle of last week, in her Majesty's ship Herald, and one of the principal officers of the Commissary departnent of the Treasury immediately took was une of it. During Thursday and Saturday the Ferald to town by the Southampton Railway, under a strong military escort, and in the course of the day was safely deposited in the bullion storehouses at the Mint. The silver, as on previous occasions, was packed in strong tinger ; and as the treasure passed through the City crowds of persons followed the procession to the gates of the Mint.

Metropolitan improvements.-A few days since, by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, several houses in Belton-sireet, Long Acre, and in Broad-street, St. Giles's, which are to be removed for the purpose of Covent-garden wine of street of by auction, so that in short time the comaunication by this thoroughfare from Waterloo-bridge will be open to the new street that will connect Holborn and Oxford-street.
City Police.-Mr. D. W. Harvey, the City Commissioner, has presented a statistical report to the Corporation on the operations of the Police force under his commana, daring the past year. From this it appears houses in the City persons the Ist Janvary and the 31st of Decemer, 1842, both inclusive, was 10841 . These of December, 1812, both in
 there were apprebended for ofences againt the person, lence, 40 ; for offences apuinst property committed with out violence, 1,960 ; for malicious offences against property 360 ; for forgery and offences against the currency, 249 for offences not included in the above classes,
Total, 5,002 . 2 . In the second class we find the following entries,-Charges not entertained for the reasons assigned on the occurrence sheets, 2,783 ; drunken persons discharged when capable of taking care of themselves, 973; destitute persons, 1,782; vagrants, 301; Total, 5,83 . Number of summonses taken out and prosecuted by the Police under the Carriage Act against public. 404 diad drovers, of which 1,098 were convicted, and 404 dismissed or withdrawn by order of the Magistrates, 1, 02 , number of lives saved by the Police, 36 ; number of fires discovered by the Police, 131 ; number of children found and restored to their friends, or sent to the workhouse, 441 ; houses, warehouses, \&c., found insecure, of resident, 892 . Were untenanted, and 360 had no nighatly persons, and restored on their liberation, $857 l$. 7s. 4d.; value of property stolen, $6,559 l .7 \mathrm{~s} .2 \frac{1}{9} d$.; value of property recovered, $1,241 l$. $8 s, 9 d$.-Of the 5,002 persons in the first of the above classes, 2,682 were discharged by the Magistrates; 1,871 summarily convicted, and 449 committed for trial; of which latter, 111 were convicted and senvarious periods. Of the and 243 to imprisonment for and 37 not prosecuted, or bills not found.-Mr. Harvey adds that there are two points in the above details which adds that there are two points in the above, detais which merit notice. Although the amount of depredations is comparatively trivial, yet the amount is greatly swelled by the exaggerated estimates of lost property. He states that it uot unfequently happens, that eiderly gentlemen great thoroughfares of the City, when the value of the watch or the ring they have lost is sure to be largely overrated ; and that nearly all the preat robberies are made upon prexises which are entirely abandoned during the night, and the key of the outer door left with persons little entitled to confidence. He adds, that in all cases in which any person is aggrieved, and in which the assistance of the Police could be expected, a letter is addressed to that party from his office to inquire whether there is any cause fur complaint; and be is able to state that of several hundreds of answers, but six persons have expressed themselves otherwise than entirely satisfied.

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, April 8 :-West districts, 144 ; North districts, 156 ; Central districts, 180; East districts, 190; South districts, 185. Total, 855, (444 males, 411 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903, (46] males, 442 females, ) and for the last five winters, 1004. A rumour has lately been current that an epidemic fever prevails in St. Giles's and other densely populated districts of the Metropolis. The College of Physicians, however, have issued a report announcing that "no epidemic is in physicians and subsequent observations by individual general health of the Metropolis is rather above its usual standard at this season of the year.

## 誛robíncial Notes.

Alverstoke.-A vestry meeting was held on Thursday the 13th, at the House of Industry for this parish, Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Rector, in the chair, to consider the subject of the medical relief of the poor of the parish. The Archdeacon, in stating the object of the meeting, said, the plan then existing was, that there were two medical attendants in the parish, and that they wrote prescriptions which were made up at the chemist's, the charge for which it was calculated would not have exceeded 40 \% a year. The plan had failed in this respect, that in less than half a year 36l. bad been expended for drugs. It was evident that the matter must be considered, and he should have a plan to suggest to them on the subject. He would ask them to allot a salary to the medical attendants of the parish, and it would then remain to decide whether they should have two or ove ; there woyld be mo difference in the expense. He thought two would be prefershle. He should then propose to do sway with the pregulation He prescriptions. He should suggest that it would be desirable to have two medical men at a salary of 501 ., to include medicine and attendance; labours and fractures to be paid for extra, according to the rules and scale of the Poor-law Commissioners. The question was not what had beenformerly done, but what would be fair and just to enable right-minded men to do their duty to the poor. In the adjoining parishes the emolument was greater in proportion. The Poor-law Commissioners never allow more than 15,000 inhabitants under one sargeon, and if
the parish consist of a town and liberty, they recommend a
division hetween two medical nen. Those noints applied to Alverstoke. Then as to the positive numbers requirin relief; 74 had been attended in a day, during the last six months. That would give 27,010 casees in a year. These months. $1 d$. each would amount to $112 \%$. $1 / s$. The proposal of 1002. a year would therefore be 12 I .10 s . below granting Jd. a day for each case. Now the only way in which any medical practitioner could afford to attend the parish poor was, by having wealthier patients in the same neighbourhood, who could pay him for his visits to the locality. But as no one man could see 74 poor patients in a day abd
also attend a private practice, it would be requisite to divide the parish between two. He felt that the sum proposed was the lowest humanity could allow. There could, he said, be no better citizen than the poor man struggling
with misfortune and striving to keep his children from the with misfortune and striving to keep his from the poor-house. It is the poor sick man in his garret- your fields, but whom the visitation of God's hand has laid on a bed of sickness-who is willing to work from morning to night, but who is laid up, not by his own neglect or
fault, but by God's providence, -it was this man whom fault, bnt by God's providence,--it was
the meeting had to consider; and he trusted they would not be misled into refusing that to which such a man is entitled by the law of the land, and by a much higher law -the law of Christian charity: And this would be the
truest economy as well as the best charity. If a man be neglected in his sickness, he will be longer in recery and it would be miserable economy if you have to keep a family for three months because you have beat down from three halfpence to three farthings the remuneration to the have recovered the health of the head of that family in a shorter period. Besides this, you may lead to a man' death, and you would thrs have to keep the family because you had stinted the father of that which woul soon have sent him back to maintain his family. fe
then moved that there should be two medical men, one for the town, and one for the liberty of the parish, at salary of 50\%, each : labours and fractures to be paid for Commissioners. Dr. Quarrier entirely concurred in the views and arguments of the Archdeacon, and cordially seconded the motion. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Hoskins that the $100 l$. a year should include every charge, but after a long discussion of Archdeacon Wilberfore was carried.
Barnsley.-On Friday last, shortly after the miners Maine number) had descenced the coal pit at Darley Maine, hear The alarm was rery great, as it was feare that a great number of lives must have been sacrificed. Fortunately, however, the miners almost entirely escaped injury, with the exception of two, who were se severel the pit has not been in a working atate for some weeks past, in consequence of having been filled wita water, and labour. The accident was occasioned by one of the men fastening an open candle against one of the props; he was in the act of taking off his jacket, when the draught of air which had lodged near the top of the pit
Berlford. - A woman residing at Wrestlingwortb, called Sarah Dazely, was recently committed to the county gaol liam Dazely, by administering arsenic in his food. In consequence of some circumstances which have transpired, the bodies of her first husband and child were exhumed last week, and conveyed from Tadlow to Wrestlingwnith, to undergo a medical examination. By innecled to investigate the circumstances attending the deaths of the deceased; but the inquiry was merely preliminary, very littie evidence having been adduced, when the inty of analgsing the contents of the stomachs.

Carmarthen.-TThe local papers state that Rebecca and her Daughters are still at work in the lower part of the to dis, notwithstanding implicated in their proceedings, About midnight of Fridgy Rebecca and a numerous party About midnghe proceeded to Pwlitrap, near St. Clear's,
 and in posts remaining. Rebecca and her children imgate or posts remaining. Rece London police, who were mediately disappand the time had no intimation of what was going forward until their services could be of no avail. A second attack was made about 2 A.M. on Thursday, on the Prendergast toll-gate, near Haverford west, by a party of about 24 men , who came domnind from the Fishguard road. The first movement on arriving at the toll-gate was to appoint guards at the doors of the
cottages near the gate, to prevent anybody from coming cottages near the gate, to prevent anybody from coming
out to interrupt the operations. The mob did nct desist till they had demolished the gate-posts and signboard to splinters; they then told the toll-keeper that they had
fixed on that night for doing the work because it was fixed on that night for doing the work because it was bright moonlight, which would prevent them injuring
theur batchets. On leaving they gave a hearty cheer, aud carried away a portion of one of the posts in token of thei triumph.
Deal.-On Monday afternoon the Goodwin Sands were the scene of another shipwreck, that of a fine American ship, the Hewes, belonging to New York, and bound for Hull. It appears that shortly after one o'clock the ship was observed by the Deal boatmen bearing down channel, with sails close reefed, the wind blowing a strong, gale By the colours flying at her mainmast, she could be dis-
cerned as an American trader, apparently running between six and seven knots an hour. Nothing occurred until about 3 o'clock, just as she had got abreast of Deal, inside the Sands, when it commenced snowing heavily. This for a time hil the ship from the shore; but when it cleared in the course of an hour, the vessel was discovered on the Goodwin Sands, with signals of distress hoisted. Severa boats were launched to render assistance, and a smack belonging to Dover took the crew safely on board their made to save the ship, but during the night the wind got up, causing a heavy sea on the sands, sweeping ever obstacle before it, and by daylight on the following morn ing the ship had disappeared.
Kendal. -It is stated by the local papers, that a Mr. Bird is now laving claim to Brougham-Hall and the adof Ing property, which, until it came into the possession' Nest." Mr. Bird is a gentleman from Ashton-underLyne, who says that he is the direct male descendant of the former possessors of Brougham-Hall. Notice had rent should be paid to any person except the claimant. Mr . Bird then left the neighbourhood for Ashton, and promised, if Lord Broughom took no notice of his proceedings, to return and soll up all the property on the ceedings, to return and se up is due to bim, as the for he mailed, and could the le divertad by ale or the heir-at-law, Melton Mowbray.-The late rabbery at the Earl of Mellon Mowb Wovered ; and pherm in his lordhin's service has been committed to take his trial for the affence. When apprehended at Sutton Bonnington on Monday, he had the gold watch and several of the jewels Oxford.-The Rev. Dr. Warneford, Rector of Bour-Con-on-the-Hill, and Honorary Canon of Gloucester and Bristol, has conveyed by deed, to trustees, an estate in the parish of Hellingley, in the county of Sussex, con-
taining 737 a . 70., called the Broad Estate, and also his Impropriate Rectory of the parish of Hellingley, and his Manor of Warlington, (altogether yielding a net income in future of 1,1006 . per annum,) for promoting the specia objects of the Radeliffe Lunatic Asylum, and for enabling the managers to admit a greater number of patients. Dy Warneford has charged his donation with the annual pay ment of two sums, one not exceeding 50. , as a $20 l$. for th support of a Sunday-school at Hellingley. In 1813, whe the undertaking was in its infancy, Dr. Waracford and his sister contributed 200. each towards its support; in amounted to 7,2502 .-On Wednesday, the 12 th, an appeal came before wr. Serjeant Manning, St. Michael's, was the appellant, and the churchwardens and overseers of that parish the respondents. The cirthe churchwardens had been directed by the guardians of the poor acting under the provisions of the Oxford Local Act to rate two colleges; viz., Exeter and Jesus.
One of the churchwardens, however, being the cook, and the other an officer to the colleges, they went to the Principals and Fellows, and asked if the rating would be agreesble to them, and if the rate should be passed by the justices, as the guardians hausition and they were omitted colleges objected to the proposthere the rate. The appellant thereftended, through his counsel, that he had been overrated, inasmuch as Jesus and Exeter Colleges had been excluded from the rate, or greatly underrated. The college authorities now put in various papers, stating the grounds on wion they case,
sidered that the Recorder had no jurisdiction; the cater notisithstanding, was proceeded with, and the rate was amended in accordance witla the evidence. An application was made on behalf of the appellant for coste against the respondents, which the Recorder granted, and directed the Town-clerk to tax the same. The sum of count ; and this will come out of the pockets of the churchwardens, uniess they are indemnified by the University. It is expected that upon a distress being issued against the college property, to enforce the rate, some important proceedings will ensue.

Tunbridge. - The inhabitants of Tunbridge were alarmed on Friday, the 7 th inst., by hearing a loud report, which was soon known to have been caused by Guton, near this town. It appears that one of a double mill exploded at that time, and on the following morning, about o'clock, the other mill exploded. No lives were lost, nor any
the mills.
Wallingford.-On Thursday afternoon the dinner of the agriculturists of Wallingford and the neighbourhood, Which has excited some interest in the county of Berent counts mat pulse to the agriculturista, and if being well understood puise the ag. ppinion of the agriculturists in the district upon the subject of the Corn Luw, the attendance was more than usually numerous. The Town-hall was completely filled, as were also some of the adjoining rooms; adation, were the visitors, being unable to procure accommoda ion, compelled to dine at neigbbouring inns, and were admilte after dinner was over. The menuer for the by Earl Mr. Blackstone, was in the chair, Mr. Bailie Cochrane,
M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., the Mayor, Mr. Dick, M.P., Sir
H. Willoughby, Bart., and many other supporters of frill H . Willoughby, Bart, and many other supporters of frill to dinuer and several speeches were delivered, but the length to the renders it im lengh tor the meeting is said possible for us to give an abstract. The meeting is said years in this district of Berkshire.
Windsor. - For a long time past the defective state of the drainage of Windsor has frequently occupied the attention wor the locat authorties, and sot of Woods and Forests, in order that some plan mit be carried into effect to remeny the exishog evis, wiver her Majesty, during the residence of the Court at Windsor has had just cause to complain. In the immediate vicinity ditche tow soverly sagan pols dond duches (wot untrequently fined win dead dogs and odbe ander, whil exal hoxis exhala some or the most popalous portions othe neigho to the serious injury of the healh and comfort or the in tants. At a ate meetng or he town counce, a cod to istee was appointed to inuire into the subject, hald a few days ago Mr, Bedborough an extensive builder of Windsor, stated that he had been requested by that com mittee to employ a competent professional person that th expense of doing so would be considerable, he thought it best to engage persons in his own employ, and tien make a report, which report would have been presented had he not ascertained that Government would send down their own engineers to survey the Crown property; and he thought it, therefore, better to defer his report unti the nature of the steps the Govermment intended to parand Forests having obtained an order from the Lords of the Tresury for the employment of surveyors have determined that the necessary survey shall take place and be oncluded at the earliest possible period ; and Captain Tucker, of the Royal Engineers (in pursuance of the Treasury minute,) with Serjeant Smith, and a party of the Royal Sappers and Miners under his aperations, Their general instructions are, to prepare a map upon a large cale, with level lines, as a basis for an improved system of drainage for the Castle and town. In order to obtain this insirable information, it is expected that the time to be occupied by the survey will necessarily extend over period of between a dome tions to be effected by the Woods and Forests, whot hy the local authorities, so as to add materially to the con and to the inmprovement of the general health and pros perity of the town
York- - A short time since we copied a pargraph from the local papers, stating that Mrs. Wood, the voculist formerly Miss Paton, bad retired into a convent nea they. The Wakefien Ga, welte announced last week that
 Moor; the pain and anxiety of beinge ahse nt from hush:, $R$ and being greater than her religious enco mons, printed, and contains some curious details. The return embraces a period of ten years, ending the 5th of January The total amount of tax paid on English railways in 1832 was only 6391. , namely, 18l. by the Leicester and Mancheste alove (the London and Birmingham) paid 25,9406. another (the Great Western), 25,8046 ; it third (the Grand Junction), $13,545 \%$; and a fourth (the South-Western) cipal companies. In 1833 the Liverpoul and Manchester tax had risen to $5,646 \%$, and ia the following year to fluctuated paying 858l., and the Grand Junction and London and Birmingh at $5,005 \%$, and the latter at $1,282 l$. They have since been as high as-Grand Junction (1840), 15,030l., and London and Birmingham (1841), 26,227l. The following tigures, taken from the returns, exhibit a serious falling off in the amount of duty during the last yea

Birmingham and Derby
Grand Junction
Liverpool and Manchester
Midland Counties
Manchester and Leeds
North Midland
Most of the minor companies have sufferedin a similar way. The diminution in the amount of tax is mainly ascribed to the commercial distress of the country during the past year. The only lines on whien there was an
increase in the amount of duty paid durmg the last year Fastern Countie

## Great Western

London and Black and Sali Newcastle and Carlisle
ork and North Midland
The returns for Scotland show a simi Elinburgh and Dalkeith
Garnkirk and Gasik
The only increase is in the
Glaggow and Greenook

## eare

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The Edinburgh and Glasgow line was not opened till last year, but already it has paid more for the time than any
other Scotch railway, namely, 4,941l. The laryestamount paid per annum to any of the companies for the amount ance of the mails appears to be to the Grand Junctionnamely, 17,490l. The London and Birmingham receive 14,510l., the Birmingham and Gloucester $10,156 l$., the
North Union and Lancaster and Preston $4,443 l$ 4,7456 . respectively, and the Chester and Crew, Midland Counties, and North Midland, about 2,600l. each. The Greenwich receive 50l. per annum, and the Blackwall (used on Tuesday and Friday mornings for the Dutch
mail, and occasionally for the home mail) $5 s$. per trip. A "return showing the number of mail-bags lost, or detained companies entrusted with the charge of them," has "nil", in reference to bags "lost;" but as respects "detentions, the Grand Junction comes first in mismanage-
ment. Thus: Girand Junction II; South Westera 6 Great Western 5; Birmingham and Gloucester 2 ; and North Midland and Liverpool and Manchester 1. These are the whole of the returns, and it is therefore to be
presumed that, on the London and Birmingham, Birmingham and Derby, Midland Counties, and other lines not named, no detention has occurred.-On Monday after which, another of those extensive blasts of Dover Cliffs, Which have excited so much interest, took place at Lydden Spont Coast-guard station, and proved proportionally suc-
cessful in its effects to the former one, when, with the enormous quantity of 18,500 pounds of gunpowder, the destruction of Round-down Cliff was effected. The mass of chalik now operated on formed the base of the same
cliff, the crown of which, to the depth of 90 feet, was cliff, the crown of which, to the depth of 90 feet, was
blown off, by a blast consisting of 7,000 lbs, of gunpowder, on the 2 d ult. The present blast consisted of upwards of l $0,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of gunpowder, which was placed in fifteen cells chalky cliff; and the conducting wires the base of the placed, all were fired at once. This blast, like the others, was characterised by the abseuce of noise or smoke, the only difference being that on the present occasion a large quantity of chalk blocks and rubbish was projected through of chalk removed is overspread the abyss below that the, for so dense a fog trate from the top of the cliff to the bottom. It wasclear, however, that the mines had done their duty, from the tiemendous mass that has been thrown down were formed indreds of yards around, and large fissures crowded with come top of the cliff. Numerous steamers, occurred, although the cliffe were ofoverg, and no accident to the very verge.-It is reported, that another year will mencing the formation of a railroad being taken for comwith the Grand Junction Railway. Government have, it is rumoured, hinted their willingness to aid amoje have, it will enable the London mals to reach Dublin 16 wich hours.-At the last meting of the Royal Agricultir Society, it was stated that the directors of the Midland special trains on the consented to supply any number of whil meeture on the occasion of the forthcoming show and at half the usual fares for cattle and farming passengers,

## IRELAND.

Dublin. - We noticed in our last the excitement occa sioned by the transfer of the mail-coach contract from Scotland. In reply to the address of the Cortleman of the subject, the Lord Mayor has received a letter from the Tord Lieutenant, stating that he has made a representaion to the Home Secretary in reference to the addresse deputation of Irish Members of Parliament had seen a that day (the sth instant) Sir R. Peel and Mr. Goulburn appears to her Majesty's Government that Mr. Purcell has no well-founded ground of complaint ; that the contract hiduestion was made an open tender; that the lowest has been signed unconditionally, and in exact compliance closed the advertisement; and, finally, that the affair is standing thar as official forms are concerned." - Notwiththe operative concment, a petition has been exhibited by of thiserative coachrnakers, signed by 35,000 inhabitants immecity: it is intended for presentation in Parliament immediately after the Easter recess. Petitions have been town, Kilkded to Dublin, for transmission, from ThomasNavan, Lisnenny, Waterford, Slane, Dunleer, Drogheda, Navan, Lisnaskea, and other places.
week at Cork, it meeting of the Local Council held last should commence its session in this city on Thsociation is the August. The attendance is likely to be very large, as the raeeting commences not only at the termination of templated visit to Irreland. The resources and hospitality
of Cork will he of Cork will be thrown open to members and visitors, and are preparing for their accommodation. Those members
who visite Who visit Dublin on their way to or from the meeting exhibitions on trely admitted to its public institutions and subscriptions are going on well. The Earl of Rosse octhe
Presidept telescope will bonnounced that his enormous reflecting spection of members. Monaghan.-The
the unfortunate - The Norference between Mr. Shirley and his
tenantry has been brought to an amicable adjustment 20 per cent. off the price of lime which he gives his temantry, and has taken upon himself the he gives his entire poor-rate assessed upon his estates. These concessions satisfied the tenantry ; and it is stated that all the Poor Law valuation, which is considered a reasonableaverage

## scotland.

Fdinburgh,-The Edinburgh Evening Post, in notic Scotland, says the the General Assembly of the Church o on the character of that body, and that the schismatics have been entirely defeated. The Edinburgh Observer says it is authorized to state that the Very Reverend
Mrincipal Macfarlane is to be proposed as Mod the ensuing General Assembly
Civil Engineers, Mr. Mackain ang of the Institute of Water giners, Mr. Mackain, engineer of the Glasgow the various plans projected and executed for supplying that city with water. It commenced the statement from the year 1755, at which period Mr, Gibson, in his street-lights, and a supply of water, \&c, foot-pavements, that time drawn from wells in the streets. In 1780, it was proposed to bring, for the supply of the whole city, the water of a spring which is now found inadequate to the wants of a house of refuge since erected near it. At by Mr. H. Bell. pumping up the water, "because they would be a nuisance, and hurtful to surrounding property; and their concity." Mr. Telford mendation two steam-engines were erected, with reservoirs. His estimate for the requisite supply for a popuposing that 6000 families would become renters, and the produce, at $2 l$. each, would be about $12,000 l$, per andum The population in 1842 was 300,000 , and the annual in. come was about 30,5002 , making the averase pail ine about $9 s$. per annum for each family. The history then given of the gradual increase of the works until they filtersed or thirteen steam-engines, with their requisite value of thervirs, ac.; the fuctuation of the mercantile waterpany Ths, pany. The facts detailed were valuable for reference, and interesting as history. An appendix, containing an ac
count of the reservoirs and filters, was promised for count of the re
future occasion.

## THEATRICALS.

Italian Opera.-Norma was performed on Tuesday night at this theatre, and Mdlle. Grisi, after a two years absence, appeared as the Druid priestess. She was most opera, were attended and her efforts, during the whole her parts has been more frequently performed, or is mor familiariy known to the public than that of Norma. It was not to be expected, therefore, that she would give it
any new feature ; but her personation of the cher was, as it has always been, a wonderful display of impas sioned energy, far surpassing anything that has been mason the Opera stage since Mdlle. Pasta's Medea. The opera received an entirely new feature from Mdlle. Moltini's charming performance of Adalgisa, which gave insented is phly insipid S. Mario sustained the peprPollio, and the aged priest was worthily red the part of S. Lablache. The opera was thus performed in a man by that could not easily be excelled. This was S. Lablacher first appearance this season; and continued plaudits, his entrance, burst from every part of the house. The theatre were crowded, which has been the case every nigh since the commencement of the season.
this theatre were.-The Easter Monday entertainments at original Easter absurdity," called Fortuntio and new and gifted Servants, founded on the familiar fairy tale, in which the young knight, Fortunio, overcomes every dif ficulty, no matter how insurmountable, by means of one servant who could eat everything, a second who could drink everything, a third who could carry everything, everything, and so forth. The only novelty in the cast of Macbeth was Miss Helen Faucitt's appearance cas Maobeth, during the temporary absence of Mrs. Warner Moth the play and the afterpiece was well received by a crowded audience, who, as usual on Easter nights, ap-
penred determined to be pleased
Mondey arkit. - This house opened for the season on Monday night. During the recess the theatre has been much altered and improved. It is now brilliantly lighted redecorared. The performances welled, and the whole Scandal, and the burletta of Riquet with the Tuft. The cast of the former was the same, or nearly so, as last season; and, with Mesdames Vestris, Glover, Clifford, and Edwin Yarnold, and Messrs. Farren, Strickland, Brindal, Stuart, Charles Mathews, and Webster, to support the characters, the performances went off pleasantly and effectively, as a matter of course. Riquet with the Tuft is an old favourite, and the audience were so well pleased that the manager was called before the curtain to receive their applause. On Tuesday Miss Julia Bennett, a young lady, daughter of Mr. G. Bennett, of Covent Garden, made her
first appearance before a London audience at this theatre, as the Widow Cheerly, in the comedy of the Soldier' Daughter. She was, altogether, succeessful, and was called or at the conclusion of the comedy.
Princess's Theatre.-An English version of Tancredi was performed here on Monday night. Two or three daptations of Italian operas have been produced at this heatre in the course of the season with considerable success; but though Tancredi attracted a numerous audience, and received loud applause, yet the approbation appeared to be more owing to the great beauty of Rossini's music, performance.
French Plays.-The new comedie vaudeville, Les Monday evering, and is likely to meet with nearly as favourable a reception bere as it received in Paris, where it bas been performed upwards of two hundred times. The le pa De was the well-known comic vaudeville, Le Pere father of the Debulante, with a racy humour, the like of which is not to be seen on the English stage. His acting showed a genuine comic genius-a thorough perception f the ladious in character. The dress, the manner, the gesture, the gesticulation, the voice, everything was perfrom berin Mdlle Fling to end. M. Vernet was ably seconded by actors filled theirgeot, as the Debutante, and the other Every part of the house was full.

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New Houses of Parliament.-Mr. Barry has presented a report to the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts, in reterence to the internal decorations of the New Buildings and other local improvernents which have suggested themseives. After stating that the walls of the several halls, galleries, and corridors of approach, as well as the various pubic apartments throughout the building, should be decountry, Mr paintings illustrative of the history of the employment Barry proceeds to show in detail that the may be advantageonsly of national paintings. He sugrests that propesel series Hall should be made the suggests hestminster of all trophies obe the depository, as in former times, and that an and the Palace Yard, and of thus the purpose of inclosing New front towards the chus obtaining a long and imposing Hall inards the abbey. By this means Westminster of Wenmion of Westminster, would be placed in a quadrangle, and
would be seen to the best advantage; and the New arw Courts, rooens for Commissions and other purposes might be provided in the sides of the quadrangle. He suggests disu that the superstructure of Westminster Bridge should be rebuilt upon the old foundations, which are now in course of repair, under the superintendence of Messrs.
Walker. On this noint Mr. in my opinnous, of the utmost imp artance, buth As it is, Whe effect of the New Houses of Parlament, when 12 vired pom the bridge, and the convenienee of the publi: in wict $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{k}}$ ssib.e level, I would ricommend that the farm which arches of the new bridge should be pointed, by which great facility would be afforded for accomplishing that very important object, namaly, by materially reducing
the thickness of the crown of the is considered necessary for arches of the circular fiat am induced also to recommend this form of arch, on ac it offers, namel ty, the elevation practical advantage which the la, manely, the elevation of its springing above through the bridge will he wherens bridge will be the same at all times of tide impedime at present, the spandrils of the arches offer an equal to one-twentieth of its sectional water, nearly rapid currents with a considerable much danger to cratt in passing through the bridget unes the influence of high winds. I consider it asa of ther greatest importance, in an artistic point of view, not one that the bridge should be materially lowered, but thit should be made to accord with the architecture of the positiouses of Pariament, in order that, both in comhious and weflectis style, the ensemble should be harmoformed of the cost of the new superstructure, I am sa:liscost conld be erected for about 120 ,(100ul. beyond the Walker and Burgess's design tor widening the Messestnt bridge to the extent proposed." The embankment on both sides of the river, from Vauxball-bridge to Londonbridge, he considers next in importance to the rebuilding As there would public road upon the embankment on the nurtl sidte of the wher, 1 conane my observations to the southern side cession of fine views of London, it would aftiord a sucviews of the principle of the newd the best situation for Having maturely considere new Houses of Parliament. be practicable to obtain a public subject, I think it would arches, from the termini of the road of ample width upon and the Brighton railroads, at south-Eastern and Duver to the terminus of the South-Western Railway-bridge, that would coincide with raised upon arches to a aux that would coincide with the levels of the roadways of the the waterside frontares of intersect, by which means interfered with in any material degrel wharfs need not be

THE GARDENERS＇CHRONICLE．
dicted for eetting fire to his dwelling－house，with intent to de－
fraud the Pboenix Insurance Compary．Our readers may re－
of such frontages might，by the means of docks of conve－
nient form and size，be very considerably increased，and the archways might，to a great extent，be appropriared，if desired，to warehouses and other purposes of trade．By extending the archways to a sufficient depth to the south oftending the archways a frontage for bulding might also be ob－ of this road，a frontage for Particularly opposite Privy－gardens and the new tained，particularly opposite Privy－gardens and the no densed houses of Parliament，where，if the houses wefrect，they in masses，with reference to architectural effect， would form and effectually screen the present low side of the river，and enf display of unpicturesque buildings on the Surrey side．The proposed houses，from being raised derable elevation，woulic buldings of the metropolis，and and the principal public buldings in addition to these advantages， pect，ind form very arreeable residences，such as would pect，would form very agreeable resthe ownels of adjoining wharfs，either for their own occupation or that principal agents．Taking into consideration the privat accommodation to the several proposed work would pro bably yield a very considerable return for the capital ex－ pended upon it，and when effected would not only form one of the most striking improvelis is susceptrble，but would materially conduce to the convensence，the comfort，and unnecessary the line of road that has been projected from the termini of the railroads at the foot of London－hridge the convenience of the West－end of the town，as the dis－ ened by taking the proposed embankment road and passing over Waterloo－bridge．＂Of the local improvements im－ mediately contiguous to the new houses of Parliament and the approaches，Mr．Barry remarks：－＂Old Palace－yard is proposed to be considerably demolition of the houses which now occupy that site，as which means a fine area for the convenience of state pro－ cessions，and the carriages of peers and others attendiag
the House of Lords，as well as a spacious landing－place the House of Lords，as well as a spacious landing－plaria adjoining the river，would be obtained．The ing，would thus be displajed to the best adiantage．The Chapter－house would be laid open to public view，and if restored，would form a striking feature in conjunction with the Abbey；and a considerable this ateration migh frontage that would be obtamed by this ateration arini be occupied by houses of importance，in a style houses o Parliament，by which a grand and imposing eftect，as whole，would be produced．As one means of the of street at Whiteball should be extended southwards，by the re－ moval of the houses between Parliament－street and be wholiy exposed to street，by which the Abbey would be wholly exposed to view as far as Whitehall－chapel．
side of King－street should be removed，for the purpose of substituting houses or public buildings if required，of an imposing style of architecture．Milbank－street is posed to be widened and improved，in order Milbank－road to the Victoria Tower and Old Palace－yard．Tothill－street is also proposed to be widened and improved，in order that it may be made an equally convenient and strihing approach to the Abbey，the houses of Parn．St．Margaret＇s Whith，if suffered to remain in its present position，should Church，if suffered to remain decoration，in order that it be improved in its external does，the noble pile of the may not disgrace，as it now ，＂Mr．Barry concludes the enumeration of all the principal impro which he is en－ to be most effective to the bulding on which the building gaged，by the hope，that at no distant period the river，the of the superstruct Palace－yard，and the enlargement of Old Palace－yard，may be accomplished as＂improvements of the utmost importance， the metropolis，the effect of the new houses of Parlia

## 显等的。

Central．Criminal，Court，－Gearge Goddard，hosier，assist Ing him with stealing a 1 ost etotnaster－General．Mi．Justice
property of her Majesty＇s posin Cresswell addressed the prisoner，and had committed，the good Berious nature or teceived would not avail to save him from a
character he hand
sentence of banishment from this country．so much mischief mipht ensue from even only the suppressio to infict mis st serere
jetter．that it was absunicely necessary
punishment upon（fienders like him．The sentence upon lim jetter．that it was absublely necessary The se
punishment upno（fienders like him．The
was that he should le transperted for ten vear

## orthern Circuit．－Liverpool．）－－＇aturk Derma was indicted

 for setting fire to his house in Ciompton－styect，in Laverponl，onithe 26 th Spplember last．It whll be rcollected that a destructive


 minate hmm，but no positive act on midencen the jury far thic prisoner and opencd an st．James＇s－markct，where a meting was beang held on the subject of Edracation in Fed the case，aud delivered ook great intereste
Thomas Henry，a person of respectable appeararice，was in
The
，a person of
member that the accused carried on the business of a dray erich
St．James＇s－place，thin town；the curcumstances under which he fire tonk place were described by terminated in an acguittal．
facts werc clicited by the trial，which terout of at plause from the ple cullected in the court． Tuylfor v ．Aohton and others．－This was an action to re－ fire in consequacnce of the purchase of shares in the Com－ part of the defendants．The plantiff，it appeared from the pening statement of counsel， 18 a privectors of the Commer－ ai bank at Manchester，and he certain false and fraudilent re－ resided，by which he was inuuced to become a purchat in the
l．ares to the ame mit of 3,50 ．$l$ ．The bank wess set for font ear 1834．This was at a pertod siphsequens made to establish1
everal joint stock banke，and a propusal was
he one iss guestins，whinch，availing itself of the experience de－ ved frim the sind experience of its predecsond the errors into which they had talien．In May， 1834 ，the deed stabliuhng the
vicional comn ittec．
company was executed．One of its provisions was，that the de
endants，uith a Mr．Joseph Slater，were elected for three
boaro of Manchester dinectors．They wer car．，with very extensive powers．Th and when they pleased，and had， 111 short，the emime control of the establishment．Nasts，done，
therefore，respe nibible for the acts of these their servant in conformaty with their directions．The csti，and it was set forth
concern was to be 100,0001, ，H11 shares of $5 l$ and as part of the prospectus of the bank and and should constitute a fund of real tangible capital，ayailable for she bas each．The pre－ sent derentame that number of shares and paid up the amount．This，
taken
however，formed a small part of the shares standiry in their names，jor it appeared that a system was introduced of allifg
to each other shares on what was called cash credt．Fifteen to each other shares on what was calth subsequent reserves of
hundred were allotted to each，and whares held by the defindants a smilar kind，the total of the shares held by the delt ndants
amnuisted were paid for by a cheque on the bank．The bank cashed the
cheque，and debited ti eprivare account of the directors with the cheque，and debited th e private account or oned five per cent．for
amouit．On thebit hie party was charge
the advance，but as at the same time the bank was paymg a divi－ dend of eight per cent．，the directors to whe so allotted，reaped a clear profit of three per cent．，which those
fact，having advanced a farthing of the capital was business in ract，having advanced a sarming The bank began bubiness ind elsewhere．The aflairs of the whole estabishment，however， Here conducted by the Central nable them to form an ettimate of the progxess acern．The first dission of profits was，by he peed， 1836 ．A revort was，accordingly prepd an address to the flurel．ojucrs and the public．In the report，the fact of capital not paid up， was ponitec out as cne of ats chref characteristics，and it was
stated that the directors，by th eir arrangenents，had the neans
of part of it evtry weck．The report recommented a and gave a mot flatlemge account of the state
eight per cent．，and
and prospects of the bank．To this reyort the detendants weie all and prospect sof was signed by Baucer in behalf of the rest．It would be shown that they were all present at the meeting at which in worth adopted，and thatate to prblic，and were cognisant of the provi－
these statements to sions of the deed，that dividends shouat the dividends were paid，
alone，they knew at the same time the
nut out of profits，but ont of the cannal of the bank．The net ont，how ever，had the effect tor which it was mintenutd．
repore
shares rose in the marhet and became a tavourite object of in－
vestment．The plantift，who，as already stated，was a profes－ sonment．The plantiff，whor aspeon al Liverpol，heard of the prospcrous posi－ who，in has tursh，had been told of it by a person of the plamn－
I．at gion，the then namager of the Liverp，ol branch． fiff went to the bark．lic received a copy of this reper share．
became a customer，and purchased 200 shares at $7 l$ per
 cffice at Manchestcr，it was made $7 l$ ．per et，are，
of $2 l$ ．Ths was stated to be the markenester． The delendant was hat the recommendation of Langten，who said he would no count be glad to lase more shares n so thriving He did accorkingly purchase 200 shares more for $6 .$, ，he had pard
 was propsietor，for the sum of jonl．They were a pat of has cas
credit for whisch，up to that time，he had not paid ang thing，but
 necessary，menscquence of Lord Althorp＂s mount of capital paid
of the shares in jout，t－stock banks，and the amount up．It was then the system was adopted of enterng the sarty＇s
as pand，and puttiug the anome to the debor sice of the par
 case．On the second day of the tial，the Solicitor－General ad－ diessed the Jury for the defence．He was，he said，ajpreliens，he
lest，amd the great mass of ridence which had been gro cn， should rot be able to fix their utteriticn on the pitarice in atself，
they had to consider．It was one of gseat imponet imporice to


## 

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ caused so much distress，he trusted the Jury would dismiss al prejudice from their minds．
wf the liank．Tre cl，arge now made agamst them was，not that they had been negligent in the discharge of theise and fraudulent representations，knowing them to be false，whe out the plaintifi＇s
the plantiff．This must be the charge，to mater
on the defendants－where the mative suggested for such conduct？ Mr．Knowles，in his opening，had said that Mr．Astitonere was not shadow of truthen，and was wholly and entirely without fouudation Th evidence，and was wholly and entirely withont inn charse resolved itself into represcntations made by the general hoard of drectors．The first was sald to be made in february， 1833 ，and the others at annual and haif－y edrly meet ngs．There was no representation made by the dill and if then action vidually－all were made hy the gencran board，ancmber of the were sistainable against the detendants，every me he subnitted， to sustan the charge of fraud and falsehood，on the evidence whish had been teadered．What was the constitution of the
Bank？There was the head bank at Manchester，and 7 local branches．There was a tocal director，a maneger，aud an ac－
countant at each branch，and there was an mspector of branches countant at euchractice was，not for the directors to examine the bescdes．The practice was，
books，but for the paid officer． $13 y$ the provisions of the ceed the
directors were to make known to the shareholders on y so much as they might think right to make pubhe．Th．cre was no conceal－ gencies As to the declaration of a durdend，what would have been The consequence to the plantif，ainf the other siasenes would
no dividenid had been recommended？Why，the shares mmedratcly have become utterly unsalenble．He would show
that the defendants，Messrs．Ashton and Furner，had strugyled against the local directors woth respect to the umount on the of subminting a mindion at the board to have the accounts indined． were aware of the state of ane dine existence of bad debts，yet they were always or an audit of the accounts．He would further sliow the whe The accounts were and $\begin{aligned} & \text { fendants，Ashton and Sopton，thought the bark in a prosperous } \\ & \text { stan }\end{aligned}$ 隹 sote，and that it was had been told by the audpors that it was able to pay five
for they per cent．，and that they expecten it woudd shorty be abrer and
a higher dividend．He contended that Meessrs．Tunter equally well apply to every other sharehoker．The General then read several of the clanses of the deed，and pro－ to the board in 1837 ，as well ns on the composilion of the buard
itself．He submited the members of the board generally were incapable of fraud，swincling，and cheating，attuough to every one al them would the charge against the defendant be equally applicable．The combited，as tar as the shareloders were con－ cerned，in the neglect to mention the bad drets；bat never given an order as to the mode in which the accordy and the clerk and managers，whon that gentleman．appoanted．He submitted
and Mucardy upon tise defend－ ants whould be exceedugly unjust．The Solicitor－General then commented upor the evidence ol the various mine the directors had themes been ming the accounts in the representations of the acturg ofticers；but this， though it might bic negl．gence，was certanly not a latud．the ureparation of therr defence，and ink not beng aliowed access to The books and accounts of the bank．He would read the repert
if Messrs．Panton and Edge，who were appolited auditns in
 afford to pay five per cent．for the next hons years，and up－
wards of the per cent．after that time．He asked whether the defenamants were who had tully examined the accumits，and pre－ sented the result of their investigations to the board．He sub－
mitted that the plaintiff had given no evidence entice of his having become a shareholder can consequence one no shad have of a ground of action．After some further observations the warned address occupying about two hours and a half）；the jearned gentleman concluded by stating his confident annipator two of
verdict for his chent．Mr．Baines addressed the Jury to the defendants（Messrs．Parm and
heens utterly rumed by therr unfore comnection with the
bank．His Lordshap having summed up，the Jury，ater an absence of a few minutes，returned into coung their opinion，that the defendants，at the same time expressinble negligence．
they had been guilty of gross and unpardonal Police．－British Ameriuan Associutiun．－On Wed，the govern－
in cunsequence of the advice given by Lieut．Lean，
 the owner of the vessel，were summoded before the Lord Mayor， to answer the complaints of several of the unfortunate persons who had broken up their establishments in the under the sanction
 crow notediced ins this paper．The justace－rou a wreat lenigth of time．Capt．lretacll，who was the first gurenonedicment to give a uil expanation as tar as he was concexned．He sald that he
 childicn．When the vessel reaclied 42 W ．long．，she errountered
 Cork，where she remained until the gis mist．，when she satled
 The emigrants never expressed ti．e slightest dissatistactuon at His conduct－on the contrary，they were conviriced he thad done all he could for their sersice，but they feit and expressed bitter disapyontment at the manner who acted for that hody．The Lort Major then，questioned Mr．Wuncan Campbellat constotrabse
 sons who et，gaged her to takeont the emigrants were the primcha，
managers of the British A merican Asocraton－Sir Fich．Arown
 fer man，and half－price for chiloren，with toon and passage out．
He woinded the shy by a contract with Mersis．Leslie and
Sill

 the ship and everytimg else．The Lord Mayn－－I find in thath yinted paper a number of great names，the appeara，association
was calculated to mence people to belicve then the Ases at a duki was a lona fide one，Thete are athacher amongst the commib－
15 lordie，and pearly 40 baronets．You are
sioners, and the emigrants complain that you have not per-
formed your contract. Mr. Campbell-lt was impossible for me
to pear form to to per form it. The Assciciation is complitetely brokensible for mee
have been several executions put into the hore
 There are actionis at this momentent going Society, has resigned.
 The Lord Mayor-Now, as you are a dircetody, yourd cap at all
know what the plan was with respect tothesce emigrants, if you
had got them out to prince Ed Twenty houses had been prepared by the Association CampbellMr. Good than, were afterwarts to be located there by or or racent, cations whave have the utmostst reliance. They were to build more
 -And then take their chance of staryation? The Lord Mayor light ful aiternative. Those porr men have been deccived by the
lon tist of high namics. and are now thrown into the most se
 most egregiousl. Mr. Campbell-I have been deceived mysclf
ral practice us to give oxtra month's extra provision, the gene. arrival. The Association in thls adopted a most milieral plan,
The Lord Mayor-Why, emigrants under such circumstances
 terms. The vessel was singulariy untortunate. The voyage is One of six weeks. If she bad been a fortnight later, sone would,
dentertain Dodoubt, have made the voyagc. Mr. George Hen-
ley and ley and Mr. Taylor, two of the ene vrants, and Mr. George Hen-
men, here
 Lord the serious responsibility to them could ace fixed. The
Iord Mayor--Have either of sou paid money for the ooyge? Mr. Tayyor said that te had paid boll for himself for the voyage?
of eight chuldiren to the has his famply stated that hin was introduced by the Bnitisco A Atsonciation to Mr. Mr
Ha den, whom they arknowed
 count of a meeting sald he had seen in a newspaper an ac-
some of the which had been attonded of of the most respectable individuals, representung the plan of emipration, and the advantages with which th abounded,
and he was deeested into the belief that the whole was dice
tated by the mest stances, he determined to go to Prince Under these circummentally and physements accorningly. He had sufferec, both mentally and physically, in an cxtreme. degree. The case of all
the emi 1 rrants was now becoming desperate. He was
undersiden Undersiand that it was the ontention desperate. He was given to fartinind in their and to turn the emigrants, whoo had not ou those gentiemen were magistrates 1 D Cork on the subject, and he woutd be in the case of a seaman's wages. He was reduced to a luwyer. He had not famly y, and could not afford to employ the parposes of labour, in the cultive had pat together to apply to to have held. The Lord Mayor-1 shat of the lanti he expected
 Campubell-None at ahl. The Duke of Ar Baroriets take? Mr. their names for shares. They sut of the whole list who simped
soone eatl. The Lordi Mayor-And flares to the amouut of
the had anyschation? to do with it. Campell - It was started long lefore It

 to procured, and also that Mry Campb all Mr. Andrews might
to prownee his books, which might explain the called upon Mr. Campbell objected to produce his books, and said hore fully. not allow any one to overhaul them. The I.ord Mayor-I shall may be obtained. I am decctedly of opinion that satisiaction place of your ongmal destination. Mr. Taylor leave you at the not now wurlh to emplugrate without coming to a more che should standing as to the power of the assoclation. I uncerstand underbaryanilted that they have not a single acre, aithough Campquite imposssible that any of these ind ivintuais, whos Mayor-It is decided and heartless frauld. 1 would send this; 1 sider the eaward's Islana with a month's provisiontis, My Lord, I know nothing of these thangs. I Mave Caunpbellout to my heavy cost. 1 have lost my vessel and mond them diere are twenty actions against me. The Lord Mayor then days. Dr. Rolfe has sinces appeared appear before him in a few appears that Mr. Campleell himself was the comismissions; and it e commissoner. SPORTING
Mondar.- NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.
 Utica, 3 Lord G. Bentinck's Discord, 6 yrs; Duke of Gianion; 5 to 4 agst Discord, and 5 to 4 agst Ma Mie, who won very easily
by halr a lenpth Hyalr a length.
for 3 and 4 sweppstakes, of 20 sovs. each, and 5 forfeit if declared,
G. Wyndhan. D. M. 10 subs. 3 declared. Won G. Hyndham's Trom Thumb, 3 yris, 6 st (Cassidy); Weat my Col.
G. Bentinck's St. Jean d'Acre, 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lb , and Mr.
Corumian
 Yates's Canton, 3 yrs, 7 st 51 b ; Lord Exeter's The Buck, 3 y rs,
6 st 6 lb ; and Mr. Greville's chf by Ishmael 6 st 2 lb ; and Mr. Greville's chf by Ishmael out of Morella, 3 yrs
to 2 agst Equation. Woruna, 5 to 1 agst St. Jean d'Acre, aud 6 to 1 ags
Handical a leugth. Handicap Sureenstakes a ligth 6 yrs, 8 s. T.Y.C). 7 subs. Won by Mr. J. Day's St. Lawrence
6 yrs, 8 lb , (J. Day, jumi), beatiwe ( Duke of Bedford's Collowing aliso startenel put were nory Owen,

 7 st 71 p eachech. of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for fillies out of untried mares,
Y.C. 3 subs. Won by Lord Matdstone's
 The Duke of Bedford's Dakley, 5 yrs
Won in an's Martingale, 3 yrs, 6 st. 9 st (Robinson), beat Mr The in a canter by four lengths. 6 st. T.Y.C. 200 sovs, $h$ ft. by Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone, by Tous. each, $\mathrm{h} f \mathrm{ft}$. Absone, M. Won 8 st 41 b (F. Butler)
beating Lordl Egglontoun's Ponapy by Mr. Thormhin's Elixir, by Emilin, by Emilus, 8 st 7 lb (Lye) Bud to 5 agst Cotherstone, 6 to 4 agst Pompey, and 7 to 2 agst Elingir,
Won easily by three leng 4 .
 of Portland
Colonel Peel's St. Valentine received forfeit from Lord Kel-
 Portland's $f$ by Beiram out of Souvenir, and post. The Duke of
Ruth, received forteit from Colosel Peel's $f$ (dead) by out of Ruth, received forteit from Colonel Peel's $f$ (dcad) by Slane
 Extempore, sistcr to Euclud; Duke of Porlaud's $f$ My Beiram out
of Ruth, 3 is; Colomet G. Wyndham's Glance , and Lord Orford's f Barmard by Clearwell, 31 lb . Betturug-2 eassly by a longth.
The Riddesent
Tue Riddlesworth Stakes, of 200 sovs, each, h ft, for 3 yr -old
colts, 8 st 7 lb , fillies 8 st 4 lb . D.M. fords, 8 st 7 lb , fillies 8 st 4 lb . D.M. 5 subs. Won by Mr. Wre-
G. Bentinck's Camel out of Monimia (J. Day, jum.), beating Lord Exetcr's c by Revelles out of Velvet. Betting- sib; and Lord Suep, Won by a length.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { cht of or } \\
& \text { s. each. }
\end{aligned}
$$

A. Betting?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ch, for } 3 \text { yr-olds, \&c. R.I } \\
& \text { Gaper, } 8 \text { st } 7 \mathrm{lb} \text { (Rogers } \\
& 7 \mathrm{lb} .6 \text { to } 4 \text { On Gaper, }
\end{aligned}
$$

 several lengths.
Duke of Bedfor
Durd Exe Bedford's Edmund of Langley reccived forfeit from
Wrineter by Beiram out of Marmelia. M.D. Lord Exeter's c by Beiram out of Marmey reccived forfeit from
W.D., 200 , h ft.
Won by Mrat.- Su cepsthles of 100 sovs, each, $h$ ft. D.M. 4 subs. E.np, 8 st 4 lb . Betting 5 to 4 on Atsop. 4 lb , beating Duke of Grafton's Won by Mr. Watts' PMeapple, s st 9 lb (Scott); beating Cathe 6 subs.
Cold 8 st 9 lb ; and Mr . on Pmeapple, and 7 to 4 afst Pick pocket. 8 st 9 b . Betting - even
The Column situkes, Mr. Bowes's Coiherstone, by Touchstone, 8 st 44 subs (F. Wutler)
beating Colonel Peel's Murgt, The Brewer, by Pleniphotentiary, 8 st 71 st 210 ; Lord Aibemarle' Extempore by Emilius, 8 st 4 lby . Betting 8 st ; and Mr. Thornhill's
5 to 1 on Cotherstone, 5 to 1 agst Murat, and 5 to 1 agst Extempore. Won in a canter by
 Jeremy Diddler, 4 yrs (G. Edwards); beating Colonel Sradbroke's Owen, 6 yrs; Lord (i. Bentinck's Discord, 6 grs; Mr. Stephenson's
Ma Mie, 4 yrs. and Mr. Manle's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, and Mr. Maule's Huntingdon, 3 yrs. Benting -
2 to 1 agst Garry Owen, 5 to 2 agst Ma Mie, 7 to 2 agst Discord, and 4 to 1 agst Jeremy Diddler.
Eventh, $100, h$ ft, 8 st 21 b each. T.Y.C. Lord Stradbroke' Evenus' (Nat), beat Captain Daintree's bro to African by 20 lengths.
2 to 1 on the winner. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, 60 ft ; colts 8 st 7 Ib , fillies 8 st 3 lb
D. M. 8 sabs. Won by Lord Miitown's Butler) : beating Duke of Grafton's Cataract ; and Tomacha (F venor's Fisticuff. Betting-3 to 1 on Cataract, Rud 4 to 1 agst
Bourra Tomacha. Won by a length, easy. Thurspay. - Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each,
 Bentinck's Gaper, 3 lb (Ropers); beating Lord Chesterfield's
New Briglitou, amdi Duke of Berford's Jerty Snet 3 yrs, 7 st . Whitenouse), and Coinel Peel's Rook's The Brewer, 3 yrs,
6 st 12 (Chapple). Sovoral others was divided, and The Brewer walked over A dead heat. The plate \&rc. D.M. M. Dake of Bedford's Edmund of Langley 8 st 4 lb ,
Rutland's Cows tween the two first; the Anson's Armytage, A dead heat beSweepstakes of 100 sovs. each; colts 8 st 7 lb , fillies 8 dmund
S.M. 4 sulks. Mr. Grevili Sweepstakes of 75 sovs. each, 50 tumnus waiked over. 8 st 410,
Lord Miltown's Titania walked over, 8 It.Y.C. 3 subs, Lord Mittown's Titania walked over.
Colonel Peel's c by Ion out of Malibran 8 st 5 . Y.Y.C. 3 subs. rom Lord Kellurne's $f$ by Voitare out, Suowball, 8 st 3 forfe Lord Chesterfield's Sir Harry received forfeit from Mr. Greville's
Gunter, 8 st 7 lb each ; B.C. $500,200 \mathrm{ft}$.

MARK LANE, Fripay, Aprid 21.--The arrivals of English
Wheat since Monday have been good, but the trade has ruled
dull, and the parcels freslu pren difficult to dispose of, although offered from that day are very rureyg, sates are quite of a retall character, and confined to the ue observe no alteration quantity of Barley offering is small; been done at Monday's quotations. Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Muffolk

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 and

B ERDOE'S SUMICE-NOW READY,
 all who regarda respectable 2nd well deserving the attention of position to slang, vulgarity, and meanness. Made to measnre inspection is confidentiy invited. (Warranted waterproof, with
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in the Recity
 require such a residence. Every person subscribnsg Cne Guinea
a Year, or entitied to one vote at all elections Gumeas at one trme, is every additional Subscruption of One Giulleeza Year proportion for Committe eas; and is also eligble to become Memher of the has been given management. 'I he very general ap,ronation which support it has aiready formation of thas Society, znd the liberal assurance that the sanguive anticinare the mort encouraring Contribution crowned with ultmate success Thent prothat they have only to to 15001, and the Committee feel assured in order to secure the sum which is necessary to complete this
desirable undertakine Subscriptions and Donations will be thankf(nilly yeceived by
Toumas Brown

B toinform their Abiarian Neighbour and Son beg formation of hew Apiarian Friends that in consequence of the
ness trom No. dous Premises, numbered 227 in the same street. Ti, er cornmo-

 taken at any time, wrom elther of which the produce may be Bee Management, at therr Apiariather articles connected with. bouse, 127 , High Hollorn, Aprnerian of Sopothand Honey Ware-
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A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 17-1843.
SATURDAY, APRIC 29.
Price 6d.

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胃 ORTICULTURAL SOCHETY OF JONDON take mace on Saturday, the 134 of May; subjects for Exhibition Gardenh before half-past Eight o'clock, A.M, on on the day of Exhibition.
The gates will be opened at One, p.ay. Tickets are issued to afternoou of the days of Exhibition, at 7s fol. each; but in the to Orders from Fellows of the Society, N. N. No Tickets will be
issued in Regent-street on the day of Exhibition. issued in Regent.street on the day of Exhibition.
21, Regent-street.
ROYAL BOTANIC SOCLETY OF LONDONEXHIBITIONS of Plants and Flowers, for 1843, at the GarWhDNESRAY, May 24,
WemNESDAY, JOLX 19 , from $20^{\circ}$ clock until
The Prizes to be awarded are Mevals and PLATE, varying in
value from $10 s$, to $15 l$, the total amoutit being $600 l$. for Plants and Flowers, and I0l. 10s, for Microscopes. Open to all Compe-
titors. Fellows, Members, and Bearers of Ivory Tickets will be admitted upon entering their names or numbers in the Gate Book,
Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gardens by Orders from Fellows and Members only. Price, on or Exhibition after 20 oclock, 10 .
Schedules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observion of Exhibitors, and all other particulars, may be had upon appliThe Gates to be
Inner Circle of the Park by the road opposite the York Gate, and set down with the horses heads to the east, and to take up at the Garden Gate opposite the road leading to Chester Terrace, by
which road they will also leave the Circle.

ROYAT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGwill take place at Derby, on Thursiay, the 13th of July next;
and all persons intending to exhibit Stock, Implements, or other articles, are requested to observe, that all CERTIFICATES, or Sntries, must be sent to or lodged with the Secretary, at the
Society's House, No. 12, Hanover-sfuare, London, on or before
Thursday, the sst of June, the Councir having decided, that in no case whatever shall any certificate be received after that date. Cerist of the Prizes offered, and printed copies of the Forms of
tary at the above address, the obtained by applying to the Secretary at the above address, the parties specifying on their appli-
cation the kind of Stock, \&c., which they intend to exhibit, in
order that the porms order that the proper Certificate Forms for entry may be sent to

THE WEST KENT FLORAL AND HORTICUL TANBRUGL EXHIBITION will take place in the Grounds of
the $8 \mathrm{~d}, 1843$.-Admaize Hill, Greenwich, on Wenngspax, May Non-subscribers at $20^{\prime}$ clock, ft 2s. each. Children and Schools half-price. Tickets may be obtained at the princiupal Libraries in
the eneghbourhood; at the Green Man Hotel, and at Mr. HALLEX's Nursery, Blackheath.

## The Royal Artillery Band will be in attendance.

W ESSRS, LANE AND SON'S Catalogue of PELAR8c. \&c. for the season, may bo had on application (inclosing a heights and colour of Verbenas are given in this Catalogue for
the purpose of assisting amateurs in arranging their beds.

THHIS SPLENDID NEW SEEDLING is now being
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Hi, LaNe \& SON, Great Berkian

M UGH LOW \& CO., N Nurservares, \&c., Upper that they will have Piants of the undernamed DAHLIAS ready
 Fayourite (Dodd's), clear white, edged with pink, very dis-


Zueen of the Istes LLow's, white, laced with crimson, very sulistana (A Appleovys), marron, shaded with light purple, ${ }^{10}$


Virgil (Mountjoy's), dark maroon, extra-fine show-llower.
Admila al Stopford (Trentfield's), extra-fine, dark maroon Anna Minerva (Girling's), fine rose
Array (Walters'), dark crimson
Array (Walters', dark crimson
Beauty of Wakefield (Barratt's), white, edged with purple
Bedford Surprise (Sheppard's), shaded crimeon, extra fine Candidate (Siiverlock's), deep purple
Conqueror of the Plain (Spary's), shaded crimson
Duke of Cornwall (Low's), bright rosy ruby
Eveque de Tournay, purple, tipped with
Frederick the Great (Attwel's, rose
Lan. Miss Mboot (Smith's), bright (Catleugh's), white, edged with purple
Lady Harland ( (Jeffries'), lilac
Liberty (Girling's), lilac
Minerva (Hodge's, lilac (Widnall's), white, Iaced with rose
Marquess of Lansdowne (Brown's),
Miss Clester (Stein's), , reamy white
Mrs. Shelley (Mitchell's), fine peach
Northern Beauty (Robinson's), white, iaced with pink Phoctix (Headley's), scarlet
Ploughboy (Girling's), puce
Prince of Wales (Dodd's), britht yellow
(Ginling's), crimson, shaded with purple
Princess Royal (Horwood's), primrose ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ (Hudson's), sulphur, edged with rose
Prince Albert (Adams'), large, salmon red
Rose Unique (Ansel's)
St. George (Fawcett's), rose
Sir F. Johnstone (Hillier's), rosy purple
Sir R. Throckmorton (Sadler's),
Snowflake (Mitchell's), while
Touruament (Catleush's), lipht
Touruament (Catleugh'8), light red
Twyford Perfection (Young's. crimson
W cstbury Rival (Hall's), crimson purple
The following varupties at from 9s. to 12 s. per dozen:-
Conservative, Le Grand Bedouin, Countess of Pembroke,
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feld Hero, Miss Johnston, Glory of Plymouth, Wallace, Windmall Marquess of Lothian, Egyptian Prince, Lancashire Witch, DeMarnuess of Lothian, Egyptian Prince, Lancashire Witch, De-
fianc, Hope, Essex Rival, Unique, Mary, Rienzi, Mungo Park,
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stancy, Scarlet Defiance, Eclipse (Widnall's), King of Roses, stancy, Scarlet Debance, Eclipse (Pidiails), King of Roses,
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Mrs Barclay, Will Watch, Bang-up, Dowager Lady Cooper, Indispensable, Aclmirable, Highgate Rival, Bronze Unigue, Bridesnaid, Curate, Ruby, Conqueror of fhe World, Britamnia,
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ankrown rence to some house in London will be required from
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1 newest and very best varieties of a selection of the autumnal flower, purpose sending them out at the end of May, of 125 . per dozen, varieties fit for competition at any of the Horticultural Exhibitions of the present year.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, April 26,1843 .

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THE TWenty-four sorts of DAST PRIZE at the London Floricultural Society's Show on the 20 the of Sept. last may be had of MEssre. SUTTON and Sons for the small sum of Thirty-five Shillings, including Package and Delivery to the Railway Stations, or any other part
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J OHN MLLNE, NURSERYMAN, Stoke Neaington, Creeper, Scypanthus elecans (Lossa volubilis), which he is
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${ }_{12} 2$ Ditro, ditto, very superior
This magnitcent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener
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 of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rusy purple. If,
as you say, it is a strong grower and a free blooner, it will prove a valuable addition to thls beautiful genus,",
Messrs. Yotrin, in bringing this beautifal production into
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ous habit, fine foliage; and as a proof of its being a prituse bloomer, they have a plant in flower at the present time (Sep-
tember 15tli) on one branch of which there are upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the greenhouse, conserva-
tory, or flower-garden. Youebl \& Co. are now sending it out at $10 \mathrm{s}$. . d . per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United
Kingdom ; and all orlers they may be favoured with will be executed in rotation. Orders for the Continent will receive every
care in packing, so as to insure therr safety. The usual discount Messrs, Yousli have also much pleasure in ardered. they are in possession of the entire stock of two beautiful new Vcrbenas, ruised by Mr. Edmonds, gardener to John lacon, Esf.,
of Ormesby Hall, which were kindiy presented them by that genof Ormesby Hall, which were kindiy presented them by that gen-
tleman, -the one named "Laconii, "is a tine biue, delightiully fragrant, of vigorous but rempact habit, and the heads of
flowers measuring upwards of 3 inches indlametcr. The other, named "Princess Royal," is of the puret snowy white, the
flowers remarkably large,
and extremely fragrant; nothing can possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its class-of possesses that acquisition not ita clear white during fading. It would be as well to as to torm a perfect hail. They are ready for sending out by post
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OIIN MILNE begs respectfully to olier to the NoA fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft . high, A fine specimen of Araucaria excelsa, in pot, standing 8 ft . high,
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Ditio, 5 st high, each, $7 l .7 \mathrm{~s}$.
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 Rosa Devoriensis, 2s.6d. each. fine collection of Azaea sinensis, Camellias, Pelargoniums,
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Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceons, and Likewise a general collection of Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and
Rock plants, too numerous to ibsert. J. M. can also spare 100 fine large plants of
12 s . d , each. PLANTS Alstroemeria, o varieties, Bouvardia triphylla Canceolaria, 12 vars., Catananche, 2 vars, each
Chelone barbata, per doz Chelone barbata, per doz. the newest and most approved sorts, large
plants, per doz. Do. co., pmaller, per doz. Fuchsia fulgens, 2 varich
ties, per doz. $9 s$., each Gentiana, 5 vars., per doz. striped vars, p.doz.,4s. to 6
Heliotropium, p.doz, 13, to 6 Heliotropisellovii, p. doz
Lantana Silium eximium, each
Lis. Lilium eximiforum Lobelia, 6 vars, per doz. Lychais Bungeana,

Aristolochia sipho, ea
Atragene austriaca

## Bignonia capreolata

Ceanothus azureus and clematis azurea grandi-
double purple
florida, single ,', double montana
Sicboldi Cobeea scandens, per doz. Glycine frutescens

Lychnis fulgens each
Mimulus, 6 fine varieties, per doz.
Mule Pink, per doz. 6 . and 9
6 cuncera macrocarpa, $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Enothera taraxacifolia, ea. } & 1 & 0 \\ \text { Oxalis, } 6 \text { fine vars., p.doz. } & 6 & 9 \\ \text { Pata }\end{array}$ Pentstemon, 6 fine vars., Petunias, 8 vars., per doz. $10^{\prime \prime}$ varieties, per doz. rieties, per doz.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { each } \\
& \text { Do., in } 25 \text { vars., per doz. } \\
& \text { Potentilla, } 6 \text { fine vars.p.doz. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { N., int } 15 \text { vars., per doz. } \\
& \text { Potentula, } 6 \text { fine vars.p.doz. } \\
& \text { Salvia, } 6 \text { rarieties, per doz. }
\end{aligned}
$$ Salvia, 6 rarieties, per doz.

Scutell fria splendens, each Silene laciniata, erch Verbena, 12 finevars.p.doz. 6
Viola arborea (new), each 3 Honeysuckle,scarlet tram Ipomcea. Learii Jasmisum, 4 varieties, each Lonicera flexuosa Maurandya Barclayana, Passiflora, alba, each: Phystanthus undulatử Solya heterophylla
Scypanthus elegans, per
doz. 30 . doz., 30s., or each
Thunbergia, vars., each
White Everlasting Pea Roses, lar of creping
(YONHEAIS GIA৯T CACTUS, considered by Dr. plants stwi n h hand, at 2 guineas each.
CONWA Y'S NEW PELARGONIUM LANET, undoubtedly the be + sen ralued for forcing : specimens exhibited at the Horticul-


## NEW AND CHOICE DAHLIAS AND FUCHSIAS, tor May, R,3 Niw wis Su'pls as Sisedine Daifilas - BIANCA, Wildman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre well up very deen fower 'having from 25 to 3 rows of petals), filsi-rate torm, of excellent halut, aud very frec bloomer; has obtained four prizes, and was pronounced a first-cl  colemer: it ont itt. 1 ns Gel. GENERAL, SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson 1 whole, cup petal, well up in the eye, of good size, and great depth of petals, very profuse and constant bloomer, with long, upright foot. stalks, and is considered by competent judges the best flower of its  <br>  <br> prize at Sunbary, Sept. 22; a prize at Hammersmith, Sept. 27

IVAL YELLOW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petals,
 RAINBOW, Smith, yellow, beantifully edged with rosy purple, of
good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excellent habit the flowers have long. straight fontstalks; quite a new and
nint net varely trom any other in cultuvation. The form of this flower improves as the season advances, sufficient to con
 fielsi, fine dark $\begin{aligned} & \text { a ft, } \\ & \text { ftrila. Whalc, light rose }\end{aligned}$ Albs purpurea superba,
Bates, purple tipped with whate
 ladd shaded parpse, fine Bua ty N W akcfield, whte British Queen, Back, shaSride, Fawcet's, blush, Belsize Rival, Pipe, rosy blnch, enip petale, very
constant, of good form
and habit, 4 ft .


spary, maroon, Plan, furm, maroon, fine roon
Candidate, silveriock,
4 fk . cled Nevile, dre sha-
ded with light crimson, Coronation, Smith, rosy scarlet
Cororiation, Harrison,
crimson shaded confiden oranuge, good form, very Competitor, Hodiges, 4 ft . shadikd, fine form, 4 ft.
Duke ot cornwall, Low bright rosy salmon, 4 ft

## afterigh, termi

 scarlet. Widnall, retyEuclid, Ward, shaded pur
ple Empress of Whites, $G$ Smith, white, good
form, very dwari grow

1 Ientrim, Og.lucy
covera im I asobtanned
fanny Wangh, forster,

## It hat ribtarioct a first

athom at
placed first in its class at the Great North of England Show at Jesthis varity is sery con-
stant, of medium size,
great depth of petals,

|  | Aftinis Amato, |
| :---: | :---: |
| bit, I his jlahlia, is warranted tle | Amborea, |
|  | Admirable, Hancrifisora |
| ceived, No allowance on this | Argo, Harrii Balloont. |
| fully edged | Blanche, Harrison : |
| Free bloomer, and | (inrockmanii |
| dicer in crillivatioul. The form of | Bellana, or roseo alba |
| on advances, sufficient $t$ | (icolor |
| the centre well |  |
| of good nabit ${ }^{\text {ap, and }} 4$ tt. 10 |  |
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| large. pood form, fry. | Cor |
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| marion. good forn, 4 f | ${ }^{\text {cornen }}$ |
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| pe Triumilhait, wild |  |
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| frst rate | Elegans |
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| tit puper, gooa |  |
| cs Maid, Lan | mum |
| le, Todd, | Floribunda magna, May Fulgula sıuperba, May |
| Alice Peel, Jacks |  |
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| aret sl.aded,, | Grandiffora maxim |
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 at York, a prize at Salt
Hill, and classed as a secoud-rate tluwer by ral Society
3 ft .
Marcl imess of Excter, form ${ }_{\text {Bjestic, Widnall, shaded }}$ rosy purple, gd. fm., 4 ft .
Marquess of Lansdowne, Brown, shaded salmon Maty Jase, Edwards,
white aud purple, 4 ft . Miss Chester, Steir, cream
white
3 ft . Mrs. Shelley, Mitchell,
deep rosy purple, good form $\mathrm{Mrs}$. James Richardson, (craw, hally tipped, ged
form, has taken several vorth star, Tiomson,
crimbon Noxthern Beauty, white tipped with cherry, 5 ft .
North Midland, Evans, dp . trimson, good form, ha Orion, Smrth, light yellow good form
Orynthia, blush,
and
att. purple, good form, Onental Peari, Atwell, Drnice of Walcs, Dodds,
3 ft , Prince of Waies, Girling,
purple, striped with crimson, gr. form, 1 ft .
Pet R1val, Buyhell, red
crimson, very constant,
3 ft . Prince Aibert, Adams;
shaded salmon \& brown, large and constant, 4 ft . erpetual Grand, Brown,
maroon, fine form, 5 ft varicty ; 山lants in May.

James how, the fard

Priness Ropal, Hudson,
 Arese Royal, Thomson
 Ploushboy, purive, iarge,
 purpe with witiestripe aicen orillacs, Appleby
 Retriterer ruby erimann
 surpir, ine orm, thit

 maron, sonitumes stripect with ilizit pul
 Growers, fitimely no
Afinis
FuCOBSIAS.

## Inatat, roory <br> Insignis, smith Invinctole, Smith

 King
## Loudonií

Middletonia
Moneypennii Multifira erecta Meteor, Harrison Magnifica, Smith Pendulat terminalis, May Puichelia, May Princeys, Smith
Racemitiora, Da Rucartonii Refulgens,
Racmoss. Racemoss Rogersiana
Stylosa conspicua, May Salmoria, ,
Stewartia
Stylosa maxima, May
e.egans, May
Splendens, Humboldt

## Stanclushii St. Clare

st. Clare
Toddiana
Toddiana.
Thyneana
Triumphans, Kyle
Tilleryana
Usherii
Yenus victix

## Vernalis

 efoliections of the abore, ${ }^{3}$to 18 . A . S. \& Co., from
periosa, kyle, brimht verminon, with blush or rosy cye, large trusses and very free bloomer, of strong uprightit growth. It cultural Society of London, July 9,1842 ; in the Gardeners Chionucle, page 425 , the Editor's uphucas 18 that the Vel bella,
handsome and very brilliant, and is, without doubt, a good




 Brown and ATwELL's Dahlia' Catalogue can be had on

IUCHSIA MAJESTICA MULTIFLORA, and




 prepact, which coninams a deseci ition of the above. subpert

 Feet-street.
Tivoli Nursery, near St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex, April 26.

SEEDLING DAHLIA-DEWAR'S IMOGENE.rises well in the centre, a most abundant Bloomer and very con stant; flowers well above the foliage, on stiffif foot stalks, neight from 3 to 4 ft . It took prizes at the following shows. - 191 , at
the Great North of England, 8th Sept., 1841; first-class prize at Hexham, 3 blooms, 13th Sept., 1842 ; first class at the North of England, 12 blooms, 21 st Sept. ; first prize at Durham, 21 st Sept.
first prize at Morpeth, 9 blooms, 224 Sept. It also obtained prize at York, 28th Sept. In casss showng it was j, laced first at Hexham and the North of Enyland Shows, as benng the best inlac. It was also placed as a first-class flower by the hoard of
the Ilexham Floral Society on the 7th Sept. Very fine plants are now ready to send out at 10 s . 6d. each, and may be had of M H. Newton, Nurseryman, Newcastle; Messrs. Ronalds, Nur serymen, Brentford; W. J. Harrison, York; and H. Dewaf

## ple, of good size and form, warranted by the raiser first rate ped with pure white, tip-

 he best,-formed flowe of its class, and has obtamed 8 seedling prizes wyford Perfection, Young deep ruby $\quad 4 \mathrm{ft}$. rupy scarle irgil, Mountjoy, deep maroon, fine form ; has ${ }_{\text {rate }}$ Amburgh, ${ }^{5} \mathrm{ft}$. rosy hlac, fine form,
constant show fowe
 indmill Hill Hero, Miller rich deep crimson, cup
petal, globular, and fine form grobular, and one
will Watch, Gir ded crimsons
good rorm jor. of other
her W

WILLIAM WOOD AND SON have now commenced "PRINCE OF WALES," for description of which, see Ciardenerss chrimete of the 2ed of April, and have also ready for delivery
at the same time, the following SEEECT PLANTS. Antirrhinum, 6 vars., each Achimenes longifiora
Azaiea indica, 8 vars. Bignonia Cherere Cinerarias, 8 vars.
 Diplactus pumcens Fuchsias, 30 of the new-
est and most estecmed
vars. Vars.. per doz, 4s. to ${ }^{12}$ Gaillardia Wellsiana, ea
Garduqqiaia Hookerii
Gloxinia Priestleyu Gloxima rubra Hlicium floridanum

## Ipomoea fcifolia Kennedy a 6 vars,

 Kennedy a, 6 vars,, is, toLantana Selowil, per doz Lantana Selowil, per doz.

## Ipomoca Lean

> Pelargonium Lady W Azalea in, ica Jenneri
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Nemotus Lconorts, each } & 0 & 9 \\ \text { Nierembergia grachlis } & 0 & 9\end{array}$ Petumas, 12 extra fine
andid distinct vars. $4 s$, to and ristinct vars. $4 s$. to
Phiox furnosa, fine, per Passillora fragrans, each Salvias, \& fine vars
Verbenas, per doz. 30 fine vara, 3 3s. to 60
zychia yullosa, each 21s.,

HUGH LOW and CO. have for Sale the following chimenes grandiflora, very large, beautiful pink, Achimenes pedunculata (see Bot. Register) smali Achimenes r
Iongiflora (soe. Paxton's Mag. of Bot.), each
Bridgesia spicata, new climbor from (hile, cach Campanula grandis, each
Gloxnua macrophylla vatuegata, from Brazil suechoss, var, from Bra\%ıl, each
tubithora, Hews 3 to 4 unches long, pure
stroug tubers white, strong tubers
 Gloxnma
pliysolobium carinatum, fine
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Siphocampylus betuleffolius (see Paxton's Mag. of Bot.) } & 5 & 0 \\ \text { Scy }\end{array}$ Seypanthus elegans (Loasa volubilis), beautiful cember (see Sweet's Flower Garden, and Pax. Mag.
Statice Dickensonii $\quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad$.

## erbena Howas diana, the fiuest blush rose-coloured Verbena yet out, very fragrant

A reference yet out, very fragrant souse in London wili be required fron unknown Currespondents. The usual Allowance to the Trade.

0
RANGE, LEMON, CITRON, SHADDOCK, and
FORBIDDEN-FRUTT TREES.-J, BUTLER has eceived from Geneva ahout 200 of these Trees in excellen bearing condition, the price from 88, upwards; also some very fine Doub.e [talian Tuberose Roots. To be seen at J. BuTLRR's Italian Warchouse, , 55 , Regent-strect, London. Genuine Seltzer

J.- KERNAN respectfuliy uforms Ladies and Centlemen newest FIO ('an sill sipply them with nost of the be'st and ducci, that are worthy of custivation. The month of May is quite balt-harily Aor sowng hatdy and nall-hardy Antuals, ald many hat, whicis may now be sown in the open boucers, where bottomwe. thamerl, one plant wid prow to six time the size of those 1aised on l.eat and transpianted Ladres and Gcuthemen wishing which they wuuld wantimn thowering, by naming the sum to no reason to regret, the score of price Dr. LiNDLEY, as suited for enlivening Shrubberies, sent by post for 68 . Also all the better Grasses, as a mixture for Lawns, and Also, Lang's New Swede Turnip; Skervirg's do.; Cox's do; New Red do., Agricultural White Carrot; together with Pot Roses and Herbaccous plants, for plantmg out in May for autumxa flowers.

TO RE TO NURSERYMEN AND SEEDSMEN

- Comprising a substantially debuilt NURSERY GROUND, HOUSE, fronting the High Road, and about seven acres of supe wior LAND-Freehold, and Land Tax redeemed-well stockedcentury; situate 20 miles which has been carried on for nearly a diate possession may he had. Part of the purchase-money may remain on Mortgage if desired. Apply to Mr. Jackson, MarlSt. Albuns, Herts.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY Of LONDON.Four Lectures on CHEMISTRY, in its applications to Vegetale Physiology and the Arts of Cultivation, will be deli-
vered in the Meetily-Room of the Society by Mr. E. SOLLY,
F.R.S. \&e. Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society, on TrumsDA, the 11th, 18th, and 25 th of May, and 1st of June, at The ee o'Clock precisejy.
upon signing their names:
may be obtained at the Office of the Socicty, 21, Regent-street,
price 10s. 6d, for the Four Lectures. By Urder of the Council.

## cye Gatonexs $\mathfrak{C b r o n t c t e}$

## SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1843.



Wedneeday, May 10

Trie objects which Mr. Pusey's Drainage Bill proposes to effect are more especially these: 1st, To grant powers to drain; 2ndly, To enable money to be raised for drainage purposes ; and 3rdly, 'To strengthen the existing powers for enforcing the clearance of drains and ditches. It is to the first and third of these points that we shall at present confine ourselves. 1st, To grant powers to drain.-This is to be entrusted to a Board of Commissioners, who are to be drained. The perorialist is to deposit money in their hands for defraying the expense of preliminary inquiries; then, when the matter of the memorial is approved of, he is to deposit a further sum with the Commissioners, sufficient for defraying the expenses of making further surveys, schedules, maps, plans, drawings, sections, and estimates, \&c. (c. 3). If the Commissioners, after making inquiry, should decide against the prayer of the memorialist (c. 6), or if all the Commissioners shall have been signified, cannot be complied with, then the money that was deposited is to be applied to the discharge of the preliminary ex penses incurred; and if the expense of inquiry, \&c. be sued at law for the difference (c. 30). A meet ing of all persons interested is to be convened by public notice (c. 19). A sub-commissioner is to schedules, \&c. (c. 11). Then the proprietors of maps, fourths in extent (net value) of the land proposel to be drained must agree to the execution of it (c. 13) and, finally, the term proprietor is declared to in clude all persons having any indirect interest in the property to be drained (c. 14, 15).
Unless these clauses undergo very material altera tion, they can hardly fail to render the bill inoperative for the conditions are such as few people would take the risk of fulfilling. According to this bill, a person who would have an estate drained must undertake to incur a large and indefinite expense for preof which it is, we conceive, impossible to foresee -in satisfying three-fourths of the varied interests hat will be concerned in his memorial; and then, if he fail, he is not only to lose his deposit, but to be liable to an action for all the expenses beyond it to which the Commissioners and their agents may have put him. He must be a bold man who will take such a risk: for where is the bold rect interest in works of drainage to stop? In the works may broperty, the effects of any extensive while rivers and their tributaries, neverer conte distance, by the rivers and their tributaries, never contemplated by the memorialist, may have to be included; and all the risk and cost of securing the good-will of half a county may thus be thrown upon the person who may correspondent the first application bearing upon a affecting the drainage of any particular water-course abuses of the whole length of the powers, uses, and It is true thole length of that water-course.
preliminary that the nemorialist is to be repaid his over all ory expenses (c. Jo, if he finally triumph neficial obstacles; but, what if his plan, however beparties? Whrough the opposition of interested aforesaid hy, then he is to be sued for all costs, as The only That will never do.
case of an application to the commeive, in the be of this kind: let the memorialist come before the Commissioners with mans and the inidence before the his own expense byaps and evidence, collected at If he make expense by himself, and state his case. Commissioners, it out to the satisfaction of the pense to the matter to memorialist, proceed to examine the meetings, settle preliminary inquiries, charging the expenses ano the
parties coming forward to oppose the proposal, if the Commissioners are of opinion that the drainage ought to be executed, or proportionately upon all to be benefted by it, or merging it in the general expense of the drainage to be afterwards executed under their superintendence. We perceive no real difficulty in this; for the preliminary examination of a memorialist's case might be as searching as the Commissioners should think necessary. In the event of the drainage being decided against, after the hearing of interested parties, then the costs would have to be paid out of the funds to be provided for defraying the expenses of the Commission. Should frivolous memorials be apprehended, provided our suggestion were adopted, they might be prevented by requiring the memorialist to deposit a fixed sum (say 100l.) in the hands of the Commissioners prior to their proceeding in the inquiry, such sum to be forfeited in the event of the final decision of the Commissioners being adverse to the memorialist.
At all events, it appears to us indispensable that the complicated machinery to be put in action by this Bill, before any work of drainage can be commenced, should be worked and paid for by the Commissioners themselves, and not by the memorialists.

3 dly , To strengthen the existing powers for enforcing the clearance of drains and ditches.-This is a point of no little practical importance, without the ready settlement of which any general drainage bill must lose much of its value. Mr. Pusey proposes that when an occupier refuses to clear out his ditches, it shall be lawful for the proprietor injured by such refusal, after 14 days' notice, to cleanse them at his own expense, and then to recover the amount so expended by suing the recusant before the Quarter Sessions. This seems to us an arrangement which can be productive of little real utility. People are not willing to bring actions against their neighbours; or if they are willing, they will be deterred from doing so by the uncertainty of the law, and the doubt they may reasonably entertain as to their power of satistying a cleansing the drains was necessary or not. We would submit that a far better mode of proceeding would be to authorize an appeal to a district surveyor, who should have power to summon a jury to view the drains, and to decide whether they require cleansing or not ; their decision to be final. The expense of such a proceeding might be made to fall on whicheve party failed in his appeal ; the appellant paying if the jury decided against him, the respondent in the opposite case. We confess that we have a great aversion to law; and we are persuaded that a clause embodying such powers as those we have now mentionea, ditches without authority, or suits at Quarter Session to recover expenses, and all the vexatious consequences to which such proceedings would inevitably give rise.
With respect to the power of raising money for the purposes of drainage, we have some observations in
type which want of room compels us to defer till next week.

My opinion," says a correspondent, "is, that large pots cannot be safely recommended in preference to small, except under certain conditions." As the reasons assigned for this opinion are different from those of "Observator," we print the writer's reasons rerbatim.

If large pots are employed, they must be filled with turfy soil, or with such other substances as will prevent the mass from becoming too compact. But some plants with delicate roots require a finer composition, others a compost rich with dung. Soils that will remain sufficiently open in a bed, or in a quarter of a kitchen garden, will nevertheless become too compact when employed in a pot. All soils, of which the particles have a greater degree of cohesion with each other than exists between them and the sides of he pot will collapse, and become more compact than the pot, whed mass. The inertia if they formed parevents the portion at the circumference from being drawn thards the centre If
be the centre of a plot of
ground in which a pot is plunged, filled with the soll of the same plot, the potted soil will be found more compact than it would have been had it not been inclosed by the sides of the pot: for, although the particles $b b$ might tend to collapse toward $a$, yet they are equally drawn in a contrary
direction in consequence of the adhesive force exerten by particles exterior to them, the more will the soil principle,
"It was above stated to the effect that the inertia of a large broad mass prevents the portion near the outside from being drawn towards the centre, and less will be the tendency of the soil which it contains to
become compact. This is in some degree the case : for if room could be found to admit of pots or boxes being made large enough, the soil contained would be in much the same condition as if lying in a bed or quarter of the open ground. But a collection of plants would occupy too much room, and would not be portable if grown in such large masses of soil. This, however, is not exactly to the point in question. A more important consideration is the fact, that before the roots could reach the outside, the soil there would have tion that are readily miscible with water would be washed down, and the compost would not be in so good a state for supplying the plant with nourishment as when first prepared. planted in rich ground, and allowed to grow in the same place, the soil being undisturbed for many years, it does not produce fruit so large as that obtained by yearly trenching and otherwise preparing fresh soil immediately in advance of the roots, as is done by the prize-growers. So also by frequent shifting, and thus affording progressively a fresh supply of nourishment, Vine in a pot, which had been struck from an eye, was grown by Mr. John Wilson, Gardener, at Millichope, to the length of 40 feet in the same season in which the eye was put in.
"It is true that although nutritive portions may be washed down, or otherwise changed, and although these may be again supplied artificially, yet the medium in which they are deposited, the bulk of the oil is the same as it was when first introduced. It is doubtful, however, if what can be done in this way will equal the effect produced by a supply of fresh prepared soil. Turning up the soil has the mechanical effect of rendering it fit for the easy progress of rootses in quest of food; but it has probably others of a chemical nature of still greater importance. Principles that are lying quiet in a heap of compost r manure are roused into powerful activity when disturbed by turning the heap. Woody fibre that was previously suffering but litte change is then soun broken in ensequence of being subjected to the decomposing effects of fermentation. What takes place when a piece of ground is dug or trencbed is not so evident; but doubtless something analogous does ensue. Portions of soil containing different substances that were before separated are brought into contact Few soils are so homogeneous as not to contain different principles, the contact of which will occasion some degree of chemical action; and the result of such action plants seem not to fail in tarning to good account."

The objections here taken by our new correspondent, amount to this:--1st, That the soil on the out side of the pot will be exhausted by frequent water ing before the roots can reach it. 2nd, That the system of shifting in pot-cultivation has some relation to that of digging in the open border, and is equally necessary Both these difficulties may, we think, be easily answered. In the first place, the objections apply rather to cases where plants are never shifted han to such as we have contemplated; but it is not fair to argue against a thing from its possible abuse. If a plant in the open ground never has the ground about it disturbed, it will grow more slowly than if it has the advantage of occasional digging; and so, no doubt, it is with plants in pots. They will require to have the soil occasionally stirred and renewed: but that is quite different from the system of continual shifting from one pot into another a size larger, to which we and others 50 much object. Undoubtedly, the watering which is required by plants in pots will have a tendency-a oreat tendency-to remove from the outside of the ball the nutritious elements of the soil ; but how much more must this be the case in small pots than in large ones? In fact, it is in part because that loss is diminished that we regard permanent large pots better than small ones used for a short time only. If the pots are sufficiently large, it will belong before the roots can reach that pat which is impoverished by the washing away of soluble materials. When the roots in large pots shall have reached the outside, it will then be necessary, no doubt, to transfer the plants to still larger.

In conclusion, we may once for all point to what has been done, instead of speculating on what may be effected. The admirable specimen of the barger bearded Heath, exhibited at the last meeting of the Horticultural Society in Regent-street, from the garden of Lady Antrobus ; and another of the Transia rent Heath, shown on the same occasion, from Ealing Park, were grown without continual shifting, and were faultless.
We must still contend that the only real objection to the "one-snif system is that it is too favourable for growth, and renders plants inconveniently large for most people's space and means.

## CAPE BULBS.

Brunsvigia (Amaryllis) Josephinæ and multiflora, and A mmócharis falcata.
The proper treatmeut of hace buibs is a subject of frequent inquiry in the Gardeners' Chronicle, and the
invariable answer is, as in the Chronicle of Saturday last, that they require or will succeed best in a stove. It would be satisfactory if the person who gives that advice would say how many bulbs he possesses-how many years he has cultivated the plants, and how often during those years his several bulbs have flowered, I have made many inquiries among gardeners, and have seen many dozens of bulbs, but I never yet met with any one who had been able to flower them in the manner recommended; and I have known bulbs of both species cultivated in that manner for upwards of 20 years without producing flower.
Five or six years ago I received from the Cape a large box containing, among others, six large bulbs of each of these species. I grew them for the first year in stove heat, and having more than I wanted, afterwards gave away three of each species. Anxious to see the flowers of those I retained, I requested the advice of the Rev. W. Herbert, now Dean of Manchester, as to their treatment, and following that advice, I had the satisfaction, within 18 months, of seeing flowers on one bulb of A. Josephinz and one of B. multifora; and one or other of my bulbs has since flowered every year, though two out of the six, one of each species, have been accidentally injured, and therefore do not flower. I reckon, therefore, upon being able to flower A. Josephinæ and B. multiflora every alternate year. If your correspondent who recommends the stove can do better, I shall be glad to have the precise details of his treatment. The management I have pursu
the instruction of Mr . Herbert is as follows :-
The bulbs are planted in sandy loam, in pots called 168 , well drained. In September, when they begin to grow, they are placed in a light situation in a light greenmometer during that period frequently being as low as $35^{\circ}$, and the greenhouse being habitually kept as cool as is consistent with the health of the hardiest greenloouse plants; during this period they receive a moderate supply of water; about the beginning of May they are removed to a span-roofed pit, made for Cape buibs, and a pan of
sand is placed under each ; this sand is kept constantly wet, and as the lights are never removed in summer, the thermometer ranges up to $130^{\circ}$ in hot and bright weather. About the end of August or the beginning of September the flower-buds appear and rise rapidly. I have had Amaryllis Josephinæ with a head of flowers 3 feet 3 inches Amarylis Josephinæ with a head of fiowers 3 feet 3 inches Under the like treatment a Cape imported variety of Amarylis Belladonaa, very high coloured and very fraAmarylis Belladonna, very high coloured and very fragrant, sent by Villet under the name of A. longifora,
flowers annually; and the affinity in constitution between A. Josephing and this species is very obvious.

Brunspigia (Ammocharis) falcata is a plant of dif ferent habits, and I have never succeeded in inducing it to flower, from the figure in the Botanical Cabinet, No. 745 , during its season of growth. I have never met with 745 , during its season of growth. I have never met with
any one who cultivated it successfully, and I believe the Dean of Manchester and the Messrs. Loddiges are the only Dean of Manchester and the Messrs. Loddiges are the only persons in England who have induced it to flower. The latter expressly state that the individual
with them was cultivated in the greenhouse.
I ought to add that A maryllis Josephinæ is planted at least half out of the ground; but Brunsvigia multinlora is covered up to the throat, and will not fourish if planted above ground. $-J$. Rogers.
ON THE CULTURE OF PERSIAN MELONS. It can acarcely be denied that Persian Melons, when grown in full perfection, are far superior in flavour to the
other kinds usually caltivated; yet it is seldom that we other kinds usually cultivated; yet it is seldom that we meet with the former, and still less frequently do we find them partaking of that rich and delicious flavour which is their peculiar characteristic. This arises in a great measure from their being treated in every respect like the more common kinds, whereas their very failure under such treatment is sufficient to show that they require a different system of management. The principal causes of want of success undoubtedly arise from a desire to obtain too great a quantity of fruit from a given space, and from an insufficiency of foliage being left upon the plants to elaborate the juices necessary to nourish and perfect fruit of so large a size as the generality of Persian Melons usually attain.
The late Mr. Knight, who is well known to have been a successful cultivator of this delicious fruit, has in the Melon-house and mode of treatment
${ }^{* 6}$ Having during several years observed that fine Persian Melons were preferred at my table to almost every other rmost exclusive culture of them by means of heat tained from fire only, under an impression that in some seasons the power of commanding a dry atmosphere and high temperature would prove highly beneficial to the quality of the fruit. This forcing-house consists of a back wall nearly 9 feet bigh, and a front wall nearly 6 feet high, inclosing a horizontal space 9 feet wide by 30 feet long. The fire-place is at the east end, very near the front wall, and the flue runs to the other end of the house within 4 inches of the front wall, and returns back again leaving a space of 8 inches only between the advancing and returning course of it. The front flue is composed of bricks laid flat, as I wished to have a temperate permanent heat, and the returning flue of bricks standing on their edges; the intervening space between the flues being filled with fragments of broken bricks, which absorb much water, and gradually give out moisture to the air of the wouse. Air is admitted through apertures in the front wall, 4 inches wide and 3 inches in height, situated level with the top of the flues, and 18 inches distant from each
other. The air escapes through similar apertures near the top of the back wall, which are opened or closed as
circumstances may require. Thirty-two pots, each 16 circumstances may require. Thirty-two pots, each 16
inches wide and 14 inclies deep, are placed upon the flues inches wide and 14 inches deep, are placed upon the flues
described above; but they are raised by an intervening described above; but they are raised by an intervening piece of stone and brick out of actual contact with the
flues. Into each of these pots one Melon plant is put, which into each of these pots one Melon plant is put 14 inches distant from the glass: and each plant is per mitted to bear one Melon only. Each might be made to bear more, but if the fruit should be as large as Ispahan Melons are when perfect, they would certzinly be of
inferior quality. The height from the ground at which inferior quality. The height from the ground at which
the trellis is placed is such that I can with convenience walk under it, and discoch that I can with convenience walk under it, and discover the
In the destruction of the red spider, Mr. Knight found sulphur applied to the under surface of the leaves, in the manner recommended at p. 164, 1841, more efficacious and less injurions to the plants than syringing them with water, which produced the most disastrous effects-upon one occasion destroying his crop of fruit. When spread or painted upon the flues, sulphur is more liable to be prejudicial to the plants, and to deteriorate the quality of the fruit. Care must, however, be taken for several days afier the application of sulphur to the leaves, that the plants are partially shaded, and that the temperature of the house is not allowed to rise too high in bright sunshine. For this reason it is best, whenever practicable, to apply it in dull weathe
Many persons will no doubt say that it is not in their power to erect or devote a house exclusively to the cul be debarred from making the attempt. I doubt not mow ever, that equal success would attend their cultivation in ordinary pits, if the principal points adverted to in Mr Knight's account, as well as of their condition in their native country were attended to. In Persia the plants luxuriate in a high temperature, a dry atmosphere, and a humid soil; their aim should therefore be to obtain for them these three essential requisites. These would probably be attained by growing the plants in a hot-water pit, having a wire trellis about 9 inches distant from the glass, the interior being filled with tree- leaves, into which the pots, each containing one plant, should be plunged up to the rims. The roots would thus be kept in a more equable state with regard to heat and moisture ; and by enlarging the apertures at the bottoms of the pots they would afte filling the interior, be allowed free liberty to range in search of that humidity which is so essential in their native climat
As it is only during one portion of the year that we can, in this country, ensure a sufficiency of light-one of the most essential pone in the sun that plar in the season, in order that they may be ready for planting
out finally in pots towards the end of A pril. The plants and fruit will then be in a condition to receive the preatest pcssible amount of light, at a time when it will be most beneficial to them.
The soil in which they should be potted should consist of two-thirds of mellow hazel-loam, and one-third welldecomposed cow-manure and leaf-mould. The pots should be well drained, first with broken potsherds and afterwards with rough pieces of turf; and the soil should on no account be sifted, but be prepared roughly by band. Each plant shouid be trained up with a single stem then be alce the branch out in slopped; is sher as Cucumber plants grown upon the same system. It should be borne in mind that the larger the extent of foliage exposed to light, provided that the foliage is in a healthy condition, the greater probability there will be of obtaining state, should be frequently looked over and divested of blossoms : and not before they have acquired strength and nearly covered the allotted surface of trellis, should any fruit be allowed to set upon them. Then, however, three of the finest should be selected, and by the time that they become as large as pigeons' eggs it will be seen which of ingly be chosen and throve the largest; that should accordfruit will be quite sufficient for each plant to bring to perfection
A plentiful supply of moisture should be given to the roots, but none over the foliage, except in the
form of vapour. When the weather has been dull for serm of vapour. When the weather has been not be exposed too suddenly to the direct infuence of the sun's
rays; at all other periods it is better to give a greater supply of air than to shade the plants. The interior of the pit should be kept as nearly as possible of uniform humidity; for if allowed to become too damp the stems
will be liable to canker, and if too dry it will favour the will be liable to canker, and if to
increase of the red spider.
$R$
on Vegetable manures.
By Profrssor Cbanies Sprenget. (Translated from the German.)
4. The Leaves of Coniferous and other Trees.-Dry leaves are, in many parts of Germany, the only litter used. In order to judge properly of the value of leafdung, it is desirable to know the constituent parts as cor rectly as those of the different sorts of straw
Leaves are valuable to the agriculturist chiefly because hey are much more rich in mineral substances than the different sorts of straw. The quantity, however, of mineral matter differs much in different sorts of foliage, on which
account, they, like straw, are of a variable degree of value.

Whenever foliage is used as litter, it should always be collected immediately after it has fallen from the tree, and placed in some dry place ; otherwise rain will wash out the saline parts, and so destroy much of their manuring properties.
Beech-Leaves. - 100,000 parts of full-grown and airdried leaves of the Beech contain of mineral substances:1.812 parts of silica
$3.453 \quad$ lime
0.407 ", magnesi
0.048 " potash and soda ( 100,000 parts of young and dry foliage contain on the contrary only 2.570 (?) parts of potash and soda)
$0.075 \quad$ alumina

### 0.056 0.270 $\quad$ " oxide of iron <br> sulphuric acid

0.129
phosphoric acid and traces of chlorine young foliage, however, contains in chlorine

### 6.695 parts of mineral substances

Whether Beech-leaves contain much nitrogen has not yet been ascertained, but is probable ; it will at any rate contain miore than Rye-straw. $1,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of the green he green les will certainly contain 20 lbs . of nitrogen ; fo contain nearly 22 lb

## Beech-leaves are, as we have seen, very rich in lim

 and phosphoric acid ; on which account Beech-leaf maure will be especially adapted for soils which are defi ient in those substances. If $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Beech-leave in the state of manure) are brought on one Magdeburg cre of land, the soil will obtain thereby 104 lbs . of lime and 13 to 14 lbs . of phosphoric acid, which must influence considerably all such plants as require such substance or their food We know that 23 lbs of sulphuric acic and 17 lbs . of lime (in the state of gypsum) will produce an extraAs Beech-leaves do not easily decol ars to mix wh ing are broght one than in or decomposition. In order, indeed, to hasten their decay it is expedient to heap them up wet before they are used s litter, because they will then heat and become soft. This will also destroy the tannin which may be in them. Oak-Leaves.-100,000 parts of full-grown air-dried Oak
$\begin{aligned} & 1.515 \text { parts of silica } \\ & 2.307\end{aligned}, \quad$ lime
$\begin{array}{lll}2.307 & \text { l, } & \text { lime } \\ 0.183 & \text { magnesia }\end{array}$
0.001 " potash and soda ( 100,000 parts of green leaves contain, however, 0.710 potas

## and soda <br> $0.085 \quad "$ <br> oxide of iron oxide of manganese <br> 0.091 " sulphuric acid

0.190 ". phosphoric acid and traces of chlorine.

### 4.496 parts of mineral substances.

Oak-leaves are less valuable than Ash-eaves for manure because they contain, as we see, less minergl substances With them, too, it is still more necessary they should be thoroughly rotted before being brought on the land; for they always contain tamnin, which is detrimental to vegetation, and must be first destroyed.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XVII
Perhaps the greatest error which we gommit in the management of our Flower-gardens, is that of turning half-hardy plants out into the borders before the middle of May. In no case that I am aware of, can any advantage accrue from this practice ; but it is well known that plants frequently sustain injuries which they are balf the summer in recavering from. I may be told they are sooner in bloom, and this 1 grant, because the check they receive from the cold nights and dry parching winds, is favourable to the production of flowers :--but what is the bloom ?-m few miserable spikes on a more miserable plant ; and a bed not more than half furnished with fohiage; in which deplorable state the plants remain, until the genial showers of June or July excite them into new growth.
If, instead of planting out thus early, we took more if we to prepare our plants and the ground properly, and week in June, at which time we might take advantage of a few dull days for the operation, we should find the plants materially benefited, and the appearance of our gardens, on the whole, simnily improved. At that season we have the concurrent advantages of terrestrial heat and warme dewy evenings, which are of the greatest advantage to the development of vegetation. The preparation of plants for turning out has been adverted to in former articles; ought to be turned into the border, until it has been gradually prepared and inured to the open air for at lenst six weeks from the time it was taken from the cutting, or seed-pot.
Where beds are not stocked with spring-flowering plants, it will be of material benefit if they are digged or forked siderable povening of warm days; by whin and the soil be mour heat wil be nution. brought into a state of more kind of preparation is indispensable for such plants as

Lantana Sellowii and Ruellia formosa; and as most of the plants used for bedding out are natives of countries warmer than our own, there is no doubt but they would
be benefited by the beds they are planted in receiving be benefited by the
similar preparation.
Of the plants which require to be prepared now for autumn-flowering in the greenhouse or drawing-room, the Chrysanthemum is the principal one. Excellent directions for its management have been already given; but for the purposes of the Amateur, as being the least troublethe tips of the branches in August, and pot the dwarf plants in September, as will be detailed at the proper thenum, when properly attended to, makes an excellent covering for a low east, west, or south wall ; and some of the earlier kinds will flower tolerably well on a north aspect in favourable seasons, and give, with a little
tection, a good supply of flowers up to Christmas.
Propagate scarlet and other Pelargoniums for autumnblooming in pots, and make a small sowing of Primula sinensis, for early flowering
Rose stocks for budding must now be looked over, and have all their superfluous branches removed; and those iu pots would be benefited by being plunged in a gentle bottom-heat, to get the roots as well established as posthe Rose by cuttings I must defer until next week. W. P. Ayre

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

[Erratum.-P. ${ }^{265}$, col. 2, line 32 from the bottom, for "eithers
Paulovnia imperialis.-At page 212 of the Gardeners' Chronicle of the present year, a short notice is made of this ornamental tree, wherein it is stated that it may be propagated by cuttings, which is a fact, particulary if to about three or four inches in length; it may also be propagated by eyes, in the same manner as the Vine, on therefore containing within themselves a sufficient quantity of organisable matter whereon to exist, whilst roots are forming to support the nascent branch; but what I which it may be increased by divisions of the root, the smallest particle even having that power which very few plants possess, of generating adventitious buds. Individuals having plants in their porsession in pols may easily divest them of a certain portion, selecting those of injury rate size, without the plants sustaining the Jeast placed in provided they are repotted immediately, and the operation would be when the plants commence their vernal growth. Both eyes and roots should be potted in soil consisting of leaf-mould, peat, and sand, in equal proportions, and the pots containing them should be plunged to their rim in a dung-bed; any other fermertatmospheric temperature the same purpose; where the divisions of the root in particular will emit shoots at the expiration of three weeks, at the furthest. On account of the facility thus afforded, in a few years, particularly amon its hardihood hus ornaments which we possesoms George Bishop
Gold Fish. -Observing, in late Numbers of the Gardeners' Chronicle some entertaining notices of gold fish, resting creatures, I send some of the circumstances deep, twelve feet long, and six feet wide, and six feet with brick, well cemented all over. At a foot from the surface of the earth (and water) is a shelf all round, a foot Wide ; so that the lower five feet of the truk are, by that placed pots of the sweet-scented Rush, Buck-bean, and even with the surface of the earth, and of the water, when the tank is full. A neat fancy iron palisading, about two the brick-work, affording room for pots of flowers, Bulsams, \&c., inside. The tank is situated about 10 yards ing sundry flower-beds, or baskets, they being inclosed by movable, shower-beds, or baskets, they being inclosed by a pleasing short, iron, basket-like fencing. The tank is thus tains, I estimate, more than 2000 gallons of water. It bouring fill, five years ago, by a water-cask, from a neighdry weatherning ditch, and has never been emptied. In refill the loss by evaporation and absorption: this is done two or three times is the course of the summer. The many white originally stocked with six red or gold fish, as sum, from three inches to a foot long. In the second inch long; in the obed five very small fish, less than an this spring, April, 1843, the last brood lass increased to Those of score, so that we have plenty of little ones, long. All retain their black are two, three, or four inches Which te think are turning red. I may here remark, that others born black, or durk; some turn red while small, White; when large, others never. The red fish turn last never. Our largest red fish was dark, or black, closely. Whinge watched the progress of his turning, shining, Wealthy, fo a turn no otherwise than from a
now well stocked, for I have since brought half a dozen small red fish from Hungerford-market, where plenty may be bad, for about $10 s$, a dozen. The male may be known from the female, by the back fin; in one it is a
small fin, on the middle of the back; in the other it is small fin, on the middle of the back; in the other it is
long, reaching, lessening, to the tail. Our fish seem very healihy and bappy. At one period of the year, early summer, sundry chasings of each other are observed; at first we thought them hostile, but now believe them
amatory. Last summer the tank was much infested by amatory. Last summer the tank was much infested by
frogs; we caught more than 40 , large and small, with a hand net, and removed them to some distance. Fearing they might destroy the spawn of the fish, or be otherwise unelcome, I caused a slate, nine inches deep,
carried all round, outside the railing. It is not unsightly, and has had the desired effect: one or two large frogs did, indeed, leap and creep over. A variety is observed, in some of the fish having three lobes to their tails, two
being the usual portion. My tank cost me, on the whole, for digging, bricking, cementing, railing, \&c., over $15 l$. It is a pleasing appendage to dressed grounds, near a house, affording daily amusement for half an hour, and is
highly amusing to children. We occasionally take a piece of amusing to children. We occasion water, brings the fish more to the surface. ${ }^{\text {i }}$ During winter they are fish die- lttle ; the ice is broken daily. Nome of the float; our largest red fish did not foat; he died in the third year, having showed symptoms of decay for some previous months; inactivity and transparent projections before mentioned are very agreeable to the fish. Several neighbours have tanks or ponds stocked like mine, but I
do not think any one, on the whole, more successful than I am.-Suffolk.
Suxifraga hypnoildes for Edyings.-I beg leave, through handsome hardy native plant admirably adapted for border edging, viz., the Saxifraga hypnoides. My neighbour, quarter to apply this little plant to such a purpose. He Arthur's seat, haid by, and the idea struck him that it wns well suited for an edging. He accordingly collected a few plants and made trial of it, and he found it answer the purpose so well, that he made it the subject of a commuHorticultural Society. It excited some considerable attention at the time, and various gentlemen, members of the Society, visited Mr. Westgarth's grounds, and bore testihad applied it, though he had theu cultivated the plant only for about 12 or 18 months, and of course before he had had time to test it sufficiently. Though I had beard a good deal about it, it was only within the last three o it to me undressed and rough, just as it had stood the winter, and I was much struck whih its beautiful uniform velvet-like outline of light but untarnished verdure. There were two edgings of it, one running parallel to, and shaded fyall, and fully exposed to the sun . Botl had the ssme wall, and fully exposed to the sun. Both had the ssme ince last summer, there were but few strageling shoots or tufts rising above or stretching beyond the general height or breadth. The height is not above two inches, and the breadth (I speak from observation merely), was then about eigre it was dressed, by which operation its breadth is reduced to six or seven inches, and I will venture to assert that a more elegant compact edging cannot be formed by any native plant whatever; but if so attractive now, its it comes into flower, which it does in May and June. The flower-stems then present an elegant radiating outline of about two inches bove the filice, dy tipped with with The plant is of the easiest culture, and can be rapidly propagated by division of the roots, as well as by seed. Westgarlh very kindly supplied me liberally with both plants and seas, and wavil worthy of being communicated to the public through your columns, be has sent me a cory of tural of seeds, which I now brg to inclose. Mr. Westgarth ge subjoined a P.S. to bis communication, that he has since its date discovered from a passage in Withering, of whicl he had not before been aware, that the same species had before been applied to the same purpose.- saan
Anderson. [The following is the account of the plant with which Mr. Westgarth has kindly supplied us]:-A few years ago 1 took a plant of the Saxirraga hypnoides from among the frge's seat, uad put them in a shady south side of Arthur's seat, and put them in a shady corner of my gard f few sprigs as a border-edging, placing them two or three inches asunder. In a short time they not only filled up the vacancies, but even required some paring. I was thus encouraged to extend them all along the borders, at abundantly, and presenting a very compact line. The last of these border-edgings was planted, I think, not above 12 or 18 months ago. They seem to require paring once in summer or autumn, and again in perpendicularly with a spade, I woukd recommend scraping off the extraneous shoots with a light weedock; at least, this mode should be followed on the side next the walk,
is avoided. This diminutive plant forms a much more efficient edging than one would expect from seeing it in a Wid state. it needs no nicety management; on the myself), rateful for ang little care (if I may so express winter s in ar inter, as an elgig, or has a less pleas appearance at times when its frost Bu it is in in frost. But it is in its greatest beauty in part of April, and in May, then ecols nup in leeping cilty in seeping in may, in wetisi whe placed without injury, atter Again, it is so easily propagated, that little cuttinga dropped or left on the border take root of themselves When the ground is moist. Lastly, this edging does not suffer much from be
upon. $-J$. Westgarth.
Cellar for Roots.- Your correspondent "Totty," p. 245, asks for information as to the best method of constructing a root-cellar for Potatoes; I would caution him against trusting to his proposed thatch of furze, as I believe it will be a very poor defence against frost. Some five-and-twenty years ago, I was tempted, by the regular chamber-like appearance of a limestone-quarry, to use it as a winter receptacle for Potatoes. It had three sides, about seven feet deep, as smooth as a wall, and a good foor. I built an earth wall on the remaining side, of many feet in thickness, and for a roof I placed seven large waggon-loads of stubble; I deposited in it about 40 tons of Potatoes, and closed every opening as securely as possible. In the spring, on opening the repository, expecting to find my Potatoes kept in fine order, what was by disappointment at seeing the whole surface of the heap one mass of rotten Potatoes, to the depth of a foot or a destroyed. I was for a time unable to account for the disaster, till one windy day, as I stood in the quarry, I felt the air coming strongly through the stubble roof though it was several yards in thickness; the frost, of course, entered the same way as the Potatoes were damaged on the surface of the heap only. Unless "Totty" can contrive to place a better non-conductor than furze between it and the straw thatch, such as dry sawdust, not be frost-proof; and I have doubts of the efficiency of double windows and doors, in keeping out severe continued frost. It does not need a very low temperature to injure the flavour of a Potato, probably not even so low 8320 Fah. I believe "Totty" will find a full description of the method of building in "Pisè," in the "Encyclo-Insects.-The "s nutritive" effects attributed by some oils, and unguents, and tar, applied to the bark of old and sickly fruit-trees, are imaginary. The health thus estored is derived from the destruction of insects and heir ora lodged in the berk which they render diseased nd incer nnow thatilled oll A blices" on nfer that the same aplication would prove a remedy for ". series of years. The time of application should be immediately after pruning.-C.
Pear-Trees.-In confirmation of the method of training my Pear-trees, noticed by you 25th March last, I now eg to inform you I have a Beurré D'Aremberg, planted, a ery small tree, in 1837, which has on it 72 spikes of blossom, and a Gloat Morceau, same age, with 110 , Almost the whole of the blossom is on such wood as in the usual system of training and pruning would have been cut out.-E. Corbett, Darnhall.

Glazed Flower-pots versus porous ones.-The subject glazed flower-pots having recently been revived in the pages of the Chronicte, I am desirous of offering a few arguments in its favour. Chero are many people who, because they ba anter certain mettocause "their fathers did so before principles or not-because their fathers add so before mproveme antich may tend to explode the theory mprovement which may tend to explode the theory of their operations. This appears to be the case with hose who assort hlazed pots-the fallacy of your peaders have no loubt notice pealthy Percinm, Fuchsias, and other similar plants ealtly Pelargoniums, Fuchias, and olner simiar plants, in the windor col frish then wis rise allenco abserved the lary of these betiflo growing in hiqhly glazed pots-even in China ones. Who s there that will not acknowledge these pots to have a far prettier appearance than the rough, dirty-looking porous umble amateur proves the theory of glazed pots to be crrect. There we may behold them growing, not in ornamental Chima pots, but in a jug, a basin, or a ten-pot, minus a hacare, ot very questough arthoughe are simple and e disputed. The arguments, they are facts not to lazed nd mots over porous ones is, that they are handsomer, re, are, of courcaned; and being impervious with these advantages, who will object to their general use? - Tyro. Thawing Plants.- I should suppose from "J. M." ${ }^{\text {s }}$ been stated at p. 84 respecting the power which water
has of abstracting frost from plants. To substantiate his argument, he mentions that water when thrown on his Pelargoniums soon froze. I beg to state that this cir$40^{\circ}$ althe is, of itself, conclusive; for the water, being at "J.' M.'s" case, would be expanded until it fell to $32^{\circ}$, from the interchange of temperature going on in the Water, air, and plants; as an example of which, let "J. M." take a cold bar of iron in his hand, and he will soon have a solution to the whole question. It is true pable of counteracting must be met by other means but this does not disprove its efficacy in other cases J. M." might have expressed himself more to the purpose when writing about the temperature of the body of the house being higher than that near the glass. If by this in meant the sashes, he is correct; but it is very different air to sscend ; the consequence of which is, that plants in the latter place are seldome frozen, if even a comparatively limited supply of fire-heat is applied. With respect tively limited supply of fire-heat is applied. With respec to evaporation from pans of water by conduction, it is tion, without the surface exposed is great, and this is not tion, without the surface exposed is gh, and this is no generally applicable in connection with Apricot- wrees. result from it would counteract its good effects.-C.
Raphides.-In Lindley's Introduction to Botany, Mr Quekett, in speaking of Raphides, mentions a conjecture that these crystals may have an important purpose to fulfil in the economy of the vegetable kingdom, by being deposits to be applied towards the skeleton of the plant occasion may require. But these calcareous bodie being insoluble in vegetable acids, he considered it un tenable. Does the discovery of Messrs. Wiegmann and Polsdorff, which I lately met with in the Gardeners Chronicle, make the interesting conjecture stand good As plants are found capable of decomposing the silicate of the soil, can the same power act internally ? - Wyeside. - [It is, we think, impossible to say to what extent the powers of vitality interfere with the rules of chemical action ; and it is probable that some sorts, at least of Rhaphides, are soluble in vegetable acids. But upon the whole we incline to regard them as crystals thrown down in plants in consequence of their bases being in excess. The question is, however, open to investigation.]
Exhibiting Pelargoniums.-The Horticultural of London now offers a handsome prize for 12 new and first-rate Pelargoniums, and Amateurs may reasonably expect to find at the ensuing exhibitions specimens of the varieties which appear advertised at several guineas each, and which, if they prove "equal in merit to the price It appears to me that Amateurs, like myself, in the counions under the letter $A$, and will be influenced by it in their selection; so that it behoves Messrs. Gaines, Catleugh, Paraplin, and others, to show their choicest novelties. Private growers who exhibit have great advantages plants of moderate size leads me to hope that they will re pond to the liberality of the society by producing tweive of a higher class of excellence than have hitherto appeared at these exhibitions. Many are inclined to think the committee have made a mistake in offering the best prize for the smallest plants; it lies with the exhibitors to prove that they have done wisely. $-\boldsymbol{K}$.
Vines.-I must confess I was somewhat surprised an article which appeared at p. 230, signed "James Roberts. (1843) carrying their fourth crop of fruit, 1839 that these four crops are "not light, but heary "" seems to me that this statement is calculated to mislead ignorant persons. Dies Mr. Poberts mean mislead ignorant persons. Does Mr. Roberts mean taat he planted young Vines, such as any one would ordinarily egin a "hew "" wrop, and do so ever since? Although it may be true, I confess that I have never before heard of anything approaching to it. I cannot, therefore, forbear expressing my surprise, and wishing that Mr. Roberts would give us some idea of the Wishing that Mr. Roberts would give us some inea of the the erection of new Vineries may be so pleasantly avoided. If the Vines were old ones, or some that had been in bearing, and were merely removed to a fresh border, their producing fruit the same year would not be wonderful. I
know that Mr . R. Crawshay did the same thing, although his Vines were carried upwards of 100 miles. It would be as well if Mr. Roberts would favour us also with his system of spurring, by which he gets six bunches from - [Our correspondent will find these questions fully answered in Mr. Roberts's Treatise on the Vine.]
Grafting-Wax.-I do not find, in the way I use it, any inconvenience from the stock or scion being moist. have always applied a good deal of pressure in tying the grafts, and I found brown paper would not bear it; nor the wax was injured by so doing. I therefore apply bast as usual, to tie the graft; then wrap spirally the waxed paper, cut about an inch broad, and in order to make all tight, I tie the whole round with bast. If any one should fe puzzled how to make waxed brown paper a substitute for dirty clay, and at the same time bind sufficiently tight Die grafts, perhaps this might not be unacceptable.--Fruit-Tr
Fill "Shade of Napoleon," now at Penryn, able Paper in your Gardeners' Chronicle some time adm beaded, "General Principles applicable to the Manage-
ment of Fruit-trees, ) will explain what he means by the following-"As soon as the shoots intended to produce Fruit-spurs or buds at their base have become furnished there are three buds at the base, nearly circular; does he include these three, and pinch at two buds above them, o at five buds above them
Aucuba Japonica.-The fruit of this plant, according to Kæmpfer, is a red oblong drupe, like a Laurel berry, with a white sweetish pulp, and a kernel with a bitter tast Fruticetum abridged edition of Loudon's "A boretom the ferale state of this plant is in British gardens, and that its berries, which ripen in March, have not yet been seen in England. You have also made a similar statesend you a ski of the Chronicle, which induces me to has borme fruit at this place for several years past. The berries are considerably smaller than Kæmpfer describes them to be, but in other respects they correspond with his account. The skin is red, like that of the Berberry the fiesh is dry and mealy, rather insipid, scarcely to be kernel is roundish oblong, tapering to both ends somewhat paler than the pulp. The inside is waxy, and bitter to the taste.-Wm. B. Booth, Carclew. [We have added a sketch of this fruit, with which we have ne before been acquainted. It is all imperfect, the pericar only being formed. The abortion of the seed, in conse quence of the absence of the stamen, accounts for the
fruit being so much smaller than it is described to be by Kæmpfer.]


Guano.-Having noticed with some interest your valuable remarks on the cultivation of the Potato, I was last ear induced to make some trials, which have resulted as follows:


The soil is light and sandy, on a gravelly bottom ; and the gypsum used was calcined. The Potatoes were American in the ply of Noth The the were gypsum only was used in planting had twice a top-dressing with gypsum after showers of rain ; they came up last were always bad in colour, and stunted in growth. Th guano row came up first, grew the most top, was bot cour, and appeared to be growing und November. There was so much top to this row, and the colour distinct, that it maight be perceived as far distant as the field could well be seen ; and my impression is, that he weight of root would have been much greater if 8 inches more room had been given to the width of the row, 1 used at the rate of about 3 tons per acre, costing $5 l$. , which gave in weight of crop at about the rate of 7 tons per acre, costing $14 s_{3} 3 d$. per ton. Of guano and charcoal, about $4 \frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of the former, at 16 .., and about 7 bushels of the latter, yard manure, gave tont at $5 s$. 10 d . per ton. Ove 20 tons, at 10 s . per ton. And where to the latter about 2 bushels of gypsum were used to cut the sets into, at an extra cost of say 3 s .6 d ., the weight of the crop was at the rate of sbout 21 tons per acre, costing 9 s. $6 d$. per ton. to get on to the made no extra estimate above. These experiments, therefore, give an immense advantage in favour of guano but whether the succeeding crop (Oats) will be equal to the stable-yard manured part remains to be seen, and is an important part of the question. Gypsuma does not appear to do any good to my soil when applied as a tillage, having tried it on other crops; and $I$ have aever been able to
perceive the slightest effect from it. In sets I shall adhere to the old custom of cutting the good-sized Potatoes into two or three, accorang to the number of eyes and the size of the Potato. The application of dry gypsum on the cut part prevents its bleeding, and may, I think, preserve it from the attack of the worm. It neither takes up much time, nor is it costly, and I shall follow this practice in uture; setting Potatoes whole, or with the eyes barnt or cut out-leaving one only, does not answer.--One of you Readers, Cookridge, near Leeds, April 25, 1843.
Ammonucal Liquor.-On the $18 t$ of May, last year I caused two holes to be dug in a large heap of chalk, and the pit was then filled with fresh Tanners' Bark, wet from on the the ouer with that tough sea-weed which grows the tan strong ammoniacal November, both pits were opened both appeared nearly as full of ammoniacal liguor when first made, and the Bark and the Sea-wed were in the same state as when in six months before.-H. S., Bedhampton
Bees.-In answer to the inquiry of "a Bee-keeper," with respect to painting the interior of straw-hives, $\mathrm{Dr}_{\mathrm{r}}$ Bevan entirely disapproves of painting them either within and straw hives are, in some degree, pervious, which constitutes one of the fer possess aver wooden boses; of this advate pit pould aring painting coating a hive with Roman cement, as recommended by Mr. Savage, with whom, from some communications which Mr. Savage, with whom, from some communications which be happy to open a correspondence.-Llanferry, 17 th Bees.-I
Bees.-I perceive that "Pettigrew" has made some remarks on my communication of 18 th March, reapecting
Bees' eggs being transmutable. I mentioned that Bees may have eggs in store that produce queens, though it is not likely. To this " $P$." observes, "I might have added, them." I think that sit upon them without hatching them." I think that the last word in my sentence shows that no addition was wanted. Bees do not hato their young by incubations the warm of the hive alone brings the proper temperature, it is uncertain how would retain thperinciple flife. Hur long they whole winter, but I consider this to be very doubtful, for such tender substances would soon decay ; indeed I found they did so, in one instance, in four days. "P." says one experiment will suffice to show that the change of gender takes place from something added to the eggs or grub by the Bees. If it were an egg or grub that ought to produce a might or bee instead of a working one, then we puting or changing the gender. The experiment of pucting a headless swarm into an empty hive to make the
Bees create a queen by changing the gender, shows, I think, that " $P$." does not quite understand the subject he has taken up. It would be better to study the subject seriously, and at the apiary, before pointing out "the great
advantage Bee-keepers may derive from the knowledge of the transmutation of egg." Howem interesting the subject may be to the curious naturalist, the practical Bee-keeper may be assured that the knowledge of it will
neither add to nor diminish the produce of his hives.-J. Wighton

Bees.-The effluvia arising from the dirt collected in Bee-hives during the winter having been pronounced by Bee-masters to be most prejudicial to the health of the little honey-makers, often causing destruction to the whole family, it may be worth trying the following plan as a means of clearing away the refuse, without disturbing the hirates. Let a drawer be attacted to the ordinary wooden when (about an ioca in deptu,) which may be wor the comb being cemented to the drawer, a light framework may be constructed and placed over it, with apertures about an inch square.-W. W.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

The Niger or Quorru River. - At the entrance of this river the banks were covered with a rich vegetation, consisting of Palms and a great variety of majestic trees; but after adyancing a short distance up the stream, these tribes of plants disappeared, and their places were usurped by the Mangrove. This tree covered the banks for about ten or twelve miles, after which it was accompanied by other kinds of trees and shrubs; while the Elais guineensis and a species of Areca began to be plentiful. The branches Of large trees are covered with Orchicin chum predorminate. As we proceeded onward, large timber-trees became more abundant, which in many in-stancer-trees became more abudal, ich many margin were covered with beautiful climbing plants. of gras the river was clothed with wetation was cleared vated ared away, and the groun was found to beond vated with Plaintains, Bananas, Yams, Cassava, Groundnuts, Goora-nuts, Eddoes, Indian Corn, Dourrha, Capsicums, \&c., and in many places Cocoa-nuts were plentiful. The river at this part is a comparatively narro
stream, with numerous collections of huts or villages on its banks, which nerous collections of huts or villages on by an inoffensive race of people, who flocked out in hundreds tole race of peope, whi hockedion. They were easily prevers belonging to the expede offer of presents. At most of these villages, the people appeared to be employed in making canoes, an operation performed by scooping out the trunk of a tree, and grathese canoes we observed to be ornamented with flagbs

Their arms consist of bows and arrows, guns, a few bay onets, spears, daggers, \&c. The clothing worn by the but the chiefs and head men are distinguished by wearing a robe or dress of blue linen of native manufacture, brought from Egga and other towns situated higher up the Niger. The scene is enlivened by numerous birds, and by myriads of insects of the most gaudy colours, diversified at times by the chatter of monkeys, as they merrily leap from tree to tree. During the night, the croaking of reptiles darting across the path, serve to divert the mind of even the casual observer, and much more so that of a lover of Nature. As we approached towards Eboe, we found cul-
No tivation to be carried to a greater extent, and more espe cially that of Yams. At this part of the river, the Silk
Cotton-tree forms a prominent feature in the vegetation. Cotton-tree forms a prominent feature in the vegetation.
After passing Eboe, the litherto narrow river expanded After passing Eboe, the hitherto narrow river expanded
into abroad and noble stream, the banks being still beautifully wooded down to the water's edge. In several places the destruction of villages and the standing trunks of charred trees presented a melancholy example of the Ebavee of man. After getting about midway between covered with healthy crops of Rice, Dourrha, \&c. The vegetation began at this part to be more scanty, and Palms were, comparatively speaking, rare to what they had previously been. We also found more traffic upon the river, many of the natives coming from the interior to the Kirree market. At this part of our journey, one or two of the blacks, who had been up the river with the Liverpool
expedition, would frequently point to the banks, and inform us that a white man was buried there; but at this time the people of our expedition were in excellenthealth and spirits. After passing this range of low hills, we approached towards Attah, and in the distance before us we beheld the majestic Kong mountains, running from east to west, their summits towering to the clouds. The banks here began to be ornamented with the gigantic Baobab, or Adansónia digisata, used by the inhabitants on the banks of the Senegal up the could not determine whether it was by the people those who live in cases the confluence of the Chadd and Niger; for the only answer that I could get in return to numerous inquiries respecting its properties was-No good beautiful Spathof the head rom the informant. The its fine habit and large terminal clusters of scarlet fiowers make it a very desirable object for our large hothouses and conservatories. I believe it is in the possession of a few individuals in this country, having been raised from seeds he was home by Mr. Freeman, who gathered them when Many of the villages were, at the time of our visit Const. water, the people crossing frome time of our visit, under means of canoes. This was more especially the case upy Lander's Island, lying was more especially the case upon of which consisted of rank grass and a few the vegetation shrubs. Water-fowl are there abundant; and I should suppose it is a place of resort for alligators, as theyld seen floating past upon pieces of grass, apparently detached rent. The town of Attah lies on the right bank curNiger, at a considerable elevation above the level of the stream. The huts are very compact and neat, presenting a pretty appearance from the river. Cobacco, of a good the opposite side of the river is situated the kingdom of Warpur, a fine wooded country, interspersed with cultilonger to be met with at this part of the river, and Palms more the Niger gracefully winding its course amono thesque ; and the rich vegetation of its isfands and fertite hills, with the stupegetation of its islands and fertile valleys, their peaks imbedded in clouds, created a sent and left, pleasure too sublime to clouds, created a sensation of vegetation on the sides of the mountains became limited to a few straggling shrubs, interspersed with the Adanmonia and Bombax. Before arriving at the confluence, we biting a varied fertile island (Beaufort Island), exhispecies of Fan Palm, growing to the height of a lofty I had feet, and producing abuadance of large yellow fruit Stirling indend returning to this spot after the vessels left fever soon a but I was prevented, by being taken with the arom soon after arriving at that point. The Habzélia beautiful Leguminous plants, and a Combretum, orna aquatic or water's edge, as well as a great quantity of fromic or rather marsh plants, which had been forced the current. As we approached towards the late town Pundiaki, the Niger gradually began to increase in width four miles across. down to the water. On the right side it was thickly wooded Pund opposite side, as a large portion of the land abous Pundirki is of a poor sandy description, covered with seems of Tephrósia; this, with a coarse kind of grass, plains. At the only vegetation which thrives upon the pater-courses which of the hills and by the margin of the the Niger, the vegetation partook of a richer parts into In those situations, thertook of a richer character. phalus esculeprofusion. The country Peach, Sarcocéphalus esculentus, was abundant, butit was not taken any Which of by the natives; a yellow Plum was also plentiful,

Was pought after by the people as an article of food.

The ruins of Pandiaki are still standing; it appeared to our visit was nearly filled ap. The vestiges of a rude bridge and gateway were, however, still remaining. The door or gate was thickly studded with large headed nails greatly resembling English manufacture. The remains of the dye-works were also to be seen; this process appear: to have been formerly carried on to a great extent at thi seek protection from the predatory incursions of the Fellatas on the opposite side of the river. Towards Stir ing Hill the soil improved a little, and cultivation wa more extensively carried on. The greater
istance below Stirting Hill, that sta. At a shor here the process of dyeing was still performed. The colouring matter which the people used was obtained from species of Tephrósia. At this part, snakes of a yellowish color and about four feet in length were numerous, as were also several kinds of hizards; and the hills formed y the termites, or white ants, were plentiful. I obtained ome very good skeletons of birds and animals by break ing away the earth until I arrived at one of the chambers of these hills, where I deposited the specimen, the skeleton of which I wished to obtain, and in a short time I found that all the flesh had been eaten off. Birds were numerous the parrots flew about in large flocks, screaming and making the most discordant noises; the Guinea fowl was plentiful, and was very destructive to the crops of Ground Nuts, Dhourra, \&c. Scorpions and centipedes also abounded. The river at this part was more lively, owing to the number of canoes which traded to the Rizzee Market, Damuggoo, Eboe, and other towns, situated below the confluence; their cargoes consisting principally of ivory, beeswax, tobes, and blue cloths, and in some instances of slaves. Some of the canoes were Jaden with small but well-formed horses, which they were probably taking downward for sale. Parties of these traders would frequently approach the Amelia during the depth of night, and question us as to what we intended purchasing; but they always made us aware of their proximity by calling aloud as soon as they came within hail. At a small town on the right bank of the river, opposite to Pundiaki, the natives were in possession used to small pieces of cannon, which they
Caloutta, Jan. 27, 1843.-The Botanic Garden here is undergoing a great change under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith. The catalogue of the plants it contains is, planned, and ground is trenching for the purpose of exhibiting the features of the systems of Linnæus, Jussieu, ample space for Mr. Griffith's plans, which, it is said, embrace the formation of medicinal and economical departments, neither of which at present exist. The whole which is not an sdvantained ine garden is about 3,800 , lication of Roxburgh's Hortus Benghalensis. The head gardener is deranged, and a successor from Europe is talked of : if a thoroughly good man, he will be invaluable. Frankfort, 13 th April.- In my way to this place I paid n the opposite side of the Rhine to Dusseldorf. There is certainly a very rich and curious collection of succulent plants there. They seem to be exceedingly well kept, and to flourish under the system of his gardener, which is, not to give much light, air, or stimulus of any sort till the summer, when they are all put out for five months. I saw the very curious Opuntia Salmiana in fruit In the plean ground I observed growing in the turf, the first German Oxlips, Primula elatior vera, that I have seen on the west of the Rhine: this is also the most northern locality I know for that species. I arrived here too late for the flower-show ; but I find the Azaleas, which are usually the best show-plants, suffered so from the drought of las sumbrid Rhododendrons, Burceravespum (purple, Three hybrid Rianum (white), and macranthum (pint , Kroplants. The Carmine red Azalea indica is also very

## PROCEEDTNGS OF SOCIETIES

BO'TANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
TaIs Society met on the 9 th instant, Dr. Nelll in the chair.
Dr. Seller was elected a resident Member. Numerous donations Dr. Seller was elected a restdent Member. Numerous donations lowing papers were read: 1 . Remarks on the Mode of Growth
of the British Fruticose Rub, \&c. By Mr. E. Eees. 2. Continuof thon of Remarks on the Diatomaceæ. By Mr. J. Ralfs, Penand annther new to Britain. By Thomas Taylor, M.D. : communicated by Mr. W. Gourlie, jun., Glasgow. 5. Notice of the
new Fossil plant, Lyginodendron Landsburgii, Gourlie; by Mr. new Fossil plant, Lyginodendron Landsburgli, Gourlie; by Mr.
W. Gourlie, jun. Mr. James Macnab exhbibited a magnificent cluster of the male catkins of a Palm, from one of the South Sea ter of the which Lady Hervey had, obtained from the captain of a
Islands, whi kindly allowed to be shown to the Soclety. Its
vessel, and vessel, and kindly allowed to be shown to the Soclety. its
dimensions, when expanded, were about three feet by dimensions, when expanded, were about three feet by
three feet and a half, and it somewhat resembled an ornamental grate screen formed of shavings. This being the anniversary or the semp and others present adjourned, at the close of business, to the Cafe Royal, where they sat down an elegan supper, Dr. Neill, the Greville, Mr. Ball, of Dublin, Mr. Gourlie of Glasgow, \&cc.-Professor Graham, croupier. After supper othe usual loyal and appropriate toasts were drunk, and the
proceedings were farther enlivened by occasional songs. proceedings were farther enlivened by occasional songs.
The Botanical Society met on the 13th inst,,- Prof. Graham in the chair. Numerous donations to the Library and Herbarium were laid on
miscellaneous collection of plants and fruits from Canton River and Chusan, from the Cape and Prince's Island, including a
collectlon of forty species of Erica, from Simon's Bay and Table Mountain. The following papers were read:-1. Two Botanica
visits to the Reeky Linn, and Den of Arly, in April and Juae

1842; by Mr. W. Gardiner, Dundee. 2. On the Diatomaces.
No. VI. By Mr Ralfs.

## COUNTRY SHOWS,

Dorking Horticultural Society, Aprit 18. - This exhibition was
heldat the Red Lion Inn, and was attended by most of the gentry heldat the Red Lion Inn, and was attended by most of the gentry in the vicinity. Since the first establishment of this Society
there has not been a more attractive display of beautiful flowers
than the present meeting afforded : but as it wo






 species. But the most beautiful object in the room was a plant $4=2=5+5=$ avesuma
 fatavex Evivand 2
 Wrive wix
 2aveveravar drficult task in determining which was superior; however, it was awarded as follows:-1st prize, to Mr. Latter, of Inswich; 2 da , to
Mr. Brown, Chiswick; 3d, to Mr. Doran, of Wadsworth

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at the Corn Exchange. It appears from the report ing was held Mercury to have been unusually well attended. Part in the Norwich 2 Mbtume wex
 Aus mex




 and C. Short, 3, 3N, best, Mr. Waiton. Greenhouse plants, 1 ,
collection of, best, W. Rippingale, 2 , 2 nd best, J. High, gr, to $J$.
Longe, Esq. Stocks, ten weeks, Rev. J. Burroughes. Hyacinths, Longe, Esq. Stocks, ten weens, Rev. .
collection of, J. T. Kemp. Esq. Anemones, colleetion of, J. N.
Waite, jun. ERa. Tropoolum tricolor, C. Short; Ditio grandi-
fora, Mr. Walton. Cyclamen Persicum, Hon. R. Wilson. Acacia Juniperoides, W. Rippingale. Clematisis Siebolditi, . Short. Deutzia
scebra, R. Emms. The principal plants exhibited by Mr. Bel
were-Epacris impressa, do. nivalis. Ericas - bonplandi. germinans, pellucida, ardens, rubrocalyx, nigrita, scariosa,
Pattersonia, Walkerii, Wilmorea, Azalea indica, alba, do. Smithii, Boronia serrulata, Chorozema Henchmanni, do. ilicifolia, Euracemosus, Cineraria splendens, do. King, do. cerulea, fine new
variety; Petunia magnilora, Camellia: colorata, Burchellia ca pensis, Pultenæa subumbellata, Eschynanthus grandiflorus
Messrs. Mackie and Ewing exhibited :-Azalea sinensis. Camel lias-Doncklærii, Carswelliana (new), Candidissima, Antwerpen
sis (new). Tropzolam tricolorum, Elichrysum splendidum Cineraria King, do. Inwoodiana, Erica speciosa, do. gracilis, Azalea floribunda, Leachenaia pusted Moiree Rose, Mllicium floridanum, Acacia Epacris grandifora, Trillium grandifloram, Dillw ynia cinerascen Oxalis carnosa

## MISUELLANEUUS

Flora of Japan.-We have been favoured by a friend with the following information on this subject:-Las autumn Professor Zuccarini spent six weeks in looking fully rich, containing nearly 2,500 species, and, altogether about 30,000 specimens. They are in a good state o preservation, and of almost gigantic size, We under of Mr. Blume, Director of the Leyden Museum, procured, mongst other things, specimens of a dozen new gener some of which are very remarkable; for instance, a nuconnected stamens; an Olacaceous plant with a long talked three-celled ovary, containing numerous ovule arranged in two rows in each cell; and that that sam entleman has already drawn up a description of them The win appear in the Journal of the Munich Acad The Flora or Japan is very remarkable. Pernaps in $n$ ther country are tropical for Chiferous plants are 15 Pecies of Bamboo Twolve Coniferous plants are 15 species of Bamboo. Twelve pecies of Maple and neariy 26 of Oak are met with, associated with a crowd of Laurels of different genera The Orchidaceous plants, collection contains but few, are, for the most part, epiphytes. Amongst Leguminous plants, there are severa
pecies of Lespedézia. Ericaceous plants are not onl species of Lespedézia. Ericaceous plants are not only numerous, but extremely fine, comprising upwards of 10 under the latter name, those species which have only tamens. Nearly all the grasses have a tropical appear Carex. Palms and Cycadaceous plants are less nume Cons. Palws and Cycadaceous plants are lass nume Zingiberacæ. Many very interesting things are met with in the Herbaria procured by Siebold from the native Botanists. Their specimens are well preserved, and amongst them are many plants collected in the central parts of Nipon, and upon the lofty mountains which no European has hitherto attempted to explore. The draw-
ings made by Japanese artists also give a good idea of the plants which they are intended to represen
Sale of Orchidaceous Plants.-We understand that the Orchidacere from Bombay, which were sold last week by Messrs. Stevens and Co., produced altogether rather more than 170l. Two large specimens fetched 15l. each; others went as low as 25 s .

GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Messis. Wh
Bedale, - A splendid specimen of Rhododendron campanulatum is in flower here; five hundred and sixty-eight perfect blooms
were grouped amongst the dark green foliage, ayd had a most were grouped amongst the plant is five feet nine inches in height and eighteen feet in cir
specimen in Great

## 3Rebiefos.

## An Agricultural Tract for the Times. By J. West,

 Land Agent, \&c., Collingham, Nott I Have lately obtained the above tract, and find it is written by a fellow-labourer with myself in a muchneglected field of improvement. As far as ' am able to judge from my own experience, Mr. Wests and It is not draining and subsoil-ploughing are very to point out the mode of draining any land, but to call the attention of landed proprietors to the absolute necessity of the work being "immediately done." In this I fully agree with him. In my time I have done a great deal of drainipg what I have in whe in the maner which is usually called wedgetiles, but in the manner which is usually called with a stong rushy turf on meadow or pasture land, frow whithe I doutht not, great benefit will be derived. My former experience was in making open drains in plantations, to a geat extent. But, as I am more anxiove to express my cordial soncurrence with Mr. West upon another part of bis pamplict than upon this, I pass onhis chapter on the Appropration and Management English Timber.
Ilis olservations on these heads are excellent, and well deserve that landed propritin's should put them in prac-
tice without delay, if they really whsh to benefit themselves and the public, and to find employment at home for the
tions, and especially those that refer to timber, will have I have, lumble individual though I am, laboured for years and years in vain, and may almost say, spent my strength for nought, in the same cause. For my own part, I cannot see why England cannot produce as good timber as other in quantity sufficient for all domestic purposes, if the owners of timber would but see that it is properly trained in its infancy, and suitably treated afterwards. I fully agree with Mr. West that our native timber, much as it is ther kind that is for instance, as weeled standing, and felled in the autumn or winter, would be greatly improved for building and other purposes, as it is proved to be the case with the Oak, Alder, and Larch. 1 am happy to sa that some friends of mine have agreed to adopt my suggestion, and try some experiments with different kinds o rees, the results of which shall be made known.
But what will be the results of Mr. West's labours with reference to this pamphlet and the others books he ha written? Probably neglect and pecuniary loss. It appears o be impossible to reach the minds of the great majority of the land-owners on the subject of their timber ; and the man who attempts to do so engages in an unprofitable and hopeless task. It will be well, however, for the few wh may meet with Mr. West's pamphlet to follow his advice

Agricultural Chemistry rendered simple for Praolical Purposes. By T. G. Tilley, Ph.D.: Longmans. se should be more inclined to call this book Agricul the following explanation of the nature of ammonia :-

Ammonia is the same substance as hartshorn, and its carbonate is the common smelling salts of the shops. It is composed of carbon and nitrogen. ${ }^{7}$ We cannot wast either our own time or that of our readers by comment on such a book.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing weels, years new system of planting lower-gardens within the last 20 ment in May, and instead of improving the appearance of the flower-garden by this change, we have, in nine cases out oiten,
mere blank, comparatively speaking, for five or six weeks from the middle of May. As our great patrons of gardening generally
pass this time in London, the subject has not had that attention paid to it which it deserves. Instcad of pointing ont or suggestthis time as any other part of the scason, I would ruther invite
communications from different parts of the country, detailing the way in which this is already effected, for we feel convisced that
such information would be of essential service to amateurs; and moreover, many amateurs are as likely to supply such informa tion as professed gardeners.
In-door Deparitment.
Pingry.-To keep the bottome heat steady at all times is a good maxim, and more so at this season; too much bottom-heat is
more dangerous than too little; but if the bottom-heat is let down ture many degrees more than is necesary for the plants, a weakly growth will be the consequence; give large portions of air to
all the stock, and shut them up early in the afternoon. or fast ripening ; if they have plenty of sun and air they ought to hang a long time, and come to table or market with a fine bloom.
As soon as every bud on the late Vines has grown a joint or The front ventilators need not be used till the fruit is all set, but give large portions of air all along the the the top part of the house the coolest, and your Vines Peachionar anll Cherres.-L,ight and air with moisture according to the state of the fruit, and a sharp look out after
insects or other enemies will be the romtine here ti.l the fruit is ripe. -Continue, as stated for the last week or two; if the of ripening, have recourse to caprification, they never appear to
drop under this simple process, and they ripen soon when thus treated.
bembons and Cuctimbers.- The weather throughout April has
favourable for carly Melons, and if May proves as favourable, this fru.t will come in, in better condition than we
have had it for many years. Keep up a brisk heat by the linings, and uniess your fruit is full swelled, kecp the plants moist at the
roots, there is a great demand on the plant while the fruit is ridge or cold frame way, the seeds should now be sown, and, as soon as they are up, potted off, harden them by degrees till they
can stand in a cold frame ready to be planted out. The month of May is always a busy time in the kitchen-garden and orchard- Young crops to be thinned out, others to be earthed up; some to be transplanted, watered, and sharled; and succes-
sional crops require to be now oftener sown. Thinning Grapes in the late Vineries is in many places a long and very particutar and worms, are busy at their work of destruction, and must have care and judgment nec
spindling shoots are cutting of at the same time, that they may not binder their betters from coming regularly forward, by en couraging the sap away.
Broccoli.-These shou next winter and spring. The dwarf and tall purple sprouting Broccoli are the most economical and useful of all the Cabbagethe end of the month, they will produce tender sprouts from next without this sort, which is far preferable to Borecor KIDNEY-BEANS.- Plant in boxes, to be protected a while, and Phas, Beans, Stinacit, Turnipg, And Salaids, or any othe sort under the head of "Succession Crops," must now be sown come in faster during hot weather.
Srazals.-Clear away the litter and pots as the stools ge past use; cut over the stools level with the grounl, ha dig ove fully exposed to the sun and air, you must thin them out. brought 45 wasps to me, for which they are regularly paid; the Pear-trees will now be ready to have some of the strongest young shoots stopped. The Apricot, Plum, and Cherry must be
carefully looked over, to get at the mischievous litte caterpillar
which is so unsociable as to shut itself up by twisting the young Which is so unsociable as to shat itself up by twisting the young
foliage round his retreat; this caterpillar is never in great num-
bers, and is ensily destroyed and kept under ; soapsuds is the bers, and is ensily destroyed and kept under; soapsuds is the Peach-trees, and also on the Roses

## GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

Stove, -Stove plants are now making their growth more freely than at any other period; the usual stmulants of heat, moisture,
and, in some cases, liquid manure, may therefore be more freely administered to them. Young plants that are wished to become fine specimens should be watched, and as soon as their roots Others, apalm, must be cramped at the roots, to inducc them to make short flowering spurs. Many of the climbing plants so
treated may be made to assume the character of shrubs, to suit treated may be made to assume the chara
particular situations and circumstances. opinion that Heaths, Epacrises, and such-like plants, prevalent ruined if touched with a knife; but now it is proved that no plants bear pruning better; and you may see men in the great
nurseries cutting off the young tops of these in handfuls after the plants have done flowering; other free-growing plants have
their tops regularly pinched off at every other joint, in order to get them into round bushy specimens.
Conservatorx.-Some of the Passid
CONSERVATORX.-Some of the Passion-flowers, Ipomoeas, and
other strong-growing climbers, should now be close pruned, if you'wish for a late display in autumn. It is always a good plan to
have duplicate plants purposely for this treatment; this is often done in Vineries, by planting two plants to each rafter, and
cutting them down alternately every year Pits and Frambs - Propagation by cuttings and grafts mist late fowering may now be sown. Very many plants that are
difficult to strike from cuttings may be easily increased by grafting on the roots of some allied species, All tender seedlings
O Out-doon ofnroce npx

Annuals to flower from the end or June should be sown now; those now half-grown should stand thill on the ground. One of the misfortunes of spring-finwering bulbs is, that they must finish there growth. On the first wet day, see to these, and have givine them arefly taken up, and plant them in some quiet place, sticks against them; without this arrangement it is difticult to are out of fower and foliage. Not only the colour and height of every variety of these bulbs, but the very week it usually comes in flower, should be marked in the garden-book, otherwise, how
are you to plant them next autumn i-D. Beaton, Shrubland

| State of the | Weather near I.ondon for the Week ending Ap observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Band | rim. |  | smom | rr. - | wind. |  |
| April | Max. | Min. | Max. | Min. | Mean. |  |  |
|  | 28.849 20.889 | 29.5:53 | 06 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,5 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | 25: 0 |  | U |
| Sunday 28 | ${ }_{80.043}^{29.989}$ | 30.1095 | 61 | 28 | 140 | s. |  |
| Monday ${ }^{24}$ | 30.012 | 2959 | co | 27 | 135 | \%. |  |
| Tuesday 25 | 30,070 | 29043 | Б̄̈̈ | 34 | 45.0 |  |  |
| Wedneaday 26 | ${ }^{29.677}$ | 289626 | ${ }_{60}^{60}$ | 3 | 15.0 | w. | UB |
| Thurday 27 | 29.898 | 24,674 |  | 33 | 46.5 | w. |  |
| A varaza | 20977 | 2981 |  | 39.4 |  |  |  |




REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET
Thicke is a good supply this week of hothouse Grapes, of the Black Hamburgh kind, which are both wellincoloured and description. Foreign Grapes are much more abundant, and of a
far siperor quality, than they were last weck. A few Peaches, moderately well ripened, are exhibited in the principal winduws Pine-apples are numerous, aud some of thempo new Pota-
respectable character. Thcre is a profuse supply of noll
toes, at $6 d$. per pound. The Nonpareil and Golden Nonpareil toes, at 6id. per pound. The Nonpareil and Golden Nonpareil Walnuts and Filberts, in a finely-preserved state, exist in large quantities, as also do Spanish Chesnuts, which ax2 partucularly Polygala grandiflora, Acacia verticillata, and Cytisus racemosus, besides the more ordmaicens Hoven Celsil, Lachenalia tricolo (whisch is furnishcd, hesidcs, in pots), the lovely and fragrant and Rove Devoricusis.
 $\qquad$

| , Red, per daz, 25 to 8 8. | Lee |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Oniong, per bughel, $\overline{\text { br }}$ to 84 |
| ccoli, White, per bunch, od Purple, od to 18 |  |
| ans, Kidney, forced, p. 100, 1 s to 2 s | Garlic, per lib. bdit |
| per uwt. 26 to |  |
| per husheat 1 \% | Asparagur |
| Kidney, p. bishi, ${ }^{\text {a }}$, |  |
| New, per lb, 18 to 2 s ba |  |
|  | Cos |
| nips, per doz. bun., 18 Bd to 2888 d | Endive, per |
| en, 9 do 18 | Celery, p , hatio (2tro 15 |
| Carduons, each, |  |
| Harse Radish | Green |
| divh, |  |
|  | T |
| nys 'T | Fer |
| , od to 20 |  |
|  | Mushrooms, per pottle, 80 to |
| aremepg, per dozen, od to ls | —. |

Notices to Correspondents RISTs ${ }^{\prime}$ Fi.OWich. -Now that the season for florists' lowers has arrived, we beg to state that we are ready ns nive with a view to please the grow as; not whic a view to prease the growers, nor in order sake of indulging any vanity of our own, but in order to satisfy the pubsic. It is alleged that there is but ne society this society only be rusted upon this subject; that this society only meets occasionally, and then by candle-light, when it is impossible to judge correctly of the merits of the flowers that are examined. better decisions than those of the Floricultural Society will ever be arrived at, and we wish it to be supported, because wé know its decisions to be those of honest men, and skilful men. Nevertheless, in order to gratify those who look to some other tribunal, ${ }^{\prime}$, lake this opportunity of announcing that ali florists' flowers that are addressed to our Office, 3, Charless-street, postage declared under a separate heading in these "Notices to Correspondents." The opinion will be given by a gentleman entirely unconnected with the trade, thoroughly acquainted with the subject, but having no interest buver to serve, except the trulu. Ao all these judgments will be indexed at the end of the year, the buyers of new flowers will have a ready means of esting the value of the seedlings advertised. If they are found in our columns, their true character can be ascertained; if they are not found there it will be understood that the growers dare not submit them to such an ordeal.
Eriata. - In consequence of an accidental transposition of type
in our last Number, the following answers, STove PLANTS
in PELARGONIUMS, and
Tove PLANTS.- $-H . R . M,-$ The following are showy stove plants of easy cultivation: Euphórbia jacquinifora aud splendens, Poin sum, Justicia coccínea and flavicoma, Ixora coccinea, Gesnera Suttoni, splendens, elongata, mollis, and zebrina; Gloxinia rubra, cándida, caulescens, speciosa, and sp. alba; 'Goldfússia giomerata, Arósia crenulata, Pancratium amcenum, Aphelandra cristata, Phaius grandif(inus, Russélia júncea, Plumbago gonain insignis, paryiffora, and coccinea, Aschynanthus grandiHorus, Coiumnea Scliedeana, Geissoméria longifilora, streptocarpus Rhexii, Vinca alba and rosea, For climbers you may
take Passiflora Kermesina and phoenicea, Manétia cordiflilia
 tum purpurcum,
 etter soil, were putted in teaf-miould, you caunot expect them
to throw up strong blooms. You naty assist them by watering them alternately with rain and manure water. The latter
hhould not be given too stroug or it will purhaps injure the plants.
and coloun- Rhodon.- The following are about the best for form Bealeii, crimson; Chandleri, deep crimeon; Ilume's Blush, Buff; Fringed White; Franco-furteusis, red Palmeri, rose,
The Reticulata will not do out, although protected during the nd warm during the growing any dry situation will suit them where the soii is not too stiff, ${ }^{\text {dit }}$ Grass Land--W. M. - W ithout an inspection of the soil and
an examunation of the sons of grass whill may be left from the oid turf, it is impossible to give prositve advice as to the scarcely expect a crop of hay y his year; you liad better con salt some experienced farmer near you as to the best grasses to suit
your soit. Tf it is loose, dry, and deep, nothing is more your soil. If it is loose, dry, and deep, mothing is more profit-
 our soul will do no great harn, unless your turf was y very bad With care and a goou top-dxessing early next spring you may
have an excellent crop of hay nuext ycar. It sim imoosisible tor us 10 give minute directions where we have only an imperfect knowle
ornana Chover, - $A$. M.-This will grow iss any ncl, loose,
and deep hout, such as is suited for Lucernc. From the litte
 superior.
ANURES. - M. W. K.-Ynur gardener could not have done a
more inualicious thing than to mix lime with the urine



 all the circumstances altending your mote of draminge, We have never obtained pipes at so low a rate as thles; nor wid we
understand that the botcoms of your drains were so narrow. Ton give a decited ofpuluon of your plan, we should sce it in oprra-
tion. We shall be glad to hear of to surcess, and bo culged
here hereafter by a detailed account of the whole, including every
 north side of itt, wherere circumstinces prevent the sonth side
benng so used. $1 n$ our view, success would be very donbtful belng so used. In our view, success would be very doubtful
by such an expensive plan, because the light and warmth of by such an expensive plan, because the light and warm th of
the sun are as essential to the roots of frat-trees as to their
brange
 care woutd be requiste in
the roots near the sumface.
Hor-Bents.-T. A. N., A Ape. three feet deep, with a surface of
three feet six inches by two feet nine inches, will, if filled with
bart bark, eetrainny retain its heat long enough for raising tender annuals, and ior striking Rose and ruch hia cuttings, stice, as
its temperature declines, tlat of the copen air will daily be in-
crest creasingerature decines, that of the open air whl daily be in-
rately bark wull likwibe, by being turncl and mode-
 TEAning Houss... Almost in Despuir. It appears evident
that the leaves of Vines, \&c., which you have sent, have been scalded leaves of Vines, \&ec., which you have selt, , have theen
to escape the quantity of of vot vour which you have suffered
 cooling of an atmosphere loaded with vapour certainly would.
Piner and o Ochidacee liaving, mostly, leaves of a very firm
texture, foliare. Wherever, for the advantas plants with more terider houses are to be steamed, it is best to odmit the vapours early
in the evening, nud, liaving dous so sumiciently,
shut off the supply, and not leave it to diffuse itself all the
might. A night temperature of $71^{\circ}$ is certainly too high, at this season, for Vines and Pines; $65^{\circ}$ would be ample RUST ON
joun
and pollen to the fruit. Such specimens
ruined by the pressure of the post-bags.
bottom-heat some - Your Pine-plants have been over-heater by
 starved for want of heat and water. ${ }^{\text {In }}$
rine.tices on a south aspect, which were last year perfectly
free from blight and curreed leveves are at this tume in a very
unheally state unheallly state, although tobacco-water has been applect as
usual. He also remarks that Peach-trees on an adjoining west aspect show no symptoms of blight. [Tobacco-water will only
prove a remedy for the evils arising from the attacks of insects, prove a remedy for the evils arising from the attacks of insects,
and not for those occasioned
ay the that
weather been lately experienced are particularly unfavourable for the early vegetation of the Peach; and the trees on the south
aspect, from being farthest advanced, whl be the most suscep tible. Coping-boards would have proved very useful in this
case. More healthy foliage will be produced when the weathe becomes warmer, and all curled and bistered leaves may then1
be picked off. All that can be done in the meantime is to probe picked off. Ail that can be done in the meantime is to pro-
tect from cold as raa as may be practicable, and keep the insects tobacco-dust.] ] "Tn order to cultivate Chicory for its roots to
be used as a substitute for Coffee, seeds of the vaxiety should which are large and fleshy, like a White Carrot. As they will
grow to two or three feet in length, the soil should be deep, rich, and rather light or sandy. The seed should be sown in
April, in drilis from 12 to 15 inches apart, according to th fichiless of the soil; and when the plants come up they shouid be thinmed to 6 inches a apart in the rows. Some may ye fown in a bed for the parpose of being transplanted into any blanks winter of the same season; for, although they will live and Sparagus.-W. $V$. -The Giant Asparagus is the same as the common Asparagus, only it is well grown. There is but one
sort of Asparagus, and all the statements to the contrary are
Uanips, - Thirsty.-No doubt your land is thoroughly run out
give it a goood dressing of rotten dung, and guano applied quite wet, and you will have plenty of good curnips. and the best way, when the plant is large, is to take it
but about the end of Otober, and shake all the soil fom the
ap roots; then with a sharp niife separate each stem that has
any roots attached ; then shorten their tops, and pot them in any good ricll soil, and phace the
 them in the usual way in any light sooil; they may be struck
from the very young shoots, like Dahlias, but not with much Arvis Likiss. $-A$ Lady. - The best time for planting Water-
filies is in the autumn; they only require to be sunk, which is best done by putting the piece of root in a pot filled with
ind any rich loamy soli, and roppriig (Nymphea alba), the small Borts are-the White Water--1ity (Nymphea
Yellow do. (Nuphar minima, the common Yellow do (Numhar
luten), the Strived Xelliow do. (Nuphar adrena), the Yellow Nellumbium (Nelumbium latcum). The latter requires some
Dentom-heat, or it will not fower. © uxhibited in the neighbourhood of London, with the exceptio of Dodd's Prince of Wales (yellow) and Hudson's Princess
Royal (light buff, tipped with crimson); these, with Brown's Marquess of Lansdowne, Bedford Surprise, Lady Ann Murray, f Cornwall and Winterton Rival and Horwood's Princess Roya (primose), promised well. ** open peat border ; but like all the hardy Azaleas, the flower ape often killed by late spring frost. The soil best suited for
arowing it in is fibry peat, to which should be added a small growing of well-rotted cow-dung and a little fine loam; the portion time to shifit your Azzea is as soon aze it has ; the
proper
flowering. Give your plant a good shift if it is healthy and strong; if weakly it probably does not want one बTV
Rosk TRyss.-T. $A$. $N$. It it quite possible that the curling in the foiage of your Raperteed it too hargely or in too strong state. Cold winds will, however, produce a similar effect, and have done so M several nistances Subscriber.-This plant would not we should think, be regarded as a climber, however it
nitgat be treatcc; it it ining a cecided shrub.
nitest HoLLYHock SBED. - A Constant Reader.-The present is the best
time for sowing it. is by no means a cerlain fiowerer, owing to sonse one of the
 cut off the previous season too saon, they may have buen ket them in may have been too rich, and consequently too reten-verarias.-A. B.-When the Cinerarias have done flowering cut off all the flower-stems and old leaves, and place them in a cold pee wecks to canse the plants to grow, atterwards allmit
or three orgumining of Allgust dvivide tilie old plants into pieces and put them into small pots, filled with a mixture of good loam and santy pear, When potted, return them to the pit or frame,
rottid dant. and keep them close; after wards, as they grow, shift them into larger pots, and use a litic manure-warer, ard

 Quecil Virtorna, silenina, seding is very curious if it is permanent, and we- shourc hike to see more of it. You are, crossed witha mallow. with a lap-llng? $-A$ Well. Wisher says that he has two Pineries, in the corners (if whose bark-beds is a brick partition, 2 feet squat hearming fruit abumuantly, at the other a Passifi.ra quad
 is the ma. ice with, the square stenimed Passfiora. Will an One nate the knum nicss to gite his optrinen nn the subject? with a ligit soil, composed of loam ausd sandy peat, covering
them in proportions to the size of the seeds. Then place the
poctis a cold pit or frame, which must he kept close until the
 same situation as the other seeds. IIP. They whil do in the saved by Amateurs. The riots of sucn plants may be planted now, if you can procure them.
OKs.-M. W. Will find Reichenbach's Flora Excursoria or a tour on the Continent.
Nisting. $-D$. must give us his name before we pullish his statement. SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
CiNERARIAS.-J. D. Parks.- There are several whites superior to
the specimen you sent, which is small, and the petals ver narrow.*-Sedihng.-Yours is large and rich in colour, and
if a free bloomer makes a showy variety, The single fower sent wa free bloomer makes a seowy variety. hue single acwer sen the disk : if this defect is common to the flower it is useless.* $\overline{\text { any variety of the - kind we have seen ; the construction of the }}$ lower is perfectiy regular, an Pouraxtaus, - A Young Grower. - Yours are nothing more tban HEARTTEABR. -A Young Grower. - No. 5 is deficient in the centre, and the colour is very common. No. his a petals are finely pro portioned; the border round the lower petals is uniform, and he eye bold and neatly defined.*-T. Cross. - Your Lan cashire Lass is a fine filwer, of good substance, ine forin, with
large, well-proportioned petals, white gromnd, deep mulberry
nuper petals, with broad band of the same colour round the ower petals, eye large, dark, and fine
 deaters. Phytolacca decandra is a harry herbaceous plant that will grow on any y rubish-heap.- E. S. -None of your seeds
are worth raising, except Verbascum tomentosum, Symplocos


 yropagated, either Musk seeds or by portions of the underground to do buny spring up and take care of themselves. Aster argoplyllus
(the Musk -shrub), is increased by cuttings of the young wood put in sand and ylaced in a Cucumber or Melon-frame, and

 Cytisus ruthienicus; 10 , cianthus puniceas; 11 , Kerria appon-
 cára imbricata, a hardy evergreen tree. Fur the mudd of pro-
ceeding with it, see our Tndex for 1842 . Ipomcea Michauxii is ceeding with it, see our Index for 1842. Iponcea
quite different from Convolvulus maior it is a pernial, with
quif a great trberous root.-J. Griffn.-Your plant is Leptotes
bicolor, and not a Brassavola.--Shropshire.- We have your bicolor, and not a Brassavation; our opinion is the same as your own, but there are difficulti

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Her Majesty's Accouchement and the birth of nother Princess must be already known in all parts of the kingdom ; we have, therefore, only to congratulate our readers on the occurrence, and to express our satisfaction that the daily bulletins give the most favourable reports of her Majesty and the infant Princess.-The funeral of the Duke of Sussex is understood to be fixed or Thursday next: it will take place, in accordance with the express desire of his Royal Highness, in the cemetery at Kensal Green. The ceremony of lying in state is at present fixed for Wednesday, but the order of the funeral procession does not appear to be finally settled. The Lord Chamberlain has given orders for the Court to go into mourning for three weeks, and the Earl Marshal has issued the usual notice for a general mourning for ten days, commencing from Sunday last.-In Parliament, the congratulations of both Houses on the birth of a Princess, and addresses of condolence on the death of the Duke of Sussex, have been unanimously voted to her Majesty. The leading Members of both Houses took advantage of the opportunity to bear testimony to the domestic virtues and example of the Queen, and to the memory of the Duke of Sussex, who during a long life had been the patron of science, literature, and the arts, and the warm supporter of every charitable institution. The proceedings in the House of Commons during the week have been chiefly of a routine character. Sir R. Pee nounced on Tuesday, that the long-protracted negoPith Portugal have been "interrupted" by the Ellis to the Court of Brazil for the re-adjustment of commercial relations has hitherto been unsuccessful. On the same night, Mr. Ricardo's motion for an address to the Queen, on the remission of the import duties, was negatived by a majority of 74. On Wecnesday, Lord J. Russell moved the second reading of his Municipal Corporations ${ }^{\prime}$ Bill, which was opposed by Sir J. Graham, and lost on a division, by a minority of 53 . The second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts Biil was carried last night by

From France, we have the particulars of the marriage of the Princess Clementine to Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, and an announcement that the French Court will go into mourning next week for the Duke of Sussex.In Spain, great uncertainty still prevails in regard to the organisation of the Cabinet, and nothing of a decisive character is yet known,--The German papers give long
accounts of an insurrection at Dantzic, which for some succeeded in suppressing the movement, and tranquillity is again restored.-The Servian question is still the absorbing topic in the Levant, and there is no longer any doubt that the Emperor of Russia will insist on a new election. The deposition of the present Sovereign is generally anticipated, and the restoration of Prince Milosch is mentioned as by no means an improbable event.

## 觻ome Netos.

Accouchement of her Majesty.-On Tuesday of a Princess. In the room with her Majesty were his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the montbly nurse; and in the rooms adjoining
were the other medical attendants, Sir James Clark and Dr. Ferguson ; and the Earl of Liverpool, Iord steward of her Majesty's household. The news was immediately made known to the town by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as giving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be pregiving for the Queen's safe delivery of a Princess be pre-
pared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, to be used in all churches and chapels throughout England and Wales, on Sunday, the 30 th inst., or the Sunday after the respectivers that
ministers shall receive the same. It appears ministers shall receive the same. It appears that on
Sunday morning, her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the chapel of Buckingham Palace, and after luncheon walked in the garden for more than an
hour, without any appearance of fatigue. There were no hour, without any appearance of fatigue. There were no
guests at the Royal table that day, and the Queen retired at the customary hour. In the course of the forenoon on
Monday, her Majesty gave audience to Sir R. Peel on Monday, her Majesty gave audience to Sir R. Peel on
official affairs, and in the afternoon visits of condolence on the death of the Duke of Sussex were paid by the Duchess of Kent, and other members of the Royal family. About nine o'clock her Majesty rose from table, and on recommended. Sir James decided that Dr. Locock should be sent for; that gentleman arrived at the Palace soon after ten o'clock, and her Majesty retired to bed, enjoying some refreshing sleep until within a few minutes of three o'clock, when the symptoms of uneasiness having returned, Mrs. Lilly summoned Dr. Locock, and after a daughter. Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, were the only persons admitted, all the principal The young Princess is reported to be a fine bealthy child, the features somewhat larger, and the frame more fully developed than were those of the Princess Royal, her Majesty's first child. The news of her Majesty's safe delivery was communicated inm wessengers were the Lord the residences of the various members of the Royal Archbishop of Canterbury, \&c. charged with the bul letin announcing the event. Between seven and eight oclock Sir R. Peel arrived at the palace, and was quickiy Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, the Chancellor of the Ex chequer, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Lord Chancelintelligence had spread all over the metropolis before inteligence had spread all over the metropolis before fired royal salutes of 21 guns. The bells of the several churches rung a moerry peal, and the shipping of all nachurches rung a merry peal, and the shipping of all naThe immediate vicinity of the palace was thronged Throughout the day by persons anxious to learn the state of her Majesty's health. From twelve till five o'clock the nobility and gentry were continually arriving to make inquiries, and leave their names at the Lodge. Queen's despatches, announcing the event to the Kings of Hanover and Belgium. The bulletins since issued announce that her Majesty and the infant Princess are going on
perfectly well. It is understood that the customary perfectly well. It is understood that the customary
rejoiciags incident to the accouchement of a Queen will, in this instance, be postponed until after the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
Form of Prayer. -The following is the form of prayer
and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the safe delivery of the Queen, and the happy birth of a Princess : 6 B O Merciful Lord and Heavenly Father, by whose gracious gift mankind is increased, we most humbly offer unto Thee our hearty thanks for Thy great goodness vouchsafed to thy people, in delivering Thy servant our Sove-
reign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and reign Lady the Queen from the perils of childbirth, and
giving her the blessing of a daughter. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy fatherly care over her ; support and comfort her in the hours of weakness, and day by day renew her strength. Preserve the infant Princess from
whatever is hurtfal either to body or soul, and adorn her as she advances in years with every Christian virtue.
Regard with Thine especial favour our Queen and her Royal consort, that they may long live together in the enjoyment of all earthly happiness, and may finally be made partakers of everlasting glory. Implant in the cies, and give us grace to show forth our thankfulness by dutiful affection to our Sovereign, by brotherly love one towards another, and by constant obedience to thy comfaith and fear, so that passing through this life in Thy into Thy heavenly kingdom, through the merits and mediation of Thy blessed Song Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

The Duke of Sussex.-The necessary arrangement for the funeral of his Royal Highness have been completed by the Lord Chamberlain. The express desire on the part of his Royal Highness that his remains should be part of his Royal Highness that his remains should be have created some difficulty up to the present time; but, through the gracious permission of her Majesty, the only obstacle which might previously have existed to the entir fulclment of the Duke's wish has been completely re Thursday, the 4 th May, in the cemetery at Kensal-green It has been arranged that the coffin should be deposited in the principal catacombs, under the western chapel, until a mausoleum can be erected for its reception. Her Majesty has further expressed her particular desire that no curtailment of the ceremony usually attendant upon royal funerals
should take place in the interment of his Royal Highness, and the whole of the arrangements will, in consequence, b conducted on the usual scale of magnificence. Unlike pointed to take place at an early hour in the day. This arrangement will give the public an opportunity seldom met with, of witnessing the procession throughout the
whole line of road, from Kensington to Kensal-green. The procession, after entering, will not leave the chapel the entrance to the catacombs being immediately beneath Royal Highness, may serve to explain his predilection fo his cemetery. It appears that his Royal Highness has been in the frequent habit of visiting the grounds since their formation in 1832, and more particularly during the last three or four years. He generally came attended by lew of his suite, and spent a considerable time in examin ing the various improvements and works in progress, in which he appeared to take great interest, and on more when it pleased Providence to call him he would certainly be buried there. Some time since, a German friend o the Duke's, named Count on schalenburg, died short after his arrival in the country on a visit to bis Royal Highness. The Duke was much affected by his death and himself selected his grave in the Kensal-green ceme tery, where a neat monument, inclosed in an iron railing, pas been erected. The ceremony of lying-in-state is a The state apartments are now fitting up with the usual appurtenances, and it is expected that they will be competed this week. The public will enter through the court-yard of that portion of the building lately occupied mount the grand staircase, which opens directly upon the tate apartments. This room will be hung with black elvet and lighted with wax tapers. The next, and principal apartment, will contain the coffin, bearing the ducal escutcheons fored with a pall ornamented with the escutcheons of lis Royal Highness. This room will also third apartment similarly decorated, from which visito will pass through another suite of rooms into Kensington gardens. By this arrangement every facility will be afforded to the public, who will be enabled to witness the

General Mourning.-Orders have been issued by the ord Chamberlain for the Court to go into mourning from Sunday last, the 23d inst., for his jate Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; to change the mourning on Sunday
May 7 th , and to go out of mourning on Sunday May I4th. May 7 th , and to go out of mourning on Sunday May 14 th .
The Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal, has issued an order for a general mourning, stating that it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning,
for ten days, to commence from Sunday the 23 d inst. The Adjt. -Gen., and the Secretory of the Amiralty have given notice that Her Majesty does not require the Officers of black crape round the left arm, with their uniforms.
The Levée. The Gazette of Tuesday announces that ess Pree intended to have been held by his Royal Highlast, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 17 th of May,

Parliamentary Movements.-The election for East Suffolk has terminated in the return of Lord Rendlesham the numbers were for his Lordship 2,952; for Mr. Adair, representation of Salisbury, by Mr Brodie's accentance o the Children Hundreds, and Mr. E. P. Bouverie has come corward as a candidate on the Liberal interest
Chinese Missions. - The Bishop of London intends issuing a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, directing that collections shall be made in every church and fund for providing religious instruction in conformity with the principles of the Church of England, in China. A similar course is likely to be adopted by the other bishops.

## fforpign.

France.-The Paris papers bring no news of importthe vinegrowers of France, brought under the notice of the Chamber on Saturday by M. Mauguin. The principal tem of the contents of these journals is the rejection of clergyman, the Rev. M. Roussel, arainst a decision of the Court of Versailles, which had declared him disqualified to exercise his functions as pastor at Senneville, because of his having four years previously voluntarily ceased to perform his clerical duties. The Paris press is nearly Cassation. The Minister of Marine has asked for

240,0002 .-five millions of francs-for the expense of establishments at the Marquesas and Tahiti. He estimated the annual expense at 100,000 l. a year. The force to be sent was 1,200 men. The Minister referred to the mis sionaries as follows :--" For a long time English mission aries have been established in the Society Islands, and to their efforts, which preceded those of our own missionaries, owing the more advanced state of civilization in Tahiti The good which they have done, and may yet do, gives This tholl This they shall have in all its plenitude. On the othe hand, we are happy to think that French influence wil find in these foreign missionaries auxiliaries devoted to defend." The journals of Monday contain a letter addressed by Prince Louis Bonaparte to a provincial print, on the rumour reaching him that an amnesty to political offenders was contemplated on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Clementine of Orleans, or of the King's fête. The contents of the epistle are, we regret to say, anything but calculated to shorten the period of his captivity. It concludes with the following paragraph :" Banished for twenty-five years past, twice betrayed by fortune, 1 am acquainted with all the vicissitudes and sorns of this life, and, having no more the illusions of youth, I find in the native air I breathe, in study, and in shared the of my prison, a charm which I felt not when I drank in the same cup as the con short, if the opportunity offered, I should repeat what I said before the Court of Peers, 'I will have no generosity, for I know what it costs the object of it." "-The marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Clementine with his Serene Highness the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha took place on Thursday evening, at the Palace of t. Cloud. The royal family and the witnesses having taken their places round a circular table, Baron Pasquier Chancelior of France, read the civil-marriage ceremony Princess Clementine the declaration Aus b the aivi code dechared in the name of thelaw that the Prince and Princess ere united in mion certifionte of a ertir Majestios the Princes and Princeses, and par, hesses havi Preside 1 g President of the Council of Ministers, the Keeper of the and the Grand Referendary. Immediately after the sign ing of the civil act, their- Majesties, the Royal Family, and all the assembly, proceeded to the chapel, where the Bishop of Versailles performed the religious marriage ceremony. Prince Augustus is nephew of the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, of the King of the Belgians, F the Duchess of Kent, and of the Grand Duchess Anna Feodorouna, widow of the Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor of Russia. He is also brother of the King of Portugal, and the Duchess de Nemours, and cousin-german of Prince Albert. He is in his 24 th year,
having been born on the 13 th June, 1818 , and is about ne jo mern th $J u n e, 1817 . ~ T h e ~ M o n i t e u r ~ a n n o u n c e s ~ t h a t ~ t h e ~ C o u r t ~$ will, on the $2 d$ May, go into mourning for eleven days for his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

They The accounts from Madrid are of the 17th the verification of that the Cortes were still occupied in declared duly elected within the preceding two days, amongst them the celebrated Señor Prim, deputy for Tarragona, recentiy denrived or his commission of colo or his conduct during the late revolt at Barcelona Nothing had been arranged relative to the formation of a new Ministry. A list, however, had been circulated, con taining the names of M. Campuzano, as President and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Alonso, Justice; GenePita Irarte, the laterior; General Chacon, War; M Joachim Lopez, President of the Congress. It was be lieved that if Don Joachim Lopez should join the Regent' frienda, a Ministry might be constituted which could carry on the government without difficulty. In the mean pime the existing Ministers were notidle; they were preparing to introduce two important bills to the Chamber of Deputies; one to define the law of libel, the other, or the establishment of banks throughout the country nto which it was intended to introduce a provision to secure the capital subscribed by foreign capitalists, in the same manner as the property of foreigners vested in mining companies is protected. An immense harvest is expected throughout Spain in consequence of the abund ant rains during the spring months. - The Regent re urned the visit of the Infante Don Francisco de Paula n the 9 h . Their meeting appears to have been very cool. The Regent gaid to the Prince, "Our characters fend the throne; and you, an Infante of Spain, now side with the Opposition, arrayed against the Government and the Queen.
Portugal.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the 17th inst., by the Liverpool steamer, which has brought home some of the officers and engineers belonging to the Solway steamer, lost off Corunna on the night of the 7th Who were taken to Lisbon by the French government steamer Erèbe and Eglantine gun-brig. It was known at Lisbon that the British Government had rejected the Portuguese proposals, at a Cabinet Council held on the 8th; and, in fact, the Portuguese Foreign Secretary had authorized the official journal to announce the "interrup tion of tae negotiations. The papers announced that a treaty had been signed at London between Portugal and the Ottoman Porte.

Germany. Letters from Hamburgh announce that serious disturbances broke out in Dantaic on the 12th
and 13 th inst., chiefly owing to the dissatisfaction of the lower classes at the late concessions made to Russia in the transit trade, without any relazation of her prolibitive measures. Groups of several thousands marched through the town, committing various excesses, the police being unable to control them. The troops were called out on the 14th; a regiment of the Hussars was sent against the mob, one man was killed and many people were wounded. able, but trent altogether seems advices.-The King of Prussia has made a proposition to the Diet of Posen, which has given general satisfaction. The proposition is, that the King, out of his private purse, will give the province the considerable sum of roads, on condition that the province raises the same sum, for the same purposes, within fifteen years from this time, the public rads in the province will about 400 English miles for the sum of $1,200,000$ dollars, which will be no burden to the country..-From Vienna Company for Stereport read at the last merting of the present satisfactory results The on the Danube did not present satisfactory results. The expenses have exceeded from that to upon the two lines of Orsova to Gallatz, and from that town to the sea.-A joint-stock company has of a congnised in the Rhenish provinces for the purchase in order to establish a new German colony.
SWITzerland.-A plot for overturning the governgovernment, which seized defeated by the Piedmontese guns and ammunition, sent from Lombardy, and intended oespatched up the lake to be ready for the insur-Gents.-The principal hotel-keepers of Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, the Valais, \&c., had a meeting on the 3d inst., for the establishment of a uniform rate of charges at the hotels in Switzerland. It was admitted by persons the sent, that a system of high charges was prejudicial to their interests, and a moderate tarifif was agreed up dinal Giustiniani, the Cardinal Chamberlain of the Papal States. His Eminence is succeeded by Cardinal Riario Sforza, the late delegate of Pesaro and Urbino.-From Naples we learn that the number of passengers on the daily. For the first two months thistlamare increases amounted to 116,912. His Majesty seems much inclined the first step to a farther coilroad to Gaeta, which would be and finally, to Rome. Although such a fors, to Terracina, hardly be expected to prove a profitable or important so much accommodation and gain of time to travellers that no doubt their number would soon increase to more lately been for present ainount.- A private company has purpose of constructing a railway from Rome to Porto d'Anzo, the ancient Volscian seaport of Antium, which is now undergoing extensive repairs and improvements by into execution, the distance being only about 36 English miles, over remarkably level grounds, it is feared that it Vecchia, and even of Leghorn. Twenty years of Civita $\mathrm{d}^{\prime}$ Anzo consisted only of a few hamlets, inhabited by poor Gishermen, but through the energetic activity of Cardinal now a flourishing town of upwards of 1000 X11., it is and promises fair to become the most important seaport, particularly for trade with Africa, within the Papal domi-Denmark.-The Copenhagen papers state, that on the University waited upon the celebrated sculnudents of waldsen, for the purpose of thanking him for his declared Martion to comonence immediately a colossal statue of already so rich in works of that great artist. The which is are full of dich in works of that great artist. The papers abolishing slavery in the Danish West India islands. Greece.- Letters from Athens of the 10th inst. state, by King Otho, that the Emperor was' deter a loan made incur any further useless sacrifices for the sake of the Aellenic Government. The outcry against the Bavarians througe system of administration was still loud and general Gibraltar, the country. On Palm Sunday the Bishop of England, consecrated the new Protestant Church of Athens, in presence of the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Queen's sister, and a number of English residents and Turkey
Tonrefy. - The Levant mail has brought letters from terest, inasmue of the 7th inst., which possess great inGerman prints as to the critical aspect which the of the question has assumed. The Emperor of Russia's ultimasubstance beinunicated to the Porte on the 30th ulto, its substance being as stern and its language as arrogant as determined in stating that the Austrian Government has Ietter, dated on supporting the pretensions of Russid. A Nuremburg papers, affirming that the Europear in the Were all agreed as to the Servian question, and that the Porte must, coisequently, comply with the demand of

Russia for a new election. The opinion of the restorato Austria and Russia. An insurrection in his favour ha already been organised at Schaback.-The accounts from Syria state that Bishop Alexander has obtained from the authorities of Beyrout permission to go on with the
building of the church he had commenced in the Holy City.
India and China.-An extra Indian mail which left Calcutta on the 5 thi ult. has arrived, but it brings no news of importance. Miajor Frazer, who is one of the passen-
gers, bears magnificent presents to her Majesty, from the King of Labore, said to be in value 12,000 l. There is hittle political intelligence by this arrival, except that Akbar Khan was again beginning to move, and medi-
tated a descent upon the Sikh possessions beyond the Indus, Peshawur being considered in danger of a visit, in which case the British would have to assist their ally. The Barukzyes are now supreme in Affghanistan. The Can-
dahar Sirdars have returned to their capital, Suftur Jung being a prisoner in their hands. The British Govern ment have acknowledged, in Gwalior, Jeeabjee Rao Scin-
diah, the Raene's eldest son. From China there is no news whatever
Unitrd States.-By the New York packet-ship Independence, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday, we
have New York papers to the 7 th inst. They contain some long correspondence-first, between Mr. Webster
and Mr. Everett, the American Minister in London, in which the American American Minister in London, in risit are discussed. Another correspondence also appears upon the seizure of an American citizen by a British officer on the American side of the lately settled boundary ; which, however, a short statement from Mr. Fox would appear to set at rest. The act appears to have been, on the part of the British officer, unsanctioned and officious, but gives Mr. Webster an opportunity of enlarging on the supposed infringement of one of the conditions of the boundary question.-There is no political news from
Canada. Sir C. Bagot was still alive, but with alight hopes of ultimate recovery. Sir C. Metcalfe had entered on the duties of his government
West Indies.-The Medway steamer has arrived Domingo, which, as particulars of the revolution in St. come to a crisis in the flight of President Boyer. The having sought shelter in one of Hh 32 of his adherents, arrived at Kingston on the 19th ultimo, on board the Scyilia. He had been driven to this step by the resistance frered to the means he had adopted to get rid of the National Legislature. At the head of this opposition was the Senator Dumeille, the representative of the province of Aux Cayes, who on five different occasions had beer of the bayonet, and on each occasion had been triumphantly re-elected by his original constituents. It is not Republic.-In regard to be the new President of the which have suffered are stated to earthquake, the islands gua, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Kitt's, St. Bart's, ch. Eustatia, and St. Martin ; the amount of British property destroyed is estimated at $3,000,000 l$. sterling;
French, $, 1,000,000 l_{0} ;$ Public thanksgivings had been observed in all the islands which had escaped the calamity.-The Medway was nearly She was going at the rate of ten knots an hour, and was on the rock before it was discovered. Her engine was immediately stopped so as to reduce her speed and render her manageable, which saved her; otherwise, it is said, sll hands might have perished.

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Thuesday. The House sat this evening for the first time since Parish Bills were read a farst time.
Lorr M M NTEALAK moved for a return showing the number of
pauper lunatics in reland, and complained of the practice there
of confoning lunatics in the Government to take care, in their measure for the immpended the Irish Poor-1aw, that the confinement of pauper lumatics in ToN promised that, int the meanure to which Lord Monteagle referred, the fullest weight would be given to his suggestions, and
the returns were ordered. the returns were ordered.
The Duke of Wellingoron said - "Your Lordships have all heard the joytul event which has been announced to the public
this day-I mean the birth of a Princess. 1 take the earliest opportunity, zcoording to usage, of moving an Address of conreratulation to her Majesty. 1 therefore move that an hhmble
Address be presentect to her Majesty to congratulate her MaAddress be presented to her Majesty to congratulate her Ma-
jesty on the birth of another Princess, and to assure her Majesty
 satisfaction to the House of Lor
to without a dissentient word.
to without a dissentient word.
The Lord CHANOEIL
The Lord Chancerluor stated, in reply to questions by Lord of Insanity, which had also been considered by the the Piea
 table until the opinion of the Judges had been taken. He said
that he had requested the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas to that he had requested lie chie thatice of the Common Pleas to
consilt the other Judes as to the time when it would be con-
venient for them to attend, and had not yet venient for them to attend, and had not yet received a definite
answer. No delay would be had in consulting them on this sub ject, and on the question of the Irish Marriages.
Thurs
Tharsday. - The Duke of Wbllinarow moved an address of and lauded the memory of the illustrious Prince, who had, during and lauded ine , ineen the patron of sicince, litirature, and arts, and
a lone warm supporter of every benevolent institution.-The Mar-
the the warm supporter of every benevolent institution.-The Mar-
quess of LAsspo wns seonded the motion, and in doing so raded his testimony tothe cliaracter of his late Royal Highness. -The Marquess or Society, expressed concarrence in the address, and regret the great oss which her Majesty and the country had sustained.
The address wasthen agreed to unanimously.

Friday.-L Lord Wranclirps laid on the table a copy of the
conventiou between France and this country relative to the Post-
office communication Office communications between the two countries.- Lord CAMP-
BEIL moved the second reading of his bill tout Bey.L moved the second reading of his bill for facilitating the con.
veazanco of real property, by abbreviatiing thele eagal phrase Veyance ofreal property, by abbreviating the legal phraseology and
processes. He proposed that solicitiorss should be paid accordiug to
the evalue of their services, and not accor the value of their services, and not according to lenght of doca-
ments The Lord CHACELIOR, Lord LANGDALE and Corte HAM, opposed the bill, which was rejected without a division.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Monday.-The House of Commons reassembled after the Monday,-The House of Commons re-assembled after the
Easter recess. Sir J. GRa MA gave notice that on Monday next
he would state the allerations he intended to propose
 he should propose to go into committee pro format, in, orderefore,
enalued to put the House in possession of the de the proposed alterations.-The CiANCRELOR of the EXChBaukr in-

 on the table of the House-- Lord Sranley, in reply to Lord
John Russell, intimated, that in a day or two he would when he woutd be able t to introdiuce the Caradian Coran bill. Hee promised also to supply the House with information on the sub-
ject of the duties imposed by the Assembly of Jamaica on the
produce of the United Kingdom - a proceeding which he consiOn the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr.
WILLIAMS made a leg thened statement, with relation Williams made a leogthened statement, with relation to the
financial management of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and financial management of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and
in the course of which he argued that onr colonies, especially
those of the West chose of the West Indies, were an enormous expense to this
country. - Mr. BERNAL said that it was a mistake to suppose that
our West India colonies were erpensive to our West Iudia colonies were expensive to this country. They, in
fact, contribled fact, contributed mainly to their own expenditure, in proof of
which he adduced the fact, that his own property in Jamaica was taxed to an-amount five times greater than the returns he reple that colonies shouid be made to contribute ag faras poossibie

 even keep farth with those already sent out. Government with respect to emigration; in reply to whichLord Sra NLEY expressed the uneasiness he felt at the hardships
to which the intended emigrants to Prince Edward's Island had

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 going on, and the fovernment e enngratoun azentep lad been
directed to inquire into the matter, and to give every assistance to the emi grants. It turned out that the yessel was well found;
that she had an abuandunt supply of provisions; and that, in fact, that she had an abudant supply of provisions, and that, in fact,
the requirements of the Passengers' Act had been carefuly complied with. The British American Colonization Association had Prince Edward's Istand; and aschased this land was alleged to have
been purchased from private indiviuals, and not from the
Government, there wos Government, there was no immediate means of ascertaining the
fact. The emis fact. The emigration commissioners had even gone beyond
their powers in this case. They remonstrated with the company;
represented to them the period of the year which rendered the represented to them the period of the year which renderpad the
attempt extremely hazardous; but they were met by assurances
that every that every possible precaution had been taken. The Government,
however, had sent outh information to the Governor of Prince
Edward's Island, with instructions, that if the vessel should arrive, he was to afford every protection to the emigrants, and to
compel the company to perform towards them the obligations compel the company to perform towards them the obligations The on the $13 t h$ December was dris en back to the Cove of Cork.
The emgratin agent $1 n$ that port, on mumry, had ascertamed
 been represented in February that the vessel would sall in March,
and yet at that very time the mortgagee was in possession of the
vessel. vessel. This was a distinct fratud. Application had been made employed; but on the dissolution of the company it was found impracticable to obtain a legal remedy, The company, however,
had been sanctioned by gent, emen of high statom, whose names must have conducets to emabing it to intict the hardsmp and suffering which the sufferers had endured ; and if not legally
liable he trusted that they would at least feel the moral obligation
they were under, to repair the mischief of which they they were under, to
been the instruments.
The House then went into a committee of supnly, proceeding With those estimates which remained over from before the recess and of the West India Islands, raisel some conversatom, and on
the grant for our cunsular establishments, alter some remarks from Mr. WiLiLAMs, Dr. Bowrine called attention to the great
importance of rendering our consular representatives effcient for their duty by previous edincation, especially the necessity of
a consul being able to sperk the language of the country in which he 25 slationcd.- Lord STANIEy actmitted the 1mportyance
of the subject, which was at present under the consideration of
the the Government. $\Lambda$ number of votes passed, witn some general navigation to lindxa, by way of the Red Sea, alter some reniarks
from D. conduct of the Pacha of Kgypt, whormunder culrcunstances cal culated to make ham think that we were oppused to his menterests,
had manifested a very enlightened spirit, in the facilities he had
afforded to afforded to our transit through Egypt, and across the Isthmus. Pacha of Egypt. The remaining votes having been agreed to, other orders were then disposed of greater proportion of which were petitions were presented, the greater proportion or whin were against the educational clauses of the Factories Bill. A private bill, the South Eastern and the
London and Croydon Railways Bill, occupied the House some
time, but after a division the report was receive Sir J. Graham, in reply to Mr. Macaulay, intimated his
intention of introducing, during the present seige
the betren the better regulation of the medical profession. giving some account of our negotiations with Portugal and the
Brazils, fur the purpose of effecting ond Portugal, we had proposed to reduce our diaties on wine, fruit, tion on our cottons, woullens, hardware, lment, elass, porcelain articles, and 25 and 30 per cent., on cothers But the long proment having been made by the Portuguese Government that it
had been broken off. With the Brazils, that Government hat treaty, which, accurd, inetation of the duration of the existing But our proposals for a ree adjustment of commercial relations the agricultural produce of the Brazils-sugar, tobacco, \&ac.,
should be admitted on terms equivalent to tho
own colonial produce. When Mr. Ellis intimated his inability
to comply with this demand, it was then raquired that the maxi-
mum of any differential duty should not exceed by ten per cent. mum of any differential duty should not exceed by ten per cent.
the rates oni our colouial produce. This also could not be con-
ceded, and the negotiation was, therefore, suspended.-A short conversation followed on this sulbject; after which,
Sir R. Pege, with a brief but kindly expression of regard for
he character and virtues of the Duke of Sussex, moved an address of condolence and sympathy with her Majesty on the melancholy event.- Lord J. Russeiz seconded the motion, adding his perThe address was carried unanimously; and
Sir FR . Prel moved an address of congratulation to her Majesty
on the birth of a Princess, adding a few words expressive of ad miration of the domestic character and example of the Queen.-
L ord $J$, RuSskli seconded this; and 1 was carried unanimously. Mr. Ricasno then brought forward his motion, that a humble
address be presented to her Majesty, respectfully expressing the
opininn of this House that it is not expedient that anyy contem--
plated remission of import duties be postponed, with the view of plated remission of import duties be postponed, with the view of making such remission a basis of commercial negotiations with
foreign countries. He quoted the opinions of Sir R. Peel on
introducing the new tariff; painted to the condition of our comintroducing the new tariff; pointed to the condition of our com-
merce, languishing for want of new markets; and cited the late
Mr. Dime and M. Say, as condemnatory of all higgling
about commercial treaties, instead of at once opening our ports about commercial treaties, instead of at once opening our ports
to the productions of other countries, and leaving the imports and exports to balance one another. Trance, Rce, was one proof
accomplish commercial treaties with Franct
of the inefficacy of such a policy, whilst its effect on trade was injurious, ty paralysing the branches respecting which negotia-
tions were pending. The great maxim of political economy,
from Adam Smith downward, was, that we should buy as cheap and sell as dear as we could; that, it was absurd for nations, as for individuals, to make at home what could be purchased cheaper
abroad. -Mr. Gradsrons, at considerable length, argued that
the resolntion, at any time objectionable, was at this moment, the resolution, at any time objectionable, was at this moment,
while many commercial negotiations were pending, more parti-
culariy so. He could not agree that all the investments of capital
and labour in this country were to be overlooked, in order to and labour in this country were to be overlooked, in order to
establisha dogma of political economy.-Lord Fownce desired to
see us reduce our duties without regard to other conntries, and see us reduce our duties without regard to other countries, and
to set the example of unconditional free trade, which he pro-
phesied, would be speedily followed by other countries, so that
in a few years all hostile tariffs would vanish. - Lord SANDoN in a few years all hostile tariffs would vanish,-Lord Sannon
reminded Lord Howick that foreign nations, instead of becoming
more convincible to free trade, were growing less inclined to more convincible to free trade, were growing less inclined to
take any articie of our manufacture which interfered with their
own produce in the smallest degree.-Lord J. Russma, considerat the period of the alteration of the tariff last year, was only
defended by the Government on the ground of resering themas
means of obtaining favourable commercial concessions from means of obtaining favourable commercial concessions from
other countries in negotiations then pending, and considering that these negotiations are now at an end, declared his opinion
that now was the time to apply the general principle of the tariff
to the excepted articles. He thought that we would stand in a better position with foreign nations if we made those reductions Voluntarily, rather than as a subject of bargain and sale; and
therefore supported the motion, -Mr. D'IsAELI and Sir H.
Dovacas opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr.
EWAART and Mr. Vilieres, who said that Mr. D'Israeli had dwelt DNUGLAS opposed the motion, which was supported by Mr.
Ewar and Mr. Vilimes, who said that Mr. D'sreli had dweit
on the danger of drain of the precious metals from this country. Such a drain took place when there was a sudden importation of
forelgn corn, as in 1839 ; but whenever a trade was established,
we paid for our importations with manufactures, as was the case we paid for our importations with manufactures, as was the case
with our more recent importations of corn. Incease our imports,
and our exports would follow; we had only to ince ease the
amount of the luxuries and necessaries for the general enjoyment amount of the luxuries and necessaries for the general enjoyment
of the people, and we would have no occasion to care for the policy of other countries.
Sir R. Perc expressed his satisfaction with the admission of
Mr. Villiers, that, even under a sliding scale, our importations of
corn were paid for by manufactures. Ile woulit int corn were paid for by manufactures. Il woulit not 50 mint
letail on the present occasion, beause it would be inconvenient to clo co until after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had made
his financial statement. But he objected to laying down an
abstract principle, after a few hours debate, affecting most

 recently expressed his desire to see one effected with the United
States. They had resumed those commercial negotiations with
France which had been broken of by the affairs of Syria; were
we now to stop short, and tell the French that we were about to We now to stop short, and tell the French that we were about to
effect reductions on their commodities, without reference to any
reduction on ours? Would a direct intercourse with France or reduction on ours Would a direct intercourse with France or
Portugal not be preferable to an indirect one? -and were we not
more likely to excite a taste for our manafactures by obtaining
facilities for ther direct introduction? But the motion went to facilities for ther direct introduction? But the mon obtaining any
exclude them from waiting even for a month, or obse aquivalent parting with the power of obtaining practical concessions,
agen for the sake of extending what may be considered to be sound principles. Colonel Tor Nens, a well-known free trader, had just issued a postscript to his letter addressed to himself, in
which he said that le had mathematicalty demonstrated the
ruinous consequences which would result from a reduction of duties without corresponding concessions; and these opinions
Colonel Torrens had drawn from Mr. Ricardo's "Chapter on Forelgn Trade." With such divisions amongst the advocates of
free trade, the House should be cautious in adopting an abstract resolution,
Mr. Cobine said that Mr. Ellis had gone out to the Brazils the
representative of a monopolist Government; and a Brazilian representative of a monopolist Government, and a Brazilian
genator had made a speech, in which he exhibited the people of this country as the slaves of a sordid oligarchy, It was a hope-
less errand, also, to send to Portugal-a country too poor to help
us. It was not reduction on luxuries, such as port wine, which we wanted, impairing the revenue, by it. North and South
America, with their corn and sugar, wele the fields for this America, with their corn and sugar, wele the fields for this
country, if the Government were really in earnest, and were not
humbugging the people with pretended negotiations for comhumbugging the people with pretended negotiations for com-
mercial treaties.-Mr. RicarDo replicd, and on a division there
appeared-For the motion, 61 ; againstit, 135. Majority, 74.
Trdue petitions against the education clauses of the Factoris's Bill, a
petition of the Rev. W. Browne, the chaplain of Knutsford gaol,
was ordered to be printed with the votes, and Mr. T. Duncombe was ordered to be printed with the votes, and Mr. T. Duncombs
gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the
subject on Monday subject on Monday next. The second reading of the Health of
Towns' Bill was postponed to Wednesday, the 10 Mo May.
The order of the day for the committee on the Player of Inter-
ludes' Bill was discharged with the concurrence of Mr. T. Duncombe, min the representation of Sir J. Graham that he had, in
conjunction with Lord Mahon, devoted some attention to the
matter, and that his noble Friend had a measure in preparation matter, and that his noble Friend had a measure in preparation
which would probally meet the views of Mr. Duncombe.
Mr. M. Gissov put some questions relative to the recent
negotiations with the Brazils and Portugal, which led to a declahe possessed on the subject, on Thesday. The negotiation was
broken of on the ground that Mr. Ellis was not antorzed to
treat upon the only basis proposed, nainely, a differential duty of
10 per cent 10 per cent In the course of the desultory conversation that
ensued, the right hon. Baronet, in allusion to the treaties with
Portugal, said ihe proper construction of the word naed hy the
Portuguese Government with reference to the treaty, was that it

given notice on the subject of education until Thursday next, as
the Secretary for the Home Department intended to make
certain the Secretary for the Home Department intended to make
certain amendments of importance in his Factories' Bill, and go
into a committee pro forma for thnt purpose into a committee pro forma for that purpose. As a great part of
lis resolutions referred to that bill, he proposed to allow them to lie over thll the bill was before the House in its amended form,
and till the House had decided on the provisions in a committee. Find did not intend to oppose the bill going into a committee pro forma, nnr when it went really into committee.
Lord J. Russinct then moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations' Bill, and explained at length the objects
which he proposed to effect by the measure. The bill had reference to those corporations of England and Wales which had been
left untonched by the Municipal Corporation Act, and he trusted that Parliament would adhere to the principle which it had
sanctioned iy a large majority in Tegislating for the other corposanctioned by a large majority in legislating for the other corpo-
rations in 1835 , and would substitute in those also the principle
 same time, gradually put an end to all existing
Mr . W. WilliAms, in supporting the motion, congratulated the
noble Lord for having, by his former bill, annihilated what he called those "nests of corruption and local moismanagement," elective franchise. But he did not understand why the noble Which exceerfed all other corporations in corruption and profligacy.
He cited various instances of its extravagance and abuses, and He cited various instances of its extravagance and abuses, and
concluded by expressing a hope that it would not long be allowed on the ground that the country was taken quite by surprise by this measure. He had reason to know, from information which
he had received that morning, that there were corporate towns he had received that morming, that there were corporate towns
which it was intended to affect by the bill; that he had not the
slightest notion that it was intended to propose a measure of this slightest notion that it was intended to propose a measure of this
description. There were no petitions complaining of any abuses.
 This Iong delay, while the noble Lord held power, showed that he crying evils; and it would appear that the idea of touching those corporations was at length but an idea taken up in haste. The
noble Lord, in bringing forward this bill, relied particularly upon
the abuses and corruption alleged to exist in Queenborough. Now he thought that these alleged aboses were such as demanded
a searching inquiry, and he had to state further, that the law a searching inquiry, and he had to state further, that the law
officers of the Crown were now investigating those charges, for the purpose, ifit should seem to them necessary, that they should against the corporation. With regard to the suggestion that the affairs of the city of London required the mending hand of legis-
lation as much as others, he did not wish to enter upon that question at present; but he must say that there was suph a thing
as straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel, and that whilst the city of London was allowed to retain all its privileges un-
touched and unimpaired, it was not too much to ask that a few touched and unimpaired, it was not too much to ask that a few
small boroughs should be also left unharmed. He concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time
this day six months.- The LORD MAYOR defended the corporation of the city of London from the attack made upon it by Mr.
Williams ; and after some further slight discussion, Lord $J$, Russell replied. The House then divided-For the onginal
motion, 46 ; for the amendment, $99 ;$ majority, 53 ,
The Attorneys and Solicitors Bill went through committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Wednesday.-On the
motion of Mr. Frrach, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the medical charities in Ireland, and to improving the system under which they are conducted.
Thursday, -After some routine busimess had been transacted, Mr. L. Fox gave notice that on the 11 th May, he would call the
attention of the House to the agitation now foing on in Ireland Government to take steps for its immediate suppression. Mr
Gobson gave notice that, on the same day, he would move for a Mr. Maccin non moved for a select committee to ascertain the
revenue, expenditure, and condition of the harbours and lighthouses on the coast from the Thames to Portsmouth.- Mr. Cur
tris seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. Rice Capt. Pechele, Sir C. Napter, and Mr. Hume.--Sir R. Preir and
Sire. Knatchbuld opposed the motion, on the ground that a
committee of the House of Commons was the worst tribunal which could be selected for inquiry into such a subject.should be extended to Longwood fort and portsmouth. Ulitim jected by 79 against 34 .
Returns relating to Petty
Sessions in England and Wales were ordered, on the motion of Lord Worsise. bring in a for improving the proceedings in the 20h. - Lord Erior obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend and
continue the laws relative to the registering of arms, and the continue the laws relative to the registering of arms, and the
importation, manufacture, and sale of arms, gunpowder, and
ammunition in Ireland.- The Exchequer-bills Bill passed through

Friday.-The debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastica Courts' ${ }^{\prime}$ Hill, adjourned from before the Easter recess, was re-
sumed. The bill was supported by Sir Gronge Grex, the AT opposed by Mr. Escort, Mr. H. Fitzroy, Mr. Newnigate,
Sir G. Sinclair, Mr. Colhert, and Mr. T. Duncumbe.
Sir R. Perl denounced the union of gentlemen of opposite views on ecclesiastical matters, in hostility to thas bill, as umatural most conscientious motives, and in the fairest spirit.-Mr Laboucherr, Mr. Humb, Capt. Gladstonk, Sir W. H. Barron,
and Mr. Roebuck, having declared their intention of voting for
the second reading, the House divided, when there were the second reading, the Housa divided, when there were-for the
second reading, 186 ; against it, 104 ; majority in favour of the
bill, 82 . It was then read a second time.

Money Market, Friday.-Consols left off at $96 \frac{\overline{3}}{3}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and $96 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{8}{8}$ for account; Three per Cent
Reduced Stock, $95 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; Three-and-half per Cent Reduced Stock, $95 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; Three-and-half per Cent
Reduced, $101 \frac{5}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4} ;$ New Three-and-half per Cent Annuities, $102 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{6}{8} ;$ Bank Stock, 179 to 80 ; India Exchequer Bills, $66 s$ to $68 s$ prem.
fotetropolis and its Vicimitn.
Loss of the Solway.-All the returns relative to the loss of this vessel having been received, the following
statement has been published:- Passengers of all descripship, captain, officers, seamen, engineers, \&c.-lost, I8; that the Company's ships will no longer call at Corunna. The New Library at Lincoln's Inn.-The first stone of the new buildings in Lincoln's Inn was laid on Thurs-
ssisted by Lord Lyndhurst, in the presence of a large assembly. After the ceremony was conciuded, a dinner took place in the court of the Lord Chancellor

The Tower.- For some time past libuurers have been employed removing the mud-soil in the southern or river moat of the Tower, preparatory to the buildiug of two extensive aqueducts for the troops. The moat which surrounded the Tower, and which in consequence of the stagnant water in it was sufficient to create an epidemic in the neighbourhood, is now in progress of being filled up,
with a view of being converted into glounds for healthful

Embankment of lhe Thames.-At the Court of Common Council, on Thursday, the chairman of the Navigation Committee moved the adoption of the report recommend-
ing that the City's Seal should be affixed to certan licenses to embank portions of the river Thames, in conformity with the report unanimously approved of by the Court several months ago. The proposed embankments were all in strict accordance with the plan laid down by Mr Walker and Captain Bullook, assisted by the harbour masters and other officers of the navigation. After some discussion the report was unanimously adopted.
The late Accident at Blackwall.--On Tbursday morning, shortly after two o'clock, as four men were proceeding of the Trinity-House lighters, they observed something floating on the Essex shore which had the appearance of a body. Two of them inmediately put of in a small boat, and on nearing the obje the description of Mr. Basfield. The body was floating with the ebb-tide towards Woolwich, and the men lashed a rope round it, and towed it towards Blackwall, where it An inmediately recognised as the body of Mr. Busfeld returned a verdict of "Accidentally drowned," accompa nied by a censure on the owners of the Blackwall-pier, for Easter Holidays.-The number
smount of receipts taken by the Green passengers and pany, during the Easter holidays, is as follows:-On Grood Friday, 7,069 passengers, 219l.; on Easter Sunday sengers, 765 l. ; on Easter Tuesday, I 6,325 passengers, $495 l$.; and on Wednesday, between 6,000 and 7,000 passengers, or $215 l$. ; making a total of nearly 70,000 passengers, themselves of the return tickets, which were issued at $1 s$ each. In addition to their having to contend with the steam-boat competition, the railway company had to cope passencers from of the omnibus proprietors, who carried each. The traficon the railway during the corresponding period of last year, was, on Good Friday, 8,849 passengerg 255l. ; on Easter Sunday, 8,902 passengers, 249l.; on Easter Monday, 19,875 passengers, 530.; On Easte 6,000 passengers, or 2106 .; making a total of about Special Poor-Law Commission in St. Panoras.-On Friday Mr. Austen, the barrister-appointed, with the sanction of Sectant Poor-Lam Commissioner, for the purpose of inquiring into the case Vestreole pauper, John Jones-held his sitting at the attention of the House of Commons was drawn to the case shortly before the recess, Jones having been taken before the parochial auchorities for an alleged assault, whist labouring under ex then lying in the Fever Hospital, or to see his child buried. The Commissioner having opened the proceedings, the man John Jones was of St. Pancras workhouse. He said that, although he hak committed no crime, he had been locked up in the pers; had his diet reduced to the extent of two ounces of meat per day, three days in a week, and slept in a close bed were there door, fastened with a padlock. On Friday, the 7 th inst. his wife was removed the workhouse lnfirmary to the Fever Hospital, and his child, which bad previously died, was to be buried on that day. He applied to the
Board "for permission to visit his wife in the Fever Hospital, and to see his child buried, but was refused to be turned out of the room, they ordered him fined in the black-hole. The beadle followed him to knife which he used in picking oakum, and threatened to do for the first that came near him, striking it with such violence on the table that it broke. He was subsequently Combe, the magistrate, who was informed by Mr. Sparkes, the overseer, that the Board wanted him punished, but the magistrate discharged him. A nurse in the infirmary, and the superintendent of the oakum ward, were examined, he never had to make a compluint against him. On the day he was taken before a magistrate he appeared much excited at not being permitted to go and see his wife or cated. The witness gave evidence as to the insufficient food supplied to paupers in the oakum room, and as to its general management. The investigation was then adhe ave, and resumed on Saturday, waed Mr. Sparka extremely violent, both before the Board and after he had
left the room, and that it would be impossible to maintain order in an establishment where there were 1200 or 1400 people, if misconduct were not punisled. The beadle confirmed this statement, and deposed that the man was so much excited, that danger was to be apprehended from
his violence. The Commissioner said he should adjourn his violence. The Commissioner said le should adjourn
the inquiry in order to make an inspection of the oakum the inquiry in order to make an inspection of the oakum
room, the black hole, and other portions of the workhouse, room, the black hole, and other portions of the workhouse,
and to examine the director of the poor, and some of the and to examine the director of the poor, and some of the inmates of the establishment. The investigation was then nesses was concluded. The commissioner will report on the evidence in a few days.

Taking the Veil,-On Wednesday, two young ladies, Miss Cuddon and Miss Baxter, the latter the daughter of a gentleman residing at Bungay, "took the veil" at the
convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Bermondsey. The convent of the Sisters of Mercy, in Bermondsey. The
former took the name of Sister Mary Theresa, and the latter that of Sister Mary. A great number of Catholic clergy and others were present on the occasion.
Labourers' Friend Society. On Wedn
Labourer's' Friend Society.-On Wednesday, this society, establishied to ameliorate the condition of labourers, by encouraging the cultivation of allotments of
land by the spade in their leisure hours, held its twelfth land by the spade in their leisure hours, held its twelfth Peckham, in the chair. The report for the past year was very voluminous, and stated that in Kent and the southern counties the Society's agent had lately visited
3,000 allotments, cultivated by 3,000 families, among 3,000 allotments, cultivated by 3,000 families, among
whom there was not one commitment to prison during the two past years. In the midland counties 700 acres were similarly laid out. In Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Warwickshire, and Somertwo acres, were attended with the most beneficial results to the labouring classes. In Hereford, 12 acres were divided into 48 allotments, and the branch society granted
in loans to the cultivators of those patches oll land, $2,550 l$ in loans to the cultivators of those patches of land, $2,550 l$.,
upou which the borrowers paid $93 l$. 16 s . 5 d . interest. the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Grosvenor, Colonel Langton, of Breslington, the Rev. G. Rees, rector of West
Narington, the Rev. B. Whitehead of Chard, and Captain Scobell, the society were greatly indebted for assistance and information. In West Kent there were 200 allotments under cultivation; and in every county where the were mentally, morally, and physically and the people receipts, including subscriptions and donations, amounted to 711l. 11 s .6 d ., and the expenditure left a balance of gentlemen spoke in the highest terms of the allotment system.
Martality of the Metropolis.-The following is the A pril 15 :-West districed in the week ending Saturday, Central districts, 163 ; East districts, 166 ; South disWeekly average for the las (424 males, 392 (emales.) 442 females, ) and for the last five winters, 1,004 .

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Bedford.-The inquiry into the case of poisoning at Wrestlingworth, which we noticed in our last, was re-
sumed and concluded on Friday. In the case of the hus band, the surgeons deposed that the body had been ex-
humed and examined, but they had not discovered trace of poison. The jury then returned a verdict thyt "there was no evidence to show whether his death was caused by natural causes or otherwise." The case of the witnesses were examined. It appeared that it was aboul a year old when it died, and was always neglected by the exhumation of the body, and had since analysed it the should consider there must have been from two to three grains of arsenic in the body, judging from the quantity that that would be sufficient to cause the child's death. He ascribed the preservation of the deceased's stomach to the effect of arsenic. The surgeon of the Bedford Infirentirely in this parion the analyzation, and concurred about three quarters of an hour, returned the following the effects of that the deceased, Jonas Mead, died from knowledge, by his mother, Sarah Dazely." The announcetient of the verdict was received with evident satisfac the inquest was held, a very strong and general feeling Bradford,-Mr. John the prisoner.
county by the title of the "Airedale Poet," known in this on Thursday evening week wilh the Poet," left Bradford a relative who resides near Biingley. Having to crisiting river Aire at Dison's nill, near shipley, it is cross the in the act of going over the stepping-stones, hiris foot ing the opposite side, where, on Friday morning in gainand dead. Dr. Steel, of Baildon, examined the body, and gave his opinion that the deceased died of apoplexy, has left a wife and nine chiildren, and was in his 53, Hear.
Bristol. We cxtract an alarming accident whact the following passage, describing happened to from the Bristol Gazettes:-"It is with deep . Brunel, engineer has been flaced in jeopardy this well-known friend. The father and Mr. Branel are the children of a
of-hand, to pass money from the mouth to the ear, and
vice-versâ, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in hise-versa, when Mr. Brunel, placing a half-sovereign in
houth, it unfortunately slipped into the trachea, Where it stuck, and every effort to remove it proving
ineffectual, Sir B. Brodie has been called in, and an operation, by making an incision in the thorax, determined upon, to be performed yesterday: the result had
not to the great regret of his numerous friends in this city, been received when we went to press." We regre ing the that the surgeons have not yet succeeded in extract ing the coin, and that Mr. Brunel is in great danger.
on Tuesday at the Shire-hall, the question of prison hel cipline was entered upon. The chairman stated that he had received from the Secretary of State copies of the inquire into the causes which led to the death of the prisoner Beale, to investigate the charges made by other prisoners as to the treatment they had received, and to inquire other houses the management of the Northeach and were five in number, but as interest is chiefly attached to the opinions and recommendations of the commissioners report which relates to it, After enumerating the measures which the commissioners had adopted in order to regard to Beale, the commissioners censure the surgeon for not allowing him extra diet, and for not putting the governor on his guard against employing him on the tread positi. "It is doubtful," they say, "whether Beale's indisimprisonment, was sufficiently apparent to part of his passing any direct censure on the governor for continuing to subject Beale to the labour of the treadmill for a period of more than two montbs without intermission ; but we put Beale on an improved diet, and in not having paid during the his clothing and the temp,r the wirman said the arman Mr. Bedwell, the surgeon, not only in the case of. Beale, but in other cases brought forward by the governor in his journal, and he would, therefore, move that he be dismissed. On a division, four voted for dismissal, and a very considerable number for retention. Mr. Bedwell was future conduct. The case of the governor was nest taken into consideration, when it wes relved to reprove him and admonish bim for the future. In regard to the visiting magistrales, the report stated:- We are of opi-
nion that the evils which we have described to exist in this prison may be traced to the absence of a salutary and perspicuous code of regulations; to the negligence
of some of its officers; and, we feel bound to of some of its officers; and, we feel bound to add, to the
want of vigilant superintendence on the part of the visit"That the Court were of opinion that the was resolved, journal of the visiting justices apparentlj su earies in the charge as that made against them the the corted such a but that it was a ground of just complaint thatsions, been excluded from that part of the inquiry which embraced their conduct. Had they been present they would have shown that certain inspections lad taken place of substitute the dietary his reneral civcula to the mastrates of Elam in Wales, and some minor reforms recommended by the Commissioners, such as the abolition of the practice of confining persons subjected to solitary confinement to a dark cell every fifth day, were ordered to be carried into effect. In csioexion to coltions expressed by houses of correction, as being smali and ill-adapted for carrying out improved systems of discipline, the chairentail an enormons expense upon the county; be woald therefore, move that a committee be appointed to consider the propriety of adopting the following arrangement:"The appropriation of all the houses or correction in the county to the accommodation prisoners awaiting their trial at quarter sessions and assizes, and who are sentenced ond and the reserving the County Gaol and Penitentiary at Gloucester for tho are seitenced to period of imprisonment of more than three months. This suggestion was adopled, and a report by the visiting magistrates of Northeach was read inererence to the case of Richard Jones, who died the other week, shortly after he coroner's jury attributed to overwork and ill-usage. It contained the evidence of one of his fellow-prisoners and of the officers of the establishment. The substance was that Jones when seized with iliness attributed it to overexpressed himself pleased with the treatment he received It is a curious fact that it was frequently referred to i the course of the discussion, that this Richard Jones was the only person in the inchand that the entry they mad of his case was, "Suffering from a catarrhal affection of a trifling nature."
$\pi$ sfor - At an adjourned Quarter Sessions held las week, berore Mo. the Court proced to the consideration of the discipline of Knutsford gaol, and adopted a course which has created great sensation throughout the county. It will be recoltion the report of the visiting justices of Kuutsford gaol, which recommended the dismissal of the chaplain,
was adjourned to these Sessions. Since then the visiting dietary made another report, embodying evidence on the dietary and discipline of the gaol, and adhering to the recomendation to dismiss the chaplain. A letter had also been received from Sir J. Graham, reffecting in the strongest terms upon the misconduct of the covenor of the gaol, and putting it to the justices whether, after the instances stated in the evidence of the reports, particularly as to the continuance of corporal punisument to a youth when it had been expressiy stopped by the surgeon in attendance, they could with confidence and safety continue him in his situation ; and also conlaining an opinion that if death had ensued in consequence of such conduct, the governor would have been guilty of homicide. The charges against the chaplain made by the visiting justices were the most prominent part of the proceedings. The duct had main one was, that during the inquiry that the inspector, who had been sent down by Government to report on the case after Mr. Duncombe had made his charges against the governor in the House of Commons, xamined the chaplain privately at Knutsford : and that the latter refused, when required, to state to the visiting ustices what he bad communicated to the inspector, because, as he alleged, he considered that communication to be confidential. This was held by the justices to be a ground of accusation against him. He was further charged with having kept a journal, which be declined to produce for the inspection of the justices, although an ever he sawy order that the wong before entering it in his journal, in also charged with haimelis to his spiritual duties, and with nother his he sacrumal dure of the reading the flo At ine reading of the documents, which were of some length, Mr. Townsend moved that the chaplain be dispposed by Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Daven motion, which was opposed by Mr. Wilbraham, Mr. Davenport, and the Right
Hon. E. J. Stanley. After much discussion the motion was adopted-they. After much discussion, the motion 34 , gainst it 5 . It was then a division, being-for it, lain gainst it, It was then arranged that the chaplain should leave forthwith, and be paid his salary up to the chorges con. the charges contained in Sir J. the gaoler, going through them seriatio. In some of the it magistrates exonerated gooler, though in others it was admitted that he had been in some degree lameable, but not to such an extent as to warrant them withdrawing their confidence from him
Leicester. - We learn from the Mark Lane Express that considerable excitement prevailed in this place on Monday and Tuesday week, caused by the election of deputies for each parish within the borough, to manage the "Freeman's Piece"-a space of ground occupying' about 135 acres, divided among the resident freemen, born in the borough, or serving their apprenticeship therein. An unusual interest was excited in consequence of the candithe being divided into two parties; one body advocating the old system of grazing the land, and thus debarring the poor freeman from any benefit; the other side proposing the division of the land into allotments, and cultivaring it for gardening purposes, by which each person would have he mith 50 and by either let, sell, or curtivate himself, as he pleased; would potata raise about 2,00. ptrikees alone were produced and sold at $1 s .6 d$. per partial, but would also produce not only be limited and 300 . in the same period; each person holding land under the proposed alrotment tional land. The result of the elections purchasing addiFor the Mary's, 2 ; St. Leonard's, 1 ; St. Nicholas, 2 ; All Saints, 2; Total, 11 .-For grazing the land-S.-St. Martin's parish, 2.-Mr. Phillips, a member of the conncil, but not a freeman, warmly supporting the cause of the poor freemen, went to Birmingham on the 12 h , and entered into a contract with a person to supply him with 500 spades, for the purpose of enabling the allotment party to break up the land next week; but application has been made, by the trustees appointed under the will of the testator, for an injunction to restrain the body, should they attempt any such invasion, and the result of the struggle is looked forward to with much anxiety. On Saturday morning, tlse bank of Messrs. Clarke, Mitchell, Phillips, and Smith, of this city, stopped payment. The fact was communicated to the public in the following announce ment:- "Suspension of Payment.-In consequence of a sudden pressure, caused by the malicious rumours which have been so industriously circulated, it has become ne cessary that a lemporary suspension of the business of this bank should take place. The public may rest satis. fied that no individual can sustain any loss, and that arrangencents win be made for rendering the inconvenience resulting from the present step of as short duration as possible.-Saturday, April 22, 1843." It is qenerall bened that the suspension is temporary, and the allu-保解 the members of the firm the wealth and respectability of payment of their notes on Saturday, and the superused Leicester tock place on the same day. Another failure I banking-house, that of Messrs. Inkersole and Goddard, of Market Harborough, has been announced. This a house of comparatively small importance, but from
the inconvenience to the farmers
Lincoln.-A large meeting of the Lincolnshire farmers was held at Bourne, on Saturday, to take into considera tion the alterations about to be recommended by Govern ment for the admission of American and other foreign M.P. for the county, was called to the chair, and was supported by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, Mr. Heath cote, M.P., Geal farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. The ential farmers and graziers in the neighbourhood. The several speakers repudiated innovation. A petition to the Legislature was adopted, showing that the petitioners had, by the alteraion of the Corn-laws and he tariti in the last session of Parliament, incurred a loss of 25 per cent. on their capita and annual receipts. That they considered the want of due protection against the introduction into this kingdom, through Canada, of corn grown in the United States of America likely to have a most prejudicial effect on the depress them; and that the proposal to admit flour and wheat from the United States throngh Canada, at nominal duty appeared to the petitioners a direct viola-
tion of the promise implied in the declarations of Ministion of the promise implied in the declarations of Minis he present session, that no further alterations were con the present session, that no further alterations were contions proposed were likely to add greatly to the distres under which the agriculturists suffer, without any coun tervailing advantage to the manufacturing interests, inas much as the commercial regulations of the United States are more stringent than ever in discouraging, by the im position of higher duties, the importation of the manufac tures of this country. On these grounds the petitioners prayed that no law or regulation under the authority of Parliament might be passed to admit corn or flour from the continent of America at lower duties than those at Grantham, Mr. Turner, M.P., in the chair. A stron petition was adopted, which will be presented to the
House of Commons by Mr. Turner, and to the Lords by the Duke of Rutiand.
Oakham.-On Wednesday morning, during a severe storm, Exton church, in this county, was struck by lightderable distance ; and the roof laid completely open to the sky, the windows being mostly shattered to pieces. It will be long before the church can be in a state fit for Southampton.-On the morning of the 22 d inst., as
Service to permed the Exeter mail was proceeding from Exeter to join the mail-train, at this place, it was upset within two miking fright at a cart which had upset, and ran up a steep bank, which caused the coach to fall over; and the spot. The guard and passengers escaped unhurt Wigan.-A man called Robert Taylor, who has ob tained some local notoriety as the claimant of the title of Lord Kennedy, and has been frequently before the magis-
trates on various charges, was brought up last week on a charge of bigamy. After a long examination of no geneal interest, the charge was considered proved, and the Railways.-The following are the returns of the prin ipal railways for the past week:-London and Birming ham, 14,988l.; Great Western, 13, I28l.; South Wester 5,754l. South Eastern, 2,124l. E Eastern Countjes,
$2,248 l$. North Midland, $3,824 l$. Fork and North Mid2,248l. ; North Midland, 3,824l. ; York and North Midland, 1,470 Brighton, $^{\text {B }}$ Greenwich, $2,284 l$. ; Blackwall, $919 l$.; Hull and Selby, 1,054l.; Grand Junction, 7,010l.; Midland Counties, 2,438l. -The Norwich papers state that the Yarmouth
and Norwich Railway commenced on Thursday, when and Norwich Railway commenced on Thursday, when of the ground marked out, by throwing down part of a hedge between the marshes and a field, the property of the Earl of Rosebery. It is said that the line was similarly commenced at Reedham, on land belonging to Mr. Cockerill.-A curiosity in railway engineering is now in progress in a meadow, at New Alresford, Dorsetshire, where Mr. Rondney, of the Scotch Fusiliers, is constructing a railway, at his own expense, in the form of a circle, measuring 400 yards. There is a tunnel 70 yards in length, and a locomotive engine and two carriages are building to traverse the line, which is to be used for local

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-The Mercantile Advertiser contains the folwing statement:- The census, which was simulta neonsly taken in every parish in Ireland, on a given day, ts preparation for publication, will soon be printed and laid before Parliament. A variety of curious and interesting details will be supplied for the first time. The and age-the diseases which are most prevalent and fatal - the number of insane persons under restraint, with other statistical details, will, we understand, be given with a surprising degree of accuracy, The following is a return females; Munster, $1,186,190$ males, $1,204,971$ females ; Connaught, 707,884 males, 711,072 females; Ulster, males, $4,155,606$ females. Tomales. Total $4,019.66$ In 1821, the population was $6,801,827$; in 1831, it was 821 and 1831, 965,574 ; increase between 1831 and 1841

407,872. From this it appears that the increase during in the ten vears preceding. This extremely reduced rate of increase is a very remarkable and extraordinary fact. It is evident that, during the last ten years, there bas been very decided check to the progress of population in Ireland. The increase in England, during the ten years from 1831 to 1841 was 2,004794 , which was more than one-seventh upon the population of 1831. The increase was little, during the same ten years, was 407,872 , whic 1831. The incresse in England has been in the ratio of nearly 3 to 1, as compared with Ireland. This is the first Ene that ". Treland has shown a less degree of increase than England. -The long-expected action brought by a milicity, for breach of promise of marriage, under circum stances which excited great attention some months since has been sertled by a compromise. The jury had bee struck, and the lawyers were feed. But the officer has, it is said, accepted compensation in the shape of $550 l$. fo the wounds inflicted upon his heart by the obdurate lady 0 'Connell in this city, last week, the mayor in the chair One city and one county member attended; but thei colleagues declined, as did also Mr. W. Roche, the former representative for this city. The Roman Catholic Bishop the diocese refused the invian, and Che ony membe of the clergy present, Dr. Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe said rat 'he could not prevail on mimself to counteance the Repeal movement, until Mr. Connells recent de-
claration of being ready and willing to accept a Parliament claration of being ready and wiling to accept a Parliament
in Ireland dependent upon England.? Mr. O'Connell in Ireland dependent upon England. ${ }^{3}$ Mr. O'Connell has since left for Kells, from whence he is to proceed

## COTLAND

Edinburgh.-The Gazette of Tuesday announced that the Queen has appointed the Marquis of Bute her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the
church of Scotland. - The Marquis of Breadalbane, having been applied to from various quarters to express his sentiments on the present crisis of the Church, has sent to the ministers of tre parishes with which his estates are connected, a copy of a letter which he had occasion lately
to address to Mr. Alex. Dunlop, Advocate. His Lordship says that, having fully considered the present position of the Church, he cannot but express his great desire that nothing should now be done to precipitate measures, or though not perhaps directly or publicly expressed, ap pears to be entertained by Her Majesty's Government to ment. "I cannot," he says, "allow myself to give up all hope that a consummation so devoutly to be wished blished Church of scotand may be spared to the countiy in its full integrity and purity. What appears most imponscientious scruples of those who tould precinite the secession from the Church. There should be no leaving the establishment by any one minister. If there be a secestime is really a body; but let us take care that the true even incur the imputation of want of firmness (for what of having unnecessarily created rents and divisions, and a secession that must end in the downfall of the establish ment. It is my firm conviction that we have allowed ourselves to be pressed on too frst, and goaded on too far by the taunts of our opponents, and that there is now fully and fairly fought, and when the chances of victory are still on our side. For mosself, I shall be one of the last to leave the field. I shall protest and contend to the end, and 1 dol firmiy to estabisis my principles. I care not for of my opponents. Fin in my owa honest conviction, step faster than the true Presbyterian cause, guided by the principles of sound sense and consistency, tells me I should go. If, after such a trial, we mast go out, I shall be prepared to lend my humble endeavours and assist-
ance to vindicate the truth of my principles, and to take my part in any measures that may be thought necessary to promote the success of the dis-Established Church. event of the Legislature not granting to the Church its just privileges, I have resolved to leave it; but I can do no further act with a view to secession till the Gover jected all means of adjustment. I think I shall best serve the cause of the Presbyterian Church, and best promote the true interests of the State, by using my humble endeavours to remove the obstacles that still appear to obstruct the course of legislation on this important ques-tion."-The local papers state that the late letters of the Duke of Sutherland to the people of Sutherlandshire understood that comparatively few of the people will go out with their ministers, if the latter quit the establishment. The extensive sheep-farmers and tenants are deblishment, and had declared so long before the Duke's sentiments were known

Inverness.-Workmen are at present engaged in repairing the breach in the Caledonian canal. About the men are employed, but months yet must enication, howpassage be is kept up once a week by the Glasgow steamers;
and by the 1 st of May there will be vessels twice a week, performing the voyage between Glasgow and Inverness in two days. There are seven miles of interruption in the passage, but boat is stationed at each end, and coaches will be ready to carry passengers from one to the other so that no delay will take place in consequence of the accident

## 业スtw.

Court of Cgancray.-Mr. Serjeant Wrangham baving obtained a patent of precedence, was called to take his seat within
the bar, Sir Gregory dewin, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Martin, Mr. Roe-
buck, and Mr. Watson, were also called within the bar as of her buck, and Mr. Wat.
Majesty's counsel.
hin the bar as of her the estate of the late Mr. Parker, a hanker and solicitor of Maid-
stone, and two questions were raised on the construction of his

 covered a sum ot $16,040 \mathrm{l}$. 11 Child's, and of do00l in Hobhouse's cellor now gave judgment before the holidays. The Lord Chancellor now gave judgment, and observed that the testator in his
will had marle a very marked divisinn of his property into three parts; mamely, his money and securities for money, his real es-
tates, and his plate, carriages, and jewels; and after disposint of these, and giving several legacies to the extent of many hundred pounds to diferent objects of his bounty, he directed ail the rest
of has reapplied to a particular manner. Now it
was Was most important in deciding on the intentions of the testator, the money actually in the house amonuted the residue, becanse the money actually in the hose amounted to a very small sum,
and the testator, by using the terms the "rest of my ready money," evidently had in contemplation some other and larger fund Looking, therefore, at the language of the will, his Lordship had no doubt that the testator intended everylhing in the slape of
money to pass by this disposition in his will, and the question
then was, what, according to the ordinary halits and deatings of then was, what, according to the ordinary halits and dealings of
mankınd, was to be considered as ready muney. Now every. body, when they had occasion was a customary form of expres-
banker's as ready money. It
sion to denote cash at a banker's. Men usually sdin, I have no sion to denote cash at a banker's. Men usually said, I have no
money in the house, but I have money at my banker's. They
placed their money there for security, but they placed it there ulso to be ready when they wanted it. The hanker received it with the understanding that it was to be ready at all times when
the owner demanded it; and in the ordinary acceptation of the term, and according to the general understanding of mankind, tention on the part of the testator to pass the money at bis ban.
ker's, the terms he made use of were, according to his Lordship's opinion, quite sufficient for that object. The authorities on the subject had been so much sifted in the course of the argument,
that it was quite unnecessary to advert to them at any length. that it was quite unnecessary to advert to them at any length.
in Carr $u$. Carr, the question was whether a baiance at the ban-
ker's of the testator would pass as a debt? Sir W. Grant decided,
and justly decided, that it did pass under that name. In Deveynes ker's of the testator would pass as a debt? Sir W. Grant decided,
and justly decided, that it did pass under that name. In Deveynes
$v$. Noble, five years afterwards, v. Noble, five years afterwards, $\varepsilon$ nd after consideration, he ex
pressed an opinion to the same effect. In Sims $v$. Noble, the Court of King's Bench, acting on this decision of Sir W. Grant,
ruled that a balance ata banker's was not a loan, but a debt, It
I appeared, however, that Sir W. Grant, in the course of the dis-
cussion in the case of Carr $v$. Carr, intimated an opirion that a balance at a hanker's woult not pass as ready naoney. Now, as-
suming that the report of the case and his
Lordship, in justice to the learned gentlemen now at the bar, saw no reason to question its accuracy-still there was nothing to
show that if sir $W$. Grant had been of opinion that it was the intention of the testator to pass his balance at his banher's under
that name, he would not have given effect to such an intention. But the case of Vesey \%. Keynolds, deciled by Sir John Leach, all his securaties for money to his executrix. Sir John Leach
held that the balare at the testator'p banker"s was money in hund; because in all just and reasonable sense, money at a ban-
kex's, which might be had when called for, or when a servant ker's, which might be had when called for, or when a servant
was sent to fetch it, must be so considered; and, surely, no one could say, that there was any real difference between money in
hand and ready money. The present Master of the Rolls had aiso, in a case before him, decidel that money at a banker"B was,
in the ordinary acceptance of the term, ready money, and so considered in all the dealings and transactions of mankind. gument on the sulject, that many difficuities and embarrassments must arise from aliowing money at a banker's to be legally
considered as ready money. His Lordship admitled that thoss deration if there were any circumstances in the case which colled them into action, or any doubt of the intentions of the testator But no such circumstances existed, nor was there reason for any interest, no conditusus were anmexed to the deposit, andil it did not appear that, however large it might be, it was larger than
this very rich individual had been in the habit of leavir 5 with them. Being, therefore, of opmion that the intebtion of the teso
tator was clear, his Lordship had xo difficulty kin affirming the decree of the Vice-Chancellor. With respect to the other point, it appeared that the testator gave legacies to three servants by
aname, and to the others generally under the description of his servants. No condition was, however, annexed to the gift, and,
in his Lordship's opinion, they stood in the same situacion as if they had been named in the will. On that point, slso, the judgment of the Vice Chavcellor must, therefore, be affirmed.
VICk-CHANOELLOR's Court.--(Before Sir J. Wigram).- Salter V. Farey. - The testatrix, Mrs, Mann, by her will, expressed a
desire to be buried in the nearest parish church to the place o her dcath, and she gave a pearl necklace to be sold, and the proceeds distributed amongst the poor of the parish in which her remains were deposited. Before her death she desired to be
buried in the parish of Walcot, near Bath. The parish church of
Bathwick was the nearest to the place of buried at Walcot. The question was, whether the proceeds of the necklace, anounting to $250 l$., should be distributed in Walco
or Bathwick. His Honour held that the proceeds of the necklace were give the whe was Wood V. Wood.-This was another legatees' suit, under the
will of-the late Mr. Wood, of Gloucester; $6,000 l$, had been bequeathed to the "family" of a Mr. Sanuel wood. The only point in dispute was as to the form of the inquiry to be taken th consider the expression to hean the clnkurn of the party numed, sisters, unless some special circu such an interpretation.
stated to be 19 years of age, was cliarged with having ma-
liciously shot at and wounded the with intent to murder him, at Evington, on the 11th February was fully reported in this Paper at the tume, and the only new Was fuly reported in this Paper at the ume, and the only new
features elicited at the trial were contained in the evidence of the
prosecutor, who admitted that he had theatened the prisoner,
who was ins step-son, with a life-preserver uhica he carreed in
his hand, and that he had used violent language both to the prihis hand, and that he had used violent lang whage both carried the pri-
soner and his wife. Mr. Alexander having adtressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, Mr. Alexander having adtressed the jury on pistol had been fired in resting tefencase called a number of withesses Who had known the prisouer for varus le lerinds of years, and
who gave him a most mexceptionalle character for suoffensiveness and human,ty, The Jadge having sumaneded np the evidence,
the jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of Not Guillv. consultation, returned a
Pokice.-The British American Association.-A curious scene
took place before the Lord Mayor on Saturday, who appointed against the British American Emiantingation of the charges ciation, which we noticed in our last. Mr. Duncan Camplell, one of the commissioners of the association, upon appearing at the justice-room, according to his promise, was takeneanto custody upon a warrant charging him wrth having oblained fraudu-
lent possession of a steamengine from Mr. G. Scott, an engme
manufacturer in manufacturer, in the Commercial-road, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Henley, pied a great space min the justice- noombers Mr. Mheyd, counsel, and
Mr. Nettleship, solicitor to the Duke of Argyll and Sir James Cock burn, and Mr. Mellar, counsel to Sir Richard Broun, one of
the Commition and Sir Jame the Commissioners, appeared to justify the conduct of their re-
spective clients. Dr. Rolph, who was named in the pospectus spective clients. Dr. Rolph, who was named in the plospectus
as one of the commissioners, in conjunction with Sir W. Ogivie, Sir W. Dunbar, Sir Robert Barclay, Sir Allens Macnab, and Sir Majesty's Emigration Agent, and several gentlemen who gap peared to be frimudis of the members of the Association and minte-
rested in the proceedings. The Loril Mayor having detcrmined to hear the clarge aganst Mi. Campbell before any nther matter connected with the association, Mr. Goddard, solicitor to Mr.
Scot, stated that he attended to charge Mr. Campbell with havilg obtained, by false pretences, a steam-engine from his engine for drivillg a saw mill, to be was applied to for a steam-
American Association engine for driving a saw mill, to be the projerty of the Britis
American Association. It was to be supplied to the order
Messrs. Hartshorn and Rees, and the ternis were immediate pay Messis. Hartshorn and Rees, and the ternsw we immediate pay.
Mr. Scott having completed the order, sent the engio of the London Docks, bat refused to sign the orlel of delivery, as the
cash was hot fot theoming. Mir. Campuell, however, having
been introduced to the flourishing state of the association, the unmense quantity of and the affluencesed, his own mimacy with the Duke of Argyll,
and
upon thers, that the engme was given up upon the receipt of two promissory notes, purporting to be the sloners. Upon these representations was founded the accusation. for 300 m . each, signed in R . Broum, promissory notes of the association commissioners:" and made payable agt Gly, and D. Campbell,
with five per cent interg-house, With five per cent. interest, on the 1 st of October, 1844 . After 80 me discussion the Lord Mayor decided that he could not enter-
tain the charge, the notes not beng. yet sue, and the applicant
 the only resolution come to was, as a prelimenaly and in
dispensable step, that a sum of 50,0006 . simould be insured
as avalable for ledige of the proceedings of the association did The Duke's know-
that information beyond that information, and his Grace never entertained the most remote idea of sanctionng any act until that money should be scheme of emigration, ank was to promote the most beneficial
highest service to the pour nersor as to prove of the sheme of emigration, and in such a manner as to prove of the
highest service to the poor persons who shoull emigrate. When,
therefore, he percencis that his name liad becu used wind
 By similar motives Sur James Cockrom the Jute Lord May or Lord Mayor - The Duke's name is publishocd as prestucent of the proceedings, and he ought to have cekchamly sane that moned should could be placed, in order that advantage might not oe takeno
the author ty which such a name was calculated to 5 e. Mellar spoke warmly m favon of sir h. Broun, and called thr association. It was true it consisted of persons not accustomed
to act, hut it was a bona fule assochation, and actuated by the most hononrable motises. It was bad enough, he submitted, for
his client to be out of ciation fanl, without heng dessgnated as a persm comincethe assoYot leave cmployment to go out to Prmce Edward's Island One to ganayor-They left their native country to go to a remote
and latiour, and helhoud for therr famulies by induntry great nan, and they were induced to go by the authority of the prospectus abounds. Let the be reproached with having lost nothing by going. They have
sufferect a vast deal, and I trust the association will take care
that thing. Mr. Mellar-I contenk, my lord, that it is hast every-
because these emigrants liave falled association should be covered with odium und exccration, If a
man become a bankrupt many others necessarily are nvelved The Lord Mayor-TI cre camnot be the slightest analogy, Your
association are not bankrupts. Now look at Mr. Toy And inst form an estimate uf what he has undergone, and what
he may still undergo if his clams are neglected. Ile tas chater childrens, he hasdergo paif $50 /$. to the secretary for their passage, he tight
 land, and he went a arres of country land and one acre of town
is binc hopes of prospenty
 are to be, and he is toll. that inn a day or two bee and has childen in
 can be abandoned by an association of noblempern and fentleman man
 destinatione He was in hopes, when he heard the investigulion
Was to take solved to come to that the members of the association had re thrse members were at all events morally tesponsib.e. The for
Mayor had spoken of the intervention of the government had mantioned to the goverumention of the government. Herd
he had visited them of the emigrants, and quainted with the stato of the Whe government were and it, as it of civil process, and the existmags law did rot bear upon
it was thought the like of which never luad been before heard of before the Lord Mayter that the whole matter should be brough
 Lieuterant Lean adverted to a pubucation 155 abeution the fe yesche Sions Allan. M. Mab, in which in a note waficial instructions thor association having already acquired to Upper cantadia ouly onva-
the extent of 366,892 acres, the extent of 366,892 acres, in addition to large in Lower Collya, the to dward's Island, and other colonies." It large estates in Prince



 Lord Mayor-1 have no no dontont whatereer, after what has been
stateo Whole about the injury sustained by the pore emigrants, and the the transactions which have taken mace that the
not Mobiemen and gentiemen who formed this association, and whio will come forward and at once subbecribe sol, each to to names the sufferers in the condition in which they were hefore thace the ens tered into the eagrement to the violation of which they ywere, at
any rate, no parries
 agree in acelared that the Dakke of Argyll would most heartul




 wrony prove that the association had no intention of doing
 way. It was stated that the utmost extent to which the notes
of the association were issured was 7 , 0 onid

 aerf he trusted that they would soon reap the benenits of his in
toreren The whole of the associalion would be Tormed, through the er rat pubibic chan nels of oc com munication, in of
 sult of the investipation, and the emisrants inptia most the remanner returned thanks to the Lord Mayor to thoose humanity
and discernment the counsel and the Government
 money should be parid at Mesests. Masterman's banking-house
aind tuat the Government agent should swmerts ments if any of the poor men should still desirice to emigrate.

## SPORTING

4 to 1 and


 Essex Wheant frivar, Arrit 29 .-We had a fair supply of tuhere were aiso severai rums from Sufolk, ; the trade openeed very
heavivy at thy, at fully ys. decline, and some quantity was lieft unsold
dhe demand for Foreign wat decline, Barley is geting scarce, and is fully an diear, New
Beans sell rather more frely at our quotations, old are a




$\square$

gaxaprex s

Naur $2=25+5=2+5$
 $=2 v^{2}=2=2=$


SEQUESTRATIONS_-J. Carmichael, jun., Dundee, enyineer-
Co, Glaskow, West India-merchaunt-J. W. Watt, Hazledeab, Lanark-




 $\pm=4 \pm=2+2=2$


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these favourable terms from the adiantage it pe secsoes uf investEdward Barnard, Esq., FR.S. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dicrors. } \\ & \text { Henry Buckle, Esq. }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { C. E. Manglec, Esq. } \\ & \text { I. }\end{aligned}$ B. Montefore, Esq


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Imogene, beautiful Lilac ; Mountjoy's Virgil, Evans's North Imogene, beautiful Lilac \& Mountjoy's Virgil, Evans's North
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affections for which this invaluable alterative is almost a specific. oo those effected with, or predisposed to, any of the above dis rders, a course, spring and autuman, is gencraly recommene
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J. kind patronage which the Nobility and Gentry so liberally
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 Scutch strops, in every variety; sporting knives, from 508 . per pair; cases of platerl and silver desserts, to 25 fr ; cases of splenwhich cataiogues nay be had, gratis,--usity of
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Grosvenor-place.
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 nind Proftriners.
Waterer's splendid Exhibition of american WLANTS will be penen for Public Yiew the Second week

W ANTED, immediately, a steady, active Man, as knowledge of the Propagation and cultivation of Plants in general. -Address, by letter, with terms, references as to crpal.
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 the prime of life. Direct to D. R., Tittenhanger Hall, Bamenet,

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 enerereses to tive ractice of his proveressimin on the mont inproved
 and in ser ving disting unshed famil.es as Principal Giar(e) ence
 charge. $H$, 13 . is married, aged 35 ; can be highy recon he has recelitly left. Letters addressed as above, or to the office of ages Paper will meet with immediate attention. N.B.-Liberal ted to.
expected, and the Management of a small Farm not objected
A S BAILIFF, or BAILIFF and HARMER, shire) who fully understands the management of stock manage and Pasture.land, the Rearing and Feeding of Stock, mana
ment of Plantations, \&ec.; can be highly recommended by ole ment of Plantations, dec, ; can be hiret Land-Agents in the country; has no objection to ${ }^{\text {b }}$
 man

# THE GARDENERS’ CHRONICLE． <br> A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF PURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS． <br> the horticultural part edited by professor lindley． 

No．18－1843

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H ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

 The ratate Feillows at this sfifice，price $5 s$ s．eachit or or at the garden in tho
 ssued in Regent．st，on the day of Exhibititicn．－21，Regent．st．

II FLIORAL WYCOMBE HORTICULTURAL AND


1I．GROOM

 in perfection until the 200 or of $M$ Ax，and can be viewod every
day from $90^{\circ}$ clock until 6 ，Sundays excepted．$A$ Admit tance $1 s$ ．

Waterer＇s splendid exhibition of of MAy，at the Nursery，Kiing＇s－road，Chelsea．

## William wood and son have now commenced  at the same time，the follo win <br> 期期 <br> Azalea indica， 8 vars <br> Clematis 6 varstra fine 6 <br> Miplacus puniceus <br> Varrs，per diz．4s．to 12 Gloxinia Priestleyii Inicium foridaum

 Pelargonium LadySPLENDID NEW PEL RGONUUM，＂NORTHERN BEAUTY＂ $\int$ OHN HANCOCK \＆SON beg to iuform their friends canctyo（a fiescription of which has airearly appearcd，）and they ffisition，and one of the finest Pelargonium and SUPERB PELARGONIUMS．CHOICE CALCEOLARIAS CaNSiES，NEW VERBENAS，FUCHSIAS，\＆c，Descriptive Achimenes also ready．
Verbenas，fine sorts
With many other ditto
SEEDLING DAHITA DEWAR＇S TMOGENE ise A beautiful bright lilac，fine cupped Petals，good outline，and stant；flowers well above the foliage，on stiff foot－stalks，height
from 3 to the firc
prize at Yoik，Morpeth， 9 wlooms， 224 sept．In class slowing it was placed first a filac．It was also placed as a firgland Shows，as beings flower by the boad now ready to send cociety an the 7th Sept．Very fine plants ar serymen，Brentford；W．J．HARrison，Yorks and Hids，Nur Jesmond，Newcartle－on．Tyne．Harrison，York；and H．Dewab

H CHSIA ST．CLARE．－This splendid Fuchsia，
 mouth Nursery，Norfolk，at 10s． 6 d．per vilant，free of postage，to
any part of the United Kingdom，- Great Xarmoath，May $5,18,3$,

M GSSRS．LANE AND SON＇S Catalogue of PELAR－
 2al．stamp）at the Nurseries，，Great Berkhampstead，Herts．The heiights and coiour of Verienasa are iven in this cataiog．
the pulp pose of assisting amateurs in arraug ging their beeds．

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER．


## Y <br> 1 OUELL \＆Coo，in offering the following LisT of Who intend cumpueting at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season，bey to observe，they lave taken such precautions for excluding varieties merely nominal，that they feel assured the list will be found hifhly satisfactory to those who may 120t ouly have the above object in view，as well as to those who are Inave the above object in view，as well as to those who are desirous of decorating their greenhouse and garden with this unsurnosed <br> They also feel much pleasure in announcing they have ob－ tained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chry－ santhemum，from Mr．Wells，gardener to the Rev．J．Burroughes， of Lingwond Lodge，Norfols．This splendid variety，named ＂Tus DUKE，＂Was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horti－ cultural Society＇s Exhibition，where it obtained the Frst Prize  best stand of 25 ；ditto ditto， 15 ；ditto ditto，20；and the judges phe colour French white，changing to pure white：iperais broa and beautifally incurved，furnnilg a perfect ball of from 4 to 4 inchese in 1 diameter．It will be ready for sending out the first week in June，at $7 s$ ． $6 d$ ，per plant，free of postage，to any part of week in June，at $7 s .6 a$, the United Kingdom． | Goilath | Mirabilis |
| :--- |
| Gouvain St．Cyr | Perspicunm |
| Hero | Princess Marie |
| Imperial | Queen |
| Incurved pink | Roselind |
| Insignis | Starry purple |
| King | Sultana |
| Louis Philipe | Surprise |
| Lucidum | Tasselled lilac |
| Madame Pompadour | Ditto yellow |
| Magnet | Triumphant |
| Magnis | Vesta |
| Mnirchioness | Wheeleriana | <br> Mrichioness

Gema Toten
The alove will be sent free of postage（on the receipt of a
post－ofice ordcr），to any part of the United Kingdom，in the Grst week of Junc，at $12 s$ per dozen．
Great Yarmouth Nursery，May 5 ， 1843 ． $\qquad$
CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS．



＊＊＊Three Amaryllises，from Chili，2s．each．
JAmms CARTBR，Seedsman \＆Florist， 238 ，High Holborn，London．
SALT－HILL NURSERY，NEAR WINDSOR
A LEXANDER JAMES STEWART，in recalling the A．attention of the readers of the Gardeners＇Chronicle to his Adsertisement that lie can still furnish good plants of all the ceidented success at the various horticultural exhibitions through－ out the whole of last season－liaving invariably taken first－class
pries－uroves to be unrivalled），PETUNIAS，CINERARIAS，

 reasonalter A．J．S．can now supply healthy young Plants o
of the latter kinds，for bedding，if left to his own selection，a A．J．S．hin to tificr a considerable number of Mrs．Shelley，
Gredt Western，Bedfurd Surprise，and several other first－rate Gredt western，Bediordely heasthy and vigorous condition．－
DAHLIAS，in an extrey
general Catalogue may be had upon prepaid application．

ELORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER


BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS．－ BOUELL \＆Co．，in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias of admirers the present opportunity of drawing to their select and superb Collection．They have spared no expense in forming a selection of such as are really good，to the exclusion of many that are more nominal varieties；and they would refer to the numerous testimonials of success which attend heir mode of the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the kingdom． Yodell \＆Co．are desirous of calling attention to their pe－ culiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants； receipt of a Post－office order），to any part of the United King－ Twelve fine Show Varieties， 12 s ．｜Twelve extra fine and very


DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST．CLARE． to Colonel Harcourt，at st．Clare，Isle of Wight，from whom Messrs．Yourli obtained the entire stock．in May last it was submitted to Dr．Lindley，for his opmion，which will be found in the Gardeners＇Chronicle of the 14th of that month，as follows：－
＂Your seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hybrid we have seen， the flowers being three inches in length，with the tube and sepals of a bright carmine colour，and the petais of a rosy purple．If as you say，it is a strong grower and a free bloomer，it will prove a valuable audian to this beautiful genu plant in flower Sept． 15 ，1842，on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms，forming a splendid object for the green house，conservatory，or Fuchsia transparens ：8．$d_{0}$ ． Fuchsia transparens； outer corolla a delicate
transparent pink，boldly tipped with bright green， and inner corolla a fine rosy carmine；havit of
the plant erect，and a the plant erect，
profuse bloomer
ffinis，or radica Affinis，or
Atborea Arborea grandifora＂ Belladifoliata，or Belliana， or rose alba（pure
white，beautifuliy tipped Balloonii
Ballooni
Brcolor
Bicolor
Bruceana
Blanda
Blanda
Compactu
Cooperii
Chandlerii
Cordäta arbuerea
Cordata superba
Craifiama
Dalstomi
D．cksomi
Delicata
Elegans superba
Erecta tricolor．
：xımia
Floribunda，Dickson＇s Formosa elegans Fulgens mulliflora
Florbunda magna Glabra multiflora Globosa variegata
Grandiflora maxima Grandiffor Hopverii
Hy brida
Hncifolia
Incomparabilis Inflata tulgida Insignis
Invincible Jayii King，extra fine and very Lanci Macnabiana Magnifica．${ }^{\text {Magnica（May＇s）}}$ Magnifica
Mirabilis Moneypennii Magnificent perduia，Young Pistulum a＇bum frinceps Racemosa
Racemilora elegans Rogersiana
Rosco elega

## Ricart mur．

splero．．．tia
Splendens，Humboldts

## Salmonia

Stewartia，
Sangr i ie．

## styli czerm

mexmatia

## Towardii

Triumphans
Tricolor
Tricolor
Venus victrix
Vernalis
Victoria
Victoria
Woodsii
VERBENAS．
delightfully fragrant，of vigorous but compact habit，and the heads of of tbree and a half inches in diameter
Princess Royal，＂of the purest snowy white，
the flowcrs remarkably large，and extremely fragrant：nothog can
exceed the purity of the variety，and it possesses that acquisition not
to be found in my of its class－of retaining
its clear white during fading
remark，the as well to of the flowers of the above meet so closely They are now ready for sending out by post， free，to any part of the
United Kingdom．］ ，grania superba Barkerii，extra fine Barnesí
Delicata，fine Edmondii Favourite
Formoza，
ormosa，beautiful pink， Grandis
Groomiana
Hendersonii
Hislopiana
Hylandsii
Incisa
Méfindris mazajor
Picta

## Sanguinca Splendens

striata coccined，extra fine Teucroiden Victory
The above will also be any part of the United Kingdom．］

## PETUNIAS．

Kagna rosea
Bicolor ${ }^{\text {Lady Peel }}$ Lady Pee Gem ${ }^{\text {Rem }}$ Nest Rook＇s Nest
Roseo alba
Beanty Roseo
Beanty
Gr？nd
［The above can also be sent free of postage to
any part of the United olk，May 5， 1843



 "Messrs. Lank \& Son exhbitad sevelal plants of a handsome hybrid Seedling Fuchsia, possessing many valuable a hroperties the flowers being large and well-shaned, sepals ansd pretals dis appeared to flower rematkahlimy freely
TThe halit 15 dwart alid cose; the leaves ample, with the
elegance of the older species, and nation more modern kinds; and the flowers are the coarseness of th the old globosa, but more expansive, and singularly large. Thei sepals are bright crimson, and the petals darker, or of a light purnlish hue. It is one of the best hybrids we have seen.'" says-"The seedling Fuchsia sent by Messrs. LaNs is the best of its class (the dark) we have ever seen; its fmanense size, good form, and colour will always render it attractive, and deserving a place in every collection. No doubt it will be much in demand."
This Fuchsia was the only Seedling of last season to prize was awarded by the Horticultural Society, and this was at the Show on the 16 th of July, it was exhibited only at the above
 cal Gardens), on the 26th of the same month, at both of which The usual bentowance post to any part of the United Kingdom The usual allowance to the Trade when six plants are taken.
A.

PAUL \&EW AND CHOICE ROSES.
SON, NURSERTMEN, \&c., Cheshunt, to remind Rose Amateurs that May is the best month for planting out beds of Dwarf Roses. The Platsts now offered are in bloom in the approaching autumn.

CLASS I.-HYBRID PERPETUAL.


Madame Laffay Marquisa Boccella
Melaine Cornu Mrs, Eliot
Prince de Galles Prudence Roser Reine de Fontenay
Reine de la Guillotiere Rivers
Roblin Rivers
Roblia
William William Jesse NOISETTE.
Fleur du jeune age Flieur du jeune age
Madame de Chalonge Madame de Chalonge . 7 Etoile de Lyon Grande Capitaine
Josephine Garnie Madame Aude
Marguise t'Ivry Paul Joseph
Pourpre fafait
Proserpine Chinise Matam iom :a HEA ROSES.
Eliza Sauvage Eugene Desgaches
Jaune Abricota Jaune Abricote
Josept ine Malton . Josept ine Malto
Julie Mansais Moiret.
Pactotus
Devoniensis

Y OUELL \& CO. have a feand picotees. and JoAN thaperb Rose Flake Carnation, WILSON'S HARRIET The following are the prices from Your, package, \&c. inclucted. Collection, consisting of upwards of 800 varieties, of extensive select sorts:
25 Pairs

ARAUCARIA IM SRICATA. -Fine strong Planis, $B$ inches high 30 packets on select Flower Seeds, $88 .$, sent free of postage. per plant.
Great

Fuchsia majestica multifioora, and begs to say he is mow semsine ont the alowe Marnifircon, Plon ist, the order eacli, ly post, urepald, on receivme the amornint whit HLL HILI ment of the 1sth A Aril. Also 10 , for description, see advertise-
 Pansies, Cinerarias, Phloxes, \&ec. may be had on aypllication
prepaid, which conting prepaid, which contains a description of the anove. Superb
Verbenas and Fuchsias, consisting of the best kinds, in tin
 86, Gid., and 15s. per dozen, Agents in London, Mr. H. CLAAt k
Fleet-street,
Tivoli Nursery, near St. Leonard's on Sea, Sussex, April 26.
W. \& R. LAWRENCE beg to inform their Friends bloom, and will continue to be so for the next fortion arest. now in

ORANGE.TREES in FULL BEARING.-To be condition, bearing Blossom and Fruit, seven years old fine standing about three feet high. The reason for partirg, with
them is that their room is required. A specimen plant seen at Messrs. FTAMAGAN \&\& Cois, Speedsmen, pppogite be the
Mansion Mansion House, Mansiogan \& Cot's, Seedsmen, opposite the
ticulars may be had.
$\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{R}}$ lady sale.
RLIPORT OF TAE LOMDNY SALE. and TODD'S James Rich blooms of a Seedling Dahlia of it Socirty, Skpr. 20, of York. This Flower was shown forinion by Mr.James Edwards Floricultural Exhibition wast shown at the Royal South London ter character, the the present occasion was shown in much bet. dedly first-rate. The following quat the decision of the censors
Form, depth, full; size, medium depth, full; size, medium; general form, good; colour, white
ccasionally tipped; class of quality, first. rate. $-F$.
Ceners ${ }^{3}$ Chronicle and Gazette.
Aiso obtained the following prizes :-No, of Blooms Aiso obtained the following prizes :-No. of Blooms Exhibited
ist prize at Hull, Ano woth 1 st prize at Beverley, Sept. Ith
Awarded an extra prize at the Royel South London Flo-
ist mye at Neweastle Se .
sept at sunuerland, as a superior first-class seedlin
1st prizize at the York Floral and Horticuitural society
sept. 28th .
Ist 1 ,hize at the York Floricultural Society, oct. 1 st
1 ts prize in its class as the best white or
1st prize in its class as the best white or biush, ditto.
Height, 4 to 5 ft . Plants, 10s. 6 d .
f the best Six New by the London Floricultural Society as one CapD SALE (TODD'S): Beautiful ruby carmine, fine cleanconsiderable depth and good size; very constant, and a decided first.rate show flower. Height, 4 tt.; Plants, 10s. bid. and Seedsmadessed . EDwards, Layerthorpe, Florist, Nursery and Seedsman, 7 , New Bridge-street, York, will be strictly at-
tended to; and the greatest care will be taken in sending plants at an early period, so as to ensure a grod bloom grood

Cr
G. MARSANO has just landed from Italy Two Cost HUNDRED of the above splendid TREES, arrived in tho
best condition, from 6 s . to 10 . each. One case contains 80 mildang than any other traude will be supplied at 33 per cent. French Pedestal Cupboards, ormamented with marders taken for shelves inside, $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. high. Orders lyy post punctually attended
to by G. MArSANo, Olman, No. 2, Beauclanlip-strect, Brook's
Market, Leathic-lane, Holborn.

## EXHIBITIONS

AT THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON The Exhibitions will take place on the following Days: viz., Saturday next, May 13; Saturday, June if and Wednesday, July 13.

## 

meeting, what plants they intend to suply, in order that due provision may requested to notify in writing, previously to the day of xhinition tables. The best places will be secured for those who comply with the made for the proper distribution of thic s, sterimens in the rranged by that tume, it has been determined the exhibitions by 10 A.M.,. and as it is is absoolutely indisnenssable that Judges should proclock in the movim, such cascs or boxes must be excluded from competition for medals.
ADMISSION OF EXHIBTTORS.
aumitted before half-past eight at the Carter's Fard kntrance Gante. Eequired to assist in bringing in the objects for extiobition, will be

 MEDinge.
Medals and Rewards; namely,
Garge Silver Gilt Medal :
Gold Banksian ditto

Many persons preferring whole beds of Roses of one colour for
the sake of effect, the following are well suited for that purpose
and grown in large quantities

Hybrid Perpetual Auberno
Noisette Aine, lilac rose

```
Oisette Aine, lilac rose
Maubon Queen, buff
China, Fabvios, aink
```


## "Hrs. Bosanquet, flesh


vor description of colours and " 188. ", 24s. ", and Son beg to refer to thirir General Catalogue, which may bat
 aitham Cruss, will be required from unknown correspondente.

## w

ILLIAM LYNN, Nurseryman, Seedsman, and Florist, late of Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, respect carrying on the above business, and connected therewith street, Hackney, opposite Morning-lane. W. L. begs to state the very best quality, and true to kind; llkewise his Fruit-Tres of Flowering and Evergreen Shrubs, Greenhouse Plant's, Perenial
and Babous Roots. His Garden Utemsils are also of the bes
deserial descriptions at prices. Which, hetrusts, with industry, punctuality
and attention, will secure to him W. L. solicits particular attention to his new PE to the Kinight's Marrows and 29. 6d. per quart, which is superior in small garcens, its height being 3 to advantageous, especially bearing , the pod quite frall, and ever introduced-perpetual in its be hid on applicationues of Seeds, Garden Implements, \&e., may
$T$ UGH LOW \& "QUEEN OF THE ISLES." no more Plants will owing to the great demand for thends and to whom this arrangement out before the 2oth inst. Parties liberty to cancel their orders.-Claptom Nursery, May 4, 1843. at
C. The Certificate
S1, Silver Banksian Medal
AF. Silver Knightian ditto
owing
GG.
GB.
GK.
LG
value $\begin{array}{ccc}\text { む゙ } \\ -7 & \text { ns. } & 0 d .\end{array}$

## sF. Silver Knigbtian ditto Ls. Large Silver ditto

SUBJECTS OF EXHIBITION, - No articles not of horticultural produce will be placer upen $\quad \cdot \quad . \quad . \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$ GASES BE REQUIRED TO SIGN A PRINTED FORM OF DECLARATIUN TO BE FURNISHED TO THEM IN ALE THE should occur, in consequence of mistakes on the part of Whibitors in flling up such declarations, the Society cannot undertake to rectify
the errors afterwards. Names fairly written are to be attached by Exhibitors to all Florists' flowers; and the Judges are restrained froml awarding any
Medal to such Frhibitions, whatever their merit may he, if this regulation is not complied with. By Florists' flowers are meant not
only flowers usually so named, but also Fuchsias, Pcy argoniume, Rose,

Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 , Hew and first-rate varieties cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast, $G B, S G$, LLS, SK. in . cast, SG, LS, SK.
N 13. Persons exhibiting in B cannot also exhibit in C.
Pelargoniums, in collections of six parieties, in pots of 8 to cast, $L \mathrm{LS}, \mathrm{SB}$.
Rhodedendrons, in pots; not fewer than 12 plants in 12 varieties LS, SK, SB.
Roses, in pots, in collections of 25 distinct varieties, $G B, S G, L S$.
N.l3. It is the wisl. of the Society, in a future N.13. It is the wish. of the Society, in a future season, to re-
quire Roses to be shown exclusively in pots ; and not to allow Moss सoses in loose bunched, as gathered, so as to exhibit, as
far as possible, the habit of the variety; ;in 12 varieties, SK SB, C. N. S . No one who exhibits in this letter, can also compete in
the following.
Q. Stove or greenhouse plants, in collections of 40 plants. GK,
GB, $\mathrm{gG}, \mathrm{LS}$.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolaxias, Fuchsias, to be excluded from $\mathcal{Q}$, R. Stove or Greenhouse planta, in collections of 20 plants, $G B$, N.B. Persons exhibiting in $Q$ not to compete in $R$ also. SG, LS SK
N.B. Persons exhibiting in Qor $\boldsymbol{R}$ will not be allowed to com preenhouse Azaleas; to be shown in 12 distinct varieties. GB, . Collections of Stove or Greenhouse climbers, GB, SG, SK N.B. The Gold Banksian Medal is not to be awarded for fewer
than 12 distinct kinds. than 12 distinct kind.
W. Izatic Orchidacere, in single specimens, SG, LS, SK
 Miscellaneous collections of fruit, consisting of at least three drfferent kinds. Peaches and Nectarines boing considered as onl

Garden producers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen
Garden produce, are excluded from this letter,

Growers ext.Tjit independently of cach other :-
Other Rose., exhibited as in the letter $F$,
SK, SB, C
Medals than those here offered for Roses cannot
hibition without attention to the regulations here explained, ape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB, SG, LS. on more than one occasion. Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct parieties. SG, LS, SK,
N.B. No persou who shows in I whll be allowed to exhibit
alco in K. Herbaccous Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. SK, SB. Calceolarias, in sixes ; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS, Carmations, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB,
Pinks, in pans of 24 blooms. LS, SK, SB.
are admittod to equal competition:-
uchsi ss in col, ct. uns of 12 distinct varieties, LSS, SK
Single specimens of new or rare ornamental plants, $S G, L S$,
$S K, S B, C$.
N.l3. These medals will be awarded by the Society's officers, gerve that the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularly ob-
this or rare plants canle canhed luder this letto

## N. B, Cons subjects, SK, SB, C.

excluded from ruibitiongeas, and cut flowers are altogether N.B. Every sced fowers, SK, SB,
marked with the name it is to bear.
not gain a prize more than once in the season. Peldegonium
are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person
will be allowed to exhibit more than five secdlings at each
meeting.
and regularly supplying the markct, and private growers, Grapes. SG, LS, SK, SB.
Pine Apples. SG, LS, SK, SB
Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens, SK, SB

TORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.Vegetable Physinlogy and the Arts of Cultivation, will be deli-
vered in the Meeting. Room of the Society by Mr. E. SOINY, F.R.S., \&c., Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Socicty, On Thursidy, the 11 th, 18 th, and $2 t$ th of May, and 1 st of June,
at Tbree o'Clock precisely. Fellows of the Society are admitted upon signing their names; all other persons by Tickets, which price $10 s$. $6 d$. for the Four Lectures.

Society, 21 , Regent-street,
By Order of the Council

## T ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON-

## che Gavoners’ chtonide.


"Having read," says a corresponklent, signing himself ' Lexicon," "the remarks of 'Agger,' in a late
Number of the Chronicle, on the pronunciation of the names of flowers, together with the complications of a most extravagant character of the Greek and Latin languages used in naming them, I am tempted to offer my protest against the introduction of these complications into the English language, as is now attempted in the charming gardens of St. James s
Park, where there is an arboretum of almost all specimens of native and foreign trees 'and shrubs that will exist in our climate, but which I regret to see smoky atmospliere they are cloomed to breathe: there Ifind the Birch-tree called a Betulineous tree, the Chesnut a Castanacenus tree, and a Ribes a Grossularious shrub, \&c.; thus endeavouring to engraft a guage. How our lexicographers may deal with them m their future dictionarics I know not, but I am sure they are calculated to puzzle the rising generation,
with the tribes of governesses and nursemaids who with the tribes of governesses
frequent that delightful locality.
Upon this point we entirely cliffer from our correspondent, for the following reasons. It will, we conceive, be admitted that the object which the Commils sioners of Woods and Forests have proposed in attaching names to the specimens of trees in the parks-namely, that of giving information concerning mendation. It will also be conceded that the more information which is thus conveyed, the better. Now the mere name of a plant carries but little interest with it; the idlers in the parks will scarcely stop to
observe whether a tree is called Abies excelsa or Pinus ponderosa; and if they do, they will care but little for the result of their investigation: but if they find other matters connected with it, their curiosity is gratified. For example: they see Robinia pseudacacia on a label; they find that it is also called the Locust-tree, that it is a native of North America-a
fact which they would nothave suspected, considering how common it now is in this county-and, finally, that it is a Leguminous plant. All these things put together form a little history which cannot fail to excite the interest of those who will use their powers of observation. Indeed, we o nhe syiplants we have just described, except so far as the term plants we have just described, But what does Legump nous really mean? The idler in the Park in al probability does not know; inquiry is made of others,
or books are or books are consulted, and then it is ascertained that it is a technical collective term, indicating a particular kind of structure in the flowers and leaves, a certain manner of growth, a seed-vessel like the Pea-pod, and other plants, called the Leguminous order. It further appears, that to that order belongs the Liquoriceplant, the Judas-tree, the Pea, the Clover, the Laburnum, and quantities of other familiar forms, all of which are members of the same large family. This We apprehend is a sort of information very far from useless.

Lexicon," however, probably does not object to the knowledge thus conveyed-it is the word Leguminous that offends him. But how is such
information to be put into a concise form except by information to be put into a concise form except by Dictionary that will answer the purpose, and a new one must be invented. Leguminous may be passable, but what can be urged in favour of Betulineous? We answer, the necessity of the term, the utility of it, and custom. It is an expression having a definite meaning, signifying that the plant so named has
certain peculiarities, and so on, as before explained. be desirable to do so, now that Betulineous has a recognised meaning, which is distinctly stated in books, and that it is in common use, although not among "Lexicon's" friends? We submit that it would We desirable
We think that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests deserve the greatest credit for the attempts they are making to render the Parks a source of opinion that the method of doing so which they have put in execution is well considered and judicious. The hideous stone candlestick, called a fountain, is cover. But while we fully recognise the excellent intentions which have dictated the present mode of marking the trees in the Parks, we cannot conceal the
fact that the utility of the plan is diminished by the fact that the utiaty or the plan is with the execution of it. Information that is false does more harm than no information at all; and it is little creditable to those who were charged with the care of directing the prePopulus a Betulineous tree, instead of Salicaceous, or stating Pyrus Michauxi to be a North American instead of a Persian plant, should have occurred. It
would, however, be unfair to ohject to the system because of such blemishes; and, for our own parts, plan to every place of public resort over which their authority reaches.

In endeavouring to find useful and profitable employment for Agricultural labourers, it should always hem without employ, and consequently without pay, their resources will soon be exhausted; and that, in ther it be by voluntary charity, or a poor-law, or, what is much worse, by depredations on property. The public, and especially the owners and occupiers of disadvantage, that the moral condition of the labourer is deteriorated; that, when labour is abundant, habits of idleness prevent his doing his work with diligence; and dishonesty, the child of indigence,
renders him less trustworthy. All this a very small comparative outlay might have prevented; and the loss which might have been incurred by giving work
which did not fully repay the employer should be cheerfully submitted to, when the great advantage of industry and honesty in the labouring population, as If If a committee of proprietors and occupiers of trict, would meet occasionally to consider how the surplus population could be employed usefully, there is no doubt but the union-houses might become, what
they should only be, refuges for destitute old age, helpless infancy, or bodily infirmity and mental incapacity. The sums now collected for the maintenance of men and women who are still capable of work would be far moxe usefully expended in paying them and ditches of noxious weeds, collecting and mixing materials into composts for manuring the land, and many other useful employments suited to their strength or capacity, which are now seldom thought of By such means as these, the rates of a parish with which we fere connected were, even under the old and imperfectly-administered poor laws, reduced more than onle-half, so that we speak from experience. At is grievous to the farmer to pay a heavy tax trom which he derives no advantage whatever; while at the same time he is surrounded by distress, carsed by want of employment, and his charity is chilled by the thoughts of the heavy contributions he is called upon to pay for the support of the poor.
Fowever useful it may be to the regularlyemployed labourer to have a garden or allotment to cultivate in his spare hours, this is no remedy for total want of employment. We would not introduce the cottar system, with all its privations and waste of time; but we would show the proprietors and occupiers of land how they may find work for many more hands than are usually employed on a farm, without loss to themselves, and, sometimes with considerable profit. There are many operations on a farm which cannot be so perfectly done by the usual implements of cultivation as by manual labour; and although this last is more tedious, it is not more expensive in the end. Without superseding the plough by digging or forking the land, a much better tilth may be given by the spade, fork, and hoe, after the land has been ploughed. In heavy and wet clays, where the treading of the horses does much harm, a man working in the intervals between the stitches usually formed by the plough on such lands can readily pulverise the surface on each side by breaking clods with a hoe or rake, either before the seed is sown or afterwards. We suppose that all the essential im-
provements in levelling, draining, and deepening ditches and watercourses have been completed for these employ many hands, and are sufficiently profitable not to require any strong inducement to undertake them. What we wish to suggest is, additional manual labour in the minute operations of tillage, by which crops may be increased or secured, so as fully to repay the additional expense; while the great object of giving employment to all industrious labourers is thereby fully accomplished. A little reflection will soon lead to innumerable operations, which may be extremely useful, without causing a very great outlay of capital. A few hints is all that

## epretend to give.

rs would not disdain to take a lesson from the gardens and allotments of their labourers, the latter being generally on poor land, often taken out of wastes, and allowed to be inclosed because they were of little use to the cattle turned out, they would see the advantage of the spade, rake, and hoe after the ground has been dug. When the land is laid in regular beds of about a perch or pole in width, slightly sloping from the centre to the intervals, which are deepened by the spade, the crops are invariably better and more certain, even with less manure. The expense of doing this, after the land has been ploughed deep or subsoil-ploughed, is much less than would appear at first sight : there will be 160 perches in length to deepen after the plough has gone twice over it, and less than 160 square perehes to rake and lay in a proper form. Before the labourers are accustomed to the work, they may ask much more per perch than will give them fair wages ; but this is very soon brought to a proper adjustment. Suppose a farmer begins by allowing 1d. per perch for the work, well done, including both operations, this will be only an additional expense of 13 s .4 d . per acre; but we maintain that, if the Iand be not very heavy, a labourer will earn excellent wages at 10 s . per aere, and, where there is competition, perhaps for much less. Those who have experence in task-labour will be better able to fix price at once ; but any man, by giving a good price at will lower the price to a minimum, according to the greater or less abundance of labourers and the usual wages of the neighbourhood. When the farmer walks over his field to look at his growing crop, and finds deep surface-drains at a perch apart all over cesary, we suppose to have been made, he will not regret the $10 s$. or $12 s$. it may have cost him; and if he does, let him examine fields of similar soils which have been laid, as it is usual to find them, after the common operations of ploughing, harrowing, and rolling, and observe the difference. The greatest advantage will be found in cold heavy soils; but even in the lightest it will be evident that the mould dug out of the intervals, and spread evenly over the surface, will prevent too great evapolation and greatly strengthen the growing crop. As it is usual for the ploughman to begin by filling up the interval between two stitches or lands, as they are called, with two furrow-slices laid over one another, and so alternate the crown and furrow, it may appear that the furrow dug out to the depth of fourteen or more inches will leave a hollow in the crown of the stitch now forming. This is avoided by causing the sides of the furrow to be drawn in by means of a heavy hoe before the plough begins its work; that is, if only one ploughing is intended to be given ; but if it is to be ploughed oftener, the new stitch can easily be brought to a proper form by the process called gathering, which every ploughman well knows. Thus a great depth of soil is deposited under the crown of the stitch, and cannot fail to improve the Corn which grows there
At the first opportunity, when the land is cleaned for roots, or whatever is the substitute for the fallow, if the soil can be kept clean without it, and when a cross ploughing is introduced, as it is in all improved husbandry, the stitches are so set out, that what was the crown before shall be shifted a foot or two to either side. The new furrow between the stitches will now be dug out, and some of the lower portion of the soil brought up and spread evenly over the new stitch. After a few such operations, the whole of the field will have its soil deepened several inches, without at once bringing too great a portion of the subsoil to the surface. If a spit of 8 inches below where the plough reached be spread over a perch, there will be only half an inch of the subsoil laid over thesurface; and however tenacious or barren this subsoil may be, it will be mellowed by the effect of the atmosphere, rains, and frost, and entirely amalyamated with the soil. It stands to reason that the subsoil must not contain substances injurious to vegetation, or else it cannot be safely mixed with the soil. This is not a fancy or new scheme invented at the moment, for it has been the practice in Flanders from time immemorial. (See "Outlines of Flemish Hus. bandry," published by the Society for Diffusing Use-
ful Knowledge.") -M.

At the anniversary meeting of the Horticultural Society on Monday last it must have been gratifying to the friends of Horticulture to learn how much real and most essential service this truly great association is quietly rendering to Gardening. Exclusive of their ordinary expenses, the Society has been able within the year to publish a new edition of their invaluable Fruit Catalogue (at a price which places it within the reach of every journeyman gardener), and to lay out $721 l$. upon importing plants and seeds from foreign countries, $340 l$. upon the improvement of hothouses at the Garden, and no less a sum than $833 l$. in medals and other rewards to gardeners for their horticultural other rewards to gardeners for their
skill. These facts require no comment.
It was announced on the same occasion that Mr. Edward Solly's interesting lectures on the Chemistry of Vegetation are about to be resumed this year in a new form, and that, although the Society at large does not subscribe to the funds which defray the cost of the chemical experiments, yet all Fellows of the Society would be admitted to the lectures without charge.

In considering the money part of Mr. Pusey's Drainage Bill, we do not find anything to object to, so far as its provisions go ; but we think it would be desirable to introduce some additional clauses. The their own purposes, and afterwards to charge land with the amount expended in effecting their works; but we do not perceive any clause enabling occupiers or proprietors to borrow money for carrying out their part of the work after the operations of the Commis sioners have terminated. 'The general want of floating capital among landlords and tenants is in itself a great bar to such expensive work as the under-drainage of land, after the noin watercourses are constructed or improved, which, as we understand it, is all this bill contemplates; it will therefore be necessary that money should be borrowed for the purpose. But capitalists will be shy of advancing money, unless the security to be given them is of the best description; and they will scarcely regard tenancy-at-will, or, perhaps, tenancy of any kind, or heavily-mortgaged land, as satisfactory security in the actual state of the aw. It therefore seems desirable that advantage should be tanden of the present opportunity to enable capitalists than they now can.
It should be remembered that where drainage has been effected, the value of property becomes permanently improved; all those persons, therefore, who now hold landed securities will find their position much improved by the operation. It would, therefore, be no hardship upon percons holding landed securities if purpose of draining. Fie would give a direct priority of security to a lender above any existing mortgage, and we would not allow the mortgagee to dispute the propriety of the outlay. That mortgagees will at first resist the measure is probable enough, for they may be alarmed at the idea of any increased burthen on the land; but if they were satisfied that the estate to be drained was improved to more than the extent of the money advanced for the purpose, they would hardly persevere in opposition. It seems to us that a mortgagee would be satisfied upon this point, provided the question of under draining were decided by the Commissioners, and this warrant were necessary in order to enable a borrower to offer the security of his
land. Were this condition required, it could hardly fail to be satisfactory to the mortgagee.

Then, as to tenants: It is possible that landlords may in many cases prefer to throw the expense of under-drainage upon their teriants; in that case there will be no chance of the money being raised, unless the tenant can offer the lender avalable security for the repayment of the money borrowed. We would therefore recommend the insertion of a clause providing that claims for money lent for drainage purposes should, in cases of bankruptcy or insolvency, be satistied out of the property and stock of the tenant, be superior to that of the landlord for rent, and be made recoverable by similar process before all
other creditors. In order to prevent the abuse of other creditors. In order to prevent the abuse of
such a power, it should also be required that the sancsuch a power, it should also be required that the sanc-
tion of the landlord should be given before the borrower could take up money for the purpose of draining; and the amount of amual instalments by which it would have to be repaid might also be made to depend upon the decision of the landlord.
Let these things be provided, and there will be no Fusey's bill. Pusey's bill; on the contrary, land will become, as it find the general a firitc $G^{\text {l }}$. -1 of mvestment; we shall object of interest inprovement of the country the great object of interest to steally capitalsts, such and dancerous speculations, such as foreign lanas and foreign railway schemes, will be left to the artention of those wamblers of which all countries furnish a phentiful crop. points to advert to, such as irrigation and few more
age of towns; but, for the present at least,
leave these matters to other and abler hands.

## FIG-TREES in vineries.

IN compliance with the request of your correspondent "W. C.," I send you a short statement of the mode of as I am not able to say what the kind of $F \lg$ is, $I$ forward to you a box containing a small branch, with several half-ripe Figs on it. I also inclose a branch with a bunch of black Hamburgh Grapes, cut from the Vine which grows opposite to that part of the Fig-tree from which the branch was taken. The bunch of Grapes is the smallest of two
which were on the same shoot, and it was to have been Which were on the same shoot, and it was to have been removed to-day at any rate. I send the Grapes, to show
that I do not sacrifice my Vines for the sake of the Figs that I do not sacrifice my Vines for the sake of the Figs,
and I shall be glad to hear if you think they denote a sufand I shall be glad to hear if you think they denote a sufficiently healthy condition or not.
The Vinery was ereeted in 1826, and in that year the Figs were planted. They received no peculiar treatment for several years; but about five years ago my gardener spade, at the distance of rather less than two feet from the stems, and he then top-dressed with leaf-mould and turf broken down. They now get a very liberal supply of liquid manure from the farm-yard every spring (as do also the Vines), and have daily a quantity of water till the fruit begins to ripen. Some of the small branches are trained back, which has a tendency to make them bear better. Since the plants were root-pruned they have eye a Fig is tormed. Many fall off, but still numbers remain on, as the branch sent will show. The trees are never pruned. I may mention, further, that we have success. The houses are beated with the old flues. I omitted to state that we ripen the second crop also.J. N. V. [Specimens of the Vines and Figs in question possible to find either in more vigorous health.]

TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.


IMPROVEMENT IN VINE BORDERS.
Mucr has been written on the shrivelling and shanking of Grapes, and the rust upon them, and many are the have produced these diseases, if I may so term them. But all writers agree that a warm dry border is necessary for the well-being of the Vine ; a knowledge of this fact Vine-borders dry and warm, and when success has attended any method, the health of the Vines and the flavour of their fruit have always been improved, the wood has been well ripened, and the probability of a good crop
every year made certain.

In some situations a simple excavation of a foot or two in depth, filled with a suitable soil, will be sufficient to make the Vine grow luxuriantly, and bear fine fruit. In
other situations, every care in draining the border and in other situations, every care in draining the border and in
raising it above the surrounding level scarcely suffices, as far as it (the border) is concerned, to insure, especially in early forcing, a successful cultivation of the Vine.
The consideration of these circumstances suggested
tat an improvement might be made in Vine-borders, by that an improvement might be made in Vine-borders, by
forming a cavity underneath them of the whole length and breadth of the border, and to make the air of this cavity as warm, or warmer, than the air of the Vinery itself.
Supposing the cavity to be three feet high at the side nexpt the house, and two feet high at the front of the
border, if a small single hot-water pipe were carried round the front and two ends of this cavity, it would, I think, be quite sufficient to keep up a tolerable warmth in such a place. It would be necesssry, perhaps, to raise the border three or four feet higher than the floor of the house, so that the bottom of the cavity might not be much lower than the bottom of the house, and also that one of the pipes in the house, say the lower or return-pipe, might he made to make the tour of three sides of the instead of using one of the principal the boiler; independent independent pipe be brought from the boiler for the sole parpose of heating the cavity ? But ail Vineries are not
heated by hot water; still, I think, the cavity might be heated with a smoke-flue as easily as with a hot-water pipe. The cavity being two or three feet in height, there would be room enough to allow a person to crawl in to examine the pipes or flue. It would be easy to make it deeper if it should be thought best to do so. Supposing
that neither flue ner hot-water pipe were carried round the cavity, yet the air, to a certain extent, might be warmed if any communication could be made between it and the air in the Vinery ; such com munication might probably be made by openings in the front wall of the Vinery. The cavity might be either arched over with bricks, or covered over with large slabs of slate, or stone supported by pillars ; it would be advantageous, perhaps, not to have the covering of the cavity too closely fitted together, as any interstices left between the stones would atlow the heat from the cavity to reach the border above more readily. If slabs of stone were used, they might have holes dritted all over them; if a layer of stones were placed on the roof of the cavity before the soil was put on, it would help to disseminate the heat more regularly through the border. To if allowed to fall on the border I rain or snow would have, Appleby's method of putting a layer of long litter on the border, and over that a tarpaulin (see Gardeners' Chronicle, October 9, 1841.) If the air in the cavity below the border were kept very moist, there would probably be less necessity for watering the border above.
It must be understood that I speak of the early forcing useful during cold wet summers. I slaull be glad to see the opinion of some of your experienced correspondents as to whether what I have suggested would be likely to be an improvement or not.-Observator.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XVIII.
The propagation of plants by cuttings is an operation more dependant upon art than any other which horticulturists have to conteud with; for, in addition to the incipient plant being cat off from all communication will its parent, it is also deprived of all support, except the little matcer contains within itself, and which is necessary to the formation of roots, Therefore, it is obvious that it
is not only requisite to surround it by circumstances is not only requisite to surround it by circumstances
favourable to the production of roots, but also to prevent as far as possible, any injury it m, aut asstain by the evaporation of its juices. Hence the indispensability of a humid atmosphere in propagating-pits, and of covering cuttings with hand or bell-glasses, to prevent the escape of moisture, when it is inconvenient to keep the whole atmosphere of a pit in a saturated state.
One of the greatest mistakes we commit in the propagation of hard-wooded greenbouse plants, is placing the cuttings in heat directly they are inserted in the cuttingpot. This ought never to be done, because the increased temperature and humid atmosphere cause the cuttings to grow, and, consequently, to expend that small quantity of matter which ought to go to the formation of woots and hence, though the cuttings may appear fresh and rigorous for a few days, or even weeks, it will generally be found that after that time they will turn black at their bases, and ultimately die off. These remarks are applicable to the propagation of hard-wooded plants ; but softwooded things, such as Petunias, Verbenas, Heliotropes, and Pelargoniums, which are more excitable, will root freely if put at once into strong bottom-heat ; though it must be remarked that such treatment is not to be recommended for cuttings taken from plaths in the open air or a cool greenhouse. The most certain way is to place the cuttings in a close moist atmosphere, the temperature of which corresponds with that in which they had been produced, until they have formed the "callus;" after which if removed to a moderate bottom-heat, they will root with great freedom
preparation of cuttings, great diversity of the rem exists among practical men; some advocating as strenuously exclaim wit anch the leaves, while others certain cireusy exclaim "ouch not a leaf." Under cuttiogs cumstances, both parties are right; because, if is cut of cannot be placed where all loss from evaporation the bet, the more the evaporating surface is decreased remored a since it is better that the leaves should be cutting ance than that they should remain upon the hey sphere can be kept round the cutting, then, if sas "touch phere can be kept round the cutting, then, I say, "touch crowded with foliage, because the make the cutting pot matter out of rliage, because the leaves contain the tories for the precu roots are formed, and are the labora and flowers. for be too short if they possess the parts necessary insisted a plant ; and this fact can hardily be too much insisted upon.
From the above the Amateur will be able to glean that the concomitants of success in the propagation of plants are, a moist atmosphere, a proper preparation of the
cutting, and a moderate degree of bottom-heat after the caltus is formed.
After these remarks it is scarcely necessary to offer any on the propagation of the Rose; but I may observe, that, state of excitation in a plants are kept inere, to which little or no nir is admitted ; and the cuttings, when of the proper length and sufficientiy firm, are taken off and planted immediately in very small pots, and plunged in a congenial bottom-heat, in which they generally root in pots, and in a few weeks are ready for the market. This is the process of Rcse-manufacture in the trade; and by it, it is no uncommon thing to raise from 500 to 1,000 young plants from a singl $\qquad$
HOME CORRESPONDENCE.
Gold Fish.-In your last Number is an interesting Golit Fish. I aiso reside in Sulfolk, and having a simitar pond, but not quate so well filled as your correspondent's, lst. Where did he get a plant of the "Nuph minima?" lst. Where did he get a plant of Sotland and England, till, wearied with my repeated di-appo we quished a hopeless search. men have it. It is not at Kew-it is not now at High Clere, Where it was; and though willing to pay a handsome sum for a plant, I cannot obtain one. 2dly. -Does not the
stugant water that for 4 or 5 years has been in the staguant water that for 4 or
basin get putrid or discoloured? mine is quite brown at the end of the autuma with the fallen leaves, and I rener it every spring. Will the Gold Fish live in this water after it is saturated with vegetable substances
been carried into it? 3dly.-Does the common whit Nymphæa, when put in a pot, get dwarfed in its growth
otherwise, it being plunged only one foot in the wale otherwise, it being plunged only one foot in the strong Would not give room for
and elastic stems. $-J . M$.
Wasps.-I see in your last Paper, Mr. Beaton mentions that his men have brought him 45 female Wasps, the death of which will, of course, prevent 45 nests being made But it strikes me that it is very doubtful whether any autumn diminution in the number or mado wass strong active, and powerful insect. Now, the hive-bee has been traced from 4 to 6 or 7 miles from his home, in quest o food; the London bees are seen at Hampstead and Hendon: if so, to argue from unalogy, the Wasp would take as long or longer daily flight, and I can see no reason why Sirubland Garder shops at Ipswich His Hoy ever, Mr. Beaton has a near neighbour, the Rev. Mr. Kirby, of Barham, who could give hima full and clear Enformation on this head -J. M.
English and Sootch Farmers.-Your Stirling correspondent honours my letter with three objections only, other portions. I find, however, that these objections are not directed to anything that I have said, but to little additions of his own, which he has neally interwoven with my text. He makes a giant and kills him. He saysthe Lothians and the Carse of Gowrie, Wheab is not cullivaled in any part of Scolland." These words in polation of my Stirling friend. He proceeds to say, I patate, when noticing Turnip crops, "That even in Scotland last year there were many failures in consequence of heat and drought." These italics are another interpoobjection is to the following remark, where again it will be found that the words in italics are not in my communication. "Your correspondent says the Scotch ploughs exhibited at Liverpool and Bristol were found wanting required double the amount of horse-power to work them, and that the light English plough was preferred." Thus your Stirling correspondent professes to take the general lone of my arg he may have the pleasure to refute them ; passages, that he masay alone, are what he has refuted. Is it not fair to say his logic is like the subject of our corlespondence, founded on false premises, that lead to erroneous conclusions? In noticing the wheatgrowing districts, I ought certainly to have included the district is it were, but over the hedge from West Lothian. I, howerer, adhere to my original statementthat farmers generally throughout Scotland, save in these favourite districts, have var for doing so is stoded in the following extract from the Dumfries Courier of this week, which gives the particulars of the great agricultural
meeting for the counties of Dumfries and Kircudbright which was held on the previous week, where a farmer addressing his brethren, makes these remarks; and that they may have their weight on those unacquainted with to the Loihian the Carse of Gowrie, and the not-to-be forgotten banks of the Forth, one of the best-tilled and productive counties in Scotlind. This farmer remarks'During a series of years, the crops of Wheat and Barley have been so miserably bad as, in many instances, scarcely se marketable:"-" during some of these seasons, nearly as much Oatmeal was imported into Dumfriesshire as "chue of all the grain exported from the two counties ; circumstances? Why, chiefly from the profits arising
from breeding cattle, grazing, and turnip-feeding. much for the great grain-growing counties of the South. But to my friend's letter. As it regards Turnips, I never said there were many failures of crop. My remarks were, that Turnips were "last summer as much injured by blight as usually they are in the south of England." My observations of the crops of last year extended to Roxburghshire, Dumfries, Lanark, and Galloway, where the farmers anticipated a total waste of their bulbs, which were abundant, from the injury done by hlight, until the rains came in October, when a new foliage sprung from the crowns, and the bulbs were saved. On the subject of ploughs, your correspondent insinuates that my statement may be an untruth. This is not gentlemanly, nor handsome frum one who has interpolated my remarks and censured me on the ground of these additions. But as I wish to stand fair with him I shall subjoin the particulars of the trials at Liverpool and Bristol*, only premising that in those trials, the weight of the Scotch plough was less than that of the English, but in draught required nearly twice the horse-power. The cause of this increased power your correspondent says I attribute to their extra weight, a remark not in my communication. The momen or four horses drawing a plough. I knew they would be found somewhere in the reply, as it is a favourite subject of ridicule with Scotclimen ; yet this English practice is a good practice, and one that Scotchmen might farther grr than in imitating. Your friend should know that in the fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, a great many heavy horses are bred ; these when young are sold to farmers in the midland and southern counties, where instead of eating the brend of illeness as is the onse with their brethren in Scotland they are made to keep themselves by their loh 1 , only put to a plough - might injure these young creatures thy par a pre thed and thus they work until proper ase to be sold into the large towns for the cart and dray; the farmer having his work done whilst hie leam is improving in value, and ultimately sold at wide the team, however, annually depreciate in value, and whether by death or sale, end in a loss to him. This English practice, however, is often abused in a few counkes, where three or four mature horses are used; bat the farmers say their heavy chay soil neens them. In distant
clusion I would remark, that I have not the most ditan wish to detract from the of Scotch farmers. know them to be good ones. hold that station as agricultulists, where their merits place English brethren by reason of extra merits that are not their due. Your correspondent's mis-statements afford an excellent elucidation of how this is usually done.been a good deal puzzled as to which of the properties of this favourite fiower are most important. All writers on the subject require, as the first property, hould orea insistel in so meny words, the tach petal shall presentinits ane share to make up this perfect hall cond the consequence has been that fowers having whis, and middle petals, and (comparativelf) a very diminutive lower petal, have been adjudged worthy of prizes, merely because the general result was a tolerable circle. I contend, with many others, that this is improper, and that, in addern as an absolute rule that the eye should form the centre of the flower, which would prove that the petals were proportionate. Let any of your readers examine flowers having the eye in the centre, against the many top-heavy flowers which have been sent out at ligh infinitely superior in beauty and effect. Passing from forin to colour, another dificulty ahss. All soer to be agreed that the ground-colour of the ins lower petals should be the same, ald the two side petals shoald be uniform. But sapposing the ground-colour or the three tower pelals so be whe or yellow, would a inotch on the eye of the lowest be a disquaw commenced, many of your readers would be glad to have some information on the points I have raised. Will you, therefore, allow me to inquire, 1st. Whether the judges of Seedling Pansies are or are not justified in refusing prizes to all flowers which do not form perrect circles, and in whicli the eye does not form the colour may the fiower, whatever their good quaities as to colour may
we? 2d. Whether a blotch on the lower petal alone, the two side petals having the same ground-col as the lower one, is or is not a disqualification?- $A$ Leawer, Birmingham.
Double Yellow Rose.-I saw a very fine double yelDow Rose at the Forres Flower-show, last summer it was exhibited by Mr. Gregor, Nurseryman. In 1841, a plant first fiowered at Holme, but very fow buds expanded perfectly. A plant of it produced two fine blooms in Novar Gardens, Rosshire, in 1832; and at Invergordon Castle, in 1633, it produced about 60 blooms, of which Castue, $\begin{aligned} & \text { five only were perfict.-JJohn Ross, MIolme Cardens }\end{aligned}$
*I cannot lay my hand on the report of the Livervool meeting, but find the trials at Bristol thus reported:-Howarn's 2 pough
 refured the power of 44 stone to draw it. For your corre-
poudent's information it may be stated, that the light lands of spondent's infore much more easily ploughed than the heavy clay Iands of england. For instance,
plough) in saudy loam, which is the prevailing soil in scotland


A Black Hare.-Mr. Atkinson, of Lancaster, has in his possession a hare completely black. White and spotted hares are occasionally found, but this is the first black one which I have heard of. It has several peculiarities besides its colour: the head and general figure bear some resemblance to those of the feline race, and its ears are like the fur of the cat. It was found lying dead on Lancaster Moor.-- Fucile.
Bees.-I think that "W." is mistaken in alleging that his Bees died by frequenting Dahlia flowers, for such are no favourites or the Honey-bee. Bees may at times enter single blooms, butsela flowers having large petals, afford latter, of all 1 Bees. In autumn they shelter wild little nourishment for with ones, but not enough farm from the flowers of cold,-not "intoxicated bie "Were. This curious Dailias," "as "says misertion of Dr. Barton's, that story brings to mind an assid a isonous syrup, of which some species of plans wh whas been fatal to Bees partake without injury, man. He enumerates sowe ol so phe doubtful ; indeed it must be wrong, for Bees collect much one fort is meant; and hoys know well that large Bummer Bees collect very good honey from Honeysuckle.-J. Wighton.- [The story relates to the poisonous honey of Trebizond; been notorious since the days of Xemophon. Hoe Laurele in question is the Rhododendron, and the Honeysuck the Pontic Azalea.]
Roses.-In your report of the exhibition at the Horti cultural Society's Rooms, Regent-street, on the 18th inst., you mention a Perpetual Aibert Rose as being exhibited by us; and as such name might mislead purchasers of Roses, we trust you will not think it too much trouble to give the Rose you speak so highiy of its proper designaion, i.e. Hybrid China Prince Albert; in colour a phr
Net.-Having frequently observed in your Chronicle advertisements offerng net at so much per square yard, I think your readers may not be aware of the custom of the trade (as stated to me by one of the advertisers) the measuring the nets. They stretch them throng the yards of net, accordme to thell messurement, whil not cover more than 50 square yards of ground. - $K$. E. the Wireworm, which I have adopted for sotae yearsmy ground being full of them, so that I could neither grow Sweet Williams, Picotees, Bulbs, Lettuces, nor indeed any succulent plant, without their boring, running un, and eating the hearts out Near these plants I now place balf a Potato with the eves cut out to prevent its growing, and run a pointed stick through the middle of it nnd per it into the ground, covering it over with about an and peg it into the grouad, co or two I have pulled out by the tails from 15 to 30 of them from one piece of Potato. -Adan.
Ammocharis fulcata.-Your correspondent, "J. W. Rogers," in the Chronicle of last week, states that all his efiorts fo flomers Ammocharis falcata have failed; and as whow it expands its lovely blossoms. The bulb, while dormant, which is during winter, is kept in a cool greenhouse , as dy and airy a place as possible, until it hegins to show it leaves; it is then potted in three parts begin form one part leaf-mould, and a little silver sand, and placed so as it may bave the full benefit of the light, When the leaves have grown to about 18 inches ing lo it is plunged in a strong bottom-heat and llowed to remain till the flower-stem pushes clear of the allowed to remail be in about four or five weeks. It must leaves, wradually hardened off, and returned to the greenthen be grad to expand its hlossoms, which consist of an house, therem 20 to 30 flowers. After flowering, ererr umbel orst be taven of the foliage, by exposing it to the are mur the and piving the Wh in sher When it shows an - Olon Brewster.
Birds.-It may not be generally known that the nests of one of our smallest birds are somatimes occupied as winter habitations by perhaps one of the smallest of Europesn quadrupeds, namely, the shrew-mouse (Sorex araneus): they commonly take up their quarters in holes under banks and among moss; but one during the past winter was determined to be a littie mone in than ordinary, and havig found a wren curious a thornsee the little animal sporting about ite mossy habitation see time to time, and no doubt it would be com fortable enough at night in its feather-bed.- Peter Mackenzie.
Cotton
Cotton Coverings for Frames.-I have found the following a good composition for rendering waterproof the three pints of old pale linseed oil, one ounce of sugar of lead, and four ounces of white resin. The sugar of lead must be ground with a small quantity of the oil, and added to the remainder, incorporated with the resin, by means of gentle heat. The composition is to be laid on by a brush after the calico is nailed to the frames; one coat annually is sufficient. It dries in a sloort time when exposed to the air, and excludes as little light and heat as anything except glass, and does not become mildewed.Devoniensis.
Gas-Lime.-The grass upon which I sowed the gaslime has not recovered, nor is it likely to do so, although
one waggon-load per acre, consisting of one the rate of lime to seven parts of mould; but find it turns them of a sickly colour, and I cannot see that it does them any good. with about best for the bottoms of muck-heaps, mixed over twice before the muck is put on it certainly drives away the wire-worms and kills the seeds contained in the mould. I have now used it for Carrots and Barley, both which look well.-Jack Spratt.
Dried Strawberries.-Last summer, by way of experi to their stalks, and hung were plentiful, I attached thread to dry. I placed them inside a window facing the south, to dry. I placed them inside a window facing the south, time (March 28th). They have just been tasted, and the peculiar to the Strawberry is in full perfection; the flavour of the fruit, without any watery solves in the mouth as slowly as a lozenge, and is infinitely
superior to the Raisin, which so soon brings on a feeling of satiety. The Strawberry thus preserved is a stomachic The experiment may be tried when the fruit is so ripe as
to be scarcely worth gathering, without any further expense or trouble than being luung up. - T. Allen, 190,

Amaryllis Belladonna in Pots.-I recommend any o the following experiment: Keep the plants constantly on a light shelf in the greenhouse, with a pan of wet sand un derneath them, which should never be allowed to become quite dry, not even in summer, when the plant is dormant Good Hope, which, if not A. belladonna, can hardly be distinguished from that species, have flowered regularly fresh potted, in great luxuriance. They should never be of mine have done, and toots_ split the pots, which some must not be adopted till the bulbs have rooted themselves. This management was adopted accidentally as regards the Rev. W. Herbert, for Brured, under the suggestion of tiflora, which were received at the same time, and which years ber reguarly every other year. For some fifteen flower. Th, never succeeded in getting any of them to B . Ner. (ethnary cause of failure in the cultivation of mointure in sum mer much heat in winter, and want of platis lateis lus aralies.-One of the most noble Morerambe lisy and the Estuary of the Duddon, ing of north of Lancashre, which I am murh afraid was put a attention of fiovernment, It is highly deserving of the more than 52, ,hun acres, as the whole land, consisting of years ago it was proposed to carry the great Caledonian this bay, which wougland effected a by the ralkay, and, by raising an embankment for it formation, would have seprated these 52,000 acres of land pronounce the thing impossible of such matters might engineers of the first character, who have examined the locality, report it can easily be accomplished. The soil of this immense tract is found to be of the finest quality with sand and marine shells a favourable mixture of clay lamentably in want of employment, seems a favonrable for adding it to the wealth of the country. The engineer's and the value of the land the embankment was 434,0000 . to be worth $1,196,000$ l. The land beloned was calculate and is under the control of Gelongs to thernment in office, the late Mamstry agreed with the parties frant them the whole of embankment and railway, to grant them the whole of the Bay, reserving to the Crown only one acre in every fifteen; and, moreover, offered to stand between the company and all other claimants. But the pohle flan was set aside, because Sir F. smith and the Pon data since ascertainedsion, forming their opinion the the ratway ought to go through the barren hills of Westmoreland, where not an addational acre of land could be added to the national stoch, while the cost of its formation would exceed by $300,000 \mathrm{l}$. that of the embankment and ralway put tugether. I do trust that some of the induced to investigate this subject, and to press it upon the consideration of Government; for surely it is great and worthy object to reatore to the wealth of the country 52,000 acres of its best land ; and the employment of thousands of starving labourers in effecting such a purpose must still more forcibly recommend it to the consideration of a statesman.-

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE Paris, April 27.-We have experienced sad weather by chilling winds, rain, hail, se Fruiy hot, followed kind have suffered considerably, particnlarly Apres of every Pear. Peaches are better off; indeed, they Apricots and will be a good crop of them, particularly on that there that were prumed when the flower was fully expanded. know a garden in an exposed situation where the trees are never covered, yet the crop of Peaches never fail, and the trees are pruned always during the time that they are
in full flower. The $W$ alnut-trees are mean the young shoots, which will be generally frozen-I larly to the small farmers, as the be a great loss, particuhelped to pay their rents. The Vineahefrom the nuts
and in many places the recolte will be but trifling; at the 1811, when the wine was so excellent, they experience exactly the same weather as at presen that the vin in that year, and yet the wine was 8 th and 10 th of April have still hopes. $\qquad$ capita

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## May 1-At the apniversary this day, his Grace the Duke of










 Son flowers, the very showy Phox subulata and invaiis; the
delicate
of the



 good specimend of philibeertia grandifora, with unusually covering the pot with its pretty pale lilac flowers; chorozeme cordifolium, spinosum, Henchmannii, and varium, the latter in a the four Chorozemas; and it was stated that the Fabiana is any protection--it will therefore be a useful addition to our everPreen shrubs. From Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing zena (Dillwína, glycinifolia, wheh, although difficult to cult tum, shuwy and well managed, the charming Cytisus filipes,
y rodigal of the swect white blowsoms in the sping month frodigal of its swect whate blossoms in the sp, ing months; a fine
variety of Oncidium papilio; and two seedling Azaleas, oule called speciosissima, with immense crimson flowers, richl
spotted in the upper petals, and tolerably well formed the conspicua purpurea, equally large, of a darker tint, less spotted and of a less perfect figure. A Banksian medal was given f
the first of these and Chorozema glycinifolia. Mr. Gaines, great abundance, are seldom favourably grown; these, howeve they were distinguished by a Banksian medal. A specimen of
the rare Houllétia Brocklehurstiana was shown by Messrs. Veitch and Son, of Exeter; it is very singular, and has large chocolate Banksian medal was awarded for this. There was also fromi Messr with the aspect of a Columnea, but apparently a species of Hyypo cyrta; it has curious scarlet flowers, which are not ver yellow Oxalis, which. is an example in which of a doubl are not so showy as the single ones. It was obtained from Ma-
deira, and is to be regarded more as a curiosity than as an orna
 Claway, wheh has a lajge and very deep neh reddish browı
fower. Mr. Davey, gr, to G. Smith, Esq., of Colney Hatch,
exhibited a seedling cinerária (pulcherrima), with most intense purplish arimson blossoms, but chiefly noticeable for the colour Sutherlandia frutescens, which is something like Clianthus pun ceus, and almost equal to it. The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert,
communicated some beautiful seedling Rhododendrons an Azaleas; the first was R. Seymouri, obtained from seed of Rho dora canadensis, impregnated by Azalea pontica; another wa
raised between R. ponticum and R. dauricum atrovirens, and is remarkable for its loveliness. There were also some pleasing
hybrids from $R$. ponticum, which had been fertilised with the
pollen of $A$. pontica latter, they showed how the properties of the male type prevai A. pontica and $A$. sinnensis, the collour of the flowers heing briplt C. Abbott, market gr, Fitmonton, hrought, a pumnet of Mlack plants from the Gardens of the Soclety were the white Indian Forbesii and intermedia, the latter having seven flowers on one of its spikes; the large variety of Oncidiam ampliatam, in an
unnsually splendid state; Epidendrum primulinum; a hairy Variety of Acacia pulchella, which is very distinct and showy;
the dwarf Chorozema varium, so much preterable to the larger
kind showy pink and blue flowers; it is described as hard to prow, but was in excellent condition. Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, sent a centre for the purpose of admitting pots, intended to economize dosacco-water; when this is applicd to plants, for the purpose of
destroying aphides, it is generally wasted, and a great superfluous expenditure is thus incurred: by this contrivance the plants may be syringed or sprinkled, and the whole of the fluid will be caught again, to be strained for further use. It was announced that Mr.
E. Solly, Jnn., will deliver four lectures (on the ilth of May, and the three following Thursdays, ) In the rooms of the Society, on
the Chemistry of Vegetation. Fellows of the Society will be dimitted free; and to others the course will be 10 s . $6 d$. The the formation of organic matter illustrated by reference to inorganic substances; the charges which matter undergocs; and the substances 2d. The componsition and properties of organic matter, the different characters yet similar composition of vege-
table productions, the facility with which they are converted into each other; the 11 proneness to decay, and the nature of ferment-
ation. srd. The food of plants; air, water, and soil; their componition; the substances which they yield to plants; sources of carbonic acid and ammonia; changes which they undergo in the site to vegatation; finfuence of heant, light, and electricity on
plants; deterioration of soil; modes of preventing it; use of
manure; its application and effects; relation of vegelation the animal and vegetable kingdoms. It was also stated that ther will be no meeting of the Society on the 16 th inst., owing to ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
April 20.-T. R. Barker. Esq., in the chair. Twenty-five Members were elected. Mr. Rodwell communicated the follow
ing account of specimens of Bokhara Clover he had ing account of specimens of Bokhara Clover he had presente.
to the Society, and the results of his experience in the garden
cuttivation of this plant. Specimen No. . The growth of 1841 cultivation of this plant. Specimen No. 1. The growth of 1841.
Seed sown, April 21 . The plant the growth of 138 days, First
year's produce. Iength 8 feet 1 I inches. Specimen No. 2.
The growth of 1842 . Second jear's The growth of 1842 . Second year's prodnce from the roots o
the former year. Pressed whend 1 blossum. Growth1 of 125
days. Lenth 11 feet 4 inches. Specinen No. 3. Growth of
1842 Second year's produce from the roots of the former
year. Pressed when in seed. Growth of 189 weeks. Length 12 1841:- Seed sown in drills about 18 , beghes apart, each seed
having a space of 6 inches in the drills. The soil a rich loamy mould, deep and dry. The subsol, leamy craig, about 4 fet
from Jandsprings. Preparation, deep digging and manuring
after a crop of potatoes. Cultivation in May: hoeing al mg in the tisual manner. In June, its rapid throwth (at the rate
of an inch in 24 hours), and its disposition to throw out lateral shoots, requiring great care and attention in giving it support
during some of the genial days in this month. In July, the specimen No. 1 was gathered and dried when in full bloom, the
October, the produce was carefully cut down, and avplied for

 and great hatdiness. The plant now recpured great catc and hem fainug. Early in Jume the blossons, began to make their appea ance, and coitinuce to make fresh bloom during the
monthe of Jnly and August, forming not only an ornamental but
a very framrant earden Wha taken as an average growth. In August and September gathered at the were formed and began to ripent; and the seed siluare rod. The specimen No. 3 was gathered at the same time.
Upm the usefulness of this plant, I am at present unable any very favomable repret, its properthes for feccung cattle
having no great recommensation, as it was found that dred state. It has slown itsclf with my mode of treatment a year; thals, however, may possibly not be its claracter, ptic with resent cuttings in a grcen state; a point whelh I have not at Rodwell's remarks, as to the unwillingness of animals to eat the plant when lucerne couid be had by them. Mr. Gibbs's dea was,
to cut and stack the Ciover in alternate layers with oat straw, with grass in haymahing, when there was the chance of clamage K . I. Clive, M. M., crave nctice that he should propose, at the
next monthy meeting of the Conncil, that the annual country meeting of the Society should be held at Shrewshmy in the year
1845. Mr. Hillyard informed the small Hereford oxcil, ail of one person's breed, and diviled as
cqually as possible, fed for sixteen weeks in his stal and a half each daity with one quart of bonled linseed, and three quarts of barley-meal,
for the purpose of testing the comparative feeding qualitics of
these roots. The Council adjourned to Wedneeday, the 3d of May.
 which prizes were awaracd as follows:-Aucrulthe, Ist prize
to J. Young,
Ist prize, to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge. Primroses 1st prize, to J. Downie, gr. to Gen. Robertson, Camaan Bauk
2 d prize, to J. Johnston, gr. to A. Smilic, ESq., Viewtorth
1le,
 to J. Young, 2d prize, to J. Downie. Wallfuwers inct, ist prize L. Duder, Bart., the Gringe Honse. Heaths, to sit prize, to H. Gibb;
2d, to J. Downie. Camellias, lst prize to J. Johns. Polyanthuses, ist prize, to J. Young ; 2d prize, to Esq., Grange Bank; 2d prize, to J. Downie. Seakale, Ist prize,
 fowers, Amateurs, to J: Robertson, Morningside
The Spring Meeting of this Society toot Andural Society, April 19. and although so carly in the scason, almost cvery articie required in the schedme was produced inexe dent enndition. The judges
decd the as follows: To W. Connacher, gro at St. Fort
For thest Caetus, plants (flowers cut), one hardy shrubby pilant, threc hardy hyacmiths, three suers cut), one bulbous plant, three donble cissus, one pot of Miguonctte, two Calceolarias, one pot of Potatoes, two early Cabbages. For the second best two Stocks,
six hardy spring flowers, three heads of Sea-kale, six stalks of nubarb, and four carruts. To W Smith, gr. at the Priory, St six Pelargoniums, two Double Stocks, six hardy sprung tiowers, one early green Cucumber, six stalks of Rhubarb (Victoria), four
Scotch Leeks, twelve Asparagus, and four Carrots. For the Cinerarias, and a bouquet. To A. Poustie, gre heartsease, two the best six Heartsease, two Cinerarias, three double Wall-flow arias, and two ho For the best two Petunias, three heads of Sea-kale, and six (flowers cut), three hardy shrubby plants, four double Primrones Hardie, gr. at West Park, St. Andrew's-For the best Brussels
Sprowe and one pot of Strawberie. To cotch Leeks and wher Mrs. Berwick, brewer, St. Andrew's-For the best four stage best six Heartsolyanthuses, and two Lettuces. For the second shank, St. Andrew's-For the best three double Primroses, two second best four stage Auriculas and tour Polyanthuses. Dr barb. Fort the second Andrew's -For the best four stalks of Rhunes, two heads of Broccoli, two early Cabbages, and two Lettuces.

Single ditto, and four Anemones
For the best three Scotch Leeks.
-For the best six Heartsease. Mr. J. Gibson, Woodburn-
Mr. J. Thomson, St. Andrew's - For the best six Heartsease $\qquad$
$\square$ shown from St. Fort three large specimens of the Nohl Schol, or Turnip-roated Cabbage, and one of triple-curled German green, the largest and best we have seen. From the Priory-some fine
Pelargoniums and double Stocks, growing in pots, and a beautiPelargoniums and double Stocks,
ful pot of Nemophila insignis.
specimens of the Beurré Rance Peat
Hertford Horticultural Society, April 20.-The first exlibition
for this season took place at the Shire Hall, where there was a for this season took place at the Shire Hall, where there was a
crowded and fashionable attendance. The show surpassed most
 plants exhibited by W. R. Baker, Esq, deserve lian lewnior than
Mr. Baker also exhinhted 12 Pelargoniums, which filled more
one-half of the centre stand in the assembly-room. A fine speci-one-half of the centre stand in the assembly-roon. A fine spec:-
men of hybrid Rhoriodendron, and a collection of tine seedling
Cinerarias were exhibited by Mr, Francis, nurseryman, of Hert-
ford. Mr. Panl, of Cheshunt, also exhibited a

 was a great point of attraction. The flowers were recom-
mended by the judges for 2 prize. The foliowing is a list
of the prizes awarded :-Pines, ist prize, Mr. Brown, gr. to Sir
 S. Adams, Esy. Cucumbers, brace of : 18 prize, J. Brown; 2d,
Mrs. Hanbury; 3d, Mr. Hamp. Dessert Apples, dishes of 6 . 1st
prize, Mr. Brown; 2d, A. Mine, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq. prize, Mr. Brown, 2d, A. Milne, gr. to C. S. Chauncy, Esq.
Kitchen Apples (6). 1st prize, W. Parker, Esq. ; 2d, J. Brown.
Specimen Plant: 1st prize, Mr. J. Sowe, Er, to W. R. Belker, Esq.; 2d, Mr. Plumbly, gr. to C. J. Dimsdale, Esq. ; Mr. J. Wil-
liams, gr. to Jarne, Esq. Greenhouse Plants (24) 1 st prize
Mr. J. Slowe; 2d, Mr. Plumbly. Miscellaneous Plants (24): 1 st Mrize, Mr, Slowe; $2 \mathrm{~d}, \mathrm{Mr}$. J. Whlliams. Pelavgoniums (12): istprize,
Mr. Slowe; 2 d , Mr. T. Dawson, gr, to Earl Cowper. Cape
Healhs 12 : 1 tt prize, Mr. Plumbly; 2d, Mr. Slowe. Auriculas

 prize, Mr. G. Spriggings, St. Alban's; 2d, Mro D. Spriggings,
Hertford. Stove Plonts (6): John Slowe. Orchidaceas C. B.
Warner, Esq Hodidesdon, Eut Ftowers: 1st prize, Mr. J. Wil-

 Apples: to Mr. Ar. Milpe, Dowsorn, for Hor Hydrangens and Kitchen carias; W. Parker, Esq., for Dessert Apples; Mr. Plumbly, for a Flowers' and Dessert Apples; C. G. Thornton, Esq.., for Filberts,

## MISCELLANEOUS.

On Burning Clay. - Several correspondents having has kindly furnished us with the following information on the subject, which was printed in the form of a Mr. Craig, agent to A. Murray, Esq., of Broughton, Galloway, to E. Boyd, Esq., of Merton-hall. Mr. Craig work is, to make an oblong inclosure of the dimensions
of a small house, say 15 feet by $\mathbf{1 0}$, of green turf sods, of a small house, say 15 feet by 10, of green turf sods,
raised to the height of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet. In the inside of this inclosure, air-pipes are drawn diagonally, which commu-
nicate with holes left at each corner of the exterior wall These pires are formed of sods put on edge, and the
space between them so wide only as another sod can easily cover. In each of the four spaces left between the air-pipes and the outer wall, a fire is kindled with wood inclosure or kiln filled with diy turf, which is very soon on fire; and on the top of that, when well kindled, is
thrown the clay, in small quantities at a time, and repeated as often as necessary, which must be regulated only at first, because if the fire burns with tolerable keenness, the sods forming the pipe will soon be reduced to ashes. The pipe on the weather side of the kiln only up, and not opened, except the wind should veer about As the inside of the inclosure or kiln begins to be filled up with clay, the outer wall must be raised in height than the top of the clay, for the purpose of keeping the wind from acting on the fire. When the fire burns larly when the top is overloaded with clay, the breach must be stopped up immediately, which can only be effecdation onposite to it ; and the sods that from the ffounof the first wall are soon reduced to ashes. The wall can clay; and the high as may be convenient to throw on the forming a new wall when the previous one is bin through. I have them so wide, as to afford a space for a broad, it cart to turn upon them; but, when they are so them when feeding with clay, which I would not recom the more rape the more loosely the clay can be laid on, trouble above stated with my kilns; having the all the tage of a quantity of old moss, sticks, and tree-roots, surrounded the fire withed a large parcel of them, and soon as it was well kindled, I built round a strong wall of outer and weat on, adding clay to the fire, and sods to the to contain upwards of wary, till the kilns were so large as secret in burning of 100 loads of ashes. The prineipal quite close and care to clond impervious to the external air, and taking covered with the top always lightly, but completely, come in contact with the fire, if the external air should kiln, or by means of the fure, either on the top of the
fire will be very soon extinguished. In short, the kilns require to be attended nearly as closely as charcoal-pits. Clay is much easier burnt than either moss or loam ; it
does not undergo any alteration in its shape, and, on that does not undergo any alteration in its shape, and, on that account, allows the fire and smoke to get up easily between the lumps; whereas moss and loam, by crumbling down, are very apt to smother the fire, unless carelaty attended to. No rule can be lhaid on on the kiln, as that must depend on the state of the fire ; but I have found every lump completely burnt on opening the kiln, and some of them were thrown in larger than my head. Clay, no doubt, burns more readily if it be dug up and dried for a day or two before it be thrown on the kilns but this operation is not necessary, as it will burn though thrown on quite wet. After a kiln is fairly set a-going, and it or wood, or any sorished by inattention, or the carelessness of the operator, the vicissitudes of the weather having hardly any effect on the fires, if properly attended. kiln is burning with great keenness, a stranger to the operation may be apt to think that the fire is extinguished. If, therefore, any person, either through impatience or too great a curiosity, should insist on looking into the possibly extinuish the fire ; for, as I mentioned before, the chief secret consists in keeping out the external air from the fire." From perusing these remarks, Mr. Ormiston, of Bodyliton, observes, in a letter addressed to Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart., in the same circular, which the insued about tho years afte the date to make a trial of ashes produced from burnt clay and vegetable substances as a manure. Accordingly, about the beginning of April, 1816, I set about the formation of the kilns for that purpose, close to a pit containing a quantity of peat moss, nearly in the centre of a field of fallow 100 acres, then under the oper loads of the pip fallow. Having caused some hundred loads of the peat earth, together with a subsoil of strong adhesive blue clay, a quantity of old wood and roots of trees for the purpose of lindling the fires, and having done so according to the well, I found one man equal to keep four kilas going. The kilns constructed by me were farger dimensions than those described by Mr. Craig, being 30 feet long by 12 wide, inside the walls, and 2 feet high in the first proceeded. Some hundred cart-loads of rot-weeds, and rubbish of various descriptions, collected from the field dently produced superior ashes to those procured from the peat-earth and clay. The operation of buruing no being finished till the end of July prevented my giving the ashes a fair trial that year, as i was, in consequence,
anable to sow the Turnip-seed before the loth of August, and the crop produced was very indifferent, which i impute entirely to the lateness of the season and the expense of burning, as nearly as I can calculate, was about one shilling per cart-loa, mang followare for cartage of weeds and rubish fry otherpise have been necessary o consumed in the usual manner. In the month of March, 1817, the fire in the remaining kilns was little more than extinguished. then had the ashes carted out to an adjoining meadow where they have shown, both on the crop of hay and after-grass, a decided superiority over preparations of earth and lime compost, laid on at the rate of nearly 26 cubic yards to the acre, as an active manure for top-dressing In April I put down a quantity of the ashes in the corne the ground was prepared for sowing, I manured a small portion of the field with them, at the rate of 50 cart-loads to the acre. The Turnips growing upon that part of the field are more iuxuriant, and, seemingly, heavier crop than those sow, with and and even the quere the ashes were put down until they could be carted on the field, is most conspicuous for the luxuriance of the Turnips, although they were taken up as close as possible without renoving par valuable manure as a top-dressing for pasture and meadow ground, particularly as they would not be subject to any loss from evaporation; and in that case all vegetable manure generally used as a top-dressing for meadows might be applied to the raising of green crops, where it would suffer no loss from evaporation, which, in general is very great. In the application of clay-ashes as manure cills and covered, as is practised with farm-yard dung, but that after the ground is prepared for drilling dung, but that they should be spread upon the surface and should the treading of the horses and carts in laying and should the ashesifer might be run through it before the drills were formed; by so doing the young plants would come sooner in contact with the ashes than by putting them into the drills and covering them with the From my practice o the application I am of opinion that it can be done without the aid of kilns, which must be a very considerable saving; besides, it often happens that earths of various kinds might be collected for burning, where it would be very inconvenient to obtain turf, or sods, to form the
kilns; and earths so collected, such as the scrapings of undoubtedly produce superior ashes of any kind, will undoubtedy produce superior ashes to clay, of whatever denomination. In burning clay or soil without the aid of kilns, it is only necessary to kindle a fire, and after it becomes sufficiently strong, lay the clay or earth upon it, and continue that operation directed in kin-burning so long as. a man is able to throw or upon the fire; by this mode, I conceive, a hundred ore may be easily obtained in one heap. I would recommend in this mode of burning, a screen, similar to those used in burning charcoal, which coula be shech from a high wind blowing the fire too much from any side of the heap. Having made the experiment, the result was as follows :- 160 square yards, manured at the rate of 50 cart-loads per acre of clay-ashes, produced $1,834 \mathrm{lbs}$. of Turnips, without tops and tails, 160 dito, dio at the rate of 25 cart-loads per acre of farm-yard dung, produced $1,680 \mathrm{lbs}$. of ditto without ditto, 154 lbs. diference, being equal to 2 tons 1 cwt. 2 qre. 6 10s. per acre in favour of crop sown with clay-ashes; an advantage which may not appear great in this instance, yet it would be very upon this farm.


THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-NO. XI.
40. Anatomy of Animals. - Galen, when studying human anatomy, was so struck with the perfection with which all the parts of the human arm and hand are adapted to one another, that he composed a hynan to the Deity, expressing his admiration of a piece of so much excellence. The more we extend our researches into the animal kingdom, the more shall we be struck with this extraordinary adaptation of the parts of living bodies to their respective uses; the more shall we be convinced, by our own imperfect knowleage, of the perfection of that Wisdom and Power, whose works are as marvellous as they re unbounded
41. Architecture of Birds. There is nearly as much difference between the comparative beauty of the nests of a wood-pigeon and of a bottle-tit, as between the hut of a North American savage and a Grecian temple. But although the savage, in the course of ages, may attain as much civilization as would lead him to the construction of a new Parthenon, the wood-pigeon will continue only evident from a contemplation to the end of time. It is ties of quadrupeds, birds, insects, and all the inferior ani-
mals, are stationary; those of man only are progressive.
But, within their limited range, the inferior animals per-
form their proper lahours overburdened with money, to have their expenses
paid would be a powerful inducement for them to make still
greater exertions athom. form their proper labours with an unwearied industry and an unerring precision which call forth our wonder and admiration. Elecision which call forth our wonder and tive scale of nature, we may still take example from the dive scale of nature, we may still take example from the dilgence, the perseverance, and the cheerfulness, which 42. Bishon architecture of birds.
42. Bishop Heber mentions, in his Journal, that two curious facts were told him in Kemaoon respecting the forests and their productions. The one was, that fires often took place in the jungles during the dry season, by the mere friction of the cane-stalks against each other in high winds. A scene of this sort, and arising from this cause, is described in "Leyden's Scenes of Infancy." The other was, that the Boa Constrictor is frequently found, particularly in the wood between Bamoury and Dikkalee, under the immediate feet of the hills. These snakes are of though they have, in their opinion, sufficient strength to master a buffalo, they are proportionably unwieldy. Many stories were told there of persons stepping on them by mistake for fallen trees, and being terrified on finding them alive.
43. Sacred Tree of Hiorro.-In "Glass's History of the Canary Islands" we have the description of a peculiar plying the inhabitants, man as well as inferior of supwith water-an island, which, but for this marvimals, adjunct, would be uninhabitable and abandoned. The tree is called Til by the people of the island, and has on the top of a epithet garse, or sacred. latre, which leads from the shore. A clistrict called Tiguwhich scems to rise from the sea, is cloud of vapour, and being condensed by the seliage is impelled towards it, fails into a large tank, from which it is measured out by individuals set apart for that purpose by the authorities of the island.

## جRebítbus.

A Treatise on the Growth of the Peach. By John Smith London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1843.
THis little work consists of 112 pages, 56 of which ar occupied with some account of the history and introduction of the Peach, and with descriptions of 19 varieties of this fruit, and 13 of Nectarines. This part requires little notice, beyond the observation that it appears to be a compilation chiefly from the "Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden," which work has evidently afforded the basis of most of the descriptions; and in many instances slight changes in the phraseology constitute the only dif. propagation, and kinds of stocks usually employed. On the subject of walls for Peaches, the author states, from his own experience, that atraight walls are better than those built serpentine, or zig-zag; that the full south aspect is the best; and that the east is more suitable than are, so far, very good; bat for many subsoils it would are, so far, very good; but for many subsoils it would The season of planting is stated a bottoming of concrete. The season of planting is stated to be from the " middle of October to the middle of March." Peaches may be planted thus Iate; but to delay beyond February is not to be recommended. The trees are also weakened by end of February until the blossom-buds are nearly ready to burst." When the leaves have fallen, the operation of pruning cannot be too soon performed.
With regard to pruning and training, however, the system is good in principle, but is not so distinctly explained as could be wished. It has to be gathered from amongst details of various other systems, instead of being propounded in regular order, from the time of planting the tree till it is brought to its full and perfect form. The description of other systems occupies too prominent a position in the work, whilst the one recommended is mentioned incidentally. It partakes of those of Mr. Seymour and Mr. Errington, Like the former, it requires that one upright shoot be trained in summer and cut back in winter to furnish side branches; but instead of bearing-shoots being allowed to grow only on the upper side of these lateral branches, as in Seymour's plan, such are encouraged both on the upper and under sides, and consequently a greater distance must be allowed between the principal branches; and as the lower branches are apt to become weak, partly owing to their horizontal position, the ends of these are curved upwards, in order to induce a greater flow

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. THE gardening operations for this week about London will end in a great holiday among the patrons and lovers of the art, and world, at the first exhibition of the season in the Horticultural have never attended these exhibitions, can form no colea of the per-
fection to which the eultivation of plants is broumht round London. It is not an uncomnon occurrence for some of these gardencri to send 'up' part of their very best productions, e'sfitiently rely ing on mare perfect than their plante or fruit, as the case may be. Their confusion and Inud complaints are therefore great, when
they hear that not only no prize 18 awarded them, but that ther
efforts were hardly thought worthy of being mentioned in the cfforts were hardly thought worthy of being mentioned in the
reporta of the day. I have had the good fortune to be present at
these exhibitions such occasions paid my my employers, and I can safely affirm by all my reading and thinkinge exhibitions than I have done hetter way by which gentlemeng put together, and I know of no their plan
of the three exhibitions in each season ${ }^{2}$ and as gatdeners are
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCIIARD.
swelling their frnit, and geep liberal supplies of water to plants of the syringe, when a plant shows morc than an average sized
fruit, assist it by divestime it Truit, assist it by divesting it of its suckers, and by liquid manure. of the day. In all the stages of the Vine till the Grapes begin to turn colour, a free use of the syringe is of much service when the weapper is hot and dry. The roatine now is thinning the fruit
stoping tying up the advancing shoots. Whatever node of
training is followed training is followed, the shoots should alway
allow light and air to pass freely among thern?
PEACHES
Praches and Carriris.- Abundanceof air all day is essentia be quite a clood flavour to these, and thight houses should not now
or damp is is sooner affected by a close Figs.-Continue the directions given for the last week or two
Menons And Cucumbers.-To have Melons in the best per fection that our climate will allow, this is the best time of the indeed, a pit with hot water is not already prepared for them.
Having the best part of the season before them, if the shoos are kept thin and only a light crop aimed at, the fruit will come fo and will be more wholesome than if planted foartier or clatate, the seasm.
STrawhrrafes,-The late Vinery is now the best house
ripen off these, as all the top-lights arr let down every liay
that those liquid manure at every other for forcing have lavery portions ought always to be in finer condition than the first feed cr Kine open ground-not however where room is scarce.
Kholesome BeANS.-Of all our forced crops these are the they are kept loniso the most troublesome about this time, if follow each other rapidly, and as soon as threc or furur gatherings are got from them, the plants should be placed ont in a sheltered
place to harden, and then turned not of the pots in light snil
Well watered and dishes, and thus help on the succession till the berinmmg. of Jual
when those on the early borters may be grand feature on the early borders may be expected to come in. Une let them suffer
frame, where plants of any descryption are nowse, sherd, pit, or
must be kept in a moins, the oir must be kept in a moist state by pouring water on the pathe, the air
spare places. Recollect the patatc of the weather when spare piaces. Recollect the state of the weather when you used to
ramble out of a morning in autumn to gather Mushrooms in the
fields. sphere in this hourse for the neep ny a regular cool moist atmocrops when they are fit, whether they are wanted or not.

## We seldom have had finer Department

the out-door have had finer weather at this time of year for all warrant wall-fruit promi es to be a large crop, and appearances gentleman the same conclusion in regard to the standard fruit. ance of the fruit there
PEAS AND BlisANs -As soon as these show flower, Jinch off
their tops, and stir the ground well between or near to the rows.
When you have time givo When you have time, give them a large portion of water, and to prevent the earth caking or cracking. nice young plants of these beginning to crowd each other, , of
the weather too dry to plant them out? You must, nevertheless,
pull out the largest plants, otherwise the whole pull out the largest plants, otherwise the whole will be injured,
You might try to pot two or three dozen of them in 48 s , and keu might try to pot two or three dozen of them in $48 s$, and
with roots, and shady place, and watered, till they fill the pots ever so hot. Now, recollect this simple method may be turned
to account through the season with many other things, as well
as with Cauliflower ple Succussion Crops. - There is more danger that those already
up and in different stages will now suffer from wither thinning, \&c. \&cc. than that the right time of sowing them should the time for the next. Kcep thas sonl well stirred het ween crops
in rows, and sce that no wheds get a foome amoner wour crops. Onions- -See that youliave a bed or border prepared to plant
out the thinings by-and-by, and sow a bed of the silver - 5 kinned Cemery and Lextuce Plants, lately pricked or planted out,
indeed, any small plants which have will be now in danger from the dry weather, and must be as regularly watered as liouse plants in pots, and so mast crops of
Tumpipa and other secdllngs as thicy are coming up.
Orumarn.-A1 our hardy fruits come in under this hend; the
 soon get too dry, and no one thinks ( f watering all the Strawlecry-
beds, but everyone should mulch in between the rows with some beds, but everyone should mulch in between the rows with some
sort of litter shnt grass fiom the plensurc-grounks is the
best; this will prevent ratiation and keep; the surface cool. Kiep a regular eyc over the wall-trees, and sec that nu insects
or other vermin get established on them; and also the young
shoots must now be well attended to Neve shoots must now be well attended to. Never cat out, or otherwise
prune, too much of the summer growth at once; it is much better to begin in time, and stop the stron
first, and so on through the growing season

## II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

Srove, - A liberal use of the watering-pot and syrings is the
great point to be attended to this fine weather, and no plant should ye
Greenhoush, - A stranger entering a well-regulated preen imagine the house was a stove: the plants had jo of May might and the house closed up; every leaf and shoot, even the rafters,
plass and all, were dripping glass and all, were dripping. and you might, think the plants
were all forced for some unaccountable purpose; nevertheless this is the way these things are managed now-a-days at this
time of the year. Conservatory.-The tables are turned here now; this house and now it must or ought to be the coolca louse about the establishment. After all you can do, the atmosphere of this house will be too dry for plants in a growing state; yet you under the stages early and late.
be getting emptr to harden; and the plants being turned out to sheitered places never rest idle. Get them prepared for the next ropfor late flowering outs, of-doors for a fresh lot of young plants turning out a host of greephlouse and cven inalf stove plants; pots and placed mp suitable cr mposts, and if only covered with thin white canvass they will be found to be the healtnect jlants o take them upand repat them for the winter. Of all the syntems of growing plants into fine healthy specimens, this is by far the
easiest and the best; just try fit for a year or two against the
one-sluft system, then you can follow whichever you find to
suit you best. What a pity that dry weather shoultident. the old adage; but it will do harm, and that any harm, says haps to some crops in the flowes, to recently-laid turf, and perwatered. flowers that will pant for rain; butit is no use naming "this,
that, or the other," we mant see the according to our," wo motit see that all are done justice to our favourites, they will come in for the best share of attention.


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET.
AmoNa the principal novelties are Early Frame Peas, small rable quality, and some Celery, which has apparently been planted late in the autumn, and not earthed up. Myatt's British The hothouse Grapes improve greatly, both in exceedingly fine. and Peaches are more numerous but small, and seemingly some; what damaged by travelling. There are some good May-
duke Cherries. There is still a prifuse sipply of large Oranges; with some handsome Shaddocks. The diaplay of flowers in pots now includes Hydrangeas. in a diwary
state, the showy donbled hInssometl Furze, Cornilla glaura,
"ecrus spcciosisamus, Epiphyllum speciosum Genfina araulis, Dosma nuiflora axid purpur a, with liady gay appearance. The Lily of the Valley, now blooming naturally,
 and in pots, , and Gentians, which ard like, both 11 a cut state Which have been dried, have before been noticed; but there is now an addition of a kind of grass, which appears to be a species
of Briza, and is particularly elegant.

| Pine Apple, per lb, ba to 10 . <br> Grapen, hothoure, per lb, 68 to 188 Spanish, per lb. 1s to $1 s 6 d$ Apples, Portukal, is de 38 Kitert, per bush., be to $18 s$ Kitetien, 48 to $0_{8}^{\circ}$ <br> Pears, desaert, per hf. Bleve, 20 s Sitrawherries, forchd, per om, 6 di to 18 Gooseberries, small basket, od toly $3 d$ Apricots, per pottie, $1 s 8 d$ to 26 Orange <br> 二 per 100 , 64 to 208 <br> - bitter, per 100 , Bs to 20 . |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cabbage, Red, par doz, 88 to 68 Cahbages, planta, per din. Io od to Callifilowers, per dozen, 68 to 18 Casuinowers, per dozen, 68 to 188 Broceolil, White, pur bunch, ge to 4 st Purple, ed to 18 od | TABEES. <br> Shallisth, per lba, is to le edad <br> Abparagizg, 4s to 68 <br> Ser-kale pride, or Small, is bd to 2s Letrale, per punnet, is in $8 s$ <br> Letture, Crbb, p.hfisieve, $1 \mathrm{sts} \mathrm{I}_{8}$ of |
| Beans,kidney, forend, p. 100, la Bd to 8 da <br> Potatpes, per ton, 40s tu 70a <br> - per ewt. 2s to 4 s <br>  <br> - Sirtch, fir brifhe? 1 got <br> - Nurteli, far btifhel, 1 s bid | Endive, Cos, per senre, and to $2 s$ Endive, per ectore, od to lo Oelery, in, bit, \{12to 15\} ©d to 140 Od Rhubarl Stalke, per bide, 14 to $143 d$ Grater Basil, per bunch, fid to od Grean Basil, per bunch, fid to $9 d$ <br>  |
|  |  |
| Turnipg, per thoz hidne, as to 4 s |  <br>  Mi riatrom, arcen, fidto end |
|  |  |
| Radish, sprines op doz hands ord to 1 <br> - Tirmip, on doz, hanis, add to laged |  |
|  |  |
| gne pa, per |  |
|  |  |

## Lorists' Notices to Correspondent

HOWERs. - Now that the season for florists to give our opinion of all novelties that we are ready , not with a view to please the growers, nor for sake of induloino any panity of growers, har for the to satisfy the public. It is alleged that there is but one society in London which can be trust is but subject; that this society only meets trusted upon this then by candle-light, when it is inpossible to judnd correctly of the merits of the flowers thas are to judge We are not of the same opinion; we telieve that better decisions than those of the Floricultural Society will ever be arrived at, and we wish it to be supported, because we know its decisions to be those of honest men, and skilful men. Nevertheless, in order to gratify those who look to some other tribunal, we take this opportunity of announcing that all florists' flowers that are addressed to our Office, 3, Charles-street, postage or carriage paid, will be examined, and their qualities Correspondents." The opinion will be given by a tleman entirely unoonneoted with the trade, thoroughly
acquainted with the subject, but having no interest judgments will be indexed at the end of the buyers of new flowergen at the end of the year, the testing the value of the seedlinge a ready means of are found in our columns, theirs advertised. If they are found in our columns, their true character can be
MANURES.-Jack Spratt,-We do not conceive that there would leaves are about three incwing soot nupn Potatoes when the
Potatoes are afterward fround, unless the Potatoes are afterwards carthedt up. Sont shound be mess the
tact with roots, to be of service, and rann will hardy wash
down to those of
 much water as will fill a watering-pot, stir it of pounds poar as few hours, and then use it like liquid manure. it is when plants are beguming to prow, The time of apmlsin, nently applicd. We he
 and carth pupafterwards, Mr, if it is more couvenient to fout, it -J. U. U.-We are not aware that Sugar-baker's scum hes been used as a manure; but will inquire and let you know next
week. acon. - Discipulus porcinus.- If you cure and keep your bacon
properly, it will not rust; if it does rust, there is no remedy that we know of. For the mode of manaring, see article "Bacon" in Mar
in the meantime with your clay subsest thing you can do you intend forming a garden is to trench it it, and at the same lime-risblish, if you can of long dung, litter of any sort, anch; in short, any substance
that will Potatoes, the it opeln. As you intend immediately to plant Potatoes, the surface-soil will require to be kept up; but as
soon as the crop is obtained, the subsoil should be exposed to soon as the crop is obtained, the subsoil should be exposed to
the action of the weather. The mellow present topsoil will next season admit of beng mixed with the anchorated clay in of the former; and more by degrees can of the latter to a foot at each trenching, which ought to bo annually performed, till
the reguired derth of gond working soin $1 s$ thus pobtained.
 pond, for which purpose yon must proctom and sides of your let it be applied two feet thick; any country labourer will show WWN:-J. T. W. -1
to cover your lawn dumpg the whiter done a worse thing than allowed it to remain uncut till the present time, and hatd probably have recovered; especially if the bare time, it would use was the lime? An you can now do is to get the shrface again with fine bowling-green seeds, giving them a goond
dressing of soot as mowing them till next soon as they become green; and not Grass LAWNS, -F. A. P. ${ }^{9}$ lawn, which has been frechly laid
down, and is yet coarse, on account of the ture having been ing, and by often rolling it with be improved by frequent mow-
mumgatron. $A$. Subscriber, your Vine-leaves by using Tobacco in too stroug a
it is probable that something else has produt Tobacco-paper is the safest sabstance to noine for fumi misclite
 is hot water, and much the cheapest in the long rum. All for menting materials are either expensive or uncertain, an TURF,-T. $A, N$.-Your heap of turf would. or the drainings of a stable thrown ofew pails of chanaber ley It would be fit for potting Rosc-trecs or otice plants in a mocess

## Mr. Rob

 we shatloy priming your letter; wad ifany remarks are to dis glad to knowlad to publish them. We thought you would b Btion you seek for Mr. Roberts's book contains the informPhy'salis edulis or peruviana, for bothific name of this plant is treated as purpose, though the former is commonest. It a trellis, or by a few separate bushy perennial, and supported by by cuttings if fruits abmidantly siurngs the being propagated might donbtless be ind aced to ripen its fruit agninst an onensount wall, if planted nut in the month of Mat trees are growing is probably ton strong and rich, and conse of prodythey are disposed to grow huxuriantly to wood, instead in Kroducing fruit, and if you prone them short, as is practised
for bearing for manli only send up vigorous shoots, not adapted length, or nearly so, the laterals will soon begin to bear; but veniently high if so treated. You must therefuc stinconRapots at Midisummer
 you wonht an Ape farly burst, but pon Ponger, and then gratt as sciong care not to injure the upper buch or shoot behind only degins to push.!
are always hard and flbrous at all sensons, and asks the brge suickre the only requisitcs; as these will insure their that, rich border which lics oplaces to the south, espectally avouled; and a Aparas to secure its thorough drainage, should be rreferred bood effects of aressing your Asparngus bers cast autumn to ting thatent yot, it will only be atter the first scasorn of cut-
see the and and manure will tell. Next year you will winter insicadage. We presume your leaves weac put ond so have becr me and up, Try the effect of uncoverneng a part of your bed will come of April, and the should not have been put on before the month mean -at least, that is what hapupens int spain up from among Ruske $^{\text {Whey are about to expand }}$
keep your Apples in a dry loft, with Subseriber.- By all means $\ln ^{2}$ window and door ary mad, with open shelves, and see that Dince, to be employed in ypartment with a small stove or fire ry severe weathe

Chrrrx-Trees on WAlis.-G. B. Th, -We presume there is no
sort of Cherry that will produce fruit only as a stand
gean sort of Cherry that will produce fruit only as a standard, and not
against a wall. Yours being on the south aspect of a lone
house, situated on a heath from cold at night after being exposed to hot sun through the day. A thin canvass screen always kept on at night during the
blossoming season, and when the sun is strong through the blossoming season, and when the sun is strong through the
day, will protect the blossoms from those vicissitudes which occasion failure in setting the fruit. II
hans.- A Aubscriber.- The Broom Park is scarcely so desirable as the Monarch Pear; it partakes of the flavours of the Melon
and Pine-Apple, and as it keeps till January, and being a hardy and Pine-Apple, and as it keeps till January, and being a hardy
variety, it well deserves a place in a collection; but it cannot beaid to equal the Bearré Rance, which ranks the highot
among late-keeping Pears. Inconnue Van Mons is unknown to us; the Beurré Picquery has probably never been fruited in


 duction is too recent to enable ws to state whether 14.111 sule-
ceed generally in the open gronnul. Fondante d'Automne is as Were planted seven years ago against an east wall, in drammar moukd, with some bones, yoat have actal very properfy. A frunful, althoughting, Noctarine make healthy wond the same wall bear
fairly, all your can do is to cincomare the growtu of your middle of July, by mulci ing and watering in dyy whather be sound and well ripened; whereas if its growth were stinted
for want of moisture till later in the season, a rapid bu unhealthy development would take place after heavy rains Lower-Serns. - T, $A, N$, - Annual seeds will generally grow
very well the second year, if they are kent in a cies and varicties of Pentstemestion is too indefnite. The spedifferent claracters that it would be impossible to and of such tions for culture which would include all. If yort wive diree-
what nataticular kinds you refer, what particular kinds you refer, we wil. endeavour to silp thly tevista cinariensis.-A. B. C. sends us specimens of this
plant to inquire its name, and adds that he has planted it against
Rn open wall, facing the west, where it an open wall, facing the west, where it stood the frost of last
winter uninjured, with only a single mat to protect it the Saintoin, the one being Onobrychis coronaria; the othe most be treated in all it is to be cultivated by the larmer, must be treated in all respects as the Saintfoin itself, and no
doubt will require chalk. The best plant for you to grow is
 young shoots are dying near the base. Send as ane the
youcuct
description of your case, and we will publish it; when some MARYLLIS LONMFOLIA, -A Subscriber.-All plants requite a seasnn of rest; there is no exception to this. Your l, lant
should grow in the summer and not in the winter; butif you
have kept it growing all winter, yout had better let it go to
rowng Plants.-F.A. P. - The following climbers, of limited atifolia, Fennectya Muitryattee, Tropzeolum pentaphys.ma mosa, Lophospermum scandens, and Kenners a longerace-
temperature of a greenhouse plants will not flourish in the temperature of a greenhouse, as they require a warm and
moist situation, such as is obtained from being plunged in
fermenting bark. fermenting bark. $\quad$,, A , fower-garden laid out upon the cinnæan system will be but a poor aftair. Size and situation be space enough : and half-a-dozen acres mhay be filled wil of Plants in the Cambridge Botanic Garden", "Doms Catalogue fashioned systematic catalogue of garden plants, youn will see
what to procure, and your nurseryman will tell you the what to procure, and your nurseryman will tell you the price
of them. management of secdlings on 2 hotbed, in order to prevent their regulatinu of the supply of water aud ant, and the fallese, a due sure to light, are the princupal meventives ton fallest expo- heat at
the roots will be deculedy mefurlicin) and bed should be prepared, and frecly tumed ower nume it the hoot of fresh turf placed with the grassy side downwards a layer the fermenting materials and the soil.
nNuALS,-A Tivy Side Subscriber.-Bracluycome iberidifolia,
Clintonia elegans, Limnanthes Douglanif, and Portnlaca lusoni, ought to be sown a pot, and phanged in fermenting
manure or bark, to perminate. When they have acoured or three of their ordinary leaves, the bots can be remover to a cool house, or frame, or the window of a sitting roon, and after
a few days they may be planted in the open bolders, in a che terct kept in a greenhouse, or any similar place three 111 each, have plenty of light.-T. A. N.-Your annuals, raised in a hotbed, should be hardened by heing removed from thence to
a cool frame, which can be kept close and partially shaded for few days, mind afterwards gradmally the be retained in the seed-pans, but potted, tirree in a pot, into
small-sized pots; the proper stage of their growth at which they should be transplanted may then be determined by the peason, as any perind; the best time is about the end of May. If supposing they are two inclies apart in the sced-I ans, they bu
retained there, they nught to be planted out as soun as possible retained there, they ought to be planted out as soun as
 is going at Michaelmas, and inguires how this may be acenm in pots, wheh cans be kept in the open air, and Ine plants shonkifi ee reudered dwarfish by stopphang their shoote nice or twice any where when required. If left ont of the ground, as stiggestcd, they will perish._-John Sroll.- We recommend you
to frocure the following sorts : Dold's Pruce of Wales, Fudon's Prmecws Royal, Brown's Murquis of Lanstionne, Hed Oxlups.-H. D.-We see no reasen to doubt our Fssex lant
benge the true Pamula elatior of the fermans and of thmneus,

[^5] memorande respecting the habits of birds, and shall be happy
to continue to do so as they are furnished to us by our corres-
pondents.

SNAER Milippedes, -C. P., whose Ranunculures are infested
ly these insects, is referred to page 196 of eine Gurdeners
Chormiele for 1841, where the methods of destruyng them
are civen.


 probably not; it is worth a trial, when we hope you whll favour
us with the resuit. NsEcts. - Rhodon's larva appears to belong to some Tipala,
vide Gardeners' Chronicle, vol, i., p. 612. If names are to be given to specimens of insects, they ought to be sent ap packed
carefuly. Yours and many others were crushed to pieces. A quill stopped with a cork is generally guard enough froma the iujury of the letter-bags. $R .-A$ Subscriber's insect injuring
his Peach-trees, \&c. is the Otiorhynclus (Curculio) tenebricossus, Ggured and described in the second Volume of the Gar-
denerge' Chronicle, p. 316 . $R_{2}$.
 sive sublimate always leave a white diriposit where the corrothe insect. The best way of destroying Coleoptera in to plunge
them into boiling water. Galeruca lineola; the best means of destroying it is to hold a steve or net under the infested Willows, and by shaking or
striking the branches wift a stick, the beeties wrll fall down,
and may be killed with boilini is impossiole to give any satisfactory answers relative to
insects without seeing the sile Will do us the favour to forward two or three of the grubs in a pithout delay, he Wrtis, 11, Robert-street, Hampstead-road,

## Tinerabias. - Surpedon, - Your Cuciatas ame wiy pure in the white, but there is nothing to distinguish them from many sorts which are common.



 texture.*-P. S.-A large dark well good eye, but deficient in and beautifol seedling; white ground, eye Pearsonz.-A A compact a band of dark bright blue round the lowe large and very dark,




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 b.t little whate rchind it. the prory, lc land sotens too much intothe white, giving it a rather diugy appearauce,*



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##  tinually, anduever allowing it tosed.- Tivy.-Se fille Oranges are of no uce that we know of except for making marmalade  specimen, whith its foliage we will see what it is is forla a better The seeds were received, but will not be reported in this Paper  posite plant, of hittle beauty. Yrobably the is a chilian comcera, but custom makes it long. To us it seens that more courage is required to say Anemone than Anemône; for the quantity of that word is certain, ertain, and besides it is ciassical; we cannot forget the oukpva $\tau \alpha \nu \alpha \nu \in \mu \omega \nu \alpha \nu$, Your note was mislaid, or it would have been answered long ago.--An Irish Puddy.-It is really impossible to name plants of win leaves are sent, without fowers.- $R$. Glants of which only Caleb.-The seeding you have sent is too much - Next week - -

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Overland Mail from India and China, which left Bombay on the Ist of April, arrived at Malta on the 29th alt., and the leading facts of the intelligence it brings have been received by telegraphic despatch. The GovernorGeneral has declared that Scinde is annexed to the English rovin, and thus country has become a be aboli our cocian Empire. slavery is henceforth to is to bence in scinde, and the mavigation of the Indus found in Hyderabad after its capture by the British was the amount of which is said to exceed 1,000,0002 sterling, he news from China comes down to the 23d February and is briefly mentioned as of a favourable nature, althoug contains no important fact.-From France, we have the and Postage Convention recently concluded
 the rates at considerable reduction in on Mondalets. The King's fête was celebrated on Mon, with the usual rejoicings, and without the Hghtest disturbance.-In Spain, M. Cortina has been majority, and the draft of the address drawn up by
committee of the Senate in reply to the Regent's speech at the opraing of the Cortss has been the subject of animated discussion. The Senate, in calm but dignified language, assert the right of Spain to an independent judgment on her own affairs, and censure the assertion of M. Guizot in the French Chambers that the Queen should only marry a Bourbon, as an attempt to assume a tone of superiority to which they cannot submit. From Portugal, we learn that the news of the interruption of the tariff negotiations has produced agreat sensation in the win districts, and that the authorities at Lisbon are at leng beginning to manifest a disposition to bring the quescount a satisfactory settlement.-From Italy, we have account of an attempt to assassinate the Viceroy of to be the act of a lunatic who had imprudently been allowed to be at large.-From Turkey, we learn that the Servian question has been settled by an unconditiona compliance on the part of the Turkish Government with the demands of Russia. The new Sovereign of Servia is to be deposed, his Ministers are to quit the Servian territory, and a new election is to Sovereignty to Prince Milosch.
At home, the funeral of the Duke of Sussex in the cemetery at Kensal-Green-the details of which are given in another column-is the chief topic of public interest. In the House of Lords on Tuesday during a conversation on the Scotch Church, Lord Aberdeen said that Govern ment had offered all that could be conceded, and that ther was no intention of introducing any measure on the subject. In the Commons, on Monday, sir Jame Graham explained the nature of the alterations proposed by Government in the Factories Bill, with the view of On Tuesday, Mr. Hume's motion for a vote of thanks to Lord Ashburton for the treaty of Washington was carried, after an animated debate, by a majority of 238 against 96 and on Wednesday, Mr. Elphinstone's bill for the better regulation of Marriages and Divorce was negatived by a majority of 64. Last night the Government resolution fo the endowment of additional ministers in populous

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Court.-Our readers will be gratified to learn th the following most satisfactory bulletin was issued 1843, 9 o'clock, A.M.-The Queen is convalescent. The infant Princess is perfectly well. Her Majesty's recovery is so far advanced, that no more bulletins will be issued. - he daily papers state that her Majesty and Prince Royal and the nemly borm Princess, will probably leave Royal, and the newly-born Princess, will probably leave Buckinghum Palace for Claremont about the and that their stay at Claremont will be prolonged until within a few days of the period of the Ascot races, which will commence on Tuesday, the 13th June. Her Majesty is expected to proceed to Windsor about the l0th of June. No period has yet been fixed for her Majesty's visit to Dublin; but it is not expected that the Queen
will leave England until the latter end of will leave England until the latter end of July, or the Albert has graciously signified his intention of laying the foundation-stone of the Royal Naval School, at Counterhill, near Deptford,
Lord Howe's victory.

The late Duke of Sussex.-The Lying in State. On Wednesday the public were admitted into Kensington Palace, to see the body of his late Royal Highness lie in state. At $100^{\prime}$ clock the doors of the Palace were opened. Passing through the front hall to the inner hall, which was lined by his Royal Highness's footmen in state liveries, with crape hatbands, the company ascended the grand staircase, which was hung with black cloth, reaching his Roval Highness's piper, in his state uniform, and wearing a crape scarf. From the landing, entrance was given to an ante-room, the same in which the Queen held her first council on her accession to the throne. On the ment were completely covered with black cloth. The adjoining apartment, the saloon, contained the body, adorned with escutcheons of his tate Royal Highness's armos. Upon the coffin, on a velvet cushion, rested the coromet of his late Royal Highness, as one of the Princes of the Blood. On either side of the coffin were three gold can dlesticks, with large wax lights. At the head of the cornse sat, as chief mourner, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon, R.N., one of his Royal Highness's equerries. At the feet of the corpse stood the Richmond and Windsor Heralds, wearing their side, the Hon. F. Byng and Capt. Courtenay Boyle, R.N., gentleman ushers. At eleven of clock the Chester and Noel Harris and Mr. Bainbridge relieved the gentlemen ushers. At 12 o'clock Colonel Wildman, K.H., one o his late Royal Highness's equerries, succeeded Sir W Dillon as chief mourner. The Richmond and Windsor Byng and Captain C. Boyle, as gentlemen ushers. A one o'clock Sir Archibald Mardonati, Bart., one of the room of Colonel Wildman, and the heralds and gentlemen
ushers were changed at the same time. Until the close of the ceremony the gentlemen in attendance relieved bald Macdonald officiating as chief mourners during the remainder of the day. Four o'clock having arrived, and the barriers extending to the gates of the palace being then filled with company, who had not obtained admission he lord chamberlain allowed the ceremony although the outer barriers were closed, two hours wer occupied in passing the visitors already within the barriers t being six o'clock before the doors of the palace wer within the approaches to the palace during the eight hours that the ceremony lasted.
of Sussex.Royal Highness six 0 'clock the different roads leading to Kensington were thronged with persons anxious to obtain a sight of the solemn ceremony. All the shops were closed, and from many of the houses mourning flags and banners were
displayed. From the Palace-gate to the extrenity of the town a line of seats was erected, and house-tops were filled with spectators, the greater portion of whom were of the more respectable class, and atired in of the nobility and friends of the late Duke began to arrive at the Palace. At a few minutes before eight, the procession began to move from the Palace, headed by playing the Dead March in $\mathbb{S}$ aul. Immediately afterward followed 13 mourning.coaches, containing the persona attendants of his Royal Highness, the state-carriage containing the Coronet of his Royal Highness, and the hears mourning-carriage, in which was Sir Augustus d'Este and then followed the private carriages of the nobility After these came a mourming-coach, with six horses, in which was the Duke of Cambridge, as the chief mourner, downed by his two supporters, the Marquerriages of tio Queen, tha Breadalbane, followed by cambridge, th Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duchess or Kent, the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester, executors named in the will of his late Royal Highness and private carriages, in which were the imanealate per the solemnity. The procession extended for nearly mile in length, and the last of the carriages had left the Palace a few minutes after nine oclock. The corlege having proceeded through the Church-street sissed along Church-lane ; each side of the the way, being lined with a dense crowd of spectators. All, however, was most quiet and orderly, owing to the excellent arrangements of the police, who, being atation tained the most perfect discipline and order among the people. When the procession had reached the Swan, it turned into the Uxbridge-road. It then proceeded along the Queen's-road for some distance, and passed over the Great Western Railway, by the the mansion occupied by the late Lord Hill. It then entered the Harrow road, about a mile from its commencement at Paddington. At the turning into this road great crowds were assembled, and some not form an experienced in passing, by those who did not form an as eariy as six o'clock, carriages began arid succession, and as soon as the gates leading to the cemeobtained tickets of admission from the directors of the company. From six o'clock to nine, at which time the Shortl ment a Stanhope, arrived, and acted as a guard of honour. The Lord Chamberlain; the Lord Steward; the Master of the Horse; the Bishop of Norwich; Garter King-at-Arma and several officers of the Herald's College were in attend ance, and gave the necessary directions as to the arrange ments. The Cabinet Ministers arrived before $100^{\text {chock }}$ the Cabine of Wellington was the only member Ministers met it jo the in the procession. Officers of State were attired in the Windsor uniform, with a black silk scarf, except Sir H. Hardinge, who wore a military dress. Amongst the first of the nobility who arrived were the Dukes of Bedford, Devonshire, and Sulmerka, and leading to the chapel were covered with black cloth. At half-past nine the chapel-bell began to toll, announcing that the procession had left the palace. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge, the Marquis of Exeter, and other members of his Royal Highness's suite, arrived shortly efore 10 o'clock. They were received at the entrance the chapel by the officers of State and the guar con ducted their Royal Highnesses into a waiting-room, which had been temporarily erected on the rignt fagily and chapel for the accommodation of the Royal ther oom erected for the Cabinet Ministers and all thos plzing part in the ceremony Exactly at half-past 10 the funeral procession entered the gates of the cemetery Upon arrival at the chapel, the cavairy formed procestion moved, in the order arranged by the Lord

Chamberlain, the coffin being preceded by the persona attendants of his Royal Highness, the Heralds, the Bishop of Norwich, \&cc, and followed by Garter King-at-Arms H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, as chief mourner, H.R.H. Prince Albert, H.R.IH. Prince George o Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklen burg Strelitz, all dressed in long black cloaks, with the star of the Garter embroidered thereon. Their Royal Highnesses were followed by the Executors named in the will of the late Duke, the personal friends of his late Royal Highness, and the staff of the Artillery Company. On na the coronet and cushion laid upon the coffin. The Duke of Cambridge, as chief mourner, sat at the head of the corpse, the supporters standing on each side. Prince ditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, sat near the chief mourner. The Lord Chamberlain took his place a land, and Devonshire, and the Earl of Arran, as supporter of the pall, stood on each side of the body. The train bearers stood behind the Princes of the Royal Family an l80 the Executors of his Royal Highness. The Cabine Ministers and other persons composing the processio were arranged on either side of the chapel, the Page having fied off at the entrance. The part of the sesite in the vault, and the Bishop of Norwich having concluded the style of his late Royal Highness. The Bisho of Norwich read the funeral service in a most im the Reverend Mr. Twigger, Chaplain of the cemetery The Royal and distinguished personages present did but at different times, in their own carriages. The Duke o Cambrige teft the cemetery in a pinate and 1 mme diately atter the remains on misher hat signed to the tomb. The Chaper was exceedingly orowed admission. The vault in which the remains of his lat Royal Highness are deposited until a suitable mausoleun can be reet is eitupo a the midale of the cat combs, on the right of thapel containing two wooden tressels, on which the coffin of his Royal Highness has been deposited. Im meciately on the build a strong brick wall in front, closing in the remains of his late Royal Highnes.
Parliamentary Movements.-The Sheffield papers mention that both the Members for that town are about to resign their seats. The failure of the Sheffield Bank, some months ago, is the cause of Mr. Parker's resignafollo, and Mr. Ward, it is said, feels the necessity of following the example of his colleague from considerations Bright, a Member of the Society of Friends, are spoken atation of Salisbury took when Ambrose Hussey was proposed on the Conservative interest, and the Hon. E. P. Bouverie on the Liberal interest. The show of hands was nearly equal, and a poll was demanded, the result of which was as follows:-
Mr. Hussey, 262 ; Mr. Bouverie, 176. Mr. Bouverie resigned before the time fixed for the closing of the poll. Official ippointments.-It is understood that sir John of Clare, has been appointed Governor of Bombay. A a special meeting of the Society for the Propagation of e Gospel on Friday, the 28 th uit. the Rev. Ernest Hawkin Canterbury A. M. Campbell, resigned.

Post-Office. -The following order has recently been s8ued by the Post-Office:-"General Post-Office, April, 1843.-Letters for China, the Australian settlements New Zealand, the Mauritius, or other places beyond the territories of the East India Company, intended to be sent by the prerland mails through India, must be ad dressed to the care of correspondents in that country, as is understood that, under recent regulations, they will
 Office, for their conveyance to their destination. It is not necessary that letters for places within the territories of the East India Company, forwarded by the Indian mails, should be addressed to correspondents in India, provision being made for payment of the Indian postage bove alluded to in those settlements."-A Parliamentary paper, published on Saturday morning, shows, that fo the year ending January 5,1843 , the number of letter received inland was $209,611,508$, and foreign and colonial $8,583,040$. The gross amount of revenue of the United Kingdom, inland, during the same period, was $1,027,074 \mathrm{l} .10 \mathrm{~s}$. $0 \frac{\mathrm{I}}{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{d}$. ; and the expense of management -after deducting $10,745 l .2 s$. 6 c. for Pariamentary grana ac., charged on the Post-Office revenue. The gross amount of revenue for foreign and colonial, and interna colonial, was $583,406 l$. Os, $4 \frac{1}{2} d$. ; the total expense o management, 696,445l. 19s. $4 \frac{1}{6} d_{0}$; showing a deficiency 0 $113,0392.198$

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France, The bill for consolidating the new French colonies in Polynesia was discussed in the committees of the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. From the prat phich easure $4,000,000 \mathrm{f}$. are for the buildings and stores requisite for
the colonists, and $2,000,000$. for the construction of steam-boats. The troops to be employed in those esta-
blishments are to consist of 1,185 , of which 957 are to be composed of infantry and 228 of maxine artillery. The missioners, only almost nnanimously, for or nine com sitting, a bill was presented by the Minister of Finance, interest due on the povernment to pay the half-year's has guaranteed, in the event of the Greek loan which it not paying it. The sum required is 527,241 francs. The Otho's treasury, the application was received with violent demonstrations of displeasure. One member wished to fulfil its share of the engagernment were prepared to evaded the question. The Moniteur of Monday publishes signed Aage Convention between France and England, of the two countries, from which letters for one another are to be despatched. The French towns are-Paris, St. Malo, in the Channel. The Euglish towns, Granville, don, Dover, Brighton, Southampton, Jersey, and Guernsey. transmission arc-Paris, Marseilles, the office at AlexTheria, Smyrna, the Nardanelles, and Constantinople.
The English are-Alexandria, Gibraltar, and Malta.The principal transmission of letters between the countries takes place between Dover and Culais six days a-week; weather permitting. By the eighth article, the post-boats Wril continue their services without interruption, even in nified its wish that the service should cease. In ports where regular Government steamers do note. In ports vessels and steamers may be employed to carry bags. For this purpose a post-box shall be put up on board the packet for the reception of letters. There is nothing new oay be fa be transmitted three times a month. Letters may be franked or not ; and lettres chargés, or particularly English Post-office is to payt in both countries. The every thirty grammes of letters not franked; and in the same case the French Post-office will pay the English a franked, will pay in France from France to England, Franked, will pay in France by the amount levied on however, will pay but the tariff of Boulogne. Letters single letter, weighing half-ance will pay fivepence per pence postage between Enentioned above, will make tenEpecial charges for letters exchanged with St. Malo, Cherbourg, and Granville. Journals of either country are to be delivered at the port of the country to which thiey addressed exempt from duty. Pampllets may be sent by
post from one country to another, paying in post from one country to another, paying in France as
usual; in England, one penny for two ounces, and so on up to 16 ounces, which is the maximum allowed by the Enylish Post-office.-The King's fête was celebrated Tuileries, Paris, the Presidents of the Clambers of Peers and Deputies, \&c. Not the slightest disturbance tnok place. ult. They state that no modification of the Minoth Would take place until the Cortes was definitively constiof Deputies on the 30th ult, by a majority of the Cliamber reported at Madrid, that the Spanish Consuls at Bayonne ment thpignan had forwarded information to the Govern rection tion. The papers publish the draught of the sensaprepared by the committee of the Senate, in reply to the foreig. It contains the following passage relative to the Barcelona, and to M . Guizot's somewhat hasty assertion
that that the Queen should only marry a Bourbon:-"It is a Governments has not undergone, in the period just elapsed, the ocable change. The motives of disagreement which a friendly Cabinet, must, no doubt, have vanished ; and Your Highness must be assured that the incautious bly, on mat which a statesman has used in a public assemwith no consters concerning us exclusively, will be attended inde endensequence. The Senate hopes that dignity and that esteems itself, precious requisites of every nation relations. The Spaniards who have fought for them thirty consecutive years, Thanald who have fought for them thirty more to secure them. It is for this purpose that years invested with alled at the head of a magnanimous nation, Reason with all its authority, and armed with all its force. Opinion, founded upon the cour side, as well as public us, lastly, are the sympathies of nation to nation, fors for two which oppose the disturbance of harmony between $t_{0}$ a ruptrures. Which no interest really national can incite ness $_{8}$ should It is, in short, not possible that your Highinging our ever consent to any arrogating a right of ing to their views affairs, whether important or not, accorddearest ince belonging to them-or to any, when our lauguage of proud are in queriority, and much less to bontaring to hold a
threatening tone." After alluding to the upright conduct reformation of the law, the address expresses a hope that
financial documen nancial documents may be prepared, and presented in The address applands the being discussed this session. effectual repression of the Barcelona for his active and "it was necessary to repress at all price" "nd cancluch ith a very forcible denunciation of the "and concludes the Madrid press Government. The delante the basis of representative the 2411 , Portugal.-We have Lisbon news to the 24 th wlt There were strong indications of a disposition on all side close bring the interrupted tariff negotiation to a satisfactory woollen trade werc merchants in Lisbon engaged in the just claime were aisposen to cele some portion of their ground that this long-disputed question would be grought municated settlement. Monsignor Capaccini had comthe Royal nomina Government the Papal confirmation of bishop of Braga and Bishon Patriarch of Lisbon, Arch This This decision had been formed in secret consistomed. Rome, on 3d April. The processes of the remaining pre lates had not then reached Rome. The reconciliation would be the two churches was now complete, and there of the Co difficulty in arranging the remaining terms payment of the dividends on the foreign debt had been carried in the Deputies. A magnificent edifice, the ancien College of Nobles, now the Polytechnic School of Lisbon, most extensint to the ground. The conflagration wa nately been saved. Three lives were reported to have been interruption seven persons wounded. The news of the and dismay at Oporto, and disturbances were apprehended Italy.-The Milan papers of the 27 th apprehended. that on the preceding afternoon, as the Archduke Viceroy of Italy was returning on foot after taking his usual pro accosted by an individual, who presented a petition to was Highness with one hand, whilst with the a peition to his the Viceroy in the right side with an iron instrument as he afterwards proved to be, was instantly arrested ania conveyed to the police-office amidst the hootisted and mmense crowd, who loudly expressed their indignation be a porter, named Giovanni Sinelli, who had several timea故放pted to murder a person of rank whom he imagined arious perids in a large sum, and had been confined at barn that the sole Linatic Asylum.- From Rome we f pictures commenced the 17 thells celebrated gallery fictures commenced on the 17th ult. The pictures put French, Italian ond Flemi value; they belonged to the them copies. Six hundred were sold. The best pictures will follow. Six hundred were sold. The best pictures
Turkey.-We have accounts from Constantinople to decided in a Council of Ministers held in the presence of the Russian Ambassador. The following a presence of tions adopted: "1st, Georgewitsch shall voluntarily abdicate ; in the event of his refusing to do so, he shal be declared to have forfeited the Governorship of Servia.
2ndly, A new election of a Sovereign shall with, 3rdly, Kiamil Pacha, Wutsitch, shall quit the Servian territory"" tion are almost a verbatim repetition of three resoluultimatum of the Russia Cabinet its views by that of Vienna, has thus obtained a conspicuous victory over the obstinacy of the Turks, and over all such as had striven to frustrate its designs. Under Sovereign about to be ectarcely doubted that the new he father of Prince Michael, who is paronised by the Emperor Nicholas. :Nadir Achmet Bey, who pretends to be a son of Mustapha IV., who was strangled in the seraglio in 1808, has been seized at Adana by the command of 1 zzet Pacha, and conducted to Koniah, whence he will arrive at Constantinople in a few days. This pretender to the Ottoman throne secretly left Constantinople in 1839, and proceeded to Malta, whence he departed to visit Europe. He had but recently returned. Nadir Bey had entered the service of the Pasha of Egypt and is so thoroughly acquainted with the languages and customs of modern Europe, that it is generally supposed he is a Polish renegade. Private letters add that, with all his pretence, he is so insignificant that the Ottoman Porte cannot intend disposing of him by violent means Egypt.-By advices from Alexandria we find that the Pasha of Egypt has acknowledged the receipt of a gold medal voted to him in London for his keeping open the Indian route during the perplexing year 1840, and for the protection which he has afforded to Englishmen. Boghos "His highness could not fail to be extremely sensible of the high a heart of the Enclish nation the constant aim of he heart of the English aation, the constant aim of his difficalties which he has surmounted to give a nem dise difficuities to those commercial transactions of which Egypt lopment to those commercial transactions of which Egypt
is the object, to extend the channels of European trade, and to restore to it the important route of the Red Sea, which a long time of barbarism has closed."-The Prus.
sius, has left the pyramids of Gizeh and Sacchara, where
they made a stay of nearly three months, to Fayum, to commence its months, and has proceeded entertain a certain hope that this expeditie. We may enlighten the world upon the Iake Mopation will at last labyrinth which has been so take Moeris, and upon the India AND China. The following intelligence in anticipation of the Indian Mail reached town on Thursday Malta, April 29. The Liverpool has just arrived with On hearing of the which left Bombay on the Ist of April. Scinde, the Governor-General declared thal State annexed o the territory of the English empire, and appointed General Sir Charles Napier Governar of that new provice. shavery is to be abolistued in scinde, and the angain the fadus is to be opened to all nations. terling, hed $1,000,000$. sterling, had been found at Hyderabad. Agitation continued to prevail only in the Bundelkund and on the
frontiers of Scinde rontiers of Scinde. The news from China comes down to the 22d February. It is of a favourable nature, although
containing no important fact."

## Hatiament.

HIonduy.-Lord WHANCLE OF LORDS
the Registration of Voters Bifl moved the second reading of
 Which he commented at sone letg ght - Latar Dumvis achup

 then read a second time

## Archut, pray ing for a settlemention of af a petition by the Duke of


 of the law orer the ass manyturns of tie sc tca (hurch, ; and the could be conmeded, and that the Governinelit had differcd al, that
The second reating of the Towlisicnd Peerage Bul raioed a
discussion on the peculiar nature of the case and the ren


 was a singular and extreme one, and if the facts were true, case
stituted a scandalous wrone
 Com requat demed declined was afforded in the courts helow,--Lord
his opposition; the bill was read a second time, and counsel were called in, and an arrangement
made for hearing widence.
tyeduestur

 mithea, and he Registration of Voters Bill went BeADMONT the Exchequer Bills Bill was committed. - Lord
entering entering at considerable lenject into sthe question, and thouse,
condemning the conduct of Russia. The Earl of A
opposengly

HOUSE OF COMMONS, of yonday.-Fuly two hours were occupied in the presentation
oetitions against the educction clauses of the Fectory Bill.
Some few were also presented in favour of the Bill
 nutio with the view of introducing the Canadian Corn Biil.
Sir JAMES GRAFAMI moved that the House should
 He admitted the great degree of exc.tement whicl hrevauled 10 . the country on the subject, as evinced by the large number of
petitions which had been presented against the bill ; and pointed
out what he considered to have bren the checls in the
 necessity of a local subscription bengg rased cqual to on, c-ti 1rd
 of a liberty to the parents in the sclecticn of Sulutay Sclionis. Sahool, for the purpose of instruction in the Citechism and
Litury of the Church, whih ch hours he proposed to arramge for exe convenience of those who might desire to have their children
that attendancc. The relleved from the eerlapes
its present shape imposed

## ground of relif. ous objection, 'and of acelaring that l.e lad a

children not belon ong to the celk-day $10 r$ the attendance of tif to
hecinsed minhster or other autl.orizedt teacher whrm their paf tic
might wish them to attend. A provisiou w ould likew for the Roman Cathorics,



 be a.luwch to vote for more thi
appy intment of the licad-master of the schoo, He would les ene with
tees. He would gre to any one trastec a power of appealing to
and he would suggest some enlargements in the the powers of thes,
Privy Council. The altrrations which hie had thin pron ounded
were in strict cousistence with the
oripinally openeded it, as well as uth the respect whe bill as was had
to the consciention feeln measure, brought forward by by issenters. If this important singular forbearance by their opponents, hhould, with all thitse
advantages, fail to obtain the puulic approval, he feared that the
spirit of antagonism and bitterness would bong prevail throughout

poe want of upholaing the dipnity of Britain. of with severity the expression Lord Ashburton
posed
in terming In terming Boston the "cradle of American liberty" He rather forefathers, but while he wished to see the bonds strengthened between the two countries, he did not think the treaty had done so, Russell, and their friends, in endeavouring to ruin the character of Lord Ashburton, who, actuated by the purest moticcs, had
undertaken this dificult negotiation. Mr. Hume's support had undertak ays been sin indifferent to the late Government. Was it
not alw creditabe to phablic men to pursue the course whe was taunted
followed by the noble Lords? The fovernment with violatirgg precedent by adopting the motion;
Canning's policy witi respectto Spain was questioned, he refused, contrary to his original intention, to permit the motion to be withThe question was not, on the present occasion, about the giving up of a Madawaska settlement, or of a particular boundary;
was one involving peace and war, on an irritating dispute wlich in spite of negotiation had lasted for half a century. As to the American vessels which had produced so much excitennent the United States, and had rendered the question a difficicit one, ant the convention in the treaty secured for ine eafrica for the
co-operation of ajoint squadron on the cost of
suppression of the stave trade. He believed that the Oregon suppression of the slave trade. He bell
dispute would be settled ere long, as well as that of the right of search; and, notwithstanding the efforts of individuals to excite lead to relations of amity and good-will between the two coun-
tries. He called on the House, therefore, viewing the difficulties which Lord Asiburton had successfally overcome, to depart from Lord Pa Lmersmon remarked that the present Government werc rathcer partual to followng the example of the late one, but in doulg so they frequently did 1 not see the phim wrongly. The
they had procectied, and therefore imitated them late Government had proposed a conventional line for the settic
ment of the disputed boundary, and it would have been well it it had been adopted as the basis of the treaty. Hi disclaimed at
intention of insulting the American flag by using the pbrase "a bit of bunting," "hich had reference not Amrne exay essels liad heen captured on the coast of Africa by our crusers. The convention in the trcaty of washington, for wout
co-opcrat on between the squadrons of the two countries, would not prove effectual for checking the slave trade. The Govern
ment had not stood up very manfully for their negotiator, in leaving him to the attentions of Mr. Hume; the principle on
which he had proceeded, of concession for the sake of peace, haid been repudiated by so spreat a lower of peace as Mr. Fox. Eve
admitting that the treaty of Washington was advantageous $t \mathrm{t}$ the country, it remained to be shown that the merit was due to the negotiator, and there was no precedent for a vot or hank
to a diplomatist, which would lower the character of the House by dragging a majority through the dixt, in approbation of an Mr. Huarks said a few words in reply. He did not think the any proceedings of his would have so stirred up, the noble they been in
and the spirit now evinced convinced him that, had d.vision, the motion was carried by 238 against 96 .

Wednessday, - After the presentation of a ereat number of

 motion for a select committee to inquire into the operation of
the New Bankruptey Act; and also, that he woild move for

- Sir JAnks Grabam, in reply to Mr. Smirio O Raikn, who
 papers. The Pour-law commirsioncrs were mating evecy effint
for their production, but the returns were most yoluminous, and had not been yet completed.
Sir R. PEELL, in relly to a question of Mr. P. Borthwick, relative to the cistert weeks ago, that ho Brtish Governmentit, wi he yct could not, ennsitering what had passed relative to that
Prance, convent to his unconditional liveration. Both the Brith h andirse, though he was quite sure that if an efficient guarantee
con the nute cond be tivel, there enuld be no objection on the
 Mra Lh, F.f the Marriages and Divore Bill, which was opposed
by Dr. .ictoun. On a da ision there appeared-For the second

 lous phaces; defid proceeded ohurch accommodation and pastoral care, under which many populous districts suffered, and then
explained the remedy he proposed. He did not intecnd to ask for any parliamentrary grant, but he askell to alyly the funds dested
from Trom. The flpan he proposed was to enable the commissioners
tion
of Qucen Alme's Bounty to advance to the Ecclestastical Conmissioners oov, ouv. on the securty reduced canonries, suppressed rectories, and appropriated
 andual
endownents. At this rate the capital stock would be
exhausted in seventeen years, and, consequently, in the year exhausted in seventeen years, and, consequentiy, the endow-
186o, the whole of this sum wourd be applied to the
ment of new jivings in populous manufacturing districts. ment of new hivigs in populto hat would be raised hy
He believed that thas sum, adided to what would
voluntary subscriptions, would suffice for the purpose, and would yoluntary subscriptions, would sufice for thurp than if he had
do more to promote the real welfare of the Church thension
 founded on it.-The
read a second time. $\qquad$


## CITY

Money Market, Friday.-Consols left off at 96 s to $\frac{1}{8}$ for money, and $96 \frac{7}{8}$ for account ; Three per Cent Reduced, stock, $10 \frac{1}{4}$ to 74s. to 76 s. prem. Exchequer Bills,
Fhtetopolis amo ft\% Yoicinity.
Church Missionary Sociely. - The annual meeting or this society was held at Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, the Winchester, Chester, and Norwich, the Dean of Salisbury,
and other dignitaries of the Church; Lord Sardon, M.P*;
and a large number of gentlemen. The 43d annual report stated that the committee entered on their duties at the beginning of the year shackled by a heavy debt. It became their pleasing task to announce that the society had The annual income had exceeded 115,0006 ,-a sum unprecedented in the history of any religious society in this or any other country. The Bishops of Barbadoes and of Guiana had become vice-presidents, and the King of Prussia a member of the society; His Majesty had contributed the sum of 100 l . as a donation, and had herome an annual subscriber of $25 \%$. The missionary institution at Childen, under the superoserously. The students were evidently still more attached than ever to the constitution and formularies of the Church. In New Zealand, the number of converts to Christianity had increased from satisfactory account of the extension of relision in that distant colony. In Eastern and Western Africa, Greece, India, and elsewhere, the missions were increasing. The and in a shors time the society would turn its attention to China towards a mission in which country an individual Cho sum of $6,000 \mathrm{z}$. On the motion of the Bishop of Win chester, the report was adopted,

Wesleyan Missionary Sociely.-One of the largest meetings ever witnessed in Exeter Hall was held there on Monday, on the occasion of the annual meeting of this sociecty. The tidat dontic affiction prevented his attend presidea, bat a dome the amo taren by Plumptre M.P., who was supported by numerous ministers of different denominations. The chai the meeting, the Rer. W. An the society's missions in India, Ceylon, Wirtemberg, France, Gibraltar, Australia, Zealand, Feejee, Wester A Canada, and Hudson's Bay. The effect prodnced by the distribution of the New estament was one of the most interestigg features the the society in New Zealand. At Cloudy Bay, in the middle island, where 400 copies had been dist there were no less than 700 eager competitors, and nothing could surpass the expression of gratitude of the successal applicants to the British and Foreign Bible suciety for its munificent grant. With respect to Hokianga, in the northern island, it was observed in reference to the Camany of the that their people weata the missiouary services ; scarcely a day passed without bringing to the missionary station a company of five or sia Catholic converts, wto went for the express purpose of conversing with the clergyman on religious subjects, and begging books. The committee acknowledged another liberal grant of 13 ritish and Foreigu Bible Society in addition to the 10,000 copies formerly voted (cheers); but even that number would fall far short of meeting the large demand made by the natives within the range of the society's generally in the Friendy slands, the mombing chiefly from that rigid economy which the straitened circumstances of At society's funds compelled the committee to practise. so great; whilst in the West Indies great loss had accrued to the society from recent earthquakes. Cape Haytien was entirely destroyed by an earthquake, May 7, 1842, and to the thousand pounds would not repair the dariage dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Eustatius. The income of the society duxing the year, containing some princely diture to $100,663 l .13 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d}$, being an increase over the receipts of 2,410\%. 1s. Id. There was, however, a surplus 5237. 13s. Gd. wherewith to commence the missionary labours of 1843. The debt of $30,000 \mathrm{l}$. contracted in $6,653 l$. 2 s. 1d. remaining to bo paid. The Rev. Dr. Hannah moved the adoption of the report, which being seconded Mr Compbell, M.P., and supported by a Chippewa Indian, named Pah-ta-se-gay, who had been converted and christened Peter Jacobs, was carried unanimously. Eight other resolutions, in the course of which Wenty speakers addressed the meeting, were ggreed of the ion was held Friday in the theatre of the college. His Grace the Arche Bishup of Canternay Wher, Lord Radstuck, Lord Howe, Lord Dartmouth, Sir IR. II. Inglis, Bart., ansi ohatrigentlemen. The report stated that the number of and of occasional students 113 , in addition to 497 boys in the chool. The students still maintamet a hiry ford, of two undergradnales admitted into the frrst classical class at this coderge, and two others notre inerl prizes in the secon class. At Cambridge, at the last Bat King's Collese ner classed amongst senior optimes, whilst two were in the first and one in the second class of the classical tripos. The musadition of a valuable set of instruments from the observatory at Kew, a gift of her Majesty; it likewise contained
marble statue of George III., by Turnerelli, a present
from H. Pownall, Esq. The hospital had relieved 12,248 from H. Pownall, Esq. The hospital had relieved 12,248 patients, exclusive of mere casualties, during the past
year. The report acknowledged the receipt of the bequest year. Tat report acknowledged the receipt of the bequest during the year were $20,3696.7 \mathrm{~s}$. 3 d o, and the disbursements $19,466 l_{0} \quad 19 \mathrm{~s}$. 3d., leaving a balance with the
bankers of 902 l .8 s ; and there remained in the Bank of bankers of $902 l .88$. ; and there remained in the Bank of
England $4,000 \%$. in Exchequer-bills. The total cost of the building, with its fittings and furniture, had been 133,3462. $0 s, 7 d$. The report was adopted, and the officers University Collegge-The elected.
and honours in the medical feculter distribution of prizes place on Saturday, in the Botanical Lecture-room of the institution. The theatre was crowded with a fashionable and attentive audience. The Earl of Auckland presided, and was greeted, as nere the several Professors, with loud applarse. The business of the day was commenced by the Dean of Faculty reading a report on the Medical Department of the College. It stated that the Medical schools, their relative proportion of students, the number during the past session being 304, of whom 91 were new students. The business of the session had gone on in all respects satisfactorily; and of the rewards conferred consisted of two certificates of special proficiency, three scholarships, four exhibitions, fourteen gold medals, and one book prize, the students of the University College scholarships, one exhibition, and seven gold medals. Valuable and extensive additions had been made to the assistant-surgeoncy in the East India Company's service had, through the kindness of Mr. Martin Smith, been it had been determined that the examination for it should take place in the first week of July next year. The report also referred to the high standing in India of several of Mr. W. Grififth, and Dr. Mouatt. The prizes were then Mir. W. Grimith, and Dr. Mouatt. The prizes were then
distributed as follows :- Winter Term, 1842-43.Nemton, of London; first silver medal, Mr. W. B. Randall, of Southampton; second silver medal, equal, Mr. of Uxbridge ; silver medal (essay), Mr. Tharles Prentice, of Kingston-on-Thames.-Medicine (Professor Williams), first silver med, Mr. H. Fearnside, of Otley, near Leeds; first silver medal, Mr. J. Hakes, of London ; second silver
medal, Mr. F. J. Brown, of Rochester.-Anatomy and Physiology (Professor Sharpey, M.D.).-Gold medal, Mr. Robert D. Harling, of Chester; first silver medal, Mr. B. M. Eyre, of London ; second silver medal, Mr. N. Brangwin,
of Henley on-Thames.-Comparative Anatomy (Protessor of Henley-on-Thames.-Comparative Anatomy (Protessor
Grant, M.D.).-Gold medal, Mr. F. W. Marshall, of Nor-wich.-Anatomy (Professor Quain).-Senior class, silve medals, equal, Mr. t . H . Vrown, and Mr. N. Brangwin ; third silver medal, H. Vevers, of Dormington; junior
class, silver medal, Mr. W. Cadge, of Norfolk.-Materia Medica (Professor Thomson, M.D.).-Gold medal, Mr. Henry Sutherin, of London ; first silver medal, Mr. Henry
Ward, of Northampton ; second silver medal, Mr. W. H. Colborne, of Chippenham, Wilts.-Midwilery (Professor Murphy, M.D.).-Gold medal, Mr. Thomas S. Lee, of
Cambridge ; first silver medal, Mr. Alfred J. Tapson, of London; second silver medal, Mr. Henry James Stokes, of London,-Surgery (Professor Cooper).-Gold medal,
Mr. G. Y. Heath, of Westoe, Durham ; first silver medal Mr. Henry James Stokes; second silver medal, Mr. Thomas S. Lee.-Summer Term, 1842.-Pathological Anatomy (Professor Walshe, M.D.) - Gold medal, Mr. sor Lindley, Rh.D.).-Gold medal, Mr. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth; silver medal, Mr. W. Brown, of Cornwall. Prize, Medical Jurisprudence (Professor Thomson, M.D.). Zoology (Professor Grant, M.D.). - Silver medal, Mr. -Summer Term, 1842.-Gold, Mr. A. J. Tapson. Mr. T. S. Lee.-Winter Term, 1843.-Gold, Mr. distribution, Loid Auckland addressed the meeting at increasing chficicncy of the Colitge, and on its high Dulwich Collegreal
Ges, of Mr. Edward Alleyne, founder of the College of of St. Sift, Dulwich, the churchwardens of the parishes with the master and four fellows of the college, in whom college fed the election of the warden, assembled at the by the for the purpose of filling up the vacancy occasioned
of (TVo (y) to the mastership. At the close of the ballot the Allen, of Brazennosecocollege, Oxford, and Mr. Charles Dewton Alleyn, of Dover-street, who had come over frum this annoturcerme furl ose of offernigy himself. $\Lambda$ s soon as accorchatce ritl the aciustomed f randitites of the ins int itacompetitor, he was declared to be duly elected warden of
Council, Mrtiquities.-At the last Court of Common T haciety for the building of a new church there, which society
demolishing that venerable vestive of ancient London While other cities preserved with care their interesting remains of antiquity, the Corporation of London seemed bent upon accomplishing their destruction. The wall in question was not only valuable in a historical point of view, as illustrative of the occupation of London by the Romans, but as an ancient and authentic boundary-mark of the city. In both points of vilw he called for its pre-
gervation. He was aware there were ridiculing these matters, and it excited his remret that the had not the taste and intelligence to appreciate sucla memorials. He therefore moved that the report be sent of Mr. Tayor that gentleman. Mr. R. L. Jones, Mr. Anderton, and other gentlemen, supported the motion for pulling down there were no less than erght churches in the nemghourhoou, none of which filled. The report was finally adopted. It is generally supposed that it would have the densely-populated neighbourhood, than to destroy a interested in the history of London.
City Chamberlain.-In conseque.
of Sir James Shaw, an active canvass of the resignation the office of Chamberlain of the city of London. The Bart. The contest is expected to be a severe one, and the friends of both candidates are making great exertions Anti? Corn-I aus
AntizCorn-Law League.-The seventh weekly meeting of the League took place on Wednesday night in Drurylane theatre. The house was crowded in every part; obtained, and upwards of three thousand applications for tickets were refused, the whole of the admission cards
being exhausted by three o'clock on Monday Chairman announced that it was the last time the League would meet in that Theatre, and that as they had once erected a hall in Manchester capable of containing 10,000 persons, in eight weeks, they could also erect one in addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Lattimore, and Mr. Moore. The Chairman then announced That the next meeting would be held in the Victoria Theatre, and that next week another mee

Accidents.-Another of those alarming accidents which so frequently occur in firework manufactories took place on Monday afternoon, in Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, facturer, by whises occupied by Mr. Fenwick, firework manusuch injuries as to an old man named Field sustained and two others, the one a son of Mr. Fenwick and the other a workman in his employ, were dreadfully burnt. The buildings were so completely destroyed by the explosion, that, when the engines arrived, very little water was required to extinguish the burning embers.
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the
number of Deaths registered in the week ending S 150 ; North districts, 190 Central districts, 168 ; East districts, 210; South dis tricts, 243 . Total, $961-(505$ males, 456 females. Weekly average for the last five years, 903 , for the last
five springs, 854 .

## 3Robincial Netos.

Bristol.- The local papers announce that his Royal Bristol on the launch of the Great Britain, which was intended to have been in the month of May, but owing to some difficulty in the float, has been postponed to June -We copy the following account of Mr. Brunel from the Bristo Gazelle:- The operation, to which we alluded cision by Sir B. Brodie, assisted by three other eminent surgeons. Very little blood was lost by the incision in the windpipe, but coughing and irritation supervened in uch violence, that the forceps could not be used, and the half-sovereign still remains in the trachea. The operation occupied a considerable time, and Mr. Brunel endured bis sufferings with remarkable fortitude. We are glad to learn that the accounts receivet morning are considered very favourable, the exact position of the coin having
been ascertained, and its extraction by the forceps, when necessary alteration has been made in the form of the instrument, is anticipated to be nearly certain.
Bridgend. -This neighbourhood has been for the last few days much agitated by the sudden death of a respect able farmer, a Mr. Howell, or Laleston, as was affirmed, of Asiatic cholera, followed immediately afterwards by the equally sudden death of a poor woman named harvey, cumstances, however, invested the case with very extraordinary appearances, and an investigation was resolved on. The deceased Mr. Howell, it appears, was a bachelor, possessed of property to amount abo a mrs. Lewis. To this match, the sister of the deceased farmer, a Mrs. Thomas, strongiy objected, as it would be the means of alienating from her the property to which, if he died a ber brother had, however, been fruitless, and the period for the marriage was fixed. On Friday. se'nnight, Mr. Howell had occasion to send for some beer to the house and the servant was directed to take a jar and fetch it. On his way he called at the house of the sister, who is oupposed to have taken advantage of the opportunity to
pat arsenic in the jar. Mr. Howell died soon after he had out the body, and the woman who was called in to lay remainder. The bodies have been had partaken of the by Mr. Herapath, the chemist, of Bristol examined detected distinctevidence of arsenic in thistol, who has Mrs Thom and her hister Mrs. Inomas, and her husband, bave both been appre-
hended, and are now in custody until further evidence hended, and are

Carmarthen.-The proceedings of "Rebecca and her Daughters" still continue unchecked, On Friday, at he Neath petty sessions, three workmen in the employ ar the Abbey Iron Company were brought forward to answer to a charge of breaking and carrying away some
gates at Neath Abbey on the luth inst. The evidence in lis case was clear and conclusive, as a police-sergeant caught them in the act of destroying the gates; but as the parties whose property had sustained injury did not appear o prosecute, the magistrates, on account of previous good character, deemed it expedient to dismiss the case.- The new steam-yacht built for Her Majesty's use at Pembroke dockyard was launched on Wednesday the 26 th ult.; the ceremony of naming her was performed by the Countess of Cawdor. The length of the yacht is 225 feet, breadth 33 , tonnage 1,049; and her engines are of 450 horse-power. belonging to the parish of Eisey, with his wife and four children, having been ejected from their cottage, were sheltering, on the night_of the 21 st ult., in a hut they had cotton parish, when about in Golden Ruse-lane, in the above perly extinguished, the place ignited. Litten and his wife escaped unhurt, leaving three of the children, aged five, seven, and ten years, in the flames, without making any mempt to rescue them. Before any assistance arrived the children were burnt to death. On examining the ground where the fire took place, some blood was discovered. Rhis excited suspicion, and on examination of tured. This added to the suspicions nasture of be fraccumstances, and the'father was immediately apprehended. A coroner's inquest was held, and after a protracted deliberation, the jury returned a verdict, "That Isaac Litten wilfully set his tent or camp on fire, thereby causing the death of his three children." . He was immedıately committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

Hertford.- On Saturday last, Mr. Cobden went down to Hertford, for the purpose of addressing the agriculturists of that district on the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Shire Hall was originally fixed for the meeting, but, havPlough Mead, 100 small, the meeting adjourned to the where an assemblage of nearly two thousand persons, almost exclusively farmers, was collected-the outskirts of the crowd being flanked by a number of the principal landBaron 0 oreback-among whom were har, Bart Mr Cowper, Sir Minto FarquWelford the Chan Ruer, and seral othera. Mr. neighbourhood, having been called to the chair Mr deo proceeded to address the meetiog on the usual topies of the Anti Corn-Law League. Mr. Bennett, a Bedfordshire farmer, and a Mr. Maydwell, moved resolutions in support of the Corn Laws, and expressive of a want of confidence in Ministers. Mr. Lattimore, a neighbouring farmer, moved an amendment in favour of total repeal, which, having been seconded, was carried by a large majority. Considerable interest was excited by the meeting, it having been expected that a strong opposition would have been got up by the gentlemen of the county Everything, however, passed of quietly.
the broke out in the extensive warehouses belonging to the Trustees of the Duke of Bridgenter, which has destroyed a grent damaty of cotcon and gran, ande damage to the manense pile fire oris ginated amongst some cotlon in one the upper rooms, and almost immediately burst into a volume of flame, threatenigg destruction to the wroperty, which is estimated at stand close to the Duke Dock, not far from the Custom house, and are buil east ana west. Fortunafely the wind tess bown wet, bor less the fire could not bave been got under. Three of the warehouses are nearly destroyed, and entirely so in the upper stories. The warehouses are seven stories high, and he different cotton, corn, and other goods consigned to them. The complete ruin, the roofs having fallen in soon after to fire began. The three lower rooms contained corn ater the portion of which is either destroyed by fixe or considerably damaged by water. The lower story, principally filled with Burton and other ales, has escaped with compara tively little damage. The goods destroyed are the pro perty of various merchank, but it is believed are nearly all msured, the building being the property of the Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater, of which Lord Francis Egerton and moment be made of the loss, but it is calculated that about Fin worth of property is destroyed.
considerable amount of property, broke which destroyed ill of Mir. T. Fearnley, situated on the south bank of the Mancuenter ard iorumorm Ras. ay. The fire com menced in the upper larger spinning-room. It is supanp coming in contact with some roving. The flames
the utmost exertions, the roof of the larger side of the building fell in haff an hour after the commencement of the fire; and in about two hours the flames had spread to all the rooms in that part of the building, and floor after floor fell down. The entire building was completely destroyed, and several persons were seriously injured by the
fall of the ruins. The damage is estimated at 10,0002 .

Railways.-The following are the returns of the undermentioned railways for the past week:-London and Birmingham, 15,859l. ; Great Western, 13,723l.; South
Weatern, 6,169l. ; South Eastern, 2,052l. ; Eastern Counties, 2,304l. ; North Midland, 4,133l.; York and ditto 1,596l. ; Greenwich, 773l. ; Croydon, 308l. ; Brighton,
3,435l. ; BlackwaII, 6821. ; Hull and Selby, 1,085l. ; Grand Junction, 6,956l. ; Midland Counties, 2,545b.-Arrange ments are making to accelerate the north railway-mail by Lancaster, and the Irish ones by Chester; the effect of which will be to save nearly two hours on the present expected to take place about the 1st July; but, as the various branch mails require readjustment, it may even attained.-By the report of the Parliamentary committee lately published, it would seem that the bill authorizing the construction of the branch railway to Northampton and Peterborough encountered a severe opposition whe ect were the Duke of Dorset and other landholders, who hat the line, in consequence of the small population of the districts through which it is proposed to pass, could never yield a fair return in proportion to the capital that therefore adequate compensation woul not be afforded to those whose property was sure to be depreciated by the raiway. alchoug
the petitioners to impugn the calculations of Messrs Stephenson and Bidder, the gentlemen port of the apulicants, had considerable weigbt with General Pasley, expressed themselves favourable the undertaking. General Pasley states his opinion against the circuitous route to Blasworth, Eastern Company propose to follow out when their works bave dvanced sufficiently northward; ank. in that case, he will then be confined to the traffic of the valley of Nene ampton and Peterborough is to be, in the first instance, a single ine Pince was adduced, showing that while there would be an effectual guard against accident, public convenience would be amply provided for. It is nevertheles line of rails, should it hereafter be considered necessary Company to lay down such double line if it appear to them作 the income expected to be received is $35,094 l$., while the expenses are stated at $14,600 \%$ per annum. Passenger
traffic is estimated to realise $23,170 l$; goods, $8,750 l$. and parcels, $3,174 l$. The line will be $47 \frac{1}{4}$ miles in length sidering the measure, passed a resolution approving draft of the bill.-On Saturday, a fatal accident occurred on the branch railway at Blackwood, a few miles from engine used on the line of the Tredegar Iron Company, by Which two persons were killed and two others seriously
injured. One of the killed was Mr. Davis, a farmer, of Buttry-Hatch, in Monmouthshire; and the other was Mr. P. Williams, a tradesman living at Blackwood. Great damage was done to several houses in the town. The explosion is reported to have been caused by the enginesteam when leaving the engine. The loss of property, engine included, is estimated at least at 10002 .

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-No slightconsternation was caused on Monday morning by the announcement that Mr. Finn, the City Treasurer, elected by the Reformed Town absconded in the course of Friday, taking with him corporate funds to the amount of 4,0006 . or 5,000 . covery of his absence instant pursuit was made, Sir D. J. Dickenson, accountant of the corporation, having left Dublin on Saturday night, in the hope of catching him, Was expected to sail from Liverpool at 9 oclock on and Mr. Nolan, a rich pawnbroker, are Mr. Finn's sureties to the amount of 2,0001 . each.-The repeal agita-
tion is still in full operation. At the meeting in this city tion is still in full operation. At the meeting in this city would go to Sligo; on the 7th to the Curragh of Kildare; on the 14 th to Mullingar; on the 23d to the Southern
Riding of Tinperary ; on the 25 th to the North Riding He was also invited to a dinner by the corporation of Drogheda; andon the 29 th of June he would go to Dundalk. The Rent for the week, announced at the close of the proceedings, was $683 l .9 s$. $2 \frac{1}{2} d$. This is much the largest weekiy return yet received
Limerich. -The local papers mention as a proof of the Hittle encouragement given to the new mail-coach contractors, and as a circumstance without precedent on the Dublin and Limerick mail-coach line, that the coach
arrived at the office in Limerick on Monday without a passenger, or even a single parcel, on the whole route
from Nublin to Jimerick. The way-bill was a perfect
gainst time in which against any one individual parishtoller. Whole parishes had This was a pase wornder COURT OF QUBBN's BENCH.-(Sittings in Banco.) - The Queen $\begin{gathered}\text {. Feargus } O^{\prime} \text { Connow and others. - A great deal of }\end{gathered}$ excitement had beedi creatcd by the amnouncement that onese
defendants were to be brought up for judgment, and on the mmediately filled. The Attorney-General prayed judgimmediately filed. The Attorney-General prayed judg-
ment against the defendants, who had lecn coinvict of
unlawfully aiding and abetting others in doing certain acts unlawfully aiding and abetting others in doing certain acts
charged as unlawful. Lord Denmax said that the officer of the court hadimformed the not here. That made no dilfercnce with
at the assizes were not
respect to the present proceedings. The court could proced to respect to the present proceedings.
iass sentence on those that were pesent they would lave a
right, notwhthatanting the alsence of then' fel.ows, to sny any-
 Aitkin, S. Challenger, Samuel Parks, D. Ratlon, William,
Woodruff (all of whom were convicted on the fift count only), and J. Leach, C. Doyle, Jonathan Bairs ow, J. Arthur, T. Cooper, Frederick Augustus Taylor. Lord lenman sald that there had been an acquittal on some counts, and an acquittai of some of
the defendants. He wislied to know whether there was any ntention on the part of any of the defendants to move an arrest
of judgment. Mr. Dundas, who appeared for R. Brooke, said he should move an arrest of judgment on the fourth and fifth counts The fourth charged the prisoners with having created alarm, \&c. by stopping mills, and by these means intending to create great
changes in the laws of this reaim. The fifth count charged them with alarming the Queen's sulbjects, with intent to bring about great changes in the laws. Mr. Dundas then addressed the
court. He began with his objection to the fifth count. There Was no venue stated in it at all, and it was, therefore, bad upon
the face of it. This was so plain, as not to require him to trouble the court with many observations. This want of statement of a
venue was not a defect in this conntalone. It appeared in many

## other couns. It was a feffet wheh was rot curea oy a ver木ict but made the count bad or motion in arrest of juclgment. Ther

## within the county, for the janstict on ornt to be clearly hown,

 remaining question was, whether the 7 th of George IV., c. 64 , s that mo jadqument asom an mishment, \&e whether after verdict
$\qquad$

## for the want of a proper

appear by the indictment, se., to have had jumat.etion over the
offence.
These words implicd that a good venue had been laid offence." These words implicd that a good venue had been aid,
though not laid perfectly. Here no venue was laid as to the
charge itself. The case of Rex $\geqslant$. J. Minter Hart ( 5 Carxthgion and Payne's Reports) was in point on this objection. The indict-
ment there had beenl found by the London grand jury. The
statent starementor. Me off. I--Bow, but that parish was not stated to be in
parish of St.
1, 1 . wa- mate before the verhict, hut that drl nent affect the oquestion. reguires to be considered. Mr. Dundas then went on to the
second objection. He contended that the statement of the offence was insufficient. It charged an attempt to persuade persons to do whar they might lawfinly do. The charge was to persuade labour, and so to bring abouta change in the laws. No conspi-
racy was cliarged. Lord Denman : This also is an objection worthy of being considered. Mr. Dundas then objected that the part of it, and also that its statement of the offence was defectise, It was stated that there had been unlawiul meetings, bint
it was not slated where those anlawful meetings were held;
yet thatstatement was materal to be tricf. and to be fonnd hy
$\qquad$ jurisdiction, and the absence of it was not cored by the verde.
There could be no necessity to cote anthoritics to slow that
where tiere was a material fact trinale by the jury. it whe necesdint nelly tared the princule m the case of kex $n$. Jtollandi, Term Reports. The charge here was said to have been cum-
mitted "at divers times and places;" but there was no statement of those places. The expression "at the paxish aforesaia
did not compensate for the want of the allegation of place in the shated that the defendant hat anded and abeted certam persons, Nis. Durdas : that would be right ; but for aught that appeared, the
$\qquad$ the offence, the comanithing of which these defendants were
charged with having aided and abetted. The $3 d$ gection of that statute declared that the compeling of fourneymen to leave their employment, or to return work unimished, and the doing of certassly other things, should be unlawful, but the 4 th section expresate
provided that meetings, for the sole purpose of settling the rate of wages to be tahcu, shorthid not be plliegal. On the face of this with arding and abetting did not appear to have been engaged in any other matter, aud conscquently did not appear to havo
been concernedin an indictable offerce. The aiding and net-
thi, of them was not, therefore, indictable; and the count not
$\qquad$ urge siminar objections ouly been convicted on the 5the count., He should not notice that
count now. The 4th count was defective. It might be true that the aiding and abetting might be laid in the way suggested by the Court, so as to bring the parties withiniracy
penalties of the faw; but that could only be where a conspira
whe charged. Herc no con spracy was charged. This was mere
$\qquad$ commission of an ffence charged on the face of the indictment. The offence must be shown to have been a substantive offence, and the aiding and abetting must be shown to have taken plas
within the jurisdiction of the Court. Nothing of that sort was done here. Suppose the allegation had been here, th. .t therly peaceable suljects were residing in Scotiand; that would cicaing
prevent the jurisdiction of the Court. It was clear that the aiding
 Mr.Justice Pattecher Sergeant Murnhy answered, that the venue could not be supplised by imphication. In every indictme was
where there was a charge of aiding and abetting, there wat where there was a charre of aiding and avetting, then and
always an allegation that the parties charged were thet there there present aiding and abetting. That was to show that A peroffence in Scotiand, but he could not be charged with the offence out of the jurisdiction could no
felony-a murder, for instance- the insufficient allegation of that
offence would not be supplied by implication, in order to fex a person charged as an accessary. The want of a proper venue
could only he supplied in an immaturial matter. Here the allegaconld mily he supplied in no immaterial matter. Here the allega-
tinn of the olfence was most material, and the want of a proper
venue un ticc allcpation of it The or,gin of the law of of it could not be supplied by verdict. verue must be properly and fully stated; and the principle which Mr. Borkin, for C. Doyle andlised now to their continuance.pressea nit the Contre that the that the ther on the filthe counts, vemae in th.c carly part of the fouth count was fatal to the
whiole romit. If the rivinal charge was found to be untrue,
ether mact or as to jurisisiction, the charge of being accessory
to that offence would to that offence would wholly fail. Venue was, therefore, most
material, must be correctly laid, and could not te supplied by material, must be correctly laid, and could not ke supplied by
implication. Without a verue correctly laid, bow were
the defendants to sistently with the know what they had to answer? Conmight have happened out of the kingdom. The count cer-
 to have been committed. This intimation ought to have been
givert. Tuc King o. Peck. 9 Ad. and Ellis Reports, and the King Then ogain, the mode of effecting the object charged ancertainsty. prisoners ought to be clearly stated. That was not done here,
 Assumang that to be so, then the want of such a distinct aldega-
tion was a defect that a verdet did not cure. hint formerly more strict with respect to anything than to venue Hefore the statute, the omission of vemue was not curcd by ver
diet. The Khig $H$. Hayncs, 4 Manle and Selwyn, report material, was not one which could be cured bation of it was charge there was that of receiving barley to grind, knowing it to of inducement only, yet, for want of a good venue on that allegaSun, the judgment was reversed. The fact charged hele as the
substantive offence was fully as matrial as the recelving of the
barley thene, and fatal. Tn the King $v$. Matthews, 5 Term Reports, 152, which was a case to the same effect, the indremert yaa for an offince at
commmonlaw, and there the want of certanty in the venue was held fatal. In the King $v$. Holland, whichlh had been already wased, the
question was raised on demurrer. The objection was there held
incurable, incuxable. Then, assuming that. The objection was there held
necessary, the statute required to be considered. Henue was
ithougnt newould be found that the statute did not dispense with the
 inn this indictment, these So far as any alleeration was made
been in in freland the wissemblics might have no allegation of the place, the place wounce; nothd as there was
to charge upon a aidmg anal abcuhug wcie lumati so be at that in all the precedents, Orm was, "then and there aiding and abetting," which certainly
Howed that personal presence was Mecessary in aiding and
befting. Mr. Atherton remarked that that bys ing the present case. Lord Demman-We are ogether want-

 Would br uccessary for the defendants to come upagain in person, The Qucen V . Thitmus Cooper and J. Richurds, -These defendCourt, the Attorney-General (with whom were the SolicitorMr. Alexauder), moved that they should receive the judgment of
the court. Mr. Justice Wuiliams began reading the notes of the
trial, which trial, which being excessively voluminous, he was assisted in
the tedious operation by Lord Denman and Mr. Justice Patte and their lordships were thus occupied from half-past elevenon, till
past five o'clock. They then rose, and the case was adjourned. it
was res Justice Pattesosterday, when, after a very long sitting, Mr. Cooper should be jmprisoned in the gaol of Stafford for the that for the years, and Richards to be imprisoned in the same gaol already undergonc.

SPORTING.
NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETINE
 and Dukeis, aged, (Chifney), beating Mr. Rogers' Prosoriy, 4 yrs, of the Maidstone's The Caster (Nat), beat Mr. Ongley's Queen
St each. R.M. $300, \mathrm{~h}$ ft. Won by six lengths.
 Of Port Wond's Sister to Ramadan, Duke of Grafton's \& Esop. Duke
 (Rovioson, subs. Wean by Duke of Rutiand's Cowslip, by Bizarre,
Davies, and Mr, Exeter's f by Sultan, out of Fanny
Won vatsor's f by Plenipotentiary, out of Acacia. Lord Chesterfield's Sir liarry, 8 st 7 Ibs , (Sontt), beat I
 each. D.M. 100 Ishmael or Achmet, out of Taglioni; 8 st 7 lbs
 (Robr. Osbaldeston's The Devil among the Tailors, \& st 10 kms,
(Rogisom) ; beating Lord G. Bentincls's Firebrand, 8 st 4 lbs , Mutch, 500 sove, $h$ ft. T.X.C. Lord Exeter's Celia, 8 st, ord's Curife a length. - M Match, 100, in ft. D.M. Dukebinson). Name, 7 st 12 lbs , (W. (Boyce). Won in a Kelburne's He has ste (Uueer's Plute of 100 gse , for mares ; 4 y yanter by 8 lengths, 8 st $91 \mathrm{lbs} ; 5 \mathrm{yra}$, Yrs, (Ra Mie, 4 yrs, (Mamn), beating Mr. Combe's Rosaling The ly by half a length. Pettit's Sweetmeat, 4 yrs , (Pettit). Wous colts, 8 st 7 lbs ; fillies, $B$ sties, of 100 sovs each, h ft, for 3 yr -olds; ; filies, 8 st 4 lbs. R.M. 26 subs. Won by Mr.
Otherstone, by Touchstone, (Scott); beating Duke

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THE COLD-WATER SYSTIEM; its real merits, and most efie ctual employment, in various diseasess 5 the At Athor's Obect being to point out the trath on this snbiject, and to show

markis they are reasonable and instructive. It will disabuse mic mind of a preate deal of prejudico on this now-importan Fr.ere is suchly an alir of sincerity and truth in the writings of .

$\mathrm{E}_{\text {d }}^{\text {DWrists to }}$ BECK invites the attention of Horticul LLATE, They may be seen in use at Worron Cortace, stis worry, upon application to the Gardener-Sundayys excepted.
M ${ }^{\text {OXON'S }}$ RIETERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APE-


eninn $t$ scrvice in pains in the Head, casual or habitual costive
ncss, lin ous Affections, Nausea, sickness, Heartburn, Indiges tron, Gout, Piles, Fistula, and as an aperient saline draught in of the stomach and head, resulting from excess either in eating
or drunking. It possesses all the medicinal powers of the most approved saline Aperients, without the disagreeable taste which
distinguishes medicines of that class, and is so agreeable that
 Moxon \& Smitu (then co-partners), Chemists, Hull," engraved
on the Government stamp.-Wholesale Agents, Barciay and
sovs, \&c, London.

13 EE-HIVES,-GEorgr NEiGHBour and Son beg ormation of new inie of street, they have remove teir busi-
ness from No. 131, High Holobm, mone spacious and conimodionsis Premises, numbered 127 in the same street. Their selection
of Bee-hives for this season comprehends most varieties now in


 don. Leters of inguiry reative to the above must have,
age stast




FOUNTAINS, VASES, TAZZAS, FIGURES, \&e

J. WEEKS $\&$ CODES FOR GREENHOUSES.



( $\because \subset$ JMBER and MELON BOXES and LIGHTS,

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 nineral or pervicicious ing inereient-it eradicat tes Turtar from the
 The Teelh firmly in itheir sookets, rendering them benatiticuly
 cumoves uuviceasant tuastes from tie mouth. which often remain ther teverf, taxking medicine, Re. and imparts a delifithtul
 most violent Toothachc, Gum-boils, Suelled Face, gec, ; it is alse
an excellent Stomachic, in cases of Fiatulency, Spasmotic Affc
 NOTICE.-A. ROWLAND \& SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN pasted on each article; aliso printed, in red, on the wrapper of he latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
[BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.]
O NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, GARDENEIR, aDd OHHERS H. M'NEILL \& CO., Patentees of Improved Patent for manufacture for ROOFING, which is now so extensively used in lieu of slates, tiles, thatch, \&c., for Houses, Cottages,
Ont-buildings, Verandahs, sheds, and, in fact, every description f building, and is particularly adapted, from its non-conducting品就ities, as a covering and protection for plants, purposely for securing a perfectly tight roo gainst raio and snow, and for resisting the external heat of the an, by its non-conducting qualities. It is impervious to wet and wocciwe rk may be extremily light, as the weight of the etit 15 only 24 libs. per 100 sçuare fect; and thus, in timher alone there is a saving of at least one half; and the expense of the and with sintion the difference is still reater This rutici onnlines econony, durabiltty, and neatness; it is manufactured 32 inches wide, and may be ordered for the length of any build $\mathrm{ng}^{\mathrm{g}}$, thereby preventing the necessity of many joinings ; and any
 Bunhill-row, London, may have it immediately cut off from the machines, and furnished on the instant, so that they pay for no more than is actually required.
The price of Roofing Felt is only One Penny per square foot. *** Sawples, with falt diry and orders by post immediately executed. Felt Nanufuctory, Lamb's-buildiags, Bunhilt-row
W ATSON'S GRANULATED COMPOST, decidedly Farmer. A single trial will demonstrate its superiority, both in Farmer. A sits effect and its ceconomy. It is sold in the very best its particles are not liable to cohere
The GRANULATED COMPOST contains, in a concentrated plants; it not merely stmulates vegetation when first anplied. but it has been found so rich and nutritious as to sustan the heariest crons till the latest period of growth, and to leave the Manare yet offered to the Farmer. For Winter Wheat it will be found most advantageous to apply
t as a top-dressing early in the spring. For Spring Crops of all inds of grain it slould be sown broadcast and harrowed in For Grass or Hay it should be applied broadcast, early in the spring. The quaztity recommended is from 4 to 6 cwt . per statute acre, according to the crop and the previons condition of the land. mended to Nowat Gurderess as has always produced the very best effects when applied to the Onion and Turnpp crops. It is offered to the Public at 105 . per cwt., or 10l. per ton. For the accommodation of Florists and Amateur Gardeners, the Gracontaining half a cwt each.
$\mathrm{D}^{\mathrm{OGS} \text {. - The Largest and Handomest }}$ description of

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
A S HEAD-GARDENER, a married Man, who has a could take charge of a small Farm, and his Wife the Dairy and gentleman ke is slout leaving.-Address to M. N., care of Mrs.

A S GARDENER, a married Man, aged 35, who with the magement of Land, Cows or any other cattle. Can have our years' undeniable character from the gentleman he is
leaving.-Direct to A.B., Messra. Pauk \& Son, Cheshunt, Herts.
A S GARDENER, a respectable married Man, without business, and would not object to superintend a small Farm or

A S GARDENER, a married Man, aged 40, who understands his busiuess, and can have a good character from liss
last situation. Direct to L.L., at Mr. SMALL's, Nurseryman,

A S GARDENER ; to look after Cows, and make himA self generally useful, a respectable married Man, who cars have a good character from his la
Greenland Grove, Cromer-street.

A S GARDENER, a respectable middle-aged Marr, who himself generally useful,--Direct to Ti. W., at Mr. SALTIBE'S,
Grocer, Charkton, Kent.

AS GARDENELEMEN AND GENTLEMEN.




# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

TROYAL BOTANIC SOCleTY of LONDON:--

 all Competitor
Gardens, and from 12 to 4 occlock at 28, Reve obtained at the from Fellows and Members only. Price 6 s. ; and on the days of Scheitules of Prizes, with the Regulations for the observance cation at the Gardens, and at er, Regent--street.
By Order of the Council,
J. D. C. SowEBY, Secretary.
ROYAL ROTTHATRONAGE OF HER MAJESTY. ext, May 17 , lic Horns Thycrn, Kennuggtov, no Whe seasion R ROM R. H. CumsNo, Hou. Sec.


at the White Hart Hotel, Bromley, Kent. Admission, for Sub-
HIGH WYCOMBE HORTICULTURAL AND will be held in the Town Hall, High Wyconfoe, on WrDNESDAY Of Whom further particulars may be obtained,-High Wycombetries. May $10,1843$.
UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER ROYAL
HIGHESS THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.
M ESSRS. WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBIESSRS. WATERER'S SPLENDID EXHIBI-
TION OF AMERICANPLANTS will Open on THurspar, IH. GROOM, EXHBITYAON RIse, TULIPS. (late Walworth,) by
 COLLECTION OF TLLIPS' is now in full blom, will continue
in perfection until the 20th of MAX, and can be viewed every in perfection until the drom 9 o'clock until 6 , Sundays excepted. Admittance every FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.- This splendid FUCHSIA, seen, , is now being sent out by Yowrit and Co, Great Yar-
month any part of the United King itom.- Great Yarmouth, May 11, 1843. J. KERNAN respectfully informs Ladies and Gentlemen newest the he can still supply them with most of the best and
duce
duced, that are hewest FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS recently intro
diced, that are worthy of cultivation. The month of May is nuite
time emough for sowing haldy and lialf-hat

 Such a selection, for autumn flowering, by naming the sum to no reason to rould wish to go, 3 . K. flatters himself they will have
the score Dr. .Core of price. Also the 24 sorts named as a mixture by
for LiNDLGY, as suited for enlivening Shrubberies, sent by post Yor tis. Also all the better Grasses, as a mixture for tiawns, and
all thie other Grasses for permanent nasturage, separate or mixed.
Also, Yellow Giobe Now Swede Turnip; Skirving's doo; Cox's do.; ; New

J. CATTELL begs to inform the Public that he is (at 2s. 6d. each), as ad advertised in the Chronicle, page 258.
Westerham, May 10.

## florists to her majesty the queen dowager <br> 

B EAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS. 10 YOUELL \& Co., in submitting their Catalogue of Fuchsias for 1843 , (for which, see their Advertisiserent in tinue of Paper of last
week), take the present opportunity of drawing the attention of admirers of the above opeagntut rribe of plawning to the thit select
and superb Collection. They have spared no expense in forming a selection of sucth as are really good, to the exclusion of many that are mere nominal varieties; ; and they would refer to the
numerous testimonnals of success which attend their mode of numerous testimonials of success which attend their mode of
selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at
the the various Horticultural Exhishibitions throughout the kingdom. Youscl \&\& Co. are desirous of calling attention to their pe-
culiar method of executing orders for this tribe of plants;
namely that namely, that they will deliver them free of postage con the
receeipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United Kingdom, in collrctions, upon the followng terms:-
Tweve fine Show varieties, $12 s$. Twelve extra fine and very Twelve extra fine ditto


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Duc d'Auma
Lady Alice Peel
Lane $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mame Ema Dampierre } \\ & \text { CLAS }\end{aligned}$
Clara Wendel
Contesse de
Euphrosyne
Breon
Cardinal
Cesch
Con
Coresice de Seine, icc Crimson Cliobe
Crimson. Mdme. Desprez ${ }^{5}$
Riserd Defos. Edwart Defosse
Enfant d'Ajaccio

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| Nemexis |}

Aduan
Aurore
Barbot

## Barbot Bouger

## Comte de Paris

Devoniensis
Don Carlos
${ }_{\text {Don Carlos }}^{\text {Many persons preferring }} 1$

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\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\text { Madame Laffiay } \\
\text { Marquisa Bocella } \\
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\text { Prudence }
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& \text { Willam Jess } \\
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\text { Fleur du jeune age } \\
\text { Madame de Claslonge }
\end{array} \\
& \text {-BOURBON }
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| 3s. $6 d$. |
| :--- |
| 7 |



Noisette Aine, iliac rose
Bourbon Queen, buff
Maws, Bosanquet, flesh
Lawnciana rubra, deep red
Also fine named varieties at the following ${ }^{1}$ prices," when the Hybrid Perpetual. . Son.
Noisette

## China

Tea
Bourbon
For description of colours and further information, "A. Payrs and Son beg to refer to their General Cataloguc, which may be
had ons alplleatinn at the Nurseries, inclosing 2 stamps for post-
age. Eally orters are solicated, as many sort age. Eaily orters are solicitcd, as many norts are expected to be
in great dicmand. $A$ reference, or onder on the post-offico Waltham (russ, will be reflunted from unknown correspondents.
T BLEW AND CHOLCE PERPETUAL ROSES. 1. the following select ROSES, well established in pots, fit for immediate transplantin

## *Aubern

*Augustine Mouchelet
*Clementine Seringe
*Dr. Mharjolin
*Duchess of Sutheriand
eDr. Marx

* Earl Talbot
*Lady Alice Peel
*Lane Marquis of Boccella
Mrdame Laffay



Bungay is the nearest post town. A daily couvcyance to the
Eastern Counties Railway, thence to London.




the sake of effect, the following are well suited for the colour for
*Prince de Galles
*Prudence Rceser
Prince Albert.
* Reine de la Guillotiere
*Rivers (Laffay)
Bossuet.
*Crimson M̀adame Desprez
*Crimson Globe . 5
Madame Aude
*Proserpine
Thiaffait.
Comte de Paris (Tea Rose) ${ }_{3}^{5}$
*Devoniensis
Josephise Malton Do.
Do.
Plants gratis, to compensate for
Grande Capitaine
Josephine Garnie
Paul Joseph Pourpre fata
Proserpine
d. Madame Breon

Rosa Devoniensis, each, $2 s .6 d$.
Lilium lancifolium album, 5s; Do. do. punctatum, 7 The above plants are all in pots; and a general supply may be had throughout the season.
N.B. - Plants for Bedding or Creepers ordered to the amount
of 20 s . will be forwarded to any part of London carriage frce ; reference or Post-office order will be required of unknown corre spondents.-Albion Nursery, Stoke Newington, Middlesex.

## fuchisia laneit,

MESSRS. LANE \& SON, Great Berkhampstead, ling is nuw being sext ot T im rotatom as nedered at -s 6 do a plant.-Messrs 1. A Son heg leave to lay betore the Publid
some of 1 he grounds decided superiority over every other hylorid foxtants seculing a
Gurdeners' Gazette (page 4(65), speaking ITritcultural Society's Grounds at Clu, wiek, in July last, nay shybrifseciling Fuchsia, possessuis many vaiuable propertues the flowers being large and weil-shaped, sepals and petals dis
tinct in colour, the latter being of a fine purple; the plants tinct in colour, the latter being of
Paxton, in his Magazine of Botany of August last, says of it-
"The habit is dwart and cluse; the Ieaves ample with elegance of the older species, and nono of the coarseness of the more modern kinds; mind the flowers are somewhat the shape of sepals are bright crimson, and the petals darker, or of a ligh Marrison, in his Floricultural Cabinet of the same month,
says-"The seedling Fuchsia sent by Messra form, and colour will alvays render it attractive, and deserving a place in every colrection. Nodoubt will bember in iemend
 the Sourth London Floricultaral Socrety's Show (Surrey Zoologiprizes were awarded to it. It can be sent by post to any part of the United KingdomBerkhampstead Nurseries, May 4, 1812.

## each



I




$\bar{T}$ GROWERS of PEEARGONIUMS.-Now in BXY, fiome triss from 8 to 10 pips very dark top petals, colour

 Nuuca cach.

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{EW}} \mathrm{F}$EW and CHOICE DAHLIAS and fuCHSIAS, For May, 1843. NEw AND Supsrb Skedina Dallis :BANCA, Widdman, pure white, cup petals, large size, the centre
Well up, very deep fower (having from 25 to 30 rows of petals), Well -p, very deep fowwer (baving from 25 very free bloomer; has obtained four prizes, and was pronownced a first-class
the Floricultural Society of London. 4 ft .- 10 s . 6 d .
DUKE OF WELLINGTON, Smith, rich scarlet crimson, fine cup petals, the centre well up, is of great depth and substance, a
hrit-rate Gower, a very profuse bloomer, and quite new in colour; it obtained a prize at the South Essex Show in Sept, GENERAL, SIR R. SALE, Smith, crimson purple, cup petal, weli up in the eye, of grod size, and great depth of pectas,

 Salt Hill, Sept. 16 ; a prize at Victoria Gardens, stepney, Sept 19; a prize et try Floricultura prize at Hammer smith, Sept. 27 .
RIVAL 厅ELI.OW, Smith, deep golden yellow, fine cup petais, of great substance and denth, centre we ll up, of excellent form,
very constant, and good haliit. This Dahlia is warranted the best or its colour yet offiered to the public. As the stock is very
limited early a orders having aiready been received. No allowance on this rainbow, Smith, good form, very constant, free bloomer, and excelient habitit distirict variety from any other in cullivation. The form of this fiover improves as the season adva
stitute it as show flower. 4 ft. $108.6 d$. Ine purple, 4 ft. high Atilla, Whatark, Hight trose shaded Bates, purple tippeed with Alliaite Burdon, white titio ped with bright crim-
son, fine form,
2 ft. pard, shaded parple, ine para, shaden purple, 4 fte
ferm
Beauty of wakefield, white, edgee with purple, 4 fit.
Brtish Queen, Buck, shaded branze, Back, sha-
3 ft.
Bride, Fawcet's, Bc.ise Rival, Plue, resy
bush, cup petals, very constant,
and habit Bricesmaid, Brown, white Burnham Hero, Coker, Blanche Sedley, Mitchpurple, good form, 5 ft .
Beanty of Sussex, Mitch. ell, pink, teeply edged
with carmine
ift. Conqueror of the Plain,
spary, maroon, fine
form
ft. Compacta, Gaines, ma-
roon
4 ft Candidate, Silverlock, dk. pyorple, Neville, ilk. s.ta-
ded with light crimson, Coronation, Smith, "rosy scariet
Corpution
crimson, shaded with
purple purple . 8 ft. orange, good form, very Compeltor. Hodges, rose shaded, fine form, 4 ft,
Dike of Cornwall, Low, owacer Lady Cooper datsorm, Eclipse, Catleugh, vermí Eclipse, Widali, deep scarlet
Euclid, Ward, shaded pur-

 Eari of Leitrim, Ogilvey, deep shaded purple, cup
petals, large, pad of
guolf form; has obtained Farny Wau, hh, Forster,
deep lulnc, of fine form, it has obtained a frist
class prize at Hexian,
and was e stand of of the serond
cond of The same place; was
piaced first in tit class
at Corbrit ine , \& cecond Englanu show at Jes-
Mrond near New
this variety vertie: this variety in very con-
stant, of medium
size
size
the centre well up, and
of good habit
4 ft .10 of good habit $4 \mathrm{ft}^{2}$. 10
Great Western, Bragg.
shaded purple, very laded purple, very
large, gond orm, 4 ft.
Gem, smith, white, tipped with pink . 3 it.
Great Mogul, Atwell, deep
maroon, good form, 4ft.
Grand Tounnament, Union, maroon, good form, ift.
Grand Tournament, Union,
blush Hope Triumphant, Wild-
man, rose
Hon.
Hon. Miss Abhotr, Smith, light linac, grl form, 4 ft .
Hero of Stonehenge, Whale Imogene, mogene, Dewar, light
lilac, first rate 2 ft ,
Indispensable, Indispensable, Giriing,
violet purple, good form, Jersey Maid, Langelier, Lady sale, Todd, good Lady Alice Peel, Jackson,
light rose
$3 \mathrm{ft}$. Lady Glentworth, Wtt-
nall, clarets shaded, good form Harland, Jeffries,
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Lady } \\ & \text { rosy lilac }\end{aligned}$ rosy lilac
Miranda, Brown, bluss.,
tipped and mottled with tipped and mottled with
rose; gained first prize at York, a prize at Salt
Hill, and classed as a second-rate flower by Marchiciety of 'Exeter, Marchioness of Exeter,
Widnal, peach, good
form
Majestic, Widnali, shaded Majestic, Widrall, shaded
rosy purple, gd. fm., 4 ft. Marquess of Lansdowne,
Brown, shaded salmon, Mary Jane, "Edward, white and purple, $\&$ ft.
Miss Chester, Stein, cream
 deep rosy purple, good
form Mrs. James Richardson,
Edwards, blush white, occasionally tipped, gd. form, has taken severa prizes
North Star, mhomson,
crimson scarlet, fine form
Northern Beauty, white tipped with cherry, 5 d
North MidIand, Evans, dp crimson, good form, has taken se veral prizes, 4 ft .
Orion, Smith, light yellow Orion, Smith, light yello
g ft.
good torm
Orynthia bush, edged and trpped with rosy ${ }_{4}{ }^{4}$ ftele, good form, Oriental Pearl, Atwell,
creamy white, Drince of "Wales, Dodds",
yellow
3 ft . Prince of Waies, Girling, erime,
et Rival, Bd. form, 4 ft . crimson, very constant,
3 ft.
Prince Albert, Adams; sheded salmon \& brown, large and constant, fft. Perpetual Grand, Brown
maroon, fline form, 6 ft .
F. $\&$ A. Smith $\&$ Co.'s List
Princess Royal, Hudson,
buff, tipped rose, 4 ft. Princess Royal, Horwood, Superb Seedling Dahlias continu
s. $\boldsymbol{d}_{.}$ple, of good size and
form, warranted by the form, warrante
raiser first rate Surprise, Oakley, red, tipPrincess Royal, Thomson, bright orange, tipped \&
edged with red Phoenix, Hedley, scarlet, Ploughboy, parple, iarge, Purpurea, alba, Harris,
Queen of Lilacs, Appleby, deep lilac the Isles, Low 3 ft . Retriever, raby crimson,
fine form fine form purple, fine form, 4 ft. tinted rose, fine form, Sir ${ }^{3} \mathrm{Ft}$. Johnstone, Hellier, purple, good form, 3 ft .
Sultana, Appleby, deep maroon, bometimes
striped with light pur ped with pure white; is of ats and howe tained 8 seedlug prizes, Twyfcrd Perfection, Xoung deep ruby raby scarlet
Virgil, Mount.j maroon, fine form; has taken many prizes, first rate ${ }^{\circ}$ Amburgh, Miller,
Van
rosy lisac, fine form, a constant show flower, 3 ft.
Westbury Rivai, Hail, crimWinctmill Hill Hero, Miller rich deep crimson, cup
petal, globular, and fine fetal, Will Watch, Girling, shaWhite crimson 3 ft. White Defian
good form
varieties,
gom 68 , to 12 pt .
With all the older varieties, from 65 . to 128 . per dozen. Growers, if timely notice be give

Inflata, Ivory
fulgida
Insignis, Smith Amato, Harrison Arborea, Smith Admirable, Harrison May nsignis, smith
nvincible, Smith King
Lanei Argo, Har
Ballooni Ballooni
Blanche, Harrison Blanda, Smith Bellana, or roseo alba Blio, Harrison Clio, Harr
Coopeni
Conspicua leugh
Curtesii

## Curtesii <br> Cordifolia, or cordata

 Compacta, Smith Conspicua, Smith Chandlerii CorynhbifioraDaistonii, Smiti Delicata Dennisian Excelsa, Simith
Erecta tricolor Eximia Elegans superba
Formosa elegans, Thomson Fairy, Harrison
Flora, Harrison Fulgen Floribunda magna, May
Falgida superba, May Fulgida superba, May
Globosa roseo clegans elegans
mutufitora Grandifora maxima, May Grandifora maxim
Glabra maltifiora
Gem, Harrison
Hybrida coccinea. Miadletonia Moneypennii Mirabilis, Smith Meteor, Harrison
Magnifica, Smith Pendula terminalis, May Pulchella, May Princeps, Smith
Racemiflora, Day Racemifiora Refulgens,
Racemosa Rogersiana
Stylosa conspicua, May Sylmonia, Smith Stewartia stylosa maxima, May Slendens, Humb, May
Splent Standishii
St. Clare St. Clare
Todiana Tordiana. Transparens
Thyneana
Tricolor Tricolor.
Towardii Towardii Triumphans, Kyle Tilleryana
Usherii
Venusta, Venusta, Harrison Victoria, Salter
Venus victrix. Venus vic
Vernalis
Youelli
Youelli
Collections of the above, if
left to $F$. \&A. $S$. \& Co., from
6s. to $12 s$. per dozen. 6s. to $12 s$. per dozen.
ENA.
SpeciosA, Kyle, bright vermilion, with blush or rosy eye, large
trusses and very free bloomer, of stroug npright growth: it obtained a certificate of merit, at the exhibition of the Horticultural Society of London, 3 uly 9,1842 ; in the Gardeners
Chronicle, pane 425 , the Editor's opinion is that the Verbena is handsome and very brilliant, and is, without doubt, a goo
variety; plantsin May. 5 , FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

## 

 YOUELL \& Co., in offering their List of Chrysanof last weck, to the notice of Amateurs, and those who intendcompeting at the autumnal exhicutions of the present seasorn, beg to observe, they have taken such precautions for excluding vanieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the haction to thosc who may not only have the above then greenhouse and gartlen with this msmpassed Autumual Flower. The plants will be strong and healthy, and sent free of
postage con the receipt of a Post-tfice order), to any part of the postage (on the receipt of a Post-uffice order), to any part of the
United Kngdom, in the first week in June, at the rate of $12 s$. per dozen.
They also feel much pleasure in announcing they have of, tained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful seedling Chry-
santhemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J. Burroughes santhemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev.J. Burroughes
of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk. This splendud variety, named "The DUEs," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfolk Horticultural Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize, as the Best Seedling; it also obtained First Prizes shown in the
hest stand of 25 ; ditto ditto, 15 ; ditto ditto, 20 ; and the judges best stand of 25 ; ditto ditto, 15 ; ditto ditto, 20 ; and the judges The colour French white, changing to pure white: petals broad and beautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to $4 \frac{1}{8}$ inches in diameter. It will be ready for sending out the
week in June, at $78.6 d$. per plant, free of postage, to any part of whek in June, at 78. $6 d$. per plant, free of postage,
the United Kingdom.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 12, 1843. JOHN SMITH, Nurseryman, Dalston, Middlesex, last autumn for his new SEEDLING FUCHSIAS, by persons who had seen them in flower, he has a few sets of good Plants (10 in a set) Ieft, at 508 , the set. A Post-office order .
pected from unknown correspondents.-May 12, 1843 .

SURREY-LANE, BATTERSE
N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and 1. others, that his Collection of first-rate PELARGONIUMS. Ic., are coming into flower; therefore takes the liberty of
reminding those that wish to improve their collection, that the reminding those that wish to improve their collection, that
present would be s favourable opportunity - May 11, 1843.

WILLIAM DUCHSIA DEANSIA, ac.
Jedburgh, N.B., begs to intimate to the admirers of this beautiful tribe of Plants, that the above MAGNIFICENT FUCH1SIA, and the Five others advertised with it in the Gardeners' Chronicle of Feb. 11, and subsequently, are now ready for
sending out in good strong healthy plants. Orders addressed to Wililam Deans, Jedburgh; Messrs. Hurst and M ${ }^{〔}$ Mulhen, 6 Leadenhall-street, and Messrs. Cormack and Co., New Cross and Covent Garden, London; or to Messrs. RoNalids, Brentford, will be duly attended to. A remittance req
respondents.-Jedburgi, May 8, 1843.

M ESSRS . LANE AND SON'S Catalogue of PELAR \&c. Rc. for the season, may be had on application (inclosing a $2 d$, stamp) at the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts. The hcights and colour of Verbenas are given in this Catalog
the purpose of assisting amateurs in arranging their beds.

W DENYER, VICTORIA NT SEEDLINGS.
W. having purchased the stock of the under-mentioned Lady Webster, Battle, Abbey, by Mr. A. JenNisk, gardener to public, and feeling assured of ther superior merits, he can with the greatest confidence recommend them to notice
AZALEA INDICA JENNERH, magnificent brilliant rose blooms very freely.
LADY WEBSTER PELARGONIUM, deep rose, With a pure
white centre, the upper petals well marked with a rich deep pot; flower large, and good form ; habit first re pronounced supen seen by several conpetent judges, and in May, at $21 s$. each; the usual discount to the Trade. A re mittance will be required from unknown correspondents,
Agents in London, Mr. H. Ccarks, 39, King-street, Coventgarden, and Mr. H. Clarke, 86, High-street, Borough. Country Agents, Mebsrs. Wood \& Son, Mar
BUNYARD \& Son, Maidstone, Kent.
TRUE WALCHEREN BROCCOLI.
$\checkmark$ begs to inform the Public that they can be supplied withth, packet. C. F. Has valuable article, warranted true at $2 s .6 d$. per packet. C. ${ }_{\text {and Perennial Flower seeds, at } 6 d \text {. to } 1 s \text {. per packet, including Ger- }}$ man Hollyhocks, Wallfowers, Carnations, Autumnal and Bien-
nial Stocks, Mimulna, Verbenas, \&zc, \&c. SKIRVING'S IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP AND GUANO
W. SKIRVING, SEEDSMAN, Queen Square, Liver. pool, begs to acquaint his Agricultural Friends and the
Public, that the price for the present seasnn of the GENUINE PUED of his IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP is $1 s, 6 \%$. per 1 b. .
the sort warranted the same as that for which he received the preminm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. GUANO of the best quality on the lowest terms, Orders, with aremittance or reference, will be punctually and faithfully

M ESSRS. PROTHEROE and MORRIS will submit
 PANGIES, and a rancty of other, flowering Plants. May be
viewed the morning of Sale. Catalogres may lee lad at the

TO MARKET-GARDENERS and Others.-To be
DISPOSED OF, the Interest in MARKET-GARDEN of DISPOSED OF, the Interest in MARKET-GARDEN of about eight miles from Lendon; part of the Land, with the Y'remises, on Lease for seven years unexpired. Further par-
ticulars may be had by applying to G. Charlwood, Seedsman,

A USTRALASIAN COLONTAL AND GENERAL LiFE ASSURANCE and ANNUTYY COM

Edward Barnard, Lsq., F.M.S.
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The advantages offered to Emigrants to the Anstralasian Colonies by this Company are,-First, that no extra premium is clarged for residence in any of the Australasian Colonies, except
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## $H^{\text {EATING }}$ PTincines

 M'Latcar, Millwright and Engineer, Cottage-lane, Commer-cial-road, East. J. M. returns his sincere thanks to those Noblefavours, and hopes by his conomical Prices and sound Worlomanship to merit their lasting favours. N.B,-Attends person-ally to all Frections, ally to all Erections.

 F.R.S.. \&c., Experimental Chemist to the Frorticultural Socicty, on ThurespAs, the 1 ith, 18 th, and 2 tht of May, and 1 st of Jane, upon signing their names; all other persons by Tickets, which
may be obtained at the Office of the Society, 21 , Regent-street,
price 10s. $6 d$. for the Four Lectures.
By Order of the Couucil.
H

## ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDONNotice is hereby given, that no meeting of this . ake place in Regent-street on Tuessay the 10th inst.

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## SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1843.

MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEERS.
 Tuesday, May 28

## aturday, May 27

$\qquad$


A correspondent and subscriber in Essex requests us to follow up the subjeet of wood-paving, which was introduced some months since by Mr. Ainger, with an intimation that he would continue it by describing a good method of laying down such paving. Mr. Ainger's reason for not pursuing the matter was the doubt very generally felt that the slipperiness would be a fatal objection to the use of wood in any shape. Till this question is settled the mode of combining the blocks is certainly a premature consideration; yet this is the and projects to which the interesting paper of Mr. Stead in the Transactions of the Society of Arts appears to have given rise. Although somewhat out nature and probable validity of to remark upon the claimed by wood-paving schemers. Judging only by common sense, we should doubt whether, when a new material was suggested for a given purpose, it is
allowable for parties to rush to the patent office and allowable for parties to rush to the patent office and
secure the exclusive use of well-known methods of secure the exclusive use of well-known methods of modes of dowelling, pegging, grooving, tonguing, rebating, joggling, dovetailing, and a host of other wellknown contrivances, would no doubt be tried in sucmatters, and as they would be upon any uew material which might seem better adapted than Fir or granite to supply those peculiarities which a perfect pasement demands. Mr. Steads paper embraces, we think, all wood-pavement depends. We doubtvery much whether many of the puvement patents are worth a straw: and ue imagine that, so soon as the expediency of woodpaving shall be established, any intelligent workman could devise twenty methods of laying it down effectually. The mode which appears hitherto to have been a favourite seems to us decidedly bad; it does not break joint on the upper surface, and consequently presents continuous lines of weakness, which, as may be seen in all the trying thoroughfares, wear rapidly
into ruts. In order to give a colour to some of the proposed moropolies, the angle to which the wood must be cut is estimated within a fraction of a minute: a question probably of as much importance as the argle at which the sail of the flying ship is to be set. besides the patents for combining the blocks, there these consist principally of large grooves which have been used for the same purpose in other substances time out of mind; and which, in regard to wood, have the further defect of impracticability. Fir is too soft to maintain a useful groove against such wear as deeper the groove the more ruinously do its edges break down.

The great desideratum in wood-paving is some mode of obviating that unctuousness of surface which it acquires when abraded in a half wet state. Pounded Fir-wood seems essentially slippery in certain states of moisture; and we must, perhaps, look to the che mists for some method of altering this. We are not without suspicion that the common kinds of Firs are not quite hard enough to bear the work of Cheapside; and lastly, we entertain the greatest fear as to their becom ing rotten very much sooner than the projectors slippesent or probably anticipate. But, meantime, the slipperiness is the point of attack: there's the rub; and our Essex friend suggests that the Govermment should offer a reward for a successful remedy. We think, however, with all respect and deference, that the prize is already sufficiently large to attract as would science and ingenuity towards the problem as

There is one attenopt to correct the
which deserves notice, and which, the slipperiness had justice done to it, on account of its having been in the first instance connected with a scheme for laying
the blocks, which was an entire failure: we allude to the blocks, which was an entire fainure: we allude to
the invention of Messrs. Esdaile and Margrave for capping the Fir-blocks with Elm. Elm appears to be much tougher and much less greasy than Fir, and if the union between the cap and the block can be secured, this contrivance promises better than anything at present before the public.

There are various means of employing labourersusefully on a farm when work is scarce, and labour consequently cheap, which many farmers neglect from a mistaken economy, but which, when judiciously done, are as useful and profitable as any of the usual opera-
tions of the farm. In every field there are headlands on which the plough turns; and at every ploughing some portion of the soil, which is pushed before the plough, or adheres to it, accumulates there, and in time raises it above the level of the rest of the field. If this were not occasionally removed, the headlands would gradually be raised, so that the water could not run over them into the ditches. In most fields a deep water-furrow is dug, at about a pole distant from the ditch, and parallel to it, and from this there are deep cuts here and there to let the water off. Most good farmers periodically dig up these headlands and mix which is afterwards carted off and spread on the land; sometimes stable or yard dung is brought to the ridge, and the whole well mixed into a compost, A double advantage is thus obtained: the mellow and enriched soil improves the spots on which it is laid; and by the removal of the superfluous soil a slope is produced, over which the water runs readily into the ditches without the necessity of grips or water-furrows. The surface may, perhaps, after the removal of the top soil, require stirring and manuring before the headland is restored to its fertility; but this again gives employment. It is very useful, as well as a sign of neat caltivation, when a flek slopes all round towards the ditches by which it is bounded and when, instead of unsightily balks full of rank weeds along the head of the ditch, where the plough
cannot work, there are gentle slopes made with the spade and shovel, giving a clean rounded appearance to the borders of the field. When helgerows are full of old stumps of trees, or of brushwood, which encroach on the land, these may often be grubbed up by labourers in winter for the value of the wood for fuel, leaving a cleared surface, which may generally be advantageously planted with Potatoes; or if the wood will not repay the labour, the workmen may be allowed
to plant Potatoes for their own use, by which means the improvement will cost nothing to the farmer, and the labourers will have useful and profitable employment. Where Iabourers have no allotments of land it may be advantageous to give them headlands to cultivate for a crop or two, on condition of their
clearing them of bushes and narrowing orlevelling the banks where they are too wide and take up much room. Woodlands, from which all the timber and underwood have been cut, can often be cleared and brought into cultivation at a very small expense, when allotted for a time to labourers, who undertake to grub up all the roots, to level the surface, and to dig or trench the whole, merely for the fuel it affords them
and the produce of one or two crops. It will always and the produce of one or two crops. It will always
be found that men will work harder, and be satisfied with less wages, when the speculation is their own than when they work by the day for a master ; and a very little experience will teach both employer and labourer to make a fair bargain. There is not a farm in England on which some useful work may not be found by which it would be improved. But the farmers complain of a want of capital for this purpose, and doubt the benefit which will result from the proposed improvements : if they would allow the intelligent and industrious labourers to find out jobs for themselves, and let them be remunerated by having a portion of the benefit of the improvements, they would gradually bring their farms into high condition, while they kept
employed.
We will dismiss this subject with the few hints we have given, and leave it to the good sense of proprietors and occupiers of land to devise the means of improving the condition of the agricultural labourers, by stimulating their industry, and by showing that the labourer and the farmer have only one common interest, which is, to make the earth produce as much as possible by careful and assiduous cultivation.- $M$.

We have on several occasions introduced into our columns extracts from some letters addressed to the Farmers of Suffolk, by the Rev. Professor Henslow. It gives us great pleasure now to announce that these letters have been collected, revised, and published, in the form of a two-shilling pamphlet, the profit upon the sale of which is to be applied to charitable purposes. They form the best preparation we know of for the study of Chemistry and Vegetable physio $\operatorname{logy}$ in their relation to Agriculture; so that their
intrinsic merit should secure for them public favour
quite independent of the desire which we all must feel to co-operate in purposes connected with parochial charity. May they have, what they well deserve, a large and rapid circulation.

## PERSIAN MELONS

A COMMUNiCATION which appeared in the Chronicle of the 29th ult., on the culture of the Persian Melon, induces me to offer a few remarks corroborative of the justness of the writer's ideas, from some years' observan
tion of the culture of the Melon in India. My observa tions are confined to the western side of India, and chiefly to that part of the Deccan or Mahratta country between the 16 th and 21 st parallels of latitude.
The time of sowing the seeds commences in the latter part of January, just after the height of the cold season is past, and is continued up to the beginning of March. Ripe Melons begin to appear in the latter part of A pril, and are in the greatest abundance and perfection throughdo May, and even continue well into June, M ine ains away set in early, and destroy or wash comprehends the driest, and part of the hottest, time of the year. In February the days are temperately warm, and the nights generally chill. In March the hot season begins to be sensibly felt, the nights, however, remaining pleasantly cool. Mhroughout April and May there is a progressive accession of temperature, the thermometer ranging from $90^{\circ}$ to $100^{\circ}$ and upwards by day, accompanied with a dry hot wind, and seldom falling below $80^{\circ}$ at night.

The Melons are grown in the beds of rivers from which the water has receded, the stream at this period of the year being connned to a small part of the channel. The surface or level of thaps not more than a foot above the and constant supply of moisture at the roots a ample the beds are composed of nothing but the shingle or loose gravel of the bed of the river, the water percolates freely beneath their whole extent.
The natives, as far as I have observed, take very little pains in the cultivation of the Melon, and grow all sorts promiscuously, apparently without any selection, and in the same beds. Hence, as might be expected from such a course of procedure, you meet with great numbers of very indifferent quality, more like half Melons half Cucumbers than anything else; others of very fair quality, and others again, in the same bed with the worst, of very superior excellence, sufficient to show what might be done with more attention, and that high temperature, dry air, and abundant moisture at the roots, are the conditions most favourable to ensure excellence.
The fault generally observable in frame-produced Melons I think is, that the flesh is of too firm or hard a quality, and perbaps deficient in sweetness and delicacy of
flavour. The best Indian Melons I have met with are, on the other hand, of a rich, melting quality, abounding in saccharine juice, of a very fragrant flavour. I found, however, that these qualities became much altered when grown at another period of the year; having once made some experiments on the cultivation of the Melon in common garden-mould in the monsoon, or rainy season, in a part of the country where the rains are generally light, and that year they were more so than usual. At and there were intervals of three weeks and upwards without any rain; but the general state of the air was moist, and the direct influence of the sua was often intercepted by light clouds, or a hazy state of the upper atmosphere, which, however, did not prevent the transmission thermometer averaged from $76^{\circ}$ to $800^{\circ}$ in the day, and $70^{\circ}$ at night. The seeds had been taken from a very delicious Melon, and the change was therefore the more observable. The plants grew well, but perfected their fruit with some difficulty, some decaying at half-size. Those which ripened possessed much of the original fine flavour of the parent fruit, but the sweetness had nearly all disappeared and the flesh had acquired the firm, hard quality which I have observed so much in our frame-grown Melons.
Besides the Melons grown in the hot season, there is also a variety grown in fields and gardens in the monsoon, or rany season, whats qualities and habits the former somedifferent season. These monsoon Melons are very hardy and of rapid growth, and their general character is akin to what I have stated above as the result of experiment in the fruit being deficient in sweetness, and the flesh being either hard or mealy; but they often possess considerable flavour, which is heightened or brought out by the addition of sugar.

Happening to have some seeds of one of these monsoon Melons when I left India, I inclose a few, in case any of your correspondents should be curious to try them, for and very hardy. The characters are marked on the paper containing them,-J. IT., May, 1843. [The seeds are sent to the garden of the Horticultural Society, to the charge of Mr. Thompson.]

ON the CUUTIVATION of CONIFERR IN POTS. Notring can excel the beauty of some of the kinds of Pinus and Abies lately introduced from Mezico, when peudo-strobus. Deronion, particulariy Pinus filifolia, patula, Montezumæ, Ayacahuite, \&c., and Abies religiosa, \&c. ; therefore a few hints on their management may prove interesting to some of the readers of the Gardeners?
Chroniole. Commencing with the seed, the best time 1
consider for sowing it is the autumn; however, in the case of imported seed the time should be determined, if possible from the period of its ripening in its native country; for
I feel confident that many foreign plants might be more I feel confident that many foreign plants might be more readily acclimatized if attention were only paid to this one thing. How many plants are there that will not endure the rigour of our climate on account of the seeds not being sown in time to cause the young wood to ripen
before the approach of winter. The soil for raising seedlings should consist of two-thirds loam and one of silver sand, placing the pots or pans containing them in a dry and airy part of either house or pit, as near the glass as possible. The front of a curvilinear house would answer admirably for this purpose, observing to withhold water as much as possible until germination is apparent; seeds subjected to this treatment have been found to germinate, whilst others, differently placed, after receiving every attention, have failed. Provided seeds are sown in the spring commences, when an increase of water will arouse the vitality they possess, and a fine crop of plants will soon make their appearance. Potting off should be attended to as soon as their cotyledons or seminal leaves are properly developed, making use of 60 -sized pots. The mould, and silver-sand, in equal proportions, broken fine placing the plants in a close frame for a few days, until they have re-established themselves, when air should be gradually admitted; and it appears to me from experience that the more the plants are stunted in pots of this size the better they are hereafter; but the same thing would be prejudicial provided they were in those of a larger size Any one having plants in the condition just mentioned should immediately remove them into 48 -sized pots, using the same potting material as last described, but not broken the same potling materia as lan don once: ance an the potsherds the bottom in the proce of six weeks, another shift would be required into 24 -sized pots, increasing the quantity of loam a little; and, at the approach of autumis, place them in 8 s, which will enable to pore up a sufficient quantity of matter in their interio to store a a motion. The soil now required will be one-third turfy loam, one do. of peat, the other rotten dung and riversand in equal proportions. In the spring of the ensuing year they should be again removed into 2 s , making use of period of 12 months' growth: wherein, if due pitention period of 12 months growth; wherein, if due attention Tas been paid, the piants will be objects of wonder. included under this head. To enhance their beauty particular care should be taken to give them full exposure during the summer season, and to withhold fire-heat throughout the winter. How many wretched specimens are to be seen at various places from these important things not being attended to! If kept either in pits or houses, the sashes should be removed during sumnaer. What would appear more ornamental in any part of a garden, particularly on a lawn, during that season, than those very plants? But great care should be exercised that the pots are often turned round, to prevent the roots penetrating through the hole in the bottom. Fancy can hardly picture a more beautiful object than Pinus filifolia, with its leaves from 1 ft . to 1 ft .6 inches in length; and also the graceful Abies religiosa. After the largest-sized pots have been made use of, slate tubs, or those of any other material, should be substituted. And at a very trifling expense a building might be erected-covered with slate, tiles, or anything convenient; observing to make the front movable, so as to admit light, air, \&cc-wherein the plants may be placed during winter. No doubt, some of the kinds above mentioned will endure the severity of our winters, if planted in the open air, in many parts of England, but
it is not expected that others will do so-George Bishop.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XIX.
IF the reader will examine the Gardeners Chronicle of March 18, p. 173, he will there find some observaaccording to their complementary colours. As the late rains have rendered the ground in a fine state for planting out, and as all danger from frost may now be con at this time, when the plants should be bedded out as fast as possible. To render the grouping of colours as simple as practicable, I subjoin the following arrangement; and, if each colour is considered a bed of flowers, the reader may form a tolerably good idea of the appearance of a garden thus arranged. This arrangement is supposed to be on and their shades, prevail; but had it been on gravel, which is a warm colour, the cold colours, as blue, yellow, and white, which for gardening purposes, take the place of green, would have been placed in the beds containing warm colours, and vice versa. The beds are supposed to decrease in size from the centre one to the sides, and consequently the tallent plants are placed in the beds numbered 1 to 12 , and they gradually decline in height; Atinghe high and thus the whole garden forms a regular - Hasthis qrishgenent ; some of them may not be of the ey are as near as can be got. The
with those in the arrangement. be denied that colours thus arranged imposing appearance than when

scarlet and white, purple and yellow, orange and blue, and so on of their different shades; and while they mutually enhance the brilliancy of each other, the group as a whole is far more imp
an indiscriminate mixture.


In the planting of plants in groups there are three things which deserve particular notice. First, to place all plants with their tops pointing to the north; secondly, to plant all strong growing-plants very shallow, that is, with the ball little more than covered with soil; and thirdly, to plant weak-growing plants deep so as to make them grow luxuriantly

These rules, simple as they are, are of considerable importance; for if plants are not placed with their tops to the north, the points of the shoots, when pegged down, will not assume an erect position; while, if luxuriantgrowing plaats are planted deep, and if delicate-growing loxuriantly, and flower but littie; and if delicate-g up and plants are not plan
After the plants
horough sonking are planted, the beds should receive almost like a puddle; and then, the following clay, be hoed and raked over, so as to leave the surface loose The plants may then be pegged down, and will require W.P.Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE

Vines.-I beg to state, in reply to "A Grape-grower's" remarks at p. 286 , as before, that the Vines at this place
were planted in 1839 , and at this time, 1843 , are carrying their fourth crop of fruit-not light, but heavy crops; further, that the Vines when planted were neither old ones nor yet Vines that lad been in bearing, but young two when planted did not exceed one-eighth of an incli in diameter. A leaf produced from one of the young canes the latter part of the season I forwarded to the Gardener's Gazette office, which measured 17 inches across by 30 in. including the footstalk: the Editor's remarks were, "The leaf sent is of the most extraordinary dimensions we ever on essed. Vin In 18 they bore from 6 to 12 lbs , to 1 lb . In 18411 they bore a heavy full crop-the Vines from the growth of two years invariably pruned to 16 or 17 feet. carrying from 50 sused all that saw them, some of now $(1843$, ) they are equally "fine, which I hope will be a sufficient explanation of their carrying their fourth crop of intended to pursue after planting, to effect one object, viz.. to bring them into a bearing state earlier than what was commonly practised (in conjunction with health and strengtb) ; which, I think, from the specimens of five Dr. Lindley's remarks on them, will fully bear me out. They have only one fault (if it can be deemed a fault), varicions over-fruitul, which often tempts an I now come to explain how I get six bunches from one eye; few words will suffice :-by my system of disbudding and spurring (which will be found fully explained in my treatise) at and before winter-pruning, no more buds are left than are absolutely wanted, and from one of those perfect bunches, and man porioned at p. 230 bunches, and many four and five. I mentioned at porfect bunches (bear in mind, grown over Pines). Yesterday I had the curiosity to count the spurs uponsome of the said showed 94 perfect bunches; White Muscadine, 21 spurs,

83 bunches; Black Hamburgh, 19 spurs, 63 bunches and last (not least, but not included in the six before your corren " himself with this explanation, I will be glad to see him at Eshton, to give him ocular demonstration. Tue houses for Pines and Vines at this place are 17 feet clear in width at the base, 11 feet high at the back, and 2
at the front.-James Roberts, Eshton Gardens.
Scotch and English Farmers. -In place of controverting your correspondent's statementa ( p .301 ,) I shall give your readers may judge if I have overstated what he sald. Concerning my first argument on climate, since your correspondeut has not mentioned it at all in either of his communications, nothing need be said. Relative to mysecond, on Wheat, hear his own words:-"Then, as to Wheat, excepting in those favourite districts, the Lothians and
the Carse of Gowrie, have not the Scotch given up its culture? have not the Scotch farmers nearly than a gain ?" Does not this ary not found it a lose rather On my third, respecting ploughs-"Next," says be "let me introduce their ploughs-their far-famed ploughs, of which they boast so much. Were they not tried at the great Agricultaral meeting the year before last at Liverpool, and last year at Bristol, and in both instances found wanting-requiring bearly twice the draught of the poor despised English plough? The word weight, 1 admit, is not here; but otherwise the meaning is the same. Again, of last summ's they were as much injured by blight as usually they are in the south of England ; and, no doubt, were the Scotch farmers annualiy subject to such summers, they would be glad to resort to broadcast tillage to have a crop at all." meaning and mine I asserted, and do still assert, that the crops here, in the centre of Scotland, were good; nay, very good, and gave him proof of it. Now, in his last letter he says, "My observations of the crops of last year extended to Roxburghsaire, Dumiries, Lanark, and the bulbs, which were abundant, from the injury done by blight, until the rains What was only an anticipation in September, 1842 , was not so in March, 1843 , when your correspondent wrote. Besides, he should have kept in mind, that these four counties are but a smave kept is mind, that what he said applied to Scotland penerally These counties, moreover, do not contain the best soil in Scotland, which renders it atill more unfair to cor them south of England With respect to several other remarks in your correspondent's first communication, which I have passed over, and therefore he thinks I have nothing to say upon them; I beg now, to remark that, among these the size of the acre figures ; but I must inform him that this is ow to the landiord as well as the farmer, and paid for by the
latter. To the English farmer the tithe and poor-rate are known, as well as to the londlord, and not paid above the rent by the farmer, any more than fiend (another name for rent by the farmer, any more than tiend (another name farming, is in Scolland. From the great competition in pays full pays ity also it wh. other for any length of time. Your correspondent in his last letter approves of the team of three or four horses; Now our Scoteh farmer finds it more advantageous to work two mature horses, which do as much work, and yet inert consume so much food as three or four young quire nearly twice the draught of the poor despised English plough." It follows then, that it requires from five do seven English horses to do the same work which two Stirling Scotland ; and there is as stiff clay in the Carse of Stirling, as in any part of England. I say again, if this be true, the English farmer labours under a real disadvantage, requiring from five to seven horses to do as much work as the scotch farmer gets from two ; and horse-food is neither rent, tithe, poor-rate, nor tiend, but a real tax upon the farmer. At p. 209 he says, "I might go farther, and show the deficient practice of the scotch farmer in breeding and feeding." Granted ; but for this plain rea-son-he finds that without greater skill in breeding and feeding, "prime Scots" bring in Smithfield Market more money than English beasts, however skifully bred and fed, and therefore he finds it labour in vain to attempt to improve upon the best. When this is needed, he may, pernaps, be able to meet the times, I conclude by saying, that tithe, poor-rate, tiend, large or small acres, \&c., may figure well enough in a theory of rent, but they have no place in the practical question of paying it. Land, both in Scotland and England, like everything else, will bring to the landlord, and demand from the farmer, its true value, and it will do no more for any engthened period, with out injuring all parties. I once intended to say nothing upon draining, subsoil-ploughing, \&e., but as your correspondent asks what great discoveries the Scotch farmer has made, I answer that he has discoyered this fact, that draining, \&cc., in order to be useful, must be put in pracice; and he has done it, while the English farmer according to your correspondent, has known it for one hundred years, has dreamed over the knowledge of it all this time, until now that he is beginning to awake, he finds it more valuable than his dream. No man pretend. to have discovered Christianity, yet every one who bellevem as the discoverer enjoins, enjoys as much benefis fom the Scotch farmer, and it is that which constitutes him a
good farmer, and the English one a bad farmer.-Not a Scoteh Farmer.
The Parks.-I aro much surprised to find by your most valuable Paper of Saturday last, that your corretrees and shrubs in Kensington Gardens and St. James' Park; and I am much gratified to find that you are no of his opinion. I think that the naming of these trees and shrubs is a most laudable effort, on the part of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, to render these delightful places of recreation as interesting and as hese names will be exceedingly useful; and to ladies who are attached to Botanical pursuits they will be a interest the youtliful mind, so many of which class frequent these delightful breathing places. The Commishurdles which at present prevent the public from going among the named trees and shrubs, without which few of the names will be distinguishable from the walk. am pretty sure that very little injury would be done to the plants by their doing this; for the public, I think, know better now-a-days. This I think is fully borne out by the little injury that has been done to Kew Gardens since they have been open to the public. I trust your correspondent "Lexicon" will clearly see from your interesting and plain explanation that the naming of these trees and shrubs will be of immense advantage to the public, though it may not be so to him; and that the credit, as you say, for having done what they have. I hope the so-calle, be speedily removed, and something of a more artistica
character and in harmony with the scene substituted. Ortolano.

## ees.-"

 E. M. W."
## presents

 ts her conEditor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, compliments to the all apiarians who, like her, wish to manage their Bees themselves with the least possible trouble and risk, and to have the power of examining their interesting proceedings at all times, she has procured a sketch of the " $\mathrm{Pa}-$
tent Bar and Frame-Hive," which, she believes, will content Bar and Frame-Hive," which, she believes, will coll"
siderably facilitate the experiments of Amateurs in general; siderably facilitate the experiments of Amateurs in general;
and offer the easiest mode of taking the honey to those who keep.Bees for profit as well as amusement. This hive was invented by Mr. Munn, of Throwley-House,
near Faversham, -a gentleman whose apiarian taste has near Faversham, -a gentleman whose apiarian taste has
led him to spare no trouble nor expense, in order to procure a hive which might include the following advan-tages:- Perfect protection from wet in the open air; an equable temperature within, in winter and summer; a method of feeding the Bees without exposure to cold or
attacks of other insects; protection from vermin and attacks of other insects; protection from vermin and
thieves, (being under lock and key;) cool store-room, and thieves, (being under lock and key;) cool store-room, and ment that ever has been tried, and complete inspection of the entire hive, under every possible circumstance, without disturbing the Bees, or stupefying them with smoke, A hive on this construction may be seen at Mr . ${ }^{\text {Milton's, }}$ Rectory, April , Geat 1843 .

["Patent Bar and Frame-Hive," containing eleven frames; mion-frampe.]
Floricultural Sociely.-The remarks which headed your Notices to Correspondents in last week's Paper will be Florists' flowers, as an the numerous class who cultivate up with renewed vigour the exertions you have hitherto made to gratify their tastes in common with those of your would readers. To those of your correspondents who appointed personal vanity, or because their individual notions or private purposes cannot be carried into effect, I would offer a few remarks on the Floricultural Society. This Society was formed in consequence of the repeated former Metropolitan Society; and having once been estagreat majority of well-known florists, both amateur by the fessional, its objects not being in opposition to any other Society, but principally directed to the examination and encouragement of seedlinga. Many of these parties,
actuated by sincere and proper motives, have continued their support ; but many, on the other hand, from causes which i do not now wish to scrutinize, have retised in dis appointment, and expressed this by abuse. I would not
attribute unworthy motives to all such, for even in the best of us there is a feeling which arises from disappoint ment, and often exercises an influence over our conduct of which we are not conscious-and this is especially the case when the parent-like affection we have for our own productions (particularty if our interest is also at stake) meets Society any check. Hence has arisen the idea that the amongst other circumstances, the Society, however steady in its advance in the estimation of the public and of all hourabie men, has not been supported by some of those ho would eventually be most benefited, with the vigour and cordiality which might have been expected, had their Anosire for a fair and impartial tribunal really been zealous, Another charge against the Society is, that they bave efused to give private opinions, (which of course are forfavourable, and have thereby discouraged appeal from those who did not wish to have their names appear. This may to a certain, but very limited extent, be true; but the not to be sacrificed to a trifling exception, and after all the test by which the Society must be judged is not whether they have pleased every one, for that is impossible, but whether they have acted up to the principles ficklench they started, and whethex, allog for the which they have been called upon to decide, and the falli bility to which all buman judgments are occasionally subject, the result will prove that they have been guided by the lionesty of purpose and the skilfulness for which you holding its meetings by candle-light, the convenience of the great majority of the members is thereby best con the great mant for this armangent too sulted, and, but for this arrifer theo gether unable to attend.-T.C. Wildman.
Scoteh Crops.-Through the medium of your Paper I take the liberty of asking a question of your correspondent of p. 265 , signing himself "Not a Scotch Farmer. hay obtained by Mr. Mowbray, of Cambus, chiefly, as I understand him, by the application of Liquid Manure, 1 do not disbelieve; but as an average produce of 9 quardo not disbelieve; but as an average produce of in some places of that field of 15 quarters to the acre, and a crop of $3 \frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay to an acre, are resuits so far exceeding any I have ever heard of from the best farming on the pertion, and at what periods of the year, was the Wheat portion, and at what periods of Manere with the Liquid what species of cart was employed? - A Subscriber

Budding Roses.-As the plan which I adopt in budding Roses has been eminently successful, (scarcely one havin failed out of a very large number of stocks operated upon last year, perhaps you will allow me again to repeat it, the Bengalensis (or Blush Boursault, as some gardeners call it) in preference to the Wild Briar, which I find more apt to canker and become bast-bound. I commence my labours about the beginning of June, and continue till the middle of August; and I invariably leave a small piece of the wood, as a protection to the eye, using worsted for binding instead or bast. plentiful in the Bengalensis, which keeps the bua cool even proved last form in work early in the year formed good ripe wood before the winter, The propagation of the Bengalensis is exceedingly The propagation of the Bengalensis is exceedmgly easy and allo never falls The disappointment of amateurs in budding condition. The disappolathe andeurs in budding is occasioned too often by ther attempting to deprive the bud of all the wood, whicu, uniess it is very skifuly extracted, irreparably injures the bud. New wood mus of course, glways be chosen in both cases.-W. W
Scarler Pelargonima. Monk remarks on these plants, 1 think he is a lucky man to have so much botlom-heat, othow host $f$ spare time, -which few gardeners can now boast of. I will offer a few simple hints as to how I manage to have plenty of good plants to turn out with little trouble; it may be acceptable to some one who is, lke myself, shorthanded. The readiest way is to raise them from seed. If, however you have any particular sort, you must propagate by turn all the plants $I$ have to spare into the open border about the 21 st of May; I thus get plenty of cuttings and seeds. The cuttings I take off about the middle of July, in an afternoon, and trim them ready for potting the next morning, cutting them close under the fourth joint, laying them lhinly in the greenhouse or shed, to dry till the morning. I then get some wide-mouthed thirty-two-sized pots, and fill them about half full of crocks, with the rest silver-sand and leaf-mould, equal proportions, putting them close round the outside of the pot with a dibble, and pressiug them firmly. I give them just a sprinkle of water, and place them in a two-light box, only filling one light, so that the light that contains the cuttings may be covered with a mat, and the sun be allowed to shine on the other; which will warm the frame. If the surface of the pots is dyy in the morning, I give a gentle watering, giving air for half an hour to get the leares dry if it is cuttings look very flagged. They will be well rooted in
month or five weeks. I then pot them in thumb-pots, setting them in the frame, shading from hot sun, and soon as they have filled the pots full of roets they A hifted into sixty-sized popith more roots, they are hess ind and put into frame are leaf-mould and ess ar a week till eotablished with fre they ar epre fill I lea fre the live vite oft mo air is the give, till J lhe the light quite w. The plo shes, where worms do at get the poring ff the tops, let them stanu ouy as as they are safe from frost, and sho wo spared, giving as much air as consts witb the safety of other plants. Thave thus fine beny slock plants to plant out, which requre no ther I have now and no shifting from the sisty pots, for have now plants raised in that way, son the tor fowers. The seed is easiest saved about the latter end of August, gathering the heads as they ripen, and laying them in the greenhouse or hothouse on paper, thinly, to dry. When dry, they should be well rubbed out, and sifted in a sieve of such a size that the seed. may pass through, leaving the seed-vessels in the sieve. Keep the seeds dry till March, and then sow them in pans, placing them in a cucumber-frame till they germinate. They must not remain there long, or they will damp on; take them to a vinery or hothouse, and place them near the glass til they Lave four leaves, then prick them out in pans or boxes till they are two inches in height, when twey mus be potted in thumb-pots. They should afterwards be potted into sixty-sized pots, and treated exactly as recom mended for the cuttings. If there is plenty of room, and arge plants are desired, they must be stopped and shifted into forty-eight-sized pots. But I find that the smaller the pots, the less likely the plants are to shed their leaves, as the scarlet Pelargoniums do not root so freely as the other kinds. I have now about a thousand seedlings ready to prick off, and find it much easier than striking them by cuttings, besides the chance of getting improved varieties. I never heard before of potting the plants in fresh green turf:-will any of your correspondents say whether they have found it answer, as it seems aomething new ?-Caleb Diplock.
Manures.-The very interesting and instructive experiments of your correspondent at Cookridge, near Leeds, seem to furmish an illustration of the principle in artificia a fertilizer, that little benefit can be expected in employing in a very small proportion, into the composition of the plant it is intended to grow. On referring to the table piven by Dr Tor ini of the Journal of the Royal A ricuitural Society, entitied Table IT-of the Constituents of crops therein pand Pores laime the but a few iontain less autohuris acid The proportion Which the two substomces bear to one another is pretty nearly that of their representative numbers that it may be inferred that in the Potato root they are really present as sulphate of lime or gypsum. Another reason why gypsum alone was all and the Pota requiring but a very small supply and and furnished with deep-striking roots, it pould pro bably mes with sufficiency in any soil not absolutely desty of if this be so, the inutility of sppity destitu in this as a manure is evident. Not gypsum, with the alkalies; for the Potato, in its malural state contains as much zoda as dry Wheat grain and more than one and a balf times the quantity of potash * rai consideration is evidently the key to the fact of the great benefit effected on this root by wood-ashes (rich in potash) and sulphate of soda (glauber salts). I think it would be satisfactory to know with certainty whether or not the soil in the esperiment of your correspondent, does really contain sulphate of lime; and if he think so too, I shall be happy, gratuitously, to solve the question, if he will forward a sample to me, and I will let your readers lroom the result, -W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Fore

## Slreet, lambeth.

Gentianella.-(Gentiana acaulis).-This is seldom seen o flower well, and Doctors differ much about its treatment. I made a little square bed, in 1840, in which I planted 20 good-sized bunches, with good balls of earth attached to each bunch. They have flowered well every year since, and have been much admired by all who saw them. At the present time there is upwards of 350 blossoms upon them; the situation very low, so that we lose many is half common garden mould, which is very light, and half loam and leaf-mould, such as comes from an old Melon-bed; and every year the bed is top-dressed with loam and leax-moula, in weather, in February or early in March. Neiner spade nork is used among them, dressing is done carefully between the plants.-. Winchester College Gardens.
Frozen Plants. - Notwithstanding the soundness of "C.'s" arguments, I am still doubtful if the method prescribed "F p. 84, has the effect of abstracting frost from plants. that, when the plan is snece" and I have fully experienced little damage. If "C." has determined it by actual experiment, I am bound to submit to his better judgment ; and when occasion requires, I may still continue to practise it, against the evidence of my senses, on the faith of others.
Indeed, one morning last month, when visited with boith

I would strongly recommend the leaves of the Beet (or, peraps, those of Mangold Wurzel would do as well,) as a manure
frost and snow, I tried it on wall-trees, and Gooseberry-
bushes, without any marlsed result. I am perfectly aware that frozen vegetables, of a hardy nature (possibly greenopportunity, ) if immersed in water soon recover; but they must not be exposed again to a freezing atmosphere in their wet state, or the frost would lay greater hold on plants, immediately on watering, in a temperature above soon cease, should the water freeze upon them ; which is more from the state of the atmosphere than from any secret interchange of temperature going on between the
plant and the water, as it is well known water will not freeze, even if thrown upon ice, unless the temperature below freezing (?) The analogy between a cold bar of iron in a warm hand and the present case does not hold good,
since the effect produced by the process of interchange ceases immediately the hand is removed; so the watering prevent its congealing on the plants, or their texture would be more endangered than if they had remained dry. I am sorry 1 expressed myself so vaguely, that "C. should suppose me ignorant of the tencency of heated air to
ascend ; and that, consequently, the nearer the glass, the warmer it is. I thought I wrote near the front glass ; my Pelargoniums stood on the floor of a vinery between the of the house, and on a little higher elevation than where the plants stood; so that there is no inconsistency in the injury being sustained in that position. under my Apricot-trees fhich is not to pans of wate tion ; but from the affinity which frost to create evaporaconjectured that the nitrous particles which will lodge on the dewy blossom would be diverted into the water. J. M. [This last paragraph is above our comprehension.] Birds.-Two or three years ago I witnessed a very bird, exemplified in the case of a Thrush, which bad been taken from the nest about a fortnight and was just able to feed itself, and a couple of Blackbirds about three parts fiedged, and as yet unable to feed without assistance. he latter were iatroduced into the Thrush's cage, and had not been there long before the Thrush, itself only just emerging from babyhood, took compassion upon their helplessness, and began feeding them with all the solicitude of a mother. From this time till they were able to feed themselves it constanty attended to them, and upon no however tempting, until its young companions were satis-fied.-Boughton Kingdon, Teignmouth
liquid or dry state? My Vines show y quantity of blossom every year, and as regularly shank off ; although for some years past I have never applied fire-heat to the house the border is fully exposed to the sun, never having any
crop on it, so that in this instance younwould think that it could not arise from the cold at the roots and heat at the tops. I have tried guano with everything, and found year to swell and ripen an enormous crop, solely, I am sare, by giving its roots a copious dose of guano in the applied in a liquid state, and not too strong; a little and often is a good maxim to observe with it. It is not possible to say what causes your Grapes it the roots are wrone - perhaps in a cold wet subsoil] Bones.-I am rather surprised to find froms Mr that boiled bones are so superior to unboiled. I have purbushel whereas the latter only weigh 28lb. This the great difference; and I cannot comprehend how bones, as a manure, can be improved in value by having all their of fat, grease, and glue, must be worth something. I am not prepared to prove the actual difference two as regards their effects on land.-E. $R$., Halifax.
[It is understood that the experience of farmers, especially in Cheshire, is in favour of boiled bones. Theory would possibly prefer them unboiled; but if facts are against it, theory must give way. Will you kindly report the Turnip-fy.-I have found that lime lightly strewed over Turnips (just up) before the dew is off the ground in the morning, most effectually and invariably preserves to some
Seeds.--The Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle agree with me, that seeds sown in dry, pulverised soil, shortly egetate than mistened with rain, woad 0 . does not, however, admit my reasoning upon the fact. In goniums, who frequently repots his cuttings, shakes the soil before replanting, assigning as a dips in warm the soi adieres more firmly to them when they are fresh potted I know a lady who never fails of success in transplanting into pots for winter bloom, seedling plants of Mignonette. rom the roots of these she shakes off all the soil, and be wrong in believing that success, in both cases, depends upon coating the roots with fine particles of soil, under circumstances whe , Editor explanation will be thankfully received.-C.-[It may b explaaation wil be thankfully received, of the behaviour of his roots is just ; but it cannot hold good of seeds, because as sooz as the radicle sprouts forth, it leapes that
urface to which particles of earth are said to adhere. The
reason why it is best to sow seeds in what is called dry moistened; they then decompose the water as they get it and are not suddenly gorged with fluid they cannot digest. Draining.-In your Number for April 15 I observe communication signed "W. W.," strongly recommending mode of draining by a movable mould, upon which th when the mould is withdrawn for another operation. It cheapness at $1 \frac{1}{2} d$ per yard, and its duration said to be proved will not justify the practice if it is ineffectual for the purpose intencled. Drainers are very apt to imagine tha ground passage through which the water will flow, and fr bur to be performed, the object of which is to collect and convey away the surface-water along the whole course of the drain, the plan under discussion will be utterly ineffith. It is painfal to bee a piec of lared cons for want of draining; but it is still more provoking to see a similar state of things from drains being badly xecuted, when the whole capital spent in their construc ion is literally buried with their materials
often happens not only from the plan under discussion where the very support of the drain deperds upon it eing made impervious to the water it is intended to carry of, but from the slovenly execution of frequen rains of tiles, stones, or other materials. It is commonis aagined that when the drain is laid the work is done, an hat the most retentive soil may be heaped in and packed down above it; whereas laying the drain is but hal the work, if an access-soil for the water from above is not retained by filling it in for a considerable depth with cravel, broken stones, or porous earth. And thus this mos nvaluable improvement is subjected to distrust, and vast amount or capital is wasted formant of a little reflec fion or attention to practical rules.- $V$. . $M$
Wireworms. - Observing many inquiries in you Paper as to the best mode of destroying the Wireworm I beg to tell you that last year I had been using som chloride of lime-water, and poured it over some grass, whe immediately killed the worms, I was from this succes nduced to try it on some very sickly Carnations infested with Wireworms, and had the satisfaction to find them recover rapidly. The proportion I used was about a table spoonful to a pint of water, but this of course mus depend on the quality of the soil. $-\boldsymbol{F} . B, H$.
Pears.-In reply to "A Subscriber," I beg to inform you that the Pear "Inconnue (Van Mons) was sent me some six or eight years since, by M. Van Mons, of Louvain, as a seedling without name, with several others aso seedlings not named. To distinguish them, they had the above name attached to them, with the number in the atalogue. Thus, the above is "Inconnue Van Mons yet fruited. The above is a most excellent middle-sized melting Pear : shape, oblong ; colour, green ; keening till February. Inconnue Van Mons, 219, will, I think, prove also a fine late Pear. I have reason to believe that Pea alture is yet quite in its infancy. I anticipate that we hall have as many fine varieties ripening in spring and chis codling should be raised from sot of late Pears that keep through the year, such as Bellissime d'Hiver, Easter Bergamot, Bergamotte de Hollande Poire Jalvie, and Rouse Lench. These have been pre erved here in my fruit-cellar till June, and even later: crossed with such sorts as Hacon's Incomparable, Beurr melting very late Pears would probably be the result. I hould recommend Rouse Lench to be fertilised with Winter Nelis, previously removing the stamens of th former; and this should be done before the blossom expands, by inserting sharp-pointed scissors. Easter notte de Hollande with Hacon's Incomparable and so n , according to the fancy of the cultivator. The objec to attain is, to procure very late Pears with the high flavou of some of our earlier varieties.-T. $R$

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
New Plymouih, Taranaki, New Zealand, Dec. 1.have gxeat pleasure in informe the first body of emigrants landed here 80 lately a March, 1841, we now.muster between 40 and 50 Members, and had it not been for the lateness of the season when umber more, who have should have enrolled a gre ecoming Members next year. Considering the man cares and difficulties attending a new settlement, I think t speaks very favourably for our population, that so many and we shall prosper and I trast sumtain the character of th Taramaki ditrict of the garden of Tealand We here beatiful climate, and I hope me shall torn o advantage, although some time must necessarily elapse as we have everything to do. $-\boldsymbol{R} . C$

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES

gether escaping ordinary observation. After experimentally
explaining the nature of those elements, he adver ted to the great lifficulty of conceiving how the combination of such substance can produce all the varied forrs s recognised among the vegetable
bodies surrounding us. A number of beautiful experiments was
then made to show that an infinite variety of changes takes place by combinations of caseons and fluid matters unde mixed, to form colours: © one kind of colour was changed into another; colourless finids became coloured by merely passing
through the air, solid metal was thrown down from colourless
trangparent fluids. Gases were then act ransparent fluids. Gases were then acted upon and shewn to bining with the oxygen of air. Solits were shown to change int gaseous matter, ron itself being converted into vapour. Gases
were condensed into solid matter by their mutual action. Fluids
were in like manner suddenly condensed into solids. is were dissolved in air. After these preliminary observation which they applied to the composition of Vegetable substances By the analysis of the Spinach and Rhubarb leaves. he demon
strated experimentally the existence in those substances of Carbon, Oxygen, Hydrogen, and Nitrogen-the gaseous element animal matter, in order to show the identity of the product thus obtained from both the anixnal and vegetable kingdoms in plants of Nitrogen, thus confirming the proving the existenc chemists upon that subject, and proving the great importance o this element to vegetation. Sulphate of copper was also intro-
duced successfully as a beautiful and very sensitive test of the presence of ammonia; its white colour, when powdered, chang
ng into deep blue, when acted on by very minute guantities of

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND square, on Wednesday, the srd of Moy, the Earl of Hardwicke
President, in the chair. John Hell Crompton, Esq., Mayor Derby, was elected a Governor, and sixty-two gentlemen Member mittee, reported to the Council that agreeably with the order of the Council, the Committee had purchased 1,000l. in the New 3
per cents. in the name of the Trustees of the Society; the tota amount of the Society's Stock in tho funds now amounting to the previous month of cash balance at the bankers, at the end ubscription was in arrear, were ordered to be expunged from the best essay on the drainage of land, was unanimously arljudged toar Swindon, Wiltshire, Councll the report of the proccedings of the General Derby Com arious arrangements for the meeting in Jittee, relative to the eceived and adoyted by the Council, and its recommendation to the public (at the same rate as in former years on the Tuission as well as on the Wednesday preceding the pencral day of the
show, confirmed. The Conncil then proceeded to the consider ation of the question of the place of the Soclety's Ammual Country Meeting of 1844; which, agreeably with the established routin the district formed of the following conntins:- Middlesex, Surrey
Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, including the Isle of Wight an the Channel lslands of Jersey, Guernsey, \&ec. Deputations from
Maidstone, Sonthampton, and Winchester, had successively an claims of the towns which they respectively represented. Th members of each deputation laid before the Council the replie to the official queries transmitted to them on their or, ginal appli eference to the communication of each place by railways, \&c example of the directors of the Midland Counties Railway a on Friday last, also decided to convey to and from Sorthampton to give every facility for quick conveyance, and not to charge an additional fares for passengers. On the motion of Earl Spencer the President was requested to direct a special council to be
summoned for Thursday, the 11 th of May, and a committee wail with pointed to report to the Council on that occasion. Agreeabl That a preliminary impression of the Prize-Sheet for the nex
year should be prepared, and laid before the Members at the ensuing Anniversary Meeting on the 22d of May, for their revision by the Councl ; on which occasion Mr. Charles Stokes gav
notice that he should propose the first prizes in each class Bulls to be raised from 30l. to $50 l$. Mr. Gibbs brought forwar
his motion on the subject of the date at which subscriptions shal Spensidered to become in arrear, which was seconded by Ear Spencer, and carried urianimolsly, namely:- That all Member
sliall be considered to be in arrear. whose subscriptions, tue in
advance advance for each year on the 1st of January, remain unpaid by
the ist of June ensuing." Dr. Play fair returned thanks to the Council for his appointment as "Consu ting Chemist", to the Clover, and a statement of the progress of the winingdon schools,
the Rev. J. M. King presented a copy of his translation of Virgul
Georyics. Suffilik; Dr. Tilley, the numbers of his Agricultural Chemistry osa informed the of the Farmers Heerala this year of the Italian Scientific Association at Lucca during the two last weeks o May 2, 1843,-The Lord Bishop of Norwich, President, in the
chair. M. Achille Richard and Prof. J, F. Schow, were elected Foreign Fellows. Dresarit was elected a Fellow, and Mre Lanson
an Associate. A present of Fruits collected by Mr Baklous in his late visit to Australia wes exhibited. amonest others wer the fruits of a specieg of Cycas, of Callitris pyramidalis, Guilan-
dina Bonduc, Barringtonia speciosa, \&e. On account of the death of the Duke of Sussex, it was suggested by
the paper for the evening should not be read.

 employent in ploughly, st the subsoll Wds hand, so that water
passed off imperfectly, the soil not pull crised by rolling or har. rowing;
small, smail, ald manure deficient. This was the actual state of a
great portion or the land of many counties nit Grat Britain,
Yrom this state to that of the huly system of Agriculture there

 plough was in trequent use to the depth of 18 inches, the soil
was well pulverised by rolling, $\&$ c.; alisd only two hivses were
 was generally abundance of stock and plenty or manne. ore
object of the ppaer was to draw attention to the fact that the
same kinds of hands, when cultivatec on the low system, yielded small produce, small profis, low wages, and deffcient the produce was ; lagee the profit was large for the capitai
temployent, anl wages wele lighicer. This statement was proved by a reference to the expenditure and pronts on four farns, , by

 cases quoted, 19 and 20 per cent. were realised on better land.
The author then went into details, proving that 2 capital of 1,0002 .
 husbandry was more proftable for the any ounst of cost of rabour than that of the ploughl. By this mude of culisation, the sonl
was mach better preparcu for the growth of plants than by the plougho He thend detarled the result of y y yars' culluvation of
two acres of tand alternately with Wheat and Potatoes. The oost of cultivation was 23., whilst the produce had been worth 93t,
thus leaving 70l. profit subject to a drawback
 ciation for the Advanicement ef science" on spale-liusbandry
in Norfolk, as affording abundant evicence of the superiorty of this mode of cult profit antending spade-husbandry, and especially to the esucess-
 letting farms from year to year was the ge eat obstruction to the 14 to 21 years, the superabundant capital of this country would
soon find on the land a profitable outiay. Not ouly would the agricultural labourer be fully employed, but there would even be districts; by the increased work and wages of the there wonld soon be a great demand for manufacturing pro-
duce, and in this way the country would again be in the way of
rege
NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL




 C. maculatum, that when first reeeived from Mr. Veitch, of Exeter
 by Messrs. Lodaiges, has shown it to be the latter. It has a short
raceme of much larger greenish--ellow fowwers, with broad cho
coiate-brown blotches, and its lip is quite remarkable, having finger-like lobes, and no more, lnstead of the lateral comb-like



 duced from Manila. It has liately flowered with Mr. Rucker,
and is sweet-scented, handsome, and dietinguished by its clea



 only one or two at a time, are exceedingty lovely, their tint being centre, but the variations are so gentle and gradual as to to highly delightiful. The breadth of each blossom is from three
to four inches.
perature as some probaly not require so high a tem-
 covered, unshaded bed of prepared earth, and trained up the
Yarters, or over the roof, of the house. A loamy soil is best for it
buts deciduons it yheath-mould may be added with advantage. Being
 of November, December, and JJanuary. Cuttings of the young
shoots will root with the usual treatment, though not yery heots will root with the usual treatn
readily,
MANE Paxton tr
(Greenhouse Climber.) TetrandriA, Monogynia, - Another inteYesting plant, introfuced by Messrs, Veitch, with stronger stems
and broader leaves than M. cordifolia, but much smaller flowers.
The plean The pleasing combination of scarliet and deep yellow which they

 One of the sume shapece trelins, abuut 2 feet high. in over a giobular

## The Malloo, MISCELLIANEUUS.

abundantly throughe Malloo is a large creeper, growing bottom of narrowhout the district of Gurbwal, at the precipices of rivers and in ravines; it it 40 or 50 yards in a very strong considerable thickness; from the bark of it it for stying up rope may be noade. The natives chiefly use
the fresh bark; it also makes capital matches for guns, and muzzles for oxen and caives. The leaves, wich are in length, are made into apan in breadth and abe to same with twigs, to form baskets for holding turmeric, pepper, and ginger; great quantities of these baskets are sold, being used by the poor instead of dishes seed of the pod is also eaten after being fried. This creeper is generally cut in July and August, but this may be done at all seasons. The outer bark being stripped off, is thrown away, and the inner coatiog, when quired for ropes, is soaked in water and twisted when wet.
Before being used, the fibre is boiled and beaten with mallets, which renders it soft and pliable for being made into ropes. Although these ropes are strong, they are not
very durable, but rot if kept constantly very durable, but rot if kept constantly under water; they will last about eighteen months if occasionally soaked, with tar.-Transactions of the Agri-Horticullural Society of India.

Raising the Currant from Seed.-To grow seedlings, it is important that the largest and best fruit should be
selected. A strong and healthy plant should therefore be chosen, and if too full of fruit to prevent its attaining a good size, it should be thinned out, leaving only sufficient to bring the plant to the utmost perfection. As soon as the fruit is ripe, it should be picked, and the seeds washed out from the pulp; this may be easily done of bruising the seeds in water, passing the whole hrough a situation and afterwards spreading it out in a cool, until the to dime ; after which it may be place season a small piece of ground should be selected, and made fine by deep spading and raking the surface; the seed should that phanted in drills about a foot apart, sowded as to require thinning out to any extent. No other care is requisite than to keep the bed clear of weeds. The plants will prodnce fruit in the second or third vear, when such as are worth preserving should be marked, and the remainder rooted up and thrown away.--Hovey's Magazine of Horticulure To boil Vegetable-Marrow.-Gardeners are apt to withhold their Vegetable-Marrow till it is not worth bringlength. Under that size they may be boiled whole; but if as large, they must be divided once, and all the seeds be removed. Throw a little salt into the water to keep them green, and boil them in the same manner as Asparagus, green, and boil a tost with melted butter.
Poisoning by Snails and Corid́ria myrtifolia.-A family of peasants living in the commune of Clermont, near Toulouse, fell a sacrifice to poisoning by snails. The physsician who attended them communicated what I collected concerning the circumstances which preceded the symptoms which I myself witnessed I had no diffindty i ymptoms which 1 myself witnessed, I had no difficulty in narcotico- acrid thorn-apple, \&c. No doubt remained in my mind as to the cause of this terrible disease, as soon ais I knew that the snails eaten had been collected in the bushes called in (Corisria reut, but in the pátois of the country, roudou Coriaria myots which browse on them, and that the kill them, arl causing giddiness and a kind of epileptic attack; but a fact which is not known, is, that the flesh of these animals may occasion the greatest danger, and even death itself. but it is commo to see among our peasants indisposare cansed by snails, which comes from their eating them as soon as thay are gathered. The example of the ancient Romans should be followed, and these animals should not or a year, feeding them on bran and wild thyme. This is the way also to make them fatter and more savouryGazette Medicale
experiments which M Vy tanis.-Trom the various action of salts on M. Voger, sen., has mads on the owing conclusis:- lats he has arrith at the fols immersed in a solution of sulphate of copper totall absorb the salt, convert it into proto-sulphate, and die quickly. 2d. That acetate of copper produces the same effects, the salt absorbed becoming proto-acetate of copper. potash and iodide of potassium, and die more or les quickly. 4th. That the sulphates of zine and manganese are absorbed by plants without suffering decomposition, and the plants die, 5th. That plants absorb nitrate of cobal and nicke, whice of them nced by emetic tartar. 6th. That the oxalate and tartrate of oxide of chromium and potash are slowly absorbed by plants, and the bichromate of potash much more quick the salt rapidity; they become of a yellow colour and die. 7th. That plants absorb nitrate of silver; but they decompose it, and the oxide of siver is reduced to the meta decomposed. 9th. That corrosive sublimate is absorbed by plants; some of them decompose it into calomel, and others by some plants and not by others. 1Ith. That plants which contain much carbonate of lime, such as the Chara wulgaris and the Stratiotes aloides do not absorb a salt

Cerenper from solution; the same also occurs with the A New Disease of the of a new disease of the Plum is given in "Hovey's MagaMay, 1841, narris, of Cambriage, Massach amongst the Plums in some gardens of this vicinity and it has been observed again during the present season. Soon after the blossom had fallen, the fruit swelled rapidly, and in two or three weeks it had grown to more than ten times the size that it ordinarily attains in the same period. It was soft and compressible, as though it were puffed up with air, being filled with an elastic spongy substance of tige of a bernel remained ; in others, a little, soft, and emper from, and emply more tha the dropped, aud be seen on the trea. the fruit, and abortion of the on almost all the diseased several of It is probable that they begin their attaoks in the blossom, and that they prevent the fertilisation of the ovule or young kernel, by destroying the pollen ; and, by sobsequently puncturing the Plum, produce an irritation, which is followed by a rapid swelling and diseased condition of the fleshy substance of the fruid. Preternatural enlargements and distortions of the parts of fowers and of fruits are known to be occasioned by the attacks of
other species of thrips. This may be seen in the blossom of the black Whortleberry (Vaccinium resinosum), all parts of which, calyz, corolla, stamens, and ovary, are sometimes enormously enlarged, and entirely changed in texture and appearance, in consequence of the puncture of a kind of thrips.
Valley of Kieri,-Notwithstanding the extreme insalubrity of this valley, in which the pitch-springs are situated, it is not entirely uncultivated. The dry parti. are pianted with Olive-trees, which appear to flourish. Along the sides of the morass, pretty extensive plantations of the Currant-Vine have been formed by ditching and draining, -and, as any one who pleases may cultivate the marsh, they are extending. We saw two men employed in reclaiming a piece of the swamp, to plant Vines in; they were labouring hard, with their heads uncovered, ex posed to the mid-day sum, up to their knees in black elid water, throwing up mud and decomposing vegetable This and forming at the same time roductive : but, as might be expected under such circumstances with so littie regard to preoaution, very unwholesome and hazardous; fever being alnoost inevitably the consequence or engaging in it. The enteryrising and careless labourers Kieri. The on the spot, but belong to the village of table matter, is very precocious, rapidly coming to perfection, and as rapidly decaying. It bears fruit, it is said, on the third year from its planting, and perishes in about 12 or 15 a yielding a great profusion of fine fruit.--Davy's Notes yielding a great profus.
on the Ionian Islands.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA

## Mrf. Groon's Nursery, Clapham R Rise - The magnificent collec- tion of Tulips at this jiace

 dition, the blossoms having just expanted. The plants occupya broad bed, of about 150 teet in length, and the folliage beinp in

 but he preserved them, and brought them to to ere present handt. some state, bad been frost in the previous nitht, and thuse pre-
when there
venting the sun from slining on themo. This is an easy and safe remedy, proving, in the case under notice, particularly effectual.
Among the principal flowers in the bed, we observed the follow. ing, which were extremely fine:-Roses: Bacchus, Brulante
 bictoria Reglua, Dukt of Dencer. Bizarres. Catafalque, Fa-
buu, Marcellus, Duk of Devonshire, Ciarnck, Prince of the Netherlands, Pompe funetrine, Nourr Effencu, Marshal Soult.
A large bed of Hyacinths, from which the blooms faded, 15 grown in the open ground, and stygests regrettulness mat in sevcre weather, and during heavy rams that may occur Whrle tha flowers are in perfection, is all the attcritich requllinte,
if sixitable sonl he furninhect. The blooming most freely in a greenhouse; though trained round a
few stakes, 10t more than niie) muches hugh, it had from 20 to 30
 wise, of Erica odorata alba, with numbers of its pretty white R grdella thmmea, oo rare, so curious, ancl ytt so inter sting.
was just about to develop its blossoms. Thing ab, tor its extensive collectu,n of the nolle Japan Lilies, includ-
ng L. japonicum, and, more especially, L. speciosum and its
Lese grown min frames and preenhouses, bemg ported nim a kind of hoog-
eanti, which is manly composed of decayed wegetabe matter cexture. They have a very lux uriant aspect. Nure than 100 prepared border, whinch is numte cxposed, and they have existed
there ince without the smallest protection. Their leaves were a little damaged by the late frosts; bat tury hase so enturely
rccovered as to look as if they had grown whinternu tcily.
This experiment, conducted on solare a scale, is of consideraly importance, as it demonstrates, at least, that the variety here
alluded to is hardy enough to bear exposure around and to the south of it; while it is thus readered highly London,
that the other rarieties of the same species whll capable of standing onf winters. Dountices, ir, m the strength
of the plants thus treatd, they will flower in a superior manner,
and make a splendrd display. - W, K., May G. $^{\text {E. }}$
Essenden Place, Hatfield, Herts. The pinas insignis is now
flowering at this place; and may be considered a rarity, most of
the specimens of this species having been killed by the severe
Winter of $1837-8$. The plant in question was not exposed till the
June succeeding that period winter of 1837 - 8 . The plant in question was no
June succeeding that period.-G. Plumbly, May

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Beiträge zur Anatomie der Cacteen.Von M. J. Schleiden. (Contributions to the Anatomy of Cactacer, by Dr Schleiden.)
This is a paper which appeared in the Transactions of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburgh. In the commencement, the Author remarks that both in
Zoology and Botany nature displays more of the secret of Zoology and Botany nature displays more of the secret of great mass of common phenomena. In this paper he undertakes the examination of the structure of the stem of Cactacex, as an example of singular organisation in the vegetable kingdom. The greater proportion of the observ-
ations were made on the Opuntia monacantha, although ations were made on the Opuntia monacantha, althoug many other species were occasionally examined.
The paper is divided into three parts: the fir
The paper is divided into three parts: the first treats of the structure of the parenchyma, or cellular tissue of the pith and bark ; the second, of the external cortical layers, ascular tissues.
The cellular tissue of Cactacese has generally a loose character, so that, in most cases, it retains its globular form. In the external layers of the bark it is sometimes elliptical or cylindrical. It is only in the medullary rays, and near the bundles of vessels, that it assumes the form of polyedral cells. On account of the looseness of the are easily torn asunder. At the points of contact of the cells are observed round dots, which Meren called great pores, but which the author considers only, thickened portions of the cell. On these spots may be seen small pores, which may be made more evident by boiling the tissue in canstic alkali, adding to it a mineral acid and then iodine; the spots will be coloured blue by the iodine, and the pores will be clean. In many of the cells, cytoblasts are seen adhering to their sides. The contents of the cells colobules of these substances may be frequently found ad lering to the large spots in the cells above mentiond The starch granules are very large in Cereus tetragonns. Besides the ordinary sized cells, larger ones are seen which. are filled with vegetable jelly, which is arranged in forked lines, giving them a very beautiful appearance in forked best seen in Cereus Curtisii and Opuntia imbricata.
Crystals of oxalate of lime (raphides) are very common in the cellular tissue. In a dried specimen of Cereus senilis, they formed as much as 85 per cent. of the bulk of the plant. The crystals assume a variety of forms, and (drüse). Oxalic acid is frequently found free in these plants, and seen to act upon them injuriously, and hence probably the necessity for the existence of carbonate of probabiy the necessity for the existence of carbonate or bonate of lime exist also in the tissue of Cereus triangularis,

The cells are formed from cytoblasts. In some of them a remarkable dissepiment exists, dividing the cell into two parts.
In the bark, the cells under the epidermis are thicker than ordinary. They seem at first filled with jelly, and at last become very hard. This tissue Schleiden proposes to call collenchyma. It exists before the ordinary layers, of the bark (borke) is more highly developed in Cactacea than any other plants, and consists of one or more layers in different plants. In old age it becomes continuous with the parenchyma, and in some species presents pores Crystals are very frequent in this layer of tissue
The cells of the epidermis present mostly a waved character, but in most instances are smooth. The stomates
consist of two cells, placed opposite each other, and the order may be known by its imperfectly developed stomates They are seen on the imperfectiy developed leaves of Opuntia.
The parts of the Cactacer have a remarkable tendency to a spiral development, and not only are the seter, spines, and hairs, developed spirally, but even the cells of the seta of Cereus flagellaris have this character.
The bark (or borke) or cork-layer of these plants is a late development, and appears at different points between the collenchyma and parenchyma of the liber. . The cells are developed from without, inwards, and are truly an endogenous growth. It often bursts through the layers above, and is thrown off in scales. The process of its formation is very like that which takes place in the cicatrization of formations on the soles of the feet of some animals.
The stems of Cactacea present great variety in the arrangement and course of the woody bundles, which include What is sometimes more especially called the vascular Pereskia with variety is seen in passing from the stems of and Opuntia, to the hemispherical forms of Mammillaria and Melocactus. As the Cactaceæ grow all the year round, there are no regular circles of concentric growth, although some causes seem to act upon them that determine occasionally a suspension'of growth. Thus, in a stem, 30 years The woody bundles (Holz-Ko
variety also in their internal form, from the present great gated cell to the development in from the simple elongated tubes of complicated spiral fibres. The spiral vessels always contain air, and in no case has the author been able to detect within them fluid. He considers it highly unphilosophical to conclude, because in one or two instances fluid has been found in these vessels, that consequently these vessels aniversally are destined to convey
fluid. Even in Hoya carnosa, a plant which contains
much fluid, the
nothing but air
othing but air. The spiral tissue presents many forms. In Pereskia and Opuntia the cells have developed in them double spiral bands. Sometimes these bands are in the form of rings, and when the ring is broken, the double character of the
band may be perceived. These bands are sometimes so band may be perceived. These bands are sometimes so
broad as to leave only a small space in the cavity of the broad as to leave only a small space in the cavity of the
cell, so that they appear like disks with a little hole in their cell, so that they appear like disks with a little hole in their
centre. The development of the spiral tissue is the same centre. The development of the spiral tissue is the same as that observed by the author in plants in general, and made known in his celebrated paper on Phytogenesis. The cells that become spiral cease to grow with the rest, their contents arrange themselves in a spiral manner, and they stroyed and absorbed, so that the spiral fibres lie alone in the intercellular passages.
This paper is accompanied by ten beautifully lithoWhich the esthations, and quite sustains the high character end functions of the vegetable kingdom. $-E$. $L$

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. after the middale of this mononsthe seldomm experience liate frosto frost and so much sunny weather, we may safely begin planting oldest and hardiest zorts, if these plants hege been property managed in hardening them off-and we have seldom had a better
season for this work-they ought now to be in turning out, unless perhaps in low, damp, or late situations. Make active preparations, therefore, to commence the work on the first wet or cloudy day, if the beds have been dug over lately,
and your plants have frmm balls of earth about their roots, you
had bet fresh better plant deeper than in . Wyery ilant ought as the pood watering at the time of planting, and if the weather is dry but recollect that "water often and little at a time " is one of the and how much more so if you, apply the prineciple to out-of-ddoor
crops in summer. In nine cases out of ten slightsurface-waterin crops in summer. In nine cases out of ten slight surface-watering
at this season does actual mischief, and plants are safer if teft take their chance than when submaitted to such badd gardening. surface is well stirred up with a hoe as soon as it gets dry, and
your watering will have twice the effect. In the kitchen your watering will have twice the effect. In the kitchen-
garden endeavonr to muich as much of the crops as possible in rows, this being much better than watering. You will observe
how well the Strawbery -beds look that are mulched with short grass; oid tan, rotten dung, or half.spent linings from the hot-
beds, or indeed any sort of itter, will do for this purpose. Nohod thiaks of leaving a newly transplanted favourite tree unmulelied benefited by it as newly-planted trees. In the American ground most of the plants are from naturally shaded places, and they will
loxuriate in the hottest seasons if the beds are thickly covered loxuriate in the hottest seasons if the beds are thickly covered
with grass, fern, moss, or any other sort of mulching: but Ithink have said enough to draw the attention of the young amateur

## - -KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinkrf.-As the fruiting-plants should have but just water
enongh to keep them alive after the fruit is fully swelled, their suckers orten suffer at this season for want of nourishment. As cotting away the olach botrom Ieaves en oncourage the the and by a good
watering. Shade, water, amd syrine the the ther plent watering. Shade, water, and syringe the other plants as before,
VINER, -The principal work here is now of a more routine regularly tied up, give air early in the morning, and reduce it early in the afternoon after a good syringing, if the fruit has not
changed colour; and as the houses are now getting clear of pot plants, kep all the paths, sills, walls, \&ce, in a clean tidy state. of air, with the fruit exposed as much as possible to the light, is
all you can do now, if the trees are free from insects-which should never cost much trouble in the houses if well looke after in time.
Fresease -As soon as the principal part of the first crop is gathered and probably some of the young shonts will have to be thinne or cut back. Fig-trees shonld be kept thin of wood in all situa Cucumers in Mer large
hand these he whll find the most difficult to manage at first, no being aware of the importance of keeping the shoots well thinned rom the beginning, Let the main shoats reach the sides of the very three of the side shoots may be rubbed off with the finger ois soon as you can see them, and the rest stopped above the first is set on them. The nearer the fruit sets to the main branches the better; and always let a joint or two grow beyond the fruit on the single-rod system.
citchen-garden, may now be planted out in early and favourable situations; but in cold exposed places a week or ten days hence

## Out-door Departme

kitchen-garden, to plant out now be made the best of in the others, and to look diligently after slugs and snails. Every moth and butter ty shoud be as care
tribe from the early seed-beds, may now be planted for autumn use Succrssion Crops, in all their stages, will now show, if your
sowings have been judiciously timed. Endeavour to mark out sowings have been judiciously timed. Endeavour to mark out fying them.
Popatows.-The early ones will now be forward enough to
have the soil well stirred between them, like all other crops in
Pras and bians.-After you have pinched out the tops of with any sort of liquid, manure all the better, but do not yet use hard spring water, if you can help it
Orchard. All the trees on the
Orchard- - All the trees on the walls will now require close young shoots of Pear-trees as you can get in between tive main branches a good one; and if you do not choose to leave them to bear you may begin to reduce them after the end of July. Peach-
trees, like Melon-plants, are very apt to get into confusion about days wall-trees seldom had much athinned. In my younger their breast-wood was nearly full-grown. They were then night as plain as where the mowers left cutting a piece of cuts out a few here and there at a time, and in this way he
soon gets over a good deal of walling, and by the time he is all
round, some of his trees will want 100
lect as to the killing of the caterpillars.

## I.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

Stoves.-Those who grow Orchidaceze from the highlands of Mexico, and other elevated regions, on the cool system, have
their plants now in that forward state when they may be safely
taken to a hotter place-say to taken to a hotter place-say to a temperature of $80^{\circ}$ or $90^{\circ}$ through the day, and $70^{\circ}$ at night, or rather in the morning, Almost al
stove-plants grow too freely; when well-managed, the point of the shoots should therefore be pinched off from time to time.
Grieenhouse.- With the exception of the common toutine watering and syringing, the next thing of importance to greenhouse plants now in active growth is to form them into handsome specimens-some by training, others by pruning, or rather stopping, and all by being kept in a healthy, vigorous state. One mens is to let them flower too early; if the plant is quite new
there is no resisting this course, but in all other cases avoid it as much as possible.
Psts.- -
succeed the annuals a full supply of autumn flowering plants to somethmg else. If you are fond of a gond old Cabbage Rose and wonld like to have one on Christmasd old Cabbage Rose, tak thalf a
dozen pots from the reserve-ground, and plange them in old them like Heathsthill next Augant, when your may turn tleem out under a north wall; prune in september, and introluce to a must be in the
in this way
Flowrr-Ganden.--Planting the beds leere is the only topic what will be listencd to now; but did you ever hear of any one
whon, bing to preceptor, or by any other mode of reabeds? I never did, nor will I try to conrunce that planting his arranging is better than another; the grand points are, after all, to have suitable soils in the beds; to have a succession of plants for replacing deaths, or those going out of flower; never to have
gaps in the beds till the end of the season, and the whole to
have a healthy, tidy appearance.-D. Beaton, Shrubland Pavtc -


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET There is a great improvement in the hothouse Grapes this The bunches are of a very good size, as well as the Grapes, and Hamburgh kind.
Haty coloured; they are principally of the Black are some tolerably large Nectarines. Cherries and Strawberries are of good quality. Gooseberries are more numerous. Apricots,
being the thinnings of the trees, are plentiful Strawberries in pots, on growing plants, in good order. Asparagus and Tularly frequent and fine. Peas are more common. Carrots have been planted and started into growth; then pulled for the in one of the stalls; but it is now getting greenish. Cucumbers of all sizes, may now be had in profusion. Oranges are becoming dear. There is a great influx of now Cocoa-nuts. Of Cut-Flowers,
there are Tree Pronies, Dodecatheon media, Carnations, Capriolium sempervirens, Fuchsia fulgens, and Kalmia latifolia: puniceus, Boronia pinnata, noticed Fuchsia Chandleri, Clianthus more than six inches high, yet flowering well, Azalea sinensis, Cereus speciosissimus, and Lachnea purpurea, that have not



#### Abstract

 been found in Kent an excellent substance for Turnips 5 we are making inquiries. and hope soon to have some information for you.- A.B.-Liquid manure will do do you - A.B.-Liquid manure will do no harrm in moderation: your Dahlas rran to leaf too much, but we have not seent 1t tried jyour proporion may be a good one; wetter weak and often tian stroulg ald seldo ote than stroug alld seldom.- C.M.-Cow-dung is excel- lent, the best manurere for Rhodociendrms and such plants;    thonghl liot very strong; if if ou have not any reariy means of using it at once in a liquid form, add it to a durghill, prevent- ing its running away, or add it to a compost-heap; it should, howeter, be well place naturally in time, but you may hasten it by the addition of a litle yeast, it will then be good stuff for anything. If your Vines are in want of manure, dig the solid parts into the Vine- of dier, J. - Pelargoniums and Roses will bear any sort water proves a good materral: we would also (cautiously, But in all cases you must take care not to to ver- water sucl plants, or they will rum to leaza and fower batly  insects; we do not therefore anticipate muchs advantage from using it in syriging. tion in the form - yesperus, -We will sonn give you the informa- the llex, like all the meanwhile we may state if a damp ike all evergreens, may be transplanted at all seasons that is the mainn hoint can be reliest on for some time attorwarts; evergreens, bat is inost so in the antumn and winter, which are the tumes we prefer for transplanting all kinds of plants. You


 ther iadices.Graftina-J. M. Mr--Flate-grafting is rarely practised. It is per. of cear bark next the cut; divide this longitudinally into string and gently turn them back so as to lay bare the woed the strips will then adhere to the wood only at the lowerend: then tas becion of the same Iength as the part of the stock that
has baid bare, gently twist the bark right and left till you
have have en laarated bare, gently twist the bark right and leff till you and the bark left hollow like a flate, whence the name of the operanion. Then slip the flute over the stock; if it fits exactly
no further operation Is requurect if it is to large it must be split on one operation 1s requirecl, if it is too large ent must be
to andl a strap mast be cut out of it; but ff it is be smit, applied to the stock, and the space that case, the must is ieft bare must be covered by one of the strips originally left with grafting material of some sort, so that the eyes may not be covered up.
Planting NBAR Housks.- Villager.-As a Fir-tree may be
expected to become 18 inches in diameter, we would notadvise
oun to plant it nearer a Garnen Elant it nearer a wall than 6 feet.
cheapest water-engines with a tub that we have seen was made
by Mr. Merryeather, of Lond tub being of coppeather, of it wong Acre, and cost about 141. , the
Smalld throw water 60 or 70 feet. stitutior engines would of course cost much less, and the subThere are many excellent makers.
 INES.-A Tyro.-You are perfectly fight; a Vine should $n$ ever
be syringeel when in flower. be syringed when in frower
but the variety has not beeysey Grape produces Malmsey Wine; $\mathrm{P}_{\text {EACIT }}$ netting
netting thiss spring, and they are as much blightited as ever. If keep them away, But if it refer to the preeindicical netting will cold wind aw (to ward off which is the ereat object of ell protece
tion, whether by neting or othicrwise), we cannot explain the tion, whether wy netting or otherwise), we cannot explain the
reason of falluce.
 revorted ; it was a very poor affair, and threw no light whuty
ever on the subject: the Arabian Jasmine will not thrive int
house with Oranse without artificial heat.
Citrons, will be obtained by mixing a rich loam with tho
 especialy in inss.- $\mathcal{J}$. W, D. D. The exposure of these plants,
cious. uncovered. Syringing in the afternoon will doubtiess be beirely
ficial. and still, it should be regulated by the state of the weather
for the lights of your pits should cortaiuly not be remove, $F_{\text {Tas, from }}^{\text {pits }}$, the description you give, exceedingly apprider your Cưo not possible to name the variety.
may lee easily They use easily destroyed by fumigating them with tobacco in as usual way. After the insects are killed, give as much in
the possible, and syxiog freely, in order to remove the scent of
 Whatharb stalks, when braised, put a quart of cold spring
water let it staud three days, stirring it twice a day; then press,
 Add a bottle of white brandy, hang a picce of isinglass mathe the if the sween sulded on a string, and stoput up cose ; 12 six monthis, Pot ators.. in the cask a longer time.
now Growin. $C$ - - As your Potatoes, set without manure, are
at the and Sulte of 3 cwt an acre, or of a nixture of Nitrate of Suda earth them up afterwerds at the rate of 2 or 3 cwt. an acre, and themes may be applied broadcast; but it is much beeter to use

 ing sides, as reconimend a wooden or slate tub that las shiftso comm, as well for convenience as for ornament. These are
for thmon that they may be easily procured. The proper soi transe plant tis a common open loam; and the best way of
ing las no the specimen, if the tuls in whicl it is now growfrom its roots, movale sides, 18 carefully to break away the tub rather shadment is necessary, except keeping the plant in a
 is Gentiana Jachson.-The common Gientian, of Gentianella
 8un. The poul for it in a shituation which is fully exposed to the nature, firm and adhesive in preference but by yo means we
and friable, and rather poor than rich. Perhaps the most suit
able earth is a somewhat poor and close loam, which should be rendered tolerably frm at the time of planting. We have, how-
ever, seen it
 grow if sown in a pan of light soil in a hot-bed. The plant is
not at al particuar in its habits only Just cover the seeds
with earth, and shade them till they begin to germinate. Hot with earth, and shade them till they begin to germinate. Hot
water will do no good in this case.


 room collture... You will find these dwarf, and fit for drawing-
ABIBS DovoAsr. $-H, E, B$. This tree fruited for the frst time we believe, at Dropmore, about two years ago. We have not
her heard, however, that any, seed has been ripened
WHTETHORN. $A$ Subscriber.- We do not un
OAks. $-A$ Subscriber. -These may be planted out at any one year to five; the best time is when they are at any age foot high or
thereabouts ; they should be preared for thereabouts; they should be prepared for planting out by yearly
transplanting, and their tap-root should be cut off when first
tcusns.- Lichen's plant is the L. caninum, now called Peltidea
canina. We should tlunk it would be destroyed, on his lawn, by watering it with diunted ammoninacal liquor.
GLADIO Ms SESD.-If F . MK. W. Will apply to Mr. Mackenzie, Blair Adam, N.B., he can be supplied. We also believe Mr.
Carter, of Holborn, sells it Carter, of Holborn, sells it.
AURICuLAS
(SELPs). -Andate. - The following is a list of the principal self-coloured Auriculas grown in this part of the
country. We have enever seen either a white or green self:-
Bury
 first-rate, the only self, that is not serrated in the outward edge;
Pope's cardinal Henry blte; Schole's Ned Lud, dark purple; 'Turk's Keyser crimson Grime's Flora's Flag, light purple ; whittaker's Truc Blue, blue

WIRRWOBMS, - Rus. - The best known method of destroying these
is described at pages 301 and 305 of the last Number
is described at pages 301 and 305 of the last Number.
Books $-A$ Young Gardener, - We do not recommend the book, ooks, - $A$ Young Gardener, - We do not recommend the book,
unless you get it at ress than half-price; you had far better
lay out your money on
 Which are injuring your Roses will be destroyed by good fresh
White Hellebore powder dusted upon them. It is very poiso White Hellebore powder dusted upon them. It is very poison-
ous to animals but will not injure the plants. It must, how-
ever, be fresh

## SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

aithough a flower of good form and sulsstance is inv ground the marginal colour not being on the surface of the petals, this causes the flower to have a stained and dirty appearance. The seeding with a white eround is a large round flower of good
substance; the petals are well formed and in fine proportion ; the quantity of yellow shown in the eye mereases the beauty of the Hower; the border round the lower petals appears to be uncerpart. When in perfection it is a tine flower and will look well in theingeneral form, but they are too small to to be of ge as
show-fowrera. seediling is good, and the edging round tiec apper petals very
perfect ; but the
 Yor as the flowers attain size the petalis beeome rough on their
edges, the lower one notched, and the marking irregular; in edges, the lower one notched, and the marking irreguty; in
other respects the flower is good, as the white is clear, colours uriliant, and the eye black aud fine
but the flowers are smaill, and the petals narrow. There ar, many like these; 1 is the best.-A Young Gardener.-Five
varieties: No. 1 , small and common ; 2 , flow but frint; ; 3 and 4, very fine in colour, and equal in this
tuality to any we have sean quality to any we liave seen; 5 , large and showy flower, but
the petals arr rather narrow. No. 3 is the best in the collection; the flowers, though rather small, are well formed, and
the colour is very brilliant. PLARGONums.-A. C.- Othello was the only flower that had
not shed its petals, and is decidedly the best of the four it superior to the others in form, colour, and texture; the spot is petals are clear, and the salmon. colour rich. It so much resenter bies Garth's Wonder that the two could not be shownin the same collection. In Semioru the upper petals are rich, but they are
thin at the edge, and the spot softens too much, which ue thin at the edge, and the spot softens too murh, which ade-
prives it of the brymiancy of Uthellt what rescmbles cumte de Parrs, is not so good; the spot is not
so intense, nor are the petals so even. Medora is rather corse and to veiny, both in the upper and lower petals; we consider this variety very inferior to the others. - $H$. of $B$.-The
truss of your seedling was in too forward a state when
 parent in the veiny cliaracter of the lower petals. It hower of good much improved lately in size and marking, that your seedings Bury.-This collection contains some very fine varieties. W da not consider Nos. 10, co, 122 , worth keeping, there being defective in form, being too long; and 4, 12, 14, 19, 20, 1 irregular in the outline; 9 is not a good form, but is a large and very showy variety, the same may be sid of ili, Nos. 2 ,
$3,5,6,7,8,11,13,15,16,24$, are decidedy fine varieties, 17 , yellow
stripe yellow round the margin, and lighter in the centre, large, and very perfectly formed; 21, fine spot, and showy, but a little irregular in form.
 son Morant Creeper," which you have received from India, are not known in this country we believe, Orobus vernus, The last specimen wastoo much 3, we belleve, oro to determine it with accuracime w C. $L$. - Much
 lum.-- O.S.-I- Fothergilla anifolia, 2. Bignonia Pandore, 3. Hardenbergia monlophyin; 4. Bird Cherry, Cerasus Padus. go-J. $F$ - Do not agan send a box-full of specimens, as we camnot think of namast
spinusa ; 2. Acácia hastulata; 3. Genista candicans; 5. Alle naudra srugrans; 6. Pytethnis--D.B.-Your Verbenas wer Iaurica; ; itliered; so that we cannot sjipenk of therr merits, Ao.
quite wever seems to be the most distinct, and of a very bright colour.- - J. Andreeris, Junn.-Your ste chang Cacti are botli
good. No. 1, with the character of C. speciosus, has a very

Epiphyllum Ackermanni, is of a bright crimson colour, beauti-
fully though delicately tinted with blue. you send us of Fuchsia Brock mannuii is.-- very handsome, being


 phylla, and a species of Pedicularis, probably sylvatica, - J. T. Hentey- - No. Is is Genista canariensis. No. 2 is, perhaps a
species. of Podocarpus, but wre cannot judge by the leaves
alone. The aumision fee to the Hoticultura soel alone. The aumission fee to the Horticuitural society of
alondon is 6 guineas ; the annual subscription 4 guineas ; and you must be proposed by a Fellow.- G. H.- We shalt shortly A Subscriber.-As your small and withered autumnal Figs
would fall off naturally, it is as well to allow them to not had a perfect seo for sale for the last sixpossible; we have not had a perfect set for sale for the last six months.- Ovris.

like to see it s usual, a hos

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Tre Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was submitted to the House of Commons on Monday night, has been looked for with unusual interest. The leading fact of the financial year is the deficiency of the ordinary revenue by about two millions-and-a-half The total expenditure for the year is $51,160,0001$. the total income is $48,740,0000$., showing an excess of expenditure of $2,420,000 \%$. The Excise, which Sir R. Peel estimated at $13,700,0002$. for the year, has produced only $12,500,0000$. ; the Customs, which he estimated at $21,500,000 l$. have produced only $20,750,0001$. ; the repeal of the timber duties, from which he calculated upon a loss of 600,0002 ., has occasioned a loss of $676,000 \%$. All the calculations have been wrong, except that of the Income-tax, which being estimated at $3,700,0007$., is likely to produce $5,100,000$ l, though as yet the actual receipt has not been more than half that sum. The Postoffice shows, as before, a steady and progressive increase. By the help of the amount expected from the Income-tax Mr. Goulburn estimates the income of the present year at $50,100,0002$, and the expenditure at $49,387,0002$, and he therefore expects to meet Parliament in April next, with a surplus on the year of $720,000 \%$. In the expenditure, he promises a reduction of $900,000 \mathrm{l}$, consisting of a reduction of $645,000 \%$ in the expenses of our establishments, and one of $257,000 \mathrm{l}$. in the permanent charges connected with the public debt. He proposes no new taxes, and has no intention of remitting any tazes now in operation. He relies rather on the produce of the Incometax, and on the prospects of a gradual revival of trade. Next in interest to these statements is the conversation in both Houses on Tuesday respecting the Repeal agitation in Ireland. The Duke of Wellington in the Lords declared that the Goverament were determined to maintain inviolate the integrity of the empire, and Sir R. Peel in the Commons announced that he was authorised by her Majesty to repeat the declaration made by the late King in favour of the Legislative Union, adding on the part of Ministers, that there was "no influence, no power, no authority, which the prerogatives of the Crown and the existing laws give to the Government, which should not be exercised for the purpose of maintaining the Union-the dissolution of which would involve, not merely the repeal of an Act of Parliament, but the dismemberment of the empire." On Tuesday Mr. Villiers brought forward bis motion for the total abolition of the duties on corn. The debate has already lasted for four nights, and was last night again adjourned to Monday.
The news from India and China by the Overland Mail was in some measure anticipated by the telegraphic despatch noticed in our last. The details of the operations in Scinde are of course the leading features of this intelligence ; the news from other parts of India, though comparatively unimportant, will be read with interest. From China we learn that a good understanding subsists between the British Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner, and that the arrangements for the commercial treaty will be resumed on the arrival of the treaty as ratified by Her Majesty. -The French Chambers have been occupied during the week with discussions on disputed lections, the interest of which is purely local.-In Spain the Regent has accepted the resignation of the Cabinet and a Ministerial crisis has ensued, which promises to lead to a dissolution of the Cortes. The statesmen sent for by, the Regent have failed in the attempt to form new Ministry, and it is generally believed that in the present state of parties in both Chambers, the obstacles

## 3/20me Nrews.

Court.-Her Majesty and the infant Princess continue to make favourable progress. Prince Albert, the Prince Prince on and the Princess Royal are quite well. The and Tuesday visited Windsor Castle, and inspected i alerations and improvements in the Park. His Royal Highness was attended during his visit by Mr. Ingram Her Majesty's Head Gardener.-The Countess of Dunwore has succeeded the Countess of Gainsborough as the lady in waiting on the Queen, and the Hon. Misses Stanley
and Hamilton have succeeded the Hon. Misses Paget and
Liddell as the maids of honour in waiting. Lord Rivers, and Admiral Sir Robert Otway have succeeded the Earl of Morton and Colonel Drummond as the lord and groom in waiting on her Majesty.
Death of Lord Fitzgerald.-We regret to record the death of Lord Fitzgerald, the President of the Board of Control, after an illness of a few days. The daily papera of Thursday announced that no the fears then expressed that his Lordship would not survive the night expresseafortunately realised by the result. The noble lord expired about two o'clock on Thursday morning, retaining his consciousness until a few minutes before his dissohis consciousness until a few minutes
lution. It was evident to those who surrounded his bed, that he was approaching his death, from the exhaustion he experienced and the acute pain he suffered from the nature of his disorder. About five me fell into a morbid drowiness, and shortly afterdeath he fell into a morbid drowsiness, Ma shorliy after-
wards expired in the presence of Mr. Mahon, his Lordship's nephew, who attended him to the last. His Lordship is succeeded by his only brother, the Hon. and
Very Rev. Dr. Henry Vesey Fitzgerald, Dean of Kilmore. New Commission.- The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duke of Buccleuch; the Eari of Lincoln ;
R. A. Slaney, Esq. ; G. Graham, Esq. ; Sir H. T. De la Beche, Knt.; Dr. Lyon Playfair ; Dr. D. B. Reid ; Professor Owen; Capt. W. T. Denison; J. R. Martin, Esq. ; James Smith, of Deanston, Esq.; R. Stephenson, jun,
Esq. ; and William Cubitt, Esq.; to be Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the present state of large towne and populous districts in England and Waley, with reference to the causes of disease among the inhabitants. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint fienry Hob-
house Esq., to be Secretary to this Commission. Official Appointments.-It is announced that Mr . Wilder, the chief-clerk in the Colonial-office, has retired after a service in that department for about 40 years. Mr. Smith has succeeded Mr. Wilder as chief-clerk in the
Colonial-office ; and Mr. Barrow, son of Sir John Barrow, secretary of the Admiralty, has succeeded Mr. Smith. The commissioners for the navigation of the Mersey have appointed Capt. George Evans, R.N., Acting Conservator
of the Merser, in the room of Capt. Fitzroy, appointed Governor of New Zealand.
The Levee.-The Lord Chamberlain has given notice that the Levee intended to be beld by Prince Albert, at St. James place on Wednesday next, the 17 thlinst., at $20^{\prime}$ 'clock. Income Tax.-A notice has issued from the office of Stamps and Taxes, that those holders of stock who have proved their exemption from Property.tax for the past year, on account of allowed to receive their dividends for the present year free of any deduction, provided the stook belonging to them remain in every respect the same as when the deduction of the tax was made for the last year. Where any alteration has been made in the amount since the former deduction, the parties entitled thereto will be paid their dividends in full (provided their income has not May they send to the office of Stamps and Taxes a statement of the amount and description of the stocks formerly and now held by them, in a form which may be obtaine from the surveyor of the district in which they reside.
The Mint.-The following is the total amount of gold
bullion and gold coin received at the Mint from the Bank of England and from private individuals, to be coined, from the 24th of June, 1842 , to the 31 st March, $1843:-$ from the 24 th of $204,592 \mathrm{lbs}$. 9 oz . 4 dmts . 14 grs . Total value, $9,559,5971.2 s, 81 d$. The total value returned to the Bank of England up to March 31, 1843, was 8,437,765l. A. Parliamentary return published this week, containing the expenses of the Mint for the year ending March 31, 1843, states 10,4200. 17s. ; the wages and allowances paid weekiy, as materials 12 nd , taxes, $6,529 l .12 s .7 d . \dot{\circ}$ solicitor of the Mint for prosecutions, $14,529 l$. 12s. $7 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ gratuities to the officers for
services on the China silver in $1842,266 l$; paid for services on the China silver in assays of ingots for coinage, $1,014.2 \mathrm{~s}$.; and charges for assays of ingots for coinage
melting, $12,312 l$. $18 s$. 11 .

Constabulary (Ireland).-The following is a statement of the amount and expenses of the Constabulary force employed in Ireland on the 1st January last:- 1 inspectorgeneral, 2 deputy inspectors-genera, 2 provincial inspec-
tors, 1 receiver, 1 surgeon, 1 veterinary-surgeon, 18 paymasters, 35 county inspectors. 216 sub-inspectors, 261 head-constables, 1,419 constables, 7,086 sub-constables, 304 horses, and 58 magistratess. The total expense of the establishment for the year 1842 was 441,605 . 5 s. $11 \frac{1}{2} d$.; of which amount $263,473 l .5 s, 2 d$. was borne by the Consolidated Fund, and $178,132 l$. 0 s. $9 \frac{1}{2} d$. by the counties, cities, and towas of Ireland.

## $\sqrt{F}$ aretgn.

France.-There is no news of any moment in the Paris papers. All of them notice the opinion expressed in the House of Commons oy Sir Robert Peel respecting deen's justification of the course the British Govermment has pursued regarding the late differences between Russia and Turkey. The journals of sunday are aimost wholly
taken up with reports of and comments upon a debate in taken Chap with reports of Deputies on the elections of Carpentras, Langres, and Embrun, which had already taken up two whole Lattings, and had led to the annulinent of the two former. sittings, and had led to the annulment of the two former.
There is nothing else worth noticing in the journala, save
resolution of recommending a reduction of 11,000 me the effective force demanded by the Minister of War.
saving of 14,000 f. would thereby be accomplished. saving of 14,00 . would thereby be accomplished. The opening of the Paris and Rouen railway took place or the 1st inst., with great porp and success. May, 1843, the rapidity with which its works have been executed, have fulfilled their engagements, are topics of general surprise and praise with our Parisian contemporaries, who also advert to the powerful co-operation which British science, capital, and industry, have yienced on thenton letter of the 6 th inst. mentions the
sion departure, on the 4 th, of the Uranie, sixty gun frigate, dred and forty, passengers, including a bishop, and several other ecclesiastics, as missionaries, a non-commissioned officer of the Municipal Guard of Paris, appointed to establish a company of these guards in the islands, and also a crew many artizans, wima large quays previously to the sailing of the Uranie, an impressive ceremony took place on board. An altar was erected on the quarter-deck, upon which the Bishop of A matha, assisted by a numerou admiof clergy, performed an appropriate church service, adelio
nistered the sacrament, and pronounced a benediction upon the ship and all on boara.
SPAIN.-Advices from Madrid, to the 1st instant, announce that in the sitting of that day, the Minister of the majority which had declared against them in the Chamber of Deputies, the Regent had accepted the resignations which the Ministers had already tendered him on the 16 th March. M. Cortina, who had been requested by alloweger to to undertake the task. If the French papers may be relied on, he found the obstacles too serious to be surmounted, and consequently relinquished the mission offered him. M. Olozaga, it is said, was then charged
with the formation of a Cabinet.-In the sitting of the Senate of the 1st, the paragraph of the address respecting the foreign relations of Spain was again discussed, but with ncreasing gentleness. Count Almodovar urged that M. Guizot's speech had heen Mromparish people, and M. Condemned the marked animosity against France which the proposed paragraph imprudently expressed. The debate was the again adjourned. In the Congress, on the same day, M Giraldo prayed that the Cortes of 1843 might prove and pour light and life into the provinces, in the the sun, and pour light and life into the provinces, in the shape of an amnesty to all spa
Barcelona or other occurrences.
Bescerum. - A dreadful accident happened on the 3 d on the railway. When the train which left Liege at balfpast seven in the morning was near to Landen, who were in a waggon carrying light goods, the second in
the train, saw the carriage full of smoke. They removed the parcels in order to discover the cause of the fire, When the flames burst forth, on which they signal to stop. Most of the passengers, hearing the sound of the whistle, looked out of the window, when a the carriages. Two passengers and two guards preserving their presence of mind, held the doors fast, to prevent any person from getting out. In a few seconds the train stopped, the waggon that was on fire was detached, and all the passengers alighted. Fourteen passengers who had leaped out were more or less dangerously wounded. Four passengers and a guard were killed, Some linen was at hand, and the wounds were dressed as we wounded were stances would allow. The most severely were able to proceed on their journey. The cause of the fire is at present unknown, but the inconceivable rapiaity with which the flame spread gives reason to suppose that some that it or jar of highly intiammable spirit the engine. It is remarkable that the sufferers by this disaster were victims seats escaped impulse fear,
Germany.-His Royal Highness the Grand Duke has been pleased to decide that the Princess Maria Amelia Elizabeth Caroline of Baden, Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale, shall retain the title and rank of a rrancess omBoser - Wener has just been carried to his last home, preposed Ly Strauss and his band, playing one of the deceased's ceded .We learn also that the Baron de Kubeck, Preside Preside King has entrusted the plans and other arrangements for King has for the projecter the line for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of constructing it, and the most economical way of working it when constructed. The line, when completed, will be one of the most gigantic works in Europe, not only on account of miles, but also by the many obstacles of nature which afe "History of the Count Valerian Krasinsky, author or che instory of thas Reformation in Poland, long residen "M Majesty been honoured with an autograph elter ficed the Count's the King of Prussia, who has kindiy noticed the Counlen literary occupation, and presented him with the golden medal of merit, which his Majesty has sart best acience a few men distinguished in iteraco, he in sciences. - ITALY,-A curious autograph of Napoleon was disco rered recently at Perugia. It is an order for the army,
and a bilt of exchange for $2,000,000$ p, addressed . to

General Massena. This autograph has been detected in a ive franc piece, which har been given in payment to an Russia.-Letters from St. Petershrgh, announce that Lieut. Ramstett, of the Imperial Navy, has made a most important invention. By means of an electro-galvanic apparatus, from which two platina wire-conductors masses of any weight from the bottom of the sea; and, by means of the same conductors, the spot is at the same time indicated where metal has been sunk. He tried his apparatus recently on the Neva, in presence of the Admiralty, and brought up into his boat, in less than twenty minutes, an anchor and chain cable upwards of one and a half tons weight, in seven fathoms water. The Emperor has granted him a patent for ten years.-The property left by Baron Stieglitz, the banker, who lately died at St. $50,000,000$, is estimated at the enormous amount of $50,000,000$ rubles, (between $5,000,000 \mathrm{l}$. and $6,000,0002$. sterling). He was a native of Hanover, where his elder brother, one of the most celebrated physicians in Germany, died a few years ago.
Turery. - The German papers state, that the day for the election of a Prince of Servia had not yet been fixed; and, as Russia had declared that there existed no objecmerely insist H mery insiced 1839 should he observed, the rganic statutes the yoar of Prince Alexander. The Russian ambassador proposed that Hafiz Pasha, of Nezib, should be appointed Pasha of Belgrade.
India and China. - The Overland Mail has brought accounts from Bombay to the 1st April, and from Chins to the 23 d Feb. As stated in our last on the authority of the telegraphic despatch, the conquered territories of Scinde, except that portion belonging to the Chief of Khyrpore, have been annexed to the British cominions, and General Sir C. Napier appointed Governor. The act for the suppression of the slave-trade have beed declare to be in force in our new possessions ; all kinds of transit duties are ordered to be abolished; ana the navigation the Indus is rendered free to all nations. To commemorate the bravery of the troops by whom the country has beek won, and these satisfactory results ensured, the Cownor General has determined on having the unserviceable guns taken at Hyderabad cast into a triumphal column, on which are to be inscribed in Engish, and two nativ languages, he names of General Napier, and the European nd native officers and men belonging to his force, who gallantry was most conspicuous. On publishing Meeanee, and Major Outram's narrative of his defence of the British residency, Lord Ellenborough published a notification, explanatory of the circumstances which had led to the war, and declaring his intentions with regar most important items of news from the scene of our recent conquest may be briefly summed up. Treasure to the amount of at least a million sterling was discovered shorty of gold bars; and it is said Lord Ellenborough is desirous that it should be made over to the troops as prize money, but that the decision of the matter has been referred to the home authorities. General Napier sas entrenched his troops at the Residency, which is three or four miles from the city, leaving the 12th Native Infantry to garrison the latter. On taking up his quarters in thio new position, he sent to Sukkur for three additional regiments together with a troop of Horse Artillery. The firstnamed regiment left on the $1_{\text {st }}$ March, and reached the camp in safety, but we have no intelligence of the ane 28 th March, by the Semiramis steamer, that they had been attacked near Hyderabad on the 24th March by a bod their rescue, and repulsed their assailants. The authenticity of this report, however, is questionable, the news having been derived by the authorities at Kurrachee froml a native Cossid. Reinforcements have been sent Napier from Bombay. The offcera and men seriouthe wounded in the engagement at Meeanee, arl doing wellSesostris on the 12th March, fand were all doing wives Captain Ennis, of the 218 st , on proceeding cowared by the in company with a Parsee merchaut, was mindered was Beloochees; and another officer, Captain Godrrey, wife. Tacked and robbed, and narrowly escaped wis the like There have been other reports of occurrences or teen nathention these are ho ouly assembled to the cailed Meerpore; and if the rumour just alluded an attack having been made on the force from tion. It was supposed they intended to make an Gy Gevering possession of donbt erabad, but their Among the official despatches conveyed by the mail, is a narrative of a gallant and courageous
made at Vikkur, on the Indus, by a small detachme sepoys, against large numbers of Beloochees, three days and three nights obstinately assaled anparalleled intrepidity. The Governor-General Agra, where he las taken up his residence in one palaces, and in which he held an investiture of the ordeth of the Bath. He has ordered the celebrated somyed in gates to be locked up there, and the officers employ The ing them have been sent back to regimene Indian
army is too scantily officered，has attracted attention，and
has become the subject of general comment．The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India arrived in Bombay on the 11 th March，where he beld his primary visitation， A magnificent comet was seen throughout India from the beginning of March，and engaged the attention of all the astronomers，one of whom actually declared it had become a satellite of the earth！Dwarkanauth Tagore has been excluded from his family caste，in consequence of his captain of the Belvidere，which was burned some months ago at Singapore，was tried at Bombay for taking goods The most conflicting accounts were circulated respecting the state of Cabul．Akhbar Khan is no longer popula there，and another was said to have seized the popular ment．Dost Mahommed was going back from Lahore to Cabul，but it was not known how he would be received not seem inclined to give him any assistance．The news was brought to Bombay by an American schoone the test Was brought to Bombay by an American schooner，the Zephyr，which is now plying as an opium trader from The Fay to China，and is remarkable for her swift sailing． mue emperor has ordered an investigation into the Formosa． of the commercial treaty，for the British Plenipotentiary oppeared to be waiting for the treaty as ratified by Her Majesty．The Chinese Commissioner and he were on good terms．Doubts are said to exist of the durability of any arrangement now entered into．The Chinese were their positions in the different places attacked last year． Trade was dull，but expected to revive speedily．At Canton some dissatisfaction still prevailed．An immature evolt at Manilla had been put down，and the rebels endent of the Spanish yok
West Indies．－The Royal mail steamer Avon arrived Taval Her dates of leaving are－from St India Island mails． and Bermuda，April 20 ．Her Majesty＇s ship Warspite had proceeded to New York，for the purpose of taking home Sir Charles Bagot．Mr．Pakenham，late Minister at Mexico，came passenger from Vera Cruz by the Thames steamer，and landed at Bermuda，to await the arrival of India islands are reported to be unhealthy in of the West of the rains，and continued shocks of earthquakequence still felt．At Guadaloupe ten shocks had been experienced on the 3d，and one on the 5th，of April．Geeneral Santa Anna had been indisposed，but had recovered，and gane to the city of Mexico．On the 4 th inst．，near midnight解 with coals and machinery for Cuba．The concussion was 80 severe that the crew of the latter were obliged instantly to abandon their vessel，and get on board the steamer，and the Eliza is supposed to have sunk very shortly afterwards． from Rio with the Mrazilian and Buenos A has arrived having sailed therefrom on the $23 d$ March，mrin mails passengers，and on freight about 20,000 b．in gold，silver， esult of brings also a confirmation of the unsuccessful with a view of effecting a treaty between that of Brazil， Great Britain，his proposals having been rejected and his final audience for formally taking leave being fixed for the Fould embark in the Malabar for England expected he ould embark in the Malabar for England．

## 抳隹保ment．

Honday，－The Marquess of Cbinnicas．
tating his to consider the operation of the Irish Poor－law．After not ing his grounds for the proposed inquiry，he said that it would of Commons．With the progress of the billat present in the House expressing his decided conviction of the necessity for an altera－
tlon of the Irish Poor－law．Mendicancy had increased in Ireland
Whil While the lawh hadr－law，Mendicancy had increased in Ireland， for raising charity．The Poor－law was not precisely an expedient a stop to mendicity．－The Duke of W Fr ．．WingTon admitted that that wefleremise m defects in the Irish Poor－law，but contended ment．He denied that thesc uas an indisposition in the House
of Lords to atend to measures relating to lreland．As the aw
woule be improved be the hill woukl be improved by the lill now in the Common，As the law
the mosisted
the notion of the nobie Marquess，whose obj．ct was to repeal and Lord Courtown，supported the motion，and the Marquess of plaigh he thought that by the forthcoming bill the evide out， Claquess of Downsmire opposed the motion，－The Marquess of a compld out that the bill in the Commons would be referred to
Wempittee up－stairs，on its reaching the Lords．－The Duke of and the motion promised to consider the propriety of 80 doing Of Ireazand，consequer of Ronen called attention to the condition Vince of Which was yroducing great mischief，except in the pro－ Tle to do in 1513 what they had so effectualiy done 121 1798．－ sipe to the impontance of the natter，and were aided by the
to empers determine the mublic peace in Ireland．The Government were and he was sure that Pathament would ail them in so doing． Would be，in fact，a disruption of the emprre e tegislative CTnion Bical，on the would put forth its whole strength，moral and which－

LANBnowng said that the Government might rely with confi－
dence upon the efforts of the House，in the maintenance of the
integrity of the empire．The Marquess of Downshare aid that
it was highly requisite that attention should be dirccted to the present excited state of Ireland upon this question．－Lord
CAmprict presented a petition，whichagain brought the Scotcls
Church question under discussion Church question under discussion；and the Marquess of
BradDabane asked Lord Aberdeen how the Government in－ tended to deal with the subject ？－LOOR ABERDEEN Said he had
before stated the course which the Government would pursue， but he bad noo objection to whepeat it．Government would pursue，
he could preven be very glad if
he the disruption of the Charch of Scotland which It was said would follow the secession of some of its ablest
ministers；but if the Church insisted on claims inconsistent with
liberty，and wwith the rest liberty，and wlth the recognised principles of law in this free
Protestant country；if they contemplated estalishing a tyranny，
which it would be odious and impossible to support thems．The proginciple the wabmit to，it was
coguiling was the right of the people to object，and the right of
the Iresye the lreshytery to judge．－After a shoit conversation，in which
jolned，the of Arivin，Lord Broughany，aud Lord Campaerl Thu the petition was laid upon the table．
ancolians stated that Earl Spencer had
authorzed him to correct a misrepresentation respecting what he represented，said that he would suppot the repeal of the Unon
if all the Irish Members did so；but that when all the Irish Members
came round to came round to its support it would be time enough for him to
state his opinons on it． Carl STANHOpr presented the petition of the farmers assembled
at the Wallingford meetiog，and in doing so，stated shortly his
opinions relative to its prayer．The last harvest had not been more than an average one，and there fore the clepression of price，
was not at ributable to it．The cause was the enormous inporta－
tion of foreign corn，consequent on the act of last yent and could not hative taken place under the previous scale of duties
Nll the evils of the country might be cured by legislative measures，in the dirction of protection，h hich could not be calle
monopoly when fairly extended to ail intercsts．－The Duke
Bocking had been exceedingly prejudicial，and he hoped no further change same tone with respect to the repeal of the Corm－laws as they had
done on the subject of the repeal of the Union，and wished they would make a distinct declaration that they would resist all not to be left in the dawk as to the intentions of the Government．
－Lord WHARNCLIFFE said that the Government were not charg able with creating any uncertainty，for they had declared their conversational debate followed；alteration in the law．－A brief
conich the petition was
ordered to be laid on the talle．
Friday．－In reply to the Marquess of Brbadalbane，the Earl
of Aberdem gave a similar answer as on former occasions，as of the intentions of the Government with respect to the Church brought up，－The report on the Registration of Voters＇Bill was
business was transacted． business was transacte
Monday，－The House went COMMONS．
Means，and the Crancerbon of the Excsmene of Ways and his Budget．He prefaced his financial statement by an enumera－ taking of last year，to equalise the revenue with the expenditure particularly called attention to the fact，that while the operation On the revenue of the remission of duties was immediate，that
of the imposition of taxes was remote．He then proceeded to
his exposition of the actual ravenve of the his exposition of the actual rovenue of the year ending the sto
April last，contraasting each item with the amounts anticipated
last year by Sir Robert Pech culated to produce $21,500,0001$, only realised $20,50,50,000$ ．，so
that，on this lranch of the revenue there was a deficiency o $750,000 l$ ．Of this deficiency $500,000 l$ ．arose on the a dichelency of uncertain negotiations，which had been caused，he said，by the Powers，and by increased habits of temperance amongst the $13,700,000 \mathrm{l}$ ．（inclusive of 250,0001 ．，the additional duty on Irist
10wer pirits），oniy realised $12,500,000 \mathrm{~L}$ ．；leaving in this branch a defi the fallure of the malt duties，which he attributed to the short－
ness or badmess of the barley crop of 1840 ，and by the additional rish spirit duty，which，istead of realising the anticipnted
250,0001 ，had only brought 56,000 ．into the Exchequer．The Stamps，which had been estimated at $7,190,0001$ ．，had produced
$7,000,000$ ．The Taxes，which had had realised that sum．On the Post－office there was an increase upon the estimate of 110,0006 ．The Crown lands fell short of the
estimate by $30,000 l$ ．The whole of the ordinary revenue，which estimaten estimated last year by Sir Robert Peel to produce
had
$47,640,000 \mathrm{l}$ ，had only actually produced 45 ， 600 ， 0 ， $47,640,000 l$ ．，had only actually produced $45,600,0002$ ，thus leaving
a deficiency on the mntire ordinary revwnue of $2,040,0002$ ． a deficiency on the antire ordinary revinue of $2,040,000 l$ ．In
dummution of this，the 750,000 ．received for the ransom of Canton being applied，the net deficiency on the ordmary revenue
of the year remained at $1,290,000$ ．Under the Property－tax， of the had been estimated to produce $3,200,0007$ ．，the sum of
which he 2，450，000．charges madeen under this tax in Ene 5 th of April ；
but the chard Scot－
land amounted to $5,500,000$ ．，so that，makng allowance for reductions，the yearly revenue derivable from the Property－
tax could not realise less than $5,100,000$ ．However，only 2，450，000．came in aid of the revenue of the past year．The Peel at $51,381,0000$ ．，had been reduced by $222,000 l$ ．，and this left a dericiency of $2,420,00 \mathrm{l}$ ．From this the sumpenf of 202,0002 ．，provided to
year of pay off the holders of Exchequer－bills，being deducted，the net deficiency on the 5 th of April was $2,100,000$ ．To get rid of this
deficiency of $2,100,0002$. ，the right hon．gentleman said he had no plan to propose but to leave it to be wiped away by thic surpluses to announce his anticipations of the present year．He intro－ duced this part of his 1,000 get by stating that he left out of calcu－ compensation，and 800,000 ．due to the East India Company for the expenses of operations in China，as he proposed to raise
money for the liquidation of these sums by a vote of credit money
rescrving the money still to be received from China（which
amounts to $3,150,0002$ ．）for the repayment． year be calculated at $19,000,000$ ．，excluding altogether the
expectation of any duty from corn this year．The Excise，he thought，would produce $13,000,0001$ ．，the Stamps $7,000,0002$ ．， $130,000 t$ ．，the ordinary miscellaneous revennes $250,0002 .$, nioney received from the Chinese Government，and which has been paid into the consolidated fund， 870,0001 ．，the Property－tax，
$5,100,000 l$ ．Thus the total revenue of the year he anticipated would amount to $50,150,0002$ ．The expenditure would be，for the Army， $\mathrm{nance} 1,850,000 \mathrm{l}$. ，for the miscellaneous votes， $3,000,000 \mathrm{l}$ ．Total nance， 1,8 accounts， $27,852,000 \mathrm{l}$ ，being a reduction upon the est1－
on these
mates of last year nf 645,0000 ．Then the charge on the fouded debt would be $28,560,0 n 01$ ．，on Exchequer－bilis 618,0002 ．，on the $31,535,000$ ．，being a reduction on the corresponding charges of last year of 257,0002 ，and makiag，with the reduction before stated，a total reduction on the entire estimates of $902,000 l$ ．The result of these calculations was，that he anticipated the whole
expense of the coming year to be $49,387,000 h$, while the income
he hoped for would amount to $50,150,0000$, ；thus leaving him
763,0006 ．of surplus to apply to the payment of the arrear
$2,100,000 z_{\text {，}}$ with which he 2，100，000l．，with which he commenced the year．The arear of
hon．gentleman concluded by expressing his confidence that the difficulties，and adduced what he considered to be proof trading －In reply to Viscount Howick，the C\＆ANNEELIOR of the EX．
CHEQURR added to his statement that no reduction of taxntin was contemplated．－Mr．Labouchisar asked if there was to be
no alteration in the sugar duties？－The Chancer Exchequxr said he had no such intention．－Mre．Mume come
mented on the statement of the Chancellor of the which had greatly disapponted hima The present Governirent rather increased than diminished，and would do so until our
system was entirely changed．He had been led system was entirely changed．He had been led to expect that
the Chancellor of the Exchequer was about to propose some thing，such as the repeal of the malt－tax，and he was surprised if
not disappointed to hear that nothing was to be done．－Mr． Baring also criticised the financial statement，which showed that the present Government，when in opposition，had proved to
be false critics，as well as bad financiers．The revenue had
produced by upwards of $2,000,000 l$ ．Nens than had been anticipated pockets of the people by the income－tax，they had lost of the quoted from the speech which he made last year，on introducing
his financial statement，and contended that there had been such a reduction in the prices of the great articles of consumption，as would enable any economicai and malaging househeeper to predicted．He had also predicted that a revival of commerce wrshing to speak too sanguinely，he thought that though no
decided symptoms of a revival of manufacturing industry decided symptoms of a revival of manufacturing industry，though
he regretted that some great branches，such as the iron an he regretted that some great branches，such as the iron and
coal trades，were yet in a state of depression．He hoped the
House would not rashly press upon the Ministry House would not rashly press upon the Ministry any reductions Looking to the enormons the nucume－tax had not been imposed Wooking to the enormous accumulated cieficiency of tena millinn
measure could have deat at the commencement of 1842 ，no other effective to mect the difficulty ；had though his anticipations of period of the revival of trade had been postponed，he was satis lim 12 resisting the repeal of the mncome－tap．He had been told reduction of the amount of the assessed taxes．This been nearly what he had estimatuce of the assessed taxes ha state of the revenue，he had come to the conclusion，that for the
present no reductions of duties could be proposed，which other－ wise wo J．Russer remarked that the budget of the late ment was proposed with a view to the benefit of trade and com merce，and would have had that effect if it had been adopted．But the financial measures of the present Government had preserved
the entire amount of the deficiency for which they had to provid the entire amount of the deficiency for which they had to provide
on entering office．He would not support any proposition which would permanently affect the revenue，but if trade and commerce
were improving and we were blessed witis a bountiful harvest next year，it afforded the desired opportunity for further ameliora
tion of our import daties．－After some remarks from Wortugy，Lord Howicr alluded to the＂change of performer＂ of the Treasury，who，with a great flourisil of thampets，an nounced his scheme；this year，it was the Chancellor of the obiged to do，the fa，Iure of that scneme．He commented on the
impolicy of the daty on the importation of coalj and after
cnicising the system of differential duties which kad been adopted by the Government，called on the House boldy to adop restoring the country to a heathy condinon．The present policy of the Government would eutals the mincome－tax，not fur theree，
but for ten years－Mr．Lidneli auded hs testimony to that of Mr．Hurr asked if there was an intention to effect a reduction in
the Three－and－a－flalf per Cents．－The CHAA ChiLor of tue ExChlo Q＇er repled that he must be guded by circumstances．－After
some remarks from Mr．Beil，Mr．Laboucture dwelt on the had only to be boldly acted on to bring general prosperity．which R．FERous on and Mr．M．Girson followed，the latter intimatiag his
fears that With safety to the smaill duty on cotton couid not be maintanned with safety to the prosperity of our manufactures．He hoped
Sir Robert Peel would boldly act on the principles which he avowed，and he was sure the country gentlemen would not for－ sake him if he told them that the condition of the country
required it． required it．－Mr．Williams asked if the frauds at the country
house had been taken into account．－The CHANCBLLOR house had been taken into account．－The Chancellor of the
Excreauk haid no means of ascertaning the amount of the
frauds．The Report of the commission of inquiry had not hrauds．made，and would only refer to frauquiry bad not yet
bovered．
con dis－ covered．－The Chancrllor of the Exchequer in reply to
Mr．Futt，stated that the Bank of England was instructed
not to dedict the income－tax from the dividends of tho not to deduct the income－tay from the dividends of those whose
meome liad been proved under $150 l$ ．Mr．Ewar asked if propositions had been made to other countries，similaz to to give an answer，as it would be inconvenient．The discussion
having been finished，the formal vote was agreed to，snd the Speaker resumed the chair．
Tuesidus， Tuesiay，－Lord Jocklyn，before the House proceeded to the
motions of the day，requested to know from．Sir R．Peel the
intentions of Government with respect to the maintenance of the Irish Union，now threatened by externsive agitation．
Sir R．Prex，in a solema and emphatic manner，declared him self authorized by her Majesty to repeat than Language employed from the throne durmg the adminstration of laat Giey，and Union．The present Government，he said，would exerclse for
this purpose all the powers vested in them law：and though not desirous of disparaping the cone existing appisting for new and extraordinary powers antal those of the not hesitat slould be found practically insufficient，they would appeal to Parliament for such enactments as would effectually attempted was not merely，as some called it，that the object
statute，but the dismemberment of to Parlianent，should it come to be necosure．The applacation bearance of Ministers to make it nutil the necessuty should have law．－In reply to a question by Capt．Bernal，sir R．Pser sad he
did not recollect that Lord did no recollect that Lord Althorp ever declared that，if all the
Irishl Members should be in favour of repeal，lie would consider declaration，Sir R．PEFL．Sadd Lord Athorp not prepared made such a
The SPEAEr motion one the Corn－laws，whech was the signal fored with his
tion of a great number of petitions on the suljenta－
his inability to do justice to the subject, he yet referred to his past exertions, at a period when the public mind was not alive to it, as
the apology for doing so now, in preference to others who might
 said to exhausted, in sere
used on former ocacaion were
great change had now passed this. The Ant Corn-law Leagne, however much underrated mind, and theire exertions would ere long be duly costimated, not not
only by this country, but by the wrld at large. Again, the dis-
ond only by this country, but by the world at large. Again, the dis-
tress of the country had compelled thore to thirk who were usually yerse th the consideration of public questions. Al the
old argunnents by which a Corn-law had hiliertot been supprited
were abandoned last year, when the latw was atereet, and anotier
 labourer. The present condition of the corn-market was the
Yeply the the fallacies; the law was condenned in publico opinion,
and its fual abrogation but waited the sentence of the Legisla-ture.-Mr. V. Stuarr seconded the motion.
Mr. GLADSToNE opposed the motion as implitic
 of events producing a corresponding change in those results Which were then thougt con treact. The Canadian Corn Bill
be a beach of that con
wos not an amend Was not an amendment of the tered inssed The operation of the
of the engegenent then enterne
oresent Corn Biil had not yetobtained a fair trial and the effect
 completely of its specte. The right hon. gentleman concluded
a very long tpech by declaring that the motion was one which it was impossible for the Government to entertain, or to hold out
the hope of ever hereafter entertaining; that the existing law the hope of ever herexpectation held ont when it was proposed,
had quite fulifled the
and that should the Government assent to such a motion, they would convict themselves of the grossest imbecility, and, in the
face of the world, declare themselves unworthy and incompetent face of the world, declare themselves inworthy and incompetent to conduct the affairs of a great nation.-After some remarks by Mr. Trevawne in favour of the motion, Mr. Caristopusp
oposed it, and denied the assertion that the farmers were opposed to a repeal. He said that in agreeing to the changes of
inclined
Iast year, the Members of agricultural counties had accepted the last year, the Members of alaricultural counties had accepted the
proposition of the Government as the minimum of protection, and therefore, considering that so late a reviston had taken place
and constering, alco, that already large importations of foreign grain had been introduced at the reduced duty, he could not
thank of further alterations. - Mr. ROEBUGK, in a long speech debate, on the motion of Mr. Miles, was then adjourned. resumed by Mr. M11Lks, who argued that the repeal of these laws would have the effect of changing arable land into pasture, and
thereby cause great distress to those whose employment depended on agriculture. The indenendent members of the Honse were
prepared to take their stand against farther concession; and th deternination of the Government to maintain the present law
gave him confidence.-Mr. WA mp contended that under the state of things which woild exist with a free trade in corn, the revenue
would be easily raised, because the people would be able to command more comforts, and to consume more of those commodities
from which the Customs and the Exclse collected theur duties. True, other countries were hostile in their tariffs because we
had delayed too long. Had we begun asytem of ree trade in 1815, We might have commanded the trade of Europe. In addi-
tion to general reasonings, the honourable member went int detail on the condition of Sheffield, and called upon the House to
regain the confidence of the popple by wise and timely concesregain the confidence of the people by wise and timely conces-
sion.- Sir C. NAPrke, Sir . STrcrin inn, Mr.
 motion, and Mr. FitzMavilce, and Mr. Bailitir, against it. Which had been described as a panacea for all the evile of the the fundholder, reduce prices, and produce a confusion mora Howrac adhered to his opinion, that the best course was
impose on imported corm a small fived duty; not because hem was an advocate of protection to argicurture, , but because he
thought it would be the best compromise between conflicting opinions. Such a fixed duty would not sensibly affect prices,
while it would materially benefit the revenue. But he was not the less prepared to suppyort the motion; for if it were carried, it
would be competent for any member of the House-and he was prepared, if no one else was - to propnse a moderate fixed dhty
in lieu of the present sliding.scale. The course of Sir $R$. Peel had been marked by phwise concessions, because they were "a
day too late ;", and they might rest ansurect that the next ad harvest would compel anhother course on this question, -Mr. vote for the motion, it would be to go into committee, not to
obtain a moderate fixed duty, but higher protection to agriculture Gladstome's speech that the Government were now repudiating Yree-trade doctrines, and were prepared to support the agricul-
tural interest, the depression of which was now acknowledged He admitted that free-trade doctrines were spreaing amongst the rarmers, and he regretted it, but this was owing to the con--
dnct of the Government, which led them rather to wish to see
the end at once, than to die by inches. TThey were also deeply disappointed by being abandoned by the reyident gentry, who them. The farmers of the country were now beginning to act
them Sor themselves; ald though the Government had silienced sir
Edward Knatehbull and the entry, they would not long be able
to control the yeomanry. to control the yeomanry.-Mr. WALLAOR praised the honesty of
MIT. Blackstone's speech, the like of which he had never heard Mrom the ministerial benches. For himself, he was a streight. forward repealer, and would be no party to any connpromise of a
fixed duty. The Corn-laws were coomed. - Mr. CAMPBRLL affirmed that his constituents were all to a manc coming round to fully ligild opting it out of the reach of the hambler classes.
For limmelf he was not afraid even of a total repeal of the Cornlaws, if a little time were ellowed; the slovenly agriculture of themselves more, in order to pay their rents.-The delaate was again adjonrned.



 Jadge of Judges."-After some remarks from Mr. Hunk Mr.
Sergeant Muphy, and Mr. Haw Boatrwicr, who opposed the motion. Whille aumintung Mr.
 After some observations in favour of the motion from
WaIcargon and Mr, MARSLAND, and against it from Mr,

Palmzr and Mr. Darby, Sir E. Knatchrull defended himself
from the charge of having deserted the cause to which he



 Mr. Brotherton, who spole in favour of the motion. Mr. HUNY
and Mr. W. BLAKELEY also spoke in its favour, and Mr. HA MPDEN,
Cind
 Pgex declared his opinion that the subject was exhausted.
He stood by the principles on which the late changes had been framed; but in doing so, he had no concenled intention of
repealing the Corn law, and ho did not contemplate any im
mediate alteration.
Bevond this decided declaration of no present intention to aiter the law, he would not go,
he would not commit himself to any commercial law, -The adjournment of the debate was then moved, and a very noisy scene ensued, which ended in a division giving a majority
of 385 to 94 against the adjournment of the debate. Mr. W. 0 . STANLBY, however, repeated the motion, which was again nega-
tived by 273 to 80. Mr. EWART then moved the adjouxnment of the debate, being the third motion to effect that object. Lord J. MANNERS moved the adjournment of the House, but after nanther stormy sce
debate to Monday. $\qquad$
CITY.
Money Market, Friday.-Consols left off at $96 \frac{3}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ for money, and $96 \frac{1}{2}$ for account; Three per Cents.
Reduced, $95 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8} ;$ Three-and-half per Cents. Reduced, $101 \frac{1}{4}$ to ; New Three-and-half per Cents. Annuitie中, $102 \frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7^{2}}{1}$ Bank ; Stock, 180 to 1; Exchequer Bills, 62s. to 64 s ,

## fitetropolis año its Yíinitu.

British and Foreign Bible Society.-The annual meeting of this Society was held last week at Exeter Hall, Bishops of Winchester and Chester, Lord Morpeth, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., and a large body of the clergy. The Rev. Andrew Brandram read the report which was of great length, and gave a detailed account o the Society's operations. During the last 23 years no less than $1,600,000$ copies of the Holy Scriptures had been distributed in France through the instrumentality of the Society, and within the last twelve months 135,84 had been circulated there. In Germany a very large dis gress made by the Society in that part of the world was highly satisfactory. In Wurtemberg the number of copies distributed last year was much greater than on any pre vious year. 20,000 copies had been granted for The report went on to state that very determined opposition had been given to the Society's friends in Belgium ; notwithstanding which, 12,546 copies had been distributed in that countr during the last year, being 3,000 copies more than in the The committee had recently received a letter from Chevalier Bunsen inclosing a remittance of 1002., as a donation of his Majesty the King of Prussia, in addition to his annual subscription of 256 . 4000 . had been received
from Van Dieman's Land ; and amongst the subscriptions from Van Dieman's Land; and amongst the subscriptions
was that of the Wesleyan Metbodists' Society for 1,0002 Was that or the 19,935 espies had heen distributed in the In Stockholm, 19,935 copies had been distributed in the been sent to the Swedish Bible Society From St Petersburgh a very large number of copies had been dis tributed in the various local languages; 40,000 families in Finland had received copies of the Bible. In Spain, considerable opposition had been experienced. In Greece, 8,428 copies had been distributed last year. In Mytilene 4,470 copies. 60,000 copies had been forwarded to Cal prospects tions of the urgent demands were made by the natives of New Zealand for the Holy Scriptures. 2802. had been received from Tahiti towards the funds of the Society. Three editions A the scriptures had been printed in Mexico since $1837^{\circ}$ West Indies ; and during the past year 100 new Bible Societies had been established. The total amount received during the year, applicable to the general objects 39,821 , Nociety, in subscriptions and donations, ments, 52,287l. 12s. 3 d . - for drawbacks, 367 l , 3 s . 5 d . Total amount received from all sources, $92,476 \mathrm{l}$ 2s. 8 d . The number of Bibles and Testaments issued from the depository at home bave been 727,830, and from the depots abroad 254,230 ; total, 982,060 . The total number of Bibles and Testaments issued since the
British and Forcign School Society.-The thirty-eighth annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday, at Exeter Hall, Lord John Russell in the chair. The hall was filled to overflowing with a large assemblage of both Fexes. Amongst the company on the platform, were Ear1
Fitzwilliam, Lord Monteagle, the Rev. Baptist Noel, Colonel Fox, M.P., Mr. Hindley, Esq., M.P., \&c. In opening the business of the day, Lord J. Russell called the attention of the meeting to the death of the late Duke of Sussex, whom he warmoly eulogised as a man who had every species of public improvement, and had also contributed much to the success of the Society by the countenance and support which he invariably yielded to
it. He then went on to observe that this was a time when great principles were in jeopardy. There never was a time in which it was so desirable to stand by and support these principles as it was now. Looking back at
times when it was thought dangerous to educate the poor, and when it was thought necessary that the teaching of Scripture should be accompanied with the teaching of the
church catechism and liturgy, he would congratulate the meeting that the present age was one of a more liberal portant points than they were wont to do. For himself,
 Bin of res particular signification This mas a principle which rose superior to every other principle, both in its justice and liberality, and also in its applicand. to the present condition of the of the day England. He earnestly hoped the proceedings of the day those principles bearing upon the important question of generation good subjects while here, and fit them for the reward on god and man was several times warmly greeted durng cis adress, and sat down amidst great applause. The so the finch affairs of the Society, which it appeared were favourable. It stated that the appearance of the schools throughout the country connected with the Society indicated ment, and that the practicability and usefulness of the system on which these schools wero founed were poved cational measure introduced into Parliament by Sir James Graham, the spirit and tendency of which it condemned The Society had watched for the past year, with anxiety, and whatever might ultimately be the nature of those movements, the committee trusted that no amount of aid hich the Government might grant woula ever iadace the Society to compromise in the smantest degree ens great
principles which have regulated it from its institution. Several of the noblemen and gentlemen present then addressed the meeting, and resolutions in favour of the Society were unanimously carried.
London Nociely for promoing Chrstianity aw Jews.- The 34th annual meeting of this institution was very large, every pied. Sir. T. Baring, Bart., presided, and was supported Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Dean of Salisbury, \&c. The report stated that the number of conversions had been much greater during the past than any preceding year, and seven fresh missionaries had been appointed to foreign countries. The subscriptions and donations amounted to preceding, and leaving an amount, after defraying all expenses, of 9,500l. vested in Exchequer-bills, and 2,4562. in the hands of the treasurer. The Society had issued during the year, 1,830 Hebrew Bibles, 2,056 Hebrew copies of the New Testament, 3,023 copies of the Book
of Common Prayer, with large numbers of the Pentateuch and a variety of tracts. The Society's missions had been most successul in Jerusalem, Beyrout, Berlin, Konigsberg, Frankfort, Brussels, Holland, and Strasburg. Missionaries, however, are still required China, America, and New South Wales. The mission in London and the Hebrew College were likewise in a flourishing condition. The King of Prussia had presented the Society with a donation of 100l., and had become an annual subscriber of 251 . The chairman alluded to Dr. Bowring's attack on the Bishop of Jerusalem, and said pueuce of then a donation of 500 . in conse quence of that apecch. On the motion of Lord Astiey, ance with the priplis of the society were subsequently - Colonial Church Society.-The annual general meeting - Colonial Church Society,-The annual general meeting
of the members of this Society was held last week at Ezeter-hall. The attendance almost filled the room. Captain Sir Edward Parry, upon taking the chair, said
that in opening the proceedings it could not be necessary for him to urge upon an assembly like the present the value and importance of those objects which the Society was formed to promote. It appeared from the report that in Nova Scotia the Rev. Mr. Richards had, during before been sen and held church services. The account ${ }^{8}$ from Prince Edward's Island were of an encouraging nature, Mr. Brooks, the agent, having distributed many tracts, and the churches being attended by large conigy
gations. The Cape of Good Hope had not been forgoten by the S. The Cape of Good Hope had not been forgrebes and chapels, each capable of accommodating 500 persons, were building. The colonists, it was confidently expected, would contribute liberally to their support, as the Noilan,
did not confine its beneficent labours to the Englishmans but gave them to the Dutch, Hottentots, and Malaer After alluding to the satisfactory state of affairs in parts of the colonies, the report stated that Mr. Godrrey, the minister at Chantilly, had been withdrawn in conse quence of the removal of the majority of the English Mr. Harding daily read prayers to the British and German residents at Lyons. In reference to the home proccertips towns of England, Ireland, and Scotlande, and Lad esta blished many auxiliaries. The income during the year amounted to $3,225 l$. 16 s . The Sociely praid particuad. The Rev. C. Yorke moved, and the Rev. il ugh Stowe Reconded, the adoption of the report, which was car of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary dinner at thei pumerous asser members of the Cabinet, the Foreign Ministers, and other
noble and official personages. The exhibition opened on in consequence of the death of the Duke of Sussex. King's College.-On Thursday, the 4th inst., the annual distribution of tiee prizes to the medical students of the institution took place. His Grace the Archbishop Dartmouth, the Bishop of Winchester, Sir R. Inglis, the Professors, \&c. The seats in the theatre were crowded
with the students and visitors. The Dean, Dr. Todd introduced Mr. W. H. Parsey, the successful candidat for the medical scholarship, 40l. a-year, and for a certifi-
cate of honour, Mr. T. Hawksley. The other prizes and certificates were thus awarded :-Medicine, Surgery, and
Midwifery-lst prize, Mr. Parsey ; 2d prize, Mr. Steele. Hartificates of Honour-Mr. A. B. Andrews, Mr. T.
Hawkley, Mr. R. C. Golding, Mr. E. Thomas. Materia Medica and Physiology-lst prize, Mr. B. L. Jemmett;
2d prize, Mr. J. Duncan. Certificate of Honour-Mr. C. Roberts. Anatomy and Chemistry-1st prize, Mr. J
Ody; 2 d prize, Mr. J. Duncan. Certificates of Honour Prize, Mr. J. J. H. Blount. Certificates of HonouranJ. Darean, Mr. F. C. G. Ellerton. Forensic MedicinePrize, Mr. M. Baines, Certificates of Honour-Mr A. B, Andrews, Mr. R, C. Golding, Mr. J. H. Blount, Prize-Mr. B. L. Jemmett, The Principal introduced for the Warneford prizes-First gold medal, 10l. ; books, $5 l_{0}$ Mr. W. J. Hensley. For the Leathes prizes-Is prize, a Bible, Mr. B. L. Jemmett; 2d prize, a Prayer
book, Mr. W. G. Dalgairns. The presentations having erminated, the Earl of Dartmouth moved a vote of by the Bishop of Winchester, and carried unanimously Election of Chamberlain, - On Tuesday a Common oom of Sir James Shaw, who has resigned in conse quence of ill health. As there was no political excitement Willity. The two candidates, Sir John Pirie and Sir Livearance on the hustings. The Recorder stated to the purpose of receiving the resignation by Sir James Shaw of lis office of Chamberlain, and of appointing a successor expressed a confident belief that the constituency would appoint a person in every respect qualified for the high esignation of Sir James Shaw, and Sir Williaw. Heygate hen put Jon Pirie were put in nomination. The Sherift taken the show of hands twice, declared the afer having be in favour of Sir John Pirie. A poll was then Heyctil Tharsday, when the majority in favour of Sir W. rom the contest, and the former gentleman will in due The be declared duly elected.
he Lilerary Fund Dinner-The anniversary dinner has distributed upwards of $29,0007 .$, to men of genins and earning in all part of Europe, took place on Wednesday,
in Freemasons Iall. The Duke of Sutherland the chair, supported by the Russian, Prussian, in States, and Danish Ministers, the Bishops of Lincoln and St. Davids, Lord F. Egerton, the Earl of Arundel and cous literary men. The cause of the Society wime quently pleaded in the course of the evening by the noble Chevalien, by the Bishop of Lincoln, Baron Brunow quer), Mr. Hallam, Mr. Gally Knight, and Mr. Bell. The bscriptions and donations anno from the Emperor of Russia.
The late Special Commission in St. Pancras.-On he assistant official report made by Mr. Alfred Austin, ment to investigate the alleged cruelty of St. Panernowards the Creole pauper, John Jones, was transmitted Was fully nossioners to the Secretary of State. The case Was fully noticed by us at the time. Our readers will
recollect that Jones was taken before Mr. Combe, the masistrate, by the relicsing officer of St. Pancras, for guadians to permit him to see his wife, then lying in the child, Fever Hospital, or to attend the funeral of his going over the evidence, sums up as follows report, after he appear to me, from a consideration of all the facts of acted in as stated by the witnesses, that the committee an the occasion of his application to them, on Friday the behaviour of the beadle or other officer of the workh the owards him on the occasion $r$ appears to workhouse before مrkhouse; for if ther creating a disturbance in the in keeping would have given rise to the greatest difficulty, excitempent. I am inclined to think that a part of the attributed to Jones, whilst in the oakum room, is to be to prect to the intention of the beadle and other persons ime this mistake (if to see his child buried. At the same
arose from circumstances produced by bis own violence, the beadle and other persons present with them in the the beadle an

Mendicity Society.-On Saturday the twenty-fifth anniversary of this Society was held in Red Lion Square,
the Earl of Grosvenor in the chair, supported by the Earl of Eldon Grosvenor in the chair, supported by the Earl Teignmouth, Lovaine, and Skelmersdale, Sir Edward Cust, Sir John Boileau, Mr. G. Knight, M.P., \&c. cases of mendicants have been entertained and relieved a the Society's office during the"year, a number greater than in any previous year, except 1841, when the severity of assistance, 128,914 meals were pressure. Besides other 6,609 persons were employed in breaking stones, grinding corn, or picking oakum, and 4,773 letters were examined and reported on to the subscribers-a slight diminution in the number of begging-letters as compared with the preceding year, when they were 5,171-arising partly 8 believed, fress of the weather, and in some degocis having found it necessary, from the multitude of applica tions made to them by letter, to take means to discourage them. The report was adopted, and the officers for the ensuing year were then elected.
Metropolitan Improvements. The following is the clause of a bill recently introduced into the House Commons by the Earl of Lincoln and Sir J. Graham for better regulating the Buildings of the Metropolitan Districts:"-" And be it enacted, that as from the 18 ay of Jonuary, 1844 , it shall not be lawful to carry on rault, or in the of this act, in any house or building, or from any public way, or than 50 feet from any other hous or building, or ground not in the same possession or occupation therewith any trade or businese such as or ocu soap-boiler, tallow-melter, slaughterer of cattle or horses blood-boiler, bone-boiler, fellmonger, oil-cloth painter manufacturer of gunpowder, detonating powder, lucife matches or varnish, gas-works, chymical-works, fire-works, or any other trade or business which is, or which shall be considered by two of the justices of the peace to be, dan gerous as regards fire, or dangerous or offensive, or bonosious as regards all persons, more especially thos persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof; neveras shall have been already established to be continued to be carried on in their present situations for a exceeding 30 years from the passing of this act, provided the same be not contrary to any existing act of Parliament or otherwise contrary to law, and every person who shall be convicted belore two justices of the peace of carry sum not exceeding $50 l$, as the said justices shall forfeit any sum not exceeding $50 l$., as the said justices shall determine. failure of Messrs. Ackermann and Co.-The firm of Strand, and successors to the late Mr. Rudolph Acker mann, who have produced so many beautiful works of art has stopped paym. extensive, and their English creditors are have been very Their liabilities, it is reported, will not axceed 35 ,000z and there is every expectation of the creditors realising a onsiderable dividend.
Ansi-Corn Law League-A meeting of the merchants, ankers, and citizens of London took place on Monday afternoon, at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street The spacious hall was crowded to overflowing. Mr. G. Wilson, chairman of the League, presided, and the meet ing was addressed at great length by Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden. Resolutions in favour of a total repeal were Assam Company. -
Assam Compuny.-The annual meeting of the proprietors of this company, established to extend the cultivation of the tea plant in Assam, was held on Friday last, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report relative to the operations for the past year, and to elect irectors, \&c. Larpent. It appeared from the report that the company coutinues to fiourish, and that the produce of tea last season had not only come up to expectation, but had been $10,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. more. The price realised for the teas produced at the plantations of the company had been also larger than was anticipated, and thus the Assam tea had been established as an article of consumption in this country. The expectation of the produce for this season was about $200,000 \mathrm{lbs}$., and the increase must be progressive, so that, in 1847, when the plantations came into full $90,000 \%$. The report was adopted, and a vote afterwards given to the directors.
Custom House.-It is understood that within the last few days, further frauds, to a considerable amount, have been discovered at the Custom House. Several official persons have been suspended in consequence.
Anti-Duelling Association.-An association has been ust formed for the suppression of duelling. It consists of 326 members, including 21 noblemen, is sons of nobleand generals, 44 of Parains, R.N., 23 colonels and lienand genlonels, 16 majors, 26 captains in the army, 20 lieutenants, R.N., and 24 barristers. Theyl denounce duelling as sinful, irrational, and contrary to the laws of God and man. They also pledge themselves to discounHope, R, N., and Mr. W. Dunmore, have become hon. Hope, Raries to the association

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of deatis registered in the week ending Saturday, April 29th-West districts, 125 ; North districts, 181 ; Central districts, 160 ; East districts, 211 ; South districts, 221. Total, 898 ( 489 males, 409 females). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 females),
and for the last five springs, 854 .

## Frobincial Netus.

Aylesbury.--The agricultural gentlemen of Buckingham shire gave a dinner on Monday, in the County Hall of this own, to Earl Stanhope, for the purpose of testifying their respect for his cha bis opposition to the principle of free trade in cory About 130 pentlemen rat down, and amone those present were the High Sheriff of the county and most of th leading agriculturists of the neighbourboot Mr. J Rolfe of Beaconsfield, presided; and on proporis Realth of Lon Stanhope described him as a lind f o the been customary for farmers of Buckinchambire look to the Dule of Bukingham as their champion but be regretted the he support It must howe her whe It mud, the othe agriculturists a voice in the representation of his in the , that he advocated the repeal of the malt-tax, in the belieflat the reduction of the duty on that article would greatiy benefit the British farmer; and on another occasion, after he had consented to take office under Sir R. Peel, when be made alterations in the laws affecting the agricuiturist, and called on the Duke of Buckingham to assist him in carrying them through, that nobleman said he wold never betray the interests of the British farmer. Lordstamope, deeply graterul for the mark of respect with which they had honoured him, but he was not entitled to their thank for any exertions in bebaif of the agricultural interest On the contrary, holaing the opinions he had always done had he acted differentiy, he should have grossly neglected his duty. It was necessary to persevere; for, deplorable and debperate as was the condition of the farmers at present, what must it be if the measure about to be intro duced into the House of Commons should pass, allowing the importation of corn to an andimited extent from the United States into Canada? He had the satisfaction of assuring the farmers present that the measure would be opposed in the House of Ioords, and he would himsel undertake to prove that the arguments of those who sought to establish it were utterly destitute of foundation. The recent meeting in that county, over which he had the honour to preside, had been productive of good fruits-other counties were following the example. The farmers of Berkshire were about to meet during the ensuing week and a requisition calling on the high sheriff to convene a meeting was in course of signature in Kent. The effect of the Canada Bill, if it passed so far as the fruilful proinces of America were concerned, would be equal to the total repeal of the corn-lawn, and thus the little remnant of protection enjoyed by the farmer at present would be destroyed. He firmly believed that the Canadian Cornbill was but the forerunner of a general system of fres rade. He then proceeded to remark on the conrse pursued by the members of the Anti-corn-law League, and stated that he had been informed by a gentleman of undoubted veracity, that a member of the League had declared it to be their intention to force the landholders sell their estates at a very low price, and with a House fommons composed of their own friends re-enact the Corn-laws. Another gentleman had argued in the Bread fax Circular, that the public had a right to sell the landed property throughout the country, and suggested the propriety of paying the present holders a per-centage of ls. r $2 s$. in the pound for managing the estates for the benefit of the country. The agriculturists claimed nothing for themselves, but they asked protection for British industry The noble lord concluded his address by calling on those present to exert every effort to secure a full, free, and proposed the health of Dr. Sleigh, to whose exertions he elieved their recent success was mainly attriburable. Sleigh, in returning thanks, stated that be should arraign her Majesty's ministers on three connts fint that they had followed on unscientrfic and impolitio path thes had been placed in woper : secondly that path since they had been placed in power; secondly, that they had acted charged them with mental imbecility. He then enlarged on each of the above points, and delivered a long address abounding in uttacks on the Ministry, which was received with loud cheers, and other marks of approbation by the company. "Mr. Rolfe and the friends of British industry," and "The high sheriff," and other toasts, pere then given.-On Saturday Mr. Cobden, and other ers of the Anti-Corn-Lem Learue leld and the Town Hall, Lord Nugent in the cbair. About 500 persons were present. Mr. Cobden. spoke at great and Birmingham.-In conseq of the League were carried. Government of the injuence or representations made to the gun-stock the injury which has been occasioned to the gun-stock trade from the employment of foreign wainut-tree wood, the Master-General of the Ordnance has determined that timber of home-growth shall alone be used in her Majesty's service.

Bristol.-The latest accounts state that "Mr. Brunel is daily improving in health, and eats beartily, but little
hope is entertained of a speedy dislodgement of the coin

Kendal.-In reference to several paragraphs which appeared in the local journale, Lord Brougham's solicitors have written to the papers, staring that his Lorasmip is about to bring an action of trespass against Mr. the claimant, and other parties who were engaged in making the distress for rent wethericks, and that Mr. Bird will then have farmers at Wethericks, and that Mr. Bira he has a better an opportunity of showing thather present owner. They title to Brougham Hall than its present owner. They
state, that the best answer to the statement contained in one of the paragraphs, that Brougham Hall "was always cailed 'Bird's-nest,' uatil Lord Brougham came into possession," is the following extract from Bishop Nicolson's manuscript, written about 1670 , and now in the Dean and Chapter's
Roman way brings you to the Roman camp, having on Roman way brings you Browham Hall, the seat of the Browhams; from this you have the prospect of Lowthe Hall, Clifton Hall, likewise of Penrith, Penrin and Chape and Carleton Hall ; hkewi
and of Mr. Bird's house."
nd of Mr. Bird's house.
Leicester.-Tuesday, the 2 d inst., being the usual day for depasturing the Freeman's Piece, alluded to in a former Number, considerable excitement prevailed in the town in consequence of a large majority (eleven to two) of the depaties recently elected having expressed their determination to resist any attempt that might be made by the anti-allotment party to turn catce and horses upon the piece. Early in the morning large bodies of people congregated in front of the neatherd's house, and it was then found that all attempts to turn cattle, \&c. into the piece were rendered abortive, by some persons baving secured the gate with iron bands and spikes; on the othe hand, the anti-allotment party showed an equal deter mination to oppose any atterpt to break up the piece fo gardening purposes; and to support this proceeding, the two deputies, who opposed the allotment of the ground had oblained an injunction from the Lord Chancellor to stay such proceedings, under the powers of an act passed in the 44 Geo. 3, which provides that the right of com mon shall be limited to the "freemen resident within the precincts or liberties of the borough and their widows (during widowhood), to depasture two horses, mares r geldings, and two cows and a calf, from the 12 th of September (if the crop of corn, \&cr, be got in)
until the 13 th of February. It being evident that this act limited the benefit of the common to those parties keeping a horse, cow, \&c, and that the poor reemen received $n 0$ advantage from the common, great piece had hitherto been managed; but the will of the testator being explicit as to the grazing of the common, no other remedy was left than to dispose of the produce to the best advantage; and this was stated to be by selling the produce of the crops and letting the common, thus extending the benefit to all classes of freemen old corporution party, however, resisted every atteapt at innovation, till the late election of deputies, which ended being thrown out. They therefore resolved to concede the point of letting the piece, and divide the proceeds among the freemen generalky. The alloment party be useless to act in face of the injunction, they contented be useless to act in face of the iajuaction, they contented themselves with proposing resolutions expressive of their effect this they announced that they would let the common and sell the crops, after which they would devote them to break up a portion of the piece for gardening purposes, each holder to pay $1 s$. per hundred per annum, which should be loid aside as a form for or decayed fremen. Although upwards of 2,000 people were assembled, the greatest good humour pron place. In the evening a procession went round the town, "cause of the people was triumphant."-A meeting was held here on Wednesday, and was attended by a large number of the creditors of Messrs. Clarke and Phillips, the Duke of Rutland in the chair. The meeting ended in resolutions to form a banking company, to take the business of Messrs. Clarke and Co., and in which concern the Doke announced he would take 100 shares. The old bank will not open again, but the public will not eventually be
losers. Ten shillings in the pound, it is said, will be paid losers. Ten shillings in the pound, it is said, will be paid
in a few days, and the other $10 s_{0}$, with interest, in a short time.

Liverpool.-On Saturday Iast, Wilmot Buckley, convicted at the last assizes of the wilful murder of his wife, at St. Helen's, and Betty Eccles, convicted at the same assizes of the wilful murder of her step-son at Bolton, underwent the extreme sentence of th
place of execution at Kirkdale Gaol.

Nottingham,-An advertisement has been published containing an address by the Vicar of St. Mary's, for the purpose of obtaining subseriptions for the repair and restoration of this churcls, and announcing that in consequence of the denial of a rate for the necessary repairs, it has at length been determined to make this appeal. It appears that all county meetings for charitable and religious objects are held within it, and that there is annexed to it a population of 32,000 souls, that hitherto it has accommodated a congregation of 2,000 persons, and that on these grounds alone it is highly desirable that it sho Plymouth.-In consequence of Lord Ebrington and Mr. Gill, the Members for this borough, having replied to the requisition sent to them by some of the electors,
intimating that they were in favour of a fixed duty, a meeting of a number of the electors took place on the 28th ult., and passed a resolution, pledging themselves to vote only for repeal candidates in future.

Portsmouth.-On Thursday week a serious accident happened to Dr. Quarrier of this town. It appears that he rose at an early hour, and proceeded to his study to examine some papers. Wishing to destroy several, and baving no fre, he called for a taper, and lighted several Dr. Quarris and papers on the bearth. Abstom stooping, and fell on the burning embers, and either from the giddiness, or the fall against the stove, or the effects of the smoke and flame, remained unconscious, so that the whole of his face and mouth were severely burnt. The servant, however, soon discovered Dr. Quarrier's perilous position. On being restored to his chair, be recovered his conas to obscure his vision, which is now, however, beginning to be restored and great hopes are entertained by his medical attendants of his restoration to health.
Truro.-The mansion of Clowance, the seat of the Rev. J. M. St. Aubyn, has again been in a great measure ult., Mr. St. Aubyn was awoke by a smell of smoke, and the crackling of the burning timbers. He alarmed the domestics, who removed the books, pictures, and furniture, to a place of safety. The greatest part of the furni ure wich Wouvermans, by Reynolds, Faill and other masters, are also pre by Reynolds, Kneller, and other masters, ane pre two by Sir Godfrey Kneller, another by Sir Peter Lely with some other valuable paintings, have been consumed All the plate, with the exception of a silver tea-urn, and a few smaller articles, has been preserved; but the most valuable part of the library has been destroyed. About 2000 volumes have been burnt; among which were many works not to be replaced, especially a rare and valuabl collection of theological writings. The fire originated in a lintel let into the chimney of the dining-room.
Wolverhampton.-As the Red Rover coach, which runs from Ironbridge and Madeley to this town, was passengers and a considerable quantity of luggage, when within half a mile of Madeley, the horses became maman ageable at a short and awkward turn of the road, and the vehicle being top-heavy, the coacls was thrown over its right side in the centre of the road, and the whole of the outside passengers precipitated into a ditch. One elderly gentleman, name not known, was killed on the spot; the coachman sustained a severe concussion of the bram, with fracture of the right leg, and dislocation of the ankle joint; Mrs. Hardy, of Madeley Wood, sustained a frac ture of the left leg; and Mrs. Grice, of Madeley, recelved a concussion
slight bruises.
Railways.-The following are the returns of the under mentioned Railways for the past week:-London and Birmingham, 18,459l.; Great Western, 14,631l. ; South Contern, 6028l. ; Nouth Eastern, 2297l. ; North Midland, 4293l.; York and ditto, 1582l.; Greenwich, 806l. ; Croydon, 278l.; Grighow, s1766.; Blackwail, 812l.; Hulk 2774l. -The further opening of the Bristol and Exeter Railway to Beambridge took place on Monday. The serious illness of Mr . Branel, the engineer, prevented any exhibition of rejoicing, except such as the inbabitants of the district, Who very naturally took a lively interest in the event, terminus, the distance in ose open is now 171 miles. It is expected that the line will be opened throughout to Exeter next year.-The Maryport and Carlisle Railway the distance is 117 miles, and the day being remarkably fine the ceremony drew together very great numbers of people from all the towns and villages along the line. - A new railway is proposed to be constructed under the title of the Midclesex and Surrey Grand Junction to commence at the Harrow Station of the London and Birmingham Railway, from thence to proceed southward through various places, over the Paddington Canal to Southall, where it will cross the Great Western. From this point it will pass the Grand-Junction Canal, sweep over the Hounslow-road, and proceed into Isleworth. Thence it will diverge, by a branch line, eastward, taking a circuit towards Twickenham Park, and terminating at Richmond. The main line Twithen continue Park and Ham Kin Fark and Hampton Court, of that Thme ston, and join the station of that name on the SouthEpsom on to Gatton Park, where a tunnel of five-eighths of a mile in length will be required to carry it forward, and form a junction with the Brighton and South-Eastern Railways at Red Hill. Tts communication with the Railway terminus at Paddington.-On Saturday a special general meeting of the London Grand-Junction Company was held for the purpose of dissolving it. The undertaking was started during the railway mania, and was to have run from the Birmingham Railway at Camden-town through Battle-bridge, Pentonville, and Saffron-hill, to the Saracen's-head, by St. Sepulchre's church. The line, like the Greenwich and Blackwall Railways, was to have been built on arches-six of waich, while the works were in abeyance, were for many years standing at the back of
within the time specified by the Act, these arches were pulled down, and so much of the land as had been paid attempt was made to revive this project, when Mr. Rastrick, the engineer of the Brighton Railway, proposed to arry it out by a con Primrose-hill, in the Regent's Park, but the proposition was rejected. No further steps have since been taken, and as the Act expires in July next, the meeting on satur day was held to wind up the company s affairs, and to consider the steps to be taken for the disposal or the $3,000 l$ or $4,000 \mathrm{l}$. in hand. A resolution was passed, authorizing
the directors to dispose of it rateably among the proprietors. IRELAND.
Dublin.-There was an extremely crowded meeting of he Repeal Association at the Corn Exchange on Monday. The stairs and passages, as well as the large room and gallery were thronged. Kildare, entered the room amids lond cheering. The sum of $100 l$, was announced as the result of the meeting at the Curragh on Sunday. The meeting was occupied for some hours with the receipt of money from various parts of the country. 574l. 12s. 5d. tile Advertiser. says-"An official intimation has been eceived respecting the contemplated visit of the Queen and her illustrious consort to this country in the course of the ensuing summer. Orders for certain arrangements connected with the royal visit have been received at the castle. -Mr. Ross Cox, of the Fil-steamer, for Boston armed with all the necessary powers for the arrest of Mr. Finn, the absconded treasurer of the corporation, and the Under the\|Ashburton treaty, increased facilities are given, througl the co-operation of the authorities in the United States, for the capture of criminal fugitives and bankrupts. King's County.-On the night of Thursday week, as John Gatchal, Esq., of Cootegegan, Rev. Mr. Ridgway's. of Clonbullogue, where he had been dining, he was waylaid at Clonad, and murdered. His body was found next morning on the side of the road, with the ribs comHetely beaten in, and his throat cut and mangled in a shocking manner, by a discharge of ball and slugs. No Waterford. The military and police, beaded by the tipendiary magistrates, made another incursion into the barony of Gaultier, county of Waterford, last week. Some of the farmers paid the rate; but many others had their cattle under lock. Upon the latter notices were served
that their places would be broken open if the rate was id within a poek
Fermanagh.-On Tuesday week there was a numerous meeting of the magistrates of this county, convened by the Lieutenant, the Earl of Erne, for the purpose of receiving from the Lord Lieutemant an answer to a former communication on the subject of the recent Repeal disseries of resolutions to the Government, deprecating the repeal agitation, and calling for the support of the
executive in repressing the large masses of people assembled for the purpose of promoting it. The Lord Lieutenant in his answer states, that the question is receiving the most anxious consideration of the Government; which is determined to exercise every legal means at its disposal to maintain inviolate the legislative union between the two countries.
Kildare-A great repeal demonstration took place on the Curragh of Kildare, on Sunday, Mr. Gerald Aylmes in the chair. The persons assembled were composed of farmers and labourers, together with a large number of
the middle classes, who came from Dublin, Blackchurch, Naas, and Newbridge. Several resolutions were passed at the meeting declaring "the Act of Union to have beell carried by fraud, bribery, and the unconstitutional employrequisition by the then wantonly and wickedly called inable purnose of dispersing meetings legally convened to petition Parliament against passing the iniquitous measure of the Union, which their fathers foresaw would be ruinouß to Ireland, and the cruel and unjust operations of which to had adread the seek a separation from Guit and that nine millions of veople could not be dragged at the feet of any other nation." A vote of confidence was then passed by acclamation to cease O'Conuell, expressing the hope that he woun ar domestic Legislature ; after which he addressed the meeting at great length, and concluded by calling upon the men of Kreat length, and concluded by caling upon the mest, and south of Ireland had done, and no Government could refuse togrant them arestoration of their native Parliament.

## SCOTLAND.

Gasgow.-General Sir I. Macdougald Brisbane, President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, was on Mondag year, in the place of Lord Dunfermline, whose termion office has expired. -The Glaggow Anti-Corn-law petition was sent off on Tuesday, to Mr . Oswald, M.P., with 65,555 signatures. It is believed that this is the larges number of signatures ever attached to
ating from the inhabitants of Glasgow. Dumfries.-At the annual meeting of the Comer after a short rural police should be discontinued from the present dan All pore called in, and com tinued in their appointments for one month only.

## fitiscellaneous.

A New Comet. - M. Mauvais, of the Royal Observatory at Paris, has just discovered a telescopic comet, within the limits of the constellations Cygnus and Pegasus. On Wednesday last, at 15 hours 10 min . 54 sec., mean time of Paris ( 10 min .54 sec . past three o'clock in the morning), its right ascension was 326 deg. $33 \mathrm{~min}, 44 \mathrm{sec}$, and Boreal declination 29 deg. $34 \mathrm{~min}, 30 \mathrm{sec}$. In 24 hours, its right ascension increased 36 minutes of degree, and its declination diminished 1 minute. It had a feeble oval-shaped nebulosity, with a sensible condensation of following note on the subject in the Times, dated from Kensington Observatory, at $3 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. on Thursday. "At 17 hrs .31 min ., sidereal time, of May 10 , I got a glimpse of the telescopic comet : its right ascension was about 22 hrs 2 min. and 29 sec , and its north declination about difficulty with my five-feet equatorial, that the observations maust be regarded with suspicion."

## 业ab。

 application loy the Attorney-Giencral to confirm Lord Honley's chart appointing arnul the report. because the Master hard iet in to the trusteeship Sembers of clissentisg congregatums in commexion whth the judgment. His Honour delivered a very long but jucidyWritten judgment, of which it will be sufficient io give an out-
line. His Honour commenced with an eputome of the original persecution, which stated that seventecuth century, Lady Sarah Hewley stood forward as the protector and supporter in Yorkshme of the
Nonconformists -that slie founded the charity in question, several of the trustees of which, in her lifetime, were Noncon-
formists, and that she died in 1710 ; that it was very difficult now to ascertain to what particular class of orthodox dissenters she belonged; znd that the Presbyterians, and Independents, and Baptists, differed only on articles of church government, but
agreed on articles of faith and religious worship among themselves and the Church of England. But it was clear that Gni-
tarians were not objects of her bounty, although they had, in course of time, unture the name if Yreshytegran Dissenters, ontaned possession of the charkit, Thus the information had a
double object, exclusive as regarded the Unitnilans, and in
clusive as regarded the orthodox Dissenters. The decree, however, merely declared who were not fit to partake in the benefits Who were, with the exception of one member of the Church
of England, Atl Unitarians. His Honour had a distinct recol-
lection, forme, that tho declaration was framed in that exclusive Was the leading counsel for the relators, desired it should be the principle of the decree. It excluded those who were not proper objects of the charity, namely, Unitarians and members
of the Church of Engrand, but it Icft the question entirely
open what
 order in the same year, admatting Pxestyterians of northern
congregations in connexion with the Scotch Church and the
United Secession Chureh to attend, with the relators who were Ind penderts, before the Naster, uphint the applintment of thas-
 An Irdependent charity, which was not the meaning of the of Lords, and the second question ther thrushins put to the Aliswers of seven of the Julges. Onc was of opminn that Lnita-
rans were comprebended, two that members of the Cnurch of Eirgland were comprehended, six that it embraced misicuters, included. And the olbservations of dard Cottenham, in moving
judgment, we most mportant- that the intention of Lady Hew,ey was to be joulged of by the hangusae and terms used us be regarded. It remanis, thecriore, to be dee ded by a decree on Were the objects, of this charity. The petitun uf the relaturs Which the Attorney-General had given to Lord Cottenham's sisde for waut of fon. His Honour then stated the hames of Lord Heventrustees, and of the several sub.trustees, appointed by the Court. And his Honour thought that the real question upon those four And heitis Honour thought that the real question upon
namely, whether proper persons were Ho are the persons entitled to participate in the charity. His for this was of opinion that Lord Heuley's report was right, and firmed, he did notsee low the chine question could be decided.
As the caunse sloud at present thic othicr tiustees had no interest trustees were question. It was objected that two of the new
outiers Were; even members of the Secession Church. Suppose they trustees. But upnas the afhdavits his Hothour did not understand
 evidence that such becsons had actually partaken of the chlority. been aisuess with the Articles of the Church of Eurtand. It had out of each ofected that the Master had appointed two the other sees of clamante, and had g.ven the
Shdependents the Mastents but thace trustees. His Honour did not see how
bad vorld otherwise have dividu dine haber seven. He the two others, buty given a preponderance to the larger body over by the reators these words. -The real objection so strongly urged in the benefit ore the ornly persons I Jady Hewley antended to share Court legat it was fit there should be some person before the should be judically decided quention with the relators, which Wh conjecture as to what were Iady Hewley's private opinions.
What she would think, if she were Which she would think, if she were living, upon the questions but, considering her piety and benevolence, it is probable that exertions English Presbyterian she would have approved of the Presbyterian - had recently made in favour of the Jews, and she
would have been delighted to ponder upon the details of the inte-
resting narrative which was lately published by Messs. Bonner and MacCheyne, two of the missionaries from that Church.
His Honour confirmed the Master's report, apoointing trustee His Honour conirmed the Master's report, appointing trustee
and sub trustecs, and directed arl ot thie estate; but the peettoners, vither than the relators and the the
Attorney-General, were to have but one set of costs, as directed
 tho ehound be fally dis
from unee essary costs
Cooure
Courr or Com mon PLEAS.--Chesney y. Day. -This was an
action fora breach of contract under the following circumstances : the plaintiff is a Col, in the Artillery, and in the year 1838 undertook a survey of the river Euphrates, and on his return to this
country he contracted with the defendiants, who are lithographic printers, to furnish him with certain illustrations of a work
which he proposed to write descriptive of his survey. Owing which he proposed to write, descriptive of his survey, Owing
to the iliness of one of the defandint the proposed dilustrations to the illness of one of the defendants, the proposed illustrations
were delayed, and the publication of the work was stopped until were deeaved, and the publication of the work was stopped until
the defendants furnished the illustrations. Ulltimately they were
deliver delivered, but not in time for the publication, until all interest
was lost, in consequence of a parliamentary renort which had was lost, in consequence of a parliamentary report which had
been subsequently published. For the plaintiff several witnesses were necessary to a proftable that the 1 hustricher
 intrinsic interest, it wnuld not have required the fictitious aid of
lithographic illustration to recommend it to public notice.-
Ing Jis Lordship elaborately summed up the evidence, and the
Jury, after half an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages, 100 l.

## SPORTING

NEWMAREET SPRING MEETING.
Friday,-Handicap Sueepstakese of 10 sove each. D.M. 6

 6 st 2 liss, Mr. Greville's f fy 1shmael, out of Morella, 3 yrs, 5 st; ;
and Lord Miltown's Birdeen, 3 yrs, 6 st 2 lbs , carred 6 st 41 lss .
 8 st 7 lbs, fillies, 8 st 2 lbs. D. M. 26 s. subs. Won by Lord Strad,
broke's bc Evenus; beating Lord Exeter's Brother to CesareWitchi. Won by two leugths.
Mat $t_{c h e s}$. 100 sovs, h it

 stone's The Caster, 3 yrs, 7 st , received forfeit from Mr. Rogers's
Sir Fretful, 4 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs. 100 sovs, h ft. D.M. Duke of Rut-




 Yarburgh's Dumpling; 25 to 1 gst Mr. Mostyn's General Pol
lock (taken); 30 to 1 agst Lord ( $\mathcal{A}$. Bentinck's Gaper (takeu) ; 30 O 1 agst Mr. Griffilh's Newcourt (taken); 33 to 1 agst Mr
Bell's Blackdrou (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Theobald's Hizhlander (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Goorlmain's Maccabeus, 50 to 1 Agst
Lord Orford's Mercy coit (taken); 50 to 1 agst Lord G . Beninck's Bramble (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr . H. Combes's Fakcaway
50 'to agst Lord Chesterfield's Procress c. (taken); 66 to 1 ags
 Marres (taken), 100 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's Earl of Richmond
(taken) 10 oto 1 aEst Lord Exeter's Lucetta c. (taken); 100 to
 filly (taken); 18 to 1 agst Lord Eglinton's Egidia; 20 to 1 agec filly (taken), 18 to agst Lord Eginton's E
Duke of nutland's Cowsijp (taken).
MARK LANE, FRDAY, May 12.-We have to report a fair suppy ood, the demand being on the best White, we were enabied to establish an advalice of 1s. on the best qualities, but this
improvement did not apply to Red and secondary. In Foreign improvement did not apply to Red and secondary. In Foreign
there was a fair business transacted during last week at an advance of 1s. per quarter, which was maintained
theere was less doing Barley remains at the same price, and
the last weel' ${ }^{\prime}$ s curreney was supyorted for
Oat-trade sis fuly as dear as sast weck.
Brexish














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cisely, at this House, for the Election of DIRECTORS, and other OFFCEERS of the said Company; for the consideration of a DIVI DEND upon the Company's Stock; and for the transaction of
other business. At the said Meeting, the following Directors will go out of Office, viz

> at being eligible for rceelection, hereby offer themselves to be $\begin{aligned} & \text { re-elected accordingly, By order, John WARD, secretary } \\ & \text { New Zealand House, Brond-street Buildings, May } 9,1843 \text {. }\end{aligned}$

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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
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SATURDAY, MAY 20.
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INDEX OP THE PRINCPMAL HoRTICUTTURAL SUBJBCTS IN





FUCHSIA ST. CLARE,-This splendid FUCHSTA,

H ARTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.THE GARDEN OF THE HOBTICUTTURAE SOCIETY, HAY 13,1843 ?


3 To Mr. E. Davis, for a mise haneous ronlecterem of Fruit
Mr. Fraser, for a collection of 40 Stoval.


collection of stove and Greenhuare Climbcr3




enes of cenagonium, in pous on to the cast
 Pelargonium, in pots of 24 to the east
Mrx. Coclk, of Chiswiskl, for 2 2 parieties of Pelarygonium, in pota
of 12 to the cast 12 racie Matleugh, for 12 varieties of Pelargonium, in pots of 19 to
${ }^{\text {the }}$ Mr Clat Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.f.S., for a collection
Of 20 Stove and Greenh onse plantsi
Mr. Bruce, Garderer to Boyd
nililer, Esq, for a a collection of
six. species of frovere and Greenlouses pilants

o Mr. Goode, Sor a specimen of Phmolean spectahilis
cimen of $L$ Leschenanulutar grand difforad
To Mr. Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, F.H.S., for a collection
$11 \mathrm{~T}_{\mathrm{ol}}^{\text {of } 6 \text { s. pecies of Cape }}$ Heaths
 To Miestrs. Lane, of Great Berkhampstend, for a collection of 25 Roses in pots
nrr. W. Hunt, for a collection of 6 species of Extic Orchudacter
George Barker, Esq., F.H.S., for a specimen of Peristeria Mr. John Dodds, Gardener to Sir George Warrender, Bart., H.S., for Grapes

Mr. J. Wavis, of East Barnet, for Grapes Pinc-Apples Mr. J. Burr, Gardener to H. Rreston, Esq., F.H.S., for Mr Epe Large Siciver Miedal.

To the same, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast
Co Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 24 to
the cast
0 the same, for 12 Pelargoniums, in pots of 12 to the cast
Mr. George Stanley, Gardener to H. Berens, Esq., F.H.S., r. George stanley, Gardener to H. Berens, Esq., F.A.S. To Mr. Beck, of the Slate Works, Isleworth, for 6 Shrubby Cal cenlarias, in pots of 12 to the cast
0 Mr. Pawiey, of Bromley, for a collection of 6 Stove and Green house plants Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Achimenes grandiflorn
Messsrs. Veitch, of Exeter, for Eriostemon buxifolium To Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter, for Eriostemon buxifolium
To Mr. John Green, for six species or Cape Heaths
To Mr. Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Story, Esq., F.H.S., for species of Cape Heaths
To Mr. Dawson. of Brixton-hill, for 6 spece es of Cape Heaths house Azaleas Norbiton Nursery, Mingston, for 12 Green
14 To Mr. Beckh, of the Slate Works, Tslaworth, for 25 Roses in pots
15 To Mr. Cathergh, of Chelsea, fur 25 Roses in pots $\quad 16$ To Mr. W. Guner, Gardener to to Sir G. Larpent, Bart, F.H.S., 17 To Mr. W. Hardie, Giardener to J. Jarrett, Esq., F.H.S., for 18 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Acrophyllum
 20 To Mr. Chapman, of South Lambeth, for Grapes 20 To Mr. J. Davis, of East Barnet, , ior line Apples
 Mir. Jolin Greta, for 6 Herbaceous Calcelarias, in pots of 12 Mr. Catieugh, of Chelsea, for 6 Herhaceous Calceolarias, in nots of 12 to the cast
0 Mr. Ganea, of Battersca, for Slrubby Calcenlarias, in pots of

 Cnnc Herth
peeph Goode, for Trop Tollum azureum f. H .S, lof a appecimen of Cyenoches Mry. Thomans Ann, Gardener to J. H.VVivin, Esqq, M.P. F.H.S. fifor Grapes Mr , Tilery, Girlene to His Grace the Duise of Portland, for Pencheses nod Nect.ris, : Brititill Queen)
Mrt,$\ldots$ Gadd, of
Betehworth, near Dorrisig, for Cantaloupe



Mi. Meck, of the shate Works, Ilew

the cast,
Mr. Hogan, Gardener to H. Pownall, Esq., F.H.S., for a Mr. Hogan, Gardener to H. Pownall, Mr. M. Clark, Gardener to W. Block, Esç., for a collection of
M Stove and Gireenhouse plants 6 Stove and Gireenhouse plants
apecime Gloxinia macrophylla
To Mr. Joseph Goode, for a specimen of Begonia coccinea
8 To Mr- Joseph Goode, for a specimen of Begonia coccinea
9 To Mr. John Green, for a specmmen of Siphocampsius betuxefolius
U To Mr. William Smith, of Norbiton, for a specimen of Rhodo iv To Mr. William Smith, of Norbiton, for a specimen of Rhododendron decorum
Mr. G. Stanley, Gardener to H. Berens, Esq., F.E.S.S.g for a specimen of Zichya inophylla
Mr. W. Hardie, Gardener to J. Jarrett, Esq., F.H.S., for Melons
Apples and Pears

Apples and Pears
ion of Apples and Pears Eatiogton Park, for Peaches and Nectarines.

## Tife Certhificate of Merit.

flower Mr. J. Goode, for Tall Cacti in flower
To Mr. John Green, for Manettia hucolor
Mr. James Hayes, Gardener to G. Hanson, Lsq., of
Beech, for Aotus lanigera
Mr. Kyle, Gardener to Robert Barclay, Esq., of Leyton, for a species of Bossiæa Aralea indica alba!
8 To I. A.Int, Est, F.H.S. for a specimen of Firica depressa 10 To Mir, lieck, of Islow urn, fur a Pelargon.unt usann, 12 To Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, for 2 Calcevlarias (Duchess of 13 T. Mloucester and Surprize) Moss, Gardener to J. Taylor, Esq., F.H.S. for Citrons. FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.


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Curts's Bot. Mag. Feb, 194,
fosneria 1 polyantha
ilovimin macrinlibylla variegata Hypocyrta strigillosa curtis's Bot. Mag., April, 1842 Manettia bicciol 's Maxazine, March, 1813
8 But. Mar. Arryl,
, 4413 *Rondeletia longifora "\% Curtis's Hot Mag, Nuv., 184:\% "tigmaphyllon ciliatum
heterphyllum
, 'urtis's Bot. Mag., May, 1943
 Messrs. Vkitcin and ins having rased many thauands of Arameavery low, suoderate price.
N, 13 . - The Plants marked thus r*) will not bo ready for delivery
(111 the fiet weck in Junf.--Exeter, May 18, 1893 , SUPERB SLEDLING CHHYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE." YOUFLL ANil CO. fer moch pleasure in announang









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& \text { Ditto do dorye do. } \\
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$\qquad$

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Eatracts from the Introduction:-
$\qquad$ various substances employed as manures, enables us to compre-
bend the moder in which the latter act; and a knowledge of the nature of those substances which plants require poirts out the
best and most economical methods of restoring to the soil, by manures, those substances whicl plants remove from it." to manure, and is aware of the nature of those substances, he will soon learn the best method of preserving and using them; he will manure at his disposal, and he will be enabled readily to save much, that, for the want
lost."

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Acld, sulphuric Acid, sulphurous Acid, uri
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Air, Air, good Alabaster
Albumen, animal Albumen, animal
Albumen, vegetabl
Ale, bottled Ale, bottled
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Alkalies,
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Clover, analysis of Growth of plants
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Gum, cherry-tree
Gum, resin
Gunpowder
Gyppum
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Humus, decay of Humus, decay of
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Bartla Barilla
Barley Barley, analysis of Bases
Bay salt
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Bone
Bones, Bones, boiled
Bones, green
Bottled ale. Bran
Brea Breathing of Anima Brimstone
Bromides
Bromine Buck wheat, analys of oubbling, or efferves cence
Burning Burning of plants Burnt clay
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Carbonate of potash Carbonate of pota Carbonic acid Carbonic oxide
Carburetted hydro Carburet
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Carcases

## Carcases Carrot, analysis of

 Casein Caustric lime Caustic potashCaustic substance Chalk
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Oil, Cocoan-nut
Oil, fixed Oil, olixed Oil of vitriol
Oil of Poppy
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${ }^{\top}$ MHE Owner of sone MoNBY, found last Saturday in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, may have it upont
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## SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1843.

## ameting for tile

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## Friday, June 2

IN the Ratisbon "Flora, oder Botanische Zeitung," or 1843, p. 67, there is a short notice of a critique, by Dr. Hugo Mohl, of Tubingen, on Liebig's Theory of the Nutrition of Plants. It appears that this celebrated physiologist, as well as Schleiden, thinks him. self bound to speak out on the sulject, "seeing that liebig's work, by means of his great reputation, and of the boldness with which he gives out his own views
as settled truths, is calculated on the one hand to misas settled truths, is calculated on the one hand to mis-
lead those who are unfamiliar with vegetable phylead those who are unfamiliar with vegeader by the opposition of many of his assertions to well-established facts, and also by the many contradictions observable the work itself."
We have not yet seen Dr. Moll's pamphlet, which is said to consist of about 60 pages; but we extract the following summary of his
p. 57 of the work above referred to.
It is the opinion of Professor Mohl, ] st-That Liebig has not used the means at his disposal as a Chemist to investigate the doubtful points in the theory of the nutrition of plants. 2ndly-That in a manner directly opposed to the true investigation of
nature, he does not draw his conclusions from a deep research into individual cases, but from general and uncertain, and from calculations founded upon the most arbitrary hypotheses. which are therefore for the most part deficient in scientific solidity. 3rdly-That his book, far from presenting a consistent theory considered in all points of view, is full of contradictions and inconsistencies. 4thly-That he does not possess even the most elementary knowledlge of the organtable physiologists consider humus as the chief food of plants is not true. 6 thly - That his proposition that plants live entirely on inorganic matter is not new but a disputed question, long since in discussion amongst physiologists. 7haly - That his asser-
tion that all Botanists have considered it doubtfion that all Bother plants appropriate to themselves carbon by the decomposition of carbonic acid is untrue. nor assimilate organic substances rests entirely on theoretical speculations, and is wholly unsuppotted by proof. 9thly-That the whole account given by during darkness is in flagrant contradiction to facts. lothly-That the assertion that nutritious substances
containing nitrogen, and those without that element, are absorbed in precisely determined proportions, is not confirmed by the chemical analysis of eititer the Rotation plant. 11thly - That the whole theory of inconsequent in itself. 12thly-That the propotition that plants in summer derive their nourishmey
from the atmosphere is entirely incorrect.
On the other hand, Professor Mobl admits that Liebig has, Ist, In considering the nitrogen of plants as derived from the ammonia of the atmosphere, pro-
mulgated an idea which is an advance in science; and 2ndly-as regards the absorption of saline bases, has made it probable that the quantity of them is
regulated by the capacity of saturation of the acids regulated by the
formed in plants.
As soon as we have been able to procure Professor which some of these conclusions are founded.

In another part of our Paper will he found a full Report of the magnificent Exhibition of Flowers aud Fruit which took place last Saturiay in the Garden of
the Horticultural Society at Chiswick. 'io those acquainted with these floral gatherings it may appear has been on curmer occusions; and yet the Chanese Azaleas from the garden of Lady Antrobus, and some of the greenhouse plants, partieularly l'imeleaspectabilis, from Mrs. Lawrence's garden,
anything we have ever seen before.
The day was beautifully fine, the garden crowled ments for refreshments, under the direction of the successors to Mr. Guater, everything that could be
desired. Medals to the amount of 250 were awarded and well were they deserved by the successful exhibitors.
We have in some preceding articles endeavoured to show how the physical condition of our agricultural labourers might be improved by giving them useful and profitable employment. To those who consider the subject in a higher and more philanthropic view, and desire to see the moral condition of the lower orders of society raised in the same proportion as the arts and sciences have raised that of their superiors, it will not be sufficient that the labourer have the means of procuring the common necessaries of life, if he have not likewise that moral and intellectual improvement which greatly enhances the value of existence. This must be effected by education and instruction.
The time is past when the fears and prejudices of narrow-minded men could counteract the desire of imparting useful knowledege to every class in society, from the highest to the lowest; and even if there were really any danger to society from a general riffusion of knowledge, it cannot now be avoided. The mass of the people are thirsting for knowledge, and it is in vain to attempt to lock up its sources, even if were desirable to do 80 .
But it is of great importance to the welfare of society, as well as to the happiness of the lower orders, that the knowledge imparted to them should be suited to their moral and physical condition; that while they learn that which is really useful to them in their station, they should at the same time be taught those moral and religious principles by which they may steer their course through the storms and troubles of life.
There are few words in our language which are oftener misapplied than the word cducation; and when we speak of the education of the lower orders, scarcely two men attach the same idea to the word: hence many of the objections and scruples which We have, no doubt, our own peculiar other perfectly. We have, no doubt, our own peculiar notions respect-
ing the education of the acricultural labourer ing the education of the agricultural labourer, and if our readers will have patience with us while we
endeavour to explain them, they may probably find in the end that they do not differ widely from us, whatever they may do at first sight.
l3y education we mean truining. The French call the breaking-in of a young horse his education ; the pointer is educated to show the sportsman where the game lurks by remaining immovable when his scent
tells him that the game is before bim. When the tells him that the game is before him. When the
horse is obedient, and his paces are formed, and when the dog is staunch and steady, they are said to be well tiained or educated ; their nature and capacity allows of no considerable addition to this education. But with man it is very different: we often find amongst the lowest in the social scale, genius, which requires only to be developed to raise the individual to the highest rank amongst intellectual creatures, but which, for want of opportunity, is buried and lost to the world. It is not, however, to bring forward these are gems that we advocate general cducation it is to fit men of ordinary capacity for the duties which they are called upon to perform-to make the mechanic dexterous in his trade-to teach the labourer to do well whatever he may be called upon to do-to exercise his ingenuity in perfecting the operations he is encaged in, and to perform them with the least fatigue to himself. In those trades which require much skill and practice an apprenticeship is thought indispensable. In agriculture, one would imagine that everything was to be learned by instinct or imita tion, and some well-meaning persons regret that boys, by going to school, are prevented from driving horses at plough, and thus in time learning to turn up the soil; as if the true principles of plugghing might not be learnt at school as well as forming crooked letters on a copy-book; or that a boy, become observant and intelligent by what hed ploughman than the clodhopper. We are almost ashamed to have dwelt so long on so self-evident a subject, but we would not be misunderstood; we do not want labourers to be philosophers nor mathematicians, much less teach them what useful whut will enable them to earn an independent livelihood, and, perhaps, to raise themselves by honest industry, into a higher class in society; while at the same time ae mealcated those sound principles of religion and morality, whin their own minds, or respected by their fellow-men.
On this principle ne would that the schools established in agricultural districts "ere conducted, and that while children are taught to read and write, which, in our days, are essential preliminaries in alt education, they should newsise be taught whatevei may be useful to them, thei hands. That this is not bread by cticable, even in the most retured paits of the cuuntry, but may even be made profitabie to the masters who should voluntarily open such schools, w nin endeavour to prove by actual facts; at all even's
such schools of industry, as well as learning, can be maintained at a much smaller cost than our national schools are at present; and, under proper regulations, be much more effective in training intelligent labourers and mechanics.-M.

SANDAL-WOOD, THE ALMUG OF SCRIPTURE. In a former communication (Mar. 4, p. 132), having given some account of the Sandal-wood and tree, 1 promised on a future occasion to say something respecting its history. This is at all times a subject worthy of inquiry, not only on account of the interest felt respecting substances which we are in the habit of using, and seeing, or hearing talked about; but also because when a substance can be distinctly recognised, we may, by tracing it as an incle coll commerce in ancient inferences respecing che course and also respecting the state of civilisation, both of the exporters and importers of articles of luxury.
Sandal-wood, though a produce of the Malabar coast, became early known in different and distant parts of India, and is therefore mentioned by early Sanscrit authors under the name of Chunduna. The common Indian name is Chundun, which the Arabs converted into Sundal, from which we have Sandal-wood. In the time of the
Arabs the different kinds of Sandal-wood were well known, and distinguished by the names of red, white, and yellow Sandal-wood, all of which are probably the produce of the Peninsula of India; that is, if we suppose the yellow and the white to be produced by the same treeSantalum album, and the red by Pterocarpus santainu. and Adenanthera pavonina.
Many substances, the produce of India, found their way, as is well known, to northern nations, at very early periods. Among these we may mention pepper, ginger, and spikenard. Indis was, in fact, the chief object of north, or its produce found its way by ships to the Persian gulf and the Red Sea. Hence we can account not only for the produce but some of the Indian names of the more remarkable substances reaching the Greeks. Among these Sandal-wood does not appear in ordinary authors. Actuarius mentions it apparently as if it was a well-known substine At a still earlier period however, that is, at the time of the Periplns of Arrian, who is supposed by Dr. Vinent to beve heen morchont of the second century who fisited the cost of Malabar, we find Sandalwood mentioned by the name of Xylon Sagralinon, Sangalinon, easily corrapted as Dr. Vincent says, from Sangarinon, cail eorrupted, Bans, in Gadrosia. Be tween this ad Baruas that in there has almay tween this and Barugaza, twat is Bara, Tundis and Muzixis of the Periplus are supposed by Dr. Vincent to be the present Onoor, Borela, and Mangalore, the very places from which Sandal-wood is exported even in the pre sent day, and from which it must have been carried north to Barooch and Omana. Seeing that it was an article of commerce at this early period, the only way in which we can account for its not being more distincty mentioned is, that it may have been confounded with another Argrant wood, also obtained from India-that is, the Agila, or Aloe-wood. One cannot help thinking, that, growing so near the coast, and being possessed of such remarkable fragrance, it must have atrracted attention us early as any other product of India. If we con ald the deficiency of timber both in Arabia and Eigypt, and this, combined with the active commerce wica seems to have existed at all times in the Red Sea, there must always have been a demand for timer, w.an have been supplied from a varjety of sources; indeed, in the very same list of imports in which Sandal wood is mentioned, we find dokon, or squared day timber is exported from Bombay to the coast of Arabla. Forskal states that Saj, Abnoos, and Shishum were different kinds of timber imported from India in his time into Arabia. These are, Teak, Ebony, and sissoo which is the wood of Daibergia sissoo. Teak, he also states, was taken to Egypt for making the keels of shipa. That timber may have been imported by the Red Sea in former times seems far from improbable; indeed, sway sacred writings, we find that when Solomon held sway as far as the shores of the Red Sea, in conjunction with Hiram and the Phoenicians,"King Solomon made a of ships in Eziongeber, which is beside Elath, on the shore of the Red, Sea, in the land of Edom: and navy also of Hiram, that brought gold from Ophir brought in from Ophir great plenty of Almug-trees and precious stones."-1 Kings, x. 11. In the paralle passaye of 2 Chronicles, 18. 21, "The king's ship went ${ }^{\text {Parshish with the servants of Hiram : ever }}$ three years once came the ships of Tarshish, bringin gold and slver ivory, and apes and peacocks." If wit goid and sllver, ivory, and apes and peacocks." If with these passages we compare 1 Kings, 8 ziio 48 , and
2 Chrun. $x x .35,36$, it 18 evident that the voyage to Ophir was commenced at the head of the Red Sea, and that the ships went to Tarshish, as well as to Ophir, in he it it inust be sought for, as well as "Ophir, on either the Afrean or Astatic shores or islands of the Indran Ocean." temptine to enmmerate the various conjoctures hash hare leen formed reapecting the site of these fictes, in disey were more tian gemeral expres-ions for as a great variety of indubitable lodian products were non, pepper, and others; so it is evident that there must
have been a commerce uith India at very early times; and
stones, ivory, apes, and peacocks, as well as the gold and silver which they brought, as well as for the Almug, or Algum-trees. The parts of India which were reached at the earliest times were Crocala, now Curachee (at the mouth of the Indus), and Barugaza, now Baroach, in the Gulf of Cambay. These ports are very little distant from, and can easily communicate with, those on the coast of Malabar, and even with Ceylon; and thus we may account for precious stones, cinnamon of Ceylon, and pepper, forming such early articles of commerce. But the merchants who visited the Malabar coast for pepper of which Sandal-wood grows, and from which, we have of which Sandal-wood grows, and from which, we have
seen, it must long have been exported as an article of seen, it must long have been exported as an article of
commerce. The Ophir and Tarshish of the above pascommerce. The Ophir and Tarshish of the above passages of Scripture must have been to the southward of
the Red Sea, and one of them, at least, we conceive some the Red Sea, and one of them, at least, we conceive some
part of India. From thence the whole of the above cargo part of India. From thence the whole of the above cargo
might at any time have easily been obtained ; it strikes us, therefore, that any wood or tree which formed a part of the cargo and was thought worthy of record, must have possessed some remarkable properties not common in the a straight trunk, though not large, and being close-grained and possensed of such remarkable and agreeable fragrance, could not fail to attract the attention of any merchants visiting the coasts where it grew. As it was equally well fitted for making pillars or terraces, as for musical instruments, 80 we conceive that there is no other tree better entitled than the Sandal-wood, to be the Almug of Scripture,- "the king made of the Algum-trees terraces (pillarg, 1 Kings, x. 12), to the house of the Lord, and to the king's palace, and harps and psalteries for singers; and there were none such seen before in the its texture and agreeable odour when handled, is well calculated for making musicsl instruments. It is less used for such purposes in the present day, because, being expensive, and not very ornamental, its peculiar property, pensive, and not very ornamental, its peculiar property,
that of fragrance, is of little value, on account of the polish with which fashion requires that all instruments polish with which fashion requires that all instruments
should now be covered. Though this does not amount to proof, yet probability is in favour of the Almug being to proof, yet probability is in favour of the Almug being
Sandal-wood, as it has been supposed to be by Celsius and others. The privcipal difficulty with regard to its being 80 is from the name, Algum, occurring also in 2 Chron. ii. 8, when Solomon asks of Hiram, king of Tyre, to send him "also Cedar-trees, Fir-trees, and
Algum-trees, out of Lebanon." Hence it has been sup-Algum-trees, out of Lebanon." Hence it has been sup-
posed to be a produce of that mountain. But Rosenposed to be a produce of that mountain. But Rosenmüller has justly remarked that in the parallel passage in 1 Kings, $7.6,8,10$, there is no mention of Almug-
trees, but only of Cedars and Firs; and he therefore trees, but only of Cedars and Firs; and he therefore
infers that the addition of Almug-trees in the later infers that the addition of Almug-trees in the later
passage, that is, in the book of Chronicles, appears to passage, that is, in the book of Chronicles,

ON VEGETABLE MANURES.
Lime-Leaves.- 100,000 parts of green air-dried Lime leaves contain of mineral substances:-
> $\begin{array}{ll}260 \\ 4,786 & \text { parts of silica } \\ \text { lime }\end{array}$
> $\begin{array}{lll}4,786 & \text { " } & \text { lime } \\ 500 & \text { magnesia } & \text { mater } \\ 1,552 & " & \text { potash } \\ 198 & " & \text { soda }\end{array}$

soda
oxide of iron and manganese
sulphuric acid
phosphoric acid
chlorine
$\qquad$

## 8,491 parts of mineral substances.*

Although when the Lime-leaves are ripe, the greatest part of their potash, soda, and chlorine, have disappeared, or have been carried off by water; still lime, magnesia, and phosphoric acid, remain behind; on which account Lime-leaves are preferable to Oak or Beech-leaves, as litter. 1000 lbs . of green Lime-leaves contain (according
to Boussingault), 32 lbs . of nitrogen, and, consequently, to Boussingault), 32 lbs . of nitrogen, and, consequently,
the ripe leaves mast also contain a great amount of it. the ripe leaves must also contain a great amount of it. Besides these three sorts of leaves, those of Elms,
Birchea, Ashes, Yoke-Elms, Poplars, and Willows, are used as litter. They all are more rich in lime, magnesia, and phosphoric and sulphuric acids, than the straw of the Corn-plants ; and as they probably also contain more nitrogen, it follows that they are preferable for litter. Fir-leaves.-Although most of the Fir and Pine-leaves drop in winter from the trees, they also fall to the ground in other seasons, especially during strong gales or heavy
showers; which is to be taken into account when they are showers; which is to
to be used as litter.

## to be used as litter.

lun,000 parts of green air-dried Fir-leaves contain of mineral substances:-

836 parts of silica
1,290, lime

## magnesia

potash
soda
sodumina
axide of iron and manganese
sulphuric acid
phosphor
chlorine

## 3,150 parts of mineral substances.

*The reader is requested to observe, that in former papers the proportions of partst, ,y the misuse off otot for commas, have
been made to appear like decimal quantities instead of whole been made to appear like decimal quantities instead of whole
numbers. This requires correction through several previous numbers.
articles.

Ripe Fir-leaves contain a greater proportional quantity of potash and soda than other dry leaves, because their resin protects them against the extracting power of water.
The amount of nitrogen they contain is unknown, but is, probably, trifling.
A comparison of the mineral substances contained in the leaves of Coniferex with those of other forest-trees shows that they are inferior to the latter as a litter ; because if 3000 lbs . of Coniferous leaves are brought (mixed with dung) on one Magdeburg acre of land, it will derive frem them only 39 lbs . of lime, 6 lbs . phosphoric acid, \&c. In some countries as, for instance, in the Tyrol, Styria, Corinthia, Franconia, Switzerland, and the Black Forest, the small twigs of Firs, with their green leaves, are used as litter for horned cattle. The manure thus produced, must possess some advantages over that obtained from dried leaves, as the green ones are richer in potash, soda, ${ }^{2}$ and chlorine, than the ripe ones.
re Pine-leaves.- 100,000 parts of green air-dried Pineaves contain of mineral substances :-

175 parts of silica
504

| 504 | $"$ |
| ---: | ---: |
| 120 | $"$ |
| 297 | $"$ |
| 60 | $"$ |
| 5 | $"$ |
| 49 | $"$ |
| 240 | $"$ |
| 30 |  |

magnesia
poda
alumina
oride of iron and manganese
Bulphuric acid phosphoric acid chlorine

3,744 parts of mineral substances.
This small quantity of mineral substances found in Pineleaves renders them a less valuable manure than Fir-leaves, even supposing them not to lose potash and soda in the
course of xipening. Nevertheless, the litter of Pine course of ripening. Nevertheless, the litter of Pine-
leaves is of the greatest agricultural importance in many leaves is of the greatest agricultural importance in many
sandy tracts of Germany. They supply the soil with all the substances required for vegetation ; and by their quantity they make up for their bad quality. In those districts the farmers manure their land every two years with this sort of leaf-dung, and thus the arid soil is supplied with the requisite amount of humus. The quantity of
nitrogen which Pine-leaves contain is not ascertained; Fir probably greater than that of Rye-straw.
Fir, as well as Pine-leaves, decompose with great difficulty, owing to their woody texture and resinous quality. mal marefore necessary to let them lie (mixed with anithey are rotted. in large heaps, where they may heat and be partially decomposed; after which they may be used as litter. If this precaution is not taken, the leaves will remain two or three explains of manure obtained from the leaves of Conifere.
It is asserted that the leaves of the Larch yield better manure than those of Firs or Pines, which I cannot decide as I have never experimented upon them.
used for the absetable remains which are used for the absorption of animal excrements, or as inter, besides the above-named, many others are largely Turves*,'the so-called forest-litter, the Whin and BlackTurves*, the so-called forest-1itter, the Whin and Black berry, Ferns, Mosses, the refuse of Flax and Hemp,
and Bull-rushes, Some of them vield a better, others a worse manure than straw, as will be seen by the followWorse manure tha
ing statements :-
1.-Heath (Erica vulgaris),-In some parts of Germany Heath is the only material used for litter; but a hundred years hence, it will scarcely be employed, now that heathlands are brought more into cultivation. It contains much wax and tannin, and as its texture is very
woody, such manure will lie for years in the ground, if not woody, such manure will lie for years in the ground, if not
properly prepared previous to being ploughed in. It therefore ought to remain for a long time either under the cattle or in the dung-hill.
100,000 parts of young air-dried Heath contain of mineral substances :-

|  |  | lica |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 518 | \% | lime |
| 164 | " | magnesia |
| 94 | " | potash |
| 200 | " | soda |
| 45 | ", | alumina |
| 53 | " | oxide of iron |
| 90 | \% | oxide of manganese |
| 102 | " | sulphuric acid |
| 15 | " | phosphoric acid |

## 1,958 parts of mineral substances.

Hence it follows, that, although Heath does not furnish the best, litter, still it is preferable to the straw of Cerealia, as it is richer in lime, magnesia, potash, soda, and
chlorine. chlorine. Rye-straw used as litter acts the first year of
its being used, as its decomposition is very quick ; whilst its being used, as its decomposition is very quick; whist
Heath being woody, and decomposing slowly, affords a Heath being woody, and decomposing slowly, aftoras a
durable and protracted nourishment. The decomposition of Heath is retarded by its wax and resin, of which it contains 6 per cent. To destroy these substances, and to soften the woody texture, it is advisable, previous to being
used as litter, to throw it into large heaps, where it used as litter, to throw it into large heaps, where it
may heat; by which means, the tannin (so very noxious to growing crops), of which Heaths contain perhaps from 4 to 5 per cent., will be destroyed.
Heath is,'preferable to Rye-straw, also, on account of its great quantity of nitrogen, which, although its amount has * Name of a piece of green turf or Heath, cut out with a sharp
iron instrument.
not.yet been ascertained experimentally, will be greater than that of ripe Rye-straw, as the former is always cut green. Heath is especially valuable in sandy districts where fodder is scarce and all straw is used for the food o cattle. Heath supplies the scanty sand with humus, thus maintaining it in a more humid state.
Heath is best sown as litter for sheep, for it will most easily decompose when the manure remains for a long time. But in such cases, straw should be frequently placed upon it, otherwise the wool may be injured.
The four-leaved Heath (Erica tetralix) is said not to be such good manure as the common Heath; this cannot decide upon, not having analysed it. It is known that cattle will not eat it, but this does not prove it to be bad manure, because the Lupine is also rejected by cattie, although one of the best manures.
With Heath are also collected the Crowberry (Empetruma nigrum), the Sweet Gale (Myrica Gale), and the Andromeda polifolia; and it is probable that these three plants form even better manure than Heath itself.

## $\frac{(\text { To }}{\text { be continued. })}$

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XX. <br> FEW plants are more generally attractive, or, when

 well cultivated, more deserving of a place in the greenbouse of the Amateur, than the Hydrangea hortensis; and it would be difficult to name a greenhouse-plant which at this season is so admirably adapted for a bed in the flower-garden. In its natural state, with delicate pink flowers, it is very beautiful; and when changed by art to the sort cwrulean blue of a cloudless sky, it is still more lovely. Many of the readers of this Paper have seen and admired the noble specimens of this plant exhibite at the Horticultural Society's and other fetes, and as aghort detail of the treatment they receive may not be uninteresting, I subjoin it.
The cuttings are taken off the plants when about an inch long, which in plants forced into flower at this sea son is generally about the middle of February. They are
taken off close to the old wood, and when trimmed taken ofe close to the old wood, and when trimmed
and inserted in cutting-pots filled with light sandy soii, are immediately plunged in a close moist heat in which they root with great freedom and rapidity.
Being rooted, they are potted singly into small sixty-sized Being rooted, they are potted singly into small sixty-sized pots, in a rather strong turfy loam, using the turfy parts only; and as often as they require it, are re-potted into larger pots, until they reach 32 s or 24 s , in which they are left to flower.
From the time of potting up to the end of July they water kept under glass, but are regularly attended with wall i, (occasionally manure,) and as much exposed to the
 highly-elaborated wart and to get as great a quantity of flower well formed and the wood perfectly ripened before the winter season. After July, they are placed at the foot of a south wall, and exposed fully to the sun, gradually withholding water as the leaves begin to assume the autumnal tint, and keeping the soil only sufficiently moist, to prevent the roots being dried up after the leaves have fallen. By this season, if properly attended to, the terminal bud will be as thick as strong Asparagus; and the only care during the winter, will be to keep the buds free from damp, which may be effected by placing the plants on a dry airy shelf in the greenhouse, or in a dry shed, covering them witt kiln-dried fern, or straw.
This is the process of management the first season; in the second, the first plants should be introduced into the forcing-house in January; the second the middle of March,
and the third be allowed to break naturally: this will give and the third be allowed to break naturally : this will give a succession of fowers from April until November, which
may be used either for the decoration of the greenhouse or flower-garden.
After the first crop has flowered and the wood is pretty firm, say the middle of June, the plants are cut down to within two joints of the root, and the soil shaken from them ; they are then repotted into small pots, and after wards treated as in the first season; only observing to retain three or four branches instead of one, and to give the plants a 16 or 12 -sized pot at the last shift; they may then be forced the third season, and will make? spiendid plan for the flower-garden.
It is singular that the Hydrangea never makes a root into fresh soil during the time it is in bloom, and it is from this reason that many are disappointed in obtaining blue flowers ; because the plants bave not any roots in the new soil, and therefore cannot extract the matter from the soil necessary to the chemical change which the juices undergo. I believe all fresh soil containing oxide of iron will produce blue flowers, providing the plants are grown will produce blue flowers, providing the plants are in have little or no effect on old plants.- W. $P$. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

## Erratum.-Artcle on

Drainage.-In your last Paper, I perceive a letter signed "J. S. Fo," whicl speaks of an ineffectual principle of under-drainage, practised on the clay-lands Gloucestershire, and in which he deprecates the drains. any part of the retentive soil for covering in such drains. Having individually practised with unvarying benefit, for several years, the principle of Pearson's under-drainage, both on arable and pasture-land, to the extent of near saifhundred acres; laying the Pearson plough-drains at halfrod distances apart, on the arable land, and varying the separation of the drains on pastures, according to circu and stances, I take leave to recommend to "J. S. F." ", to to all Gloucestershire clay-land owners and occupige, of
purchase a short pamphlet, written by Mr. Hodges

Hemstead, near Cranlrook, in Kent, and published by Messis. Ridgway, Plecadilly, for that experienced cultivator (at the cost, to purcuasers, of one shilling), being
myself convinced that of the Gloucestershire clays are not infested with surface-stone, or materially commixed with infested with surface-stone, or materially commixed with
veins of shrave and sind, that the Pearson drainage might veins of shave mut sand, that the Pearson drainage might
prove of great adantage in that county, as well as in the wealds of West Kent, and of Sussex; in which latter I
have put Mr. Hodge's opinions and recommendations into have put Mr. Hodge's opinions and recommendations into
practice, and found them verified to the letter; and I amo practice, and found them verified to the letter; and I amo
glad now, and not for the first time, to testify nay thanks to that gentleman for the kpains he has taken to benefit clay-land farmers, by making known the principles of
Pearson's effectual, reasonable, and enduring Drainage Pearson's effectual, reasonable, and enduring Drainage
(beyond calculation as to time); and in so saying, I feel it but justice to speak of Mr. Pearson and his invention in the highest terms, not forgetting his disinterestedness in letting the public have knowledge of it, without any tlemen of Kent, and some few of other districts, to subscribe towards making some slight remuneration to the inventor (a tenant of Lord Amherst, and which, in juslandowners, example that should not be lost upon other cessfully. I shall now add the following proofs, which have recently reached me, from an agricultural friend in Sussex, being dated May 12, 1843 :- "We have heen sadly Wednesday, and saw the land-drains run faster than any day during the winter; but I was pleased and surprised to see the theats look so well, where I followed your advice, does Mr. II-n's, at W-k, where it was under-drained." To say more, in fact, of the l'earson llough 1) rainage in this address to you, or to the cultivator of land who may be open to practical information, is quite useless, after
recommending Mr. Hodge's Pamphlet, wherein will be found full and clear instructions, with calrulations of cost, \&c. I differ only in one point with the pamphlet, viz.,
that I have found more man-drains (made with tiles, and outfalls requisite to carry off the water from the plough-drains, to prevent their occasionally breaking up from too great accumulation of water during heavy rains Well to observe, that the drain-tiles should be lail with the open part uppermost, laying a sole, or flat inle thereon, instead of in the common mode. In support of these though declining to make it public. - A Clay-Land Farmer. _- Your correspondent signing himself "J. S. F." seems semoving the water from the surface of che soil. This system, so extensively practised in Gloucestershire, is not through springs," but is used on all stiff pasture-land, where the water, from rain or snow, rests on the top. The
object of draining is not to preserve the soil from moisture so essential to all vegetation, but it is to prevent the fluid becoming stationary, and thus rendermg the land cold where a better system cannot be acted upon, bery well poor substitute for the usual method. Drains, to be of service, are recommended to be made three feet deep, in during the summer months. In performing this prork with tiles, we seldom see a layer of stones placed directly upon
them, for two reasons : first, the great increase of and secondly, it is not considered to be of sufficient ad. rantage to justify the outlay. In five cases out of six, secured with the same substance well pressed all roung them, which has much the same effect as the clay drain, relative to its being impervious to water. In making the
latter, it must be recollected that the trench is in the shape of a wedge, and that there are only about six inches of worked clay over the drain, forming an exceedingly
strong arch; the lower part being smaller than the and the remainder of the excavation being filled in loose. am not surprised that "J. S. F." should be slow to be tures; I was myself rather doubting, (although I was shown land on which the experiment had been made, until I indeed, I should have been too happy to have found one for domestic purposes, and for the benefit of my garden :
yet the surface was always wet and spongy after rain, from the impenctrable nature of the soll ; but since I have become diy and sweet. Draining land is of incalcund advantage to the farmer and gardener", saving manure, and returning almost cent. per cent.; at the same time it may the grand object in draining is not to take up the land, keeping in view the moisture necessary to insure good some of your crops. Howerer strange it may appear to
through the fluid does, in a wet season, filter become per clay-drans in a copious manner, and they doubt therectly dry when the summer is not rainy. No discussion, and 1 trust some of them may be induced to practica opinion, from observation, on the matter: one tion of such im is work a dozen theoretical on a ques-Elm-planks. E In your leader
"Elm-planks-In your leader of May 13, you say the save often seen Elm as well as Fir-planks to state always caused for wheeling upon. The leastrain or frost always caused the Elm to be both greasy and slippery,
while the Fir ones were always preterred by the workmen,
being the best in wet weather for lieeping a secure footing being the hest
upon.-G. $D$.
Manures. - The inquiry in your Paper respecting "sugar-bakers" scum " as a manure has brought to my recollection that many years ago a neighbour of mine
(who is since dead) tried the "scrapings of a sugarbaker's floor" upon some grass-land, the effect of which was visible for several years after. The crop the first year was a very heavy one, but exceedingly coarse and rank, and of a very deep green colour. I should therefore ${ }^{\text {advise " "J. O. U.," if he tries, it, to do so sparingly.- }}$
Stoteh
scriber," arming.-For the information of "A Suband a bushel of Wheat per acre, that the nine quarters acres, was realised in 1826, which was decidedly the best forty years. He in Scotland for a long period-say thirty or equivalent nearly to lamember, also, that our acre is situated upon the north side of the Forth, five miles east excellent Carse-soil, but not from Alloa. The soil is Mr. Mowbray was a distiller, and fed great numbers of cattle, whose urine he collected in a well, made for the purpose. He was also an active and intelligent farmer had was in the front-rank of his class, and would have had good crops though he had not been a distiller, but being this, he turned everything to advantage. The numwas times the field was watered with tife liquid manure time before the middle of May. The same may be said of the field of Hay. It will be recollected that 1826 was a very dry year, so much so as to have obtained the name of the dry year; consequently, the liquid manure told with snowy, followed with hard pinchingy, frost at night very Wheat crop never got a shower. With respect to the proportion, I cannot speak with perfect accuracy, but it it to heguessed at from the nature of the cart : 1 believe which was filled at the well; this barrel emptied itself into a long narrow box at the back end of the cart. The as far ss the I now remember, stretched across the cart holes in its bottom for the emission of the liquor. The died somt at an ordinary working pace. Mr. Mowbray anything I know to the contrary, is as enterprising and successful a cultivator as his father was.-Not a Ncotch Farmer
Bees.-I find that Mr. Wighton has either misread o misrepresented the statement of an experiment which wa in my last communication. He says, "The experiment of putting a headless swarm into a hive to make the Bees create a queen by changing the gender, shows, I think he has taken up." I will not ratalinstand the subjec here-I mop. I will not retaliate, but merely state thing about putting a headless so-that I did not say any dare say that most a headless swarm into a hive; and the Bees were not to be left headless till to mean that he beas, that those be len headess till the queen had laid eggs, the the thegs are destined to be 21 days in queen put around one two, or more of they lose their queen, put an substal years ago, asked Mr. W. to try, which he says he did in August with success. I shall now rectify two or three of Mr. Wighton's mistakes, that may lead inquirers astray.
He says, "Bees' eggs are not hatched by incubation the warmth of the hive alone hring the by incubation; the eggs." The warmth of the hive arve forth from the eggs ; nor yet does the warmth of the Bees hatch egres that are not set upon. I shall give proof that will bear out my assertion, if Mr. W. desires me to do so. In another communication he says that Queen Bees live Queens, generally speaking, live four years, season. more: some prolific ones live but three years and two months. I say prolific ones, for there are good and bad ones, as we call them. No Bee-keeper, ought to keep a hree-year-old queen. Common bees live nine montus stock hives that have bred well in July and August. With a view to the writing a complete practical concise reatise on Bee-management (which I have not time to do t present) for the Gardeners' Chronicle, I wrote to the erson who manages the apiary, in which 1, when a lad, is Bees did in 1842. He says, in answer, "Our Bees did well last year. The best top (first) swarms gathered fifty pounds in the month of August alone. The produce of one swarm perusing these citatioan, sity-my Bees do not produce so is an enormous quantily- Wherein lies the secre" Almost wholly in the ize of the hives! The hives which are used in the apiary alluded to are three-fourths or four-fifths larger than the largest that is within 15 miles or London. Thesitate not to say that Bee-keeping will never be a profitable concern as long as Bees are in those small basin-sized hives. Mr. Wighton says, "Small hives produce early swarms." If we were to inquire what is the reason, he would answer, "Because they are more easily filled;" forgetting that large hives have Bees in proporil ones. Happily he neutralises his own assertion at the same place, by saying that he has " ample proof that Bees will throw swarms, whether their hives be full or not;" which, strange as it
may appear, is also gratuitous. I shall now point out a few advantages that may be derived from a knowledge of find that Mrabity of Bees' eggs. In doing ${ }^{\mathrm{BO}}$, we shall tion in saying thon speaks wita much precipita assured that the knowledge of fit will neither add to nor diminish the produce of his hives." As soon as the owner of the apiary of which 1 have spoken found that Bees could make queens at will when there were egrs in the hive, he invented a system of artificial swarming. which he practised for the space of 30 years with great success, having in one year realised nearly 100 pounds from his apiary-working from 6 in the morning till 6 in the evening elsewhere. The system may be thus stated:-As soon as the hive is pretty full, two-thirds of the Bees and the queen are taken away and put into an empty hive. The Bees that are left in the old hive make queens for themselves. Thus, swarms are prevented from flying away; Bees are prevented from lolling in clusters before swarming, which, when allowed, is an absolute loss; and the cottager can go to his work throughout the week with an easy mind, without hazarding any lass. by the system system ; for after the Bees have lost their queen, they put eggs into two or more royal cells at one time. Those who keep small hives find it to be unprofitable to take more than one swarm in one year. The artificial system has many advantages over the natural system. One more I shall notice. Twenty-one days after the first swarm is taken off there are prood in the old hives but a few drones, drones being 24 days in the cells. The Bees have bred queens; but queens are 10 days ont of the cells before they commence to lay. Well, then all the Bees are taken from those hives that are above 40 pounds weight, and put into empty hives. The honey is taken from the old hives, seat to market at an early season, and sold for a high price. In natural swarming the queens are set some time bef before all the old brood is out.-A. Pettiorew, Wrotham Park.
Hawthorns.-I should be glad if you or any of your correspondents can explain the following circumstance, Which has occurred in a garden about 2 miles from the city of Chester. Several Hawthorn-trees, which have
 and the soil in which they grow is good black soil, upon a bed of sand. $-A . B$.
Parsley,--Parsley-seed, which generally lies long in the ground, is made to grow rapidly by sowing it in the following manner :-Dig a patch of ground, turning the soll over to the depth of twelve inches, break well and
level the top. Strew the seed thinly on the fresh earth and sift about half an inch thick of fich compost on the whole. In this manner Parsley will appear in the course of a fortnight or three weeks at the latest. I find that all seeds when treated in this manner vegetate quickly; and many of those which are supposed to require a hotdrawn, having raised, with the advantage or not being more easily any kind transplanted. It is a great mistake to sow the rising foo thickiy, it is exceedingly injur want of nourishment. Scarcity of food at an early period is too plainly shown in after life by a long unheathy stem, producing yellowish-green leaves and stunted fiowers. The effects of over-crowding is beautifully illustrated in the Mignonette: observe the difference between plants from seed sown in a pot or box and that luxuriating in a border; the former is thin, lank, and emaciated, whilst a single plant will in the latter case cover more than a foot square. - W. W.
On Boiling Vegetable Marrow.-The proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating. You recommended last week that this vegetable should be cut, cooked, and eaten, when not exceeding 3 inches in length. This, 1 submit, using a matter of taste. I have tried it 4 years, and prefer mealy, Let your correspondents who are fond of the vegetable try my plan as well as yours:-Cut it when about the size I mention, peel off the rind, cut it down the centre in four pieces, take out all the seeds, boil it in the same way as Asparagus, and serve it up on toast, with white sauce instead of melted butter. My notion is that, at the above size, it is as superior to your " not exceeding 3 inches" as a good mealy Potato is to an early-forced soapy-ffavoured one.-Chemical Jack

On Preserving Apples.-I tasted some Apples on the foth inst. as fresh as when picked off the tree; and found from my friend, at whose house I was dining, that he had preserved them in sand nof sea-sand) in boxes. They were carefully wiped before put in, a
perfectly dry.-A Tivy-side Subscriber.

Clay-burning,-In the Gardeners' Chronicle, May 6, clay for manure, yet you make no comment of burning extraordinary part of the process, and one which is west worthy the attention of the chemist. I mean the wel vellous appearance of combustion carried.on without fuel The smail quantity of coal or brushwood used at firs kindling of a kiln must of course be completely consumed unabated for months afterwards, yet the fire continues the lumps of pure brick clay , with no addition except top of the kiln. Your informant expressly state the after a kln is airly set a-going. no cual or wood or at kind of combustible is necessary, and it can only be any guished by inattention." Here then is a marvelious paradox-a fire kept up month after month without fuel. How is it possible to account for this? - what can the
combustible matter be? I hope in an early Number to see an answer on this point, which $I$ have no doubt mus have puzzled many others besides myself, and of which have never been able to obtain any explanation, though I have observed the process for yeass,
that the clay itself seldom contains any carbonaceous matter, and that the sods are not thrown on the burning mass, but are exclusively used to form the wails of the kiln, so that the vegetable matters contained in them can in no degree be efficient as fuel.-Phlogiston. [We are unable to solve this problem, if, as our correspondent states, there is really no organic matters present in the
clay; but we suspect there is, although they escape observation. ]
Pronunciation.-My reason for mentioning "Anemone" was, that (as it is universally mispronounced) it affords a warning $t o$ modern nomenclators not to add to vulgar errors. Though the Professor, speaking ex cathedra, could not be charged with pedantry for calling it Anemōne, I yet doubt whether even be would ask a sbopman, to whom he was not known, for a pound of double Aners, öne roots. I was fully aware of the word being classical. Perhaps it is not generas, as my Gradus informs me, using it, at least the expression ruvarßazos-in the very same lline with ave $\mu \omega \nu \alpha$. It may be said that Dog-rose is not the strict latter word occurs in any respectable author, or has been coined for the Anglican market, you can perhaps inform-Salopian.- [The earliest trace that Cordus, a writer who flourished in the beginning of the 16 th century, has a Cynorrhodos, which is said to have been the modern Rosa arvens
The Douglas Fir.-Among your answers to Querists in last Number of the Chronicle, is one to "H.E.B.," on the fruiting of Abies Douglasii; in which you observe it is supposed to have fruited for the first time at Dropmore, about two years ago. I beg to state that there is at seedling plant about 6 in . high, from seed gathered from a plant growing there in 1840 . At that time seed enough was obtained to sow a bed of about 4 square yards, and that solitary plant is all that vegetated. Early this spring Mr. Hislop sowed several seed-pans, with seed gathered last autumn, not one of which has yet appeared, though
the seed looked good. At this moment the tree which was planted in 1835, and has grown vigorously, is full of oung cones, and looks beatififlly.-Quereus.
On Kecping Apples.-I have at present some Apples in my store in a perfectly sound condition, although they are not of a kind reputed to be good keepers. On former occasions I have tried various plans to preserve this valuable fruit, but never succeeded so well as I have done the past season. In order that others may benefit by my experience, I take this opportunity of informing my brofruit before it is the system adopter rubbing it over with a towel, I deposit it on shelves in a large cupboard, with closed doors, constructed so as to excluigh all round, to prevent the Apples tumbling off, are about 6 inches apart, and made to slide in and out for the convenience of sorting. The Apples are placed so as not to touch each month in this way without looking at them, and although during that time one or two may have shown symptoms of decay, the contagion has not spread in the same manner that it does when they are packed in layers with straw in open frames, or exposed to the light without any cover ing. It would would experiment on the foregoing plan, and report the result. Darkness, and protection from frost, appear to be the merits of the wooden press as a conser
vative. $W$. $W$.

Asparayus.-The method of growing Asparagas by inverting a bottle over the head when it first appears from a Cauliflower-was tried by myself with as little success as seemed to attend the experiment elsewhere. Bottom-
heat is, I think, required; perhaps some of your correspondents have tried the plan in a frame over a hotbed and can speak more definitely on this point. The cir cumstance connected with it that I wish to communicate bottle was inverted, and which had grown to such a siz that it was impossible to move it without breaking the bottle. I thought no more of the mirst head from the sum crown is at least three times the size of any other on two large beds. What is the reason of this ately inquired whether salt wonld injure the heads now growing, I beg to add that I have applied 2 stowe of salt to a surtace of 12 ft . by 4 ft . ; especially selecting some I applied it so lately that I see, and expected to see, n improvement in the size and quantity of the heads; bu it assurediy did no injury to tbe growing ones, while full. It is evident that there is little to be feared from an over-application.-Cepophilus.

Verbenas.-Many persons, who have no greenhouse complain of the difficulty of preserving the Scarlet Verbena (Melindres major) through the winter. Let (scarcely missed out of a large patch,) plant it in a pot and train it upright against a twig of Elm, which throws out its lateral shoots so as to present a plain surface.
in the room; and from it (if still kept there) abundance of cuttings may be taken in the ensuing season, and aftally some mould sprinkled over, and a handlight superadded which will strike in many places. I have tried this plan with a small plant this winter, and have about 34 from at this time, besides the parent root.-Cepophilus.

Cucumbers.-The following system of growing early Cucumbers is practised by Mr. Barton, the gardener at Springfield, near Liverpool:-They are grown in a pit of forty-eight feet in length, by ten feet wide, heated by a common flue. A bark-bed of four feet wide is filled to two andm-hal rotten wid fresh tamners bar which is put a layer layer of rop of the spade. This brings the surface of the bed to about the spade. This brings the surface of the blants are fas two feet from the inches from the glass; upon this they are trained in a neat manner. Mr. Barton commences forcing the latte end of January, and very little air is given during the air, it is done early in the fore part of the day. The temperature is made to range from $75^{\alpha}$ to 80 , as near as practicable; and the plants are syringed early in the morning and again in the afternoon. By this method fruit
are cut by the first week in Aprił. Mr. B. prefers the top spit of pasture-land a twelvemonth old, to the most richly-manured compost. The kind of Cucumber grown is the Kenyon. This sort is preferred by most of the gar deners in the vicinity of Liverpool, for early forcing.-J. A
Fios. -Seeing that there are still a good many inquiries throw seing that there, Chronicle about growing the Fig-tree, I send you my mode, which has succeeded quite to my satisfaction. I get small arches turned in the back wall of a Peach-house, so that the roots have liberty to get into the border on the north side. I planted two trees, which were very small, about 4 years ago, and 1 got 200 figs on the same trees, of a good size and colon which I think are likely to do well. I give them the same treatment as I do the Peach-trees.- J. MN., a Gardener Nlate of Garalyg. Adam Smith's tebth Na ical eor advanced I will leave it for others to decide. In book 1st chapter $x i$, he states that Gardening is not a profitable mployment ; he refers, I think, to market-gardening, and says, "The circumstances of gardeners, generally mean and always moderate, may satisfy us that their great inenuity is not commonly over-recompensed. Their deghtful art is practised by so many rich people for amusement, that ittle advantage is to be made by those who practise it for profit ; because the persons who should all their most precious productions." He goes as far back as the days of Democritus, to prove that it was not profit able to inclose a kitchenagarden; he also quates from Columella and Palladius on the same subject. But from the account given of Garden Husbandry in the "Penny Cyclopædia," it would appear that it is not quite so bad e referred to the kale-yards of Kirkcaldy or the gardens f the Metropolis. The author of the "Wealth of Nations," in another place, says, "In a hop-garden, a fruit-garden, 2 kitchen-garden, both the rent of the landlord and the profit of the farmer are generally greater than in a corn or grass field; butt to bring the ground into this condition requires more expense here is ittle difference between the profits of a grass-field and that a kitchen-garden of the same size. In the "Cyclopondia" it is stated that "the profits of a garden near as those of a farm of ten times the extent, cultivated in the best manner, without the belp of purchased maanure." In nother part of the same article, it is said, "And many share of judgment and prudence, raised himself to independence, if not to affluence." From these statements urely we may believe that the condition of gardeners has mproved since the time that the "Wealth of Nations in the cultivation of what the garden produces-or is there a greater demand for the articles cultivated?Peler Mackenzie.
Kitchen Garden Economies, 'No. 2.-By cutting of Lettuces'immediately above the life-knot instead of pulling them up by the roots, when wanted for table, a single or will soon send out a crop of shoots, which are just as good as those first taken; but they require to be used before they becom

## Kitchen Garden Economies, No. 3.-Where room

 scrimp, -that is, where there is room for more, it is not a bad plan to mix Onion and Leek seed together, and sow broad-cast ; then to thin out the Onions by taking up the bed prepared for them as deepBees.-As a remedy against the efluvia arising from the dirt collected in Beehives, W. W." states, in the Chroaricle for April 29, "Let a drawer be attached to the ordinary wooden hives about an inch in depth, which may be removed, when required, for the purpose of cleaning: to prevent the combs being cemented to thed over it, with apertures about an inch square." This may appear a very good plan, but if the entrance is above the "frame-work;" it would be a very unfit tioor for the traffic of
the Bees; if otherwise, the frame would in some measure prevent the egress of the Bees, who seldom or never ceneent their structures to the floor of their dwelling, but leave a small space to afford free access to the divisions of combs. If the drawer was less than the space, say $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, the frame might be dispensed with; but when we take into consideration the probabilty of the drawer not acting well, and crushing the Bees, I think it would be best let alone. The floors of common hives can be cleaned by lifting them up and sweeping off the dirt. "Mr. Savage noticed this in a previous Paper. It is worthy of remark, that though the effluvia from dead Bees, \&c. is very injurious, still it is not the primary cause of disease, and cleanse their dwellings from these accidental impurities.

## -J. Wighton.

Coniferce.-Observing in the Chronicle of May 13, an article on the cultivation of Coniferz in pots, 1 am inmade by Mr a few remarks on the statementants be raised in the spring, and potted off into 60 -sized pots, and ss son established to be shifted into 48 s ; and in six weeks another shift would be required into 24 s ; and at the approach of autuma to place them in 8 s . The plants to remain in 8 s , and in spring to be again removed into

This (he observes) will complete a twelvemonths growts will be objects of wonder." In the first place, Mr . Bishop recommends the plants to be shifted from Mr. Bishop recommends the piants intermediate size f 32 s , which, I think, all gardeners will acknowledge is of 32s, which, if think, all gardeners will acknowledge a shift for a Pinus, which does not form its roots 80 readily as many other plants.--especially in six weeks Mr. Bishop proceeds,- At the approach of autumu place them in 8 s , thus leaving out the intermediate sizes of 16 s and 12 s . I cannot agree with Mr. Bishop, by shifting into large pots in rapid succession. Supposing the Pinus to be shifted in autumn from a 24-pot into an 8 -sized pot, at the very season of the year when the plan discontinues growing, in order to facilitate the ripening of the wood, -and the roots, of course, have almost done growing,-of what service to the plant can that enormou shift be at that advanced period of the year? It is my humble opinion, that if the plat were to be cop-dressed, and remain in the 24 -pot all the winter, and shifted into a 16-pot eariy in the soring, it would be more advantageous to it, and would enable the grower to shift into larger sized pots in succession as required. Among the Pinus recommended by Mr. Bishop, are Pinus Devoniana and P. Russelliana, which are two of the slowest-growing Pines of all. We will suppose a plant of each potted from the seed-pot into small 60 s in the spring, and as soon as established removed into a 48 -pot, and, if necessary, re. moved into a 32 at the latter part of the summer. What a twelvemonths' prowth ? Why, not more than nine inches. At this period Mr 。B. recommends their being shifted into $2 s$; consequently, we should have a plant nine inches high in a pot as large as a moderate-sized washing-tub; and what is to become of that plant after is shifted into so large a pot? As a matter of course, must there rema, and in the course of two or three years all the goodness of the soil world when, on the contrary, if into a 32 , and so on in succession, shifting about twice a-year, the plant would have the advantage of new soils in its infancy ; and I think, with frequent waterings, the growth of the plant would be promoted, and the treatment be more beneficial to the plants.-S. Snipe. respondent "John Abbott, Jun.," considers the Yeastplant to be Centaurea benedicta, the Blessed Thistle; but on looking into "Llants," under Centaurea, I find that the leaves of some of the species of that genus bear a strong resemblance to those of the Yeastplant; and I should be glad to pened to suppose it was the Blessed Thistle-if he has ever seen it cultivated, and if the same properties were ascribed to it as are in America have raised from the seed in question is of very vigorous growth, and althoughit does not yet show forma tolerably correct idea to what it belongs from the cut I now send you, which is an exact representa, tion of one of its largest leaves natural size at present. The colaler is dark green; the midrib of The colour, and tinged with read sides, whole leaf is downy on both sidea, but more particularly on the forming and towards the base. The young leaves that are formise the at the heart are assuming a broader shape, are deeper and more pointed. The seed was sown in the open ail onight. 2lst of February, and germinated in about a fortnigh Although a coarse-growing plant, the slugs are very daye. - LLady, and Constant Reader.-[We can light on this subject without seeing the plant. Whefore, dence now supplied only shows, what was shown betore that it is of the Composite order.]

Cultivalion of the Gentianella, - Would any of your correspondents oblige me by some hints on the cultivation
of the Gientianella? Will it bear moving about, in order to avoid leaving a vacuum in the fiower-garden, or would it he better to plant something else in the bed after the Gentianella has done lluwerng? What kind of soil does it
like P Are the roots improved or injured by parting? $-0 . S$. ZRecs.-As an $\Lambda$ piarian of some experience, 1 am much surprised at the early swarning of Bees this year. On the 1st of May I hived a fine swarm, the wind blowing cool and Woolwich. Can any of your readers inform me of similar instances in other localitites?--W. R. MI. Deptford. mond finds that the method adopted by him (described in No. 16) a suitable one; but, were it indispensably am afraid that manty amateurs would hesitate, from a fear of failure. To those who have plenty of house or pit roon, and are not particular as to what sort of piants
they may have to cill the beds with, the spring season will they maite as well to increase them as any other; but where good strong plants are required, (and such will always afford the most satisfaction,) the autumn is precerable to the spring for propagating them. leat-mould, brick-dust, and loam, finely sitted, and previously warmed in a hotbed. They will strike very well in pure sand; and, where that cannot conture autumn strike, I prepare compartment under a north wall, by forming a trench, two inches deep, two or two feet and a half wide, (or any other convenient width, and long enough to hold the requisite number of cuttings is then procured from the flower-beds, prepared, (a precise number of eyes is watered with a large pan and rose, to settle the sand about the cuttings. For any farther attention they require at this time, the proragator may make a tour of the Con tinent, or pay a vist to New York, the only orders neces-
sary to be lelt conceraing them during his absence being merely to lot them alone. So that, preparing a hotbed siting and warming of soit, placing them in a close frame shadtrg and turning of lights, applying brown-paperabsorb will make roots enough in a few weeks to require a large sixty or small forty-elyht pot. About this time, some of
the Cucumber and Melon-frames will be found empty When potted, they can be put in these, and the lights shut close over them till their roots have struck into the soil in the pots, when they must be gradually opened, and a free circulation of air admitted, to liarden them for the winter. From the geographical section of Lindley's Introduction to Botany, it appears they belong to Thunberg's kingdom, of Good Hope; but whether within or beyond the limits of the colony, the seacoast, or any of the intermediate terraces between that and the Suowy Mountains, it does not say. At all events, within the limits of Thunis muchl lower than any part of England; consequently, the surlight during winter in this country cannot be too much for them. I have found them do very well through the winter in a house where fire-heat was used to keep out appears to be more in keeping with their nature than shutting them up in frames, under six inches of hay, with mats above and below, and only allowing them a few hours' sun in the course of the day-a treatment that might be recommended were they natives of or bordering upon the Arctic circle, and not from a place under $35^{\circ}$ of they ought to be shifted in March into larger pots, and if convenient, allowed a little more room, as it is still two quantity is likely to he wanted for a late crop, cuttings 2way be taken from the others when shifted, and if placed filled with deal box, an set upon the flue or shelf of a late vinery, they will yery soon root.-John Halliday, Messrs. Lee's Nursery. . The Nuthatch (Sitta Europea) builds its nest in holes of trees, and should the entrance prove its size by filling it up with clay, thus forming a barricade. This fact I had the opportanity of witnessing a year or two since: in the month of May I discovered the Whest of a Nuthatch 1 m a hole of a tree, the entrance to with clay and simall stcies, so neatly that this barricade could searcely be distinguished from the neighbouring former Gzze ; above the nest was lanother hole through Which the rain might enter, but in order to prevent so pletely stopped it up with earth. Wishing to see if the bird would rebuild we mall, I destroyed it, and in twi days afterwards was much gratified to find that it was again erected in the manner as before. The nest was comWeod, \&c., and contained five nearly-fledged young.Burghton Kingdon, Teignmouth.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
The fist great meeting for the year took place at the Chiswick for, owing to the previous rains, the lawns, trees, \&c, were al in a state of the richest luxuriance; while the warmth of an ulmost unclouded sun was relieved by a delightfouly cooling
 the Hawthorns, Rhoorndendrows, Azalcas, , c ., greatly emlivenced
the scene with their gay b.ostoms. Sinne last season, the small the scene with their gay bossoms, Since last season, the small
piece of water which stretched across tle arioretum has beers fillef or of so that the company was able to promenade the lawns
ilthout having to scek aund pass over the crowried bridges. the large conservatory the plants were, in a nuost remarkabl vigorous state and a specionen of Dolichos lignosus, laden with
its pretty covered with b oom, the two bengy laced opposite each other,
and nearly nuturn in the centre, hait a splendid effect. The favourabicnesss of the weather drew a considerable assemblage n
 Burlington, Lurd Auckland, Lond Moryctu, Lady Newhingh, the
Ladies Gower, and many ntliers of tlie nobulity. The tiree bands usuaily in attendance performed all the efterinon, alte rnately. In the tents set apart for flowers, the splindour of of oter seasons number of larger collcections. Instances of superior cund in whic
were jarticularly numerous, and some of the spectmens this was observahle, excclle ed, perhaps, al general aspect of plants of this class indiciated a diecided ad vance those which hand been treated arcording to the liberal mettige of
potting recently adopted, and which consists in transfering plants at once from the smallest pots to the largest, which/ th
 Our report. The collection was srand nin the extreme. In collec-
within a very little, one side of the princlpal tent. This colle tion did not consist so much of new things, as of laree specimens
 son velvet flowers. At the back of ths werr ondos. Azal oppostrifula and cordifolia, churozema and many otli hiylrid varieties. These plants werc, admirably grouped as colvur, and inculcate a lesson which we hope when which formed
some of the other exilibrors. Among tie plants the front line were many beautifil thing,
formosa and Baxteri, large globular-tormed plants, with the braisches depending round the sides of the pots, and convered wila,
bloum E Erostenoon curpidatum; Ziclya pamiosa and inophylla, bloum; Errostenion clupidatum; Zichye pamiosa andire foliage
traused on trellises, and the blom almost hiding tre Gompholbium polymorphum plants. In ponit of heath, and quantity of hloom, notluns could excel the plants in thiss col lection. Most of the young pant inad weenc.
sinft system? "of potting, and were a very suficient contradiction to the statement that plants will not bloom ireely hingecived a larger shitt than it is customary to give them. A lovely syeciMuen of Chorozemale glyciniolia-so
ticularly noticeable. In addition to this general collection, there was a specimen aclmirable cultivation, was min every way astomsting. Chlce of the Pimélea spectabihs,
will be familiar to
put. Mhe clusters of Howers were so ciose, as almost tho bunches of blossom. shae tof influrescence. Probably, the next most extraordilary $y$ spe
cime
cimal colle
 plant, which commonhy grows in a loose ragged manuer, wa,
about five feet in lielght, and between three amil four 111 and though merely a builb, without any apparent training, was as
thoroughiy branched all round as if it had been fastened on a barrel-s.s.aped trellis. It had clearly been brought to its state of bushiness and denseness te requisite size, its laterals had bee suffered to grow naturain', wien they had acqured a half droop.ng position, how of the svecimen was only exceeded by it pecularly graceful and showy apycar mece. Near the laterer plant,
and likewise in one of the smallet collections, was the, well-know and handsome Zichya coccinea, in at exceedingly fine conclition) four to five feet across; and besides presenting a dense mass of foliage,
a very large pot, it seemed to hare been cultivated after the system of potting before attended to, and was certairly a magni-
ficent proof of its appyrouriateness. Anotlier spectimen winch may be mentioned as an cxample of of Anagalis monelin major, and came fron Mr. Howan, gr. to
H. Pownall, Est. It was fixer to a flat trells, forur fret hight,
and of an cqual width, and exhibited an almost contunuous tront of deep-blue blossoms. Nothurg could excecd its beauty, sav the skill whe plant might be takern as an evidence of now art,
orions. The properiy appised, will sive orour of the most magniticent. 1rirom the size of the pot, se comnclude that this also had seth sut
to the " one-shift ysstem Besides the contribution
of, there was only one other large collection, and this was from
 They were Hardenice. The first two were supported by a smail Azaled 1 cical trellis, about two feet in height, from the sides ant top of which the racemes of fowers shot up in peculiar vengur epended in an elegant manner: for the richness and size uf th racemes as well as blossoms, and for the dirabs ferc amon being alike handsome on an. The Azâlea is pointed out, thus spe
 high, with such and abuuctance it it from any point. The plann o tiat thic eye co plants thus dwarf and compact is ungustem to the
keepune the prectrable to the more ardiacial morn frem one strde on the same front, so as to show hous which is appropriately ornamented on ant
princuple that a horethan one which is merely decorated in front. sides, pleaees mse it is the perfection of att colonean which cannot be done if only one frum Mr. Frazer were, Hovea at. The princial high, well bloomed, and in gond health; Pmente
Celss, four feet hith linifolia and lanata, each very dhyllom, four feet in height, blossom; Pandsome; Eutaxia myrtifolis, treated asd and with standard, with the branches hom, somewhat stunted, and therefowers $\ddagger$, Rhododller flowers than usual, but splendidly clothed
 cet hygh, and 1 B heautifu
freilis, blooming freely, but too formally trained; ; Pmelea decussata, four feet improved by being trained sound a baxxel-shaped











 was, comparatively, quite a small one last year. Mere was,
further, from Mr. Hint, Gompholobium polymorphum, on a large






 Esll., showed Poly gala acouminata, a hittic tree four feet thgh, magnificuitly diacki, much more hea thy than st is commourt sten.






## 





## green stems, fewer spines, and redder colnur, with a tinge of







 amongst which the fiowers blemterestn5, bccause less artuicial,
These than any that were taller and trantecl ton that surface. and









 plant, and particularly lovely : with a
 wel-bloomed. There was an catrai rum ry suecmen of E .
 conspicuously apparent; more especially in the genera Zichya
and Kennedya, the species of which seem to luxuriate and bloom who sirought a conlectity, had Kemédsa Marrs attre, turee feit and fowering very regularly all over the tre.lis; Hardcuberpria
Comptoniana, supported by a similar trellis, four feet in height,
and a hue instance of superinr culture: Zichya dilatata, tiree
feet in helpht. very showy: Zichya monphy, la, four feet migh,
splendid: Hardenterga monouver splendid: Hardenbergia monophylia, nin a cyindrical trelich, five
feet above the pot, trisy magnificent: Echites suberecta, unfeet above the pot, truy magnificent. Echter suberecta, un-
healthy, and not boosmmg we.l; stephanotis floribunous, very large, but the flowers only imperfectiy developed; Troparolsm
tricolorum, on an ornamental trelis cuperme tie and beantiful; Gompholibnum trellis coverime the pot, healthy kind of trel., s, four feet mornzema hemt, and with a protigit as contuantity of flowern, and a new plaut, eemingly allied to calospye, w.th
 phywa and ongeraremowa, in a masguificent flowering romdition, pleasmere redi and yellow flowers; Kempedya ingricanc, dwart and handsome, with numeroms racemes of its euthous blackish verdant and frec- flowermg; Tro, ric ot 1 m tr having a highly natirrol andt celightlul aspect. Mctirnndya greatly at the top, where the tinwers were albundant and Jarge ; while in the healthiest possible state, it was producing many Kunches of its sweet coat-like blossoms. Zichya glabrata, Kennédya prostrata, and Brachysema latifolium, were from Mr. of the charming tribe of orchidacea, and these obtaind quality, former yeara, a considerable amount of the visitors' attention. hópea tiprina, probably s. Devonsana, with very dark blotclics in the flower; a fine plant of the elegant Oncidium divaricatum; O ,
luridnm, particularly healthy, andl ftowering liberaliy; O . papilio,
the much-admired butterfly-plant, in hing the much-adnired butterfly,-plant, in high health; Dendrobium cupreum, an immense plant, with many noble racemes of its pale
coppery yellow-coloured fowers; Blétia superba, a species with large and remarkauly rich purplish crimson blossoms; Epiden properly managed; Chysis aurea, perfectly healthy; a new Cyrtopera Andersonii, throwing up severa; strong spikes of showy yellow blooms. Maxillaria Deppii, with nearly twenty of aromatica, flowering in its ordinary profusion, and shedding a delicious aromatic fragrance; Cátlleya insermedia, with a good
scape of bloom ; a variety of C. Mossix, very splendid, with three scape of bloom ; a variety of, C. Mossie, very splendid, with three dingy brown flower: Oi cidum pulchellim, one of the prettrent new species of Epidendrum, with dense and short upright spikes of whitish flowers; E. macrochilum, particularly robust; $\mathbb{E}$.
primulinum, with gracefnuly spreading panicles of pretty blossoms of which formed quite a bed on the surface of the pot Burlingtonn
pinx blowsom; aud the purtrange Coryanthes macrantha, were from to Mis Trall, suppied a mice plant of the lovely Denmón, num o the shape of a cone, but not lomking os well as when suffered
o hang down naturally, and Oncidum flevuosum, fixed rond low trellis, which prevents it from ramling so much as it woulit curious hittle warty substances on the hap of the tlower, way sent in1 a very verdant state, by Mr. Edmonds, gr. to the Duke of
Devonshire, at Chiswick, Dendrobium densifloruma, bearing two racemes of flowers on one of its splendid stems, and one on G. Barker, Esq., of Birmingham, furnished Peristéria Hnmboldtí, which are much spotted and bloteued with chellowish flowers, Cycnoche spentadactylon, another new plant, having the fowers larger and darker. Both these last are handsome plants, though their forrerg are wanting in any very flecided or showy colour. Doryanthes excelsa was shown $u$ flower by Mr. Hardie, gr. to surmounted by a large bunch of very dark red flowers. Erioswas a splendd specimen of appropriate culture: it was two feet of dwarf greenhouse slirubs. From Mr Frost, gr, to Jady firen ville, there was a spec.men of Oxal.s cernua, which has nodding
flowers, of a very clear pale yellow tint. An excessively beautiful plant of the white Indian Azalea, bbout two fect in helght, was
from Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir Moore Disiny covering a flat trellis three fect high, was richly ladian with
flowers, from Mr. Stanley, gr, to H. Merens, Enq. A ulant of mass of hlossom, and in the healthest ccidution, came from Mr. produced a highly verdant and vigornus plant of Erica sult, eherea, Esq.. exhibited a superior specimen of Erica Hartnell. And
Mr. Hughes, gr, to Mrs. Rogers, of Tooting, brought a plant of
Chorozena Henchmanni, tolerably well bloomed, 4 feet in height, though somewhat ragged. betulæfolius, from Mr. Green, gr: to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., in the higeesy; Manéttia bicolor, also from Mr. Green, 5 feet high, on a
frerel-shaped trellis chrysnlectron grandifor beautifully in flower. Rhododendron Norbiton, with large heads of brownish yellow flowers, which have numerons spots in the upper petals, and are very handsome.
R. Smithil decorum, from the same individual, with pale and
delicate pinkish blooms, spotted in the upper petals likewise



 Statice macrophylla, a species with peculiariy broad and long Kensington. A species of Bossiza, with narrow, nurseryman, of Kyle, of Leyton, Essex; Begonia coccinew, the showiest species at the ends of all the shoots, from Mr. Goode, gr, to Mrs. Lawrence; Tropæolum azureum, further from Mr. Groode, and saud to veined leaves, and handsome purple flowers, And a Leschenaultia,
probably prandifor probably grandiflora, from Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., of Cheam. The last-named plant was much better than L. biloba, having larger and darker flowers; it may possibly rank among
the finest things that were shown. Was supplied by Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood. They
comprised some very pretty species, several of which were
alluded to specifcally in our report of the last meeting of the Horticultural Society, at Regent-street. Those which are most
noticeabie, and were not then pointed out, are, Stachys corsica, noticeabie, and were not then pointed out, are, Stachys corsica, plant that is ofter cultivated in flower-borders, and which is quite suitable for growing in pots; Cheiranthus ochroleucus,
another favorite border plant, and equally adapted for pot
culture; Phlox setacea, with showy dark pink fowers; Pulmonária davurica, with bluish blossoms; and Viola palmata, bearing was only one collection, from Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, the
best varieties in which were-Buistii, agracefully-growing plart, with very deep blue corollas to its rather small Howers; rosea good foliage, red sepals, and a rich crimson corolla; ; its flowers
are large and showy. Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, plants of their F. Laneii, which has immense biossoms, and
appears to be in all respects a noble sort. Mr. Gaines, of Bat. tersea, brought a basket of well-cultivated Ixias, the varied and The Pelargoniums occupied a larger space than usual and the quantity exceeded that of any former exhibition we have seen The weather has for some time past been so unfavourable for rom h The general display, however, was very imposiog; and the cultivation, training, and management of the plants was highly
creditable to the growers. The new class of Pelargoniums grown in pots of 24 to the cast proved highly interesting, as many seedlings and new varieties were introduced among them;
and had the weather not been so umpropitious, this class would have numbered more competitors, as the size of the pots bring the of growers. The Gold Banksian Medal, offered by the Society in this class, was awarded to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, a successdition; they were grown and exhibited in slate pots, and the mate of the plants bore conclusive evidence that this anti-porous Some new and fine varieties were shown in this clans also by plants, Mr. Cock's were conspicuously fine; nor can we imagine the cultivation of large specimens to be carried beyond the
skill exercised by him ; the Prince of Waterloo, Dido, Madeleine, Coronation, and Cyrus, excited unanimons delight from their plants were covered. Mr. Bell's collection was very creditable,
and Mr. Catleugh's and Mr. Gaines's large plants were also The supply of seedling Pelargoniums was rather limited; th same ungenial weather had caused the seedlings generally to be
late. Among those sent, two were selected by the Judges, to
which certificates of merit were auarderl they were buth from which certhicates of merit were au arded; they were buth from
ill . Seck, of In (worth : Susamm, a white flower with a crinson spon in the upper petals; the general form of the flc wer 1 ls very
good; and the petals being stiff, it retains its shape to thelast; the good; and the petals being stiff, it retains its shape to thast; the
habit of the flower is good, and its style of trussing very fine.
Zanzummin is a large flower, having delicate pink under petals, Zanzummim is a large flower, having delicate pink under petals,
with a rich crimson spot in the rpper part of the flower, nearly of rose-colour; this is a showy variety, and hoth flowers wo imapine will improve as the weather becomes more favourable for the natural development of the flowers. The habit of the plant
is good, short-jointed, and showingitstrusseswell. Theadvantages of showing the seedlings in pots must have been apparent to every one, as the nature of the foliage, mode of growth and
trussing is seen, and supersedes the necessity of inquiry subject; the regulation is an admirable one, and will prove
advantageous both to purchasers and growers. The seedling Calceolarias were numerous, varying much in quality; but or marking ings in this class possess decided novelty of colou for reward, as the ease with which they are raised brings a tole
rably good collection within the reach of every one possessed o a greenhouse. Two curious varieties from Mr. Standish's col Eclipse, the other Duchess of Gloucester, the former having buff ground, was covered with large maroon spots; the appear-
ance of this variety is very peculiar; the latter had a lemon ance of this variety is very peculiar; the latter had a lemon
ground, covered with brown spots; they are perfectly distinct from those generally seen, and will no doubt be in request. The ticular notice.
PRLAR following is a list of some of the winning Florists' Flowers the cast. (Amateurs). - Silver-gilt medal to Mr. Cock, fo Mabel, Mdo, Marleleme Cormation, Cyriss, Evadne, fuble Large, Coronation, Climax, Joan of Arc, Florence, Erectum, Speculum, Rienzi, Eliza Superb, Jewess : Silver Knightian medal to Clarissa, Acme to Shell, Esq., Pimlico, for Comte de Paris, Annette, Lord Mayor, Bridesmaid, Portia, Magnet. (Nursery Sy lih, Jubslee, Erectum, Coronation, Lady May oress, Jewess, Large sarer metal to Mr. Gaines, for Mayor, Victory, Selma Duke, Sylph, Horence, Erectum, Joan of Arc, Emperor, Cy rus,
Juba, Coronation, Mabel. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and irst-rate varieties, in pots of 24 to the cast, (Amateurs.) the Farics, Black Pinsce, Erectum, Susama Sarpe sive medal to Mr. Bell, Chelsea Honpital, for Camilla, sy, pu, (irand
Duke, Come de Paris, Van Ambungh, Flash, Finchantress, Quec
 Eclisse, Mary Jane (Basett's). Sy mmetry, Sir I. Peel, (harlotte,
Matidid, Favourite, Jubuce, (ircat Western, Wuzarti, Jinma Ifumaden'y, Large Silver medal to Mr. (lames, tor Prince of
Wales, Caroline, Lydia, Euterpe, Sylph, Queen of Bourbons, Duke of Cornwall, Orange Perfection, Lady Prudhoe, Nymph tions of 6 varieties, in pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs.)-Th Silver Knightian medal to Mr. Green, gr, to Sir E. Antrobus, Bt.,
for Purpuraa grandifora, Alba coccinea maximum, Prince of
Wales, Formosissima Ne sian medal to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth, for A snes and Eady Douglas (seedlings), Madonna, Adonis, Bertha, Pulchella superb coccinea maxima, grandifora, Fireking, Barnes' Reform, Prince pots of 12 to the cast. (Amateurs).-The Large Silver medal to
Mr. Beck, for Lady of the Lake, King, Miss Antrolus, Mirabins, Climax. (Nurserymen). - The Silver Knightian medal
to Mr. Gaines, for Gaines' Cyrus, Rising Son, Goldu Soverengn
 Panted Laıy, and Pleta, fre.m Mr. Stanly, gr. to H. Bercus, E↔я
 of East Barnet, and others. Black Hamburgh Grapes were sent

Mr. Nicholson, gr. to the Earl of Orkney, Mr. Mitchell, of
Brighton, Mr. Davis, of East Barnet, Mr. E. Davis, gr, to
Smath, Esq., Woodhail Pare Smath, Esq., Woodhall Park, Mr. Davis, gr. E. Do Lord Boston, Mr
Dods, gr. to Sır G. Warrenden, Bart., and Mr. Chapman, of Vauxhali: with a few White sweetwater from some of the same Peaches and Nectarines cance from Mr. Tillery, Erq. to the Buke gr. to E. J. Shirley, Esq. Mr. Jennings, gr. to the Earl of Derby
 kinds of Pears, in excellent yreservation, from Mr. Maldwin, of
Turnham-green. Mr. Fish, gr. to R. H. Odde, Esq., and R their biossoms, were fumished by Mr. Moss, gr, to J. Tay I 1 ,
Esq. : and there were several brace of Cucumber, from valuols parties. The prize-list will best explain the merits of all these
articies. The two main points that call for rntice in the getting up of fastened to them ini conspicuous positions; and, secondly, that many of the specimens had the soll in the pots covered with
moss, which had a neat, finished appearance, and would tend materiaiy to prevent the plants being injured by the abstraction
of moisture by any currents of air to whill they might happen
to be exposed. Both practices, however, ought to be mor versally adopted, and if the system of attaching rames to the
fruit were likewise pursued, it would add considerably to the
interest with which they are May 18,-Mr. F. Solly, in his second lecture, brietly adverted
to the importance of bearing in mind the facts, exemplified produced by slight chemical differences of combination; that rise to products of the most diversfied character. He thien promere iorms of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen. But in
the first place he called attention to the large quantity of water
that is found in all veretables by the following Table of results obtained by himself, showing the relative
in then.

|  | Water. | Mrganic | Inorganic Matter. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Potato | 7713 | 2173 | 114. |
| Carrot | 8727 | 1159 | 114 |
| Turnip | 9308 | 588 | 104 |
| Parsnep | 7929 | 1947 | 124 |
| Red Beet | 8501 | 1390 | 109 |
| Bassano Beet | 8730 | 1159 | 311 |
| White Beet | 8690 | 1198 | 112 |
| Jerusalem Artichoke | 7566 | 2298 | 136 |
| Flag Leek | 8611 | 1277 | 112 |
| Shallot | $9 \mathrm{ng1}$ | 779 | 130 |
| Garlic | 8409 | 1838 | 153 |
| Spring Radishes | 9539 | 380 | 81 |
| Endive | 9290 | 619 | 91 |
| Scotch Kale | 8682 | 1173 | 145 |
| Red Cabbage | 8910 | 993 | 97 |
| Savoy | 8979 | guo | 121 |
| Seakale | 9238 | 705 | 57 |
| Young Cabbage | 8693 | 1139 | 168. |
| Spinach | 8805 | 943 | 258 |
| J, ettuce | 9350 | 555 | 95 |
| French Beans | 9317 | 619 | 64 |
| Broccoli | 8768 | 1136 | 96 |
| Ked Celery | 9280 | 597 | 123 |
| White Celery | 9387 | 488 | 125 |
| Giant Rhubarb | 9447 | 492 | 62 |
| Asparagus | 9210 | 735 | 55 |
| Watercress | 9260 | 633 | 107 |
| Sorrel . | 9207 | 709 | 91 |
| Parsley | 8430 | 1299 | 271 |
| Fennel. | 8761 | 1048 | 191 |
| Horseradish | 6879 | 2945 | 176 |
| Salsafy | 7951 | 1929 | 120 |
| Green Onion | 8586 | 1925 | 6. |
| Mustard | 9462 | 436 | 102 |
| Purple sage | 7515 | 2240 | 245 |
| Cucumber | 9589 | 852 | 59 |
| Kohl Rabì. | 8646 | 1240 | 114 |

per cent of water, the Cabbae Cucumber contains as much as 953 further illustrated by a comparison between the fresh state of the plant, the former being three feet long, and the latter about one small quantity of organic and appeared that plants consist large quantity of water. The organic products were then examined. Liebig's apparatus for the analysis of plants was introduced, and the organic matter burnt away to be examined, and proved to characters of lignin, were pointed out. By a variety of tests their presence and dis-
tinctions were shown in the specimens of vegetable matter on the and ritrogen. In this part of the lecture some beautiful experiof potassium by chlorine, and the liberation of the iodine, which attacked it, and gave it its usual blue colour. The carbonaceous periments, and the lecture comeluded by agann reformut all the actave piniclules ot plants, all the vegctable acus, ansl 181
short, everything organic in the vegetable structure, to peculiar
combinations combinations of the four great elements, oxygen, hydrogen,
nitrogen, and carbon. Someallusion was at the same time inade introduced at the end of the lecture, and was more insisted on than
that sugar to spirit, spirit to vine frar, that starch changes into sugar,
sug to carbonc acid ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. square, on the 10 th of May, the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P., in the gentemen Members of the socecty. Mr. Davenport commun-

 mps, 4 cwt. of glano and 4 cwt. of gypsum-30 tons produce.
One acre of Turnips, 2 cwt of guano and 2 cwt. of gypsum- 27
tons. The dufference betwe manured with 3 cwt. of guano and the same quantity of gypsuir toft Hall, near Ixwarth Suffir Mr. Hendy Wilson, of sty model of Rouse's Improved Plough. This plourch is the invention of W. Rouse, a wheelwright, restiding at Barton, near Bury
Edmund's, and the principal points of advantage ascribed to share may be deepened or fleetened to or from the land in an
instant without stopping the horses or the ploughman"s tand being
taken off the plough; that it will go with or without a ground,
with or without wheels, with a wood breast for taken of the plough; that it will go with or without a ground,
with or without wherels, with a woo breast for Turmp and sum-
mer land, and with any shaped uron breast that may be required or preferred; that it requires no sledge for its removal from place to place; that the coulter may be moved six ways, by a move-
ment effected in an instant, and so firm that no horse can move
it; that the furrow can be faken any width, and any depth, up hill or down hill, with equal facility; that it
will be less expensive to the farmer and more will be less expensive to the farmer and more easy to the
labourer than any plough yet made, the whole construction
being so simple as to be leyt being so simple as to be kept in repair at less cost than
other ploughs." The communication of Mr. Wilson stated that
the plough had received the approbation of Mr. Allan Ransome the plough had received the approbation of Mr. Allan Ransome, land in Suffolk. Earl Spencer read the Report of the Committee appointed on the 3ric of May, and setaulcd the vanous axvantages
presented by each locality proposed for the next year's meetning,
when Southampton was chosen when Southampton was chopen as the place of the Annual
Country Meeting of 1844. The Journal Committee reported the adjudication of the prize of The sovernal Committee reported the
the compraxntive adrantages in the employment of Hssay on
 Tweaty soverergn for the best erplanation of the causes wheh mal Physiology, to W, F. Karkeek, of Traro, Corrmwall. Mr. council, "that of the 25 Mcmbers of Councll who go ont by rota-
tion, the 10 who have attended the fewest times during the year
shall ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY. the Horns Tavern, Kennington. The quality of the productions shown was rather below the average, and the day being singu.
larly unfavourable, the attendance of visitors was not so ample as usual. A band of wind-instruments performed during the afternoon. Among the plants and flowers present, we noticed conical-shaped trellis, about 4 ft . high, and flowering beautiabout 18 inches in height, and from 2 to 3 ft. in diameter, quite inophy lia, attached to a large tlat ornamental trellis, and masmificcitly in flower, from J. Allnutt, Eseq.; 1'mélea spectabilis-
 some specimen of Erica propendens, laden with its lovely
drooping pink flowers, from Mr. Dawson; Aphelexis humilis, In the most perfect condition, from Mr. Bruce; a superb flowerg, which warf, very luxuriant, with an immense head of
tint tint, from Mr. Dawson, gr. to T. Hawes, Esq., Lavender-hill ;
Ixora coccines in Bruce; and a céreus, called "The Lawn Seedling," in the way
of Jenkinsonii, of Jenkinsonii, but with paler flowers, and nearer speciosus in of Norwood, weobserved, in addition to the Wood, nurseryman, the Horticultural society's. Rooms and Gardens, a nice specimen most elegant pyrenaica; it was unusually well grown, and is a excellent plant of Gilliett, Esq., Clapham Park, had in it a very of E. sulphurea, mirabiilis, Macnaliana, ampullacea var. \&c.
From Mr. Hamp there were superb plants of Gloxinia rubra, From Mr. Hamp there were superb plants of Gloxinia rubra
maxima. and cantescens, with Iponoca Ilu'sfallix, foweriag on vell-cultivated plant of the pretty Stylidium fasciculatum. Mr Bruce exhibited a most noble specimen of Polvecila acuminata,
drooping with the wcight of jis showy lolossoms, a fine Azailea Gledistanesin, and a a particularly dense and rich plaxt of the addun manni, in a pleasingly dwarf and healthy condition; Fabiana pungens, compazema ilicifolia, peculiarly excellent; Eutáxia pungens, compact, and finely-flowered: Epacris cerreflora, elegantly; a well-bloomed, though not very dense, Borosia ser rulata, and a most extraordinary aud meritorious specimen of
Plumbago capensis, were sent by Mr. Wilson, gr. to - Gilliet Esq, Claphan Park. Mr. Fairbairn show, gr, to - Geat plant of Genista canariensis, and a nearly-allied variety, which has
darker flowers, and is called G. Atleeana; with charming litte specimens of Chorozema Henchmanni and Dicksoni. A collec tion of Cinerarias, from Mr. Ivery, of Peckhan, was brilliantly bition of Tulips was good, as was that of Pansies. The exhithe names of the winning Tulips; their merits wiil be seensert Aglaia, Polyphemus, Lawrence's Patty, Fabius, Hoimes's King, Rose Brilliant, Captain White, ${ }^{\text {Brutus, }}$, Catalini, Madame Vestris, and Violet primis, Junius Brown's, which were recommended for a prize, were, Trion Mr. Royale, Brown's Wallace, Polyphemus, Brulante eclatante Salvator Rosa, Stroug's King, Madame Vestris, Violet Rouge,
atre, Brown's Ulysses, Daphne, Franciscus primis, and Clarence atre, Brown's Ulysses, Daphne, Franciscus primis, and ClarenceKing, Triumphe Royale, Allion, Catalano, Gloria mundi, OptiTriomphe Royale, La plus Belle, Darius, Rainbow, Clarence, Agiaia, Violet triumphant, Lord Brougham, Roscius,
Mizraim, Fleur des Dames, and Rubens. We rem from collections of plants were not generally distinguished While, in most cases, only the names of the exhibitors, and no to the plants. It about them were written ou the cards, attachod between the colectouns to an improvement to place something residence of coulections to sephititors, with the gentlemen to whom they are is subjoine when the latter are exhibiting. A list of the awards Edmbjoined:-Amareurs:-The middle silver medal to Mr. The modor do. The large silver to Mr. ('. Clark, for do. The middle sulver to Mr. Massey, for to varictus of Calcolaria. The mudele silver to collection of 24 miscellaneous plants. The middile silver, for Mr. of Heartsease. The large silver to Mr. Bruce, for eight varieties of Heaths. NVRSERYMEN, scc. :-The middle silver to Mr. Brown Por do. The large silver to Mr. Catleugh, for 12 varienbres of of
Pelargoniums. The large silver to Mr. Lawrence, for 12 Tulipe


 fournes, sorts ifarre. 'Whe middle ulver to M1. K. J. Chapman, iov
onaket if frit. The mulde silver to Mr. Chapman, for a
 W. B. Delight: This Pansy is the most perfect specimen of form eye is fine, the tup ine proportion to the size of the flower the Which is somewhat petals are crimson purple, and the beitng of Longwick. $2 l$ class flruypr), and was raised by Mr. J. S. Cook,
a dark self of pood substance. 1 st rimss Tuhp, l'yusps. bizarre,
broke by Mr. brown, of Slough, ground clear, feathering clean
and decided, cup short.

## COUNTRY SHOWS

Armagh Horticultural Society, April 27,-The first Spring com-
petition of this Society took place in the Market-house rooms, and
consider considering the early season of the year, was highly creditable to
the competitors. The following specimens obtained prizes :Stove competitors. The following specimens, obtained prizes :-
bergia alata, Mr. J. Lowrie 2, Epia alata, Mr. J. Lowrie, gr. to his Grace the Lord Primate
J. Lowrie. Greenhouseni, Hibiscus splendens, Aloe lineata, Mr. J. Lowrie. Greenfouse Plants, 1 , Arbutus procera, Clianthus
puniceus, Acacia armata, Hydrangea hortensis, Cytisus racemosus, Mr. J. Lowrie ; 2, Fuchsia fulgens, Azalea indica alba, SiphoLowrie. Auriculas, 1 , Cockup's Eclipse, Page's Champion,
Harris's Blucher, green-edged; Kenyon's Rineled Harris's Blucher, green-edged; Kenyon's Ringleader, Hoge's
Magnificent, Popplewell's Conqueror, grey-edgead; Campbell's
Robin Burns, Lee's Bright Venus, Cox's Pillar of Benuty edged, Favourite Alpine, King, of the Alps, Egyptian Queen, sely
Or shaded, Mr. J. Lowrie; 2, Mr. S. Allen, Trimposes, Mr. J. Lowrie. Polyanthuses, Mr. S. Allen. Hy/u-
cinths, Nimrod, Lord Wellington, Lord Nelson, blue; Waterioo
Groot Vorst Vainqueur, Hercules, white, Mr. J. Lowrie. Pansies, Turnbull's Dean Swift, Widnall's Helen, Jairbairne's Lavies, Turnbull
Quecn, and s scediings, Mr. J. Lowrie. 'olfreflurias, Lavrie's Cockpen, Mrs. Innpe, and MInitifora, Mr.J. Lowrie. Cint Parite Queen Victoria, and 2 seedlings named Primate of Ireland and
Miss Paton, Mr. J. Lowrie. Bouquet of Flower's, 1 , a splendid figure of a pheasant, on a tasteful pedestal, from Penton \& Skead's nurseries; $2, ~ a ~ s p l e n d i d ~ b o u q u e t, ~ c o m p o s e d ~ o f ~ m a n y ~ r a r e ~ a n d ~$
beautiful flowers, in the form of a Chinese grotto, Mr. J. Lowrie Apples, Mr. G. Martin, gr. to J. Hatchell, Esq. Cucumbers, Mr
S. Allen. Potatoes, Mr. J. Lowrie. Asparagus, Mr, T. Corvan, gr. to Miss Waugh. Beans, Mr. J. Lowrie. Oniens, Mr. Jor. Stoops
gr. to Capt. Algeo. Mrushrooms, Mr. J. Lowrie. Sealcale, Mr. T.
Corvan. Brocoli, Mr. J. Stoops. Lettuces, Mr. J. Lowrie, Leeles, Birmingham and Midland Floral and Horticultural Socipty, April 27.-The frst exhibition for the season was 1 eld in the
town of Birmingham. The display of Fruit Flowers, and Vege tables was remarkably fine for this period. A good collection admired; as were also the Pansies of Mr. Earl and Mr. Mellon The following prizes were awarded: Auriculas - Premier Mr. Wallace ; 2, Lovely Ann, H. Pope; 3, Clapton Hero, S Bunn. Grey-1, Ne plus Ultra, S. Bann; 2, Conqueror of
Europe, S. Bunn; 3, Fletcher's Mary Ann, C. Fleteher. Whit W, Pillar of Beauty, Mr. Wallace; 2, Lee's. Bright Venus, Mr Weighee; 3, Schol's Mrs. Clarke, H. Pope. Selfs-1, Lord
Lum ; 2, Lady Flora Hastings, Mr. Wallace; 3, Black Prince, Mr. Britten. Alpine-1, King of the Alp. Brue, Mr. Haines ; 3, Lovely Ann, Mr. Haines. Seed
ling ling, 1, S. Bunn; 2, Mr. Downing. Polyanthuses-Premier
prize, George the Fourth. J. Moore. Dark-1, Prince Regent , George the Sydney Smith, Mr. Wallace; 3, Glory of England, J. Moore Scedling-1, J. Pope and Sons. Hyacinthis-1, R. Chinn
2,1
R, Chinn. Pansies-Best collection of 12 blooms, 1, Mr. W Earl ; 2, Mr. J. Cowdry. Pansies-Best collection of 6 blooms,
1, Mr. W. Eari: 2, J. Cowdry. Seedline d $v .-1$, Mr. Melion; 2, E. Phillips. Orchidaceae-1, Cymbidium aloifolium, A. Kenrick, Esq. ; 2, Maxillaria Harrisonii, A. Kenrick, Esq. Green-
house Plants-1, Chorozema varium, J. Pope and Sons; Correa speciosa, J. Gouglh, Fsq. ; 3, Epacris onosmæflora, J. Heuths-1, Willmoreana, A. Kenrick, Esq. 3. 2, Lacteflora, J Pope and Sons. Camellias - 1, Double White, J. Moore; 2, Bellis; 2, Foster's Alicia, Peliargoniums-1, J. Joan of Arc, MM.
Rimum, J. Cowdry. Roses-1, Yellow China, M, Splendidis, White Moss, Mr. Bellis. Hardy Shrubs-1, Rhododendro hybridum, M. Kellett, Esq-; 2, Rhododendron Russellianum, J. Sons 薄, Fumaria nobilis, J. Moore. Apples-1, Scarlet Pearmain, R. L. Chance, Esq.; 2, Silk Apple, R. L. Chance, Esq. Strawberries-1, Keen's Seeding, R. L. Chance, Esq. Beans-
1, R. L. Chance, Esq. Peas-1, Early Frame, R. L. Chance, Gough, Esq. Broccoli-1, R. Chimn; 2, Purple, R, List ; 2. J. Chance, Esq. Cabbage-1, Nonpareil, J. Rodway; 2, Early Dwanf, H,
Chinn. Rhuburb-1, Myatt's Victoria, Mr. Baker; 2, Giant, J, Mist. Lettuce-1, Hardy Green, J. Rodway. Groups of Flowers Dundee Floral and Horticultural Society, May 10.-The first meeting of this Society for the season was held in the Caledonian Hall, Castle-street, when the tables were filed with the best The Auriculas were the principal attraction: but among the greenhoase plants were two or three stands, every plant of which was a perfect specimen. Among the articles sent in for the
decoration of the room, were a very handsome group of green decoration of the room, were a very handsome group of green-
house plants, from T. W. Miln, Esq. Greenhouse plants and Auriculas from the nurseries of Messrs. Urquhart and Sons, and Mr. W. Laird; and some splendid seedling Calceolarias, rased by Mr. Couacher, gr. at Saint Fort, which were much and deservedl admired, as well as three splendid Arnaryllis, from Sir J. Ogilvy, Bart., and and the result of their decision was-1, to C. Clark, Esq. perform, and 3 green-edged Auriculas-Booth's Freedom, Laurie's
for the best Glory of Cheshunt, and Oliver's Lovely Ann; 2, to D. Martin, Lord Lascelles. Best 3 g'ey-edged, 1, to C. Clark, Esq., for Smith' Gen. Boliver, Waterhouse's Conqueror, and Morris's Union; 2
to Mr. J. Tait, for Alpine Shepherdess, Pearson's Lilerty, Taylor's Ploughboy. Best 3 white-edged, 1, to C. Clark, Esq.,
for Campleli's Robert Burns, Taylor's Glory, and Lee's Bright and Lee's Bright Venus. Best miruty of sza, 1, to Mr. James Urıon, Taylor's (ilory, Lce's Bright Venus, and a seciling; : C. Clark, Esq., for Hedges' Britannia, Booth's Freedorn, Jefferey's Best 3 Selfs, 1 , to Mr. J. Jamson, for Findlay's Purple of Tyre, Best 3 Gelfs, Grand Turk, and seedling; 2, to C. Clark, Esq., for Best Alpine, to D. Martin, Esq. Best seeelling Self, 1, to C. Clark, Esq.; 2, to D. Martin, Esq. Best- edged seedling, 1, to Mr. J. Tait
2, to D. Martin, Esq. The premier prize given by Mr. Clark, for the best three Auriculas, was won by Mr. P. Brown, gr. to J.
Sanderson, Esq., with Wood's Delight, Booth's Freedom, and Morris's Union, as well as the Sweepstares, wlison. Best 3 Poly, Smith's Gen. Boliver, Pinnce kerent; 2, to C. Clark, Esq, for Pearson's Alexander, Buck's George the Fourth, and Falkner"s Black Prince, Best seedling Polyanthus, 1, to Mr. J. Tait; 2, to G. Fyfe, Esq. Best
variety of double Primpose, 1, to Mr. P. Brown ; 2, to Mr. J. Tait. Best specimen Bulbs, 1 , to A. Eason, Esq., for Tropæ'01um penta-
plyllum. Best variety of Bulbs (cut flowers), to C. Clark, Esq plyylum. Best rariety of Bulbs (cut fiowers), to C. Clark, Esq
 Mr. (T. Simson, for Princess Royal, Haidée, Prince Abert (Silver-
lock's), Col. Dundas, Lady Flora Hastings, and Jupiter ; 2 , to S

Melomson.s Esq, for Miss Stainsforth, Diamal ermon, Hardie Hope
 Sllveriock's Prince Albert, Sylvia, Lord Howe, Queen of Whites,
and Junior William; 2, to Mr. G. Simson for Col. Dundas, Syltia, Ritchie's Rival, Defiance, Prince Albert Best 12 Punsien, 1 , to s. Thomson, Esf, for Novelty, Earl of Rupon
Peter Dick, Miss Kembic, Success Prince Peter Dick, Miss Kembie, Success, Prince Albert, Enchantress, Whites; 3, to Capt. Douglas, not named. Best Seedling, 1, to Capt. Douglas; 2 , to W. Mason, Esqa. Best 3 doubble Hyacinths, 1 , single, 1, to G. Fyfe. Esq. 32 , to Mr. W. Taylor, gr. to Mr. G. Sibbold. Best 6 single, 1 , to Mre Wr, W. To Mr. J. Tait; ; 2 ,
Ritclice, gr, to D. Miln.
 Edson, Fsc., for P,mclea linfolia and Hyperrcitoha, Azalea indica superbum; 2, to Mr. R. Ritchie, for Clianthus puniceus, Straand Lotus Jac head Celsi, Corixa speciosa, Polysala speciosa, for Jenkensoni and speciosum. Best pair of Heaths, 1 , to C .
Clark, Esq., for Cerinthoides and Willmoreana ; 2 , to R . Gray, Eason, Esq., for Zychia inophylla ; 2, to Sir J. Ogilvy, for Kenne dya prostrata. Best Stave Climber, to C. Clark, Esq., for Thunbergia Clianthus puniceus on to Best (for rarity), to A. Eason, Rsa for Statice pseudo- armerio. to C. Clark', Esq, for Gesmera, faucialis, Best 6 Herbaceous Blooms, Johnston, gr. to C. to Mr. J. Tait. Best Bnuquit, to Mr. H.

 to Mr. R. Ritclie; 2 , to Mr.P. Brow'r. Best 0 tulule 1 lyules, 1 , to Mr Dick. Best 4 heads of Seakgales. Best variety of Apples, to Mr. J. Douglas. Best 6 strlkes of Rhubarb, 1, to Mr. W. Taylor; 2, to
Mr. J. Dick. Best basket of Vegetables, 1, to Mr. G. Sibbold; 2,
to Mr. W. Taylor.

Cheetham Hitl Cucumber Show, May 5,-This Exhibition was
held at the Bird in Hand, Cheetham Hal botween the dung-grown Fruit and those grown by fire-heat. Sixteen brace were brought for exhibition. The Ipswich Society's respectable Amateurs, Florists, and other gentlemen, sat down


Six Prizes werc also awarded to Dung-heat productions; their 18 do.; Third, 18 and 17 do.; Fourth, 16 and 15 do.; Fifth, 16 and

South Essea Horticultural Society, May 11, The first exhibition or this season took place in Wanstead Park. The fineness of the Park, drew a great many of the Members and the sesident gentry of the neighbourhood. The exhibition was the best that had ever of Plants, Nurserymen, Mr. J. Fraser ; Small do., Mr. Pamplin. Wrouclicr, gr. to J. Alleard, Esq, ; 2, Mr. R. Furster, gro to Rev.



Felton Florists' Society, May 8.-The florists of Felton and its Hyacinths, and Pansies, at Mrs. Hines', the Northumberland Arms inn, when the prizes were awarded to the following gentle-
men:-Auriculdos, 1 , Mr. WW. Harrison, for Dorman's Don Pedro; Booth's Freedom; 4, Mr. W. Scott, for Thompson's Bangrip;
5, Mr. Harrison, for Oiliver's Lovely Ann; 6 , The Rev. J. Orrell, for Grimes's Privateer. Polyant thuses, 1, The Rey. J. Orrell, for
Maud's Beauty of England; 2, Mr. W. Harrison, for Burnard's Formosa, 3, Mr Orrell, for NIcholson's King, 4 , MT. WW. ThompA.exander, and Collier's Princess Royal. Hyacinths, $, 2,3$, 2,
Mr. Rdithc, zr. to Mrs. Mitford for' Groot Vorst, Lord Nelson,

 also much admired, aud is a very fine and distinct variety of the
red ground class. red ground class.
Heartsense Society, May 9.-The second show of this Society
was held at the Thatched-House Inn, Hammersmith, when, con sidering the very heavy rain and hail which had previously tallen,
the tlowers were exceedingly fine; indeed some, which had been great credit on the growers. We are glad to learn that tite
Society is increasing very rapidy ind inded, tudfing from the
Sumerous competions and members, some of whom came from Bristol, Nottingham, and other distant parts of the country, we are inclined to believe that the Society will arrive at as great a
degree of eminence as can naturally be expected, when its objects are con very simple, thourh lovely fower. The following is the
 Ki.rtand, Chipping.
(10s.) Mr. Edmonds,
 to Mr Bridges for his Victory, a flower very much like Thomcomperititin) a seading named Blood Royal, possessing great
novely of colour and a fine form, but slow pinq a turdency to become (at times) rough on the edges of the petals.
Hunslet F:oral Society, May 3.-This society held their annual
show of Auriculas and Polyantauses, at the Punch Bowl Inn, show of Auriculas and Polyanthuses, at the Ponch Bowl Inn ,
Hunslet. The judges distrinuted the following prizes - Avericu-

 Warre's Union, do. Chinu-edged, 1 , Ashworth, Reargurar,
Ely ; 2, Beauty of Bariow, do ; 3, Lily of the Valley, do.;



 Practical Floral and Horriculturut Sociefy of Irelanit, Mray 14. yesterday, in the round room of the Rotunda, The splendid
specimens exhibited by Mr. Eivingston, nurseryman ; Mr. Ellis



 The corolla is a fine rosy crimson. Mrs. Desmond, as usilat,
exhibited a large collection of beautiful flowers in wax. The the day was most briliant and lashionable, The fire band of
the 4th Dragmon Guards was in attendance, and enivened the
 flota, Columnea Schicdeana, Euphorbia splentrets, Fivcl ruanPlants, 1 , Mr. Livingstot, nurseryman. Grechmer wes Phumt, 1 ,




 vievia latiolia, Eutaxia myrtitolia, Buronia serrylata, Ardisia,
 ton. Grey-edged Auriculus, $1, \mathrm{Mr}$. J. Goff, florist; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Lit
ingston. Four M'Laine; 2 Mr. Gofir. 12 Turliey Ranunculuses, 1 , Mr. M. Shaw,
florist. 12 Anemones, 1 , Mr. Montgomery. PRIVATR GARDENs.
, 1, Mr. J. C. Humphreys, gr, to the Hon

Col. Wingfield, for Eaphorbia splendens, Bryonii, and a hybrid; Gloxinia hybrid, Gesnera hybrid, indigofera specles; 2, Mr.
Ellis, gr. to the Under. Secretary. Greenhouse Plants, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Plagiolobium illictfolium and chorozemifolium, Azalea variegata and Rawsonii, Liparia sphærica, Elichrysum vestitum pumilum; 2, Mr. Smith, gr, to Mrs. Putland. Six Darh
Pelargoniums, 1, Mr. Kane, gr. to E. Clıborn, Esq. Six Light Pelargonizms, 1, Mr. Hines; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Montgomery, gr. to the Rev. Mr. Wolseley, Six Dfixed Pelargoniums, 1, Mr. Montgomery. vestita alba, perspicuamphreys, nor , pinifolia, elegans, jasminiflora. Sin-
 Mr. Humphreys, for Chorozema varium, three years old, and seven feet high; 2, Mr. Ellis. Six Cinerarias, 1, Mr. Evans. Herbu-
ceous Plants, 1, recommended to Mr. Hogg, gr. to J. Power, Esq. Herbaceous Plants, 1, T. Pidmeon, Esq. Bnsket of Ornamental Plunts, 1, Mr. Humphreys, for Azalea indica alba and sinensis, mehta retic 1lath, Hovea Ceisi, Gesnera species, and a hybrid, Cac tus species; 2, Mr. Smith. Device (Tender), 1, Mr. Montenmery mery, Open Comperition.- Unlimited Ornamental Busket, 1 ,
Mr . Hagerty. Seedling Pelargonium (Light), 1, Mr. Hines. Seedling Fuchsia, 1, Mr. Hagerty. Grey-edged Aurieula, 1, Mr. Kelly, Gr. to Col. Conolly. Green-edged Auriculns, 1, T. Pidgeon,
E.q. Grey-edged do., 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. White-edged do., 1 ,
Mr. Kelly. Four Alpine Mr. Kedly, Four Alpine do., 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. Anemones,
T. Pidgeon, Esq. 50 Panties, 1 , M. Wathew. 12 do. 1 , do.
24 do., 1, T. Pidgeon, Esq. 24 do. (seedling), 1, Master Fagan. Grapes, 1 Mr Kelly ${ }^{2}, \mathrm{Mr}$. Kelly; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Smith Mrs. Vesey; 2, Mr. Humphreys. Bukinp-Apples, 1, Mr. LumsAsparagus, 1 , Mr. Ellis. Dish of New Potatoes, 1 , Mr. Montgo1, Mr. Humphreys bers, 1, Mr. Elis; 2, Mr. flogg. Rhubryb, Salad, 1, Mr. Mntgomery. Tugips (feathered bizanve), 1, Mr.
Walthew; 2, Mr. Kane; 3, Mr. Hines. Do. (flamed), \}, Mr. Kane; Walthew; 2, Mr. Kane; 3, Mr. Hines. Do. (flumed) 1, Mr. Kane,
2, Mr. Walthew. Byblemens (feeihered), 1, Mr. Walthew; 2, Mr.
Kane. Fime thered Rose, 1 , Mr. Walthew, M, Mr. Kane. Flumed Rose, 1 , Mr.

Ipswich Cucumber Society, May 11.-The second show for the not so great as on a former occasion. Suffolk is becoming so celebrated for the cultivation of Cucumbers, that it is with much aificulty that the foreigners (as the growers in other counties are called) are persuaded to come forward. The judges gave
general satisfaction, by awarding the prizes by the Standard of the Society, which embraces all the qualities requisite in a first rate Show Cucamber, viz.-Length, combined with the annexed qualities; straight, slender, and uniform in size; dark green in every respect fit for tabie. It is also worthy of remark that the first. Mr. George Mills, of Gunversbury Park, also made a communication through the Secretary, that he would be happy the first wize in Fehrary next which was immediatcly accepte by Messrs. Latter and Ward. The annexed list will give a full



$\because \because \because!+18$


The West Kent Floral and Hortir first extibition of this Society, which has been recenty got up
under the auspices of Mr. Pawley, of the White Hart Hotel,
 Fine collections of plants were exhibited from the Gardens of Miss Traill, Hayes Place, Hayes, Sir C. Farnaby, West Wickham Croydon, Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, Mr. Hally, of Blackheath, and Mr. Hunt, from Hayes Place, were good specımens of Maxillária Harrisonii, Dendrobium Pierardii, and several other Orchidaceous
plants; Cytisus racemosus, Genista fragrans, Leschenautia
formosa, fine plants from 18 inches to two feet in cliameter, and a very surecior variety, Trope'olum tricolorum, Ixora cocmea in fine bloom, Templetonja retusa, a good but neglected plant Boronia pinnata and serrulata, splendid plants; Erica Hartnellii very large; E. delicata, rubra calyx, and many
For this collection the first prize was awarded.
exhibited a collection of Heathe, containing some fine plants, expectally of Erica sulphurea, mutabilis, elegans, and Will moreana, to which also the first prize was awarded. M
Pawley's collections were the next in interest and Pawlcy's collections were the next in interest, and consisted of and a dozen Fuchsias. Among the plants in the large collection we noticed Euphorbia splendens, Elichrysum secymoides, var speciosum, Chorozema varim, and its variety rotundifolia nana, in spienisia crenu, Arda phylla and rhoriophnæ, Azalea Herbertii, a very decided improvement on A. phoenicea, and several other fine secrling varieties A fine specimen of Leschenaratia formosa, six menes high an of the pots, and good plants of Pimelea rosea, Coldonnea side diana, and Ixora coccinea. To this collection the second prize was awarded. The climbers consisted is
pecimens of Kennedya nypricans and prom; wath fin , tricolorum Zichye pannosa and inophylla, and a spectes of Gompholobinm potting, and several of them that, twelve months back, were in collection of Fuchsias were prown on the same srstem, and contained fine plants of $F$. Moneypennii, Towardii, Venu victrix, a very distinct but paltry variety, a seedling of fine
habit, and good flower, and a fine plant of F. Eppsii. This plant it was perhaps sul emor to any thmg in the exhibtion. In 4 -sized pots, 5 ft , hiph, 4 ft . in diameter, the branches drooning to we ever before saw The fower buds were just becinnins $s$ well, and if they equal the plant, which they promise to clo, this r. to Sir C. Farnahy, contronted snme finc-3inomed plants elargoniums and Auriculas, and John Wells, Esc.., exhibited some good seedling Calceolarias, but not equal to Mr. Wells's
The collection from H. Harman, Esq., contained a few plants, and the Pelargoniums from J. Harman, Esq, of Eltham, were tolerably good Mr. Hally, of biackneash, examion a dooming plants of Rosa Devoniensis, the delicious fragrance of which afforded a great treat th the ladhes.
Of specimen plants there was an excellent wariety of Azalea, with large pure white flowers, and of vigorous habit, from Mr. Malplants of Tropæolun tricolorum, and Clematis azurea srandiflora, from the gardens of F. Baring, Esq., Lee. Vegetables
were not very abundaut. A good collection was exhibited by Mr. Mallion, and a brace of white spine Cucumbers from Mr. Law-
rence, gr. to - Stanton, Esq., Westborough-green, were wellrown fruit -W, P, Aypes.
Limerick Practical frorticultural Society, April 29.,-The Spring
Exhibition was held in the Philosophical Soc ery's competitors entered the prize list.-Mr. MacDonald, gr. to the us stove and greenhouse plants in fine condition, consistnthus punicens, Clenithti cerorlea, Selago Gilliesii, Magnoia, Cmerarias, \&ce. Re, Mr. Heaphy, gr, to Lord Clarina, brace of Cucumbers, best Seakale, best Turnips, 2 d hect Pansies, and best 12 Pears. Mr. Walsi, gig. to Sir A. De Vere, Hart.,
obtained 8 prizes for hest Seeding Auricalas, $2 d$ best Culceolarias, best 6 Herbaceous Plants, best 6 Double Hyacinths, best 3 Single do., best 6 Vers. Mr. Callopv, pr. to G. Bevan, Esq., 15 prizes for best named Aur.cria, best collecbest Stove Plants, best collection of Plants in Flower of all sorts, best Bouquet of Cut Flowers (Exntic), best 6 Hardy Shrubs in
flower, 2d best Double Tulips, best 3 heads of Caulifowrr, and
 much admired. Mr. Drury, gr. to Sir H. D. Massy, Bt., 9 prizes
for the only burich of Grapes, $2 d$ best Auriculas, zd best Hyacinthe, $2 d$ best Verbenas, best Bouquet of Cut Flowprs (Hardy), 2 d best
Asparagus, $2 d$ best Broccolf, best Kidney Beans, and Nuw Pctatoes of ag pr, to ing, best Green-edged and Grey Auriculas, best 2 Seedlisg Anemones, 2 d best Greenhouse Plants, best 4 Double Primrose, and
2d best Herbaceous Plants. Mr. Fitzgerald, gro to G. Juthill, Esq., 2 prizes for best 50 heads of Asparagus, and hest dish of
New Potatoes. Mr. Grady. gr. to M. Honan, Esq̧., 11 prizes for best 12 Anemones, best 6 dark Pelargoniums, and best 6 lightground do., $2 d$ best large collicction, 2d best Polyanthus, best
Ranunculuses, best Chinese Roses in pois, best Verbenas, best $\sigma$ M'Donagh, gr. to W. Liny d, Esif., 14 puzes for best 6 Tender Anruals, best collection of Pansies, best seedling Pansies, best Polyanthus, best colection of Double Primrose, best Feathere best Broccoll, 2d best Cucumbers, 2d best Lettuce, best Celery, and best Pot herbs. Mr. Kerny, gr. to P. Gabbett, Esq., 4 mizes,
best Cactus, 2 d best collection, $2 d$ best Stove Plants, and best 4 Double Stocks in pots. Mr. Carmony, gr. to W. Mousell, E‘q.,
a prizes, best 3 Self-coloured Auriculas, best Shaddock or Lemon, best Dessert Apples, best dish of Muslesome, and $2 d$ best
Rhubarb. Mr. Gariner, gr, to Alfed Furlur, Eect, 2 przes for $2 d$ best Anemones, and best 12 Domble Thut, Mr. Mawlor best collection of Gqeembinse Plants, 2 d best lianmuculuces for a beantiful Seedling Amaryllis, much admired, a pretty
Seedling Cineraria, und box of Parisian Walldowers, of the
finest lin finest k
judges.
onntry;, particularly noticed by the Newcustle-on-Tyne Botanicul and Horticultural Society, April Music Ifall, and the expectations of the committer and nemiers were most amply fulfilled. To juclge from the immomse quantity and beautiful growth of the plants and flowers, the exlubrince was more like the month of June than April, and the appearance
of the room was quite as gay as at the large summer shows former years. Every portion of the extensive tabics was covered
with specimens, and several were obliged to be placed on the seats which surrounded the room. The fruits were in very fine
condition, and had becn well kept till this late season, many of condition, and had becn well kept till this late season, many We
the Apples being as firm and juicy as when newly gathered. We the Apples being as firm and juicy as when newly gathered There
noticed a good specinen of a Pineapple from Axwell Park. to the were also several excellent Cucumbers exbibited. As to the flowers it is difticult to particularize. The co.tan as pcios 135 included Hitcheni, Jenkinsonii, speciosissimus, annd sifye, an all covered with their glowing flowers, and the single phe Anrulas
Epiphyllum Ackermanni, was one mass of bloom. The and Polyanthuses were very good, and, like all early siowicent great favourites. The Hyacinths, as usual, were magnificent specmens. The Cineranhs were mamerons, and ene colly the prize collection, which included well-grown specincns of

Waterliowiana, Hendersonit, hybrita-puluchella, King, envientidens,





 fint col cetinis of plauts, amongst them were pretyy specimens.




















 lee twenty-four Pansies, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Watson.
The best yollection of Ericus, the second silver nedal to Mrs.
Sirtees. The best single siecimen of Erica, (E. intermedia), the The best rollection of Ericas, the second, (E. intermedia), the
Sintes, The best single specimen of Erica
briste medal to Mr. T. Charlton, gr. to Mrs. Atkinson. The
 medl to Mr. J. A. Craigze, Crawcrook. The hest bouthet of Jon
quils the second bronze medal to Mr. W. Kelly. The best col best ingle specimen of an Eixotic Plant, (Tropreolum tricolorum),
the cocond silver medal to Mr. J. Deans. The best tinglespeciment of thew or rave. Exotic Plant, (Cattleya, Skinneri), the secont
silve medal to $G$. Watles, Esq. The best Seedling of any Flicists Coorv, now : Seedling Autricula, (Dorman's John Buddle), the bronz medal ta Mr. M. Dorman. The best bouquet of Flowers, Flowrg, the bronze medal to Mr. J. Reid, gr. to W. Losth, Efs, abov, which dififers in no material respect He states that thi Soci,y has lately been remodelled on popular principles, anid
is threfore now more likely to advance its great object, that o
then propling for the innecent____ Th North British Gavdeners' Society, April 26.-The first meet-
 succurul competitors:- For the 6 best Auriculas-Page's Giorks of Oidenburgh, Lawnes Pillar of Beauty, Oliver's Lovely Anm, and Leigh's
Tolaira-1, to Mr. J. Young; gr. to T. Oliver, Esq ; 2 , to Mr D. Frlis, gr. to A. Blair, Esq. For the best ${ }^{\text {D }}$, Ody's Lady Mid


 Bnd ueen Victoria-1, to Mr. J. Young; 2, to Mr. J. Addison,





 2, Mr. J. Douglas. The prize of one half.guinea, for th
grtest variety, of British. Primposes, $h$, to Mr. Alexander. Fo
rest rest, Carlowrie ; 2, to Mr. Thom. The following articles wer
se for exhibition Se for exhibition :--From Messrs. Handasyde, Musseiburgh, a
spimen, in fower, of their new white Ribes albidnm; also a Action of 22 named. Early I I ulips, from open borter, From
Pinder Tod, mat. gr,, Leith, 12 staks of Myatt's Victoria, or Pinapple flavoured Rhaliarb, grown without artificial aid, this
loteas greatly praised. From the gardens of Capt. Falconer, 3
 tin varieties of seedling Cineraria, some of them really fine Alia fine seedling Pelargonium, raised by Mr. J. Young, Newa cided inprovement on the pareat plant.
 at the Town Hall. Though so early in the year, the ronm was
exceedingly well flle with flowering plants, comprising many
spleydid varieties of Orchidaceæ, Azaleas, Rhodolendrons, Cacti, splezdid varieties of Orchidaceæ2, Azaieas, hodes, Hyacinths, Pan sies, Rc., \&c. The principal object of attraction was a spe - Helyar
the Plantain Tree (Musa Cavendishii), the property ot
 andj. A. lindos.sh I
ain.red. From tie

assemblage of visitors The
Mr. Wilmontr mentioned the Clucumbers of h. rom the gardens of Mr. Willmott; some extraordinary Pears fine sample of Myatt:
B. Chandier, Esq., and T. Fooks, Jsq., a form,
Victoria Rhubarb, and some Asparagusexhibited by Mr. Deven is i,
 bers, best collection of Orchidaceæ, best collection of Cacti,
eecond best Greenhouse Plants, best specimen Greenhouse Plant, best collection of Cape Encas, best collection of Hardy Plants
(forced), best II acinths, best collection of Ciner arias, best Roses R Pots, and exs, for the best Lettuc w, spound he
R. Pattion, Fsq
Stove Plants, best coliection of Gireenhouse Plan
Pelargoniums, best Caleeolarias, second best pars of Aurnculas,
second best collection of Auriculas, best Cut Reses, and extra for a specimen Greenhouse Plant. To Mr. Stevens, gi. Pars,
Chandler, Esq., for the best Dessert Pears, best Kitchen Pears,
thur \& best Cucumbers, and sccond best Brocoli. To J. R. Mayo, Esq., for best Dessert Apples, and best collection of Apples. To
Mr. Andrews, gr. to H. C. Goodden, Esq., for the second best basket of Cut Flowers, and extra for Kitchen Pears. To Mr.
Pottecary, gr. to Mr. Gondford, for the second best collection of Apples, second best Dessert Apples, best Potatoes, and Pelar
coniums. To Mr. Gould, gr, to the Rev. TV. F. Yeatman, for the
 for the best Strawberries, best Stove riants,
Stove Plants, second best Orchidaceæ, and the best specimen Stove Plants, second
Cape Ericas. To the Rev. R. G. Rogers, for the second best
Aspat.rrus. To Mrs. Parnell, for the third best Asparacus. To Nr. Cooper, gro to Rev, W. H. Turner, for the second best
Strawherries, third best Rhubarb, second best Kidney Beans, second best Lettuces, secs, best Basket of Cut Flowers. To. J.
second best Hardy Plants, A.' Devenish, Esq., for the best Asparagus, best Rhubarb, secons
best Cape Ericas, best Pansies, best pair of Auriculas, best Polyanthuscs, best coltection of Aull, Esq.. for the second best
tion of Cierarlas. To F. C. Steggall, Roses in pots. To Mr Rrewes, gr. to R. B. Sheridan, Esq., for the second best Mush rooms, second best Potatnes, best Carrots, best Cabbages
second best Pansies, the second best Calceolarias, third bes basket of Cut Flowers, and best single Anemor. Lucas, gr. to C. A. Moody, Esq., for the best Broccoli. To Mr. E. Watts, for
the third best Brocoli. To Mr. Blake, gr. to the Rev. J. BlenMerhassett, for the second best Cabbages, and best seabel, Mr
Mr . Melmoth, for the third best Cabbages. To Mr. Cabell, gre to Mrs. West, for third best Pansies, second best Hyacintis
luest double Anemones, and second best Poly authuses. CoT TAGERS' PRIZES: To T. Babstock, of Sherborne, for the bes
Cabbages, second best Broccolk, best Greens. To J. Samways, Cabbages, second
of Mudford, for the second best Cabluages, best Broccoli. To T
Miller, of Yoovil, for the third best Cabbages. To R . Cattle, o Clitton, for the third best Broccoli, third best Greens. Jeffery, of Sherborne, for the shibited by Mr. J. Davison, of Sherborne:
plants were Elichrysum proliferum, Epacris impressa, pulchella, nivalis, rea ventricosa, Mirbelia Baxterii, Borobide phoenicea splen sus racemosus, Azalea, Smithii, alba Cersi, Clematis. azurea,
dens, Anthncercis viscosa, Hovea grandifora, and noutanaa, a splendid collection of Hyacinths,
Ericas graninosa, perspicua, persoluta, coccinea, australis colorans verna, pubescens minor, Willmoreana, pyras, \&c
transparens, and others; with Pansies, Cineranas, Webber, of Crewkerue, the suecimens werc excellent and choice,
but too numerous to particularize. Wolstanton and Pottery Horticultural Society, May 4.-The first exhibition for the season took place in the Town Hall,
urslem, (by the kind permission of the trustees, ) and afforded to the numerous visitors much gratification. The specimens florists' flowers (Auriculas and Yolyanthuses) were not so ${ }^{\prime}$ house Plants was most excellent. The principal prizes were awarded to W. Davenport, Fsq., E. Wond, Esq., W. Woon, Outram, and Heath. Messrs. Linter, Stubbs, King, and Hancock conAdvertiser.
performan
Al
York Horticultural Society, April 19.-The Spring Show of the A larger company than usual at this season visited the exhibiA long. The Council Chambers, which were set apart for frnit and
 h. Frawhianu, very fine, also attracted much attention. The the Orchidaceous plant Dendrobum densiflorum (India), from
Messrs. Backhouse. The judres awarded the following prizes

$\qquad$
 4. Messrs. Backthwite; 2, Mr. Steward; $; 9, M r$. Outhwate;
thuts, M, Mr. Outhwaite
 Outhwaste, 4, Mr. Anl leby for Amulet, Alarm, Bathoi la, Bertuty
 Delicata, Fora Supe S, Naice, Lueen of the Whites, lisal 1 cl low, Salter's Seedling, Six John Sebright, Sgnor La, Backlouse.
toria splendens, Wid Dutchnan; 2, 3, Messrs. Bat
 Esq., for Cereus speciov Plant, 1, The Lord Mayor, for \&schy
nanthus parasiticus ; 2, H. Harris, Eeq., for Gesnera verticillata ;
4 , Messrs. Backhouse, for Kschynanthus parasitucu; 5 , J. 4, Messrs. Backionous, for Seschynanthus parasiticus; 5 , $J$,
Roper, Ese., for Simingia cæralea. Orchidacenus Plants, 1 , Messrs. Backhouse, for Dendrobium densifiorum (India),
Messrs. Rackhouse for Gongora fulva, frum Demerara; 3, Messrs. Backhouse, for Gongora fulva,
Farris, Fsin.. for Cyurpedium calceolus
Winine Fin

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 r. Anderson; \&, W. T. D. Duesbery, Esq. \&, Mr. Ancerson.


NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

Half hardy

 tivated in a pot and kept through the winter in a cold frame, to be turned ont against a wall with a southerly aspect in spring; greenhouse, if increased in the spring by offsets or catings, phants of anmost any of treating the species is to keep it always
Perhaps the best whe mot.-luzun's Mugazune of Butuny. LF lia acuminata. Acuminate-lipper Lrelia. (Stare Epiphyte). found by Mr. Hartwey, growing on the trunk of the Calabash-
tree, at a place called Retatuben, in Guatemala. It is sald to from a fine corymb of eight flowers, and to be so beautiful that the Guatemalese give de the name of rat
pseuto-bulbs are produced regularly and alternately, as well as
with great closeness, on the rachis, and are readiy known by being much fattened and wrinkled. The flowers, which are of a delncate blush tint, with the bone in an erect ceape. For cultivating it, nothmg is necessary lut a saltable 1 ningh in of ring a to suppring summer but may be taken to a colder one in winter. At no time, how-
ever, does it require a high temperature. - Puatun's. Mincuzue of Botany.
Hoves pungens; var, major. Pointed-leaved Hovea; large variety. (Greenhouse Shruh.) Legununosæ. Dadelphia Decánit in the superior size of its leaves and flowers, and the greater robustness of its growth. It was reared by Mr. Low, of Clapton, summer of 184. . If potted in the usual dixture of loam, heath
nould, and sand, it will grow vigorously, and it should be kept in a light and arry part of the greenhouse, and potted and watered when young, and the young laterals should also be shortened in an early stage of their advancement. There is no difticulty in
causing cuttings to root, if they are potted in sandy earth, placed in very slight bottone-beat, and partially shaded. The spring is
the best tume for preparing them.-Puaton's Magazine of Botany Eip chytumi Microchisum, Small-hpped Oncidium. (Stove currous plant was introduced some years ago from Guatemala, by G. U. Skinuer, Esq., and was afterwards found in the seum, Athough nut a very
serving rootice. its cry glaucous flower-stem, the snow- whinte
lip and crimson petals, lying, as it were, in the midde of dusky-


 zuelas, some 13. It was growing on a bare rock, with a quan woven into the interstices of the rock and mound about ; very wircis for a it it great abundance on the rocky banks of the arr sot he Jome of that year. I nerer saw it except in such situations, generaily exposed, and aways among rocss. the selals and petals darker and more marked than this now are $68^{\circ}$ to 70 : and, potsberds, which will cause superfluous water to ppass off freely. the pot should be half filled wath potsherds, braken smaner brim. During the summer months, while the plant is in a growalluwed to rise to $80^{\circ}$ by day, and fall to $68^{\circ}$ by night-giving a little water is reaght sumy weather. and the temperature may be allowed to 1all as low as $50^{\circ}$ or $55^{\circ}$, -Botanical Register
 mim Convolvalacere. Pentandria Monogyia, - If all the
namen by M. Clioicy are really synonyme, it must be con-
fessed that the botanists who have invented them hare mel fessed that the botanists who have invented the m hare much to


 accor...tr to Rumphise and


 Mro, Tancrence, werc the mont loreyy ome can in inambe, tha the th.nes, frrming
restug upon a

## MISCELLANEOUS

British Association.-Notice has been given that the thirteenth meeting of this institution will commence in Cork on Thursday, the 17 th of August next, when the the 17 th to Wednesday the meet daily from Thursday the sections will. also meet daily from Thursday the 17 th to Tuesday the $22 d$, inclusive, at 11 A. $\boldsymbol{m}$. and the general evening meetings will be held on Thursday the Agricultural Labday the 23 d , at 8 P.m.
When I had somewhat more Iour a dozen years ago turned my attention much to this subject, at present, I means of procuring the allotment, directly and indirectly, of some thousands of gardens to cottagers. 1 wrote a few in which I mixed up a few hints useful to that elass of persons, with directions for the cultivation of their gardens. On two or three occasions I have been applied to for permission to print this for sale at cost-price for distribution, to which I readily acceded. With the omission of the first paragraph, I believe it is applicable for distribution anywhere. I have only two or three copies left, and send one, which may be made any use of you may see fit. I
have found, practically, that few will adopt the minutime in the disposition of the allotment $I$ have recommended in other respects, the pamphlet has had a very decided in offect in connexion with the gardens. At the time decided written I had very great difficulty in persuading any one to undertake the office of parish constable in the parishes I bad under moy immediate charge, the duty was so onerous in cnssequence of the loose and predatory habits of the popoation. At the Court immediately succeeding the first year's trial of this system, and the delivery of the little book to every cottager in two adjoining parishes, the constable of the preceding year offered no objection to restated at the which expressed some surprise. He he really had had nothing to do in his office during the past year, and I never afterwards experienced any difficulty. I Ient money to buy pigs to those who required a loan: it was punctually repaid, and with one exception the rents have been regularly paid. The rents paid have been a trifle more than the farmer previously paid, to cover the rates, which are paid by the Iandlord. I had in almost universally opposed to the system; but I had the satisfaction of attending a meeting of a farmer's club very recently in this county, at which the subject for discussion Was, the comparative sdvantage or disadvantage of the who spoke garden system. There were some individuals it was carried by a very large majority of the meeting, consisting almost exclusively of rack-renters.-Charles Lawrence.

BRIMPSFIRLD. ON my brother's taking possession of the estates ately purchased by him, forming the principal part of the parishes in which you reside, the entire management of off to admit of his personal superintendence. With far knowledge I had personal superintendence. With the the labouring closses, interest he feels in the welfare of to make early iaquiry into your condition; and had it under consideration, as you know, before the beginning of those disgraceful riots which have taken place about the country. These, for a time, put a stop to my proceedings. Your orderly and peaceable conduct, while these disturbances existed in this county, have increased your claims on our consideration. The other proprietors of land in the parish of Brimpsfield entertain the same feel ing, and 1 bope you are sensible of their kind disnosition towards you. I feel indebted to them for their liberal fond a helninness they have shown on every occasion plans proposed for improving your condition effect any ow set out allotments of lond to cupply all we have gardens. I have been guided as to quantity chiefly by the number of persons in each family; may intention has been to allot to each of you just as much land as I thouglit each family might be able to cultivate properly, without interfering with their regular labour for wages. You must Wages of labour, and that no member of your family who is able to work and can get work should lose wages even for a day. You must remember also that you have onl those parts of the day to deal with that are not engaged in your master's service, and if the land allotted you requires
leave a portion of it forcultivated than lose you had better are seasons at which two or three hours wages. There may be of material consequence to you in the garden then they may not be so essential to your masters : there will be times at which two or three hours' extra service are very important to them, and not so material to you There will be no difficulty in managing this betw you good servant and a considerate master without heen wages, and with much advantage to both parties. ants arefew, but they are certain ; they return ever ap, and the day's wages must be depended upon but them. Your crops may fail with all your pains our firges are sure; therefore they must be alway from your work for the say day night comes you must run in gorn, when watur shall by-and-by tell you what comes of this. Every man who has a garden must keep a pig, and consequently the pig in another place har a god the cottages in Brimpsfield do very large proportion of I cannot help thrmpsfield do not belong to my brother, must get these ready as sot those to styes. Such of you the owners of your cottages to find you materialsslates, and walling-stone; get your masters to haul them for you, and do the rest yourselveg. You must also try keep a shed put up against or near to your cottages, to of your fortur garden as you may want to stow away. You are feel disposed to afford good neighbours, who I am sure will providinged to afford you every reasonable assistance in providing yourseives with these conveniences, and who ment to the induard in giving this or any other encouragein possession of your and deserving. Now that you are greater service than by offering you some advice upon the cuitivation and general management of them. I shall pro bably add a few hints on keeping pigs, and on some othe matcers. The calivation of the grarden is a subject upon which I 8 m very anxious to fix your attention; it is much greater consequence than you suppose;-indeed Whether the same piece of land be managed well or ill will make the difference of one-half, or even more, in the quantity of mourishment that it will produce for you © $M$

Manure.-The first thing you must do is to make stantly manure; for unless this be regularly and con vain. Every crop takes some virtue out of the land, and of this be not returned again, the soil will, sooner or fater be completely exhausted.
"s Always taking ont of the meal-tub, and putting nothing in
F'or this purpose your
Your heap must be formel as to the sty, and a little under the level of it, so that it may basin, about 3 feet deep in the middle, and about 8 feet ver at the top; then puddle this very carefully full 9 nches thick, and ap the level of the ground, with good clay, perfectly clean, and free from sand, grit, or mould, so that it shall be water-tight. If you can put some plank-stones at the bottom, and round the sides, so much the better, as you will not be so likely to disturb the clay, when moving the dung. This is to be kept in this hole antil the heap gets 2 or 3 feet above ground. By these means you keep all the most valuable part of the manure in the heap, instead of leaving it to soak away to waste Everything that the pig will not eat, all the dirt and refuse of the house and privy, and even the old clothes, when quite worn out, must bo carried to the dung-heap. No opportunity should be lost of collecting a barrow-full of dirt from the roads or other places, always taking care to do no harm to any one else, and not to obtain it improperly. Remember that 'every little makes a mickle.' When your dung wants moving from the hole, wheel it to the small portion of waste land left against each of your gardens for this and other such purposes Lay it in a heap not more than 3 feet deep; shake it well to pieces as you lay it, and cover over the top with mould 3 or 4 inches deep; it will require once more turning mould, and put it on again after the is done take off the were to and put it on again after the heap is turned. If 1 not understand it; therefore I need o you, you would very much inch great point to thase who mal thane, which is a "L Laying out the Garden wish to urge particularly on your to manure, the poin tion of crops; by which is meant thatention is the rotayour gardens, and so forecast your crops should lay out stand on different parts of the crops, that they should year. This change does great ground, every succeeding and if it be very regularly followed the land in itsell another great advantage is, that, instead of putting a little the whole to bear on those crops which most can bring every part will get regularly manured in its turn. As the method of laying out and cropping your garden is of should clearly understand my directions anxious that you fore, taken great pains to make the plan simple, and easil understood; and to render it more plain to you, I have laid down a quarter of an acre (which is the gize of most of your gardens) to a scale. See accompanying Plan, Hhere you will find the size of every bed shown in feet you have number of perches each bed contains. When on the plan, and left an alley, about a foot wide, between
each, you will find that you have just disposed of your
quarter of an acre of land, neither more nor less. Plam. an acre of land, neither more nor less. I have Plam of a Garden, containing one quarter of un acre, or 40 poles or
perchers, for Thee Years.
mirst year.
third fear.

The two outer lines represent a walk three fent wide, stoned, ground. 'harden, which incloses a fuarter of an acre of tillable stoned, between the beds. The length of the sarden within the The following 'Tathin a few inches, and the width 17 yards.the superficial contents in perches of every bed.

rawn out the plan in the form you see, because that is So form in which most of your gardens are set out. Some of your gardens are in a different form; some :ontain less, and others more than a quarter of an acre; but this plan will be just as good a guide to them, as to the rest, if they will attend to the following dircetion :To those whose gardens contain a quarter of an acre but are in point of form shorter and wider than the plr, 1 need only observe, that all the beds must still be nade the same size as those on the plan; that is to say they must contain just the same number of feet of suface that which is taken from the length of any bed mist be added to the breadth. Those, whose gardens catain more or less than a quarter of an acre, must diminih or increase every bed in the same proportion as their rhole garden exceeds or falls short of a quarter of an acr If a garden contain 30 perches, instead of 40 , every bednust be one-fourth smaller than those on the plan. If amther contain 50 perches, every bed must be one-fourth arger than those on the plan, and 80 in proportion. Takicare that you understand this perfectiy before you lay outyour gardens, otherwise you will get into confusion. I thught that if I gave you only one plan, and described thenode of cropping for 3 years, by reference to that, you nigh get contused, and make some mistake ; therefore, lhave drawn a separate plan for each of the first 3 years At bed. Ihave given the cultivation and the crop forvery fore will have number win be cultivated just the same and different the crop every year, but it will bein a of any part of the garden. If you observe the sitution place iop in the plan for the first year, then mak its thied the plan for the second year ; and then, in the reconear, you will very readily understand the methal go for the Th arden is divided iato five principal compartmhts. tains beds year, the top compartment of the garden onbe moved Nos. 1; 2 , and 3 ; the second year, they ar to crops all to the bottom of the garden, and the oner The second one stage forward to make room for then. tain Nos. 4,5, the top compartment will therefore on bottom for the third year, and all the rest will be maed one stage forwards as before. The third year the to compartment will contain Nos 7,8 , and 9. These nill be moved off to the bottom for the fourth year. lo fourth year, the top compartment will be No. 10, which will be moved to the bottom for the fifth year. The fth year, the top compartment will contain No. 11, wheli will be moved off to the bottom for the sixth year; nd in the sixth year, every crop will occupy exactly the she place that it did in the first. If these compartments wir of equal size, the same crops would not stand on any Fr of the same ground for 5 years, that is, till the year 186. But chis is not exactly the case the plon Patoe more than one-fth is required for the it potatoes, and also for the Barley crop; therefore, a snill
part of the ground on which these two crops stand mst
necessarily be the same as they occupied the year before; that is, to the extent of the difference between the length
of these compartments and those in which the Peas, of these compartments and those in which the Peas,
Beans, and Cabbages are; which will be found to be about 3 yards. I do not think this is of much consequence, as in the case of Potatoes, this extra quantity, though twice cropped, will be twice dunged, according to the directions after given; but, if you find by experience that you can
make a smaller quantity of Barley and late Potatoes serve, you may divide the garden into five equal principal compartments. There is only one more observation which need be made in this place, which is, that the Onion bed are to be manured, as you will see by-and-by, every year; and (see the plan) as they occupy one side of the garden only, when they have gone be changed over to the opposite side. No. 8 must change places with Nos. 7 and 9 , and No. 6 with No.
"Crops. - When you come to this place aguin the last four pages, and examine the plans attentively; and by that time I hope all of you will be perfect in your lesson so far. Having taught you how to divide you how and when to sow and plant the various crops, and where you may raise winter stuff in addition to the regular crops as shown upon the plan. You have hitherto been
too much in the habit of planting any land you could get with Potatoes only, and you will perhaps be surprised at my setting out, only about a third of your garden for this first is, that Potatoes yield much less nourishment for the body than many other crops; secondly, they exhaust the land more than any: yet they are so easily cultivated, so
seldom fail, and are in many respects so useful, that allow them, what I think, a large proportion of your garden. There are means by which men of science can find out the quantity of nourishing matter contained in the various produce of the earth. Several articles of food in common use have been examined by very careful and nice experiments; and you may, therefore, be sure their report is searly correct, however different it may be from the opinions you may happen to have. You must suppose ment you have 100 pounds weight of each of es asite to each will show you the number of pounds of actua nourishment for the human body which each 100 pounds body without assisting in any way to its support
100 lbs , of Lentiles contain
Cornmon Peas
French Beans (in grain),
Broad Beans
Bread
Butcher's meat, taking

## Butcher's meat, taking

Potatoes
Carrots or Parsnips

cultivation of Lentiles (a kind Pea), because they have a bitter disagreeable taste; but country, it is said that they saved thousands from perishing

Mode of Cultivation.-Having numbered every bed on the plan, I shall now direct the cultivation of each, in
its order, for the first year-presuming that you have trenched all the ground before winter, as after directed No l.-In the first week in February sow one row of
Prussian Blue Peas, 4 feet from each side of this bed. These will stand 5 feet apart. The first week in April sow a row of Dwarf French Beans, within a foot of the edge on each side this bed, setting the seed 3 inches apart in the row. As soom as the Peas are gathered, dig over the bed, laying the haulm in the bottoms of the trenches as you go on, and plant out Savoys from the seedbed (to be raised as after mentioned), in rows 18 inches apart; set the plants 16 inches from each other in the row. No. 2:-Dig over the last week in April. In the first week in May, plant out Early York Cabbage from the distance from each other in the row. These directions only apply to this first year, as you had not your gardens set out in time to crop this bed earlier. In future, the Cabdire plants, the seed of which is to be sown in Augnst, as bed the middle of October, to stand the winter, and come in midde come in for spring Cabbage. (See directions as to No. 11 ,
Which this bed will always follow.) No. 3 , Dig over, as soon as the Lettuce plants in the seed-bed are 2 or 3 bed, 1 high; plant out a row On the 13th May, or as near that day from the edge. On the 13 th May, or as near 3 feet within each row of Lettuce plants; set the seeds 3 them up, and in the course of two or three days after, stick them up, and in the course of two or three days after, stick
about the mid.-Dige over the first week in April, and for the middle of the month sow Dwarf Imperial Peas the a second crop; one row at 3 feet from each edge of the bed, and one in the centre. The Peas I have recommended will do without sticks; but if you can easily get Dig your crops will be much more abundant. No. 5 .February sow 3 rows of Long Pod Beans, at 2 feet 6 inches part. In the middle of April sow 3 rows more, at the like firstice, to come in for a second crop. AB soon as the ground, and gathered dif in the baulm decp, ever over the No. 2 , feet apart, and 18 inches distant in the row. the end of February, then dig it in about 2 or 3 inches Leeks the mould. First week in March sow a row of

Onion seed, broadcast, over the remainder of the bed. As soon as the Onions are taken up plant out York or Barnes Cabbage, at the same distance as the Savoys.
No. 6*.--The end of February, level 1 yard square of this bed, and work the surface fine. First week in March sow seeds for Early York Cabbage; sow half auother yard with like manner 4 square jards more, and sow seeds of Savoys, Scotch Kale, Milan Kale, and Borecole, 1 yard of each. In June prepare another yard square, and sow seed of anes another yard with Early York Cabbage seed. As soon as the plants in any of these seed-beds are fit to move, get ready a piece of ground on this bed, sufficiently large to take as many plants of the sort as you wil want to plant out to stand, and then prick out the plant more than will fill the bed in which they are to stand for a crop, as some may fail. This transplanting will make the plants much stronger, and produce finer heads, than would Nos. 7 and 9. -Dig over in February ; sow Carrot seed in one bed, and Parsnip seed in the other : these seeds to be sown in drills 1 foot apart, the Parsnip seed rather deeper out to the distance of from 6 to 9 inches in the row, according to the depth and quality of the ground. The ize of these crops will be much increased by loosening the earth to the deph of a or 4 inches between the drills occasionally, indry weather, with a two-pronged hoe.
No. 8. Lay eight barrows full of dung in beaps on this bod in February. The first week in March, throw the ed up in ridges, just two feet apart, leaving your first trench, on each side the bed, 18 inches from the edge. When this is done, you will have 12 trenches. Lay your dung equally along the bottom of each trench. araw about four or five inches of mould down upon the dang, ney,) three or four inches deep, and one foot from each other in the row. You are all apt to plant your Potatoes too near together, under a mistaken notion that, if you plant wide, you are losing ground, but I know, fom Early Potatoes in gain Potates apart, and in deeper soll than yours. As soon as the plants appear above ground, earthe whole over lightly ; when abouraw up the remaining earth to them. It is a bad plaxi to put by small Potatoes for seed; good sized, well-grown fruit should be dug for use by the lst of August, the rest should be got up immediately. The haulm of Potatoes soon rots in the ground, and makes good manure; therefore, when you first row, and lay it on the ground, next the edge of the bed, from which gll the mould will have been drawn in earthing up the plants; and when this row of Potatoes is taken up, throw the mould back upon the haulm ; proceed thus with every row, making the ground good and save digging all over again. Plant out Milan Kale, as fast as the first Potatoes are cleared off, to the extent of one half the bed, as this should be planted as eariy as possible In the beginning of August, plat of this bed. Set the plants in rows two feet apart, and at 18 inches distance from each other in the row. These will be found very serviceable during the winter and spring. If you think $l$ am providing you with more green food than considering how little nournshnent it afor the you that I am thinking of your good friend the pig, as well as of you; and that this ground would be lying idle from July till the middle of April, if it were not thus
No. 10 . Lay on 12 or 14 barrows-full of manure the last week in April; throw up this bed in ridges, in the same manner as directed for No. 8, excepting that these trenches must be three feet apart. The first week in May, plant late Potatoes. Recollect what I have before said in selecting your seed; and treat this crop, throughout, as I have directed for No. 8 ; do not let any one persuade you to form the rows nearer than the sort of seed you use produces bigh and strong haulm, the rows should be four feet apart. You should not use seed grown on the same soil more than two years at any rate; it would be better to change your seed and the sort up, throw this bed up into ridges, three feet apart, in order that the ground may mellow, and work fine for the Barley crop, which will always follow the Potatoes. produce more than enough to fatten the pig thoroughly I shall not pretend to offer you any advice about this crop for I suspect you know much more about it than I do. As and 3, for the next yff, you should lay out beds Nos tubble, where the bed No. 2 will stand the next year, and et it ready for the Early York Cabbage, to be planted ou in the middle of October. The other two beds may b idged up to stand the winter. The farmers will give yo good wheat straw in exchange for your baxhy traw, which heap ond to litter the pic. Having gone over every bed in the garden, the plans will be a sufficient guide to you for the cropping for the second and third years; you will then proceed with the same plan during the forth and fifth years, moving every crop the sixth, they will all come compartment each year, and they are to occupy in the first. round to the same places they are to occupy in the firs


## 3 3 chictus

Remarks on the Management of Orchidaceous Plants, Lyons, Ladiston. (Private Circulation.)
This little work has been gratuitously circulated, by J. C Lyons, Esq., of Ladiston, Ireland, in order to remove out of the way of amateurs the difficulties which he himing experienced at it is divided into a general essay on Culture of the Orchidacere ; a Calendar of Monthly Operations necessary in effecting the same, and a descriptive list of those which the Author possesses, with a few superior ones not in his collection. The last section includes a number of excellent hints adapta to the members of each genus separately. In the first, the suggested are carefully based on the principles of science. The Epiphytal kinds, or those which grow on trees or other objects, from which they receive no nourishment, are arranged in four classes, as follows:" lst. Those species found in low dense woods, where
scarcely any sun can penetrate. These, therefore, require shading from the rays of the sun, either from large plants in the house, or from creepers, or by some other means, and must have a hot and moist atnospbere. 2a. N1.ox species found growing on trees, near to open brake in and a free but damp atmosphere. These should have similar atmosphere, but will encure the last. The greatest part of the specing on single trees, in damp but exposed situations. These must also have a damp atmosphere and plenty of heat; but they thrive best if exposed to the sun, except just at mid-day, for although remembered that the plants receive considerable shelte from the branches of the trees, (although standing single) on which they grow. 4th. Those species found growing on single trees, in elevated situations, where they are sul These, therefore, require a lower temperature, less humi dity, and nearly a full exposure to the rays of the sun.
Having spoken of the season of rest, the Author goes observe "s as as the heat of the sun is rather on the decline, during the months of June, July, and August, it will be found of the greatest benefit to give the plants a thorough good syringing, with
water the same temperature nearly as the atmosphere of the house, after which it should be shut up close for the night; the temperature will increase frequently beyond that heat; in fact, as long as the atmosphere is saturated with moisture, the plants will not be injured by heat. When I use the term syringing, I wish it to be understood that I do not mean such a process as is generally performed on other plants, where the destruction and removal formed on other plants, where the destruction and removal
of the green-fly is the object. Epiphytes are not a species of plants much infested with them; I have never observed of ptants much infested with them;
them on my plants, and although they may be frequently seen on the various creepers in the house, notwithstanding the great moisture, still they appear to avoid the Orchi-
dacer. My mode of syringing, therefore, is in imitation daces. My mode of syringing, therefore, is in imitation of a plentiful, gentle shower of rain, let fall on th
Mr. Lyons likewise adopts the plan, of which he claims the origin, of introducing steam into the house, every
evening during summer from the boiler. But the chief evening during summer from the boiler. But the chief
novelty in the work is the design for a stand for the Epiphytal species; it is called by the rather un-English term of the "Oniscamyntic stand," and is thus directed to be made.
"Procure from the potter a pan generally known as a feeder, with a raised centre and a hole in it, into which the forked branch of a tree is to be made fast. In the forked part the plant is to be fastened with zinc or copper wire, and the roots covered with moss. The branches can the bottom. I have them from 12 to 36 inches long. The bottoms of the feeder should be made thick and heavy, which will cause it to stand steady and firm. They may be made of different sizes, and the branches cut to different lengths. Should the plant increase in size and weight so as to become unsteady, a larger bottom can easily be
substituted. I have several plants of Oncidium, Papilio, Stanhopea, Lselia, and Catasetum, \&c., growing in the forked branches, which succeed remarkably well ; the foliage of all the plants so grown is much more laxuriant lumps of peat, and at this moment (November) grown in lumps of peat, and at this moment (November) the branch of the tree is covered with the roots firmly attached to it,
having in many instances penetrated the bark. They were, having in many instances penetrated the bark. They were, to me, fixed in common pots, made steady with yellow clay pressed hard, but those in the stands are much preferable, as they contain a quantity of water in the
feeder, which prevents the attacks of insects and also contributes to the moisture of the atmosphere by evaporation. I aco strongly of opinion they will be found an excellent improvement on pots for almost every Epiphyte, and will not occupy more space, beside they have the advantage of allowing smaller plants to be placed between them."
Of this stand, again, it is remarked that it supplies "A natural material to grow on ; a perfect drainage ; a safeguard in a great measure against insects; it takes up less room in a house, is not more expensive than pots, and is far more pleasing to the eye; besides all which, it enables the of treatment. The plants will be enabled to assume a more natural position of growth, which we know in many instances to be a downward position: this will pretroying them
p-Mr. Lyons informs us that some cultivators have objected to it, because the bottom of the branch placed in it be easily remedied by cutting of the decayed portion, and inserting it afresh: others fear that it will become too heavy at the top and get overbalanced; but Mr. L. says heavy plants on the top of some though be has large and care is taken in syringing. On the whole, the plan seems original, and likely to prove useful to cultivators, by dis pensing, to a great extent, with all kinds of pots for the Epiphytal species. The work is, indeed, altogether cal culated to be of service to inquirers, and the benevolent
design of the Author mast assurediy be appreciated. design of the Author must assurediy be appreciated. CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Pinkry, -After this time many good gardeners do not put
much stress on the bottom-heat, which must now be fast declin-
ang 1 n tlec spring made beds. It is, however, a good plan to have
 little fresh tan, when the young stock is being examined to frnit, the whole should now have a very moist atmosphere.
Vinkry. -Now is about the right time to determine what kind part of winter. For private families who keep little company at conomical; but for "parties," large bunches and berries should be produce, if only for appearance sake. To leave plenty o
bunches is the way to have them small; and to thin out the
bunches and the berries will cause both to be larger. The eaten of thinning in either case must be left to him who knows the state of the Vines ;

Fery dry till all the fruit is gathered.
Figs. -These gross feeders will now require to have the soi may be in. Mecons.-There have been many very good hybrid varieties of these obtained within the last few years, by crossing varieties
old ones with the laree Persian rarieties The tramhling habit of the $\mathrm{p}^{2} \mathrm{c}$. ans is thus reducen, and the trut partakes of an inter-
mediate quality between both parents; stilit they are toolarge for private use, and might easily be reduced by crossing again with molst atmis spere, with abundarie of aur while the frut in swell
ing. For merely swelling the fruit a close atmosphere is best, but it injures the health of the plants, and a sickly plant never ripen

Rider Cucumbers, Tomatoes, or any other of the half hardy done, and if the weather is windy or very dry, a few boughs or some other screen should be placed round them till they begrn to rnot freely. Capsicums are generally the
planted out, and they will do by and by.
Mroccolit and Callifflower.- From the 20th to the 25th of May, the last sowing of autumn Broccoli and late Cauliflower looked to; see that the plants are not too thick. Prick out some of them, and plant out the strongest.
Turnips And Srinack.-Here are two fastidious crops at this seasdn. A few days of dry weather, and they are up in flower,
unless well watered and well thinned; so that often, and a little at a time, is the best rule for them.
Cardoons And Enble and the first sowing of the otber, may be now got in; almost everybody likes blanched Endive in sallads, yet few people care much about Cardoons; but if the cooks find out you have none, Cmbery.-A few plants, or, if you have plenty of ground, a
good many jliants of the most forward may now be put out; but good many blants of the most forward may now be put out; but
many of then wrll run to seed. SUMMER Crops.-One of the best rules that can be given in a
general way for sowing these, and also for planting out after-
wards, is to do the work often and but little at a time; it is always better to have something to spare, if it goes to waste,
than to run short of anything. Every dull, damp, or wet day, to the end of August, some things will have to be sown or planted, or pricked out and thinned.
than the main crops, I think it is better to keep the soil well stirred in sooner that way
Orchard.-Get soapsuds from the nearest laundry; it is the insects off trees; it is also a good liquid manure. Tobacco-
water is hetter, if you do not mind the price; but then you must make it yourself. Nine-tenths of the tobacconists, judging by make good tobacco-water at the rate of sixpence a gallon by
using the coarsest tobacco, and pouring boiling-water on it. See that all your strawberries have some clean mulching, to prevent have the goong sonke to thin all their wall-fuit as regularly as
Grapes; and as the fruit set so thick this season, others would do well to folliow their example.
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
STove.-If you have propagated enough of these plants, the
general management of an established collection is easy enourh now ; all are in active motion. The eye should have most of
the work to do now; any one may water, shade, and give air, if the work to do now; any one may water, shade, and give air, if see that plants are enjoying their existence-if you will allow the
expression.
Greenhousk. - Get all your best specimens into the more
favourable places, and see, by all means, that they are not too much favourable places, and see, by all means, that they are not too much Azaleas you might force some of them now to finish their growth earlier mext spring. Almost all sorts of plants require large
portions of water now. Never allow the syringe to be used till portions of water now. Never allow the syringe to be used tiil
every pot in the house is watered. Constravatory. -The advantage of two or three dozens of
good stove plants will now be perceived in the conservatory, as these keep so much longer in flower through the summer here than if left in the stove, and are more at home than greenhouse
plants. Let the plants here have a good deal more room now;
it would be it would be quite out of character to see this house crowded in
summer, as if we had no flowers out-of-doors, even if plants were not injured by it. Keep the air as cool and moist as your
means will allow, and do not turn out a fine specimen plant after means will allow, and do not turn ont a fine specimen plant after
passing out of flower if you have not a better place for it elsewhere.
Pits and Framms.-These are applied to so many purposes from this time till next September, that no Calendar can anticipate the different treatment in all cases. Where plants are more an olject than fruit, cold pits are the very best places for Heaths directions will mainly apply.
Out-door Denartment
Planting out the flower-beds engrosses all the time and attengood neal of the success depends on the manner of planting Eimple though it be. If the beds are newly dug, as they ought
sita
to be, you must plant an inch or two deeper than the plants to be, you must plant an inch or two deeper than the plants
stood in the pots, to allow for the settlinu of the groud, and the whole should get a good watering before the surface is
smoothed down. Mignonette, to flower late in the autumn is always sown at the same time as the last spring sowing of talia procumabens, Virginian Stock, Sweet Aliyssom, and a few hence, will flower till overtaken by the frost. Roses require particular attention now. Of all our plants in the open air, the
Rose and the Peach suffer most from want of water when proditcing a good crop of flowers or fruit; b.ths are also very fas-
tidious about soils, and unless both are indulged with moist, friable loam, of a firm texture and on a dry bottom, they will require the greatest attention that can be paid to them about
this time, and for some weeks yet, especially in keeping them free from insects and well supplied with water at the roots.-D. Beaton,
Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipsuich.

State of the Weather neazt London for the Week ending May 18, 1843, as
ciberved at the Horticuitural Garden, Chiswick.


REPORT ON COVENT. GARDEN MARKET
For the Week ending May 19, 1843.
In consequence of the extreme coldness of the weather during the past week, the garden produce has not altered much since our last Report. Grapes, however, are greatly on the advance, and the market
is exceedingly well stocked with them. The major portion of them, too, are very fine and well-coloured. Peaches are scarce and infenor; and there are only a very few Nectarines, which are small and
poor. Forced Strawberries are beginning to decline. There are some extremety good Melons. A large supply of Apples is yet exhi though the last are pretty pumerous. There is now a of culinary and medicinal herbs. We noticed some enormous stalls of Myatt' Giant Rhubarb. Of Cut Flowers, we ohserved Erica hybrida, Hoya carnosa, several kinds of Pinks, Pergularia odora Tree Pæonies, Crinum amabile, Astelma eximium, Smin latifolia, goniums, Carnations, and Heliotropes. There were potted plants of Pelargoniums, Pinks, and varieties of Rhododendron ponticum, that have not been previously named
$==$ $\qquad$ $\%$

Sembling Floristss Flowers.-We beg our correspondents under this head will bear in mind that our opinions are public, for public purposes ; and that We CANNOT GIVE PRIVATE OPINIONS; and also that in
future all varieties must be named, or we cannot in future undertake to notice them. In the words of a correspondent, a favourable opinion from us gives a flower a certain value, and renders it immediately a marketable commodity; but it is possible that such opinions may be used for purposes of imposition. A name is some guard against this; we must therefore request that all flowers, before they come to us, may bear the name it is proposed they should eventually receive. If our judgment is favourable we will give the name at full length. If unfavourable, the initials only will be given. Numbers must in future be discontinued. o Correspondents. - We must again mention that it is not
in our power to sparetime for naming collections of common flowers, ill selected, and worse packed; and we would beg our correspondents not to put themselves to the expense of sending,
or us to the pain of neplecting them. It is unreasomable to expect us to give up valuable time to the examination of little fragments of common plants, whose names the inquirer can obtain of the firstgardeder in his neighoourhood. We are most ready to aford information on such points to a reasonable extent, but there plants are as many as it can generally be necessary to send at a
time. In future, when heaps of plants are sent us, we trust to be excused for notnows and
Hight,-B. A, B.-Your Wheat has suffered from the cold nights, but it will probably soon recover. You may try some
nitrate of soda as an experment; but if there is a pood plant min the ground, it may not be necessary. The nutrate camnot be too finely powdered; if it is dissonved in water its effect will be more certain. It is
land after Potatoes.
Wood-pavement. - An Old Subscriber.-We regard this as a We shat of road-making, and not inapplicable to rural economy. Manures. - happy to insert any communications on the subject, improve every kind of herbage, provided it be put on in rainy hot weather it would probably burn the grass. You may safely put it on that part which had gypsum. This last is very
uncertain in its effect; we have never found much benefit from uncertain in its effect; we have never found much bene may be
it. on yrass land. M.-- Rural Chemistry. - Waste grass mater put with stahle dung, and made part of the manure heap, as may be put into a heap of compost, consisting of the refuse of a yard with wood-ashes and other burnt rubbish; batitis much
better first to reduce it with gas-water, which rots it speedily, and then to add it to compost heans. Ashes may be mixed with andth directly after they are made; but if they are exposed to the weather they are apt to be washed out again. They should be kept dry till wanted. No addition to a compost heap is more
useful than the furids that can be collected in a house, and they useful than the fluids that can be collected in a house, and relating to these subjects. ${ }^{7}$. A. N. - It may be applied to Rose-trees throughout the spring and summer; it is of no consequence
whether the weather is moist or not; only take care you do not-radose the Roses, and make the but will do with gnod management; your difficulty will be with Pears, All precall-
tions for keeping the cob dry are of little practical importance, so far as the trees are concernerd. As to thatching it, your beyond the face of the wall. You will find in previnus Number abmadant information about forming your borders; the best rules are to give fresh soil, not too rich, or your treen win are
run to wood. fiond loamy turf and some stahie-durg the enough. As to blood, and all those forcing suld is excellent;
are fit for nothing but Vines. Good leaf-mould rotten grass, powdered charcoal, wood-ashes, and such matters are not fond of animal manure. $t$ tances. the soil in which an
old gigantic Walnut has grown for a couple of centuries
would be exhausted of the nutriment required by Firs. At all would be exhausted of the nutriment required by Firs. At all
events, if the Walnut-roots were grubbed up and burnt, and the
ashes restored to the soil, any loss would be compenaated for. events, if the watnut. soil, any loss would be compensated for,
ashes restored to the sion
Borton Heat.-T. A. N.-We will give you sonie information Sn this subject shortiy; in the meating, published. ines.-E. S.-We have never heard of the effect of wine
lees as a manure; but it is probable that they will be very useful. Do not, however, be rash, but try them on one or two plants first, and in small quartity at a time.
Ghapss.-Vitis.-You say that your Hamburgh Grapes are
grown in a house heated by brick fues, and that from being grown in a house heated by brick flues, and that from being placed in a very low the jear half-full of water; that the flizes are now in a very filthy state, so that when heated they pro-
duce a vers sooty sme.l. You add, that fror 12 years you have duce a very sooty sme.l. You gdd, that for 12 years you yars,
had gord wrops ir m these housts, thl the last three years,
when the flues have rot so bad. You ask us why your Grapes
 up his borders, apply hot-water apparatus, and thus cure the a good gardener; and it will bea real misfortune to both you a good gardener, and things are allowed tir emain as they are.t
and yonr employ. if ictoria Ving.-N. B. G.-It has been before ex plained in this
Paper that the above is not a new variety, as you will find by referring to p. 787 of our 2 d volume.
Ehtilization.-D.- When one plant is to be fertihised by
another, you should proceed thus: From the plant to be fertianother, you should proceed thas: From the plant to be ferti-
lised, just before the flowers are ready to expand, cut out the
little threads which produce the powder (or pollen), and leave little threads which produce the powder (or pollen), and leave
untouched the pointed body (stigma) in the centre; then from untouchel the pointed body (stigma) in the centre; then from (anthers), and with them touch the stigma : in branch of the flant on whicl the operation formed with a wece of coarse mushin tor a few tas s, so as to keep ofi usects. In general, you will find that the sectlisg is
nome like that from u huch the pulleni is taken than the other. We hope these directions are sufficientiv clear. Cress, or Barbarea precon. It can be sownathyly in cinlls, or brondeast on a small bed, and may be cut like the common or Curled Cress, but not too close to the ground. monly placed out of doors in a rather shaded situation, after they have ceased fowering; but it is probably the better plan light, and not to water them too abundantly whle they are riperimg their wooti. They must not, however, be suffiered to flag from drought, as a repetition of thes sumetumes kills them imis tree would be hardy in Dorsetshire, particularly if it be same time duly open to the sun
Dapiness.-Loncisi, -If four purit is the D. odora, you probably do not expose it enough to light in summer, and may keep it
too cold in winter. Give it warmth and bright light when growing, and a good w
scarcely fail to fower.
Rnomanthe Manalksix. - Wellensis.-The seeds of Rhodanthe Manglesii should be sown at two seasons: the first about the The soil the seeds are sown in should be rather strong, bntmot rich, for the first sowing; consisting of a mixture of sandy lom and Leaf-mould: they sholid be sown in pots, and placer
in a cold pit or frame, (if sown in the autumn, which should be kept close unth the plants are up. The oung plants should
be potted off when small, for if allowed to get large before pusting they never do any good; put a sming plat into a huall kip-pot; they must then be returned the of the shift, afterwhicls harclen them by admitting and. Then, when there is
daanger of frost, remove then to an airy part of the greenhouse
for the winter, taking care that they are not over-watered; for for the winter, taking care that they are not over-watered; for
much depends on the manner in which they are treated during the winter, as too much or too little water will destroy the
healthinest plants 11 healthest plants 111 a short time. In the spring (February) a warmer and moister situation, and pinch off all the first
athors as they appear. The spring-sown plants may be treated
thow thowers as they aypear.
like other haf hardy a
an to keep them from bellg drawn weakly. ai themums, raised from pieces of the old stools, with a simgle stem, will be as good as those The oll plants whll not flower well unless you reduce the young shoots to three or four; and
either reduce the old ball of roots and fresh pot them in tich either reduce the old ball of roots and fresh
soil, or freely supply the plants, when growing, wath manurewater frequently during summer. If Clianteus puniceus, - $F$, $G$, - You can easily propagate this
species by cuttings, which, if now taken from the ends of the species by cuttings, which, if now clase frame or greenhouse, young shoots, will strike in any close frame or greenhouse,
where they can be kept in \& rather moist atmosphere and be duly hiaced.
should be removed from the seed-pans and potted as soon
they have half developed the freviously to potting, ner until they are thoroughly rooted in the puts. Keep them in the hotbed frame a few days after they are poited, and then fiarden them off gradually. Ansigs.- Carnation,-If you rere *-OMeida, - A mis cure of sandy loam and rotten of the former to one the latter, is a good compost for these plants.
hlartseash, - -H. B.-We are unacquainted with the rules of
the Heartsease Society. Wild Flowras.- Dried Plants - We do not conceive that collections of wild fowers are at all suitable for the Exhibitions at Chiswick; they come within the province of the Royal Botanic
Society in the Regent's Park, who, we presume, would be glad Soeiety in the Regent's Park, who, we presume, would be glad
to receive them next Wednesday. Se their adrertisement. To receive them next Pan Pan corresponcient oblige the Editor with a few ounces of the leaves of the Indigo Plant, fresh or
dried? the communication of them would be esteemed a great favour.
one, hut Cactus.-R. G.- Your seedling is a very magnificent noticed last year. The flower has the character of Ackermanni, but is much larger, being fully 8 inches across, and its of hlue in a deeper red, with narrow petans, on Conway's Glant is hearily whem. The stigmar Lumby.-- Your seedling it it has really the habut of C, fiagelnformis, is a fine thing, with rich
scalet and violet petals. It is nearest a seedling raised by scarlet and violet petals. It is nearest a seedling raised by Sir Philip Egerton, but distinct, and perhaps a finer colour.t

- T. Johmson. - Your flower was too much shrivelled and crushedt to enable us to form a
NsECTs.-Coleoptera.-The small brown beetle injuring your Raspberry trees by eating the young wood about half. way authors, and the small green beetle which nearly stripped your Oriental Prplars of their leaves last year, is the chry-
somela (hyedon) Vitelline. Good Entomological Pins can somela (Yhedon) Vitelline. Good Entomological Pins can so much jujured your Rose-trees is the Otiorhynchus above
mentioned. This troublesome insect hides under stones, clods
of earth, dead leaves, \&c, during the day, and in sucl places it might be advantageousiy sought after. We hand-picking better method of getting rid of such pests than by hand-pickeng during th
Calle on Pins Plants.- Judex is desirous of trying ammo-
niacal liguor for the destruction of the above pest, but is niacal liguor for the destruction of the above pest, but is undecided as to the best method of applying it. He asks in
would be best to syriuge the plants with it in a diluted state wice or thrice a week? or to soak the tan with it, in which state it would be given of by fermentation, as it is from fermenting dung? and whether a liberal sprinkliug of the tad method of renewing the heat in exhausted beds? As we have no experience in this application of gas-water, we reeter the it. We last week gave our reasons for doubting the advartage of using it with a syringe; and we equant the atmosphere of a
en
housh to kill insects is in introduced int be very likely to kill the foliage also. Experiments are much wanted ou these subjects.
oors.-Dried Plants.-George Don's edition of Millerss Dic tionary is not of use to agardener. There is no book in whic all known plants are described; the most complete works of
the kind are m Latin, and consist of many octavo volumes.
Loudon's Encyclopedia of Plants, with the Supplenent, is the Loudon's Encyclopædia of Plants, wing your plant is E, grandinosa-- -R. $E$. The last is the best edition of Roberss's Treatise on the Vine
thadoffum. - You can get Rever vol. of this Paper. - W, R.M.-Your suggestion about giving plants, seeds, or books, to cottagers $i n s t e a d$ of money, is perfectly in accordance with recommend instead of money, is perfectly in acconal
ations that have more than once been given in this Paper ations that have more than desirable one. iscrlfaneous.-G. G.'s specimens are, 1 , Polýgala grandi-
flora; and 2, Gnidia simplex.- $X$. Z. The leaves you have sent are those of Pyrus torminalis, -Dee.- Your plants are,
1, Dillwynia juniperina; 2, Cliffortia tridentata; 3, Laváu-
 - As the Circæa you have sent is not it with precision, but it appears to be C. Iutetiana name it with precision,
A header.- 1 is thu nuch injured to be determined; 2 is ledum palustre: 3 is Ceratum lamatum; 4 is ornthegrium heaps of 1ragments, crashed to pieces by the Post-0fice.-
Tewegos. - Your plant is apparently Zephyranthes atamasco, Folia, but too - Some spectes of Cratargus, apparently C. Mg -The disease of your Acacia armata is dirtiness; it swarms with white scale insects: we do not see any cenre is what many
with your yellow China Roses; the green with your yellow china koses, there is no remedy for it: the plants are Hardenbergia monophylia, Anemone Pusatia, and originul, The following are the nam pour attention to paragraph are the head of these notices? I. Saxifraga hypnoides vur? ; 2. Geranum thenm; 4. Fumaria lutea; 5. Vinca major,
variegaled ; 6. Cytisus elongatus; 9. Hesperis matronalıs; 10. Pæonia peregrina; 11. Peonia double red officinallı; 122 Veronica gentiancides.-C. M. M. Carices altural. Besides who can nanle Carices that are not ins flower? No. 1, how
 cumat name tradesmen; there are many very respectable
salesmen m Covent Garden-market. 1 - J. $\mathrm{K} . \mathrm{L}$.-Crunn Cormelina and Myatt's Pine strawberry. - Ie Prombr- Ne Your specimen is Bauera rubixfolia. - - A Nowet - T ult lia
 detect, however, scarcely any of the mush, scent. It this 1s a novelty. Your grubs will assuredly travel over your gronn
from a heap in the centre where they exist. If yol have then all in that, your best plan whis a parasite, is a species of Cus cuta, probably chilensis. We see no Coccus in your letter.--
 meda caly cuata;
Andromeda acuminata; 7 , Capritoliums sempervirens; $R$, Heli
ánthemum formosum ; 9 , Clématis montaria; 10, Atragene aus ánthemum formosum; 9 , Clémstas montan, lberis sempervirens; 14, Ledim panal Fothergilla alnifolia mucronata; 18, Kalma glauca-- $H$. W.-Your Stanhopea looks as if it evidently a dark and handsome variety of the former.- Hypo. Jymma robustum.--T. Ross.- Xour specimens are, Gentiana acaulis and
Water Melon.


## SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

ANBiss - F. B.-No. 3, will make a showy border variety; it is not good enough for a show-Hower. No. N, a
form and substance, with a fine eye; the upper petals are too full, and prevent therr lying flat; we object to
appearance also, which will be uncertain; the petals are finely formed and un good proportion. No. 2, Yellow, with good eye, in the upper petals of this flower, fromits having colour on the 4, Large and rather thin; this appears uncertain, as there is a slight tinge of blue on the upper part of the side petals, and the upper petals are stained and mottled; it wants substance, is a very fine one, round, fat, having well-provortioned petals, the yeliow centre is pure and brilhant, eye fine, deep bronzy plum-coloured upper petals, with broad belt of the same colour C. F.-A large and well-formed seedling, eye fine aud rich, the upper petals are of a deep rich blue purple, and a broad belt of colour of the lip is yellow, that of the side-petals a delicate lemon this difference in the ground colonr is the principal
defect in the flower, which lies flat, is of good substance, and defect in the flower, which lies flat, is of gocd substance, and
the petals are well-proportioned.*- A. C.-Your seedlings the petarthless, they possess none of the qualities of good flowers.*--J. and W.F.-Your Auriculn, in its present state, is pretty, but not of any value. The Pansy is a very good one
in size, form, and substance; the belting is broad and fine, and in size, form, and substance; the belting is broad and tine, and the eaks of yellow in it below the eye; and the belthig is not swficiently clean and abrupt where it joins the ground colour.* the k -sime subcriber. Weare not acquanted winno have been tried tried, and therefsere cannot speak to the resuit;
sent is worthless, from the running of the colour. CinERARIAS.- R. Onkleg.- Your seeding Cineradia out.*
blue, but it does not differ from several already Calceolarias.-S. B. W.-Your Calceolaria is pretty, but too small; the properties constituting perlection in this class you
will find in Vol. i. p. 844, of the Gurdeners' Chronicle ; you had better procure a few first-rate varietiés from which to save seed.*

## 

 others deficient in this property, they are genera) y clear andothe in colour, a smail one (Pym's Favorite? is a very clear

 sumesently distimet from varieths already in cultrationt to varicty. Ine fluwer is well tormct, petals sifficidd short; the salmon colour, with a thine of blue m the centre of the fluwer. rose-colour ; this variety does not appear to differ sufficiently from several we have seen to make it desirable ; the petals ar toun, row, and the nuper petais are thin orn the edge and mit eyem.-- the petals are too long. narrow, and flimsy.
This variety is not worth keeping.-Nina. The petals of this variety had fallen, they appear to be individually well-formed, e puckeres. The colour is common.-~Mirunda.- Colour clear, spot intense, but the colour Deyon which latter flower
clear as it in in the Sylph or Lady Douro,
it resembles more than the Sylph. *--Quorn.-1. is a fower of goon form, delicately coloured under petals; the upper one are rather cloudy; 2 , light lilac; the petals are thin and the
form nut $q$ oud; 3 , white with plum-coloured spot, rather small, but the form or the flower is iery goud; 4 , bad form,
under petals too thin and narrow; 5 , in form tolerably good, resembles; 6 , hau 14 m , petals too narrow and thin; 7 , white,
with pummocul.ured spot, upper petals too long and thin on
the margin ; 8, pink, under petals fumsy. Nos. 1 and 3 are the vest in the collection, *
ubscribers wishing to change their address, or remit money for the Paper, shoud senot excute cowntry orders. The
plies them, as we do sents
agent's name will generally be found on the cover of the Paper.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws, which occupied the greater part of last week, was brought to a conclusion on Monday night, when Mr. Villiers' motion in favour a total repeal was negatived by a majority of 256 . On Tuesday Mr. Cumming Bruce moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend Lord Asbley's Act of last sassion, for regulating the employment of young persons in mines and The object of the motion was to allow widows and unmarThe object above 18 years of age to return to underround labour in the Scotch collieries. The motion was opposed by Lord Ashley and Sir J. Graham, and negaived on a division by a majority of 113. On Wednesday Mr. Sharman Crawford's motion for a bill, authorizing nnual Parliaments, universal Suffrage, and other changes analogous to what are called "the five points of the Charter," was negatived by a majority of 69 ; and on the same night, Mr. Roebuck's resolution in favour of a to inculcate peculiar religious opinions, was negatived by majority of 96 . Last night Lord Stanley brought orward his resolutions relative to Canadian Corn, pronosing that Canadian protuce may be introduced at a ixed duty of $1 s$, which, with the addition of $3 s$. levied by the Canadian legislature, will enable the grain of the United States to be brought into this country, through Canada, at a fixed duty of 4 s . These resolutions gave rise to a long debate, which was ultimately adjourned to Monday. From France, our news is mostly of domestic interest, he Papers being occupied with an adjourned debate on a bill introduced by Ministers for abolishing the home manufacture of beet-root sugar in favour of the produce of the sugar-cane cultivated in French colonies. Another topic of national interest is a contest which has arisen between the clergy and the Professors of the University on the subject of Education, and which appears to have revived all the bitterness that characterized the religious controversies of the last century,-From Spain, we learn that S. Loper, the new Prime Minister, has submitted his programme to the Cortes. Among its professions and intentions the most important are the announcement of a general amnesty for all political offences, the prohibition of all future declarations of the state of siege, and various financial reforms, which will no doubt lead to strong party struggles.-From Portugal we have account of disastrous condition of the commercial and tradimg interests at Lisbon and Oporto, in consequence of the interruption of the tariff negotiations. The alarm produced by the general spread of distress throughout the attention of Govern ment, and had induced the beher that be renewe with better prospects of success.-By the Levant Mail e lomplication has arrsen in the Servian question, the reigning Prince having announced his resolution neither to resign his throne nor to submit to ejec tion: the grounds on whicb the Prince justines this Russian Cabinet, and the legality of his election in strict accordance with the Servian constitution, and with the sanction of the Porte. -From the United States we have accounts to a recent date, but their interest is chiefly local. The expected retirement of Mr . Webster from the Cabinet, and the changes which his resignation would render
necessary are the principal topics of the papers．Some between the two countries，founded on a mutual diminu－ tion of duties，but the arrangement was considered to be acarcely practicable．The Canada papers mention the installation of Sir C．Metcalfe，at Kingston，with the nsual ceremonies．The addresses of the Legislature and the replies are published；but His Excellency bad given no indication of the line of policy he intended to pursue．

## 䅰踥e Netos．

Count．－The ceremony of Churching the Queen took place yesterday in the Palace Chapel；the Archbishop of Canterbury omiaiated．Arrangements have been made for of Wales and the Princess Royal，to leave Buckingham Palace this afternoon for Claremont．It is expected that the Court will be absent from town about ten days or a fortnight，when her Majesty will return to Buckingham Palace，and remain in the metropolis till within a few by desire of her Majesty on Wednesday，at St．James＇s Palace．The Prince afterwards gave a dinner to the directors of the Ancient Concerts，of which his Royal Highness was the director for the evening．
Ministerial Changes．－The vacancy occasi
Fitzgerald＇s death has been filled un by Loed by Lord moving to the Board of Control，and Mr．Gladstone has become President，instead of Vice－President，of the Board of Trade，with a seat in the Cabinet．

## $\sqrt{5}$ Fereign．

Francr．－－The Paris journals are chiefly occupied with the important sugar question still under discussion in the arisen between the Clergy and the Univerity，hand with the cruelties perpetrated in extending the French rule in Africa．The Journal des Debats devotes its columns to the religious question．The professors of the
University are up in arms against the clerge against the Bishop of Chartres，who has accused them of teaching every crime not even excepting murder．M． Sorbonne against the declamation of the episcopal pulpit of Chartres．And，in return for the bishop＇s denunciation of the pantheism of the University，certain universitarians the instruction of young priests in the duties of the confessional．The Débats gives extract from these books， France．The Débats says，that since 1830 the clergy France．The Débats says，that since 1830 the clergy posed connection with an oppressive Government up to
that year entailed upon them，but the boldness with which they have now attacked the University and the adminis－ tration of Public Instruction have awakened their old evemies，and it is feared that the French are recommenc－
ing the old circuit of the last century．－Judging from the accounts which the papers contain of the state of affairs been long preparing on a formidable scale，has opened under no very favourable auspices．Abd－el－Kader though pursued by several corps，has approached
within a few miles of Oran，and，when the advices left，the French were avenging themselves on some powerful tribes，whose allegiance the presence road between Constantina and Philippeville，hostilities have been renewed with great fury owing to the savage aggressions of the French，who had not only fired the Arab villages，but had armed the troops with axes，for the purpose of cutting down the fruit－trees，the orange and citron－trees，and the olive plantations，which consti－ remarkable debate has taken place in the French Chamber of Peers，on the petition of certain Protestant parishes， on bebalf of religious liberty．The Duc de Broglie stated of view，but the Chamber passed to the order of the day． －Baron Mounier expired at Passy on Thursday week， at the age of 58 ．He was a Member of the Chamber and honoured afterwards with the confidence of the Bourbons，who had made hima Councillor of State and Superintendent of the Crown buildings．Baron Mounier had refused offee since the revolution of 1830 ， and confined himself to his duties in the Chamber of Peers－－From the remarks that have been made under this head on the subject of the salvage of the Telemaque， our readers will not be surprised to learn that the whole concern has broken down．The French Courts of Law have declared the Company bankrupts；Capt．Taylor is
in prison for debt at Pont－Audemar，and the provisional committee have issued an ahnouncement that the Com－ pany is dissolved，and that the shares are rendered value－ less by the declaration of bankruptcy，no means existing by the constitution of the Company of making any call upon the shareholders，or of raising the sum required to
pay off debts，and supersede the bankruptcy．It is some－ what extraordinary，that notwithstanding this failure， there is still an attempt made to revive the project，and propositions for that end are in circulation． decrees of the Gazette of the J0th inst．contains the decrees of the Regent，accepting the resignations of the probity，and the distinguished manner in which they ful－ filled their duties，＂the Regent declares himself highly matisfied．Those decrees are followed by others appointing
the new Administration，as follows：－M．Lopez，Pre
sident of the Council and Minister of Justice ；M，A Minister for Foreign Affairs ；General Serrano，Minister of War；M．Frias，Minister of Marine；M．Ayllon， Minister of Finance；M．Caballero，Minister of the 12 th inst．informs us that Señor Lopez read on the 11th his programme to the Chamber．The following is a sum mary of its professions and intentions：－＂Respect for the constitution，and a rigorous observance of the rights of the Cortes．Development of the national prosperity，
and，as a consequence of such basis，the presentation， and，as a consequence of such basis，the presentation，
shortly，of a law on Ministerial responsibility，and of shortly，of a law on Ministerial responsibility，and of political offences posterior to the conclusion of the civil war．No influence to be exercised over the elections．No more state of siege to be proclaimed．A better organisa－ tion of the national militia to be effected．Order and reformsl propertry to be kept up and increased with foreign countries，whilst apholding the dignity of Spain．
Portugal．－We have advices from Lisbon to the 8th inst．The week＇s delay in the mail was occasioned by having been iberia＇s rudder outside of the bar of Lisbon， appliances of Lisbon consumed full ten days in supplying the deficiency．The utmost dismay pervaded the com－ mercial and trading interests at Lisbon and Oporto，in consequence of the interruption of the tariff negotiations． Robberies were becoming of daily occurrence on the banks ccurred on Six robberies，two of them sacrilegious， The alarm was intense and universal．It was still thought that the Portuguese Government must soon give way，and in the highest quarters the belief prevailed that the nego－ tiation would still be successful．It was held to be advisable in the British Government to fix the precise
amount to which they desired the duties upon woollens to be reduced．A bill for reducing the duties on all foreign goods entering the island of Madeira had beea laid on the fable of the Deputies．This would operate chiefly in favour of Britigh produce，and perhaps allow us to
avail ourselves of the circumstance for a renewal of the negotiations．The Deputies were occupied with a mea－ sure of the Home Minister＇s for introducing a general system of education throughout the kingdom．
Germany，－Letters from Hanover state that if the England en permit，His Majesty will set out for learn that the King of Prossis has presented a heavy gold medal，bearing on one side the King＇s medallion，and on melverse an allegorical figure of music，with other chorus inents，to Meyerbeer，for his composition of the formed on the carsion house of Este，which was per Court of Ferrara in the sixteenth century，of which we formed at Berilin，chiefly consisting，－A society has been the condition of females in India！－A court for the deci－ sion of quarrels between literary men，publishers，\＆cc．has been established at Stuttgard，and has succeeded so well， that the example is about to be followed in Leipsic．－From Chapelle and Cologne，near the village Wix－la beautiful＇Roman to b highest rank，was dug up last week by some labourers making excavations for a new road．The sarcophagus contained some well－preserved gold coins of the reign of Vespasian， 70 years after Christ，and the whole is sur rounded by four marble statues，which from their great beauty，must be considered to be of Grecian workmanship As soon as the whole is cleared it will probably be sent to the city of Hamburgh is about to letters of thanks which the city of Hamburgh is about to present to the Sove－
reigns，who hastened to assist the inhabitants after the conflagration of last year，are to be written，or painted， apon tablets of Oak saved from the ancient city hall， and framed in bronze of the bells of the different churches
that were destroyed．Each individual who contributed to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers is to be presented with a medal of the same material，and those foreigners Who on the spot assisted in checking the progress of the First－rate artists in to be entrusted with the execution of this plan．－Schelling， the celebrated German philosopher，arrived last week on a visit at Munich，his former residence，and was received at the gates of the city by a deputation of upwards of 300 noblemen，citizens，and students，who conducted him to the apartments prepared for him at the Royal Palace．
rtaly，－letters from Rope maritime districts of his dominions．He is accompanied by a large number of high functionaries and engineers． Frosinone On his return he intended to eramin journey to Terracina． the partial draining of which the Government again intend to attempt．His absence would not exceed a fortnight． Russia．－The departure of Prince Paskiewitsch from Warsaw for St．Petersburgh，and the expected arrival of the Emperor in the Polish capital，are regarded as remark－ able coincidences．The conference of the Emperor with the King of Prussia is expected to take place in Berlin，or Whore probably at Erdmansdorf，in the beginning of June． Whether his Majesty will go from Warsaw to inspect the Army of the South is still uncertain，and will depend on What may then be the situation of the principalities of the
be despatched．The progress of the railway is now totally suspended ；but it is confidently expected that the Em－ peror，during his visit to Warsaw，will make arrangements
the continuance of the work，at the cost of the state．
Grexce．－Letters from Athens announce that King Otho has signed a convention with the Austrian Govern－ which hareby che Austrian Lloyd＇s Company＇s steamers， between Trieste and years carried the mairs and passengers shall for the future be permitted to proceed from Patras， ap the Guif of Corinth to Leutraki，a port at the head of the golf，from whence the mails and passengers will be convered across the Isthmus of Corinth（about seven miles），and re－emabarked on board other steamers for Athens and the Levant ports．This new arrangement will not only save time，but does away with the necessity which has heretofore existed of this line of packets making the circuitous and often boisterous passage from Patras，round the whole of the Morea to Atbens．
Turkey．－The accounts by the Levant mail inform us that a new complication is likely to arise from the Servian question．It appears that the reigning Prince，
upon being apprised by the Ottoman Gornmer intention to submit to the demands of Rusoia，its he was resolved neither to resign nor submit to ejection． that his election had been strictly legal in accordance with the constitution，and sanctioned by his lawful sove－ reign the Porte；and adding that as it was evident that the Sultan had been coerced，and was unable to protect his faithful Servian subjects，they were resolved to pert form this sacred duty themselves，and that they would consequently resist all attempts at compulsion．The Bishop of Gibraitar arrived at Constantinople，in the the new ster，on the 2tti，and was to consecrate firmation The rarch，and administer the rite of con－ Abdalah Pahe accounts from Trebizond stated indisposed．The new plenipotentiary of the seriousiy Persia had not yet reached Erzeroum．The difference which had arisen between the Porte and Austria respect ing the navigation of the steamers of the Danubian Com pany had been definitively adjusted．The Divan had given letters for all the Ottoman pashas and fovernors enjoining them to extend to those steamers the assistance and protection granted to Ottoman vessels．
INDIA．－The following letter，giving an account Tivor of the unfortunate 44 th，has been published in the Tmes ：－＂Camp，Deesa，March 2．－A man belonging to No． 4 Company of her Majesty＇s 44th Regiment，whose the is James Edwards，being one of the few who escaped safety hassacre in Afghanistan，has made his way in attached to No． 1 Company，of the 2 d or Queen＇s．He appears a fine intelligent man，and no doubt his acconnt could be rendered interesting．I hear that he travelled along from sumrise to sunset keeping the east on his left and at night often lay down both hungry and thirsty With the exception of three days that catastre the fata camp $f$ believe tenant Simpson，of the ad European he met was Lieu－ hat kindness ，the 2d Cavalry，at Kassa，who did all from the plight that he was then in．He had no ider of the time he has made his way．I understand that 140 days ago he was obliged to leave his comrade，who fell sick，at some Edage．I have at present had no conversation with Edwards，but have seen him at a short distance，and have eard this much from those who gathered it at his mouth；and I mention it，as through the Times his safety may be made known to his friends，who must imagine him dead．Avoiding the large towns，he skirted the sinall villages，sometimes treated with much kindness，and occa－ sonally with great indignity，the villagers sometimes seizing him by the hair，hooting him as a Feringee， sitting in his face；he is much burnt and travel and 8 might be expected，he has abont two years＇pay due to him，and may perhaps by the kindmese of the Gove to ment and others，be enabled to set hime up eon－ in some little way in England，which may his last two Fears of misery．He wos to the 44th，when that regiment went on service ；－－either the 3 d or the 31 st I believe he formerly belonged to．＂ ．The royal mail steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday．She sailed from Boston on the afternoon of the 1 st ，and Halifar on the evening of the 3 dinst．，and has made the passage in 12 days and 12 hours．The new steam－ship Hibernia，which sailed from sail of Boston，which ult．，was met within a few hours sail Boston，which she would reach on the morning of the $2 d$ inst．The papers brought by the Britantia extend Ist inst Their thee weeks，from the 11th ult．to the ot very intercitentare，however，unimportant，and relate interesting．The accounts from Washington Webseacively to the expected retirement of Mr． changes in the office of Secretary of State，and the manges in the Cabinet which that resignation would actually necessary．One account states that he has quit United Suntil the peading negotiations between the to Atates and Great Britain shall have been brought位．There had been some discussion about a reci basis commercial treaty between the two countries，the but of which should be a mutual diminution of duties， the practicability of appeared to be felt in the States of twins were married of Wits Co North Carolina，by Baptist minister，to the two dault Yeates．－The Canada papers contain accounts of the
installation of Sir Charles Metcalfe, at Kingston. The addresses to his Excellency, on assuming the government, and his replies, are published in the papers. He had not predecessor, Sir Charles Baret, had so far recovered as to predecessor, sir Charles Bagot, had so far recovered as to so soon as his health would permit. The Warspite, Lord John Hay, had arrived at New York to convey hire home. ult., communicate the distressing intelligence of the shipwreck of 28 vessels, with serious camage to 5 others, by wreck of 28 vessels, with serious camage to the dritting of the ice from the Guif of the craft were small, and the loss of capital less
Alt extensive in proportion, this great sacrifice of property will, extensive in proportion, this great sacrifice of propertrade of the colonists, especially to those engaged in the fisheries. -From Hayti we learn that the city of St. Domingo surrendered to the forces of the new Government on the
30th March, after a slight affair, in which 10 or 12 persons 30th March, after a slight affair, in which 10 or 12 persons
only were killed. Since the abdication of Boyer the administration of a Provisional Government had prevailed, as there had not been time for choosing a President.-
From the West Indies we have the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Bishop of Jamaica, after a short illness, about the 10th of April.
Cape of Good Hope,-We learn by the Cape papers received on Wednesday, that there is some reason to believe, upon the removal of the troops from Colesberg, that the Boers had again made hostile demonstrations. The news from Port Natal is alike unsatisfactory; for it seems that Major Smith requires a reinforcement of troops to suppress a similar feeling among the Boers in that
neighbourhood. These accounts, however, are very vague ; and, probably, are much exaggerated.
Columbin South Wales and New Zealand. - The making the passage in 105 days. By this arrival we have Sydney papers to the $2 d$ Feb., and New Zealand to the 11th January. There is no political news of importance from either colony. At the former, commercial matters from either colony. At the former, commercial matters
appear to be in a very bad state. The New Zealand appear to be in a very bad state. The $N$ bw Zealand
Wellington Gavette has the following passage: "In our Wellington Gavette has the following passage: "In our
last, under the head of Nelson news, we gave an account of Mr. Cottrell having proceeded upon an exploring expedition. The following extract from a letter of the 12 th of December describes the result, and cannot fail to prove highly satisfactory. We think the fear about the deficiency Mr . Cottrell is just returned from an exploring expedition to the southward, which has turned out satisfactorily.
He reached the mouth of the Wairos, in Cloudy Bay, He reached the mouth of the Wairos, in Cloudy Bay, after about nine days ${ }^{2}$ walking, for the last four days
through an extensive grass valley containing about through an extensive grass valley containing about land : he pronounces a road to be perfectly practicable from this into the plain, the pass through the hills being quite easy. A man who was with him, and a good bushman, ondertakes to reach the valley in three days from the Waimea district ; it appears also that there is an available district to the south-west. We hear nothing more from the flaxdressers; they have only just got their house up, and are beginning to cut the flax. They are still very sanguine of complete success."-At Sydney, the celebrated with great pomp on the 26th Feb.; the weather was remarkably fine, and the whole proceedings of dinners, regattas, and other joyous demonstrations, passed off with the greatest satisfaction

## 排arliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Monday.-LORD Wemencurre iz reply to Lord Beaumont, when stating that no alterations were cont laws - EARE Powis laid upon the table of the House a bill to repeal the union of the sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. The Marguess of Clanricaripe moved the reprinting of the secontended that means hhould be taken to give employment to the
Irish people, which, in addtion to the benefit which it would confer on the collntry, would also have the effect of stopping the
agitation for the Repeal of the Union.- Lord Brougnam strongly agitation for the Repeal of the Union.- Lord Brougnamstrongly Wheh was, that capital would not be nivested in useful minderquess of LONDONDBRRY urged the necessity of strong measures, The Duke of Whincoron declared his determination to do his tions by which he wras held up as an enemy to loseland. Ho He
found himself in very good company, in the attacks made upon found himself in very good
tion bill, and introduced another bill, containing some alteration bill, and introduced another bil, containi
tions. This amended bill was read a first time.
Lord BrovonAm moved the second reading of
Lord Brouanam moved the second reading of the Townshend
peerage bill. After recapitulating the evidence as given al Peerage bill. After recapitulating the evidence as given at their
Loruships' bar, he statell his ntertion to propose, after the Loruships' bar, he stateit his intestan to propose, after the
second reading, that nustear of the bull deciaring the chidren of Lacty Townshend illegitimate, it should merely cieclare them not
Lo be the issue nf the Marquis Townshend. And, moreover, he
proposed to omit the name of one of the sons, because, being propnsed to omit the name of one of the sons, because, being
undrr age, he could not be fegally summoned to appear at heir Lordshil, s, bar. Lord Brougham, on behalt of Lady Townshend,
made a statement that she had beer hoo voluntary party to any
of these proceedings--that she had veliemently protested at the
 made out at the bar was so unnecessary for their Lordships to intertere by an extraselves. The alserations proposed to be made in the bill by agninst their Lordships entertanning the Bill at all. It was a measure without precedent, and one which, if estallished, would be cnly the first of many paintuu cases. Redress by the ordinaty
course of law was open to the parties to this Bill; and, if their hot live to repent it. He therefore moved that it be read that day six months.-Lord Kinyon replied to Lord Cottenham, and
called on some other learned Peers to express therr opinions, lity would suffer. He never more unhesitatingly gave a vote
than he would to the second reading of this Bill. - Lord CampBriL gave his opinion that there was no other remery but this
Bill; and lord LANGDALR said, that sooner than permit a great
public scandal and private injury to go unredressed, the Bill ought to be passed.-Their Lords
Thursday.-The House went into committee on the Townshend
Pcerage Bill.-Lord Brovginam proposed the amendments of which he had given notice, viz, one which would go to make the Bhl
declare simply that the children of Lady Townshend were not the children of the Marquis Townshend, and the other that would leave
one of the sons, Cecil Nina Bolivar, who is under age, out of the Bill
altogether.-Lord Monteacle and the Earl of WICKETOW objected to the amendments and the Bill as unnecessary and mischierous.-
The Marquis of CLANRICARDE suggested the propriety of calling
the Marquis of Townshend to the bar, to answer for his conduct in bargaining for the sale of the rights of the Peerage for a pecuniary
consideration. -The Earl of Devon, notwithstanding the amendments, which he thought improvements, still considered the Bill most
objectionable, - The amendments were finally agreed to, and the Bill In reply to a question from Lord Campbell, the Lord Cuancrilor
stated that the Judges would be in attendance ine the House on Thurs-
day next to give their opinion respecting the law in cases of criminal day next to give their opinion respecting the law in cases of criminal
lunacy. The Lord CFANCELLon stanted that Mr. Austen, the counsel
employed for the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, had adunitted bis employed for the sudbury Disfranchisement Bill, had adminted bas
imability to prove a case of feneral corruption nganst the borough,
and had therefore declarei his intention of proceeding no further.The Registration of Voters Bill was rearl a thred time and passed,
Fvday. The order of the day for the second reading of the sudDury Disfranchisement hill was discharged. The Marquis of Nown-
sHink adverted to the language of Dr. Higgins at the Mullingar
meeting, and expressed his hope that the Dule of Wellington would continue the strong tone he had assumed on this question.-Lord
Bravmont, on behalf of the Roman Catholic body, disavowed the sentiments attibuted to $\begin{aligned} & \text { nothing mige diggraceful ever issued from the lips of a prelate. - The } \\ & \text { Earl of }\end{aligned}$ ments attributed to Dr. HIggings, and expressed his concurrrence
with Lord Beaumont's indignation. HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mondny.-In answer to a question by Mr. Redington, Sir R.
PEEn stated that he was authorized by the Queen to declare her
Majesty's adherence to the declaration made by King William, Majesty's atherence to the declaration made by King William, in reply 1834 , in reference to the repeal of the Union. And that
the yeal reply having contained these words:- "I receive, with
great satisfaction, your assurance that you will co-operate with great satisfaction, your assurance that you will co-operate with
me in my determination to preserve inviolable the legrsative
Union, and I shall feel it my duty to co-operate in the removal of any real grievances under which any portion of my subjects
may be suffering." Her Majesty adhered to the latter as well as to the former part of it. With respect to what measures
besides those before the House the Government proposed, in
accordance with this royal pledge, to introduce in regard to accordance with this royal pledge, to introduce in regard
Ireland, it would be inconvenient to announce them before-
hand.-Lord Cl.EMENTS having asked under what head of ame lioration the Government classed the Arms' Bill, Sir R. PERI replied-" consider that a measure which is intended to pro-
tect the personal safety of residents in Ireland, and to prevent
the commission of such terrible crimes as have been commited in some cases within the last two years, is one which may be expected to ameliorate the condition of that country." The adjourned debate on the Corn-laws was reaumed by Mr . forfiting their pledges, and deciared bis opinion that the fixed
duty of the late Government would have been a farmore effectual security to the agriculturist, than the uncertain and conceding
system of the present Government.-Dr. Bowrina thought that
the friends of free trade had great reason to congratulate the friends of ree trade had
selves on the progress of the deate. Glimmenenings of truth ap-
peared in the twilight ignorance of the supporters of the Carn laws, for half and whole admissions of the principleso of free-trade
dropt from various members, and in one case, that of Mr. Canpibell, the member fox Argyieshirre, there was a hearty assent to
them. The free-traders asked for the unqualifed application of
their principles; they repudiated exemptions in favour of their principles; they repudiated exemptions in favour of any
class whatever.-Mr. Ewart followed, appealing to the Conservarive representatives of commercial towns, and contending that, In the course of the debate, the opponents of free trade
dulged in misstatements and fallacies, such as that low
would follow the repeal of the Corn-laws, and so forth. was required was, such an extension of the commerce of the
country as would increase the ability of the people to consume,
-Mr . CHILDDRE could not, in the present state of the country, -Mr. CErfDERs could not, in the present sar, vote for the imme.
and after the extensive changes of last year
diate and total repeal of the Corn-laws, though he looked forward fearlessly to their ultimate removal, and was satisfied that the
change would disappoint both opponents and supporters. - Cap. change would disappoint both opponents and supporters. - Cap
tain LAvARD comrented on the measures of the Govern
ment, especially the imposition of the Income.tax, and ment, especiany the statement of the Chancellor of the EX.
that the finaucial sher ont
chequer was not only a proof of their failure, hut an addi.
tional argument for the further application of free-trade chequer was not for a proof of their failure, hut, an addi-
tional argument frinciples. He would vote for the motican bectause he con con
prionned the Corn-laws thon demned the Corn-laws, though on this point he feared h
differed from some of his constituents who were interested in
agriculture.-Mr. E. BuLLER discussed the subject of "peculia burdens," and after slowing that last year, by comparison with
the previnus one, was peculiarly favourable for disguising the
mischiefs of a Corn-law, declared that in defont of mischiefs of a Corn-law, declared that in defanlt of opportunity
for supporting a fixed duty, he would give his vote in Iavour of
the motion. The principle of the "sliding scale" could not be maintained, especially after the impetus given to free-trade prin
ciples by the Government, and the feeling of dissatisfaction an insecurity which their measures had comm municated to the agri
cultural interest.-Sir C. Burabli contended that landlord cuitural interest.-Sir C. BURRBLL contended that land the
farmer, and agricultural laboure, were all interested in the
Corn-laws; even now, the recent changes had so affected the Corn-laws; even now, the recent changes had so affected the
capital of the farmer, that if he were to sell off his stok he
would lose one half. He adduced various statements to show the necessity of fair protection to agriculture,-Mr. Poulis?
Scrore looked upom all indirect taxes on articles of consumption as savouring of protection, But as we had a great national
establishment to maintain, we could not push the principles establishment to maintain, we could not push the principles
free-trade to the extent of repealing all these taxes. What
should do, however, was to construct our financlal system a view to revenue, and not for protection, and above all, in tha
which constitutes the main article of subsistence for the people There were only two arguments put forth in favour of the Corn
laws, peculiar burdens and prescriptive right: but the one wa
not proved, while if the other was to be pleaded in defence of error, every additional year added to the prescriptive righ
only pluged us deeper in the mire. In his own opinium
there never was a more fover there never was a more favourable time for the repea
of the corn-laws; prices were already low, and he did no
thunk To the commercial community would be very great.-Mr. Mr.
Thorncry had visited the United States last Autumn, im-
mediately after the passing of its high tarift mediately after the passing of its high tariff. At Washingto forms effected by Sir R. Peel, as a reason for a more liberal
policy, but Mr. Tyler had avowed his opinion-one which wa poncy,
largely shared in by American merchants
Corn-laws presented our systern o
aimost insuperable bar to an extended Corn-laws presented an almost insuperable bar to an extende
trade between the two countries. - Mr. STRUTT, speaking trade betweenili manufacture, denied that it required or sought
behalf of the sile
protection, the demand of those interested in it being for equal
justicr. The advocates of free trade were not disposed to legis-
late hastily or injuriously, or without due and previous inquiry
into the nature of into the nature of the alleped peculiar burdens borne by the agrior thee further extension of the commercial principles which he of the country, to support the motion. - Sir H. Do circumstances as the
free representative of the citizens of Livernool, and no pledged delegate, declared bis determination to oppose the interests of the empire, manafacturing, commercial, and agri-
cultural. England was England's best customer; and to pro-
tect the small farmer was to protect tect the small farmer was to protect the people, and confidence
and steadiness in our leqislation were essential to the employ-
ment of our superabundant canital ment of our superabundant capital.-Mr. MuNTz asked where
the confidence was to come from-from a starving population,
a diminishing trade, or a declining revenue? The Cornlaws caused the people of this country to pay fifty millions
more for food than the range of the continential prices. It
was not all lost to the country, but it was tak dustry and given to ddeness. As a representative of a great,
and enlightened, and a suffering community, he expressed his the people, for which no ministry for the last twenty fiv
jears had succeeded in providng an arequate remeuy.
Mr. Cobven said there was no way of raising prices but by restricting supply. Could they justify themelves, therefore, in
maintaining a law which restricted the amount of the supply of food for the people? He did not impute motives; but the con
dition of the agricultural labourer was the severest condition of some excursions into the agricultural regions; and he found pauperism and crime coincident, and was told that the return
of the petty sessions was no criterion, for they were obliged to
wink at crime, and to leave it unpunished. Even in Dorsetshire it was boasted, as an act of benevolence, that the poor labourer
was permitted to gather up the sticks blown down from the
crows' nests on the trees. Those landowners who wrere the ber crows' nests on the trees. Those landowners who were the best
farmers denied that land wonld be thrown ont of cultivation,
that allegation was only made by those who carne from the worst-farmed districts of the countiy, and who were, therefore,
most rampant for protection. Long leases and good farming were to be found together, as in the Lothians and Northumber-
land; for himself, he would reckon it an insnlt to have farm offered to him on which to spend money without the security of
a lease. In fact, they did not know their own interests. Protection was alleged to have been diminished by the last Corn-law,
but the , landlords, instead of taking of reducing thelr rents,
called on the farmers to bestir themselves instead of sitting at their doors, smoking their pppes and drinking their ale. But the were jealous even of that small section who were trying to get
up a friendship for the farmers on the ruins of the old friend-
ships theylwere suspicious of all who "t Learue, because the question was placer by them on 1ts true warm remarks, excited by Mr. Cobden's allusions to Lincoln-shrre.-He was followed by Mr. Milner Gigson, who repreTrade, making allowance, however, for the difficuities of Sir $R$. Feel, seemg that Liverpool was represented by so violent an
opponent of Free Trade as Sir H. Douglas. - Mr. Vilingrs
replied, and on a division there appeared-For the motion, Against it, 381. Majority, 250.
Tuessay.-The SpEAK*R called attention to the circumstance Tuesday.-The SpRAFWR called attention to the circumstance
of bill (the Scottish Widows' Fund Bill having received the
royal assent, without the amendments of the Lords having been considered
by Lord $J:$ Russeci, moved the appointment of a select com-
mittee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the informality; which was carried.
Mr. Cumining Bruce moved for leave to bring in a bill to
amend Lord Ashley's act of last session, for amend Lord Ashley's act of last session, for regulating the emi
ployment of young persons in mines and colleries. He gave
due credit to the motives by which Lord Ashley had been actu ated, though the purity of his intentions was not a sufficient
protectron from errur in judgment. The Mines and Collieries Act was a hasty and injudiclous piece of legislation, and it had
produced great distress in Scotland, by depriving individuals of employrnent for which they could obtain no substitute; aud,
though he did not wish to interfere with the Act so far as married
females and young persons were iemales and young persons were concerned, he wished to amend years of age, to return to under-ground labour. The hon, men-
ber adduced a variety of documentary evidence in support of his
motion, which he sadd be had brought forward on the express personal solicitations of the colliers themselves. the interference of the House. Why was Scotland to enjoy ${ }^{\text {a }}$ same alleged inconveniences arising out of the operation of the
Act? Already the results bad been most beneficial in the emancipation of women, young girls, and children, from a
slavish and degrading employment for which they were wholly unsuited, and the occupation of their places by men and boys
-a change which was hailed with joy by the people them-
selves. The amelioration of their habits was evince. in striking instances, of which the noble Lord furnished proof
from letters which had been addressed to him by indvidel interested in the successful working of the act, especially by
Lord $F$. Egerton; and amongst these testmonies were letter from Scotland, characterising the movement against the Mines
and Collieries Act as proceeding from the selfish feelings of cer-
tain proprietors, who nad coerced theirwork tain proprietors, who had coerced their work-people into a reluc-
tant assent to the opposition. Of this'latter fact he procuced some evidence, rending to show the compulsory way in which
petitions had been got up against the act. No doubt cases of hardship had arisen out of its operation; but it was the business gies had been exhausted in their service, instead of coming to the
House with a propitition to nullify a measure which had only comse with a prop sition to nullify a measure which had only
cit. By operation last year, and was producing so much bene-
fine motion, the House would affirm that property had its duties as well as its rights
Sir J. Graram, considering the entire success of Lord Ashley'
Act in Eagland, and the great probability of its suecess in Scot land; And considering likewise the limited extent of the evil of
which Mr. C. Bruce complained, concurred with Lord Ashley in resisting the motion.-Mr. Curtils and Lord F. Egerton also
opposed the motion-Adiscussion followed, in which Mr. Roz-
bucr, Lord Dungannon, Mr. P. Strwart, Mr. Forbrs, Mr THROTBERTON, Mr. Locken which the House divided, when the
Trompen, took part; after whe
numbers were-For the motion, 23 ; Againstit, Sir C. Napier moved an address, praying her Majesty to give with an increase of pay, for the purpose of bringang forward
young and active officers. What be recommended was, that a hundied of the oldest post-captains on the hst, belng sixty years
of age, should be allowed to retire with an increase of 100l. a
year.--Sir R. PEEL objected to the motion as interfering with the prerogative of the Crown. He was not prepared to recommened
the amount of this change, ne to say that the plan proposed was

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 Houve of Commons of the functions cf the Executive.-Capt inBrekerify fecommended the withdrawal of the mot ome remarks by Captains Pechril and Plumbidage, which were
answered by Mr. S. Herbert, the motion was withdrayp


 yarrs ago，and pleaded that the changes which he sought consth－
tuted not revolution，but real reform，by restoring to the people their tuted not revilition，but rear therroby，fifiectal control over the e busess




 tained and enforced by the State，should any attempt be made to inculcate peculiar religious opinions；because，as such
ant attenpt would be considered a plan for maintaining an
strengthering an undue superiority of one sect over al others，the onimosity，and strife already existing among and
different religious denominations would therehy unhappily be greatly
infer





 were educated by any class of Dissentcrs than left as they yow are Bill．－Mr．HAWEss admitted that the Church of England，is th
Clurch of the State，could claim superiorty in some things；but i education the Dissenters claimed and had a ringht to perfecte equath
But te suw no obstacle to sucessfal combined system of scriptura

 and Frinciscans and Dominicans．Nothing ders rred the mame of
eduction which did not hring out the highest quaritites of man，with respect to his eternal welfare；and Sir J．Graham would as enslly
have carried a bill enabling the church to bestow a complete crristian
hit education on the people as the one now before the legislature，and
which has excited such seneral abhorrence．－Mr．EWRT Was afraid
 and on a division there appeared－for the motion，60；against it $1156^{\circ}$
Sir $G$ ．G RYY moved for the production of papers connuected wet

 assurance that they would be faithful to the three great principples
of perfect liberty of religious worship，the protection due to the sub
 Friduy．－Lord STAMLEX moved a committec of
 tive Council and Legiselative Assembly of the province of Candd
and reserved by the Governor－General for the significations



 said Act of the Legislature of Canada，it is expedient to provide that，
if her M10yesty ghal be plensed to five her sanction to the sid Act，
the duties imposed upon wheat flur imported into the United



 be presented to her Majeesty，humbly praying hes majesty to within


Money Market，Friday．－Consols closed at 95 to $\frac{1}{8}$ both for Money and Account；Bank Stock，1792⿱亠䒑⿱亠䒑十⺝刂 ；Three per Cents．Reduced， 94 to $\frac{t}{z}$ ；Three－and－half per Cents
Reduced， $100 \frac{7}{8}$ ；New Three－and－half per Cents．， 101 Exchequer Bilk 48s．to 51 s ．prem

## Jfartopolts amo its Jicinitn．

The Sussex Memonial．－It is understood that an influ－ ential meeting of noblemen and gentlemen will shortly be held at the Freemasons avern，to adopt measting，by public subseription，a suitable memorial in remembrance his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex．Aearures ere taken to orighate the meeting so early as the lst inst． The Royal Hospitals．－The following is a Report of tainedlin the severai Royal Hospitals of the City for the
year 1842：Christ＇s 1 Hospital－ 185 children put ap－ prentices and discharged from the hospital in the year last past，twelve whereof being instructed in mathematics and navigation were apprenticed to commanders of ships out of the mathematical school，founded by his Majesty Cbarles II．； 12 children buried during the last year；＇； $132 \pm$ children now under the care and charge of the Hos－ pital in London and at Hertford，and 181 to be admitted on presentations granted to this time．St．Bartholomew＇s Hospital：Patients cured and discharged during the last year，4839．In－patients，17，489；out－patients，and and lame persone and many of them，being destitute of all relief，have been supplied with money，clothes，and other ions，amounting together to 39,580 ．St．Thomas＇s Hos－ pital：There have been cured and discharged from this hospital in the last year，of sick，wounded，maimed，and diseased persons， 3,284 in－patients，and 30,711 medical and surgical out－patients，including casualties，some of whom have been relieved with money and necessaries at their dopreys to their several habitations ；total 33 ． 995 heir journoys their sormal 220；remaining under cure－in－patients，397；out－ atients and casualties 917 ；so that there have been， during the last year，of poor objects under the care of the 35，529．Bridewell Hospital：Received into this hospi－ during he last year，under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City，as criminal or dis． orderiy persons，who have been kept hatard labour，or Chamberlain for solitary confinement， 42 ；received during the same period suadry poor persons who have been committed for wandering abroad and begging in this city， hospital on the 1842 including those ont on leave， 311 ；admitted in 1842， $344:$ total， 655 ．Dis－ charged in various ways in 1842， 284 ：curables， 205 ；in－ curables， 9 ；criminals， 10 ．Remaining in the hospital， 31st December，1842，including those out on leave， 371 ， ，curables， 198 ；incurables， 88 ；criminals， 85. Scottish Hospital took place on Saturday evening at the Freemasons＇Tavern．About 100 gentiemen sat cown to Corporation，took the chair ；supported by Lord John Russell，the Hon．Lesiie Melville，Mr．Mattheson，M．P．， the Hoo．William Fraser，of Saitoun，treasurer，cc．Meng －The Scottish Corporation，and may prosperity attend

His Grace briefly alluded to the excellent object of and infirm Scottish residents in the metropolis；and to supply them with the means of returning，if required，to report，had been extensively useful．Lord J．Russell，in returning thanks for the House of Commons，said，perbaps some persons may be of opinion that members of Parlia－ and good cheer，in assicting the distresses of their fellow－ and good and in asilug the fellow－countrymen than in sitting up in the House of Commons until four in the morning，discussing the question of whetber debate sball go on or shank cease．I am very grateiul for most highly the benefits of institutions like this．The manest mion Solo fellow－countrymen，who have been overtaken by misfor tune or distress，is， 1 must say，highy honourable to the have the less difficulty in speaking of that character in the manner it deserves．It is said that it is the result of the arid unanimously，all the offices of peace and war．Judging from the facts，certainly， 1 ，think the best education of all is to be found in Scotland；because，whether in the army forward to defend the honour and interests of thei country，and rise to the highest posts．Whether engaged in political achievements or political stations，they ever other duties of civil life，I confess I know no nation in the world which is entitled to take rank before Scotland is becoming to such a people to continue，though unos－ which，for so long a series of years，the poor have such benefits may long prosper，and in every year be more and more successful．The Hon．William Sritherland＂which was responded to with Highland honours．The Duke of Sutherland acknowledged the compliment with deep feeling．The subscriptions an nounced during the evening exceeded $500 \%$ ．
Meeting of West India Planters，－On Tuesday general meetung of the West India body，consisting of Mlanters，merchants，and ahen，wese Mr．Alexander sidering a series of resolutions recommended by the standing committee for the reconstruction of the West India body．The following noblemen and gentiemen were elected members of the committee ：－The Earl of Hare－ wood，Sir J．M•Donald，Lord Holiand，Lord Rivers，sir Simon Clarke，Sir W．Codrington，Colonel D．Pennant， Russell Elt，Messrs．Fuiler，M．P．，Dickinson，Childe， Swaby，Sutton，Cohen，Barclay，Leary，Lesigne，Maize， Mulligan，W．W．Chancey，Garraway，Hiklop，Stewart，

Bosanquet，Natur，Anderson，and Davis．The secretary then read a series of resolutions，to the effect that a standing committee be held to represent the West India planters and merchants，with power to add to their number，The resolutions comprised also various matters of detail connected with the Colonial interests．
Anti－Corn－Law Leayue，－On Tuesday，the various delegates assembled at Herbert＇s Hotel，Palace－yard，for the purpose of discussing the division on Mr．Vulliers ${ }^{3}$ motion in the House of Commons on the previous night，and passing certain resolutions reative to their future proceedings，prior to the dissolution of the Confe－ rence．Mr．P．A．Taylor，baving been called to the Ele Electors of Great Britain upon the vote passed on ，Viliers．Mr．Edwards moved the adop after which resolutions were put and carried that conies of the same should be forwarded to her Majesty＇s Ministers， and to the various members of the House of Lords and Commons．Mr．Harbottle moved That this Confe－ free－trade principles are making in the public mind，as evidenced by the strong manifestation of opinion amongst he electors in different parts of the kingdom，particularly in the Agricultural districts，and which is confirmed by the increased numbers who voted in the minority in the heen carried Mr yiers motion． great length，and was followed by Mr．Hume and Mr．M． Plilips；after which，Mr．Norris proposed the following League forthwith to comence a registration of the elec－ League fort kin on or ared at the ent liest posible period call upon the Queen＇s advisers through the constitutional means of a humble memorial to her Majesty to dissolve the present Parliament，and thus afford to the electors of the kingdom an opportunity Cring their late decision upon the quest． Corn－aw．ni．Craig seconde the mol，wer wo sive of thanks to the Members of the Ifouse of Commons wio voted ja the minority on lis motion， The Temple Church．－The Queen Dowager，attended by her suite，paid a private visit to the Temple Church ont on the terrace by Messrs．Burge，Spence，Whately，and then．Matbot，Benchers．After spending half an hour in the Church，her Majesty and party proceeded to Her Majesty expressed herself lighly gratified，having minutely examined all the curiosities of the building．A she left，a litllourse of persons greeted her Majesty as in their hall，after the departure of the Queen， Wetherall proposed her Majesty＇s healti in an appro－ priate address，which was enthusiasticaly responced to
by the barristers and students present．Her Majesty， previous to ber departure，was pleased to express her had the honour of receiving from a Queen since the days

The British Museum．－On Monday morning，work－ Musegan pulling down the houses on the west sissioners of Woods and Forests the sule of the building materials having tuken place on Friday last．The ground is pur－ chased for the site of the new buildings of the Museum． estival of Thursday the 11th inst，in the usual manner．There were present，besides many other persons of rank and influrnce and a great number of the clergy，his Royal Higlness bury ：the Bushops of Chese，Bungor Rinon，ind Uha bury；the Blshops of Chester，Bangor，Ripon，end Llan－ and many of the Aldermen and civic authorities．The collection last pear and amounted to about 2401 ．Shortly after two o＇clock the service was commenced by the Detingyen Te Deum， followed by other pieces of sacred music．The dinner in TCailors＇Hall，and was attended by most of the dignitaries who were present in the Cathedral，aud by a large body of the clergy．The amount or the contributions was，as at the other part of the entertainment，exceedingly liberal． sale of the Colosseum．－This well－known building was by Mr． tremely numerous assemblage，among which the members The biddings commenced at 10,000 ，a and after consi－ derable time had elapsed in the progress of tue successive of thes，the property was knocked down to a gentleman guineas．It was understood that Mr．Giraud acted in a protessional capacity on the occasion，and that he was the New Church in not the principgl．Rev．J．E．Tyler， Rector of St．Giles＇s－in－the－Fields，intends to raise fund for the erection of a new church in this densely populated parish．The site selected is in the line of the new street which will lead from Bedford－square to Waterloo－bridge．The plan has received the approbation of the bishop of London；and at the last meeting of of 150l．was pranted thr which will be perfectly free． sale took place on Wednesday，at Mesars．Evanais Roome，
in Pall-mall, consisting of a valuable collection of autograph characters of the last century. The chief object potitical tion, however, was an autograph by Shakspeare, affixed to a deed of bargain and sale of a house in Blackfriars, purchased by him from Henry Walker, dated March 10,1612 , with the seals attached. The situation and boundaries of the tenement in question are fully described in the deed, and the interest is greatly enhanced by a detail of places in its immediate vicinity, and a list of persons who rented the or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate and being within the precinct, circuit, and compasse of the late Blackffryers, London, sometymes in the tenure of James Gardyner, Esquior, and since that in the tenure of John
Ffortescue, Gent., and now or late being in the tenure Ffortescue, Gent, and now or late being in the tenure
or occupation of one William Ireland; abutting upon a streete leading down to Puddle Wharffe on the East part right against the King's Maiesties wardrobe; part of
which said tenement is erected over a great gate leading to a Capitul Mesuage, when was sometime in the tenurg of William Blackwell, Esquior, and since then in the occupation of the right honourable Henry, now Esrle of
Northumberland." The indenture is stated at the comNorthumberland." The indenture is stated at the commencement to be "Betweene Henry Walker citizein and
minstrell of London of the one partie, and William minstrell of London of the one partie, and William Warwicke, gentleman, William Johnson, citizien and vintener of London, Joln Jackson and John Hemyng of London, gentlemen, of the other ptie ;" the property being to have pa four; that Shakespeare himsent is decared The document, moreover, contains internal evidence, showing that Shakespeare wus the sole purchaser of the premises, which he afterwards bequeathed in his will to All that messuare or and being in the blackffryers in London, nere the Ward robe"-evidently the same bouse. On the back of the and delivered by the suid William Shatespere William Johnson, and John Jackson in the nnce of Will Atkin son, Ed. Overy, Robert Andrewes, scrivener, and Henry bears, with the initials " $H$, scrivener, whos seals it portant document was sold by Messrs. Evans about two years since, when it was purchased by a Mr. Poynder, of five guineas. After a few preliminary observations from Mr. Evans, the relic was produced, Mr. Sainsbury, the The bidding was carried on with considerable spirit between that gentleman and Mr. R. L. Jones for some minutes, the document being ultimately secured by the latter for one hundred and forty-five guineas. It was
stated immediately after the sale, that Mr. Jones had purchased the relic for the City library at Guildhall. During the life of Shakespeare, the Lord Mayor and aldermen successfully resisted the performance of a single play by Shakespeare within their walls; and now they give $145 \%$. for his siguature d Nevertheless, the Cityinteresting to the topographical antiquary of London,
Custom-House.-A seizure was made a few days since by the Custom-house officers of some foreign manufac. tured goods, supposed to bear the brands of British manufacturers. It appears that 400 bales of goods had arrived from Boston, in the Niagara, now lying in the St. Kathe-rine-dock, addressed to the house of Baring, Brothers and Co. The entry was passed, in the name of that firm, for warehousing the goods at the warehouses of Messrs, Taylor and Beil, at the Legal Quays, and 375 bales prere in the course of removal in lighters belonging to th wharfingers in question. The discovery was made through the circumstance of 1 bale being landed on the quay the dock in error; the officer on the station causing it to be opened, when each piece of goods was found to bear the 400 bales were, in the first instance, detained by the Customs' officers; but they have since been given up on the receipt of an explanation from Mesers. Baring, show ing that the goods are totally different in texture and style on the Engish manufactures, and that the Manchester Of the 400 bales, 200 are branded as being the tapsies the "Lowell" mills (near Boston), 100 baies as those of 100 bales (New Hampshire). This explanation has been considered satisfactory, and the charge of deception alleged against the correspondents of Messis. Baring has of course fallen to the ground.
Destruction of the Stone Pier at Greenwich.-On besday morning, between nine and ten o clock, the inhaalarmed by a loud xeport like the explosion of a piece of artillery, succeeded within a few seconds by the announcement that the pier was faling. At the time several people were on the pier as it gave way, and others were on the
barge which is moored in front. The damage extended to at least three-fifths of the entire length, which is 320 feet; and it is in depth, from the bottom of the piles, 80 feet. At about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, just as the once attributed to the bursting of the piles in front of the pier. As soon as daylight appeared, boats putout to see the extent of the damage, and the appearance the pier then presented left not the slightest hope of saving bound with iron, and fized at the of poundations in taaseive
plates of iron, had been split and shivered, some falling inwards and others outwards, whilst the parade gave way length, and the plates of iron being shivered like glass It is ing.barges have been affected by the shock, and the floatof the frontage wall and iron bylle shock, and the whole way. The eastern end, near Ship Dock and the Roya Hospital, is opening in fissures, and is likely also to burs a damage, bat the whole must be left to its fate, and be least 10,000 tons of earth, \&c., which Gad been laid in between the wall and the road to form the parade, wil also be washed away. The present appearance of this work, masonry, and timbers are lying about or leanine every direction. The cost of the pier was about 30,0002 and it was only completed about three yearsliago.
The National Society. - On Wednesday the annual the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Esta blished Church, was held in the Central School-rooms, Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the intereste a numerous assembly of clergymen and persons cause of education filled the room, among whom were the Bishops of Winchester, St. David's, Chester, Ripon halisbury, and Bangor; Lords Keno, Cadst by an examination of the children of the Society's school in Scripture knowledge and listory, geography, grammar, richmetic, and music. The Apostios Crea and Magni attending the schools in the colse boys and girls The examination having been concluded, the report was read and adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the Bishops of St. David's, Bangor, and Chester, Lord RadInclosure of Hampstead Heath.- On Monday numerous meeting of copyholders and inlubitants bill now before the House of Lords, entitled "The Wilso Inclosure Bill," the object of which is to empower the lord of the manor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, to let land on building leases, form roads, squares, \&c., and thus entirely for the public of the metropolis, Hampstead Heath Samuel Hoare, the banker, was called to the chair. The vestry-clerk read the copy of the Bill introduced into Parliament, which referred to Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson's and gave Mimdesex, Lssex, Kent, Suffolk, and Sussex, and for the granting powers of inclosure of such lands, squares, roads, sce there the inclosure raving of as well as Hampstead-heath being part and parcel of the Bill. Mr. White said he was one of the trustees of the fund raised to oppose a former attenopt of the lord of holders and the public, by a Bill to inclose on the copythe beautiful prospect of Hampstead-heath. He had fel it his duty to come forward and oppose this Bill on public grounds, and deny the right of the lord of the manor to make roads and build houses for his own benefit, at the sacrifice of the rights and benefits of the public. Mr Cooper observed that the lord of the manor had no righ of the public. Nop his property to the manifest injury was at liberty to build houses for his own advantat no man prejudice of the copyholders on such a manor. Most of the inhabitants of Hampstead were induced to reside there solely on account of its beautiful heath and the extensive also the the therefrom of the surrounding country, as within 40 miles of London. The could not equalled by the proposed measure, wonld be lost. There were umbers of houses at present untenanted; clearly showing that an increase was not needed. Houses beld under stead in the first style, under a belief that their prospect were not to be interfered with. This attemnt prospects o means be, if carried, a public improvement; on the and to the copyholders, who he trusted would unite, in every shape oppose this measure. They and the public ad one common interest in the preservation of Hampwas the duty of every inhabitant of Hampstead, whether it copyholder or not, to oppose this bill, and to whether their rights against that which he could only desiguate as an illegat assumption. On the former occasion, when a
similar attempt was made, Lord. Tenterden not only opposed, but gave a very strong opinion against the claim of the lord of the maxor to bave such powers granted to him. bill of the late Sir Thomas Wilson, the present lord of the manor had no right whatever to inclose the heath, or ruination to the town of bill were, passed it would be would get rid of their propery, and he the copynolder that Lord Mansfield had declared his determination leave Caen Wood, and dispose of his property there. The object of the copyholders in residing at Hampstead was healietude, its retirement, and for the bencfit of their perty would be compere to be deprived of alt these, pro doubt would look after their own rights and interests in come forward boldiy, and resist these encroachments on
the part of the lord of the manor. Mr. Riply concurred in the observations of the last speaker. He had on a former occasion, not only taken the opinion of Lord Tenmen the of tor of the botained the under an act of Parliament, but he had also Abing the opinion of Sir Charles Wetherall, Lord Ahger, when Attorney-General, Mr. Vernon Richards, d wan other eminent lawyers, the whole of whom were anve to such being a right vested in the lord of the ffect "-Mr. Poweil then moved a resolution, to the interests of the copyholders resident in Hampstead and its vicinity, and that it was their bounden duty and they were resolved to oppose it, and endeavour by every means to prevent it being passed into a law." -The Rev. Dr. Burgh seconded the resolution, which was adopted unani-mously.- Mr. Toller said that if the bill were carried, the Whole of the eastern and south-western sides of the heath even as far as Windsor, wous a in the latter instance, prepared a petition against the bill, which he wonld now read. It set forth that the petitioners world would now parable injury if such a perure ore sastal ireparable injury ittempts such a measure were passed: that presimilar measure, which was rejected it therefore prayed a be heard be heard by their counsel or agents against the passing of ach bin. The petition baving been unamimously adopted, committee was appointed to watch the bill, and take all measures becessary for a determined opposition, for which purpose the sum of 200l. had been subscribed.
Hanzell Asylum.-On Wednesday a sale of fancy work, made by the female patients of the institution, was held Fund Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, in aid of the Adelaide their discharge bazaar in the grounds of the asylum, and several marquees were slready erected for the occasion, but from the un-解 galleries on the arrangement, and two of the long evergreens and flowers, in which the stalls were laid out while two of the galleries, similarly decorated, were appropriated for the visitors 10 promenade in. The company are attended through the apartments by several of th Light Drmmittee of justices. The band of the 1.3 th at the basement of the prinsiaw in the afternoon, when, owing to the heavy rain, the com pany began to thin, several of the female patients were permitted to pass through the ornamented wards ; and it was most pleasing to winaess the order and quietness they on recognising the delight and pleasure they expressed magistrates acting on the commitee. attendants, and after the stalls lad been cleared about 100 of patients were regaled with wards, and passed apparently a pleasant hour in singing

## The Royal Yon

Royal Yacht.-The new steam-yacht Victoria and hauled on Monder the especial use of her Majesty, was a aled on Monday ine East India export-dock, and complete her fitings, which will be finished in the most superb stjle. Her engines, which are of 650 horse-power, making to by Messrs. Maudslay, and every exertion is making to ge, her ready in time for her Majesty's inadod to Jreland in the course or the present summer. Accident- We learn from a correspondent that Mr. Cook, of Brooklands, was thrown from his horse on Saturdittle hope of his recovery. He has been to leave very since, and the physicians on Monday announced thet if here were not a change for the better in a few hours all hope of recovery was vain. We are happy, however, to that Mr. Cook is better
Mortality of the Metropolis.- The following is the Mayber of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Central districts, 190; East districts, 177. South dis tricts, 193. Total, 879 ( 451 males, 428 females). Weekly and for for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 females),

## Brobmate! Kabus.

Bridgend, -The adjourned inquiry into the double murder at Laleston 'terminated ou Saturday. After the erapath, the chemist, who deposed to the fact of of Mr. Herapath, the chemist, who deposed to the fact of arsenic
being found in the bodies of the deceased persons, the jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the siste and her husband. The magistrates, who believe that they their investigation. It is not, therefore, expected adouned Coroner's warrant of committal will issue immediately but that the prisoners will still remain in separate confinement at the county gaol.
Bristob.- Our readers who have taken an interest in the coin was dislodged on Sat will be glad to learn that the Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Aston Key, Mr. Hawkins, and Dr Seth Thompson. On Sunday the patient was visitea ly the above-named gentlemen and Dr. Cliambers, and was

The following statement of the treatment for an drawn up it is understood by Dr. Seth Thompson, has pened on the 3d of April. Papers:-" Sir B. Be accident hapn the 18th, and his opinion vas, that the holf consulted had passed into the windpipe

Brunel strengthened this opinion by a simple experiment. He bent his head and shoulders over a chair, and distinctly a violent fit of coughing came on, which ceased after a few a violent fit of coughing came on, which ceased atter a few
minutes ; he repeated this a second time, with the same result. A consultation was held on the 22d, at which it was decided that conclusive evidence existed of the halfsovereign having passed into the windpipe, that it probably lodged at the bottom of the right bronchus, and that it was movable. It was determined that every effort should be made for its removal, and that for this purpose an apparatus
should be constructed for inverting the body of the patient, in order that thercted for inverting thighasist the natural effort to expel it by coughing. The first experiment was made on the 25 th. The body of the patient being inverted, and the back gently struck with the hand between the shoulders, a viotent cough came on, but or so convulsive and experiment was discontinued. "On this occasion the coin was again moved from its situation, and slipped towards Sir B. Brodie, assisted by Mr. Aston Key, with the intention of extracting the coin by the forceps, if possible; or, in the event of this faining, with fac ef the windpipe would facitate a repetition of the experiment of the 22 d . On this occasion, and subsequently on the 2d of May, the introduction of the forceps was attended with so much irritation that could not be persevered in without danger to life. On the 3 another
consultation was held, when Mr . Lawrence and Mr . Stanley entirely confirmed the views of $\operatorname{Sir} \operatorname{B}$. Brodie and Mr. Key, and it was agreed that the experiment of
inversion should be repeated as soon as Mr. Brunel had inversion should be repeated as soon as Mr. Brunel had
recovered sufficient strength, the incision in the windpipe being kept open. On Saturday, the 13 th, Mr, Brunel the back gently struck. After two or three coughs he felt the coin quit its place on the jight side of the chest, and
in a few seconds it dropped from his mouth, without exciting, in its passage through the glottis, any distress or inconvenience, the opening in the windpipe preventing any spasmodic action of the glottis. In this remarkable case the following circumstances appear to be worthy of
note:-That a piece of gold remained in the air-tube for six weeks, quite movable, and without exciting any inflammatory action, the breathing entirely uadisturbed, and the only symptoms of its presence being occasional uneasiness on the right side of the chest, and frequent fits of coughing. That an accurate diagnosis was formed stethoscope, although the chest was repeatedly and carefully examined, and also that a fair trial having been given -to the forceps, the application of this instrument to the removal of a body or this peculiar ford with reat risk to life; while the cautious and well-considered plan of treatment above detailed

Cambridge.-One or two attempts to annoy the Rev. Professor Whewell have been made during the period of yis office, The other day a more serious trick was played off year. The other day a more serious trick was played off
against him, which must have been attended with great loss to many parties who were made victims in the hoax. Some gentlemen who had just left the UniversityTrinity men, it is supposed-having takentheir B.A. degree, went round, on their arrival in town, to a number of of their respective goods, to be sent, lper waggon or coach, orders were in all cases executed, and the Master's residence was accordingly beset on the day in question. were a grand pianoforte, for the drawing-room; a cottage ditto, for a lower room ; mechanical implements ; complete sets of carpenters' and turners' tools; apparatus of an amateur forge, a child's cot, coral, and rocking-horse,
\&c. "Tailors," adds the Cambridge Independent Press, "chave also arrived to measure the domestics for liveries, and jewellers to remodel the College plate, and one piece of goods has been forwarded under the charge of three men to fit it up in the Lodge,"
Canterbury. - A sitting was held in the bankruptcy of Mion of a dividend under the joint estate, for the has already paid $4 s$. in the pound to the creditors; the debts proved The further dividend declared was $1 s .6 d$. in the pound, the period for the payment of which will be notified to the claimants through the official channel.
Carmarthen. - The Welch papers state that the offences committed by "Rebecca and her daughters" are daily growing more frightif, and not a single depredator near St. Clears, was demolished by a mob of men, disguised as usual in women's clothes, who were, however, broke mail. They placed sentinels on each side of the road, and immediately the mail had passed, they finished their work of destruction. On Monday afternoon, the
plantations of Mr. Powell, of Penycoed, were set on fire, and the wind blowing freshly, before assistance could be obtained to extinguish the fire, four acres of valuable young trees were burnt. It fortunately happened that iu great deal of furze bad been cut from the plantation during the winter, otherwise nothing could have saved the whole 22 acres of plantation from being' destroyed. On Monday night the gate in the town of St. Clears shared the fate of the others. Although a reward of 1.50 . and a the fate of the others. Although a reward of 1506 , and a
free pardon has been offered by Government, not a single
accomplice has been taken, and the conduct of "Rebecca and her daughters" has grown daily more alarming completed at the South Foreland was exhibited for the first time last week, and is said to answer every purpose contemplated. On Friday night the deputy-master and a number of the elder brethren of the Trinity House went off in a yacht to view it from various points in the Chan-
nel, and were much pleased with the briliancy of the light as well as with the improvements generally that have been effected on this important headland.
Eton. The Newcastle scholarship, founded by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle in 1829, of the value of $50 l$. per annum, to be held for three years, open to competition for all boys in the sixth form and upper division have arranged to leave the college before the next examin ation, was on Saturday last gained by Mr. Joynes, K.S., stood second in the examination for his scholarship), was awarded to Mr. Simpson. Mr. Joynes gained the medal last year, and Mr. Simpson, who was then his close comprize, presented annually by his Royal Highness for the promotion of the study of modern languages. Both of Joynes being the son of the rector of Gravesend, in Kent; and Mr. Simpson, the son of the rector of Little Horsted, in Sussex. The number of pupils now at Eton is greater than ever before known; the entries of scholars at the of 700. Since 1836 there has been a gradual and progressive increase in the number of scholars, as follows 522 ; in 1839,560 ; in 1840,593 ; in 1841,636 ; in 842,659 ; and this year, at Easter, upwards of 700 .

Exeter.-On Tuesday the 9th inst. the town-crier o Exeter announced that a public meeting would take place, and that Mrs. Fryer would deliver a lecture on the prin-
ciples of total abstinence from spirituous liquors. The ciples of total abstinence from spirituous liquors. The about 50 years since for the purpose of drying serges, in East-street. At eight o'clock it is supposed there were about four hundred persons assembled to hear the lecture, consisting of men, women, and children; and while a gentleman was delivering an introductory address, a large portion of the flooring gave way, precipitating a great part of the audience to the middle floor, which contained cheral hundred bushels of oats, and fortunately prevented head foremost on the grain; and their additional weight coming so rapidly on this floor, caused it also to give way and many persons were literally buried in oats and rubbish on the ground floor, having fallen from three stories high. The pressure of the falling beams, and the length on the ground Hoor, which formed an egress for those who were able to get out, and admitted many who nately, no lives were lost. That portion of the attic floor appropriated for the station of the lecturer, chairman, \&o did not give way, so that they remained affighted spectators of the catastrophe.

Liverpool.-Another fire broke out on Saturday morning in Formaby-street, in this town. This street, it will be rember, was the ssene of the which day morning the policeman on duty in the neighbourhood discovered the fire on the premises belonging to Messrs. Ashton and Ginn, boat-builders, on the south side of the street, and adjoining the west wall of the fire-proof ware-
houses that were preserved from destruction by the great fire in September. The greatest activity was displayed by the authorities; but, from the start the fire had obtained and from the nature of the premises, being the smithy carpenters shops, \&c., surrounded by piles of dry planks, the fire had assumed an alarming appearance, and had almost completed the destruction of the premises wherein orginated before the engines could be got effectually into play. The windows and doors were burnt out, and the interior apparently gutted, and a quantity of wood destroyed, before a sufficiency of water could be obtained but some hoses were passed through the dock wall, and planted in the dock with great alacrity, and in a few minutes after the engines got into full play its fury was considerably abated; and by 20 clock there was no longer had at first taken possession of, and which wreme nearly demolished,-The Liverpool police-court was crowded by merchants and other respectable inhabitants of that town, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of hearing the investigathon of a case of extensive embezzlement, alleged to have quence of in the Post-office. It appears that, in conse in the establishment, Mr. R. Lord was sent down from the General Post-office in London, to institute inquiries, and that certain surpicions having fallen upon J. Leeming a clerk a cerkattached to the department of the Dead Letter-omine, sarched. He wiven into custody ther prisoner was charged with embezzling several letters containing bills of exchange to the amount of 4,939l. ; also letters containing gold rings, beads, and other articles. The indictment was brought under the lst of Victoria, cap. 26, which enacted that any person who should embezzle a letter going through the Post-office should be guilty of a felony, and render himself liable to be transported; and that if the letter so embezzled contained money or other valuables, he would render himself liable to be transported beyond the seas for life. Witnesses
were then called, whose evidence bore out every part of the charge, and the

Manchester.-About eleven o'clock on Tuesday night an outrage of an alarming character was perpetrated in the immediate neighbourhood of this town by a party of between 300 and 400 persons, chiefly brickmakers, armed with blunderbusses, puns, pistols bludgeons, and almost every description of weapon, who forcibly entered the brick-croft of Messrs. Pauling and Henfrey, with the evident intention of destroying the property, and either murdering or maiming every one who might oppose their violence. After committing several acts of violence they retreated; but information was speedily conveyed to the Salford police-office, and a party of Officers were soon on the spot, by whose exertions some of the rioters wer secured. On Wednesday seven prisoners were brough before the magistrates at the New Bailey, charged with Theng laken part in the attack, but were all remanded. The police are on the look-out for others of the turn-outs, many of whom, it is suspected, were wounded, and will be traced without much difficulty
Portsmouth.-The Eurydice frigate, of 900 tons, built according to the plan of Rear-Andiral the Hon. George Eniot, was launched here on Tuesday. The ceremony of naming her was performed by a daughter of the Admiral A numerous assem
Wiudsor.-An order arrived here last week?from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the five dilapi dated houses, the residences of that number of the Mili tary Kniohts of Windsor, known as the lower foundation situated in the lower ward of the Castle, to be immediately taken down, it having been deemed requisite, in conse quence of their ruinous condition, that no delay should take place in their being razed to the ground, and a new row of houses for the Military Knights of the foundation of Sir Peter Le Maire constructed, with increased conve niences, in their stead. This foundation was endowed in Maire, with an estate of the then value of $230 l$. per annum Maire, with an estate of the then value or 2306 . per annum ciating minister of Christ Church, in the vicinity of Virginia Water, close to Windsor Great Park, was made a few nights ago, between eleven and 12 o'clock. The perpetrators of the outrage remain for the present undiscovered. Mr. Page resides, with his family, at the parson-age-house, which is a detached building situated a shor distance from the church. A few nights ago, just as the Rev. Gentleman and his wife were retiring to rest, and a the moment Mr. Page (whose shadow was thrown upon the window) had approached the dressing-table, at the window of his bedroom, to extinguish the light, a loaded musket was discharged at him from the garden, and evidently at but a short distance from the house. Upon examining the window, a large slug, upwards of an inch in length, was discovered to have been lodged in the woodwork which divided the two sashes of the window, and in the precise direction of the spot where the Rev Gentleman was standing. A portion of the glass was broken, and the shattered fragments scattered upon the dressing-table, but Mr. Page escaped unhurt.
Railways.-The railway receipts for the week have been as follows :-Birmingham and Derby, 1,141l.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,699l. ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,406l. ; Eastern Counties, 2,186l. ; Great North of England, 1,451 $l_{\text {. ; Great Western, 14,742l.; Hull and }}$ Selby, 979l. ; London and Birmingham, 18,092l.; Black wall, $715 l$. ; Brighton, $3,081 l$. ; Croydon, 256l.; Greenwich, 680L. : South Western, 5,976.; Manchester and and $4,618 \mathrm{l}$, Midand Counties, 2,033l, Norther and Easter, 1,661.; North Mu N, Eastern and Dover, 2,021. Me returns given in the report of the officers of the raimay department, Board o Trade, show the average speed upon the various lines exclusive of stoppage, as follows :-London and Birming ham, 27 miles per hour ; Great Western, 33; Northern and Eastern, 36 ; North Midiand, 29 , Midland Counties 28 ; Birmingham and Derby, 29 ; Manchester and Bir mingham, 25 ; Newcastle and North Shields, 30 ; and Chester and Birkenhead, 28. The average speed on the Metropolitan lines, exclusive of stoppages, is about 22 miles an hour.-Arrangements have been entered into by the War Office for the conveyance of troops by the South Eastern and Chester and Birkenhead railways. The charge is to be the same as on otiser lines, viz., one penny pe mile for every soldier, with the exception that, upon the Dover line, the officers are only to be allowed 1 cwt . o baggage. -The inhabitants of Stockport and neighbour hood, are, it seems, much dissatisfied at the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company having raised the fare between the Stockport station and Manchester ; and on Thursday, the llth, a numerous meeting was held to tak the subject into consideration. A number of speaker addressed the meeting, and expressed their disapprobation of the proceedings of the directors; and the meeting resolved, in consequence of their unaccommodating con duct, to establish a company to run coaches on tise road between Stockport and Manchester. Several speaker promised to take shares in the intended company, and others promised to pay their fares to the intended com pany twice or thrice a week to and from Manchester, for appointed to committee was ultion of a appointed to make arrangements vempany.-A meeting of the inhabitants of Brig Town-hal vened by the high constable, was held at the the ren last week, for the purpose of considering the by the alterations in the table of fares and time constable pre directors for the current month. The high ane language of
complaint, the times of starting the trains being conhigher than on any other railway out of the metropolis, and nearly double those of the competing line, the South Tastern or Dover railway. The result was the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the directors, with a view of showing that the interests of the shareholders required a different policy to be adopted with regard to the fares, as well as the interests of Brighton, which the meeting considered to be injuriously affected by the high prices at present charged to passengers.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-The declarations of Ministers in both Houses of Parliament on Tuesday week have caused no ordinary sensation apoong all parties in Ireland, none of whom seem to have been prepared for the decisive step taken by the Government in relation to the question of repeal. At the meeting of the Repeal Association last week, Mr.
O'Connell adverted to the proceedings in Parliament, and O'Connell adverted to the proceedings in Parliament, and
said that that was a great day for Ireland. He found in said that that was a great day for Ireland to Lord Roden and Jocelyn, and Wellington and Peel, and little "Spring Rice," as he was called in the south of Ireland. He rejoiced to find that their enemies had at length been reduced to the necessity of using Billingsgate in assailing the repealers. They could abuse them, but he defied them
to accuse the repealers of a crime. A short time ago the to accuse the repealers of a crime. A short time ago the
English newspapers either took no notice at all of the repeal agitation, or put it off in a paragraph of five lines; but it was so no longer, and he was gratified to find that the repealers were now known and feared, but that they could not be subdued. He thanked the newspaper Duke of Wellington for that; he thanked the newspaper Lord Roden for it; he thanked the paltry Whig Lord Lansdowne of the newspaper for it, but above all he thanked Henry Brougham. He was not worth their groaning. He was treacherous to his friends and cajoling to his ene-mies-a toadeater of so foul a nature never disgraced the profession of the law. He had, to be sure, high talents; selfish motives as he had degraded wis was no road to power too filthy for him to climb. Oh ! it was delightful to find such a man against them, for they could not have a more contemptible enemy. He of course only spoke of the newspaper Lord. Brougham. Mr. O Connel then proceeded at considerable length, and said, that if Peel best blood of the Irish people." The Queen, he continued, best blood of the Irish people. The Queen, he continued, was coming here; when she came to Ireiand, they would some one would present to her in person, and then the Union was repealed. He hoped that every
town and village through which her Majesty would pass would display its flags, on which should be written, We pray your Majesty to repeal the Union." After his speech by declaring that Ireland should be for the Irish, and the Irish for Ireland. Mr. Steele rose and said "Sir Robert Peel talks of civil war, let him try it if he cheered for several minutes. At the meeting on Monday ast, Mr. O'Connell renewed the subject, and said there would be no civil war in Ireland as long as be lived. The people would keep at the legal side, and if others invaded them that was not a civil war, and he promised them that there was not a Wellingtonian of them all who would shrink less than he from that contest if it was forced upon them. Violating no law, the repealers would keep on if they throw them from that, va victis then, for the contending parties. The room was crowded to suffocation. The rent for the week exceeded 600l.-The Provincial papers are filled with details of meetings in violence of language, even the accredited organs of the Association in the capital. Government has sent a troop of lancers should any necessity arise out of the Repeal movement. The papers announce that Father Mathew is expected to arrive in England in the course of a short time, on a visit places.-The Atmospheric Railway between Dublin and places.-The Atmospheric Raiway between Dub Mullingar.-A great Repeal dinner has been given in this town to Mr. O'Connell, at which the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, Dr. Higgins, stated that every Catholic Bepealer. "I know," he said, "that virtually you all have reason to believe that the Bishops of Ireland were Repealers ; but I bave now again formally to announce to you, that they have all declared now all. Repealers." Mr.
that from shore to shore we are now O'Connell interrupted the speech and declared that " was the best news he ever heard.'

## 並ab.

Courr or Exchevoer.-The Attorney-General V. Hurel.of her Majesty's Attorney-General, to recover from the defendant, a glove importer, carrying on business at No. 8, Old Jewry,
penalties to the amount of nearly 5,000 ., for illegally defrauding of Froard of Customs of the duties payable upon 921 dozen pair the jury, stated, that this information was founded on the $3 d$ and 4th William XV, c. 52 , an act which rendered any party liable to
a penalty who should receive or conceal goods which had been
ille a penalty who should receive or conceal goods which had been
illegally unshiped, and upon which the proper amount of wuty
had not been through a history of the case, proceeded to say that he thought
the jury would have but little difficulty in arriving at the concluthe jury would have but case, proceeded to say ditle dificulty in arriving at the conclu-
sion as to the guilt of the defendant when they should have heard
the nature of the evidence he should present to their notice.
They would remark, as the case procoeded, that considerable
ingenuity had been exercised in the They would remark, as the case procceded, that considerable to say, that one of the chief instruments in the fraud was no
longer within the jurisdiction of the English law. That person,
whose name was Tye, had, as a partper of a Mr. Sherer, a gentleWhose name was Tye, had, as a partper of a Mr. Sherer, a gentle-
man whose conduct in the affarr it was far from his intention to impugn, because it appeared that he had been altogether ignorant of the acts of his partner-it would seenn acted asel, who carried
on the business of flove-dealers and manufacturers at No. 8 , Old lewry. The partner Vidil, it would appear, resided at Grenoble That gentleman had employed the person Tye as his Custom-house agent, and the jury would hear from Mr. Sherer and the other wit-
nesses a history of the manner in which the Custom-house business for that firm had been transacted. It was butright that
he should state in the outset that one of the witnesses, and a most important witness too, whom he should put into the box, was one of the officers by whose connivance one of the frauds com-
plained of had been effected. That oficer would lay before them a full detail of the manner in which the frad, with regard to
the cases of goods which had reached this country by the Lady tend that the statement of such a witness was altogether calcu lated to induce them to 'place implicit reliance on his credit
All, therefore, that he asked was, that they should regard his tes All, therefore, that he asked was, that they should regard his tes means. Its truth would be borne out by all the surrounding
events which would be detailed by other"witnesses. He simply, therefore, solicited that this man's evidence should be treated b the jury as an explanation of the affair. the wind shere the partner of Tye, would prove that he had landed and ex
amined the contents of the cases, of which he had taken an
account, which had been passed by the witness Burnby, the account, which had been passed by the witness Burnby, the
tainted officer of the Customs, and it would be found that the
variance between the account which he had
variance between the account which he had taken, and
upon which the duty had been paid, was precisely the difference upon which the duty had been paid, was precisely the difference
which was charged against the defendant by the information. The two offences which were charged on the present
occasion had reference to cases landed from the Belfast and from the lady de Saumarez, and if he fully made out the case, then Crown, on whose behalf this information was now filed, not only for whose interests were compromised by transactions of thisnature. 1840 and 18411 carried on business in partnership with a person
of the name of Tye, under the firm of F. and J. Smith and Co. Messrs. Fidil and Hurel were 'Tye's customers. They were glove
importers in the Old Jewry. Vidil lives at Grenoble, and Hurel carried on the business in London. We received instructions from him to pass goods at the Custom-house. The bill of lading
was sent down to us, and if Tye was not there, I attended to the business. We received instructions in January, 1841, to pass
goods brought by the ship Belfast from Boulogne. I obtained thas "sight entry" in consequence. for these cases. Edward Manico wrote the body of this entry.
The goods were at the Custnm-house-quay. Thice mporter has
the option of ordering the gonds sent to him-to any quay he the option of ordering the godds sent to him ho any quay he
choones for the purpose of landig them, and he car previously
ascertain what officer will be on duty there. Burnby was the landuy water on this occasion. I lnew an officer named
Homersham; I believe he is now dead. I made an entry of the contents of the cases marked G S 629 , which contained 152 dozen pairs of men's gloves, 213 dozen or habits, and , case marked E E 3,525 , contained 240 dozen habits, 134 dozen diozen menss, 290 habits, and 10 dozen women's. I made this list
from the inspection of the goods themselves. The course of from the inspection of the goods themselves. The course
business, on obtaining a sight entry, is this: a blue book is sent to the landing-waiter, who should thereine enter the contents of the different cases. The agent of the inporter attends the
examination, and I did so on this occasion. The agent generally
sees the landing-waiter enter the contents in the blue book, but sees the landing-waiter enter the contents in the blue book, but
sometimes the officers make an entry in another book first. After sometimes the ofticers make an entry in anotaer book These gloves
I had examined these goods they were repacke. The
werc packed in the ordinary way. I gave the list of the contents we Tyack my then partner. This is a perfect entry of the goods,
and it is in the handwriting of Tye. The amount of duty is
and entered. After the examination by the then makes a perfect eatry,
are repacked in the case. The agent the duty. William Burnby
with view to the payment of the
examined-In the early part of 1841 was one of the landing examined-In the early part of 1841 I was one of the landing-
waiters of the Customs. This blue book which has been putinto
my hand, was the blue book of the Lady De Saumarez. It was my hand, was the biue book of tha to inspect the cases on board of that vessel. 1 relieved Mr. Mas of this book is done by him. attended the examination, and saw the goods. The whole of them were inspected may my
presence, and Itook an account in the book of the packages,
and we compared them afterwards. I mude a true account, and Sherer's account corresponded with mine. I made out a true
account on some leaves which were formerly in this book, but
those leaves are not here now. There is a leaf here which has those leaves are not here now. There is a leaf here which has
been substituted for those taken away. The substitution took place at the present on the occasion of the alteration being made,
sham was
and it was he, in fact, who had laken out the old leaf. The new leaf is in my writing. That leaf was obtained from a blank book. Blank books are very easily to be had. The seal was melted, and
a counteriett seal was then put on the book. Lord AbigerThen, in fact, you put a new seal on the hook, or ose of. We
leaf? Witness- Yes; an artificial seal was made use of
could not undo the book unless we broke the seal. Homersham could not undo the book unless we broke the seal. Homersham that thins business was to be done. The monent I went to the
Custrm-house to my duty that day the offer was made to me to lis-s three cases at considerably less thau the proper duty. The
arrangement was that tiesc entries should be made in a
 Lord. Tye was to pay me a consideration. Mr. Erre, for the
defence, salut the jury were called upon to tind a verdict for 5 , ponl.
akamnt the defendrnit, and by so doing, to moplcate merchants
 Ciple, that if there should be the clightest doubt on the pont in
the minds of the Jury, the deicniant was eontitled to that de ubt. whitever to bring home gult to the defendant. The count
Which was most relled npon was the hllegal unshipping of goods
Which had come into the hands of the defendant, upon which
duty had not becur paid; but the essence of the case was, in duty had not becn paid; but the essence of the case part of the
truth, the knowledge or the no knowledge on the
defendant. The question did not turn upon whether these were rgal remedies, for that was quit immaterial. As fur as regarded this particular case, the point for the decision of the Jury was
one between man and man, whether they were satisfied that the defendant had received "uncustomed "goods, knowing that the duty had not been paid. Upon that point there seemed to him
to be no evidence whatever. The defendant was foreigner, and the man he had employed as agent,
carry on the business of an agent at the Custom-house.
merchant in obtaining goods from the Custono-house would therefore go to him to pass them. There was no personal inter-
ference whatever on the part of the defendant in passing the
grods goods through the Custom-house. It was always done in the
rame of the agent. He paid the duty and the guthls were then game of the agent. He paid the duty and the gords herc then
carted off to the merchant's warehous. In this case $F$. and $J$. Smith were tic only names useu. There was to way that the
destine nature-nothing to mduce the Jusiness. There were defendant had anything to do with the business. There were
two persons who were acknowledged to be infanous villains, Burnby atd Tye. They had, no toubt, defrauded the tosho-
ment to a very.great extent, but there was no cridence to show

 he had pad for then, but it slould have bee pycrived , on the part
 no er dicnce to prove that he had uct mad at a subsernent tume.
Tleconly nan who could show how the morey was pand was
Tyc, and he was out of the zurisdiction of the court Much had duct as was imputed to the defendant. This was a commonn uay
of speaking of the subject, but it had all nappelied ni Jtnuary mands of the Jury aganst the defendait. Eicry ane well hnew
the disgraceful manner in which business had for a long time hoped that the commission appointed to examine into the ahuses really guilty was allowed to stalk abroad, while proceedings were were called for the defence.-The Attorney-General, in his reply,
commented 'strongly upon the absence of evidence, which the
defendant if really desirous of provins his inncence readily have produced. He might have produced the involces by him in the Belfast, and Lady de Saumarez; and if, as was
insinuated, he really paid Tye the full amount of the duty, was appear at all desirous of freeing his character fromer, gilit. Ho conduct, and had no desire to sut hamself inght in the eyes of the
world. All he wanted was, to throw $a$ doubt upon his knowledge of the transactions. Then it was said a verdict could not
be given against him. He, however, submitted, that in this, as in all other cases, the question was, what was the fair and rea could doubt that the evidence entirely proved the case against
the present defendant. Some of the persons concerned 12 this transaction had been called "detestable villans." No whe has
no sympathy with men who betrayed the trust reposed in them billam, the Custom. house officer with a small salary, who had
vare
 action, larger, perhaps, than the ofthe officer, and taken advantage ness he had himse.f beenl mstrumenta, in producine Iord Abinger briefly adaverted to the evidence, and ant had recenved the goods in question, knowing they had not paid the full duty.eritered for 4,500 . penalties, which was something less than the Attorney-General $\nabla$. Charles Candy,-The Attorney-General one, arose out of the late Custom-house frauds. The informa-
tion contained a variety of counts, framed under the provision the defendant with treble penalties to the amount of 7 ,6041., fo


 cleariy appeared, from the chine
on the part of the Crown, that the cases $2 m$ question were con-
signed to the defendants, and arrived by the french steamer Phenix from Havre. They were landed, in the first instance, at Galley-quay; and, after being duly examined by one of the
Custom-house officers, were carted to the defendants' premises The defendants employed, as their Custom-houseagent, a person
named Lumaley, who had under bim a clerk named Hunt, who attended to the Custom-house business, and in whose presence the goods in question were landed, welghed, and valued. It seeme of permitting the importers of silk goods, to take them from the
control of the Customs officers before the duty was actually paid. The goods in question were delivered to the defendants in paid by the defendants. The only question therefore was whether the defendants, in paying the estimated duty, had or whelher, by the connuvance and fraud of the Revenue sum than the defendants were really bound to pay. In order to explain to the Jury the precise manner in which it was
supposed the alleged fraud had been effected, several witnesses prove the course of business in that establishment. Their witnesses in the case of "The same effect as that giveo by the appears that the landing-waiter has a blue book entrusted to him, leaf stamped with a Government stamp; and in this book, when consignor and consignee, to take an account of the weight, value, nightiy to the registrr's office. From the account thus entered
$\qquad$ cases imported by evicuce given to how that leaves were
were muduced, und
substututed for thone whinch the books onimany cuntanted, and which original leaves, it was suggested, contaned corscet
entres of he quantites of the gonds amported by tne cefendants.
Witnesses acquanted wath the silk trade were atho examured to prove that they had made
manufactured silk which
tanned, according to the usinal mode of packing goons of this
descript on.-Sir T. Wilde addessed the Jury for the defenclant.
He commenced by observing, that thete were some He commenced by observing, that there were some questions of portant than the questions of law. He represented a British berate fraud on the revenue, in collusion with that man Burnby,
of whose character he need not say much, On Mr. Candy's part
he denied the whole of that man's statement. He owned he was surp
There we which were removed from the criminal court to the Courts a Westminster, and delayed by such removal. He did not say witness was charged with perjury ; Burnby was dispoact learmed Jis, $\mathrm{m}^{2}$ to the several Acts of Parliament on which the tended, it could not be supported, the learned Counsel concluded by expressing his confdence that by the verdict of the Jury his
client would escape from the relentless persecution to which he was exposed. - Baron Roife then summer up the evidence, di value of the goods, as the penaltites were to be estimated at three times the valize-The Jury retired at eighito'clock, and
after an hour's deliberation, retumed a verdict for the Crown
estimatins which the defendant is subject will therefore amount to $6,000 l$. Attorney-General V. Bruce, -In this case, which was likevis munication between the cumnel for the crown and the delen-
dant, a verdict was taken for the Crown for penaltes to the amount of $1,582 \%$.
 her Majesty, did on the sth day of July last wilfully marde Rosa Slayk on land, out of the United Kingdom, to wit, a
Suyyna. In other counts of the indictment, the deceased was described as a female whose name was unknow, Thn. The Astorney-
General, Mr. Adolyhus, Mr. Waddington, and Mr. Rinsell Gurney condincted the proseculinn. The prisoner was defended by Mr Ballantine. A special jury having been placent in the box, an who was a young man father below the middle stature, and o
forbidding aspect. He heing an inhabitant of Matta, was nnac quainted with the Engllsh language. On the intlot toncrt bring
translated to bim, he said several times that he was not Guity The Attorney-General stated the case, saying that to should not only slate the facts but explain the law to the jury. He IV pe.31, which provides for the trial of persons charged with the
commission of murder on land out of the United King om, the persons charged being suljects of the Crown. He said that the charged with murder commirted in the Bav of Hondind as and the
islands of New Zeaiand, Otaheite, abd other places not withn the dominions of his Majesty, upon the persons of certain inbahitants of those places, that act was passed not merely to protect
British subjects but foreigners from the violence of British sub1815, two year sham, 4 Carmagton and Payne. [In that case, tijerl in 1830 , the Boulogne) by Captain Helsham, The deceared was an English man, and the prisoner supposer to be an lrishman, but no pron
was given of his being so.] The learned Judges held that the parties not beinceing failed. of this court the question was not raised, the evidence having had it been raised, lie would certainly not have decided, but would
have reserved it for the consideration of all the Judges. In the placed under the British Government in the year 1814 . The pri
soner is about twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, conse of Great Rritain, and therefore a British subject. The AttorneyGenevidence, and gaid that at Smyrna, where the occurrence had taken place, it was a concession to British sitblects that the He then read the clause of the treaty by which Malta was May, 1814. Mr. Ballantine would ask the court whether there wa sufficient evidence of the risoner being a British subject as a
Maltese to go to the jury? Mr. Baron Gurney thought there was. Mr. Ballantine said he would then mention tl e objection which he mignt possibly hereaner sake, namely, hathown to be British subjects. Mr. Baron Gurney would wish that Mr. Bal
lantine should not raise an nndecided pont unless absolutely necessary. Mr. Ballantirse did not think the point would be necessary to raise at al, however, he thought it well to mention
it. Mr. Baron Gurney said that if the question should be raised of the Judges. Mr. Baron Grrney then proceeded to sum up th evidence, and having stated the reasons for, and manner of bringing the present charge, he said that there was evicence when lear
He must

## application, and it was not to be allowed that persons should vail themselves of the privileges and advantages of British sub ects, and the

 and said that he certainly dul not see anything in it, supposing manslaughter. The case, however, was in the hands of the jury, and it was entirely for then to deal with it. The jury retired fon the special commisson were pnstponeit to Fryddy, the loth ofJune. The prisoner was then remnved from the bar, and the
Suecial juru was discnarged. The objection will be argued before Peter idamson, who was convicted at the last December session of obtaining the sum of 2007 . from John Heiron, wherer the false pretence that he had received an appointment from Lord Stanley
 portation. The sentence was, that be suobta be mprisoned
and keyt to hard labour in the Iouse of Correction for one yar. have been frequently before the public for some time past, was

 only one course to pursue, tamely, to pass the sentence of tl
law upon him, which was, that he be transported beyond the se

 ohuerie that when a person found valuable property, and an
priated it to his own use, without making proper muquiry ay
the owner, he was in the eye of the law suilty of larceny. property were found in such a place and under such circumstance
as that the owner might be supposed to be possibly found, but
where ft seemed likely that the owner had abandoned it it would where seemed likely that the owner had abandoned it, it would terate person, who did not know that it was his duty to mak inquiry, and applied it to his own use, it would be considered as
done in the absence of that felomous intention which the law declared to be indispensable to the commission of a crime. Mr Bodkin said that he would prove that when the money was dug up, one of the men said to the others that it would he better to
say nothing about it, for fear the lord of the manor should hear say nothing about it, for fear the lord of the manor should hear
of it, and take if from them. The Common Sergeant said that cren if so the Jury would have to decide whether there was an were fonnd in a barley-mow, the hiference might be that tit belonger on the owner of the mow, but if money were found in an unusual place of deposit, it was not a larceny for the finder to appropriate
it to his own use; " and sn he meant to tell the Jury. Evidence Was then given of the finding of the money by the labourers, each of whom had given up his share except the prisoner. Mr. Joseph Frost, of St. John's-square, deposed that he was in business some
years ago, at Islington, as a brass-founder. In consequence of a delnsion of mind under which he then laboured, he had drawn 700l. of his own money from the Bank, and buried it in Tuffinellpark. He had seen the place where the money was found, and buried a portion of his money. Another large sum where he had very honest man, and had not been " very flush of money after the find." Only 1 s . was found in his possession when arrested. The Jury here interfered, and aenuitted the prisoner aged 17, was placed at the bar, charged with feloniously atemich ing to discharge a loaded ptstol at the Rev, John Clark Haden with intent to maim or disfigure him. In other counts of the indictment he was charged with the intent to do him some
grievous bodily harm. The particulars of this case were fully grievous bodily harm. The particulars of this case were fuiy new facts were elicited at the trial except that the lad was a person of weak intellect. Mr. Baron Gurney summed up the
evidence, ohserving at the conclusion, that as it appeared Mr
Haden was nneonacious of being aimed at, there conld not be a Haden was unconscious of being aimed at, there cond not be a
verdict of assault. The jurv. returned averdict of Not Guilly.

## SPORTIN

NEWMARKET SECOND SPRING MEETING Yelocipede, out of Miss Whip, T.Y.C.; $200 \mathrm{~h} f$. Won by ten Yengths. $-50 \%$. for 3 yr old colts, 8 st 7 lb , and fillies, 8 st 4 lb diator, out of Elegance.. Wnn by a head. $50 l$. for 3 yr olds,
6 st $2 \mathrm{lbs} ; 4 \mathrm{yrs}, 8$ st ; $5 \mathrm{yrs}, 8$ st $7 \mathrm{los} ; 6 \mathrm{yrs}, 1$ st 12 lbs T.M.M. The winner to boe snld for 200 .., \&e. Lord Albemarle's Nuncio 4 yrs, beat Duke of Grafton's Assop, 3 yrs; Lord Exeter's Aliena,
Sister to Celia, 3 yrs; Lord Southampton's $f$ by Oppidam, 4 yrs, Matrihes-Mr. Payne's Escort, 5 yrs, , beat Duke of Beaufort's
Rapture, 8 st 4 ib each. T.Y.C. $800, \mathrm{~h}$ ft. Won by two lengths, Rapture, 8 st 4 ib each. T.Y.C. $800, \mathrm{~h}$ ft. Won by two lengths.
Lord Kusurne's c by Velocipede, out of Amulet, received forfeit rom Mr. Payne's Landseer, 8 st 710 each. T. Y.C. 200 , h ft-
 A. F. Lord Mitown's Fidhawn, 5 yrs, 6 st 7 lb: beat Mr. Payne's owing to the heavinsss of the ground, was very bad. Won by neck. -The Suffolk Stukes of 15 gov. each, 5 ft. if declared, with
100\%. added; thie second receives $30 \%$. out of the stakes. Last mile and a lialf of R.C. (23 Subs), 14 of whom declared. Col. Pecl 7 lb , and five othicrs who were not placed. Won hy a neck.
Mutch- $\mathrm{D} . \mathrm{M} .200, \mathrm{ht}$, Duke of Bedford'g Curxycomb, 9 st 1 lb beat Mr. Osbaldiston's Devil anong the Tailors, 8 st 7 ib;
and 2 to 1 nn Currycomb, who won easy by about a length.

 ThursDAY. - Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, for 3 yr-olds, , st 7 lds ;
yrs, Bst $91 b s ; 5$ yrs andd upwards, 9 st. T.Y.C. The wimner to ers, fold for 200i. Colonel Peel's Camelion, $s$ yrs, beat Lord Albemarle's Nuncio, 4 yrs; Captain Daintrectcale's Glendower,
Thornhills Eringo, 5 yrs ; and Mr. W. Rila
yrs. Won easily by a length The whip was not challenged for MARK LANE, FRiDa Y, May 10.-The supply of Wheat from Lhe season; in the morning the Factors endeavoured to obtain more money, but failed, and the prices were the same as on this tiay se'nnight. - Foreign was a better sale, at ftlly last week's prices
there was a little enquiry for honded, but at low rates. Barley is getting scarce, but our currency is not altered. Peas com-
mand the same prices, and new Beavs are is. dearer. English Oats sell airtis per jmperial quartmr.



Beans, Mazaigan, nit and now : 20 to 25 Tieds 28 (to 26 Harrow 23 to 30


WANTED, a COTTAGE, or Small Parm, or Small must contain at least one large or two good-sized Sitting-rooms, two good Bedrooms, with Servants' Rooms, Kitchen, \&c. \&c. Therc must be a good Garden, well stucked with Fruit-trees, or an Orchard attached, and from five to five-and-twenty acres of land. Situation high, or at least dry, and if near a heath or common it would be
preferred. The rent of the Cottage and Garden not to exceed 30l. prer annum, the land at a price proportioned to its value. A long
lease would be taken, or the Freehold purchased, nor would the Advertiser ohject to purchase, at a proportionate price, even if there be no Housc, or a mere labourer's Cottage on the property. Address
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FUMIGATION.-At a season when Fumigation is of mortance to Flowers, Trees, Plant \&c., Messrs, CLARK \& CO. beg to call the attention of all persons engared in
HorticulturalPursuits to their PATENT FUMIGATING BLOWER, which, having been in use for upwards of 9 years by the first houses in the kingdom, is found to be much cheaper and infinitely superior to 7s., and 20s. each. May be had of all rronmongers, and of Messrs. Co., Engineers, Nelson Terrace, City-roxd, London.
-Hothouses heated on the most Improved Principlen.
CHANGE OF AIR. -To the SICK, PARALYZED, ind treny other infirmity, where change of scene or air, or where beneficial. A very respectable family accustomed to Invalids, and beneficial, A very respectable rminy nccustoned an nvainds, and
medially connected, and very pleasantijg situated about wo mites
from Town, would be happy to RECEIVE into their family an from Town, would be happy to RECEIVE into their family an
INMATE. Terms moderate. No objection to a Child.-Address to H. D., Rice's Post-office, OId Brompton.

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Coventry, Esq., 28, Moray Place, Ediniurgh. Payment of the Subscriptions is now wished; they may be sent to dinh by post Office orders, or paid through parters quested to send in their names and their subscriptions without delay.
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mpleta, and SIX LECTURES at the Royal Academy are now completa, ad
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Professor Cockrryhls Lectures at the Royal Acadenyy-
The ATHENEUM, Parts for Jinuary and February (200 large mary ( 200 mrge ofarto parces of three rolumns, price had of all Booksellers.

## THE

L Legatiy of the Roxal Polytechnic Union of Fitzroy Kexiy, Esq, Q.C., and C. CeARER, Esq. The songs of presented to each Subscriber until the 1st of 'luly, when the books prenented to each subscriber untione Hon. Sce., É, Cavendish-sq.

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
A S PRINCIPAL GARDENER.-B. B. Billingion or Gentleman; he has had every opportunity of obtaining a having lived in some first-rate Estallishments. He would prefer a Situation where the management of Woods would be alloted to him; having had the benefit of his father's experience, whore ystem of Foresting is well known. Wages moderate; age 28 years. Direct to B. 13. Billingron, care of Messis. Lud-

A S FOREMAN in a Nobleman's Garden, a Young Forcing department of Flowers as well as Fruits and Gardening gencrally. Unexceptionable reference can be given as to absity aud
gencral conduct. Direct to A, B., Star Coffec-house, Munstergeneral conduct. Mirect, to
street, Regent's Park, Loridon.

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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. $21-1843$


ROYAL $A$ GRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENG ore or more of the following Supplies at othe ensuing Annual county I. A Hot Dinner for 350 persons, with Dessert, and

Port or Sherry to eacll person, in the County Hall, Derby, on A Cold Dinner for 1800 persons, nith a pint of Port or Sherry
to each person, in the Pavilon of the Socicty, at Derby, on
Thursday, the 13 th of July.
Refreshments suitable for 300 Ladies in the Galleries of the
Pavilion on the same occasion.
Pavilion, on the same occasion.
nders ob be forwarded on or lofore the 5th of June next, to the
etary of the Society, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, where Secretary of the Society, No. 12, Hanover-square, London, where
further particulars may be obtained : the Society not binding itself to aceept the lowest tender. The particularety not malso be obtained on refcrence to the Local Committee at Derly, SURREY FLORISTS' SOCIETY-This Society held Hour Glass, Walworth Common, to take into consideration the conduct of one of their Members on the day of their last exinibi-
tion, and other business commected with the society, when the tion, and other business comneeted with the Society, when the
following Resolutions were proposed, and unaninou-ly adopted.

That Mr. Josisp Wakining be expelled this Society." of the Surrey Florists' Society, in consequence of an erronlerus Report inserted in the Gardeners' Garette, of Satusday, May $20 . "$
sThat the Sociey do hold their Meetings at the Hour Glass, Walworth Common, instead of the Montpelier.
June 19, 1843, at the Hour Glass, Walworth Common, to which BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the RELIEF WIDOWS,
Notice $s$ hereby given, that a Guneral Merting of the SubAnchor Tavern, Strand, for the Frurpose of electing two prown and No. 1. ANDERSON, JAMES, Gardener, Londou, aged 70, (Sccund
2. \&idurel i, William, Gardener, London, aged 67. (Second Lwward, SAM Ubl, Gardener, Camberwell, aged 64. The chair will he taker at one $0^{\prime}$ clock, when the ballot will comBy order, EDw. R. CuTler, Sccretary, $9 \%$, Farringdon-strcet.
Subscribery not having received ther Pollivg Papers are requested o apply to the Scciefary
A MERICAN PLANTS.-WATERER'S SPLENDID patrinage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Glowescester and H. R.H. the
Duke of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with Howers, producing one of the most brilliant scenes ever offered to
public view. - Open daily, Sundays excepted. Admittance,
One Shilling.

THOS. CRIPPSS A Anteur Florist, and others, that, in consequence of having a jarge stnck of the above beautiful towers, he is able to offer them at the following prices, viz, - 20 Verbenas, by name, in
20 varieties, 10 . 40 do, in 40 supcrb varieties, 90 , Fucmsis :
12 superb show varieties, inclucing a plant of that 12 superb show varieties, inclupuing a plant of that haghsy

The above can be safely transmitted by post to auy part.
N. B - Catalogues of Fuchsias and other plants are now ready. Tunbridge Weils Nursery.
$\mathrm{R}^{\text {OYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF }}$ OF LONDN:WFDNEsDAY, the 24th inst. Thas successful Candidates are
requested to signify to the Secretary at the Gardens, within a
fortnight, whether they will accept the prizes in fequested to signify to the Secretary at the Gardens, within a
Cortnight, whether they will accept the prizes in Medals, Plate, or
Cash, that a sufticient number of Medals moy be Cash, that a sufficient number of Medals may be struck. prize, value $15 l .$, to Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence; seennd
prize, value 10l., to Mr. Green, gr. to Lady Antrobus; third prize,
5 l., to Mr. Hunt, 5l., to Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Train
nurseryman, Lea-bridge Road.
For Collections of Twenty-five Stove and Greenhouse Plants.First prize, $7 l$., to Mr. Pawley, Bromley : second prize, $3 l$. . 10 s., to
Mr. G. Clarke, Gr. To Wm. Smith, Esq., Shirley Park; third prize,
2l. Ins., to Mr. Atlee, Mr. Redding, gr. to, Mrs. Marryatt.
For Collections of Nine Stove and Greenhouse Plants.-First For Collections of Nine Stove and Greenhouse Plants,-First
to Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston. to Mr. Jackson, nurseryman, Kingston.
prize, $4 l$, to Mr. Pawley; second prize, $2 / 10 \mathrm{~s}$, to Mr G. Clarle,
gr. to Wm. Smith, Esq.
For Collections of Nine Tall Growing Cacti.-Yirst prize, 3 , 10 s .
to Mr. Clarke, gr. to Wm. Block, Esq.; Second prize, 1l. 15s. to
Mr. Cockburn, gr to Earl Mansfield. Mr. Cockburn, gr to Earl Mansfield.
For Collections of Nine distinct kinds of Fuchsias, - First prize 1l. 5s., to Messis. Lane and Son, nurserymen, Berkhampstead For a Collectiou of Six Scarlet Pelargoniums.-First prize, 11. 10 s., to Mr. Bayle
For a Collection

For a Collection of Six Roses in Pots.-First prize, 2l., to
Messrs. Lane and Son.
For a Large Collection of Cut Blooms of Roses.-First prize,
fl. 10 s a Large Collection of Cat Blooms of Roses,-First prize,
For a Collection of Twelve British Ferns. - Second prize, 1l., to
Mr. G. Turner, gr. to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson Mr. G. Turner, gr. to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Wilson.
For a Collection of Agricultural Grasses..-First prize, 12 , to Mr Wm. Turner, gr, to Mrs. Hollowwy, near Reading.
For Collections of Twelve Pelargoniums in No. 24 pots, to For Collections of Twelve Pelargoniums in No. 24 pots, to Nurserymen.- First prize, $7 l$., to Mir. Catuengh,
prize, $4 l$, to Mr. Gaines, Batersea.
For Collections of Six Pelargoniums, in No. 24 pots, to Ama teurs.-First prize, 3.., to Mr. J. Dobson, gr. to - Beck, Esq.,
Isleworth; second prize, 12. 5s., to Mr. E. Bell, gr. at Chelsea Isleworth; second prize, 12.5 ss ., to Mr. E. Bell, gr. at Chelsea
Hospital. For Collections of Twelve Pelargoniums, in No. 12 pots, to
Nurserymen.-First prize, 47. , to Mr. Catleugh ; second prize, 1l. $15 s$., to Mr. Gaines.
For Collections of Six Pelargoniums, in No. 12 pots, to Ama-teurs.-First prize, 3 ., to Mr. Watt, gr. to Wm. Snell, Esq., and
Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, equal; second prize, $1 l$. 5 s. , to Mr. Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, equal ; second prize, 1l. 5s., to Mr.
E. Bell, , Fr at Chelsea Mospital ; extra, 10 s , to Mr. Slowe, gr. to
W. R. Baker, Esq., Bedfordbury. W. R. Baker, Esq., Bedfordbury.
For Collections of Four Pelargoniums, in No. 8 pots. - First
prize, $2 \% .10 \mathrm{~s}$., to Mr. Hunt ; second, 1 l . 10 s. , to Mr . E. Bell; prize, $2 l .210 s .$, to Mr. Hunt; second, 16 . $10 s .$, to Mr. E. Bell;
third, 11. , to Mr. G. Cockburn. Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, the most
successiul cultivator of Pelargoniums at the present third, 1. , to Mr. G. Cockburn. Mr. Cock, of Chiswick, the most
successil cultivator of Pelargoniums at the present time, most
handsomely consented to wave his claim to enter his plants for competition.
For Collections of Six Herbaceous Calceolarias.-First prize, $2 l$. to Mr. Dobson; secolld, $1 l$, , to Mr. Catlelugh.
For Collections of Six Shruby Calceolariac,- First pize, $5 /$,
 Dobson, for "Zanzummin;" second, 1b, to Mr. Dobson, for
"Theresa;" to Mr. Dobson, for "Susanıah;" to Mr. Whomes, 'gr. to E. Forster, Esq.
For Collections of Seciling Calceciarias. First prize, $1 l$, , to
Mr. Green, for "Georgiana," $k$ Res maginfora," "lmperial," Mr. Green, fignea grandiflora;", second, 10s., to Mr. "J, Standish,
and "Igneryman, Bagshot, for "Bagshot Eeauty," "Princess Mary," "Surprise,", and "Duchess of Gloucester,"
For a Seeding Cineraria. - First
 For New or Rare Ornamental Plants.- Second prize, $22.10 s$., phylla, "third, 112 . $10 s$, , to Mr. Green, for "Manettia bicolor;" May, gy. to E. Goodhart, Esq., for "Erica aristata major;
 ventricosa."
For Collections of Five Orchidaceous Plants. - First prize, $7 l$. to Mr. Hunt: second, $3 l .10$ s., to Mr. Redding.
For a single Specimen of an Orchidaceous Plant.- Second Frize, al., to Mr. Greaves, gr. to Mrs. Cavnon, Stratford, for Oncidum hamila."
For a Collection of twenty kinds of Cape Heaths.-Second prize, 31 ., to Mr. Jackson, murseryman, Kingston,
For a Collection of fifteen kinds of Cape Heaths.-First prize, Fh. to Mr. May.
For Collections of six kinds of Cape Heaths.- First prize, For Colections of six kinds of Cape Heaths.-- First prize,
3l. 108 , to Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq, IIfeworth;
second, $2 l$., to Mr. Green; third, 16 , to Mr. Hunt; extra, 10s., to Mr. Braziel, gr. to H. Storey, Esq., for Hybrid Heaths. prize, $2 l .10$ s., to Mr. Gaines.
Five Microscopes were exhib
Five Microscopes were exhibited, two of which were of a novel
consfruction, and displayed new physiological fats The prize will be awarded at the third meetmg. The following exhibitions, some of which were very beantiful, contributed:-By Mr. Dobson, a miscellaneous collection. Mr. nurseryman, Stratford, a large collection of globe Cacti. Mr.
i:ory, murscry'man, Peckham, and Mr, Hendeason, Pineappleplace, collections of Cinerarias. Mr. Green, a scedling Azalea
and three seeding Cacti. Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bragg, of 1011 gh, , the Hon and Rev. R. Wilson, Wymondham, Messr's. Lane and Son Slough, a stand of Tulips. Mr. Rivers, nurseryman, Srowbridge-
worth, cut fowers of Rhododendrons and Azaleas, A graphic Telescope, for the delineation of plants at a distance,
was shown by Mr. Connelius Verley. YOUELL AND CO., in offrull their List of ChryLAper SANTHEMOMS (for which see their advertiscment in this
Paper the 6th inst.), to the notice of amaturs, and those who otend competing at the autumnal exhibitions of the present senson,
beg to obscrve, they have taken such precautions for excludmg varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the list will be foung
highly satisfactory to those who may not only tave the abo olsect highly satisfactory to those who may not only have the abote oliject
in view, but also to those who are desirous of decoratrog there grcenhouse and gardea with this unsurpassed Autumnal Flowe.
Ithe plants will be strong and healtby, ned sent frce of postare on
the receipt of a Posto the receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United King-
dom, in the first week in June, at the rate of 125 . per dozen. Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 24, 1848.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.


BEAUTIFUL AND DISTINCT FUCHSIAS.for 1843, take the present opportunity of drawing the attention and superb Collection. Tl ey hase sparci no expes se in formmg a selection of such as are really gond, to the exclinsinn of many
that are nere 3.0 mimal ranteties. ald they would recr to the numerous testimonials of success which atteaded their mode of selecting last season collections for Amateurs, for competition at
the various Horticultural Exhibitions throughout the king culiar me \& Co. are desirous of calling attention to their penamely, method of executing orders tor this tribe of plants; receipt of a Post-office order), to any part of the United KiugTwelve fine Show Varieties, 12s. | Twelve extra fine and very Twelve extra fine ditto ins. ins.
The selection being left to Yous

> DESCRIPTION OF FUCHSIA ST. CLARE. agnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan,

This magnificent Fuchsia was raised by Mr. Meehan, gardener to Colonel Harcourt, at St. Clare, Isle of Wight, from whom
Messrs. Youell obtained the entire stock. In May last, it was submitted to Dr. Linduce for his opinion, which will be found in the "Gardeners' Chronicle "of the 14th of that month, as folluws: "Your Seedling Fuchsia is by far the finest hy brid we have seen, of a bright carmine colour, and the petals of a rosy purple. If, as you say, it is a strong grower and a free bloomer, it will prove a valuable addition to this beautiful genus.
As a proof of its being a most profuse bloomer, Y. \& Co. had a
plant in flower Sept. 15,1842 , on one branch of which were upwards of 200 blooms, forming a splendid object for the were house, conservatory, or flower-garden. Price 10.8 . $6 d$. per plant, sent free of postage to auy
Fuchsia transparens
Fuchsia transparens;
outer corolla, a delicate
outer corolla, adelicate
transparent pink, boldly
tipt with bright green,
and inmer corolla a fine
rosy carmine; habit of
the plant erect, and
profuse bloomer
Afinis, or radicans
Arborea
Arborea grandiflora
Belladifoliata, or Bellispa,
or rosea alba, pure white,
beautifully tipt with rose Ballonii
Bicolor

## Bruceana Blanda

Branda
Brockmannii
Curtisi
${ }_{(0,1), \text { nactu }}{ }^{\text {Cur }}$
Chandlerii
Cordata superba
Corymbiflora
Crairiana
Craigiana

dregens amperba

## Ep,

[e ribundá \{Dickson's〉
Fulgens multiflora
rloribunda magna
Glabra multiflora Gilobosa variegata
itandiflora moxima

## Grandis Hepverii

Hybrida coccinea Inlicifolia. Inflata fulgida Invincible
King, extra fine and ve
Lourll
Macnabiana
Magnifica
Mirabilis (Ma Moneypennii Magnificent
Pulcherima
Pend ula terminalis Racemitiora Racemnsa elegans Rogersiana
Risea elegans
Thompsonio supa

Triumphans
Troddiana
Tricolor
Vsherii
Venus vic
Vernalis
Victoria
Youelli
VERBENAS,
" Laconii," a fine Diue,
delightfully fraprant of delightfully fragrant, of
vigorous but compact habit, and the heads of flowers measuring up-
wards of three and a "half incess Royal," of the purest snowy white,
the fowers remarkably large, and extremely exceed the purity of the White in this beattifal
variety, and it possesses that acquisition not to be found in any of its
clas, of retaining its fading , remark, that the petals of the flowers of the above meet so closely, sending out by post, free,
to any part of the United Arramana superba Barkerii, extra fine Barnesii
Delicata, fine
Edmondii Edmondii Emperor
Farourite Formose, betutiful pink,
with white With whit
Grandiana Hendersonii
Hislopiana

## Inci 1

 Melindris major PictaSanguinea Sanguines
Splendens Splendens
Stijata coccinea, ex. fine
2 Tweetiana Tweedia
Victory
Vivid The above will also be sent free of postage to any
part of the United KingMagna rosea


Smitradida
Standishif Minh
1 Rook's Nest

SUPERB SEEDLING CHRYSANTHEMUM THE "DUKE,"
OUUELLAND CO. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beautiful
seedling Carysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. $J$. seedling Chrysanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev. J.
Burrougbes of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolts. This splendid variety, named "THE DOEE," was exhibited at the Norwich and Norfoik
Horticultural Society's Exhibtion, where it obtained the First Prize,
 stand of $25 ;$ ditto ditto, $15 ;$ ditto ditto, $20 ;$ and the judges pro-
nounced nounced it to be the beat Chrysanthemum ever exnibited. The
colour French white, changing por pure white: petals broad and
heautifully incurved, forming a perfect ball of from 4 to 4 tinches in diameter. It will be readiy tor sending out the first week in June, at 7 s. $6 d$. . per plant, free of postage, to any part of the United King-
doma Great Yarmouth Nursery, May 24,1843 .
W. MILLER can supply a few more dozens of good and March, at 10s, 6 d. . Der dozen, includiny case and postage,
घ1so at 3s. $6 d$. per dozen for borders.-PProvidence Nursery, Rams-

M ESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the foltheir lowing New and Beautiful Plants, introduced by them through Alstrermeria nemorosa (Sec figures) Begonla roccinea

## *Eckites splendens

| " | atropurpurea |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | hirsuta |  |
|  | Gesneria Polyantha |  |
| Cilexinia macroph |  |  |
| Hypecrita |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| *Rond | eleta longiffora |  |

Stigmaphyllon ciliatum Siphocamp hashillum duplo
rolum az
Curtis's Bot. Mag., Dec.,", 1842 , and Pards' Paxton's Mag., Dec., 1842 , 18 , Miessrs. VBITCH and Sow having raised many thousands of Araucavery low, moderate price.
N.B. - The Plants marked thus [ $[*]$ will not be ready for delivery
till the first weelk in June- -Exeter, May 18, 1843.

R B. BIRCHAM CHOICE PERPETUAL ROSES.
R. B. BIRCHAM, Hedenham Rosary, begs to offer for immediate transplanting-

## *Aubernon

\section*{Aricic <br> *Clienentine Mouchelet} *Dr. M̉arjolin. Duchess of Sut | Dr. Marx |
| :--- |
| DEarl Talbot |

Julic Dupont.
=Lady Alice Peel

## Marquis of Boccella

Marame I.affay

 Hedenham Rosary is situated on the border of the county of gay, eleven miles from the former and three from the latter. gay, eleven mises from the fo
Bungay is the nearest post t
Easterin Counties Rallway, th

WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, hegs to offer a superb Seeding PETUNIA, ENCFANTREGS, and good substance. It can with confidence be recommended, Iveryana Elm (Ivery) ${ }_{\text {Eppsii }}^{\text {Enckma }}$
Cane
Catalogues of Fuchsias, Cineratias, and Verbenas may be had
CHANDLER CHRySANTHEMUMS
C London, beg to state that they have yoump iant Vaushall,
 supply in isorts, at 115 s. per dozen.
A List, with colore cescribed, may be had on application; is
by letter, prepaid.

H-SSEX TRIUMPH DAHLIA. - IT having been Dahlia is quite sold out, and that plants cannot now semperb blached,
THouns 8 nown begs to inform those parties who may not have succeeded in procuring it that he hase a few fine strong plantso on hand, and will he happy to forward them, carefully packed in tin
casses, through the post, on receipt of 108. odd. Also strong plants


N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and
 ing those that wish to improve their collection that the present would
be a favourable opportunity, $\rightarrow$ May 11 , 1843.

ORANGE, LEMON, CITRON, AND SHADDOCK-TREES,
MARSANO begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, T. and Nurssry mon, that he has just in1 nted from Genena,
 shirt. (riders atreet, Brooks Market, Leather-lane, Holborn.

## Newton Price per plant.-s.

Prince de Galles
Pruclence Rceser
Prince Aliert
Ruillo de la Guillere
Rivers (Laftay)
Bossuet Bossuet.
Crimson Madame Desprez
3
Crimson Globe Monteau de Jean
Madame Aude Proserpine Comte de Paris (Teà Rose) ${ }_{3}^{5}$ Deveniensis
O.sephine Malton
D supply wholesale orders at

ANCE, ANNULTTY, FAMILY ENDOWMENT, and LOAN ASSOCIATION, 112, Chearside LODNDN.
Every description of Life Assurance to $50 \mathrm{n} l$, for three or more years, on approved personal or othe security, on the borrower assuring his or her life for a moderate
Endowments for children to receive a stated sum of money on arriving at 14 or 21 in case of death the whole of the money
returned to the parents. Annuities immediate or deferred. Pro. spectuses and every information to be had on
RANCE, Resident Secretary, 112, Cheapside.

THE FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' HAIL This is a subject which deeply affects the interests of hoth landord and tenant, the destructuon by Hail-storms being equally Wheat Barley Oats, Beans, Peas, and Tares, insured ot is per ent,, inclusive of the stamp, subject to the conditions contained ithe policy. The Stamp on the Policy is paid by the Office. All claims settled in the month of November in each y
should any disputes arise, to be referred to arbitration. Glass in hothouses, preenhouses, \&cc., insured at 158 . subject to certain conditions.
Prospectuses containing every information may be obtained o the Agents of the "Farmbrs" Frim And Lipe Insuranch
Instivetion," who are appointed in all the principal towns in Nsypution," who are appointed in all the principal towns in
the kingdom, or by letter, pre-paid, forwarded to W. SHAW, Esq. at the Ofices, Wellington-street North, Straand, London.

MOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING ChURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved prin.
ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and ciples, and at very moderate charges
EDWARD BATLEY, 272 , HOLBORN.
D. and E. Bailsy having devoted much time to the consideraapparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by imporve ments suggested in their practice, rendiered their mode of heat durablity only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined have ercctcd apparatlu in England, scontand, and lreland, for eiaployed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the D. D. and E. BALLEX also construct in metal all descriptions of
Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentle men, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings and models, at 272 , Holborn, where they have the opportunity of
exhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremely completeand exhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremely complete and
convenient kitchen apparatus,' r range, adapted for the continued supply or hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more comherto been broaght before the pabia
near houses to horticulturists, and can reter to the Conservetory attached to the Patithen as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.
D. and E. BALLEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery;
they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orch hdaceous or orther Houses where vapour is congtantipe, or at at
intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, MELON, PINE, AND CUCUMBER-BEDS, \&c.
CALDWELL, PARKER, \& Co., IRON-FONDERS, solicit tha dieners, \&c. to the improvement which they have made in the system of Heating Hotroushs by Water-a system which supersedes all others in producing the most healthy Plants in the
shortest time, for which they can produce the most undeniable shortest time
The improved system prevents the scorching of plants, so common to flues, and keeps the house in one regular temperature, with a saving of fuel and labour; and the improvers war-
rant their system to be superior to any other, and ultimately, far
 Therby, Right Howsley the Earl of Mr. Skirving, Nurseryman and Sefton, Croxteth
The Right Hon. Lord F. EgerHon, Lord Vernon, Sudbury Oulton
Sir Edw, Cust Bart, Leasowe Sir Ed. Mostyn, Bart., Leasowe Sir John Williams, Baxt., BodleSir R. Brooke, Bart., Norton Rev. J. J. Hornby, A.M., Winowre Meyrick, Esq., Bodorgan Edwards, Esq., Roby
A. Leigh Keck, Esq., BreB. Glegg, Esq., Withington Withingto
Everton
Pary
R. Sneyd, Esq., Kele . Sneyd, Esq., Keele Feilden, Esq., Witton Johnson, Esq., Paty"
Johnson, Esq., Runcorn

Alex Spittie, J., $\%$., Kurlichan.

A. L. Gower, Esq., Castle MabW. Shand, Esq., Allerton $\qquad$ | W. Fielden, Esq., Feniscowles | L. B. ${ }^{\text {B }}$ H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Custle |  |

COTTAM and HALLEN, Enginerrs, Iron-



HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., made upon the most mproved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, HOT. fatories, and Greenhouses ; Churches, Public or Private Buildings ears exp Cottam's Patrent, or Roger's Bollers. After 1 he above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvernents which undertake made during that time, ive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own pparatus, they have affixed the following low prices
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 incls

## (Larger Sizes in proportion.)

Ditto do. large do.
Hot Water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, $18,3 \dot{3}$. per Foot 10 00
ng, with five hrintal Light Cattie Hurdles, 3 ft . 6 in . high, weighing 42 lbs . at 4.5 .0 d . each. ${ }_{0 \times H \text { Hurdles, }} 4$ feet high. do. 45 lbs at 4
BESTT WIRE, for STRAINED WIRE $\frac{\text { do. } 6 \text { FENCING at } 8 \text { 8. per bundle }}{}$ of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, $7 d$. each. The Improved
continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, \&c. GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 34s: 4 inches, $60 s . ; 26,758 . ; 28,848$; 30, 1058 , each.
HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, $\& 2$.
. 6.2 ; 20 inches, 48. . $a$.; 22 inches, $58.6 d$. each. $; 4$ feet 6,98 , $; 5$ feet $11 s$ TAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, STIRON RICKSTANDS 2 feet 6 inches ligh, $5 s .9 d$. each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, superior variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are
subjet to future alterations. SHow-Rooms at the Manufactory, CDTWATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and church-street, Inventors of the improved Conical and Double ylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, of sizes of these much-approved Boilers, suitable for Houses or Fits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindley to the and February, 1843 , page 87 ) renders it March, 1842, page 175 , remarks upon them beyond the following brief description:They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require attention particulars, with estimates for heatiog any description of buildnig, will be forwarded upon application. Iron Fencing, Hurdles, N.B. - The Trade supplied with Hot-water Pipes and fittings of 1 OTTER'S AR'JMLCIAL GUANO. - IURNIPS, he enormous yield at the rate of 86 tons per acre was obtained dersham, near Cambridige. WU Meadow hy Mand, the Earl of Zetthe got an increase of llay of 18 cwt . 2 qrs. per ach under similar circumstances. Therease was only 8 cwt, 2 , wity of the
Artícial Guano. ${ }_{*}$ * Porter's Portable Farm-yard Manure, at 4l, $15 s$. per ton ; from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.-Chemical Works, 28, Upper Fore-st.,




 21, Lewt


## SATURIDIV, MLAY 27, I843. <br>  

By an error in the printing-office, we were last week made to say ( p . 333 ) that "medals to the amount of 250 were awarded" ${ }^{\text {at }}$ the great Exhibition in the
Horticultural Society's Garden. What should have been printed was, "medals to the amount of nearly 250\%. were awarded."
W E have received from a very intelligent person, Mr. W. Sherwood, Gardener to Mr. Mills, of Stam-ford-hill, a letter concerning the interests of Gardeners, which well expresses the opinions of all the
best friends of Horticulture upon that very important subject.

After alluding to an appeal said to have been made to British Gardeners on behalf of some obscure and unworthy publication, upon the ground that the Writer advocates their cause in what he calls a "bold"
way, Mr. Sherwood proceeds thus : way, Mr. Sherwood proceeds thus:
will meet with the response anticipated that this appeal some gardeners who entertain strange notions as to the manner in which a deliverance is to be wrought for them from the grievances under which they themselves, prefer others to instead of thinking for themselves, prefer others to think for them, and seem to consider that this power is vested in the "press." None can cloubt but that a properly-conducted Horticultural paper subserves the interests of Gardening and Gardeners to an extent far surpassing any other
channel of knowledge: but I do think, that channel of knowledge: but I do think, that so far their arrangements with their employers, it is in in diametrically opposed to the interests of both. And I believe that I speak the sentiments of the majority of Gardeners when I say that it is the duty of every system so insulting to their employers and so degradsystem so insulting to their employers and so degrad-
ing to themselves. The best advocate of a Gardener's interests is his own full appreciation of them. In nise our duty, we should remember that the progress of Horticulture and the increased demand upon our the intellectual refin upon it has resulted solely from in which Gardeners become sensible of this fact, and is the alive to the duties they are expected to perform mental ime in which they become solicitous for the mental improvement of the whole fraternity of Gardoners. This is strikingly evinced in the sacrifices tion Societies in for the formation of Mutual Instructhe establishmen neighbourhood of London, and While the mass have been listening to scurvilit heaped by one party upon respectable individuals, inder the pretence of advocating the Gardeners tion of and to another expatiating on the dissipaGardeners, these have been acting. They have of appealed to the prejudices and pansions of mave not to his judgment; the tendency of their cfforts has but with to make him dinsatisfied with his situation, who with himsclit. Tue scores of young (iardeners this or that their meelings ase not taught to support interest, but they are taught to think, and thereby led to see, that it is knowledge which confers a claim to deportmenard and pronotion, and that a consistent Nothing is the only me alls of enforcing it."
in which we hene more just than these sentiments, selves that hardenem concur. It is indeed to themshill and kinowledere shoodle look, and to their own like other huen, will find that the surest road to through wages and a better position in the world is They are good conduct and augmented knowledge. sary to society; and if the sure result of that necessity is not by degrees the general improvement of their condition, it will be their own improvement of their the long run, find those their ${ }^{\circ}$ best friends who tell
them of their follies, and those their greatest enemies who teach them to be discontented with their situation, without pointing out any practicable means of improving it. As a body, Gardeners are more respectable and better informed than any class of servants; and the gentlemen of England are generally much more than ever alive to their importance; witness the numerous cases, daily becoming more frequent, where they are entrusted with the managernent of
lands and plantations, with augmented pay. This has arisen out of their intelligence and good conduct. Their first great object should be to employ their natural good sense in holding fast the step thus gained ; and one of the most efficient means of doing so is by encouraging the promotion of societies for instruction, discouraging everything which tends to throw a doubt upon the respectability of their profession, and holding themselves aloof from those low
people who, Mr. Sherwood says, are miscalled Gardeners, and who are not only insensible to the force of arguments such as those he has so judiciously employed, but of any arguments whatsoever, even although they are backed by penury, contempt, and the workhouse.
$W_{\mathrm{E}}$ are obliged to "G. D." for his information concerning the relative slipperiness of Elm and Fir planks, which we have little doubt is correct. We do not, however, perceive that it touches the question at
issue in our previous remarks. The slipperiness of a recently-wetted (and still less of a frozen) plank, worn only by men's shoes, has little resemblance to what we have called the unctuousness produced by violently beating into pulp a certain portion of woody tibre. \&ven in this respect we may possibly be wrong as regards the comparative merits of Elm and Fir,
We cautiously said only that the one appeared to us less greasy than the other; and judging as well as we could from the specimen of Elm-capped paving near St. Giles's Church, we thought, and still think, that this is the case. Meanwhile the subject is very important, and we shall be glad if, many will imitate the example set by "G. D.," of giving us actual facts, which cannot fail to be useful.
improbable that Kyanizing, or Burnettizing us not of the processes which are said to render wood incom bustible, might to a certain extent diminish that greasiness which seems to belong in a remarkable degree to disintegrated resinous timber. On the other hand it may turn out that the greasiness is mainly due to foreign substances lying upon the surface of the wood, and that the superiority of the paving at St. Giles's is owing to the better preserva tion of the grooves by the toughness of the EIm. The question is altogether one of experiments, to which we must appeal, and for the publication of which, when properly authenticated, our columns shall be freely open.
The education we would recommend for the children of agricultural labourers is such as can be afforded with the smallest assistance from the wealthier There the community, if not entirely without it, be schoo-rooms and teach readily converted into a school-room, and there are few parishes where there is not one or more such to spare. Small farms have been united in most place because they did not singly afford a livelihood to the occupiers, and spare buildings remain which may be
readily fitted up as schools; a tithe barn, rendered useless by the commutation ; a tithe barn, rendered an excellent school-house. A retired gardener or headploughman, no longer capable of much labour, may have sufficient learning to teach children to read and write; and the labour of the children in a large garden, with a very small weekly payment, may be ficient remuneration
This plan has been tried in Sussex with full success, master himself who makes show. It is the schoolmaster himself who makes the statement.

MASTER TO INQ
THis school.
Willingdon, near East Bourne, Sussex.
II have twenty scholars, to whom I teach reading writing, and accomnts, the church catechism, collects, and the vicar, without any salury, for one penny per weels from each boy, from nine to twelve o'clock ; and from two till five in the afternoon, cultivating the land. I have not lost one from dissatisfaction, but I am glad to say that they willingly assist me. And the Rev. Julius Nouaille, master to tho a comended me, for which he has obtained the bishop and vicar's consent, and a great farmer has willingly agreed to give up four acres of land for it. I am satisfied that I caa keep two cows on the same quantity of ground, stall-fed, where I could keep but one if allowed to graze. I have no grass land, and ail the first winter my cows had only straw, turnips, and and now my hay is the clover I sowed with the grain crop
last year. I have experienced a great deal of good from the liquid manure from the two tanks, one from the cows, weighing 29 from the pigs. I have just killed a pig weight, which I have used in may family. I have a wife and four children, and a pupil of 13 years of have a wife learn the plan of stall. feeding cows and spade hustand to paid for by Mrs. Parry, of the Cedars, Sunning Hill, Berkshire. It is allowed that my oats are the best sample up the same as wheat, which saves sheaves, and set them ing : this is the general practice in Cornwall and Scotler and, I hear, in some paris of Kent, and is scotiand, useful for barley, to malt. I thrash my corn prer tharly house, as in Cornwall, Switzerland, \&cc., which the cowperfectly dry, being off from the damp ground. entirely supplied with water by the rain which falls on the is five acres, on the side of The quantity of land I rent acre ; this with 10l. for my house, makes 255., which I have paid for the year ending Michaelmas last, thougb might have taken off my crops, and left rent free, but I preferred staying and teaching, though I have no salary, and so 1 think would many others. I have now three cows, a heifer, and calf, standing opposite to each other,
with a road between their mangers for feeding these stallfed a road between their mangers for feeding these stallfed cattle, which have never needed a farrier; and from which In I have made cheese like the Dutch cheese, of that the duty for it paid at Newhaven amounted to $4,000{ }^{2}$. I remain, your obedient servant,
Aprib, 1842.
George Crutrenden."
This statement may appear too favourable to be quite correct, but the fact is no less certain, that this man, paying a high rent, is enabled to raise from five acres of land sufficient produce for his comfortable maintenance, entirely by the labour of twenty boys, working three hours in the afternoon, while he teaches them three hours in the forenoon. The age of the 14 years in stater, but supposing it to be from 8 to 14 years, or an average of 11 , they would easily cultivate five acres of land by trenching, forking, hoeing, When the system of the small Flemish farms. mill Mr. Cruttenden's cheese, made from skim matc, be equal to the Dutch cheese usually imported we will not stop to inquire ; it is sufficient to have shown that a school may be supported without any external assistance. Anditisevident, that, if the children made no progress, or were over-worked, their parents would soon take them away, and the master would lose his labourers, and consequently his means of living. Much of the success of the Willingdon school must be ascribed to the industry and judgment of the master, and also to the superintendence of the lady on whose property it is situated, and who takes a lively interest in its welfare. The children are early impressed with the importance of a minute attention to every operation in which they are engaged. They are the hands, while the master is the head; they see what the land can be made to produce, the profit which can be made on stock economically fed and properly attended to; and the lessons they learn at that early age they are not likely to forget
Compare these children who may have worked two or three years under Cruttenden with an equal number taken from any national school-which are most advanced in those things which are practically useful? If some clever boy has outstepped his contemporaries and can answer questions in arithmetic or geography which would puzzle our industrious scholars, how many will be found who, when placed with a gardener or a farmer, are of immediate use to their master, and can be entrusted with any kind of work? But this is not the question. What has it cost to teach a boy for four years at a national school, or one supported by subscriptions and benefactions? The smallest expense required for the maintenance of a school for 50 children, after a school-room and master's house have been erected, is at least 70l. per annum, or 1 l. 8 s. for each child; whereas if Cruttenden had 50 scholars he would only receive 4s. 4 d. for each in the course of the year, supposing no holidays, and think himself amply paid. He could then cultivate 12 acres instead of 5 , and his profits would be in proportion.
There may be some circumstances which favour this plan at Willingdon; but if Cruttenden pays a rent of $25 l$., there are many situations in the country where a cottage and school-room could be obtained from the proprietors without any rent, or a very small one, and it must be very rich land which would be worth 3 3 l an acre rent; so that if any proprietor of land should be desirous of making the experiment, and find another Cruttenden, he might confer a great benefit on the labourer's children by merely letting ife master have a cottage and a few acres of land, and, if necessary,' recting a plain school-room. II.

## THE ROSE-GARDEN.-No. V.

The remaing group of Bourbon Roses comprises habits of thesies, remarkable for their dwarf and rigid in its these, Augustine Lelieur uncof the oldest, and flowers way, perhaps one of the most beautiful; its flowers are only semidouble, but they are so erect and
so brilliant in colour, more particularly in antumn, that
it always attracts notice. Latifolia is so much like it, as scarcely to be distinguished except by its petals being a
little crimpled; Madame Nerard, Celimene, and Timolittle crimpled; Madame Nerard, Celimene, and Timo-
cles, are also of the same rigid habit, with flowers of the cles, are also of the same rigid habit, with flowers of the
palest silvery blush-a term which will perhaps convey that peculiar glossiness which seems to lay on the surface of the petals; Emile Courtier, Madame Margot, Ida Percot, and Madame Aude, are all beautiful rose-coloured varieties, of different shades ; and last, but not least, the Queen of the Bourbons, which originated in a cross with some fawn-coloured tea-scented Rose, as it is slightly tinged with fawn-a colour quite foreign to this family, and has a slight "Odeur de The," as the French say. All the Roses here named have a uniform growth, and are admirably adapted for a bed, either as dwarfs on their own roots, or on short stems; they are not so well calunless in very rich moist soils.
To some of these Bourbon Roses, which bear seed very Bourbons, blooming but once in the summer ; but their season of blooming is prolonged, owing to their origin in part from Roses that continue to bloom till autumn Most undoubtedly these will form the finest of all stand ards, as their habit is so remarkably robust ; one variety in particular 1 anticipate will, if budded on large stock unique and splendrd Rose was raised by Monsieur Laffay from Celine, and has been named by him, the Great Western-laughably spelt in some of the French cata logues "Grande Wistern," a name the origin of which I have no doubt has puzzled many a French gardener. Thi Rose has leaves and shoots of astonishing luxuriance, and flowers of a deep and peculiar red, rivalling the largest Peonies in size; a standard or a bush of this Rose, highly cultivated, will form one of the wonders of the
Rosery. It should be budded on a very stout stock, Rosery. It should be budded on a very stout in mentioning this, I am reminded that cultivators often do not
pay enough attention to the habits of their Roses when pay enough attention to the habits of their Roses when
selecting stocks for them. Stout old stocks should always have some robust-growing varieties worked on them, for if a tea-scented or some delicate-growing Bourbon Rose is worked on a large stock, the sap is engendered faster than it can be taken away by the bud; many shoots are
consequently repeatedly taken off; the producers of sap, the fibrous roots, then rot and die away; the sap-vessels close, and the plant, after
languishing a season or two, also dies; therefore, on languishing a season or two, also dies; therefore, on
all large stocks the cultivator should bud the most luxu-riant-growing varieties, such as the above and some of the following, which rival the Great Western in vigour of growth, and surpass most Roses in the beauty of their
flowers. The first in beauty is Coupe d'Hébe, colour delicate glossy rose; form, perfection. This Rose has been called by a gentleman, a first-rate judge, "the most
beautiful Rose in the world." Charles Duval is almost equally beautiful; in colour rather deeper. Capitaine Sisolat, Edward Delair, Paul Perras, Franklin, Lady Montgomery, and Henri Barbet, are all calculated to form standards of the largest size: there seems no limit to their growth. The following are of secondary luxuriance, but remarkable for the peculiar and brilliant red in their flowers; of these red Roses, Colonel Combes, Daphne, Ernest Ferray, La Esmeralda, and Dombrowski, are the most distinguished.
Of about the same range as regards habit are Richelieu (Duval), Belle de St. Cyr, Hortense Leroy,"with rosecoloured flowers of the most perfect shape, Sylvain and and Triptoléme are remarkable for blooming in very large clusters, having a fine effect on standards. Lord John Russel, Brillante, and Miss Chauncey, the same for their rigid flower-atalks which keep their brilliant flowers erect, even in the heaviest showers. The above, and indeed all the Hybria Bourbon Roses, form first-rate standards, liarly compact, quite different from that tendency to make long straggling shoots so remarkable in most of the hybrid Chinese Roses. The Great Western will undoubthybrid prove valuable for stocks, as, like its parent Celine, ediy prove valuable for stocks, as, 1ike its parent cine,
it strikes freely from cuttings planted in a shady border in October. The cuttings should be made about nine in October. The cuttings should be made about nine inches long, eight of which should be in the ground, leaving one bud out; the following autumn they should be potted or bedtred out, cutting off ull roots but the tuft of fibres, which will be formed at the bottom of the cutting,
and potting or planting them only from one to two inches and potting or planting them only from one to two inches deep, so that the bud may be inserted in the stem close to the ground. Exactly the same treatment may be applied to the Boursault stock, which wills strike readily under the same treatment ; this is more simple and requires much
less trouble than some other modes recommended. Z .

## ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLIV

Acarus geniculatus, Linn.; (the Bark Mite)-Fruit-trees are sometimes infested with a minute, red, shining Mite, which is gregarious, and congregates in the spring upon the bark at the base of the twigs, looking fire a gummy exudation. These little animals are frequently form ing prodigious quantiries, and by extracting the sap, they ta doubt render the trees sickly, and in, all probability redrice the size of the fruit. There were pome theurañis them upon a small branch of a Plumtree forwarded to me the beginning of May (6ig. 1); they moved slowlf, that were running over each other, and burrowing their heads under the rugosities of the bark:
they varied in wive, colour, and outline, some being pale sod ; others were of a deeper tint, with three brown spots thwards the'apeef; and the older ones were still darker,
being of a deep chesnut colour, with the abdomen more globose. These mites appear to be separated from the Linnæan genus by Latreille, under the name of Oribata geniculata, and I imagine they have been described by
De Geer as the Acarus corticalis. This distinguished De Geer as the Acarus corticalis. This distinguished
naturalist found them from November to March constantly naturalist found them from November to March constanty beneath the slightly-detached bark of an old Pear-tree,
where they lived in society, remaining very quiet during where they lived in society, remaining very quiet during breed under the lichen which often covers the trunks and branches of fruit-trees.
Acaras geniculatus appears to be horny, but it is tende and easily crushed, being filled with a pale rosy fluid there are a few hairs scattered over the head and thorax and the former is conical, with two strong bristles on the crown, and two incurved, articulated, and hairy palpi on each side of the mouth : the thorax has some transvers sutures, and the hinder portion forms a thickened semi circular margin, which encompasses a great part of the abdomen; this is shagreened, often bearing a transvers brown spot in the centre, towards the apex, and a more circular one on each side. It has eight legs, not long but hairy, and of a dirty, ochreous colour; they are, apparently at least, five-jointed, the second joint being thickened, and the last produces a slender process, wind curved claws, looking like one only in repose (fig. 3, magnified). These mites are about the size of a little grain Acarus telarius (fig. 2, the natural size)


On different parts of the bark I observed minute, globular, white egg-shells, from which no doubt the Acar which were sticking in numbers where the mites hat whick ate and wem some smaller and mor congregated, and worm yellowish white with a dusky spot towards the apez. th yellowing palpi were very visible, they had eight lesa, the vibrating palpi were a the the legs, the anterior pair appearing to be the longest, be second pair apon the other is very uncertain; it might be for the purnose of feeding upon the egas or the young, as soon purpose of feeding upon the eggs or the young, as soon to any other species that I have observed upon plants, to any other species that I have observed upon phants,
which generally bear a greater resemblance to the mites of the Lime (vide Gard. Chron. vol. i., p. 164), it has more the appearance of a tick; its body is globular, it has some in
The following methods of destroying the Red spider have been suggested by various writers upon gardening and they are equally well adapted for the destruction o this Acarus. If the bark of the tree and the branches be well brushed over with a mixture of tobacco-1iquor, sulphur, and a little turpentine, it will speedily kill the bark mites and gas-tar, or ammoniacal liquor woula, in all pro bability, answer the same purpose. The best period is when they leave their winter-quarters, and congregate on also a good remedy; a tea-spoonful of common salt is to be dissolved in a gallon of water, with which the trunk may be washed, and the leaves syringed with safety, but it is recommended to wash the foliage of the tree with pure water a day or two after the application of the salt. It may be inferred from the economy of these mites, that keeping the trees clean must prove the best security against this and most other similar diseases. I have been astonished in the cider counties to see the trees in orchards laden with moss and lichens, which harbour these Acari and multitudes of injurious insects. I believe, also, that they assist in exhausting the trees and more speedily accelerating their destruction, by retaining moisture on the trank and branches, which eventually rots the bark, induces decay, and renders them more likely to suffer from high winds and tempestuous weather. Woodpeckers and other birds are likewise attracted by the insects, and thus, probably, unwelcome agents are required to keep down an enemy which a anple-tree elothed with rich green moss and grey lichens is "\%ost picturesque object, and I always regret to see the trunks whitewashed and rendered hideous to the tasteful eye; the above application, however, after the extraneous clothing has been removed is not subject to this objection. -Ruricola.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXI.
Who is there that does not admire the violet?-and yet how little care is taken of it after it is out of bloom!
Every one complains, when it is impregnating the air with Every one complains, when it is impregnating the air with
its delicious fragrance, that he has not hale enough of it,
and notwithstandin
How dis stock.
保 with those who grow Violets for the supply of Covent Garden Market. They cultivate itkinds kost gare the first, which is a single dark-blu mosi variety, will produce flowers in abundance hroughout the wine N, even when che ground treated produce fow he Neapolitan wh, poplat how the uless the seaso is very mild or it receives some winter, unless the season
The proper way to manage both kinds is as follows:About this time, having prepared a piece of ground-which should be rich and friable-by digging it over, and dividing it into plots one foot square, proceed to take up your ol plants, shake the soil from the yoots, na dive them int the number of plants required, taking care lot a much root as possiblo to each plant, and do of all their runners. They are then ready for planting and may be praced, one strons plank or two wak ones, the corner of each square. They must receive a copiou watering to settle the soil about their roots; and if the weath middle of each day. A rather shaded situation is proper for them through the summer, though a north aspect is not to be recommended.
Through the summer, the principal care will be to keep the ground free from weeds, to divest the plants of all runners as fast as they are produced, and to water them occasionally in dry weather. It is highly important that the runners be regularly removed. Mr. Knight, many years back, in regard to the preparation of Strawberries or forcing, asserted that the production of every runner sable that the same cause will produce the same effect in the management of the Violet. The great secret of preparing all plants for winter forcing and fowering is to get all the organisable matter possible deposited in the plant during the previous season's growth, and this can only be effected by having a bealthy breadth of foliage, properly exposed to the light, and by preventing the plant from expending its energies in the production of useless branches: this is the theory of preparation, but there is another fact worth marking :-In the forcing season the excitation must be gradual and regular, or the matter which under proper management, will be expended in flow and frait would, under warm, moist treatment, produce nothing but leaves and branches. This I bave frequently experienced in the management of the Violet : from the forcing-house would produce nothing but leaves, while another in the comparatively dry air of the greenhouse would be all flowers. Flowers, it must be recollected, are but leaves or branches, in the state of metamorphosis moderate growth is conducive to the production of flowers -luxuriant growth to the formation of leaves and branches. In September such plants of the Neapolitan violet as and potted in 48 or 32 -sized pots, or planted on a very gentle best way to mate the bed is use old spent dry dung and leaves it the beot three feet deep, and be covered with any light soil, such as leaf-mould and sandy loam, in which the plants may be plunged. During the winter the plants must have all the air possible in mild weather, but must be carefully protected the bed when frost, and a gentie lining must be applied After the number of wishe hor the pror in fromes is pre of plants required for pots or thess bian be pared, the remainder, with the Rumsan planted under a south wall or her garden: this treatment is suitailed are the best adapted for winter flowering.一W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Errata - In the article on Draining, by "W. W.", at p, 335 at " not to take up," read" "not to bake up.
Whence do Plants derive their Nitrogen? - It has been a matter of surprise to me that someable and eder prisiog Chemist has not undertaken to solve the following question, in a manner open to no objection on the scorgen accuracy-"Do plants derive the whole of their nitrogeng from the ammonia of the atmosphere and the decomposiag the penous matters present in the soll? or have forma so large a been proposed, and the opinions of acientific men have been expressed on either side; and it is certain that neither vegetable physiologists nor chemists are at the present time agreed on this point. The resolving of this question seems to me of great importance, as it would ond to throw much light on the functions on not imitable by the capability of inducing combiat. The generally received opinion is that of Liebig-that plants cannot appropriate nitrogen unless it has previously assumed ine form of ammonia, and the arguments he adduces fessed convincing. But why should we repose so trustfully on any mere opinion, how probable soever, when it is in our power to obtain positive proof? Is it because, it is much easier to adopt an opinion, sanctioned it may be by a great name, than to enter upon a ness? The human mind-accustomed to repose, and to
receive without effort its ideas, as the unbroken surface of a river the images of the trees and buildings which adorn its banks-is not stirred from this state of quiescence without some sense of uneasiness or pain. No one
canattentively consider the operations of his own mind withcanattentively consider the operations of his own mind with-
out being aware that to think long, convectedly, and out being aware that to think long, connectedly, and
deeply, on any subject, requires considerable exertion and is attended with much trouble. To this natural slothfulness of the intellect in the majority of men is to be
ascribed the multitude of erroneous opinions on all subascribed the multitude of erroneous opinions on all sub-
jects held by them; for it cannot be doubted, if they could be induced to think more, and to make active use of those powers which a bountiful Creator has denied to none but to fools and idiots, truth would take the place of error, and those few thinking men who now lead public opinion would, in order to preserve their proud to observe more closely, and argue more conclusively, Thus all classes would have made an onward step towards that perfection which is "our being's end and aim." Asking pardon for this digression, which I fear will appear irrelevant, [not at all, ] I return to the subject of
this letter. That Liebig's views are not acceptable to the minds of others equally gifted with himself is proved by the fact that such men as Boussingault, Daubeny, Johnstone, Pereira, and others, dispute their correctness. It appears to me that this discordance of opinions amongst persons equally capable of judging arises from the want of appealing to actual experiment, which alone can settle the point at issue. The reason that this has not been done may be
the difficulty of so arranging the conditions of the experiment as to supersede every possible objection. It is acknowledged that the difficulty exists, but it is submitted at the same time that it is not insuperable: and this being the
case, it should, far from discouraging exertion, prove an case, it should, far from discouraging exertion, prove an
effectual stimulus to it. It is indeed certain that nitrogen as it exists in the air, is wonderfully indisposed to combination ; and the most energetic chemical action may take placein contact with it, and is, so to speak, shared by an place in contact with it, and is, so to speak, shared by an
unconcerned spectator. But this is only the general rule, unconcerned spectator. But this is only the general rule, and some exceptions can be pointed out (and they may be
more numerous than we imagine). Why may not the action of plants be one of them? When the atmosphere
is traversed by the lightning's flasb, the track is pervaded by a chemical combination (nitric acid) of the nitrogen and the oxygen of the air

When pearlash, carbon, and
ess for making Prussian blue, iron, as in Thomson's process for making Prussian blue,
are heated together strongly in an open vessel, and often are heated together strongly in an open vessel, and often
stirred, the nitrogen of the air is absorbed by the mixture, and gives rise to the formation of cyanogen, which may be easily resolved into arnoonia. Thus we see how, indiIfctly, ammoniaitself may be formed from the atmosphere. Withdraw and fix the nitrogen of the air, who shall gey that the overruling and superior force of vitality is unable to effect the same? But to the proof: and first let us consider the necessary conditions of the experiment, and then the means of fulfiling them. If we sow a certain Weight of seed, containing a known quantity of nitrogen in an artificial soil known to be destitute of that element; if we irrigate with pure water, and permit the atmosphere slowly to traverse an apparatus properly constructed for the purpose only after having been deprived of all its carbonate of ammonia (ever present in very small quantity),
we shall, I apprehend, have secured all the necessary conditions of a very accurate experiment. After the plant has arrived at the greatest maturity possible under these circumstances, we have only again to recur to analysis, in order to ascertain whether or not the quantity of nitrogen has undergone any change. Should it be less than the seeds originally contained, then the plant must have imparted some nitrogenous compound either to the air or to
the soil. If more, it will prove one of two things-either that the plant possesses the power of forming nitrogen out of some of the materials in contact with it, and thereelement, or it has absorbed it from the air and combine it with its own substance. 1 know of no other way of ascertaining which alternative is the truth, than by forming an artificial atmosphere in which the nitrogen is replaced another gasometer to the exit-tube to receive the air after it has passed through the apparatus, we may, by analysis, making the experiment, two things arrest the atted. In the form and arrangement of the apparatus, and the state of the materials employed. I suppose it will be reckoned heat, light, water vegetating seed must be supplied with renewed. All this, I take it, may be accomplished by Sowing the seed in a shallow glass vessel capable of being tures, into which should be secured, also three aperthree tubes, one from a gasometer, one from metically, vessel, and one fo serve as an exit-tube. The gasometer will contain common air and be slightly weighed in order to drive a current through the apparatus. Between this and the gasometer shall be two absorption-tubes, one conand the solution of sugar of lead to stop the carbonic acid hydroche sulphuretted hydrogen; the other containing properly aric acid to absorb the ammonia, If these are propelly arranged, we may be quite sure that neither car-
bonic acid nor ammonia can vitiate the air of the ment. Care would be taken immediately after sowing the seed to displace the air in the apparatus by that from ciple gasometer. The water-vessel would be on the prinin whe the close filter, used for the liquid caustic alkali, liquid is drawn from thessary to replace the descending deacends. Thus all contact with the general atmosphere
is completely avoided. The exit-tube may dip under the surface of mercury. We have thus provided an
atmosphere destitute of ammonia, which can be renewed atmosphere destitute of ammonia, which can be renewed air, and the means of light and heat. So much for the general description of form of apparatus-the details I leave to others; they will readily suggest themselves, ond may be varied almost ad infinitum. The soil might consist either of pounded rock crystal, or white marble, according to the precise object of the experiment. Much attention should be paid to the purity of the water. I
would recommend that it be twice distilled, rejecting each time the first half that comes over, for it almost always happens that all natural waters, whether spring or rainwater, particularly the latter, contains some ammonia, which, by taking the precaution pointed out, may be got the of. It might be advisable before distilling, to fix chloride of platinum. -W. H. Potter, Chemical Works, Upper Fore -street, London. [We do most earnestly Potter has thus ably drawn attention, will be seriously and experimentally investigated. Profs. Daubeny and Johnston, Dr. Playfair, Mr. Edward Solly, Mr. Fownes, and other working chemists, should at once take it in hand, and their anited experiments would settle the matter in six weeks.]
Draining.-I hope the remarks of your Draining.-- hope the remarks of your correspondent culturists who are disposed to afford their land this most valuable improvement. The greater cheapness of "plugvaluable improvement. The greater cheapness of "plug-
draining" is too often a temptation to its adoption (it is done in this neighbourbood for 4 d . to 5 d . per rod), but if the theory of Mr. Smith, of Deanston, as explained in his lecture at Bristol, that, as the soil becomes dried by the operation of the drains, it shrinks and becomes broken in a degree, to the denth of the drains, be true, it is reasonable to expect it will crumble down into the space left by the plug as a passage for the water, and eventually obstruct and close it. But if the work be properly done, and the clay well rammed down on the plug, it must act as a
"puddling," and prevent any surface-water from arriving at the drain. consolidated by the rammer, moles will be very likely to get at the drains and therefore choke them. I would strongly recommend all who expect permanent improvement from
draining to remember the old saying, "Once well done, draining to remember the old saying, "Once well done,
is twice done."-Lusor. [See the observations of "A is twice done," - Lusor. [See the
Clay-land Farmer," in our last.]
Asparagus.- I fear I am not singular in my disappointment from adopting the method of cultivating Asparagus, described in your Chronicle for 1842, p. $187_{i}$ had heen me it has been a fallure. I took two beas, which had been made three years ago, with every precaution to
ensure fertility. On the 29 th of October, I covered them about four ing. On the 29 ma october, 1 covered them fresh night-soil, with two-thirds of road-dust, swept from a limestone road; on the 23d of February this was forked in, dressed with a pound of salt to each yard, and the beds were covered about seven inches with leaves that had before covered the Seakale beds. My neighbours have been cutting for two or three weeks, but my grass seemed unwilling to make its appearance, till last week I able in forcing through the long, white shoots, much crooked were (as you observed) like "bleached timber," with half-an-inch of eatable Asparagus at the end. I have had the through the surface are looking very weak and small. expect to have lost the crop for this season at any rate. nest will repay you for a temporary disappointment Time is wanted for all these operations, and this year miserable May has rendered time more necessary than Fver.] ${ }^{\text {Fringus on Tan.-I would recommend your corre- }}$ spondent who complains of fungus growing on his barkbed, to try the effect of soot sown moderately thick over its surfac
Hedgehogs.-I consider these inoffensive animals as very useful inmates of a garden. I once had a very young one, and it was amusing, when he was rolled closely up, to throw a snail near him. It seemed as though he detected the proximity of the snail by smell ; for he would soon begin to unfold himself with great caution, till he
saw his prey, when he would suddenly dart upon it, and saw ins prey, when he would suddenly dart upon it, and
comence crushing the shell with great haste; as soon as the shell was removed, it ate the snail with much relish. I think the hedgehog would assist materially in the destruction of snails and insects in a garden.-Lusor.
Guano applied to Mangold Wurtrel. - In answer to the inquiries of "A Correspondent," at p. 216, respecting the application of genuine Guano to the Mangold Wurtzel crop, I beg leave to offer the following particulars of the method 6 inches in depth, and 2 spring :-Drills were drawn 6 inches in depth, and 2 feet apart, into which the Guano was strewed at the rate of 1 lb . to 15 yards, and Mangold Wurtzel seed was afterwards sown. The produce of the seed thus treated was fully one-third more than of that which received a dressing of farm- yard manure; the average weight of the roots being from 8 lbs . to $9 \mathrm{lbs} .-\boldsymbol{E} . S$. Toads and Woodlice.-I am rather surprised to find that Mr. Beaton, at p. 176, doubts the fact of toads destroying woodlice; and yet he says he would not like to see his Cucumber and Melon pits without one. Now, they do not destroy insects, why have them there?
they are not useful, they are certainly not ornamenta I have always considered them to be useful for the above
purpose, and have found that when onejis putinto a pot or frame where woodlice abound, the number of the latter soon decreases. But I never had an opportunity of seeing a toad in the act of devouring his prey until a day or two ago, when, on removing some Dahlia roots, several woodice, disturbed by the operation, commenced running about in different directions. These, a toad, confineda the same frame, immediately approached and attackeil I at first thought that he opened his mouth and sucked the insect in; but, on a closer examination, I found that the toad possessed the property of being able to thrust out to a considerable extent his tongue, with which he seizes and conveys the insect into his mouth with such precision and rapidity, that to an inattentive observer it would appear that he only opens his mouth, when the insect immediately leaps down his throat. In the space woodlice take the above leap. I have had the same toad for upwards of three years, and in the winter months, when his services were not required, a hole was dug in the earth, in the bottom of which a piece of slate was put, and on this he was placed, under an inverted flower-pot, surface.clear from ants, beetles, and woodlice, and they are perfectly harmless. and weodlice, and I always keep a number of them in my houses.-Jemsheed.
Pine-apple Strawberry.-Last year there was a good deal said about the difficulty of managing the "Pineapple Strawberry," and very many persons are hence deasserted that it waing it, yet one of your correspondents perfect success $s$ a perfect success, as any oun. As ais is so delicious a Strawberry, it may not be out of place for me to press a single plant, either young is or old, during, yet have not lost a single plant, either young or old, during the winter, and other kinds. I find, Theweir treatment is the same as the Crane kinds. I find, however, that the maggot of the Crane-fly is a great enemy to them. Would spirits of
tar be as likely to drive them away as it tar be as likely to drive them away as it does the wireorm ?--Discipulus. [The experiment is worth trying.] Birds.-The other day a nest was found at Ashford Lodge, near Halstead, containing three blackbirds and one thrush, fully fledged. The nest was in a secluded place, and does not appear to have been in any way disturbed.-

Keeping Apples.-There are many theories and plans for keeping Apples, but the following instance will show that they sometimes preserve themselves in a very unacApples which we call, in this in the Box-edging of one of the walks, perfectly fresh and sound, although they had been exposed to all the frost, snow, and rain of the winter-the two former unusually severe. What makes it still more extraordinary is, that all the "Harveys" had disappeared from the fruit-room at least a month before the solitary one was found !-

Amaryllis regince.-Surely " J.B.," p. 138, is mistaken When he states that he cultivates Amaryllis reginæ, with A. formosissima and vittata, in the open air. The two last are greenhouse bulbs, and will do out of doors ; but A. reging rience goes, invariably suffering if left in the greenhouse late in autumn, and seldom flowering bat in strong stoveheat; its constitution seems even to affect bybrids with more hardy species, for A. ablica reginæ requires far more heat than A. aulica, so much so that the two will not flonrish under the same treatment. Mr. Herbert doubts if A. reginx came from Mexico, on account of its tenderness Is it not probable that it did come from the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz? We had little communication with Central Mexico and its Tierra templada in 1728, when A. regine first flowered in England.-J. R.

Scotch and English Farmers.-I shall enter no further into controversy with your Stirling correspondent; for what truth can be established, or what right conclusions come to, with one who reiterates that a partial decline, although considerable, and a total giving up, are the same thing. Or that there is no difference between a simple statement of fact given on the aathority of the Reports of the Great Agricultural Meetings at Liverpool and
Bristol, and without the reasons being quoted; and reasons invented for the occasion by your correspondent, whilst the new matter introduced into his last letter, in reference to my first communication, is throughout a perversion of my meaning. I shall, therefore, wait for a
clearer-headed adversary before I again address you on the subject of Scotch and English Farmers'; 'Only now remarking that your correspondents manner of argument confirms the opinion now growing in pubic belief, that, by false statements, the character of Scotch Farmers has been attempted to be placed in a false position.- is Gosforth.- [Here this controversy must cease, so far as the Gavdeners ${ }^{2}$ Chronicle is concerned.]
Bees.-J. A., Devonport, begg to submit, with every of which a sketch was so kindly bar-and-frame Hive, Number of the Gardeners' Chronicle, is not quite intelligible. Will "E. M. W." be so obliging as to describe the several parts, and letter them, in the next publication reme Gardeners' Chronicle. A key of this kind would should hope also) useful Bee-box
Apples.-I think I could show "A Tivy-side Subdescribes. We keep ours in what we call here half-penny (?) pots, or even in boxes. We always place them as they
grow, with the stalk uppermost. We never wipe them.
I sent, a few days since, some hundreds, of a kind not over I sent, a few days since, some hundreds, of a kind not over
good for keeping, to a friend, and have now many hungood for keeping, to a friend, and have now many hunin. This year we do not consider a good year for their keeping.-J. B, $H$
I should b.-As 1 consume a large quantity of Charcoal, I should be obliged if you, or any of your correspondents,
would inform me of the manner of manufacturing it, as Would inform me of the manner of manufacturing it, as
well as the cheapest, most simple, and most economical way, with as little immediate outlay as possible, or in a way which might be considered ultimately, and on a large scale, the best and the most economical by the outlay of capital for any particular construction of works or
machinery.-J. K. [It must be ground into fine powder; that is the main point.]
Nur readers have had to deplore the $I$ dare say many of in dung-frames, by "damping off," caused by the drop from the astragals and side-bars of the lights, in consequence of bad glazing; together with the vapour arising rom the vapour condensing on the under-surface of the lower edges on the plants. To obviate this evil, I had a

frame made and fitted up with astragals and side-bars, as shown in the above section, which requires no further
explanation than that aa are grooves, which catch the rain-water which finds its way inside, and the condensed vapour, carrying it to the bottom of the lights, instead of dropping on the surface of the bed. 66 are grooves to insert the ends of the glass on Mr. Read's excellent plan, which was published some years since in the Horticultural Transactions. I may observe, that vapour condense, but finds its way to the astragals-providing the pieces of glass are neither cut curvilinear, nor the under-sides con vex, but flat, and cut rectangular ; then the groove $a$ wil totally prevent dropping in the frame, and the evil conThe frame above mentioned, was placed side by side on dung-bed with another new one, of the common construction; the former is free from drop, the latter shows the bed ; and as the tank system of heating is likely to become general, as it well meerits, I have no doubt the grooved astragal
Wood-Paving.-In your leading article, May 13, you mention Messrs. Esdaile and Margrave's patent for capping the Fir-blocks with Eim. I would ask what advantage is contemplated from using two binds of cheapest preference to Elm alone? 1s. $2 d$, per foot, and it is known to be very durable when constantly exposed to alternations of moisture and dryness.-Luson

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 15, 1843.-The annual exhibition of the Paris Horticultural Society was held in the Orangery of
the Laxembourg Pajace, on the 10 th May and four follow. the Laxembourg Pajace, on the 10th May and four followw ing days. As heretofore, it consisted of a miscellaneous
collection of flowers, fruit, vegetables, grains, paintings, collection of flowers, fruit, vegetables, grains, paincings, pursuits. The weather was favourable each day, and nearly all the fashionables of Paris graced the room with their presence. Among the earliest visitors were
the Duke and Duchess of Nemours. The show (with some few exceptions) was far from brilliant; and this
cannot be wondered at-for what Amateur or Florist would subject a rare or fine specimen to the atmo sphere of such a place for five successive days? But i there was not much to attract the notice of the connois seur, there was enough to please the sight-gazers of Paris, Who were daily seen thronging this temple, and collection was decidedly that of M. Paillet, who obtained the firs prize for Rhododendrons. His plants of Atro-roseum, Conperbum, Comte de Rambuteau, Altaclerense superbum Lowenianum, Rubrum plenum grandiflorum, Morelianum, and album pictum, were grand, and would have done beveral very distinct seedlings, one a dark crimson, and another a rose lilac, very deeply spotted. Unfortuaately describe them. In bis stand was also a fine specimen of Azalea indica coccinea grandiflora, such as is seldom to be seen on this side of the water. The next mostattractive collection was that of M. Margottin. This consisted of Roses in pots, and was awarded a first prize. che varieties were chiefly Bengals, Teas, and Hybrids, cutti6 feet high. Most of the blooms were fine, and the plants 6 feet high. Miost or the an English eye, the naked stems in good healh, but, to an English eye, the naked stems

Among the best specimens were Reine des Iles Bourbon, Clara Sylvain, Bougère, Comte de Paris, Princesse Fulene, Duchesse de la Valliere, Adam, Madame Breon, Fulgovie, Sulphurea (old yellow), Sisley, Emile Courtier, Lady Warrender, Triomphe du Luxembourg, Rose du de Paris du Luxembourg. The bright golden flowers of the old yellow Provence attracted universal admiration. M.M. Cels never fail to send a large collection;-in fact, know not what the Society would do on these acceses At this time they furnished 500 or 600 plants, Palms, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, Ericas, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Coniferæ, and a multitude of other things, in and out o bloom, from all the four quarters of the globe. Their Cacti are the best in Paris; they pride themselves on their collection, and spare no expense in adding every thing rare, Very many of their specimens are large and fine, particularly Echinocactus electracanthus, acuatus, macrodiscus, aulacogonus, piliferus, cornigerus, Echinopsis Zuccarini, multiplex, and Melocactus, nova species, from Brazil. They also exhibited the beautiful Mammillaria elephantidens, which every collector of Cacti ought to possess. Among their Orchidaceæ were good plants of Brassia Cawanii, with its curiously-formed flowers, Tri chopilia tortilis, Oncidium carthaginense and ampliatum, Cyrtochilum maculatum, and Phaius bicolor: together with a fair specimen of Azalea indica variegata, an Araucaria excelsa and imbricata, 12 feet high, and Cedrus deodara. The gold medal, offered by the Duchess of Orleans, was awarded to M. Tripet Leblanc, for a collection of more than distances, between which was moss or leaves, and the whole covered with light earth, in a raised bed about 50 complete as to give them every appearance of being in their natural state of cultivation. The varieties wer entirely confined to Roses and Bybloemens, for Bizarre beauty would not be tolerated. I must not scrutinize too closely the quality of the fiowers; suffice it to say they were not cut to appear at Hampton ; and therefore passed for his zeal ; for certainly few men beside himself, in France, woul prize. M. Dufoy obtained the first prize for Pelargowere old varieties of little merit, save that of bloomin reely. He also exhibited several very good Verbenas and a dozen Dahtias in bloom. M. Cbatione obtaine the second prize for Pelargoniums; among which wer Priory Queen, Mr. Garth, Flamingo, Onais, Sidonia, and Gauntlet; and a prize for seedling Calceolarias and Cine London. M. Modeste was awarded the first prize fo Pronies ; Josephine Imperatrice, incarnata, Victcria, Hissiana, triumphans, splendidissima, and splendens, were very fine, especially the latter, which has second priz for Rhododendrons : his plants of Formosissimum, Lowei album, Lady Warrender, and Invincible, were every thing that could be wisbed. M. Soulange Bodin exhibited a large collection of hardy and Indian Azaleas, which fully deserved the prize awaraed. Versicolor, purpurea gran trium, hus, arfait, tricolo perfecta, splendens, fulgens, picta, rubicunda superba, in beauty. M. Jacques, the King's gardener at Neuilly exhibited several seedlings of herbaceous Pæonies, which distinct, and will no doubt get into the trade. The amateurs contributed but little, and that hardly worth notice M. Souchet obtained a prize for flowering plants which might have been purchased in any market for 100 francs like Paris. M. Gontier (the Wilmot of Paris) was M in fruit and fower. this stand was always crowded with visitors. The specimens of Pompelmouses, Bigaradier Grand Bourbon, dore, very fine. There were two or three other prizes given, and three or four mentioned as honorables, but the subject contained nothing worthy of particular attention. beside paintings, models, tools, \&c.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

May $25 . \mathrm{Mr}$. Edward Solly, in his third lecture again adverted products as gum, sugar, starch, \&cc., one into the other. This was shown to be caused, in plants, by the presence of an azotised
substance, called diastase, which, in germinating seeds, brings about with rapidity the same kind of alterations as the chemist
produces artificially by means of inorganic substances. High heat, or sulphuric acid, or caustic potash will, in the presence of
water, suddenly change insoluble starch into soluble gum ; the germinating plant, although it has neither high heat, nor sul-
phuric acid, nor caustic potash to assist it, has diastase, which prings about the same result as those inorganic agents. Malting
was adduced in illustration of this. Mr. Solly next directed attention to the inorganic matter that forms part of the constiweek, in illustration of the quantity that is fourd to exist in when plants are burnt, and then we are able to determine their
nature: this was illustrated, in the case of ashes from the Beech tree, by the performance of a chernical analysis; wher potash acid by baryta, carbonic acrd by muriatic acid, lime by oxalate All this ammonia, silica by its insolubility, and so on,
ald
air or the soil, which were next proved to be capable of yield-
ing it. In addition to oxygen and nitrogen, which by their maxture form the atmosphere, it was shown that there is
constantly suspended in it, water furnishing hydrogen, carconstantly suspended in it, water furnishing hydrogen, car-
bonic acid, and ammonia, The latter compound is not, however, discoverable, becanse it is dissolved in water as fast as
it is formed, and therefore only occurs in the water precipitated from the atmosphcre. But in ou dition to hese a dhe nis mat ters,

 in the alr: and in fact its presence may be detected for four volatizable in a similar manner. The frot that it is so, was proved by an instance which Mr. Solly had obtained from the
Horticultural Garden. Two piants of a Catasetum were taken, Horticultural Garden. Two plants of a Catasetum were taken,
one growing in earth, the other in air. Their analysis gave the following curious result :-
Pseudo-bulbs
Leaves
Growing in earth
465 parts of solid matter.
Now, it is to be inferred that in such a case the solid matter must is a most curious, and in practice a most important soil. (This With regard to the soil, it must be evident that it is capable of plants. The great difficulty of comprehending how such earthy substances get into plants consists in the supposition that they of flint, or siltca, by the condition of that earth (or acid) in
combination with alkalies s silicate of potasb, for instance, being shown to be perfectly solubse, and the fint in it being separated
instantly when brought into contact with acids. The soiubility of sulphate of lime (the earth called gypsum) was also demon-
strated by a pretty experiment. Carbonate of lime was formed by driving the carbonic acid of the breath through lime-water this rendered the water turbid. A few drops of sulphuric acid expelled the carbonic acid, and seized upon the lime, necessarily forming sulphate of lime, which, however remained dissolved in the water. This
Chiswick Show,-By accidental oversight the collections of
Roses in pots were not noticed in our report of last week. It will be seen by the list of prizes then given that the judges did not award the principal one, it not being thought to be merited. Th account of the first prize not being given, we reserve all remark
on the plants till the June show, when we intend referring to on the plant

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
wermis Council was held at the Society's House, in Han A wrekly Council was held at the Society's Honse, in Han-
over-square, on the 17 th of May, the Marquis of Downshire in Society. The Marquis of Downshire gave notice that he should call the attention of the Council at their next monthly meetng
to the question of taking into consideration the propriety of the Society's recummending a course or pen the subject of The roughdraining and Subsoil-ploughing, similar to those he had recently from Mr. Kerr on the subject of grated tiles to prevent the preparing tiles for a similar purpose suggested by Mr. Barton, o Threxton, was exhibited to the meeting.-Mr. Clive expressed his intention of exhibiting at the Derby meeting a cheap fire-
engine of simple construction, throwing $2 \overline{5}$ gallons of water each ainute, Mr. Davenportinformed the councll that he had forme effective, and Col. Challoner stated that Mr. Sherborne, of Bed-
font, employed a single-actioned engine with fly-wheel to prepare his manure with water in the summer. - The Marquis of nowl shire presented the yearly Report of the Royal Agricultural
provement Society of Ireland, and Mr. Butsford, of Portlandplace, a specimen of the Guinea-Grass from seed sown las
spring at Hampton Lodge, near Farnham, Surrey, Mr. Butsford stating that this grass in Jamaica grows to the height of five
foet, and is considered as unrivalled for cattle.-Mr. Whitlaw offered some remarks on the distemper among stock.
Ar the general meeting for the exhibition of Tulips and Hearts ease, class-showing and seedlings, there were no Tulips from
Amateurs, and the following is a list of the remainder:--Class showing, Hearkease, AMATEURS : a prize to Mr. Bragg for-Curion, superb, dark. Tulips, NURSERMMEN: Mr. Brown'S Flamed Rose,
1st, Triomphe Royale; OrSon's do., 2d, do. Mr. Brown's Feathered 1st, Triomplie Royale; Orson's do., 2d, do. Mr. 'Brown's Feathered
Byblemen, 1st, Franciscus Primus ; Mr. Orson's do., 2d, do. Mr. Byblcemen, 1 st, Franciscus Primus ; Mr. Orson's do., 2a, do. Mr.
Brown's Flamed Byblomen, 1 st, Salvator Rosa; Mr. Orson's do.,
2dl, Rubens. Mr. Brown's Feathered Bizarre, ist, Ulysses ; Mr
 Aeartsease, Mr. Brown, yeliow, Sulphurea elegrans; edged,
Curion; white, Brown's Mald of the Mill. Mr. Cook, Longwick, dark, Black Bess, Scedling Tulps, Mr. Brown's Ulysses,
Feathered Bizarre, 1 st class. Heartsease, Mr. Cook, Delight, 1843,
1 bloom, Ist class; Mr. Bragg, Elizabeth, 1843,1 bloom, 2 d 1 bloom, Ist class; Mr. Bragg, Elizabeth, 1843, 1 bloom, 2 d
class: these three fiowers were noticed last week. RejectedBOTANICAL SOCIETY OF I,ONDON,
May 19.-J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., \&ce., President, in the chair. plants from Western Australia, from Mr. John Turner: this collection comprises many duplicates. British plants from Mr
Edwin Lees, Mr. A. Henfrey, Mr. Freeman, and M1ss Twinin Various donations to the library were also announced. Mr.
A. Henfrey, A.L.S., exhibited specimens of Leucojum gestivum, collected in Greenwich marshes. He also presented specimens
of Dentaria bulbifera, collected at Harefieid. Middlesex. MT. William Andrews presented specimens of varieties of Saxifragia geum, in one of which the nectaries were thickly surrounding
the ovary. The secimens were collected at the Great Blasquest
Island, coast of Kerry, Ireland. There was read a Island, coast of Kerry, Ireland. There was read a "Notice of the discovery of two species of Fungl, new to the Britwodbine,
by Dr. Phllp B. Ayres;" Peziza corticalis, found on Wood between Stokenchurch, Oxfordshire, and Cadmore End, and Hystericum rubrum, found on Bean-stalks at Aston Rowant, are
Tetsworth, Oxfordshire. Specimens of these new species were presenter to the Society by Dr. Ayres The commencement of
a paper by Mr. Edwin Lees, F.L.S., "on the groups into which
the British Fruticose Hubi are divisible" was also read. The the British Fruticose Hubi are divisible" was also
paper was accompanied by drawings and specmens.
May 24, ROYAL BOTANC SOCIETY OF LONDON. Inner Circle, Regent's Park. The moorning of the day was
extremely thrcatening, and the rains which fell so saturated the extremely thrcatening, mith moisture, that planks were obliged to be laid in some of the show-tents and on the furf for the company to walk remander of the day was all that could be desireal. The exhiexhibitors bringing the same plants. In cac un the paruch us,
such as Orchidacere and Azaleas, it was much below the last Chiswick gathering; but the collections of stove and greenhouse plants, and particulariy the Pelargonums,
Chiswick, we shall not repeat the description of those which wer brougit forward again on this occasion, continiug our observa-
tions to such as were not then shown, or which displayed any
peculiarity not before alluded to. Perhaps the specimen whicl2 altogether most novel, was Acrop,hy 111 mm venosunt, sent by Mr.
Green, to Sir E. Antrobus, Bt. This plant was in admirable
health, and had large terminal feathery spikes of white blossom. Green, gr. to sir E. Antrobus, Bt. This plant was in admosom.
health, and had large terminal feathery spikes of whte blossom.
Another good specimen of the same species was shown by Mr. Redding, gr. to Mrs. Marryatt, Wimblecton: but tue flowers wer
not pronerly expandect. In the collection of Mi. Goode, gr. to
Mrs. Lawrence, there was an immense and elegant plant of Mrs. Lawrence, there was an immense and elegant plant of
Chorozema cordifolum; Gesncra latentia, very handomc, and
finely grown; Erica Cavendishn, a are yellow-flowered kind, in capital hralth; E. ventricosa co ccluca ninnor, a platht xott more cercis littorea, extremely good; Churozema Henchmanm, 4 fec pultacea var., Very tine; and a iscautiful dwarf plant of E. Mun-
dula. The collection of Mr. Green contained some pplendid vated; Pimelea rosea, dwarf and beautiful; Chorozema Dicksoni, laden with flowers; a variety of Cactus, Iike Ackermanni, but
with blue in the blossoms; Erica splendens, handsome; E. estita aba, very good; Leschenaultia biioba, brilliant; with a charming
specimen of Erica suaveolens, and also of E. Beaumontiana.
Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, exbibited Erica propendens in a lovely state; Zichya coccinea, very rich; Chorozema Henchmanni, magnificent, and in a condition which we have never seen
excelled; Exica hybrida, a noble plant; E. ventricosa carnea,
equally fine; Gesnera bulbosa, splendid specimen: another equally fine; Gesnera bulbosa, a splendid specimen: anotyex
plant of Zicliya coccinea, on a trellis 4 fect across, and cere
inch of it covered with bloom; Poivrea coccinea, dwarf, and flowering thiberally ; and Kennedya nigricans, in rich health, but
wanting in showy colours. From Mr. Mill, Nurseryman, stoke Newington, there were large plants of Euthales macrophylla,
and the handsome Hibiscus splendens. Mr. Atlee, gr. to - Beaufoy, Esq., South Lambeth, showed, amongsta generaily Well managed ; Erica mundula, very small and close, blooming difolia, with good plants of Boronia denticulata, Erica elegans,
and Correa speciosa. Mr. Clarke, gro to W. Smith, Esq., Sbirley and Correa speciosa. Mr, Clarke, gr, to W. Smith, Esq., Sbirley speciosissimus, and both flowering together; Muraitia Heisteria Very dense and pretty; Eutaxia myrtifolia, dwarf, and in as
tonishing luxuriance; Erica translucens, and Chorozema Dicksoni, beautiful specimens. By Mr. Clark, gr. to W. Block, Esq very close Azálea lateritia. The followiug plants came from Mr
Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, Hayes' Place; Dulwynia clavata remarkably well bloomed, Erica odora rosea, an excellent little
plant; E . ventricosa stellata, particularly good; Hovea Celsii
2 feet height, finely grown: Pimelea decussata, Iow and rich; Tro-
preolum trocolirum grandiflorum, superlatively beautuful; and Borcma crenulata, a slowy snecimen. The collection of Mr.
Frazer, nurseryman, Iea Bridre Road, included, among many poor productıons, Zichya glabrata, very elecant: Leschendulti linophylla, 3 fcet hiph, graceful; Erıca nerspicua nana, most and very verdant plant, frem Mr. Joynes, of Tottermec
 nen, from Mr. Frazer, Lea Bridge Road. The Orchiclacea, whe
were of inferior quality generally, comprised a nice plant of Oncidium pumillu, on a block of wood from Mr. Graves, grat t Mrs, Cannon, stratford Green; and a good variety of Nenclitum, from Mr. Reddingo The group of tall Cacti, fron
 which resembles Colvilhi. Both here and at Chiswick, the show
of Fuchsias was by no means what right have been expected from the advertisements of growers. The Venus victrix was the such as it would hat mont the prow reserved until they were in a better condition, or better selected. tubs, from Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. The varieties were, Luna,
Climax, Lady of the Lake, Bleda, King, Standishii, Madonna, Lady Douglas, Maid of Honour, Standish's Beauty, Agnes, an unusually large and riclh state, were sent by Mr. Joynes, of Tot-
teridge. Mr. Gaines's Shrubby Calceolarias were Rising Sun, Dusty Miller, Favourite, Cyrus, and Sunbeam, Mr. Catleengh's
were Commander-in-Chief, delicata, Reform, Commodore, Hero, and Caroline. Mr. Catleugh's Herbaceous sorts were Brides maid, Lady Sale, Van Amburgli, Lread had some Lake,
Isabella, and Favourite. Mr. Gren
and striking seedling Calceolarias, as had Mr. Wakeling gr . to W. Whitmore, Esq. Beckenham. Thnse from
Mr. Standish, in the way of C. Standishii, and all very beautiful,
were 13arshot Beauty Raphael, Surprise, Princess Mary were Bagshot Beauty, Raphael, Surprise, Princess Mary
Reliance, and Duchess if Gloucester. The lost of Mr. Cieen' sedkings wete Kosa magnflora, Georgiana, Imperial, and
Ignea multifora. We insert alist of the Pelargonmmsexhitited
gecor lection from Mr. Cock, Cliswick, not for competition-Wonder
Cyrus, Durn, Mahel, Jubulec, Madeleine, Grand Monarch, Prine
 Si, Mr. Dobson, gr. to E. Beck, Erq., Isleworth-Erectum,
 leuph, Emma, Luma, Lond Chancellor, Matilda, Favorite, Dido


 tal-Simile, Vulcan, Rienzi, Coronation, Erectum, Una; 3, Mr
Slowe, gr, to R. Baker, Esq, Bayfordbury Park (no names)
Nurser Arc, Erectum, Sylph, Frlash, Comte de Paris, Victory, Lillia,

 of Are, Florence; 3, Mr. Cockburn, gr, to the Earl of Mansfield,
Climax, Perfection, Alexandrina, Joan of Arc. Sembing Pexar-
coniums
 Mr. Whomes. There was a brilliant display of Cinerarias, all
some good seedlings, especially from Mr. Ivery, of Peckham.
collection of Echinocacti, \&c., few of which were in flower, came
from Mr. Bunney. A pretty whitish-mowed Clintonia, with Groad pnk edges to its blossoms, was sent by Messrs. Black and
G1en. There uas the charming Tree Holet from Mr. M Arthur,
Edgeware Road. Other objects will have their nerits indicated Edgeware Road. Other objects will have their meerits indicated
by the prize list. But we must notice two groups that seemed to us best to arcord with the objects of the society. These were
wo coilections of Agricultural grasses, from Mr. Joynes, of rotteridge, and Mr. Turner, gr. to Mrs. Holloway, near Reading lection of British Ferns, from, Mr. G. Turner, gr. to the Hon.
and Rev. R. Wilson.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Liendency of Branches to direce themselves towards the example) is reared upon moistened cotton, in aress fo lighted by a single window, or in a box with a single aperare, the roung stem, instead of rising perpendicularl from the soil, as if it were growing either in the open air or in complete darkness, inclines itself towards the light preserving at the same time its straightness throughout he the ceiling. On the contrary, whenever a growing plan which has been raised either in darkness or in the open air, and has taken a vertical direction, is placed in either
of the above conditions, the young stem first becomes bent and then inclines itself towards the light, in two distinct and successive phenomena: in the first, the lower part of the stem still retains its vertical direction, while the upper part is more or less horizontal ; in the second, the upper nclined, the whole of the stem becomes straightened, and finally points in the direction of the light. Although plant thus inclines itself towards the side from whence the light proceeds, it is not necessary, as MM. de Can dolle and Dutrochet appear to think, that the point of curvature should receive any portion of the rays of light This bend does not remain in the young stems after the cause which produced it has been removed: the intensity roun 1 , hower, far fom being the same when the that it may be laid down as a general rule that the tendency of the stems towards the light is much greater in proportion as the light is less intease, or the point from is situated has is low. The medium on the length of time in which the curve is produced; for both in water and in an atmosphere of hydrogen or nitrogen, the curve by acquiring thes, thougn doubtess at diferent periods, tions correspond. If instead of a case with one aperture the young plants were placed in a bag with two openings, equally curious would be observed. These two perture may be formed in the same side of the box, so that the rays of light which pass through them may form an angle be situated on wite sides. In the firstinstance, when the intensity of the two lights is equal, the stem bends in the direction of the resultant-that is to bisector of the angle formed by the two rays. But when he power of the two lights is unequal, either from the them being partially shaded, the stem no longer curves in the direction of the resultant, but towards the strongest light. By the aid of a young plant, therefore, it may be ascertained which of two lights is the most intense-0 which of two glasses is the most transparent; and, under ertain circumstances, a plant may serve as a correct photometer. In the second instance, when the light is intensity of the rays is equal, the plant, equally balanced between both, neither leans to one nor the other If, on the contrary, there is a difference in the power o the two lights, it inclines towards the most intense, unless
mhich case it no longer grows curved, although the light hould be more powerful on one side than on the other In order to induce these phenomena, it is not necessary that all the rays of which light is composed should be present; for in all my experiments, either with the heliostadt or with coloured and analysed glasses, if I pro ceeded by elimination, the resuit was, that the piant, when exposed to the red, orange, yellow, and green rays grew as if it were in complete darkness- that is to say, it never incined to either side; whereas, under the blue and violet rays, it always acquired a curved form. This com plete inaction under certain rays is not owing to the nature of the green or colouring matter. When two lights cross of turpentine-a -that is to say, it grows as if the light were not obscured cerned, the chemical rays of ligomenon of motion is conAs a plant situated between two luminous rays of unequal intensity always bends towards the most powerful, could easily ascertain whether the blue or violet ray exerted the greatest infuence; and it has always been in favou portion to the deficiency of light I could esily, by means of plants placed in different parts of a dark chamber ascertain whether the darkness were complete--J. Payer in the Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences at Paris. aper, we find that a specmen Oat, in the straw, was presented to the Editor of that journal which, from the root to the top of the ear, measured up wards of 7 feet. The soil upon which it was grown was heavy clay, on a retentive subsoil, which was thre years since broken up from grass, and afterwards tho roughly tile-drained. The average height of the ${ }_{x}$ crop from which it was taken is said to have been 6 feet.

In cooking vegetables, the choice of water is very important, owing to the different effects produced in their
texture by hard and soft water. Thus, green veretables and pulse lose both their wolour and consistence if boiled in soft water, whereas, if bolled in hard water, the colour is much better preserved, and the texture less altered. If, however, we wish water to act as a solvent, as, for instance, in making soap, and extracting the vegetable aroma, as well as the animal juices, the purest soft water will be by far the most suitable.-Miss Zornlin's World of Waters.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

 Winters, and extends over from six to seeven squad the three wast
 collection for the present seasort ; auct the plants are arranged in Some of them are already beautifuny in fiswer, ars the rot whlt varying in the Rhododendrons from purplish to white, and comprising the orange and flame tints of the Azaleas with the delicate
waxen-blossoms of Kalmia latifolia, the most prominent feature waxen-blossoms of Kaimia latifolia, the most prominent feature limits, of almost all sizes and heights, from a great, spreading
tree, to a low, round-headed shrub. Some tall specimens, with comparatively small heads, would make admirable substitutes
for Orange-tress in the Italian style of gardening; and others, of would be magnificent objects on lawns. We noticed R. hyahybrids between R. ponticum and catawbiense. The way in which the standards are produced is by grafting. The entire collecbe transplanted, if proper care is exercised in taking them up with large balls of earth to the roots. An immense standard specimen, which was brought to the same place two years back,
has been removed there acain this season, has been removed there again this season, pad is blooming mag
nificently, thereby showing that the finest plants are not injured
by shifting. The plants will afford a decided treat to the ad by shisting. The plants will atord Brown's Nursery, Stough.-Had there been no railroads, and
we had been compelled, as in days of yore, to walk 20 miles on foot to visit our neighbour's garden, a sight of the Tulip-bed at Grown nuder fauld more than compensate for all the labour strength of growth and luxuriance of foliage are proportionably great, and the blooms are fuller of colour this year than the
last. The plants are very hcalthy, and do not arpear to bare
suffered suffered, as has generally been the case mother places. Larmas
is excedmgiy good throughont the bed, altuoughin rarious
character; Salvator Rutsais also cxcellent. the colnur of this flower is perhaps not $\mathrm{t}_{\mathrm{t}}$ tate so dark as in some notherson the same
class, but the symmetry of the form. the purity if its ba-e, anc the fine and decided claracter of its breaking, rezder if anc, 12 ses
tionably one of the finest Byblemens in cultivation. Walace,
anotner Bythemen, broken by the late Mr. Cuates large and noble flower, but not oy any meancer, पat to andato Bizarre, and although no doubt raised from Polyphemus, is dif ferent from that flower, or from Albion, to which latter it has
been compared; for, independently of being only and coll stantly feathered, the shape is not exactiy like either of those season as the present, is a manifest disadvantage. Mr. Bruwn has, however, broken many flowers similar to Polyphemus, some Anchor, but it is not perhaps quite so close in shape; another
which for distinction is called Brown's Polyphemus, has

 are all remarkably good; whilst Claudiana, of which we had generally heavy, and not by any means so good as last season. astoniched to find that it had nerer befn prwh by Mr. Browne
However, such will not be the case in futare. Of Tricolors such as they are, tbere were many fine specimens, particnlarly
of Lawrence's Black Duke, and Wilmer's Duke of York. As th blooms are now in full perfection, we should advise those of our
readers who intend to pay this Nursery a visit (and it will well compensate them), to lose no time, inasmach as one hot day
would, in such a season as the present, in all probability cause

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-No. NII
44. Geography of Plants.-It is very remarkable that the Flora of Sicily produces scarcely any, if any, peculian Indigenous species, the plants being common, almost without exception, to Italy or Africa, or some of the countries surrounding the Mediterranean, whereas there are several indigenous plants in Corsica and some other Mediterranean islands. Mr. Lyell supposes the plants of Sicily to have migrated from pre-existing lands; and, as the remains of living species of shell-fish and zoophyte are found embedded in the strata at the summits of lofty mountains in the island, he brings us to this curious result, that the families of plants and animals of the Val di Noto, and some other mountainous regions of Sicily, are of higher antiquity than the country itself; that is, was 45. Palestine.-" A land flowing with milk and honey," is a proverbial expression, characterising a land exuberantly productive, not only in the necessaries, but the luxuries of for it includes more than it expresses; yet even as Palestine, the rich pastures of which secure an ample supply of very excellent milk, while for the superior quality of its homey it seems at all times to have enjoyed a high reputation. Milk and honey in various preparations occupy a prominent place in the dietary system of the 46. The Observation of Nature..-When Anaxagorss the peculiar property of whose mind has been called "a certain high wrought and fanciful sublimity," was ask Why he came into the world, he answered, "To behold the sun, the moon, and the marrels of nature."
47. Habits of the Lion.- Pope makes a curious mistake about lions in his note to a passage respecting them in the Easay on Man. "The manner," says he, "of Lions hunting their prey in the deserts of Africe is this: at their first going out in the night-time, they set up a loud
roar, and then listen to the noise made by the beasts in roar, and then listen to the noise made by the beasts in their flight, pursuing them by the ear, and not by the
nostril." On the contrary, the lion hunts but little, is sluggish, and instead of pursuing by the ear, lurks, and springs on his prey by surprise.
48. Uses of the Mesembryanthema.-The common Ice-plant of the gardens, Mesembryanthemum crystallinum, so called because its cuticle is elerated in the form
of multitudes of crystalline points, is burnt in the Canaries for the sake of its ashes, which the Spaniards import in large quantities for their glass-works, under the name of Barilla Moradera. Another species, the M. nodiforum,
is used in Egypt for the same purpose, and also in the manufacture of morocco leather. This and the other species are chiefly found in sandy, desert, arid places,
where they flourish in the absence of other vegetation, where they flourish in the absence of other vegetation, and afford a grateful food to cattle, which browse upon them. M. emarcidum, according to Burnett, is fermented
by the Hottentots, when it becomes narcotic, and is chewed by those people like Tobacco.

## atenip和.

The Transactions of the Gardeners' and Stewards' Pro vident and Mutual Inslruction Society. Dublin. The objects of the Society which issues the above little periodical are the creation of a Benefit Fund, and the diffusion of knowledge in farming and gardening among its members. It formerly published the "Irish Farmers' and Gardeners' Register," which is now discontinned, and the present work substituted for it.
Embracing two desigus, which are both of a praiseworthy character, we cannot but wish it every success, and congratulate the members upon having a printed medium through which the more valuable of their consmunications may be handed about, and rendered more useful. In each of the three numbers for March, April, and May, which have been sent to us, there is an original paper, a few paragraphs containing good practical inform for the succeeding month. They appear to be sent out monthly

## I. contains an agricultural article on sowing grain-

 crops; and the writer concludes with the following advice about selecting the seed of all kinds of grain :1st-Never retain the same kind of seed too long upon the land; at the end of three years it will generally always produces a change for the better in the crops, loams and peat soils will sooner require the change.
" 2 d -In selecting seed it should be ascertained, if possible, where and on what kind of soil it grew ; and be sown. Never select seed from a rich soil to sow it on be sown. Nut prefer that from a poor soil to sow it on a rich
"3d-Always select seed well cleaned and pure, being strictly of the same kind; seed of different kinds will vegestrictly of the same kind; seed of different kinds will vege-
tate at different times, and ripen at different seasons, which occasions serious loss, and further deterioration of which oc

In No. II., for April, there is an excellent communication on the treatment of Mangold Wurzel. An article on the culture of the Potato occupies the principal part of No. III. We give an extract respecting the diseases to which the plant is subject:-
The disorders to which the Potato is liable are, Dry Rot, Curl, and Scab. The first of these, which is the most dangerous, makes its ravages among our old mellow
varieties, corroding them as a canker, commencing where some bruise, scab, or wound has effected an opening on the rind or skin of the tubers, and by admitting atmospheric air to mix with the saccharine and other juices of
the Potato, causes gangrene to set in, and in a few months infect the whole tuber, and it becomes a brown putrid mass of dry rot. Old varieties of the Potato are not so liable to it, when grown on bog moor or mountain land. The Potato abounds in a starchy substance, and when cut or bruised there issues a portion of the liquid, and forms an incrustation on the wounded part, impenetrable to the atmosphere; but on the contrary, strong lands which retain ammoniacal salts, and that are remarkable for producing gluten, grow Potatoes destitute of the necessary quantity bruises remain porous and open to the influence of air, and to the baneful consequences of dry-rot.

The Curl is a disease that a few harvest kinds are subject to, such are Bangor, Red Nose Kidney, and most of the kidney varieties. It is caused by allowing them to growing state, before the stalks wither, and exposed to the influence of the sun until they turn green in the colour, the propensity to curl will be remedied.
fertility, that are worn all Potatoes grown on lands void of tion of the plough, and I would not advise a Potato crop in such soile. The farmer should endeavour to have his Potatoes for seed from moor or mountain soils, and if such cannot be procured, from mellow fresh ones; always such cannot be procured, from mell
avoiding seed from worn-out land."

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. a fow of the later flower-garden-plands, and tise season hitherto being the most favourable we have had for many years, we shall
have more leisure for the next three months to turn our attention
to the higlier branches of gardening; and this is so far fortunate,
becuuse, whatever kinds of plants one cultivates, unless the greatest attertion is paid to them while they are making thenr
growth, so as to bring them into fine proportionate specimens growth, so as to bring them into fine proportionate specimens,
they will not be worth looking at, be they ever so rare. The window.gardening round London, now-a-days, can boast of
better specimens of skill and attention than the general run of our best conservatories could do as late as fourteen years back, species was considered the fortunate king of spades. While this so much, that their naked stems looked more like fiddle-sticks than anything else. The vexy opposite of this sy stem now pre-
vails; no matter how rare a plant is, unless it yields so far to valls; no matter how rare a plant is, unless it yicelds so far to once discarded for ever; and in this consists the grand secret of
keeping up a selection of plants. At no former period were the ad vantages of growing plants into fine specimens more apparent every plant was a perfect specimen of its kind. The manner,
aiso, in which the exhbitors placed their plants on the table was a lesson of itself worth going a hundred miles to see, and to
learn. Instead of crowding them after the manner of the old school, every plant had a free scope all round, so that you conld
see the different modes of pruning, training, and staking, which the growers found most applicakle to each kind; and let your experience be what it might, you could learn many useful hints
from this arrangement. Any one, after witnessing this arrangement, who will allow his plants to be huddled up together at home has prid too dear for his admission-ticket. I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Pinary,-About the beginning of June the succession and younger plants will want potting, and of room in the new pots, as, after Midsummer, when they are established in the new soil, they will grow faster than at any other period of the season.
Vinery.-These houses are now out of all sort of danger that I cantring - These houses are now out of all sort of danger that and if you have any doubts on the subject, let the Vines have the benefit of them. See also that the bunches of the succession-crops
are well thinned, and keep up a good growing atmosphere till the fruit begins to ripen. guard the crop. The trees must put up with a little ill-treatment Fios. - These must never suffer for want of water. Pinch off the tops of the yonng shoots always at the third or fourth joint, unless you want wood to fill up your space.
Melons and Cucumbers.-I saw the other day an original and very simple method of smoking these plants; or indeed, any kind of plants in frames. It is this:-Dissolve a table-spoonful
of saltpetre in a pint of water; take pieces of the coarsest brown paper, about six inches wide, and ten or twelve inches long; steep them in the liquid till they are all wet; dry them, and they
are fit for use want to smoke a frame, roll one or two of the pieces like a cigar,
leaving a hollow in the middle from half-an-inch to an inch in diameter, and fill this up with tobacco; then twist one end, and 8 tick it in the soil, and light the other end, and the thing will
smoke away slowly for an hour or more, and kill all the flies. An inneeper rear this place hit upon the plan this season, and he ends of cigars, and what is left in the pipes, \&c
The last three weeks have been the finest weather for gardening that we ever experienced in May. Insects have been as yet less
general than usual, and all the crops of vegetables and fruits are general than usual, and ail the crops of vegeta berry bushes infected with the caterpillar, and a little dose of the A Pirages. This is the very best time in the whole year apply salts and saline manures to this crop. The drainage
common sewers, of stables and cow-houses, laundries, or ev pond-water made thick with soot, will all be now appropriated
by these plants Broccor, for autumn may yet be sown. Grange's Early White is the best; but if you are fond of novelties, you cant get enough for aught I know,
Cavilimpower.-I should not like to sow this later than the beginning of this week for late arick out next month, so that the crop must stand on the seed-bed till fit to plantout permanently. the bist time to sow this very wholesome sallad for autumn use; and as you ought to sow some every three weeks till the middle them also very thin. Crops.-All summer crops, of whatever
Sowing SUMMER nature or kind, should be sown very thin indeed if any of the
plants are to be afterwards transplanted. To be sure, you can thin out if they happen to be too thick; but if the weather is dry
at the time, you may do a good deal of harm, and, on the whole, you had better sow thin in the first instance; - and I have allowed you a new heading in the Calendar to remind you more particu-
larly on this point. Lettuces, and the other succession crops you will, of course, not forget to sow, if you have only a penny
almanac to say when
now- $a$-days. the thinning-out and regulating the summer-growth of the Gooseberry, Currant, and Raspberry bushes. Though the
kitchen-garden were fuil of weeds, the summer-pruning of these plants was never omitted in my younger days, and always about that time. In early situations, Peaches and Apricot may
patriall thined, where a heavy crop is set. Cherries and Plums on the walls will also want thinning by-and-by. All the late
Pears, either on walls or standards, are much improved by early thinning. It is hardly necessary to rernind any one to keep down insects of all sorts on fruit-trees.
I1.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
Srove, -Very many of the free-growing plants will now want another shift into larger pots, and as they must occupy morc greentiouse, or some other place. Now and in the middle of winter are the advantages of an intermediate house between a
stove and greenhouse most apparent; this is the most useful house that can be about an establishment. Recoliect that no plant is worth looking at until it is brought to a good specimen.
GreENGouss.-If you can by any possibility have access to spare frames or pits, all the Heatlis, and most of the other hardier and more delicate greenhouse plants, will grow in them far
better than in the best-constructed greenhouse; and in that case better than in the best-constructed greenhouse; and in your greenhouse into an intermediate stove, or into
summer. Pits And Framps.- When the finer plants are brought into these you may keep them a little closer, and probably many of the Alants will want a little shading in the middle of the day at first good sprinkling with the syringe; not, however, if it has been a
dull cloudy day. dull cloudy day.
FLOWER-GARDEN, - This has been such a fine time for turning for mowing and rolling, and for the growth of weeds, that people are so much engaged in all this as to leave them little time to
read Calendars.-D. Beaton, Shrublund Park Gardens.


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending May 26, 1843.
The market this week is weil stocked with garden produce of a better quality. Carrots and Turnips, of the present year, are quantity of Cauliflowers, offered at $6 d_{*}$ each. Grapes, Pines, Melons, and Cherries, are exceedingly good, particularly selling as low as $2 s$. a pound; but they are evidently very stale. Ordinary ones produce $4 s$. a pound. Gooseberries are much larger, and there are some Currants in a few of
the stalls. Foreign Grapes and Oranges are many of them now rotting. Peaches are of a moderate size, though poorly coloured. The flowering plants in pots, that were fresh to us, were Epacris heteronema, Erica mundula, E. vestita alba, E. cerinthoides, a few wretched Baisams, Lupinus polyphyllus (both the blue and Mignonette, the red-blossomed Hawthorn, Boronia denticulata, Eutaxia myrtifolia, and the Honeysuckle. Of cut specimens the principal were, kinds of herbaceous Pronies.


Notices to Correspondents.
SALT.-Dianthus.- It was a sad error to listen to such foolish advice as that of salting your fower-beds. inee things may to wash out the whl proval the attempt, and may not succeed; 2 . To remove all the soil; salt and form nitrate of sodi. We fear, however, the latter will be too costly a remedy. The best way will be to try a bushel of the soil first, and see what happens. The acid may
be diluted largely with water, and the mass left for a fortujght,
when it should be examined, to see if the soil is hetter. This may be ascertained by potting in it some spare Carnations, of no value.
Manures.-Guano. - Use it at the rate of $\frac{1}{\frac{1}{l}} \mathrm{lb}$, to a gallon of
water; it varies in strength. If you do not get effect enough repeat the dose in strength. If you do not get errect enough weeds and peat, and you will find it speedily fit them for manure. --Graft.-If you will take the trouble to refer back to our meet with all yon desire on the subject. clearing the water in his pond. It may possibly prove effectual; We cannot advise him as to any other plan.
GArDRN-Frame.- Will the correspondent at Dewsbury, who, at page 211 , described a garden-frame, favour us with so
further information as to the manner of its construction? Buttom-Heat.-J. MA, H.-You will get the information you want in a short time, in a leading article, probably next week. In the meanwhile we see no objection to your boiler; fut why return pipes, do as well? don's patcht pyailes. The former are manufactured at stourbrisge ; the latter at lirmingham. Of this any dealce those in your neighbourhood do not choose either to supply them themselves, nor to give themselyes the trouble of obtaining information respecting them from their L.ondon correspong the London nurserymen. li RUiT-TREES.-J. B. H.-We hear of no complaints in this Providence. Winl Mr, Hamilton, who last year made some Pink-Applrs,-Will Mr, Hamilton, who last year made sod as
statements about, his success in growing Pines, be so good

## oblige several management

Mrions-ment? - You may remove all the female blossoms of Your Melons, except about six or eight of the finest on each
plant, which should be left to set for truit. As a deneral rule, there shiould not be more than one fruit. A8 a each prinicipin
branch ; though two may be allowed if it is very strong. The branch; though two may be allowed if it is very strong. The male biossoms
PEACH-TRERS. $_{\text {thor }}^{\text {then }}$
PEACH-TRERS.-H. C. ( . sends last year's shoots from some large
Peach-trees. Those recenved exhibit, gum, and this, a qenerai mortification has taken place as regards all the last yeal's shonts. He attributes the evil to "the excessive
heat of last summer, as the whole of the trees having a southern aspect are in the same state, whitist those havme an eactern aspect, in the same garden, are in a hearthy contition," Wh dry weather-which of course they are most tiable to be against above described, after the first heavy fall of than in would appear that more sap is then absorbed by the routs than the
vessels of the tree can well recewe. There is no remedy; but the preventive is obvously that of mulching and watering, in weather, so that when rain does come a full supply of moisacenstomed to DRIED Strawberaies.-C. M. begs Mr. Allen will kindly inform
him how he continues to preserve his Strawberries, while drying in the sun, from dust. C.M. Mives in London. canker is for want of bottom-heat. The heat of your dung is exhausted, and the roots have a low temperature to grow in,
. While the tops are well supplied with the heat by the sun watering will accelerate the evil. The best means for preventing canker, is by a slight lining of fresh dung to the bed before it gets exhausted, and not to suffer the water to go near the stems of your plants. $\frac{\pi}{1}$ the seeds were first sown would not have minch effect, for in soil, beyond the has long since been washed down into the now, dissolved in water. However, salt by itself is not Asparagus near London has hitherto been, this year, as good as usual, owing to the long continuance of cold and wet weather, Are you well drained?
Iyons's work was a presentation one; and Mr. L. has only
distributed it among his private Amelions.-F. A. P.-The case to which you refer is probably that of some Camelia fowers produced near London, and ex-
hibited a few weeks ago to the Horticultural Society, Those plants were trained to a north wall, in a well-drained border;
in this all the secret of their success consists, as we belteve,
We should turn them out in such a place now, in a bed of We should turn them out in such a place now, in a bed of peat, such as would be employed
double white is one of the hardiest.
ciosissimus is to grow them in an enriched soil, and keep them
collo in a warm, light house while they are making their shoots, exposing them entirely during August and September. By the
latter practice they will become brownish and unhealthylatter practice they will become brownish and unhealthy matus Serns,-An Original Subscriber.-The seeds of Cacti may be gathered and sown as soon as they are ripe. Being
produced in a large pulpy berry, this never bursts of itself;
but treatment the y require, is to remove the pulpy matter from Roses,- An Inquiver, Torquay -The appearance of green leaves in the centre of Roses is not uncommon, Some suppose it
arises from the soil being too rich; if this be the cause the
remedy is obvious. It is also caused by the eariy part of the arises from the sorl It is also caused by the eariy part of the
remely is obvious.
season being dry, which, if followed by wet, induces fresh growih ; for this we know of no remedy.*
 and also apply cow-ding to the roots. For information on
American shrubs, you may consult Loudon's Arboretum Bri-Crespars.-A Corvespondent.- Nothing grows faster than the
American Creeper, Ivy, Clematis flammula and vitalba. It is possible that your place would suit some gardener'; but it is
necessary to advertise it. Pelarooniems.-Catherin
the plants are - in bloorine.- as it injures the flowers.--Catherine and non Inquarer at Torquay. - We cannot suggest a remedy for is at jresent unknown; the nost experience are subjected to
bave their plants injured by it, and whether it arises frem any
 F. A. P,-lli you want a rich compust fur Peargoniuns, ou
may obtan it specdily by mingutwo thircis of fresh loam with
one of well leaf-mould, and a small cuantrty of broken sand-stone, reduced Rs fine as poserth1c, ard you will not heed silver sand. In the
absence of stone, finely- broken potsherds, bricks or charcoal,
will be useful. to see a single flower of a Pelargonum coming of a different flower, most probably indicating one of the parents of the
sing a whote brancha should be so affected is very singular--these sports canmot be accounted for-the same
thing takes place in the red Laburnum, in the Chrysanthennum, and is s, mular to a Nectarinc occasionally coming on a Peuch
tree.*-- fabbler. Your Secdling is a decided variety, pretty, but rather too faint in colour.
and the failure you experience of proceeding appears correct, ceeds most probably from the selection of the shoots for the depthof of about four or five nnches, and repluce this with
compost, wmeh should be ligut and rich, consist.ng of chual compost, wheh should be light and ricl, consist.ng of chusl
parts of loam and leaf-mould, or well roted cow manue, w, $h$, apts of loam and leaf-mousd, or wefl rotted cow manule, with
aportion of sand, it the loam is stiff, this should be mixed well
together and sitted: having prepared the bed, water it throngh a fine rove. Select your cuttings from the short jomted dinbloomed shoots, tahcn from the centre or sides of the
plants. Tl e older shoots are hollow, and hard, and not fit 1 or
the joint ; lor if a portion unuer the jontis lelt, it whil decay and
endanger the salety of the flant. nisert the cutars ma the
soil, wind soit, und press the earth firmly round them, and when compay attention to watering. When, they begin to grow pluch
of the tops of the shoots, to encourage their makng stiong and buss y plants. Some growers strike their cuttings under season, when they require protection. Many stike the the
cultings in pots, placing them round the edge, and covering with a hand-glass.*
that he is plat aware of Abbett states in answer to $A$ Lady, a seed, whifich is certainly of (nicus Bualnedictus. It does not however, fol,ow that br causche he has the Blessed Thinstle, a
lady's is the same; although the form of her leaf, and the general appcarance of her seed, as far as the cuts explain them,
are in favour of the supposition. We campot spare more room
for this inquiry until it 18 ascertained that the plant in question
will act like yeast, which is the only point of interest in the maiter
Dovaik plant yay we Rose,-J. B.-We are not aware whether this plant may be
sacceed by the
Austrian Briar will not root, you will perhaps gain your or er may prune his Dahlias, if he desiies to have only a few very fine and perfect flowers on them. It
should be done as soun as the shoots show themselves, and the lower ones alone should be removed. It is not well to take
away the leader.
 one plant is fertulised by another, they should both be of the
same family, and even of the same genus. Bat we have some curious facts upon this matter, which will, before long, form
the subject of a leading article. SEEDLING CACTI.-J. $R$. - Your seedling is intermediate in the ciosissimus. it is quite as good as the latter, and has as much of blue in it, but unless it differs markedly in habit, it will not
be distinct enough to bear a separate name SEEDLIO HEAME- $T$-Your
minor and E. vestita coccinea partakes of the ch. aristata both, as well in the thabit and follarga as in the colour and form
of the flowers. yet it is essentially difiterent form of the flowers: yet it is essentially different from either, and
may be regarded as a very handsome and valuable production. may be regarded as a very handsome and valuable production-
The one raised from unimpreguated seeds of E. perspucua is not so peculiar, it has, however, very rich pink. perspers, and
is a beautiful thing. Could you furnish us with your address? NsBors.- G. Imms.- - Your small white thread- like worms are the of the soil, in wet weather ; their history appears to be but little understood. $S .--W$. $H$. Rogers. - The larva of a small moth
belonging to the genus Tinea is creating the ravages you speak belonging to the genus Tinea is creating the ravages you speak
of to your carpets; three or four species of Tinea are known to create great destruction upon; and when fail grown turns into a chrysalis, and then tecomes a small moth, the eggs of which produce the pest so much creaded by yoursel and of cincarempousekeepers. To a difficult matter, and instead attention should be chiefly devoted to the larva : to get rid of these, or at least to hinder them from doing important injury, all articles they feed apon
should be frequentiy exposed to the lightit and fresh air, well should be freguentiy exposed to the light and fresh air, well
brushing and beating them at the same time : in case of carpets being attacked, they should be frequently remored from the floors, well heaten, and the floors well washed with strong soap
suds, directing ihe scrubbing-brush into ell cracks where the suds, directing he scrubbing-brush into all cracks where the
larve are likely to hide. Attention to these particulars will do much to rid you of the nuisance you complain cf; and if you
will forward some of the small moths, which will soou make Wheir orward some of the smanl moths, which will soon make
thene Thea can be easily determined. S.- - A. E.-The caterpillar
destroying your Rose-bushes is probably that of a small moth destroying your Rose-bushes is arobe the specmen you forwarded
called Lozoternia Rosaria; but as the to us was crushed beforeit reached our hands, we cannot speak
positively the egge which are ligid in the summer or autumn,
liatch with the opening leaves, and the little liatch with the epening leaves, and the little caterpillar begins
at once to form a residence, by drawing two or more le together, on which it feds. This operation son points out
where the caterpuliar is, and the best method which we where tie caterpiwar is, and the best method which we know
of getting rid of it is hand-picking, which should be practised as soon as the operations of the caterpiliar become visible,
Yur ground rabub is that of $a$ species of Tipula, probabiy that you should get rea, of it if if possible, but it is difficult to to point out an enfectual remedy for a garden; it will turn into what is
commonny culled a Daddy-longylegs, and when in this state eit can be destroyed in a variety of ways, which will naturally
suggest themselves, and no opportunty sbould be lost to cleat your grounds of such a nuisance. $S$.. S. $D$. - White Heliebore
powder, if fresh, is the best remedy for the Gooseberry cater-pullar,--Grub.-The grub intesting your garden to such a
degree that you can hardly keep an her baceous plant degree above alluded to as probably the grub of Tipula oleracea,
that
gand mand in our answer to "A. E." you will find such 1uton mation as
will meet your inquiries. $s$.- W. Elliott.- Xour insect is the caterpillar feeds on Willow, Apple, and occasionally other trees, caterpilar feeds on willow, Appie, and occasionany other trees,
but 1 not known to do any serious injury to them. The middie
 better pour boiling water on the hillocks; this will effectually destroy them.
der
lems. $-S . F$. J. The Linnean system of Botany is not worth learning, and we cannot do you the dieseryice of recommendpredia can be procured by any bookseller who chooses to give
himself the trouble to obtain it. If your bookseller wout yet it, we advise you to change him.- R. $E$. -The best work on
British plants, w, erition of English Botany. you will gair all the information you require form any cata-
 Appes really cannot name your Rhododendrons. Nos. 9 and are tolerably goord fiowers; but they are all too much like $\mathbb{R}$. ponticum.-- Luxor.-The error aroose through the printers iavingleft out the word "bunches." You ought.t to read "Ler
doz. bunches," as Cabbage-plants are made up ul buncties containing from 8 to 10 plyateps each ; the seade up ings sponen of
are sold for planting only.--S. Pitchford and several others See the Notices to Correspondents of last week, p. 844, the second paragraph.--MM. E. S. - A Fumariaceous plant, and
possibly Anlumia cirrhosa; but who can judge rightis of such a miserable specimen ?-- Arr. Billington, next week if pos-
sible. We wish to connect his remarks with same of our owit If it M. . Apparently an Argyrela, and perhaps A., argentia If it is, aso sedpose, climber.- A. A. - All plants may b wieat, and White Clover are favourite plants with bees. Liquid manure, if not applied in too large a quantity, suits most plants; but over-doses are often injurious, and independentiy ducing flowers.- Aith - Fruit-tree seeds cannot be bought They ate only saved by private individuals who intend to senud
them to friends abroad. Send out all "tender annuals" ald them to friends abroad. Send out all "tender annuals" and
Californian flower-seeds; the nur-erymen understand these terms.- A Young Butunist's specimens are, 1, spirea hyperi-
cifolia; 2, Cornus mascula; 3 , Staphylea trifoliata. You will easiiy ascertain their natural order from the catalones.
WF. Kirk.-Your plant is the Ipomea bona-nox, now called Caionj ction speciosum,- A. $K$, -The she specimen, now you have
forwarded are Fediu olitoria, Sherardia arversis and Veronica chamedrys.- J. E.- No. 1 is Illic: um floridanum ; 2, Eutaxia
 find the names of the best Azaleas shown at Chiswick $r m$ our report of last week. In regard to the Roses, we refer him to
note in a subsequent page, under the head of "Chiswick a note in a subbequent page under the head of cormiswick ${ }_{5}$, Ramonda pyrenaica; others not recognisable, - M. M. W. iilene quinquevulnera, and Gaultheria shallon.--C.E. G.-
Orchis maculata; 2 , 0 , latifolia,--Chermes,-Most re
earths contain oxide of iron. If you want to make it, throw
some old nails into water till a red mud is produced, and add it to soil. - - La. J. F. - There is no reason why your greenhouse
should not face the east, it is a good enough exposure for greenhouses.--W. Maundrell.- We are unacquainted with
 - - An old Subscriber.- The seeds are the Steme Pine.- A. A. $E$. I.iquid manure preparen from cow-dung is excelient for Azaleas,
and probably for Magnolias also. Young Melons fall off either because they are not fertilised or because ihe plant is not strong enough to bear them. Your Pear is apparently attacked by
some mining insect; we are unable to suggest a remedy.-Address on the Mr. Hamiton who won the prize ot the thing theet-
and
lanm-hill Cucumber show, and your letter, therefore, lies hat onr

 11, emarginata; 12 , iberica, var.; 13 , valgaris; 14 , sinensis ;
15 , aristata. $-A$ Subscriber.. The Mr. Davis whio obtained the milze for a miscellaneous collection of fruit at the Chiswick
show, was Mr. E. Davis.--S. Smee. - Your seedling Peony is in the filing -up of its flowers, and also in the shape and colour
of tle petals $\|$ - $W$. $B$.-Your plant is some speces of Hymenocallis. If you remove Olo fower-stem from your Amars his
blanda, it will unauestionably improve it
 cum ; Gessera vertariilhaga.
ne shilling each will be

## SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS. PRLABGoNidMs.-W. J. E.-Your sediug is a very ill-formed

 sLAREONroms.-W. J.E.-Your sediug is a very ill-formedflower ; the lower petals are too long and too na row, and the upper ones are uneven on the edge, *- Repealer.- The lower
petals are short and well-formmed, but the fower altothether
wants substance, and there is too much feathering seen below the spot.* ${ }^{\text {ANsIEs. }}$.H. H , Hampstead.- - Your seedling Pansy is a very
 marked eye centre white, upper petals light purpie, with a
broad belt of the same colour round the lower petals; it is
distinct in Bruce is a large and fine flower, of good substance, weak in the eye, and no improvement upou many dark flowers already
out.--G. M. W. Dublin.- Yuur seeding Pansy wants round more decided marking; the difference in the yellow of the ground-colour of the lip and side petals is a great
drawback, and would be fatal in a better flower. An Amathe Eround-colour of the lipt, and yellow, well-formed the dideriety, having
which renders it of pure white ground, eye very dark and fine, upper petals of a deep rich and bright perppe, with a brod margin of the
same colour round the lower petals, a brilliant and beautiful flower.- Don Juan, a clean and well-formed flower, yelliow

 not arrive in a proper state to judge of their qualities; your
seedllug was quite dry and flat-I appears to be very thin, and
 notch in the lower petal.- J. II.- Your Pansy is weil formecth,
and the edges of the petuls are remarkably smooth, bat the
 Covered with iarga brown sputs. Incomparable is not so good
in form, and we have seen many in the same way. Cinsearia. - Juveronic ocrin, quilled variety, pretty in colour, with crasias.-W. J. E.-Yourg syecimen does not appear to differ
 caunnot be well determined without seemg it on the bush.
susual, ahostof letters lias arrived too late lor answers this week,
NEWS
OF THE
WFEK

The long-expected secession from the Church of Scotand took place on Thursday, the 18 th inst. The event, though remarkable in many of its details, presented few
of the usual characters of a popular movement, and the expression of feeling on the occasion appears for the most part to have been confined to the galleries of the House of Assembly. The secession took place immediately after the General Assembly had been constituted, and before ven the roll of members had been called over. The Moderator read the protest of the Non-Intrusion party, and walked out of the House, followed by 120 Ministers and 73 Elders; among whom were Dr. Chalmers, Dr, Candlish, and other well-known names. The seceding party then constituted a new assembly, by the name of the "Assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland," of which Dre Chalmers was elected Moderator. These events have of course excited general attention, and it will be seen by our Parliamentary Report that the Government are prepared to act by their recorded declarations, and will be guided by the proceedings of the General Aع sembly, as the recognised authority of the Scottish church, in any remedial measures they may propose for the relief of its present difficulties. The adjourned debate on the Canada Corn-bill in the House of Commons was concluded on Munday, when the motion for goivg into Committee was carried by a majority of 188. Mr. Christie's motion for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the oaths and subscriptions now required in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for admitting Dissenters to those Universities, was negatived on Thursday by a majority of $\%$. In the Lords on Tuesday, Lord Powis brought forward his bill to repeal so much of the Ecclesiastical Benefices Act as provides for the union of the sees of St . Asaph and Bangor. After an animated debate, in which several prelates took part, the bill was withdrawn for the present session.
Fiom France we learn that the law adopting the amend-
ment for equalising the duty on colonial and beet-root majority.-From Spain we have the important intelligence of the resignation of the new Ministry. They asked not only for the dismissal of all the military friends of the Regent, but the immediate removal of the garrison of Madrid, to be replaced by such troops as Señor Lopez should select. The Regent refused to sign the dismissal of the Generals, and an immediate dissolution of the Cabinet was the result. Señor Becerra, President of the Senate, has been cormissioned to form a new Ministry and it is openly asserted that the demands of Señor Lopez were the precursors of a new Christino movement, which must have led to the overthrow of the Regent.-From the Levant we Iearn that the Servian Government has at length made its unconditional submission to the Pofte This unexpected change has been produced by the cer tainty that they would receive no support from France England, or Austria; the Prince has therefore consented to resign, and a new election will take place without delay

## 3青ome Néms.

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, left town on Saturday afternoon, for Claremont; where they still remain. The Prince of Wales and the Infant Princess, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, followed in another carriage.
Wednesday being the Queen's birthday, was observed in London and at Claremont with the usual honours. Prince Albert came to town yesterday, to attend a meeting of the evening. The Royal suite at Claremont consists of the evening. The Royal suite at Claremont consists of "the
Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting; Sir F. Storrie, Countess of Dunmore, Lady in Waiting; Sir F. Storrie,
Groom in Waiting ; the Hon. Misses Stanley and Hamilton, Maids of Honour; the Dowager Lady Lytelton; Cols Grey and Wylde, Equerries in Waiting; and the Hon. C.A.
Murray, Master of the Household.-It is understood that Murray, Master of the Household.- It is understood that year his journey to England.- Notice has been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, that His Royal Highness
Prince Albert will, by the desire of Her Majesty, hold a Prince Albert will, by the desire of Her Majesty, hold a
Levee at St. James's Palace, on behalf of Her Majesty, on Wednessday, the 21st of June next, at two O'clock; and that Her Majesty will hold Drawing Rooms at St. James's Palace on Thursday, the 29th June, and on Thursday, the 6th July, to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday. Official Appoinlments. - The Earl of Dalhousie has been
appointedVice-President of the Board of Trade. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto his Royal Highness Prince Albert the offices of Governor and Constable of Windsor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General the Hon Patrick Stuart to be Governor of Malta and its denon. encies ; Francis Burgess, Esq., to be Chief Police Magistrate in the Island of Van Diemen's Land; the Rev. George Giles to be chaplain of the Female Penitentiary in the Island of Van Diemen's Land; and W. Walter Raleigh Kerr, Esq., to be Assistant Auditor-General to the Government of the Island of Mauritius. has been pleased to the Prince of Wates..-The Queen the Privy Seal of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, conferring the following appointments:--Thomas Pemberton Leigh, Esq., to be Chancellor and Keeper of the wynd Talbot to be Attorney-General to his Royal Highness ; George Edward Anson, Esq., to be Treasurer of the Household and Cofferer to his Royal Highness ; James Council to his Royal Highness, Keeper of the Records of the Duchy of Cornwall, Secretary, Receiver-General, and Keeper of the Signet, for the Stewartry and Principality the Duchy of Cornwall.
Parliamentary Movements.-Mr. Bagshaw, the late member for Sudbury, is once more a candidate for the representation of that borough, and has issued a preliminary address to the electors.
Order of St. Andrevo.- The Marquis of Bute and Earl Mansfield have received the Green Ribands vacant by the
deaths of the Duke of Sussex and the Earl of Abergavenny.

## fFortign.

France--The principal news in the Paris papers is that the law adopting M. Passy's amendment, equalising the sugar duties in five years, passed by 286 votes against Ministerial bill by recognising the altered completely the sugar manufacture, and by subjecting colonial and home grow n sugar to the same duty"; is considered by the papers as a victory over Ministers; but the fact that the question involved no political principle is successfully opposed by fore alluded to the order of the Minister of Public We bedepriving the Protestants of the use of certain churches of Alsace, in which Catholic worship is also performed of which the curate of Bitschuelin committed some violent acts. Since then however the Minister has recalled the Strasburg, in a circular to his clergy, has enjoined them to pursue the ways of conciliation and peace. Much notice is taken by all the papers of the Repeal agitation in Ireland, and most of them view with satisfaction the prospect of the peace of the United Kingdom being dis
turbed. The Gasette de France, the organ of that porm
tion of the Legitimists and of the clergy who have placed their hopes on a popular or republican movement, is loud in its praises of the Irish Bishop of Ardagh, and is equally burg. The Globe announces on the authority of account from Goree, the arrest by a French cruizer belonging to the station on the western coast of Africa of an English essel carrying slaves to the West Indies. This capture Was made by the Vigie brig of war. The letcers state that the vessel was English but was running for the Havannah Grenelle has thrown up small black fighes which have no apparent eyes. This phenomenon was observed last year at the same period. The Academy of Sciences had prdered a report to be made on this extraordinary fact Paris on Monday, communicating the important intel ligence that the Regent having refused to sign the dis missal of Generals Linage and Zurbano, the Lope Ministry tendered their resignation, which was accepted Senor Gomez Becerra, President of the Senate, imme diately charged himself with the formation of a new
Cabinet, in which the Ministry of Finance would be conCabinet, in which the Ministry of Finance would be con-
fided to M. Mendizabal. The Congress voted on the 19th anded M. Mendizabal. The Congress voted on the Amnesty as well as thanks to the retiring Ministry. The Congress declared on the same day unanimously, with the exception of three voices, that the Ministers who had fidence. Previous to this event, the Cabinet had taken
for various measures showing its hostility to the policy of the previous Ministry. At Barcelona, party feeling had run so high that the municipality on the 15 th inst. published an adress to the inhabitants, in which, after congratulating them on the part they had in the overthrow of the Rodil Administration and on the accession of their independent representative, Don Joaquin Maria Lopez, to the Presidency of the Council, they invited them to attend at grand Te Deum which was to be chanted the next day servicathedral in commenooration of the event. This arrio was accoraingly performed on the 10tu. The outbreak ensued.-The barque Majestic, arrived at Liverpool from Africa, reports that on the 21st. March the panish brig-of-war Nerrion formally took possession of colours were hoisted and alue Queen The British took no part in the proceedings, but some of the natives showed a disposition to look upon the affair in a hostile light, although no disturbance took place.
Portugal.-We have Lisbon news to the 15 th inst. The Deputies had passed the bill for establishing a system general education throughout the kingdom. It was ery doubtful whetber the Road-hill would pass into a aw this session ; and a strong opposition was expected to he reduction of the tariff as respects the island of Madeira. Prayers had been ordered to be offered up for the sate delivery of Queen Donna Maria, who has passed the sixth month of pregnancy. If the tariff negotistions were rsumed by England, there was considerable probability able compromise of the disputed woollen duties. There was little likelihood of the Portuguese Government resuming these negotiations of their own motion. Great agitation prevailed at Oporto and throughout the wine districts, ith reference to this subjec
Germany.-The Diet of the Prussian Rhenish proLetters was opened at Düsseldorf on the 14th inst. mined to jo are described as being in a state far from prosperous and as petitioning the Government for more protection, while Prussia, perceiving that the union is for the sole advantage of Saxony, is beginning to grow weary of it. The Leipsic food is said to be as dear in Saxony as in England. The Frankfort papers state that the house of Rothschild has given 100,000 f. for the foundation of a hogpital at Jerusalem, and is building, at ite owne expense, a synagogue at Englishman, named Yardley, reaiding at Manheim. consists of a typo-electro-magnetic telegraph: a machine by which news may be transmitted with the greatest rapidity from one place to another, and which at the arme time fixes the impression on paper in the same manner as by a printing press and types.
Italy.-The German papers publish a letter from movee of the 6th inst., mentioning that an insurrectionary delegate and authorities had been obliged to seek refuge in the citadel. Nothing is known of the motives of the movement, or the measures adopted by the Papal Government to repress it.
Greece.-Letters from Athens state that King Otho has determined to apply the sliding-scale system, not ouly as regards a duty on corn grown out of Greece, but also o the reduction of public salaries. The King has accordamount to nearly 50 per cent. on foreign wheat, on which the inhabitants of the Archipelago almost entirely depend for support. A commission is now engaged in drawing apstem, tarin of duties. system, especially as respects English artieles. A letter written by a Jew of Tricala, the chief town of the Sandjac in Thessaly, gives an account of an inundation by whici this statement many of the largest trees were broken down by the weight of the people who climbed up to their tops to escape from the flood. This account however requires confirmation.

Russia. - The news of the Sultan haviog acceded to the Emperor's demands reached St. Petersburgh on the 5th and gave much satisfaction M. de Boutenien has been intrusted by the Eluperor with an extrarn to Rome, for the purpose of settling the long-pending and Catholic Bishops in the Rysion the pointment of Roma Couto tol bla Kjachta, the principal town on the Chinese frontiers, is to pe put into operation immediately.
Turkey.-Intelligence has been received from Belgrade shat the Servian Government has at length submitted to the Pora He Price consents to resign, and anothe The Ministers in all probability take place at Belgrade. The Minstas immediately to Constantinople. This unexpected sub-
mission has been caused by the certainty which the Sermission has been caused by the certainty which the Ser vian Government had obtained that they had no coun
tenance or support to look for from France or Encland Meerza Taka the Persian pienipotentiary artived Erzeroum on the 18th April, escorted by upwards of 100 armed Persians with a few field-pieces. Two Turkish regiments marched out of the town to meet the envoy ninistered of this month the Bishop of Gibraltar ad - 21 the rite of confirmation in the Turkish capita Sunday the Bishons of both sexes; and on the previous Embasay. A Smyrna letter mentions the breaking out of a fire in the centre of the Bazaar at Magnesia on the 20th ult., which could not be extinguished until 2,000 shops had been destroyed. Fortunately the greatest part of the merchandize they contained was saved, but the loss estimated at an enormous sum.
West Indies.-The Dee steamer has brought a full supply of the West India journals, but although containing details of news from the several localities there is leading point in these papers is the statent of the ciency of the Royal mal packet line and the trongly made for placing the old packet on the station Respecting the condition of the crops little is reported. In Barbadoes, Demerara, Trinidad, and Jamaica, the manufacture of sugar had commenced, and was progress ing according to these accounts favourably. Agriculural operations had not of late been successful from the eneral want of rain, but as within the three days prior to wishes of the mails the weather had alered to the themselves. Fip harp, they whedrad the one in the for the ate ilands were still damage is hot stated: Several of the
 the lake had been fit al nigua, Guadaloupe, ac. A te crup plas calculated that about one-third of in inhabitant of Guadaloupe, dated March 7, giving an ccount of a phenomenon which appe connected with the catastrophe of Feb . 8, has been pubMarie Galante and Guadaloupe, and in the mid-channel, a column of water, black in colour and of mid-channel, a arose from the sea with great force. All around it to considerable distance a quantity of vapour covered the sea. This appearance lasted about half an hour. M. Coloron add that being well acquainted with waterwas too vertical and did not touch the clonds. No doubt Was entertained by him of its being the effect of a submarine volcano.

## 肘líament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
Mromdry. - After the presentation of several petitions, the Bishop of Ral rimi $10 s e$ to present one on the subject of feform in the Eccie-
stastical Courts; and proceeded to discuss the provisions of the bill now in progress through the Lower House. He was interrupted by Che Eari of RaDNOR, , ho ro rowe to order, and remarked that it was


 discuss it.--On the understanding that the Ecclesiastical Courts'
Biil wo
 their diocesan duties, the Bishop of EXETrs
petitit withdrew his petition, -The Townshend Peerage Bill was read a third time and
passed, after a protest by the Earl of Devo against the expedicicy ot the wisole procecdings. House to the recent transactions in salled the and asked certain
question questions as to the annexation of the territory, and the nat Duke of Wrisivotov said that the only authority for the annexation of the etrritory was merer rumour. Negotiations had been
npeled for a new treaty with the Ameers, whili hall lecn corpolitical agent and linc erroot in III aerahad liad lecon treacher-






 Powis moved the second reading of a blll to repeal so much
the Ecclesiastical Benefices Act as provides for the uniom of the

Sees of Bangor and St. Asaph. He had undertaken this task from
a sense of duty to the Church, and was encourared to proceed in siding over the chocerse whels ant to he heroplter minted. The
 of Lords; instcad of giving the Bishop of Manchester a seat in
the House, it would be better that he should succeed to the first
vacancy in the sees of London, Durham, or Winchester. Instead, also, of applying the revcuues uof BAngror or St. Asaph to the adout the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, and anticipate Queen Anne's
bounty, at least until a vacancy should occur in the Arclibishopric of York

## appropriated to the maintenance of the Welsh phehopric. He ofjected also to exchanging the deanery of St. Asaph tor nne the two sees wouldocality and population. The act for unitung

 John Ruscil remanned at the Home-onfice. All the difficulties With his pastoral functions. The junction of the sees made comthan it was at present. Axother great objection was, that thewhole patronage was exclusively vested in the bishop. The act Was altogether a most unconstitutional measure; but he merely operation until the death of the present bishops. He hoped, Church, and preserve to the principality of Wales its bishoprics. connected with the origin and passing of the act. It had been sion which bad beer appointed in the beginning of 1835, to Church. The commission, composed of the Lord Chancellor, the
digritaries of the Church, and many eminent statesmen, had
recomen or st. Asaph and Bangor, and the creation of a new bishopric a Manchester. The union of Bristnt and (zalucecter hac taken Asaph ther Bangor wonld no doubt be simalarly productive whel the number already hav mge seats in the Home of Lords; puhh
opmon liad to be comsulted, and it must not be forgoten that in that House. The measure would doubtless be attended with advantages ; and it had been accepted by the public as a proof of the real desire of those with whom the measure originated to He moved that the bill before their Lordships be of the Church. time that day six months.
as any man could be for the appointment of a Bishop for Man ancient, but he diocese to effect that object. - The Archbishop of of
CANTERBURY diefended the conductofthe Church Commisanomers of whom he was one. It was his opinion that no national damage would be done by the union of the two sees; and he did not exceed the power of one manted diocese would be such as to gainst the second reading of the bill.-The Bishop of SAlIS the endowment of the new bishopric could be derived, without on admitted that the source from whence the funds would be new bishop, who would have a seat in their Lordships ${ }^{3}$ House To the suggestion that the new Bishop should remain withent and that as soon as one should dhe the new prclate was to suc-
ceed- the Jmior kishop, remainumg unt--the answer was, that
Bistuph Bistups, sat there as temporal Barons, and to deprive one of his
scat wonla be to deprive him of his baronial privileges. He
opporsed thic motion postpone the appointment of a Bishop of Manchester until after Would vote for the seecont reading of the ball.-The Bibshop of should be taken to supply the spiritual wants of wealthy ManBishop. He also supported the bill before the House.-The Bill, which was supported by Earl Fitzwilisham, Lord LyTtles Mon, and the Bishop of Norw ich- - On the suggestion of the
Bishop of Exrrer, Earl Powns withdrew his bill for the present
session. - The Duke of Werinaton then informed Lord Powis that in case he brought forward this bill again, it would be
necessary for him to have the Royal assent to its introduction,
as the a Frict authorizing the union of these sees. Bradalbame, The Earl of Aberdbpn, in reply to the Marquis of hoped to be able to introduce of the
 trates hat Mr. O'Connell, Lord Frrench, and other Irish magis The Duke been suspended for taking part in a Repeal agitation? Monday, - HOUSE OF CUMMONS,


Sir R. Peec, said the immediate question before the House was
not the merits of the Government measure, which might be fully
discussed hereafter, but whether or not the House should adopt the unpedecerdented, course of addressing the Couse should adopt to refuse the
Royal assent to an act of a colonial legislature. The Canadian Le riclature, ascmblecd undirnnulame pecrinircucumstanct s, hind act; and he hoped that the House of Commons would not adopt
the nnusual course of asking for the interposition of a veto.
Mr. Baring lad said that Ministers had not contemplated this measure when they altered the Corn-law. But at that time the
Government had given the subject an attentive considerationin proof of which he read extracts from Lord Stanley's speeches
doring last session. The Canadians liad no right, in passing
their act, to anticipate that a formidable opposition Cheir act, to anticipate that a formidable opposition would be
raiser by the members of the late Government against it. He
did not deny the unfettered power of the House of Commons to refuse assent to the proposed resolutions, and thus to defeat the Whole plan. But he asked them to consider such a step care-
fully. The speeches which had been made in the course of the
debate had clearly shown that Ministers were not abandoning the principle of a sliding-scale, nor trifling with the agricultural
interest; the measule was no; dimmution of the protection now
cujoved. No doubt. American corn brought cujoyed. No doubt, American corn brought throagh Canada
wonnd be subject to a fixed duty; but there was no alternative,
for there was no system of averages in Canada by which to levy it in a different manner. It could not be denied that this
measure would be a boon to Canada; the faith and honour of
the executive Government were pledged to do what they could restorry it. peace to the province, could not be estimitedi at less
than $3,500,0002$; the hazardous experiment of uniting the provinces had been tried; and under the irritating circumstances
of our then intercourse with the United States it was of the
utmost importance to conciliate the Canadians, without whose gond- 1.1 and affect on the culony would brise the werakeit
point in cur whole empise, These ccnsideratous had movcu
the Government in proposing this measure, which was ardently the Government in proposing this measure, which was ardently
desired by the Canadians, and was not calculated to affect home
apriculture, either directly by large importations, or by smuggling, which, under the circumstances, could not reasonally be
supposed to be carried on to any extent whatever. Let them supposed to be carried on to any extent whatever. Let them,
then, recollect the interests involved; if the House consideles Assembly, why permit them to legislate? The spirit which the extinction of the Jamaica Legislature; he could not deny
their power to reject the measure, but let them beware of the consequences.
Lord J. Ruserin rebuked Sir R. Peel for calling. Canada
the weakest point of the empire, and for asserting that the adoption of the ame Crown. It might be a moxtification to the Minister at it was a perfectly constitutional resolution to adopt, sense would prefer a fixed duty to a sliding scale," and asked
why was not New Brunswick included ? and why Canada was the resolutions to be to extend monopoly and restriction through the resolutions to be to extend monopoly and restriction through from the Government but deceptive statements upont the question another that he could not wonder at the want of cmfience in introdreing his grand financial scheme, that his measure
would be the means of bringing in a considerable quantity of foreign cattle, and by these means of reducing the price of meat tion of foreign cattle-that on that ground there was no cause
for apprehension-that no one need think about it. Such were the contradictions made in the course of a single speech upon a
singie measure. In the debate on the budgct-in talking about
the Income-tax, the Vice. President of the Board of Trade sald We have so lowered the price of living, that with moderate prudence any man may easily pay his Income-tax out, of that
reduction, such has been the effect of our measure! " That answered for the day. Presently there was a debate on the Corn
Laws, and in recommending the Honse to vote against the repeal of those laws, he then told a very different story. Then
it was that-"the reduction in the price of the varjous commodities had been caused by the clistress of the manufacturers, who had ceased to produce, and who therefore had ceasca to con-
sume." When we heard such shifting what wonder was it tiat
men's apprehensions should be excited. Could anythung, he men's apprehensions should be excited. Could andere completely show that these Ministers-that these Conservative Ministers-were acting in the spirit of notre inno-
vation - that they were changing for changing's
alterations without the sightest prospect of benefit to the people of England, to the people of Canada, or to any mortal soul? 'We
are the men for change,' they cried, 'and we care not what its consequences may be, - The House then divided, when there
were ;-For going into committee, 344 ; for the amendment, 156 ;
 he found made by Lord Stanley in the Canada
By the mintroduction of the words " produce of," the operation of the proposed law was confined to corn grown in Canada. He
had voted for the resolutions under the impression that corn imported into Canada under the transit duty would be entitled to
the privileges of colonial corn.- Lord STANL.EY expressed his regret at having taken the benefit of the hon. Member' vote ins
consequence of a misunderstanding. He had stated distinctiy that he intended to make no change with respect to American
wheat.-In reply to Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gladstone said he intended to move for the revival of the committee of 1831, on Fund. - Mr. Hawes called the attention of the House to its
former proceedings in reference to the Danish claims. He recapitulated the particulars of the case, and concluded with prosideration technical obstacle to the reception of the motion
posed a tuch a proposed address, involveng a grant of public money mately, after a conversation on the subject of precedent, the
motion was withdrawn, with notice for a future day of one more in conformity with the forms of the House.
Mr. T. Duncombe then submitted the case of the Rev. William Browne, latc chapiain to the Knutsford House of Correction, who atter giving evidence against the governor of the prison before
the inspector of prisons, in the mpuiry instituted under the
authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Department authority of the Secretary of State for the Home Jepartment.
Whist the chaplain had been dismissed, the governor, whose with a declaration that he had not furfeited the confidence of the magistrates; and as the ailegations against the governor
mrolver not only himself, but the discipline and mamagement of Kuatsford House of Correction, and also the conduct of the who had manifulyy done his duty, he moved for a select committee Ecerton, as one of the Cheshire magtstrates implicated, denied that the governor of the prison possessed his confoence, and expren admitting that they had erred in judgment, misled by
evelings of attachment to an old and faithful servant, still a body of 34 gentlemen residing in and well acquainted with the locality,
must be better judges of all the circumstances than the House.
The chaplain had attributed his dismissal to political motives,
which was a libel who concured in it were liberal in their political principles, and he had been treated- leniently, considering his conduct He
opposed the motion.-Sir G. STRICRLAND and Mr. Curters sup-
ported the motion.-Sir J. GRAHAM, though objecting on principle to consituting the House a tribunal for judging the conduc mittee of inquiry, if he thought it would be the means of bringing
out any concealed facts. He xegretted that the magistrates had not attended to his reccmmendations, but was bound to admit
that the dismissal of the chaplain had been determined on b, a


## open to question within the House. As to the motion, he hoped it would be withdrawn.- Sir T. Wilde considered that a mos

 it would be withdrawn,- Sir made out for inquary but after whatoverwhelming case had been
had fallen from Sir J. Graban, he would join in the recommendation to withdraw the motion,--some comments were made
by other members, and Mr. T. Duncombe withdrew his motion. Wednesday, - After the presentation of a great number of
petitions against the education clauses of the Factories Bill, Mr. ment to subn it a chpplemet the cot,minte to fanliament to pro-
 expense on the public. Should circumstances, however, require


 of procuring the reimbursement of what trau been paud, and o
preventung the possibility of the same liability being incurred in preture by the guaranteeing Powers. To an application since
made to this country to contract or guarantee a fresh loan, a refusal had been giveli. Dr. Nichont, in reply to Mr. R. Yorne, stated that there was sion.-Sir G. Grex moved the second realding of the Charitable
Trusts' Bill. - The ATtorney-GENERAL said that it was the wish of the Government to meet all the evils that belonged to the
present system, and, if possible, correct them. It was mos desirable that some scheme should be adopted by which charities
might be visited and improved. He haw hupd that tac (x,1)crin-
 would not 1 res- the presint measure. - Sir J. Grabam saic. thic
subyect was One of grint magnitude and importance, ana llad cheazed the sch ch14 alter thi in of the Government. He could not the present session. He hoped the measure would be sufticiently
matured to be laid upon the table during the present session, but e could by no means pledge himself that the Government would o have it distinctly understood, that under no circumstances
could he consent to the second reading of this bill,-After some further conversation, the motion for the second reading was
wrthdrawn.-The Roman Catholic Oaths' Bill, atter a short disand Rescue Bill. Russell, that on Thursday, the 8th June, he would move that the House resolveitself into a committee of the whole fouse, for the foreign grain.- Sir R, PEEL gave notice to move the adjournment
of the House for the Whitsun holidays, from its rising on Friday uext till the following Thursday.
In reply to questinns put by Sir R. Inglia, Sir R. Pser stated that of all connexion between the officers of the East India Company and the ceremonies of the Heathen and Mahommedan worships; With the management of the pagodas and mosque lands. These instructions had been, as far as practicable, acted upon, The
attention of the Governor-General was also directed to the dis-
continuance of the annual pension of 60,000 rupees to the Temple of Juggernaut.
Lord STANLEy answered several questions respecting the
Canada Corn Bill. He maintained that Carada could grow a surplus supply of grain, and affirmed that the decision of the nimous, in proof of which he said he would lay on the table of
the House extracts from tlise journals of th. H1, of A
 Asaph and Bangor, declared his intention of upholding the deciearly consideration to the means of increasing the efficiency of the establishment in North Wales.
Mr. Craristic moved for leave to bring in a Bill to abolish cer-
tain oaths and subscriptions now required in the Universities of




 proposal when asked as a boon, he was doubly determined to
resist now that it was put forward as a claim. Relngion now formed the basis of education in Cambridge, as it always had done
m Oxford. The dissenters, instead of exhibating a spirit of conciliation towards the Church, opposed it in every shape with the
utmost animosity and virulence; and this therefore was a very unfortnnate time for them to ask for concessions from the by the establishment of the University of London,-Sir H. W.
BArron supported, and Mr. Shaw epponed the motion.-

## 

 Dissenters were admitted for the mere purpose of education.He opposed the Bull because the introduction of it would renew animosities and jealousies, and because it would
degrees in oxford and Cambridge, the practice should be abolished; and that as there was a different rule at Oxford, at

Cambridge, and at the Dublin University, and as all could not be
riglit, they should be made to conform. He cordially supported riglit, they should be made to conform. He cordially supported
the motion.-Mr. Wrse, Mr. WynN, Mr. Redinaton, Mr. Rom-
Buck, Lord Sandor, and Mr R Yoris, BUCE, Lord SaNDON, and Mr. R. YORE, took part in the dis105; against it, 175 ; majority against the motion, 70 .
Sir $V$. Brake moved for leave to bring in ra B Binl to apportion
and regulate the overwhelmung labour and business of Parliament in a mammer calculated to allay discontent, and to preserve
 a seconder, fell to the ground.-Mr. G. W. Woon obtained lave
to bring in a bill to exempt scientific and literary institutions
from the payment of parochial sud nunuicipal rates and taxes from the payment of parochial and nunicipal rates and taxes
upon such parts of their buildings as are used exclusivcly for
scientific and literary purposes. On the motion of Sir R. PeEn,
the Chaplain of the Huse was ordered to preach before the
 F. Kely was duly elected; that there had been bribery, but that
it was int known to him or his agents.- The House went into
committee on the subject of the resolutions on the importation o Canadian wheat and flour. On the first resolation, embodying
the fact of the passing of the Canadian Act, Lerd J. Russmbumped to omit the words which made the legislation of this country de-
jendcnt rulle treislation of tie Camadian Assembly. After some
discush1 m1 the amencment was rejected on a division by 203 to at. Lord Worscev then propesed another amendment decla-
ratory of the inexpediency of any change in the duties on corn.
On a divisinn, there appeared, For Lord Worsley's amendment, On a divisinn, there appeared, For Lord Worsley's amendment,
I02, against it, 203. Miajority, 101 . Another division was taken
on the resnlutions, which were carried by 218 to 137 .-Sir James Grabam, in reply to Mr. M. J. O'ConNELL, said he had received
an offical communication from the Lord Chancellor of Ireland,
int mating that Mr. O'Connell and Lord Ffrench had been remoted int mating that Mr. O Connell and cord accourt of taking part in
from the commission of the peace on accer
meetings for the Repeal of the Union; and that the proceeding meetings for the Repeal of the Union, and that the proceeding
had the approbation of the superior Government.

Money Market, Friday. - Consols for the Opening on the 18 th of July, closed at 96 to $\frac{1}{4}$, and $95 \frac{8}{9}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ for Money;
Three per Cents. Reduced, 95 ; Three-and-balf per Cents. Three per Cents. Reduced, 95; Three-and-balf per Cents.
Reduced, $101 \frac{3}{2}$; New Three-and-half per Cents., $102 \frac{1}{8}$ to ; Bank Stock, 181 ; India Bonds, 55 to 59 prem.
Exchequer Bills, at $1 \frac{s}{4} d ., 52 s$. to $54 s$. prem.

## fitetropolts ano its Wicimitn.

City Improvernents.-At the last meeting of the Com mon Council, the Improvement Committee submitted a Special Committee having examined carefully the plans Which have been suggested to the Commissioners of in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, through Lin-coln's-Inn-Fields, into the City, crossing Farringdonstreet by a viaduct, next considered the practicability of
forming a street which would connect the end of Cheapside with such a thoroughfure at Lincoln ${ }^{2} s-I n n$, and with a branch diverging into Holborn, which would effectunlly relieve the great pressure of the public traffic in the a viaduct at Holborn-bridge unnecessary. They were of opinion that the formation of a street combining these desirable objects was decidedly practicable-the street to commence at the east end and continue along Paternosto the soutn-west corner of Farringdon-market, in a straight line, the main line to continue across the middle of Fetter-lane to the City boundary, and a branch to diverge from the corner of the market to the end of Fet-ter-lane, at the summit of the hill in the wide part of
Holborn. The Special Committee having had the levels in this proposed new line accurately taken, find that the greatest inclination of any part of it would not be more than about three feet in 100, and that only for the distance of 370 feet. It occurred to them, in pursuing the improved by the removal of the whole of the houses between the north side of St. Paul's-churchyard aud Pater-noster-row, from the end of Cheapside as far as Ave
Maria-lane, which could be done for the additional sum of 150,000l. Should this be effected, that magnificent structure would terminate a vista of upwards of one-third of a
mile, and the whole would, in addition to the increased faciluty and convenience which would be afforded to the growing commerce and traffic of the City, form one of the grandest improvements of an architectural character yet achieved in the metropolis. They also propose a new street from the north end of Dowgate-hill to the east end of St. Paul's-churchgard, thence to Earl-street, Black-
friars, through Tower-royal, Little and Great Distafffriars, through Tower-royal, Little and Great Distaff-
lane, crossing the Old 'Cbange into St. Paul's-church. yard, about 1360 feet in length; and from the Old 'Change, through Knight Rider-court, Carter-lane, Godiman-street, Bell-yard, Addle-hill, to the east end
of Earl-street, about 1,200 feet in length. Various other lines and removals of portions of streets to widen the thoroughfares are also recommended. The report improvements, the Special Committee turned their attention to that part of the reference whereby we were directed ing these objects, and having had under consideration the varions improvements which have been carried out during approaches to London-bridge, ascertained thenues and penditure in this respect has averaged about 150,000l. per annum, a sum which they apprehended, if the same could be provided for a few years, would enable all the proposed
improvements to be carried into effect; and feeling that the Corporation have not the nceans at their disposal of may appear to be, the Special Committee are of opinion as may appear to be, the Special Committee are of opinion, as special commission for the purnose of considering of ther Metropolitan improvements, which commission is now sitting, that a favourable opportunity exists for drawing the attention of the Government and the com-
mission, as to the best means to be adopted for raising the requisite funds for those purposes, and recommending this desirable object ; and we areeing with the special this artee in the honourable Court" "Theport, was ordered to be printed honourable Court." The report was ordered to be printed, Court.-On Tuesday a deputation from the Metropolitan Improvement Society, consisting of Lord Robert Gros venor, Mr. Hickson, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Godwin, and Mr, Austin, had an interview with the commissioners for improving the communications of the metropolis. The running along an embankment on the north side of the Thames, to connecr the great Essex-road with the west end of London. A plan showing the projected line was Court of Aldermen.
Court of Aldermen. -The committee appointed to in-
vestigate the charges against Alderman Thomas Wood ith respect to his transactions with the Talacre Coal Company, held a meeting on Saturday. The committee having stated that they had completed their investigations, Alderman T. Wood addressed them in a long speech, in Which he explained various matters, and concluded with a
solemn declaration that he had never been guilty of an unworthy action committee was even-handed justice. Sir M. Wood then said he had a resolation to propose, but before he did this, strangers were ordered to withdraw. It is understood hat it was ultimately agreed to have the speech of Alderman T. Wood printed, and that the committee will give their decision on Saturday, June 17
Brilish and Foreign Temperance Sociely.-The annual meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday evening at absence of the Bishop of Norwich, in the chair. The with stated that, in 1832, the number of persons charged th drunkenness was 32,636 ; in 1842, it was 12,338 ; howing a decrease of 20,298. The decrease in the number pared with the in England and Wales, in 1840, as comcompared with 1839. The total quantity of malt converted nto liquor in all the distilleries of the kingdom in the 3,796,000 quarters : 3 , quarters. The consumption of spirits in 1830 was not so much by $5,000,000$ of gallons as in 1820 ; and in 1840 , the decrease as compared with 1830 was $2,087,000$ gallons. licit distillation had increased in Ireland; 143 person January, 1842; and 1,040 persons were similarly charged in the corresponding quarter of the present year. Sir Robert Sale, writing from Jellalabad upon the hardships to which the soldiers under his command were subjected, troops having been without spirits, because I believe that troops having been without spirits, because I believe that
to be a circumstance tending to keep them in tiee highest health, and in the most admirable state of discipline ; crime has been almost unknown, and a murmur is neve heard, though they are deprived of their usual quantity of animal food." The principles of the Society were pro-
gressing in Gibraltar, Malta, Madras, Calcutta, China, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, the Hanse Towns, Hanover, Russia, Switzerland, and elsewhere. The receipts during
the past year amounted to only $473 l$. 18s. $6 \frac{g}{4} d$. , and the expenditure to 451 l .3 s . $2 d$. The Society was involved to the amount of $212 l .8 s .3 \frac{1}{2} d$. This report having been adopted, it was resolved that the grateful thanks of the with which she had been pleased to honour the Society. Sweden were likewise included in the resolution.
Aborigines Protection Society.-On Tuesday the annual Aldam, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report, it appeared that the funds of the Sociely were inadequate to the farge teld of its operations for protecting the Aborigines o on thar colonies. Statements of successful intervention authorities were mentioned in the case of the Indians of British North America, the Hudson Bay Settlement, in the United States, Texas, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, \&c. The income of the past year was $259 l$. 1 s . 2 d ., debt of $100 \%$. owing by the Society, The meeting was addressed by the Rev. John Burnett, Dr. Yates, Dr. Hodgkin, and other gentlemen, and a subscription was present, among whom were two natives of Dongola, and purpose of disposing of some giraffes to the proprietor of the Surrey Gardens ; a Hottentot boy, and others.
Parts.-On for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Society, incorporated by King William III., was held in St. Paul's Cathedral. There were present in the prebendal stalls, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, Lincoln, Bangor, Ripon, Salisbury, Winchester, Chester, Archdeacon Wilberforce, Archdeacon Hall, Dr. Russell, Dr. Hawker, Dr. Cuthbert, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, and a large body of the metropolitan clergy. The Bishop of Norwich preached the anniversary sermon. The report, after alluding to the missionary efforts of the Society in Gritish North America, the East and West Indies, British places, places, from the Queen's ther sources, $33,776 l$. Unless $30,000 l$, more were raised to defray the annual expenses, several promising missions
would have to be abandoned. The number of missionaries at present in connection with the Society in various places was upwards of 400 . In the evening the Lord Mayor entertained the Bishops and clergy at dinner

Library of the Duke of Sussex.-The Duk library is forthwith to be disposed of. It is stipulated in British Museum ; and that, in the event of the to the declining to purchase that, in the event of the trustees decining to purchase, it shall be sold in such manner as the executors may direct. Messrs. Evans have been called in to value it. The library, it appears, consists of upwards independently of MSS., consisting of early copies of different portions of the Holy Scriptures.
St. Saviour's, Southoark.-On Friday a numerous meeting of the rate-payers of this parish was held in the Ladye Cbapel, for the purpose of nominating the candidates to the living of joint chaplain to the parish, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Mann. After the
nomination was concluded, the days when the several candidates are to preach their probationary sermons were fixed as follow :-Morning : May 28, the Rev. G. W Cockerell; June 4, the Rev. Thomas Gibson; June 11, the Rev. J. T. Leet; June 18, the Rev. S. Rowe; June 25, the Rev. E. Thompson. Afternoon: May 28, the 1. J. ... Barber ; June 4, the Rev. S. Benson; June A resolution. J. Williams; June 18, the Rev. P. Waller. only who intended to go to the poll would preach their probationary sermons. The living is worth 700l. a year Artists' Benevolent Fund.-The anniversary dinner of this Society took mace on Saturday at the Freemasons Tavern. Lord J. Russell took the chair ; supported by Mr. G. Knight, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; Sir J. Guest, h. . ; sc. Lord John Russell advocated the claims of he society in an eloquent speech, in which he pointed out such honourable independence as was due to the professors of the learned arts, those who, but for such means, might not have been enabled to provide against the casualties of

The appeal was liberally responded to ; and a long st of donations was read, including an annual benefaction of 100 l . from her Majesty, and another of $10 l$. from the Queen Dowager. Mr. Gally Knight, in returning thanks for the Royal Commission of the Fine Arts, said that rince Albert, who was at the head of the commission had shared in the to judge of the merits of artists, as The demeanour of that Prince was such as to win ali bearts, and be knew he the the interest in the prometion of the arts in this country. The inquiries prom mission, as far as they luad here was a fund of talent in the country which would render it unnecessary to call in the aid of foreign artista. Eton Festival. - The customary anniversary festival o he noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton Coliege house Tarated sarurday evening, at the Thatcher supported by about 70 noblemen and gentlemen.
Accidents and Inquests.-An inquest was held at Hampstead on Monday on the body of the Hon. Lady Colville, relict of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colvile, the der from he effects of injuries received from ber dress taking fire It appears that on Friday morning her Ladyship, having for the purpose of sealing it. The taper was directly for the purpose of sealing it. The taper was cirectly foot-stool. By some means ber dress soon ignited, and when discovered by her attendants she was completely enveloped in flames. After some difficulty the servants succeeded in extingnishing the flames, but not before she was so dreadfully burned about the body and head, she died on Saturday morning. The jury, after hearing the usual evidence, returned a verdict of Accidental Death. - On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of Miss Sarah Jane Colling, who threw herself out of one of the windows of Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, where she was a visit to her brother-in-law, Dr. Conolly, the phys.ola of that establisisment. It appeared from tie evidence tha the mind of the unfortunate lady had latterly been wander ing on religious subjects, and at an early hour on Sunday morning she entered Dr. Conolly's room, saying that she thought it necessary that she should burn herself; and that she had been thinking of jumping out of the window. In order to quiet her, and to give him time to aress, Dr Conolly asked her if she slept well; to which she replied that she had had a speet sleep. He made a motion to get out of bed, on seeing which, the roonudoor being open, ceased ran away and went up stairs again. He slipped on bis dressing-gown, and followed her to her kom, hed, door of which he found shut. He called and found the windoce operi, and deceased in the act of springing rom it. He rushed towards her, and as she was falling, part of her dress caught some of the stonerork, and he succeeded in catching her by her left wrist with his left hand. He contiaued to hold her by the wrist, although she struggled most violently for him to let her go, for upwards of 20 namutes, he wice for assist once, but which was not afforded him, no one having heard bis which Was not afforded han, the violence of deceased's strugales, he was ultimately compelled to let go her wrist, the area bow, with a loud crash. He rushed down stairs, and found her lying on her side, ompletely doubled up, and quite cead. Had she destroyed herself on Palm Sunday her soul would be saved. Had
she been a patient in the asylum she would have been confined. He had no doubt of ber insanity. The coroner remarked on the melancholy nature of the case, and the
jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."An inquest has been held on the body of Mr . F. Tyrrell, the eminent surgeon and oculist, who died suddenly on Tuesday at the auction-mart. The sale of the freehold of Mr. Tyrrell's country residence at Acton, of Which he held the lease, was advertised to take place by purchaser. About half-past two he entered the sale-room, and gave instructions to a gentleman, whom he had deputed to bid for the property. While he was conversing with his friend in a cheerful manner, he was suddenly attacked with illness, and left the room. He had scarcely reached the door when he was observed to stagger, and in attempting to lay hold of the bannisters, he fell. Several persons raised him from the ground, but long before any He gasped twice after he fell, and died in less than two minutes. He was oaly 46 years of age, and had been for many years connected with St. Thomas' Hospital and the Ophthalmic Institution, and his practice was very extensive. The event created a great sensation in the quence, postponed.

Mortality of the Metropolis.-.The following is the May 13 :- Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Central districts, 182 ; East districts, 178 , Worth districts, 161 ; Central districts, 182 ; East districts, 178 ; South dis-
tricts, 220 . Total, $883-(437$ males, 446 females.)tricts, 220 . Total, $883-(437$ males, 446 females.)-
Weekly average for the last five years, $903-(461$ males, 442 females), and for the last five syrings, 854 .

## Farobimcial Nepus.

Incendiary Fires.-The Police Gazetie contains the diary or incendiaries, who, for the discovery of the incenset fire to a stack of bay, standing on the estate of the Earl of Albemarle, at Quiddenham, Norfolk, by which it was wholly destroyed; snd 500. of the reward will be paid by Government, a like sum by the noble Earl, and the a free pardon is also offered of the Suffolk Fire-office; and necessary information. Also a reward of 2500 , for the
ne discovery of the persons who, on the night of the 10 th
dith inscovery of the persons who, on the night of the 10 the
ine to certain buildings at Barningham, Suffolk, the property of Thomas Thornhill, Esqu, in the occupation of Mr. Sare, which were totally destroyed, together 501 . of the reward Corn and instruments of husbandry; 50. of the reward will be paid by Government, who also
offer a free pardon to any accomplice giving the requisite information, and the remainder by Mr. Thornhill. Likewise information that, on the night of the 13th instr,
stack of Wheat, the property of Mr. H. Farnecombe, in the parish of Icklasham, Oxford, was wilfully set on fire the parish of Ic
Aylesbury,-On Saturday, a special meeting of the Buckinghamshire Royal Agricultural Association was held in this town, the Duke of Buckingham in the chair. of the New Canada Wheat and order to discuss the bearings of the New Canada Wheat and Flour Bill upon the interests
of the farmers, and was very numerously attended. several gentlemen had addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. G. G. Mansell for a donation of
then 200 guineas to the Association. It was then resolved, Corn and Flour Bill introduced by Lord Stanley in Par Corn and Flour Bill introduced by Lord Stanley in Parlianoent on the 19th inst, is detrimental to the best inbills being persisted in, oure-that in the event of such a be requested to oppose it by every means in their power -and that this Association views with the deepest apprehension and alarm the unremitting exertions that are Made by the Anti-Coru Law League to force upon the
country the adoption of the principles of free trade." Afountry the adoption of the principles of free trade." most of the farmers in town dined together, the Duke Whackingham, as before, in the chair. The assemblage Aplesbury to consider an agricultural question, upwards of 200 gentlemen being present. After the usual loyal sperity to the Association." He said it was their duty to tell Sir Robert Peel plainly what their feelings were, and did not think that they should be told by him in reply that if they did not submit to the measures which he lurch towards. They did not, however, wish to rouse opposition always bad been and always would be in favour of cers order and good-will; and it there was a misunderstanding and the then and the Government, and between them and their members, as had unfortunately lately occurred, benceforth they would not occur again; be hoped that Pould combine to form an association steadily looking after their own interests, and not interfering with the interests and Mr. Clayr. Dupre, Mr. Murray, Sir S. Chetwode, of the countton, returned thanks for the representatives
the beroughs. Mr. Dupre then proposed the healthoty and boroughs. Mr. Dupre then proposed returning thanks, Duke of Buckingham. His Grace, in interest in thanks, said he bad, as they knew, taken a deep
When questions affecting the Corn-laws, and them for comportant measures of last year came before respect to cosideration, he had formed an opiaion with
change, buth, which he had never yet seen occasion to Change, but which, on the contrary, the events of every
day convinced him was the proper and correct view. He had opposed a fixed duty on corn upon the ground that he considered that it would be impossible to maintain it corn in of scarcity, whereas the sliding-scale admitted consumer, and If, therefore, he had thought it proper on his own part to support the sliding-scale, how could he, maintaining that opinion, support a species of duty in the colonies which
he did not think congenial to the interests of the country? Considering, therefore, that imposing a fixed duty on corn with respect to Canada would be giving rise smuggling of a large quantity of grain from the United States into this country, he could not give his vote in the sidered to be so fraught with evil consequences. He was amare of the difficulties which surrounded the agriculadhering to the law as it now stood with respect to protecdion, they would survive and triumph over their temporary property of farmers was also was sure of, that if the month, and year after year, to be agitated and unsettled, the country would never be able to endure its burdens, and one common ruin awaited them all. They wanted peace; they wanted their in terests to be led to the manage but if they were to be told on the one hand that free trade was their were to be toll on the one hand that free trade was their only saivation; if they were to be harassed upon
the other by the supporters of a fixed duty; if they were told that the Canadian Corn Bill would not prove injurious to their interests, all this was keeping up an agitation with respect to the property of the farmer as injurious to him-
self as unsafe to the country. It was, therefore, upon these grounds that he told them that it was his intention, When the Canada Corn Bill came under the consideration of the House of Lords, to oppose it, he hoped as honestly as he had opposed the Government measures of last session. He would steadily adhere to that cause which he honourable name which he feared he did not sufficiently deserve-the Farmers' Friend-addressing them in that capacity, he could assure them that they never would be discarded by him-that they should never be addressed by one who forgot his duty to the Crown, to the people, and the county of Buckingham.
Bath.-In consequence of the inability of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, from his extreme age and increasing infirmities, to perform his episcopal duties, the Bishop of Salisbury has undertaken the triennial visitation of the diocese. His Lordship will consecrate several new tions in the month of August
Cambridge. - At the early hour of five o'clock on TuesCollege took place in the chapel of the College. The electors consisted of the ten fellows. At eight o'clock the Mr. Phelps, tutor of the College.
Carmarthen.- The Welch papers give the following account of the price of provisions in the Principality :salmon trout are now selling at 7 for $2 a$., or 42 for $1 s$.; pound; potatoes, 61 lbs , for $1 d$.; a quarter of veal costs only of the native manufacture cost next to nothing
Knutsford.-On Monday the general intermediate sessions for the county of Cheshire were held at the Courthouse of this town, before Mr. Trafford Trafford, and upwards of 20 other Magistrates. After the Chairman trates retired his charge to the Grand Jue Charman read a letter he had received from the Home Secretary, in reference to the affairs of Knutsford Gaol. In this letter, me that the Magistrates of the county have determined to retain in the office of keeper of the gaol one who has been proved to have so misconducted himself. The Magistrates are of opinion, upon the case to which I more especially keeper persisted in inflicting corporal punislment on a prisoner after the interposition of the Assistant-Surgeon and his desisting to forbear), that the reprimand of the Visiting Justices was sufficient punishment. It appears to me that such misconduct, as soon as made known to the Justices in quarter-sessions, should have been punished "The responsibility of these concludes by saying that-quarter-sessions is upon those Magistrates who recommended and adopted such a decision; but I 4 l it to be duty to declare my opinion that it is a decision foel to be a to lead to evil consequences, detrimental to the mainte nance of good order in prisons, and calcolated to lessen one confidence which Parliament and calculated to lessen impart to Magistrates in the superintendence and regulation of gaols." It was then suggested that no notice should be taken of the letter, but no motion was made on the subject, and the matter terminated
Leicester.-A meeting of the creditors of the Leicester Bank was held on Thursday, at which it was stated that the liabilities are 600,0006 ., and the assets $800,000 l$. The concern is to be wound up under the direction of a commade to a meeting of creditors, fixed for the 31 st inst. Lincoln.-On Friday the 19th a meeting of the Lin Lincoln.-Oers way he 19 meeting of the Lin colnshire farm C . Corn-law League. About 3,000 persons were present. Corn-law League. About a, and persons were present.
Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at
considerable length, and a resolution, embodying a vote of thanks to those gentlemen, and condemnatory of the Corn-laws, was proposed to the meeting, followed by an amendment in their favour. After several speeches in support of the first resolution and the amendment, the original motion carried by a large majority,
Liverpool.-Another fire broke out in this town on Thursday last. It occurred in Jackson's lane, in a warehouse containing cotton and saltpetre, the latter of which caused a series of continued explosions. The wareliouses on the opposite side of the lane caught fire, and four of them were almost entirely destroyed. Fortunately, no loss of is estimated at 45,1000 .
Manchester.-We learn by the local papers that 23 bricklayers have been arrested at Manchester on suspicion Pauling and Hencrined in the late outrage investigation which lasted nearly four days, eight of them were committed on Monday, to take their trials at the next assizes, Six others have been remanded to afford time for further evidence to be obtained against them. The anthorities are apprehensive lest another attack should be made upon the croft, but measures have been taken by them to secure the public pace in case of a similar outhreak. It appears that most of the persons arrested on this occasion belonged to the Brickmakers' Union, which held its meetings at Manchester every Saturday night.-On Tuesday evening this town became the scene of another outrage of a more alarming character than even that in which the brickinakers were engaged last week. The cotton-spinners have again turned out for an advance of wages, and during the past week have been parading before the mills and intimidating the workmen who are satished to work at the present prices from carrying on their lawful occupations. On Monday evening an outrage of an alarming character was perpetrated by the military, assisted by the mob. A wanton assault was made on two police-stations, the windows of which were completely destroyed, and several of the policemen were seriously, if not dangerously wounded. The police, however, succeeded in capturing some of the riotous soldiers, who were fined by the magistrates, and discharged from custody. It was hoped that this affray would have ended liere, but it was only to be followed by still more lamentable outrages. The streets remained thronged during Tuesday morning, and in the afternoon Captain Willis received information that another attempt to demolish the station-houses in various parts of the town was contemplated. Arrangements were immediately entered into to defend the police against the aggressions of the military, but these arraugements were not completed in time to avert the danger. About five or 60 of the disorderly soldiers, surrounded the Oldhamroad station, and commenced an attack upon the building. There were but five police-officers in it at the time, and they were therefore obliged to fasten the gates in order to keep out the mob, who, after having smoashed a few of the mindows, and fearing that there might be a strong force inside, retired, and in about half an hour after returned once rent 2 the att an demolished every window and several of the doors. The magistrates, however, and a strong detachment of police, followed by General Sir T. Arbuthnot, with two or three companies mob and the disorderly soldiers saw this force coming ap, they turned and cheered, and were about to face them. At this moment the policemen rushed out of the station-
house, attacked the mob in the rear, and by their united force they succeeded in apprehending several prisoners. The mob then dispersed, and re-assembled in other parts
of the town, and beat the police whenever they could meet with them. The town, as may be imanined, is in a very disturbed state, and the troops are confined to barracks. oxford.-Great sensation was created here last week which the reverend professor avowed his faith in consubstantiation and the doctrine of the mass. This surprise has been increased by the announcement that a copy of authorities, with a view to examination and probable censure. It is stated that Dr. Pusey has, however, requested two days for consideration before complying with the request, and it is conjectured that he intends to plead the circumstance of the sermon having been preached in his Hebrewedral at Christchurch, of whior exemption from the cognisance of the academical authorities.

Portsmouth.-An inquest was held a few days since at Little Green, near Gosport, on the body of Dr. Quarrier, aho died on Wednesday night, from the severe burns he acoind sustained thirteen days previously, and noticed in this Paper at the time. His death was caused by the glottis, occasioned by the burns.
Reading.-A meeting, convened by the High Sheriff, upon the requisition of upwards of of the farmers, freeholders, and agricularis of Berkshire, was held on Saturant pressed present depressed state of the agricutural interest, and to discuss the propriety of seeking for more ample protection or that interest from the Legislature. At eleven o clock, the town-hall, the place appointed for the meeting, was
nearly filled. Sir R. G. Throgmorton, Bart., high-sheriff, presided, and opened the business of the day with a short speech: Mr. Hippesley then moved the following resoluand alarm the present depressed condition of ull classes
of the ac, icultural communily, caused, or greatly agcra-
vated, by the operation of the hew corn and tariff laws, Which afford ithaler, tate protectun to the extrcise of pressure of general taxation, and the local charges to which the land is exclusively liable, the home produce has a constitutional right to expect and demand from the competition of untaxed foreign capital and foreign labour." Mr. Job Lousley, a farmer, seconded the motion in a long and animated address, during which he was loudly cheered. it was necessary to adjourn to the Forbury, where hustings had been erected in anticipation of the event. The Earl of Radnor then spoke at great length in opposition to the previous motion, and concluded by moving as an amendment the following resolutions:-"1. That the petitioners have lating and restraining the importation of com from abroad, are necessary for the protection of the British farmer;
but that experience and more mature reflection have conbut that experience and more mature reflection have con-
vinced them that such laws really afford him no protection, but that the best encouragement that can be given to those concerned in agriculture is that which is derived
from the flourishing state of the industrious classes of the community. 2. That your petitioners believe that the time is fast approaching when all legislative protection
will be abandoned. They have observed that all the measures lately adopted by the Legislature are in that direction, and that the principles advocated by the most
eminent men of all parties lead to that result. 3. That your petitioners being for the most part connected with, and dependent for their support on agriculture, are now with respect to their trade and future prospects. They conceive that any measures which do not bear the character of a final arrangement can only increase that uncertainty, and prolong its duration ; and that it is for the interest of all parties that the question should be settled as speedily and as completely as possible. 4. That your petitioners, therefore, pray you to take steps for the total Norris of Sutton Courtney seconded the
Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, then proposed as second amendment, the following resolutions: "That this meeting is deeply sensible of the very depressed condition to which British agriculture is now reduced. it cannot but observe that every measure which has been introduced for many years past, for regulating the importation of foreign corn, has totally failed, as is proved by the frequent changes of the law on this subject. That this meeting, therefore, is of opinion that some fixed and stable of corn might be considerably lessened, the landlord and tenant might know what they had to expect, and foreign corn be subjected to a permanent duty of such an amount as might be most productive to the revenue, tion." The Rev. Mr. Sloper seconded the motion. Mr. Allnutt, Mr. Blackstone, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pusey, and Lord Barrington, followed in defence of the agricultural interest,
and in support of Mr. Hippesley's motion. Several other and in support of Mr. Hippesley's motion. Several other
gentlemen addressed the meeting, and the show of hands was then taken. The original prosition was carried by a considerabie majority, only four or tive hands being held
up in favour of Mr. Walter's amendment. Petitions up in favour of Mr. Walter's amendment. Petitions the Lords to be presented by Earl Stanhope, that to the Commons by one of the county members.
Uxbridqe. - On Thursday
Uxbridge. - On Thursday, the 19th, a meeting was held in this town, for the purpose of discussing the subject lated, announcing that Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. H. Pownall, and other gentlemen, would be present to argue the question. Mr. F. Sherborne, of Bedfont, presided,
The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Col. Wood, The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Col. Wood,
Mr. Hume, Mr. Byng, Mr. Pownall, and other gentlemen. A resolution was proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, and seconded by Mr. Hall, in favour of repeal of the Corn-
laws, which was carried by a large majority, there being laws, which was carried by a large majority, there being only about 40 hands held up against it. A petition to
Parliament, in accordance with the resolution, was then submitted to the chairman to sign on behalf of the meeting; but he declined doing so, stating that he had not taken the chair with any such understanding, and that, After some commotion, a vote of thanks to Mr. Sherborne was moved by Colonel Wood, and agreed to $;$ and Mr. Hall was then called upon to succeed him, which he did, and signed the pettion
for the past week:-Birmingham and Derby, $108 \%$ Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,627l. : Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,314l. E Eastern Counties, 2,127l. Great Writrn, 13,8792 ; Hull and Selby, 1,079l.; Birmingham, 2861. South Western 6,491 . Midland Counties, 2,473l, South Eastern, 2,030l. - The half-yearly general meeting the London Tavern last week. Ther Conpany took place at traffic on the line since the last opening from Head com to Ashford exhibited a gradual and steady increase. The railway would further be opened to Folkestose shoruly after midsummer, and to the ultimate terminus at Dover nication betweent Paris and the South Eastern Railway, prepared by Mr. Stephenson, had been approved of by the
of Deputies for their sanction in the present session. The
appleano to Parliament, concurrently witl the Loudon and Croydon Company, to extend the Railway by branch line to the Bricklayers' Arms, had proved suc Cessful, notwithstanding the opposition of the Greenwich cipal carriers in Kent and Sussex for daily conveyance over the line, and a single line of branch railway
to Maidstone, $10 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{3}}$ miles long, at a cost of $112,000 l_{\text {, had }}$ to Maidstone, $10 \frac{1}{2}$ miles long, at a cost of $112,000 \%$, had tractors within 9 months after obtaining possession of the land. Branch lines to Canterbury and Hastings were
likewise in contemplation. No accident had occurred pon the line to any individual. The balance, on the construction account, was 245,0002 , , and that on the
traffic account, $6,451 \%$. Mr. Cubitt's report gave a detail of the progress of the works, and stated, amongst severa Cliff, land, that by the recent explosion at Roundown Cliff, land to the extent of 15 acres bad been covered with directors was ultimately adopted by a large majority. Friday a special general meeting of the London and Croydon Company was held, at which the bill now before the Corbett's-lane, where the Croydon and Greenwich railways join, to a point in Swan-street, near the Bricklayers' Arms, in the Old Kent Road, was unanimously approved of.pany was held on Wednesday week at Bristol, to take into consideration the financial condition and late management of the company's affairs. The report of the committee of inquiry stated, that, from the investigations which had been made, the directors appeared to have been more mindful of their own interests than of those of the shareholders, and that the latter had been sacrificed to the former. They had further ascertained that some of the compors hau contracted for the supply of articles to the line at less than the ordinary rates-and had sold bad coke to the company at an increased rate. By this misliability of $93,885 l$., in addition to the capital required for the completion of the railway-a total liability of 754,0002 The meeting was finally adjourned.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-Notwithstanding the absence of $\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Con}-$ nell, the Corn Exchange, at the usual weekly meeting on much excitement as at any previous meeting. The aly as of rent was the largest weekly return yet announced, having been 7097. 18s. 6d. This included several English returns. The meeting did not terminate until nearly six has election for the office of treasurer to the corporation has taken place, and Mr. Costigin has been elected by a
majority of five. The numbers were-for Mr. Costigin, 25 . ing to 15 columns, of the proceedings in that city on the recent visit of Mr. O'Connell congregated at the incredible figure 500,000 ; but, even reason to believe that the demonstration was in any way inferior in point of physical force to the great gathering tovelty in the ditle quelty in the speeches at the Sunday meeting and banwill, therefore, be sufficient to say, that Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Roche, M.P., Mr. Steele, and Mr. Callaghan, one of the city members, were the principal speakers. On the
Monday another meeting took place in the Butter-weighhouse, at which, of course, Mr. O'Connell referred to the recent denuaciations of repeal by Lords Beaumont and Brougham in terms of unusual violence.-The Virginia packet-ship, from Liverpool to Boston, was totally lost off Kinsale, on Tuesday the 16 th inst., but the crew and passengers were sa
their assistance.

Charleville.-Another great repeal meeting has taken place in this town. If the concurrent accounts of the to be relied on, the Lathering Rasporter, and Nation are able, in point of numbers, of all the assemblages which had yet congregated together at the bidding of Mr .
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Connell}$. The two former papers state wo fornoer papsion whe the declares that 350,000 was under the mark. Some idea may be formed of the demonstration when it is stated, that, from $0^{\prime} \mathrm{Co}$, which is a distance of ten miles, to Charleville, Mr. pace, so great was the cavalcade which accompanied it large platform was erected in the centre of the street opposite the market-house, in which were stationed a party After considerable difficulty, the carriage arrived opposite the platiorm, but it was so crowded, and the streets so blocked up, that Mr. O'Connell found it was impossible to multitus way, and accordingly determined to address th one, but be lively and merry at the prospects which were opening upon their country. He wanted liberty for old have the entire island with larongh the land, and would ver. Who would tell him, after that many months were would refuse thein he would not aet pul of the who would tell him knew that England was weak as legislative union? France discontented-America knew it-Russia, learned, and all

Europe was aware of it; and Heaven forbid she should be
secure while Ireland was in chains.
Aeeting and dinner in this town been invited to a public in the shape of a declaration, signed by Dr. Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh, Dr. Cantwell, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, Sir M. D. Bellew, Bart., and many others residing in the adjacent counties. In the declaration they say, "We are
fully impressed with the conviction that nothin. short of a repeal of the Union can be of any beneficial service to Ireland. This conviction is more firmly established by the threats said to be made use of by Wellington and Reel, and particularly by the declaration of the latter, who seems to entertain so thorough a contempt for the Irish people, vice of her mot consent tolister to the unanimous coercion we despise, and, as a proof of the little weight they have with us, beg 10 invite you, the father of repeal, to come amongst us, that we may show you, by the reception we shall give you, the measureless contempt we entertain both for him and his abettors."

## SCOTLAND.

Edinlurgh. - The long-repeated threat of secession from the Church of Scotiand has at length been carried into effect by the Non-intrusion party coming voluntarily e church. This event took place on Thursday, the 18 th, immediately after the meeting of the Assembly, and before even the roll of members was called over. Dr. Welsh, the late Moderator, on taking the chair, read a document containing a catalogue of alleged grievances-cases of interference on the part of the civil couxts with matters spiritual. To this document 193 names were adhibited, comprising 120 ministers and 73 elders, who, immediately on the document being read, followed Dr. Welsh, and proceeded through the streets of Edinburgh in a body to a place of meeting prepared for their reception. It appears Palace harsday morning, and bue lat Lord High Commissioner his Bute, as her Majesty Andrew's church to open the General Assembly. After the usual sermon by the Moderator, Dr. Welsh, the Marquess of Bute ascended the throne, on which Dr. Welsh, having constituted the Assembly by a prayer, proceeded read the protest of the non-intrusionist majority, which declared that "the Legislature has now, by its late proceedings, unequivocally, and for the first time, fixed the conditions of the church establishment in Scotland to be such as the civil courts have lately pronounced themsubversive, that is to say, of Church independence, as held by the seceders, and as believed by them to have been patible with lue the land, and mors especially moom puture with the freedom of the Assembly itself; that any is therefore no free or lawful Assembly; and, fiually, that while firmly asserting the right and duty of the civil magistrate to maintain and support an establishment of religion in accordance with God's word, and reserving to
themselves and their successors to strive by all lawful means, as opportunity shall in God's good providence be offered, to secure the performance of this selves at liberty to retain the benefit of the Establishment while they cannot comply with the conditions now to be deemed thereto attached, they protest their right to separate in an orderly way from an establishment which they loved and prized, and to organise themselves as shall seem expedient. On reading the protest, which was listened to with the utmost attention, the Moderator delivered it into the hands of Dr. Lee, the principal cierk, and immediately left the chair, and walked out of the
House. He was followed by Dr Chalmers Dr. M'Farlan, and the whole of the Nens, all the benches usually occupied by them being emptied. The secession was hailed with loud acclamations in the gailery, but these soon subsided, and the party left the When wita the utmost silence from those that remaned When they got outside the church, they were received wid Having formed intses by the mass of people assembreast to Tanfeld, Stock bridge; but along the line of procession, minch was deasely crowded, there were no expresild the meeting was constituted by the name of the "Assembly of the Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland." Dr. and after saying that he felt as. eyes of erery individual in that Assenbly-the eyes on dom-were directed to one individual, whom to nathe was to pronounce his panegyric"- Dr. Chalmers, he procceued to relinquisk to him the chair of Moderator. Dr. otbers propose mean the new, and for proposed measures for organising Six committees were appointed to provide interim supplies of ordinancesmeans of education for their ministers-a church polity; to prepare an address to the adhering people, and letters dred to corresponding churches at home and abroad. The meeting was then adjourned till the next dayd When a dentation from the Presbyterian Church of Irean came forward to the bar, with an address expressive of the sympathy and concurrence of that Church with the proceed ngs of those who now Church of scotlana. Severaly the course tion addressed the Assembly, their principles. Dr. Chalthey had taken in the the Presby terian Church of Ireland for their friendly sympathy and
the deputation. After the Non-intrusi by the sentiments House deputation. After the Non-intrusion party left the cipal M'Farlan Moderator, and her Majesty's Letter was read, appointing the Marquis of Bute Compasester was the next meeting of the Assembly, the usual address to the Queen was agreed on, and forwarded to her Majesty by the Lord High Commissioner. On Sunday the churches those of the Non-intrusion party. The opening of the first of the new buildings for the Free Presbyterian Church Which took place on that day, excited a good deal of the church was completely filled during the forenoon and the church was completely filled during the forenoon and
afternoon services. The building, which is in the Lothianroad, is services. The building, which is in the Lothian-
reat and substantial structure, capable of accommodating about 1,200 persons, and has been erected Doctor congregation by the Rev. Dr. Candlish. The Dr. M'Farlan, of Greenock, preached in the afternoon. Dr. M'Farlan, of Greenock, preached in the afternoon. Assembly, there was a prayer is the Hall of the General which the Lord High Commissioner and his suite attended. The church was excessively crowded, and great numbers Ware unable to obtain admission. In the Great Hall at Chanmills a sermon was preached by Dr. Candlish in could ubtain autmission, and it was arranged that Mr. Chalmers, of Dailly, and Mr. C. J. Brown, of Edinburgh, should preach to the people in two separate parts of the park in the open air, which they accordingly did, great and Lady H. Thorpe, accompanied by Mr. Campell of Monzie, M.P., attended the meeting of the Free PresbySubsen Assembly on Saturday, and were loudly cheared. Assembly the the above proceedings, the Free intrusion protest. It was announced by ance to the Nonof Monzie, that the Dowager Marchioness of Breadalbane had subscribed 1,000l. towards the Free Presbyterian Faid. The number of adherents to the protest is now said to be 428 ministers; but what portion of these is money, Dr. Chalmers announced that the gross receipts in aid of the new scheme were $223,028 \mathrm{l} .6 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 d ., of which General Assembly have also been engaged in business of a routine character. The most important decision at which mainisters of Strathbogie as ministers of the charch, and in all respects as to their status and privileges, as if the pronounced. This resolution was carried by a majority of ${ }^{1} 15$. The deposed men of Strathbogie were, therefore manner, as Ministers of the Established Church, and their commissions were accordingly received.

## fintíscellaneous

The Comets.-At the Paris Academy of Sciences on the discovery, M. Arago made a communication respecting the $2 d$ inst ance was by no means distinct when first discovered; but observation, and the 3 d he was able to take a better within the sphere of the constellations exactly. It was Pegasus. In two subsequent observations swan and those lained its orbit, which he declares to be unlike any of comet laid down in the astronomical calculations. This at this moment approaching towards the earth. M. Arago celebrated of all munication some remarks on the moat last appearance in 1835 , that fof Halley, which made its are 74,75 , and 76 years. Our readers are revolution Several astronomers have examined the Chinese records ad bee purpose of ascertaining whether any observation researches, said M. Arago, had been without result, the
M. Blil M. Blot, a distinguished Orientalist, undertook the task that Hallep's has shown, in the most positive manner, Sept., 1378 . The following is his translation of the moon, day Kecord:-"Period Hougwou, 11th year, 9 th north, east K. asu. An extraordinary star was seen to the hairy appendage extending over about 10 degrees. It entered the group Rei-Kiai (T, i of the Great Jear), and swept over the five north polar stars (the Polar star and planisphemall stars marked round the Pole on the Chinese wall (north), passed over the Choocsai of the eastern market (the sphere of the and entering the Celestial Serpent), remained there uncil the 10 th moon, day Was no mov.), when the weather became cloudy, and it Omet, ande by the astronomers of Europe on Halley's ntervations made in Chins coincide so perfectly with the that cailes no doubt that the comet observed in China the pards thall Halley's comet. It was not until a century after American correct observation of this comet took place. the Ren has been Reviev. Sydney Smith:-"The humble petition of the ington, Iney Smith, to the House of Congress at of the some measuresition your Honourable House to institute
for the repayment of debts incurred and repudiated by
several of the States. Your petitioner Ient to the State of Pennsylvania a sum of money, for the purpose of some public inaprovement. The amount, though small, is to with difficulty and privation. If their a life-income, made hich a very large number of English families are (from ig ) had been the result of war produced by the unjust aggression of powerful enemies-if it had arisen from civil discord-if it had proceeded from an improvident application of means in the first years of self-govern-ment-lf it were the act of a poor State struggling against the balrenness of nature-every friend of America would have been contented to wait for better times; but the fraud is committed in the profound peace of Pennsylvania by the richest State in the Union, after the wise invest ment of the borrowed money in roads and canals, of which the repudiators are every day reaping the advantage. It is an act of bad faith which (all its circumstances considered), bas no parallel and no excuse. Nor is it only the loss of property which your petitioner laments; he laments still more that immense power which the bad for of America has given to aristocratical opinions, and to the enemies of free institutions in the Old World. It is in vain any longer to appeal to history, and to point few. The Ags which the many have received from the the institutions of the old world have at limproved crimes. foot all earthly tyranny, has been puilty of a frander enormous as ever disgraced the worst King of the most your petitioner of Nurope. It is most painful to wherever they to see that American citizens excite, wherever they go, the recollection that they belong having tricked and pillaged Europe; and this mark is fixed, by their faithless legislators, on some of the best and most honourable men in the world, whom every It is a suhjas been eager to see and proud to receive. that a subject of serions concern to your petitioner that you are losing all that power which the friends of the ark rejoiced that you possessed, looking upon you as the ark of human bappiness, and the most splendid picLittle justice and of wisdom that the world had yet seen. Littie did the friends of America expect it, and sad is the spectacle, to see you rejected by every state in Europe, catuse none will be kept; unstable in the very foundation of social life, deficient in the elements of good faith; men who prefer any load of infamy, however great, to any pressure of taxation, however light.-Nor is it only this gigantic bankruptcy for so many degrees of longitude and atitude which your petitioner deplores, but he is alarmed asso by that total want of shame with which these thing hava been done-the callous immorality with which $E$ rope has been plundered-that deadness of the moral sense which seems to preclude all return to honesty to perpetuate this new infamy, and to threaten its extension to every state of the Union, To any man of real philan thropy, who seceives pleasure from the improvements of the world, the repudiation of the public debts of America and the shameless manner in which it has been talked of and done, is the most melancholy event which has hapYour during the existence of the present generation men petitioner sincerely prays that the great and good States the deep disgrace they have incurred in the whole world, restore them to moral health, to that high position they have lost, and which, for the happiness of mankind, it is important they should ever maintain; for the United States are now working out the greatest of all political problems, and upon that confederacy the eyes of thinking men are intensely fized, to see how far the mass of manaffairs and the establishment of their own happiness.'

## 前atu。

Central Crxminal Court.-Eduoarl Heylin, a lad of 17
years of age, pleaded puilty to an indictment charging him
ith laving stolen lctery with having stolen letters containing money from the him
 Coltman said that the prisoner had beer entrusted with the aistribution of letters, and he had giossly abused the confi-
dence reposed in him, It was necessary for the protection of the public that such offemecs should be punished with the utmost he hard purloined was very considerable; but even if not so, the pubic must be protected. Sentence, transportation for life.
George Duvies, a Post-office carrier, was convicted of stealing a letter containing a sovereign which had been prepared
as a trap for him. The prisoner begged for his lordship's mercy on account of his previously good character, and the number of latter point tended rather to aggravate than mitigate lus ofte the because length of service has geveraily the effect of increaung condidence. Fortunately for him, however, his case uifiered
from the last, masmuch as the money or clongine tu the Postmaster-General. His was therefore a simple he mate of the sulp The Native, p.eatice gulty to the charge of rolbing and sinking her. Mr. Justice Coltman adtlicself the cuma, whict unt. Late, y was mmshable by death, sentenced Ponircs,-On Monday, Grorge Howse, whr, for upwards of
thinty years, had been a confidential servant to the late Earl thinty years, had been a confidential servant to the late Earl
litzgerad and Vesci, and Whltiam Fuller, a master carman, were brought up for re-examnation, on a chatge of being conamount if sool., from the above nobleman's mansion, in Belgrave ment or a woek. He had received an mpmortant comm andicarrion the subject of this robbcry, which he was not at liberty at that moment to disclose, but which was most material to the
ends of justice. The information had come to his knowledge at
 On Monday, MT. Fugh Stratford Stay.
residing at an hotel in Vere-street, Oxford young man the Marylebone Police Court, with haring wiulcuthy assanlted
Mr. Alexander Clinholm, a highly respecta ile surgeon, ressumg in Deve,nshire-street, Portland pace, and a no frome the err.nus
injury huticted u, on him is in sucn a state as to cxe te his safety, It appearee from the evidence of Mr. Order, a Chisholm was struck over the head, and the stick broken by the violence of the blows. The prisoner had attacked him by the

 was danger. For the defence it was stated that Mr. Stratford

 to time appeared in the sibternt;
obtain information with regard to the tan endearoured to obtain information with regard to the authorship of the paragraphs, and having no means of attacking Mr. Gregory through
the medium of any of the newspapers, hy which course alone his reputation might hate been dedei ded. he had res rted to that
kind of violence which has led 1 , mu into his present diticu, ty On Monday mornulng he saw a carnage leave, as he imagined. Wimpolestreet, believing it to be Mr. Gircgory solowed it to respondng exactly with the descristin whinch he had recewed When the carmare stopped a gentleman alnghted, and Mr Strat-
ford believing him to Le Mr. Gregory, assauted hmm the mamer stated. The magistrate dter nearing the cane, sefused to take brongt tup. A medral cortificatc was sent in, wetthe farth that
Mr. (hisholm was not out of that Mr. Chisholm was not out of danger, and the magistrate accordHe also intmated that, ine the event of his benug bailed at al tuture


DERBY. -25 to 1 agst Sir G. Heathcote's lot (taken); 2 to agst Mr. Bowe's Cotherstone; 6 to 2 \&gst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; 11 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Gaper (taken); Mr. Payior's Gamecoek; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Mostyn's General Bell's Winesour (taken); 50 to 1 agst Major Yarburgh's Dump ling (taken); 50 to 1 agst Mr. Theobald's Hyghlander (taken) Westminster's Languish c. (taken); 1000 to 15 agst Mr. Baxter's Magna Charta (taken) ; 2000 to 20 agst Sir R. Buikeley's Miss
Patrick Patrick c. (taken).
OAKS. 8 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Laura filly 8 to agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day; 11 to 1 "Gst Le 1 d Chesterfiegd's
Judith Hutter 11 to 1 agst Mr, Stephenson's E.egance filıy
 Cowslip; 18 to 1 agst Mr. Thornhill's Extempore; 20 to 1 agst
Col. Craduck's Peggy 20 to 1 agst Sir W. Call's Temerity

MARK LANE, Fridar, May 26.-We had a large supply of and Suffolk; the trade was very heavy, at a dccline of filly Is standing the above, there was a good demand for Forem, not with-
 partake of a similar improvement. Englan Oats are the turn 2vexay $5 \mathrm{a}+\mathrm{a}$



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## $=\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{a}=\mathrm{T}$

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## HORTICULTURAL BUILDING and HEATING by HOT WATER


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tongan, Brown, Grben, and toncmans.
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THE JOURNAL of he Re YYAL AGRICLELTURAX Mr. Grev, on Farm-Buldings Cuspers Grass in the Falkland Thorouph-i)raming, or land- Ditcting - Mr. Barugh Almack, on Tlat-drilled Turnips-Mr. Walkden, on Poughing up Downe-Lang
 Nrannng Raising Turnits by means of Sulphuric Acii, \&c.-Mr.
Stace, on Rotations of Crops on Heavy L . M .

 on Rearing and Feeding Cattle
Mrckitangus - Experimeuts on Manures-Mrevention of
Blight on Apples- Burning Clay-Wite Cairots-Esperiments on difterent Manures for Carrots - Black Foxtail Grass-On
Varieties of the Foxtail Grass-Pipe-Tiles-Tlie Feeding Properties of Swedes and of Mangold-Wurzel-Nitrate of Soda-Bituof Stables-Failure of Red Clover after Hiarvest. Jogn Murkay, Alvemarie-strcet,
cultural Society of England. OHN READ, Sole Inventor and Patentee of the
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day, Wednesday, and Thursday
R owland's odonto, or Pearl DentifriceA Vegetable White Powder, prepared from Oriental Heros
of the most Delicionus odour and $S$ weethess, and free from any




 NortCE--A. ROWLAND \& SON, 20, eAA StaNM, wlich it
LONDON, is engraved on the Government Stamp, wrapper o
pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the $\frac{\text { the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers. }}{\text { [BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL I.ETTERS PATENT.] }}$
 rinr manufacture for Roofing, which is now so extensively
nesed in ileu of slates, tiles, thatch, zc, for Houses, Cotteges,
Out-buiddiugs, Verandahs, sheds, and, in fact, every description Out-buinin, and is particularly adapted, from its non-conductin
of buitding,
qaaitioe, as coveriny and protection for plants, \&c. Thi qualities, as a covering aud protection fur plants, ecc. Thin
article is manuractured purposely for securing a perfecty tith roof against rain and snow, and for resisting the extcrinar hea
of the sun, by its non-couducting qualities. It is impervious to wet, and not liable to crack with changes of temperature of the FRIT Is owly 24 los. per 100 square feet, hat thus, in
timber alone, there is a saving of at least one-laif; and the expence of thi FBLT, as compared with tiles, is considerabiy
liss than onc l.alf: aud with slatung the difference is still greater
it is This article combines economy, durabinity, and l.eatness; it
manufactured 32 inches wide, and may be ordered fur th manufactured
length of any building, thereby preventing the necessity Munchy joinings; and any unpractised hand may roof f moderate
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immediately cut off from the machines, and furnished on the

any part of town or country, and orders uy post immor
executed.
Patent Felt Manufactory, Lamb's-buildings, Bunhill row.

ORNAMENTAL WIREWORK FOR THE GARDEN,
G. B. THOMPSON, in gratefully acknowledging the bestowed upon him last season, begs respectfully to announce that that encouragement has induced him to bestow more atten-
tion to this dicpartnent of Ornamental and Useful Work. He has In consequance prepared several Novel Designs in FANCY
 again submits for inspection his Extensive stock orden-Arches,
Baskets, Trainers, Borders, and Stands, with Gard Seats, Vases, and Temples; ; improved Garden and Hothouse En-华ines, sents. G. B. Trompson's Improved Waterpots, which possess considerable advantage over all others, the smaller size
being peculiarly adapted for Ladies. Game and Cattle Fence in W ${ }_{13}$ feet high in back, 6 feet high in front, 15 feet wide, and about 35 or 40 feet long. Any one wishing to dispose of a Metal Vinery, of nearly those dimensions, a conveyed to a con siderable distance, may apply by letter, post-paid, giving full par-
ticulars-dimensions, price, and where it may be seen-to Mr. Buthwerl, Dungannon Park, Ireland

FOR ALGOA BAY, Cape of Good Hope.-Last The very superior fast-sailing Coppered Ship ABBOTSFORD, 1, burthen 550 tons, Janiss S. Chambers, Commander, lying in the London Docks. This ine vessel has very siperior cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage Passengers, her
modations for Surgeorr. For Freight and Passage, apply to Mr. J. S. Chr1s OpHers, East India Chambers, Lea
H Messrs. Tond and Sonatus.-Reduced Prices. call the attention of the Public to their PORTABLE PATENT HATCHING AND REARING APPARATUS, being the original ata trifing expense, any number of Game and Poultry Eggs of ail sorts, from 50 to 200 at one time, and possesses the further recommendation of rearing the young birds at all seasons, and of the year. For further particulars, appiy at the Manufacturers' A Machine may be seen in use daily.
$\mathbb{D}^{\text {ARR'S LIFE PILLSS. - The sale of this wonderful }}$ medicine has extended all over the world ; and the benefit . ticir use, is expr.encen by permsio altclimes and countish North America, PARR's LIFE PILLS are protucing their undoubted resaltsExrract of a letter received by Messrs. A. Savare and co., Mon-
treal, from Mr. Varry, a respectable Medical gentleman in Niagara, British North America :-" "Enclosed I send you Cash
being the amount of first supuly of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Iam now entirely out of the Pills and could have sold many more on Saturday evening; as they are inquired for every diay, and no small disappointment prevails in the town and neighbourhnod in
 affection of the Diaphrarm and Liver, and he has found so much relief from the Pills that he has determined upon mitrodic in them in his neighbourhood. I have been visited by persons who demand fir them has exceeded my most sanguine expectations; severai persons in this town have been cured of different die-
orders by their use: - one woman was confined to the house for six weess, under one of our most skifal Physiciang, wititi a liver
complaint; auld was told by him, that she would never recouer This gentleman cupped her, and said if the pain returned he must be sent for immedrately. The pain did return, and she sent for lowing Sabbath she was aibe, for the first time in six werks, to attend at church. Ber husband told me that his wife is now
better health than she has been for ten years. One case more before I close. An old woman living with my father for the last
fifteen years, has, to my knowledge, been afflicted for that leng to of time with inflammation of the eye-lids-so bad at times as tor deprive her of sight, She is upwards of 50 y yars of ane; hand
years could eat nothink but certaiu kinds of food. she has bean taking Parr's life pills:-her eyes are well, and ste can eat auything, with a good appetite. GEORGE VARRY, JvN,",
been an eye-witness to. (Signed) GERGE London Edwards, 67 , St.: Paui's Churchyard; Barclay and Sons, Farring don-street ; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyarad Cottcunburghi and by all respectable dealers im medicine in Town and Full directions given with each boxi
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WANT PLAACES. - All Letters to be post-paid. A GARDENER, a single Man from the country,
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A FOREMAN or JOURNEYMAN in a good practice, and will be fond every way suitahle, can five a satis-
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As Gardentr, Alexander Macdonald, Heatod to engage with any Gentleman. He has devoted all his evergies io tho cultivation of Pines, Grapes, and every necessary in the
Forcing, Kitchen, Fruit, and Flower Garden; is married, aged 34 can have a years' unexcentionable character front the sitan ${ }^{\text {lish }}$
 feld, Heaton Norris, zear Stockport. $\mathrm{A}^{\text {S }}$ in Agricultural business in all its branches wishes to olvain a Situation as above, Respectable references can be ghere ${ }^{\text {lie }}$ ived several years. Has no objection to engage himsert-ofice, Carstiman



# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. <br> A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. <br> THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY. 

No. $22-1843$. $\qquad$

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION FOR THE RELIEF ymo WIDOWS.-At a Meeting of the Subscribers, held on Thursids
June 1, at the Crown and Anchor Tavery, for the purpose of
electing Ballot to be, for

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Obe, for- } \\
& \text { JAMRS ANBERBON } \\
& \text { WALLIAM SUFFRLL } \\
& \text { SAMUEL LYWARD } \\
& \text { WILILAM WELLS }
\end{aligned}
$$

The Meeting then declared Willian Wialis and Whlifa By Order, Edward R. Cutler, Secretary, 97, Farringdon-st William Wells, a Candidate for the Pension of inform his Friends that he bas, through their kindness, been
successful, and tenders them his sincere and grateful thanks for
their favours
AMERICANPIANTSS-WATRERER'SPPIENDID

 pubilic vie
FLORISIS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

THOS. CRIPPS respenifuly ibenas.
arge stock of tie above beors, that, in consequence of havirg
 teemed variety, Farieties, including a plant of that highly
N. B. Catalogues of Fuchsinsmittod by post to any part.

Tunbridge Wells Nursery. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGE


Y OUELL $\&$ NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSIAS.
 t:sing tage of last week's Paper. They are now reaty to be sent
Out per postst free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the fillowing terms:
12 fine show varieties,
 The selection being left to Youslis \& $\&$ co
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 1,1813 .

MAGNTFICENT NEW FUCHSIA,
"FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS."
UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., be leave to call the Latention of the Public to a very snperb New Fuchsia, which have no hesitation in saying is decideclly the finest variety ever
procuced
iodect, it is at once admittel to be it, who are strucc, with a dmimation at its noble a appenrance who The
flowers are exceedingly large, beine longer as well as broader than those of any other lucusia, anid are of very frim, thick,
waxy sulustance. The tube and sepals are of a ricil scarletcrimson colour, opening freely and well displasing the corolla,
which is widel yeexpanded and of a fine violet-blue colon di fering greatly from all other hybrid Frichsias. The whoule hatit
of the plant is exceedingly good ; the leaves are thick, qlossy, of the plant is exceedingly good; the leaves are thick, glossy,
and of a Laurel like etexture; it blooms abundantly, and the flowers haning gracefully upon long peduncles, clear and dis.
tinct from the foliage, appear to great advantage; it flowers well in the open borraer, and in onite hardy. The orisinal Seedling
Plant is now flowering in the Exeter Nursery, and may be see Plant is now flowering in the Exeter Nursery, and may be seen
by any person who calls there, and will also be shown at the next by any person who calls there, and will also be shown at the enext
great Exhibition of the London Horticultural society, on the
17th inst. the inst.-Strong, heaithy plants will be ready frir delivery on
the 1 oth of August next, at $10 s$. 6 d. each, and will be sent by post, carefflly packed in trin cases. Orders will be executed
strictly according to the priority of their reception. The usual
disel discount to the Trade if six plants are ordered. been fully yroved, and will give satisfaction to all who purchase it

M ESSRS. VEITCH AND SON beg to offer the folAlstremeria nemorosa (See figures) Cortis's Bot. Mar., Aug. 1842,
Begronia coccines

## *Echites splendens

## atropurpurea

lirsuta
Gesncria Polyantha
Gloxiuia macrophylla Hypocyrta strygillosa
Manettia bicolor
Passiffora Actinia
Stigmaphyllon ciliatum
Siphocampylos duplo
Siphocampylos duplo-serratuß"
Curtis's Bot. M
Messrs. Vertca and Dec., 1842 Edwards' Bot. Rec., Dec, 1842 Paxton's Mag , Dec., 1842 , ria imbricata from seed, are enabled to fffer them in quantity at a N.B.-The Plants marked thus [*] will not be ready for delivery till the first weck in June.-Exeter, Ilme 3, 1843.
N. GAINES begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and 1. others, that his Collection of first-rate PELARGONI UMS, ing those that wish to improve their collection that the present whuld


CHANDLER \& SONS, NGMSERYMIN, Vambali, Chrysanthismoms now ready to senil out, and which they can A List, with colours described, mas be had on arplication
WM. IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London, (fesh-colour), with a fine dark conspicnous eye, round flower, and good substance. It can with confidence be recommended,
Plants, $3 s$. $6 d$. each. Also the following new Fuchisias :-
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on application.

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THIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronnced by Dr.
LiNDLBY as "the finest hybrid we have seen," is now
 ofice order) to any part of the United Kingdom, -Great Y... mouth
Nursery, Jtue I , 1843 .

II ESSRS. HURST AND M•MULLEN having had ree, in consigned to them a quantity of Seed of this splendid hard. 5 s . per 100 Seeds (with 10 Seeds gratic on every 100 . to make up for such as mey not vegetate).
Early Orders are requested. -6 , Leadenball-street, June 3, 1843,
 elargoniums, 24 fine varieties, per dozen $- \pm 088.00$
ditto larger plants


## proved sorts 8 newest varieties <br> erbenas,

6 fine varietics
12 ditto
40 varieties of newest and" mos
approved sorts, for
Dalinias,
24 fine varieties, per doz, $6 s^{\circ}$. and
Aouble white Rockets
Maurandya Buarclayana albá
rong plants
$\begin{array}{rrr}0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & 0\end{array}$
ophospermum Hendersonii, strong plants
Sion Nursery, Croydon, June 1,
B NEW AND CHOICE PERPETUAL ROSEN
R. B. BIRCHAM, Hedenham Rosary, begs to offer for immediate transplanting-
Price per plant. $-s$ *Aubernon
*Augustine Mouchele
chementine Seringe
*Dr. Marjolin
Duchess of Sutheriand

* Earl Talbo
*Lady Alice Pee
*Lane Marquis of Boced
Marquis of Bocceli
*Melanic Cornu

Price per plant.-s.
 Hedenham Rosary is situated on the border of the countr of Norfolk, and on the line of road leadng from Norwich to Bungay, eleven miles from the former and three from the latter
Bungay is the nearest post trwn. A claily conveyance to the
Eastern Counties Railw,

FINE NEW PLANT-"ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA." 1. Stnck of the above very beautiful and desirable new Plant a specimen of which was shown by them at the last Chiswiek
Exhibition, and whicll obtained for them the Large Silver Medal.
 CRANGE, IEMON, and CITRON-TRET ORANGE, JASMINES,-The above have been imported, io excellent condition, by Taylor R Grionon, ftalan Warebousea rew cases of choice Itolinn Wines, ennisting of Aleatico, Red
aud White Sparkling Asti, Cyprus, and Nzce. Fresli sultzer-water received every fortnight.
SKIRVING'S IMPROVED SWEDE TURNIP AAD G JANO
W. SKIRVING, Seedsman, Queen Square, LiverPublic, that the price for the present season of the GENUINE
StEED of his IMPROVED SWEDE TURNP is $1 s .6$. per 1 b. ; premium of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.
GUANO of the best guality on the lowest terms. Orders, with
a remittance or reference, will be punctually and faithfolly

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ESSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS will subm
M ESSRS. PROith the A Mction-Mart, Bartholomew lane, on Tursday, fune 6th, and Thudaspar sth, at 12 D'clock,
about ONE THOUSAND DAHLIAS, comprising all the new and le ing varieties; also a splendid Assortment of Pelargonizms, Finchisus, chernas, Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the

TO GENTLEMEN, GARDENERS, and OTHERS.
R. J. KING will sell by Auction, on MoNDAY,
Jurg 12, at Twelve precisely, on the premises, Hyhbury
Vale, Islington, without reserve, 6,000 Greenhouse Plants of sorts, comprising PELARCONUMS, FUCHSIAS, DABELASE, \&LC, , Hix Green and Mot-houses-two of them 60 ft . long-Pits, Boxes, and Lighis,
Horse, Carts, Tools ; about 100 cast of Pots, de. May be viewed Horse, Carts, Tools ; about 100 cast of Pots, cc. May
till the Sale, and Catalogues had at the Sluice-house, Hornsey,
Mr. Crapre, Seedsman, Bishopsgate-street, and of the Auc-

MILFORD NURSERY, NEAR GODALMIN( $(\underset{r}{ }$, DENDRONS, CAMELLIAS, ROSES, and other


 arbertim, and Arbuchn bybrids, a har

 Catalogues may be had one week previous to the Sale upon the Premises, of Mr. WLwin, Godaming; Messrg. Noble, No, 152,
Fleet Street, London; and of Mr. W ATERER, Auctionieer, Land
and Timber Surveror, Chertsey, Surrey, who will, forward Catalogue: by post upon application by letter pre-paid

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the arove-mentioned ner
they have made during that tmen, C. anid H . can with confidence undertale the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most exten-
sive sale. For the conveniencof those who wish to tix their own
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ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and CDles, and at very moderate charges,
EDARD BALEY, 272, HOLBORN.
D. and E. Bats,ry having devoted much time to the considera-
tion of this subject, and had much experience in tlic erection of tion of this subject, and madioned pupposes, have, by improve-
apparatus for the above-mention n.ent, sugrested in thein p,ractice, renderces thrir mode of heating not only very eficient, hut very simple, and havc cembined
durability in the apparatus with econnomy in the clarge. They have crected apparatus in Fingland, Scotland, and heland, for employed by the Horticultural society of London, in executing the
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 Extract of al letter received by Messrs. A. Savage and Co., Mon-
 being the amount of first supply of PARR'S LIFE PILLS. 1 an
now entirely out of the Pills, and could have sold many more on now entirely out of the Pills, and could have sory day, and no
Saturday evening; as they are inguired for every dat saturday evening; as they are inguired for every day, and
small disappoint inent prevails in the ewn and deighlourhood in consequence of my supply beiog consumed. I have sold some
few boxes to a country Merchant who has been aflicted with an affection of the Diapliragm and Liver, and he has found so much
relief from the Pills that he lias determined upon introducing rellef front he pinlly that he his. determined upon intronuch who
them in is nighbourhond. Ihave been nisited by persons who
the

 compeaint, and was told by him, that she would never recover
Thus gentleman capped her, and said if the pain relurned le must be scont for immediately. The pain did return, and she sent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS, This was on Thursday, and on the fol-
lownt subbath shile was able, for the first time nim six wees, to
attend at church. Her husband told me that his wife is now in atcnu at church. Her husband told me that his wife is now
beiter beaith than she lias been for ten years. One case more before I close. An old woman living with my father for the last of inie with inflammation of the eye-lids-so bard at times ans for
 rat anything, with a good appetite. This case of ruye , INN, ",
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## SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1843.


$W_{\text {e }}$ are happy to announce to the Fellows of the Horticultural Society, that the Council have directed the Garden at Chiswick to be kept open till $80^{\circ}$ clock in the evenng during the months of June and July, which it is hoped will be agreeable to those whose business keeps them in London during the afternoon. We would also direct the attention of visitors to some highly interesting experiments on manures which are now in progress in this establishment. Wheat, Potatoes, Turnips, and Peas, are the subject of examination in the Stove and Hothouse Department, under the direction pof Mr. Edward Solly; and the influences of phosphate of ammonia, sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, chloride of sodium, and other saline substances, are already becoming manifest in a highly instructive manner.

We would advise all who love flowers to visit the Wxhibition of American plants now on view at Messrs. Waterers, in the Kings-roarl; they will find them selves amply rewarded for their trouble. Under a large canvas roof is formed a temporary garden, with gravel walks, turf, and some thousands of American plants, as fresk as if they were still growing in the walks are bordered by the most marniticunt Rhododendrons one can imagine, intermixed with Azaleas of many colours, and the broad-leaved Kalmia. Of cumference, about 9 ft high, and loaded with about 600 clusters of beautiful pale violet blossoms. Others have stems from $4 \mathrm{ft}$. to 5 ft . high, and heads bending Kalmia, 7 ft . high, and 6 ft . in. A broad-leaved few days be a sheet of waxy blossoms.
Although these are perhaps the largest and finest approach the collection, there are many others that colour, white, blush, and lilac. We will not protend found here, with valicties of Rhodoilandron to be Found here, with the single exception of what is caller Everestianum, a charming kind, whose corolla is very crumpled at he edges, but at once refer our readers to the collection itself, which, we may add, is now in all
its beauty.
The following letter appeared in the Church and of our clerical to which we would draw the attention
education of thi agricultural poor.
To the Edilor of the Churoh and Slate Gazette. country, parishes of the greatest difficulties contend with in the education of
their difficultr ( parishioners, is the want of funds; and this any of the hitherto proposed schemes. There is no douby but that the improvement in the standard of education do much supplied by our Diocesan Training Schools, will the count but it will not do all that is necessary to relieve more efficientergy of this difficulty; better desient master or mistress, and thereby excite a the educaire than now cxists on the part of the poor for mistres adequate to the maintcuance of such master space in yoner vainuble persuasion I senture to beg a short the attention of the tand widely-citeulated paper, to call Which successfully tried in this neighbourhood, and experiericedises to supficulty I sply the almost universallycultural sch prietor has established what are termed "agrinational and achols," upon a principle of uniting our present raking the agricultural instruction; and by so doing, of tuition in the labour of the litule scholars, while uniler pensate the master, in thesbandry in the afternoon, to comhational recive from him, in the usual couse of ourbeen establishention, in the morming. Schaols have already Dean and Willinupon this plans at the villages of East happiest resullts. The undual they are atended with the mastarpose does not exial quanmy of land required for $r$ pays a rent, certainly equal to, and in most cases
beyond that of the adjoining land occupied by farmers. In the case of the Willingdon school, there is an appropriate house for which the master pays an additional rent. The only payment in money to the master is the usual penny a week from each scholar.
"Professor Daubeny lately visited these schools, and has approvingly noticed them in his article upon the Public Institutions for the Advancement of Agricultural Agricultural Society of England: saying, among other Agricultural Society of England: saying, among other
things, 'So far as the scholars are concerned, it would appear that a sufficient number of hours is allotted to impart to them an adequate knowledge of reading, writing,
and arithmetic.' Dr. Mackenzie, of Kinellen, Ding wall, has also evamined them, and noticed, them in a little tract,
called 'Britain's Danger and Safety.' called 'Britain's Danger and Safety.'
"Now surely, Sir, the clergy of small agricultural parishes would do well to consider whether they may not educating the children of their poorer parishioners, at Thesent apparently insuperable, may not be overcome. They have, for the most part, glebes at their disposal, and which if let on this understanding would produce to
them quite as much rent as they could otherwise obtain, and then quite as much rent as they could otherwise obtain, and
provide at the same time their noorer nejphbours with the means of a suitable education for their ch. extensive tithe-barns, now rendered unnecessary ; y the Tithe Commutation Act, would give them every facility, with but trifing alterations, for the establishment of a
scliool-house. Nor can any reasonable objection be made to this plan on the ground of so employing the boys in the afternoon. The girls in our national schools are
taught, and for the same number of hours, to work with taught, and for the same number of hours, to work with
the needle, the use of which, however, is not more important to them than is that of the spade and the hoe to the boys.

But I have already occupied more space than I purposed in your columns, and therefore I will not at this time do more than add my earnest desire that the country clergy, whose parishes are otherwise without the means of supporting schoois, will give my kind neighbour's sugge tions a fair and sufficient trial.

## Deo. 26, 1842. <br> 20, 1842. "Clerious."

be obtained, by particulars respecting these schools may cultural School, Willingdon, East Bourne."
Where schools are already established, and fund raised to maintain them, it would still be an improve ment if the children were taught to work as well as to read and write. $\Lambda$ national school was established at Winkfield, near Windsor, in 1835, patronised by the Royal family and the wealthy inhabitants of the Forest. Ample funds were raised to build a neat house for a
master and mistress, and two school-rooms, master and mistress, and two school rooms, one for
boys and another for girls, with a workshop and sheds for tools. The garden was only two acres in extent until lately, when two acres more adjoining were purchased. The produce sold from two acres in 1842 amounted to upwards of 20 l ., besides the vegetables used in the master's family, whose wife teaches the girls. The children learn to read, write, and cypher, four hours in the day, and work four hours (two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon). In we weather the boys are employed making mats and The girls sow and knit stockings. The the garden. twopence each per week, half of which, together with half the produce of the garden, is given in rewards once a year, chiefly in articles of clothing, in proportion to their attention and progress. The vicar of the parish, the Rev. W. L. Rham, directs the operations in the garden, and has the general superintendence. The plan has been found completely successful, and there are, or were lately, 45 boys and $8 ?$ girls taught in the school. The girls' work produces but little; but there is no doubt, that, with proper management, the 45 boys, paying $2 d$. a week and working on 5 or 6 acres of land, would indemnify a master who knew how to employ them to the best advantage.
Many improvements might be introduced in the mode of teaching the boys to work. The more advanced might be made to direct the work of the younger, and each having a responsibility, the work would be more systematically and profitably done There are other schools where hours of working have been introduced; but in none besides that at Willingdon and another at East Dean has the system of entire self-support been tried, as far as we know. If this example could be followed successfully in various parts of the country, there would no longer be any obstacle to the education of every individual amongst the labouring population ; uniting as much of letters as is useful to men in their station with those habits of industry which are so essential to their happiness of industry which are so essential to their happiness
and prosperity in life.-M.

Public opinion as to the manner of heating horticultural buildings has within the last 20 or 30 years undergone a remarkable change, which has by no means reached its end. When the application of hot water to this purpose was first proposed by the late Mr. Bacon, the flue-system was in almost exclusive use. The innovation of that gentleman was either looked upon coldly, or altogether opposed; it was pronounced costly, inefficient, and inapplicable ; and
the owners of flues clung to them with tenacity, preferring the evils they were accustomed to, to advantages they knew nothing of. However, in this, as in other things, intelligence and common sense have at last triumphed over ignorance and prejudice ; and we do not imagine there is a Gardener in the country who would think of heating any place with smoke flues if he could possibly get hot-water pipes.

Then came contrivances for moistening the atmosphere, and these too were opposed; syringing and watering being asserted to be all that a Gardener could want. However, some who were wiser than their neighbours adopted evaporating-pans: their crops were visibly improved, and evaporating-pans are rapidly coming into use.
Just now attention is directed to the possibility of expelling tan and fermenting stable-litter from a garden, and obtaining bottom-heat also by hot water. Mr. Rendle, of Plymouth, seems to have been the first to direct attention very strongly to the advantage of a method of doing this wihout the assistance of hotwater pipes; and in a pamphlet lately published by him* he has fully explained his manner of proceeding. While, however, we state this, we must add that the idea of causing water to circulate in troughs is by no means new ; on the contrary, it is almost as old as the application of it to horticultural buildings, and even within this last few years has been much employed by Messrs. Corbett, Beaton, Davidson of Stackpole, we think Green, and others. What is most original in Mr. Rendle's plan is the establishment of a double current of water in the same tank, which also forms the foundation of the bed to be heated; but even this is not so new as we at one time supposed, as the following section and plans of a house at Oakley Park, the seat of the Hon. R. Clive, will abundantly prove:


## Inside the house

 End vieBoilex
Triex
inches, 14 deep
inche
Flue
$\qquad$
8 Path inside the house
Thi lower chamber 2 fors was erected about 12 years ago; it is front long, 9 feet high at the back, 3 feet high at the ree, wide. The lower chamber is 5 feet cep, and is covered by a flagging 3 feet square. It heated by slack coals at $8 s$. per ton: one ton of coals is sufficient for 12 days in the severest frost, and keeps the thermometer at from 70 to 75 deg. In mild weather, about half the quantity of coals is sufficient to keep the thermometer to that degree. Making an average calculation, $6 d$ in the 24 hours would be the outside expense for coals.
We do not see that Mr. Rendle's plan differs from this in any essential particular, the trough (fig. 5) being in fact exactly the same as his tank, except that the flag-stones do not rest upon it.
We find, however, that, as usual, all sorts of objections are taken to this substitution of a steady, simple, manageable source of bottom-heat for the variable, troublesome, and often very expensive materials now in use. For the present, however, we shall merely efer to the success which has attended it for 12 year at Oakley, at Mr Lee's of Hamm ersmith, and at other places. On a future occasion, we shall endea-
*Treatise on the Tank System of Communicating Heat
vour to answer such objections as we have heard of, to show in what way it seems likely to be most usefully applied, and to point out what the circumstances are which have occasionally led to its failure.

## THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

No. I.- Extracts from a M.S. onn Gardening, in the possession of
Sir Henry Bunbury, Bart., written by his Ancestor Sir Thoma, Hanmer, 1660-16\%0.
Maracocs.-"The Maracoc is called in Latine Granadilla and Clematis trifolia, and Flos Passionis, the Passion-flower, because there are some parts of the flower which resemble a spear and three nayles, the instruments of the Passion. The flower consists of ten whitish leaves which stand round, and are covered with many crooked threads, of a kind of pale Peach colour, with a ring or circle of deeper Peach colour; out of the middle of the flower comes a pale whitish green head, spotted with red, with five crooked spotted horns, Nith broadish heads, from the midst of which rises another head, which bears three things like nailes, big above and smaluder to the ren. [Rapin, in his Poem rise to the name of Passion-flower, as follows:-
"In summer months will Granadilla show
And graced the shore sent hither from $P$
Ou lofty stems indented leaves adorn
The blossoms, which, with prickles, as the Thor
Our Saviour's Passion in their form dleclare
Show all the barb rous nails and bloody spear
For from the midst a three-forked chive ehe rears,
And each bent grain like a crooked nail appears.
maranthe.-"When Gerard wrote his Herbal, he knew only of two Purple Amaranthes, and one Scarlet, and that with the painted leaves; but of late years the English florists have raised above half a score of new valietyes out of seed that came first from Surat, in Persia; many of which are very fine, and are of different scarlets, and other reds, or of lovely yellow; all the colours very
orient and faire."
Roses. "The Damaske Rose is very common with ub,
Roses.- "The Damaske Rose is very common with us, and the sweetest of all. The Variegated Damaske, or well with white; a fine rose when it marks rightly, sweet as the Damaske. Of Yellow Roses wee have only one double, which is as big as a reasonable Provins, when it
blowes well, which it seldom does, either in England or blowes well, which it seldom does, either in England or other countryes, being eaten up commonly with wormes
in the bud. In Italy, they hold it likes best in a coole place. Wee know by experience that it loves to run up being of a rich yellow colour. It blows very well in an open pure aire, near Hogmagog hills, not far from Cambridge, and a light soyle. In Italy, there hath been above these twenty years a fine Rose, the seed whereof came from the East Indyes; it is called in Latin commonly Rosa sinensis, by the Indians [Chinese] Fuyo. It grows to a high tree for a Rose, hath a leaf like a Fig [this is
doubtless the Hibiscus Rosa sinensis]. Ferrarius was the first raiser of it from seed in these parts of the world.' Christ's Thorn.- "In Latin Paliurus ; it is a shrubby bush, with small roundish leaves and many sharp thorns. It grows plentifully in Palestine, and is called Christ's Thorn, because ,

## The Cedar, usually called of Libanus.-" No tree con.

 tinues longer free from corruption than this. Wee have of late had some fine plants raised from seed which are set very small, so that it
## ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

2. Turces.-In many parts of the north of Germany and Holland, heath-mould is cut into turvee, called in German "plaggen." They are either used in stables, for litter, or placed alternately with strawy dung, in heaps 4 to 5 ft high (called Plaggenmist), and after they have
become rotten, are used for manuring sandy soils. When long enough subjected to the action of dung (sheep or long enough subjected to the action of the ammonia deve-horse-dung is best, on account of the
loped, $)$ the crops will turn out very fine.
No doubt these turves, if properly mixed with dung, will form an efficient manure for dry, hot, sandy land, which they will supply with humus; and although the Which they will supply with humus; and although the nature, yet the action of ammonia and the heating to nature, yet the action of ammonia, and the heating to
which it is subjected will dissolve it, as it were, and convert it into vegetable nourishment. The coal of humus will then yield to the crops not only humic acid, but also lime, magnesia, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, alumina, \&c. It is clea nat the manuring action of turves will be considerab!y increased, if the heaps are also wetted
with the drainage of dunghills, urine, \&c., because in this with the drainage of dunghills, urine, \&c., because in this case more ammonia will be generatted to decompose the
coal of humus. It is also advisable to add some lime, coal of humus. It is also advisable to add some lume,
marl, \&c., by which means goopd compost will be produced. This sort of litter is best adapted for sheep, under whose influence the decomposition of the coal of humus and heaths will be roost perfect; and the ammonia formed
by the excrements of the sheep will be entirely absorbed by the excrements of the sheep will be entirely absorbed
by the humus of the turves; indeed the ammonia which by the humus of the turves; indeed the ammonia which
is perspired by the sheep will not be lost, as may be ascertained by a simple experiment. If a vessel with humus is placed in a sheep or horse-stable, it will be
found that humate of ammonia will be quickly formed. found that humate of ammonia will be quickly formed.
To prevent the wool of the sheep being injured by the To prevent the wool of the sheep being injured by the
turves, which are to be turned root upwards, a slight layer of straw is to be placed on the top.
This sort of manure will be much improved and made sooner available, if, like the leaves of trees, before being placed under the cattle, or mixed with straw, it is thrown
in high heaps and left to rot; by the heating thus produced, not only will the coal of humus (which is always
alloyed with wax and resin), but also the lieath and its alloyed with wax and resin), but also the
roots, be subjected to a partial decomposition
When, subjected to a partial decomposition.
When turves are littered in stables, or placed there in some regular order, no sinks for fluid excrements will be required, because the earth of the turves will absorb them. They are to be left, if possible, four to six weeks under
the cattle; then conveycu outside, and placed in lieaps three to four feet high, for the purpose of heating, and if too dry, they are to be moistened with water. Under such circumstances, the ammonia cannot be lost, because it will be chemically absorbed by the earth of the turves as fast as it is formed.
It is said that turf manure will improve by remaining four or five days in small heaps in the field before it is spread, and it is stated that the air will extract the acid acid. If it is contains. 1 , however, comaroved by lying in small heaps, it can only be by forming more humic acid with the oxygen of the atmosphere, which acid cannot be generated in large heaps 80 extensively as in small ones, because the air has not free access; and if turves be ploughed in

Although it is well ascertained that making turf manure requires much manual labour and carriage, and that large tracts of land may be rendered still more barren by cutting the heath and its roots; on the other hand, we are to remember that fields of dry sandy soil are much improved by this manure, and it may be asserted that without it the soil would not even return the labour bestowed on it.
Instead of heath, common turf is also used as litter, the roots and the earth surrounding it being cut to a certain depth. This is a much better manure than peat turf, as it contains not only less carboniferous bumus (saturated चith resin), but the roots of grass are easier decomposed, and possess more manuring material than heath. If such turf is used as litter, the manure may be carried away and ploughed in in three or four weeks; whilst than eight be weeds. it is seldom, however, that much use can be made of such turf, because this operation spoils whole tracts of land for a long time. It is only turf from roadsides, lanes, \&c. that can be used.

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXII

Of all the various tribes of plants which we cultivate, there is not one so admirably adapted for blooming through the winter as the Cineraria; and what renders it still
more valuable is the fact that any one having a common more valuable is the fact that any one having a common frame may grow the varieties in a8 great perfection as tribe upon which the Amateur must mainly depend for flowers to supply his drawing-room table through the winter. Those readers who possess the Chronicle for 1841 will there find $m y$ system of cultivating $t$; bat as many do not, I shall here give a short abstract of my
practice, which is simple, and has always been attended with very satisfactory resuits.
About this time the plants that have bloomed through the season must be cut down, turned out of their pots, and have at least half the old soil removed from their roots. This being done, a piece of ground in a she friable must be made so by adding leaf-mould or rotten dung and sand to it-must be prepared, and the plants planted out in rowe 15 inches apart, and one foot apart in the row.
In planting, the old ball must be kept at least one inch below the level of the surrounding soil, the object being to get the young shoots, as they spring through the soil, firmly rooted before they are removed from the old plant. supplied with water, in dry weather, and be kept free from weeds, either by hand-nicking or hoeing; but if the hoe is used care must be taken that the young plants are not injured, as they frequently protrude their offsets at some distance from the centre of the old plant
By the middle of August the plants will be getting pretty strong ; they must then be taken up and parted, retaining as much root as possible to each plant, and not rejecting any in consequence of their being small, as it is upon the displa-sized plants that we must depend for a sur in display of flowers ; since the large plants will bloom in following spring. At this removal the largest plants must be potted in pots proportionate to their size, and be placed in a cool close frame until they are established; after whicls they may be exposed until the approach of frost renders it necessary to protect them. The small plants, after the ground has been dug over, must be again planted at about one foot apart ; they will require a planny weather, and will make beautiful plants for potting in October:
The soil which I have found most suitable for Cinerarias is two parts of turfy loam, with one part each of
leaf-mould and sandy-peat, mixed together and used as roughi as possible ; but they will grow in almost any light soil. Some of the old kinds, as Hendersonii, purpurea,
elegans, Waterhousiana, and King, are the best adapted elegans, Waterhousiana, and King, are the best adapted
for early flowering, and a shrubby kind called Greenii, is also very splendid; but those who do not possess any plants at all may depend upon a tolerable good show of flowers from plants raised from seed, A friend of mine shop in Holborn, 12 months back: from this he raised upwards of sixty plants, a number of them very distinct, and one a blue flower, superior to anything I have ever met with round London ; so that the reader will see it is
not an expensive affair to procure a collection of Cinera-rias.-W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Errata.-In Mri Potter's article on Nitrogen, p. 357, line 39 from the top, fror "and ift, so to speak, stand by," sc. In the
spectator," read same page, line 15 from the bottom, for "slightly weighed," read "slightly weighted." Also, in the article on Apples, page 357, at
the bottom of the third column, for "half-penny" read "lialfpiece," which our correspondent tells ns in a mug used in Wales about 28 quarts
Garder-pots.-I have just made a good improvement n the common flower-pots, which deserves to be universally adopted. The shape, size, and expense are not altered. I have done away with the hole at the bottom altogether ; and, instead of the flat bottom, the maker pushes in the centre of it, like the bottom of a common black bottle, only not with so sharp a turn inside, and the drainage-holes are round the sides at the bottom. From 2 to 6 holes, according to the size of the pot, will do all the business of drainage. The roots cannot get through he bottom, neith and not hang under the pot in winter, which, for Heaths, is the best part of the change.-D. Beaton
Bees.-Having read in the Gardeners' Chronicle of May 20 some observations by Mr. J. Wighton on the plan suggested by "W. W." in the Chronicle for April 29, as a remedy against the effuvia arising from the dirt collected in Beehives, I beg to coincide in his opinion, but recommend one of the American foor-boards made by Mr. J. Milton, of No. 10, त्रreat Marylebone-street, which, by its construction, will at once obviate the necessity of lifting up the hive to sweep off the dirt, or dead Bees, \&c. As an inclined plane is made to extend the whole length of the centre of the American floor-board, it must of necessity be always clean, as notling can remain upon it. The slight ascent forms no impediment to the Bees when returning home from their labours of collecting honey or pollen.-W. $A . X$.
Roses.-I have taken some pains to inquire, amongst private growers and nurserymen, what their opinion was as to the exhibition of Roses by Mr. Milne and my gar dener at Chiswick on May 13, and without an excep tion I find them of the same opinion as myself-that they were highly creditable. I am gladmy situation as second enables me to speak disinterestedly; and whilst I hold hat we ought always to submit to the judgment of the judges, and give them the credit 1 do for honesty and im partiality, yet I think a little discussion may prevent the repetition of an error if one be committed, or satisfy the disappointed that the judgment was correct. In No. 5 o his year's Chronicle will be found a letter signed "Rose bud," in which I state my opinion as to the possibility of fine exhibition in time to come, but that the production of 25 varieties in bloom would, from the shortness of the otice and the novelty of the thing bltogether be attended ith difficulty to the first exhibitors. Who will doub heir being exhibited better in June? -that is the Rose season. Why the merit of the exhibition, in my view was their appearing out of season. Now I ask any one of the judges, in the very best spirit-that of inquiry-did they ever produce such a collection as Mr. Milne's with such notice and at that time? If it be easy, how ashamed ought the nurserymen to be-the Rose-growing nursery ought the own) who lat but 36 planta to cot his 25 out 0 and wn) who had but [We shall be happy to insert any short letter upon this subject, if rose-growers wish to take it up.]
plants for a rububan abo facut plants, that wom St Pallowing, which may possibly be of more general use :-


Fumigaton,-I observe in last Neek's Clromi, le an article on "Smoking Melons and Cucumbers," which you
suppose to be original ; but if you will refer to Harrison's "Floricultural Cabinet" for 1840, p. 264, you will find the following : "Not having a house, I am obitiged to winter my plants in a cold pit, which 1 lave found a difficulty in fumigating, until I thonght of the following plan : Tuke a piece of touch-paper, and lay it ori a thin one end and place it in foll it up and tie loosely
I think half-an-ounce used in this way is equal to an ounce with the bellows; and it is not a tithe of the trouble, as it does not require any altention when lighted," referred to by Mr. Beaton, is sufficiently difterent to entitle him to regard the latter as original.] - In the Chronicle of last week, Mr. Beaton gives a receipt for a brown paper in a solution of saltpetre, (one table-spoonful to one pint of water;) and then rolling up the paper like a cigar, but hollow, and filled with tobacco. Now, as I I thought I would try it, and accordingly steeped the paper in the solution as directed; I then rolled it up, all thengthwise and the shorter way, and also spirally; burn more than a few minutes. I finally soaked the tobacco in saltpetre and water considerably stronger than the former, and when dry it burnt freely by itself, but
When rolled in paper it died out like the former. The ashes in each instance appeared to prevent its combustion Monger. As I may not have applied it properly, perlay
Mr. B. will be kind enough to give some additional par ticulars, through the medium of your Paper,-Junius.

Testa di Quaglia.-A reader at Dorchester will be indigenous to the Island of Malta, and called by the natives Testa di Quaglia, from the strong resemblance of the seed-vessels to a duck or quail's head. What is the true name of this plan
should it be cultivated

Bees.-In answer to the inquiry of "W. R. M., Deptford," in the Choonicle of Saturday last, I beg to state
that on the 1st of May one of my stocks of Bees in common straw-hive swarmed, the wind being in the east;
and on the 20 th, this stock cast. It and the two young hives the 20th, this stock cast. It and the two young May another stock, also in a common straw-hive, at my Grounds in the Lea Bridge-road, swarmed; on the 14 th, it cast, and again on the 20th. All of these, as well as
those at Walthamstow, are strong, and whenever the weather is fair work well.-J. Pamplin.
Visiting Gavdens.-Having had the privilege of making what is excursion into the country near me, to look into What is going on in the gardening world, I beg to lay before and in doing so, I would iupress upon my brother-gardeners the great advantage arising from one gardener visiting another for their mutual benefit. Nothing tends so much to develop the mind as to witness in one's neighbour's While the observer has been perplexing himself for years to bring about the same end. Many instances of this tions, both as regards the growth of fruit and vegetables and plants. On calling at Studley Royal, the seat of Mrs, Lawrence, the garden of which is under the able orderying is done upon an extensive scale, in the first order. The Pines are abundant and very lusuriant, and are also fine, and every bond full of fruit and bloom exhibiting great luxuriance. The kitchen-garden is filled with crops necessary for so large a family, all of which situated, gardens in the country so far as regards the soil Which is a cold, wet, stiff, barren clay, wholly brought to posts. Many laborious plans have to be adopted, sueh obliged to raise all the beds above the natural level crop. adding various light and drying composts to every Even for Stum can be grown are generally considere eligible for such situations, it is found necessary to 18 incheds, which are in form of a half-cylinder, about filed with high in the centre and 4 feet across; they are methone, the plants being placedin the interstices, by which and being so succeed to admilation; the fruit is always fine colour, as well much exposed, is of the bighest fluvour and The may be useful to others who may be similarly situated the highental part of the gavden and grounds is all in plants for such a splendid place does not keep pace with hext call was at Hope Nursery where I was tation. M prised to fas at Hope Nursery, where I was much surLane, one oflace. Hope Nursery is situated in Leeming froprile district. This is comparatively a new place, the and business from Pickhill, which is about two milos Pits, \&e, for has in that time erected numerous houses, appears to be feet of glass, beneath which everything collections of all the fashonable plants in present cul Australian and as Calceolarias, Pelargoniums, Fuchsias,
sent cultivation ; such as the new Achimeues, Gesnelias, Gloxinias, (amellias, Indian Azaleas, and indeed I may say ( $n$ ith the exception of Orchidacex) by hundreds. What struck me as very beautiful was a plant of Rhododendron Smithil var. timrinum; a good specimen, about 5 feet high was a bright pinkish crimson, very much spotted with large black dots. This, I think, ought to be in every collection, particularly as it is said to be quite hardy. The hardy herbaceous collection appears to be very exten nience of being removed at any season, besides a large quantity in the open ground. The florist's department is large quantities, and of very select varieties. What gave me a good deal of pleasure was to find an arboretum duous flow duous flowering shrubs, which are all legibly labelled, to
the number of about 300 species and varieties;-the next is composed of hardy ornamental and forest trees, including most of the new hardy Pinus, \&cc.; this division contains about 200 species and varieties, and to which I understand there is to be added a separate division of the hardy evergreens. When this is completed it will form a very
valuable and useful appendage, both to purchasers and the nursery. The out-ground is occupied as a general nursery and is upwards of 20 acres, as I learn from Mr. May; and in a very high state of keeping, as I scarcely saw a
seed-weed on the ground. Mr. M. says he acts upon Mr. Loudon's principle-the "economic;" that is, by allowing no weeds to seed if possible to prevent it.-
Asparagus.-"Este" begs to say that his Asparagusbeds were treated with salt at the beginaing of March, at
the rate of 14 lbs. to all the beds but one, which had 10 lbs. The beds are 14 yards long by 1 broad. The produce has been greater this year than ever, and finer. The beds were manured as usual in November. He will feel next year at the same time, or deferred till this time next year, as it is stated in last week's Chronicle that thi is the best season for salting the beds. It has been a time in the season for all seeds; they have lain a long [When the Asparagus is beginning to grow is the sast season for applying salt. If used earlier much of it will be washed away from the roots by rains.]
tho lineabs. - hals at last ascertaned boyond I had often watched them carefully leaf of the Bean. reposing amongst the young unfolded leaves; but they hide so quicksighted and timid, that they run away and to see what they are doing. I have had presumptive some time their cutting the edges of the Bean-leaf for female) so busily at work, that I was able with caution to take the point of the leaf in my hand, and watch her operations for several minutes. Her position was on the commenced eating on the edge, by cutting a small scollop. she then drew back the head, and began at the edge again, as nearly to touch the abdomen, and so continued till she had cut out a scollop of more than a tently of an inch across. I used a powerful pair of spectacles, and am very
Bees.-Though it appears that my name as an apiarian has obtained a pretty extensive circulation, yet, with the several years, I the prepuration of the $2 d$ edition of "The Honey Bee," the press. Amone the many apiarian to any portion of the Gurdeners' Chronicle, some of them, if they persevere in their apiarian researches, will see cause to modify certain premature opinions. There is no one whose general Wighton. In your Chronicle of April 22, Mr. Wighton obser Bees a la may be, I have no hesitation in saying it is founded in Mr. Wighton of his error, upon a matter in which, I am
certain, none would feel more interested than himself, provided he could have conclusive evidence of this sin gular trait of his favourite insects, I will refer him to page 379 of "The Honyy Bee," where he will find a simple
detail of facts relative to the detail of facts relative to the point upon which he is
heterodox. In order to furnish Mr. W. with some internal evidence upon the matter at issue, I will add, that Hust, it is not to be expected that I escaped imbibing some of his opinions - perhaps I might have said preju dices. Formost among these was my ridicule of the faithless but believing," the instance, as piven in "The Honey Bee, occurred in my own apiary. Among my other apiarian whims was one to have a Polish hive. In one of the entrances of this, about 2 ? inches in length, was the fortification placed. Not being a convenientlyshaped hive to feed the Bees in, the family died, and why this is mentioned, is to give another singular fact, viz., that during the next spring, other Bees, when cleaning out the hive as a preparation for taking possession when redecesso Mo Wive Mr When of atoning等
will suggest that he come on pilgrimage-he may "boi ur to render is penance as ight as is consistent with the heinous Mess of his
Scarlet Pelavgoniums.-In noticing Mr. Diplock's article on this subject in No. 19, I would not recommend him or any other person to adopt any new method, howver right it may appear, without first proving it small scale; but if he will, without prejudice, take six plants, and treat them precisely in the manner there laid in si, and twice that number raised in autumn, and kept in sixty-sized pots until turned out, I have not the least flower fower in greater profusion. It, perhaps, would be acceptale to some to know how to raise good plants from cut ings without bothomeat and with little trouble. In north and north, and taree nches of leas-mould are placed in the botcom and watered well, on that is put three inches of sand, or sand and leaf-mould; this is then rendered firm and level; the cuttings are then planted in rows, and clightly watered sethe twe soil about hem, leaving of the lights shading, water, shading, water, nor attention, farther than taking off any dead leaves that may happen to appear; and they will be firmly rooted in time to admit of being potted and rooted in the new soil, and hardened of before frost sets in. As Mr. Diplock never heard before of fresh green turf being used in the pot-culture of plants, I may state that I have pead that the late Mr. Knight grew his large Cockscombs in a mixture of green turf and fresh dung; and Mr. Diplock would do well to turn back to a late Number of the Gardeners' Chronicle, and he will find an article on the effects of patrid vegetables on the growth of plants. Its beneficial influence is there plainly shown; and, along $m$ experiments, this has thoroughly convinced me that decomposing vegetables are more beneficial for By gewth of plants than those which are decomposed. plapesing my article again, he will also find that the a suffien placed in very poor soll, and kept there until nutriment number of spongioles is formed to absorb the belief that it is length of time, that I never use such when I can get it in a fresh state. Not only do Scarlet Pelargoniums grow luxuriantly in it, but any other plants with succulent roots will do the same. I have at present a Cineraria Waterbousiana thus treated, that in March was in a sixty-sized pot, now one foot and a half high and two feet in diameter, branching out in every direction, and not yet in flower. It does not require a single stake to support it. Various other plants in a like state of luxuriance are growing in green turf and dung, and that, too, on The effe-shitt system. - Rovert P. Drummona. ing Scarlet Pelargoniums prescribed by Mr. Drummond having elicited from others an account of their practice, daye which for economy can equal that of Mr. Hall first awn whewise induced to send you my plan, which Hurdwicke, and have practised for nearly 20 years with success, without seeing any reason to change. I put the cuttings into small jots at once, which obviates an check they would receive when removing them, either from cutting-pots or the open ground. I do not miacl like the cuttings taken from the open border; they are generally too spongy, and as I am not in want of a graat number ine beds of mixed varieties, chiefly the old Vicolens, Fair Helen, Lady Essex, Emily, and Moore notso mady A dozen all I raire the pots whicls reserve supply with my Pain and cutting them down, arranging the prunings, as I cut them off, as nearly as I can aluhabetically fur the convenience of finding the sorts. When cut, I remove them into a shed; on the following morning I commence making them 48 cots ands. The scarlet ones 1 put into 60 or small of Vian place on a fue, which runs along the fron 18 inches, whe shading except what re struck when Ifords, and very little water, unci they on can give them plenty of air, and keep them there till the beginning of November, when I stow them away in a Vinery, which 1 intend to force about the beginning of ebruary. At that time, or earlier if the weather wil them admit of out-door work, 1 repot them, aud place them in another Vinery to be forced. By furbing-out tione, they are nice plants. The cuttiogs mu orts put in smaller pots and plunge in sa a gentle Water made the coves, cover about the cutting. They recpuire very little after, as their greatest enemy is damp. frequently they require scace shading, unless the sun is very hot. After they ar struck, they receive the same treatment as the scarle ones, unless I sometimes give them a larger pot in the
end of September or beginning of October.-J. Murdoch. Ahioul one several occasions been higuly gratiien by your observations on the subject feeberpioy and would glady lend my feeble aid to any effort that may be made in such a right ane call. I rear, nowever, that the tenant-farmer, and especially the man who holds a strong clay farm, will not eable to carry out such plans of improvement as youexcept the prospect before him should greatly improvehave often suggested; although it is quite certain that The real fact $i$, that such a prerson as I am here speaking
of is incapable of carrying on any extensive scheme of improvement, or, indeed, any improvement at all if is involve an immediate outlay. Clay farms, which mos need improvement, are so dependent upon seasons, tha those who occupy them can never raise themselves above
the cripoling effect ut low prices, even if those prices should cuntinue but for one season; and hence the first consequence of low prices upon all unimproved or but partially improved heavy soils, is, that the
labourer is thrown out of work. The next effect and which inevitably follows, is diminished produce which is never compensated for to farmers of this class generally just before harvest, when they are without a grain of corn of any kind for sale. It will be at once seen how this state of things is aggravated by the continuance of low prices if the unhappy tenant be left to his own he has no spirit or means for anything better-must tell upon him so fearfully that he quickly becomes a pensioner tunate friends. And as to the landlord, although be may, by means of the preference which the law allows him, have obtained the whole of his rent, i can have no difficulty in showing that under such circumstances as I bave -J. West, Newark.
Hibiscus cannabinus.-This plant is well known and very common in India, and is correctly described in of the flower is stated to be yellow, or, as I would rather call it, yellowish buff. Some few years ago, while in India, I had some seeds given to me, which were said to have oeen brought from the Himala in range by a gentleamong them there were the seeds of a plant, in which, on growing up, I was unable to discover any decided difference from the Hibiscus cannabinus, until it flowered When, instead of the buff of the common country plant, it turned out of a rich deep crimson or lake colour. In all other respects it resembled the Habiscus cannabinus, as
nearly as it well could, in every stage of its growth : and of nearly as it well could, in every stage of its growth : and of the various species of Hibiscus described in Loudon s
work, there is none with which it coincides except the cannabinus. I can scarcely think it is altogether unknown in British collections of exotics; yet it has appeared strange to me, in that case, that so important a feature as the colour of the flower (differing by such marked characters from that of the species described) should not have been noted, if they are both of one species; or if a
different species, that it should not have been more disdifferent species, that it should not have been more dis
tinctly described in a work like Loudon's Encyclopædia. Should it turn out a variety of the Hibiscus cannabinus not hitherto introduced or recognised, it may be a useful acquisition. I beg also to offer it to notice as a handsome showy flower, of a hardy character, appearing to me capable of being easily acclimated to endure the open air
of the southern parts of Britain. I have some young plants growing in pots, the seeds of which were sown in the middle of last month. Till they germinated they were kept in a room at a temperature of from $60^{\circ}$ to $65^{\circ}$; but since then they have been placed in another, the general the height of a bright day, with the sun shining into the room, when it rises to about $60^{\circ}$; notwithstanding the plants continue in a vigorous state. The plant grows well in common garden mould, and is of rapid growth, taking not more than from 5 to 6 months from the sowing to the ripening of the seeds. Hence I conceive it might be acclimated in a few years to the ordinary outprogressively approximating to this condition, each sacceeding generation becoming more hardy than its predecessor. The Hibiscus cannabinus is indicated in Loudon's "Encyclopædia" as a biennial.
more strictiy accordino win the whole process in India, from the sowing to the ripen(the rainy) season, from June to November ; and though the plants, if left in the ground, continue to vegetate a month or two longer, they die gradually off with the manth or of the hot season. $-J, H . H$.

Gentianella. - "O. P." will run little risk in parting his Goil of his garden is not too light The provided the they are transplanted must be fresh turned and broken smail; the plants should be put into the ground inomediately, well watered, and shaded with a mat for a few days, till they are established. I divided my Gentianella last year as above described, without any apparent injury; the only mistake I made was in separating the masses too the bloom has disappeared ; if left in the borders without moving, they increase so rapidly as to disfigure the parterres by their straggling leaves.-W.W. [We have seen this plant thriving in clay, rendered almost plastic by bearias up with water, and consequently quite hard during summer, and we are also aware that it thriven
admirably in peat, among Rhododendrons. It seems, admirably in peat, among Rhododendrons. It seems,
therefore, indifferent to soil, and it is probable that the therufore, indisterent to soil, and it is probable that the Tith planting it when in flower, or when first growing, and not when the seeds haveripened and the plant is at rest. 1 in a low damp situation in peat soil, and then let it grow maldo damp situation in peat soil, and then let it grow tbrow/out runners like the Strawherry, and bloom freely; and will soon fill the bed. $-V, P$.
Tulipss, I was present at the last grand Chiswick Flomer-Show, and was delighted with the exhibition, with
one single exception; viz, the absence of any Tulips, Which, in my opinion, detracted in no slight degree from
the beauty of the exhibition. A lint to the above effect the beauty of the exhibition. A hint to the above effect
in your valuable Journal, I thinks, would have its due weight in the proper quarter, and I may probably be the
cause of the introduction of the above valuable and beaucause of the introtuction of the above varuabe and beaution would be proportionally great, no doubt, for such a immediate neighbourliood of London.- A Subscriber. philus," I beg to inform him that I have this season tried to grow Asparagus in bottles over bottom-heat, but were six remarkably strong ones. I have also tried the bottle systen upon Asparagus in the open ground, with be brought to the perfection to which it is said to be brought by simply inverting a glass bottle over it, the used, which I believe are either wine or soda-water bottles. pint, as the Asparagus will fill them in a much shorter time, and will be mucls more tender. I cannot account season; I do not believe it was because of any benefit likely from the dressing of salt "C." had given it, it being a well-known fact that salt
for Asparagus-beds. $E$.
Netting for Wall-trees.-EEarly in the spring I placed a quantity of nets against some wall Fruit-trees, thinking been disappointed in this reaspect; for now I find that the trees which were sa protected are perfectly free from blight, while others, and even those immediately adjoining, for which 1 had no netting, are much injured by blight. The net was of twine, and used for preserving the blight. The net was of twine, and used for preserving the
fruit from birds when ripe-Coryoius. [By blight is, we presume, meant cold at night.]

Flomer-sho in Clay. the Flower-shows in the Chronicle of May 6, I find it stated that F. imbricata is hardy. This I can confirm, were put out in the open ground at the commencement were put out in the open ground at the commencement
of last winter, and have endured the inclemencies of the weather without the least injury, are quite healthy, and will soon flower. The Fabrenheit thermometer at its lowest was 17 deg, averaging upwards with the changes
of the weather. This place is between seven and eight miles east from Perth, in Scotland, and is 200 ft . above the level of the sea,--Peter Long, Gardener:

lecture. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
ThE anniversary meeting was held on the 22d of May, Earl Spencer in the chair, The following elections were made unani-
nously :-Presinent, Earl Speucer. Trustres : Sir T. Acland,
 of Richmond, Duke of Rutland, Earl Spencer, Duke of Suther-
Iand. VICc-PRESIDENTY: Duke of Buckinghan, Earl of Chiches-
ter, Earl of Duocie, Marquess of Exeter, Earl Titzwilliam, Sir T. Teoch, Bart., Sir C. Morgant, Bart., Duke of Northumberland,
Gord Portman, Earl Talbot, Duke of Wellington, Lord Worsley.


 Wood. II. Members re.elected from luast year's Counctll: Col
Austen, Hon. W. B. Baring, J. Benett, T. W. Bramsten, E. Buller Col. Challoner, J. W. Childers, H. Gibbs, Sir J. V. B. Johnstone
Bart., W. Miles, W. W. W. Pendarves, Sir R. Price, Bart., P
Pusey, F, Pym, Rev. W. Pusey, F, Pym, Rev. W. LL. Rham, J. V. Shelley, T. H. S.
Sotheron, W. R. Stansfield, H. Wilson. MI. New Members of

 in the accomplishment of the objects for which it was originally founded. The number of its Members now amounts to upwards
of 7,000 , no less than 1,436 having been elected during the past
 Mo the interest with which ifs objects arem, reararddd by the frientd of
ofricultural improvement, and the increased amount of subscripagricultural mprovement, and the increased amoun of susccip.
tion Thas added consideraily to the annual income of the society.
The Finance Committe have laid before the Council a highly The Finance Committce have laid before the Council a hhighly
satisfactory statement of the funds of the Society, and the result of their inquiry connected with the general receipt of subscription,
Not only has every claim against the Society been dischaxged, Not only has every claim against the society been orks.hactget,
and bills amounting to upwards of t, ooot, for the work exected by estimate and contract in preparing the present house for the
reception of the Society and the transaction of business, been
duly paid, but a further investment of capital has also been duly paid, but a further investment of capital has also been
effected by the purchase of 1,0002 . Stock in the New 3 d per Cents.; the total amount of the Society's funded property now amounting $1,200$. The Council steadily maintain their firm conviction that
the permanency and usefulness of the Society are dependent, in the permanency and usefulness of the Society are dependent, in
a great measure, upon the possession of such a fixed amount of reserved capital as will carry on, at all times, and under every they therefore not only receive with great satisfaction the result
of the Finance Committee's care and attention int thus husbanding the resorrces of the Soclety, and increasing annually its permanent investments, but they are also strongiy convinced of the absolute
necessity of abstainmg from embarking the Soc.ets's funds in any
iondithit speculations, and of strictly confinmg them to immediate objects cflegitimate and undoubted mpyortance. With respec confirmed the recommendation of the Finance Committee, tha
while would undertake the trouble, should be requested to favour the
Society with their inspection of the list of such subscriptions as Society with their inspection of the list of such subscriptions as
might be outstanding and unpaid in their respective neighbourmight be outstanding and unpaid in their respective neighoour-
hoods, and communicate at their discretion with the parties
whose names had been transmitted to them, the remittance of
subscriptions by means of Post-office orders should be generally
recommended by the Society to its Members, as the most direct, recommended by the Society to its Members, as the most direct,
practicuble, and secure; this system of payment having beeri
 enabled by its means to remit to the secretary, as it has become due, and from every part of the couniry, however remote, the
subscription of the year, and to botain by immediate return of
post an official notification subscriptiniof the year, and to obtain by immediate return of
post an officil notifcation of the recept:in and registration of
his money, lt has been chiefly by this means that no less a sum his money. It has been chitfly by this means that no less a sum
than 1,097l. has been received since last Christmas on account of arrears alone. The Council have decided that in future all subshiptions due in advance on the lst of January in each year,
siall be considered as in arrear on the Ist of June eusuing. The
Council, on mature deliberation, have rosolved to strike out from
the list of the society the names of those the list of the society the Dames of those Members who, pre-
viously to the date of the Charter, attended the early country
mectings, and paid the subscription of the then current year, mecthe temporary purpose solely of enjoying the privileges of
membership on those occasions, bit without any intention of becoming called upon for the subscriptions of sabsequent years. The
be cancling of these ciaims woudd greaty diminish the amount of
what has hitherto been viewedin what has hitherto been viewed in the light of arrears, while at the In the officiai department of the Socedent, the rapid increase in the amount of correspondence with so large a number of members,
and tile reception and accumulation of documents of every kind
in the various branches of the in the various branches of the currert business of the Society,
along with the multiplicity of accourats and numerous details
men requiring daily attention and great exactness, have rendered
further aid indispensable to enable the Secretary to meet and futher aid indispensable to enade the secretary to meet and
discreasing duties and responsibilities of his the members, the
ince; and in consequence of the linance Committee sine Cou ail have made a permanent addition of two clerks to be piaced under his ci he
trol suitable arrangements having also been effected in the
convenicnt adaptation of tine offices to the purposes of the daily convenicnt adaptation of the offices to the purposes of the daily
transaction of business. The Council have obtained, on reasonable conditions, a lease of the Society present house, for a term has been duly executed, and the common seal of the Society
afixed, in the presence of the Council, agreeably with the powers of the Charter. The Bristol Balance, Sheet has been laid before the Council, and the sum of $573 l$. ordered to be pard out of the
funds of the Society to meet the deficiency to that amount funse by the exceess of the expenditule over the recents at that
simeetirg. The Geheral Derby Committec have nearly completed
me mectre. The General Derby Committec have nearly completed July \&irectors of the Mitland Conaties' Rantway, to mulertake the supply of any number of spiccial tranus that may be rcauired on
the occasion, liberally proposing to receive only half-fares for the conveyance of cattle and farming implements, and no advance
on the usual faxes for passengers. The Counct have decided or Southampton as the place of the Annual Country Meeting of 1844; and have every reason to believe, that the selection they of the Society at large ond to the Agricultural population resid-
ond ing within the district, in the amount of accommodation to visl-
tors, which the town itself and its immediate neighbourhood are capabie of affording, and in the facility of communication with
every part of the kingdom. In order to diminish the expense attending the distribution of the Journal, the Coumcil have conpublication shall in future take place in half-yearly parts, the first of each year ; the whole volume for the year containing the same amount of matter as herctofore: and the first half-volume for
the present year will accordingly be issued in a few days, agree the present year will accordingly be issued in a few days, ngree-
ably with this new regulation. Dr. Playfair having resolved to
devote his att. devote his att.ntion exclusively to the study and practice of
Agricultural Chemi-try, and tol estabhish at the Royal Institution
at Manchester a Jahoratory for the pursuit and investration of this sulject, the Council have gladly avalled themselves of the
opportunity of appointing. him the consulting chemist to the Society, anhonorary designation, in virtue of which the Soclety will at all times be favoured with Dr. Playfair's gratuitous opinion,
on any question in that science submitted to him by the Council, while memstances, may, at any time, by applying to the Secretary, obtain the scale of Dr. Playfair's charges. The Journal Committee have reported the following adjudications of Prizes for Essays:-To sovereigns, for the best essay on the rotations of crops suited for Heavy lands. So Thomas Arkeld, of Pen Hill Farm, near Cofor
Harbour, byindo, Withsire, the prize of 50 sovereigns for of the ncat mode of under diainng lamt, yegard being
anad to variety had to variety of soil, subsoil, and other local circumstances. To JAmes Cowir, of the Maing of Haulkerton, Laulencekirk,
Scotland, the prize of 10 sovercigns for the best Essay on the
comparative advantages in the employment comparative advantages in the employment of horses and oxel
in farming work. To W. F. Karierk, of Truro, Cornwall, the prize of 20 sovereigns for the best explanation of the causes
which appear to determine the production of fat and muscle respectively, according to the present state of our knowledge of on the Management of Farm-yard Manure, and artificial Manures or Hand Tillages, are stil under the consideration of the Judgees and subjects of the Essays, for 1844 , the conditions of which will be given in the ensuing half-volume of the Journal. I. For the por milch cows, 20 sovereigns. 2. For the best Essay on the
for influence of climate upon cultivation within the limits of Grea Britain and Ireland, 30 sovereigns. 3. For the best Essay on the indications which are practical guides
or karrenness of the soil, 50 sovereign of the present state of the agriculture of the countr of Norfolk 50 sovereigns. 5 . For the best report of the prescils
agriculture of the county of chester, bo sovercigns. best report of the present state of the agriculture of the county of Essex, 50 sovereigns. 7 . For the best report of the pres. 8 .
state of the agricuture of the county of Wilts, 50 sovereigns. For the best account of improvements made by artificial at culti-
of soil from the sea or tule rivers, and the subsciuext vation of the land, 20 sovereigns. 9 . For the best account of the cheapest way of keeping farn horses in good conders, Essay onl
winter and summer, 20 sovereigns, 10 . For the best Esial
any agricultural subject, 20 sovereigns. Mr. R. Barker laid any agricultural subject, 20 sovereigns, My. R. Barker, and
before the Meeting the following Census of Members, abstract of Accounts:-Life Governors, 101; Annual Governorary
200; Life Members, 399 ; Annual Members, 6551 ; Honorar HALY-YEAELX Abstract
Receipts.
Balance in the hands of the Bankers, July 1,1842,
Balance in the hauds of the Secretary, July 1, 1842 $\begin{array}{ccc}2 & 8 . & 1 \\ 587 & 12 & 1 \\ 12 & 19 & 3\end{array}$ Balance in the hauds of the Secretary, July 1,1842
Half-year's Dividend (less income tax) on
5,71117 . Do. Ony 5, 1842 , Anne, to Amount of Subscriptions and Compositions
Sale of Journals
Saie of Cottage Tracts ${ }^{\text {Sir }}$. ${ }^{\circ}$.
Receipts on account of Bristol Meeting

161910
2,607
20
40
27
98
98
818 $\widehat{84,441250}$

Permanent Charges

## Establishment Expenses of Journal Postage and Carriage

Prizes given by the Society
Prizes given by Sir Charles Morgan
Advertisements and Miscellaneous payments Balance in the hands of the Banker，Dee． $31,1842^{2}$
Balance in the hands of the Secretary，Dec． 31,1842

Colonel Challoner read the General Bristol Balance Sheet
 Society，and which the Council had ordered to be paid， yearmad been printed（in proof），for the inspection and sugges
tion of members prior to its consideration and adoption at the Council on the last Wednesciay in June．In answer to Mr for the Essays on the Counties would come out of the funds of
the Society，the Chairman replied in the affirmative．Mr．
Hournton wished to see the Society encouraging some aractical Houghton wished to see the Society encouraging some practical
measure to benefit the suffering population．His desire was that lands of the countr
such lands，and had
his antention flen．Fon twenty $y$ cars 119 matter had engaged the largest quantity of land of any man in the kingdom．The shonld be divided into thirty parts，and a premium given to him Who should best prove the capabilities of the soil．give should be guare，on the 2 tin of May，the Right Hon．Farl spen Hanorci
 Soclety．Mr．Bailey Dentom，of Soulhatnpton，cxuressed his feent square，rcpesenting o map m relirf of a dostict，witl
instruments，mented by himscif，similar to the one diposses sion of the Society，and
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 marie apparent by pouning watcr ukon the map thus modeliec the waters of the higher ands nignt be proftably applied．Mr．
Read transmitted a plan for improvements in the making and
bunning of tiles armounced，on the part of the Birmingham and ley hy Rullway， they would only require l．affefarts for Stock Eutul Agricultural ROYAL，CALEDONIAN HORTICULTURAL SO（IETY， 10th May，at the Society＇s Garden，Turerleith，Fellulburgh．In
 prizes were offered to nursery men alse to private saridener．I
 ilver medal was assigued to Mr．J．Young，gr．to T．Oliver，Esq Boronia serruiata，and Euphorbia splendens；and the bronze
medal，as second prize，to Mr．G．Stilling；gr，to Lord Melville， Melville Castie，for Acacia cordata，Ulex capensis，Sphenogyne
capitata，and Genista canariensis．For Fuchsias of merjt，a pre－ and F．tricolor．The display of Cape Heaths was rie tiful．Preminms were awarded，frst，to Mr．Stirling，Melville
Castle，for Erica grandinosn，elegans，suaveolens，and Beau－ montiana；second，to Mr．Young，Newington I，odge，for E．ves－
tita alba，yestita var．，Beaumontiana，and gelida；and third，an
extra award，to Mr． extra award，to Mr．J．Bonałd，Rose Park，for E．Vestita rosea
Blandfordiana，Wilmorea，and grandinosa，he 1．aving locn ed cluded from competing，on account of an informality
 traincd in varoms forms，and dencly clothed with 1 nilhan
flowers，was admirable．The silver meda，as first prize，wa


 Fictorit，Macmabiana，Rival Ting，and Tmperial Bure，thmi th Mlso beautiful，and two premiums were again votre－the finat manni major＇；and the second to Mr．Je．Gow，gr．to Count Fla
hault，Tulliallan，for C．speciosus and Jenlinsonii var．Vely fo
tront Stirncal Orchudaccæ apicared．The prize was awarded to Mir
Stind，Melville（ ustle，for Oncidium fiexuosum and calantic Veratrifora．A beantiful collecthon，cohtan，ing the very remark
able Oncudum janhlo，Stanhopea oculata，ancl Pleurothall ＂not fur competition．＂Firor specinens of the rich collection of
 as a mark of al probation of hir．Zeal and success with this mine
genus．For a collection of 30 sorts of fandard Apples，with the
names
 Aursery garden of Messra．Satg，Kixkaldy，were minch armired from the Reyal Botanic Gardeu；in maxticular，two nolbe tious Callicoma serratifolia，Gicviller planifolia，and Epacris Mulchella， Dickson and Co beom wialk there was a collect whessis Staxd plants，and a rich sl．o
specimens；and several fine plants were sent from Mi．beadtifi hurscry－garden at Goiden Acres．Trom Dr．Neill＇s．Lawson Writanmills，a large plant of Azalea indica alba，profusely covere Mrowndarin Orange－tree，in fruit，from the same place．A well and a seedling Cactus，from Mr，Wauchope＇s garden at Edmons
of select much admired．
Newington Lodge，excited from the collection of Mr．Oliver， present，as did also a promisinuch interest among the florists Henry Gibb，Salisbury Green．Seeding Pansies of very con
siderable merit were exhibited by Mr．G．Logan Mr，A． ton，and Mr．J．Gow，Tulliallan，and some pretty seedling Cal Craig；while the attention of botanists was drawn to a numbe curious and rare Alpine plants，sent from Melville Castle was sent by Mr．Cushnie，Malta Green．The hothouses in th Society＇s own garden furnished several uncommon and lovely
specinens，particularly Epiphylum speciosum，of and studded with bloom；Erica elegans，very fine；Euphorbia other articles interesting to horticulturists were exhibited at ing meeting．There was a tin box，with a contrivance for carry Mackenzie，Esq，；also，a portable case for preserving flowering ，Waterloo－place．There was an extensive display of floricul tural wire－work，ancy fower－stands and trellises for clirnbing stands，by Messrs．W．and C．Young，Hirh－street；and light wrre
trees for slender climbers，by Mr．Mackinnes，Lothian－st．－P．N．

Country Sqows，－We have the following in type：－Aberdeen－
shise，Bath，Devon and Cornwall，Lancaster，Cork，Birmingham， Hampshire，Cheltenham，Liverpool，Dorsetshire．Guernsey，Sand Sach，East Lothian，Chesterfield Tulip Show，Warrington Tulip

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL
RHoDodendron Roxlissonir．Garden variety，（Half－hardy
Shrub．）－In many respects this very striking plant so resembles Rhododendron nobile，the Ceylon variety of $R$ ．arbo－ which they are arranged，that we supposed it must be it． 13 ut upon comparing it with wild specimens from Ceylon we find that
the Rhododendron of that island has leaves silvery underneath， while in the plant before us they are rusty．It is therefore clear origin was we do not know．It is among the la，
crowd omest of the crowd of varieties，called hybrids，which tempt the buyer at Mars by Mr．Lee，of Hammersmith，but its flowers are much
more compact．There is a common belief that the Indian Rho dodendron ought to be hardy，because it is found in Nepal．But
Dr．Royle tells us（Illustrations，p． 258 ）that it is only found at Himalaya．It is true that it snstains considerable cold in winter and better enable a plant to resist the climate．If the niost mild，how much more so must those be to the southward，and that Mr．Walker assures us that the shoots of the Rhododendron Hence of continued cold mornings，which blight everything situation than the old $R$ ．arboreum．The plants，after flowering，
sthould be kept in a warm pit，and rather close，to encourare the should be kept in a warm pit，and rather close，to encourage the dressing of fresh cow－dumg and plenty of water．It is increase E＇CuIUM PLETRAMM，The Rnck Bugloss．（Greenhouse Ho，Hit
ceous Plant．）Boraginacee．Pentandria Monognia．This is
beautiful herbaceons plant，


 Garden Welden，and flowered beaatifully in a cool greenhouse in May．At that time it was the gayest little pluat possible，with
its neat clcan leaves，stiff stems，about nine inches high，and pale bluc flowers，which are pink before they operi．It is a pretty is rather poor， 1 l must be kept in a dry，airy situation，in a cold
pit，where there is plenty of light at all times，but particularly and May，but is dificult to preserve throught the winter，as it is
very subject to damp off，even when the plants are old．It is
increased by seed freely，or by cuttings of the young wood Botanical Register．

## MISCELLANEOUS

Treatment of Amaryllis Belladonna in Pots．－This is a plant of the easiest growth，generally blooming in Sep－ tember and October，and adding much at that season to the
beauty of the greenhouse or parlour．The soil best suited beauty of the greenhouse or parlour．The soil best suited
to the bulb is composed of $\frac{x}{2}$ sandy loam，I leaf－mould，and $\frac{1}{4}$ old hotbed manure，with sand in the proportion of nearly 8 of the whole．The bulbs should be potted in August or sike of potsherds，coarse at the bote good drainge，with broken the pots with the compost；place in the bulb，setting it duwn so as to leave about one－third of the top above the surface；finish with a good watering through a fine rose， creenhouse where a place the pots in a rame or in the produce their flowers．But it is after this that the bulbs require the most attention，to make them bloom well another year；for upon the growth of the leaves，and the entirely its future excellence．As soon as the flowers have faded，the stem may be cut off just above the bulb； will begin to months they will have acquired their full size，and waterw ing should then be gradually diminished until the foliage is completely dried up．During their growth the plants should be placed in a sunny situation，and as near the glass as convenient．When the bulbs have completed their growth，which will probably be in the month of shelf，turning the pots upon their sides，but not shaking out the bulbs．Here they may remain until August or September，when the operation of repotting should com－ september，when the operaing of Magazine of Horticulture．

American Willows．－＂In some few places a few miles up（Black and Polyer Rivers，Mosquito territory，）the land is low and swompy and arvered territory，the The importance of the Willow－tree has been acknowledged from time immemorial．Ropes and baskets made from Eurow－twigs are of ancient date．In many parts of Europe，especially France，the leaves，in the green or dried very good food．The bors and horses，sud are considered be used in tanning；and the leaves are also applied medi－ cinally．＂－Young＇s Mosquito Sher
Culture of the Vine in Bengal．－Mr．W．Storm，in his garden at Chamdanee，near Ghirettee，has for some time past paid much attention to the growth of the Vine， and we bad the gratification，a few days since，of seeing well－formed berries，and promising an abundant crop of fruit，which，from ts early formation，will ripen long be－ fore the gales，the severe hot weather，or the rains can set in．Other Vines，too，at the same place are covered with lastly ，others again just putting forth leaves；and， plete a course of succession fruit．Mr．Storm has secured his early fruiting by adopting a system of extensive his Vines the ；so treated；add then each successive week it until the whole have passed under the ko as to continue on the successful result of this experiment as opening a new era，as it were，in the fruit－garden；and we may with conndence recommend the system to those who may wish to cultivate the Grape．A few years ago it was a general fruit in Bengal，but，as a rarity ；it is now shown that we may shortly expect our tables to groan beneath a plen－ tiful supply，－Planter＇s Journal．
arrival from the Ber－ Colonel Reid，which for excellencen by the governor， anything known in Europe．This should encourage the West India Planters to turn their attention to the cultir ation of Potatoes rather than Yams，which are not nearly

## GARDEN MEMORANDA．

ERrata．－ 350 ，3d col，in our notice of Brown＇s Talips，in the 7th line and was placed instead of but，and in the lithp，ine
from the bottom of the same report is should be oraitted，and a
 Holland parts，of various gericra，anti though some of the
 and in all cases the cfricacy ，$f$ the pian is very conspicuous．It
may be mentioned，however，that the method has been practised with some slight modification；particularly large pots not having
been used ；and as only an open fibrous soil las loeen employed，


 There is an excechiugly fine coulection of Coniferee $2 n$ pots， numerous and rorn Arali，and some pecinlar si ecces of Tanun andel Podocarpus in an
excellent state of health．In the hardy department excellent hy brid Rhododendrons are coming into flower．There in the upper petals．R．multimaculatum and $R$ ．oculatum are has fine clusters of delicate pale blush－coloured floomed，and admirable form，perfectly free from wrinkles，and lightly spotted． A．cxquista，and 19 like varienta，with larger flowers，a much more decided crimson tmit，and numerous spottings，It is
extremely beautiful．A new species of Tropeeolum，with pecu－
liarly strong stems，and a which is composed of many leafets，radiating regularly from the centre，is showing flower abundantly．It is from Valparaiso，and original plant of Lalage 6 vata is now full of bloom．Trymalium is blooming liberally，and has a fragrance like the sweet－scented it is at present blossoming，is a species of Violet，from Van which have a white border，and are interesting．The glowing Clerodendron splendens is flowering magnificently in the stoves， even young plants producing large bunches of brilliant scarlet
fiowcis．Begonia coccinea is also in blossom．A pretty plant， sad to be ot Japaul（1ngm，blat called Pent－temons Mexicauum， 1 s
 The surfuc
May 23.

## 埌的化的：

Flora odorala；or a characteristic Arrangement of sueet－ scented Flowers and Shrubs，ge．，（Orr and Co．），is an useful particulars relating to the more framrant of our cul－ tivated plants．The idea was a happy one，and we dare the meanwhile the worked out in greater detail．In acceptable to many．It is，wor plants，and as the vegetation of not thern countries is not so remarkable for fragrance as that of warmer latitudes，the list is not very extensive．

Milton＇s Practical Beekeeper（Parker）is another of those useful and entertaining contributions to the litera－
ture of Bees which the late few years have produced. Its most peculiar feature is a description, with figures, of a great many different sorts of hives, and a practical account of their respective merits. In this respect we regard Mr. Milton's book as peculiarly useful. It also contains many good instructions for the management of Bees, and a collection of passages from numerous writers on Beecraft. We understand that Mr. Milton deals in the hives he describes, so that those who are ambitious of trying the various ways of management which Bee-authors have described, have an opportunity of doing so, in the most advantageous manner, by his assistance and that of his boots.
A Calendar for Young Farmers. By Cuthbert Johnson, Esq. Ridgway.
A simple, plain, and practical work for the guidance of young farmer is much wanted, and might be most extensively useful. When we received a copy of this work, we opened it with a high expectation of its merits, coming from the well-known prolific pen of the author. We must confess that, as is often the case where there are high expectations, we have been disappointed. The
work before us consists of short questions and answers as to the operations on a farm for each month, intended no doubt to point out the most important objects of attention for that period. In this it resembles the headings of the months in most common almanacs. The most important part of the information is given in the notes, and con-
sists of copious quotations from the "Farmer's Encyclopredia," by the same author, and of other works. Many things well suited for an Encyclopredia may not be so as a foundation for a practical system of farming, ncticate follow without danger of failure. Many of the recomfollow without danger of failure. Many of the recom-
mendations in the notes are founded on facts and experiments, by no means certain and universally admitted; and some are directly contrary to the erperience of many practical farmers. We will only give a very few instances Salt is invariably recommended to be mized with composts, or used directly on the land. We were startled at pare 6, by a direction to add a bushel of salt to every cubic foot of earth, or pond maud, intended to be carried
on the land : but we found afterwards that this was an error of the press, and that a cubic yard was meant, as in page 16. As a general rule, we cannot admit even this page 1.. As a general ruie, on gravel it would be soon ashed out and lost : on clay it might do harm if the weather was very dry and its nse is doubtful weather was warley (we presume Spring Barlen in Winter Ber. Band ( Winter Barley is sow a own in devary, plant as Spring Barley, which a cold, wet February, such plant as Spring Barley, which a cols,
Fellowz are to be broken up in March. We believe that this practice has been abandoned very nearly a century end that all good farmers in heavy lands now break up their fallows before winter, and if they have an opportunity to do so early, give them a second ploughing or ridgin up before Christmas: no notice is taken of this in Octo A curious mistake, copied from the "Farmer's Alma nac," is made as to the value of different fodder, (note p. 14). As we could not understand this, we looked at the article in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural
Society of Eugland," and found out the mistake. Instead $f$ latter math bay being eand to the mistake. Instead when good hay is $100,102 \mathrm{lbs}$. of latter math hay are only equal to 100 lbs good hay, and 90 lbs . of clover hay are of the same value, and so on-which is unintelligible: the richer the fodder, the less is required. A very young farmer might be puzzled by this table.
There is, no doubt, a great deal of good matter in the notes, which, if systematically arranged and put into the form of positive instructions, under the correcting hand of an experienced practical farmer, might be very useful. be derived from it to the young and inexperienced. The most important directions with respect to ploughing, sowing, and reaping the crops are entirely omitted, or only incidentally alluded to.
It is with reluctance that we criticise the production of a meritorious author, Who, with the assistance of those lent manual for young farmers. The work has been too hastily compiled.- $M$.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIUNS for the ensuing week A.r the china, Teac-scented, and Bourbon Roses, that have
bect forced since last Christmas will now be on the decine, and
should he well pruned back and all the weaker shoots cut , at should be well pruned back, and all the weaker shrots cut out
entirely. There are many of them so fertile for blooming as to
continue in flower ment to let them do so, as there will be no want of hoses for the

 that have als, been forced throughout the winter should now be
entirely cut down to the surface of the pots, and viaced in a
shaded place. It will not anfer shaded place. It will not answer to prune Briars, that have been
forced, like other Roses. They et shard in the wood by being
constantly deprived of their foliaee, that nothing short of cutting down will bring them about anain, but by this system the same
dlants will do for years, and answer better than young ones. The



 clieap ones indeed, their ch
reason for pointing them out.

CHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Pinsey, -I once knew a good gardener who had three-fourths of his fruiting Pines frully swelled about this time of the year, and
to all appearance likely to ripen at one time. He turned out half of them into a close, cold pit, and anter three weoks he began managed to make a lone succession of them. After the sucens sion and younger plants are potted, shade them a little in the midclle of the day, and keep them close and in a moist atmosphere till they take freely to the new soil.
VINERY. -Keep thinning the berze
as they advance; which, besides syringing and giving air, is the principal work now in Vineries.
for some weeks yet, till theres.- These nust take their chance ventilated and dry all night, and the glass as much down as pos-
Melons.-As your earliest plants ripen off their fruit, be ready with a stock of healthy, stout plants, to ffll up the frames again;
first taking the precaution to whitewash the sides of the pots. first taking the precaution to whirewash the sides or the pots.
The rafters and woodwork should aiso be painted now, if they require it. A ilttle of the surface-soll may be thrown away, and
the rest stirred up, adding a portion of freshil soil. This is ten
times better and easie times betier and easier than struggling away io get a second
crop from the same llants. Kecp your uther plants thin at all tumes, aud sce that the fruit does not get hurt by lying too long
in the same position. By no means let the bottom-heat decline, tholigh the weather be ever so warm.
KIDNEY-BEANS,-If
come up tbick, now is a good time to thin then,, and plant the thinnings in pots for forcing, if you have not already succession
enough on hand to supply you till they are ready in the open ground.
Never did the crops of fruit and vecctables look better at this Pears are in general so thresent season. Peaches, Cherries, and
that unless they are well thinned they will not be good for much besides exhausting the trees.
Did you save a goond licap of dung for tlie Celery trenclies. if nat, you must get some prepared. Have you netting enough to and the shins free from weeds? If not, it may be worth whinle to
say tlat one good weeling is better than three hocings and say that one good weeding is better than threc horings alind
rakinge. IIded, except for covering seeds and gathering off
stones, the rake should not be much used in Asparagus will be much improved if the beds do not get dry this is the proper time to cultivate Asparagus, although half of the Le Lis Bys are a very useful vegetabie in winter, and this is about the best time to plant them out from the sed. beds.
ONrows are often injured by being left too thick in the rows. Thin, sow, and plant your succession crops as their different
Obciard. - The wall-trees have hitherto been almost fre hem, nd must be prepared for their deestruction. You canno
pay too much atent pay too much attention to thinning, stopping, and training the
summer growths. See that none of the trees have more than a air crop. The late rains were so favourable to the lawns that
there is no want of short grass this season for the Strawberry beds. The green Gooseberries are swelling fast now, and will
soon be fit to gather. soon be fit to gather. II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY,
STove.-Of all plants stove ones are the most easy to manage
and to propagate; that is, in a general way, But they must have abundance of room for their roots, and not be too crowded in the heads. Large quantities ond heat, with the atmosphiere kept sweet by free ventiation, is the life of these plants. In the great
nurseries, they shade their stoves regularty in hot weather. It saves watering, and young plants grow with more freedom und is the worst possible plan to shade them. Graminiousc. - There is nothing more general or more difficnit none same house. But the thmg cannot by any possibility be
done anything like perfection. House- plants, in our climate, must have large portions of water thrown over or among them, to keep up a moist atmosphere while they are growing, und fower
will not stand this with impunity.
CONSERYATORY,-Plants in flower here must be constantl shaded while the sun is strong on the glass. I have often heard ladies say, while viewing the large Pelargoniums at the Chiswick plants trained in the same way. Nothing is easier, if you have
plenty of plants of each sort to be so trained. When the plants are just coming into flower, put four or five of them into one large ittle training, you can at of the plants atwards and, with size ; and if the soil is good, the plants will flower much longer in
this way. I regularly adopt this plan, and find it very useful with many other plants, as well as with pelargoniums. The

Flower-gardening for the next four months is the most pleasan plants, to fill up vacancies as they occur. This is a subject that fower-beds need show no want of flowers till the end of Sepafter insects, no one forgets.-D. Beaton, shrubland Payd Gooking
afdens

## State of the Weather near London for the Week ending June 1,1843 , ation observed At the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.


and



## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKE For the Week ending June 3, 1843 .

The continued wetness of the season, and the greater warmth that has been lately experienced, have rendered all those articles
which flourish in the open air far superior this week partcularly the caso with Currants and Gooseberries, Peas, toes ares, Cawbage, Turnips, \&ce, and the Carrots and New Pota-
tine fine. Artichokes are also now supulied, with good French Beans, fine autumn-sown Onions, inimense Turmil Radishes, and very superior Cauliflowers. Pine-apples are
unusually and Nectarines are much improved. Graves, likewise, are better and most abundant; and Strawberries are exceedingly plentiful
The latter are principally Keen's Seedlings but thert besides, some handsome Myatt's British Queen Phere ard mondib, Genista triquetra, Polygala cordifolia, different kinds o Verbena, $\& c_{\text {., are a among the piants in pots; and Iris germanica }}$ Lilium bulbircrum, Jasminum revointum, the Yellow Barksian Rhse, the Double-10werech Senecio elegans, My Mosotis palustris,
the Double Rocket, and the Doubie Red Hawthorn, are the chief


Nonurices to Correspondents.
The best liquid manure lor a small garden is Potter's guano WEEDS,- -1 Young Fa

Farmer.-It is of small use to cut off the heads of Thistles close to the ground, unless you repeat the operation so frequently as to preve killed ; but it is chieaper to grub them
tinual cutulut they may be anul thcre, as nest-eggs, to produce a fresh crop
WLL, - G. Booth. - There is not a more common disease in fowis than the pip, for the remedy, see "The Penny Cyclopx,-
dia," or "Martin Doyle's Cyclopadia of Practical Husbandry,"
the foreging. -P.-We will notice your plan ; but not with approbation.
SERD. - - Young Gardener.-It is true that Peas ripened early as are raised late on cold beavy land. But whether such exactly equal circumstances seeds ripened in June will bring an earier crop than seeds ripened in september we cannot say,
probably they would. You had better consult Lindley's probably they would.
Theory of Horticulture
PLANTS IN Shade.-L. G.-They suffer from want of light and
want of food. The branches that overhang them keep off the sun and rain; the roots that they overhang them keep off the or their nourishment. All that you can do is to try and perat growth; likewise you must assist by digging the ground well
and manuring it. Laurels and Hollies will also do, but they

RUTr-TRBE BORDERS,-A. Weefly Reader.-No vegetables of
 nonc but the lighter sorts of crops should be planted or sown. Peas should be exeluclect, because they are ayt to brecd milderw. the borduer be hept well manurcd.il ification is described in Vol. ii. p 317 , and is exactly the plan a clergyman in this ueigh-
bourhood practised last season, and saved all his crop, and
隹 nist ripen if left to themselves. Loudon fives the practice in the H. . ench orchards from personal observation in the Gar-
deners गlag., Vol. vii. 26.3 , and in some other of his works, but he former is the best account, and agrees with that in the Ero Ns. A Aubseriber, - Presuming that all nther circumstances are similar to those unuer which you formerly cultivated
Mcions with success, the causc of your plants damping oft in
 laty experienced, together with a defect as regards ontom-
heat. If the roots are keut in a proper temperature, Melonplants will not be easily killed. berry is the same as that cultivated around Parisip for wither
 to make then very vigorians, and strong not doesise to multiply them in any way.-- Deadleuf. - The error of your ririend con-
sists in supposing a wet season necessary to wash the pollen of
 This subject was fully y when the flower is prop. riy fertilized. soil, and if this is light already, however rich it may be, it is oo be thrown out by the frosts in spring. On light soils there is no prewaratory crop for Wheat, like broad Clover, 名 expethe p,ough is sf fery freat alvantage to make a firm bottom to soil will be found among thc best. First year- Hinter , sown
sown on the Whent-stubble, aud followed with Turnips, as soon as the Tares are cut for fodder; Potates, The pro-
Mangold Wurtzel, $\$$ Wredes, and common Turnips Martion of each depends on circumstances and on the etate of
the land. Second year.-Earley and Oats, half of it with

Clover. Third year -flover and Feas, on the Barley or Oat
stubble. Fourn jear. - Wheat. The ance comise may be
repeated, rovided Totatoc, Clovei, and Peas recur onls every repented, brovided Fotatocs, Clover, and Peas recur onls exery
eighth year, whinch 14 casily managed. All the crops except
Clover and Tares must be drised and well lood. Nearly the same rotation will do for good heavy loams, licans beong substatuted for pcas. Wheat may suc eced Potatoes ml leavy
sonls; but we stuld think Clover and beans a better preparation. sols; but we sthid think clover ancl beans a belter preparation.
Where the lamd is not well sulted to the ginwth of Barley Oats are a better crop. Caarots will not succed in very stiff
soils. We camnot enter more fully on this imporitant subject, which would requite a volume, to be fully explaneed. MI.
 the oh, specimens have ceased blooming, and are cut back,
The haf fipensed slionts then icmoved may be usecl as cuttimgs,
and if you have not the convenuence of a hotberl fiame, yoin can make up a small heap of fermentmg nanure, cover it over with rough turf , the grassy shd thownwats), place on it about,
three inches of sndy loan, and plant your cuttings in this,
patting a handlass over them, and shading and watering them patting a handglass over them, and sliading and watering them and keep them in a close frame for a time, repoting them when
necessary. The way to make thin buslyy is to cut off he top
 it begns to grow, and stop all the latcrals akanu before winter
commences. The probable canse of fin leaves dy mg as onirs
 into larger one, for they will iot bearstarting beginimg. Thip sparing application of manure-water whil be useful from Marc
to May, inclusse.-- $A$. $C$. Your Pelargonnams whil nee the special preparation for forching, and they may be stants raiscd in the shmmer sliouht not
foreed in the following winter, but may be wed for this put pose in the the followececding winter, that. When be hesed for this pu meg they shouid be kept rathice wirmex than haual, in order to ripened carly by expusure. For the first hoom put them in the ysual way; that is, keep the atmosphere warm and moist, but let it become gradually so thel it reaches the desired point; bund be careful to fumigate them if insects appear. Alba flori.
 sented your half-shrubby and herbaceous Calcedarias from fre from the effects of the green-tly, and in a cont situation, they will flower much later, but not so late as you state, nor so
fine as if allowed to flower at their usual time. Continue to prefine as if allowed to flower at their usual time. Continue to pre-
vent them sending up flower-stems until the end of June; place the plants in a cool situation, antil pretect them froms heavy rans and wind, in a coln frame, placed at the bach of a
north wall, where thic lights can be put on in bad weather, but beware of the grecn-fly in such a situation. If the kilds are constantly pinelied off until the end of Junc. Tle flowers ar reely, particularly if planted me the open border, but not so intens when allowed to flower at the ordinary time. Plants bible in the spring, hy kecpmg them in a very cool situation. ${ }^{\text {in }}$ dendron plants. - Jhich Forus. - if you have a quantity of Rlodo propagate without going through the tedious process of raising young ones from seed All can effect your object by laye to do is to peg down thench shoot autumn Will make nice plants, fit for removal, in two years. It is just Springle that picking off the blossoms of Rloolodendrons in
sprace them to flower again in the autum, though they will do this spontaneously in agan seasons. ${ }^{\text {intum, }}$ though
Roses.-J. Florus will most likely get the information he Seeks from Mr. Rivers's Rose Amateur's Gardcn.--Ariel.We know of no means of curing mildewed Roses except
by getting them into good health. Midew 15 a fungus, and
only attacks anhealthy plants. Your Roses look as th they only attacks unhealthy plants. Your Roses look as it theyy bat
beent growing in very rich soin, and exposed to cold nights
Some Roses and Some Roses are more teuder and liable to the attacks of such show ts to withina. Perhaps you had better cut back the young
leaves of the old wood, and burn all the leaves and parts cut. off. among miscellaneous flowers. Your note is siven to the Scere lary of the Incriticultural Scciety.
canncult be - Clomenas. - Ranunculus-roots in full growth cannot be remover at ths time without injuring then for
Another year. The only thng to do is to talke then up with
lar large balls of carth.
against your souit wall, fous flowering this season, Lont now mumst your south wall, fol flowering this season, Lophosper-
mocarpubescens and scandeps, Mantandya Barclayana, Eccre
meather, Troyeoolum percgrinum, and Lihoulocniton mocarpus
volubile.
> all ornants as w

lumneamental. Stove-siecies--s slanum You will fird the the
 Bragmansia suaveoras andurefolia. Grcentiouse sprectes: Erica Bowieana, Masson, Arclucriana, and Irby ana, Any hinu, Allamand Mrbeha Baxien, thui crowea Salbina, chmbers. matis Sieboldii, gias, Tiolsenam percgrimum and othcis, Clc. plants could be bloomed all the winter, il he ouly way of
retarding place. It them is by heeping them in a cool and rather shady
be poted thmossible to state how many times they should potted; this must be detcrmined by their size and sttength. tion, it s. Should you wish to peg down these plants for propara-
now in the shoots, ane of fastenssity. You have smploy to bend down end ef earth by small wooden pegs, with hooks at the nupper
Bircl them. Thene may be easily made with the twigs cf old the sonlo If y. Cut off all the leaves that would be buried in
 topether as possible, or the sjecumens win be too rambling.
Yourother question shalt be answered next week. in a cucumber frame where thene is much steam. A far coogs

 flowers zere endifor speciosissimus is certainly a novelty. The decpe the applarance of those of C. grams.iflorus, with a fine
cultivated Donbtless it is woithy of being retamed anas hare bech, paiticularly as you state that some of the blossoms
purple, thinchesin diameter, ar.d beautifully slaaded wit purple. The probahle crason why wour box wis retmmed is
that the carrage of it was not paid; nothing is receircd at
our office Lugs, -A Suluerther,- You to may destroy slugs by scattering.
powdered lime
 picked off and killed.

slah.ng
sircal
collected and eflectually from this cluth they may be easuy boiling watcr. We shontid also reyommend hand ,ich then whate practicable, as hkely to be of minch unc in riddina your $R$ se-
 the year.s.
Vine on open walls is Mr. Clement Hoare's, pubhishet. by Longe Treatsee, lately advertisci on on forcing thes as Mr. Rivierts' cerriber Shows, - Will the Mr. Hamiltoms. who obtnined a prize
at the Cheetham Hill Cucunber Show favour us with las bunda, 2, Oxyloumm canitatum. ©T COB. $H_{-}^{-} \rightarrow$ nur Vero

 flowers of your Mimulus were utteriy w.thercd when they


 A. Huthen. We Wre obligect by your offer, but frase alreatiy
many contr. butions that we are compelled to dicelne it


rétıa lappacea, but 1 t was very much crushed. $-F, B,-$ No. 1
is Ageratum coelestinum; 2, Alonsoa incisifolia; 3, Polygala is Ageratum coelestinum; 2, Alonsoa incisifolia; 3, Polygala
cordifolia; 4, Anthocercis viscosa ; 5, Lotus Jacobea; 6, Adeyou must do thirce thing's.
 botany, and learn as much morc as your means whll alluw.think it would serve the good cause of gardeners. We will see Whether we cannot ourselves apply tlie arguments more ad
vantageously when we again rcturn to the subject. Gardener must seek for sucl information as he waists from th
 Tropeotum is $\tau$. edule. The otlier is cither a strong variefy o T. brochyceras, us a new specles; but we cannot decide whinc
 bellatum; 2, Veromea incana; 3, Potentrla atro- cinguinea; Mimulus rivula, is; 5, Spiræa hypericifolia; 6, Asphodelu this once we answer you; but it is too bad to send us such Aloysia citrin iora (formuly Verbena citriodora. It s $s$ impos Wo long scented petals are from Parrot Tulups. *--I). $B$.-Tn Pansies as you have sent never had names; they are not good enough for border varineties, "-_J. A. - Name your flowe Arex vesicisia, but too yonng for positive determinatholl.should be given of the object in scndung specimens, otherwise, The Feronica is V, montana; the Fedha does not appear dif-
fremet from $F$, olitora; it wants the tootned corunet of dentata.

## SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS,

## Lady Charlotte" page 301, c, uncier the head of Calceolarias, for

 stance. No. 1, 43, too small, pretty, but no use as a show
tlower; the ground colour ot the lip differs from the side petals
 of the flower, the cye in the side and bottom pctals runs into the
 form and substance, but the ground-colour if the lower petils
bembe of a mixed or $x$ tun character rendes it of ho use for slowing. No. 322 , good border vanely, dericient in sulsstance
and form of petal to rank with show flowers. - Bellifiome a fine variety in fonm, colour, and smbstance, the belting
deep bluc is perfect romed the lower petal petals have a tinge of purple 112 them; the cye 1s gorit, the lip. This probably is not permancit, there is a stam o
blue in the lip extending beyonn the belture which if constan flower, fine eye, belting perfect, of a deep sich blue. The edges of the petals are rough; it is like many that we have, anIps.-Const's Letitia. -This Tulip can only be admired for the staned, and the stamens arc tuged with bitue below the anther the petals are narrow and that, and it wants sheulder to make
it a well fornsed cup. Mezunfmon l'u to vin has a finely-formed it a well finsed cup. Hee mindrum fut yin has a finely-formed the bottom of the cup, the thower is of a whitish buff outside, and when this is the case the ycllow inside is seluom of an
even tint.* Alserally fo a goud form, the largest of them are small but
 country:- D. (t -The form of sour Calccolana is not good,
it ss too narrow at the shoulder, and the bottom of the fluwer suncven; it s. Common both in colour and making.*
petals alse broad, and the flower is tolerably well filled up, the tip is also of a pretty colour. 2 , is not a pure white, there is a
slight tinge of purple in it. 9 and 4 , are good in colour, but slight tinge or harow petals, an

3 and 4, are good in colour, but kinds already in cultivation.*
examined your seedling Verbenas
and compared them with the varieties grown, and although there are one or two pretty specimens, there is nothing suffi-
ciently novel in colour to make them desirable; the colours, generally, are too faint and undecided. The white variety, No
3 , is the best.
blargonyms.-C. Tr. Thurtell, R.N.-Phosphorus is a flowe of great beanty of colour; the delicate tinge of blue in the
centre imparts great lrilliancy to the rich and fine rose-colour of the lower petais; the rosy crimson ground-colour of the upper petals is also very fine, although it is in a degree robbed


## NEWN OF THE WEEK

The Christening of the infant Priucess, by the names Royal of Du-a members of the Royal alace, in the presence of various State. The Royal Fainily, and of the great Officers of the week have relatim both Houses of Parlimment during Ireland, which at present occuptes so large a share of public attention. In the Lords, on Tuesday, the Duke cellor of Ireland ind the proceedings of the Lord ('lan. cellor of Hetand in dismissing Lord Ffrenel and other magistrates who had presidid at Rape:l meetmge, a.d Gord chancellor, in the opinion of the avernwent, had only performed his duty in endeavouring sappress agitation. Lord Aberdeen on Tharsday brought in a bill relative to the admission of ministers to second reading and explain its provisions shill move it s assembles after the Whitsun recess. . ${ }^{2}$ In the the House the second reading of the Irish Arms Bill, after a debate The Re nights, has been carried by a majrity of 103 Canadian whe the resolutions on the iup rtation of When Mr. M. Gilson moved as an anendment that the and flow and flour into the United Kingdom should not be made ag the impusition or maintenance of a the importation of fore'gn corn into Canad mendment was opposed by Ministers, and uceatived on a aion by 193 to 83 . Leave was then giren to bing froin Lord J. Russell against the Imperiul a protest bing restratued from altering or reptaln,g it. when uther riews prevaled on the subject of the Corn Lins. The
 the whea. Lord Worsley mored as an anendurent that ong deade a second a divise that day six months. reading was carried by a major.ty of 109. The s the meetings to maintain a formilalie are increasing in frequency, and are everywhe of Jreland by large and excited masses of the people. Troops have this week been despatched to Ireland in considerable numbers, and all the garrisons in the Irish provinces have been strongthened by fresi reinforcements.
A telegraphic despratch from Paris reached town yesetday, announcug the anival of the Inda man, with accounts from India to the 2d of May, and from C.i.i.a to the Isth of March. The affuirs of sc.tide were tranquil, though some troubles had taken place at Sirhind, and a scrivus cngagement had beea fought at h. hytul. The death of Commissioner Elepou was the only ncws at On M, Lut frein athans to Canton with the ratification of the yemty but weyond this brief summary is at ?present knonn.-Frums Spaiu our intelligence continues to be biglly inter esting. The Cortes were dissolved on the 26 th ult., and another general election will take place forthwith. The be in a state of great excitement, and the immediate sus pension of the Regency is said to be the first object of the disaffected. The National Guard of Madrid, however have openly declared their allegiance to the Regent, and be surmounted without an appeal to military interference.

## Thame Niems

Court.-The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Ruyal, arrived in town on Tuesday afterby the Princess Ruyal, arrived Prom Claremont. The Prince of Wales and the infant Princess, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, followed in another carriage. On Wednesday and Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert took a drive in an open carriage and four. A grand dinner was given on Wednesday evening at Buckingham Palace, to the Queen Dowager, the Royal Family, and the directors of the Concerts of Ancient Music, of which Prince Albert had undertaken the direction, for the Earl of Westmore-
land. After the dinner her Majesty and the Royal party land. After the dinner her Majesty and Concert; and on attended the performance of the Concert; and the Italian Opera with their presence. On the same
day Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the Royal day Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the Royal
Naval School at Counter-bill, near Deptford. Her Naval School at Counter-hill, near Deptford.
Majesty will leave town this day for Claremont, remain there during the Whitsun holidays.-It is rumoured that, previous to the nuptials of the Princess
Augusta of Cambridge with the Grand Duke of MecklenAugusta of Cambridge with the Grand Duke of Mecklen-
burgh, an application will be made to Parlament, by Ministers, to settle an annuity on that princess of 3,000 . per annum. The ceremony is now understood to be fixed Hanover arrived in town yesterday, having finally determined to pay his long-expected visit to England, on the occasion of the Christening of the infant princess.- Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Augusta, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, honoured the Duke of Devonshire with their company on Tuesday, at the public breakfast given by his Grace, at his residence, Hon. Charles Grey in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty, and Major-General Sir E. Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.
Christening of the Infant Princess.-The second daughter of her Majesty and Prince Albert was yesterday Cabinet Ministers, and others, who had been invited to the solemnity, assembled in the Old Dining-room at Buckingham Palace, at twelve o'clock, and upon their arrival were conducted the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of London and Norwich, the Dean of Carlisle, the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Lord Wriothestey Russel, Canon or wad not arrived at quarter past 2 oclock, consequently his Majesty, who was to have stood sponsor for the Royal infant, was represented by proxy. The Duchess of Kent appeared as proxy for the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenberg, and the Grand Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha; who, with the Princess Sophia Matilda, were the sponsors. Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, and other Royal personages, took their seats in the Chapel Royal shortly after 12 oclock, attended by the $_{\text {Great Officers of the Household, and the attendauts }}$ forming the suites of the members of the Royal Family and visitors, who arranged themselves on either side of the chapel. The service commenced with the performance of
sacred music. When the music had ceased the Lord Chamsacred music. When the music had ceased the Lord Cham-
berlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conducted the infant Princess into the chapel; her Royal Highness was carried
by the head nurse, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Upon the conclusion of the Baptismal Service, her Royal Highness was reconducted from the chapel in the same way. As soon as the ceremony was concluded,
her Majesty and Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen her Majesty and Prince Albert, her Majesty the Queen Dowager, the Archbishops, the sponsors, and the other Royal personages, returned to the Queen's apartments in the same order as they entered the chapel. The visitors proceeded to the Long Gallery, to partake of a collation
with her Majesty and the Royal Family. The Baptismal with her Majesty and the Royal Family. The Baptismal ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canter-
bury, and the Royal infant received the names of Alice Maud Mary.
Judges' Cirouits.-The Judges sat on Thursday in the Exchequer Chamber, and selected their circuits during the approaching summer Assizes. The following is the arrangement:-Norfolk Circuit, Lorabenwan and baron Baron Parke; Midland Circuit, Lord Abinger and Justice Pattison; North Wales, Baron Gurney; South Wales, Baron Rolfe; Oxford Circuit, Justice Williams and Justice Erskine; Northern Circuit, Justice Wightman and Justice Cresswell. Justice Coltman remains in to wn. -: Pesi Office. The Post-office convention with. France came into operation on Thursday. In the new regulations the former principle that the English charge a single rate
for letters under balf an ounce, while the French limit themselves to a single rate only when the letter is under one quarter of an ounce, is still preserved, but the English one quarter of an ounce, is still preserved, but the English
rate to France is reduced from $10 d$. to $5 d$., the French rate being reduced to $5 d$. also ; and the payment of these rate being reduced to $5 d$. also; and the payment of these
two rates will be all that is required for the convevance a letter to any part of France or Algeria. These letters must be left unpaid, or else they must be paid the whole rate to their destination Jikewise reduced to $5 d$., a rate on to other countries is ikewise reduced to $5 d$, a rate on letters under a quarter of an ounce; the other foreign rates varying according to the limit to which the letter
is paid. To Turkey, the Levant, the Archipelago, Greece,
the Ionian Islands, Austria, Venetian Lombardy, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Holland, letters may be sent by paying only the British rate of postage, if they are specially addressed via France; but to Spain and Portugal, paid. To Alexandria, Constantinople, the Dardanelles, paid. To Alexandria, Constantinople, the Dardaneiles, Smyrna, and Tuscany, the letters, when not sent by French packets vià Marseilles, may be unpaid or paid to destination. English newspapers sent to France by packet will go free of postage, or by private ship on payment of a penny, while French newspapers sent here will pay a
hallpenny. To and from other countries viù France, the rates on newspapers will be a halfpenny from Spain, Id from Greece (by the French packets), ad. the East Indies
any other place in the Mediterranean and the (by the monthly mail), and $2 d$. from other countries. It must be distinctly recollected, that on all letters a foreign
rate is added to the lowest postage for every quarter of an ounce, while an English rate is only added for the half ounce. The departure of the mail to Yndia vid Marseilles
is postponed to Tuesday next, the 6 th inst. postponed to Tuesday next, the 6th in

## fortan

Prance.-There is little news this week in the Paris papers. The Constitutionel states that the Government the Emperor French free access to his dominions upon the same footing as the English, and that in consequence of this intelligence a naval division is about to be sent into the Chinese Seas, under the command of a Rear-Admiral, and con sequently it will be composed of several frigates and other Ghps-of-war. - The committee appointed by the Chamber in France, have terminated their labours. According to their report, the number of refugees amounts to ajout 790 Italians, and 333 Germans. The following telegraphic despatch from Gen. De Bar was received in Paris on Sunday:- "Algiers, May 23.-The Duc d'Aumale writes to me on the 20 th May, from his camp at Cha-bounia:- The 8mala of Abdel-Kader is caped, and his regular infantry killed or dispersed. Four flags, a cannon, two ordnance carriages, immense booty, large tribes and flocks have fallen into our hands.' The Prince must have arrived on the 22 d a Boghar. His column will conduct the prizes into the Metidjah. The mother and sister of Abdel-Kader The night interrupted the despatch at this pportant point, and the sicr disappointment was experienced at the Tuileries when the
result was known. The darkness having interrupted the communication, and sister of Abdel-Kader have--" hopes were indulge till sunrise that the remainder of the despatch would announce the capture of the two Princesses. The up, but it was as follows :-" The mother and sister of Abclel-Kader have escaped." The Journal des Débats states that smala is the name given by the Arabs to the
tents, family, domestics, and riches of a chieftain, and hat this coup de main has probably been executed in the direction of Gougilat, an oasis of the minor desert, which other despatches, though representing affairs as every where prosperous, detail but unimportant movements and
skirmishes, amidst which we find Abdel-Kader still skirmishes, amidst which we find Abdel-Kader still harassing his foes and escaping their grasp, and the rench perpetrating raszias on such thbes as favou which has yielded near two thousand captives of both sexes, three or four hundred horses, and twelve thousand head of cattle.
Spann.-A telegraphic despatch aunounces that the new Cortes were summoned to August. All was tranquil in the capital, but travellers rom saragossa and Barcelona state that a movement had National Guard, and troops had agreed to demand the restoration of the Lopez ministry. In Arragon and Catalonia it is said to be the intention to proclaim, with the aid of the Deputies who have quitted Madrid, the immediate suspension of the Regency, and the declaration o the Queen's majority. All the chief towns are agreed declaration of its intention. The Barcelona municipality is disposed to follow the movement, but will not commence. The sittings of the Cortes previous to the diswere very stormy. No sooner was it know that Señ. Lopez had finally resigned, than a message was sen to the Regent by the Chamber, praying hino, indeed, to his acting constitutionally. The Regent replied that his acceptance of Lopez's resignation was constitutional, and hat he would act in the manner he deemed the mos adve hall the new President of the Council, Gomez Becerra, and his colleague of the War Department, Gen. Hoyos, were insulted. A stone was thrown at the former, which dual was arrested who had attempted to stab him. The wo ministers succeeded in entering a carriage, and with the ministers and Anglo Ayacuchos !" "Down la libertad!" The glass of M. Mendizabel's carriage Was smashed on the same day, and it was believed
that he would have incurred some personal danger had he
not prudently avoided attending the sitting of the Deputies. That of the Senate was far more pacific ; the deputation entrusted with the presentation of the Address in reply to the speech from the throne succeeded in moving safely to and from the Regent's palace, though it included General Linage among its members. The troops were till kept in their barracks, and a part of the garrison The coalition journals published a number of most violen and olmost revolutionary articles; one them, in which the peope were thatl were deceived heple 1 M. Lopez himself. They failed, however, in creating the slightest agitation, and a bull-fight which took place on the next day passed off quietly. On the 21 st, the nine regiments of the National Guards, to show how little they pproved of the movement, ordered their bands to unite nd give a serenade to the Regent.: Most of the Guards thenselves attended, as well as a multitude of people Atter some music, the crow shouted, Long live the Regent," to which the latter replied by appearing on the
balcony. He thus addressed those present-" Nationals ! Nove have more than you comprehended my wishes, Whichare as her you wishes, war, derence constitution, of the throne of your innocent and young Queen, and the maintenance of national independence Such are my aims. As Regent, as soldier, and as citizen, will with you defend the constitution, national independ ence, and liberty." The Regent added, "Long live the Queen, the Constitution, the brave Nationals, and thei vivas for the Regent. Serenades were given by the same bands to the Ministers, Becerra and Mendizabal.-The official Gazette contains two important documents. By one of them, the Minister of Finance, Senor Mendizaba orders that the extraordinary contribution of $3,000,000$ reals, raised at Barcelona in consequence of the lat insurrection, shall be restored to that city. The other document is a circular letter of the Minister of the Inte ror, containing the promise of a general amnesty, by hich all Spaniards sentenced for political crimes commit ed since sept. 1, 1840, are set free, whether in prison all the emigrants who have not undergone trial
Portugal --We have accounts from Lisbon to the $22 d$ ult. The arrival of the Princes of the Cobourg amiy, and The Cortss some weeks longer. The budget and other financial mea sures were coming under discussion. The ministerial Bill, reducing duties on foreign goods imported into Madeira to one-half, had passed the Deputies. Coal is admitted free, and the privilege was ordered to be extended to the Azores. The question of extending the whole Bill to those islands had been referred to a committee. At Lisbon business was generally complained of; but the export of wine from Oporto, and the amount of Custom driesed during at the principal Culow-house, had in having ceased, though some uncertainty still prevailed on having cease
Germany.-The first debate in the Diet of the Prus sian Rhenish provinces, opened at Dusseldorf on the 14 th ult, was on the subject of giving complete and verbal
publicity to the transactions of the Diet. The result was a petition to his Majesty, for the purpose of appointing an hose notes shoula be published.-Th Emperor of Austria opened the Hungarian Diet at Ropal propositions were afterwards submitted to the Assembly. One of them referred to the respective positions of the different religious worships, to the right of individuals not belonging to the nobility to purchase landed properiy, the means of promoting trade, \&c. The papers announ of Prince Metternich, at Vienna, on the l4th ult, the day of the 70th anniversary of Prince Metternich's birth.We learn from Munich, that a site has been selected for the house which the King of Bavaria has ordered to b built after the model of the ancient Romans, and for that purpose an architect and a painter have been sent th Naples to examine and to study all the particulars of th best preserved private buildings at Pompeii and Hercula neum. The extensive collection of ancient utensils and furniture which his Majesty at various times received as presents from the King of Naples will be sufficient to urnish the House
Iraty.-The Pope's joumey through the southern provinces of his dominions is described as a perfec trixumph. The populations of the most distant villages meet him on his road, to offer him presents, and to receive his benediction. In one small town the corporation presented him with an equestrian statue of their patron sall cast of solid silver, and would almost with main forcs have placed this mark of their affectiffily, envinced them that it would be better for the saint to remain where he had been for so many centuries.
DENMARK. - It was announced in the French papers few days bagen that journalist of that city, charged with libel, had, the absolete law, been thrown into a durgeon, and sept on bread and water. By another letter brought to trinl and acquitted, and the crown has beed condemned to the costs of the suit

Russia. - On the 8th ult., the Emperor of Russia Russia, -- On the Minister of Finance, ordering that a loan should be made for the sum of $8,000,000$ of
silver roubles, for the year 1844, This loan is intended
to defray the expenses of constructing the railroad from to defray the expenses of constructing the railroad from
St. Petersburg to Moscows St. Petersburg to Moscow
Turkey.-Constantiuople letters of the 3 d ult. meation that Sarim Effendi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has
been dismissed, and replaced by Rifaat Bey, Envoy at been dismissed, and replaced by Rifat Bey, Envoy at
Vienna, Khosrew Pacha's accession to power was said Vienna. Khosrew Pacha's accession to power was said
to have been prevented by Sir Stratford Canning and M. Bourqueney, on the ground that he was too Russinn. The funcral of one of the young Sultanas, daughter of his
Highness, who died on the 30 th April, took place with much pomp on the lst ult., in presence of all the Minister and principal functionaries of the empire. The Turks of Bosnia have broken out in insurrection, and made an repulsed, but they besieged it and other fortresses, demanding that the Pacha and the Arnauts be sent away, states that they have seen a letter from the Dublin papers tradicts the report of the murder of Capts. Connolly and Ecco. stodhart, oy the barbarians in Bokhara. The is generally centaidered to require confirmation.
EGXPT, -Letters from Alexandria announce that Mehetinued in a precarious state of health at Cairo, which gave might ensue should he die before his father us Said which the second son, was considered incompetent to pown such a country as Egypt. The Augsburg Gaxette publishes 2lst ult, station that two ships laden with alem Cairo been captured by British cruizers in the Red Seaves, had latitude of Sanaken, and that the captains of the ships had been hanged at the mainmast. The two slave ships were escorted (the bodies of the two captains still hanging from at liberty. This example is said to have intimidated the

## United Sta

rrised aral mail-steamer Hibernia the afternoon of the 16 th ult., and Halifax on the evening of the 19 th, and has made the passage in the remarkably shor between Boston and Liverpool. The Caledonia, from Liverpool, for Boston and Halifax, was spoken about half pool, arrived sage of 12 days and 13 hours. Mr. Webster has resigned declined the mission to China, Mr. Cushing, the gentleman Who was recently rejected by the senate as Secretary of the A cry for repudiation of the debt of Maryland had been raised ; but the more honourable part of the community of that state was too strong for the democrats, and the docIn the letter of a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York papers, dated May 15, is the following paragraph :"The keeper of the lighthouse at Thatcher's Island, Cape The last Kingston papers mention that Sir C. Bagot had gon papealth and that Mr. Cholmondeley formerly on the staff, is on his way to New York, for the spite to Quebec, an New York for Sir C. Bagot, in his present condition, to emabark from. A vessel arrived at New York on the 15th one of the three islands called Caymans, Cuba and Jamaica, was sunk by an earthquake ; but more recent advices, received by H.M.S. Warspite, state that been received that the report of the intended canal across the 1sthmus of Darien being nearly completed, is iscorrect; and that the two years allowed the contractor to prepare attempt whatever being made toward its fulfilment.

Brazils.-The Malabar has arrived from Rio, which Hon. Henry Ellis, the British Envoy to the Brazilian Government, the failure of whose negotiations for the some time. On the 18 th ult., while in full sail, the island of Terceira being in sight, though at some distance, the She was immediately brought to, but no bottom wos found with 189 fathoms of line; and it might have been the effects of a submarine explosion, though this fact will be ascerlained on her bottom being examined.
Livendwich Islands.- Accoun have been received at Liverpool, announcirg that the Sandwich Tslands were Fere taken possession of by Lord George Paulet, of Her Majesty's Ship Carysfort, next day.-The New York papers mention the arrival of a smal vessel at that port
froma Oahu, which had for part of her cargo 6,100 bags of sugar. "To import sugars, it adas, from the most distant Pacific Istands into the Unted states is a remarkable feature in trade. The industry of the people of
these islands is now very succesfilly employed in raising the cane, and they will shortly compete with the West Indies in supplying a part of the world, at least, with that great staple, sugar.
|harltamen
and Noerday, -After a discussion and division on the Peterborough
and Norday.-After a discussion and division on the Peterborough
adfourned to Thursday, the Marquess of CLANRICARDE calied
attention to the oftcial communuication from the Lord Chancello
of Ireland to Lord Firench, and asked if any commnnication had been made to the Irish Government, so that they could be offi-
 ral instructions had been given, that all the power and authority of the Lord Chanceltor and the Irish Government should be
exerted to discourage the Repeal agitaton.-The Marquess o
Clankioards considered the letter of the Lord Chancellor mos
improper and unfortunate. The Duke of wernoton adverted Tmpruper and unfortunate.-The Duke of WerlinNaron adverted
to the anxity caused by the agitation in lrelande and stated that
the Government had adopted measures to enable the Lord Liel tenat to preserve the peace, and to adopt all necessary measures
to preserve the nuion involate. Magisrates were presiding
over Repeal meetings, although her Majesty had declared her intention of preserving the Union. Wben it was well known
to be the intention of the Government to preserve the invia-
lability of the Enion, the Lord Chancellor had oily


 The Marquess of CxANRICARD moved for the production oo
the letter of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland which was arred to
Wethesday. The Royal assent was given by commission to Wertnesdiny. The Royal assent was given by commission
several Dills, the greater part of which were of local interest.
 land a, declaratory action, a proceeding by means of which
person in possession, and dreading that his title might be dis. turbed when evidence in support of it mighlt not be fortlicoming
-or means of which a person not in possession and wishing
to ascertain his rights, although no suit was pending between
the the parties had the meann of othaining a dectaratory deecree of
a court, either of law or equity, as the case might be., On the
a motion of the Earl of CrarkNon, the Northampton and Peter
borough Rail war Bill was read a econd time, after some opposi-
tion trom Earl
 prospect of the compensation to the Spanish Auxiliary Legion
Veing soon paid, and was informed that the subject was now
under discussion betw
 Ireland would be by calling out the yeomanry of the north, an

 ing doubts relative to the admission of ministers to benefices in
Scotland; and stated that on Friday, the gth inst., he woul



## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Monday, - Sir G. Crark, OF COMMONS. the Peninsula, the Meditcor ranean, and the West Indies, should
in future be despatched from Sonthampton in and that this arrangement would come into operation as soon as the Postmaster-General could make the necessary alterations for
so doing.-Amongst the other preifininary business, there was a as to the use of her Majesty's namen, and other Irish members of the union and the dismissal of Lord Frfench and other Trish
magistrates.-Sir J. GulAHAI said that the Cord Charicelior o magkstrates.- Sir J. GuAhAn said that the Lord Charicelior of
Ireland had recived general directions to use all his official of her Majesty's namercout liad been done under the direction of both sides or the House, moved the usual amnual vote of thanks to their chaplain, for the sermon which he bad that day preached
to the House, in commemoration of the restoration of Charles II., and which was ordered to be printed. He said the laughter
arose, he presumed, from the fact that only six or eight members were present in St . Margaret's, with the Speaker and the mace.
The report on the resolutions on the importation of Canadian
 of Canada whent and flour into the binted Kingtidm, it is 110t
 RTNG.-Lord STANLAY declined re-opening the question, which
had been so recently discussed, and affirmed by a majority of two to one. He, however, briefiy replied to the speeches of the mover
and seconder of the amendment. - Mr. THokNELX adverted to Lord Ashburton's declaration, that the tariff of the United States had been passed for revenue purposes only. His own experience,
derive from a visit toA America last autumn, enabled him to affrm
that the current opinion of the Americans themelves was, that that the current opinion of the Americans themselves was, that
it was passed for protection, in order to foster American manu.
for
 cipple in the Canadian measure, which was, in fact, tre creation
of a Corn-law in canada, and therefore an expedient to raise the price of food. We ought rather to present inducements to
emingrants to settle in the colony, instead of adding to the tempt.
ation ation presented to them. of proceeding to the United States.- On
a division, the amendment was rejected by 195 to 83 . On the question, that leave be given to bring in a bill founded on the
 sounder views prevailed. Leave was then given to bring in
the bill-Sir J. the bill. - Sir J. GRARAMI then moved the consideration of the
Lords' amendments on the Registration of Voters Bill, which were agreed to. Lord Elion, who briefly adverted to the past legislation on the subject of the importation of arms into IJeland amd their regis-



testimony, he coited various cases of violence and forcible entries
into houses of tecent occurrence, as well as the fumber

 pikes and daygers, some slight moditication is to be made in the
existin existing law, which leaves at present no alternative but trans
portation. In this matter a discretion is now to be piven to the
ran
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sen precedents; but as he had never been a party to the precedents
he moved the postponement of the second reading to that day
six monthis.-Lord Crsamsrs seconded the motion, only regret-
ting that it was not a direction to the Sergeant-at-Arms to kick
the bill out of the House. He admitted that Lord Eliot, in drag the bill out of the House. He admitted that Lord Eliot, in drag-
ging the "monster" before them, had stated the case fairly
but it was melancholy to see the Governmen such a measura, instead of amending the laws relating to tolle It was absurd to say worse outrages were committed in Ireland
than in England: were not people shot at in the streets of
London and Manchester? Nay, what was the charecter of the outrages on her Majesty? You call them mad, said the noble lord, and the theory seemed to be, that murders were com-
nitted by madmen in England, and by Roman Catholics in
 ain coetc ye meanitres: and adduced a mans of documentary
evidence relative to the past legislation of cocrcion, ino orcer to
prove the uselessness of the present measure, the provisions of
which the magistracy of Ireland, as a body, would not enforce, which the magistracy of Ireland, as a body, would not enforce,
though individuals might look to it as a means of oppression an revelnge. If they were to legislate for Piccadilly as they did for
Ireland, they would find the mhabitants of that quarter as dis-
contented as the people of Treland approving of coercion, supportee this bul, because it would
prevent m much mischief. The measure was only a prellminary confident that the Government would undertake to cure the
evils of freand.-Mr. SHEIL said if he were satisfied that auch
an Arms 1311 world be cfictual for th esul prosion of crince in lrcland, te would give it a reluctant but strcmunoms anj mint. requiring other methods of care. One was a great defect in the
administration of justice-the mode of employng witneskes for
the Crown, by which informers were bribed, and honest witnesses left wholly unprotccted, Crown prosecutions were got
ap with injurious plic.pitancy; and the power of challeaging
jurors was also exercised to the obstruction orjected to the Arms Bill, because obstruction of justice. He
the means of defence, without taking from the ruffian the man of of aggression; and, above all, because it established a distinc "Repeal the Union-restore the Heptarchy!" But they wer teaching Irelaud tiat with different legislation there ought to
be different legislators. The bill wais sall not to he new bont it

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 of Wellington, whose fame filled the world. Sastle, and the Duke himself joined in a similar denunciation, and had asked if such a cipation had not produced its desired resuits. Bath lad it been agneeded earlier-had it been granted in 1825, when they hadagreed that the Catholic clergy should receive a salary from the
State, and thus be connected by a venture to say what would have been the result, but it would have
been very different from the results of that measure been very differentifrom the results of that measure, which wasspusc of commons with a preparcd and sternly niconcinatory he had mixed up the name of our beloved Sovereign. What had
been the course in 1837, on the accession of the Queen ? occasion Lord Johm Russell, in officially confirming the Lord-
Lieutenant in his office, had been commanded by her Majesty to express her satisfaction at the tranquillity of Ireland, and her
wishes for its welfare. The young Queen had read of his country; she had fell that for great wrong there was great commanded her then Home Secretary to give utterance to those sentiments of gentleness and mercy by which she was animated.
What was the condition of Ireland now? -what the difference between the Government of a Whig and Tory Administration? had been governed as Ireland was still; but they now gave it a
liberal governor, who did not even belong to their party, and they had called to the functions of office men who had been hunted to
the death. Pursue a sinilar course in Ireland; carry out the Ehe death. Pursue a simular course in Ireland; carry out the
Emancipation Bill; conciliate the clergy ; strip the agitators of
their three-fold panoply; and the whole past history of the world their three-fold panoply; and the whole past history of the world
informed them what would be the result.
The ATTORAM-Givinal. for 1 reland reforred to the fact, that

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 denounced as a violation of the consticution. He entered into statistical and other details, vindicatory of the necessity of the pre-sent measure, butadmitted that the question of an Arms Biil for
Ireland was Treland was one of some doubtfulness, aud to be fitly considered
by the House; and replied in detail to some of the argumnents of
Lord Clements and Mr they considered involved in "juntice to lreland."
Lord J. Russem admiticd that it wan tuninestionably true that
the
$\qquad$ the people-a policy whoce results requircd net a $1 n g l e$ act of
the Leglslature, but the continuedoper tion of a wise poliey. In
this he, as Home Secretary, and Loras Normanby and Morpeth had been well seconded by the late sir Michael O'Loghlen,
whose memory was now justiy revered. They also had filed
offices with men in whom their countrymen had confdence, and
the sympathies of the people of Ireland had been sought. But the sympathies of the people of Ireland had been sought. But
this course had not now been pursued they had filled the benct
the of justice whth individuals whose attachments were no with the
maj rity, hat the minority; and their treatment of the irish maj rity, hat the minority; and their treatment of the frish


 it had been actuated: would, for instance, such a man as Sir
Michael O. Loghlen have been promoted ly the reresent Goven-
ment? He could not vote against the second reading of the Arms


 and wonld apain promote tranquility in ireland he was hot
afraid of a civil wart but he felt the importance of a conciliatory
policy. -The debate was adiouned and after some routine




 contradcting a stateinent of Sir $R$ R. Peel, who had said that the
Greek Loan had been guaranteed by the late Government; whereas it was the Governmer.
Minister was a leading member
The adounrned debate was then resumed by Mr. Ross, who said The adjourned debate was then resumed by Mr. Ross, who said
he was the last in the world to depreceiate the act of emaciipa-
tion, butit had been obtained ata areat acrice for it had pros-
treat trated the forty-shilling freeholders, and had practically put
stop to further amelorating measures for Ireand
strish
sto

 he intended to propose amendments in order to mitigate its
strintency, and hoped that when passed it would not hereafter
be used for purposes of oppression and industice.-Mr. Reatno be used for purposes of oppression and injustice-Mor Redino-
Ton crticised the provisions of bie bill, which, though stated to
be only a renewal and consolidation of the existing law, contained new and stringent enactraents, as absurd as they were
severe. There was nuthing in the condition of freland requiring
treatment different from that of England. The recent riots in the neighbourrond of Manchester were caused by men with
arms in their hands, and the account of the outbreak not only accomuts of the French exploitt in Algeria. Yet no proposal
was made to disarm these rioters, or to prevent them repeating their conduct. He cited returns to show that there was a
 people by exageerated statements both of evis endured, and o
 Jrelnnd at heart considered necessary. - Mr. Smiti O'Brien pro-
tested against the bill, for which no case had been made
out. The best mude of repressing the outrages was by improving the condition of the country, and protecting the people
from oppresive treatment on the part of the landlords. He
warned the Government that the hill in its present shape would encouster a division on every clause.-Captain Larard bore
testimony to the goad qualities of the Ir,als poople amd appealed
to both English and Scotel members not to vote for a neasure which was an ontrage to their feelings and liberties.-Mr,
Warsont though an Englishman, yet, as an Irishil representative,
felt it his duty ito protest againgt a bill which placed eight millions of our fellow-citizens beyond the pale of the constitu-
tion. Ireland required peace, but instend of peace, they gave
her an Arms Bill. Was Irelaud to be the victim of coercion,

 Shen's brilliant speech of the previous evening, arguments for
the necessity of the Arms Bull. He vicwed it not as a coercive
ricazure, Uut as a protection to the innocent and well disposed. - Mir. C. Bur Ler did not consider the bill itself a matter of much
importance, seeing it was, on the whole, but a continuation of
an old law which had beenl supported by both pari ies. But it
was of impopotance when viewed in comnection with the spirit of
 meastre

1. ishan to give an opinion on the repeal of the Union, which
injut to be deprected more ly the penple of treand than by th i country. But for the last two centuries the misgovernment
if lrelar d was the scandal of Christendom , while all Europe had
been advancirg, the conctition of the peaple of that conntry had
ben detcriornting; while produce and yents were increasing, the plysical state of the masses had becone worse and
If tainerer ben in Ireland, but he had had opportunities
j if different rices. He contrasted the differer t poltcy pursued iny
Canada ard in Ireland, and osked them to try in the one country
tie experiment which had been so successful in the other. Th

 Musatist
morex
corthin
arising arising from the new tariff, The clepressed state of agricurture,
Bill, was one ogravated by the Canade
 Committee, that they had found J. Collett, Esq., to have been
duly returned for that borough.
Tne adjourned debate on the Arns (Ireland) Bill was resumed By MM. Wysuk who opposed the bill. L Lord JockivN followed, and
declared hi, intention to support it as the only measure likely to


 reterred to the staternents of crimes of a homicida co character
reter
committed in rreland, far exceeding those commited in England in proportion to the population of the two countriec, as profs of the mecessity of continuing this or some simiar
quoted the admission made by Mr. Sheil, that in the pp
zent state of society in Ireland there was no chance ti sent state of class of petty jurors would perform thiei
the orinary
daties, from very fear, and that it required a higher class of men and better protected against outrage than at prescrit, to perform the duties-as the strongest argument it in Ireland was not
of this biti. The existing state of society in Ir
new, but an old and jongcontinued one, and the enliactment proposed were not new, but old enactments, He then eiltered
into a history of the nunierous Arms Bill and the Coercion Binl
int and showed that, so far as Liberal precedents would go, he hatd
plinty of them in support of the proposed measure. He claimed credit for the Government for having endeavoured to conciliate
all parties in Ireland, and declared that it would be worse than madness in the present state and circumstances of Ireland. - Thie
the bill
Earl quently spowe against ihe seond reading: and arter some
remarks by Mr. Romsuck, Sir R. PREr concluded this long debate by charging those who now clamourect a, aninst the bil as a vio-
lation of the b.11 of Rights and of the common law, and as an
insult to Ireland, with having abandoned their Parlianientary dinties when they supported a similar one in 1841, out of com
plaisance to the Goverrment of the day. He repeated the asser any refercine to the prresent state of things in Ireland, but in then, to decide was, whether any bill was or was not necessary
for the regulation of the possession of nrms in Ireland. ${ }^{\text {The }}$ necessity was fully proved by the admissions of Mr. Sheil, ada the
hon Members on his side of the House.-The Hoane having
divided, there were -for the second reading, 270; Against it 103air, Mr. W.S. O'Brien moved as an amendment, for by the peesent state of Ireland, but withdrew it without goivg
foll Thzursday. -The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour, but
torter Members present at 4 o'clock, the Foure and, On the motion that the House at its rising adjourn
To Thursday, a conversation took place on the state of Irelant Lord J. Russinit explained that the late Government had offercd
not the Chief Baronship, but the Mastership of the Rolls to Mr.
not now taking place in Ireapand, acconapanied with ditsmisasais of
magistrates, were creating great alarm, piving an undue impetus to the Repal agitation, and producing general
embarrassment. - Sic RoskrT Pekr, in revil deprecated ail
 division,-On the motion for the second reading of the Canad
Wheat and Flour Bill, Lord WonsLEx moved that it be read that bers took part, and on a division the second reading was carried
by 209 to 109 .

Money Market, Friday. - Consols have closed for the rrangemient of the dividend. The last price was 929 to $\frac{7}{8}$ for the Opening. Three per Cent. Reduced, $92 \frac{1}{2}$ 䂞
Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, $100 \ddagger$ to $\frac{1}{2}$; New Three and-balf per Cent. Annuities, 101 to $\frac{1}{8} ;$ Bank Stock 178 to $9 \frac{\mathrm{x}}{\frac{1}{2}}$; Eischequer Bills, 45 s . to 50 s . prem

STetropolis amo its Wiciníty.
Despatch of Troops for Ireland.--Her Majesty's steamfrigate Cyclops was lying totally dismantled on Saturday
last at Woolwich, and the engineers of the dock-yard had
disconnected part of her machinery for the purpose of repairing her. On Sunday morning at $40^{\circ}$ 'clock, she was commissioned by Captain Austin, and the following day by 4 P.M., she was completely rigged, had got her large Arsenal board, with ammunition and stores lom tord including 300 tons of coals, and was in every respect read for sea within the short space of 36 hours. Lieut., Colonel Burton, of the Royal Marines embarked at a late hour
 ni large detachment of Marines from Chatham. The crem large uetachment than 175 men, me crew for the preat number of troops 145 only will be taken from the gund hip at Sheerness for the purpose of man rong her The teame lientenant Jeayes, has ano sailad fort phe it is expected she ill be ordered to asni in convering a part of the Marives intended to proceed to Ireland. We learn from Porls mouth that the Bhe mbarked Maior Castienu, three Lieutenants sixty suners four 6-pounders, and two howitzers, and sailed immediately for Dublin. The entire number of Marines, including officers and privates, embarked from that division, will be grat 280. Rear-Admiral Bowles, it is shid, will hoist his flag in the Malabar, and be stationed on the Irish coas
Testimonial to Lord Morpeth.-The committee for completing the Morpeth Testimonial having determined to present the address to his Lordship without delay, the ceremony was performed on Tuesday at stafford-1ouse the residence of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. The presentation took place in the great hall of stafford-house, gallery. Lord Morpeth acknowledged the compliment in a speech of great feeling, and declared that whatever may be the impressions produced by his recent travels in the western worid, he has returned more than ever attached to the institutions of his own country
Royal Nacalsolor ong tie anniver sary of Lord Howe's victory, the ceremony of laying the Rodatsone of the ins ther was permed by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Bishop of Rocheste oin prayers, after which the -reasurers presented some the stone ; the stone was lowered, and the Prince, with his mallet and trowel, completed the ceremony. Anothe salute was fired, and the band of the Royal Marines played "Rule Britannia," amidst the shouts and applause of apwaras of 1,50 persons, who had obtained and one of the boys from the school delivered a brief address to his Royal Highness, thanking him for his kindness in endeavouring to promote the prosperity of the schaol. The mallet which was used by Prince Albert was made from one of the timbers of Lord Nelson's ship, the Victory. New Zealand Company.-The half-yearly meeting of the directors and shareholders of this company was heid that the directors bames in at Wellington in July last of numerous settlers from Sydney, with capital, and large importations of live stock had taken place. During the half-year ending Nidsummer, from England, Sydney, and other places, was 126 registering $1684^{2}$ tons; and the customs duties durin the same period amounted to $8,000 \mathrm{l}$. The population of the colony of Nelson already numbered 3,500 souls, and the number of ships arriving at that port in the half-year ending Midsummer, 1842, was 58 ; the customs revenue being 2,000\%. Coal had been found on the river Mokaw and limestone at Moturoa. Some differences had unfortunately arisen between the natives and settlers in the anstrict of New Plymouth; but they had been entirel Emigntion had been carried on during the last season to Emig a considerable excal, settlements in ships chartered by the cyed the se tellington, 4,431. Nelson, 3 335, New Plyp 1,030 ; 0 r00 Duris the last year Phymoud, l, ship arisen of German so 1 . arisen wh respect the Zealand the Hop The report then proceeded to give a financial statement of the compan's por from she the total and the lialle tompany aso showing a surplus in favour of the company of 130171 s s. 11d , which, with $150,000 \mathrm{l}$, the estimated value of additional lands receivabie from the Government in virtue of expenditure to the 5 th 280 April of the present year, gave ad by resurplus fidere perch upon the half-year Mr. Lyall, M.R., moved the adoption of the report, that a divicend of two-and-a-half per cent. be dechared for that hali-year ending the bta or prilan, and that Courtenay, M.P., and Mr. E. Gibbon Wakefiela, ve eled directors in the place of Captain John He , and W. Moles worth, who reired. unanimously, On the motion of Mr. Russell Ellice the thanks of the proprietors were given to the governor, dipuy of the and directors, for their general good manag company's affairs.
Ani-Com-Law League.-On Monday another large meeting of the Anti-Cor11-aw League was held in the the
of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, Mr. G. Wilson in the
chair. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had great pleasure in again conferring with them on a subject of no secondary importance either to thens or the the country at large. They were not met to discuss the
merits of the two sliding-scales of 1828 and 1842 ; it was mo part of their task to reconcile the different opinions of these in favour of a 10 s , and those in favour of a 5 s , fixed duty; nor did they care whether the old or the new Canadian Corn Bill was the more favourable for smug ging. They were here on the part of a numerous body when and where they thought proper. All the interests of the community were represented on that platformthe agricultural by Lord Ducie, the professions by Mr Moore, and Parliament by Mr. Cobden, M.P. He begged in progress for enrolling members in the City of London. Three out of their four members had voted agaiust the principles of free trade on a recent occasion, but such a tircumstance would never happen again if a majority of the electors were enroled as memor the Anti-CornLavt League. The meeting was then addressed at gacie, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Cobden. Anii-Slavery Convention.-The committee of th British and Foreign Anti-Slavery society have completed all the necessary arrangements previous to the holding of the Anti-Slavery Convention. The sittings will com mence at ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 13 th inst.
at Freemasons' Hall; and Mr. Thomas Clarkson has con sented to preside
Anniversary Meeling of Charity Children at Si. Paul's. _On Thursday the imposing assemblage of upwards of 6000 children educated at the parochial schools of the custom, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and was, as usual attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry, and by the Duke of Cambridge. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of Salisbury. A very large subscription was made at the doors, which
Excise Seizures.-At the Excise Court on Thursday James Walton, wholesale and retail tea-dealer, of 129, Bishopsgate-street-without, was charged with having in cated as tea, and adulterated with carbonate of copper and gum-arabic. The penalties were laid at 1000l. under the Act 4 George MI., c. 14 , sec. 12 , which imposed a penalty Excise stated that, on the 26 th April, be went to the shop of the defendant, 129 , Bishopsgate-street-without, and requested to examine his stock of tea. After a minute search, he discovered two bags, weighing 2 abs., which, leaves that had been used and re-dried. Mr. G. Phillips, the chemist, stated that he had tested parcels of the tea, and that he found them adulterated with carbonate ing matter. He found leaves which he believed to be ing inatter. The found leaves which he believed to be yellow and Dutch pinks. By the aid of acids and precipitates he had succeeded in reducing the copper to a metallic form. The leaves, on being immersed in water for some time, changed from green to their original for some time, changed from green to their original
colour, black. By damping the leaves and placing them colour, black. By damping the leaves and placing them
upon paper, the colouring that had been used was clearly upon paper, the colouring that had been used was clearly
perceptible. A solicitor for the defendant said it would be fruitless to struggle against the charge, and he should confine himself to the question of mitigation. His client had never been charged before, although he had been in
business for twenty years, and had a large family to supiness for twenty years, and had a The Court said that this was most gross case, Which had been fully proved, and their judgment was, that the defendant be fined in the penalty of $260 l_{\text {. - }}$ Charles White Cressy, tea-dealer, of 86 , Kent-street, Charles White Cressy, tea-dealer, of 86 , Kent-street, 176 lbs of dried and coloured leaves, adulterated to represent tea. An officer proved finding four large bags con-
cealed in defendant's shop, who said he purchased it as cealed in defendant's shop, who said he purchased it as
sea-damaged tea from a person named Johnson, of Sea-damaged tea from a person named Bethnal-green, for 1 s .9 d . per lb ., but had no bill of parcels or receipts, as he always paid ready money. It Was adulterated with gum or some other glutinous matter.
$\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}$. Phillins said he had tested it, and found the adulteraMr. Phillips said he had tested it, and found the adulteration with gum varying from 25 to 18 per cent. The
Court fined the defendant in the mitigated penalty of $250 \%$.

The Temple Church.-On Sunday, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess and Prince George of bers of the Royal Family, with the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Greek Minister, Lords Brougham and Morpeth, attended divine service at the Temple Church. After service, their Royal Ilighuesses proceeded to the Hall of the Middle Temple, where they honoured the benchers of the Middle and Ioner Temple by partaking of a dejeunce. The Duke of Cambridge, in reply to a short address of Lord Brougham, observed how happy bencher of the Hon. Society; to which Mr. Thesiger replied. With the exception of the Queen Dowager, who Visited the Church and Hall a few days since, these places lave not been honoured by any member of the Royal beautiful screen wrought from some of the material that formed a part of the Spanish Armada, together with several spears, helmets, and frelocks, that now grace the gallery of the Hall, were presented.

Elpctron of an Alderman.- The inhabitants of ColeHunter, Alderman of that Ward, in the place of Sir W

Heygate, who had vacated his gown on being elected City Chamberlain

Wall.-At the meeting of the Institute of Architects on Monday night, Mr. G. Godwin, at the request of several members of the Society of Antiquaries, drew the attention of the institute to the threatened demolition of the remaining portion of old London wall, at the back of the houses in Trinity-square, Tower-hill, with the view of inducing their aid in favour of its preservation. He stated that this interesting remnant of antiquity bounds the western side of a plot of vacant ground in Georgestreet, dn which it is proposed to build a church and seight from 20 to 25 feet. It is faced with masonry in regular courses, and shows occasional layers of Roman bricks, especially in the lower part on the east side, recently exposed to view by the removal of some vaults and sheds, where they are seen to occur at regular inter-
vals. At a period less eminent for the preservation of ancient monuments than the present day, the wall was strengthened at the northern angle and coped with brickwork, and is consequently in a tolerable state of repair. Lord Northampton, who was in the chair, suggested that the council should communicate with the society of Antiquaries on the stobject, and present a joiat memorial, which he hoped might bave the effect of saving the wall.

Thames Tunneb.-During the tro months since the tunnel has been opened there have passed through, and paid toll, 675,640 persons
Spitalfields' School of Design.-The second annual meeting of this School was held last week, at Crosbyhall, for the purpose of receiving the Committee's report of the proceedings of the School during the past year, and for the distribution of prizes to those pupils whose merit in the art of drawing and debigning entitled them to the distinction. Lord R. Grosvenor presided, supported by Lord Colborne, Messrs. Cockerell, Dillon, Etty, James, Hanbury, \&c. His Lordship congratulated the friends and supporters of the School on the progress which the School of Design was making in the public estimation. IIe directed attention to the distinction which France had attained in this respect; and observed that England, which had long been her rival in war, was now preparing to become her "rival"-though in a friendly way-in the more glorious arts of peace. He complimented the pupils on their progress, and having encouraged them to sufficient in England to compete, if cultivated, with any other country in the world. From the report it appeared that there are now 180 pupils in the School, including the children of weavers, wood-carvers, cabinet-makers, ac., income, from the establishment of the School up to the 25 th Marcts, amounted to 257 l . 16 s . 5 d ., and the expenditure to $252 l$. $16 s$. The report further stated that the net proceeds of the ball at the Upera-house, under the patroninvested in Exchequer bills as a "f building" fund. The prizes were then distributed, and the

The Nelson Column.-The committee, consisting the Duke of Northumberland, the Marquess of NorthCockburn, John Barrow, H, Inglis, and P. Laurie, and Messrs. C. Wood, Wilson Croker, and Sydney Herbert, met on Friday to consider whether the Corinthian capital should be gilt or bronzed. The committee agreed that it should be bronzed, as gilding would be inconsistent tained that 600 l . more would be required of the public to enable the committee to complete the capital and statue. St. Paul's Churoh, Knightsbridge.-The Bishop of London consecrated this church on Monday morning. large number of the nobility and gentry of the neighbour. of were present at the ceremony. The church is capable a cost of 11,000l. The Rev. W.J. Bennett, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been presented to the incumbency. Miss Milford's Subscription.-We Wre happy to find Miss Mitford has been so far successful, that in a letter to the Rev. W. Kinsey she writes:-"You will, I know, be glad to hear that things are going on well, so far as the subscription is concerned. The debts are all paid, and friends wished in their kindness ; for my own part, I was ever more set upon the payment of the debts, but now both parties are gratified
The Parker Society.-On Tuesday the onnual meeting of this Society, instituted for the publication of the works of the fathers and early writers of the English Church, The report announced that the receipts for the past year showed a considerable increase over the preceding, and that the number of subscribers was between 6000 and
7000 . Amongst the works which had recently been printed were the writings of Archdeacon Philpot, the
remains of Archbishop Grindal, the Zurich Letters, and other interesting works. The subscriptions for the present year required an issue of 7,500 copies, and amongst the writings of Bishop intended to be issued were the early Archbishop Cranmer. These would be followed by reprints of the works of Jewell, Ridley, Coverdale, Latimer, Governesses Benevolent Institution.-A meeting was held last week, at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of passing a resolution and adopting measures governesses while suffering from sickness, or when too
advanced in age to continue the exertions necessary for of Cambridge objects in view: :" 1 . To afford assistance, privately aud delicately (as in the Literary Fund) to English governesses delicately (as in the Literary Fund) to English governesses
in temporary distress. 2. When a sufficient sum shall have been accumulated, to grant annuities to governesses in their old age. 3. When a sufficient number of names shall have beea furnished, to open a provident fund, by which governesses may, by their own subscriptions, secure annuities for thenselves." The proceedings were of the most satisfactory character, and the sum subscribed in the room amounted to nearly 500 l .
Fancy Fair at Greenwich.-The town of Greenwich on Thursday presented a lively and attractive appearance, in Fancy Fair of the crown of vise Fancy far held the paiated chamber or Greenwich Hospitar in aid of the funds of the stipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Benevolent Socicty. The articles exnibited cor salo consisted of ald society who officiated at the stalls were the Countess of Ifaddington, Lady Saraln Ingestre, Lady Caroline Legge, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady Byron, Lady Aylmer, Lady Bloomfield, Lady Charlotfe Berkeley, Lady Stafford, the Hon. Lady Stopford, Lady Seymour, and Lady
Dymoke. The fair was again resumed yesterday, and Dymoke. The fair was again resumed yesterday, and Accidents.-On Thursday afternoon, an accident of a Leslie street, frolvile. He had just armved in Gracechurchin the acm is country seat at Roehampton, and. Whilst me act of descending the steps of the vehicle, another oribus came rapidly up, and before Mr. Melvile could reach the pavement he was knocked cown, and the wheels passed over hinl. He was taken up quite insensible, and Deacyed to the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane, of which firm he is a Hospital. On left leg had been fractured in two places, his right leg much injured, an extensive lacerated wound across the forehead, besides several contusions on varions parts of his body. The fractured limb was immediately set, and the hon. gentienan is going on as favourabiy as can be expected. Mr. Melville is between 50 and 60 years of age, learn by the Brighton papers that his Grace the Duke of Richmond met with an accident a few days ago. He was thrown from his pony, which started suddenly, and a bullet, which his Grace's medical attendants have never been able to extract, being slightly displaced, caused great pain and induced fainting. Assistance being soon and is now doing well

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, May $20:-$ West districts, 139 ; North districts, $164 ;$ Central districts, 181; East districts, 192; South disWeekly average for the last five years, 903-(461 males, 442 females, ) and for the last five springs, 854.

## bronmand lisems.

Aylesbury.-After the lapse of two centuries since the death of John Hampden, a monument is about to be raised to his memory on Chagrove-neld, where he lost gested some time ago by Lord Nugent, and is now to be carried into effect by the efforts of his Lordship, assisted by the Duke of Bedford, the Marquess of Bredalbane, the Farl of Buckinghamshire, Lords Brougham, Denman, Lovelace, Leigh, Fortescue, and other gentlemen. The fenment consists of a large block of Porland stone, on a feet high, surmounted by a Ceppo Cap, and resting on a the leading on one side to the village of Chalgrore, and on the other to Warpsgrove farm-house. It was here that repulsed the main body of the Parliament troops under Gunter and Cross was encountered by Hampden, who led a party of horse to the attack from the direction of Warpsgrove, and received his death-wounds shot by some of the prince, nho limed the hedge which still incloses the south side of the lape. On the side of the monument facing Warpsgrove is his medallion portrait, in bold ,relief, by Scoular; on the opposite scribe by and on the cribers by whom the monumen from the pen of Lord fourth is the following this field of Chalgrove, John Hampden, after an able and strenuous but unsuccessful resistance in Parliament, and before the judges of the and, to the measures of an aroitrary court, frst took arms, assembling the oxford in 1642 . "And here, within a Buck paces of this spot, he received the wound of which he died while fighting in defence of the free monarchy and ancient liberties of England, June 18, 7643 . In the two ancient rear from that day this stone was raised in reverence to his memory." A dinner will be given on in the chair, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary

Kendal.-The inmates of Brougham Ih, i. it e: 'f Lord Brougham, were on Tuesday week stupuat in the appearance of Mr. Bird and his family, "Bind's Nest" to
the father of Lord Brougham, subsequently named
Brougham fall, who took possession of the premises. Brougham Hall,) who took possession of the premises. A few weeks ago some part of the family entered upon
the estates contiguous, in the occupation of some of the the estates contiguous, in the occupation of some of the
tenants, but after three or four days' occupation withdrew tenants, but after three or four days' occupation withdrew,
and returned home. For this trespass it appears Lord and returned home. For this trespass it appears Lord Brougham thought proper, through his solicitor, to serve
each of the parties witl a writ ; to this the family of Bird put in an appearance, when it is stated Lord Brougham declined following up the matter, thinking the writ would effect an intimidation. The Birds have at length taken possession a second time, and entered upon the Hall, and now require to see by what autbority the property is withleld, since they state they are satisfied the entail was never broken, and that their relative ( $\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {r }}$. Bird) had no time will give a proper title. They remained on the premises until Friday last, when they were forcibly ejected, and are waiting at Penrith for further
Liverpool.-It is only three weeks since we had to record the particulars of an alarming fire that occurred in houses, situate between the Duke's and King's Docks. We have now again to describe another conflagration, which broke out on Saturday evening last, in the western wing of the same pile, and has proved little less extensive, of property. In the brief interval there have been two other destructive fires in this town, one in Formby-street, Friday week. The fire of Saturday evening was discovered shortly after the men had quitted work, when third warehouses from the western end of the range. I spite of all the endeavours that were made, the fire story of the second and third warehouses, where its further progress mas arrested, the whole of the four stories below proing saved. In consequence of the fire having broken out under very suspicious circumstances, the magistrates of the borough instituted a lengthened investigation into its origin on Monday. The inquiry was private, and was It was adjourned for the purpose of affording time for It was adjourned for the purpose of affording time for several witnesses were examined, and that their evidence several witnesses were examined, and that their evidence
left no doubt upon the minds of the maristrates upon the left no doubt upon the minds of the magistrates upon the
main object of the inquiry, namely, that the fire was the main object of the inquiry, namely, that the fire was the
work of an incendiary, at present unknown. The total amount of property destroyed is not less than from 10,0006 . o $15,000 \%$., independently of the damage to the buildings. into the conduct of the parties implicated in the late disturbances belween the military and police was bronght to were ordered to find two sureties in 25l. each, for their appearance to answer the charge of riot and assaule at the sureties in $15 l$. eacb, to keep the pence fur three months,
and all the rest were discharged. Ou Monday a Military and all the rest were discharged. Ou Monday a Military
inquiry into the disturbance was commenced in the Regent-road Barracks, in consequence of an order issued
from the Horse Guards. Lord Charles Wellesley, Colonel of the regiment, came down from London to attend the investigation, by direction of the Duke of Wellington. the reginent was called out into the barrack-yard, and formed into a solid square by Lord C. Wellesley. His Lord ship then addressed the officers and men, saying, that "i the General commanding this district a very favourable account of the behavinur, divcipline, order, and condition pleasing intelligence should be followed by reports of painful a nature. He had come to Manchester to inves tigate the accuracy of these reports; and it was his determination that such investigation should be conducted with the strictest impartiality and severity, and to punish al proved offenders to the utmost rigour of civil and military law. If any officer of the regiment shonld be proved to have participated in the outrage, he should not escape with impunity." The inquiry coonmenced at twelve o'clock before General Sir William Warre, who presided; Mr. Kershaw, Mayor of Manclester, assisted by the Townof witnd the officers of the garriso was adjourned
Notiingham.-Earl Manvers, as patron of the living of St. Mary's, in this town, has withheld his countenance to the subscription in progress for repairing the edifice, until the parish shall have conceded the principle of a cluurchcomplete the pews, sittings, \&cc. of the.church, which was readered useless by a threatened fall of its massive towers last December

## Oxford.-The

alled for.-The Margaret Professor of Divinity having called for a copy of the sermon preached by Dr. Pusey, on Sunday the 14th inst., the same has been transmitted to the lec-Cancelior, by whom the following were appointed
it board to examine and seport upon its contents : The it woe-Chanccamine and Jeport upon its contents:-The Divinity ; Dr. Oqilvic, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theo Divimity; Wr. Orilvie, Regius Professor of Pastoral Theo
logy; Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel ; Dr. Symons, Wary; Wr. H Wradham, and Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Clatrcls. It is understood that the investigation terminated in the condemnat.on of the sermon, and
that Dr. Pusey has been suspended from the office of preaching within the University for two years.
The Rev. R G. Macmullen, Fellow of Corpus, has

Professor an action of damages against the Regius At the perf Pivinity for refusing to act as Moderator. Bachelor of Divinity in the Divinity School it has been customary for the Professor to assigni the subjects for these Esercises, which be did; but Mr. Macmullen refused to adopt them, and tendered instead two theses of his own selection; and in consequence the Professor declined to act as Moderator. The two which Dr. Hampien appointed can it be proved from Scripture, that any change takes place in the elements in consecration at the Lord's Supper. views of Divine Revelation, to spealk of Scriptures and Catholic tradition as joint authorities in matters of Cbristian doctrine. The cause commenced last week in the
Vice-(.hancellor's Court, before Dr. Kenyon, and was adjourned to Friday
Plymouth.-We learn from the Plymouth Times that a preliminary meeting of the Town Council was held on came to tlie resolution of inviting Prince Albert to accept the office of Lord High Stewarl of the borough, vacant by the death of che Duke of Sussex, the result of which
will be communicated to the council at their next meeting, on the 6th of June.
Railways.-The following are the returns for the past week:- Greenwich, 6871. ; Sheffield and Manchester, 4,018\%. ; Croydon, 267l. ; Blackwall, 8756.; Eastern Counties, 2,278l.; Grest North of England, 1,3532. Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,6671 .; Birmingham and Derby, 1,2002 . ; Birmingham, $16,112 \ell$.; Great Western, 14,471l.; Suath-Western, 6,172l. ; North-Midland, 3,922l.; Grand Junction, 7,137l.; Midland Counties, 2,414.—The report of the Committee appointed to investigate
affairs of the Blackwall Railway has at last made its affairs of the Blackwall Railway has at last made its
appearance; and though anxiously expected, its contents to be satisfactory to the shareholders. From the multiplicity of figures it is with some difficulty
a correct view of the fact can be ascertained, though the result seems to be that, supposing all contingencies settled, $1,055,000 l$ w will be the expense the proprietary are to bear for the completion of the undertaling. In this account there are many startling items. The act of incorporation,
inclusive of all preliminary expenses, subsequent acts of Farliament, and attendant charges, figures at the large sum of 53,5492 , while solicitors' costs for professional 42,9867., of which 5,6432 . remains unpaid. The engineering expenses have been more reasonable, , h, 337. hav. there is another item which should be included in law charges-that of vendors' costs in conveyances, which
is stated at $26, \% 91 \%$. There twill he, according to the statement of the probable ultimate charges and receipts of the proprietary, wisen the whole of the amount to be company pear to have made the small profit $256 \% .111 .3 d$., the gain on the issue of new shares having
 assets and liabilities of the concern, the committee prowhich state that there is now no claim against it on having done this, express themselves favourable to cheapness of conveyance, in accordance with which view the present rate of fares stand between London and BlackMay, in 1842 , was 382,929 , and the money received $7,3522.11 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}$. ; while the number of passengers carried in the same period in 1843 was 398,687 , and the money received $6,408 \% .3 s$. 7 d . On the future prospects of the they have cautiously avoided indulging in any speculations which might have a tendency to mislead; still in concluding their report they feel bound to express an earnest desire that the proprietors will co-operate in carrying out the measures which have been suggested for extending the team-boat traffic in immediate connexion with the railmust mainly depend its fatere prosperity - In ase for compensation on the Norwich and Yarmouth Railway, on which occusion Sir W. Follett was retained for the company, and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly for the defendant, jury returned a verdict for $1,500 \mathrm{~m}$, M , Guich the anker, stated, on his cross-examination by the Solicitor General, "that he had never travelled by rail ; that he nus an enemy to it; had opposed the Norwich Railmay had left a sum of money in his will to oppose th

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-We noticed in our Parliamentary intelligence who had week that Mr. O Connell, and other magistrates who had taken part in the Repeal movement, had been struck out of the commission of the peace by Lord Chan cellor Sugden. The following is a list of those who have ${ }^{\circ}$. $O^{\circ}$ Connell, M. P., Mr. Maurice $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell, M. D ., Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. Nicholas Boylan, Mr. James Roe Mr. J. P. Somers, M.P., Colonel Butler, Sir M. Dillon Bellew, Bart., of Galway; Mr. Alexander Sherlock, of Waterford; Mr. Pierse Somerset Butler, of Kilkenny Mr. Daniel Clanchy, of Charleville ; Mr. John Barter, of
Cork; Mr. Caleb Powell, M.P., of Limerick ; Mr.

John O'Hea, of Coik; Mr. Josepls Myles M‘Donnell, of Doo Castle; Mr. Phillips, of Mayo ; and Mr Fitzgerald, of Muckridge, county of Cork. Mr. James Sinclair, of Donegal, and Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P. have addressed letters to the Lord Chancellor, resigning the commission, in order to enjoy the right of public discussion.-At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, Bart., (son of the late Master of the Rolls, and ten other members of the Irish bar, seyeral of them genteren of extensive practice, all of whom had heretofore kept aloof from the movement gave in their adhesion to the Association. Mr. O'Con firnanded in the shm of $1,2246.7 \mathrm{~s}$. 4 . from the county from various parts of the country sere read, inclosing money to a large amount. At the close, Mr. O'Connell larger sum than had been received in any week during the agitation which led to Catholic emancipation. In conprevails in various Government departments in sending off troops, arms, ammunition, aud stores to Ireland; 25,000 stant of arms have been despatched from the Tower and Woolwich during the last five days, and barbeen sent away for the same destination.
ashet.-On Tuesday week the inhabitants of the South Mr. O'Connell. numbered it is said 300000 persuns The metina and mand Laffon in the chair. The mount contributed to the Repeal rent was 732l. 10s. A dinner look place in the evening, at which Mr. James Roe, of Roesborough, late member for Cashel, presided.
exclusively stration of physical force which last at $\mathbb{N}$ enagh, the capital town of the North Riding of Tipperary, at which 450,000 persons are stated to have been present, including many thousands who came a distance of 15 and 20 iniles. The people of the King's and Queen's counties, of Limerick, Clare, and Galway, people, crowded the Shannon from the two last-mentioned counties. The platform was capable of containing 500 persons, and was crowded by at least that number. Mr mid the acclamations favour of Repeal were unanimously carried. The dinner took place in the evening in the Temperance hall. Nearly 250 persons sat down to cinner, and a gatlery at thronged throughout the proceedings. Mr. O'Brien Dinon presided, supported by Mr. O Connell, Mr. Caleb Powell, M.P. Mr. Steele, Mr. Hackett, mayor of Templemore, \&c. Mr. O'Connell reviewed his labours for some weeks past, the brilliant success that followed his movements, from the meetings of Rathkeale and on the physical force displayed at Nenagh, and remarkew effectual it would be in the hands of another Napoleon, who had marched from Boulogne to the centre of Hungary nha much smaller eflective force than surrounded him yelouay the rock of Casbel, and victory marked his progress, although he could not calculate on such an army freely on the subject of Repeal, gnd afterwards spoke of the facility of getting it-contended that it we in the power of the Queen to grant it without the consent of blament, and then laid down his pian for the assem of Ireland. The Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy in his speech said-" We have been ruled by England for forty-three years, and during that period her condict to this country a country callion of the foulest crimes that ever disgraced greatest statesman perhaps of Enaland or Ireland prophesied should be one day made-it is now made ond, as I said before, we should urgently, but legally, constiobjectly, and peactld by anith be effected we ab lating civil more unwise threat than that-never did a more ill-judged one proceed from the lips of ny statesman, and never was there such blind ignorance as that evinced by the anti-lyish truculent and dishonest legislators, who called forth that misplaced threat. Fellow countrymen, it is impossible that those who threw out the threat had any knowledge of the present condition or feeling of the people of Ireland. You know that a greatmajoniy of ou unhappy people at this monent are suffering tions, hat no war has any terrors for tiem. I say feal war against their unnatural-their inveterate, and stilt unrelenting oppressors. I believe further, that except, perhaps, the restoration of a native Parliament, nothing would be more welcome in their present temper thal sher toast, whatever should be its issue. We in of Repeal were delivered before the meeting broke up.
Longford.-A meatinore the mordinary magnitude took place here on Sunday, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for a repeal of the union. The requistion published on the occasion was of the county of Longford, meeting was the dinner,
the course of a long speech, said he had been accused of saying that there was no hope for Ireland but in repeal, that he how reiterated that assertion. He also reiterated that he had the most unbounded contempt and hate-not, as he had been reported to have said, for the aristocracy - but for their vices. By the immoral press of England he had been called something like a rebel. He was reported to have roused the priests of his diocese, and to have maddened the people to such a pitch that there
was no safety either for life or property while such frebrands existed. He disclaimed such views, but he would at the same time let the people of England know, that if
it was attempted to carry into execution the threats which had been held out lately against the people of this country, he would make every chapel in his diocese a repealing place, and would go into every sanctuary to proclaim repeal. With all the respect which every man of common sense and judgment must entertain for the aristocracy, when they are entitled to respect on account of still stood to the sentiments he had uttered in Mullingar, and, embodying the sentiments of his clergy and people he defied them all to the death. He then proceeded to give the usual toasts. Mr. O'Connell's health was proposed, of course ; and he responded at great length, but Well, Roman Catholic Bishop of Meath, in returning thanks for his health, stated that he concurred in all the sentiments put forward by Dr. Higgins that night. His of the people of his diocese; and that opinion was, that the union was a robbery, and that they could be respected ration of their they did
Galway.-A repeal meeting was held at Caltra in this County on Sunday week, at which Lord Ffrench presided. by Roman Catholic priests and laymen, the latter class comprehending some of the leading gentry of the immeMartin Ffrench, Mr. Dillon, of Caherhouse, \&c. The resolutions embodied the following catalogue of the benefits to be derived from Repeal :-"1. Self-government wishes of cur of our own laws, suited to the wants and tration of our own laws-the filling of all offices in the State with Irishmen.-2. The freedom of religion, and the extinction of a heary and unjust impost by the total payments by the tithe-rent charge, and all compulsory payments by one body of Christians to the teachers of the sidered plan of fixity of tenure, which, while it would secure to the landlord a moderate and adequate rent for his land, would at the same time ensure to the tenant the
benefit of all his own labour and expenditure in permaoppressive grand jury cess and the present iniquitous lated charitable institutions." substitution of well-regu. last, adondall:-The borough commissioners, on Tuesday last, udopted a petition for repeal without a dissentient
voice. At a meeting of the Repeal Association on Sunday night, several new members were enrolled, amongst as a mers, Captai

## COTLAND.

Edindurgh.-At the meeting of the General Assembly on Wednesday it was resolved in reference to the protest thair names to the protest have, by their own act have become vacant, and that they are disqualified from receiving any presentation or appointment to a parochial Blished, till reproved by the ecclesiastical judicatoriesand that the subscribing elders are no longer elders in any of the parislues or sessions connected with the EstablishPrest. The General Assembly have therefore instructed Presbyteries to intimate, without delay, the vacancies thus or to nomin to patrons, or to those entitled to present they may be supplied. They lave also declared that the chapels and churches of the ministers who have since The number of clergymen who have seceded from tide Church of Scotland is now 450 ; and there is little cuesnearlyat the number will soon be close on 500 . This is under 1,200 half of the entire clergy, the number being than 10 week About 240,0006 . bave been raised in less for the support of the seceding clergy ; and there can be exceed that in a few weeks the amount will cousiderably Marchioness of Breadalbane, $1,000 \%$; a Colonel in the Mrmy, $6,000 \mathrm{l}$., in three yearly instalments of $2,000 \%$. cach; bookseller, a private gentleman, $2,000 l$. i Mr. Nisbet, each are various other subscribers of 2,000l. and 3,000 albane, who has signified his adhesion to the " BreadSecession," has signified his adhesion to the "New 10,0002 . to its funds. The Duke of Argyll has given in Campelltes for such new churches as they may require a church at his own expense; Mr. A. Campleell, mender bitants have reshire, is to do the same. In Elgin the inhawill also liberally contribute for its support. So that
in many instances churches will be built and ministers
provided for, solely by private munificence and local exerprovided for, solely by private munificence and local ex
tion, without requiring any aid from the general fund.

## 蝗atu.

Court op Exchequbr.-(Sittings in Banco.)-Custom-House
 at the last Nisi Prius sittings, Mr. Erre now moved to set aside
the verdict entered for tie Crown, and to the defendant, apon a legal point reserved at the trial. The
information was laid at the instance of the Crown against the defendant, , was extensive importer of rreech gloves and other
foreign goods, under $3 d$ and 4 th William IV., can. 52 and 53 , for foreign gools, under sd and 4t William IV,. cap. 52 and 53 , for
having unlawfully ushhipped goods upon which the duty liad not been culy paid, or for having such goods in his possession, the
duty not having been paid upon them. The learned counsel sobmitted that in this case the goods in question har been regularly
landed, urder what was called a "sight entry," an entry founded landed, under what was called a "sight entry," an entry founded
on the declaration that the importer was not acquainted with the natire and value of the goods. Subsequentily, and after the goods made, and arter paynent of the duty calculated on the perfect entry, the goods were delivered to the importer. In the present
case the alleged fraud was in substituting a fabricated account of he quantity and value of the goods for the genuine account
originally taken, by which means the goods were delivered upon payment of a much smaller amount of duty than the Crown was entitied to receive. All the hroceedings were correct, fair, and
regular, pu to the period when the goods were examined, and reguar, quat tha ascertained. There was no pretence, therefore, for
the
saying that the goods had been illegally unshinped saying that the goods had been illegally unshipped, and yet
every count in the information was founded on an illegal unship.
ment. The learned counsel $s$ sad he hat
 General, on belaif of the Crown, suggested, by way of $\mathrm{rc}_{1}$ IT.
that as the "perfect entry" on whicl the eoods were delivered

 s. Ae, 4), slight entry, it wast the same ane if no entry had been
under
nade; but here the goods were properly landed under the " sight entry," and there was no reason to suppose that any franid was
contemplated untuly after the perfect entry wa made. The Court
was unauimously of opinion that the point raised by the e earnert connes at the trial had been answered by the counse. for to
Crown
Onder the circumstances, ot was as if the goors in fore illegally unshipped. The Court, therefore, thought there
was no ground for disturling the verdict.- Rule refused. The Attorney. -General $\mathrm{\nabla}$. Cundy. - In this case, which was tried
before Baron Rolfe, and reporled in this Paper when the trial
took place Sir took place, sir Thomas Wilde now moved to set aside the veruict
Fiven for the Crown, and to obtain a newo trial, on the ground
that the verdict was gainst the evidence. The case against the defendant, who was an extensive importer of sillk goods from

 evidence of Burnby. In lis examination, Burnby stated that hic
wras on habits of scial intercourse with the elefendant ; that tie



## the Jury fo nd for the Crown. In substituting the fraudutent couries it was necessary to use che Castonihuse sal. Whinh bound the threads of the blue book, and the wintess surnby sard he had this seal made for Homerton, and saw Homerton use it in


 limimelf ralso made an affidiavit, begativing all the facts sk in to
by Burnby, so far as he (Mr. Candy) was personally

 about dinner-time, and that it was usual in the business to ask
customers to stay and dine ; that Burnby Laad been so asked and which was thic c.nls ocrasion wl.en he ever dinedi at the depho
nent , table. No dubt he culd not rely on the defendant's



 amount of duty- that might be inpossible for him; but he dis-
inctly swore tluat he was whiolly 1 gnorant of the frauds imputed Moctly swore tid not participate in then, directiy or indirectly,-
to him, and did
Baron Gurney inquired if the defendant had set torth the invo.ces of the goods contained in the tho packiages on which it was
alleged the duy laid not been paitu?- Sir T. Wilde replied that he liat shown, at the trial, that from the course of trade it was
impossible the defendant could slow by hivis invoices what goods were in any package reeeived three years aro.- Baron Gurney
could liardly conceive how a merchant conld receive goods with.


 on the foliowing point:-The action was on a wairanty, as to the
soundness of horse purchased by the plaintiff, who was a tailor,






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 could be no doubt that the plaintiff was bound to prove the con-
tract an he alleged it, but in the present ace this had jueen done.
The to The horse was, in fact, sold for $56 l .168$. The rule for a new trial
must therefore be discharged. Court or Quernts Bevr i.
 friends, calling upon the Crown to show cause why the judgment
agaunsi Mr. O'Connor and others should not be arrested on the afens Mr. Connor and others should not be arrested on the
4th and 5th counts. It was right he should state that, with
respect to the rentark that the 4 th cornt did not charge conspirespect to the renark that the 4th cornt did not charge conspi-
racy, the defants were tequattect of the conspiracy, and they
were entitiled to the benefic of that aconuittal

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ to the facts stated in the that count it was impossible for limm to 0 ne (nj, ction wiss, that to the material avernent there was no
 times, between that day and the stst day of October in the e ear
aforessid , in the parish aforessid in the county sidid Feargus o' ${ }^{\circ}$ onnor, sce., together with divers other expl- dis posed persons to the jurors aforessict as yet unknown, did untawstaled with a perfect venue- "and in that cuunty aforesaid, aid,
 volence, and in the said impecfing and stopying of the labour
employed in the sadd trades, mauufact ures, and bisines intent thereby to cause terror and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of this realm, and by the means of sucis terror great changes to be made in the constitution of this realm, as by
law established, against the peace of our said Lady the Quen, her Crown and dignity." One of his friends had intimated,
that it was mot stated who the divers other persons were who had so assembled.-Lord Denman understood the onjection to be
that, the facts stated without a venue were facts which might nal in lhiss country; and another objection was, that it was
neither stated that the defendants were present when the offence charged was committed, nor that they knew any such offence
was in point of fact committer, ouly that they were adding rfience charged. Mr. Erle observed, that it was sad that divers and it wh essential that the e should be three or more assembled, the Bumber assembled. Mr. Serjeant Murphy considered they saknt that the count charged, "that cilvers persons at divers places ;" that would ussume that there must have been two

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stitution. It was sard that it w, wnit stated who those persons
were; that was primportant,in aiding persons in doing an uniawful act. Was at an offenceping the labour of the whole country, with intent to hring aloonta change in the corsatutution ? If that was an offence, it was an
offence to assist in doing it. Mr. Justice Patreson said that suchintention was not laid in the eally part of the count. The Attor-
ney-General said that no doult, with respect to several of the
meetings, manymeetings, many of the parties attending them liad no view of
changing the cunstrtution, but olhers came in and carred thepart of the count that which was stated in the tatter part. The
Attorney General said tiad, by the geuer statement, the
asscrably might have hapuened auywhere but the ofcastcr. Charging the defendants wath assisting in Lancashare
innported that they had done so in that county. Mr. Justice Pat-
The Attorney. Gencral.-It the assistance was given in Lancashirein Lancashire. The allegation was that the deferdants had aided
the partics with the intent to change the constitution. The mintentWas that of the aiders and abettors. Mr. Justice Patteson-
What, although the original parties had no such intent, andthut it was done out of the realm. But if there was an insurrec-

Within the reaim. The absence of venue was cured by the
statute. There need ho no allegation of venue at all. If the
explyession iu the statutelad becus that an improper venue should be cured, then the would understand the argument that there proper venue where there was none, as when it was improperly stated; and therefore the statute would cure it, because it stated
that in such case no objection should be taken. If the want of time was cured, so would the the want had place. It must be supHunt of 1 enue wailed not be an obscction. The first part of tae about disturbing peaceable subjects of the realm, ard that they,
by violence, threats, and intimidations, forced those who were peaceably disposed to leave their occupations and employments, in the minds of the peaceable subjen parish and county aforesaid, together the defendants did, in the conifort, support, and encourage the said evil-disposed persons first mentoued in the count, to continue and persist in the said in the said inopeding and stopping of the labour employed in the said trades, manulactures, and businesses, with intent thereby to
case terror and alarm in the minds of the peaceable subjects of
the realm, and by means of such terror and alarm violently and made in the constitution of this realm as by law established." The Learued Counsel proceeded to argue the point at great the offence with which the defendants were chargen was thisposed persons to coritinue and persist in the acts stated, and that they did so with a certain interit. The charge was not that the
defendants were uresent, or taking part in the acts stated to have been done in the previous part of the indictment, but that they
encoutaged the parties who committed thase acts to persist in the tame conduct. There was a venae, therefore, laid in that part of
the count which cortained the charge aganst the defentants: and the question, therefore, now was, whether the allegation was also necessary in the previous part of the indictment. It certannly
was not necessary at commun law to introduce such an averment, sect. of the statute of George IV., c.64, if it appeared of the face of the count that the court hod jurisdiction, the want of such that independent of the statute it was quite unnecesary, it was
quite impossible for their Lordships to assume that the act
clarged took place out of the realm. Suppose the offence of tumnltuously atsemb'ing and impeding labour had taken pla in the cunty of Chester. The defendants were charged with
aiding them in the county of Lancastcr. If the evidence had proved the defendants have been found guilty on this indictment ? and thereforc it was innmecessary to introduce the averment. The the offence might lo made up of acts done in varions placé, and Eome acts might be done out of the realm, and 8ome in it. Therr
Lordships wonld obserre also, that the count contained the word land. It also alleged that must mean against the law of Engo land It also aileged that threats where made of this ream. Why stonld the Conrt assume that the minst he aswomed primd facie, that the grand jury were speaking would be a most violent presumption, after verdict, to say What took place must have taken place out of the realm of
 Court, and Lord Denman sal

> SPORTING. EPSOM RACES

Monnay. - These popular races commenced this day, with the

 3 yrs; Colonel Wyndham's Tom Thumb, 3 yrs; Sur G, Ma'h Balchin's Epaniette, 4 yrs. Won by a nce
 Pet, Won by half a length.
The Wordeote strekes of 15 sovs, with 30 added, for $2 \cdot \mathrm{yr}$-ol
colts, 8 st 5 liss, and filies, 8 st 2 lbs . T.Y.C.
 Lord Exeter's $f$ by Beiram, out of Datnra; Mr. Hewiters The able. Wonby a lengti 5yra. 8 st 12 lbs ; 6 and aged, $9 \mathrm{st} 1 \mathrm{lb;}$ mares and gelding Gencual sharpe's Lara, 5 yrs (J. Marston), beat Mr. Cowley',
 Nork, 4 yrs; and Sir G. Heathcote's Aurunzebe, 3 yrs, were dis
tanced early in the race. Won by half a length.
 8 -yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lbs ; fillie., 8 st 2 ibs; mile ant a half
The owner of the sccond horse to recelve 100 sovs out nf the
stakes; and the winner to pay 100 sovs towratds the expenses of


 Mercuies; Mr. Mostyn's ch c General Pollock, by Velocipede
Many Yarburgh's o Dumpling, by Mutey Moloch; Lord Ches-
terfidd's be Parthian, by Jereed; Mr. Bell's cin c Whachnur, hy
 Cy Muley Moloch; Lord Eglinton's be Aristiles, by Bay rind
by Mat



 $=$

New T.Y.C. 8 subs. Mr. Taylor's Sequidilia, 5 yrs (Whitehouse),
beat Mr. Skingsley's Hawk'seye, 5 yrs ; Mr, Osbaldeston's
Devil-among-thl-Tailors, if yrs and 5 others, who were not
placed. Sequidilla won in a canter by four lengths, and was claimed.
 mares, 16 subs. Mr. Heresford's Henti Quatre, 5 yrs (W. Boyce) beat Lord Dorchester's John O'Gaunt, A yrs; and is others who were not placed. A capital race
TITr $5 D A Y$ - Sueepstukes of 10 sovs each, h ft, if declared \&s. With 50 added; mile and a quarter. 16 subs, of whom 7 declared.
Mr. S. Ferbert's Teetotaller, $4 \mathrm{yrs}, 7 \mathrm{st}$ (T. Day), beat Mr. D. Mr. S. Herbert's Teetotaller, 4 yrs, 7 st (T. Day), beat Mr. D,
Cook's Wlat, 3 yrs, 5 st 3 lbs; Duke of Richmond's The Whaler, $3 \mathrm{yrs}$,5 st
by a length
 G. Heathcote's Hy ydaspes, 4 yrs (A. Perren, clin's irumedary, 6 yrs; Mr. Werninck's Patchwork, 4 Mrs; Mr.
Clifton's Vigo, 4 yrs ; And Mr. Jenkin's Romulus, 3 yrs. Won in Ffty Pounds, for 3 -yrs-old, 6 st $10 \mathrm{lbs} ; 4 \mathrm{yrs}, 8$ st $7 \mathrm{lbs} ; 8 \mathrm{yrs}$,
8 st $12 \mathrm{lbs} ; 6$ yrs and aged, s st 11 lbs ; mares and geldings allowed 31bs. Winner to be sold for 1501 . . 8ce. Heats, 1 mite and a quarter Lord Maidstone's Tutania, 3 yrs (Simpson), beat Mr. Shelley', Nazza, 3 yrs; Mr. Hornshy's Revoke, aged; Mr. Werninck'
Patchwork, 4 yrs; Mr. Bird's Redcap, 3 yrs; and Mr. Oldacre's The Evening Star, ${ }^{\text {The }}$
The OAKS STAKES of 50 sovs each, $h$ ft; 3.yr-old fillies, 8 st 7 lb ; the second to receive 100 sovs out of the stakes. L.ast mile Mr. Payne's Bessy Bedlam filly, and 20 others who were no placed. Won cleverly by two lengths.

## PRICES OF MANURES



$\mathrm{S}^{\mathrm{W}}$
GT. THOMAS HOT-WATER, APPARATUS, GREENPLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturce of IN VISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered
Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks Bordering, FIower-stands, Pheasantries, \&cc. HORTICULTU RAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hotlouses, Conservatories, \&c.
The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved The same heated by for
and arties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and BEE-HIVES.-GEORGE Nelghbour and Son beg 1 to inform their Apiarian Friends that in consequence of the formation of a new hine of street, they have removed their busidrous Premises, mumbered $I 27$ in the same strect. Their selection of Bee-hwes for this scason compreheud.s most varieties now in
vogue, including "Nutu's Patent Hives" (for the sale of which they are the only authorized agents), the "Single-Box Hive,"
the "Ladies' Ohservatory Hive," the "Improved Cottage Hive, with Glasses, \&c., from either of which the produce may be taken at any time without the destruction of the Bees. G. N and Son have aiso Glass Hives and other articles connected with Bee Management, at their Apiarian Depot und Honcy Warc
house, 127, High Holborn, corner of Southampton-street, Lon don. Letters of inquiry relative to the above must have Post age Stamps inclosed. BeEs" (5th Edition), now published.
T WEEKS \& Co FOR GREENHOUSES
3) Builders, \&c., Gloucester-place, King's-road, Chelsal The great simplicity of their improved plan of ShADINe, by of the eargest or smallest hous can be instantl of admuration. To be seen in use at most of the London Nur series, and at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place

TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a Delitious Cordial - It warms and cheers the Lungs, Clears and Improves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the Spirits, rispels Nervous Dobility, Clars the Blood, and thus admirable proyerties the inestimable advantage of being the most efficactous agent offered to the Public, for Beautifying and Perfuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of
a wine-glass fulltwice a day, and is particularly recommended to Gi,NTHEMEN on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking a Cigar, \&ic.; while to Ladtiss it will be equally grateful on going to a party or a ball, for its invigorating infuence on the mind
and spirits, and its purifying effect on tie organs of the health.解 respectify y announces to the Nobility, Gentry and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Right, Title, and and SONS, No. 20, HATTON GARDBN, LoNion; who have ap pointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95, Farringain
street; Mr. Sanger, 150 , Oxford-street; Mr. Johnston, 68 , Corin hill; Mr. Prout, near Temple Bar; and Mr. Butier, 4, Cheapside,
as Agents.-Haff. pints 2s. 9 d . Pints $48,6 \mathrm{~d}$. Quarts 9 gs . Stamp

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Public to their' PORTABLE PATENT HATCHING AND REARPublic to their' PORTABLE PATENT HATCHING AND REAR-
ING APPARATUS, being the original Manfacturers. This successful invention is capable of Hatching, at a triflling expense, any number of Game and Poultry Eggs of all sorts, from so ing the young birds at all seasons, and of furnishing Poultry for the table at a trifing cost, at all periods of the year. Fur fus ther
particulars anply at the Manufacturersi. A Machine may be seen partucuars

WAN' PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.
A S FORTMAN in a Nursery. A middle-aged Man, We who has been many years in his last situation, from which DxaN, Hill, Southampton A S GARDENER. A single. Man, aged 27, who has a leaving.- Direct to A. B,, care of Mr. Franks, Post-office, Hithgate, Middlesex. N.B.
Wages, $30 l$. per annum.
A S GARDENER. A married Man, aged 30, who his A a perfect knowletge of the Forcing departments of Grapee, laying out of Ornamental Flower Gardens. Satisfactory refer.
cnces can be bad from the employer he is about leaving.-Direc. to J. P., Post-office, Chislehurst, Kent. A fectly conversant with the management of Pines, Vines, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, and Gardening in general, regad.
ing which satisfactory references can be given. Wages, 25s. per
res.

A GARDENER. A respectable young Man, aged 28 , Horticulture, is desirous of meeting with a Situation in a gentlcman's family. Can give every satisfaction as to abilities, solber habits, \&o. from the gentleman ho is now leaving, with whom he
has been two years; likewise six years' previous character, if 65, Wickham-strect, Vauxhall.
A GARDENER, either single-handed, or where two perance principles, aged 37 . Has a good practical knowledge uf his bunness, ard is particularly attached to the cultivation
Flowers. He is also pracicaily acquainted with the new methods
of Pot-culture, \&c., as lard down in the Gardeners' Chronicle, to of Pot-cuiture, \&c., as latd down in the Gardeneas have a good
which excellent Paper he is a subscriber. Can have jor
character of two years' standing from the gentleman he has character of two years' standing from the gentieman
$1 \mathrm{cft}-$.Direct to W. HAvsins. Low Leyton, Essex.
TO FSRMERS AND LAND PROPRIETORS.
S LAND S'CEWAND, or Manager of a Farm. A cx. middle-aged Man, a native of Scotland, who has had great fisely cultivated Counties of Scotland, and Refercnces are kindly permitted to F. J.
fick Hall, near Rochdiale; and to Messrs.
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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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FROM the OFFICIAL STAMP RETURNS just the presished, it appears that during the three first months of The present year thas tamps suppher to each of the

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## GARDENERS' GAZETTE

A MERICAN PLANTS_-WATERER'S SPLENDID patronage of H.H.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the none of Cambridge, is now in high perfection. Upwards of
1h, woonts, many 10 to 12 fect lurin, completely covered with to public producing one of the most brilhant scene $\qquad$
WIndosor and emon royal horticul of this Socicty for the Exhibitron of DAGLAS and other Flowers,
Fruits, Fruits, and Vegetables, will traike place on TunsDay. Septers,
1843,- Wm. Wrigrr, Hon. Sec. Windsor, June 9, 1843.
Couect superb chrysanthemums
of the thmums for which, see their advertisement Chrpsan competring inst.), to the notice of amateurs, and those who jater beg to observe, they have taken such precautuons for excluchn
varieties merely forieties mexely nommal, that thev feel ascured th
fibury h ghly satisfactory to thome who may not o

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"cat free ofowe. The plants will hie strong had healtay, and Yarmouth United Fingedom, at the

DIESSRS. VEITCH
their Collector in South America:
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SATURDAY, JUNE
o wager.

Youeld nen and sepmab minisias
readers of the Ganrtenerss much phronileasure to the referring select the ove elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front adver tising page of this Paper of the 2 th thit. They are non ready to
be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-ofice order,)

 12 extra fine ditto
to Yorish \&
TV MILT.ER NEW FUCHSTAS of 1943.
Huchsins at half therr ady vettised prices: as Enesedis sew

 includide casce and pontare to any part of the Thuted IMmydom. Orders accinn Maneren by a rentrtance exe
Providence Nursery, Kamsmate, Kent.
SUPERB SEEDLING Chrysanthemum the "duke." Y OUELL \& Co. feel much pleasure in announcing
 Rev. J. Burroughes, of Ling woon Lodke, Norfoik. This spiend.d Variet, named "THy Duks," was exhibited at the Norwich and

 the jndges prosouncanced it to be be the best chrysyanthemum ane


Com.- -Grat Xarmoath Nuisery, sune 5 , 1843.1 T HIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronunced, by Dr

 ORANGE LEMON, and CTRON-TREES, and
 ment, 2, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, who have also just received
 SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA SEED, furnishing to
 now in bloom, comprising every shade of deep, rich, and light Blue, and to observe, that as the present is the best season to duced tonfer scci of the same, warranted as new, $\}$-gatherefl numerous stock, in packets, mixed varreties from amongst hi paid applications, inclosing Post-office orders, will be immedi-
 beg leave to offer the following choicc SEEDS, which the

Primula sinengis fimbrxata, crimson shaded, saved from the most splendid flowers finest flowers New touble Canterbtry betris, hine and white
Papaprr orientalis (very beautiful) Lychnis fulakns
New White Watcherrien broccolis (truc)
T.B. -The present waitus is the most suitable for sowing the

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 by pnst upmapmation by letter fro-hath.


 and Virrende, Mrantayske, Re. May be nowed the monimg of Seers, American Nusery, Leytonstone.


 hlorec, Carts, Tools. about 10 en cast of Pote, de. Nias be viewe.d tul, the Sale, and Cotalogetes lad at the Slume hemse, Hernsey tioneer, Hackney-road.

COMMERCIAL and GENERAL LIFE ASSCRassociation, 112, Cheaps de, London
Every description of Life Assurance entertained, premiums
 secunte, on the borrower assurmg his or her hern fur a nor matitate amount.
Entowments for children o recelve a stated sum of money on arrung at 14 or 4 ; in case of death the whole of the me ney
return of to the parents. Annuties immediate or deferred. Prospectuses and evely information to be lad of lranearicis Law,

THE FARMILRS' AND GARDFNERS' HAIL , STORM INSLRANCR COMPANY.-ORices, 4 , WelluggtonThis is a subject which deeply affects the interests of toth landhord and tenant, the destruction oy Hall-storms being equall Wheat, Barley, Oats, Bans, Peas, and Tares, musured at 4s, per cent., melusive of the stamp, subject to the combations contaned in the policy. The Stamp on the Policy is paid by the Office. a Glass in hothouses, greshhouses, \&c., insured at $15 \delta$. per cent. subject to certain conditions.
Prospectuses containin' every information may be obtained of
 hee himeti, at the Ufires, Wellugton-street North, Strand, London.

## Horticultural building and heativg byhot. Water.



 the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every cos sumes tut a small guantiby of tuel, oflo requirineattention once in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcirlg-houses 304 feet in length.
Inerr
Ther improved plan of BOTTOM-HE IT Fon PITS, by meare
 of the London Nurseries, seats a the co mitri, nerrly the wino Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, $\& \mathrm{cc}$., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester place, Chel-

TOT-WATER APPARATUS VOR IVYATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon ing-HOUSES, fiples, and at recy mederate charses, upon umproved primEDWARD BAILEY, 272, H UirbuRN.
D. and E. BAILEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of
apparatus for the above-mientioned parposes, have, by ururove-



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I ME CONICAL HoT-WATER bohers invemed


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Guaruess of the Horticultural Socery of London,

COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGINEERS, IronSTRERT, LONDON, and at COBNWAL ROAD, LAMBETH.
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORES,
HO., made unon the most improved principte, either of iron or of rron and wood combined, which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low
price, in consequence of the eresent
dippersed state of the Iron Trade HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses ; Churchet, Public or Private Buidings,
\&ce, with CotTAM's PATNT, or Roger's Boilers. After 15 years epprerence, and havine fixed upvards of 15000 Apparatuses for
the above-mentionel purposes, and ly, various improvements which they have made durng that time, C. and $H$. can with confidence sive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix thenr own Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices:

## ry

## Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch (Larger sizes in proportion)

27 0s. 0d. Roger's Boiler, small size
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Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, $1 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \boldsymbol{3}$. per Foot,
STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 ft , long, with five horizontal bars, weighin about 36 lbs ., $38.6 d$. each.
Light Cattle Hurdes, 3 ft. 6 in, high, weighing 42 lbs at $4 s, 00$. each Sight Cattle Hurdles, 3 do OT Hurdles, 4 feet hich,
BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE PENCING at Rs. per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for तitto, 7d. each. The Improved Contiaued, and every other kind of 18 ROM,
 $38.6 d ., 20$ mehes, $4 s, 6 d . ; 22$ inches, 58 6d. each,
CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 Peet long out of the ground,
 Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden Tools of all hinds, Garden Vasep and Pedesta, in great variety, and every description of Ironmongery; 1r. Arnotl's Stoves, Anslu-Belgian Conking Stoves; Broilng Stoves. The above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are
subject to future alterations. Show-Rooms at the Manufactory, UT-WATER APPARATUS, for Horticultural and I other Buildings.-STEPHENSON and Co., 6I, GraceCylindrical Boilers, respectfully acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Horticulturists, that they constantly keep in Stock a variety of sizes of these much-approverd Boilers, uttable for Houses or Pits of any dimensions. The testimony of Dr. Lindiey to the
merits of these Bolers (see Chronicle, March, 1842 , page 175 , merits of these Bollers (see chronicip, March, saty, paper any They are complete without furnace or brickwork, movable at pleasure, very ornamental in appearance, and require atention
only once in 14 or 15 hours, price 46 . 4.5 , and upwards. Further particnlars, with estimates for heating any description of build-
ing, will be forwarded upon application. Jron Fencing, Hurdle, Bedsteads, Wire-work, Garden Implements, \&c. \&cc. (CROSSKILLSLSLIQUDD MANURE CART, wioch re.


Body of the 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man pulls the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather in Hull, $25 \ell$. CROSSKILS PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quartity of soot, lime, salt, \&c,--will contain 8 bushels of
manure-price $12 \% .128$. 1) CHANE: This Machine, which has recently under MA. 1 CliNE. This Machine, which has recently undergone some Pleasure-Grounds. It is so easy of manngement that it may much more raptuly performed than by the scythe, the effect is very superior, as it leaves no seam, and it may be used in all
seasnons, and best in dry weather, when the Grass is difficult to cut with the scythe.
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dersham,
land got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt . 2 qus, per acre, while by land got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt . 2 qrs, per acre, while by
the Foreign Guano the increase was only $8 \mathrm{cwt}$.2 qrs. under Artificial Guano
Artincial Guano. ${ }^{*}{ }^{*}$ PorTers's Portable Farm-yard Manure, at $4 l .15 \%$. per ton; from 6 to 7 cwt. per acre.-Chemical Works, 28 , Upper 'ore-st. $G$
 GIBBS, BRTGHT, \& COO., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL


By Edward Solix, Esq., Jun., F.R.S.,
Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London,
Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and
on Chemistry, at the Royal Institution.

Extraets from the Introduction:-

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Red lead \& \& Starch <br>
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## principles

## Princıples, a Proportions <br> Proportions

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Binary compounds Bleaching Blood
Bone Bones, boiled
Bones, green
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Bromine

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ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON EXHIBCTINS AT THE GARDEN.-The Next Exhbition
 bition. The gates will be opened at One, p.m. Tickets are issuch
to Fellows at this office, price 5 .s. cach; or at the Garden mo the
 Isstidi in Rigoent-street on the may of Exhibition
$\qquad$
7 O LET, in Regent-street, Three Rooms on the Second - Floor, unfurnished, with the use of a large Meeting Room. They are suited for the purposes of a Socrstr, and have for some
years past been so occupied. Apply to the Porter, 21 , Regent-st.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1843.


That ealt is extremely beneficial to Asparagus is undoubted; that this plant will take a great deal of it, and be much the better for it, is equally certain. The are abundantly fed with salt at all seasons. How much the largest quantity may be that they will endure is uncertain, but we have seen a pound of nitrate of soda given to one Seakale-plant without the slightest injury, and it would no doubt have found no inconvenience from as much common salt ; neverutility of salt as a manure for Asparagus. The reason of this is well pointed out by Mr. Beaton in a memorandum now before us.

It is," he says, "a general rule to cut off all weak shoots while the Asparagus beds are in bearing, or at least up to the beginning of June. Under such treatment the plants cannot be much benefited by whatever dressings the beds received through the last winter or spring, till after this time, because all plants-the Asparagus and store away the product for the next growth, while they are in a growing state; and in all herbaceous plants like the Asparagus this store is laid up in the Yoots. Now, whatever may have tended to improve
Asparagus this season must have been stored before the end of last autumn; and salt given to beds last March must go through a wonderful process, along With other agents, in the course of this summer before it can be stored in the roots when the growing season is over, or tell upon the crop next May. These are simple facts, well known to the gardeners of the present day, but of which many of the last race of gardeners entertained strange notions-judging from their mode of loading their Asparagus-beds in winter with dungs and composts, a practice which is not yet got rid of, fut which, compared with the improved system of growth, is a mere waste of time and materials; - not that winter-dressing is lost on the plants altogether, amough the best part of it is, but that if the same the plants could at once appropriate it, the benefit Would be out of comparison in favour of summer manuring, not only to Asparagus, but also to Seakale and Rhubarb."
This is sound doctrine, and should never be neglected. We have a good deal to say upon the subject burselves, but for the present we can do no more than laid our Gardening friends to act upon the principles dressinn by Mr. Beaton, and not expect that somesing of manure applied in winter is to produce some instantaneous magical effect; the processes of advantage, plow, are like animals-they do no but the fat the moment they swallow a good meal the effect must have a great many good meals before While of their nutritious diet tells visibly upon them. Asparage we are speaking of the effect of salt upun ation directions by Mr. leaton for the general cultiv "By this delicious vegetable
"By far the best way of growing Asparagus is in but if rows, 3 ft apart, and 9 in . plant from plant if room is sround is not deeper than ift. or 330 in , or for the asunder. I have grown Asparagus this way winter, last 15 years, and give them no dung in October, and clearing off the stalks and weeds in deep with a fork, and poing over the surface about 2 in . Early in March, when the surface is ouite dry it is raked down, and about 2 in. of soil drawn over the crowns from each side of the rows, which gives the earthed up for the first time; when the gathering is
nearly over, the ground is stirred again to loosen the tramping made in gathering the crop. The hollow between the little ridges is then filled up with a powerful compost, consisting of equal portions of sandy soil, leaf-mould, and pigeons'dung; the whole is then drenched with liquid manure from the stables, cowhouses, or laundry, and the foreman of the kitchengarden gets carte blanche to water the Asparagus any day through the growing season when he can best spare his men, or, at all events, every fortnight, and always with liquid manure, if possible; as to the quantity of water, the only instruction he gets is tha he cannot drown them. This is cultivating the Asparagus in summer. The plan is not at all a new one. I have seen it when a boy, 30 years ago, and I have very dry seasons, like the last, it is of great advantage to mulch in between the rows with short grass, or any litter. Some have an idea that the frost should be kept from Asparagus, and go to some trouble to do so, but it is in reality as hardy as the Oak, or any other of our native plants."

We have already expressed our decided opinion that the subdivision of farms into small occupations, although it may for a time give employment and maintenance to a greater number of families, tends in the end to impoverish a nation; and we would ting of emall portions of tond greather with a cottage and necessary outbuildings for the purpose of being cultivated entirely by manual labour, like the small farms in Flanders. No doubt it may be the means, in many instances, of raising poor, industrious men to a comparative state of comfort and independence; and if every circumstance were not taken into considera-
tion, this would offer a very simple means of diminishing poverty and diffusing comfort through the class of Agricultural labourers, many of whom are distressed for want of employment. Nothing would be easier than to build cottages, with small barns and cow-stalls, to be let to industrious labourers, with four or five acres of land; and there is no doubt but the rent would pay a good interest for the outlay. The plan has been tried by the same lady who established interesting account has been published of a man, once a pauper, who, with a small advance of money to purchase a cow, and a few acres of land let to him at a full rent, has raised himself to a comparative independence. Such an example must have a most beneficial effect on all those who have the opportunity of following it, and, by stimulating industry, must
reduce the number of those who are now dependent on private or public charity.
There is a great difference between a general subdivision of large farms and the introduction of a few of all intermediate sizes. We are inclined to think that the most natural and beneficial division of land is that which includes farms of all dimensions, from 50 to 1,000 acres. Less than 50 acres of arable land cannot well be profitably cultivated, according to the most improved system of husbandry, including the rearing and fatting of stock, and the raising of food for man. Great improvements cannot well be introduced where the capital is not large, and experiments cannot be made except where they form but a small proportion of the whole of the operations on a farm; but small farms produce many articles of consumption, such as poultry and dairy produce, which are below the attention of the large farmer. In them are brought up honest and industrious bailifis and connrous in our days, and which should be encouraged by every means in our power. In a small farm more attention is paid to details and economy, and a farmer who has successfully cultivated a farm of moderate dimensions and increased his capital may safely be promoted, as it were, to a larger. Be this as it may, may have its advantages, provided such occupations be let with caution and judgment, and the tenants be selected from the steadiest and most industrious labourers, as a reward for good conduct, and a solace in old age. The sight of a family consisting of a patriarchal father, who can no longer do much with his while in return they gratefully work for his support is truly edifying; and we would such pictures were as common in Britain as they are in some other countries less rich and powerful. but not less happy

It was once proposed in Parliament (by the late Mr Whitbread, we believe) to provide cottages and gardens, as a reward in old age, for those who had never
applied for parochial assistance, and who had brought up their families in industrious habits. As a public measure the thing was evidently impracticabie, but the principle was good, and might be acted on by individuals in their own small circle. A few small occupations of four or five acres in extent, on which a family might live comfortably, let to men of known character, with a small advance of money, if required,
to be repaid by instalments, to purchase a cow, pigs,
or a few sheep, would not only be a provision for a family, but have a salutary moral effect on the whole population. We will endeavour to develop this idea in a future article. $M$.

Anong the questions that naturally arise in the minds of the friends of the poor is, whether articles now rejected or neglected as food may not be sufficiently nutritious and palatable, to be suited for ordinary consumption. We all know how largely prejudice is mixed up with our feelings on the subject of food, and that even the Potato was at one ume proscribed by the Puritans; a Middlesex peasan would not dream of cooking Nettles, and yet in York shire and Lancashire, they are, when young, a common, and as we can testify, a good ingredient of broths we also find that the French cottager will succeed in preparing good and wholesome food from substance which in this country are not thought of. Now, although we do not anticipate an English cottager's taking to frogs and snails, and "such small deer" fo the supply of his table, yet we see no reason why h should not imitate the people of the Continent in the consumption of certain kinds of vegetable food unem ployed among us.

Of these it is the Kidney Bean which promises best. We use it only in the young and tender state The French employ the ripe seed, and when properly dressed, an excellent ard agreeable food it proves to be If instead of cutting the young pods, and thus wasting the produce of such plants, they were allowed to ripen their Beans, a saving of some importance would be effected in the economy of a cottager. We are led to hese remarks by a letter from our correspondent $\mathbf{M r}$ Billington, who mentions the following case :-

A very poor famly in Shropshire being hardly pressed for food, the husband being unable to ge employment, the wife bethought herself of som Kidney Beans she had by her, and put some in an earthen vessel containing a sufficient quantity of water a few lumps of bacon, with a little seasoning of pepper and salt, and placed them in an oven to stew, two o three hours, till they became as tender as the bes boiling Peas."

The peasants were agreeably surprised to find that the Beans, which they had fancied unfit even for the food of pigs, would thus furnish them with a nice mess; for they did not know that such seeds are served up at the tables of the wealthy in this country under the name of haricots, and are generally favourite vegetable with continental nations. Hitherto it has been the universal custom in this country to throw away the dried. W not wanted for seed. We trus it berch be remembered that excellent food may be had from one of those plants which now is made to scramble over the hedges and walls of a cottage garden, chiefly for the sake of ornament

It must, however, be borne in mind that, although the Beans of the Scarlet Runner are good, the roots which are fleshy and perennial and look tempting enough to be eaten, are really poisonous, as was unfortunately proved last winter at Chelsea
While we are upon this subject we may as well add that, according to Mr. Daniell, the preparer of the manure of that name, horses, cows, sheep, and pigs may be advantageously kept iu part upon pulverised wood. In a pamphlet published a few months since* there is the following passage:-" About three years since I had occasion to send my cart-horses frequently through a piece of coppice-wood, and whenever happened that they stopped within reach of the rods, they would greedily devour every bough they could come at. This I noticed many times. At last I was led to examine the rods on which I had seen them feeding, and found them completely stripped of their branches, some of which were of a very considerabl thickness. This first led me to suppose that there must be some good qualities in the wood, and this consideration induced me to get some pulverized, and given to my,cart-horses, which experim repeated at several different times, until I was full satisfied that it had no injurious effect on them. Afte this I was led to give it to my gig-horses with thei corn, and having ascertained that it did them no injury, I had machinery prepared for reducing the wood, for the purpose of food, and began to feed botin cart and gig-horses, as also my cows and pigs, mixin a portion with the food which was given them. Thi practice I have continued for the last ten months. Previously to feeding my horses in this way, they had each three-quarters of a peck of Oats and Beans given them per day, for waich is now substituted taree pints of Barley per day. They are ime equally fine condition as when fed in the usual away, and more playful and free in their work. Soon after the wood was mixed with the fodder given to the cows, thei milk, as well as their condition, was much improved.
For several weeks past I have been feedinig sheep with

* Address to the Agriculturists of the United Kiogadora. Bath
the pulverized iwood," together with crushed Swedish Turnips, and they also appear to improve by it. have likewise fatted four pigs successively, mixing this food with Barley-meal, and the results have proved most satisfactory.
This statement, however strange it may sound, is not so startling when we remember that the woody matter of trees is, in its chemical nature, nearly allied to starch, and that it always contains some nitrogen so that in reality it furnishes the ordinary materials of food in another form. We presume, however, that white-wooded trees, not resinous, are those which furnish Mr. Daniell's cattle with the sawdust they thrive so well upon.
A FEWW weeks since we published a report of a lecture delivered before the Society of Arts by Mr. Fardon, in which the following passage occurs :- ${ }^{6} \mathrm{He}$ then detailed the result of 27 years' cultivation of two acres of land, alternately with Wheat and Potatoes. The
cost of cultivation was $23 l$, whilst the produce had cost of cultivation was 23l., whilst the produce had
been worth $93 l$, thus leaving 70l. profit, subject to a been worth $93 l .$, thus leaving 70l. profit, subject to
drawback of $17 l$. for rates, rent, and parochial charges." One of our correspondents justly remarks, that these sums appear too large for average years, and that the statement requires explanation
Upon writing to Mr. Fardon on the subject, he was so obliging as to furnish us with the following statement, from which it will be seen that although the quantity of land referred to as producing annually $70 l$. profit, less $17 l$. for rates, rent, \&c., or $53 l$. net, was
four acres, not two, yet that the result is still most four acres, not two, yet that ihe result is still n
interesting to the advocates of Spade-Husbandry.
"Samuel Bridge, of Stock Green, near Feckenham, i Worcestershire, has about four acres of stiff clay-land, o the blue lias formation. The land is naturally of inferior quality : he has occupied part of it for 27, and part for
15 years. He grows Wheat and quantity of Beans. Leaving these out of the account, we may consider that he grows two acres of Wheat and two acres of Potatoes every year, the crop being shifted As soon as his Wheat crop is off he br
stubble ground, raking up and saving the stubble for he then digs it over with a fork about 10 inches deep, and plants his Potatoes in the following spring; this crop is kept clean while growing, and the getting up of the
Potatoes is made a complete cultivation for the planting Potatoes is ma
"At first his neighbours plougbed his land for him gratis, but after about three years he took to digging it, and now
prefers going to that expense rather than have it ploughed prefers going to that expense rather than have it ploughed
for mothing; and upon stiff land of that kind I do not for nothing; and upon stiff land of that
doubt that his choice is a judicious one.
"He sells most of his produce, consuming a few of the Potatoes and the Beans in feeding a small quantity of
bacon; the pigs are littered with his Potato-haulm and stubble. The manure from these, and from his house with occasionally a little burnt clay out of his ditches,
is ail that is applied to the land. is ail that is applied to the land.
own work, is as follows:-

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Wages, at per acre per anhum
Leaving out of view the small quantity of Beans raised and of bacon fed, and supposing that he grew Wheat ant Potatoes only, estimating the Wheat-crop at 40 busbels of grain and one ton of straw per acre; ; and the Potato
crop at 12 tons per acre, which are what he obtains, crop at 12 tons per acre, which are what he obtains,
valuing his Wheat at $7 s$. per bushel, his Potatoes and straw, at the price he obtains for them "on the land, we shall have the following account :-

## Sold annually :-

## 24 tons of Potatoes,

80 bushels of Wheat, 50 s.
2 tons of Wheat-stra.w, at 50 s.

Deduct:-
Manual wages, at 4l. $68.1 \frac{1}{d} d$. per acre Seed Potatoes for to wo acres, 25 bags, of 1801 lbs ., at $4 s^{\text {s }}$. per bag Four bushels Seed. Wheat, at $7 s_{6} 6$ d.
 $£ 230$ Nour bushels seed. Wheat, at 7s. $6 \mathrm{~d} . \quad 110 \quad 0$

Subject to ren $t$ and parochial payment

1 may mention that the man has bought his land, and erected a cottage and out-buildings upon it.

This is not the first instance that has occurred of large profits being made by the growth of Potatoes. I do not believe that these results could have been obtained on stiff and inferior land, under oxdinary methods of culture: it is to fork-culture they are due.
Potatoes on the land be much better to consume all the even more profitable results might thus be attained. The principle of selling so much produce is not admissible in farming, unless manure is bought. I published the particulars of this case in the Mark Lane Express some months since, and it occasioned a lengthened correspondence in that and in the Worcester Journal. I may observe that the cost of digging is much less when land has been dry for a long period when it
culture."

We are continually hearing of sports, as they are called, when a branch of a red Thorn produces white flowers, or of a white Camellia red ones, or of a Peach
tree Nectarines, or of a red Plum white ones, and tree Nectarines, or of a red Plum white ones, and so that all artificial to return to their original condition, and on the other to deviate from it still further, the tendency to change having once been gained. Although it must be confessed that such explanations explain nothing, yet we are compelled, in the present state of our knowledge,
to rest satisfied with them. We have now another to rest satisfied with them. We have now another
case to record still more strange than those just adverted to.
Mr. Williams, of Pitmaston, a well-known, very skilful, and philosophical horticulturist, about 35 year ago planted a standard Mulberry tree; it did not
begin to bear fruit till about 10 years afterwards, and for the following 10 years it produced no male blossoms, and the fruit had no seeds. But Mr. Williams being desirous of raising some seedling plants, and observing in a garden about a quarter of a mile distant a tree with some male blossoms on it, procured some, and applied the pollen to about half-a-dozen female flowers on his tree; these all set, and the seed produced plants. Two or three years after he had applied the pollen to a bough of the old tree, he observed on this particular branch, which was on the southwest side of the tree, many male blossoms; these have gradually bears any but male flowers, and this year nearly all the buds have proved males. The appearance of the tree was so remarkable, from the number of large blossom-buds, that two practical gardeners, who had asked leave to see his garden, could not at first view make out what tree itt'was
Now to what are we to ascribe this? A tree that for many years produces nothing but females, as it becomes older changes its nature, and ends in produc ing nothing but males. We examined some branches sent to London by Mr. Williams, and their appear ance was certainly very extraordinary. The old Gar dening books say "that Mulberry-trees sometimes become barren;" and as those books were always written by men of great experience, it is probable that
the fact is as they state-but why? Mr. Williams the fact is as they state-but why? Mr. William says that many other Muiberry-trees in his neighbour hood are also barren this year; and in the neighbour hood of London we have remarked several rather
young Mulberry-trees covered with a profusion of male flowers only. But again we say-why? The occurrence is not common, and some branches of an exhausted old tree, as well as they, bear female flowers abundantly. Is it that males are a sign of vigour, and that the fine warm season of last year brought the Mulberry into a state of unnatural healthiness ? Mr. Knight says, that the effect of an excessively high temperature is to cause, in unisexual plants, the
production of male flowers only, while a very low temproduction of male flowers only, while a very low tem-
perature produces an opposite result. Cucumbers and Melons invariably produce male flowers only when the plants are young and very vigorous. Seedling Peaches and Apricots, as Mr. Williams remarks to us, in like manner form no pistils at first, that is to say when the plants are in great vigour. These given to the Mulberry in our hot and dry and bright summer of 1842 that produced the effect; but it is all uncertain, and we wish that our friends would consider whether anything within their knowledge goes to prove or disprove this conjecture.

## ON THE APPlication of guano.

 kills the embryo in germination. For this reason I am kills the embryo in germination. For this reason I amdoubtful whether it might aid or hurt the first stage of growth, if the seed were previously steeped in a watery solution of guano. We know that carbonic acid and vinegar are given off by seeds in germination. These acids seem to attract ammonia so powerfully as to kill the
germ. This effect will be most decided when the soil is very dry, but it is worth while to try with solutions of dif-
ferent strengths, whether ferent strengths, whether water will take up azotized
matter in a form capable of injuring tender seeds ; wish
to try it on Red Clover and Turnip seeds. The Peruvians irrigate immediately after the guano and crops are sown the sandy character of their soil and their want of rain make this necessary. For the same reason they are said to give the manure in divided doses at different stages of growth; neither our soils nor situation admit of general irrigation, nor do many of our crops admit of repeated manuring on the large scale, but we have in mixtures a substitute more suited to our soils and climate than irrigation would be
$b$. As the lumps are too strong the guano should be put through a fine sieve, and the lumps thus separated should be broken and put through the same mixing ; but before proceeding to it I may mention a fact which farmers would do well to attend to. Guano rapidly absorbs moisture from the air, and this absorption increases absorbs moisture from the air, and this absorption increases
both with the moisture of the air and the value of the manure. By drying two specimens of different values for an hour at $150^{\circ}$, I found the worst lost 15 per cent. between water and ammonia, and the best lost $22 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; and water and ammonia, and the best lost $22 \frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; and
by again exposing these specimens to the open night air or an hour at $35^{\circ}$, the worst recovered nearly 6 per cent., and the best rather more than $8 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. moistureInference 1.-Guano is constantly gaining weight. This would add much to the profit of retailers if it were not for the fact that part of this moisture (in mild weather) goes to aid the decomposition of the organic matter and its value ; and this loss ise, 2. Guano is constantly losing the article when imported, and to the warmth and humidity of the air in which it is kept. 3. Hence, the farmer will find his profit in purchasing that which has been recently imported (if valuable), and in mixing it as soon as possible: for, if too damp, it will not pass through a sieve; much will be lost; and if he attempt to dry it by heat, he will lose much more. If any has already become too damp for economical use, it may be mixed with at well dried and ground in the mill This will absorb much of its moisture, reduce it to a workable powdery state, and increase its value as a manure, without expelling its ammonia. 4. In comparative experiments, and indeed in fair trading, each bag ought to be weighed, and have its weight marked on it when imported; and this weight is all that the farmer ought to pay for, or regard in his experiments.

The objects of mixing guano are, 1. To partly disinfect it by absorbing its volatile products and diminishing its smell. 2. To separate its active particles, and thereby diminish their action on each other. 3 . To present it to warm soils in a form in which its action will be less violent at first, but more protracted and steady than when
given in an unmixed state. Of course, the colder the soil given in an unmixed state. Of course, the colder the soil
and the earlier the season when sown, the less quantity of and the earlier the season when sown, the less quantity of
mixture is needed, and conversely. But as a general mixture is needed, and conversely. But as a general rule: It should be mixed as equally as possible with fou
times its bulk of finely-sifted, moderately-dry black or brown-coloured earth, or peaty matter, sawdust, slightlyburnt clay shar , or peaty mater, sawdust, shichever of these substances can be most conveniently had. Perhaps newly-burnt charcoal, used as soon as cold, is the best matter that can be had for mixing; but as it carl seldom be at the farmer's command, any of the above matters will answer in its stead. Where a considerabie quantity of useless wood can be had, it might be piled up, urf, the charcoal, clay and chared tury matter, if well broken with a spade, mixed, and put through a sieve, will make an excellent mixture for guano, especially for light, warm soils. Some have mixed guano with sand, and when for a cold clayey soil, this mixture seems rent suitable; only sand need not be given in more than double its bulk, and should be put in the soil soon with adyantive, stand beat up under more, according to the weather characer of and and ccores proportion to quatio acre. The ae the and weather, we more sightly the manure ought berience in and conversely. No rules can supersede experience of his. When either dung or bones are given as part of disponure, and when the soil is modera be put near disposed to clay or peat, the guauo should be put limed, the seed. Again, where the ground has just guantity of the guano ought both to be given in a large quand not mixture and covered rather deeper than in ground limed for a year or more. On light soils, lime should, is possible, be wixed some weeks before guano is given. An ime rapidly expels the ammonia from gua, it the renders the manure inert. No farmer who unds ither matter will mix either guano or drog or bon slaked lime or fully-burnt wood ashes, or burnt couth unless the couch be well mixed with eart, and he some time in the heap after it is cold. Any of these sub stances, if in contact with guano, drive of its am, Although guano slightly mixed may be sown above they yet bones and guano ought not to be mixed berore the are sown, as they act on each other, if good, before it readiest yart of the manure is thus dissipata guano can seldom do any hurt, and for Turnips or Clover on light soils it may often be advantageous. When our Turnip soils are very dry 踥 sowing, it might be a great advantage if the of the drills could be watered with a weak solution of gugno. This might be done at no great expense, by a watering-pan having a very small rose, perforateid with only three or four small holes so as to spread thith this
paa, followed by another with a supply of liquid, a large barrel or tub standing at the upper end of the drills. this be found beneficial, a machine might be made to carry tharger supply, and water two drills at once. It is likely that this watering would both disgust the turnip-fly, and quickly put the plants beyond its power.
From 60 to 70 per cent. of good guano are either dissolved or readily suspended in water. The solution may be tried of different strengths from $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{cwt}$. to 1 cwt . per acre of the powder. This would require about 160 gallons of water, or 1 gallon per perch, or $40 \frac{1}{3}$ yards length of a 27 -inch drill. It may be difficult to make less liquid go over this length, and a larger quantity may be found incon venient in practice. The undissolved parts of the guano may be mixed in sand or mould and used as a dressing over du

Quantity of Guano per Acre.-This is not so easily determined as some gentlemen seem to think. The character and state of the soil, the locality where it is used, the tended, the previous manure and system of cropping, the natural action and durability of guano as a fertilizer, the quality of the article used, and the amount of expectamay wary the quantity from 2 cwt. to 8 or 9 cwto per Scotch acre when given alone, and half the above quantities when a due proportion of dung, bones, or rape dust is given at the same time. When the soil is naturally warm and has been brought to a high state of fertility, only four or five years, he will most economically promote it by giving merely enough of guano to start the plants with vigour, and, after a year or two, a light dress-
ing of some suitable saline manure. If allowed, he may Very cheaply "take his own out of the soll" in this way mane it as poor as he could wish. In our climate, all manures, except dung and partly-fermanted vegetable matter, tend ultimately to exhaust the soil. Bones and
guano, though in a much longer period, will in the end as guano, though in a much longer period, will
effectually exhaust our soils as lime will.

We have heard much of the solar light enabling the leaf to decompose carbonic acia, and of plants receivins their carbon from the atmosphere. In hot and tropical climates, where sunshine is more abundant and steady and where his rays are more direct and powerful, there is reason to believe that this is true to a considerable extent ours : the large size of leaves and blossoms, compared with matter the comparative general deficiency of vegetable matter there; and every other analogical fact, confirm this supposition)-but in our climate, where the heat is much less, and where the sun's rays are both more mosplat and clouded during much of the season, ittle at green pheric carbon can be appropriated, except by ou afforded by the soil. Whatever, then, causes the evolution of more carbonic acid from the soil than it brines to the soil, gradually exhausts it, not only of carbonic acid, but also of the bases dissolved and carried from the soil by this acid. In the soil, any alkaline matter, as amnoosalts (from guano, dung, or bones), lime, and most of the mence a general fermentation, which extends to the dead vegetable matter in the soil and gradually reduces its quantity. Where the vegetable matter is in a very inert slate and the soil is coarse, as in clayey land recently (and when either lime must be given in a previous fallow, manure must be good farm dung, not over fermented, or the guano must be given in a heavy dose (say 5 to 8 cwt some wer acre, put in, and covered moderately deep, for in theese or moils, it requires much to berin fermentation So effectually soils, it requires much to begin fermentation a fertile state as to act on the inert soil, and bring it into Soilis with state. A good Turnip crop may be raised on such Will whow the guano, but then the following white crop of the soil was the manure was wasted before the inerticu by judicious culture, is already disposed to fermentation, repeated made to yield crops for several years, by using reous stimulants or salts, with occasionally a little dung till the soil is reduced to ruinous burrenness. In wagm, light soils, it will require considerable management to give injurin of good guano to carry through a rotation, without cwt. per acre crop at first by its violence. Two or three better give half may be proper, if given alone; but much Soils. Cold, high, clayey soils, even though under previ-
Ous acre, accordinagement, will take 4 to $5 \mathrm{cwt}$. . per scotch the cascording to their exposure; and if (as is too often they may require more.-P $P$. Garden, Glene, Dumfries. 1843.) fracted from the Dumfries Herald, 30th March,

No. T. THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING. Gardening.
Wett from Sir
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Continued.)
manuscript by bir favoured with an inspection of this It was by Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart. Flintshire, and has evid about 1660, at Bettisfield in and from, mach practical observation. It shows the attention much practical observation. It shows the island cearly two been paid to Horticulture in our prosecuted with a zent scarcely surpassed by its numerous Flintstire Sir Thomas Hanmer was Member of Parliament for
patrons among the nobility and gentry at the present day. The various kinds of flowers then in general cultivation are described, and instructions are given for their cultivation. Bulbous flowers were, it is stated, at that time in highest esteem, and accordingly the author gives full details respecting them. Of Tulips, in particular, he had an extensive collection of the finest varieties. Ornamental trees and Shrubs are treated of, and also forest trees. Many varieties of Fruit-trees were introduced by Sir Thomas from France to Bettisfield, and cuttings from these were distributed to various persons in the neighbourhood.

The flowers in highest esteeme now amongst us are such as have those rontes wee call Bulbous, of which there are different kinds, both for the figure and greatness, but all of them resemble an Onyon more or lesse, and are made up of white fleshy tunicles which enfold one Tulipe, Narcissus, Iris, Crocus, Colchicum, Lilly, Crowne Imperiall, Martagon, Gladiolus, Orchis, Ornithogalum Dens caninus, Bulbous Violet, Moly, and Fritillary. O uberous flovers the most curious are those : Anemones Trises, Cyclamens, Hyacinths, tuberous Irises, Satyriums,
the Hollow roote, and Dragons. Of fibrous Perennials the Hollow roote, and Dragons. Of fibrous Perennials
we have the Gilliflower, Stocke Gilliflower, Wallflower, Beare's eare, Hepatica, Lychnis, Trachelium of America Lilly convally, Spiderwort, Valerian, Indian Candy Tufts, Maracox, or the Passion Flower, Everlasting Lupine,
Melanthium, Moth, Mullein, Cortusa, Belfflower, Soape Melanthium, Moth, Mullein, Cortusa, Bellflower, Soapewort, Hesperis, Fibrous Ranunculus, Hollyhocke, Cytisus,
Aloes, Double Pellitory, Cowslips and Primeroses. Double Featherfer, Pellitory, Cowslips and Primeroses, Double or Venew, Manica or sneezewor, ling of Canada, Everlasting Pease, Limonium Rawolfi, Sedum arborescens or Tree Houseleek, Heleborine, the Italian or blew Marigold, Gnaphalium Americanum or Life Everlasting of America, Lagopus or Hartsfoot, Mnapdragon, Nightshade Daisies, Double Lady Smocks, African Marigold. Of annuals the best are : Adonis, the Beane, Bastard Sopran, Convolvulus or Bindweed, CorneFlower, French Honeysuckle, Goates beard, Hawkesweed Larkespur, Cresses, Mullein, Molucca odorata, Nigella, Pulsatilla, Scabious, Sonchus lanatus, Venus lookingglass, some sorts of Foxgloves, Coventry Bells, Sweet Sultan's flower, the Wonder of Peru. These above of in England, worthy to bee received into our gardens, and more than were enjoyed by our ancestors, for many brought hither out of foraine past way y beene brought hither out of fraine parts, especially our plantnever seen here before some whereof have required a manner of cultivating and ordering quite different from that of the old English flowers.

Of Choosing Seed, and of Sowing and Ordering it, -The best seed is most weighty, and is had from the lustiest and most vigorous stemms. Wee use to crop of flowers of such kinds as are many on a stalke, to make
the other seed the better and have the more vertue, and such wee find usually in the lower seed-vessels of the stalkes. Bee not curious to keep the finest markt Tulipe
or other rare flower for seed, unless the kind be strong, for better flowers are raised from a lusty flower of one colour, than from a curious stripped one of several colours that is but weak.
"Such seed as rises up with down, as Anemones and other sorts doe, must be watched and taken as soon as sunshine will make it doe, and if it be not gathered presently the least breath of aire will carry it away. Such as that are naturally more contumatious and stubborne must be steept in warm water or new milk before they bee to help their germination-but hurt not the little spot o point of the seed, for then it dies "

Earwigs hurt most Gilliflowers, and are taken best when these are newly podded (for they feed upon the young pods most) with sheepe's hooves and hollow Cane in the morning to hide themselves all day the then you shall be sure of them every morning. Mice are easily taken with little traps baited with Nut kernels, pieces of Apples, and such things.
earths in our gardens, that is naturol and twis. natural are only the good rich blacke mold, which is the most generally good for all kinds, but best for the fibrous. The sandy fittest for bulbs; and loame, a kind of fat sand much used about London, good for most rootes. Clay
and gravel, as well as marle, wee almost totally reject."

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXIII.

One of the most troublesome diseases which Pelargonium growers have ever had to contend with is that which within the last cro years has attacked the leaves of some having had the small-poz or measles. Many of the grea growers in the vicinity of London have suffered to a very great extent, and 1 am informed that as early as February of his finest Chiswick, was obliged to destroy a number ing through his whole collection. As several letters suliciting information relative to the cause and prevention of the disease have been put into ray hands, I may state (though I cannot speak positively, as the plants under my charge have hitherto escaped its ravages, ) that
of some insect similar to the Tephritis Oropordinis, or Celery-fly, and I suspect it may be removed by the same peans, viz, crushing the grub in the leaf, and by dressing he plant with something like spirits of tar, which, by imparting a noxious effluvium, will prevent the insects from depositing any more eggs on the plants.
Of course this remedy cannot be applied during the time the plants are blooming : at that time nothing more can be done than to divest the plants of the worst of their leaves, and give them a little extra heat to force them to make a few leaves to improve their appearance during the time they are in bloom. When the plants have done fowering, and are ready to cut down, every leaf should be removed from both the cuttings and old plant, and burned. The plants may then be dressed with tobacco-water, soft soap, and soot, made to the thickness of paint, and applied over the whole plant with a brush, which will destroy any eggs on the plants, and probably prevent the insects from depositing any more upon them.
As a further precautionary measure, the pots used should be well washed in warm water, the house properly cleaned and painted ; and it would be well during the time the plants are in the open air to sprinkle the ground around them occasionally with a little spirits of tar. This is the system of management I should adopt if my plants were infected; but I have no hopes of clearing the plants this season, though every means should be employed by destroying the leaves to prevent the insect increasing in another one.
In several nurseries which I have lately visited, I find the disease making its appearance on the Fuchsia; collectors would therefore do well to keep a watchful eye pon new additions of soft-wooded plants to their collections ; indeed, for my own part, I intend to make any additions to my stock perform a kind of quarantine in a house away from the other plants until I am satisfied they are clean. The above Itrust will be a satisfactory
answer to the Hon. and Rev. F. Curzon, and several answer to the
In a season when the blooming of American plants has been more than usually fine and abundant, I would direct particular attention to the importance of removing the fower-stems and seed-pods directly the bloom has fallen rom the plants. In a garden containing several thousand Rhododendrons, part of them had the seen-pods removed about this time last year, and the difference both in quantity and quality of flower has been this season at least 50 per cent. in favour of the plants thus operated

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Testacella Maugei.-In a potfull of slugs, which my gardener was on the point of destroying a faw weeks ago,
I happened to observe a species of TesI happened to observe a species of Tes-
tacella, differing much in appearance from that which I had seen in the OXford Garden ; and on showing it to my friend, Mr, J. G. Jeffreys, he at once ascertained it to be the T. Maugei of Ferrusac. This species, though a native completely naturalised in the nurseries at Durdham Down, near Bristol; and from thence has spread to become common in the gardens of this neighbourparts of the country, although from its
habit of burrowing and rare appearance on the surface, it may often escape mitted by the Jarve of the Crane-fly, I lave long hoped that some natural and knowing that all the species of Testacelle are carnivorous, I thought it as they are lereabouts called mighs, found to answer the purpose. In this, however, I have been disappointed; for some experiments lead me to suspect that they would rather starve than douch the "leather jackets;" but as they live on earthwornis and cormmon slugs, they are still our benefactors,
and ought not to share the fate, as they commonly do, of the phytivorous slugs. Great numbers of them have been destroyed by my gardeners, from a supposition that they rise to the surface in the night to eat the lettuces; but 1 an abundantly satisfied by a series of experiments and egetables. The Testacella may be at once known from other slugs, by a small flattish and rather ear-shaped shell at the posterior extremity; and I bave sent you a drawing copied from Ferrusacs, that you may the better draw the attention of gardeners to the utility of these anim $\%, s$. 1. Maugei appears to be at least equally hardy, and has Zoology as T. haliotidea.-L. W. D., Sketly Hall. Accentuation.-I think that classical students, above al thers in the world, should be the last to find fauit with he pronunc.ation of scientinc terms by gardeners: if win the road for the weak and the weary, they would have conferred a benefit on mankind; but instead of driving smoothly, as over wooden pavement, they have sthl letr
the road as rough as a newly-metalled Macadamised bighway. With a total ignorance of the nature of the be placed Greek accent, one party asserts that it should as stoutly affirms that it should be pleced on the tercoination. Others sey that the Greek accent should be some What like the Latin, when another party says that it
should differ; and so in the Latin antanaclāsis we have the accent on the penultimate, and in the Greek avravak $\lambda a \sigma t s$ we have the accent on the antepenultimate
syllable. And what better again are our English Lexicoraphers, when treating of classical words? Take, as an example, the word "capillary;" and we find that Johnson, Kenrick, Nares, and Fenniag, place the accent on the first syllable of the word; while Sheridan, Ash, Perry, Buchanan, Bailey, and Entick, place it on the second, Now, what can you expect from poor gardeners, when doctors differ so far? And when a bevy of students meet that have been taught at different umiversities, and attempt o read or speak in Greek or Latin, there will perhaps be found as great a difference in the pronunciation of some words as there will be among gardeners at ;horticultural exhibitions; and the person who has the misfortune to be in their company will have his mind somewhat dumb foundered, and be like the boy who was sent to different teachers to learn English versification ; he had committed to memory the following lines:-

An.Orpheus-an Orpheus-he works on the crowd
He sways them with harmony merry and loud.
He fills with his power all their hearts to the brim
Was aught ever heard like his fidde
Was aught ever heard like his fiddle and him?" He was told by one of his teachers that it was iambic verse, and the accent must be placed on the second foot; mother told him that it was troobaic verse, and the accent must be placed on the first foot; no, bays a third, it is anapestic verse, and the accent must be on the third syllable; while a fourth as gravely informed him that it
a mixture of all the other three.-Peter Mackenzie. mixture of all the other three.-Peter Mackenzie. destroying the young shoots of Spruce Firs; perhaps i may be guilty of doing so, but I believe it is of use sometimes in Spruce plantations. There is, I think, an aphis which is more destructive to these trees than the squirrel : their abodes have some resemblance to small cones; on an average they may contain a dozen cells, and in each cell there is commonly more than twenty of these insects. I have watched the squirrel devouring them very greedily. Now, suppose the squirrel took three meals a-day, and four of these cone-like substances to each meal, it will be found that more than 15,000 of these insects will be destroyed in one week by one squirrel; and perhaps it shot were expended upon these lively animals; for it is no uncommon thing to see the leading shoots of Larch, Spruce, and Scotch Fir, destroyed by those who delight in killing birds that
Salvia patens.-Mr. Proctor, at p. 117, has stated that this plant damped off in winter under favourable treatment, proving thereby that it is not hardy. I do not, however, approve of cutting even the hardiest plants off close to the surface of the ground early in autumn, as was leaf-mould as a dry covering, because, although it may protect the plant from frost, it will not preserve it from amp. I prefer col-ashes, sawaust, very old lime-rubthe trees are thick, and they make a very dry covering Mr. J. Henchman, of Edmonton, dug up during the winter of 1839 after severe frosts a plant which aftersomds produced plenty of cuttings. Most likely there is something to be observed with regard to the state of the Holme, near Inverness.
Tulips.-Having noticed a paragraph in your Chronicle of June 3rd, on the absence of Tulips from the exhibition at the Chiswick show, I would remind your correspondent that a collection was exhibited last year, of which very little notice was taken by the Judges. Conld it therefore sacrifice again? I noticed, this year, a beautiful box Carnations and Picotees exhibited, and for which no amard was made. Can it then be a matter of wonder that florists are so backward in showing their productions at Rendle's System of Tank.-. . J. T.
leading article of June 3rd, that it is your intention lend your assistance to the furtherance of the application and other exotic fruits. There is no doubt Pine-apple now, as you say, persons are to be found who object to the plan as brought forward by myself, but those who make these objections mult be persons who have never seen the plan in operation, or at any rate could not have seen it efficiently in practice. Out of the many Horti culturists who have seen my new propagating house, have not heard one say anything against it. The atmo sphere is most genial and the plants flourish admirably plan used for twelve years at. Oakley Park, which you consider similar to mine. Here I must, but respectfully, differ from you, as it appears by the plans and diagrams of the house at Oakley Park that the bottom-heat is flowing in open gutters and partly by a fire flue, whereas my plan is merely a tank underneath the whole bed (as shewn in the accompanying sketch) ; and what I claim and consider of the greatest consequence in my plan, is, water contained in the tank or cistern when once heated remains so for a considerable time, by which the saving of fuel is immense." It is stated that a ton of coals wil Oakley Park, which at $8 s$. per ton is very reasonable But then it must be borne in mind that coals cannot be procured in the neighbourhood of London, and at places distant from the collieries, at so cheap a rate; for 20 s , $25 s$ s, and even $30 s$, per ton are no uncommon prices in
many parts of the country; whereas with my plan a ton
of coals will be sufficient to keep the water heated in my

tank for more than twelve weehs for a house of similar dimensions to that shewn in the plate alluded to. From this it must be fairly inferred that the plan recommended not by way of prejudice, my only object being to point not by way of prejudice, my only object being to point
out to Horticulturists the best plan for obtaining bottomheat, and whether hot-air chambers, by either flues, pipes or gutters, or my "s tank-system," are the best mode, I
leave for the public to judge. William E. Rendle, F.H.S. leave for the public to judge.-William E. Rendle, F.H.S.
Clay-draining.-At Clay-draining.-At p. 245 this is said to cost in Gloucestershire $1 \frac{1}{2} d$. per yard. I beg to say that the highest price I ever knew to have been paid for such work was $4 d$. per lug of six yards in length, but $3 d$. per lug is the common price. I have seen many acres clay-drained and rendered dry at a small cost, but the work requires to be very well executed, otherwise it will soon tell tales; indeed there is no description of draining that requires a more vigilant superintendence over the workmen than claydraining does. Some workmen, if left to themselves, will take advantage of their employers. I once found, when length the turf had only been taken off and replaced, with a few crumbs of earth added to give an appearance, no excaat page 385 , says that "there are only about six inches of worked clay over the drain, and that the remainder is filled in loose." I beg to say that this is not the method practised in Gloucestershire. In this county the practice號 to well ram the whole of the earth, beginning with the well ramming up to the surface, turf and all, is the principal criterion of good workmanship. A good clay. will appear when his work is finished. When the land is in grass, the soil sufficiently adhesive, and the work properly executed, clay-draining will be found to be both draining is the spring; it may however be done in winte jurious to the permanency of the work, no portion of the earth should ever be left out at night if there is the slightest prospect of frost. The mouths of the drains are
formed of tiles; the branch drains should join the main at nearly right, the branch drains should join the main This sort of draining is not now much practised on arable land, and even on grass land it is falling into disuse tile-draining being now more approved of, as being more permanent, but even this kind of draining is found in very stiff clay to be inefficient without some porous material being put over the tiles, which adds greatly to can be fense, as in many places neither stones nor grave telligent member of the Gloucester Farmer's Club lately suggested the use of burnt clay for this purpose, thereby effectually drained, there can be no occasion for Ieaving the ridges so high as they are now in many places, suffiridges for the purpose of burning.- Culto

Bees.-It "Pettigrew" will look over his former com unica, he will find I have neither misread nor mis represented his words, viz,,-" putting a headless swarm I fear an empty hive, to make the Bees produce a Queen." I fear that it is "P." himself that misrepresents things he says in relation to Bees, for his knowledge of them is beyond my "ken." On a second thought, I shall make a few observations on his remarks in the Chronicle of
May 20th. "P." states, "I shall now rectify two or three of Mr. Wighton's mistakes, that might lead inquirers astray; " and observes I am wrong in saying Bees' eggs are not hatched by incubation, as the warmath of the hive do not hatch their eggs by incubation, I cannot see how could express the thing in better words; however, I shall give "P.'s" version of it :--"The warm th of the hive alone does not hatch eggs ; nor does the warmth of the ay compeggs that are not set upon. This is be it herefore I must " wait a wee, " and notice proof of at ioned that queen Bees lived 4 or more years, and common Bees one season. To this "P." replies, "Queens, generally speaking, live four or more years, but never more. Some unprolific ones live but three years and two months." The last part of this sentence sppears to me as if "P." Ready Reckoner. Authora, however, differ respecting the age of the head Bee, and " $P$." of course does not believe
the old notion that the queen Bee "never dies." May not this exemplify the old saying that "our King never dies?" I may observe that the age of a colony of Bees is a different thing to the life of the head Bee, though colony I have heard to have been confoundea. The oldest college, Oxford," (Corpus Christi is meant); it continued college, Oxford,' (Corpus Christi is meant); it continued
above 100 years. But I think it is doubtful if it were not aften replenished by fresh swarms during that period; for Bees readily take possession of tenantless hives or cavities, though the combs they contain be very old. This fact is, of course, against the opinion that Bees' cells soon get coated with wax, or rather a film, from the brood, and become too small to rear strong Bees. For the sake of the reader who may be ignorant of this subject, I ought to state that there is a fresh or young queen left in possession of the hive every time a swarm leaves it, except the first one, which is led off by the old queen a few days, before one is hatched, and in general she perishes in" What is commonly called a "virgin swarm." I never heard of the quantity of honey obtained from the Cottage Bees just noticed; but I question if it was equal to that got from a hive on Pettigrew's artificial swarming plan, namely, " 110 lbs of run-honey." If this be not a misto解. The size of hives being an important thing, I Dr give an extract from a letter on the subject, from Dr. Clarkson, of Selkirk, who has kept Bees with success more than 20 years. "My hives are made of straw generally; but I have boxes also which I use occasionally The straw ones are of the following dimensions: in height 10 inches, and flat at top; in diameter $11 \frac{1}{2}$ inches." How very near this comes to the size of the hive re and 12 in diameter." Both bury, via., 9 inches deep storifying plan, with straw hives, which is the simplest way after all. I question what either would say to to their size, and are to their as soon filled as small ones. To me than $m$ also, that also, that 1 hame ample proof that bees,will sometime points this out an in bo the who understand Bees will not see it as such. I have now only to 1 artifial ways of making swarme. It is sufficient to say, that he professes to tak the Queen and part of the Bees from an old stock, and put them into an empty hive; the headless Bees will perously natusl, and the so taan if left to swarm in thei natural way. This may appear very well to those who are ignorant of the subject; but those who are otherwise must see that the thing is hardly practicable with safety to the Bees; but even it it were so, there is hittle necessity for such schemes, for Bees are prone to swarm ; indeed this propensity acts against keeping them, especially on the depriving plan; for, how galling it is to have the number of Bees reduced, instead of having a box or bell glass of honey. This will happen in spite of ventilation pians. I must now leave it to the candid reader to der most likely "to statements or "Pettigrew's" are the
Roses.-One would have thought that, after the passing over of the Roses in your first notice of the last exhibition, it would have quite satisfied the exhibitors that the plants were, as a very good judge said, mere "make-shifts." This was apparent to any one of cool udgment; surely half-standurds or quarter-standards, some with large, some with worked, and some with smal stems, did not deserve or obtain much admiration. I, for one, thought that your omitting to notice them was intentional and admired your tact accordingly. I hope another ime they will put in a better appearance and merit some praise. Allow me, now, to ask any one really a judge, if there scented Roses in large pots, from two to three feet high, covered with their large and fragrant flowers. Some approach to this I boped to see at the last exhibition nstead of which, in one place were Roses on stems, the latter clumsy and ugly; in another, some plants, not by ny means large, our blooms and buds on own roots, with rome specimen approaching even to perfection. I am a Rose grower, and yet not ashamed, as Mr. Beck says I ought to be; or, in common with many other growers, I generally pot standards and half-standards for forcing. Now, the give abundance of fowers and cuttings, but I should have been really asbamed if I had.sent them for exhibition. am inclined to think, however, that it will not be goog. policy in the large Rose-growers to exhibit plants in pontly For this purpose plants must have age, and consequentld they must be established sorts. Nurserymen shom to bow ther custmmers the new sorts, and leave th not exhibit fine plants of the old ones. By reason o have being able to show the new Roses so readily as the Society bitherto, I for one shall much regret when the soly cap new Roses be exhibited.-J. L. Y., a Rose Grower. We must observe again, that the omissio
Garden Frames.-I see you request me (in your Notices to Correspondents) to give you some further in formation respecting my communication inserted in you Paper at p. 211, on the subject of Garden Frames ; and an Paper at p. 211, on the subject of Garder all the inform ation which lays in my power, I send you as good descripion $I$ can. In first place, the soil is removed ta suffien the the being on a level with the garden. The outside walls are them
built; afterwards the flues are built with bricks on edge, running about six inches from the front wall, and returning about the same distance from the back wall. After the flues are covered, the whole is chambered over with rough flags, resting on rough stones, a few iaches above the flues, with the same inclination as the lights. The
soil is then laid on the flars. The fireplace is built rather soil is then laid on the flars. The fireplace is built rather lower than the bottom of the flues; and the front may either be madestraight with the front wall, or be put at
the end, and covered very thick with stones and clay, to prevent the heat from escaping; or a light may be put over it, with a partition between it and the rest of the
frame, as it will be too hot unless a loose brick be kept frame, as it will be too hot unless a loose brick be kept cause a current of cold air to pass through the chamber. The fireplace is fitted up with a front, having an ordinary iron-dwor at the top and another beneath, with a ventilator for the ash-pit; and will only need attending to are nicely and a dead plate three or four inches broad be placed between the grate and frame. A frame constructed on the above plan costs a mere trifle in fuel with us, as we can get the best coals delivered at $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. per cwt.; or we not make so much smoke. I have a common brown ware bottle, which holds from two to three gallons, walled in by the side of my fire, with a tap to come to the outside with wall; so that I have constantly hot water to mix ther information will be willingly given by--A Coltager's Friend.
Bees.-Will you allow me through the medium of the Gardeners Chronicle to inform one of your correspondents, Mr. Devonport, that a pamphlet will be shortly published by Mr. R. Tyas, of No. 8, Paternoster Row,
descriptive of the "bar and frame hive," invented by myself, a slight sketch of which appeared in the Chronicle flast May. You will thus relieve your correspondent E. M. W." from the necessity of sending a lettered description of the "bar and frame hive," and much oblige W. Augustus Munn.

Bees.-Having seen a query in the Gardeners' Chronicle for May 20 respecting the early swarming of Bees this year, I beg to say that I bought a swarm on the 2 d May, the weather being cool at the time. Would the Writer of the article signed "A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park," be kind enough to give the dimensions of the hives away two-thirds of the Bees with the queen, leaving the away two-thirds of the Bees with the queen, leaving the plan is to be pursued in one of Nutt's Bee-boxes, in which the Bees have been at work nearly three years, and the comb in the middle box is become very dark and thick. Is it recommended ever to remove it, or to change the queen, as hinted in the above-mentioned article? I find in our immediate neighbourhood, that one swarm was taken Westbury, Wilts. and another on the 1st May.-A Lady, of Bees , Witts had a very strong healthy swarm Very well, and I consider them an unusually strong swarm. I was also staying at a friend's in Nottinghamshire on the 3 d May, and saw a hive preparing to swarm, and also heard a report of a swarm at Tirley, about eight miles Ledbury.
Guano.-The great object in the use of Guano seems to be to apply water to it shortly after it is employed. having a mixed with a small proportion of some salt, from the tendency to deliquesce, or to attract moisture haps, as Nitrate of Soda. Possibly u small quantity of common salt, or a portion of well-rotted dung, say 10 lbs . to 1 ewt. of Guano; or possibly a similar proportion of
cow-dung would answer the purpose.-J. Florus. Thanging Plants.-At p. 318, "J. M"
soundness of my argument, but seems to doubt my prac it quite All I can say is, that I have adopted it, and found that I equal to my expectations ; and I would also state, Nature' deeply impressed with the utility of looking at Nature's laws for instruction, and would direct "J, M." my better judgment" which will be the more sensible course to pursue, because he will find his faith strengthened and his judgment improved. Suppose $I$ were to beat is that sand had an affinity for the sun's rays-that and rendered conicated by it to matter in contact with itCeus, "J. M." would not believe it, because he did not Fith Nerything going on, though it is perfectly consistent stands Nature's general laws. Surely "J. M." undertemperature water thrown upon ice will expand if at a expect plant is regulated by the heat at command. To Thect more than this would be to expect impossibilities. ${ }^{0} 4$ my dulness of apprehension will in some degree himself But my misunderstanding his remarks on Apricot-trees. is a to follow up my previous statement, it is said, that it under trees on walls some gardeners to put pans of water they think, to retard the blossom, but how far it has decide? -Cul is another question-perhaps "J.M." can Drone B
"ssared that dro" A Shropshire Subscriber" may be 8 warm, though in smaller appar previous to the first swarms leave the smaller numbers than before the afterappearing, much depends on the the time of their first the seargon, for the depends on the condition of the hive and season, for the old queen that leads off the first swarm
is very cautious, and will not quit in stormy weather. This season the drones appeared in one of my hives 8 days advisable to kill the drones, at least before the Bees acrisable to kill the drones, at least before the Bees
begin to slaughter them; and even then it is of little consequence, for they will do it effectually-even the egggrubs in the drone-cells do not escape their fury. Drones have appeared very early this season. The reason is obvious: the hives are in good condition, by the previous applicable to "W. R M S". I think this Bis Bees swarmed on the lst of May- the first I have heard of this season. Since then the weather has been unfavourable. The first swarms, however, will be stronger, and perhaps the after ones weaker, for during the delay more Bees were hatched to increase fresh colonies.-J. Wighton.
Hawthorns.-There is a Thorn-tree here full of dark pink (excepting one small tuft of pure white) blossom, on below the white tuft, and no budding or grafting has been practised. Can any reason or cause be assigned for so unusual a circumstance? The land is cold and strong loam, with a clay bottom; the tree is growing about 100 yards from the Mersey.-T. $J$
Fumigation.-I have tried various experiments for using Tobacco in frames, \&c., and the particulars of dent "Junius." now adopt may assist your correspondent "Junius." For a 3-light frame used for Cucum4 inches in length, in the mould in front of the bed, and put in length, in the mould in front of the bed, and put 3 small flower-pots round the candle, laying on the pots over the candle some wire-work, (the remains of an old garden-sieve, ) about a foot square; I then lay damp damp, and in about 15 minutes the frame will be well charged with smoke, and the candle may then be removed. fond the above method to answer well, and to be safer than using burning embers amongst plants ; it also requires far less trouble for small frames or pits.-Jas. Dreweth. lately given in the Chronicle, and have alorar plan to that I have rolled the chronicle, and have always succeeded pended it by a string about 3 feet from the ground, and it has never failed to burn out well, and with good effect. -J. L.B.J.
Wrens.-It is a common belief in different parts of the country that a pair of Wrens in one season builds two reasons given by schoolbovs and others for the Wrious acting in such a manmer. Some assert that one of the nests is for the male Wren to sleep in; others that the one nest used for rearing the young is placed in a more exposed situation, to turn the attention from the habitation of the young ones; and persons who attend to birds' nest and the marks how to distinguish between the true that in the rast one before the eggs are laid. They say there are always feathers in the bottom of it; the other nest is without them. Perhaps some of the readers of the Chronicle may be able to give some information on the subject, and oblige those who take pleasure in knowing The Khat Plant.-A correspondent has favoured with the following extract froma a letter, dated Yaush, in the dominion of Shoa, 29th Nov., 1842. "I have the satis faction to forward you a few dried sprigs of the
Abyssinian plant Khât, pronounced like our English word cart without the $r$ being heard. It comes from Epabsie, and was of the town of Māstola Wáriano, in Epabsie, and was obtained during my late visit to that i wished when at Mat seen the tree to which they belong. where it grows, but I was told that at Mota, whither I was then proceeding, it was found in yet greater plenty, the inhabitants building their bouses of the brancles, it being in fact the only wood for that purpose. When I obliged to return at once, unless I wished to lose the where it is party of merchants across the mountains, postnone my personal in single traveller. It therefor whither I am going as soon as I have despatched the messenger who carries this; and I did so with less reluctance, as I was told the Kbat was not yet in blossom and therefore I should not learn much more of it than 1 1 mentioned as being Tea,-I cannot speak positively as to the correctness of the identification, but my impression in favour of it, from my general recollection of the Tea Camellia sasanqua. Of the Kiatt, I learn leaves to the varieties, red and white, distinguis I learn there are two the wood and young leaves; and, though I ane not quite sure of this, the flower also. It appears to be a shrubby tree. Its size for building purposes need not be very large, as the houses are little more than wattles covered with mud. In Damort I shall make a point of becoming better acquainted with it. The Dejezmach told me that it grew in great quantities at Bútela about a day's journey from Gridera, his capital, and that there also the houses except by the Mahommedan merchants, who chew the leaves, and say that they prevent sleep. P.S.-I have just been putting a few of the loose leaves in my mouth, and if they are not Tea there never was anything more like it. Dec. 6th.-I have heard to-day just as I was ported the Khat the Mahommedan merchants ane that Yedjou Grows in great quantities in the country of the
Still it is not used as an article
trade." [This plant is not Tea, but the Catha edulis of
Forskähl, now called Celastrus Forskähl, now called Celastrus edulis. According to
that author it is the Kat or Gat of the Arabs, by whom it is cultivated in Yemen along with Coffee. They eat the green leaves with greediness, believing them to have the power of causing extreme watchfulness, so that a man may stand sentry all night long without drowsines. They also regard it as an antidote to the plague, and assert that a person wearing a twig of it in his bosom, may go among the infected with impunity; they even believe that the plague cannot appear in places where the tree is cultivated. "Nevertheless," says Forskähl, "the taste of the leaves does not seem to indicate such virtues." Bové found it in the Pasha's garden, cultivated under the Bave of Kaff. The accompanying woodcut is taken namo of his specimens. "But," says a learned friend, "Bové probably misread the Arabic name of the plant, and bence,
 leaves gathered when the plant is 3 years old, are sold as Kat moubarreh, or inferior Kat. The following year the young shoots are gathered, and fetch a bigher price. They very ike a fresh filbert. The Kât, when quite fresh, is very intoxicating, (Botta, Voyage dans l'Yemen, p. 99); mots ordinary effect is to exhilarate the spirita, to pro the quality of the infasion in hot water, but are unable to say anything in its favour.]


Bees.--A curious case concerning Bees has come under my observation. On the 9th of March, 1842, an old Abele was blown down from the western side of a hill. it had long been thought that Bees hived in its hollow stock of proved. The top of the tree, containing a large rubbish) was carefully removed to a neighbouring kiteb engarden, where they worked merrily all the summer, and in July threw off a swarm, which has thriven well. Refore winter, the hollow of the tree, above the comb, was well cleaned out and plastered up, and the place of exit and entry which the Bees had made for themselves, through a nolewhere oncehad grown a branch, was reduced vith mor tar and lead plates, and the tree placed in a sheltered place. Till March, the Bees were observed occasionally working about their home, and they seemed pretty strong. Then they were missed suddenly, and on splitting open the tree, There ones, and hardly a dozen dead bodies were found. lolbs was a great deal of comb-some very ancient, and 10lbs. of honey. Intermixed with this was gll tuamer These eggs were brought into the neighbouring house and were not of unpleasant odour at first, but ing shouse, time were extremely offensive, and on being opened, a young owlet was found, that once must have been quite ready to peck the shell. A few days after the Bees left their tree, there was observed in the house (in which Bees are known to be in the roof) a very large number of Bees, dead and dying. Now, would ask the following questions:ny When were the with dead Bees in the neighbouring house ? rather sat
the comb stopping out outward air ?- Tizy.
Daphne cneorum.-I beg to inform your correspondent that the most successful way of cultivating the above dry sithardy Daphne is to plant it in an exposed airy naturally lon, in peat and road-sand. \&c. must be put into the hole, an lon the top of them
pieces of turf be placed, the grass side downwards. Then put on the compost, chopped nine, but not sifted. Under this treatment eve
bloom freely. $-J$. Rogers.
Rapidity of Vegetation in India.-When Lient. Eyre, the author of the interesting account of the Cabul insurrection, left Meerut for Affghanistan, two years ago, he had
commenced a Botanical Garden at the Horse Artillery commenced a Botanical Garden at the Horse Artillery
mess-house, and had planted a number of choice trees. mess-house, and had planted a numbers of chate trees astonished to find the trees grown so high, that he could sit under their shade at noonday, many of them being 20 ft . high. Agricultural E'ducation.-" Tizy" begs to euggest on the subject on which "M." writes to the Editor
Gardeners' Chronicle, that the schools which have been some time established and are now in full force in the neighbourhood of Eastbourne and East Dean, Sussex, are believed to carry out the combin
Wagtails.- It is pleasant enough at times to notice the situations where birds will take up their abode for a time, to rear their young. The Wagtail will sometimes descend into a crevice in the side of a coal-pit, where persong and descending daily, and machines working above them. A pair this season built theirs in a heap of coals, but the coals had to be removed, and the rilest was shifted from place the reared their young. Some years ago, some of my children brought home a Wagtail s nest, with young ones in it; like the old birds followed them home, and a shelf was fitted up in a pigsty, which was inhabited by a pig at the time. The nest was placed upon the sheif, and the young ones were brought up by their parents until they were able to fly and shift for themserves the young birds from destruction.-Peter Mackenzie.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE. Eboe, Aug. 28, 1841. -The town of Eboe is situated on the left bank of the Niger, and is approached by a narrow
stream about a mile in length; it is one of the great marts of African commerce. In the stream we met with many canoes, of all sizes, belonging to tribes from different these canoes upon the water, so that the entrance of the town assumes a very lively appearance. Some of the larger canoes are adorned wirds, and implements of warfare, worked upon them. During our sojourn at Eboe, several of us paid a visit to the palace of the main creek proceeding to which we had to hundred yards long. After walking through mud and water up to our knees for a quarter of a mile, we arrived at the seat onstisted of a quantity of mud-huts hudled together, without the least appearance of order. We were ushered into a square yard, with an open shed on the was the building which contained the sable beauties belonging to the mighty monarch of Eboe. Some of the most accomplished coquette of more civilised countries, by peeping from the entrance of their hut with all the curiosity inherent to the female portion of society, ing their beautiful white teeth; darting away, however, the instant that they saw our eyes were fixed upon them. Others joined us, bringing little curiosities of their own
manufacture in exchange for cotton, needles, rings, \&c., which we took with us to barter. The greater part of their garments are of Manchester manufacture, obtained
from merchants who trade to the cosst ; one of the principal ornaments of both sexes consists of large ivory rings, worn round the arms and legs. Some of the men have
obtained small bells, which they fasten round the legs, and seem to be highly pleased with the tinkling which they preduce in walking. During our stay at the palace, some most of which produced a most horrible noise. After ladies of the court, we took a survey of the town, which covers a large extent of land; the huts from each other, and are generally surrounded by a plot of ground, in which Cocoa-nuts, Bananas, Plantains, \&cc., are grown. The town is intersected by small streams,
which at this time were full of water ; so that to get from Which att to the other, you are obliged to wade up to the midale in mud and wor was informed, 1 as we during hot weather these creeks are dried of the inhaparaded through the town, a great number of the inhasaw the effects of our fire-arms upon the small birds.
They seemed to fancy that we were possessed with superThey seemed to fancy that we were possessed with supernatural powers, and afterwards paid us us, so that we might tion; even carrying a seat about after us, so tain we showery,
rest ourselves at our leisure; and the day being soll they even held mats over us during the rain. Their objects of worship are numerous, nearly each dwelling having its ge-ge, or charm; some of these were the rude figure of a man cut out of wood, others are some utensil
of common use among the people, or the skulls and bones of birds and beasts; all of which are protected by a small shed erected over them. Aroong the articles manufac-
tured by the neople are the wooden figures of different tured by the people are the wooden figures of different
beasts; but whether they represent any beass found about that part, or are formed from the imagination, I could not ascertain. I think the estimates of the population of thiss city, as furmed by recent travellers, are far too high; as the huts lie detached, it is a difficult undertaking, during a visit of a few hours only, to give an estimate near the truth. Certainly, a great number of individuals

Nown canoes upon the stream, which rung from the various parts of the country, go that they cannot well be considered to belong to the population. Polygamy is allowed, and a man is considered rich in proportion to the number of wives which he possesses; thouga saves the laborious work-such as cultivating Yams, taking them to market, \&c. Upon asking one of the traders to take us to the vessel lying in the river, he evinced as
much sagacity in striking a bargain as could be expected from a merchant of Europe; and, as a preface, informed us that he had traded with the white people at Bonny, a place frequented by the Palm-oil merchants. King Obie came on board the Wilberforce twice during the time we 60 years of age, though from the early decay of the Afri60 years of age, though from the early decay of the Ari-
can constitution it is probable that he might not be so old. He seemed very proud of forming an acquaintance wilh the white men. His eldest son is a tall young man, of prepossessing appearance, and apparently about old ; he was persuaded to dine on board uring one of
his visits, in which he did not deviate from the custom so universal among all the Africans, i.e., of refusing to partake of wine before the person presenting it had previously tasted it. Upon the second visit of Obie to the vessels he brought with him two of his wives, who, by order of This scene was very interesting, as after being clothed they were each provided with a looking-glass; their panturned about in every direction-first looking in the glass and then upon the dress: Obie hiwself seemed no less pleased than they did. The highest degree of heat observed at this place was $85^{\circ}$; the greatest difference
between the wet and dry bulb of the hygrometer was $78^{\circ}$ and $83^{\circ}$; the lowest temperature was ?

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.



 at the age or a month or so so and thisis is eftectuct ly a a rich light
 the rainy season, towards the end of June. A common meloi
trame is recommender to grow it in; and the plants grow from a foot to a foot and a half high. The seeds should be sown in
rather stallow rich earth and the part of the fermenting mate-
rials beneath the soil should he in rials beneath the soil should be in a partially decomposcd state,
that the ronis may penetrate into them. The plants may be
lickccu cuit when young at six inches apart, and require a slight shadug in bright weather. The early part of the year is pre
ferred for growing it. it is used as a vegetable in two wys. 1st, The leares are plich chit, and diressed hike Spinachl, when they
are considered not inferior to those of any similar plant. 2 nd
and






grandiffora albidas, with which there was a collection or seed
ings from the same species, a number of beautiful plants, varieties of E. ventricosa, with E. Cavendishiana, and a lovely
specimen of E.perspicua nana. A certificate was awarded to Messrs. Chander and Sons, of Vauxhall, for a Verbena, name
atrosanguinea, of a bold strong habit, and with large dark scarle atrosanguinea, of a bold strong habit, and with large aarl scante
fowers, with another for Lifium eximium, a noble white
flow flowered species, well bloomed in a pot. Messrs. Chander sen
besides some flowers of seedling Pelargoniums, and a seedling Papaver, between rracteatuma and orientale, with handsome
flowers. Mr. Errington, gr. to Sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., ohtained a cerrs. Mr. Errington, gr. to sir P. G. Egerton, Bart., ontame
a certicicate for a cut specimen of the charming Aerides crispurn,
which a crimson lip, and a fragrance equal to that of A. odoratum
With this, there were cut flowers of Dendrobium calceolaria, variety of Cattleya Mossixe, Maxillaria tenuifolia, richly mottled

 by Mr. Young, of the Milford Nursery, Godalming. C. B. Warner
Esqu.. Sent Esq., sent a fine piant of catteya Mossix, with thiteen
and a good specimen of the beautiful sacolobium guttatum $;$ the
flower of both were ruined by the negligence of the Railway people. From Mr Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth, there was a collec-
tion of Azaleas and Rhododendrons, among which a large variety of R. maximum, with very numerous and dark spottungs, was
most noticeable. Some good Royal George Peaches and EIruge most noticeabie. Some gooated by Mr. Henderson, gr. to Sir $G$.
Nectarines weer communicate
Beaumont, Bart., and a basket of fine Black Hamburgh Grapes, each bunch weighing from $1 \frac{1}{2}$ to 2 Jbs., by Mr. Atiee, gre. to
H . Beauroy, Esq., Sount Lambeth. The plants from the gardens of the Society were Oncidium flexuosum, Wentworthianum, and
leucochilum, Epidendrum radiatom, specimens of the interesting luttle Echeveria secunda, a yery fine Campanula grandis, the
elegant Pernettya ang ustifolia, the sweet--scented Aquilegia fragrans, Begonia Dregii, dwarf and prettyo Manettia cordiiolia, caulescens, and a curious Orchidaceous piant, Serapias
petala. C . B. Warner, Esq., exhibited an ornamental wire

The object is to awoid paint, which soon peels off in hothouses
and toprevent rust. The cost of zincing is said to be about equal and toprevent rust. The cost of zincing is said to be about equal
to four coats of paint. Specirens of the Hor Slugg of which
a notice will be found in another page, were shown to the meeta notice will be found in another page, were shown to the meet-
ing. It was stated that the next meeting of this society would lie hold on the the of July.
Jume 1.-Mr. S. Solly in his concluding lecture commenced by
dyer adverting to the focility with which nitrogen in the nascent
state combines with hydroven to form anmonia This was
silown by dithe

 The yroductinn of in itrates by the combination of nitrogen, and
oxy gen in the preserce of bases, nitrate of potasi near putrifyuig matter, and nitrate of lime mmortar , was explained. Mr. Solly next proceeded the consider the natare his reception of the doctrine of the English sch to turnish carbonic acad by combning with oxygen, jumic artifical protuct oltamed by the action of alkalies ou humus; he did not consider that there was any yood reason for sayning that
humic acid has anything to do with the nutrition of plants. Texture of sonls, mind here stated that he had found the capacity ton ot mungtc of lunc, in very minute quantities. After showing that all plants cuatan ammonia, and prodncing it from the
Potato, he proceeded to the consideration of its organic matter, judged of by the quantity of its solid organic contents; for Horse judged of by the quantity
Radish contains $\frac{28.55}{18,50}$; while the Kidney Bean contains $\frac{819}{1080}$; milatcd by animals. In speaking of electricity, he stated that
his remarks led him to believe that the vital actions of plants and electrical culture, and that they probably assisted in a high degree in maintaining the electricul equanbriun of the atmosphere. In
speaking of the foon of plants phospharic ach was partarly alluded to, and the reasonable expectation that the compounds of phosphorus woult prove of more scrvice as manures than any
other sinstances. In conclusion, he directed attention to the important office exccuted by plants as purifiers of the atmosphere, but by decomposing poinous miasmata and he mentioned a case where a Bean had retained its health in an atmosphere hydrogen. The innocence of this gaseous compound had aiready hydrogen. The innocence of this gaseous compound had aiready
been indicated by the luxuriant vegetation described by Humboldt an surrounding the fetid lakes of South America, and was now,
$\qquad$ squarc, on the 315 st of May, Thomas Raymond Barker, Esq., mi London, ana Scısdon, near Croydon, Surrey, was elected a
Governor, and 34 gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Read attended the Coursin meeting the followingletter on the same subject, addressed to him by Mr. T. Hammond, of Penshurst, in Kent:-"As you wish to be informed of the expenses of draining with cylindrical tiles, and my opinion of their effects, , have troubled you with this letter
porous soils, the draius 3 feet deep, placed at the distance of two rods in parallel lines up the field, and afterwards subsoil-ploughed,
will be completely drained at the following expense 1350 tiles, at $21 s$. per thousand.

have not included the expense of fetching the tiles, as that depends on the clistance; but they are made so light that we can
carry off 7,000 with a single waggon. I am at this time draining on a stiff clay soil, the drains
the drains; expense as follows:-
1850 thles, at 215 . per thousand

I have this last winter drained about 10 acres with the round tiles, and am quite satisfied they act better than any others yet made, min (which the other sort admit), and can be laid with greater hicety in the drains than thes of any of draining, and am quite satisfied that no expenditure on the land will make so good a return. The soil being, by its means, relieved of stagnant water
to the depth of 3 feet, mmediately admits the atmosphere into its to the depth of 3 feet, mmediately admits the atmosphere intomes
pores, and accordingly what was before inert at once becomes the pores, and accordingly what was before inert at once and the ramb, which was hreviously mjurious, to pass through the soze
into the drains wath beneficial effect. I amopnion that the size result, sn as to reduce the cost of making and carriage 15 per were made by order for me, being smaller than any the manufacturers had made hefore,"
An minteresting communication was read on bone-dust applied as a manure on different kinds of soll and compared with gats ine
with indications of considerable practical improvements with intications of consicerabe and more economical expenditure of bones. The further use and more economical expender untila more exact detail
comsideratonn of this praper was acferre un
of the facts from which the results were derived had beel olntancd tront the writer. Messrs.T. Gibbs and Co. presented fresh specmens of Comifrey, Boknara ciover, aning cattle; and of the Winter and Chevalier Barley, coming
for soiling come mito car he had found thit it had purged the horses yery much, and wish to know whether any Member of the horses
had witnessed simplar effects from it ; ine added, that the blade no had been fed regularly with it, bit while only in took to try some of the horses under has care with similar green bow pro-
which Mr. Gibbs would supply. The Siberian Cow Parsnip pred to duced an ammensc crop of green fook, and that he had with great take it readily. Professor sewell reported the mers of the Socled to pleasure sent direct repies to all eases of epidemic among their stock had been referred him by the Council. He regretted that the nature or the prity of
form of the disorder was such as to preclude the possionty form of the disorder was such as to preclude for its treatment, the predomisant symptoms at any given stage of of remedies, general prescription of great benefit in one case perhaps pranimal fatal 1 mh another, according to the pewas, however, happy to know that pupils of the Veterinary College, well grounced of the horse, were now sent out duly qualitied, not only to aimstralia, Emypt, and Sout district in the kingdom, but to Austrarts of Germany, wher America, as werder prevailed among the cattle. He har, but he gave cuntinent, il cytablishments for veterinary instruction, our country Mr. Shaw gave notice that he shour move, be subscribed from the
Council, on the of June, "that a sum the Cowfold Agricultaral
funds of the Society in aid of the funds of the

 June 6 - Eiward Forster, Esq, in in the chairs. T. Turner, Esq.

 Moten Mountains, and which is alited in many of tit characaters



 AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.
April 1 .
and this occasion a leter was read which had been
 Yormerly alowed. The reply from Government to this letter was
atso read, and contained a laconicrefefusal of the erequest. Another
Go
 assistanne, with reeard to the transmission of seeds to the society


 thand tremums, as the society's existing engagements extend to
thothe The report drew the attention or the Members to
and


 enumeratiog the fraits for which premiums are proposed to be
held
out out, the amount and distribution of those premium send tur the Finance Committe's' Report. The' followmy Prospectus of
the Calcutta Floricultural society was distributed:- The exertions



 in the frrequent changes or society, between station and station,
have fallen into the hands of new posse sosors,
nedd been lost or
 Hourish in an Indian soils some of them bring ing to the mind
Tecollections of the homestead of youth, and the poal of hopes
lom

 province of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society to direct
Rttention to the attainmentalso of floricultural excellence, asbort
ren




 henich, the cultivation of flowers, from their natural affinity in
 litu be wantingy whilst, in a separate society, therere id

 importration. Meetine economically than could bee cone from Tounthation. Meetings shall be held monthly at iried days in each
Teecth, at which any paper shall be read that may appear inte-

 theiribert of the societew, without any additional subscription ;
of the tenamce shail be particularyy requested at the meetings
of

 therefrom, - Plunterens doum a share of the plants, $k$ cc. distributable

## COUNTRY SHOWS






|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |












 got up with much ingenuity and taste. One or immense magni-
tude was sent by Mr. Shaw, containing a larree variety of chocice
 Prising a ine conectil, sp
Yeeles, Esq., was not less worthy of notice.. Mr. Yeeles had also


 in full hloom. It belonged to Mr. Salter. The side. stands of the
Octagon Tent were variousily ornamented. Thie exhibitors were

































 Birminghamm Horticultural. Society, Hay 11.-The frrst Exhibi-
 extiuibition was good, and appeared to give general satisfaction
The Gardens were in excellent order; in the ohuse and in different parts of the gardens afforided much
mratifaction to the visitors. Mr. Barker, as usual, sent a large follection of Orchidaceons and other plants, Mr. Willmore, a
miscellaneous collection of house plants, and Messrs. Pope and Esq., Mr. T. W. Belles, and other gentlemen, liberally contri-
buted to the exhilition. Mr. W. Earl had two stands of remark
ably fine Pansies, in the culture of which he excels, Mr. F
Dickinson and Mrs. Willmore each sent a number of fine plants,
but not for competition. The list of prizes awarded is as follows,

- Exotic Orchidacea, 1 , Dexdrobium Crumenatum,, , Vanda Roxburghii, 3 , Epidendrum raniferum, 4 , Cattleya Mossix, Mr.
Insleay, gr. to G. Barker, Esq.; Do., six plants, 1, Cattleya inter media, Oncidium maculatum, Stanhopea grandifora, Oncidium ampliatum major, Oncidium divaricatum, and Maxillaria aureo-
fuiva, 2, Maxillaria Deppei, Acanthophippium bicolor, Huntleya violacea, Maxillaria macrophylla, Epidendrum macrochilum, and Calanthe veratrifolia, Mr. Insieay, gr, to G. Barker, Esq. Store
Plants, 1 , Ceropegia, elegans, Mr. T. Williams, gr. to J. Willmore, Esq $q_{1}$, 2, Gesnera Douglasit, Mr. T. Bartlet, gr. to D. Houghton,
Esq.; 3 , Strophanthus dichotomus, 4 , Francisca Hopeans, Esq. 3 , Strophanthus dichotomus, 4, Francisca Hopeana, J.
W11more, Esq. Greenhouse Psiants, 1 , Myrtacee, unknown,
Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Bossiæa cordata, J. Willmore, Esq. Messrs. Pope and Sons ; 2, Bossiæa cordata, J. Wimmore, Esq.
3, Pimelea decusata, Mr. J. Perdu, gr. to T. Small, Esq. 4 ,
Oxylobium Pultenea, J. Willmore, Esq. Do. six plants. J. Willmore, Esq. ; 2, Messss, Pope and Sons, Ericas, 1 , Lin-
næoides, T. Kenrick, Esq. 2 , Sulphurea, 3 , Waikeri, Mr. Marrison, gr. to J. Y. Bedford, Esq.; 4, vestita alba, Messrs. Poye
and Sons. Do. six plants. Messs'. Pope and Sons. Pelargoniums,
1, Dennis's Perfection, 2, Garth's Perfection, 3, Garth's Victory, Mr. F. Brewer, gr. to T. W. Belles, Esq.; 4, Splendidissimum, 2
Small, Esq. Cati $2 n$ flower,, Jenkinsonn major, Mr. R. Gallier, Sr.
Speciosissimus A. Kernick, Esq. M. Melocacti, six plants, 1 and 2,
G. Barker, Esq. Narcissi, in pots, six plants, 1, Mr. J. Moore; 2, Messrs. Pope and Sons. Alpine Plants, ir pots, six plants, 1 Sons. Herbaceous Plants, in pots, six plants, Mr. J. Moore.
Paonies, 1, Moutan, Messrs, Pope J. Moore. Auriculas, , Warne's Union, Messrs. Pope and Sons Messrs. Pope and Sons. Polyanthuses, six sorts, 1, Mr. J. Moore 2, Messys. Pope and Sons. Ferns, six plants, h. Mr. J. Moore, 2,
Messrc. Poyr and sms. Coffee Tree, in fruit, (upwards of ten
 We. Finnemore, Do. (Nurserymen), , consisting of Thompson' Egerton, Thomson's Regulator, Grand Duke, Rol de Mulberry Jehu, Imogene, Hector, Earl Clarendon, Earl's Werner, Vıctorı
Superb, Laura Superb, Azurea, Pearson's Zellica, Lane's Calypso Eari's Marsala, Amulet, Thomson's Rufus, and four seedlungs Mr. W. Earl; 2, consisting of Thomson's Jehu, Grand. Duke Regulator, Victoria Splendens, Ear1's Werner, Duchess of Rich Aibert, Vari's Maid of Milan, Curion alba maculata, Lane Lucy, Thomson's Eclipse, Azurea, Thomson's Cyclops, and two
seedlings, Mr. W. Earl. Roses, in pots, 1, Ruga, Mr.'G. Fisher, to J. W. Whateley, Esq. Rhododendrons, in pots, 1, Splendi-
dissimum. Messrs. Pope and Sons; 2, Hybridum, G. Barker, Esq Azaleas, in pots, 1, no name, J. Y. Bedford, Esq. ; 2, Phoenicea,
G. Barker, Esq. 3 , Pope's seding, T. Kenrick, Esq. 4, Early
Pink, Mr. J. Moore, Camellias, 1, Elegans. Mr. J. Moore gr. to J. Taylor, Esa. Ques, Mr. T. Taylor, pr. to T, Upal Esq. Apples, 1 , Scarlet Nonpareil, J. F. Ledsam, Esq. 2 , Frtnch
Pearmain, J. F. Ledsamo, Esq. Rhubarb, 1 , Myatt's Victoria, M. J.
Moore; 2, Giant, J. Y. Bedford, Esq. Brace of Cucuembers,
 Mr. E. Ryaston, gr. to S. Dawes, Esq.; 2, Mr. E. Ry astrn. Do pur
ple, Mr. E. Ryaston. Kidney Beans, Mr. E, Ryastom Forced
Potatoes, Asil-leaved Kidney, Mr. E. Ryaston E. Ryaston ; 2, J, Taylor, Esq. 3 3, E. Armfield, Esq. Lettuce,
I, Bath Cos, S. Dawes, Esq.; 2, Hardy Green, W. Anderton, Esq. Entra Prieas-Vıne in fruit, in a pot, D. Houghton, Esq. Call Pimclea decussata, J, W. Belles, Esq. a collection of twent named British plants, Mr. J. Cole; group of fowers, Mr. J. Cole;
ditto, J. Fi. Ledsam, Esq. ; Cactus Ackermannímajor, W. H. Rogets, Esq. $;$ Seedling Cactus, A. Kemrick, Esq.

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Yarsiey; 2, Manchester Hero, Mrs. Blackman. Turnips, 1 ,
Mr. Churchill. Cabbage, 1, Nonpareil, $\downarrow$ Taylor, Eso. J. Yearsley. Rhubarb, 1, Giant, Mrs. Blackman; 2, Goliath, Mr. dion of Plants, Mlors, Esq.; Fuchsia, Dr. Irving. Esqo; Ftravo
$\qquad$
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$\qquad$ Asparagus, 1, Giant, Mr. Dovey; 2, Giant, Mr, Middlemiss.
Pears, 1, Double Blossom, Mr. Dovey, Cauliflowers, 1 , Mr.
Dovey; 2, Early Dutch, Mr. Middlemiss. Carrots, 1 , Early

 Victoria Giant, Mr. Middilemiss. Salad, 1 . Mr. Cout, 2 , Mrr
Middiemiss. EXTRA PrIzES.- Mushrooms, Mr. Hurlston ; Glox inia and Achimenes. Mr. Hodges; Collection of Relargoniums,
Mr. Hodges.-Cheltenham Examiner

 4. Archer's Yellow, Mr. Ashton, 5, Paragom, W. Beard: 6, Dutch





 Roygl Horticutheral Society of Cornwall, Mray 23.,-The first
exhibition for this season was held in the Assembly-room, Truro. exhibition for this season was held in the Assembly-room, Truro,
The morning was suhered in by heavy rain, but about 10, Dcolock
the weather began th clear, and there was consequently a much

 also showed some very fine vegetables, comprising nearly every
article which the season affords. The following is the list of
Premiums. . Frert:-1rnce. Nomper








 Single, Speciren,
Flowers of
dow
 Cerinthoides, suaveolens, W. Daubuz, Esq.; 2 , Ampullaces,
Westphalingia, Humeana, Hybrida, Primuloides, Jasmini-



 Specimen, do., Ohiver's Lovely Ann, W. Hockin, Esq. 12 In
Mr. W, J. Rawliyg. Peonies, Fimoriata, Moutan,
Blush, G. C. Fox. Esq. Doubie Stocks, G. C. Fox,
 Mr. S. Treseder. A.snurapus, 1. SIr J. C. Rashleighls, Bart.; 2, $A$

 selven, nul their cisplays of fow wors proved nearly as atiractive Rendie, of Plymorth, far exceeded. Arang the flowers shown
by Mr. Pontey were of sorts of hardy Shrubs in fiower ; hot and rreenhouse plants in flower, and alarge number of Pelargoniums
comprising several beautiful seedlings not named. Mr. W. It Rendle exhilited a superb collection of Pelargoniums, amone
which was Lyne's celostinl, a large chonv tiou r. verv nicnis

 usual of different kinds of plants and flowers, most of them of
hardy character, and their collect
of the exhibiticn.-W est Briton.

|  | cularly fine. The formance of the ban tendance of the 10 Plants has raxely be Cacti, Azaleas, and |
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Rayal Deron and Cormanall Botanical and Horticultural Society splendiri assembly-room of the Royal Hotel. The rich display o
Hlants plants and flowers was set off to great advantage, and a very
numerous company-more numerous than has been experienced for nany years past-appeared highly delighted with the improve
ment which the change had effected. A finer or more bountifu ftow never graced a spring meeting. The collection of PelarReniums was truly beatiful-showing a forest nf rich blooms
The dixplay of Orohidaceous plants and Heaths was also excelleot. The Tulip, the Heartsease, and the Rose, in many of its
chaste varieties, were tastefully grouned in different parts of the romm. The rooms were crowced for hours, and the entire fxhibition showed to what perfection horticulture had been
brought by industry, enterprise, and scientific knowledge. The following is the award of the ind des:-FruIT-The best-flavoure
Pine

 Iemons. FIowrrs And Plants.- The best 6 Stove Plantsley ii, Achimenes longiffora, Oncidium crispum, Maxillaria
aromatica, ll, Mr. Griffn. Best collection of, Orchidaceous
Plunts-Oncidum pictum, O. flexuosım, 0 . aggregatum,
 viminea, B. serviulata, Pimelea decussata, Corræa speciosa major Eutaxia myrtifolia, 1l., Dr. Burd, second best do, Pr,lygala cussata, P. hispida, Boronia serrulata, Chorozema varium, C chella, E. grandifora, Elichrysum moniliforme, Dracocephalum secundum, Leschenaultia formosa, L. biloba, Pimelea rosea, Poly-
gala speciosa, 10s., Mr. Grifina. Best group of Ericas-E. vestita fulgida, propendens, grandinosa, suaveolens, pelida, florida cam-
panulata, melastoma, conspicua, hybrida, dllecta, ventricosa
prrpurascens, hirsuta, 11 , Mr. Griffin; second best do, Vestita
Dr. Budd. Best group, in Tender Annuatls, 7s.6d., W. C. Hodge Es Bud. Best group of Tender Annuats, 7 s. 6 , de, W. C. Hodge
Cynthia, Lord Elarington Petargoniums-Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, aynthia, Lord Elaringtoh, Princess Royal, Hamlet, Sunrise, 12 seedlings not named, the gold medal, P. E. LyDe, Ea of Waterlon, Beauty, Nymph, Aurora, Enchantress, Bridesmaid

Prince Albrtt, Frectime, Acmé, Douglas, Gipsy, $108 .$, , E. Lyne
$\qquad$ judges as heing equal to that to which they had awarded the gold plena rubra, Smithii, Smith's purpurea, rosea, Kallide, 7s. 6d., Mr Grifin. Best 6 Petanias in pots, Auticia, formosissima, Rook's
Best, Manonna, Beanty, unknown, 5 ,., P. E. Lyne, Esq. Best 12
Verbenus, King. Prince of Wales, Ruby, variegata, Burleyana, Ponteyii, Ne plis Ultra, Purpurea odorata, Ingramii, Unique
Quent, Rosea,
H. $8.6 d ., ~ P . ~ E ~ L y n e, ~ E s a . ; ~ s e c o n d ~ b e s t, ~$ Prussia. Prince Albert. Carmine, Paragon, Enchantress, Ks., P. E Lyne, Esq. Best 12 Calcenlarias, $108 .$, Mr. Flower; second best Miller, Angelina, aurea calleppa, elegans, Golden Sovereign
 ts, 15s., Mr. Paul; second best do.
He fonn of 12 Tulips, Byblemen or
Spence, Eqq. Best collection of 12 2), 10s., do. Best sollectliection of of 12
sorts,) 10 s , Mr. Grifin. The best 6 porimens of Roseses, (class 2 ,.) Hodge, Mr
of 12 Heartseuse, in pots, ios
 Best collection of Stockr. 5s., Mr. J.
 isarticulatz, indigenous to Devon and Cornwall, with their Mr. Fr., to Mr. Griffin for group of Rhododendrons; $7 s .6 d$, , to
Mr for miseelaneous group of Greenhouse Plants; 10 s .

 s., W. Hodye, Esq. Best digh of French Beans, 3s. $6 d .$, Mr. Euke
eccnd best do, 2.s. 6d., W. Eilis, Esq. Best dish of Peas, 5s.,
 Bs., T. Bripgs, Esq. second best do., 3s. 6d., Mr. C. Jeffery
Pest three Early Cabbages, 2s. 6d., Mr. J. Taylor. Best bunch of
 Jeffery. Best dish of Potato Onions, 2s, 6d., Mr. Paul. Best dish

 Mushrooms ; 3s, 6d, to J. Jackson, for Asparagus. Coritagias

Prizks.- The best dish of Apples, 3s. 6 d , to W. Fiddick; second
best do. 2s. 6d., J. T. Addicott. Best Gu,
 Best colle etion of Tuliips, 4s., W. Fiddick; second best do., 3s., J. Flowers, 5s., J. Chapman, second best do., 4s., Jest Dinlelection on of collection of Roses, 35 ; fourth best do., 28, , Mary Smith. Best Mary Fiddick Rest Best six Hearytsease, in pots, ss, W. W. Fiddick;


 Fiddick; second best do., 2s., J. T. Addicntt. Best basket of Ve-

 thirr best do., Is., Those Davis. Best dish of new Petato ofs, hs.,
 statliss of Rhuburb, 4s., May y Smith; second best do., 2s.6 6\%,. J
 tion in the Cottagers'-room; the object of the inventor being to take Mre honey without des
by Mr. Rendle, nurseryman. $\qquad$
Gtneral Iorsetshire Horticultural Society, May 17.-The first Forticnltural extibibition took place at the Assembly-rooms, in of horticultural sxill are exhibited than this, artl probably none where gardeners and nurserymen have so intle inducemeut to White and Co., of Poole, exhibited a stand of the finest varieties of Pelargonium; and the specimens, for young plants, were exceedingly well grown. The sorts were Lyne's Duke of CornVeitch's Fair Maid of Devon, and some of the hest old kiods. The prizes were awarded to Mr. Nohie, pT, to J. J. Farquharson,

 China Roses, best Collection of do, sccond Heurtstrise, first Culor first Greenhouse Plunts, and second miscellaneous coilection To Mrs. Michell, for first Shrrabby Calcenlurius, and first Cucum-
bers. To Mr. Knight, gr. to E. Doughty, Esq., for first Strawberries and first Lettuce. To Mr. Arnold, gr. to C. Park, Esq.
 Essq., for first Caulifolowers
Grantham Floral and Horticultural Society, May 25.-The exhibition of this Society was held at the Guilahall, but the uniavour did not present such an array of fashion as on many former occasious; and owing to the season there was a deficieucy in both the quantity and quality of Tulips, but the collection of Greenhouse
plants was perhaps never surpassed in this Society. Amongst the specimens most worthy of rotice, was a cut stem of the Crinum amabile, with a quantity of fine blsoms upon it, grown
by Mr , Buckwell, gr. to the Duke of Rutland. Several geedling Cinerarias, quite new in colour. raised by Mr. Sharman, gr. to Sir
J. Thorold, Bart., and a collection of Ericas, and other tender plants, from the greenhouse of Mr. Bryan, nurseryman, \& \&c., were not set out for competition. The prizes were awarded as follows. Tuxips:-Feathered Bizarres, 1, Mr. Asilwell, for Magnum bonum ; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Joan d'Arc; 3, Mr. Yeomans,
Trafalgar ; 4, Mr. Yeomans, Goud Mont; 5 , Mr. Yeomans, Grand Duke; 6, Mr. Banton, Sovereign. Flamed Bizn?res, 1, Mr. magnifique; Mr. Ashwell, Capt. White, 4 , Mr. Banton, Poly-
phemus; 5, Mr. Sharman, Commandant, $6, \mathrm{Mr}$. Wood, Garicola. Feathered Byblemens, 1, Mr. Yeomans, Lilliard; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Washington; 3, Mr. Wood, Pranciscus Primus; 4, Mr, Yeo rable; 6, Mr. Buckwell, Mastre Partout. Flumed Byblemens,,
Mr. Wood, Acapulca; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Pearson's Lord Hill; 3, Mr. Ashwell, Princess Char. Yote; 4, Mr. Wood, Maria Louisa; 5 , Feathered Roses, 1, Mr. Banton, Allette; 2, Mr. Yeomans, Hero of the Nite; 3, Mr. Ashwell, Lady Middleton; 4, Mr. Banton,
Lady Crewe; 5, Mr. Wood, Triomphe Royale; 6, Mr. Burbidge, Doolittle. Flamed Roses, $1, \mathrm{Mr}$. Wood, Triomphe Royale; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Wood, Unknown; 5, Mr. Yeomans, Lady Midileton; 6, Mr. for a seedling Cineraria, Polygala cordata, Amaryiljs Johnsoni, pelargonium Lady Denbigh, Pimelea sylvestris, and Siphocam Sericea nova; 2, Mr. Bryan. Best 6 Calceolurius, Mr. Sharman, 3 Seedlings, Polyphema, Sir John Thorohd, and Harisonia.
Dest 6 Pelargoniums, Mr. Sharman, Discount, Capiratum superbum, Joan of Arc, Chef d'Cuvre, Hieauty of Ware,
Beauty of Walford. Best 12 Punsies, 1 , Mr. Sharman, Thompson's No. 17, Prince Albert, Princess Royal, Regulatur, Trans parent, Climax, Sylph, Seeding, Zelina, Trafalgar, Mr. Sharman, Maid, Seedling: Pelarmoniums, Comrad, Splendidissma, Allcla, Speculum mundi, superb, Grandifora, Jewess, Clara, Perfection, Unknown, Beauty of Ware, St. Leger, and Lord Auch graPilis erectal Cactus speciosus, speciosissimus, and Ackermani: Genista linifolia, Eranthemum bicolor, Elichrysum spectananthus parasiticus, Vinca rosea ald alba, Sempervivam Buckwell. Lantana mutabilis, and lilwwyia, spectsa; 2, Frours AND egetables.--Best Pine, Mr. Wade. Best Black Grapest, Bite, 1 , Buckwell, Black Hausburgh; 2, Mr. Buckwell. Best Apples, Mr. Buckwell, Muscat; 2 Mr. Buckulking Apples, C. E. West,
E. King, Esq., Noppareil. Bett Bate Keen'S
Esq, Normanton Wonder. Best Struwberries, Mr. Wade Saq, Normanton Wonder. Best Struwbences, Man. Cazlifowers, Bruns, Mr. Buckwell. Nülney Potatoes, C. ET, Welby, Man
Asparagus, C. E. Welbr, Esq. Cucumbers, C. E. Weley, Asparugus, C. E. Welbr, Esq. Cuccombers, C. E. Wictoria, Cos Lettuce, C. E. Welly,
of Kent. Rhubarb, Mr. Wade, Victor of Kent. Rhubarb, Mr. Wace,
Esq. Cabbage do., Mr. Buckwell.

## Cueornsey Horticultural Society, May 17,-At no former exhi-

 bition was there a richer display of Pelargoninma, Roses, andCalceolarias. Mr. Hoyle had the large medal awnded to him Colceolarias. Mr. Hoyle seedling and other Pelargoniums and Greenhouse Plauts. Mr. Cockburn obtained a medal for the best six forced Rosis The Multifore, pots, viz: :-Triomphe de Guerin, Devoniensis, The Mus Mrize for

 bymph. A medal was also given to Capt. Appleton, for CucumClowing Fuchssas:-Mav's Marijficent. Insigms. Ghoboga major, of well erown lincdintle Manglesil, and a varietv of see.. ing
Verbenas, one of a fine blush colour. The first prize was awarded to Mr. Robert MacCulloch for the best six Pelargoniums, viz. :Cyrus, Viola, Jittle Wonder, Joan of Arc. Lady Grabam Moore,
and Gailses's King. Mir, H. Dobrée's collection of greenhouse plants obtaized the first prize, amongst others there were cle-
matis Sieloldii, Sedum Sicboldij, two fne plants of Epiphyllum Bletia fascata, and a dozen new Pelargoniums. The same genJxias and Sparaxis; he had also a pan of 24 fine Pansies, which were the only ones exhibited, owirg to the boisterous weather. A premium prize card was awarded to Mr. Vidamour, for his first prize for a collection of Greeshouse Plants, which contained Amongst the other competitors were Mr. Hubert, Mr. C. de hurseryman. The latter had two very magnificent white Azaleas, Some forced gigantic Rhubarb was exhibited by Mrs. Naftel ; each stalk weighed 1 ll . The exceedingly wet and cold weather entertained in the beginning of Aprill, of an early springa, and this was very apparent in the productions of the cottagers.
Potatoes and Cabbages were neither so fine nor so abundant as
last Wast year; there was only one basket of Green Peas. Lettuce the quality and quantity broughe forward in the spring of last ever, such enttacers as did send in their vegetables, \&c., vere above mentioned, the folowing were annomnced:-Best Auricula, green-edgetlo Mr. C. de Jersey. Best. Seectlhang Ranunculus, Capt. mour. Best Double Ancmones, Mr. J. Vidumour. Best Tulips, firmis), Mr. Go Jun. Whecimen Stove Plant (Echinocactus clavi
Specimen Goye. Best Stove Planis, Mr. G. Woyle
. House Plant, Mr. R. MacCuloch. Best 20 do Sperimen Greenhouse Plont, Mr. R. Maccuiloch. Best 20 do,
Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Best 00 do., Mr. C. Gosselin. Best Ericus
Mr. J. Vidamour. Best seedling Pelargoniums, Mr. R. Luff Second-best do, Mr. J. Cockburn. Best Shore if dh., Mr. J.
Cockburn. Best Pelargoniunh, Nymph, Mr. J. Cockbum. Bes
12 do. Mr Best. Mr. J. Cockhum. Secord best 12 do., Mr. M. MacCullnch Mr. H. Dotre, jun Best seedling Kaiu, Mr. H. Dobré, jun.
Best collection of seefliny do, Mr. Kuff. Best Yxias, Mr. H
Dobree, juu. Best Seedling Sparaxis, Mr. H. Dobree, jun. Best
 (Torced), Devoniensis, Triormphe de Luxembourg, Thé Nêphétos J. Cockburn. Best Danzish Stocks, Capt. Appleton. Best seedling
Jent Mruby Valceolurit, Mr. J. Cockburn. Best collection of do.
Best
Beedling Heur. Best seeding Herbaceours Calccoluria, Mr. J. Cockburn. Secondmour. Secont-best do., Mr. J. Cockburn. Best Herbuceous Cul Verbenas, Capt. Appleton. Best Cinerarius, Mr. C. de Jersey. monophyllut, Mr. J. Hubert. Amavyllis, vittata, Mr. J. Cockburn Anagallis grandiffora, Mrse. Lutif. Collinsia bicolotor, Mr. P. Martin Cockburn. Fruyrs:-Best Dessert Pearis, Berrré Rance (1842),
Mr. T. Dumaresq. Best Dessert Apples ( (1842), Mr. H. Dobree
jun. Akparagus, Mr. A. Dobrée. Second-dest do., Mir. M. Cockhurn
Best Kidur, Potutoes, Mr. A. Dobree. Best Round do., Mr. A
Dolois do. Mr. H. Unbríe, jun. Best Peignton Cabbatges, Mr. J. Vida vort, Mr. If. Dobree, jun. Best Lettuces, Mr. W. Mellish. Jes Rhubarb (not forced), Dr. MeGrath, -A great number of Cot
tagens' Prizes, varying from 1s. to $5 s$, was distributed. Th frincipal axticles were Tulips, Ranunculuses, Anemones, Heartsearly Potatoes, and rhubarb among the vegetable produce.

Hampshive Horticallurral Suciet,y, May 18.- The second exhi bition of this society was held at the Archery Rooms. The
display in the varions classes, especially of flowers, was of a
very super Previous years. The attendance of visitors was numerous, (0ncidinwarded the prizes as follows :- Best Orchidareous plant Nerund. Mpst do. Masn ria aromatica), German silver medal
 Fourn tion of plants, bright silver medal, Rev. G. C. Fashleigh
 medal, Rev. Mr. Henville. Do. in pots under 16 , gilt rimmed briver Beadon. Best 12 Herbuceous plunts, gilt rim. br. medal
Varder. Best collection of do., do., Rev.
 Dean of Winchester. Do. flowerving shimbs, German indrons, do Bronze of Winchester, Four best shrubty Crle Whelarias, silt rimmed Cam. W. Campiton, Exq. Best colleption of do., do., W. J.
 rredal, Weartsease, do., W. J. Campion, Esq. Best 24 do., bronze Best Pceomies, gilt rimmed bronze medal, Dean of Win Best Sthaubervies, grapt rimmed bronze medal, Rev. Mr. medal, Mr. Stride. Best French Beans, do, Lady Hewitt Best Asparagus, do., M1. Stride. Best Melon, German silver medal, Holloway Beadon. Best Broccoli, gilt rimmed bronze medal, H. xTras.- Fuchsias, bronze medal, Rev, Mr. Henville. Bnlsams. pple, Onages, gilt rimmed bronze medal, R, Rawlins, Eso

Havleston Honticultural Sockety, MIay 23, - At this exhibition
the Mermbers' productions were numerous and yood, and some
line Ericas, \&.c. from Mr
the interest . Bell, of Bracondale, specimen plants. Prizes were awarded as follows
bers

Asyaruagus-extra prize, Rev. Wpurp. Spencer; boy 12 Pansies, best


## Proncra in potas and 3

Sush; best Brompton Stocks, Mr. Francis; best 3 Cabboagers, and rom open Mround, Xr. J. Tunmer
Lancaster Floral and Horticultzural Society, May 19,-This exhind was in at at mets a very gratifying one The show Tulips was very splendid, with some fine specimens of Pansy tensive gardens of Mrs. J. Ford; a fine Pineapple, from the
vardeu of $T$. Rawsthorne, Esq., of Hersham Hall; two fine cucumbers from the garden on $J$, Srout, Ess., and two beantiful bouquets from slee Hal, with the garden of Messrs. Hargreaves: there five stems weighing

 Bizarre le Noir- Mr. Rithardson; , Black 13agot. Grunda Sulicrb, greapes, 3 , Duke of Lancaster, Albion, Ambassador, Roi de
Ceris,Dolitte, Roo de Ceris-Capt. Wilkinson. Feathered Bizarres, 1, Trafalgar, Mrs. Ford; ; , Charies X., Mr. Ricbardson; 3, Duc de Savoy, and 4, Prestman's Seedling, Duchess of Hamilton;
5, Catafalque Ohd Dutch, J. Stout, Esq.; 6 , Goud Wears, Mr. Richardson; 7 , Je ne scai quoi, Mr. Waimsley; , surpasse Catafalque, Mr. Richardson; 9, Leopoldina, Mr. Walmsley. Featherea Byblcemens, 1, Bienfait, 2 , Black Baqueta, Mr. Richardson; 3,
 Riartreaves; $; 8$, Thompson's Vioiet, Mr. Hargreaves; 9 , Maitre partout, Mr. Richardson. Feathered Roses, 1 , Duc de Bronti, Mr.
Richardson ; 2, Dolittle, 3 , Compti de Vigilis, Duchess of HamilUnknown, 9 , Duches

 Brblemens. Hargreas 9 , Chaboneur Noir, Mr. R caster, Mr. Richardson ; 3, Pompey's Pillar, Mr. Jopson; ; 4 , Prin-
cess Charlote, Captain Wilkinson ; 5 , Incomparable Voortrelim, Mr. Richardsm; ; 6, Grand Cid, do.; 7 , Duc d'Anglaise, Mr. Hargreaves; 8, Zamere Brune, Mr. Jopson; 9. Incomparable, T.
Rawsthorme, Esq. Flamed Roses,, , Roi des Cerises, Mr. Richard-

 Mr. J. RRichardson, Yellow Tulip, Mina d'Or, Mr. Hargraves,
White Tulip, Duchess of Hamilton. Best double Tulit, 1 , Mafage de ina Fille, Mr. Walmsley; 2, Bizarre, Mr. Whalley;
Yellow, 1mehess of Hamilton. Pelurgoniums, the property of
Latders, 1, Queen of the Faries, 2, Comte de Paris, 3 . Garth's Vic tory, Mrs. Ford; Greenhouse Plants, 1, Hippeastrum psittacinum
Mrs. Ford; 2, Borronia serrulata, J. Armstrong, Esq.; 3, Epacri Australis, Rawsthome Fso Havdy Plants I Clematis Sie bustraiis, Mrs. Ford; 2, Rhododendron smithii, 3, Azalea lutea, T.
Rawsthorne, Esq. Herbaceous Plunts, 1, Dodecatheon alba, 2 D. metia, 3, Anomatheca cruenta, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. Bouquet 1, Mr. Walmsley: 2, Mrs. Ford; 3, Mrs. E. G. Hornby. Chnnr Yellow, J. Stout, Esq.; 3, Hymenée, Mr. Jopson. Cauliflouer. Mrs. E. G. Hornby; Cabbrge, Mr. Hargreaves; Cucumbers, J.
Stout, Esq. ; Gooseberies, Mrs. E. G. Hornby ; Asparagus, Mr. Jinn: Potatoes, Mrs. Gawthorp; Grapes,
ton; Rhubart, Mr. Hargreaves ; Pine Apples, T. Rawsthorne, Ess. ; Strawbervies, T.J. Knowlys, Est.; Peaches, J. Arrnstrong, Horticultural Eirhibition at the Botanic Garden, Liverpool, May 5.-The first for the year tooic place at the Botanic Garden, Edge-lane. The day was beautifully fine, and the company who more numerous than had been expected. The flowers occupied wo spacious marquecs, and those whimens of pelargoriums Azalens, Rhododendrons, and Orchidaceæ. E. D. Falkner, Esq, furnished some beautiful specimens or fuses, but sent a number of fine specimeps, but not for competition. The fruits and Pansies sent by T. O'Grady, Esq., West Derby, were pronounced
by several growers from the soull to he fat sapurior to arve they had ever seen, both for colour and thrir immense size. The fol ham and Son. Cape Heaths, 1, J. Hill, gro to R. Alison, Esq. T. Brocklehurst, Esq.; 2, J. Jennings, gr., to the Ferl of Derby
 1, G. Cunmmeham and son ; 2, Mo Mrs. Preston ; extra, J, T. Lees, gr. to C. Horsfall
 Walton, gr. to J. Hegan, Esq. : extra, A. Sinclair, Esq. Tulips
(twelve warieties), 1, Mr. J. Sonrn; 2, G. Evans, gr. to W.P Esq.; Extra, Messrs. Davies and Co. Miscelluncnhs Flortcr
(twelve varieties), 1 , the Earl of Derby; 2, J. Morris. MI. 10 .
 Maury, esq. ${ }^{2}$, Mrs. Preston; 3, R. Jones, Esq. Eatra Prize for Seedling East Lothian Horticultural Society, May 25.-The Society's first exhibition for 1843 was dington, when the following prizes were awarded:-20 Pansiea 1, Mr. M. Dawson; 2, Mr. T. Allan, gr. to Dr. Martine, 6 Tulips, 1, Mr. W. Thom, gr, to Capt. M. Iners; 2,
dison, gr. to the Eariof Wemyss. 6 Hardy Heldaceous Plants,
Mr. W. Rentoul, gr. to J. Balfour, Esq. 2 2, Mr. J. Addison
 larias,
3 Ccuetuses, , Mr. M. Mitchell, gr. to Lord Elcho; 2, Mr. J. Ad
dison. 6 Petargoniums, Mr. W. Rentoul. 3 Double Wallfower

Martin; 2, Mr. R. Hamilton, gr. to Sir D, Kinloch, Bart
6 Bnkinigy do, 1, Mr. Hendel son, gr. to J. Aitchson, Esq.; 2, Mri
C. Anderson, gr, to Sir Thr C. Anderson, gr. to Sir T. B. Hepburn, Bart. Mushrooms, 1, Mr'
A. Ramsay, gr. to Sir D. Bard. Eart. : Mr. J. Addison
Cucumbers, 1 , Mr. R. Hamilton; 2, Mr. A. Kinghorn. Asparugus


## dison; 2, Mr. Hent yor

 , Mr. M. Dawson; 2. Mr. H. Shiells. 6 Tulips, 1 , Mr. Oglvie; 2 variety of articles of tirst-rate excellence was sent to the roomss
for exhibition, viz, from Mr. Mitchell, Cape Heaths, Epacrises, Cactuses, Calceolarias, ; and from Mr. Kinghorn, Heaths,

Norfolk and Nomoich Horticultural Society, May 31.-At this
meeting the Pelargoniums were neither so numerous nor excellent as last year. Among the Members', the Calceolarias of of H. N. Burroughes, Esq., as well as of other gentlemen, were member for East Norfolk, called the Norfolk Champion, was a open petals. The vegetables were scarcely हo good as at the last Thompson and Mr. Morse, and some very fine Strawberries from Mrs. F. Noverre. The mostattractive things were the collection of Bracondale. The largest and choicest of Mr. Bell's plants were, - Euphorbia splendens, 6 feet high and 9 feet in circurafer ence; Leschenaultia formosa, 6 feet round, ant entire mass
bloon3; Erica renta
 of $E$. ventricosa coccinea muncr and major, E. prol el dels, E.
suaveolens, $E$. scariosa, E. sulphurea, E. thunbergia, E. linnooidec, Pimelea rosea, Polygala cordata, Kennedya monophylia,
Leschenaultia biloba, Hibbertia Cunninghamii, a very splendid Azalea lateritia, 4 feet high and 6 fpecimens for this country, were Beauty, Wonder, Ruby, Fancy, Sylph, Matilda, Prince of Waterlo Orange Boven, indispensable, Nymi,h, Flash, and Beirs Norfold
Hero. Messrs. Mackie and Ewing exhitited, Rosa indica, Theobaldire, Tea-scented, Triomphe du luxembourg. "There was also a large
collection of cut-blooms of Ghent Azaleas, which were very gay, Calendulacea grandis, Coccinea discolor, Helvola, Superbissuma incarnata, and Hybridum maximum. There were a ine lioxtma,
maxima nnd Cereus multiplex in bloom; Campanula grandis, and epacris heteronema. The prizes were thas atjudged:Ditto, Knevett's seedling and Royal Muscadine, C. Short, gr to F. Noverre: 2, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Kett, Dessent Apples,
Nonparcul, W. Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Ketr. Collection of Apples, W Scarlett, gr to Mrs. Kett. Peurs, Catillac, S. Short, gr to
Stracey, Esq. Cucumbers, Suffolk Hero, 1, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Esq.; \& , spence's Black Spine, R. Emins, gr. tu H.

 Warner, Myatt's. bages, I mperial, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burronghes, Esq. Lettuces, Mlark seeded cos, J. Gaiton, gr to to the Rev, C. Fillowes, equal.
Mushrooms, W. Gale, gr to H. N. Burroughes, Es Early Dutch, W. Warner, gr to W. Robinson, Esq. Sulad, , W Esq. Leeks, C. Short, gr to H, N. Burroughes, Esq. Citrons,
Mr. Archbell, gr to Lord Sondes. FLowBHS - Tulips, the best toff, Catatalque, Juputer, Lansdowne, Charles X. Byblcemens-
Grotius, Violet Alexander, Rio de Siam, Black Baguet, La Belle, Reise de Ssame. Ruses-Triomphe Royale, Lady Crewe,
Rose Parfaite, Cérise a Belle Forme, Gnarare, Balls' Rose. Tulips,
 Conquerop, Coranation, Beatrice, Orange Boven, Life Gua'llman, fectoon, Climax, Joan of Arc, Fanui Giain Liela, Susiania, Lady 18, H. N, Burroughes. Est., M.P. C. ml , tw de Pa, S., Erect mm . Joan of Arc, Bridesmaid, Miss Hoste, Fienzi, Fanny Garth, Coro-
 Ganes's King, Chef d'Cuvre, Garth's Victory, Ambassador. J. Burronghes. Im. /, it seedling, J. Barkway, Fuchsio, Comeptera,
 gr to Rev. E. Fellowes. Do. collection of 12 , Hon, ai, itcy. R.


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Roaturghshire Horticultural Soci, $\cdot \%$, April 19.-This Society
held its first Meeting for the seasc 11 , $t$ jedturwh when held its first Meeting for the seasc 11 , $t$ Jedburgh, when prizes
were awarded for the following ast, les:-Polyanthuses, $1, \mathrm{Mr}$. W. Dean
T. Weir


 Wouglas, Thomson's Queen. England's Defiance, Lovegrovers Dolce, Duchess of Roxburgh, and three Seedlings; 2, Mr. Weir,
for Loxd Douglas, Gem, Beeiansea, Castere Craig, Defiance, Veitrh's
Conqueror, Lady Peel, Emperor, Doctor, Ringleader, meghan's Conqueror, Lady Peel, Emperor, Doctor, Ringleader, Kogland's
Defiance, and CCimax. Asparagus, $1, \mathrm{Mr}$. Weir ; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Ross.
Cucumbers, Mr. Oliver. There were presented at this meeting some very fine cut specimens of Camellias, Acacia armata, australis, very splendid
blossoms, and
by Mr. Deans.


 Tulip Show, Walton, Derbyshire, May 30.-This show was held
at the Hat and Feathers, Walton, and the following prizes were at the Hat and Feathers, Walton, and the following prizes were
given:- Feathered bizarres: 1 , Duc de Lancaster, Mr. Marsien; 2,
Trafalgar, Mr. Mear. .i, Firebrand, Mr. G. Holmes; 4, Defiance, Trafalgar, Mr. Bear, .., Firebrand, Mr. G. Holmes; 4, Defiance,
Mr. MatM.en, ', Priestman's Seedling, Mr. Rodpers; 6, Crown
Prme. Mr. Hi, rd ; 7, Black Prince, Mr. Mather ; 8, Dutch CataLa Cantique, Mr. Rodgers; 3 , Gabriel's Patriot, Mr. Modgers ; 4, 4,
Sovereign Royal. Mr Sovereign Royal, Mr. Beard; 5, Albion, Mr. Rnc gers; 6 , Lustre
de Beaule, Mr. Beard; 7 . Duc de Savoy, Mr. Mather: S , La Cantique, Mr. Mather. Feathered Roses, I, Lady Crewe, Mr. T. Oak
ley ; 2, Lady Crewe, Mr. Beard; 3, Mrs. Mundy, Mr. Holmes 4 ,
Velure, Mr. Beard; 5, Dooljtle, Mr. Beard; 6, Unknown, Mr Holmes; 7 , Rose Bagot, Mr. Marscen; 8, Triomphe Royale, Mr
 Marsden. Feathered Byblomens, 1, Violet Alexander, Mr
Marsficn, 2. Wa-nington. Mr. Marsden; 3, Benfaite, Mr.
Ikclmes; 4, io st Jleval fer. Mir. Uikley; 5, Gay Stella, Mr
 Mybden,
Byblemen, Mr. Oakley; ; , Pennsylvania, Mr. Marsden. Selfs,
Bizarre Breeder, Mr. Beard; Rose Breeder, Mr. Holnnes; Mir 'Or, Mr Marsde

Warrington Tulip Show, May 19.- At the spring meeting of the Wrizes were awarded for Tulips:-Premier Prize for the bes Trulip, Benenfait. Mr. Hardy. Feathered Bizames, 1, Sultana, Mr. 5, Surpasse Catatalque, 6, Firebrand, Mr. Hardy. Flamed Bizarres 5 , Wright's No. 63 Seedling, 6, Unknown, Mr. Nunnerley
Feathered Byblemens, 1 , Grotius, 2 , Bienfait. Mr. Hardy; 3 , Unnown, Mr. Nunnerley; 4, Seedling, Mr. Wilson; 5 , Surpassant fond Noir, Mr. Nunnerley; 2, Qileen Caroline, 3, Unknorsn, Penkrth. 6, Ninnc Rcs, Ur. N nmet'r. Feathereth Fioses, 1 ,
Heroine, 2 , Lady Crewe, Mr. Hardy; 3, Walworth, Mr. Wison,
4, Duc de Bronti, Mr. Hardy; 5, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Bloore; 6 , , Duc de Bronti, Mr. Hardy: 5, Hero of the Nile, Mr. Bloore; 6 2, Triomphe Royale, Mr. Nunnerley ; 3, Lord Hill, Mr. Bloore; men, Lancashire Hero, Rose, Mrs, Mundy, Mr. Hardy. Mots-
White, Flag, Mr. Blnore; Yellor, Min d'Or, Mr. Hardy.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER LSEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL

## Begoniace

##  organ Mountans of Brazil, fowards the cluse of last season, tor the first tume, and has agam flowered early in the present year. Plants still continue in flower, and will probably blossom throughout the grearer part of the year. In height, branching ifberal.y, and producing a great quantity of prominient capsules, benng of a bright deep red colour, while the space between the projecting angies of the latter is shaded off almost to wh species known <br> $\qquad$ the species, common cuttings are employed, and are treated in ing off. The plant, like mos <br> $\qquad$ <br> $\qquad$ that the drainage be so good as to admit of this fluid passing off (Half hardy Prinus; var, grandiflota. Large-flowered Erinus.  make the ly ds of the flower-garden, the smaller wases or baskits lesser parterres of the conservatory as summer ornaments, the

rated pots or vases employed to eniiven the greenhouse,--so gay
during the warmer months of the year. For all these purpoces.-
for filling boxes to place in balconies, for vases to stand at the top of steps or along balustrades, for elevated stone parterres in ornamental the elevated shelves of greenhouses, and even for putting ont in edging by the sides of walks in conservatories- there is hardly
pettier or more interesting object in the whole range of easily
cultivated fowers of a cutivated fowers of a warl character. But the variety at
present recommended is a yet more enchanting litte plant, in
consequence of its fowers being much larger, ancil thereforemore
specious, than those of the original species : and on this account specious, than those of the original species ; and on this accous
it has a far more brilliant appearance when in blossom. We me
with it last autumn in the sursery of Messrs. Henderson, Pine Apple-place, where it was making a very admirable display in
the greenhouse. These gentlemen, we understand, obtained it
from Mr. Frazer, nurseryman have raised it from seed. Whether, however, it is an accidental
varlation, prodiced castally or by good culture, or whether the scil ermas, we have mot ascertamed, The plant is certainly a such, deserves, from the popularity of the species, to be unıver-
sally cultivated. From its low, half-trailing character, it is
peculiarly fitted for planting in very small beds, or particularly peculiarly fitted for planting in very small beds, or particularly
broad and shallow pots or vases, or for placing round the etge
near the margins of larger plots and borders, especially where or near the margins of larger plots and borders, especially where
they are a litte raised, so that it can hang down over their sides
hi w whid, aya mo. more specifically suggest its being used as an edgmg to conservatory borders that are not too much shaded
The necessity for something of a lively description in such
positions must be strongly apparent to the observantly tasteful, positions must be strongly apparent to the observantly tasteful,
and nothing would be more agreeable or showy than the presen
plant. Not knowing its origin, we are not aware whetber it be reproduced by seeds. It may be increased either by cuttmop shoots with earth in, the former season. It is not quite hardy,
and must have the protection of a frame in winter, where it ca and must have the protection of a frame in winter, where it can
be kept either as large plants for spring propagation, or as young
autumn-raised stock.-Paxton's Magezzine of Botany,

## MISCELLANEOUS

## Two boiled Potatoes, strained through kitchen sieve,

 Of mordant mustard take a singic spoon, Distrust the condirnent that bitus too soon Four times the spant with oil of Lucca crow True taste requires it, and your Poet begs, Let Onions' atoms lark within the bowl,And, scarce suspected, animate the whole;

## As maic

Oh, great and glorious ! Oh, herbaceous meat T would tempt the dying anchoret to eat;
$\qquad$

## Horticultural Society.-Advices have been receive

 from Mr. Hartweg, dated Bogota, 31st March. He was at that time on the point of starting for the town of rooded country, and thence he was to proceed to Cartha gena on his return to England. His collections from Popayan and elsewhere filled 14 chests, in which were species of Orchidaceæ, several fine plants of Thiebaudia 12 J kinds of seed, and about 4000 dried specimens.The Weather.-We have miserably wet weather, no atwee 20 therwise if the baroweter keeps Huctuating 3010 , or 3020 deg. it would more than double the ower of the atmosphere to dispose of aqueous vapour and keep the stratum of air free from clouds from the
height of 1300 feet to 3000 . The temperature of our summer months depends mostly on the height of the barometer. The whole country is now a morass, and the exhaling foliage of crops, woods, \&c. \&c. enormous. We
had yesterday a thunder-storm about noon, preceded by o dark a sky that the clergyman could scarcely see to read the church service.-John Williams, Pilmaslon, une 5, 1843.
India.-The dates from Calcutta, are 21st April. A meeting had been held at Agra, at which it was resolved to establish an Agricultural and Horticultural Society fox tendant of the Government Botanic Gardens sape le Bengal in the Tenasserim, on medical certificate.Irdian News.
To Destroy Cook Roaches.-We understand that the Mesoning method has been successfully practised by arsenic is mixed with four ounces of tallow, and the two are melted together in an eartlien pipkin. When smaall pieces of wood are dipped in the tallow, which forms over them a coating. They are stuck about in the pots, when the cock-roaches greedily attack them and
perish.
Wheat, 30 Quarters an Acre--Possibility is one thing, present practicability another, and while the the latter. Mr. Pusey raises the average British pro
 printed so loug ago as 1774 , by C. Varlo, Esq., are recorded (vol, i. p. 292, and seq.) a set of experments for determining the space Wheat requires to flourish on; and at p. 299 he concludes- "I say one foot square a foot square contains 144 square inches, this allows nearly 5 square inches to an ear ; room enough to admit air and sun for ripening it ; and $30+9=270$ ears per square yard. Now, a fine ear of Wheat (we are talking of possibilities) will yield 80 grains weight of corn ;
and $80+270=21,600$ grains, or $31 b s, 1 \frac{1}{4}$ oz, per square
yard. And an acre being 4,840 square yards, will

But this decides only the space required; the next ques
 30 roots will not flourish su a square foot; auch wo hnow leaf, or even kill the seed. But have we learned enough, even yet, of the respective functions of individual manures, and of their mutual reartions when mixed, to know hor largely they may be applied, in due proportions, to regu-
late each other ?
humus meat enjoys and cerces
f animal manure will run it to leaf and straw, whils
xepes of salt and lime will kill the seed. They seem to applied in due proportions to supply all that the plant rocnires, and to regulate each other's operation in ex-
$\qquad$ when the ground is thus made as rich as the seed will bear, we can continue to feed and stimulate the growing plant, fies meated top-dressings, of whicis the kinds and quantiof the season: ammonacal manures if the plant is thin and so forth Met ic:l wntht, viz, that in Belgium, where every article in: num i carefully preserved, to restore to the soil all above computation nor, indeed, do not approach the Wry, e. But the question is not one of mere quantity of manure, but of its most effective application; and the Belgian farmer, with all the practical perseverance, ha different kinds than we have, nor of their mutual correc
Encyop proportions. We have reports in the from ground-dressing only; a long step in advance from our present position; and more recently 23 qrs.-" Brit.
Husb." vol. i. 381. An instance may be quoted in which practice has overtaken a computation analogous to the bove. Last year a farmer of our neighbourhood (Mr oots, and Beer) weighed some select Man bel calculation, gave 80 tons an acre, and he said he would not be satistied till he had realised that product. I exgencies; but we now see, in the advertisements of Potter's Artificial Guano, a report of 86 toms Mangel-wurzel per 6 tons Spredes he more it gains in depth as well as in surface, and it is an interesting question how deep our different root-crops may advantageously penetrate ; and how much deeper where the air is drawn down and circulated in the soil by under draining, as by this depth the possible amount of root-crops must be limited. The best proportions of practice" may be dided formad by The quantities and best proportions of the materials equired for feeding the plant may be indicated by comparative analysis of good and bad crops, and those of the exciters by the study of their re-actions, with the observation of their effects; "practice with science" may adreat roops can be obtained upon choice land only. But whit in inferior land? Mechanically or chemically? The first points out its own remedies; and those of the latter
may be indicated by analysis; the difficulty is that they costly. But what would be too costly to bring "poor land" into condition to produce 30 or even 15 qrs. of Wheat an acre; or 86 tons of Mangel-wurzel ; or 50 tons of Swede Turnips; or other crops in propore manures? The concentrated and saline manures offer us a new and daily-extending resource; and as they increase the produce, so more stock will be fed and more yard down, and enrich the manures may be goy extent an the amonaca matters also, which have most of the effects of yard-dung ase with concentrated manures answer other pur mors or has turned to account; the liquid part over the adjoining meadows--the solid collected in cess-poos, an If judiciously employed, each to the best advantage, ne shall probably have manures enough, not only to increa in better and better heart, and our farmer's and husbandmen too. In what degree these speculations may be reat fane must show. Liming our appears probable and praclicable, why should has been may be again. What one foot has produced another may But what is to be done for the farmer while tais At progress? While the grass grows the horse stalture will not pay prices, and with present produce, to the landlords, whelher, instead of abating their rents, it will not be better to return an equivalent proportion in the concen rated manures, with plain directions for their use, and would probably beneft the farmer in his next crop to two or three times the amount, and much more prospectively
by showing him how to increase his produce from year"to proceeding, the veturn to Agricultural prosperity genetry by the it would proportionately benefit the counpractically refure the taunting argument that "the land from the Plyme population."
from the Plymouth Herald.)
clusion of Mr. Lawrence's. - [The following is the con "General Directions.-I must now give you a few general directions. Be very particular in keeping your
garden free from weeds; do not put off hoeing till weeds eche ar when the you cannot get rid of them. When the weather is dry, hoe as often
as any weeds appear above ground; you can go over the whole of your garden in a very shori time in this way, and you will find, by following this upin April and May, your ground will be clean all the summer, and with much less
labour than is required when weeds are once let get ahead. You should have a tool to use between your crops, like the common hoe, but with two prongs instead of the cutting edge; the prongs should be a little larger than those of a dung-fork, six inches long, and about four inches
apart. You will find it very beneficial to your crops to loosen the earth with this occasionally, between the rows of plants. In November and December, throw up every bed intended for Barley: this gets the mougested in the working order, and renders it much more fruitful. I wish also to press on your attention, with respect to all crops, namely, that much is lost by planting too closely, let the ground be ever so good. This is a mistake you are all which is called the physiology or principles of vegetation. A free exposure to air is absolutely necessary to the support both of animal and vegetable life. The blood of animals, after being forced from one part of the heart, through the vessels called arteries, all over the body, returns by
another set of vessels called veins, to a different part of the heart, in a very impure state; from thence it passes into the lungs, or lights as you would call them, where it is it, and renders it, with some additions, acrain this purifies lation. It then returns to the heart again, and is again sentround the body as before: and thus it circulates, regularly undergoing purification in the lungs every turn. Nature performs a like process in some respects in vegetation. Plants derive their nourishment partly from air, the earth derives all its fertility from the air. The leaves are the lungs of vegetables; their juices also circulate where they absorb the main prizciple of their eupport, and return by another set of vessels, and deposit the materials which cause the growth of plants. Your vegetables would not grow without air and light in the richest soil that ever was made. It follows, therefore, that the earth sphere or air, that it may absorb the necessary moisture for the nourishment of the roots ; and that the leaves should all be freely exposed, in order that the fluids circulating through them may also absorb from the air the mate-
rials necessary for the support of the plant. I hope you rials necessary for the support of the plant. I hope you
now nuderstand that, what you call making the most of your ground, by planting close, is, in truth, making the least of it ; that is to say, when the plants are so near to each other as to prevent the exposure of the roots and
leaves of all to a free circulation of air. You have all planted rows of Potatoes so near together that the haulms of the rows, when high and strong, met; and you have probably observed, in this case, nearly all the under leaves yellow and decayed. Nature intended every one of these intentions, which I hope you will avoid in future. You must make a hole on the waste, near each of your gardens, \&c., for these will rot in time, and make good manure.
Pigs.-I have a word or two to say about your pigs, as I expect every one of you to keep one. In the first place must therefore always be attentive to the roof of the sty, and see that it does not let wet. The open part of the and where the pig feeds and exercisen and be pranked, Wet to drain away to the dungheap. The sty must be and clean; it should be cleansed every day. Dry leaves Straw for the bed, when straw is scarce. I would recommend you not to buy in your pig before May, as you him earlier wome difficulty in finding sufticient food for not leass than six or seven months old. As there is very to grommon or waste on which your pigs could be turned leaves, pods of Peas, and Beans, \&c. to supply them with sufficient food in the sty during the summer. One hog sho you must have, and as soon as you can afford it you should get another, that one may be filling while the other the wash whilied; moreover, it is an advantage not to give better on it when is fresh, for pigs are found to thrive intended for the pigs be boiled, and then mashed up with the wash. As soon as the Acorns and BeechDery are ripe, set the children to collect them, as they are you must phing food for pigs. In the beginning of October and more Potatoes and Carrots, which you will then have in abundance. A pig will require about two bushels of

Potatoes, and one of Carrots or Parsnips boiled, and as the appetites of piga will vary, you must watch them when feeding, and give a little more or less at a meal taking care not to give at one feed more than they eat up I chould say four times during November and December, while fatting. During the last week of October, mix Wnile fatting. During the last week of October, mix
about half a peck of Barley-meal with the allowweeks in November, one peck ; each of the two last weeks, a peck and a half; the two first weeks in December, two peeks each; the third week, three pecks; and the fourth week, four pecks. It is necessary to be careful in
increasing the Barley-meal; this must be done gradually in order to prevent surfeit, which will throw the pig and produce more than you want them ripen well, and put them by for fatting the pigs to managed the pig well, he will be fat; if he be not, yo must give him a little more time, for he ought: to be thoroughly fat before he is killed. I cannot dispose of the the Author of "Cottage Economy." He proceeds follows: "The inwards are next taken out, and if the wire be not a slattern, here, in the mere offal, in the mere family for a week, and hog's puddings for the children, \&c." "The butcher the next day cuts the hog up, and then the house is filled with meat-souse, griskins, blade cheek, thigh-bones, spare-ribs, chines, belly pieces last of the latter not before the end of about four or five weeks " All the other sides that remain, and that are called flitches, cured for bacon. They are first rubbed with salt on their insides or fiesh sides, then placed one on the other, th flesh sides uppermost, in a salting-trough, which has
gutter round its edges to drain away the brine; for to have gutter round its edges to drain away the brine; for to have fine bacon the flitches must not lie sopping in brine, which gives it a bad taste. Every one knows how different is the taste of fresh dry salt from that of salt in a dissolved state; the one is savoury the other nauseous let it melt, and sink in, but not lie too long; change the flitches; put that at bottom which was first put on the for making the flitches sufficiently salt, it depends on cir cumstances-the thickness of the flitch, the state of the weather, the place where the salting is going on. It takes a longer time for a thick than a thin flitch; it takes longer in dry than in damp weather; it takes longer in a dry score, in weather not very dry nor very damp, about six weeks may do; and as yours is to be fat, which receives are injury from over salting, give time enough, for yo for salting should be cool, and where there is a free circulation of air. Confined air, though cool, will taint meat The Author then directs that the bacon should be smoked, and not dried, that the flitches should be hung up in a chimney where no rain could fall upon them, and not so near the fire as to melt ; that the smoke should proceed by day, a month would be long enough for the flitches to remain in the chimney; but if not, rather noore time mus be given, taking care not to leave them long enough to get
rusty; that the flitches should be dried to the hardness of a board, but yet not quite dry; that before the bacon loung up in the chimney it should be laid on the floor powdered over pretty thickly with bran, that this should lard must be taken care of and put away in bladders, mixing a little salt with it will make it keep good for a for you the thowledge I could dent the pig, for $h$ will furnish you with a great nurober of good, hearty, and nourishing meals after your day's toil, throughout the year ; and I hope you will not only attend to all I have written, but pick up ail the information you can as to the little additional trouble, for "there are no gains withou pains." "Cleanliness, Neatness, Regularity, and Orden. Strict attention to these qualities is of the utmost importance to your welfare. Make them the habits of you and a great advantage to them through life. Cleanliness is said to be next to godliness: on the latter it is unneces sary for me to say anything more than to urge your regula attendance at your church on a Sunday, where you will be taught the vast importance of this virtue to your condition, here and hereafter, by your good minister, who, $l$ know, Cleanliness contributes greatly to your health, as well as comfort and appearance. Neatness carries with it its own where it is least expected, in the dwellings of the poor It shows a disposition, in the dwelliags of the little advantages you may have; it is an encouragement to those who have done something to serve you to do more. Order and regularity in all things are well worth your attention they will save you both time and money; have a place for everything, and everything in its place. The wife should have a regular time, every day, allotted for the performarrange them as to devote as much time as possible, of the most favourable part of the day, to the garden; but she
must never lose a day's work when she can get paid fo one, unless prevented by illness, or the necessary care of yever childe. As every day briags ins on do doy There is some trath in the old proverb, "One to-dgy is worth two to-morrows." Regularity in your payments is a most important consideration; without the strictest: attention to this, neither your own labour, nor any advantages that may be offered to you, will long mend your condition, or save you pay ready money you can go to the best market, buy the dent dent, and you have no chance of paying off old scores, for your wants and your mear one another. For fear of offending those in whose power you have thus placed yourself, you must continue dealing with them; you must be content to take those articles, of inferior quality, which others who go with money in their hands, have refused ; and you must pay the best price, nevertheless, to cover the risk the shopkeeper runs in trusting you. You become dependent, your spirit becomes broken by difficulties, you become careless and negligent, and are lost men. If you are thrown bebind hand by any chance accident, borrow of your masters, who will always help a good servant in these cases ; but do not run in debt at the shop; do not even resort to this if you can possibly avoid it, for "the that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing." Cleanliness, neatness, regularity, and order must be enforced on your children, both by your advice and example. They will all have to get their livelihood in one kind of service or other; most of them will look for places nearly all the the possession of these qualities make less servant I have seen many cases in wich reall industrious servants, who were never idle but who were always in a muddle, and had neverdone their work merels for want of math rho 1 athers themselves, with time to spare for their own purposes, and with satisfaction to their employers."

Service.-The few last observations have suggested to my mind some reflections on the subject of service in general, which I think may be useful to you, and with which I shall close my observations. I have always heard very general complaints by servants, both agricultural and domestic, of the treatment and conduct of their masters and mistresses ; sometimes, no doubt, with good reason, for we are all erring mortals. But the number of the satisfed bear a very small proportion to the number nf
the dissatisfied ; and truth compels me to say, that I have generally found those who were contented with their situ ations happened to be the best of servants. Again 1 have known some servants give a man the worst of characters as a master, and others give the very same man a character just the reverse. How come these things to
pass? I will tell you. Careful, industrious, and faithful servants generally make good masters; and there arc very few exceptions to this. Good men make gond
masters to such servants from a natural feeling and sense of justice. Bad men, in other respects, often make good masters for their own interest only. Every man, be his character what it may, feels that good servants are necessary to his own peace and comfort; and to keep them, will leave him I know this to be the feeling of they master and mistress I have ever talked with on this subject. I never find any one who is not sensible of the value of a really good servant, in any situation; or, who is not ready and willing to make any reasonable sacrifice complain of neglect or ill-treatment-though such com plaints are, I am aware, too often well founded-I am sure that in nine cases out of ten it arises for inattention or misconduct, in some way or other; and a the same causes will lead to the same consequences, wherever they go, as soon as they feel from their master conduct towards them, that they are losing his esteem and consideration, let me advise them, at once, instead of leavigg a master and abusing him, to look carefully back upon, and examine their own conduct, and see if they have been, upon all occasions, faithful, just, and obedient to him. If they do this sincerely and honestly, I suspect their master's conduct towards them. If, upon reflection they find that they have failed in their duty, they must exert themselves to xepair the mischief, and regain lost ground. If they feel they have done their duty, they should respectfully inquire whether their employer has any complaint to make, and tell him, at the same time, a cause of their inquiry. Jhis woulderstandine in future You are always too ready to change your masters, on very slight grounds, without recollecting that you must meet with difficulties and something you may not like in every situation; and that in changing, you, are probubly flying from one evil merely to run into another, perhaps fying from one evil merely to run into another, perbap service, appear to me to be aware bow material it is to your interest to continue as long as possible in the same place. After long service, a servant becomes ac quainted with all his master's views, wants, and habits,
and knows how to serve and please him better than any one else. This gives an old servant a great advantage tha he cannot have in a new place. As the period of service increases, so does the attachment of the master ; and from this naturally spring acts of consideration and kindness it leads to momerous little privileges and advantages, which a servant, continualiy on the move, can never know Should death, or any other circumstance reuder it neces-
sary for a servant to look out for another place, long service with the late master is the best recommendation he can take. Such a person is sure to have a choice of the most desirable situations; and, in old age or sickness, whom he may have served long and faithfully. Poor Richard says:-

## Nor yet an oft--removed family,

lh is true settled b are these children, in consequence of the complaints I hear in almost every famaily of the habits and conduct of servants now, as compared to what they used to be. Whatever
may be said of the situation of agricultural servants, (and I am fully aware that they have not had those comforts they are fairly entitled to,) this is very far from being the
case with domestic servants. Within the last few years, their wages have been greatly increased: their only neces sary expense, namely, clothing, has been very greatl diminished; they have become extremely particular, both as to the quantity and kind of work they would perform; and equally so as to the quality of their fare. I want to have strict justice done on all sides. I wish most anziously to see the labourer and his children engaged in treated with kindness and consideration. But I must tell you and them, that all these advantages are due only to those who strive to perform their various duties to the obliging, ready to do the work justly required of them, industrious and careful in the execution of it. fasthful guardians of the property entrusted to their care, and ever watchful of their master's interest. I will give you one caution at parting, though I hope and believe it is of supplying labourers with gardens, and to their keeping pigs, \&c. ; because they think that having a garden to return early from it-and to steal away from it when his master's absence may afford him an opportunity. The same persons think that having a pig will be a temptation to a poor man to pilfer all he can for its support;
corn, grain, straw, \&c. I do not believe a word of this; for, making due allowances for the different advantages of different stations amongst mankind, I believe the
poor to be full as honest as the ricl ; but I mention these poor to be full as honest as the rich; ; but I mention these
objections to you in order that you may be particularly careful to avoid every act that might give any persons the least ground for supposing they were sufferers by any
advantage given to you. Take nothing that does not belong to you ; neither goods nor time. For, if you rob your master of time which he pays you for, it is the same thing, in substance, as robbing him of his money. When you lay down jour heads to rest at night, employ, flecting upon your conduct through the day. Judge yourselves, as you may rest assured you will hereafter be judged by Him "to whom all hearts are open, and and desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid;' and a sure and safe guide for thourselves to sleep, will be I shall add nothing more at present, but that I hope, ere long, to see you baking your own bread, and brewing your own beer. This must be deferred till you can save will have your hands pretty full now, and will want every farthing you can save for some time to come, to supply yourselves with garden-tools, the hog-tubs, \&c. go so far. I shall watch your proceedings with great interest, and shall hope to find you have attended to all my directions, or be able to give me a good reason for not
having done so. The deserving may be sure of encouragement. If they are at any time in want of further information or advice, or of any assistance in my power to afford them, it shall be always at their service. With every wish
for your increased comforts and happiness, which after all for your increased comforts and happiness, which after all
will mainly depend on your own industry and general good conduet, I remain, your faithful servant, Charizs

## GARDEN MEMORANDA

 Highcherere, the enrhi Caernarvon's.-There was lately blooming,most splendidly at this place, which has al ways been celebrated for



Wenerally surcharged with colour, excepting in those instances
where they had run back and bee ren
stanct stancy is more to be depended on. Among the Roses Goldham's and his Ellen, which has the its singularly bold and fine flame,
 Maria is this season in great purity of ground, with the feather and flame most delicately pencilled. The Gem is also in its true
claaracter with its high and rich colour, but wanting sun to blead the ground colour. Triomphe Royale, Aglain, and Fleur des
Dames were in fine character. The Duchess of Sutherland amonrg the Byblemens clamed particular attention, not alone for the
beauty of the fiower, but for its constancy also; every bloom was beauty of the fower, bat for its constancy also; every bioom was
true to its character, pure in the white, and rich and decided in the markings. Pandora, a rocy purple, was not so fine asid it was
Inst season, the nutter perals had evidently been cramped by the uritowari, thate of the weather. Musitrona was in great perfec.
tion The Louls were on the decine, but enough remained to
show Jown Kemble weere fine. Naperion, $z$ flower with $a$. bold darlk
flame, forms a valuabie addition to a bed, dedme, forms a valuable addition to a bed, from it being so deci-
dedy different from others. Lord Nelson, Holmes' favourite), and Franklin's. Superb were also fine. In Bizarres Polyphemus was heavy and bad, excepting in two or three in
stances before alluded to. Milton not pood
 Bedford, a feathered bizarre, a fine middle-row flower, and Davy's
Comet, good. Apelies and Strong's King were both fine. last season comes fine, and is peculiar for the deepness of the yellow and the intense black of the flame and feather; the rew
we have noticed were either old varieties in very fine condition or flowers not generally found in collections. It was evident upo expand the hlooms more kindly. A few have broken into colo to this scason; we noticed a bizarre which promises to be a great ac quisition; in its present state jt bids fair to surpass Strong's King,
the yellow and scarlet are fine and clear, the cup short and wellfornied, petals firm and waxy, the colourr is distributed in a dee rich feather, alike in all the petals; it is to be named Goldham clear. Anounher bizarre a seed wing from Polyphemus, having a
fection delicately $y$-pencilled feather, to be called Per fection, with a rose just opening, and promising well, were the
elite of the newly-broken flowers. - Mray 22 .

Manual of British Botany; containing the Flowering Plants and Ferrs, arranged accordiny to the Natural Orders. By C. C. Babington, M.A. Small 8 vo

Mr. Babington has long been known as a most diligent and critical investigator of our wild plants, and we are glad to find that he has made public the result of his he makes in the preface explains what it was that led him to consider this kind of investigation worth the

From the attention which has long been paid to the excellent botanists who have, since the time of the justly celebrated Ray (not to go further back) employed genous products of these kingdoms, the Auther, common it is believed with most English botanists, not suppose that much remained to be done in British botany ; for he could not expect that after the labours of such mea as Smith, Hooker, Lindjey, and others, and the publication of so invaluable and unrivalled a collection of figures as is contained in the English Botany, ther could still be many questions concerning the nomenclature determinatiderabie number of unascertained species, the not however advanced far in the critical examination our native plants before he found that a careful comparison of indigenous specimens with the works of eminen cintinental authors, and with plants obtained from othe parts of Europe, must necessarily be made, for it appeared England was different from that used in employed in that often plants considered as varieties here were held to be distinct species abroad, that several of our species were only looked upon as varieties by them, and also that the mode of grouping into genera was frequently essentially
"The discovery of these facts produced considerable the author was led to consider what could have The following appears to be the most probable explana century Sir J. E. Smith became the close of the last of the Herbarium of Linnæus, and was thus enabled to ascertain, with very considerable accuracy, the British species which were known to that distinguished man, and to publish, in the most improved form that he had given to his system, a remarkably complete and excellent Flora of thim. Then followed the long-continued separation European nations, by which we were almost complete prevented from observing the progress which botanical science was making in other countries, and at the same time our own Flora was continually receiving accessions of new plants which it was nearly impossible to identify German species detected and published in France and so wedded to the system of Linnæus, and it may even perhaps be allowable to add, so well satisfied with our own proficiency, that, with the honourable exception of Britain who took any interest or mid the latanist to the classification by Natural Orders whil adopted in France, and to the more minute and accurate examination of plants which was caused by the employment of that philosophical arrangement

The publiration of so complete and valuable Linnæan work as the English Flora greatly contributed to the permanency of this feeling, and accordingly we hind that at very recent period working English continental floras, and indeed even now many of those
cultivators of British by
the Brish botan
mpon looking through Mr. Babington's pages we find will bear thes. But whether or not all his new species time a matter of of examination will probably be for some he deserves credit for calling attention to circumstance which have been very generally overlooked. For our selves we are far more inclined to reduce than to increas the number of species in books; and to regard the distinctions which many Botanists suppose to be per manent, merely as triffing deviations from ordinar structure, analogous to those which occur in so much more marked a manner in the animal kingdom, withou however leading zoologists into the error of confounding them with species. When we see the extroordinary creations which are now springing up in gardens; whe we know that plants with glmost all the characters of Azalea pontica, for instance, have been bred out capsules of the common Rhododendron ; and when we consider the very unexpected discoveries lately mad experimentally by the Dean of Manchester among specifis and but pans before we recognise as Babington separates $G$. intermedium from $G$, urbanum Dryas depressa from D. octopetala, or Thesium humile from T. linophyllura
However this may be, there is no doubt that Mr Babington's is a very valuable contribution to our know leage of British plants, full of original information and the adoal remark. , has also an excellent feature, in those points in the specific characters of difficult genera, to which attention is most particularly demanded.

Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley (Lindley's
Theory of Horticulure).-8vo. Vienna. 1842.
Turs is a translation into German of the well-known English work, with some valuable notes and observations by the translator. As it may interest our readers to know the opinion of well-educated foreigners upon the importauce of correct theory to Gardeners, we select a few passages explanatory of the translator's views
In the preface, after some complimentary matter, whic need not be extracted, the taxt proceeds thus : The ar of gardening has hitherto consisted of a mere medley of isolated or ill-arranged rules, and the individuals engaged in it usually received nothing more than a tradesman-
like and superficial education, principally dependent on the capaitio of their degree of instruction masters or employers. Suct a satisfactory, but it is a question whether this is so at the when we listen to the complaints eituer of garden proprietors or of gardeners, who often find themselves foiled in the culture of most important plants for want of som sound principies of action. Much fame, indeed, has already been earned by gardening, but it will be more considered principles and scientific views.

The most profitable and useful appropriation of the soil forms the most solid prosperity of all countries. It is therefore the chief problera of our art, for the great teacher, Nature. If our questions are well put, we are sure to receive in all cases the same answer, because nature remains invariably the same, and is never subjected to either inconsistency or contradiction. If we perceive the for of this thol he timu pron should only be sti prome
"If once a theory is constructed on a sound basis, like that of our Author, it is impossible that those who apply themselves to horticulture should be easily led astray in their endeavour after improvement. To the young gardener it is invaluable, because it contains a long serien principles, the soundness of which has been proved
experiment, and which therefore deserve the entire confiexperiment, and which
dence of the beginner
Among the notes which the translator has added to the Author's text, the following will be found among the more interesting. We have prefixed to these the num ber of pagaphs in the Engish eadion pages-for the convenience of those who may possess Par. 30.-"Every leaf-bud, either on the branches or the stem, has a connexion with the root by means of very simple organs. It is the contimued life of these organs plant or a bud, after its separation from the orig the form, which, in our opinion, is the main
Par. 30.-"The young roots of some genera live for a very considerable time without the cotyledons exercisony which are sown in January will seeds ormed roots in Sepuember, but the cotyledons will not be visible for four or five months later, viz, in January or February of the next year. $\qquad$ As summer advances leaves are nearly all formed, and they then perform the function of nourishing a plant; because, if the root remains ever so long withous moisture the plant will not cease to live so atmospheric parts can absorb the moisture of the air, atzoospheric parts,
the dews, and rain. roots, the simile of a wick of a candle is certainly one of the most appropriate. The wick (as wel ality continually oles of the root by ity conducts remed by their constant formation on wards, are permanent

Par. 35.- "In many cases the rejection of certain sub stances by the roots of plants may be caused by a want shows chical affinity. Liebig says: Nays fires a the first period of development. Becquerel has proved that the seeds of Graminaceer, Leguminose, Conifere, Chicoraceæ, Umbelliferæ. Conifere, and Cucurbitaceæ excrete acetic acid during germination. A plant sproutcontain a portion of ashes, which are in general as much saturated with alkaline salts as at any other period of yegetation (Saussure). Becquerel's experiments tell u plants. The acetic acid, when formed, spreads in the plants. The acetic acid, when formed, spreads in the nd magnesia and is aran wiken back by the fibes roots in the torm is again tak
Par. 37.-" The curious phenomenon that poisons fata to animals are also destructive of plants must be cons dered as a wise provision of the Creator, because if sucl
poisons did not kill plants the latter could not be the chief nourishment of men and animals, whose existence Would then be the most difficult thing imaginable.
Par. 38.-"The analysis of Liebig has proved that rain-water contains nitrogen in the form of ammonia, and sonion struve, that most mineral matter contains carbinc acid. Before this, no one could explain whence the Thimt of ntrogen contained in the phants was derived. this riddle is now solved, and the culture of plants has been thereby advanced to an incalculable degree, although some may still not sufficiently appreciate the discovery. the nourishing of the young stem, so also the leaf which is beneath a bud is there for nourishing the latter. But the leaf in the axil of which is no bud has another function.
Par. 49.-" In all perennial plants, in shrubs, fruit and forest trees, a new and particular vegetative process folannuals from this period the stems becoree lignified, and the leaves change their colour into yellow; on the other until the beginning of winter. The remain in activity woody reginning of winter. The formation of the and from ss proceeds, wood ecomes more solid and hard all carbonic acid which they receive and assimilate is used in the preparing of nutritious substances for the next year the for or ligneous fibre, starch is formed, and spread (Hartwio in August juice through all parts of the plan (Hartwig in Liebiy's Organic Chemistry.)
Par. 67.-" The common belief that it is only the direct rays of the sua which can operate the decomposition (the common lind leaves, and that the reflected rays grest fll stances alacy, because in many plants just the same subthe sua or grow in the slade ; they require light, and the light of the sun ; but it is indifferent to them whether the receive the solar rays directly or indirectly; their functions will merely go on with more energy and rapidity if growing in the sun than in the diffused light of day, or in the shade ; and there cannot be any other difference in this case than what is exercised by light on chemical compounds, and this difference will consist merely in a more or less accelerated process. Thus chlorine and liydrosen unite into chloric acid, but this combination only takes of day, while in the sun's mays it is sudden, and accong nied by an explosion, and in the dark not the least chang will be observed..-Most physiologists have connected the exhalation of carbonic acid during night with the absorption of oxyen from the atmosphere, and consider the function of oxygen from the atmosptere, and conider this know) produces in animals a decarbonization of the blood. There is scarcely an opinion which rests on such a feeble acid, The water received by roots contains carbonic but remich is not decomposed on the absence of light, of a plains dissolved in the sap wich pervades all parts por atant; and every moment, along whin the water evaporating through the leaves is a proportionate amount of carbonic acid expelled. Soil in which plants vegetate lux uriantly contains a certain quantity of moisture (an indisdensable condition of their life), and such a soll is never deficient in carbonic acid, either derived from the atmosphere or from the patrefaction of vegetable matter. No acid ; and at no period of the life of a plant carbonic capability of its roots to absorb moisture, and conse quently air and carbonic acid, altogether cease. Can it therefore surprise us that carbonic acid, conjointly with atinosphere, when the cause of the fixation of carbon, viz light, is deficient? That exhalation of carbonic acid is as unconnected with the process of assimilation and with the life of a plant as the absorption of oxygen. They do purely the least relation to each otber process. of cotton shut up in a lamp which contains a fluid impregnated with carbonic acid will be in just the same position as a living plant in darkness, Water and carbonic acid are absorbed by the power of capillary attraction, and both evaporate again on the surface of the wick.-Liebig's Organic Chemistry, 1840 .

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. see, plain apologise for ploughing with arrother man's heifer; I
claim to onoulh, hat the "'Floricultural Cabinet "has a better my friend riginality for smoking frames with touch-paper than
words publican; and we must cover our retreat in the words of the adage, which says, "a good tale is not the worse for
being twice told." I can only account for "Junius's", failure by
supposing his Tobacco to be too moist. One of
two man men tried plan of putting a thin layer of Tobacco on the paper, and then centre. Thave just heartre that Mr. Frenderson, of Pine-Appie-
piace, has proved the Polygrala Clampoluxus to be a good plant
for


 on through the whole winter, supplying the place of the
Frchisis: and this puts me in mind of the Mexicau Fuchsid
 water than will just keep it alive, then give it a good shift and
force it aloug with the Roses, and you wwill have it in flower by the end of February. I treated my piants thus iast year, aind
they were much admired in the conservatory last spring. I have also, the year before last, crossed this Fuchsia witt the prillen of
fulgens and corymbillora; and I like the seedings better than I. - Kitchen-garden and orchard.

Pinsry,-If the young stock of plants have anl been looked wanter for some time, except the comnon routine of watering
and sy finging, giving air, and perhaps shadiug if the plants do Viswix:- The houses where fruit is ripe, or about ripening, crop is redtuced to a fortnight's consumption, you had better cut
all the buactes and hani them in a coot, giry room. This would be a great relief to the Vines, as you can syringe them freely,
and yet give them as much air as the bouse will allow. Those moisture, both at the greenhouses, will want abundance of them to swell a fine crop of fruit.
Grapes, as they do not keep well any length of time after the trees, Xou must therefore than when just gathered off the this house dry till after the fruit is gathered for use, when yon will. of course, give the tress and all parts of the house a
tharough good washing down with the engine or a powerful syringe. The Cherry-trees may also be treated in the same Mrlons and Cucumpras.-In nine cases out of ten, Melons,
in the hands of a young begizner, either come in when they are
 mee such a case is to. gather some of the fruit a short time Melon they are quite ripe, or as soonl as the flavour of the firs
Men
mpproach to maturity, to place these on a week or ten days; and if you serve them as you would winter kitcich, or under glass in the sun, they will eat as mellow and
with as good flavour as if they had tipenced on the plant. Indeed, improved in this way. See that the ridye Cucumbers do not ge


The weather still lieeps dripping. How different from this garden but the watering-pot, and no short grass or hardly any are now weckly improving in strength and appearance. In two or three more wreks we shall have the turn of the seasin; the
mighls $W .11$ then begin to lenthen and the dews will become
his gus should not be cit after this time in private gardens.
BRooccols AND CABBA AES.- Plant out a few young Cabbageplants and autumu broccoli once a fortnight, to keep up a suppl of young heads no the autumn; and see that the seed-beds on
these do not get too nuch crowded, as they will soon do this
moist season.
Cautimbowrrs. - A few young plants of these from the spring sown beds had better also be transplanted, at short interval use are likely to be more abuudant than is required for the daily consumption, some of them should be checked, to keep them
their roots.
CrLerry. -A short row of this may be put out and well watered to carry on the early succession; and the young plauts for the
main crops will require a regular supply of water, if the rain maes not get to their roots.
 -Yna will go on with these accorcing to the state of the last sowings; and see that the hoe is atways in motion among crops
in rows, whether there are weeds or not. There is one kind of work which is hardily ever thought of in summer; I mean
trenching vacant pieces of ground as they fall in ; but I know of tremethod of improving heayy soils equal to trenching it when
perfectiy ary -I I supupose the Tomatoes planted out against the
Oalls must be lignifici with a notice as an orchard frimit, if only Walls must, like the ridged Cucumbers, they are often left to ge to much crowded at the first setting onf the frist high win
(hull then shake them about in all directions. Two-thircts of thei shoots must be cutt ort, to make room for the rest. Thlis checti
throws them back ten days more; and after all this mismanage ment penple will say, next October, the season was too cold to tinu pincting, ,
if insecto malate
buslies or standiard tree. aixet icinnen part of the walls, or on and let all your walls and borders have a neat appcarance. Ant.
I dishike more than any nsect. Boiling wate 11 , the shurtist II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

Sove.-The Trictchians. cleerodendions, Vincas, and other
stovewants mentioned last suring as useful auxiliaries for fowering in the conservatory in the summer, should now be in good condition for flowering, and have large portions of air to
inure them to the change. Clerodendron squarmatum bids fair nure them the change. Clerodendron sultivation. In habit,
to turn the $C$. speciosissinum out of cultive foliage, and inforescence, both plants are very much alike, but the speciosissimum has an unfortunate way of throwing out giandular secretions on the undersides of the eaves; anparauce these are wiped off with a dry sporge on their inst appearance,
they soou dry up into black, rusty spots, giving the plant a filthy they soon dey douts were entertained last year about the new
appearance. Dot appearance. Dolendens being a free flowerer ; but these have
clerodendron splend no plant better deserves a place in a select now vanished, and no plant better deserves a pace in a selec strong, moist heat, and let the plants stand clear of each other. Gtrong, noist iea, awarf plants intended for specimens shoul
have frae best places along the front stages, unless there are pite of growing wich can be spared for them. When the advantages understood, pur sreenliouses will he summed to betl be better during that time than they are at present. Soroe will use them for growing Grapes, others for internediate houses for the regular summer conscrvatories, where nothing but plants in Cold Pris. - Camai, ac, hinese Azaleas, and the finer hybrid

t.i. .r.
 manesor. The hret plan in to allow a frame for them about this
thi.c.i.n inn a lear noml $\because=1$, rfy , eat, to water them well at tise roots, thi, vertod, by a free use of the syringe or a fine rose watering-
Hit. After that begin to give air by degrees, till, by the middle or end of July, you can expose thens to the heavy might-dews,
putting on the class 1 In the morniug; and if you see the sun is plants of Luculia gratissima, Rondeletia speciosa, Francise
Hoveana (but not . latrolia), and a lost of other plants of same stamp, will nake finer pionts, and hloom better, when thus treated, than by any other method that 1 know of. In October
they must all be potted and keut close in the same frame recover the check. Thave no room to name a tithe of the green
house and fran. plants that ought to be now turned out into

After all the Darlise onv-door Departmen.
ar The plants, being too luxuriant, begin to throw up green centres
already.

State of the Weather near Lindon for the Week ending June 8,1 188, an



## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

From the continuer twet weeth enther, Vegetables and aill out-door
 alnost attained their full size. Caulifowers are very superior $;$ Artichokes are as large an it is desirable to have them; Turrips and
Carrots are in an excellent state; New Potatoes are very numerous, and of first-rate appearance; Peas, too, are more general, and of an excelient quality. Lettuces, small Salad, \&ce, abound at present. forced Frutts, the Grapes are now admirabie, and the ceepd Nectarines
ine of the blacll sorts 18 cspecially bearutifui; Peaches and are also supericr. Tacerc are a few Plums, with a quantity of noble Miclons; and Cherries, which, of incererate quany , are saritie of ETica ventric osa, Gloxniias, Boronia serruiata, Asperula odorata, Collinsia bicolor, Aconitum napellus, the double flowered Myytle, Ammarya
Johnsoni, Gladiolus pudiburdus, Epacris grandiflora, and Tropeo-
 plena, and of erers tliat have before been pointed out.


## Notices to Correspondents.

Yurns - A Constunt Render.-A couple of pounds of oil or vitriol will, we conceive, be enough to fux aur the ammonia
likely to be found in a lond of farmyard-manure, and it ought

fating.- 人. H.-We agree with you that the tank system of
obtaining bottom-heat will work quate a revolution in hothouse
bulling. briling the junction of the old and new wood an immense number of not harm. They feed on the air, and show that you have
nown your vines well in a very damp atmosphere. INEs.- In reading your Paper of the 27 th ult. I see a corre
spondent desires $m y$ system of cultivating the Pine. Would you spondent desires my system of cultivating the Pine. Wouid you
inform him that after Innow the results of a few experiments
which I am tryint this summer, it shall be xade known in
 trees on a southern aspect was asclibed, p. sul, to a super
abundance of sap, arising from a full and sudden supply moisture after previous dryness. But it appears your borde
was kept malched and watered. It, however, becomes
question whether was so to the full extent of the roots, and question whether it was so to the full extent of the roots, and
whether the quantity and temperature of the water supplied south wall border. This quantity depends much on the nature of the soil and subsoin, but it may be estimated at not less than
three inches per month during the heat of summer. This
amounts to 5,607 gallons for a border 300 feet in length and 12 amounts to 5,60 gallons for a border 300 fect in length and 12
feet in width. Mireover, if the quantity of water supplied
was from a pump, or of the coldness of spring water, experience proves that the growth of the trees wauld be materially hable to a superabundant flow of sap on the occurrence of rain began gathering his first crop of Figs, whicll have been remark ably fine; and within a few days the "second crop " looked
musually well; when all at once, as if acted upon by magic they shrivel and drop off; at the same time the remainder of
the firct erne enntirron to swell off their frutin the highest per
 $3^{n 11 .}$ : tate as it is capable of enduring in a more advanced
st...ke. Too bigh a temperature has therefore most jrobably
been the cause of the young fruit dropping as above stated,
whilst those ripening off were not injored. When Figs begin whilst those ripening off were not injored. When Figs begin
to drop, there is no remedy for that portion of the crop that
is so disposed. In future the crop may besaved by a somewhat dower temperature il Indian Corn for cattle, for it is likely to cost you much more Tows, on rich well-manured land. The se, an an an not so strong or suon as if raised in heat. In such a spring as
this they would probably rot in the ground. As to the distance at which the plants are set out, that depends on the sort which
 some White ciover or Black "c. . . . N no account sow
 destroy them, unless indeed they are Hautbois, many of which sparaous,--Ponterdulais and some other correspondents are answered in another column. Give it salt now in any way
you find most convenient. We should also feed it with strong
manure-water.-On this pondt we must refer Wintonn and manure-water.-On this point we must refer Wintom and
others to a leading article in to-day's Paper. - J. Faith. - Yon
are tather tit
 to Asparacus, vour failure may be owing to something else? plant as may be supposed; for it naturally flourishes in clay on the sea-coast. Sait is well suited to it, and should be applied

 destrov leaves if you can help it. plant by seed, sow the latter as soon as it is ripe in shallow When the young plants are thoroughly up tot them in smal single pots, and keep them in a warm place for a while, after
wards transferring them to the greenhonse. best border-plants that flower in winter, or very early in
srring: - Helleborus niger and lividue, Eranthis hyemalis, Anemone nemorosa, Daphne cneorum and mezereum, Laurus-
tinus, Arbutus Unedo, Cydonia japonica; Arabis alpina, Aubrietia deltoidea, the Russian Violet, Chrysanthemums, ragrans, Vıola palmensis, Gentrana ucaulis, Corydaiss bulbosa, scilla bifolta and sibirica, Mahonia aquifolinm and Levcothoe
 Night Stocks and some other plants emit their perfume only a carbonic acid, which is

[^6] exprimed, i am sure if you work them out you will not be
 wet are thought to be the cause. but tit is not certain.
 The cost of a house depends on too many circumstancesto
give any estimate that would not be misleading. You had beter apply to your arohitect. We have not seen brass extremely well if carefully frames. .The waith copper bars do
house will not
.i.ceect well. if there be sufticient heating power it may be greenhonse chi Architecture, are those contributed to the Edintirnth Encycio
paxdita by the late Mr. Telfort, and that written for the
Britannica, by Mr. Hosking; there is also much useful matte

 in their new position, remove then from his yinery to a gractin-
fouse stimulus. The only require due protection, not artific, in the leaves of the Pclargonium. It is very common this
year, and gardeners generally ascribe it to cold. We, how ever, do not see on what evidence their opinion is formed; ai a
the appearance of the disease is against its accuracy, It is

 month of october will perthans he the thost buit suble. The kind you mention are assuredly rint adapted for a lofty conservatory;
and the taller prowing sorts would be preferable. acculents.- H. L.-You can go to Kew, Gardens gratuitously
all days of the week, after 1 o'clock, me m. We are not ROPRE'OLUM PENTAPHYLLUAT,-R. W. W. B.-The onty treatment
refuisite to keep this plant bushy on a circular trelis is to train the shoots closely together, and take care to ater tierr directio or, if the trellis be flat, to carry then backwardis and forwards entirely unknown,-there is no such name in books. Youma propagate the species of Epacris by cuttings in May or June,
placing the cattings in pots of sandy soil, and planging theso
 INTRRINO PLANTS.- Inquirer.-The mode of constructing
hybernatory is fally described at p. 659 of our Volume hybernatory is fully described at p . 659 of our Volume for
1841. A calico or other semi-transparent roof will admit
 time from the shoots that will not flower, potted 1 n a a am...
sonl, and placed in a hotbed, where they will require shading They must 6 e watered with the greal
killed by darap.
 will make a handsome tree. When its leaves can be sheltered
from winds, it may be placed in the open border during summer from winds, te may be etaced in the oven border during summer,
but it mast buarded, by syringing, from the attacks of the
red spider
 desirable plant.
AWTHORNS. ADDerros. - The Red-flowered Hawthorn may be

 fromers; the plant in good health and just in its prime. We should consider a plant of Fabiana imbricata, about 2 ft . high and 18 or 24 inches in circumference, in food bloom, Jess
worthy of distinction. Supposint them bothe exhilited toge
ther, (ilyecine sinensis ought to be placed frst. think, kill these pests, and it would neither be of service to thc roots of the plants nor injurious to their leaves. If you
lay yieces of Tanroip, or any suculent vegetable, about your garden, you will reatiy catciry hem. "A. I. S."I ber to state that it is no rare occurrence for a strong stock of Bees to swarn
three times during the season, but it it for one that was weak
in autumn. The extra feeding was the cause of "A.IS. A . s " in autumn. The extra feeding was the cause of "A.I.S.'s
weakest hive's prosperity; and though he professes to be "in
 hive in autumn, and carefully observing it in spring, it it hard
to say how it became the weakest 1 may however ofser + . to say how it became the wealest. I may, however, ofter
following, which are productive of much ill to Bees: -- Want of
silffient dyssentery, 1 may add barrenness of the queen. Able Entomo
logists have thrown a slur on the latter belief. Huish had some waspish words with" Messrs. Kirby and Spence in rela-
tion to it. The "tat-tat" sound heard in the hive proceeds from the newly-hatched queen, who is evidently making lier
progress through the hive, while her successor, who are stul Sometimes, but very rarely, this calling has, been heard before
the first swarm has left the hive. Such an occurrence may be original queen who lead ${ }^{2}$-off the first an accidental loss of the any rivals are hatched to dispute her sovereignty, or by the made their apyearance. "The pungent scent" from "A. I.S.'s' Most infuence on his Bees, as he states there was no fighting out from thie weak hive, but if there haare heen tightring, were choald
say it was caused by strange Bees about to swarm, who wished

 those parts; but from inquiries which we have rade at Drop-
more and other spots abouruding with this strub, we cannot

 Bummers. I neither expected to be poisoned nor formd any-
thing worthy of the notice of the Temperance Society.

## $\underset{ }{J}$ J. Wi

having destroyed the whole of the foliage of an Uak Tree commonly Saw-flies. A great number of species of the Saw-
are known to be very injurious to the foliage of trees. When the perfect insect appears, which it will do shortly in great the kpecies accurately. S.-A. E.-Your prob and areen caterpillar were both crushed before they reached our hands. We cannot, therefore, answer your questions, but we shall be glad to do so if you will send us some more specimens. They at each end, and will then travel safely. $S_{0}=-B$. E.-The minute insect which you find in such abundance in the crevices of the bark of your Oak-trees is one of the species of the genus Acarus or Mates, a genns which has not received that atearbe, and should it prove so you will find the nuisance easily got rid of by whitewashing the stems of your trees. S.-Agricola.- The small beetle fad escaped from your letter before it reached us, owing to the pill-box in which it was inclosed
having been crushed.- If you will send us another specimen
or two in a auill, as recommended ahove to or two your questions with pleasure. S. - to N. N. N .- Numbers $i$ and 2 of your inclosures are respectively Polydesmus com196 , you will find all you wish to know about them. Number of the wire Worms. The species is probably Elater (Catopha-
gus) lineatus. See Gavdeners' Chromicle, 1841, page 40, under unestions rectirding it $S$ Notices, 3nuks, A Subsriber at st, Helen's should consult some such
work as "M 'Intosh's Practical Gardener" for instruction on rone Melon is -....-The colon of the fiesh of the Beech plant 1s Ipomœa bona-nox.--An Old Subscriber.-Your plant is probably some species of Sunflower.--E. G. can get the surrey, of whom he will earn the price.-Nosauc.name Roses, --Juvenis olitor should employ his time and
talents better than in writing offensive remarks upon a very inofiensive person.-- W. C.-There is no such plant as satixd. - T X Your plant is CEnanthe crocats of which
 of Rhododendron they have no fixed names name varieties not bear the friction of metal labels suspended by it . Con strmt Renfler.-An angle of $25^{\circ}$ is well suited for the roof of a nith@galum umbellatum. "Hooker's Briti"h Flora," the lust belliferæ; it is arranged apon the Natural System, so that you drons are sometimes double, and if you can strike the branch 1, sprekethe formosissima; 2, Pyrus torminatis; 3, Staphylea possessing similar qualities as a fodder plant.--R. Arthur.The article on Bokhara Clover shall appear hereafter.-F. O. S.-Knight's Tall Marrow., --P. O. B.-Charcoal next
wicek. - H. B., Essea.-The Apples youz sent, which had been Hohn's Pippin is a name we have not before heard of. $\|$-W. FP, All the Pelargoniums you have recently purchased
are worth growing.* SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS
equal to many of the varieties at present grown, the $\quad a$ is not too faint in colour, G. Imms. we like the apparance of your seedling, which resembles corymhinfora; it will depend variety.* fine and compact head of flower, but from the state in which it other plant is Sisyrinchium gramineum.
deficient in form, the lower seeding named Hope is very Triumph, though of a much finer colour has the same fang, with the additional one of not retaining its form.- W. $\quad$. The under petals of fim Crow are too long and weak, they give formed, but the under petals are too long and veiny, and the blotch appears very uncertain; it is vciy common in colour. anpears to truss finely; this 18 the best of your seedlingg, but the upper petals are W. C.-Your seedlings are both useless; the petals are too long and narrow, and the flowers deficient in form and substance. the upper petals are too high and pointed, and the lower petas the lower petals are too long, and the upper petals appear to "burn."-J. KI.-No. I is decidedly the best flower in upper petals rather pointed and the livent in form, having the still possesses substance, very fine colour, and the flower they appear to come too often notched, and the upper petals are ton high, it is pecnliar in entedr, having delicate rose
ur,der petals, with the top covered with a crumson maroon chinur extending to the edge beyond the spot; ; 3 , very
desirable culour, but the flower is loose, and the petals 130 t well formed, 4 wants form and substance, and is too fringerd 7, bad form and loose ; 8, white, with purple upper petals; edge of the apper petals too rough, and the fowers want substance possible to jurge of the form of the flowers of your seedinges. cess Royal has broad under petals of a rosy salmon, with a the lower petals appear a little tiight tinge of blue in the centear, and has a pleasing appearance. Amphytrite, (the petals fallen,
under petals of a good form and fine colour, white centre; upper petals appear to be too hich, and ton much of the feathering setn in the centre; both flowers appear to wa to enable us to judge with certainty on this point.* * $k$.eping is the Betury of Ramsagate, but this will be of no use unless it come recommend it. the white is clear, and the purple of a peculiar and desirable colour, but it will never do as a show fol in
unless it attains size. The white is ton small, and not equal the lower peta are the ground colour of Venus is very bad. - - .
Ferox.-Your seedling named Audan, is too small to be useful, the same.--MI.J. O'Grudy, Grove House.-Your seedlings are growth, and from the size and length of the stems the blooms
must stand well above the foliage; at the same time they are
rather rough, and lieficient in that conipactuess of format.on

 consideraly crimped at the edprs: 2
is not sufficienty steady, either ini hhe $c$
are
 ties, but they are not new. Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, ha
raised several with both flowers and spots larger.-- Iolison Isleut thth Delhght, herbs-buff ground with a large bright ernision
maroon bloteh; this flower is rather ton fat im front, but it is very large and attractive, micasuning $1 \frac{1}{2}$ nuch in damater. maello, ha. sho-A very large sen, of a doe best of the kind whing has come onr notice
marone
it is not flat but projects well in front, the outhe is ton much indented at the bottom, ul size it is nearly cqual to Delqght.
$-W$. $P$. The best of your seeding Calco.a. ias are Grind Monarch, Amato, Meteor, Simile, Rival, and Princess; they are better in form and more distinct in the mainder, some of which are smali, others bad in form, and several to collection ar

## cultivation

## is beantiful in colonr, but the petals are too narrow.*

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Trim despatches by the Overland Mail of the 1st May bring detailed particulars of Sir C. Napier's decisive victory on the 24 th March. This hard-fought batt.e, which
is scarcely less important in its consequences than those which took place during the late events in Afighanistan, Was fought on the river Fullalie, about four miles from Hyderabad. The Beloochees, commanded by the Ameers, numbered 20,000 men, while the British force was only 5,000 . Notwithstanding this disparity of numbers, the enemy were defeated and dispersed after a hand-to-liand fight of three hours, in whicti a large standards were captured; $; 1,000$ men killed ; 4,000 wounded, and all their leaders, with one exception, made prisoners. The towns of Meerpore and Oomercote were who fiately taken ; and thus the power of the Amertile districts along the Indus, has been utterly overthrown. These achievements were not accomplished without a considerable loss on our part, in killed and wounded;
and the despatches are filled with accounts of personal galiantry which may be classed among the most remarkable exploits of our army. Scinde, as before announced, has been annexed to the British territory, and Sir C. Napier is actively engaged in arranging measures for the government of the conquered districts.
From China our news comes down to the 12th March. It states that in consequence of the sudden death of the Imperial Commissioner, a considerable delay in the settlement of the treaty and commercial tariff was anticipated. Many of the difficulties which had arisen were supposed to be occasioned by the intrigues of the Hong merchants at Canton, who are jealous of the opening of the other ports.-From France we learn that the Committee on the Budget for the ensuing year have proposed ceveral able reductions on the Ministerial estimates, several grants have been altogether rejected, and others
are expected to become the subject of party struggles, which may seriously embarrass the Cabinet and possibly endanger its existence.-The news from Spain announces a succession of insurrectionary movements which have taken place in different towns of Catalonia; but the prompt measures of the military authorities, by prea great measure, of their importance. Attempts have been made to excite similar movements in the northern provinces, but hitherto without success; and it is hoped hat the decided steps adopted by the Government will Uffectually prevent any general Curles Buat one the United States we learn that Sir Charles Bagot, notwithstanding the apparent improvement in the last reports, exired on the 19 th ult., after a lon fact that the changes he introduced into the constitution of the colony will hereafter be regarded as the most important events in its political history: and even those unite in mast opposed to the of respect to his memory and to the excellence of his personal character.
At home, in the absence of the usual excitement of Parliament, there is little to record. The proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench in the case of Mr. Feargus O'Connor have terminated in the admission of the alleged defect in the indictment, the Judges having unanimously decided that the omission of the venue in $\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Connh}$ count renders* it absolutely void. As Mr . 8'Connor was only found guilty on that count, the decision of the Judges amounts of course to an acquittal, and
Mr. O'Connor is consequently at large. The Repeal agitation continues in full force, and money to the amount of many hundreds of pounds is still contributed to the Weekly rent. Fresh dismissals of magistrates have led to the resignation of the commission by other gentlemen Who disapprove of the proceedings of the Irish Chancellor, and in the meantime the Government are making
extensive military and naval preparations to suppress any outbreak of rebellion.

## 3home Nems.

Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, left town on Saturday for Claremont, and returned to Buckingham Palace on Thursday in excellent health. On Monday her Majesty and the Prince drove from Claremont to Windsor. The Queen did not visit the Castle, but remained at Adelaide Lodge while his Royal Highness walked to the Castle through
the Park. His Royal Highness was met on the north errace by the Clerk of the Works, who reported the progress made in the various alterations sud improvements going forward at the Castle since his Royal Highuess's last visit. The Prince did not go over the Castle, but retarned to the Lodge through the new walks, attended by Mr. Ingram, her Majesty's head gardener. Whe Earl of
Warwick has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen.-The King of Hanover arrived, as we announced in our last, on Friday evening, Majesty immediately visited the Queen, the Queen Moager, ha hions the event was celebrated with the usual honours at Kew, and the principal members of the nobility in town paid visits ${ }_{2}$ of congratulation to his Majesty. In the evening the Queen Dowager gave a state dinner to his Majesty and other
members of the Royal family, in commemoration of the day. On Monday the King honoured Sir R. Peel with a visit, and on Tuesday dined with the Duchess of Glouces

On Thursday the King honoured Mr. and Mrs. Laurence with a visit at Ealing Park, and dined in the
evening with the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonevening with the Marquis and Marchioness of London-
derry.-Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, attended by the Prince of Saxe Weimar and her suite, left town Wednesday by the London and Birmingham Railway, to pay a visit to Croome Court, the seat of the Coventry approve of the situation, will, in all probability, be take as her winter residence. After inspecting the Hall and going over a portion of the grounds, her Majesty departed
by Upton to Malvern to dine and pass the night previous to her return to town.

Gazette Announcements.-The Queen has been pleased to nominate his Royal Highness Prince Albert to be the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Oraer of the Bath, and to appoint his Royal
Grand Master of the Order, in the room of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Cambridge the offfices of, Chief Ranger and Keeper of Hyde Park and St. James's Park, in
Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
The Army.-The Ministerial papers announce that Government last week entered into a contract with Messrs. Learmouth, the principal army accoutrement forthwith the army is about to be considerably increased.

Parliamentary Movements. The Nottingham Election Committee have reported that Mr. Gisborne was duly elected member for that Borough. The Lord Advocate elected member for that Borough. The Lord Advorate in the room of Mr. Campbell, of Monzie, who has retired. It is not expected that there will be any opposition.
Royal Commission of Fine Arts. Her Majesty's commissioners have given notice:-1. That whereas various statues in bronze and in marble, of British Sovereigns and illustrious personages, will be required
for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster, for the decoration of the New Palace at Westminster,
artists are invited to send models to be exhibited, for the artists are invited to send models to be exhibited, for the
purpose of assisting the commissioners in the selection of parposeors to be empioyed. 2. The moodels are to be sent in the course of the first week in June, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. 3. The specimen, or specimens not exceeding two in number, to be sent by each artist, may be either prepared for the occasion, or selected from works already executed by him within five years prior to the date of this notice. 4. The works may be ideal or portrait statues, or groups, but not rilievi. The subjects are left to the choice of the artists. The materials are to be such as are commonly used scale of an erect human figure, not less than three nor more than six feet. 5. The invitation to send works for the proposed
exhibition is confined to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. 6. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their intention to the Secretary, on or before the 15 th of March, 1844.
Post-Office.-A pamphlet has just been published by Mr. Rowland Hill on the subject of Post-office reform, in which he points out several defects in the existing system, and suggests various remedies for the purpose of affording additional convenience to the pubic. On the derect which still exist Mr. Hill obsevves that-. Of the Wales, about 400, containing a million and a half of inhabitants have no post-offices whatever. The average extent of these 400 districts is nearly 20 square miles each, the average population about 4,000 . The average population of the chief place of the district about 1,400 , and the average distance of such chief place from the nearest postoffice between four and five miles. In one instance (in
Lincolnshire) the chief place of the district, containing nearly 1,000 inhabitants, is as much as 16 miles from the
nearest post-office, and in some parts of Wales the distances are even greater than this. But striking as these facts are, they by no means indicate the frill extent of the cunt An in England the Post-ace that even in England, where the ramificalions of the Post-office distribution are more minute than in any other part of the kingdom, there are districts con-
siderably larger than the country of Middlesex into which siderably larger than the county of Middlesex into which the postman never enters. Mr. Hill adverts to the lateness of the morning general-post delivery in London as a point of great importance to mercantile men. In some parts of the town it is generally ten or eleven o' clock, and In the immediate suburbs eleven or tweive oclock. Occasionally it happens that all the letters are detained by the late arrival of a single mail ; and Mr. Hill says, generally "the time occupied in sorting and delivering a letter frequently exceeds that required in bringing it from Bristol. It happens, in many cases, that an early delivery is of the greatest importance, and in order to secure it letters are sent as parcels by the very trains which convey the mails. To meet these defects, Mr. Hill proposes the following remedies :-"By uniting the letter-carriers of both the general and district posts in one corps, the force employed in the delivery under consideration might be doubled; and as there are very few district-post letters at this early hour (not a twelfth of the combined numbers), this first general delivery, by far the most important of the day, would be accomplished in about half the present time. A similar union of the two corps of sorters, with some other improvements, would effect a similar saving of time in doubt that under the combined olerations of these improvemen with little or no additional expenditare, and provem incous the la the men, the delivery might be comples eren in the remote parts of London, by nio 'rlot The striking adrantoges of this union by nine chack. The strikno adkaget or in anition are to the fact of che district-post lettrs belag he least nume rous when the gencral-post lul greatest pressure in the district department is precisely that at por the gen day. Nor does this unioninvolo since the present division is peculiar to London, not ex tending even to the suburbs, and is for certain parpose already set aside every day. With hourly deliveries the present general detention of the letters, in case of a siagl regard to the London district-post, formerly the twopennypost, it is well known that the interchange of letters by this post is now so slow that special messengers are frequently employed by the public. "The time," says Mr . Hill, "ordinarily required to send and receive a reply between one part of London and another, is between seven and eight hours, and between London and the suburbs ten or eieven hours, even when night does not intervene." When night interveues the time between sending a letter and receiving an answer is greater, amounting, in some cases, to 21 hours. Mr. Hill's remedies are these :-"In London make the collection and delivery of letters once an hour, instead of once in two hours ; and establish district offices, so as to avoid the necessity of naking ant In the principal quency of delivery of letters, and much more in their receipt and transmission to London, where comparative frequency of delivery is already provided for. As regards the compact parts of those suburbs which can be reached by the night mails, effect a delivery the same night instead of the following morning st present This would be much more conpenient established, and would cost nothing (except perhaps a trifing increase of salary to the letter-carriers), whereas the recent additional delivery costs $4,000 \%$. per annum." Mr. Hill calculates that these arrangements would reduce, by one-lant, the time tecessary an lin ge of letters ; and the improvemen ondital with ollers, might be effected with little or no additional expense, and without adding to the labour of the men. The postage in the London district on packets exceeding an ounce is now higher than before the general reduction, and checks the transmission of larger packets which formerly went through the Twopenny post. The higher rate of postage in this case was no part of Mr. Hill's original plan. He recommended that the rate for all district posts should be fixed at $1 d$. for two ounces, and $2 d$. for four ounces; and he now repeats the same proposal, with the adaitional reasons in its favour furnished by experience of the existing system.

## fforcian.

Franee.-The Paris papers are mostly taken up with extracts from the London journals relative to the progress of the agitation in Ireland, and with the report of the committee of the Chamber of Deputies on the budget of 1843. This voluminous document, which contains 335 quarto pages, gives anything but a favourable picture of the state of the finances. By the Government plan the ordinary expenses were estimated at 1 milliard, $281,013,710$ francs. The committee proposes to reduce this sum to milliard, 262,064,633f. Economy indeed appears to be the order of the day in the resolutions of the Chamber On Monday and Tuesday it refused some augmentation in the expenses of the French establishment at Pondicherry, which no longer pays its expenses. The Minister asked for $8,000 l$. for the charitable part of the Jêtes of July, which, in consequence of the melancholy fate of the late Duc d'Orleans, are to be solemnised this year merely by alms and funeral services. Grants to the Italian opera and to other theatres have been rejected by the commis-
sion, with a hint that so fashionably attended a place of amusement ought, at least, to pay its expenses. Increased millions of francs demanded for works on the Stras burg and Paris railroad line have been rejected, on the ground that the company has offered to take the line when completed. The commission also objected to Government holding and working any railroad, even the small lines joining Lille and Valenciennes to the Belgian frontier. But all these reductions and questions will come before the Chamber during the discussion of the budget the effect that the Sandwich Islands had been take possession of in the name of her Majesty, caused a great possession of in the name of her Majesty, caused a great from Messrs. Timoteo Haalilio and William Richards calling themselves Envoys of his Majesty King Kannehamcha IIX. to his Majesty the King of the French, who protested against this wanton aggression of England, and threaten her with the consequences! They state that
the Sandwich Islands are civilized, Christian, and indethe Sandwich Islands are civilized, Christian, and indeby the United States on the 19 th December, 1842, and by the British Government itself on the lst of April lastA letter from Tarbes, in the Mémorial Bordelais of the 28 th ult., contains the following strange account :Tuesday last, at 6 in the evening, a luminous n having its direction from east to west, passed thro
village of St Martin, on the road to Bagneres. instant all the houses, with the exception of three
entirely destroyed, and the materials were scattered the fields. Fortunately, no person was killed, but several were injured, After laving levelled houses, barns, \&c., by an impetuous wind, took its course towards the village of Bernac-Debat, Barbagan-Debat, and Angos, destroyin everything on its passage." The Abrille des Hautes Pyrenees gives the following additional particulars of the was unaccompanied by any rain. At St. Martin 50 houses were overturned, and a part of the roof of the church taken off. A windmill near the village was totally destroyed. At Bernac-de-Bois 3 houses were blown down and 12 more or lese injured. At Allier nearly every house was unroofed; and at Angos, not only were several houses
much injured, but, for a distance of 2 miles, almost every tree was pulled up or shattered. Oaks of great age, which had hitherto escaped unhurt in all attacks of the elements,
were uprooted. The crops were much injured, and large hailstones of a flat form, with chesnut leaves in their centre, were found in some places
Spain.- The Madrid journals of the 29 th ult. con tain details of an attempted insurrection at Malaga. On the arrival on the 23d of the news of the resignation of the Lopez Cabinet, the National Guard and Municipality a proclamation, urging the inhabitants not to acknowledge the Regent's Government until the restoration of the Lopez Administration, and the accomplishment of their programme. This movement was fortunately checked by was dissolved, and the authorities recovered their sant ancy. A movement took place in the morning of the he deputies, Colonel Prym and Cant Milams, wher a proclamation calling upon the people to take arms in defence of "the innocent Isabella, who was in the parricidal bands of those who had violated the constitution and who maintained themselves in vower by means noney received from an ally who coveted the possessio of Cuba and the Philipine Islands,
Great Brita Prym had presented himserf at the head of 3,000 militia and volunteers before Tarragona, but that the gates
having been closed, he was obliged to retrace his steps. having been closed, he was obliged to retrace his steps Barcelona, in the direction of Tarragona, a regiment of nfantry, with some cavalry, and ordered General Zurban to organize a second brigude, and take command of the forces sent against the insurgents. The garison of Mont Principe. It was repted that the tocsin had been sounded in the villages adjoining Barcelona, and that the insurrection had spread all over the province. Barcelona, however, was tranquil. Letters from Bayonne of the 3 inst. state that the news of an alleged outbreak at Grenada and the formation of a Junta presided over by Captain General Santa Cruz, had filled with hopes the Christino refugees residing along the Spanish frontier. All their attempts, however, to create insurrectionary movement proved unavailing. The Gazelte of the 30th contains an prder from M. Mendizabal directing the chief of Treasury to forward in bills on London 50,0002 . out of the proceeds of the third instalment paid by the house of Rothschild on account of the quicksilver contract, to be applied to the payment of the half-yearly interest of the

> Pormucat- We have I isbor mems to the 29th

May. It had been determined at a Ministerial Counci to keep the Cortes assembled for a full month longer, the object being to give full discussion to the Finance
Minister's important measures. The Deputies had at Minister's important measures. The Deputies had at passed the item raising the Custom House emolument for the foreign dividends from 6 to 10 per cent. They had likewise passed, in substance, the tax on fresh fish or the same purpose. A bill had passed the Deputies There re-erection of the lately burnt College of Nobles. There was no intimation as yet of any proposition for
renewing the tariff negotiations. The law reducing by ne-half the Customs' duties at the Island of Madeira had Pluton with the Princess Clementine of Orleans and the family of Saxe-Cobourg, but they were hourly expected The Grande Antille, alias Gloria, a Spanish slave-vessel, taken under Portuguese colours at $\dagger$ Mosambique, about which so much dispute has prevailed, had been amicably disposed of to the Spanish Government, who pay the fine and liabilities, and make her a vessel of war. She had taken her Spanish crew on board and sailed for Cadiz. Belgivm. - We learn from Brussels that Mr. Gachard keeper of the Royal archives in that city, and Mr. Hanssen, first clerk of the Home Department, have gone to Spain, oy command of King Leopold, for the purpose of examin-
ing the archives there, and to procure copies of all im portant documents which can throw new light upon Belgian bistory. The Spanish Government having granted all possible facilities, this mission promises highly inteHoriand - Letters from Utrecht
that on the evening of a meteoric stone fell in the commune of Blaanwkapel about a league from the city. After a violent explosion, repeated three or four times, resenbling a discharge of artillery, a whistling and howling noise was heard, which excited much anxiety and alarm among the villagers. The servant of a farmer, who was bringing some borses home the ground with such violence that the sand boay fall to a considerable height in the air. Having procured a spade, he returned to the place, and found the stone at the depth of 3 feet in the stratum of sand which extends below the clay. It weighs seven pounds, is of a longish irregular
shape, and covered with the bodies, which is broken off only in one place, where the internal grey matter of the stone appears.
of the Imperial family, wim Princa mention the return presbe imperial family, Po Prince Hungarian Among the Posiulates submitted by th Hungarian Diet, just opened by the Emperor in person are the following important bills :-To limit the Royal ado, so far as to give the force of law to any measure twice vania with Hungary; to give additional securities fo liberty of speech and liberty of the press; to establish an official Gazette for registering the proceedings of the Diet to incorporate Galicia with Hungary; to exclude all perdirect thangarians from the Hungarian army, and to ordinary circumstances, shall not be required to ter extraown country; to abolish entailments of property; and to promote and encourage the native Hungarian language. d aim chiefly at an improved criminal code, the prevention of the excesses that have so frequently occurred at the elections of deputies, to redress cities, and several bills of a financial chanstituencies of the bills remaining from former sessions, and likely to be again brought forward, are-one to confer on individuals, not of noble birth, the power of holding landed property and another intended to place the different religious pro fessions on a footing of greater equality.-The Prussian introduced in the steam navigation between Hamburg and Magdeburg. The boats now leave each city twice a week,
and perform the voyage up the Elbe in 32 hours, and ano perform The voyage up the the in 32 hours, and from Hamburg up the river and taking the railroad from Magdeburg, are able to arrive at Berlin in several hours
less time than by the Schnellpost, or mail diligence. The steamers have also been altered so as to draw much les water than formeriy, and the company express a confident beief that even will ine driest summers the navigation on King of Prussia left Berlin on the 30th ult. for Stettin and probably for Konigsberg and Dantzic. His journey will take several weeks, and her Majesty the Queen intends to pay ${ }^{2}$
ister at Dresden
Italy.-Letters from Rome under date of the 20th Douglas with his bride, the Princess Mary of They also state that the Pope has given anthority to a rom excitement produced at Rome by the appearance of Lord Chesterfield's foxhounds on the Campagna. We now by a match of cricket, played ha ve been no less astouished of English gentlemen, who, having indulged themselve in a short practice at this truly English game, made a match for 500 scudi aside-Oxford and Cambridge agains il the world. The match was played in the ground o course of spectators. Letters from Naples of the 28th It. amnounce the arrival in that harbour of the Brazilian squadron, sent under the command of Rear-Admiral
Porpeire to convey the future Empress of the Brazils to Rio Janeiro. The squadron made the passage from Rio Greeck.-Letters from Athens of the 20th ult, state that the poverty of the country had never been so great, that property was every day falling in value, and that specie being scarce, trade was carried on by barter, even disbanding some of the Greek troops, and reduced the pay of others, whilst the Bavarians were left in the enjoy-
culated for some days in that capital. A successor fo King Otho was talked of, as if the latter had abdicated and three candidates for the throne were mentioned-list Russ Russia; 2d, the Duke of Cambridge; and 3d, Prince Clementine, of Orleans It is added that Clementine, of Onco fis added the agents Kins sentative Government, and that he will be compelled to abdicate.-A statue larger than life, and executed in th Egyptian style, has been found near Marathon, and brought to the Museum of Athens. The figure has an iron dise in each hand. Some assert that it is a rep Sentation of Antinous; Others consider it an Apollo. nounce the complete pacification of Bosnia. The insu rection was, however, only put down by the Pacha yielding to the demands of the insurgents, sending awa the Aruauts, and placing the contributions on the old footing. They also state that Prince Alexander of Servia had succeeded in procuring 30,000 siguatures to a petition解 favour, which has been forwarded to Constantinople, Resdas generally believed that he would be re-elected appointed Governor of Adrianople.
2acrpi-Letters from Alexandria of the 17th ult vailed thro martality amongst the oxen still pre more than 5000 gyp. OR parue like seanaa pa, and at Alexandria a few cases had appeared. They also speak in very sanguine terms of the probability of junction between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, by means of a canal cut through the Istlmms of Suez. The the To the ject. Prince Mustrian Consul has been especially charged and the general belief in accomplishing the work will soon be adopted - Among th miscellaneous cargo carried out to Egypt last week by the Great Liverpool, was a case of six saimon, caught in the river Iert, near Southampton. They were well packed in ice, and there is little doubt of their arriving at the destination in good condition. As this description of fish has never yet been seen in Egypt, it will indeed be a rarity. 1st of Mar despatches by the Overiand Mail of the portant details arrived this week. They bring the ina Napier, on the 24 th March, near the River Fullalie, in which their last effort was made by the A meers, who durin 60 years have ruled the fertile districts along the Indus. These details are of high interest, and the militar bound in the extracts from the despatches under our Miscellaneous paragraph. It appears that Sir C. Napier, having learned that the enemy had taken up a strong position on the River Fullalie, four miles from Hyderabad, moved out on the 24th March to attack them. His force consisted of about $5,000 \mathrm{men}$, with 17 guns and howsitzers. He was for three hour closely engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with a body of 20,000 Beloochees, and after a gallant and severe struggle defeated and dispersed them, 11 guns and 19 standard were captured, and 1,000 men are supposed to have been killed: probably 4,000 more were wounded. Shere Mahomed, the leader of the force, escaped. Our loss amounted to 39 killed, and 231 wounded; amongst the former are Captain Garrett, of the Bengal 9th Cavarry and Lieut. Smith, of the Bombay Horse Artillery; Lieut F. Burr, 21st Native Infantry, has since died of his als. The to na the Meerpore was soon taken, an its Ameer, Shere Mahomed, who made this last attempt a rese, arount position, in the direction of the Britisi territoris enterprise osa, was taken on the ath April by Sir C Napier. The conduct of this officer has called forth niversal praise. Sir C. Napier, who was employed as regulating the conquered districts, considers scinde of completely subdued for the present. The Beloocheopt at the termination of, he is thought, make some atitish, but there is nothingserious apprehended. The Ameers of Scinde arrived at Bombay on the 19th April, where they were re ceived with distinction, and sent to reside under a strong guard at Malabar-point, Government-house. One of hem, who is represented as a diangerous character, asd in the min C 保 British Enor Wapla in, Fort Geore. The place of their Eavoy, was confined in Fort George. Pholshair, old an old palace of the Peishwa, 17 miles from Poona, only poken of. Of 200 ladies, composing their Zenana, onl 30 have volunteered to follow the future fortunes of masters.-The insurrectionary movement sirmeek noticed in the announcement which we published at witory ppears to have been of some importance. The terne of Khytul being about to lapse to the British Governoep orse death of the chier, the widow resol panis Khytul, were attacke 72 d Native infantry, stationed to retreat rapidly on Kurnaul, with the loss of 30 or 40 men. Lieutenants Whistler and Farre were severely wounde Heavy reinforcements were immediately sent out, and the insurrection, it is supposed, will be suppressed with difficulty.- In the interior of India tranquinty prevails the mountainous districts of Bundelkund or 1 directed ception; but the attention of the Goverament was directed
to the necessity of establishing peace there. The news from Affghanistan represents Akhbar Khan as having lost much of his popularity. He had come about the middle of March to Jellalabad to meet his father, Dost Mahomed,
who was going from Peshawur toward who was going from Peshawur towards Casul, -The re-
mains of the late SirW. Macnaghten have been recovered by his widow. The body had been recognised by the absence of the head and the armo, which had been cut off by his assassins. The body is now on its way to Calcutta for interment, having been recovered, by the payment of a
large price, from the well into which it had been cast Several smart shocks of an earthquake have been felt in the Deccan, but attended with nothing serious. The Governor-General continues at Agra, and has expressed a Lordship, who was said to capital of Scinde His elevation to an earldom, had become a favourite with the army. His rule in India had become remarkable for the abolition of slavery in every part of this country within the British rule. The following paragraph relating authority of a Loodianah Jetter, and though it certainly forms a striking contrast to the information sent home by Government some months ago, on the authority of our Persian Envoy, to the friends of these unfortunate gentlemen, still too much reliance is not placed on it by the Indian papers. It corresponds, however, in a remarkable paanner with the account quoted by us from the Dubin
papers last week: :-"Loodianal, March 23, 1843.-The report last month was, that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Connolly had been murdered, but there is a Jew here who
declares that they are still alive, and that he heard from a declares that they are still alive, and that he heard from a
brother of his at Bokhara, who told him a Greek inter brother of his at Bokhara, who told him a Greek inter--
preter and a slave, who had been for months confined in preter and a slave, who had been for months confined in and the populace made to believe that they were Colone Stoddart and Captain Connolly. The man has very good testimonials of character, and has offered (without reward) the coursey a chit to them
Chrns. - The news from China, which comes down to the 12th March, states that, in consequence of the sudden at Cof Elepoo, the Imperial Commissioner, after a feas ment of the treaty and commercial tariff being considerably delayed. The most singular stories were afloat among the Chinese regarding the death of the Commisothers even said that so onerous were poisoned, and his office, that in a moment of disgust he broke his own head with his inkstone the stone on which the Chinese prepare their ink. Keying, a cousin of the Emperor, was and Sir H. Pottinger had declared his the Commissioner ; and Sir H. Pottinger had declared his intention to pro
ceed to the northern ports, in order to carry on the nego tiation there. Many of the difficulties that interpose the arrangement of the business are supposed to arise the arrangement of the business are supposed to aris
from the intrigues of the Hong merchants at Canton, who fom the intrigues of the Hong merchants at Canton, who do not wish that the other ports should be opened. At
all the other places the inhabitants showed the most friendly feelings towards the British. The Vizen steamer pected at Hong Kong about the middle of March
Cape Of Good Hope. - The expedition against the rebellious Boers has at length terminated without bloodAhed, and the Lieutenant-Governor has returned with the greater part of the troops, leaving a garrison of about 300 men at Colesberg, which may protect the native inhablreapect to the port and conntry of Natal, the rumours are that the British Government will take full possession either as a separate Government or a dependency of the Cape. The colony has been desolated by immense warms of locusts, which left their eggs in the earth; and them, hopping about for several weeks until they get wings, and destroying every blade of grass. It is said to be impossible to form an idea of the enormous quantity without seeing them. It is, however, hoped they may leaveas soon as they can fly, but others would probably
supply their places. If the locusts were away, there would be a chance of grass for the winter, but it was feared that they will destroy everything
United States.-The Great Western steam-ship arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning, after a rough Voygge, which has occupied thisteen days and a half, winds a great part of which she experienced strong head winds and squally weather. She has brought 128 passengers. Sir Charles Bagot died at Kingston on the 19th
ult. ; his sufferings tracted, but although a martyr to bodily ailment, his mantal faculties remained clear and unclouded to the last. A public dinner was given to Mr. Webster at Baltimore on the 19th alto, at which he delivered a speech Suich has excited very considerable attention, as it is Government as regards Great Britain. He is in faven of a considerable reduction of duties in the American tariff, and expresses a strong wish to see a low scale of fixed duties adopted by this country for the admission of Wheat and flour produce of the United States. As regards that principle , he seems to think it futile to expect that Ministry; but we bearried out at present by the British tobacco, and Indian ase a reduction of daties on rice, Which is producedian corn-more especially the latter, Wheat-growing States, and which is little known and less used in England. This speech has naturally excited great interest-the result of Mr. Webster's late official position, and the high rank on the score of talent and character
which he holds amongst bis countrymen. Although no I and-half per Cent. Reduced, $100 \frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{9}{4}$; Bank Stock, 179 longer connected with the Cabinet he is believed to speak but also the sentiments of President Tyler himself, chants of the New England States. The American embassy to China is to consist of Mr. Cushing, "Grand Mr. John Tyler, jun., Private Secretary ; and Mr. J. R. Feters, jun., as Agent of the American Institute. A missions connected with the principal families and leading public institutions of the United States. The Mexican forces, amounting to 2,400 , had been captured by the Yucatans, provisions is stated to invade, near Morida. The want of Au action at sea between a Mexican steamer and the Yucatanese, ended in the defeat of the former and the capture of the steamer. By the articles of eapitulation
the Mexican force was to embark for Tampico within eight days, leaving their arms behind. Mr. Louis Bourbon, who was one of the Canadian patriots of 1839
sent into exile in New South Wales, made his escape from that place, and arrived in New York on Monday by the brig Russian, from Rio Janeiro. He declines to state the manner of his escape, as it might possibly implicate
other persons concerned. During the first two years his exile he acted in the capacity of clerk to the Govern ment, closely confined, however; but at the end of that He proceeds immediately to the frontier, where be pects to meet his family, from whom he has been absent about four years, after which he goes to France. Mr.
Bourbon is son-in-law of Speaker Papineau, 80 well in Canada.- The project of transporting the cotton from the upper settlements on the Brazos to the mouth of the
 arrival at Columbir of between 400 and 500 bales, the greater part of which was floated down the river in gum bags from any point where 6 inches of water can be found, and the cost is not greater than if it were tramported on lat or keel boats.-Intelligence has been received of the loss of the fine packet-ship the Great Britain on her lat
outward passage to New York, together with the whole her cargo. She was frigate-rigged, of 404 tons burden and was built at Quebec in 1839. On the 30th March she experienced a terrific hurricane, carried away her
foremast, and sprung a leak, which the greatest exertions could not keep under. The leak increased so fast that al hands abandoned all hopes of being saved; happily, how
ever, the ship Philadelphia, bound to Boston, hove in sight just before the packet sank, and was the means saving the livesiof both crew and passengers.

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Friday.-Their Lordhhips met this daris. for the first time after the House a messaye from the Crown, containing her Majesty's gracious permission to the nuptials of the Princess Augusta rad the Heredi-
tary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, and trusting to their
Lordshin the Lordships taking into consideratton the proppriety of make ting a suit-
abbe provision for the illustrious Princess. On the motion of the Duke
of tion on Tuesday. - The Duke of WEILINNGTON, in answer to observa-
tions by the Mircuis cellor of Ireland had given his opinion in writing that the meetings and in Ireland for a repeal of the Union had a tendency to outrage,
and might be dangerous to the State. It appeared ovvious to him
the Duke of Wellingtou) that rhe Duke or Weliungton) that outrage and bloodshed miight be the
result to such meetings and it was equaly clear that Lords Leute-
nants of counties attending suthe the Government of Ireland to confide in in consenquently the Lord
Chancellor liad taken steps to remove certain parties from the commanceelior had taken steps to remove certain parties from the com-
mision of the paece. There could be eno objection to meeting for
the repeni of an Act Par Parliament, but the peace of the country Could not be permitted to be broken.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Thurpsayy. - The Commons assembled this day, pursuant to
 of the Nottingham Election Committee, reported to the House that
the committee had resolved that Thomas Gisbone, the younger,
Esq., had been duly elected to serve in the present
 her Mayesty's Goverument to bring forward a measure relatmg to




 provision would be made for her Royal Highness on her nuputials.-
Sir RosmRT PExit then moved that her Majesty's Message be talen intio consideration on Monday next. - In reply to a question by
Mr. FwART as to what numbers constituted an illegal meetina
 any individual Member of Parriament would be justified in answering.
The hon. Member himself belonged to the legal profesion, nd
therefore ought to know the law himself. He (Sii, therefore ought to know the low himsolf. He (Sir J. Graham) did
not say that numbers constituted iliegal meetings, hut he considered
that numbers was a most iniportant inuredulutit



 Member whether Dr. Macfarlane, or any other member, had seceded
from the Church of sotland. Hhe had no control over the authorties
at Oxford. MIT. R. Yo maxtord-Mr. R. Yorke asked it it was the intention of Goveru-
ment to oring in a new bill relating to the Poor-laws during the pre-
sent session?
 CITY.
Money Market, Friday.-Consols for the Account
closed at 925. Three per Cent. Reduced, 93 a to $\frac{1}{8}$; Three-
and-half per Cent. Reduced, $100 \frac{5}{5}$ to
Exchequer Bills, $51 s$, to $53 s$, prem.
filetropolis and its Jínfutp.
$V^{\prime}$ sit of Her Majesty to Scotl's Stables, near LeatherClaremont for Buckingham the day before the court left in an opent for Buckingham Palace, her Majesty proceeded Edgecumbe, to Scott's stables by the Countess of Mount Lugecumbe, to scott's stables, near Leatherhead, for the purpose or witnessing the gallops of Cotherstone, the Derby favourite, and the other horses engaged in the race Prince Albert accompanied her Majesty on horseback attended by the Earl of Hardwicke, the Hon. Colonel Grey, and Colonel Wylde. Immediately after the anexpected arrival of her Majesty, the whole of the borses
entered for the Derby in the stables were taken to bead Downs, where they performed their gallops, Cotherstone taking the lead. The horses having returned to the stables, her Majesty and the Prince passed through and inspected the extensive training establishment of Mr Scott, and afterwards tnok their departure for Claremont. sent Court grooms and others connected with the stables. Alderm of Aldermen.-On Saturday the Committee of of hringingembled, for the purpose, it was understood, o Alderg to a close the long-protracted inquiry relative pany, Mr Al Wood and the I alacre Coal and Iron Comwhole of the proceedingewn read a report relative to the his connection with the Talacre Coal and Iron Company which in a great measure went to re-open the case, being founded principally on the affidavits exhibited in the Court of Queen's Bench relative to the Brinn mines Alderman $T$. Wood complained of the manner in which the report had been drawn up, and requested to be allowed a copy of it, for the purpose of correcting the was agreed to contained, before it was sent round, which was agreed to. An angry discussion, partaking, in \%
great measure, of a personal nature, ensued, and was great measure, of a personal nature, ensued, and was fortnight; the announcement prise, as the proceedings had already extended orer The Polish Banth.-
The Polish Ball,-On Monday night a grand fancy and full-dress ball for the relief of the distressed Polish Rooms resident in this country was given at Willis's tumes of the Duchess of Sutherously attended. The cos the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Seymour, Marchioness Aylesbury, \&c., were among the most splendid; being The ball was very well sustained and masque last year. guadrilles were dauced in the nea, and complete sets of The proceeds of the ball have not been announced, but here is no doubt that they were considerable.
The Derby Lotteries.-On Saturday an information was laid before the Croydon police-court against Mrs. for having a Derby club at her house. The information was stated to be laid by William Kerrod, soda-water manufacturer, St. John's, Fulham. The information, which extended to considerable length, charged the defendant with having set up a certain mischievous and unlawful Dame, under the denomination of "The King's Arms Dished a certain proposal and scheme theref, made and pubished a certain proposal and scheme for advancing small sums of money by several persons, amounting in the whole winners at such, to be divided and shared among the winners at such mischievous and unlawful game, and that certain tickets were delivered out, entitling parties to a
share of such money so advanced according to the ssid proposal and scheme, against the form of the the said proposal und scheme, against the form of the statute in
sucl cases made and provided, and for which offence she such cases made and provided, and for which offence she Mr. Kirke, of London, applied on behalf of the informer counsel postponement of the case, on the ground that day fendant, objected, of Croydon, as counsel for the demagistrates havi postponement of the case. The information being read the informer was called, but did not appear. Half-an-hour was allowed for the purpose of making his appearance, when , not answering to his name the case was dismissed. The informer shorty sterwards entered the court, but the magistrates refused to allow the lise to be re-opened. The informer was consequently liable for the costs.
he Whitsun Holidays.-The usual Whitsun festivities of Greenwich fair, Hampton Court, Wandsworth, and other places in the suburbs, drew large crowds of holiday folks from the metropolis on Monday. Notwithstanding thronged. At the British Museum the number generally thros 13 , when whe those who dered lan when the decrease on war ourable state well behaved, on the groud The number of visitors and the F , main sur 14, Mear . The Museum Nation Gil Last week 38 , was visited by 1200 visitors on Monday. Thames Tunnel, and on Sunday alone there were 17513 visitors. But the most numday alisplay on Monday was The of the teatotallers, who met on Hampstead Heath. The number of persons who took part in the cavalcade could not have been less than 15,000 , and the line extended completely across the heath, a distance of more than

The Southwark Park.-A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark was held this week in the vestry room of the church of St. George the Martyr, to take wardens for petitioning Parliament and the Government for a grant of a suitable piece of ground for the formation for a grant of a suitable piece of ground for the formatio The churchwarden submitted a resolution, stating that it was of the first importance to the moral and physical condition of the people that they slould have open walks for healthful recreation, which would tend least alleviate disease. He mentioned a very eligible site for the projected park, a large plot of ground near Walpole-place, Kent-road, which extends all the way to were not secured in time for such an object. Several letters were read from a great number of Peers and Members of the House of Commons, all promising their cooperation to e

The Enclosure of Hampstead Heath. -The excite ment created throughout Hampstead and the northern suburbs of the Metropolis at the projected enclosure o Hampstead the instigation Sir T. M. Wilson, and entitled the "Wilson Estate Bill," still continues to increase, and petitions against it are the bill, a copy of which it is intended to place in the hands of every Member of the Legislature, were finally arranged on the part of the copyholders, and it is their in sistance to preserve to the Metropolis this favourite place of recreation.
Kensington.-At a meeting of the rate-payers of $S$ Mary Abbots' on Monday, after a long discussion respect ing Col. Fox's recent diversion of the north end of the Addison-road, it was resolved that the churchwardens pro per measures for the restoration of the road. Col. Fox having offered, as a compensation, $z 20$ towards the pav ing or the road, , Col. Fox that the vestry are willing to accept the indem nification he offers for the alteration of the line of th church path in the Addison-road, if Col. Fox will tak the proper steps to make such an agreement a legal one amendment. Only two hands, those of the mover and seconder, were held up for the amendment; and the original motion was carried with acclamation.
Hampton Court.-On Friday, at the Feltham pett essions, a young man, named Williana Bennet Watkin who stated himself to be gardener to Mr. B. Watkins, o Hammersmith, was brought before Messrs. Devon an constable with having stolen a quantity of plants and cuttings from the Royal Gardens at Hampton Court Palace. The charge having been clearly proved, he was hard labour in the House of Correction
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the May 27 . West districe 155 . North districts 156 Central districts, 163 ; East districts, 175 ; South die tricts, 210. Total, 859-(457 males, 402 females) Weekly average for the last five years, 903 - ( 461 males 442 females,) and for the last five springs, 854.

## 根robinctal Nelos

Incendiary Fires.-The provincial papers give account of incendiary fires in different parts of the agricultural districts. The Maidstone papers state that as two gentlemen were riding last week past Tyland-farm, on the Rochester-road, they saw a sainfoin stack burst in the Warren They immediately galloped in pursuit and overtaking the man, apprehended him. He prove to be a stranger in the district, knowing nothing whatever of Mr . Mills, the owner of the stack. He confessed that as he was starving, and could not obtain employment He was taken to Boxley cage, where he is now in custody. His name is George Brown, a gardener, from Bradford, Essex.

Alnwick.-The following account of the Drainingplough is extracted from the Newcastle Journal:-س"An 'Green's Patent, pas made at Alnwoick on Saturday last, in a field called Stamp's-close, adjoining Alnwick-moor, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. The draining took place on the market-day, to give the The draning took place on the market-day, to give the iarmers and neighbouring gentry an opportunity of formof about 8 acres. The drain lines had been laid out, and the turf thrown aside by the common plough on the pre-
vious day. The draining-plough commenced operations at the usual hour on Saturday morning, and the whole of the drains, one between each ridge, to the depth of 18
inches, were completed by the evening. The plough was drawn by 8 horses, attended by 4 men. Mr. Patten, his Grace's park and farm steward, superintended the work. One decided advantage that the draining-plough has is, that it can be used when the farmer has hittle or nothing else to do. The work was unanimously approved of; and, among other suggestions that were thrown out by the gentlemen and farmers on the ground, the following may not be unworthy of consideration, viz, -that a townthip or parish might purchase a plough for their common
use, or one might be kept in each bailiwick for the use of the soil 'was more impregnated with clay, the draining was more perfectly done. This would indicate its superior applicability to the soils of Northumberland

Birmingham. -Last week the western neighbourhood f Birmingham was considerably alarmed by rumours of disturbances amongst the turn-out nailors of Bromsgrove and the adjoining mining districts of Cradley, Stourbridge, \&c. For some years past various reductions have taken place in the manufacture of nails, amounting in the aggregate to 20 per cent.; and about a fortnight ago a further reduccould, under the old prices some years ago, earn about 20 s , per week; but since the reduction first took place, the price has reduced the rate of remuneration to $16 s$. The attempt recently made would reduce it still further to $14 s$. The strike became general last week, ia consequence of these reductions. The magistrates endeavoured to effect a com-
promise between the operatives and their masters, but the
men refused to return to their work without an increase of wages. A public meeting was also held, without effect-
ing any satisfactory settlement. The following statistics ing any satisfactory settlement. The following statistics hood:-The population of the parish is 9,671; the number of houses assessed to the poor 2,016-of these 1,763 180 occupations are void, and the tenants of 619 are from poverty excused paying rates. The number of permanent Friday week, in addition, 360 heads of families, comprising about 1,500 people, received temporary assistance at the Union workhouse
Bristol. - A determined burglary and attempt at murder was committed on Saturday night at Conham, a small retired village on the banks of the Avon, about six uncle and the nephews, broke into the cottage of an ald nole of money ; after robbing it of all the property they could carry, they stabbed Mrs. Hunt, and left her, as they suposed, dead, having covered her with a bed and a heavy however in releasing herself, and is likely to recover. The prisoner's have been apprehended, and committed to take ir trials.
Carmarthen.-The outrages of "Rebecca and her prehension that the magistracy of this and the adjoining counties of Pembroke and Cardigan will be obliged to place the whole district under military surveiliance. From attacking and destroying turnpike gates in remote and unfrequented parts of the country, they have proceeded to attacked and completely destroyed one of the gates of the county town, Carmarthen. It appears by the statement of the toll-collector, that at about one o' clock on gate, and immediately placed sentinels in Water-street and about Greenhall, the residence of Capt. Davies, borough magistrate. Their leader, attired in female clothing, and proceeded with a sort o body-guard to enter the toll-house. He then gave direc The windows were instantly beaten down, and they wer proceeding to urroof the house, when the wife of the the coliector rushed forward to this mysterious leader of sake of her dying child, who lay ill up stairg. The man seemed moved by this appeal, and proceeded to the bed mother to be correct, he gave orders "to stay proceed ings," as far as the toll-house was concerned, but the They also stated their determination to raze the Car marthen workhouse to the ground in August nex
Liverpool.-The many fires which have occurred mastra of the justices have been held during the week. It is understood that several witnesses were examined, and that the result of the investigation was a strong suspicion warehouses, have been produced by incendiaries. The evidence was transmitted to the Secretary of State, and the Home-offce has determinea to co-operate with the magistrates and corporation of the town in the endeavor out the town and suburbs on Saturday, offering 5002 reward, namely, $300 l$. by the council of the borough, and offenders, and announcing, for the discovery of the granted to any accomplice, who will give such information as shall lead to the discovery of the actual offenders.

Manchester.- A fatal accident, occasioned by the Dyeworks, the property of Messrs. Hulme and Sons Dyeworks, the property of Messrs. Hulme and Sons, from this town The ere in full operation, and it is remarkable that it did not prove extensively fatal. One man was killed on the spot, and others are 80 severely injured as to render their
recovery a matter of great doubt. The explosion filled the whole of the dyehouse and narrow passages around with a dense volume of steam and dust, and so great was the expansive power of the steam that the whole of the roof was blown from the dyehouse, the windows shattered, inquiries into the origin of the late outrage between the
military and police are still in progress, and are not likely to be concluded for some days.
Oxford.-We announced last week that Dr. Pusey, the Regius Professor of Hebrew, had been suspended from preaching in the University for two years. The subjoined recapitulation of the case wil not be uninteresting:-On the firn sunday after Easter, Dr. Pusey being called on Church, took for his subject the doctrine of the Eucharist. An impression was made on some of his audience that the doctrine of Transubstantiation and of the Mass were advanced and defended in a tone altogether dissonant from that of the standards of the Church of England, and the result was that an official demand was made on the ViceChancelior to appoint a board to examine the sermon. In compliance with this call, a board was constituted of the six Members of Convocation mentioned in our last. Each of these divines sent in a separate report, as three of them are said to have found little fault with the sermon. but the Vice-Chancellor thought proper to suspend the Regius Professor of Hebrew from preaching within the precincts of the University for two years. Against this sentence Dr. Pusey has addressed a protest to the Vice-Chancellor, from which the following is an extract:-"' I have stated to you, on different occasions, as opportunity offered, that I was at a loss to conceive what in my sermon could be construed into discordance with the Formularies of our Church; I have requested you to adopt that alternative in the Statutes, which allows the accused a hearing; I have again and again requested that definite propositions, which were thought to be at variance with our Formularies, should, according to the alternative in the Statute, be proposed to me; I have declared repeatedly my entire assent ex animo to all the doctrinal statements of our Church on this subject, and have, as far as I. had opportunity, declared 'my sincere and entire consent to them ndividualy, I have ground to think, that, as no propositions out of my sermon have been exhibited to me as at variance with the doctrine of our Church, so neither can they, but that I have been condemned either on a mistaken construction of my words, founded upon the doctrinal opinions of my judges, or on grounds distinct from the Formularies of our Cburch. Under these circumstances, since the Statute manifestly contemplates certain grave and definite instances of discordance from the Formularies of our Church, I feel it my duty to protest against the late sentence against me as unstatutable as well as unjust.'
Portsmouth.-The Victoria and Albert royal stean acht will be brought round here next month sit pected she will be fully equipped and ready for sea in bout six weeks. Whatever intention Her Majesty might have had of visiting Ireland in the course of the summer, here is now no probability of such a visit taking place, at east until that country is in a more settled state. It is understood to be Her Majesty's intention to take repeated he 'principal ports ane the const and amone others he pricipal por the and that of pymoure, of is stated that the Drince of pub and the Princesses will be brought down to the coast dur
ing the summer for the benefit of the sea breeze. ten oclock, smoke was seen to issue from the hold of the brig Tartar, lying in the new docks at this place, and laden with a quantity of war stores, consisting of a arge number of Congreve rockets and above twelve humdred shells. The crew, who had only arrived from London tan the prevous night, immediately left the vessel to her fate, it being currently reported she had fifty tons of gunpowder on board. This fortunately was not the case, or great mischief must have happened to the railway terminus and that part of the town situated near the docks. quantities, until a minut to issue, but in very smal it burst out into flames. It now became quite apparent that any attempt to scuttle her would be unavailing, from the dancer of her situation. At twelve oclock s party of Sappers and Miners arrived, and with the aid of sis horses brought one of the lurge guns from the platform into the dockyard, where six shots were fired into her bottom, but without effect, and in an instant a tremendous explosion took place, rockets and shells flying in all direcdions. J.he scene as this time was very grand, the or fou minutes fresh explosions took place which lasted until paster 's in of past two combustible parts of the cargo had entirely exploded Isle of Wight were thea made to obtain one oessel to the Isle of Wight steamers to haul the burning vensel to but mud banks, as was quite certain sue must aon suddenly the wind, which had been previously very high, sudd in a abated, when the flames took another direction, and which moment another series of explosions took place, whent continued for about twenty minutes, when the vessel wons down head foremost. She had twenty long brass can the and their carriages, destined, with the war stores, for was Mexican goverament. The value of tbe cars arat $25,000 l$. The consternation in the town was so gral from the report that there was a large quanticy streets powder on board, that all the lnhabiand in and left near the Docks shut up their houses and shops, and left the town; even in the High Street, many families ler their dwellngs, and proceeded to the country. porere with the luggage of passengers, and passengers who worn on their way to the tailway station, might be seen remina rigg in all drections to get out of the cown. An ex on tion of the crew took place before the magis hom Saturday morning, but nothing was elicited was an extra-
ordinary affair, but they could proceed no further in their investigation unless the captain had other witnesses to pranace.
Ruilways.-The following are the returns for the past week:- London and Birmingham, 16,162l. ; Great Western, 13,7017. ; South Western, 5,877l. ; South Midland, 3,957l. ; York and ditto, 1,503l.; Greenwich, 768l. ; Hull and Selby, 1,110l.; Grand Junction, 7,024l.; Midland Counties, 2,427l.-A special general meeting Midland Counties, 2,427l.-A special general meeting
of the Sheffield and Manchester Company was held last of the Sheffield and Manchester Company was held last
week at Manchester, Mr. Parker, M.P. for Sheffield, in the chair, when ten new directors were appointed for the forfeiture of certain unpaid shares was formally confirmed. It was announced that the works were proceeding rapidly and that the line would be opened from end to end by the beginning of 1845.-The inhabitants of Liverpool came bp in large numbers on Thursday week from Lancashire by the annual cheap train. By this conveyance the fare
is only $30 s$. from Liverpool and Manchester to the metropolis and back. There was another excursion o the same kind on Monday last. Upwards of 1,000 persons have availed themselves of this opportunity of mail-train from Bristol to London conveyed an unusual cargo of passengers, in the shape of a hive of bees, which had swarmed that day at Clifton, where they were safely glass windows. Thus secured they arrived at their destination in perfect safety. - It has been compused that the amount obtained by the Government in the shape of Income-tax from the various railway companies throughout the country will very nearly reach ncome and Property-Tax Act expires, it will, by the now gradual extension of the several lines, considerably exceed that amount. It was stated by Mr. Saunders, the secretary to the Great Western Company, in his examination lately at the Oxford sessions (in an appeal by the company against its being assessed to the poor at $3,000 l$. for Goring), that the amount of income-tax paid by that conapany alone was $10,450 \mathrm{l}$. for one year, ending Apr. 5,1842 . The inhabitants of many small parishes through which the lines of railway pass have been materially relieved by
the various companies being assessed to the relief of the poor, according to the estimated profit upon those porons of railways lying within their respective boundaries. In the comparatively small agricultural parish of Goring, upon each shilling rate made in the course of the year the sum of shilling rate made in the course of the year the sum of $118 l$. $18 s$, thus relieving the ratepay
three or four times a year to this large amount.

## IRELAND.

Dublin,--The following magistrates have been dismissed since our last, for taking part in the Repeal agitaFfrench, Mr. De Vernon, and Mr. Roche, M.P. and French, Mr. De Vernon, and Mr. Roche, M.P. and
Deputy-Lieatenant for the County of Cork. The following gentlemen have resigned their commissions:- Mr . O'Connell, Mr. Kean Mahontig, Cork, Mr. Charles Member for the County of Wexford, and Deputy-LieuMember for the County of Wexford, and Deputy-Lieu-
tenant, Mr. Patrick Ternan, Mr.J. Mathews, and Mr. T. Ennis, magistrates for the County of Louth; and Mr. T. H. Talbot, of Wexford.-Rear-Admiral Bowles hoisted his flag on Sunday at Kingston, on board H.M.'s steamer Lightning, under the usual salutes. On the previous day the Rhadamanthus, steam-frigate, landed at the Pigeonhouse 6000 stand of arms and one million rounds of ball 6000 stand of arms, soon afterwards for Waterford, with 6000 stand of arms, and four companies of the 61st Regiment. Two frigates have also been sent to Waterford, One to cruise along the coast, the other to be stationed at
Dunmore.-The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, Various sums from the provinces were handed in, and numerous members were admitted. Notwithstanding the absence of Mr . $\mathrm{O}^{3}$ Connell, the meeting, was densely crowded from the opening Repeal rent was announced to be 904 l . 11s. $4 d$. With the exception of the last week, when the extraordinary perary were from the North and South Ridings of Tipreturn yet received. The previous week's return, on
Monday an amount, was 7091 , nearly considered so very large announced on Monday.
Dungannon.-A serious conflict between the Repealers Carland, Protestants took place last week in the village of had assembled, near wore A meeting of Anti-Repealers the town, to meet some of their party on the Carland road, had been received intelligence that about 18 Protestants passing through the village of Carland, and that several this information beenerely maltreated. Upon receipt of of Carland, but as its procession moved on in the direction large number but as its progress was comparatively slow,
 When commenced the wrecking of the Repealers' houses gistiate arrived at the place was going on, a Iocal madispersed the rioters, but place with a party of police. and has offered entire furniture destroyed. The Lord-Lieuten cerned in this outrage for the aprehension of the persons con

Edinbrargh.On SCOTLAND.
ceded to deliver his address on the Moderator procharacterising it as one that would be long memorable in portant measures they had passed. His Grace the Commissioner spoke as follows :-" Right Reverend and Right Honourable, I enter into the feelings under which you will return to your homes from this Assembly. You will be cheered, however, by the happy reflection that you
have attended faithfully to the many matters of momentous and offed fainful interest which came before you, and you will obtain, I am sure, the gratitude of your Sover-
eign and of your country. I congratulate you upon the eign and of your country. I congratulate you upon the schemes of your church, and to provide for the efficient supply of those charges which have been vacated by your
seceding bretbren; and I shall humbly pray that the Spirit of your Great Master, the God of neace and love, may guide and strengthen you." The Assembly Thursday, the 16 th of May 1844 . terian Assembly on the same day, Dr. M'Farlark, of Greenock, moved an address to the Queen, explaining Church, and took occasion to go over the grounds of difference which existed between them and the general assembly. Dr. Buchannan, in seconding the motion, rean impassable wall of separation had been raised up between this church and the State, and that the Residuary Assembly by their decisions had raised up a still more mpassable wall of separation between the two. It might
be possible, from the return to sound principles by the legislature, to reunite themselves with the. State; but they never could be again incorporated with an Erastian from the committee for interin. supplies, furnishing defails of the proceedings taey were to pursue, the number of labourers at their command, and the number that
would be required. He enforced the views of the committee in a lengthened speech, in which, towards the close, he adverted to a question that had more than
once been put to him- how far a person located in a district where there was no church of the Free Assembly, nor of any other which the Assembly would cordially ac-knowledge-how far it would be the duty of such a person Assembly of the Established Church had decided the question for them, by reverting to the old anti-Christian law of 1799 against ministerial communion, and thus had virtually excommunicated all Christendom. He doubted if such a body could be called a Church of Christ, and it ministrutions. Mr. Sheriff Monteath and Dr. Welsh expressed some doubts respecting this doctrine; but the general feeling was evidently with Dr. Candlish. A conand it was agreed to hold another Assembly in Glaggow on the 17 th of October of this year, when they would prothe Assembly in a speech of preat lerth Amon topics, he adverted to the position which they were to how with reference to the Establishment, and spoke of its not deter them from going forward. If their principles fore worth sacrificing their place in the Establishment for, they were worth the Establishment itself. They had no pleasure in seeing them lose their stipends; but if the assertion of their principles caused them to lose their own hivings, surely they would not now give up those prin-
ciples simply because it risked the loss of the livings of but a that would be to love their neighbours-not as, exhor areat deal better than themselves. After many exhortations to zeal, and a fervent recommendation Perth.-On Thursday evening last week the streets of Perth presented a scene of complete insubordination and 68th Regiment, which has been stationed here for some time, left tue barracks and paraded about the streets. Their object appeared to be to pick a quarrel with the be too many for them they hurried back to the barrack and soon after sallied forth wath greatly increased num bers. Upwards of 100 men , armed with bludgeons rushed a body torough the principal streets, maltreat number of ing down, without regard to age or sex, their way. The greatest confusion and alarm prevailed for a short time ; but the magistrates were promptly a and after the provost had read the Riot Act the soldiers, work to disperse the rioters. A contest ensued, and number of individuals were severely injured; but the and putting the rest of the soldiers to flight. Next forenoon an attempt was made on the part of the military to got outside the barracks armed with firelocks and bayonets, but they were repressed and turned back by their Officers The magistrates, on Friday, despatched an express to Si Neil Douglas, Commander of the Forces in Scotland night the bearer of the express returned, bearing Sir Neil's orders, that the 68 th Regiment should be removed from Perth to Stirling on Monday morning.

## THEATLLLALS.

Dhury-Lane.-The season at this theatre, according to the public advertisements, will terminate on Wednes
day next; on which night Mr. Macready will relinquish London audience and make his last appearance before a London audience for a very considerable period. The Queen has signified her pleasure to command a performance at this theatre on Monday next, the first state visit since 1... Macready has been the lessee. A communicaffice that theatre from the office of the Lord Chamberlain on Thursday, and a list of pieces was sent for her Majesty's selection. The appearance of the Sovereign at the theatre will, it is expected, Lane, and cause an additional number of nights to be added to the season.
daily pank.-An advertisement has appeared in the heatre, offers 5002 , Webster, the lessee of this author of the best modern comedy illustrative of British manners and customs. The question of merit is to be next January.

## deliscellaneous.

The Harvest.-The anxiety prevailing throughout England on the subject of the harvest appears to be felt almost equally in France and Spain, where the continued rains give rise to serious apprehensions. "Observing," uneasiness is correspondent of the Times, "that some crops, I have consulted the highest authority on the Conppinion the crops by the wet and cold of the month just erpired, but that an unsatisfactory predisposition was beginning to manifest itself. The rain and cold during last month were general throughout Europe. The sonth and the northSpain, France, Germany, and England, are alike menaced. If, however, the weather take up, and become warm, the harvest will be magnificent; and it is consoling to observe, Mon from the moment when the new moon came in (last ing, and the temnerature the weather has been improvwith 80 demperature rising. This is as fine a day, desired. I am obliged to add, however, that the meteorological observations and deductions made by those who study that science are said to lead to the expectation that this summer will be moist and stormy. There are upon an average 11 days of rain in May. This month there were 28 or 29 . Still it would be unfair to anticipate from this fact that we shall have a wet summer; for in the month of May in the deplorable year 1816, there were only 18 wet days. It results, therefore, that the superabundance of rain in last month does not justify unfaa predisposition to injury, and a consequentincrease in the price of wheat and flour;
The Victory in Scinde.-The following is an extract from an article in the Bombay Times, giving, from the victory in Scinde :-" General Napier having learned that the Beloochees had posted themselves in a strong position four and a half miles from Hyderabad, with a view of attacking or annoying him, moved out from his intrenched camp on the Indus at daybreak on the 24 th of March, in order to engage them. About half-past 8 o'clock they descried the enemy's force, above 20,000 strong, under the immediate command of Shere Mahomed. They were posted in nearly a straight line behind one of the large nullahs, or dry water-courses, with which the country abounds. This was formed by two parallel ditches, one 8 had for a by 20 wide--the other 17 by 42 wide. These quette raised behind expressly freshly scarped, and a banvillape of Dubban expresly in ocar . The Fulltal extreme rieht win could buly have been desired Our troops, position 1200 . rer of ormed in order of battle, and then advanced in echellon of regiments, at distances of about 20 yards. After a further advance of 400 yards they again paused for a little, to per-
mit a slight change of arrangements. The Scindians' mit a slight change of arrangements. The Scindians guns, 11 in number, had some time before this begun to fore the main bular horse sent forward to reconnoitre befficers of the force excited the admiration of the whole army. Just before the commencement of the action, Major Waddington of the Engineers, with Lieutenants Brown and Hill of the Artillery, galloped from end to end of the enemy's line, on purpose to draw on themselves the fire of the guns and matchlocks, and so ascertain their enced, whie they looked out for accessible or undeThough bullets and round shot whistled around them, they escaped unharmed. The left of the enemy's force appeared to be unsatisfactorily defined, being concealed by the brushwood of a shikargah; but, perceiving that in commenced moving from the right, so wealsening the best defended portion of his position which was desired to be attacked. Major Leslie's troop of Horse Artillery was ordered forward to endequin to rake the nullah ; Cavalry and Poonah Horse advancing to the left of the Artillery, which was supported on the right by her Majesty's 22d, retired considerably at first, so as to admit of the oblique fire of the guns. About $90^{\circ}$ 'clock the whole of our guns opened, and the British line advanced from the left of the 22 d . This brave battalion marched up the nullah under a heavy fire of matchlocks Without returning a shot till within 40 yards of the intrenchment, when they stormed the work like British
soldierg. General Napier at this time rode in amongot the
men，a perfect storm of shot whistling past him，and
waving his hat，called out，＂22d，charge！＂when all waving his hat，called out，＂22d，charge！＂when all resistance was instantly swept away．On gaining the even
ground they came right shoulders forward，and directed a terrific fire on the enemy．The second brigade，consisting of the 25 th， 21 st，and 12 th Native Infantry，commanded by Major Woodburn，bore down with admirable coolness， firing heavy volleys as they advanced．The Sepoys became mixed up with the European Grenadiers，who gave them a bearty cheer as they fearlessly rushed on．The line thus supported by Captain Whitly＇s battery，whose practice like that of the other Artillery，was magnificent．On the （Grenadiers），under the command of Majors Browne and Clibborn，advancing upon the intrenchments with the difficulty in suspending their fire when our cavalry were beginning enemy had some time before been observed to move in parently to sustain the cross fire of the Artillery－the bat Major Leslie＇s guns．Major Stack，with the 3d Cavalry under Captain Delamain，and the Sciade horse，com manded by Captain Jacob，made a brinatis left flank，crossing the nullah，and cutting down the Beloochees for a distance of some miles．About 50 of Captain Tait＇s men followed four miles beyond the village，and cut up some two or three score of Beloochees，
along the deep and wide canal in which the footmen were slowly and doggedly retreating；almost all old men，well armed，and determined to die hard．None asked for quarter，and none was given；they fought until over－
powered and slain．The right flank was，mesowhile， turned by the Poonah Horse and 9th Bengal Cavalry， under Captain Tait and Major Story respectively，who broke them，and drove them from the field before them， sabring many in the flight．The action had lasted three hours；the Scinde artillery and infantry fought well，the cavalry indifferently．They were now completely brokel and driven from their position everywhere，and their flight
had become universal．Our whole line had crossed the dell，and occupied the position originally held by the enemy．The brunt of the battle fell on Her Majesty＇s 22 d ，which，together with the Horse Artillery，decided the victory． 19 standards and inguns were between 500 and 600 dead were counted on the field，and nearly as many more were believed to be strewed scarcely any vouths were found on the battle－ground，and it was remarked that the corpses were those of grim and powerful warriors，the pride and élite of the tribes，whose mostly reached，and many of them passed，the prime of mostly reached，and many of them passed，the prime of found in Asia．Our loss amounted to 39 killed and 231 the 9th Cavalry；and Lieutenant Smith，of the Horse Artillery．Lieut．F．Burr，21st Native Infantry，after－ wards died of his wounds．The conduct praise．The finest spirit of cordiality prevailed between the Queen＇s and Company＇s soldiers，and such the admiration his conduct has excited，that his army might have been overwhelmed into in ben defeated．Of the 19 standards which fell 2 of them by， 44 were taken by her Majesty＇s 22 ， bearers．The loss of this gallant regiment amounted to nower than 23 killed and 131 wounded．Sucts as had the 16 th of April－the earliest date at which they could ff，and reached Bombay on the 25th，to the number of 60．They were all in excellent spirits，and，though the cases of some of them are severe，they are mostly doing fiercely－contested action of three hours，between armies amounting jointly to 25,000 men．＇ General has directed＂that the unserviceable guns taken at Hyderabad shall be sent to Bombay，and there cas he English and two native languages the uames of Major General Sir Charles Napier，and of the several officer mentioned by his Excellency in his despatch，and likewise the names of the several officers，non－commissioned the names way be for ever recorded of those who at Meeanee obtained for themselves that glory in the field

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have been committed out of the domimons of the Queen，and in
parts where no offence could be committed against her laws．But


 ofnence which，for aught nat a appearenue．It was said on the
side，that abroad，was not principal offence had occurred in any part o the Queen＇s dominions，the aiding and abetting as now laid would
have been sufficient， But tit might have occurcd in the dominions or a foreign potentate，and then the argumeets wouth o Queen were
cable．It was nothing to say that the subjects of the Qued
impeded in their labour，for that might be the case with the subjects of the Queen employed in factories in foreign countries，so that that
allegation did not assist the renuc．But the venue here was more defective in stating the offence to have been committed at diver
places，than if it had been alleged to have loen commmted in Pari
an in
 statute provided that，in order that the punishment of offenders
might he less frequently intercepted in consequerce of technical or muxemmeanour，whether after verdict，wefant，or otherwist，should
he stayed or reversed for want of the averment of a y mater unne－
cessary to be proved，nor for the omission of certain words，nor for cessary to be proved，nor for the omission of certain words，nor for
omitting to state the time at which the offence was committed，nor
stating the time imperfecty，nor for want of a proper or perfect venue Where the court should appear by the 2ndictment or intormation to
have had jurisdiction over the offence．－M．Justice Coleridge said that all this argument proceeded upon the supposition of the charge
being that of being accessory to a felony，But suppose the charge Was that of a substantive misdemeanour；suppose it was a charge of
inciting a Frenchman to murder a Frenchman in France；then the offence to be committed would he out of the jurishliction of the whether the crime theited took place or not，and therefore the case，
supposed could not be compared to a case of aading，ahetting and comforting persons in a crime in which tliny were already engaged．
If they were not engaged in committing it crme they coutd not bo
aided in committing it．Az the allegation stood in this count it yas ahsolutely necessary that an original offence should have been
conomited，in order to make the defendants hable as aldıng and murder，where the act of incinng was a complete offence，and would
be indictable though the incting might have no result at all．
Inciting the people unlawfully to assemble together might be a sub－ stantive midemeanour，capable of being made the suhject of indict－
 difficulty could be pot over by charging the defendants as principal
misdemeanants．The learned counsel cited a great varicty of cases
dine want of the sufficirgt allenation of a venue．He submitted that the any express provision in favour of a case of this sort，and it could
not be made to apply by implication．Besides，the act made the the indictment itself，appeared to have jurisdiction over the offence．
Now，he trusted that he had satisfied the court that this indictment and if so the statute／George IV．，c． 64 ，was not applicable．To
make it applicable，even in a general manner，to criminal cases，it
must le expreasly declared by the Legegiatature to be so．There were


 Pullen＇s Reports，the delendant was charged with advisediy endea


master．Che doubt there was whether the indictment was good，as not stating how the nffence was committed．But though not exacti nonctment his．Hut aiding and abetting might be effected in and Alderson＇s Reporta，was quoted on the other side，bet was guilty
in point．There the question was，whether the defendant was
of an indictable offence in a particular county．The court did not decide commuted l，y varinus acts in chifferent ronntics，the is，hactment might
bo proterred in ary ，ne of them．Fut in that case there was no
question whether a venue was laid，and properly land，the only ques－ question，whether a proper penue was laid．The King v．Scott，in
tion wast
2 East＇s Pleas of the Crown， 780 ，was in point．That was a question as to the form of an indictment for a misdemeanour for receiving
stolen iron，knowing it to have heen stolen．The court intmated an
opmion that the starute had excepted certain cases；；and it was clear opinion that the starute had excepten certain cases，
that，for the purpose of that indintment，no disinct act of stcaling
need take place．－Mr．Justice Coleradge：But you must allege and


 jur．sd．ct．on，ammunted to a sufficient allegation of the offence．－Lord
incimath：llut if she had kept away a prrson from a tribunal which hid no jurisdiction in the matter，sle would not have been guilty of
any oftence，notwithstanding her state of mind．But Stott＇s case
son：Is theticient allegation of time and place．－Mr．Justice Patte－ is an accessory before the fact when theress no aillegation of the fact having been committed？It is very possible to charge a man with though the crime had never been committed．But that is not the case here－Mr．Erle ：It would be impussible to charge a man 2 s accessory before a fact，if that fact never was commited．The
nbsence of any allegation of time and place could not be cured by verdict．There was no such allegation here，and the indictment was of a venue to one essential tart is an omission to the whole．－Mr． within the jurisdaction of the court ：but the offence，if any，was not caption of the indictment，sufficient，not for the offence presented， but only for the jurors who present．In the Oxford case the marginal xford county，nnd not Oxford city．But that was contradicted by
the allegation in the body of the mulictment，which showed that the
oflence was commited in the city．Alt these cases showed the neces sity of having a proper vcuue properly laid．Now here，in the fourth
count，there was a defective allegation of venue，and in the fifth mport into the body of the indictment the venue stated in the margin very material fact ought to be alleged wish a proper venue，and on the same side，submitted that the marginal venue could not be mported into the body of the indictment．For this he cited a great many anthorities．In one ease，in an indictment for bipany，there was
venue in the margin，but the differcnt parts were all alleged in blanks The prisoner was comich， on the ground that it did not appear on the face of the old Bailey in September scssions， 1833 ，before Sergeant Arabin，and reserved or the judges，was the case which he referred to．－Mr．Justice Cole ringe：There was ample ground there for arresting the judgment
without its supporting your proposition，－Mr．Dundas：It certainly supported the proposition that the venue in the margin could not ifth count was clearly bad，and the judgment must be arrested．－ Mr．Bannes，on the same side riled on the obechne distinctly a，legring the place where an wats absolutely necessury to the valdity of the indictiment．Without such preciseness，it was impossible for a defendant to know what the material part of the fourth count was without any allegation of it was necessary that every material allegation should have a venue， this indictment couk not be supportell，－Mr．Sergeant Murphy， court in now confining the argument to the question of the venue Lord Denman sand that the court wished the case to he argued now upnn the question of venue，as if no other objection existed to the
indictment．If it should be necessary afterwards to bear the learned counsel on the other point，due notice of their being called on to
argue th wouid he given them．Mr．Sergeant Murphy then addressed argue it would he given them，Mr．Sergeant marge could tie supported without a good aflegation of venue．If there was an inuictment wigane a p prson for harbouring a thief，but without an allegation of
time and place，the indictruent would be bad．If so，the case of the King＂itott＇whech ws，rened on had been misapprehended，for it was against the ordinary expe－ if aileged without a sufficient venue．The object of the venue was enable the defendant to know what the charge against him was，no that he might be able to meet it．If no venue or a defective venue
were given，both these ubjects were＂defeated．Here there was no proper allegation of venue in the fourth count，so as to show that the was no allegathon of venue at inll，and tor aught that appeared there，
the nalnged offence might have been commited 1 n any renote part giving a jurssdecton to the court，and consequently dad not enable statute，the object．on of defective venue could only be re wedted 112
 were not aided by thestatute．On the whole，they sulbintted that it absolute．Lord Denman said that the court would in a few days
intimate to the partues its intentions with respect to this casp，－Ac－ cordingly on Wednesday he delivered the following judgnsent：＇The with reference to the objections arising upon the point of venue． the count is for that reason bad．Wivery material fact must be
stated，with time and place，in order that it may apcar that the grandjury bad jurisdiction to find the bill，and also that it may be krown whence the petty jurymen are to come wities cited at the bar．
This 1s laid down in all the boaks and authorion
Indeed it was hardly contended，on the part of the Crown，that the count could be supportcd at common law，as it contains no venue in atself，nor any words of refercnce to the venue in the mand accord－ ing to the distinction hereafter to be mentioned．Recourse
had to the statute of the 7 George $1 V$ ．，c． 64 ，sec． 20 ，which
cnacts that＂no julgment nfter verdict，or confessions，or defult nemacts that＂no judgment nfter verdict，or confessions，or detaunl
shall he staved for want of a proper or perfect venue，provided it shall appear by the mothetment that the court had jurisdiction be consi－
offence，＂Now，whether a total omispon ot venue can be be con－
dered as cured loy these words，or whether the statute must beyerly or imperfectly，inerther case the condtion on thich that remedy for
delcet is given by the 7 （feo．IV．1s，that it hall appear by the indictmencthat the court，had jurisdiction over the offence．If this place is mentioned in the body of it；and we cannot，as aiready
stated，impart into it for that purpose the county noted in the mar－ gin，as has been done in civik actions．To hold thas would be to say， as was indeed said by the solicitor－General，that wo forer found a bill of indictment for a
jury of any county whatever upon it in that county must be good after verdict，though the indictment does not show the court to have had any jurisdicthe
over the offence，on which condition alone the defect is cured by the statute．The argument drawn trom the 16 th and 11 civil utions，the total
c． 8, anil 4 th Annc c． 16 ，was that， ＂for wart of a right venue；＂so the thotal oralssion of venue in
criminal cases may be cured under the 7 Geo．IV．，which uses the words＂for want of a proper or perlect venue ，＂＇but the defect
cured in civil actions introduction of an improper or imperfect venue，and it is byen a jury
only cured by the statute of Clsarles，if the ecase is tried by of the proper county in which the action is lind．Now the and if the
cvcry cival case aslaid in the county stated in the markan， tha of Anne，the remedy is extended to the case of judgment by the statite of fault；all the defects which would have been cured ly the sen in such
Jeofails，in case the verdict of twelve men had been guven action，being expressly cured by the the 7 Geo．IV．should have county in uluch the indictment was preferred．The cere ine indictment show that the court had jurisdiction to try the The distinctionbetween cally referred to in the bo yof the indictment．The distinction betwe call

Crimmal and civil cases in this respect is found to be takea in the King
©. Knollys, 2 Lord Raymond; Lenthal's case, Croke, Elizaheth; the
King $v$. Budridge, 3 P. Williams; and the King $n$. Fawcett, there 0. Knoliys, 2 Lord Raymond; Lenthal's case, Croke, Elizaheth; the
King v. Budridge, P . Williams; and the King $n$. Fawcett, there
cited, and numerous other cases quoted at the bar. It has been established in such a variety of cases, that it is impossible for this court to overrule or overlook thera. It follows, therefore, that as the
court cannot comnect the venue in the body of the indicment with not appear by the margin, for want of such special reference, it does was found had jurisdiction, and that defect was not cured by the
statute of 7 George IV. The court had considered whether the statute of 7 Geo. IV. may not admit of a different or wider meaning,
namely. that the offence should appear to be of such a nature that the court has authority to try it, and a strong argument in tavour of
that construction arises from the apparent imposkinnity of piving that construction arises from the apparent impossublity of piving
effect on the words in any other manner. But we nre satisfiel such are not interded to he cured, unless the jurisdiction of the court in
respect of locality is made to appear. One cunsideration, inded, is declsive of that. Persons arcused might otherwise be punsherl for referred to a case reported Kurn's Justree, and also in 1 Mondy, Crown Cases. We have detore
us the very case, in whach the opnion of all the judges was taken, and also a cospy of the indictment. The prisoner was tried for breany
at the old Bailey, in 1833. The first marriage was alleged to have been contracted in Kent, and the second in Surrey; and the pursuer
was alleged to have been apprehended on a day named, but of the Tlace or county where he was apprehended no mention was made. orience in Surrey, though the venue in the margin was Middlesex;
but no one sugested that Middlesex could be drawn from the margin into the body of the indictment, though that would, uncues-
tionably, liave cured the defect, nor was it suggested that the court appeared hy the indictment to have jurisdiction over the offence of
higamy, uhich would have cured the defect, if the rcference had been to the quaty "f the offecce, and not to the place whree the offence
was commetted, or the prisoner apprehended. An objection on the score of omitting the local venue is not merely techncical, but reat
and important, for the allegation of material facts as ocuring in
particular county is not only that which autlorizes the rrand particular county 18 not only that which authorizes the grand jury to
find any bill of indictment, but 18 also a warrant to the sleriff to
summon the petty summon the petty jury, which must pass judgment on those facts
between the Crown and the prisoner. The trial of wituesses for per-
jury might jury might be embarrassed, and justice defeated, if the jurymen were
to be empannelled without authority. To make the act of trying confer the right to try would be a charge so violent that we cannot
believe it to have been intended by the Legisiature. Upon the whole, We are of opinion that the judpment upon the fifth count must be case, in 2 East's Pleas of the Crown, was thought to bear directly on nats
noctrine, and was not successfully distinguished by the defend-
nut note of the argument offered by Lord Abinger on the one side, and ane late Mr. Justice Vaughan on the other, in Michacimas term, ly9s,
atod the endorsement of the learned judge intimates that the case
stond for further arrounent. The prisoner was convictel in April, and was senthenced to twelve morthe' mprisonment, more than anal as decided. Indeed, he himself untumateq that, if there was an error
in the pressed to transportation for fourtcen years, a strong reason for not
howeyre, that herment ffounded tipon that case further. Wre think conduct imputerd to the defendants is criminal, and is stated with the place at diversount places, without naming them, though that statement ing persons to continue the said assemblies, and the aiding and though the marerial facts in the early part of it are wrethout plac and refers to a former part of the connt, whish former part, therefor the court had jurisdiction, and that is the very case contemplated by
the stand on the validity of the mode of stating the charge in that count, and We appoint Friday morning for that purpose,- Mr , O'Connor was
convicted only on the fifth count, the effect of the above judgment is Polace. - The parquit him.
Alexander. Chisholm, the surgeon, have already appeared in this Paper, and it will be remembered that Mr. Stratford, by whom the assault Was committed, was liberated on Saturday, the 27 th ult., upon his
personal recognizance in $500 l$ and two sureties $18250 l$ e each, for his
heing chagre of Mreming Chishntm, whourt on the day the bail wais entered into,
Wars pronounced by his medical attendants to be ont of dander Was pronounced by his, medical attendants to be ont of hanger. On
Wednesfay Mr. Stratford appeared decordingly, when Mr. Colsholm's
degal degal adv.ser announced that he had no mtention of pressing the
charge further, being satisfied that Mr. Stratiord could have no
vindintive Vindictive feeling towartls him. A public apology was then i
on behalf of Mr. Stratford, who was immedaately discharger. En Wednestlay evening, after the closing of Bow-street Office, the Secretary, of State to Mr. Twyford, the sitting manistrate, to issue a warpant for the apprehensiou of Samuel Mayer, who had written a
letter to Sir J. Graham, offering to assassinate Mr, O'Connell. The
persen


 cight o'clock, in close consultation. The proceedings were conducte With the greatest secrecy, but in the course of yesterday it
transpined grater the writer of the letter, who has been appre
hender, resides at Gloucester, where be holds a situation in
the Custorin the Custoxid-housc, He admitted to the magistrates tant he
Wrote the letter, and did so under the excitement of having taken too
match wine; he stated that he regretted it as soon as he posted it,
and cole
 Charge ter consideration, Mr. Mrat tod the price prisoncr the that of of
charge the Withacter, and that no Minister of State could have passed it by sums of oil, himself in the sum of 4002, and two sureties in the
Centrof 2001 . each, to appear at the next July Sessions of the Mreferred Criminal Court, to answer any charge that might he
Mr. rones, a shithin. The privoner then gave in the names of
Wren Watkius, as a his bril

[^7]the Oaks, and the best of them falls short by one of that on Friday.
Butif the nubber was so unusual, there was nothing extraordinary in the quality of the animals, except their badness. A worse lot
never went to the post ; and the best proof of it is, that up to Wednever went to the post; and the best proof of it is, that up to WWed-
nesday, so feeble were the public pretensions of the favourites (Maria Day, who was not in her form, excepted), that 8 to 1 was victory that the on Bersy Bedlam filly and Decisive came so strongly
into the market. The new rule for starting did not prove so suc into the market. The new rule for starting did not prove so sucthe real one such a bungling affair that two jockies had their horses
heads turned the wrong way when the word was given, and were
lett behind. For the first quarter of Carillon, Sister to Jeffy, the Bessy Bedlam filly, Decisive, and the
Elegance fillylying in front so close to Elegance filly lying in front so close together that it was impossible at greatly-dimainished speed, followed by Decisive, Bessy Bedlam
next, and the ruck at their heels. This order was observable to the
milcon, arid Lord Westminster's two were tailed off; the others nent on
in a eluster to the turn, round which Sister to Jeffy went two lengths advance, attended as before, reached the last road, where Extem-
oore, Fanny Callaghan, the Bessy Bedlam, Elegance, and Rococ filies closed with her, and for a fewstrides they were " all of a heap." Extempore then went in front, followed by Poison, Bessy Bedlam poison then shot ahead of Extempore, and, inatating Cotherstone,
passed the chair by two lengths. Extempore beat the Bessy Bedlam
filly half alength, Messalina was a length from the latter and half length before Decisive, who was not quite a length before the Rococo
filly. Value of the stakes, $2,600 \%$. On comirg to scale, a formal objection was made to the start; but the stewards, after hearing evidence, deeided that it was valid. Maria Day brole down in the
race, and the Laura filly pulled up lame. The rider of the latter Whs fined 5 . for starting twice without the signal.
The AFembers' Plafe of $50 \%$. for 3 - yr-olds, 6st.
 Mr. Cowley's Adrian aged (Calloway) beat Mr, Bainbridge's Lady
Mary, 5 yrs, Col. Charritie's The Knight, aged, and seven others.
 \&c. allowed 3lbs; horses that have started once at, this meeting and if entered as to be sold for 80l. allowed 7 lbs over and above all othe allowances; the second to save his stake. Heats, one mile. (18 subs.)
Mr. Bastard's Teapot, 4 yrs (Nat), beat Mr. Kling's Dahlia, 6 yrs ;
Statistios of the Derby. - The lat was the 63d anniversary of this celebrated race, it having been established in 1780, when it
was won by Sir C. Banbury's Jiomed, beating 8 others. On that 161, , eing 22 less than last year. It would appear that it was some
years betore this race became popular with the patrons of the turf, for during the first seven years of its existence the entries dwindled from 36 to 29 , and from that period until the present year they have
been gradually increasing. The Jowest number of horses that ever started was in 1794, when. Lord Grosvenor won with Dradalus, 4 only
coming to the post; and the highest number when Coronation carried off the prize, 29 starting. During the last $16 y c a n s$ horses that have started is 23. Eight years after the race was esta-
blished the Prince of Wales won the stakes with Sir Thomas. The Duke of York was a winner twice-in 1816 with Prince Leopold
and in 1822 with Moses. Sir F. Standish was the first gentiema who won the race two years in succession, in 1795 with Spread Eagie,
and the following year wita Didelot. The Duke of Grafton and Lord with Pope, and the next year with Whalebone, the latter in 1804 with
Hannibal, and in 1805 with Cardinal Beaufort. The Duke of Graftors was a wimner of four, and Lord Egremont of five races. The former
nobleman was the last wiuner of the Derby two years successively. The Duke of Bedford was a winner on three occasions in 1789 with with John Bull and 1794 with Derdalus. The Dukes of Rutland and Portiand were not so fortunate, being winners of only one Derby each,
the former in 1828 with Cadland, and the latter in 119 with Tiresias. Lord Jersey was a winner of three races-in 1825 with Middleton,
1827 with Mameluke, and in 1836 with Bay Middleton. Mr. ${ }^{\prime}$ ' Kelly, the owner of the celebrated Eclipse, was a winner in 1781 (the second
year of the race) with Young Eclipse, and in 1784 with Sergeant, the Dery and st. Leger in one year (1800) was Champion, the MARK LANE, Fridax, June 9.-This morning being unsettled the Factors asked higher prices for free Foreign and Englısh
Wheat, but the Market was not brisk, and there was great ulfinculty in making 1s. advance, although it was accomplished in held at an advance. Barley continues to sell at the same prices,
but the supply is short. Peas are held higher in consequence of some unfavourable account of the crop. Beans are unaltered in



 GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.
GBANKRUPTCY: SUPERSEDED. - W. Eden, Queen-street, Cheapnide BANKRUPTS.-T, Whitmore, Stockport, Cheshire, pawnbroker-J. Ryan,








I ATCHING APPARATUS. - Reduced Prices.of Bury-street, Bloomsbury, beg to call the attention of the ING APPARATUS, being the original Manufacturers. This any number of Game and Poultry Eggs of all sorts, from 50 to 200 ing the young birds at all seasons, and of furnishing Poultry for the table at a trifling cost, at all periods of the year. For further particulars apply at the Manufacturers'. A Mechine may be seen
$\qquad$
THE PROPRIETOR, BUNIONS
RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNION PLATSTEROSTTY, or confidence in recommending it as the most certain cure for all By the use of this Plaister immediate benefit will be found, and in ersins the Hard or Soft Corn, and enturely removine those painful throbbings so severely felt at every change of wearher. SANGER's Mediciue Warehouse, 150 , Oxford-street; and all Medicine Venders throughout the country.
Remember-"Tar Russian Corn and Bunion Plaister."

IORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SHOW, CHIS.
WICK. Noblemen and Gentlemen desirous of seeing fully solicited to moved Comical Boiler in operation, are respectbeating a Melonry upon the much-approved plan of weter cirns, lating in open troughs. Prospectuses and drawings may be obtained at STEPHENSON's \& Co.'s Warehouses, 01, Gracechnrehstreet, where aso may Iron Fencing, H
A LADY BRITISH ORCHIDACES. A and narrow-leaved Helleborum, the Fly Orchis, the broad Nest, and others soon about to blossom, is anxious to obtakd a reverse of fortune, which has reduced them to a state of wretch edness, eard she would be truly grateful to those who would
assist her in relieving a few of their wants. Address, J. E. S. 1 ECHI'S Superb Tea Trays, in papier mache The prices vary from work, infinitely surpassing the Chinese the set. They comprise some brillsant specimens of Art, in Figures, Landscapes, Flowers, and Birds, with buhl and gold The same mas. and Ladies' Visiting. Card-Cases, Hand-screens, Pole-screens,
Card-racks, Inkstands, Ladies' Work-tables, Chess-tales The forete and Cake Baskets, Ladies'-desks, Letter-boxes, \&c 13s. up to 20l., and Mrchi can confidently assert that his extent of sur these articles surpasses in price, quality, and Machr is sole inventor of the Machian Dressing-cases, the Bagatelie-tables, the Magic Razor-strop, and peculiar steel desirous of seeing the most perfect manufactures of this country por atractive form

| AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY. |
| :---: |
| CHE Committee of Management of the A GRicultural | such persons as have intmated their intention to be Candidates ransmit the of CHEMISI, and such as intend being so, to or before the 1sth instant, as the Election is to take place on

A LL DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER The efficacy of this Medrme in the above Complaints has been
long proved by its unparalleled success in a practice of many years' standing, and has induced the present propnetor to make Sold in Bottles, 2s. 9d. each, by the Proprietor's Agent, Cornhill ; Prout, 229 , Strand; Mr. King, 232 , Blackfriars Road;
and all Medicine Vendors throughout the country.

TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a Deliciovs Cordial tomach, creates an Appetrte, Digests the Food, Strengtheus the Luirits, Clears and Iraproves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the removes Pimples and Eruptions, while it combines with these admirable properties the inestimable advantage of being the most fuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of \& winc-glass full twice a day, and is particularly recommended to
GENTLEMEN on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking a Cigar, \&cc.; while to Lapiks it will be equally gratefnl on going Mrs Gulir respectfully amounces to the Nobility, Gentry,
and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Ripht, Title, and Recipe of the Tonic Mirif of Orange to Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SONS, No. 20, Hatton Garden, London; whn have ap-
pointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95 , Farmingdon-
street: Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street. Mr. Johuson, 68 , Cornhill; Mr. Prount, near, Temple Bar; and Mr. Butler, 4 , Cheapside,
as Agents.-Half-pints, 2s. $9 d$. ; Pints, $4 s$. $6 d$. ; Quarts, $9 s .$, Stamp buty included.
BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES. REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT. This CAGRN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming facility with which to may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over
Sizes
Churnintrom 7 to 8 lbs .13 to 15 lbs .26 to 28 lbs
Zinc Pand for Churns to stand in, extra, N.B.-Thermoraeters and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any
respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manu
To be seen in London, at Wriarr's Range Warehouse, No. 3 No 80 -street, near the Monument; Rioby's Brush Warehouse, No 80, Gracechurch.street; LiVEsmoars and Son, Ironmongern,
No, 30, Oxford-street.

# NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH AND CHAMBER ORGAN, MANUFACTURED BY H. C. LINCOLN, 

Organ Builder to Her Majesty TheQueen

And to their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth;
and builder of the organs in
HER MAJESTY'S CHAPEL ROYAL, BRIGHTON. her Majesty's palace, the pavilion, brighton her Majesty's chapel, devonport.

## Mr. LINCOLN has just had the honour to receive the following testimonial from the Rev. W. F. H. Hooper, <br> Incumbent of Witlungton

Withington, Manchester, March 27, 184
Mr. Lincoun has just completed an Organ for my Church, which was opened by Dr. Gauntlett on Friday the 17th, and Sunday the 19th, of this month. The Instrument has given the most complete satisfaction to me and to all who have felt an interest in its erection. The bestjudges both amongst my own people and of persons unconnected with the Church have pronounced it perfect-unsurpassed in its softness, richness, and variety of tone. I have pleasure in adding that Mr. Lincorn has treated us with considerable liberality, has acted with openness and uprightness, and as becomes a tradesman of the highest respectabinty-has spared neither labour nor (I may add) expense in fulfilling $\mathrm{h}^{\mathrm{s}}$ s contract to the utmost, and has devoted himself strenuously, not to say enthusiastically, to the work of turning out an Instrument that should give perfect satisfaction to the
Committee of gentlemen concerned in its erection. In this he has completely succeeded ; and I shall be happy if my recommendation secures him further patronage.

## Organ Manufactory, 196, High Holborn.

Mr. LINCOLN solicits the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and the Professors and Amateurs of Church Vocal and Instrumental Music, to the peculiarities and advantages of the great and numerous improvements he has recently adopted in the conhave been made with a view of affording an increased efficacy to the Organ, in rendering its support to a large congregation, and in the performance of Church Instrumental Music. The effect gained is such as to combine the breadth and variety which distinguish the Continental Organ, with the mniversally recognised sweet and silvery tones produced by the English mode of voicing and finishing the pipes.
The advantages gained by the adoption of the new mode of construction are unquestionable:-
1st. The Organ has a more weighty and solemn character of tone, which is gained by the introduction of the new Stops, called the Bourdon, Tenoroon, and Quint.
2d. It has a more brilliant and sitvery character, from the new mode of arranging the Sesquialteras, Mixtures, and by the use of a new Stop, called the Doublette.
3d. It has a more soft and varied character, from the circumstance that instead of the Instrument only possessing one Flute, Stops in producing an entirely new quality of tone to the Organ, and which is admirably adapted to the purposes of Psalmody. These Flutes are called the Claribel-Flute, the Obne-Flute, the These Flutes are called the Claribei-Flute, the Obne-Flute,
Wald-Flute, the Suabe-Flute, the Piccolo, and the Flageolet.
 of a new method of manufacturing the Reed Stops. These are made to speak, so as to combine the weight of a Diapason with the fullest tone which it is possible to wive to a Reed Pipe. The new Reed Stops are called the Posaune, the Trombone, the Cornopean, the Soft Horn, the Corno-Flute, the Clarionet, the Trumpet, the Clarion, the Oboe, and the Octave Clarion. 5th. A distant, subdued, and piano effect, combined with bril lancy sufficiently prominent to keep up the voices, is gained by the Tenoroon Dulciana, a new Reedy-toned Dulciana, and the Echo Duiciana Cornet, a Stop of Five Ranks of Pipes, which has been copied from one in the celebrated Organ of Cologne Cathedral. 6th. More Pipes are obtained to each Key than has yet been attained, and at a less expense; and it must be evident the greater number of Pipes of differing qualities of tone that can be brought to bear upon each Key the greater must be the musical resources of the Instrument.
th. The Sound-boards are made to contain nearly double the double the quantity of wind. 8 th the quantity of wind
the greatest attention is arway upon useless mechanism, but the greatest attention is paid to create music in every possible aricty and combination.
9th. Although the compass of the Keys is apparently contracted to CC, in effect the Organ extends to CCC, as every Key on the Manual has it with its Unisons, the Octave below; thas, Paul's Cathedral, without the disadvantages attending the old compass.

Mr. Lincoln begs to refer to the followide Urgans, as examples of the new manner of combining great power THE NEW ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, THE ROLLS, CHANCERY-LANE, (Opened in November)
THE NEW ORGAN IN CROSBY.HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET (Opened in December) ;
THE ORGAN AT THE NEW CHURCH, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER (Opened in March) the new grand organ now erecting at the cathedral church of st. David.
Mr. Lincoln submits the following Testrmonials from the late Dr. Clarke Whitfield, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Thomas Adams, Dr. Gauntlett, and Mr. Parkis, as to the Character of his style of Organ Building :-
I have the pleasure to inform you that I think the Organ built great power, and very complete in all its 1 ant 4 .
Testimonial from the NEW CRURCh Committer, Newington, and
The undersigned feel highly gratifed

 chanism, and powers, but also to the very fine ant 1 , herre-
quality of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is quality of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is
> $\begin{array}{cc}\text { (Signed) Glipkrt Elfintr, Minister. } \\ & \text { John PUREIS, Organist. } \\ & \text { (And all the Committee.) }\end{array}$







(Signea)
John Vane, Minister.
Thos. Adams, Organist. (And all the Commattee.)

Teslimoninl from Dr. GaUNTxist
Newgate-street, London, Ond of St. Olavest of, Southuravt Chret Mr. Henry C. Lincorn has erected two Organs on my new placording my opinion of his merits. In the contract sleasure inc he
has executed under my superintendence has executed under my superintendence, I have cver found him, although exceedingly rooderate in his price, yet very desirous to give his employers every adivantage. The internal mechanism the best style. The metal and manufacture of his pipes lave
been of high excellence and cvery portion of his instrument
has been completed with the same uniform ate been of high excellence; and every portion of his instrument
has beens completed with the same uniform attention to its
durability and due effect.

## Mr. Liscoln has the honour to announce

A NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL-ORGAN
THE CONCERT-ORGAN FOR THE SALOON OR DRAWING-ROOM

## THE APOLLONICON, OR SELLFACTING ORGAN

Mb. Lincoln continues to manufacture the OLD ENGLISH UNISON and GG CHURCH-ORGAN, to which he gives some new Characteristics, by means of his newly-invented Flute, Reed, and Diapason Stops. He also
reconstructs the Old Instruments upon the New Plan.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANORDISIBLE WIRE-FENCE, to resist Grazing Stock, and rendered Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Acches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, \&c. HORTICULTU.
RAL BUILDINGS, Gree The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and economical principles.
Parties waited
Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and
Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {EE-HIVES.-Ggerge Neighbour and Son beg }}$ B to inform their Apiarian Friends that in consequence of the formation of a new hine of street, they have removed their busi-
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## atropurpurea

 $G$, ${ }^{\prime}$ hirseria polyantha Gloxinia macrophylla variegata, Hypocyrta strigileManetia bicolor Passiflora Actinia Stigmaphyllon ciliatun
 Curtis's Bot. Mag., Nov., 18,18
Edvards' Bot. Reg., May, $18 \cdot 1$,
 Paxton's Magazine, March, 1843
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SUN－BURNS，FRECKLES，TAN，and other disfigure ments of the Skin，are pleasingly eradicated by that odoriferous preparation ROW WLAND＇S KALYDOR，as balmy o virtues in iquid，and now universally admired for its sover in rendering the completely removing all cutaneous erruptit is invaluable as a reno－ vating and refreshiog wash during travelling，or exposure to to vatng usd，or harsh winds，and after the heated atroospier fill find it peculiarly grateful crowded assemblies．Gentlemen will fnd
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## Cho Gavonerg $\mathfrak{C b r o n i c l e}$.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1843.

| Tuesday, June 20 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Linnman } \\ \text { Floricultura }\end{array}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wedneaday, June ? |  |
| Twesady, June 27 Wednesday, June 28 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Zoological } \\ \text { Ruyal Botanic, Grarden Exhibitiom } \\ \text { Mi }\end{array}\right.$ |

## Mr. Clement Hoare, in his excellent treatise on

 the cultivation of the Vine on open walls, remarks Vine prevailing idea, that the more wood there is in a reverse of the fact ; that to permit a Vine to make a great quantity of wood under the idea of thereby getting a great quantity of Grapes, is grasping at the seep a pland catching the shadow; that in order to kneep a plant in good bearing condition the pruningany other be used to a far greater extent than on most severe manner in which that instrument is with that required by as nothing when compared are not confined to winter pruning, but applied to the are at all seasons ; and upon the assumption that they are correct, Mr. Hoare founds his mode of "long-rod" discussio It has always occurred to us that a little subject Subject, and we therefore invite the attention of Mr. Hoare's theory, as we understand it briefly expressed thus: The quantity of Grapes whicha Vine he quen capable of producing is not in proportion to foliage is disadvantageous to the Vine, and should be emoved. In support of this proposition Mr. Hoare own expers to practice in vineyard countries, and to his vineyards inents. It is stated that the proprietors of the number of in their leases covenants to regulate because, in eyes to which a branch is to be shortened, the quality ould exhaust the Vines, and gradually ruin standard work the wine, Upon turning to Chaptal's We find work on the cultivation of the Vine in France $V_{\text {ines }}$ tht quality of the Grapes obtained from the hang from the allowed to scramble over trees and to superabutery quality of the sap conseguent upon the another place (vol. i. p. 296) he says that in in French place (vol. i. p. 296) he says that in the hinder the dispersion of the sap, and the formation of leaves, white quantity of shoots, branches, twigs, and Would which would push in crowds from the buds, powte degree, $\mathrm{B}_{\mathrm{ut}}$ in of sucking up fluids from the soil (aspirution) Wood depriving it of what is called superfluou Which the sap is concentrated in a part of those shoots ripe fruit," considered best suited to produce fine, good, Mr.
To describe the results, which, with little variation Were the cribe the results, which, with little variation,
selecte in all, one Vine may be advantageousl year of This was a White Muscadine, in the eight bearing con age, and, like all the rest, in the highest lowing condition possible. It produced in the fol shoots, and spring an abundant supply of vigorous bearing Produce of shewed 78 bunches of fine Grapes, the and left shoots. As the season advanced the right extended thoots. As the season advanced the shoots
increaselves rapidly, the bunches of fruit usual, seem in size, and the Vine thrived as well as Shortly seemingly quite unconscious of the task it the fruit set, the trial of strength commenced, and inches fromuly many of the bunches measured 11 When matur the shoulders to the extremities, and as they. They hung coue weighed a pound and a as they extendey hung close together, forming, as far Wass of Grapes, the weight of which, if rimpact month ave exceeded 60 pounds. The middle of that size of small and the berries had only reached the subjected to Peas, while those on other Vines, not
comamenced the such trial, were full grown, and had

August no perceptible increase of size in the berries had taken place, and the Vine began to show strong symp oms of exhaustion. About the middle of that month the foliage assumed a withering appearance, and on the lst of September the vegetation of the plant was almost at a stand; the shoots ceased to grow, the fruit and foliage were in a prostrate condition, and the vital energies of the Vine appeared quite unable to supply the daily increasing demand for nourishment Throughout that month it continued in a pitiable condition, and though a valuable plaut, it was never heless suffered to take its course as well as all the thers, in order that the trial might be decisive. About the 1 st of October, the greater part of the berries having grown as large as middling-sized Peas, those on the shoulders of some of the bunches began to show symptoms of ripening by becoming a little transparent, and at the same time the berries at the extremities of the bunches began to shrivel. As the month advanced the ripening process proceeded slowly, but the shrivel. ling increased rapidly. Towards the latter end of
October the trial was over, and the experiment comOctober the trial was over, and the experiment com-
plete; on many entire bunches every berry had shrivelled, and in no bunch had the process of maturation proceeded farther down than the shoulders. The whole crop was gathered about the lst of November, and the ripened portions being put together, weighed $9 \frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Not one of these ripened berries, howver, was more than half the usual size, and in point of flavour not to be compared to others of the same sort ripened at least six weeks previously

This is, no doubt, a very instructive experimen in some respects, and well wortn the attentive consi-
deration of Gardeners ; but there is a somewhat important omission in the circumstances relating to it, so far as the question now before us is concernednamely, how this Vine had been treated previously, and in what manner it was pruned during the pro gress of the experiment. All that we learn is, that in the previous years the Vine had been remarkably It orous, and had been closety pruned.
It may perhaps appear that, at all events, this sor of evidence is conclusive as to the correctness of Mr.
Hoare's theory, and shows that close pruning is advantageous to Vines. We must, however confes that it does not carry conviction to our mind. Mr Hoare's experiment seems to us to amount merely to it can support, those bunches will shrivel and not ripen. But there still remains behind the question,
it cannot support its own produce? and that is not answered by the experiment. Mr. Hoare, indeed may say the bunches did not swell " because the quan tity of Grapes which a Vine is capable of producing i with equal justice be inferred that they did not swell because the quantity of leaves to nourish the branches was insufficient? -insufficient both during the year o he language which the Vine spoke on this occasion not only might, butt should be thus interpreted

Mr. Knight long since showed that the Melon when young, and before its organizable matter is formed in sufficient abundance, is incapable of sup porting its fruit; that if fruit is set on very young
Melon-plants, it either turns yellow and drops off, or remains small and of bad quality; and that the true principle of obtaining finely-grown and richlyflavoured Melons is to prevent their bearing till their organizable matter is abundantly stored up. Now his appears to us explanatory of the shrivelling of Mr. Hoare's Grapes. In the first place, the Vine had been previously close-pruned, which would diminish the amount of organizable matter prepared in
its branches during the season previous to the experiment ; for it is the constant rule that the quantity of organizable matter in a plant is in proportion to the quantity of its healthy leaves; and secondly, it is to be inferred that the same system of close-pruning was observed during the experiment, which in that case would further deprive the bunches of matter whereon to feed.
With regard to the evidence afforded by the French Vineyard practice, it has not necessarily thatconnexion with close pruning which it at first sight appears to bunches to be borne by his Vine-stools, and direct the removal of branches, in order to insure the perfect ripening of the fruit; for, as Chaptal observes in another place (vol. i., p. 294), "the nearer the Grapes are to the surface of the ground (provided they do not touch it, which ruins them) the more they are exposed to the heat reverberated from the soil ;" but of course that reverberation would not take place a mass of branches and leaves. In this country Grapes are not placed in such circumstances as they are in the French Vineyards, where the Vines cover the ground from a foot-and-a-half to two yards apart, like the plants in our Gooseberry-grounds.
It is true that Chaptal mentions repeatedly the watery quality of sap consequent upon a superabun-
dance of leaves, but this sort of physiological reasoning is inadmissible. Sap is not watery because of a super abundance of foliage, but because of an undue supply of water by the roots, or an insufficient exposure of leave o the inffuence of lizht i indeed, Chaptal's own instances in support of his interpretation may be used against it ; for, while he refers the bad quality of the Tree-Grapes of Provence and of the rampant Vineyards of Poitou to a superabundance of leaves, he admits that the higher temperature of Italy, where the Vines are also allowed to scramble among trees, will occasionally produce good Grapes; although he adds, this is only in some places, for the wines o Italy are of poor quality, and will not keep. We should rather say that the bad quality of the Tree-Grapes, \&c. is owing to their leaves being shaded by the branches among which they grow, and that the indifferent quality of Italian wine is due partly to the same cause, and partly to the careless way in which is made.
Upon the whole, we cannot say that the system of close pruning and frequent abstraction of leaves is satisfactory to us; and we would in particular expres our doubt whether it does not materially retard the ripening of Grapes out of doors. But as this is a matter of very considerable importance, and there are many points connected with it which we have no room to enter upon to-day, we must reserve our fur ther observations. In the meanwhile, we shall be extremely glad of the experience and opinion of practical Grape-growers upon the subject, observing only, in addition, that all the foregoing remarks apply o summer pruning only.

Keeping in view the principles we laid down in our last Number respecting the lettung small portions of land for garden cultivation, and distinguishing such garden-farms from the allotments or gardens let to he labourers working on a farm, we will endeavou o explain our meaning by a reference to such occupations in other countries which we have had an opportunity of visiting, principally in F'landers, France, and Switzerland. Although the general state of agriculture, on a large scale, is very different in these countries, being most perfect in Flanders, next in Switzerland, and the least so in France, there is much less difference in the management of the very small occupations cultivated principally by the spade Except in a small orchard-a most useful appendage to a cottage garden- no part of the ground is in per manent grass; and the stock, of whatever kind it may This may be considered as the foundation of the whol system, Without which §o small portions of land could there is no manure; the land, instead of improvie stock fertility, is soon exhausted, and no labour can restore it. Where there is a cow, and a calf to succeed her, food must be raised for them-artificial grasse and other green food in summer, and roots and straw phows what quantity of and must be devoted to this purpose. Those who are not acquainted with this system will scarcel believe that two acres of arable land will feed two small cows and a heizer, and two or three acres more suffice to raise corn and pulse to feed a family and carry some to market ; that poultry and pigs are kept on the refuse, and a sheep is often fatted in the same shed or stall with the cows. It is not so much by the abundance of each crop, as by the rapid succession in which they are raised, that this is done. But as facts are always more convincing than arguments, we will here extract a short account of a small farm in Belgium from the Outlines of Flemish Husbandry, p. 90, which we have every reason to believe is correctly stated.

Near Alost we met with one of the smallest farms which will maintain a family without other work-it was barely five acres. The house was much larger than such an occupation warranted; but it was an old farm-house, and the land hadlbeen divided into small holdings, leaving only five acres to go with the house.
There was a small orchard of about a quarter of an acre, in which there were some thriving Apple and Plum trees. The grass under these was good, and the only cow which the man had was led by the wife in a halter to graze there for a short time every day-apparently more to give her exercise than for the food she could pick up. The grass seemed to have been cut for her in another part. This cow had cost eight pounds, and the man regretted that he had not had the means to
purchase a second, as he could have mainitained two purchase a second, as the could have mainitained two half in Clover, Flax, and Potatoes; so that the Clover did not recur sooner than every sixth year, the Flax and Potatoes in nine. As soon as the Wheat was reaped he began to har'. the stubble about four inches deep with a heavy lict. and as fast as he got a piece done it was sown with Turnips, after having had some of the contents of his urine tank poured over it-for, small as the farmiwas, it had its reservoir for this pre cious manure. Thus a considerable portion of the

Wheat stubble was soon covered with young Turnips of a quick-growing sort, which, if sown in the beginning or middle of August, were fit to pull in November and December, and were stored in the cellar for winter use. There was a small patch of Cameline, which was sown less for the seed than for the stems, of which he made brooms in his leisure hours in winter. But these hours could be but few, and only when snow covered the ground, and prevented him from digging and trenching, which was a constant operation; for the whole five acres had to be dug in the course of the year, and as much of it as possible had to be trenched, the soil being a stiff loam of a good depth, which was much improved by stirring and trenching. The milk and Potatoes, with a little salt pork, fed the family-for a pig was fed ou the refuse of the food given to the cow and a little corn. Most of the Wheat, and all the Flax, were sold, and more than paid the rent, which was not high-about 10l a year, without any rates, tithes, or taxes.* Incessant labour kept the man in good health, and his wife was not idle. They had two or three young children, one at the breast; but, except the wish for another cow, there seemed no great dissatisfaction with their lot, nor any great fears for the future. They had no parish fund to fall back upon-not even a union-house; but had they come to want by unforeseen accidents they would have found the hand of private charity ready to help them.
This interesting account shows what may be done by cheerful industry. No time must be lost ; no gossipping of the wife or tippling of the husband, but both striving to assist each other. A man who works for himself always works harder and more cheerfully than he that works for wages; his children are brought up in industrious habits; honesty is inculcated by precept and example ; and, as there are few temptations where there is no idleness, there are fewer examples of vice. $M$.

## THORNS.

As there is no genus more ornamental than Cratægus although some of the species are not desirable, the following list will, we hope, be found useful to such of our correspondents as have expressed a desire to possess
select collection. They may be planted next each other in the order in which they stand.

1. Cralagus heterophylla, bas small red fruit in great profusion.

## 2. C. Aro

3. C. Douglassii, has rather large, black fruit, very early in the season.
4. C. oxyacantha rosea superba, the most beautiful of all the Thoras when in bloom, with deep crimson flowers and small red fruit.
 large, pale-red fruit.
5. C. Leeana, the large Tansy-leaved Thorn, with large, pale-xed fruit.
6. C. macracantha, the very long-spined Thorn, with very small bright-red fruit in great profusion. 10. C. Oliveriana, the small black-fruited Thorn, very profuse but late.
7. C. prunifolia, the entire-leaved Thorn, with profusion of bright-red fruit, very late.
8. C. oxyacantha; the new double searlet; a most beautiful double variety of No. 4 in this

ON THE BOKHARA TREE CLOVER.
(Melilotus leucantha major.)
The Bokhara Clover claims a place in every flower garden for its beauty. It is very striking to look upon an herbaceous plant, 10 or 12 feet in height, covered with
spikes of white Pea blossoms, which also shed a sweet spikes of
perfume.
I esteem its value in Agriculture of greater importance The objections to its cultivation are, that cattle give a preference to other green food, and that the stem contains
too much woody fibre. The plant, however, is too much woody fibre. The plant, however, is new to
Britain, and we know that man and animals frecut Britain, and we know that man and animals frequently
require successive trials of new food before taste is require successive trials of new food before taste is acquired for it. As a proof of this, I understand that some cattle are getting very fond of this Clover; and we Know that the tissue of plants in general is changed more and more into woody fibre as they progress towards maturity. Nature increnses the woody fibre of this Clover for support as it elongates its gigantic stem. If, however, it is cut for cattle, when about two feet in height, it will be found nearly as succulent as the common Red Clover.
I exhibited plants of it at the Highland Society's Show last September, 9 feet in height, being the second crop of it that season from poor sandy land. I know no plant Whatever that will produce so much weight of vegetable production of vegetable manure, it is a boon to the Agricultural world. In my experiments with it last summer as a manure for new varieties of Alsike (?) Clover, I found it the very best and cheapest manure.
In the economical formation of manure, it might be to young cupplied with ors, in an onen * It must be recollected that this is in a country where the dabour is about 18, what is about 388, the quarter, and where
bedded over with layers of turf, peat-earth, whins, broom, brushwood, ferns, straw, weeds, \&cc., and thus save much The Bokhara Clover may be sown at any
The Bokhara Clover may be sown at any time throughout the growing season; but the most profitable time to sow it is immediately after a crop of early Potatoes, or even
after Grass, Barley, Wheat, \&c. The land heing well after Grass, Barley, Wheat, sc. The land heing well manured, ploughed over, and barrowed smooth, it may be sown in shallow drills, 18 inches apart; being cut once in
autumn, it will produce a much earlier spring crop than autumn, it will produce a much earlier spring crop te cut
Tares, Italian Ryegrass, \&cc. It should always be very close to the ground, as the shoots produced from beneath the surface are the most luxuriant, and it will thus stand a severe winter much better than when its vitality is exposed on long stubble. Treated in this way with me, it stood two successive winters, and acquired all the characteristics of a peremnial root. I have no doubt of its continuing perennial and more vigorous with the age of
the plants, if only cut close in autumn, and top-dressed the plants, if only
I saw a remarkable result at Oxenford Castle the othe day, which Mr. Gardener pointed out to me in the garden. Mr. Gardener sowed the Bokhara Clover last May, and cut part of it several times for use, leaving a part which
produced ripe seed. The latter is now considerably noore luxuriant than the forme
Might not this Clover be advantageously introduced thinly over the dry pastures of Australia? The seeds would vegetate if sown during the rainy season, while the plants might afford shelter and shade to the surrounding Grass, and even food, when other vegetation lies scorched beneath a tropical sun.-Robert Arthur, , Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

FAMILIAR BOTANY.-No. XVI. 7
The Water Dropwort.- Some of a neighbour's chil dren were amusing themselves by the side of a ditch whose sides had been worn away by the heavy rains that have
lately deluged the country, when they spied some nice tender roots, white inside, and looking like little Parsneps. Such a prize was not to be neglectea, and in a
trice a good parcel of them were pulled up, brought home trice a good parcel of them were pulled up, brought home
and eaten. Alas! in a short time the children all became and eaten. Alas! in a short time che they went raving mad, and in three hours two of ill, then they went raving mad, and in three hours two the others will recover.
This sad calamity was caused by a pernicious plant called by the English herbalists the Water Dropwort, by the Kentish people Bendock, by Botanists Genanthe crocata, by the Irish peasantry, who often suffer from it,
Dahou, It is one of our most poisonous weeds, and is every year the parent of frightful mischief. The books tell us that during the last war "eleven French prisoners had the liberty of walking in and sbout the town of Pembroke. Three of them being in the fields a little before noon, dug up a large quantity of this plant, which they
took to be wild Celery, to eat with their bread and butter for dinner. After washing it, they all three ate, or nothan taoton af the wnita A A they were entering the
town, without any previous notice of sickness at the stomach or disorder of the head, one of them was seized with convulsions. The other two ran home, and sent a

surgeon to him. The surgeon endeavoured first to bleed, and then to vomit him ; but those endeavours were fruitless, and he died presently. Ignorant of the cause of their comrade's death, and of their own danger, they gave
of these roots to the other eight prisoners, who ate of them with their dinner. A few minutes afterwards the remaining two who gathered the plants were seized in the same bled, and an emetic with great difficulty forced down, on
account of his jaws being, as it were, locked together. This operated, and he recovered, but was some time affected with dizziness in his head, though not sick, being bled and vomited immediately, were soon well." Sumetimes the hair and nails are said to come off ows and horses perish when they feed upon it, as they will do if they find it in their pastures; dogs are also will do if they find it in their pastures; dogs are also fearful poison. Luckily, however, it is easily known. Its roots are produced in thick fangs, like those of Dahlia, but are smaller ; they have been frequently sold during the winter by knavish gardeners to silly customers as the roats of that plant. In the autumn and winter they contain a yellow strong-smelling juice, but in the spring this disappears. The leaves are dark green, perfect mooth, as is the stem, which grows 4 or 5 ft . high. The are divided in a bipinnate way into numerous leafets, whic are somewhat of a lozenge form, but ane decply and bluntly gashed. The flowers are white, and in compound umbels; they are of the Umbelliferous order, and have a visibly five-toothed calyx, with two stiff uprigg
styles. The fruit (vulgarly called the seed) is oblong, ribbed, pressed closely together, and terminated by the wo stiffened and almost spiny styles.
By these marks it is easily known from all our wild ambelliferous plants. Not a hair is upon it-its leave are of the deepest green-and if you draw a line all round the leaflets without regarding the incisions, you will find that it will generally describe the figure of a lozenge noor or less accurately : a good practical mark which whl hard deceive you. Lest, however, you should not be able recognise your enemy by this description, I add his por crait, and I beg you to hunt him down, and root him wherever he can be found. $-\boldsymbol{R} . E$.

## THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING

## No. I.-Extracts from Six

"Artificial earths are either simple or compounded and roots. The uncompounded are-1. Willow earth, which is found in the trums or bodes of old oillo into the very substance of the tree rotted with moisture the
an earth, but soe light and fine as none exceedes it for the bringing up of tender seeds or ronts. 2. Dung, especially bringing up of tender seeds or ronts. 2. Dung, especially
of cowes, but so well rotted that it will pass through a reasonable fine sieve, and this is absolutely necessary either alone, as for Beare's Eares and other fibrous flowers or mixt, as shal bee hereafter arecte, for alm and flowers. 3. Rotted leaves and sprigs of trees, gion for
sweepings of houses and streets, all which are good for sweepings of loouses
most sorts of flowers.
" The compounded earths are made up of some parts of the natural and some parts of the simple artificial wel mixt together, which, being skilfully done according to as natures of several plants, will cause admirable effects, Tulips prosper wonderfully in a compounded earth of fittile sand, aonat diy black earth;
[It appears from the above extract that Willow earth has ber for florists' flowers. Some still continue to use it.]

In such earths as these your Tulipes will flourisis but every two or three years at most you must bring in fresh, for they delight in change thereof, as well as of the ayre. I know in Paris one of the ablest florists and he who lad got a great deal of money by Tulipes, and every assured me that he changed his habitation purposely which third or fourth year in Paris, because of his Tulipes, w well he found infinitely bettered by varyeties of ay as
"The beds ought to lye a little higher in the midde thun the sides, that all the flowers may be seen the bet the and especially that no wet may lye too long aboun of rootes, which would putrify them, as the ; yet some digg in such deep under the earth the rootes stand in, fume whereof comforts, as they say, and not dess you them; but I should be cautious of using it, unless never desire to have your flower

When your Tulipes are past flowering, crop off the talks of your choice atript ones, that they may not seed, for thereby they are much weakened.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXIV
addition to the plants before recommended, the In addition to the plants before few pots of flowers Amateur who is thinking of having thble through the win for his window or drawing-room tab annuals for autumn ter, must put in a first sowng needless to name the blooming in pots. It this purpose, as in every garden kinds best adapted for they may now be seen in but as some may they may now be seen in are most suitable for winter-
know those kinds which are know those kinds wherate a few. First, then, amo
flowering, I will enume the tribe of beauties are Nemophila insignis, phace Mr . the tribe of beauties are oides, atomaria, and which has black Howers, beaution N. margined with white. It is a variety atomaria, and as it comes pure from see mamed Collinsia sidered a permanent kind. Next malchella and p. alba bicolor and grandiflora, Clarkia poriestii, and Hookeri: Schizanthus pinnatus, p. humilis, 1 , Ageratum mexichand lastly, Erysimum Rinds of Salpiglossis and Peturm num, and the various kinds of aised from cutting taken from

the old plants in August, and if potted off singly as soon as rooted, will flower in a warm room up to Christmas. As most annuals transplant iadifferently, it will be advisable to sow them at once in the pots in which they are intended to bloom; and in draining these it will be well
to follow the advice given in a leading article twelve to follow the advice given in a leading article twelve and fill the pots half full of moss before any soil is put into them. The moss will be found advantageous through the summer, as it will retain moisture, and if the pots could be plunged in it it would be greatly in favour of the plants. The seed must be sown must be thinned, retaining only the proper quantity in each pot. This, it must be recollected, is the first supply; but a second for later flowering must be sown about six weeks hence. Those who admire Stocks in pots, ette will of course not be forgotten.
Of plants before spoken of, the s
goniums, the propagation of whe scarlet and other Pelarwill require to be potted off. If they are well rooted the may be placed at once in their blooming pots, in rough They must be stopped to give them pots in proportion. Must be left on the plant till after the middie of August. The first sowing of Primula sinensis will now be fit to pot off ; they must be put, two plants in a large 60 -sized pot, if they Weather. A second sowing must now be got in for the main winter and spring supply.

If strong plants of Salvias are desired for blooming in small no time must be lost in preparing them; but as the old plants at the end of August, and rooted in heat, $\mathrm{R}_{0}$ wes quite early enough. Propagate Chinese and other the plants strong by autumn they will, with if you get forcing, bloom all through the winter. I have now I drawing-room, and it will be the Amateur's fault if he have not a supply of them next winter.--W. $P$. Ayres. Ay if he have

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

New Manure.-I have seen in your columan some Valuable statements respecting the different manures now
in use, and though muny foolish and expensive theories
have been a portance, and that, I think the subject one of vast imto the public. I have tried guano and nitrate of soda on better than the former. I have also tried another manure (perhaps from years, of which I have seen no mention ining dregs or the refuse of the skins of animals prepared this neights. This is a material extensively used in freat The produce from this is about three times as Where it can be got in sufficient quantities, is only aucust Bradford, Yorkshire.
Polaioes.-About a third of my crop of early Potatoes decapped, bug, I was induced to examine if the tubers had mplosed sumple, with young Potatoer attached, but no manure bepping part of the land they were set upon, no stiff (burnt six or eight years ago) ; the other portion is a ago: both and only brought into cultivation three years your other readers with the probable cause of my crop uns failing? -R. R. R., Chester. [We regret to be he sent is sound, and the young one, when exposed to the ar, 800 n began to turn green-a sign that vitality is
ative. The diseases of the Potato are not at all under Stood by anybody. Possibly the cold wet weather may
$h_{\text {ave }}$ some concern in the mischief; if so, warm weather Will remedy it.]
Chroniole, signed "I. L. $Y$." I should be glad to $k$ now from him, how long the "t tea-scented Roses in large pots, grant two to three feet high, covered with large and frathe they been growing therein only since the notice of about system of showing in pots has been promulgated "And if, as might be supposed to have been the case the " "Y." was in possession of something far transcending Other disapp-shifts," I can only regret, in common with
have with have withheld his very interesting display. My opiniou is The chronicle formed before I saw what Mr. $3 d$ inst--that the plants exhibited dering occasion alluded to were splendidly grown, consithe Horticultural Society profess to have in view, is the this occasion skilful gardening : now the skill dis, luycd on doubs, or the prizes would not havn been awarded. any one Rose, "I. L. Yotted since the new system was given the time in his possession $\mathrm{P}_{\text {atul }}$ could have borne comparison with the new onesOxhibited by, Cornice de Seine et Marne, and othersstead. I recollect on former occasions, when Rose exhi-
biting biting was in its infancy, that a single box of Scotch

Roses, half-blown and surrounded by a few buds, was shifts" a prize ; indeed it have see such sorry "makewould blush many a cottage-gardener of the preseat day these were the best of the time, and were meritorious, them this country. must know that new Roses imported into sibility, be grown to a height of three feet, by any posroots, and be "covered with large and fragrant flowers." - Alpha. [We have struck out some passages which ou correspondent will, upon consideration, perceive were that the decision of the judges, whether right or wrons, could not be influenced by the novelty of the sorts exhibited. They could only regard them as specimens of cul they 0 , ad they considered them entitled to. 1

The Oniscamyntic Epiphyte Stand.-I am extremely pliyte St the name which $I$ have given to my new Epiphiyte Stand has not met with approbation. I am al
the same time, however, much gratified that it has been the name only which is disapproved of, while the principle has been invariably admitted to be good, new, and well calculated for the growth of tropical Orchidaceæ. I propriate appellation; and in this $I$ am inclined to hope that many, on consideration, will agree with me. It expresses in the fullest possible manner the use for which
it is intended. The name is a compound word, derived from the Greek obvorklos, a wood-louse and ảuyructos, defensive, or used in defence against; and by dropping the English character, Oniscamyntic. I do not think, that by selecting the above expressive Greek words, I have been guilty of any innovation, when I recollect how very many of the generic names given to Epiphytes are derived from that language,-Dendrodium, Epidendrum, Oncidium, Isochilus, Cyrtopodium, Peristeria, \&cc. \&c. The name the Epphytes are at liberty to call it by whatever and then judge if it has been miscalled.-J. Lyons. [It is only to persons unacquainted with the meaning of words that such as Mr. Lyous has contrived are offensive. New things require new names, and we would beg those who object to the Greek compounds, necessarily used in Natuout of Saxon or Latin ; recollecting that a few dozet better of no use. We must be provided with at least 10,000 to begin with.]
Roses at
correspondent "6 ilions. - The concluding remark of your my notice. After some remarks on the Roses brought forward at the Hort. Soc. Exhibition in May, he concludes ceases "I for one shall much regret when the Society new Roses be exhibited." Deprecating as much only can sible the now-exploded mode of exhibiting these lovely flowers-in bunches strangled in moss, I yet venture to think it worth some consideration whether cut flaswer express restrictions or conditions:-That they be attached to a sufficient length of stem to bear them up, at least six inches or more above the tubes and moss in which they and mode of flowering, and in no case to be tied in bunches. Single branches, or at most two in a tube of water, would induce "I. L. Y." and other "Roseand I the exhibition. I ventured to suggest something of the sort in the Gardeners' Chronicle two years ago-before dmissibs for the purpose of -ating new sorts into earlie notice. But I leave the subject to wiser heads.- Quercus. Squirvels.-A very remarkable fact in natural history has just occurred at Swarthdale House, six miles from month or two since, some wood was felled in Kellet-wood and with the fall of one tree came down a squirrel's nest with three young anes in it. The little creatures were carefully carried to Swarthdale House, and as a cat in the care. Strange to say, she took to the young strangers most kindly, and in fact completely reared them, just as now fairly out of the nursery. The little rogues are betake themselves to the woods, and at night regularly return to the house. They are perfectly domiciled, and are treated with all imaty
of the family. - Facile.
Gorleria rigens. - Is it not an unusual circumstance to have a tuft of the Gorteria rigens in the open air, having survisoms ready to erpsed now with seventeen strong upon them? This is the case in my garden at this time, situated not far from the southern coast.-J.P.S.S. [Yes. Very unusual.]
Bees--It is with great reluctance that I answer Mr Wighton's letter, and ine. If Inse the hension, I hope I shall be forgiven. I shall avoid al unproftable repetition. He still pretends to say that so on. I said, take away the Queen, after the swarm and so on. I said, take in the hive os he the swarm had been a certain ; but he will not argue fairly. He goes on in this manner,-"I fear that Pettigrew misrepresents things and until he become serious, 1 shall take no notice of
what he says, for his knowledge of Bees is beyond my
ken." I am sorry to find Mr. Wighton so uncourteous and uncharitable. Two years ago he, in a discussion, told own don articles were complete hoaxes, carrying thei own denial," \&c.; and as soon as I had relapsed into silence interpret the present thorowghly, we must understand and interpret the present thoroughly, we must understand and
unfold the past," says Channing. In this present discus unfold Mre Wighton is loth to confess, and present discus ceal, his lack of ability to meet cess, and unabie to contherefore very unseasomably tries to fface my facts, and tear himself away; finding shelter, or seelking retreat, by saying that I am not serious. Philosophers tell us that "doing a thing imperfectly is often worse than letting it alone." Therefore 1 ask Mr . W. and the gentleman who first put the question, whether we have or have not proved that Bees'-eggs are transmutable? I think we their satisfaction for I think this is the most importan point in the history of the Honey-Bee, and that I am as competent to prove that Bees'-eggs are transmutable as that 4 and 4 do mot equal 9. I shall be anxious for an answer. Mr. Wighton seems to doubt that 110 pounds of honey were produced by one swarm in 1842 . If any other individual doubts it, I will give the address of the person who squeezed the honey out of the combs before he weighed it. I said Queen-Bees, generally speaking, live four years; some prolific (not unprolific) ones live but three years and two months. "It appears to me" says Mr. W., "as if he got his knowledge from a Ready Reckoner." I take leave to inform Mr. W., that I was taught all I know of Bees by experience; hence it is that not one jot of my writings has been disproved. That those Queens that do not live four yesrs die ten month sooner is a beautiful provision of nature. Almost all Quens are bred in June and July $\cdot$ and if they were to die later in the year than August, the Bees would be nonplussed, for they have no eggs to be metamorpliosed into Queens. The Bees themselves seem to be aware of the danger of having then throw the old one out alive. She crept in four times, and met with the same fate. Mr. Wighton says, that "Bees do not hatch their young by incubation; the warmth of the hive alone brings the larve forth." I did not ask I shall attempt to prove that it was out of his power. incubation. If wy prom ment feed a swarm wions find that the Bes ane litlo and the Quen berins to lay, Bees draw together-leaving a semicircle of brood uncovered, which dies notwithstanding the warmorli of the hives. When warm weather comes, the Bees spread again, and eggs are placed around this brood: but before they are half hatched, the unpleasant odour of the back-gone brood becomes unendurable, and the Bees are obliged to leave them uncovered, which is leaving them to perish. Thus, this backgone brood increases all the summer. Sometimes the stench of the brood compels the Whole swarm to forsake the hive. Some hives have back-
 New Fuchsia.-I think that you will be pleased you for Fuchsia Exoniensis, and we have to thank cordifolia in the Botanical Register, stating of Fuchsia be a fine species to raise hybrids from. I immediatel availed myself of this suggestion, and impregnated ${ }^{6} \mathrm{~F}$ cordifolia" with "F.globosa," and this out of many hundred seedlings has been the result, proving the correctness of your assertion.-R.T. Pince, Exeter Nursery. Public suouroan Gardens. -It has often been a matter manypise to me that in England, and at any rate in promenades, like the Alamedas in Spain, no planted gardens in some commanding spot, where those who cannot afford or cannot obtain a house with a large garden, may be able, not only to walk themselvem, but to send their children to gain health and freth air among the refreshing green shrubberies, grass, and flowers. My by has been more particularly directed to this matte by the fact of what is about to happen at Camberwell jus plenty of green fields and lanes, where pretty village with about and fancy yourself miles from the metropolis but with the increase of population and modes of converane every spot of arailable ground is covered with houses, and to ols with the old established dwellinge that ges, and can be found. name of gate a fer of tho mate of larger the garden a fen yards square of ground rathe larger that a good-size jown while hundreds and hod of the the the hudreds and hundreds men's cort-hores, and along paths, which those who kno Camberwell, agree give much employment to shoemakers from the grinding pointed loose material of which they are formed; and then all air and view in that vicinity are locked out by the intervening walls, palings, and houses, of the more lucky dwellers upon Champion, Denmark and Herne hills. A good-sized piece of ground, well laic out in waks, shruberies, and fower-beds, and which might be kept in order by a sman anuual subscription by those who used them, and be kept private by a laage a the entrance, would bo a real boon to the whole neigh bourhood. A. plot of ground now offers itself commanding delightful views of known doubtless to yourself and other lover's of Horti culture, as I believe, planned and arranged by the cele brated Dr. Lettsom, Grove-hill, and, until now, in the
occupation of Charles Baldwin, Esq., bat which in this
month comes into the hands of Mr. Chadwick, the builder. © consideration of our practical realers, some of whom
New roads, streets, \&c. \&cc. are talked of, but I am sure New roads, streets, \&c. \&cc. are talked of, but I am sure were you to see the place as it now is, with beautiful groups of the finest trees-CCdars, I should think, two would agree with me in thinking that to doom so sweet a place to bricks and mortar, and level to the ground the growth of centuries, must amount to a sin almost, and 1 hundreds, to induce the possessor to appropriate the principal part of these beautifully laid-ont and situated grounds to the purpose I have mentioned; in fact, for a arge garde gardentess fami the a for fower-beds and shrubberies
exists, and the nlantations might be added to, but could carcely be improved by being taken from. The grounds are all well inclosed; there is a lodge at the gate. The rules as to who should he almite, The adjoining grounds once belonging to Mr. J. Jackson, are alike doomed, and would be a valuable addition, but I must not be too exorbitant enlist us on your side. May I beg of you to plead for us? so you would help to preserve the beauty of a place long confer a lasting benefit on the inhabitants of Camberwell, and an especial favour on one who with most of his neighbours breathes the smoky air of Babylon all day anA Merchant. [We know the place well, and should quite But it rests with the inhabitants of Camberwell to prevent the destruction of the place. If they will subscribe a fund for the maintenance of the grownds equal to their value for ground-rents, we should think Mr. Chadwick wou

The Training of Flowering Plants in pots is at present much attenued to by gardeners and others, but wrowing in the flower-garden that would be greatly improved by a little more care being taken of them. The Daphne Cneorum, or Garland Flower, is one that repays well with a little trouble bestowed upon it; left without any notice being taken of it, most of the flowers will be produced at the extremities of the plant, and sometimes it will be found brushing the ground when the wind is high, and many of the branches worn half-way through : such a plant as the Garland flower, breathing clothes with glory the ground on which it grows, deserves better treatment. If carefully trained, it may be made to cover much more ground than is commonly aliowed for it, and produce greater abundance of flowers; by making flower has ronm to flourish freely, and a plant of it covered flower has ronm to flourish freely, and a planerence is really a'beautiful object I have one trained in such a manner its diameter is five feet. Such a plant in a May morning,
 sure which is impossible to describe.-Peter Mackenzie.

The Pelargonium Spot.-I shall be obliged by your correcting the statement made by Mr. Ayres in last Cock, of Chiswick, was obliged to destroy a number of his finest specimen plants to prevent The truth is, the whole of my plants were affected with it last August (before they were removed to the greenhouse), but with a little care and attention they soon recover and I hereby declare that I never lost a plant through it in my life. W. Coch, Chiswick.

Bees Swarming.-In answer to your correspondent as to time of Bees swarming, the earliest swarm was on 5 th of May, and from that time to the Ilth swarms were very common.-A.J., Willingham Rectory

Vines.-I have five Vines, which I planted three years ago, in a new house built entirely for Grapes. A border was made in front of the house, at the same time, which consists of as good soil as can be got, and the border is well drained. The depth of the border at the back is 3 feet, and 2 feet at the front. The Vines were planted in April, and made some very good wood the same year. This I cut down to two eyes the first time of pruning; and the next spring I commenced forcing them in the early part of February. To my great surprise they made much weaker wood than the previous year; but what is more losing their leaves, and continued doing so until every leaf was gone. Beginning about 3 feet from the bottom of the house, I lose about 2 or 3 leaves every day from each Vine if the sun shines upon them. There is not the least a
sun has slone about an hour, then they scorch up as if they had been burnt, and may be rubbed to powder. I keep the heat of the bouse by night about $65^{\circ}$, and by day $70^{\circ}$ to $75^{\circ}$. I train one Vine up each rafter. Last winter I cut them down to about 4 feet from the front, and this spring they were all. I thourtht as this is the third year I should get a bunch or two off each Vine; but instead of bunches, I helieve I must be content if I can keep the Vine. The leadmg shoot of this year is quite yellow, ing up in the same place as before. It does not matter ing up in the same place as before. It does not matter shaded by other leaves they will scorch the same.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL AGRICULTHRAL SOCIETY OF ENGIAND.
a Montliy Conncil held at the Society's house in Hanover

royal caledonian hortictltural society. The first summer meeting was held in the Hall in the Society"s more ungenial 1st of June. The principal prizes were offered for
Florists' Flowers. Pansies and Calceolaris were goorl; Tulips indifferent, and, owing to the hackwardness of
Pinks, nor Ranunculuses, nor Mimuluses were protuced in competitinn. There was, however, a fine dansies or Hearsense, the silver medal was awarded to Mr. John Finlayson, Koncas
the names of the flowers beang Queenr Margarct, Rhoderc Dhit, Sir Audrew Wyhe, Jeanie Deans, Prince of Wates, Marmion,
Fiora Macdmald, Lady Keith, Black-Eyed Susan, Daniel Defoe, Volney, Laird O'Lngan, Lass of Brechin, Seedling of 1813, Gipsy, layson himself, He Henchman's La Superbe, Doogenes, Victory
Beauty of Hitchins, Arago, Dr. Johnsm, Widnal's Decora, and Brown's Countess of Orkney. The bronze medlal, or second
prize for Pansies, was voted to Mr. John Young, qardener to T Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge. For the best
medal was awarded to Mr Y Yung, Newngton Lodge, for fruus
XVI. (bloom much inferior to tnat former year-, Ambasandeur
 Dumean, Gloria Mundi, Bonaparte, and Adcuren Rainlow,
Bizarres). The scond prize was woted to Mr. Alex. Forrester
For the best six dnuble gr. to Captain Falconar, of Carlowne.
stock Gillifowerc, three red and three white, the medal was
assigned to Mr. Rovert Fairbairn, Portobllo. The prize of two Nurseries, Throngh ffer mecturn of tincl Co.z of the Leith Wat for by practical gardeners,', for the six finest varieties or hybrid
of the 'alceolana of Chili or Peru, was awarded to Mr John . John
Young, gr, to Mrs. Hamulton Nisbet Ferghson, of Archerfield, th Young, gr. to Mrs. Hamulton Nisbet Fergisson, of Archerfield, the
Kinds being named Reliance, Stella, Paragon, Reld's Medium
Barnes' Hone, and Lass of Riclimond Fill. For another collec non, consisting wholly of secilings raised by the competitor, ald
named Purity, Mrs. Stewart, Gloriosa, Eclipco, Nymph, ind Sun
beam, the Committee voted an extra premium from the Society
funds to Mr. W. Ilam Connacler, Er. to Ef. Stewart, Esflo, of St
 was
in. This collection was, however, consulered very good, mert
toriuus consisting of Garth's Flash, New Cornnation, Foster'
Prince Albert, Queen Dowager, Foster's Nymph, and Erectum, and an extra premam was awarded for it from the Soctety'
funds; while the awarding of the prize offered by Messrs. J
ickson and Sons was delayed till the meeting of the $28 d$ Jun current. One of the most meritorious productions of the day
consisted of a superb collection of seedling Calceolarias, raised consisted of a superb collection of seedling Calceolarias, rais
at Maryfield, by Isac Anderson, Esq. , is greenhouse and pit
being managed wholly by himself. Among several of grea being managed wholly by himself. Among several of great
beauty, the varicties named Duchess of Bucclench and Miss
Walker were pre-eminent. The Society's silver medal was voted to Mr. Anderson, as a mark of approbation. In a large squar tray there was a some of the newest and finest Pclargoninms, (the
and leaf of trus of fowers being placed in front of the leaf of each sor
tressectively, including, among others, the Queen of jairies respectively, ) including, among others, the Queen of fairies,
Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Sale, Topaz, Flach, Captivation and Mabel. This display was from the Inverleith Nurseries of full flower, from the Botanical Nus sery Gardon of Mr. Cunning
ham, Comely [3ank, attracted much notice on account of $x$ ts sin Gularly curions appearance. It is believed the plant was never
before seen in fower at Ed.nburgh. The hall was further adorned tion; particularly a choice collection of greenholse plants,
including several extanizte Cape Heaths, remarkalhe for dwarf Leith Walk ; a rich general collection of greenhouse plants from prcenliouse specimens from Mr. Syme's garden, at Trinity Cot Hall, Roselbank, an amatear cultivator. Some select specimens rom the greenhouse and stoves of the Experimental Garden
tself recelved decerved commendation, as exhbiting the perfecHon of culture. Several interenting communications, chiceny from
$\qquad$ and bulls, and curous seeds, procured from the interior of Brazil
was presented to the Giarden in the most handsome manner by new Memhers were on this nceasion added to the Socicty, as that an evenug promenarle shonld have taken place, but the stat ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY. Surrey Zoological Gardens on Tuesday, the 13th. A north-eas
wind, and a day of incessant drizzling rain, prevented more than
a very few vistors from attending, while the exhbition the a very few visitors from attending, while the exhbition itself
wn in no deyree femarkable. On looking over some of the
collectien collections, we conld not discover a single specimen deserving of notice. Others, however, contained much more mexitorious
ohjects, and a cew comprised beautiful and finely-grown plants. ohjects, and a cew comprised beautiful and finely-grown plants.
The lovely Phalonopsis amab, 1.5 was about the rarest and most
valuable plant shown. This was from Mr. Cox. Gloxinia valuable plant shown. This was from Mr. Cox. Gloxinia which have whicte ribs and rich purple fowers, was in a collec-
ton sent by Mr. Wilson, gr. to Gillia't, Esf, Clapham Park; as was also a very large specimen of filoxinia rubra, the showy
Gladiolus insigns, and filandsia amona, fincly in flower. In a collection from Mr. G. Young, there was the pretty Achimenes
rosea, filue p ants of Nimnlus Maclamanus, a dark flowered
var.ety of Dallum bull)ferum, and a bcatifnl plant of Epacris

 splendicla, prostrantherasa, lasianthus, ant old but interesting Halley's 1 lacind, which has the halit of tencrioides, but with
tyattel heads of Jlac flowers. Of Orchidaceæ, there were Onciand the curious Coryanthes speciosa, from Mr. Bruce, gr. to two varieties of Gongora, and Vanda multiflora, from Mr. Cox.
The plants which appeared to be cultivated most perfectly were Leschenaultia formosa, a <plendid hittle specimen, Coleonema, pulchra, extremely compact, and a red-lowerecl Alstrœmerik,
brought by Mr. Bruce, fr. to B. Miller, Esq. The Heaths were
by no means finc . by no means finc; still the colkection of Mr. Halley, of Black
heath, was made up of beautiful though small plants. included E. propendens, odorata alba, and several varieties of E. ventricosa. Those produced by Mr. Bruce were likewise
tolerably good. E. tricolor, eximia, Cavendishii, and some varicties of ventricosa, were the best or thes
tolerably extensive display of Pelargoniums, with litte, however,
of xovelty in their appearance. We give the names of those which received prizes. Mr. Gaines's plants were Joan of Arc,
Lady Elizabeth Bulteel, Juba, Beatrice, Raphael, Louns Quatorze, Lady Douglass, Perfection, Albina, Exquisite, Grand Duke, and Victory. Lady Daget's collection had in it Joan of Arc, Elize
superb, Florence, Coronation, Erectum, and Victory. That of
Mr. Welsh, pr, to G. Edmonds, Esq. Wandsworth, contained Mr. Welsh, gr. to G. Edmonds, Esq., Wartory, Matilda, Priory Quecn, Grand Duke, and Primce Albert. Mr. Pamplin's com-
prised Ajax, Madd of Seragosa, Assassin, Sir R. Peel, Camillad Perfection, Vesta, Enchantress, Sir Walter Scott, Hesperus, and
Superb. Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir F. Paget, Chelsea Hospital,
shewerl Orange Boven, Fany Garth, Erectum, Lady H. Paget, shewed Orange Boven, Fanny Garth, Erectum, Lady H. Page,
Bridesmand, Comte de Paris, and Mablel. In Mr. Edmund
group, thele were Jewess, Victory, Nymph, and Comte de Pars. The relative mersts of these will be seen by the list of
awards. Mr. G innes's Calceolarias were in good condition. They were Rival, Kngl, Argo, Favorite, Lanis, Golden Soverelgh,
Attila, Quece of England, Lass of Richmond Hill, grandifora, magniflora, Incomparable, and Sunbcam. RIssa devoniensis was
cxhlited in pots by Mr. Yalley, of Blackheath. There was quantity of cut roses, sevcral encral collections of cut fowers,
pretty food Pansies, some excellent Ramunculuses, and a stand of seed ing do, with a few Pinks. Some well-coloured Black
Hamburght Grapes were shown by Mr. Cnapman, of Vauxlaall,
and Mr.R. J. Clapman, of Clapham. Myatt's British Queen Strawberries, growng in the pots, by Mr. Rawlins, and a variet
of really fine vegetables, among which the Cauliflowers and ardnons were perhaps the most noticcable. The judges distr
buted the prizes thus: Amarrivrs. - Twenty-four Heartspuse,

|  |  Park. Trenty-fou' Hentserse ${ }^{2} 1, \mathrm{Mr}$. Welsh; 2, Mr. Parsons, Enfield. Eeght Hricas, I, Mr. Bruce, pr, to B. Miller, Esq.; 2, Mr. Wilson. Faght Pelurgronivoms, 1, Mr. Welsh; 2, Mr, Bouroe. Fight Cetceotarios, Mr. Welsh. Fightpepin Rnses, in bunches, Mr. Bruce. Cut flowers, 1, Mr. Brace; 2, Mr. Parsons. NuaseryMon, Feopstan heath; 2, Mr. Fairl)airn, Clapham. Thirty si, Hear tsetuse, 1, Mr. Kins; 2, Mr. Cook. Tuelwe Felargonum.s, 1, Mr. Gaines, Batteısea; 2, Mr. Pamplin. Twplue Frions, Mr, Hallcy. Tu efte Culccolwrias, Mr. Gaines. Tuenty-fuur Thauncnluses, 1, Mr. Tyso, Wallingford; 2, Mr. Lockhart, Cheapside. Twel, e Pinnis, Chelsea. A1, I, Classes.- Specimin plant, 1, Mr. Cox; 2, Mr. Fruce. Sperimen plands of saz Genera, I, Mr Bruce; 2, Mr. Cox. Four Orchidaceous plants, Mr. Cox. Seedling Heartsease, Mr. 2, Mr. Rawlins. Black Grapes, Mr. Chapman, Vauxhall. Collection of Vegetables, 1, Mr. Martin, Thames Bank; 2, Mr, J. Gaines. Extra.-Alyine plants, Mr. Wood, nurseryman, |
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## MISCELLANEOUS.

Vegetation of Swan River.-A file of papers from Swan River having reached us, we extract the following obsames Drum the Vegetation of the Colony, by Ma contain with The he ;ut ore sortler, bu they the Nery little flavour ; the natives use the Nuts fo greasing themselves; they appear to contain a large por on a pure vegetable oil, which might perlaps be Ihave to account in seasons when they are abundalum among the ironstone hills near the Beaufort, River. The Exo carpus the order: we have several species, the largest and showiest the Exocarpus cupressiformis, which appears to found all over this vast island. Of the natural ore, the Thymelxes we have many fine species ; of the Swan to decussata and rosea are both common, fhe coast; a large
King George's Sound, in the vicinity of the ellow-flowered species is common among the hills; it so fragrant, that in a dull cloudy day, or in the event $i$ it is delightful to travel among the hils whants of this genus ; the Pimelea spectabilis, a remarkably fine one, grows on the tops of the hills between the Helend and Canning rivers. The natural order at Swan River almost peculiar to Australia, abou of aro species. In our list now amounts to upwarde of 250 petrophila and firat two genera\#described by Mr. Brown-Petter united; Isopogon, Dr. Lindley justly remarks, were better unio.
and "our Swan River species confirm his views in that respect. The species of the two genera, are so much alike, and run so much into each other, that I have long given
up trying to distinguish them. One of Fraser's species, up trying to distinguish them. One of Fraser's species, the Petrophila linearis, is common on the sandy ground about Perth; in size and shape the flowers resemble the English Honeysuckle. Another fine species, the Petrophila biloba of Fraser, grows among the rocks near the foot of the hills. Dr. Lindley remarks of Petrophila brevifolia,-a species which he describes from Swan
River, $\rightarrow$ that it has fiowers which, when infused in hot water, give out so brilliant a yellow, that it is worth examination as a probable source of a dyeing material ; the species is common in the sandy country to the east of the Toodyay district. The finest Petrophila I have seen, with heads of flowers as large as some of the roundflowered Banksias, and very fragrant, grows on sandy ground near the Beaufort River; it belongs to Mr. Brown Dr. Lindley remarks that the only beauty is in the leaves, which almost hide the flowers; but we have several species to which that character does not apply. A pretty red-flowered, box-leaved species, grows on the
road-side between Perth and Guildford; and another, with red leaves, which, from its being almost always in flower, I have named semperflorens, grows on the tops of the hills. There is also a beautiful rose-coloured
species, which covers the ground as with a carpet of that species, which covers the ground as with a carpet of the
colour, found on the sandy land to the south of the Beaufort River. Of the genus Conospermum we have Beaufort River. many interesting species at Swan River; Dr. Lindley many interesting species at swan suver; Dro enas at Swan River to belong to the order at all, until after a minute examination; for while the majority of the species, with their long woolly, panicled, irregular flowers, have altogether a peculiar aspect, a Conospermum acerosum
might be mistaken for a Colletia—and Conospermum might be mistaken for a Colletia-and Conospermam
glumaceum has altogether the appearance of some Bupleurum, with great membranous bracts. The C. acerosum grows between the Guildford lakes and the foot of
the Darling Range, and C. glumaceum, which is very the Darling Range, and C. glumaceum, which is very
fragrant, grows on the Toodyay road-side, close to the fragrant, grows on the Toodyay road-side, close to the
foot of the hills. Dr. Lindley remarks of the genus Synaphea from Swan River, that they are in many cases ragged-looking plants, whose leaves seem as if they were
intended to be larger, but starved into hard dry lobes. Synaphea decorticans is a strange oak-leaved plant, Whose bark is thrown off in numerous thin brown layers. Eryngium, and S. pinnata has large regularly piunate leaves, glaucous on the under side. Besides these species described by Dr. Lindley, we have his gracillima, and several of Dr. Brown's species of this curious genus. George's Sound, and I observed it in travelling to the south, soon after passing the Capel River. The which grows about 3 feet high, with panicles of brownish yellow flowers, and divided strap-shaped leaves, is a speries of Srmohionema and we have several others, one of
which, growing about 2 feet why at to the east, with round heads of golden yellow fragrant flowers, is the finest. Of Agastachys, we have two spe-
cies, distinct from the odorata of Brown; one of them is found to the south of the Capel River, and both among the hills to the south of the Vasse Inlet; they are both beautiful fragrant plants. The Persoonias, Dr. Lindley observes, are plants of little beauty; the handsomest. Persoonia macrostachya, like Petrophila brevifolia, seems to possess dyeing properties, which deserve investigation. The Persoonia laureola is a small Laurel, from which it takes the name; and P. Drummondi, described by Dr. Lindley from specimens collected among the hills between the Helena and Canning rivers, the Leschenault district, - forms sometimes rather a handsome small tree; its long green falcate leaves and drooping branches being ornamental ; its bark, formed of numerous layers of cuticle of a red colour, is very characteristic. The Anadenias consist of plants whose leave conspicuous. A. flexuosa is a most curious species with cemerkable rigzar reflexed leaves; it is found on the top of Toodyay Catta. A. aquifolium, when notl in flower, bears a great resemblance to a Holly; and A. Hakeoides has broad-toothed reticulated leaves, so much like those of Hakea undulata, that it might be taken for that plant Of Grevilleat we have many species; the Grevillea Thielmanniana, a splendid scarlet-flowering species, grows on the ironstone-gravel formation on the top of the Darling range of hills. G. eriostachya bears
flowers ; bipinnata and quercifolia are fine species. A remowrers ; bipinnatla and quercifole black-flowered Grevillea, not yet named, grows on the banks of the Salt River; it grows in a pyramidal form, with bifarious branches, to the hanglesia, a new genus laty separated from Grevillea, we have 7 or 8 species; I believe all the known ipecies of the genus are from Swan River; the finest of
them, the G. tridentifera, now in full fower in the York and Toodyay districts, is called by the settlers the Swan River Hawthorn, as from the number of its snow-white flowers, and the size and shape of the plant, it bears some
resemblance at a distance to the favourite English Hawthorn. Of the genus Hakea I have collected over 50 species in the colony; I shall only notice a few of
the most striking species. The H. glavella of Frazer, common about every settlement, produces a large quan-
bushy a beautifully transparent gum; it forms a low The H. mixta of Lindley is remarkable for bearing simple filiform leaves, also trifid filiform leaves and entire oval leaves on the same plant. It varies as much in height and habit as it does in the form of its leaves: in the Swan River district to the west of the Darling Range, it forms a shrub from 4 to 6 feet high, with white downy flowers on the top of the ironstone hills to the east of the Darling Range it has long spreading branches, and bears yellow flowers; in the Kojonup district, it is a tree 30 feet bigh, with the habit of the Evergreen Cypress. I can find no difference between the leaves and seed-vessels of these plants by which I can distinguish them as species. The and seed-vessels as large as a common Russet Apple, grows to the south of the Beaufort River, and it has lately解 species, with round prickly leaves, grows in strong clay specimens the leaves all drop off; on that account I think the species is not yet named, although it well deserves to it grows to the when in fower, one of the finest species; beautiful crimson-flowered Hakea, which I think

## set named; it grows in such abundance on som

the hills, that they appear, when the plant is in flower, of a crimson colour, from its numerous blossoms; it is a small prostrate-growing species, with ovate acuminate
glaucous leaves, which end in sharp points; the plant is glaucous leaves, which end in sharp points; the plant is
abundant near the Mission-house on the Swan. We have a curious species of Hakea, with filiform sulcate leaves, 9 pointed long, and a very remarkable one, with roundpointed leaves, and large pear-shaped seed-vessels, found
abundanlly on the banks of the Salt River, about 20 miles to the east of Mr. Morrell's residence. Lambertia multifora of Lindley grows on both sides of the Toodyay road
near the foot of the hills, and it is particularly abundant to the left of the road. Since Dr. Lindley wrote on the Botany of the Swan River colony, I have found in it four additional species of Lambertia; two of these are described in the supplement to Dr. Brown's Prodromus, and a
third, with beautiful silvery obovate leaves and strawcoloured flowers, found to the south of the Gordon River agrees with Mr. Brown's formosa in the number of its
blossoms. In my late journey to the south of the Yasse I found a species of a trunk 3 feet in circumference, which, although some times bearing twin-flowers, is no doubt properly refer journey to King George's Sound, about two years ago, found what I considered a new genus, nearly allied to that plant the flowers eve very numerous in the axils of the leaves; it grows on hills to the north of the Beaufort River. Xylomelum occidentale, found by throughout the Leschenault district, and may be seen in flower and fruit every season on the banks of the Swan, wile above Mr. Joseph Hardy's house. I have found the hills to the south of the spring called Bibachgoin by species in our colony. The finest of the whole genus, the B. grandis of Linnæus, we may well call the pride of the wan, where it is very common, and grows sometimes 30 feet high, with a trunk two feet in diameter. As reported
by Frazer, in healthy young trees the foliage is beautiful, nd the flower-spikes from 14 to 16 inches long; it is the native Mangite, and when the natives are left to their own
resources, men, women, and children live for weeks resources, men, women, and chindren they suck from the flowers of this fine tree. Banksia Caleyi and B. Menziesii are both abundant, and form the principal fire-
wood used in the town of Perth. Verticillata is common wood used in the town of Perth. Verticilata is common in our swamps, and grows to a large size; I have observed and nearly entire leaves. The Banksia aquifolium of Lindley, common about Perth, which produces flowers like a Hakea, at first yellow, but soon turning red, appears George's Sound ; but observations which I made in my late journey to the south convince me that these plants are the same species, and not even varieties. There is as much difference between B. Caleyi and B. grandis, as they appear here and at the sound. Cunningham observes George's Sound; there the B. grandis is a mere shrui compared to what it grows to at Swan River, but the coccinea which they use for firewood there, is a splendia plant. I found a ine new red-fiowering species on Barker. Since Dr. Lindley wrote, I have found at least 10 new species of Dryandra, some of thesa makes our best substitute for the Holly in maaking hedges; $D$, nobilis grows on the right hand side of the old Toodyay-road Avon, and also near St. Ronan's Well, on the York road proteoides is found a little to the south of the Toodyay road, about half a mile before travelling so far to the eas suck lioney from the flowers of Grevilles eriostachya, and G. bipinnata : from several Dryandras, and from Banksia Caleyi, Menziesii, and verticillata, It is worthy of remark that no genus of Proteaceas with more than two seeds in the capsule has yet been discovered in Wester Austraia.. 1 a Stenocarpus, have many-seeded capsules.




 siderable eminence, the house is fronted by a lawn, which alopes
part of the way down the hill, and then condue exceedingly wich down the hill, and then conducts the eye over an
scene to Wimbledon Park, and the surrounding country. In this broad valley the trees, though
appearing to form a wood, are actually much scattered and
occasion an appearing to forma a wood, are actuaily much scattered, and hence
occasion an unusual and enchanting variety of surface. A view
from another part of the garden includes the whole of the Netro from another part of the garden includes the whole of the A Metro-
polis, with the fine hills to the north and north-west ; and another southwards, takes in those of Addington, a great deal of the
Surrey range, and pait of Kent; \&o that, ni three shies, there are
prospects ot an extremelv diversified ct aracter, for 15 or 20 miles

 and in winter being very attractive by the redness and regularity,
of its shoots. Although so high the prownd clayey substratum, requires much draimng, and is apt to get
swanyy mwet weather. In a spacious conservatory, immense
plants of Acácia pubescens and plants of Acácia weather. In a spacious conservatory, immense oxycedrus, the yellow Banksian
Rose, and Bérbers fascicularis have just ceased bloomine; Rose, and Bérberıs fascicularis have just ceased blooming; while
an enormous Poly gala grandiflora and a Bignonia
just in just in perfection. The mode of treating the plants in this con-
servatory is to allow a few specimens to grow as large as they derable space, and are particularly splendid when in bloom; but kill all the slower-growing species, The open portion beneath
them, when they get so tall and bare at the bottom is filed temporarily with a succession of flowering plants in pots, such blossoming. There are other greenhouses, a stove, and some frames, for the culture of flowering plants; and invo ane of these
Gesuera Cooperi, and some varieties of Gloxinia, are admirably grown. The secret in managing them so cleverly seerns to be
giving them a rich soil, and a pretty large pot, keeping them in a moist atmosphere, and giving them plenty of water, (occasion.
ally enriched with manure), while they are advancing. Pine. appes, forced Strawberries, \&c. are abundant, and good. Two
large Viveries, containing old Vines, have lately been altered, and
the Vines replanted. One was done in Marct, tae winter. The object of the change has been to contract the
last
width of the honses, (which are high, 80 as to render their pitch rather steep in front, and also to renew the borders, and plant
tile Vines nearer the top. On account of the tres hein former too deeply rooted, the Grapes dıd not ripen well. In the house recosered frome ine sharch and are bearing freely. Those which were
removed in the past winter are making rather weakly shoots at present; though they promise even better than weakly shoots at
the same period after shifting. By thus retaining the old Vine and not planting fresh ones, several years have been gained in
regard to the crop, which appears likely to be excellent in future. are growing up, some specimens in pots have been introduced
between these, and are now ripening their produce well. The
Grapes are not much inferior to those on strong planted out

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the seeds of the Bixa Orellana, is produced the sūbstance known in commerce by the name of Arnotto. Dyers form with it the colour called aurora, and when mixed with Lemon-juice and a gum it makes a crimson paint, with which the Indians adorn their persons. By the Spaniards is used for the purpose of adding to the colour and flavour of chocolate and soups. In Gloucestershire and Holland buter is dyed with it The bark of the tree is made into ropes in the West Indies, and the wood is used for the purpose of procuring fire by friction.

The Weeping Willow (Salix Babylonica) is said to have been introduced into England by the poet Pope, who being with Lady Suffolk when she received a parcel from and planted it in his garden. It grew up, and afterwards and planted it in his garden. It grew up, and afterward This tree is one of the greatest favourites in China, as This tree is one of the greatest favourtes in China, as may be inferred from its constants of its native Euphrates, pictures. Growing on the bamis), it was the Willow on Which the weeping daughters of Zion "hanged their harps." 51 We wir James Smith, speaking of the Sam bucus nigra, or common Elder, which is found abundantly In this country, says that our uncertain summer is esta blished by the time that it is
gone when its berries are ripe

## Mrebípos.


Par. 76.-"It is easy to determine beforehand," by examiniog the darferent component parts of leaves, which of nes ness. parts, which are con ented into resin by the absorption of oxygen, will take up more oxygen than such as are deficient in those substances. Others again, in the sap of which tannin and gallic acid occur, or which contain highly-azotised substances, will absorb more oxygen than plants in which those substances are deficient. The experiments of Saussane are decisive proofs of this. Whilst the Agave Americana, with its succulent, scentless, tasteoxygen in 24 hours if placed in darkness, those plants
which are rich in gallic acid, like Quercus robur, will absorb ten times, and the leaves of Populus alba (full of a volatile oil easily convertible into resin) twenty-one times their volume of oxygen. This chemical action of the leaves is very evident in Cotyledon calycina, Cacalia ficoides, and some others, which in the morning are sour, like Sorrel, at midday tasteless and in the evening bitter. It is therefore clear that during night an acidifying and oxidizing process takes place in the day and evening ; on the other hand, disoxidation takes its turn; the acid becomes converted into substances which contain oxygen and hydrogen in the same proportion as water, as in all tasteless and bitter substances.-Liebig's Org. Chem.

Those leaves which remain longer green than others will receive in the same period less oxygen than tho Whose suostances go through a speedy state of change. yield, under proper culture, five little plants.
Par. 85. - "The food which the young plant can receive from the air in the form of carbonic acid and milate more than the air contains. If, therefore, in the beginning of its development the number of shoots, leaves, scc. has exceeded these limits in consequence of a superabundance of nutritious substance derived from the soil, and if it therefore requires for the completion of its development into flowers and fruit more nutritious substances formation formation of fowers and fruit. In many cases this food only suffices for that full development of leaves, culms, and plants are transplanted into larger pots, and allowed to plants are transplanted into larger pots, and allowed the food will be consumed in multiplying roots and leaves, which will shoot into mere herbage, and not produce flowers. With dwarf fruit-trees the case is reversed; we abstract, as it were, a part of their branches, and consequently of their leaves; we prevent the development of ficially created, which is then used by the plant for multiplying flowers and increasing the size of the fruit. The pruning of themistry.
Par. 96. -" If the ripening of fruit take place in the dark, oxygen is absorbed, and the green of the leaves (resinous, and replete with resinous matter) is changed ; red and yellow pigments are formed; vinous, citric, and tannic acids vanish, and in their stead are found sugar, starch, and gum.-Liebig's Organic Chemistry.
Par. 98 . $"$ The fruit of the Fig-tree is eatable
Par. 98.-"The fruit of the Fig-tree is eatable, but, as has been lately proved, not nourishing.
Par. 99.-" The formation of acid
Par. 99.-" "The formation of acid is accompanied by the slightest excretion of oxygen; it increases in the socalled neutral substances of the ligneous fibre, sugar and starch; and it reaches its maximum in oils. The
effects of the light of the sun and the influence of heat effects of the light of the sun and the influence of heat
in the ripening of fruits is somewhat represented by the numbers, which express the quantity of the secreted oxygen of organic compounds in determined proportions. -Liebig's Organic Chemistry

## not succeed.

Note, p. 83.-" If the temperature is somewhat lower, and moisture considerable, most of the Pelargonia either will yield no pollen at all, or some very imperfect ; whilst under different circumstances, some even of those conof anthers-at least a sufficient quantity of perfect pollen, to be capable of fertilization, and yielding good seeds. Double Yellow Rose not flowering) is contradicted by an experiment of our own. We know two places where the Double Yellow Rose produces every year perfect flowers they are distant from each other one league. The situation is a particular one, and in both places there is tion is a particular one, and in both places there is the wall of a high building, around which there is on one side a wet ditch, up to which the extremities of the roots must reach; in the other place a canal is close to the roots. If in both these cases the roots do not actually soil moistened by water. As the one building, near which the Rose stands, has a projecting roof, and the which the Rose stands, has a projecting roof, and the winds, the leaves are constantly protected from moisture, whilst the roots have as constant a supply of it. Par, 119.-"The statements as to the temperature of Vienna cannot afford gardeners any certain data, because the observations are made in the middle of the city, where the number of chimneys, the warmoth of houses, stables, and dung-hills, which where horses are kept can never be entirely emptied, radiate a considerable amount of caloric, which must diminish the cold. The vapours, which are seen floating above the town in chilly mornings (To be continued.)
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing weet. Abour the beginning of June is generally the time for budding Rose call monthly Roses. But already we are in the niddle of
as we month, and hardly a bud can be got in yet; the wood of both
the
bud and stock being so green and soft, owing to the continual bud and ftock being soeks. I used also to begin to put continual
rans of the last six
of all the China and climbing Roses about this time ; taking the young, stubby shoots which flower alorig the mame; trancinges, and
are about four or five inches long These are now about ready
for makition

of water they required, and how often should they have it, with a great many more questions about them. After answering them
we went to make cuttings, took the short flowering shoots, cut them off from the boughs so close that we had to pare off a little of the bark round the bottom of the cuttings; then cut away the
two lower sets of leaves, aud pinched off the tops of the cuttings, who lower sets of leaves, and pinched of the tops of the cuttings,
because they had flower-buds on them. They were now ready for planting; some with only two sets of leaves, and some with
three, which were all left on. I then showed them how they should plant them, abont an inch and a half deep, pressing the
soil very tight to them; and told them if they could pull them up soil very tight to them; and told them if they could pull them up There are scores of plants of which cuttings may be made now in the same way; and if they are planted in a shady place, threy
will soon make roots. All the Pelargoniums will, for instance ; will soon make roots. All the Pelargoniums will, for instance; but if one had a handglass to put over them they would ront in a
much shorter time, only there is more trouble when a handglass is used; as, if the cuttings are not regularly looked over every About a pint of water through a fine ruse watering-pot will be
enough to water all the cuttings under one handglass at first ; enough to water all the cuttings under one handglass at first;
and half that quantity every other day afterwards, unless the weather is very dry, when they must have it every day, and
al ways the first thing after breakfast. I thought I should have room to tell young gentlemen just come home for the summer but as buddmg can le dene any day through the holidays, next
week will be time enough to tell them all about it ; only, in the meantime, see that your penknives are very sharp, and have
some stout worsted, such as is used to make shooting stockings, some stout worsted, such as is used to make sing.

- -KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

PiNERY.-If you give the plants plenty of room, plenty of heat plants less troublesome than Pines; and on the table it is the king of fruits. When the tank system of bottom-heat comes to
be understood, and the French mode of growing them without pots adopted, we shall have the
Vinery,-I expect we shall have a very dry summer yet, after these rains are over. There seems to be a complete cycle of drenchings and droughts going on in our latitude. But what
has this to do with the Vineries? Nothing, but that the late
heay heavy rains have washed down all the goodness from the surface of the borders, where the most active roots are; and when the
dry weather sets in they will have nothing to feed on, unless
you give the you give them slight waterings with thinuid mayer of short grass, to keep down evaporation. They could -uys. - This has been a bad season for ripe Peaches. good flavour ; and so with Grapes and Melons; since the middle of May, all that could be done was giving air by the doors and down, as if they were fixed.
Mrlons.-The successicn plants will require large portions of Water at the roots when they are swelling their fruit, , and also a
smart bottom-heat. Keep turning over the fruit which is ripen ing, lest it get damaged on the under-side, by being too long in one position; and if you can get the stalk end clownwards, it is young plants be kept thin of shoots.

On dry soils the wet has done no harm yet; but crops are in a sad plight on the heavy, wet lands, and a cliange to dry weather tender crops have come to a stand-still, and the fy has made
several attempts on the fruit-trees; but the dashing rains keep it under yet. Peas are growing out of all proportion to their stakes down many of them. The Strawberries are late; but there seems to be a good crop of them. In some places many of the Cherries
and Pears have dropped; but the Gooseberries, Currants, and Raspberries never looked more promising at this time.
Onrons. These have grown so fast lately, that unless they hardy seedlings this season, they soon crowd each other on the seed-beds. Do the same with Cauliflower and Cabbage plants.
BEANS AND PEAS.-Except for the earliest crops of these people seldom think of stopping them, but they should all be, STRAWBERIIEs.- Those plants that have been turned out
from the forcing-houses since the middle of May have had such a fine time to finish off their growth without any check, that many berry plants the sccond time, but one of the best gardeners in is a larger crop from the same sized pots. After they finish their growth, about this time, he lets them get dry in the pots, as they
do with the Pelargoniums after cutting them, for a fortnight cr three weeks, then shakes the dry mould from their roots, and repots them in fresh soil, planting them deeper than they stood
before. I had previously read of the plan, but was not aware of the advantages of it. See that enough small pots are at hand ENDves - Plant out a few of these for the first supply, and a
few more ten days hence, after which they will enter your xegular few more ten days
succession-crops.
Orchis is about the best time to scarify the branches or stems of hide-bound trees ; a good old practice, which has fallen into disuse, probably from being performed in winter, when not be healed till the return of the sap next summer. But, it performed now, the incision will be filled up in two or three Weeks with a layer of soft matter from top to bottom, along which
the returning sap will find a ready channel to the roots. Iust
try a branch or two this way fi only for experiment try a branch or two this way, if only for experiment. I am satis-
fied, from long experience, it is a safe and useful plan to invigo. fied, from long experience, it is a safe and useful plan to invigo
rate stunted branches; but it must be done at the right time.
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

STove.-The weather has been so dull lately that we could
hardly give sufficient air to the stoves, and the young growths are too weak in consequence; so that shading must be resorted by degrees with abundance of air. Keep an eye after insects,
which multiply fast at this time, if not disturbed; and see that none of the plants suffer for want of larger pots. the plants, with attention to cleanliness, are all that you can do the plants, with attention to cleanliness, are all that you can do
now, unless some of the plants may want another shift. It might
be worth while to mark such plants as fower from April to June be worth while to mark such plants as flower from April to June,
and are getting too large or straggling, or are zot in grood health, and keep them in a warm, sheltered place; and when you begin how early in spring sou cond flower them. If they should not answer, you could get good cuttings of them before you throw
them away, Depend upon it, whoever gets the most plants to fhem a way, Depend upon it, whoever gets the most plants to
fower in the of winter, will, in a few years, be thought the
best gardener ; and, like everything else, a little forethought and best gardener; and, like everything alse, a tittle forethought and CONSBRFATORy.-The late dull weather was more favourable to plants in fower in this house than to any department of gar-
dening ; no sun or dry hot air to fade the blooms, and no shade require so much water as when they are in more active growth;
but the strong conservatory climbers planted out in the borders
hints about c
Pirs.-Cold turf pits are just as useful in summer as they are in winter; and if they are only covered with the thinnest calico stretched on frames, hundreds of plants will live and thrive in them
betler than anywhere else. Some of them should have a thin aye of soil, to plant out young seedlings in, or newly-rooted plants and for young, tender Roses, \&c. All sorts of flower-garden plant may be propagated in them for the next three months, either in pots, or what is better, planted out in a bed of light soil, covered in practice. Any country labourer can put up such pits; and their size should correspond with that of the Melon-pits
same cstablishment, so that the frames may do for either.
Too much rain is as hurtful to young half-hardy plants as too they have done this season. Flower-gardening is of such a routine nature that one hardly knows what to say about it; as every one minds to keep their flowers in order, by tying them nip of wor

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REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
The market is now very abundantly supplied with Gooseberries, Currants (Which are beginning to colour), Peas, Lettuce of the rots, Onions, Potatoes, Mustard and Cress, Asparagnis, French
Beans, Cucumbers, \&c. Among the Fruts, Cherries can be had as low as 1 s. 3 d . and $1 . \mathrm{s}$. 6 d a pound, while there are some of the Bigarreau kind. A most remarkable improvernent is perceptible are une Peaches and Nectarines, particularly the formex, which usely supplied. There is a larger quantity of Grapes than usual, year; but a number of the black ones are very poorly coloured. Pine-Apples are more than commonly numerous. Strawberries are falling off, probsbly on account of the advancemcnt or
out-door crops. The most conspicuous novelties in flowers are cut specimens of Lilinm eximiumsmast nf the romman annula, appearing to have been grown in a swamp with rich soil, and fresh in the collections of potted plants.



[^8]SPRNT Hops,- - Thuro.- We have certainly answered you, and if
the reply has not been printed it has been lost. All vegetable the reply has not been printed it has been loste All vegetable
matter that is capabbe of entering into fermentation, whether
her hops or leaves, may be used as a source of manure, only it
must be in the first place rotted: that it st dition. Gas-water will accelerate the rotting proces
not understand the question about Boursanl not understand the question about Roursault Roses, decayed are excellent for plants to to grow kin, that is not the
case with such as contain tanin, a mixture of what chemists call tannic acid and foreign matters, and abundant in oak and Larch. This substance is excessively astringent, and precipi-
tates the azotised substances called veretable albumen and gloten, the freee action of which is necessary to tegetabel life
hence its noxious action on young roots and the mischief it does, to 1 lants growing in it. It is a peculiar compound of car-
bon, oxyen,
all thd hydrogen, but when ail its peculiar characters, At that time then it may be em-
ployed; but its decomposition is dithcult, hand requires a long
time. We fear vou will find that it has done harm wherever time. We fear you will ind that it
wood containing it has been applied.
pens-Cambinicus,- We are not accuainted with any short com-
Most of the bookscases of cows, which we tonld recommend.
Mons on the sulject contain a variety of receipts of very duhious utility. We would recommend care in the
prevention of disease. Air and moderate exercise will keep cattle in health, A pound of Glauber or Epsom salts, with two disease; pand it fis arm ginger, tiven in time, will often prevent
dinnist remedy which can be ad.
minisered with safety by a cowman. ministered with safety by a cowman. In serious cases an
experieced veterinarian must be consulted. In Mr. Youatt's experienced veterinarian must
work on con Cattle many useful olservations may be found on this Eubject. $M$.
AD WARE.
AD WATER.-K. $L$.-It is difificult to imagine anything worse
than to use water from a pond, into which the drainage from a pipes. We are not surpyised the the the steame of from the expansion hot-water
box should have nerly box should have nearly dastroyed your Vines, or that anatiough
you have frequently emptied the pipes and filled them with
pure water pure water, and have also put powdered charcoal into them,
you should be unable to purify them propery ; as when you smell, and many plants wheng phete into the ylouse olsect their
leaves, it is possible that chloride of lime would remedy the evil, but as we do not know the exact cause, it is impossible to point so exact remed.
strip oft fie lecaves. from Vines be mode Peache injudiciovs than to the idea of
thus ripening the fruit. See more observations today in a leasing article. - $D . . .2 .-$ The Muscat Muscadine, which is the
same as the Scedling so same as the Scedling, so called, to which you refer, is the
Chasselas Musque of the Horticultural Socicty's Catalogue of
 White Muscat of Alexandria. The Cscholata superba is pro-
bably the same as the Black Mornceo. We shall be glad to
rece receves specimens. of the Grape you received und er the name
of Dulzetta, when ripe The dead patches on the green berries
of your Vines are occessioned by drafts of cy of your vines are occasioned by trafts of culd air. Vitis has
some affected in a smimar manner, especially near where air is admitted by sliding down the sashes. Instances of such dis-
ease have frequently been olsserved in the case of Vines trained
mider umder the glass of a lobby, and exposed sometimes to cold Grapes,-A. F. We fear there is no chance of Grapes ripening If you could fix bell-giasses over your six bunches, that woutd.
 $90^{\circ}$ to $93^{\circ}$, you will not only start them all, as you have done, but
prod ane all sorts of monsters. The bottom-lieat should never
ereed exceecd d80. With this excessive stimulus, the rich manure and Warm water you have been using increased the mischief, nnd how farcele, how far Melons should be kept from the glass could they be ripened.
 them; nitre has, however, been applied in moderate quantity
with rather a beneficial effect. This you may use in the meantime as a manure for rour apricot-trees, at the rate of 2 Ils. to
each, distributed in solution enually nitrate of sode, until the effectsor of the latter substance on frait-
trees have been fully ascertained
 Hautbois varietics. In some soils too much dung occasions great luxurince of foliage, with but little or no fruit. Ins.ens
cases a top-dressing of fresh soil, different in its nature from that in which the plants are growing, is preferabile to rich manure. if
every shoot, whether strong or weak, there can be no reason at the end of the season, say the 1 st of June, to prevent your
laying on \& good coat of dung, and forking it in. Indect you canng on a good coat of dung, and forking it in. Inclecd, you
circutheve a better time to manure the beds unde the above coatinstances. There could be no objection to putting on a Ruphass. - Persona, - What you have sent is an extremely good
Trufle, but not one which can be used for propagating this
plant planit. You must get some friend who lives in a Trufle e country
to find you some that are naturally soft, black, and patrid. At
thit plan seems feasible. Of course you know that no one hias eve th thisems countrysible. succeeded in ourse younining them artificially, though
it hat has ever

 Kidney; if you cannot readily obtain this, you can keearly the Ash-leaved Kidney dwarf by a limited supply of water. ${ }^{\prime}$ for us
in Now. Persona.- Rampion sown now ought to be fot for use in November, and througloot the winter. In sowing you have tand unless yout thin directly, the roots will not acequire an
average size. In future, sow in the tract made by presing the
edge of a rood on the soll. You can part the secd by mixing it With fine sand ,
long times. -1 Pnnpranus. - Any succulcnt plant will live for a
other is thick alans will not. The reason is, that the skin of succulentents
the that, and will not allow the fluids contained in
the the plant to te evaporated; other phants have not such a skin,
but soon lose their juice and perish. You will find some statements about the directions taken by the parts of plants in a
late Number, p. 359 . We caunnut answer the question as to
colour, colour, Flowers do no harm in a bedroom, if they are not
strong-scented; the powerful odour of some plants affects the
neres herves of some people. Violets, for instance, produce fainting
1 ln some conster fori,-MT. W. KK. -The plant which you have under the name of
froidus is of little value, being but slightity distinguishable
from cc
 chinis.-A Lady will find the best new Fuchsias named at
disit the second column. Venus vietrix appears the most Your Fuchsias appear to be, 1 , insignis ; 2 , pendula ,

3, a very young bloom of Bland. The difference between the
flowers of some of the varieties is so trifiling that it is dificul Rosss. - A Lady.-Lists of different kinds given in previons Numbers, and yous owill posebs have been
account of such as you desire in the "Rose an
Rosegarden,", which has appeared in our pages.
may produce one or more desirable novelties.-W. W. B.-You
will ind sond We cannot ascerturies like your own in last week ${ }^{\text {h }}$ s Quthor of the " Ammateur's Garden", ascribes it to insects; ; some
to the punctures or Aphides to the punctures of Aphides. We see no proof of this, and may be substituted for white sand, if it is thoroughly deaprive of its salt by repeated washing.
BRBEMAs.-Herbert. - Xou can
RRBENAS.-Herbert.- You can only prick out your seedlings
about three or four inches apart, in a rich compost, and let
them take the them take their natural course. They may possibly flower late in the autumn.
your piant has suffecct from the lowness of the temperature change in these will restore it weother this season, and that a Barclayana.
 are beginning to grow. Any light, loamy soil will suit them,
and you may add a little decayed manure for those you wish to be particularly fine
heding thunbragia.-J. Fryer has sent us a seedling which
has whitish centre instead of a dark one. This feature renders distinct.
can have for the neiebbbourhood of London are Ashes, Limes Walnuts, and the Ailanthus gle Oors.- Wh. Blood. We We presume that D
may be obtained of the Edinber
may be obtained of the Edinburgh booksellers. The article by which it is pullished that we are aware of the volume in
 Course" is admirably adapted for young men who wish to study without masters. Any of the parts may be had sepa-
rately. The last was Etymology, William Yameson.-We recommend you the volume on Ho-
rology and Astronomy in the Popular Encyclopedia of Natural Science if you wish to study such matters; it is well written, weil illustrated, and brief,-Alice. - "Chambers" Cyclopædia is the best book we know of to supply the place of the old
"Elegant Extracts ;" it is well suited for schools, as well .s to "Elegant Extracts;" "t is well suited for schools, gs well as to
those whose means will not allow them to buy many books on those whose means will no allow them to buy many books on
literature. The selections are judicious, and the work may be
 Flora." Fourmeyman. - We hevere berore heard of the "Pictorial Botany" and "Theory of Horticulture" both give you the
 British Forest.trees," in which you will find all the information
you want. It is useless to medicate Acorns, nor dir we you want. It is useless to medicate Acorns, nor did we ever
hear of its being done. Beeh is exclusively propagated by
sowing the mast.-C. C.- Paxton's Botanical intctionary is an excllent Gardeners' Catalogue, For Vegetable Physiology,
read " Lindley's Theroy of Horticulture ; for Practical Botany, issecrs. - A. F.-We know of no remedy except hand-picking,
umpess fresh white Hellebore-powder would kill them; bat it is difficult to apply this to cater piliars on Nut-bushes.- $\quad$ R. $B .=$ you sent, which were ferribly crushed, gapear to be those of a
Tipula, or Crane-fy, as you suppose. If you do not find the remedy proposed by "Discipulus " answer, try the effect of
lime and gas-water, as recommended in Gardeners" Chronich
 Scale Insects, Coccus of Entomologists, and probably the Coccus oxyacanthe. It is very injurious to the piant on which
feeds, and you should try and get rid of it in the way men article "Mealy Bug and scale Insect." $S$. - - Entom.-The blight which has so much injured your Wy cil Elm-tree by rans
ing bay-shaped excrescences on almost every leaf is an ing bag-shaped excrescences on almost every leaf, is an Aphis,
or Plant-louse, of the genus Eriosoma, hearing the specific name of Alni. If you open one of the bags, you will findit full Wondics.- $A, M$, . We must
in formerer you to the information given
Nambers, to which we have nothing new to add In former Nambers, to which we have nothing new to add
You may destroy worras by watering the ground containing them with lime-water.

 the difference betweeiustris. - $-H . E . B$. - We do not perceive the variegated Azalea indica-A A Young Gardener.-Iris pu
nila, Cerastium strictum.-Surah A Aquilegia glandulosa nila, Cerastium strictum.--Surah - Aquilegia glandulosa
ITis vartegata, Pæoonia peregrina, pentandra, the Sweet Willow.-H. - C:- Varietues of the Rhopedandran have no settled names except in a very few cases.
doder
Oour rrandiflornm is a pure Ponticum, and hybridum roseum Your grandifornm in a pure ponticum, and hybridum roseum those species, unchanged by muling. Azalea cuprea spilencens is a cleep orange.--Erinus. Ferns can only be had through
the nurserymen, any of whom can either supply or procure suce the roots of the Vine formed in the air; they do more good your Vine and the dampness of your atmosphere that causes their appearance.--J. C. $L$. -We Would advise you, if you
reprint your little treatise, to sell it. A noble sells his land-a Scott his
our bota
 perennis.- J. G.e stanhopea appears to ve a natural hybrid between S. insignis and S. grandififora. It is a variety of the
former.- $C . P . E .-$ Your specimens are- 1 , Aquilegia canadensis; 2 , some species of Erigeron; 3 , Orobus tuberosus 4 , flowered Dianthus collinus; 6 , apparently Leptospermum Thea, to pieces from being ill packed. The Salvia could not be distinguished from S. patens. The Fuchsaas are evidently too likeArabis alpina. Melons will bear a temperature of $50^{\circ}$ at night
 Aquulegia plandulosa. - A. $\mathrm{E} .-$ We really camnot undertake
to name seeds, Your other question is answered elsewhere.--N. MI.'s seedling Mimulus has a very large and handsome fower, existing varieties.-A - A. F.- The Pear raised by Mr. Knight from crossing the Jargonelle and Autumn Bergamot
is called the THilington. \| J. C. $\bar{L}$.- Oncidium crispum; a which was very much crushed.-
 SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
PRLARONTM,
worth preserving. Ninus, lower petals short aud well formed
but find but infresior to many. we have in petals short ayd well formed,
Princess Alice Maud, too thin in sme way.-H. W. $H$. the petals is a great defect. Cabiru, of no use, the lowe petals are too long and narrow. N. Bo-No. 1, a arge fower,
bad shape, the petals being toolong. No. 2, lower petals too nar-
 veined and tinged with delteate pink, top petais corered uthth
a dark spot, having an edree of pink; the petals, want firmness, flower of good substance, with broack under perals, rat er too
fong, white centre, with rosy pink terminations to tich botton petals, dark spot surrounded with rosy ctimson; the foow
altogether has a crumpied appearance, petals curled back too
 an omission dificulte toither numbered nor named; the this wast of the three is a large
fower, with rosy salmon under petals, white cente
fowe broad and of gosy sammon under petals, white centre, petals edge, petais are remar katice even on their surface, and smoot
at the edge. The flower with a white edge to the upper petals opened more there would be divisions luetween them, the the
other the of the upper petals. These flowers have goud substance, the
petals a. Pe $Q$. Aricia, the petals of this fower had fallen, but it
appears to be our best the tower petals are small. Monurch,
a slowy variet wial
 is a very ill-formed flower, petals all too long and narrow, -dly
R. C.-The seedling named Mrs. Couke, from being badly appar to be well formed ; proper state to judge of fis the petalas
have mever, very thin, and we bad. J. Kitley.- Your flower is is character very superior to it. this colour we hadges, and mottled in culour; 23 varieties of substran seediling is a well-formed and very pretty flower, of good

 the centre; it resembles cyrus, but we consider it an inprove.
ment upon that flower. No, resembles every cisely, but is
a shadedarker both in the upper and lower petals. No. 3 , with
more pink in tits more pink in its colour, is a coarser variety,
ANsIBs.- $N$. $B$. - No. 1 yellow, not the same in all the petals, and the edging imperfect. No. 2, good eye and pretty colours;
the flower wants substance, and the ground-culour of the upper petals appears to be sta ned. 3 , stained yellow under petal, the ground-colour differs in the petals. Taglion, iq a very pretty





 UchsiAS. - IMorcbray, - We have examined Your seedling
Fuchsias and compared them with many of the finest varreties at present in cultivation' your specimens possess more sub-
stance in the sepals ande the tubes are hipher-coloured than
any of the laree any of the large. blossomed hybrids we have seen. Princess
 We regard this only as a botanical curiosity, the petals
are long, separated, quilled, and each is furnished with an anther. There are efour perfect stachens also sthe style
is very long, fower light rosy vermilion. Rudo otphes, red purple petals, deep rosy vermilion tobe and sepals,
stout in substance, and rich in colour Magifiterit, tube
rather These three are remarkerly fine, bearing. a atrong resem-
Thance toeach other. Fary Queen, long, rough, roch. col oured tane and sepals; petals stout, without purple, remarkaily
time, rent
 the same colour in larger flowers.-L, and .M.- The colour flower of its colour we have seen, measuring 19 inches accoss. The petals are nartow for the size of the fiower. ${ }^{\text {Co }}$, very pretty variety, good in its form, colour, and marking.* very pretty

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The proposal of Ministers, granting to her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge an annuity of $3,000 \%$. a year, to commence on her father's death, as a dowry on her marriage with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was submitted to the House of Commons on Monday. An address in reply to the Queen's message on the subject was first bronght forward as a matter of form, when Mr. Hume proposed an addition to the address expressi the consideration of the House for the present unsatisfactory state of the 276 . This amendment was rejected on a division oy proposes to 52 , and a desultory discussion on the took place, which ended in an adjourncommittee of supply, when Mr. Hume moved another amendment, declaring the opinion of the committee that the allowance so long enjoyed by the Duke of Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for his children,
and that it was neither wise nor just in the present state of the country to propose any grant by way of dowry to the Princess Augusta. Sir R. Peel justified the grant on the ground that the Duke of Cambridge has to transmit a dukedom to his successor with the means of keeping up its dignity, and adduced various precedents for the vote. A division ensued, when the motion was carried by 223 to 57 votes. Another division took place last night on the second reading of the bill, ${ }_{5} \mathrm{Mr}$. Hume having moved that it be read a second time that day six months; but this amendment was negatived, and the second
reading carried by a majority of 104. On Monday, Lord Howick's motion for a repeal of the coal duty imposed las year was negatived by a majority of 63 ; and on Tuesday, Lord J. Russell's motion for a Committee to consider the present state of the Corn-laws, with a view to the adoption of a compromise in the form of a moderate fixed duty, Graham announced the intention of Government to abandon the Educational clauses of the Factories ${ }^{*}$ Bill, and promised to explain on Monday the course which clate Government would reading of the Canada Corn Bil was opposed by Col. Sibthorp, who moved its third reading on that day six months, but the House on a division passed the Bill by a majority of 150 to 75. The debate ensued, which has not yet come to a division. In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord Aberdeen brought forward his Bill for regulating the affairs of the Church of Scot land : considerable opposition was offered to its details but it was ultimately read a second time, on the under standing that many of its alleged defects could be remedie in committee. The accounts from the Provinces within the last few days give gratifying reports of a favourable change in the weather, which for some weeks past had given rise to great anxiety. It is now hoped that the occurrence of more genial weather will be lasting, and that the result will show that little permanent injury ha been done to the crops by the long continuance of rain.
From France we have accounts of renewed discussions in the Chambers on various measures of Finance, in whic the Ministers have been again defeated. The interest of these questions is chiefly local, and the only politichl character they possess is their possible influence on the stability of the Ministry.-In Spain the apprehensions expressed last week for the tranquillity of the provinces, are fully confirmed; four regiments in Catalonia have deserted to the insurgents, and the Barcelonese Junta has declared itself independent of the Government of Madrid. An understanding is said to exist between the party of rumonred that the Regent intends to remove the young Queen from Spain, and place her under British protection, unless the movement can he speedily suppressed.

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Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses continue at Buckingham palace, and are quite wall. Edward Ryan, and and seats as Privy Colbitiors. In the evening, her with their presence, and on Monday went Theatre-Royal, Drury-lane. On Tuesday, the Queen held a Chapter of the Order of the Thistle, at which the
Marquess of Bute and the Earl of Mansfield were elected Knights of the Order. The Queen and Prince attended the performances at the Italian Opera in the evening. Wednesday the Queen gave a dinner and concert to the King of Hanover, the Queen Dowager, and other Mr. Waterer's exhibition of American Plants, King's road, Chelsea, on Wednesday, and was pleased to express his satisfaction at the exhibition. The Prince will hold a levee on Wednesday by desire of her pay a visit to Wamer Castle early in the summer, and be to Plymouth, where the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe will be prepared for her reception. - The
Princess Clementine of Orleans and her consort, the Prince of Saxe Coburg-Kohary, at present spending the honey moon with the Queen of Portugal, are expected to arrive in England in the early part of July, on a visit to her Majesty.-The King of Hanover left town on Saturday for Kew, and returned to St. James's Palace on Monday. Previous to his departure his Majesty held a levee for the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic Corps. His Majesty occupied his seat in the House of Lords on Friday night Duke of Wellington and Lord Aberdeen on the Ministerial oenches, and was dressed in deep mourning.-The marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz is understood to be finally arranged to take place on Wednesday next

## fforelan.

Francy. - The papers are for the most part taken up menta in the Pacific, and the repeated defeats experienced
by Ministers on this and other financial measures, although not directly of a political character, had induced some misgiving respecting the power to maintain themselves in office. A trifling decline in the funds took place on Monday, solely caused by this impression. The discussion on the credit of $5,987,000$ francs, required for the establishment of the colonies in Oceania, recommenced on Monday. M. Billault moved a reduction of
243,500 francs in the first item, which led to a long discussion, after which M. Guizot proposed a reduction of 678,000 . He offered to reduce the money on the
effective of troops by $397,000 f$, instead of 325,000 f, effective of troops by $397,000 f$, instead of $325,000 f$.,
taking from the pay of marines at home that destined to the force employed abroad. In addition to this, $M$ Guizot proposed a further reduction, striking off 100,000 f. from the 300,000 . left at the disposal of the Government. The Chamber was satisfied with the proposal, and passed the grant by 220 to 140 votes. In the course of his through the isthmus of Panama was perfectly practicable that a company had been formed for the purpose, and that the expense would not be so great as imagined by the adversaries of the project.- The papers publish some particulars of a banquet given at Maçon to M. de Lamarine, and a report of his very remarkable speedeavour to recall the Government to the principles which placed the present king on the throne; but that, should the Govern pursued, the people must not accompany them in it." According to the figurative reasoning of $M$. de Lamar which the monarchy magined and decreed that of Kin Louis Philippe, was the work of reason and of necessity, -a monarchy not enveloped in the mysteries of English metaphysics, concealing its origin in heaven, but the monarchy of broad dayligha, examinea by everybody, agreed to by everybody, belonging to everybody. Less would be the republic." He concluded by giving as The regular and peaceable accomplishment the destinies of democracy. 1789-the military monarchy of Napoleon and the divine right monarchy of the restoration, endured for only 15 years each ; that the present experiment of the monarchy has existed for now nearly 13 years, and may be expected to expire in a couple more; that then the existing monarchy having been, though a work of necessity, a masshould have no more to do with monarchies of any kind or description. - The official journals announce that the demanded of the Emperor of the Brazils, with the consent of the King his father, the hand of her Imperia Highness the Princess Frances of Braganza, which was The Prince de Joinvilite is now on his way back to France, in the frigate Belle Poule, with
bis young bride, and is expected to arrive in the course of next month.-The weather had begun to improve in Paris. The journals of the departments of Saone and Loire, of the Aine and of the Rhone, announced that the Saone had overflowed its banks, and caused much injury.
Letters from Gremoble mention that the country in that Letters from Grenoble mention that the country in that The journals of Maçon state that the floods caused by the continued rains had occasioned serious disasters, and great fears are entertained for the crops. Letters from
the south of France announce the all but total failure of the vintage in that guarter. Learly in the season tae vin gave promise of a harvest equal to that of 1834, but, so great is the damage caused by hailstorms of unusual vioalmost entirely into spirit.-The Cour Royale of Orleans was occupied during the whole, of the 5 th, 6 th, and 7 th of this month in considering the appeal lodged by our countryman, Mr. Conaty, against the judgments which had and the Cour Royale of Blois for playing with marke cards. After hearing the pleadings on both sides, the immediately discharged. It is said, however, that the dis charge has been opposed by the Advocate-General, on the ground of his having lodged an appeal against the judg-

Spain.-The accounts from Spain received by the French telegraph are very unsatisfactory, and are conRegent, unless some decided change should speedily take place. They announce the passing over of four regiments in Catalonia from the Regent to the insurgent force organized by Colonel Prim, and state that an understanding exists between the Christinos and the party now in oppo the downfall of Espartero, which the movement calculates on effecting. No doubt exists as to the violence of the excitement which prevails in many parts of Catalonia, and it is said that the crew and captain of the Government steamer at Barcelona have been bought over by the insurgents. Colonel Prim is master of the south of the province, and intercepts all the Government despatches The vanguard of General Zurbano, who was marching agaiust the Colonel, deserted, and the General was obliged tretreat. The Barcelonese Junta suddenly found itself in possession of sufficient fuads corrupt the Government at Madrid. Previous to these events, General Zurbano, who had marched towards Tarragona, had returned to Barcelona for bis baggage. He
was discovered in the streets, hustled, and with difficulty escaped to his hotel. The crowd gathered round the hote, and he was obiged to get an escort. This escort refuse to he wa the people, the halise fid tie sare stoks, ane and wounded two persons. The baggage was flung into the sea. The Captain-General hen was about proclairo martial law, but the provincial deputation and ine civic authorities begged him not, and he recalled his decree. From Bayonne we learn that Ciudad Rodrigo had revolted, and that Valladolid and Valencia were disposed to follow its example. Much excitement prevailed at Burgos on the 8th, and it was said that a battalion of the provincial regiment of Lerida, which had marched for Ciudad Rodrigo a few days before had deserted to the insurgents Fears were also entertained for Santander. Navarre and the Basque Provinces were quiet. It was not known what resolve the Regent would take, but it was feare that it was too late for him even to accept a Lopez cabinet Madrid that the reported in the Opposition circles of young Queen, to procede Majesty under British proed to Lisbon, and place he dignantly denied by the official journals, and the tran quillity of the capital has not been disturbed.
Portugal.-We have Lisbon news to the 5 th instant The Duke of Naxe Coburg and his family had arrived a Lisbon on the 30 th ult., in the French steamer Pluton. The Duke had been waited upon by the diplomatic corps, and the officers of the garrison, at the palace of Necess, sades. The court was expected to leave shortly for Cintra The Duchess of Braganza was expected to leave on the The iession Duke of Cambridge steamer, for Holand another month, and the financial projects were under debate. A bill imposing an increased legacy duty had passed the Chamber of Deputies, after a prolonged discussion. The Ministry had been left in a minority on two clauses, which led to reports of their retiring; but, at a subsequent meeting of their supporters, it was appsrent that the great maiority of the Chamber was staunch to the Government and a Costa Cabral's, the nert day, was carried by 62 against 29 votes. Germany.-The King of Prussia has returned a answer to the Diet now in session at Dusseldorf, with respect to giving full publicity intends to make some modifications in the Jaw concerning the regulations of the press. The King had appointed M. Grube Prussian Consul-General to China, who is immediately to proceed there by land for the purpose of informing himself, on his way, in what manner the interests of Prussian commerce may best be promoted. The upper part of the spire of the cathedral at Königsberg fell down last week, and crushed several of the surrounding houses. No life was lost, but a considerable number of persons remainder of the structure, 160 feet high, would give way, all the inhabitants of that neighbourhood had deserte their pending negotiations betw

 Frankfort states, from Vienna, that the steam-boat Vienna, which plied between that city and Presburg, had run on a bank and been sunk. st veral of the passenger were drowned, and a large quantity of merchandize was lost. Were drowned, and a arge quanetity of merchate from Rome, stating that swarms of grasshoppers had suddenly made hat swarms of grasshoppery adoining Palo, and on the western coast, and laid the fields completely waste. Thenstrn coast, and the the Came they extended ther ravages to their destruction havi pagua. The means adopted order processions and o proved unavaliable, the Pope ordere Divine protec tion prayers in all the churches to implore Divine the Lom-bardo- Venetion scourge. - The foundation or the co for the commerce of Austria and the Italian States, was laid on the lst inst. by the Archauke Viceroy in front of the Porta losa. An immense multitude winessed ceremony.-The marriage of the Princess Terese with the Emperor of Brazils was solemnised by proxy at Naples on the 31 st ul
RuSsra. -The Emperor has taken active measures to build an Imperial residence on an extensive scale in the southern part of the Crimea, cailed the "Italy of Russia. This was a favourite plan of the late Emperor Alexander, who purchased for that purpose, a short time before is death, a large estate not far from Taganrok, and which is said to be one of the most beautiful and picturesque in the empire. The celebrated Bavarian architect, M. von Klenze, had arrived at St. Petersburgh, by special invitation of the Emperor, who is anzious to cons that are to adorn the capital of the Czars.
Denmark.-We learn by the French papers that Thorwaldsen, the celebrated sculptor, on the 1st of June, opened his collection of pictures and marbles to the of the public at Copenhagen. The pictures, particad his are said to be of great value, and he has deon certain intention to leave the wh
Turkey.-Letters. from Constantinople of the 24th ult., state that the appointment of Redschid Pasha to the government of Adrianople was considered to be a sort or exile. Being longer in the diplomatic service of the Porte, be military department had, by accepting an over from holding the place of Mister for Foreign Affairs. It was said tham place of Minister for Foreign Amairs. intelligence from

Belgrade of the voluntary retirement of Prince Alexander
from the government of Servia, The deanth of Princess from the government of Servia. The death of Princess Lubicza, who for years has been the principal cause and
instigator of the disturbances in the Turkish provinces on the Danube, took place at Neüsatz on the 26 th ult. Untted STATES.-Another of those extraordinary pasare so celebrated has just been accoroplished by the Caledonia, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a passage of nine-and-a-half days, from Halifax. The CaleBoston under twelve days, having left of the Acadia at 19th uit. and reached Boston at midnight on the 31 st, stopping eight hours at Halifax to land and take in the The remains of Sir Charles Bagot had arrived on hoard the Warspite, and the lady and family of the late GovernorGeneral had reached New York, and would embark in the mercial accounts from the United States are favourable Great excitement prevailed in the money markets of New previous to the departure of the Caledonia, several descriptions of American stock advanced from 35 to 20 per cent., and up to the close of the mails for the steamer
a large amount of business was transacter. -Dr. Noah Webster, the author of the well-known Dictionary of the English language, died at New Haven on the 28th May, in his 85 th year
BraziLs.-By H.M.'s packet Swift we have news from interest. It was expected that the few facts of political de Joinville with the Princess Donna Francisca would be solemnized on the lst of May, and the loth was fixed for their departure in the Belle Poule for France. The dowry 20,000 ? was to we paid in washds of 200,0002 , of which stock, at 70 . The dates from the River Plater in local 16 th April, whereby we learn the River Plate are to the 10th April, whereby we learn that the Buenos Ayrean away from there by Commodore Purvis, of Her Majesty's ship Alfred.
pation of these islands.-We lately announced the occupation of these islands by a British squadron, but it now appears, by the Ministerial papers, that the Home Governmeent refuse to sanction the proceeding. It appears that certain claims having been preferred against the Governjects, and by the British Admiral, the sovereign of those slands professed his inability to meet the demands in question, but offered to divest himself of the sovereignty The British Admiral favour of the Queen of England. tories conditionally, but acknowledged at of the same timi- time that he was acting without instructions, and the same time mant was to be regarded as provisional unt the arrangement was to be regarded as provisional until it should be view which has been taken of this treaty of cession in this no blame is laid on Admith to transaction, it is Admiral Pouletl for ais share in the别 not to be annexed to the dominions of the British Crown, native sovereign.

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Perif proposed, frist, to vote an address to the Queen, thanking
her for her gracious communication; and when that was pass
he intended that


## 


 PREL said en adaress woold not commit any member to the sub-
sequent proceedings, and begged M. Hume not to internose
obs obstacle to his going into coromittee, when he would make a
statement which wiould convine the House that the Govern-
ment were not indifferent to the present state of the Lhe House to preee to on srint of consideration, thercby following the precedent adopted in the postponement, if it. Were the egeneral feleling of the House; but
still thoupht that liis statement, if suffered to prove satisfactory, - Lord J. RUSSERLL considered that it would
be more respectrui to the Crown to go into committe to hear the proposal of the Government. - Mr. Hum declared his
deternination to divide on bis amendment, being resolved, so
far far armination to divide on has his amendment, being resolved, that the truth should be conveyed to
her Majesty. A division accordingly took
 2.- Mr. HuMk called on Sir R. Peel to make his statemen
before going into committee; but after a few words from SIr R
Peel,

 was to enable her Majesty to grant ant annuity of sow proposesed to the
Princess, to cormmence on her ather's death


proposition for an increased grant, inasmuch a a it was to take
ferfect from the day of the marriage. He therefore submitted
that the tuat the committee could not entertain the proposition-After
some discussion on he point of form, Mr. MACBINNON Withdrew
his amendment. appontments enjoved by the Duke of Camentridide. annironemarked
that there was a Duke of Mecklen burg- the grandfather or father pensloner mat this ronintry, and had beens so for the last tis years The sums paid to those German Prinees and Prine esses who hati
formed alliances with our Royal Family now amounter to 200,000 . taxation which had to beopled borne by a distressed hand impoverished Would not hesitate to support this grant to the grand-dianghter of that illustrious Monarch who had roluntarily surrendered the
immense patrumony of the Crown to the control of Parliament greatly to the advantage of the public.-Mr. Heare pressed on subject.-Sir R. PREL could not now think of doing so, geenge
that discussion had been raised.- Lord How ICE thought he ought
 Russell would give way with lise motion oun, the Corm-law. - Lord
J. Russyा., was reluctant to lose his only opportunity of discus-
sing so inportant sing so important a sulject. - After some furt her conversation,
was settled that thie discusssion be edodjourned until Wednesdiay.
Col. RUGIERB OOE
 ater referring to the extraordinary difference in the amount o
evidence exven at he bar of the House of Lords and that gwen
the House of Commons in this case a select commitiee to compare the evidencec, , as given beforent the
two Housses of Parliament in the case of the sudbury Disfran-
chisement bil
 to consider the sugar daties, viscoumt Ho How ways aved mean
nmendiment, that the Honse should resolve itscolf as an
 on which it formenly stood. The noble Lord contended that tiee nireasce duty of last year l.ad greatly mjured the coal trade, is
weli as a large portion of the shipping interests. It had mdirectlo
 dogma- that it was contrary to sound principles of legislation to
impose burthens on British manufactures. mpose burthens on British manufactures. Mr . Gr.ADrToNE by Lord Howick in the course of his speech, but simply defended the present duties on the ground of revenue. The duty would realise on the year about 114, 000., and that sum could not be
relinquished in the existing state of the finances. He quoted igures to prove that the duty had not operated violently on the
rade either at home or abroad, nor on the freights; and that the trade either at home or abroad, nor on the freights; and that the
coal trade might increase under the duty now lovied. Lord



to support the Goverament against such combinations of parti-
cular interests, and to manintint this tax until it stould be proved
to he a bad one. On a division there were- For Lord

 ation at the county meeting lately hended ou Pene petition aqreed
praying for full protection for domestic the petitioners protection for domestic industry, and stating that
 committee, fors the purpose of considering the present state of the
law reste contended that neither the mof forign corn. The noble Lord agricultural interests were satisfied with the present state of the Corn-1aw, and said that his ohect was to propose, not a total
:bolitmor, but a moderate fixed duty. He woul not state what considered a cumpromise for then only could he cxplan what he in the Hlouse and to the country. The history of the abc patkin of
slavery, and of Catholic emancipation, exhbuted nernol
the adotin dient. Nor did he antrompate the conthniance of the agitation of
the Anti-Corn-law system. Many of the individuals cngaged in that agitation were
concerned in trade and mannfactures, wliose time wac
to to them, and who would not be clisposed to continue their exer. scarcity there should be power opiven to the executive to suspend
the operation the operation of a fixed duty-an opinion to which he was led,
not on any grounds of political economy, but as a measure
expediency, to be ready occurrence of which, under a fixed duty, could only be regarded
as remine. In party with which he acted claimed no monnpoly of the mersit, or
the right to effect it ; the statute book bore witness to their past
exertions on behalf of civil and rellwans them without gruading to give the credit of the adop enion of a
fixed duty to any admansistratzon that wonlt undertake it. It was
impossble to avold change, or to mantann the present sy-tem;
and lie therefore Mr. Gladstone, notwithstanding that he assented to many of
the principles laid down by Lord $J$. Russell, saw a grossinjustice the existing law, in the proposition of now making a further hinnself could not guarantee. The decision of last year con this
law was a solemn one, and the noble Lord wan nuw lencurr his ald to the ninsettlement of the question, adtung to the tuncertennty trying, the experiment cfa mocerate fixed duty. - Mr Hexis, cuy quently supported the motion, and Col. Woud and Mr. Wobe-
Hocrey Sir R. Pser. taunted tord J. Russell for his enncealment of the
moderate fixea duty that he wonld propose, but accounted for
that concealmen, ty hintine that a susten

$\qquad$

 successful settlement of the question fiom the proposituon af Lord
$J$. Russell, he declared his determination to maintain the existin
law stance of being in a minority. Past expeuraged by the circum-
the the ultimate triumph of truth and reason; other questions had proposition of a moderate fixed duty. - After a few words his planation from Sir R. Prit the IInuse went to a divaisun; there
appeared-for Lord J. Russell's motion, $14 \mathbf{J}^{\text {; }}$ agaiust it, 24it. majority, 99 .
Wions adnesday.-After the presentation of a great number of petiFactories Bill, Mr. M. Grbson put various questions to Sir $R$. Peel on the state of public business, more particularly as regarded the intentions of Government with respect to the Factories Bill,
the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the Local Courts Bill.-Sir ${ }^{\text {P }}$.
$\mathbf{P}_{\text {EEL }}$ replied that Sir Prel replied that Sir J. Graham would on Thursday state to the
House the course which he meant to take with the Factories
Bill. With regard to the delays which had tale Bill. With regard to the delays whe hhad taken place in other measures, some to make important reforms in the administration the people, but it was mpossible for them to stececty the exact plaint of these adjournments, which were necessary to give opinions, but when they took llace for four or five mights in suc cession, of course they interfered with the arrangements made
for getting throughthe basmess. He never had moved an adjourn ment at twelve oclock; but was ready, on the contrary, at all
times to devote ten or twelve hours, instead of elght or nine to
he for him to control the deliberations of the lioune, or liasten a Agrioncy hoped that Sir J . Graham word at a gaven time.-Mr.
ton of Government with in his motion for referring the bill to a select committee, as con
sidering the lateness of the select committee, and still more hopeless to expect a compect a of the whole House. He shore hopeld therefore substitute a notice
that the Committee on the Bill be pustponed for three month
not not becaluse he objected to the bull, but because he thought it the circumstances attending the Introduction of investigated American manufactures into this country, consigned to Messrs.
Baring, Brothers, and Co. He trusted there would be Baring, Brothers, and Co. He trusted there would be an oppor-
tunity of getting at the real facts of the case,-Sir R. Pari said
his right hon. friend the President of the
grobably answer the question on Thursday
probably answer the question on Thursday.
The House then went into committee of The House then went into comminttee of supply. On the pro-
posed annuity of 30000 a a year to the PrincessAugusta of Cambridge being mo ved, Mr. Humz opposed the grant. He disclaimed any
intention to

 He asked why should the children of the Duake of Cambringe be reference to the grant immediately under consideration, referred to a grant of 2, oool. a year which waza already enjoyed by a rela-
tion of the Prince of Sirelitz, under an Irish act of Parliament, of 38 George III., under which he calculated that 335,000l. had been
pait to that personaeq. FIe put it to the Government whether
sunch such grants did not in
affections of the people.
posed to the House to $\underset{\text { Fhamil }}{\text { Chased }}$
 took a review of the civil list, he concluded by moving an allowance so long enjoyed by his Royal Highness the Duke
Cambridge should have enabled him to make provision for mtate of the country, and the deplorable destitution of the labour Augusta Caroline of Cambridge."- Mr. Lindowry for the Pridst qenceral
symptoms of impatience, protested against the amendment.-Si R. H. INGITs opposed the amendment, and contended that the suggested that the grant to the Princess Augusta should no who at present enjoyed a pension from this country-Colone
Woon contended that the grant proposed fell far below the
deserts of the Duke of Cambid of all the charities in this country, and who never refused
to preside at dinners for charitable purposes. - Mr. Ward thought the Duke of Cambridge should provide for his own
daughter's marriage, as any other nobleman or gentleman did. Considering the distressed state of the country, he put it to th
Honse whether it was fit thus to add to the tinsel of royalty.-
Sir R. PEEI. urged that the Duke of Cambridge, though he ha to his successor, with the means of keering up its dimnity. The Cambridge. Mr. Hume having disputed the right, no the
ground of precedent, for such a vote, he would remind the House
hat all the daughters of George III. Were allowed $16,000 l$ a year anler to her Majesty as the Princess Augusta, received 7,000 ontering into delauls of calch Revation, but he thought that the country, would be fully justifiedi in making such a grant as th Thursday.-Sir J . Graman amornce the Education clanses of
the Factories Bull, and that to withdraw other clauses of the bill having ment required time to determine whether or not they would
press the factories regulations portinn. He promised to state
his tinal resolve on Monday, and likewise whether or not the Edacation clauses were defintively or only temporarily with
drawn.-Sir l. Pren moved the reception of the report of the
resolution granting the annuity to the Princess Augusta of Cang oridge, on her marriage.-Mr. Hume opposed
the report, and complained of ridicule cast on him his calcu-
ations by the Premier. After some remarks from Sir R. PEET Sir R. H. Ingiss, and Mr. Wriliams, the report was receive
withont a division, and a bill founder on it was introduced. Coloncl Sibthonf moved the third readming that day six mon
After a short dicussion, the House divided, when there were-
For third read.ng, 150 ; for the amendment, 73 ; Majority, 75 The bill was read a third time and passed. On the motion to
into commuttee on the Irish Arms Rill, Mr. Wras moved that the just or politic to restrict the people of Ireland in their undonloted
constitutional rights to possess and carry arms. A long discussion cnsued, in which lord E.sor and several other memebate
took pat, when, on the motion of M. S. CRAWYord the delate
was arjomrned. The report on the Church Endowment Bnl was
brought up, and a clause, including in its operation the Channel
slands, was added by Sir R. Pews. Fridgy.--The Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was proposed
for a scond readng, on which Lord Howrck suggested the pro-
priety of making some provision for the family of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. He did not expect any present
answer to his proposition, and nome was given.-Mr. Humz then
said that he should take a division on the second reading of the bill. A division accordngly took piace, when there appeared-
for the second reating, $141 ;$ against it, $3 ;$ majority, 104 .
The adjourned debate on the Irishin Arms Bill was resumed by . Sharman Crawford, and the House was addressed by Mr. B. Wall, Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Roebuck, Lord J. Russell, and Mr.
M. O'Ferrall against the measure, and by Sir R. Peel, Mr. Escott,
Sir J. Graham, and Lord Stanley, in its favour. An adjurn. ment was moved by sir C. Napier, aud negatived by a majority
of 168 , but after some further discussion, the debate was
adjourned.

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at $93 \frac{3}{3}$ for the opening ; Bank Stock, $179 \frac{1}{3}$; Three per Cent. ReExchequer Billi, $54 s$. to 56 s. prem
fitetropolis and tos Yicintu.
The Catholic Institute.-The annual meeting of the Catholic Institute of Great Britain took place on Tuesday that it was gratifying to find the Catholic Institute supported this year by so much more numerous a meeting than the last, and this, too, notwithstanding the absence of
that distinguished individual (Mr. O' Conmell,) who had that disting ine institution from the period of itg formation fostered the institution from the period of its formation,
and who was only prevented from attending the present annual meeting of its supporters, for the purpose, as he (Lord Camoys) hoped, of bringing to some satisfactory
conclusion the unfortunate destinies of his distracted country. (His Lordship was here interrupted by tremenHe cinceded a me proceeded, remained to be done by the Iustitute. "Look,"
he said, "at the controversy now going on in the Established Church, especially at Oxford. There was one Regius Professor (Dr. Pusey) just condemned and suspresence in the Eucharist; whilst another Regius Propresence in the essor of the same University (Dr. Hampden) had been subjected to an action for dawages for his maintenance o nn entirely opposice erminate as University of Oxf " "fi"" Whab hamerican ere accustomed 1 they (the Roman Catholics) might live to see the day they (the Roman would be celebrated in Westminster when high mass woul how probable such an event might Abbey. He knew not how probable such an evemass had een preached in the Cathedral of the University of Ozford; and it had been authoritatively declared, that i Dr. Pusey's sermon had not been condemned, six or
seven colleges of Oxford University were ready to have mass said directly. There was indeed a very slender barrier between Puseyism and the Church of Rome and what a field was now presented for the Roman nd to restore this great country to that Catholic union which was so exceedingly desirable!"-The secretary then read the report, which stated tha seven new publications had been printed during the pas year, of which there had been printed 45,000 copies, in cluding a tract in the Itaian language, for the instructio of the Maltese and other inhabitants of the islands in the Mediterranean Sea ; that 116,000 tracts had been printed, of which 104,923 had been circulated. The receip amounted to 1,1111 ., being a falling off of $13 \% .8$. $2 d$, ince the year 1842. Auxiliary brancerness, Burton-park Herefor, Madras, Brompton, Sheerness, Burtes. The Hon Hon. C. Langdate moved the adoption of the Yep disap pointm some length, wherein he expressed hte, a res lution ant at the dechining state of the having, as wel as othered by Mr. O Connell last yer. organization nores, proved a complete falle hoped that i the Catholic Institute did expire, something would arise phoenix-like, out of its ashes, from which greater benefit
 The Rev. Mr. O'Neal seconded the resolution for the adoption of the report in a long speech, in which he strongly expressed! his disike of the measure now befor Parliament, and his disapprobation of the manner in Which the poorer classes were treated in this country. In religion inculcated by the Oxford divines of that school, he would tell them for a fact, that one of those Oxford divines of the new school, speaking to a Roman Catholic clergyman the other day, who reproached him for his sluggishness in not at once boldty joining the Church of told to which he was already very favourably disposed, the doctrines of the real presence, the absolution of priests, the invocation of saints, purgatory-and in every other point of the Catholic doctrine; but that he (the Oxford divine) believed the time for joining the Church of Rome was not yet arrived, but that he hoped it soon would! The Hon. Sir E. Vavasoar moved a resolution that the obtain for the Romish priesthood free access to power to workhouses, for the purnose of visiting the Roman Catholic inmes of such patabishments. The Hon. Petre, after a strong speech against the Factory Education Bill an a tor of the led cures of that measure, and of the bill generally, which was carried unanimously, and a petition against the bill ordered to be prepared for prepetition against the bin

Institute of the Fine Arts.-A numerous meeting of gentlemen connected with the Fine Arts took place last week at the Freemasons Tavern, for the purpose of establishing an Mr Wyse M.P on ing the conditions upon which it was proposed to found the Institute-which were, to facilitate a general inter course of the members of the profession, pure taste and a just apprecia. art, to prevent the encroachment of injurious infuences, take cognizance of scien th of the profession generally may be expressed. Amongs its objects, it was proposed to embrace the formation of a library and reading-room, and the collection the artist increased facility in his studies; appointing stated times for hearing of original papers, for the in spection of works of art and antiquities, and for genera mmunications of importance to art, science, and literature. It was hoped by the formation of the Institute entirely unconnected with any exhibition or school of instruction in art, to bring their professional brethren to one common centre, and thus, by an eniarged communi cation one with the other giving and receiving that in formation which mutual indercouse alone can procare and which in every station of life was one of the greates means of improvement. She comanite of commended that the Institute be founded on the principle of stric neatrality, and laid down a code of lawa for is gendot ing thent. Various resolutions we Ingtitute was declared to be establighed. The names of upwards of 100 gentlemen who had enrolled themselves members of the

Institute were then read over, and
selected on a ballot to act as a council. British ana Foreign Anti-slavery society.-The ons' Hall. The larg
 number of ladies and gentlemen belonging to the Societ Friends Mir Gurney was unanimously gopointed chairman. The Rev. Mr. Morgan read the report of the Society's proceedings during the past year, which was istened to with much attention. The council have sinc continued their sittings daily, and have had the following ohbjects under their consideration. The Slave-trade abo ition Act of 1834-the present state of the Abolition question in various nations on the Continent-the present the of the Slave-trade-and the results of emancipation in the British Colonies.

Middle Temple.-The Times of Wednesday states that young man of colour, almost of the pure negro race, is now keeping his terms for the bar, at the Midde 1 emple ther side of the At dining in the ancient hall, with blage of white men (among who ons, and by whom he is treated with the same courtesy ond, ) We he this nad rep the man in mal of colour is treate n 111 without adver much-persecuted negro race and their descendants in the United States
Merchant Tailors' Company.-On Saturday the annual examination of the "Monitors" of Merchant Tailors" School took place, preparatory to filling up the vacan scholarips st the form examination was conacted by the Rev. Dr. Wynter, Nic the two Senior Fellows of that body, in the presence of the Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company. There were this year two vacancies to be filled up, and Messrs. Thornton and Palin, the senior monitors, having patsed through their examination in a manner to prove their tite to the adwacement, were elected. Some University exhibitions were also npon meritorious scholars, whose approaching period of superannuation precluded the hope of their succeeding to the more ample and secure provision of a fellowship. Inmediately atter the completion of this business the asual exercises were rected by the elght monitors, in the puete schoolroom, before the Vice-Caancellor of Oxford, ar Was on hany, and a assembly. In the evening the annual dianer took place, ther Members of the Cabinet were present
Exhibition of Cartoons.-The cartoons which have for so long a period occupied the attention of the artists who compete for the prizes offered by the Fine Arts' Commission, have been exhibited to the Commissioners this week, in Westminster Hall. It is rumoured that the favourite subjects among the artists are, Boadicea, the Landing of Cæsar, and Caractacus.

Monument to Milton, - Considerable curiosity was created on Monday in Watling-street, by the erection of memo tablet on the wails of Allhallows Cliurch, to llowing well-known lines:

> Three poets in three distant ages born,
> The next in moess of thought surpa8se
> The fextec of nature could no further FO ,
"John Milton was born in Bread-street, the 9th day of December, 1608 , and was baptized in the parish ohurch of December, 1608

James's Park.-During the last few days several workmen have been employed, under the order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in forming a new ank to the sides of the canal in the ornamental inclosure ft. James's Park. The plan will be followed out wich is adopted on the banks adjoining the house erecte i by the Zoological Society, where the surface of the band vered with flint-stone cemented with lime, both sides of composed of bre the various islands, onh sides ored that the banks co constructed will last many years. The effec will ald the the St Saviour's Southuark-On Tuesday, the nomina ton of culd, for the offin of St. Saviour's, took place in rem. Orinilly there were 12 took place in the vestry-room. Originaly thof vestry by which it was resolved that all ministers be requested to withdraw their pretensions who did not intend to procth o the poll, the number was reduced to two only. heen Rev. S. Benson, who for upwards of 20 years has datate of the parish, was first named- a show of hand being made, the presiding officer declared for Mr. Benson,
 lection. W. Rowe, which terminaled 1200 voters who lecion by 156 rotes 700 have have the right of votings, though note The salary is 4002. per annumo with in suca cases, to vote. .
$\qquad$ British Museum.-The number of visitors during the last week was 32,159 , and with all this large concourse,
but one person was removed from the rooms on the grounds of intoxication, whilst no single case of theft 13,410 , Tuesday, 2,439 , Wednesday, 10,061 , Thursday 1,386, and Friday, 4,843

Thames Tunnel.-The number of passengers through the Tunn
Queen's Prison.-The well-known privileges attached to the "Rules of the Queen's Bench" ceased on Saturday week, when the Marshal sent his officers to call the rulers within the walls. The privileges of rulers have thus terHudson, R.N. has been of many centuries. Captain Hudson, R.N., has been appoin
Inquests.-An inquest was held at Camden Town on Tuesuay, by Mr. Wakley, on the body of the Rev. Samuel Kidd, Professor of Oriental Literature in University College, whose death took place under the following circumstances :-The servaut in deceased's family deposed that the last time she saw him alive was on Sunday night, at
prayerg, before the family retired to rest. He then appeared better, and more cheerful than usual. On Monday morning, she was alarmed by hearing a loud going into fits of epilepsy, to which he was subject. She found deceased lying on the floor, black in the face. She raised an alarm, but he was discovered dead. Mr, George deposed that he had, with Dr. Taylor, made a post morlem examination of the body, and found great congestion of the lungs. When be first saw deceased, he was in such a
position as to stop the circulation of the blood. He had position as to stop the circulation of the blood. He had duced from want of circulation of the blood, whilst in a fit of epilepsy. The Jury returned a verdict to that effect.

Morlality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 3:-West districts, 130 ; North districts, 161 ;
Central districts, 194 ; East districts, 187 ; South districte, 203. Total, 875 -( 445 males, 430 females. $)$ Weekly average for the last five years, 903 - ( 461 males,
442 females,) and for the last five springs, 854 .

## Flobmincial Nepos.

Birmingham.- In reference to the recent strike of the nailors at Bromsgrove, the Birmingham papers state that most of the workmen having returned to their work, and
tranquillity being restored, the troops returned to Birminghility being restored, the troops returned to Birmingham on Sa
also withdrawn.
Bristol.-The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has pronounced sentence in the case of the Rev. G. M.
D'Arcy Irvine, stipendiary curate of Redcliffe Church, in this city, who was charged under the Church Discipline Act with having celebrated an illegal marriage on the 29 th $J a n u a r y ~ l a s t, ~ b e t w e e n ~ t w o ~ p e r s o n s ~ o f ~ t h e ~ p a r i s h ~ o f ~ N a i l-~$ sea, Somerset, knowing at the tinae, from credible informthe parish of St. Mary Redcliffe, and also that they were within the prohibited degrees of affinity. The Bishop, pends Mr. Irvine from all the functions of his office in the diocese for the space of one year, condemas him in the payment of $5 l$. towards the expenses of the proceedings, and revokes the licenses granted to him as curate of St. Mary Redeliffe and as stipendiary chaplain of the
Bristol House of Correction,-It is understood that his Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Wednesday, the Royal Highness Prince Albert has fixed Wednesday, the of the Great Britain, sister ship to the Great Western.
Carmarthen. -The Welsh papers this week give fresh accounts of "Rebecca and her Daughters." It appears
that warrants of distress had been issued against the parties fined for defrauding Water-street gate, and the constables were proceeding towards Talog for the purpose and immediately between 200 and 300 persons assembled and immediately between 200 and 300 persons assembled
together, with their faces blackened, some dressed in Together, with their faces blackened, some dressed in
women's caps, and others with their coats turned, so as to Women's caps, and others with their coats turned, so as to and all manner of destructive weapons; and, after chers and all manner of destructive weapons; and, after cheer-
ing the constables, defied them to do their duty. The constables had no alternative but to return to town with out executing the warrants. The women were seen runsupposed that some hundreds were concealing themselves benind the hedges, and did not intend to make their appear ance unless their services were required. The magistrates met at the Town-hall to take the matter into consideration, and it is supposed that some active measures to suppress the movement will be forthwith adopted.
Captain Berkeley the House of Commons on Tuesday person who wrote the had heard that Mr. Mayer, the referring to Mr. O'Connell, had been dismissed from his situation in the Customs at Gloucester. If this was not that employned to ask if it was intended to keep him in Cud been appointed as a temporary or extra clerk in the Austom-house, during the sbsence of one of the clerks. admitted to bail on the chare Mr. Hall, by whom he was tions were sent to the Custom-house at Gloucester, that his services would in future be dispensed with.
Wednesday.-Another fire broke out in this town on of Messrs. Croft, in Come the extensive soap manufactory Was nearly new, was entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated from, was entirely destroyed. The damage is
held during the week, at which resolutions ings favour of a
petition to Parliament on the subject
in the town were unanimously carried
Maidstone.-On Friday last carried. Maidstone.-On Friday last the great meeting of the county of Kent, called for the purpose of taking into con-
sideration the depressed state of agriculture, and of all other branches of British industry, was held on Penenden other branches of British industry, was held on Penenden
Heath. The weather was extremely unpropitious; the Heath. The weather was extremely unpropitious; rain poured down throughout the day. Yet, in spite of the weather and the exposed situation, from 1,000 to
$\mathbf{Y}, 500$ persons kept their position from the beginning to the end of the meeting, which lasted nearly five hours. The High Sheriff briefiy opened the business of the meeting, by adverting to the subjects mentioned in the requisition, and requested a fair and impartial hearing for all who might address them. Earl Stanhope then came
forward and said that they had met there for the express purpose of considering the causes of the grievous distress which afficted the country, and which pressed so heavily and severely, not upon the agricultural classes alone, but
also on every productive class in the country. Since the also on every productive class in the country. Since the tion of the new Tariff system of the present Governmena fearful and fortunes and lamentable change had visibly come over the situation was anything but an encouraging one. But not to deal altogether in general assertions, he would came ir ateation to the fact, that since these measures of corn operation there had been a decline in the price Now, the annual produce of Great Britain in grain alone amounted to about three hundred millions sterling, and taking the loss to the country at only 25 per cent., it and Tariff, it has been already plundered to the amount oi seventy-five millions. This fearful calculation of loss was upon grain and other products of the soil, and did not include the loss which had likewise accrued to the agriculThis was tion was a bad one, and he warned them to bear in mind that, bad and gloomy though it might be now, it might become still worse. In some districts of the country rent their farms, but by drawing upon their capital ; whilst in others, farms, in many instances, have been altogether others after the occupiers of them being unwilling to take at what rents others could be procured. Such even to inquire tial exposition of the disastrous effects produced by the present discouraging prospects of the agricultural producers, extended also to another class of the community, who have a right to look to the Government for that protection could not be disconraged and suffering tithout Farmer being, as a nataral consequence, depressed. The labourers felt the pressure as well as the farmers, and were now working on all hande at diminished wages. In some places what was worse than all, there were many who could not procure work for themselves at any price, and great both able and willing to provide themselves with wore ence. The measure which the Government had provided and carried into effect had driven hundreds of them from their employment into prisons and union workhouses Where he was sorry to say their poverty was punished as a crime. The stagnation of industry was general. The great majority of the interests of the country were suffertself a profitable investment. Ruin and revolution wer advancing upon them with rapid strides, and the evils, of which the country had already but too much reason to complain, were aggravated by the recent proposition the Government-the new Canada Corn-law. Farmers now straining at a gnat. The reason was, perhaps, that their stomachs were so full with swallowing the camel that there was now no room for the gnat. But had they followed his advice, they would have swallowed neither camel nor gnat. His advice to them was, that they should not trust to the present Ministers, who by their conduct had proved themselves utterly unworthy of confidence.
He had also advised them not to trust to Members of ParHe had also advised them not to trust to Members of Parliament, who were sometimes but too ready to forget their promises to their constituents. ewas anxious to defend, the rights of the farmers, and also the rights of the labourers, the most numerous and prtant to the state. The times were critical, and we might expect convulsions, in which neither life nor property would be safe. He would, therefore, recommend a close and munity for than ang all defence. The noble Earl in conclud ing moved that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, and that the High Sheriff be requested to ghe the same in the name of the meeting. He then read adequate protection to all branches of industry, Mr. James Ellis seconded the resolution. Mr. George Beaton injurious to the community at large, without being bene ficial to farmers, and that a petition be presented to and suggested an amended petition to the effect that the Corn-laws were contrary to common sense, common hatanity, common justice, and common Christianity that they were of no advantage to the producers of food,
as they rendered farmers more liable to panics than they would otherwise be, and praying for the abolition of the bread-tax and all commercial monopolies. The Earl of Radnor observed, that the proposition made by the last speaker was perhaps not worded as he himself should bave worded it; but as to the substance of both the petition and resolution, he cordially agreed with them. Though not worded altogether to his taste, be yet had no objection to second thern-for the proposition made to
them by the previous speaker was in substance an opposition to all monopolies. Had this opposition been consined to the Corn-laws he should have willingly concurred in it, but he was all the more willing to do so now, as
it embraced a wider field. It was futile to expect to secure prosperity to farmers by legislative exactment. Produce a general prosperity throughout the country, and the farmers must necessarily partake largely of it, with the other classes. On, the grounds he had now stated, be begged to dissent from the proposition of the noble lord. With respect to the Canada Bill, they need care but very little about it. It would produce little or no not com lowering the price of corn. Canadian corn would corn was therefore its lands would be cultivated. Men would emigrate to the colony, and capital would be sent out to keep them in employment. The demand for food was increasing in this country every year, at the rate of about 1,000 fresh mouths every day. We could not in this country produce sufficient additional food to supply this constantly increasing demand; and Why should agriculturists be afraid of importing corn from abroad? They have always received the largest prices prices when importation was limited. For the last 170 vears Parliament had passed, he believed, upwards of 140 laws for the protection of agriculture-each more stringent than its predecessors, either putting a higher duty on corn, or the price at which corn would might certainly be regarded as an exception. Experience had taught them that none of these expedients had succeeded. The plan of restricting the importation of corn had been tried perer and over again it was now tim corn we tried the other course. They must be satisfied, hom ever, that it would again repest his cordial concurrence with the senti ment of the resolution which he seconded, and with the prayer of the amended petition for the repeal of the Cornlaws and all monopolies.-Sir Edward Knatchbull fully concurred with the noble Earl that the general fall in prices was not to be attributed to the new Corn-law or the new tariff. The farmers had received no injury from those measures. They were salutary measures, and their ultimate result would be to place the interests of this country on a safer and more secure basis than hitherto. At all events, they have not been productive of the present for. The noble Lord (Stanhope) bed properly accounted the eve of the last harvest wheat were imported into this country. Reckless speculation had placed this corn in bond in expectation of a bad harvest. It was, however, an abundant one, and they were then compelled to pour their corn into market at a loss to themselves and to the injury of the farmer. These were the causes of the present low prices and wages. He was sorry to see that confidence did not at present prevail to any great extent among the agriculturists. He was
anxious to re-establish this confidence. The want of it arose from arose from an erroneous supposition on the part of the
agriculturists. They supposed that the late corn-law was passed only as preparatory to greater changes yet in store. He believed no such changes were meditated. The noble Lord (Stanhope) did not believe that such was the case. He himself gave his assent to that measure, because he firmly believed it would be a lasting and permanent one; and it was his settled conviction, that when the late corn law was contemplated and carried into effect, the Govern ment no more thought of further change than it did of a total abrogation of the corn-laws. He would advise the farmers, ${ }^{1}$ they valued and wished to maintain the prim ciple of protection, to adhere to the law as it now is ; but if they agreed with the noble Lord, let them use thei influence to abolish it; let them guard the law as it now stands, forin that only consisted their safety. If they wer only as firm and as vigorous as the auvocates for corn-law repeal, they would be able triumphantly to sustain it. In regard to the Canada Bill, the agriculturists had nothing to fear from it. Instead of injuring their interests, was, in his belief, an additional protection to them. He would explain to them the grounds on which such abelief might be made to rest. themselves, place had thus opep emessed themselves, both in and out Parliament; and in the next place, it established the principle of protection in Canada, and England and Cabada would mutually assist each other in maintaining the necessary protection. The farmers would therefore see As the luw now set greater protection than before s., the average dou with the duty varying from 1 s. to about $2 s^{\text {s }}$. The amount in the way of protection would ow be $4 s$. per quarter, - 1 s. paid by the Canadian should not it country, and 3s. paid to Canada. We importing his wheat into the colony, but the loss much confusion in juste. Mr. Plumptre followed amidst wuch confusion in justification of the vote he had given in favour of the Canada Bill. Mr. Hodges, formerly Mena-
ber for the county, then proposed a third resolution bef for the county, then proposed a third resolution,
afing the advantages of a faxed duiy of 128 . over a
sliding-scale. He remarked that should the Canada bill
pass, a large quantity of American corn would be pass, a large quantity of American corn would be imported into this country, to the prejudice of the points in the public life of Sir R. Peel, to show that the right hon. Baronet was altogether unworthy of confidence, and wondered how Sir E. Knatchbull could continue to renose any confidence in his ministerial colleague. He believed that the Prime Minister was at this moment preparing in bis own breast measures of a very different character from those with which he was now feeling the pub ic pulse. Lord Stanhope briefly replied, after which the different resolutions were presented to the meeting. For Mr. Hodges' resolution for a fixed duty, the show of hands was very feeble. Mr. Beaton's motion, in favour o total abolition, very nearly divided the meeting with Lord Stanhope's resolution. This last, however, appeared to have the majority, and the meeting immediately adjourned. Oxford.-The daily papers announce that the Rev. T. the Vice-Chancellor, for the sermon preached by him before the University on Ascension Day. The sermon has since been published, and it is understood the follow ing is the passage which drew down the admonition:intercedes for this Church, whose enemies he resisted unto death-and for this ancient seat of prayer and holy ontemplation, cor whis his private devotions the Apostles Creed, and a more expanded form of it , and also a more concise statement of the principal mysteries in the economy of Redemption, by which they may be called to nind at any moment: 'Caro factus et concentus Natus'; Passus; Crucifizus; Mortuns; Sepultus; De scendit; Resurrexit; Ascendit; Assedit; Revertetur Retribuet.
Plynouth.-A meeting of the council of this borough was held at the Guildhall on the 7th inst., for the purpose of electing a Lord High Steward in the room of the late Duke of Sussex. Mr. Whiteford, theyal Highness Prince Albert be elected to fil the vacant office. This was seconded by Mr. Soltau, a Whig, and unanimously agreed to. The common seal o he corporation was to the office, after which appointing tandard was hoisted at the Guildhall, and the church bell rang merry peals on the occasion.
Rye.-On Saturday, a meeting took place in this town for the purpose of hearing an address from Mr . Cobden meeting first assembled in the Town-hall, which was fouad to be so small that it afterwards adjourned to the cattle market. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at great length. He said that some persons perhaps would contend that without some protection the farmer could not com pote with the foreigner. Why not? The land was a ood here as abroad, and labour, taking into accoun not the English farmer compete with the foreign farmer The manufacturers paid taxes and did without protection then why not the farmer? He might be told that the the contrary, the landowning legislators had taken care to ease themselves of their fair portion of tasation. If thi Were not so, why did they oppose the motions that wer burdens which it time far the land bore? hose eachaive of the ostensible reason alleged for protection; in privat the landlords talked in a very different way, and some times one of their number, not over sharp, let out th whole secret. Sir Edward Knatchbull, for instance tated tbe other night that without the corn-laws the mar rage settlements could not be paid, and Lord Mount cashel that they could not pay the interest on their mort gages. It was said by some that the corn-laws were fo im to him to state most positively that agricultural labourers wages were received in purely agricultural districts, th wages of agricultural labourers increasing in proportion to their proximity to manufacturing towns, He had generally found also that the best farmers were advocates for free trade. He was for free trade in everything; but he attacked the corn-laws as being the keystone of all monopolies, being perfectly aatisfied that the corn-law ence of any other. not do, for the part that remained would be adduced as a plea for the continuance of other monopolies. He then moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the cornlaw has proved iojurious to the interests and the independence of the tenant farmer and the farm labourer, and Major Curteis thereupon moved, "That in order to pre vent the depreciation of the property of the tenant farmer which must ensue from an immediate abolition of the corn which was seconded by Mr. Selmes, was supported by about a dozen hands; and Mr. Cobden's motion was arried by a large majority.
Windsor:-Captain Cumming, who succeeded to the Governorship of the Military Knights of Windsor on the decease of the late governor, Colonel Basset, in January, the lower ward of the Castle, on Sunday morning, after a long ilness, in the 56th year of his age. The vacant Governorship is in the gift of her Majesty, upon the recommendation of the Dean and Canons of Windsor one, the Governor ay be said to be merely an honorary
annum b
Wood Oxfordshire Agricultural Society took place in this town last week, Mr. Ashurst, the President, in the chair. The oast of the "Members for the county" was responded to by Lord Norreys, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Henley Mr. Harcourt thought the English system of farming extravagant, and recommended that the systen of farming and improved mode of cultivation adopted in the Nether lands should be pursued by the farmers of this country By the system of manuring pursued in the Netherlands much greater produce was obtained from the soil, and by that means the farmers were enabled to pay higher rents for their lands. It was no common thing to see farms of armer to whill, while a same in this country were regarded as insignificant, and at the same time the farmers were paying there as high often as 76 per acre for their land. He also highly eugis the pinio system of farming. Mr. Hench. colleague who had just sat down. He thought it would be ridiculous in the English farmer to adopt the foreign system of cultivation 30 widely different was the soil, the climate, and the chaThe the farmers hourg larger. Mr Harcourt had spoken of Scotch farming. He wished to know if ever there was an instance of a Scotch farme coming into that county to farm without putting his hands into other's breeches-pockets. The Scotchmen were too hire at and "canny to pursue their system in oxfa was found, he was always in the position of a bailiff. He ever knew but one instance of a Scotch farmer having embarked in farming on his own account in Oxfordshire Mr. Blackstone, M.P., acknowledged the toast of "the newly-elected Members of the Society." He quite agreed Hene agricultural principles announcedis farmers, the would ; and he hoped that, as eng their own system of farming. So long ss be had the happiness of soring the confidence of his constituency, and at present he might ay he had the confidence of two-thirds of them, he shoul never desert those principles which he had expressed in Parwhich were distributed in the presence of the meeting
Railways. - The returns of traffic for the week, by the principal lines, have been as follows:-Great Western Birmingham, $18,023 \mathrm{l}$. South Eastern and Dover 2 , 281 South Western, $7,277 l$.; North Midland, 3,967l.; Grand Junction, 8,304l. ; Midland Counties, 2,493l. ; Blackwall, 982l. ; Bryghton, 3,538l. ; Greenwich, 1,030l. ; Ěastern Counties, 2,483l.; Croydon, $415 . ;$ Great North o England, $1,362 l . ;$ Hull and Selby, $1,172 l$.-The Llanelly Railway and Dock Company daes not yet pay a dividend o the proping in the early port of the week the gros xpenditure is, 7500 per annum, and the gross receipt 7,800l. -The traffic on the Greenwich line during the air was as follows:-Whit Sunday, 9,650 passen Whit Tuesday, 11,190 passengers, $330 l$.; Whit Wednesday, 6,986 passengers, 208b.; making a total o passengers for the four days of 51,063 ; and a gross re pany was held last week for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee of inquiry, appointed on the 28 th Feb. He report being of extreme length and in print, was not read to the meetiog the sugges tons of the committee, as already noticed in this Paper, hey recommended to be concentrated os far as practic able at Blackwall. The, accounts had been found in order as far as the committee had inquired, but they thought it requisite that they should be of the period to make the inquiry bad prevented the committee going into the past transactions of the com pany to the extent they would have desired. After a he connecting steam that the affairs of the company might be relieved from their present state of depression. Dr. Bowring entered into an explanation, and said that every information had been given by the directors. Mr. Sergeant Gazelee went through the report, and maintained that the committe had not told them anything but what they knew before men soing the the past mittee being nominated. He concluded by moving an amendment, "that in the opinion of this meeting th committee have mistaken their duties in not inquiring the repert management of the raiway, "Mr. Bigg seconded it. Mr. Daniell, one of the committee, entered into a long explanation, and said that they had not been mons and the chairman also explained. The amendment was lost, and the report was received.

IRELAND
Dublin.-The Irish papers continue to announce the resignation and dismissal of Magistrates. Mr. Johr W. S. O'Brien, M P or and Mr . Henry Grattan M. P. have resigned the com mission of the peace. Mr. F. Comyn, of Galway; Capt

Mockler, of Meath, and Mr. Blake, of Galway, have been dismissed. Mr. Delaney, of Kilkenuy, has been rein stated, his resignation having been sent in without his knowledge or authority. The usual meeting of the Repeal association took place on Monday. The amount of ren for the week was $1,717 l$. 11 s .103 . The enthusiasm is said to have been beyond description, the immense crowd outside the building joining in the cheers from the inside Previous to the adjournment, the chair was taken by the
Rev. Mr. Lowry, a Presbyterian clergyman of the north of Ireland, whose appearance at the meeting was hailed with great applause. Mr. O'Connell has issued a long mamiesto to the rish peopte on the subject of Repeal ut of the groposed Rth into the various questions arisiog Illows the proposed Repeal of the Union; but our space iscusses. Mr. O'Conaell proposes a Local Papics or Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign acal Parliament Lords, and the House of Commons. The restoration of iffire herds presents, he says, no seriou inculties, and any modification of the Peerage, in consefuence or creations siace the Union may be safely left to the decision of the House of Peers itself. All Irish quesfribs of ittigation would be decided, he says, in rish ribunats, without any species of appeal to British tribunais. He does not expressiy say that the final appeal ther fie the Irist House of Lords, but he suggests no ther final appeal. As to the Commons, he admits there must be a reform of the old system, and says he would iscuss the principle and detail of a reform plan. He insists that nothing like the ascendancy of Romanism i intended by Repealers or the persecution of Protestants, or the confiscation of any vested interests in Church property. He would have every religion severed from the ifetime, but as each ecclesiastical benefice fell in, the ecclesiastical state revenues should be gradually and at ength entirely appropriated to purposes of public charity and general education, but should not be appropriated, in

Mallow.-A Repeal demonstration took place in this lown on Sunday, at which 400,000 persons are said to the Rev. Dr. Collins in the ciaair, at which Mr. O'Connell addressed about 600 persons on the prospects of the Agitation. "The Repealers," he said, "were peaceable loyal, and attached, affectionately attached to the Queen, If they assailed us to-morrow and that we conquered thera, as conquer them we will one day, the first use of hat victory which we would make would be to place the avour, and whose conduct has ever been fuil of sympathy and emotion for our sufferings, What I want you and hiem to understand is that we are sensible of the position by apprehension I do not mean fears but they are hreatening us Irishmen, peaceful and tranquil, and for What offence? An act of Parliament binding two counter torether is insisted to be repeated by the Irish people. I have thrown my whole heart and soul before you, and I wish you all to understand your state, that I might frighten Wellington and Peel from their attempt will kepl win the we will stand within the constitution, and let them not dare attempt to try our patience beyond what it will endure for it is not safe to drive even cowards to madness ; and h, it is much less safe to drive those who are not cowards feel perhaps a few days will tell us what they mean to do but recollect old buccaneering Wellington, and the maniac disposition of Stanley, and the bigoted prejudices and disposition of Sir J. Graham are in operation in Cabinet, and the resuit may be adverse to us. If so, prepared, I tell you, for the worst. Take care, of all thinge, to listen to the communications that will be nosd to you-for if they do not gag my mouth and maaacle my hands you whil hear me poining out the course of cond not most wise to be adopted, and though that course may not strike you as being the most wise, yet I bope you wil give me credit for my intention. Thope my dre. conflict will never be realised, that it is an empty vision, but let nome of us be to blame; lel us stand should be shoulder on the constitution, and let not Ireland be abandoned to her foes by the folly, the passions, or the reachery of her children.
Kilkenny.-A Repeal-meeting took place in this city on Thursday of last week, at which no less than 300,000 persons are said to have been present. Mr. P. S. Butler who has recently been dismissed from the magistrac presided. Mr. O'Conuell commenced the proceedings by directing the music to play "God save the Qneen, of the was done by more than a dozen bands, the whole of the vast multitude remaining uncovered. He then addressed the meeting at great length on the various topics connected with Reneal. A dinner took place in the evening, which 500 persons were present.
Dungannon.-After two days of minute investigation, the inquiry into the riots at Carland has closed. . magistrates have decided on taking informations againste seventeen of the Protestants and nine of the opposes party; against the first for riot and attack upon hous for rer "wrecking;" against the olners the assizes assault. All the cases have been
Tipper the trials to take place at $\mathbf{M r}$. Scully, of Kilfeacle, are all in custody, and four of them, now in

Clonmel grol, will be tried at the ensuing assizes for this county. It appears that there were five persons concerned in the murder of the ill-fated gentleman, and that one of them has become an approver. They were all hired assassins. The man who fired the shot followed Mr . Scully, without his shoes, until he came close to his back, into which he discharged the contents of his gun, which took instant effect. The only cause that has been assigned or the homicide was a proposal made by Mr. Scully to a tenant, to exchange the farm which he occupied for another equally good and eligible. The murderers were neither the tenants of, nor in any way connected with the property of the unfortunate gentleman.
Monaghan.-A fatal affray between the country people and the police took place on the 5th inst., on the estates of Mr . Shirley, at Maheracloon, in which one of the rioters was shot. On Thursday the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death by a gun-shot wound from a party of 28 policemen, commanded by Major Wilcox and Sub-Xnspector Barry; that the police have not produced sufficient evidence to show that they were in imminent danger of their lives at the time they fired on the people; and that there was not proof as to the identical person Who has rather increased than allayed the excitement of the peasantry, and that the people have imbibed the notion that they should have a fixed tenure, their own rent, and that their landlords by demanding their rights are persecuting them.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh.-The number of ministers who have signed and adhered to the protest given in to the General Assembly on the 18 th ult. is stated in the Witness of Tuesday, the names that have been hitherto printed in the Witness, it appears, however, that the number of ministers is only 395 , of whom are: Parish ministers, 214 ; Quoad sacra ditto, 144 ; Professors, 3; Assistants and successors, 14 Ordained assistants, missionaries, and others having no cure, 20 ; in all, 395 . The number of parish ministers in remain 733. The number of ministers of Parliamentary churches and chapels of ease is about 246 ; deducting together, 835 . It thus appears that there are 733 parish ministers, besides 102 ministers of chapels, who have not retired from the Establishment.

## THEATRICALS.

Drury-Lane.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert paid a occasion of a royal visit to a national theatre was the Sovereign received with a more enthusiastic welcome. As anxious to obtain admittance, and the rush to secure places was so general that in a few moments every tenable the reserved seats. The dress-circle was very quickly filled, and the house altogether presenled a splendid appearance. At ten minutes before seven her Majesty
left the Palace, preceded by seven royal carriages, in which were the atlendants on the Queen and Prince Albert, guarded by an escort of the Horse Guards. In the carriage with her Majesty and Prince Albert were the
IEarl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and the Duchess of Barl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, and the Duchess of
Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes. Throughout the Buccleuch, the Mistress of the Robes. Throughout the
progress from the Palace to the theatre the most loyal demonstrations were exhibited. Her Majesty arrived at the theatre between five and ten minutes after seven Macready and Mr. Serle. For some time after her arrival the enthusiasm of the audience could not be restrained, and the warmoth of their feelings continued to pour itself out, cheer after cheer, and peal after peal, in the midst of Which the curtain rose, and the National Anthem was sung on the whole company. The performances commanded It," It," with the farce of the "Thumping Legacy," In both Her instances it is sufficient to say that the cast was excellent. Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared to enjoy the performances very much, a circumstance which they indicated as well by remaining until the termination of the farce, as by frequently indulging in laughter at Mr. Keeley's drollery in the afterpiece. At the conclusion of the performances the audience again called for the National Anthem, which was immediately acceded to,
and it was repeated by the whole strength of the company, the audience meanwhile standing. The Romal party left at a little after cleven, and the rising of her Majesty to depart was the signal for a renewed at this theatre closed on Wednesday right, when Mr Macready delivered his farewell address to a house crowded performance was Macbeth, and at the fall of the curtain andippeared at the call of one of the most enthurtain ladiences ever collected together at Drury Lane. The n the pit and and waved their handkerchers, the masse gigantic dimensions were hurled down from all quarters, and in an instant the stage presented the appearance of Macready of his reception, came forward and affected by the warmth after stating that his resignation of the theatre was a caused by the want of public encouragement, or was not nightly receipts, but by the heavy expenses incurred in restoring the various departments expenses incurred in itself froma decay and ruin to its of the establishment tself from decay and ruin to its present state, he gave

He then passed to the circumstances of dramatic patents and disclaimed all intention of imputing blame to the proprietors of the theatres or to individuals, but declared sons totally unacquainainst the law, which gives to per appertaining to the dramatic art, an irresponsible power over it, every impartial voice should be lifted up." "The confidence in my system, said, have teliberately consenting to hazard one-third of their incomes in its support; and have volunteered myself still further sacrifices towards perfecting what is so far advanced; but as I cannot subject myself to the liabilities required of me, I have The antly and with deep regret resigned my charge untenanted. The holders of their patents are unable themselves to present the glorious works of Shakspeare to an English audience, and yet are armed by the law with I now, after all I have given and endured to maintain the drama in these theatres-were I excluded by circumstances I now am from them-to attempt in a theatre lately of brutes and bord Chamberiain 1 to attempt there acting a legitimate play, the law, ' with all their might punish me. May I not ask for what public benefit, or to law is framed, or for what one good purpose it is persisted in? In regard to the proprietors of this theatre, let me imputing blame individually-for many of them I enter tain the highest respect and esteem-it is the law runder which they act that I complain of, and condemn as the drama's worst enemy. In conclusion let me merely add gement have endeavoured to make your national theatre worthy of Shakspeare and of our country. In this attempt I hope have not entirely failed. I have at least striven my rould have you if, as should have been the case, this theatre had been adequately appointed. For that encouragement, ladies and gentlemen, I return you my warmest acknowledge
ments. To the respectable portion of the public press ments. To the respectable portion of the public press I
am anxious to offer the expression of my gratitude for its am anxious to offer the expression of my gratitude for its hanks, let me indulge the hope that time may bring about a better state of things, and that I may yet again,
under happier auspices, be honoured with your favour and approval. With a feeling of sorrow, but no desponding ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully and most gratefully
take my leave." Mr. Macready retired amidst loud and continued cheering.

## zlaba.

Court of Queen's Buner.- (Sittings in Banco.) - The
Chartists.-The Quega v. Mr'Douall.-Mr. Erle had to support

## the rule for arresting the judgment on the fourth count of this indictment, and before drawiag the attention of the Court parti-

 cularly to the count itself, he would pray their Lordships wouldbear in mind what this indictment did not charge. There were known offences of conspiracy, and several faral wespect of frioned for
and tumultuous assemblies ; but this and tumultuous assemblies; ; but this count was neither
conspiracy nor tumultuons assembling. The thrd ecult identical with the fourth,
chargin dearging the more aidng and abottung, it cl arged that the not framed for any offence that had a name in respect of which any precedent was to be found. He need not draw attention to were accessory, The indictment was framed apon the principse
of charging in the earlier part that some other persons as prin. cipal offenders were guilty of a principal offence whereof the He was to submit that dividing this indictment into abetting He was to submit that, dividing this indictment into two parts,
there was no offence charged in the first branch of the indict-
ment; and the latter branch of the indictment, impating that the defendants were accessories, was not sufficient to establis) that offence. The first part of the indictment charged no principal
offence; it was not a charge of conspiracy, nor was there a
charge of riotously charge of riotously assembling. The description given was,
"that divers evil-disposed persons unlawfully and tumultuously assembled together." If that did not constitute an indictable offence, he was at a loss to know how the introducing several
steps in the indictment could form an often could not be found guilty of riotously assembling. It was
essential that three or more should be charged, becanse the essence of the offence was, numbers should be assembled. (CO Litt., $176 ; 1$ Ventris, 251 ; , Salkeld, 934 .) It was essential that
the purpose of the assenbing was to disturb the peace, or that
the indictment should have gone on to show some act done in common by the parties assembled, which in itself would consti-
tute a riot, or breaking the peace; but it was consistent with tute a riot, or breaking the peace; but it was consistent with
the present indictment, that they might have assembled for the purpose of festivity or electioneering, which were legal assem-
blies, and the mere adding the word "unlawfol" would not nake the indictment good. The first step, therefore, did not show that the persons, being peaceable subjects of the realm, were incited to ceave their occupations and employments, and thereby labous
was impeded. Was there to be found in thatstatement anything
which, taken by itself, would constitute on ind Which, taken by itself, would constitute an indictable offence?
The result was no part of the offence, The mere impeding labour
was not an indictable offence. The nearest offence to this Was not an indictable offence. The nearest offence to this would
be that of assaut; ; but it would be inle to say that a party could
be convicted of an assault by circumlocution, such as was to be lound in this indictment.- Mr. Justice Wriliams.- If person would be an indictable offence, would it not?--Mr. Erle said his hlarge acts of volence. The prosecutors had abstained from
charing that the divers persons so asscmbled had done an act aw. The yesidue of the first brath the reach of the crimina an indictable offence by saying that they thereby impeded labour because that was merely the result. They ought to have been charged with an offence of a known name. Those who made criminal law. The count was bad on the ground that it did not
appear where these divers persons were assembled, There was
a point of a mir or description, which was that the duers persons
who were the pr, ne pal cffender, were netther named nir stated
to be minnownin, and in suppritt of thin arsument the learned
counsel cited the case of se The King counsel cited th
minal Cases, 10
been so stated
not being proper
ant being properly charged, it. Was said they the acressories
after the fact, tut it did not appear that they were presenories
that they knew what was that they knew what was going on, but it was consistent, with for the support of parties during the time they ceased to moneur
Unless the parties were shown to have beat Unless the parties were shown to have been prescht, it olight to



 no gun was fired. Where there were known f fic ace, thrse
offences ought to be stated. anattempt to commit a misdemeanour. Where an attempt was
charged, there must be an act done by the defendants which would be part of the (fferce, supinsug it should be c. mmitted.
Supposing a pistol to be charged by a per won who intended to the pistol wnuld not be an offence, because there was no brach of the law s the intention alone was not criminal.-Mr.
Justice Patteson said there was a crese sme rars afo, where a
man went to an cngraver in the strand, tund wishod hmo to make
 indicted for soliciting.-Mr. Erle replicd, that here the colse was
 that the generality of this indictment made it bad; it was too
indefinite; ants had met that rtasonable minf mation as to what they were
called upon to answer, to which all indicted persons were by the
law of England entitled. There never was bare in specifying any particulars; the words were "divers per-
bare in
sins,
Eusp
were
wer
time? what was the offen
day-assembly, every festive meeting, might come ciery tholy-
denomination of tumultuous assembling. The defendants were not supposed to be jointly guilty of ang one of the acts charged, yet this only furnished ann additional reason why the count now rate and specific in its language. Among many other cases upon and "the King $v$. Seaw orth, 1 Adolphus and Ellis, were aunto-
raties to show the inflexibslity of the Courts in regarding "gene. 2n matas $x^{2}+x=2+5$

 chaste was preferred by Mr. Newton, her ladyship's son. in-law,
who alleged that she had forged the signature of her late husband
for the for the purpose of receiving hts pension, Our readers will recol-
lect that a similar charge was brought against the lady by
Mr. Newton a few months since at Cheltentlam trates, after full investigation, dismissed the case. The hearing of the evidence occupied the court during three adjourned sittings, ducted his own case, and Mr. Humfrey appeared for Lady Ricketts.
Alderman Mnsgrove objected to Mr. Newton conductive his own case, and clecided that all questions should be putt throngh
him. Mr. Price, from the Audit-office; Mr. PIke, senior clerk
in the Pa in the Paymaster-General's Office; and Mr. Mr. Defaur, the Navy
Agent, were examined at great length. Mrs. Newton was then
examined, and distinctly stated that the signture examined, and distinctly stated that the signature to one of the statement created an extraordinary sensation, but it afterwards appeared that she had not seen her father write for fifteen years.
Two servants, who formerly lived in the service of the late Sir T. Ricketts, swore positively that he was quite childish, and daughter of the accused swore that the signatures to the three alleged forged certificates were in her father's handwriting. Mr.
Humprey made a powerful speech on behalf of Lady Ricketts, and brotheriding Alderman said, it was the opinion of himsel the charge of forgery, and therefore the case must be dis-
missed. The result was receis ed with loud cheers.

## SPORTIN

SPORTING.
Ascot RAoss, Tu®sDAY.-These races commenced this day
mader very unfavourable circumstances. The rain set in early under very unfavonrable circumstances. The rain set in early,
and continued withont ceasing throughout the day; the
approaches to the course were ankle-deep in mud, and the cours approaches to the course were ankle-deep in mud, and the course
itself in a state that lus rarely been equalled. The assembla was in keeping; the Grand Stand contained only the inveterate were almost tenantless, and the whole display was disheartening. $2=2 \pm=2$ xama Belly, beat Duhe of Bedford's John o Gaunf, 53 rs. Mr. Ohwer's
Girace Darling, 3 yrs, and 8 others which were not placed. Won
easily by two lengths. easily by two longths.
The St, James's Palace Stakes of 100 sovs, each, h ft; for
three-yr-old colts, 88 ft 7 lbs ; fillies, 88 st 4bs. Old mile, three-yr-old colts, 88 t 7 bs ; fillies, $88 t$ 41bs.
tsus. Lord Westminster's c by Touchstone out of Languish
(Templeman), beat Lord Exeter's c by Beiram out of Marnello Lord Bruce's c by Elis out of Rosalie; and Lord Jersey's c by Slane The Ascot Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each for three-yr-old colts. beat Mr. Thornhil's Exixir; General Wyndham's c by Velocipede The Ascot Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft , and only 5 , \&sc., with 100 winaner of any handicap after the weights were declared thibs
extra; two miles and a half, 37 sulgs, 18 of whom declared



 couse. Ah Gaper, Lord Chesterifild's New Brighton, and Mr.
Rentinck's Gorturn
Grevile's Portumnus. Won cleverly by half a length. The Gold Vase given by her Majesty, added to a sweepstakes of





 The Coronation Stakes of 100 sovs. each, h ft for three-yr-old
filies, sst 7 Ibs each. New mile. 10 subs. Sir . Heathcote's La Stimata beat Lord Exeter's if by Jerry, out of Macrenma, Mr.

 and so for the second horse. Last Three-quarters of the Old mile,
18 suhs Mr. Wreford's f by Saltan, junior, out of Moolmia ( 31lvs), beat Colonel Peel's c by Touchstone, out of Vulture (3ibs, Colonel (31bs), Duke of Bedford's Panther, and Lord' $G$. Bentinck's Here-
 beat Colonel Peel's Garry Owen, 6 yrs, 9st 3rbs ; Mr. Balchin's
 threc lengths.
Who-yr-olds, 7st, and three-yr-olds, gst; fillies, kce., allowed 31 flbs. To start at the cup Course postand run in. 21, sabs. Mr. Ongley's
The Quen of the Gipsies, 3 yrs (Sly), beat Mr. Rogers's Amata, 2 yrs, Lord G . Bentinck's Best Bower, 2 yrs, and 7 others who
were not placed. Won in a canter by three leughs.
 Lev's Fairplay, Sir G. Heathcote's f by Velocipede ont of Countess,
Lond Exeter's $f$ by Beiram out of Datura, and Mr. J. Peck's Corodino. Won by tro lengths.
 Her Mrujesty's Plate of 100 guineas; three-yr-olds, 7 st 21 bs ; four, 9 st 2 bs ; five, 10 st; ; six and aged, 10 st 5 bss. From the New
mile post, once round and in. Lord Lowther's c by Bay Middleton, out of Silyertail, 3 yrs, beat Mr. J. Day's c cyy Emilius, out
of Kate Kearney, 3 yrs, Mr. Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, and


 Dr. Syntax, 5 yrs, beat Mr. Pettit's. St. Francis, aged, Lord The New Stulkes of 10 sovs each, with 100 added, for two-yr-old
colts, 8st 7 lbs ; fillies, 8st slbs. T.Y.C. 35 subs. Mr. Crockford's Assay. (5lbs extra); Mr. Rawlinson's Charming Kate, and 5 others. The Grand Stand Plute of 1001 Once round and a distance.
Lord Exeter's Albion, 4 yrs, Ost $1016 s$, beat Mr. S. Scott's Mosque, 5 yrs, 8 st, Mr. Combe's Rosalind, 4 yzs, 7 st 1316 l , and Buckingham Paluce Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h ft, colts, 88 gt 7 lbs ;
fillies, 8st 31 bs ; 31bs and 51 b allowed, \&c. Swinley course; five sulbs. Colonel Anson's Napier beat Lord Westminster's Lan-
guish colt. fillies, 8st thlhs; Old mile; four subs. Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, MARK LANE, FRIDAT, June 16.--In consequence of the fine in the Wheat-trade; the holders of Foreign were not disposed to give way much in price, and the Millers were not inclined to pur-
chase at a trifing declme; bonded Wheat, of which there was a good sale on Wednesclay, was without purchasers to-day sarley is selling at the same rates, ant we do not observe any
alteration in Peas or Beans. The Oat-trade continues the same.




## 

WIRE-WORE, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREENST. THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANORD PLACE, KING'S.ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of IN-Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORK in Trainers, Arches for Walks, Bordering, Flower-stands, Pheasantries, \&C. HORTICULTU. RAL BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, \&c. The same heated by HoT-
and ecmmomical principles.
Partues waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and
Estimates free. Work for the Trade as uspal
$\mathrm{B}^{\text {EE-HIVES,-GEorge }}$ toinform their Apiarian Frientsour and Son beg Bormation of a new Aine of street, they have removed the of the foess from No. 131, High Holborn, to more spacious and commoof Be Premises, numbered 127 in the same strcet. Their selection vogue, including "Nutt's Patent Hives" (for the sale of which they are the only authorized agents), the "Single-Box Hive," with Gasass, \&c., from either of which the produce may be taken at any time without the destruction of the Bees, G. N.
and Son have also Glass Hives and other articles connected with ement at their Apiarian Depot and Honey w don. ${ }^{\text {Letters of }}$ of inguiry relative to the above must have Post
age Stamps inclosed. ${ }^{*}$ "Ners" (5th Edition), now published
TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a Delicious Cordial Stomach, creates an Appetite, digests the Food, strengthens the Lungs, clears and improves the Voice for Singing, enlivens the Spirits, alspels Nervous Debinty, clears the Blood, and thus admirable properthes the inestimable advantage of being the most efficacious agent offered to the Public for beautifying and perfuming the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of a ine-glass fur twice a day, and is particuins recommended to Cigar, RC.; while to LADIES it will be equally grateful on goin to a party or a ball, for its invigorating influence on the mind and spirits, ardits purifs ing effect on the organs of the heaith.
Mrs
GULLLY respectrully announces to the Nobility, Gentry and Public at large, that she has disposed of the Right, Tille, and Recipe of the Tontc Mitik of Orange to Messrs. A. Rowland pointed Messrs. Barclays, Medicine Vendors, 95, Farringdop street: Mr. Sanger, 150 , Oxford-street ; Mr. Johnson, 68, Cornas Agents.-Half-pints, 28.9d.; Pints, 4s. 6d. ; Quarts, 98., Stamp Duty included.
BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES. BY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN. This CHURN being made Sustirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it
in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the advantages over those now in common use.
Charn from, 7 to 81 lbs .13 to ${ }^{2} 15 \mathrm{lbs}$. 26 to 281 lbs .
to London.
Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, $48,68 ., 68$ s, and 7 s . Larger sizes made to order. N,B. -Thermometers and Butter Prints
 To be seen in London, at Wriont's Range Warehouse, No. 3, No 80, Gracenchurch street; LivFrmors and son, Ironmoogers,

F UWARD WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX
E1 that the BCK informs Horticulturists generally, wer. Boxes, Edging for Garden-paths, \&cc., manufactured by him in Slate, 'may be seen in use at Worton
application to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.)
L YNDON'S PATENT SPADES.-These superior Obtained by addressing a line to JoHN SHRWEN, Ironmonger,
 London. A.
respondents.
B ULB CUCUMBER-GLASSES, for Watering by each GRAPE-GLASSES, with he Les, Cylindrical CUCUMBERGreen, from 6d. to 4s. each; PROPAGATING-GLASESS,
 Glass Works, Holland-street, Blackfriars. Orders from the
country, accompanied with a Post-office order, will meet with

I ITHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its Grestrength and Durability, forms an excellent coating for qualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Irorn Fences; and it may be advantageously employed upon goorl
Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured in stone and slate colours by Jonn Bazise Whirr \& Sors,
Rman and Keene's Cement Manufacturers, Millbank-street,
Westminster.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE for an HORTICUL-
gentel family; Coach-house and Three-stall Stable, situated
IItouse is surrounded by Thre Acres of Garden Grouncl, soil dcep
and very protlutive. Orchnred in full bearing ; Wall-fruit, Hot-
honse, Melon-pits, and Tanks (well suppliel with water); nearly
Fur Acres of Meadow-Land, with astream running through it.
To be Sold, or Let by the Year or on Lease Rent, 80 , per annum.


TO GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS, FLORISTS, and Others.-Nearly Two Acres of Garden Ground within
Five Miles of Hyde Pat Corne (partly walled), ontaining a
Peachhouse, Greenhouse, Spanroofed house, and) Four Yorcing
 WEBER's, late DULILY's, Fruiterer, Centre-sow, Covent Garden-
market, London.- June 15, 1843.

A ERIAL NAVIGATION.-ROXAL POLYTECHtrated by MODELS ofs.-A LECTURE on this subject, inllusby MECHANICAL FORCE alone, is delivered at Two o'Clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at MAChine, the diver, diving-beli, NEW dissolving VIEWS, and the other varied and instryctive Obiscts of the INGS, from the CARTOON\& at HAMPTON COURT, by the late Mr. Holloway, with numerous other Wission, One Shilling Schools, Haaf-price. Open Mornings and Evenings, except
Sice
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THE SUBSCRIBERS to ART-UNIONS are UNION Of LONDON cannot receive-SUBSCRIPTIONS after the ETCHINGS next, to which period the SEVENTEEN FINE India paper, in an elegant wrapper may be obtained., The Evening, at No. 5 , Cavendish-square, in the presence of the eubscribers.
In consequence of the Legality of this Union being questioned, consultation has been held by eminent Counsel, who affirmed
its Legality, and have themselves become subscribers. The President and other Members of the Royal Academy are also on
the subscription list.
R.J. LoNosotTom, Hon. Sec.

K EARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every Isdy, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gencine in effectually removing olstructions, and allieving all other incone those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want of expercise and general debility of the system : they create an ache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart being perechy innocent, may be sarely used in all seasons and cirmates. the Public that KEARSEY'S is the only $O$ IITGINS, to inform NUINE MEDICINE of this deseription ever made and has been prepared by them for more than Ftrpy Ybars II Purchasers are ticity signature "C KEARSLEY" in writting and each box is Wrapped in white paper. Price 2s. 9 d. London; and all respectabbe Medicine Vendors throughout the -
A Suminer approaches the larvæ of destructive insects A are propagated in unfinite multitucles with amazing rapudity, to the great injury of the young shoots of Tress, Vines, Plants,
and every species of vecetation put into motion and rrowth by the genial imfuence of the season. J. Rean begs to inform consideraule improvements in his Machines and Syringes, (which surpass anything of the kind ever offered to the public, for the purpose of destroying those insects. which make such deadly havoc Machines may be worked with half the usual labour required for any others now in use, which aworas cadies
watering their own plants and flowers without the least fatione, the valves being solid metal, can never get out of repair. J. $R$. begs to caution the public against spuriouz instruments exhbited
in shop windows, with cards placed by their side on which is in shop windows, with cards placed by their side on wanufac-
written " RREAD'S PATENT," but which are not of his manul thus the public are grossly deceived by being served of the genuine article. The genuine Instruments may be Been and proved at 35 , Regent Circus, Piccadilly, N.B. - N.
except stamped with the words READ's PATENT.
THE MECHIAN DRESSING-CASE, the most book, and containing one pair of Mechi's Ivory-handle peculiar Steel Razors, his Magic Strop and Comb, Badger-Hair Shaving-Nail-brush ; price only 255 . The same, with Hair-brush and Noap. disb, 358 . To Military men, and as a steam-boat or travelimmense yanion, this invention is an invaluabie acquistion. An Gentiemen, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices, to sait
either the economical or the luxurious. An extensive stock of Writing-Desks, Writing-Cases, Work-Boxes, and BagatelleTables, Razors, , Strops, Table Cutlery, superth papier maché arti-
cles, \&c. $\rightarrow$ Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-st., 4 doors from Cornhill.

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
AS HEAD GARDENER. J. RoDGERS, of middle of Alderwasley Hall, Derbyshire, is ready to make an engagement as above. Can have an unexceptionable character, of
standing wasley Hall; after that date, at Mr. SmuTa's, Nurseryman,? Tansley

A ${ }_{\text {Who }}$ GARDENER. A respectable single young Man, tivation of Pines, Grapes, \&cc.; can have a good character for integrity, indus
Romford, Essex
AS GARDENER. A single Man, from the country, its branches, and can be well recommenged by his shte employer
ddress, A.B., to the care of Mr. RussicLL, Gardener, Turuliam-

A G GARDENER. A young Man who has had some is practice in nursery, work, and in the propagation Gardener, in a good establishment, to learn the general routine of a respectable

AS FOREMAN, or ASSISTANT in a Nursery. A A Person who is at present in business for himseff; the country treatment of F owers ton Exinibition, \&c.; ; has a small stock
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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. <br> THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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 Regent's Park, Wednespays, June 28 and July 19, from $20^{\prime}$ clock
untill
The Prizes to be awarded are Mrials and Plate, vary ing in The Prizes to be awarded are MrDALs and PLATE, varying in
value from 10s. to 150. , the etotal anount being 600, for Plants and
Flowers, and Flowers, and 1 10.10 . 10 s. for Microscopes. Ope to all Competitors.
Fellows. Members. and Bearrsof IVory Tickets will be admitted
upon upon entering their names or numbers in the Gate Book.
Visitors will be admitted by Tickets to be obtained at the Gar-
den dens, and between 12 and 4 'ocluck at No. 28, Regent-street, by
Orders fiom Fellows and Memers ouly. Price 6.5 ; ; and on the days of Exhibition after $20^{\prime}$ clock,
Schedules of Prizes, with the Regul
of Extibitors, and all other particulars, may be the observance
 A MERICAN PLANTSS.-WATERER'S SPLENDID patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester and H.R.H. the 10,000 plants, many 10 to 12 feet high, completely covered with
fowers, producing one of the most roriliant seenes ever offered
to public view.-Oyen daily, Sundays excepted. Addnittance, One shilling.
FLORISTS to her majesty the queen dowager,


YOUELL \& CO. have much pleasure in referring the
 be sent out per post, Tree, (on the rcceipt of a postionfice order,

Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 21, 1843 .
VICTORIA REGIA. - Those Purties who purchased many of which failed to germinate, will now receive an equali
number of fresh seeds, Eyatis. These Seeds were ocllected so
recently as the month of March, 1843, it is therefore confidently hoped that the purchasers will not be subjected to the same disappointment as before. There remain yet a few more of the S.eeds
for disposal; but an early application for them is recommended,
 ANAGALLIS (BREWERI), AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA M ICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, London



 SUPERB SEEDLiNG Chrysanthemun the "DUke,"
YOUELL \& Co. feel much pleasure in announcing they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely beau-



 dom,-Great Yarmouth Nursery, , June 2, 2, Pr.ANTS.
11 ESSRS. VEITCH $\begin{aligned} & \text { ARAUCARIA } \\ & \text { derable number of this Sulcndid Harigy }\end{aligned}$ raised a consiare enabled to offer fine healthy Mlaits, ormo 4 to 6 inches in
height, Ht tlie following moderate prices, viz:-




Ranuncuiuses. 16 To Mr. H. Baile, of Covent Gardee 6 d




 Bagshot, for a Calceolaria (Illuminator!) ${ }^{3}$ To Mr. J. Nev.ale, of R. Whilley, Esq,., of Plackheath Park, for a Cineraria (Princess
Royal). 5 To Mr. E. P. Lyne, of Plymouth, for a Pelargonium Princess
Lathyrice).
LTo To Messrs. Lee Gompholobium polymorphum. 8 To Mr. Joseph Goode, for alba. 10 To Mr. Emonds, for Peristeria pendnla. 11 To Mr.
Hopgood, of Bayswater, for Soliya linearis. 12 To Mr. John Trevers, of East LLane, Whalworth, for Ranuuculuses. 13 To Mr
J. Bruce, for Aphelexis sesamoldeg. 14 To Mr. Hunt, for Oncidiam michroeliliua
WM. E. RENDLE has procured the Stock of SeedInforms Amateurs and others who took notes of them at the Chiswick Fete" on Saturday last, that Lists and Descriptions and will be sent by post on application.-Union-road Nursery,
Plymouth, June 20 .

THIS magnificent FUCHSIA, pronounced by Dr Leady for sending out by Yovek \& CO, upon the foliowing terms, 21s.; the set delivered free of postage, (on the receipt of a post-
office order) to any partof the United Kingdom.-Great Yarmouth

|  $\qquad$ <br>  <br>  <br>  bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance gra Nursery within three miles of London, Loughborough-ro North Brixton. <br> PEARSON, TO PANSY GROWERS se, send it ot any part, will, on receipt of a Post-oficice order Chilwell Nurseries, near Nottingham in a tin-box, post-free |
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T UCOMELLOW RHODODENDRON
LU for sale of this rare and beautifol RHODODENDRON : and as they purchased from Mr. Smitr, who raised it, the original gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock from DODENDRON AUREUM," Or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron,-
Exeter Nursery. June 12 . A. PAUL and SON beg to announce to their CusRoset mers and admifers of Rosks in general, that their
Rease are now in out hiooM. The Collection, which last
season consisted of upwards of one Thousand Varieties, has
 tion. The present
form or add to their collection, , sis the varieties they a pprove of Can be selected, and the Plants will be delivered in November.
The Nurseries ale near the Waltham Cross station on the Northern and Eastern Railway, which distance from London is
 arternoon, half-past 1, half-past 3, and half-past $40^{\circ}$ clock,--
Cheshunt Nurseries, near Waitham Crose, Herts.
M1 ESSRRS, beg to announce that they have SREHAMPSTEAD,
 Royal Botamic S. ciety's Exhibition at Regent's Park, this yar,
at each If Which jrizes were awarded to it. The, of of , or $m$ Price 7s 6d., with the usual discount to the Trade when not less
than 0 P

THOMAS CRIPPS, "FLoRTsT, Tunbridge Wells, has a " few Plants of that singularly beautiful Annual, Nemophilla, net" for the present m"nth) to offer. The flowers of this fine variety are a beautiful rich velvety black, margined with white
Plants zzo. 6 each, or, if requested, will be sent per post, without Plants 2s. 0 each, or, if requested, will be sent per post,
additional expense, on the receipt of 36 postage stamps.

NURSERIES, GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD, HERTS.
M ESSRS. LANE and SON beg to inform their Standard and Dwarf ROSES will be in FULL BLOOM on and
 Ralway, trains stopping at which leave Euston square at 7 and 8 $0^{2}$ colock, every morningg and at 1,3 , and $6{ }^{\circ}$ 'clock every evening
(Sundays excepted). Up-trains leave the Berkhampstead Station for past 9 , and at 16 mans, past and 41 mins. past 11 in the mo ming past 9, and at 11 mans, past and 41 mins. past 11 in the mo ing,
and and 25 mins. past 4 , and 22 mins. past $80^{\circ}$ clock in the evening. June 22, 1843 .

WM. WOOD \& SON have much pleasure to inform Collection of Rosssers is now coming into, Flower, and will con-
tinue in splendid bloom during the geason.- Woodlands, June 22 ( RANGE, LEMON, CITRON, SHADDOCK, and nttention of the Nobility and Gentry to his last importation of
these TREES, just arrived from fienoa. Tliey are remarkably

 M R. W. W. SIMPSON has received instructions
 exeillent repair, and possessing every convenience. Communi-
eating with the house is a beautiful Conservatory, with Fountain therein, a large Forcing House, containing Vines in full bearing, (both heated by one cast-iron Hot-water Apparatus); together
with \& large Pleasure Garden, very tastefully laid out, and
 and Melon, $f$ fanes therems The House contams capital Cel.arafe,
a set of excellent Rooms on the ground floor, and large Haill,
and 9 Bedrooms, Dressing-rooms, and Water-closets. The Out-Build-
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## Cby Cavoners Chtonicle.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843. <br> MEETINGS FOR T Tuesday, June 27 Wedinesday, June 28 <br>  <br> 

The Potato crop has of late years been seriously affected by a disease which consists in the production of tubers, instead of stems, when grow th first commences
after planting, and in the loss of all further power of vegetation consequent upon this malformation We have examined several specimens of the disease without succeeding in discovering the smallest trace of organic injury, and we feel satisfied that there is nothing in the visible formation of the Potato which will account for it. All the tubers, young and old, seem perfect
It is therefore probable that Chemistry must be called upon to explain the source of the mischief, and that some deficiency or excess of the proximate principles lodged in the tuber will be found connected with it. Although we have nothing positive to state facts which may possibly lead to the discovery. We all know that the Potato-shoots, when first produced, are fed by the matter lodged in the tuber from which the shoots proceed. That matter consists largely of starch; an insoluble substance, which only becomes capable of nourishing a young shoot by changing into gum or sugar. Chemists tell us that such change is effected by a form of matter which they name diastase, in which nitrogen is an element. Since we know that the quantity of azotised matter * found in the quantity of diastase also varies, and that in some cases it may be altogether insufficient to render the starch soluble, except to a small extent. If that were mable to grow into aprings froma a tuber, would be develop itself in an imperfect way, and remain as a little tuber, without any power of growing further.

This may be the history of the atisease in the Potato now under consideration; and if so, it would perhaps be removed by adding azotised manure; for the nitrogen that is required. It is true that diastase is a peculiar compound, and that we have no authority for supposing diastase itself likely to be formed in a Potato by the addition of azotised matter to soil. On the other hand, we know so little of nitrogen, and its important, that it is a fair subject of speculation. If leaves cannot decompose carbonic acid, except in the preserice of nitrogen, it may very well be that starch also cannot change into sugar or gum except in its presence, and that in any nascent state it may act just well as if produced by the decomposition of diastase We would recommend then those whose Potatoes are thus affected to manure them at once with water containing ammonia, This can do no harm, and may do good. Experiment, too, is somewha
favourable to the trial ; for lately, in the Garden the Horticultural Society, some Potatoes which had not made their appearance above ground at the time when others planted at the same time were in full Vegetation, were, at the desire of Mr. Edward Solly, watered with a weak solution of muriate of ammonia; when in a few days the leaves and stems came up and are now the most vigorous of all.

Tho important effect of the stimulus incessantly applied to Horticultuxe by the Horticultural Society Was never more conspicuously mamifested than on ress. The cultivation of some of the plants witquite wonderful, nor was the total absence of bad garexhing men less surprising. Royal Academy still are-a few noble specime of the Royal Acadeny still are-a few noble specimens of art, many good ones, and a great number that reflected no credit on the senders. But the latter class is now fairly eradicated, and it would have been difficult to to the grower, with the exception of one exhibition of

For
For this result, the Horticultural Society have an
out of their determined perseverance in refusing rewards to ill-grown plants, and in applying their ample funds to the encouragement of good cultivation instead of mere collecting. By setting their faces steadily against all attempts at obtaining prizes for plants merely because they were new, they have raised the standard of Britisi Gardening a thousand per cent., and placed it in a position from which nothing can now make it descend. Complaints have indeed
been made of the operation of this system, and a few gardeners have withdrawn from competition at Chiswick; but in doing so, they only prothe aimed their unskilfulness by tacitly declaring that the standard of cultivation fixed by the Society's while their places have been taken by better men, who have had the talent to appreciate the true principles of cultivation, and to apply them more skilfully than
has ever been done before to practical operations. The has ever been done before to practical operations. The
miserable Kalmias and wretched forced Roses, whose just condemnation a few years ago by the Judges produced so much discontent, have disappeared; and he would be a bold man who would now venture to proRoses in pots on Saturday last, it was better than those to which we allude, and it was the only instance really bad gardening which met our eye.
We would ask any unprejudiced person whether Judges had been weak enough to allow themselves to be intimidated into awarding high medals for low skill, merely because high medals were offered, and none but bad specimens produced. To have done apathy, but absolutely to discourage exertion ; because if exhibitors had discovered that the prizes were awarded under all or any circumstances, they would have had no motive to cultivate their plants better
than ordinary. Their great object would have been 0 ascertain what plants in their own possession were not likely to be produced or exhibited by others, and have easily sending them to the Garden they would reward. But the Judges stopped this promptly by declaring that they would not award prizes, whateve might be offered, unless the objects produced were
really worthy of the distinction; while, at the same time, they often marked their sense of really good rardening by increasing the medals promised by the Society.
Among the beautiful species that graced the tables Orchidaceous plants commanded the greatest admirasweetest, and the most graceful of these charming flowers, a hundred feet in length, formed a spectacle such as has never before been seen in Europe. Heaths, from Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, exhibited among miscellaneous subjects, obtained Gold Banksian Medal, although nothing higher had been offered in that class than the Silver Knightian The large collections of Stove and Greenhouse plants from Lady Antrobus and Mrs, Lawrence were each so good in their way, that they both received the highes ofize; and no fewer than seventeen medals, altogether of new or rare ornamental plants. Such circumstances sufficiently indicate what this Exhibition was.
We were sorry to see some instances of exhibitors entering their plants in wrong classes, for all such instances are necessarily passed over by the Judges time, and were excluded altogether. We trust that hey will be more exact on a future occasion.
On Wednesday, the 12th of July, the last of these Exhibitions for the present year will take place; and it gives us great pleasure to announce the intention of
the Duke of Devonshire, on that occasion, to open his beautiful gardens and grounds to all the visitors to the Society's Exhibition. Few, except the personal friends of his Grace, know anything of this delicious residence, and the permission to stroll through so charming a retreat will, we are sure, be regarded by the visitors as au act of the greatest kindness on the part of the noble President of the Society.

There are many clergymen, retired merchants, and tradesmen, who take pleasure in rural occupations, but who would be afraid to embark in the precarious speculation of farming. A neat house or villa, with a good garden, and a few acres of land, naturally suit the otium cum dignitate of those who have been long engaged in the active pursuits of life and are now come to the age of repose, while they still want some stimulus to exertion, without much care or fatigue. From the questions which are repeatedly asked us on very simple subjects of practical husbandry, we presume that some general practical instructions as to the useful, if not profitable management of a few acres of land may be interesting to many of our readers, and useful to another class, whom we consider as peculiarly our scholars; we mean young
gardeners, who may often be intrusted with the management of such parcels of land in addition to that of a garden. We will therefore, in a few short articles, give some hints derived from actual practice, which may be useful to those who take pleasure in the occupations of the country, and who may not have leisure to read books on Agriculture, or to stady minutely the best practices of improved husbandry. lf our observations may appear trivial and our directions minute, we repeat that we do not write for experienced farmers, nor pretend to develop all the arcana of modern scientific Agriculture, with its references to physiology, chemistry, mineralogy, and meteorology, but simply to tell those who do not already know it how they may improve their grass-fields, and make the most of any arable land they may occupy, without being led into unnecessary expense or rainous expe-
To begin, we shall take a view of the best management of ten, twenty, or thirty acres of grass-land, arable land attached to it, and this will probably be the case with the rus of many of our readers.

There is no family so small but what will produce manure sufficient for several acres of land: garden refuse and pot-liquor with very little bran or pollard will feed a sow or two ; and as there is generally at least one horse kept for use and a couple of cows, a portion of grass-land for pasture and to make hay is great convenience. The stable-dung will probably be mostly used by the gardener for hot-beds, and if he be not restrained, the whole will be afterwards dug into the garden. There is no necessity for this when the soil of the garden is good and has been kept in tolerable heart; besides, much sweeter vegetables, if not so large, are raised where more vegetable than animal manure is used. Parings of grass where it grows rank and weedy, and sods taken from grips made to let off the surface water from clay soils, laid for a time in a heap and moistened with a little liquid manure and then furned over, will make the best compost for a kitchen-garden or to dig in around the roots of fruit-trees and shrubs: this every good gardener knows well. What we would now inculcate is
the economy of manure, so as to have enough for the the economy of manure, so as to have enough for the garden, and also for the grass-land.

The stable and cow-house and the pig-sty are generally looked to as the great sources of manure-so they are on a farm; but where there are only a few acres of grass-land and no great quantity of stock carl be kept, it is the house which is the real producer of manure, and that it may be so, there must be an arrangement of drains and tanks so that nothing shall run to waste. If a new house is erecting, the plan of ommon sink with a proper barrelled drain, by whis a all refuse liquor is carried to some convenient spot out of sight, where there is a copious well-cemented tank, arched over, with an opening or door through which arched over, with an opening or door through which
it may be occasionally emptied and cleaned out. It it may be occasionaly emptied and cleaned out. It
should be divided by a water-tight particion into two chambers, so that one may be emptied gradually while the other is filling. Into this tank should be brought all the liquid parts of the dung of the animals, and all the water from water-closets, soap-suds, \&rc. ; in short, it should be a universal receptucle for all waste liquids. Close to the tank should be a square pit walled round, to receive all the litter from the stables, and the solid refuse of house and garden, excepting that which the pigs will eat. Into this pit should be collected the mowings of the lawn, the sweepings of the gravel-walks, and all the leaves which can be colected. If the heap is moist it will be in a constant state of decomposition, which may be artificially assisted where there is an opportunity, by occasionally adding some liquor from gas-works, or guano, merely to excite fermentation; but this is not essential, if the tank-liquor be occasionally pumped over it ; sods and earth may be added if the decomposition appears to go on very rapidly. The whole may be turned over now and then to accelerate the fermentation, or be trod close to check it. In this way a"sufficient heap of rich compost may be obtained which will manure several acres of land. If there is a large tank the liquid should be pumped into a large cask set on wheels, and let out through a hole in the lowest part of the cask, so as to flow on a board set slanting under it, to spread it over a certain space as the vehicie moves on slowly; a bung or valve keeps the liquor in Thit arrives at the place which is to be manured This may be done in spring and after hay-making, hoosing rainy weather in preference. No one who had not seen this plan in operation would imagine that from a moderate family and only one horse, a couple of cows, and a few pigs, ten acres of grass-land could be manured every year, and thus twenty or thirty acres kept constantly in good heart. The first expense is not great. The common drain carrying off all refuse liquids to some distance from the house contributes to its salubrity. The effluvia of a well-managed dung-heap are always keptdownand absorbed by earth, so ss never to offend the senses, besides being out of
sight. In short, this arrangement is the basis of all further proceedings, and the money expended upon it is a capital which will pay a most excellent interest ever after.- $M$.

Our readers will remember the extraordinary aquatic plant, named after her present Majesty, and the anxious desire which has been felt to procure it in a living state. A year or two ago, a small number of seeds reached England, and were dispersed among a few gardens, but they invariably failed. We are therefore most happy to direct attention to an advertisement in this day's Paper, announcing the arrival of a fresh supply, from Mr. Schomburgk, who has also directed that all the purchasers of the seeds formerly sold shall be supplied with other seeds without charge. Thus we hope this magnificent flower will be at last secured to our gardens.

REMARKS UPON THE CULTIVATION OF TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDACEE.
By Frederick Otto.-(From the Gartenzeilung.)
IT is well known that the Orchises of the north of Europe seldom thrive in gardens. The principal cause of this failure is no doubt the neglect of the rule, that all plants should be transplanted when they have arrived at the greatest perfection and have completed their gay flowers. The inexperienced eye cannot distinguish a large part of these plants before they are in blossom, nor afterwards, when they wither and are hardly visible aboveground ; so that it would seem as if it were indispensable that they should be transplanted when in their tenderest state, if they are to be had in gardens at all. Neverthe-
less, all cultivators agree as to this time being the most less, all cultivators agree as to this time being the most
unseasonable of any. It is, however, possible to transplant unseasonable of any. It is, however, possible to transplant
them when in flower, if they are taken up with a ball of them when in flower, if they are taken up with a ball of
earth at their roots, so that neither the roots nor flowerearth at their roots, so that neither the roots nor flower-
stalks are injured; and this is tolerably easy, because a great part of the Orchises grow in damp meadows, where the earth which surrounds the roots does not readily fall off; and in such cases the plant may be removed without its growth being injured. But in the absence of this pre-
caution, it is idle to transplant Orchises during their time of growth. Their roots would never recover the injury caused by suck disturbance, and we should wait in vain for their re-appearance the next year

The best time for transplanting Orchises is really in autumn, when the plants are in a state of rest; and the they are almost withered upon the ground. There can be no doubt that this is the proper time for transplanting ; and I find that our species brought from the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Italy, where their Lubercles have been properly preserved, will unfold in the following gping, and produce stron
But this is not all that must be attended to. When our native species are transplanted into gardens great care should be taken as to their situation and soil. I have often remarked that they grow much better if placed between other plants, as they there find themselves in
their natural situation. And this is an additional reason their natural situation. And his is an additional reason
for the opinion I bave already mentioned, viz., they sloould for the opinion I have already mentioned, viz., they should
be brought into the garden not only with the whole of be brought into the garden not onll of earth, but also with all the sorts of plants their ball of earth, experiso with all the sorts of phatever attention we may pay to our Orchises, and however exactly their natural soil is imitated, yet if they are cultivated in neatly-kept beds, they never thrive so well as if they stood
among the other plants which naturally surround themamong the other plants which naturally surround them--
a peculiar quality which appears to be well worth attention.

It would be well to find out whether this species retain this habit in other gardens. Experience has taught that the greater part of the Swiss and Tyrolese Alpine Orchises, as well as those from the south of Europe, are best cultivated in pots; but in this situation the plants weaken from year to year, until the tubercles at last disappear.
If we would retain them longer in our gardens, particular If we would retain them longer in our gardens, particular attention must be paid to the soil in which they grow ;
and it would probably be best to cultivate them in boses and it would probably be best to cultivate them
which may be covered during the winter month.
In conclusion, it may be useful to those who would collect the northera species and introduce them into gardens to know the situation and soil in which they naturally grow. With this view I submit the following list :Malaxis paludosa, upon very wet peat earth, among Sphagnum.
Corallorrhiza innata, upon stumps of roots in wooded peaty marshes
Liparis Loeselii, in peat meadows, among Sphagnum. Orchis morio, in meadows and pastures.
palustris, in damp meadows, often half under water. mascula, in meadows and pastures
pallens, upon chalk in mountain meadows. variegata, in loamy m
militaris, in meadows.
fusca, upon chalk in mountain meadows.
coriophora, in meadows.
", ustulata, in meadows.
sambucint, in meadows
maculata, in very dry meadows,
latifolia, in meadows.
Anaeamptis pyramilialis, in meadows.
Gymandenar conopler, in meadows.
Platanthera bifolif in dry meadows, on mountains, and in forestr.

Herminium Monorchis, in meadows.
Ophrys Myodes, in shady forests, particularly upon chalk
arachnites, in meaduws, also upon limestone.
apifera, upon limestone hills.
Epipogium Gmelini, upon mouldering roots of trees, in mountainous woods.
Spiranthes autumnalis, in meadows.
Neottia Nidus avis, growing upon roots of trees in woods. Listera ovata, in damp places in common woods,
cordata, in mountain meadows and woods.
Epipactis latifolia, in forests.
atrorubens, in mountain woods, particularly upon limestone.
viridiflora, in shady places.
palustris, in meadows.
Goodyera repens, in Fir woods among moss.
Cephalanthera rubra, in shady woods
ensifolia, in shady forests.
Cypripedium cal
TRELLIS FOR CLIMBERS.


## ON RENDERING VINES PRODUCTIYE.

 SEEING some remarks by "Mr. R. Errington," at page Roberts's Treatise on the Vine," reviewed by you at $p p$. 103 and 119 , has iuduced me to forward the following, which is merely a copy of a short communication given to Mr. R. Thompson, of the Horticultural Society' B Garden, the thanks of the Society for forwarding my Grapes.The Grapes forwarded along with that communicatio
The Grapes forwarded along with that communication
were of the third crop, from Vines planted in the beginning of May, 1837.
The object in view when planted having been obtained -viz, a plentiful supply of fruit in as short a time as possible, -I forward the account of the mode of treat-
ment adopted, for the benefit of those who may be simiarly situated.
Two Vineries were erected at Hawkstone, Salop, (the seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, ) in the spring of 1837-the one for an early, the other for a late Honse.
The borders were thrown out three feet deep and thirty The borders were thrown out three feet deep and thirty
wide ; and after taking every precaution necessary for preventing a stagnation of water, they were filled up with the following mixture, viz. :-
To every six loads of turfy loam were added-one load To every six loads or cury ooa were added-one load of well-rotted manure, one load of leaf-mould, haif a load being well incorporated and siightly trodden, the Vines were planted in the following manner:-
Having selected them principaily of one year's growth from the bud, with from three to six feet of well-ripened wood, after removing all the buds except the leading one, and having slit them under every other bud (previously removed) and placed a small piece of decayed wood to keep it open, for the purpose of making them root more one-third decayed tan, one-third sand, - part of the above compost was laid on the surface of the prepared borders, when the Vines were laid on it, and entirely
(except the leading bud) with the same mixture.
That year they were allowed to grow without stopping the leading shoots, many of them exceeding 20 feet in feet of well-ripened wood, thicker than many which i have seen of three and four years' planted Vines.
On commencing to force the early Vinery, in March, 1838, by proper attention to heat and moisture, there were few buds that missed ; the result was a supply of Grapes from July, 1838, to February, 1839.
In 1839, the forcing commenced in February, the Vines being previously pruned on the close-spur system, the
supply of Grapes lasting from June, 1839, to March, supply of Grapes lasting from June, 1839, to March 184 the 1840 the early Vinery
In the year 1840, the early Vinery was commenced in January, the Grapes accompanying my communication
to the Society being part of the produce.
To this I may add that, after the
filled in with stones, the border was perhaps not more than two feet deep. But planting the Vines is nothing to
the means you must use for bringing them on afterwards as without attention to their daily wants you cannot be certain of success, though you may, by chance, hit the mark. As facts are not easily disputed, and as your Chronicle is widely circulated in this and the surrounding counties, I beg to inform your readers that l have this season re-laid on a similar plan two vineries, wich Vineyard," or other respectable persons who may feel an interest in scrutinising the effects produced.-James Maodonuld, Mount Shannon, Castle Connell, Ireland.

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXV.

I AM sorry to find that the remarks I made relative to the spot on Mr. Cock's Pelargoniums have given offence, for in referring to them I merely wished to show that the A mateur could not be survised at his plants beingattacked, since the best cultivator in the country had not been able to avert the disease; and I regret it the more because, as Mr. Cock has publicly denied the statement, he has compelled me, in justice to myself, in the same manner to pelled me, in justice to myself, in the same manner to
prove that if I was in error, that error originated with Mr. prove that if I
The facts are these : in looking over the grounds of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chiswick, early in February, I noticed to Mr. Edmonds that his Pelargoniums had the disease, and the conversation turning upon the subject, stated that Mr. Cock was in trouble about it, and a short time before had destroyed some of his plants, alleging that if he did not it would spread through the whole collection. I mentioned the subject again to Mr. Edmonds on Saturday last, and he assured me he perfectly recollected, to use his own words, "the earnest manner in which Mr.
C. spoke of it." . spoke of it.
Had Mr. Cock addressed me privately in this matter I would with pleasure have modified or withdrawn the statement; but as he did not he must not now blame me for clearing myself, though it be at his expense. As, however, it appears Mr. C. experienced no difficulty in ridding his plants of the disease, I am sure he will be conferring a great favour on a number of the readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle, both amateurs and practical gardeners, if he states the particulars of the treatment to which his diseased plants were subjected.
The learned President of the Microscopical Society assures me there is no trace of insects in the leaf of the diseased plants, and therefore I suppose all my former speculations are worthless. Indeed, no person, with the exception of Mr. Cock, appears to understand the disease, as one attributes it to cold, a second to deleterious particles in the soil, a third to damp, and so on ; almost every person ascribing it to a different cause. But let its origin be what it may, it is pretty certain that it is a contagious disease, and that neither heat nor cold, nor drought nor moisture, will prevent it for any length of time ; but if the infected part be merely pricked with the point of a penknife when first perceptible, the disease will not spread any further in that part, as I have satisfactorily proved within the last fortnight; I therefore still say, prevent its spreading as far as possible, and in every available manner.
Never, in the whole course of my practice, had wesuch
an unfavourable season for flower-gardening, for in thousands of instances half-hardy plants are not so large as they were six weeks back; and now, instead of drench. ing rain, we have parching days, and cold dewless nights. But what is to be done? Why, in many cases, tender spring-propagated plants must be taken up again, and the beds planted with something more hardy; and those that are left must have the soil well stirred about them to the depth of two inches, to make a light surface and prevent the evaporation of moisture. Peg the plants down as they require it, and train them so as to cover the ground as require it, and train thera so as to cover the ground as taught me, and that is, that in this uncertain climate there is no dependance to be placed in spring-propagated there is no dependance to be placed in spring propagalled
plants bedding out. Circumstances have compelled plants fol bedding out. Circumstances have compelled since March, and in almost every instance they will be a month later before they are in bloom than those propa. month in the autumn. I can therefore with contidence say to the inexperienced,--if any one tells you that suring is the best time to propugate plants for bedding out, do not believe him.- W. P. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPUNDENCE

Heating Apparatus.-I observe at p. 345 of the Gardeners' Chronicle a second inquiry respecting bottomheat by tan, similar to the inquiry at p. 305 by "A mateur."
The following plan may be relied on as having been fairly The following plan may be relied on as having been fairly proved at Fortan Cottage, near Lancaster, the residence
of $R$. Tangue, Esq., and it has far exceeded his expectations for raising seedlings and keeping plants in winter. By a sliglat inspection of the figure it will be easily understood. An inclosure is made 12 ft . long, 5 ft . wide, and 2 ft . high, and is covered over with stone flags. Then there are placed thereontwo and a bed frame sand quantiny in them is place the seed-pans and pots to siand upon. A fire is made in the in-
time, - that is, after a quantity has been got into the in-closure,-so that, at night, a turf is laid on the hot ashes, and will keep burning all night and maintaining the heat in the inclosure; and if the day is fine and sunny, there
needs no turf putting to the ashes, but if the day be wet and cold, then turf may be applied, and the heat will be kept to what is required. To supply moisture in the frames it only requires the sand to be watered. At one end of the inclosure there is a small door for supplying
the fire. Where turf is not to be had it may be done with the fire. Where turf is not to be had it may be done with
wood or sawdust; the whole is a very triffing expense, and may be made to any size. I have taken away part of the inclosure and the frame for the purpose of showing the inside of both.-M. Saul, Garstang.

Wheelbarvows.-In filling earth into a wheelbarrow with a spade, it is no uncommon thing for the spade to
strike the end of one of the wheelbarrow bandles, and take part of it away; what remains is generally smoothed with a knife to prevent the hand of the person from being injured, and by repeated strokes of the spade, and repeated paring with the knife, the ends of the hands of the and are very unpleasant to work with. By way of experiment, some years ago. I had the ends of one protected with shields of iron, which have answered all that was required and made to fit the ends of the handies, which is commonly of an oval shape. Two holes were made in each nails. The spade and the shield have come sometimes in contact, but the shields have preservel the wood from being contact, but the shields have
injured.- Peler Mackenze.

Excavation of Trees by Birds.-The Parus, or, as it is called by some, the Titmouse or the Blue-mope, does much mischief in gardens and orchards by picking off the tender buds of trees. Thirty-one species are scattered over It is a very fertile tribe, laying from 10 to 20 eggs at one hatch. They feed on seeds, fruit, and insects, and a few on flesh. Most of them are fond of the brains of other birds, which they get at by cleaving the skull of such as
they find dead. They are restless, bold, and cruel to birds they find dead. They are restless, bold, and cruel to birds
less than themselves, and will attack such as are three times their own size. My attention has been drawn for some time past to a pain of those birds, which have built their
nest in a tree by the side of a road along which I have to nest in a tree by the side of a road along which I have to
pass. A description may be of interest to others. The tree is an Elder. It is about 4 feet high, and $10 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and an Ivy plant has grown upon it, which gives it a most beautiful effect-the top having been cut off some years ago. The first time my attention was
drawn to this tree was by observing a bird peening from one of its cavities. On examining the tree, $I$ found the entrance no larger than I could put the end of my finger in, and I should not have supposed that there was such a thing in the tree if the birds had not come out at the time I was passing. I was therefore induced, at different times, wl:en I first observed them, they were just commencing to excavate the interior of the tree for another apartment and as the one picked off the wood in the new apartment,
the other brousht it out and dropped it at a distance from the tree, in the being discorered. But on the 12th of May last it was found by a lad who was passing by, as a bird was coming breaking into the tree to get at the nest, which he found contained 8 eggs. It so happened that I shorty after examined the wonderful work that those two birds had nchieved. There is a passage between the two apartments. year, as there was an old nest which the been made last discovered. The first had been made last year, the other in the present year. The entrance from the old one was which was just above the side of the nest. The wood of the tree was scooped out about 4 inches by 3 inches, being centre, and which was lined with a little fine moss. The wood was picked, and formed as finely as if it had been cone by the hands of man. An engraving, representing entitled "The Builder," but it is very incorn since met with another of these nests in the stump of an old Sycamore tree, and which I have no doubt has been occupied several years by a pair of those birds. There
is only one apartment in this tree, which has but just been found out, on account, I suppose, of its requiring a carpenter's axe and much labour to come at it.-M. Sau Garsfang.
Bees. - "A Lady" has requested me to state how swarms
are to be taken off artificially, and to give the dimensions of the hives I recommend; if I induce a few apiarians to keep large hives, and adopt the artificial system of swarm-
ing, I shall do some good; and I am fully aware that Mr. Nutt and his disciples, with Mr. Wighton and his, are pursuing pbantoms. Mr. Wighton says, in his answer to against lseeping them. How galling it is to have the number of Bees reduced instead of having a bellglass of
honey!" What ! does the swarming of Bees reduce their number? No, it increases the number two or threefold.
Three or four Queens are breeding instead of one. All systems that prevent Bees from swarming are not profit two swarms will be taken from every stock every year and if the year be propitious, one or two beliglasses of he cottager, whose paramount object is profit, that Bees,
when kept in one apartment, gather a third more than when kept in two. Therefore, he will find it more lucratop, unless the hive by ekeing, than putting a box on the the price of run honey. The hives of which "A Lady" the price of run honey. The hives of which "A Lady" wishes me to give the dimensions are from 20 to 24 inches
diameter, and from 12 to 15 inches deep, for first swarms; and a little less, and deeper in proportion to size, for second swarms. Shallow hives are not good for winter stocks, though Bees can put more honey into them than into deep ones. We take off swarms thus :-Blow a little smoke from cotton rags (rolled up in the shape of a candle) into the hive, which stupifies the Bees; lift the hive off
the board, and place it a few yards from the stool with its crown on the ground; place an empty hive of the same size on it, and tie a cloth round the joining of the hives to keep in the Bees; place the hive that the young colony gently on the old hive for about the space of ten minutes to make the Bees run into the empty one (the warmer the nigbt the faster they run); take off the topmost hive, and place it on the ground with its mouth up-spreading the the swarm. She is easily known; as soon as she is seen shake the swarm into the hive that is on the board, and about the usual number that go with the first swarm, but this must not be the rule; for there must be as many left in the old hive as will cover and bring out the brood. If must be removed for a few minutes; if too many, place it on the board for a few minutes. The old stock place yard to the right, the colony a yard to the left of the old have found artificial swarming to be very profitable indeed. How galling it is to stand for days beside a hive, and see knowledge and poverty of genius is exhibited in doing so ! What an incalculable loss !-A.A Pelligrew, Wroth am Park uently seen in the Chronicle Limewater recommended for destroying worms, and by one correspondent Cor osive Sublimate, both of which I admit are very goodnature, will never be generally used, while the former is nature, will never be generally used, while the former is
not easily procured by some-and as I was very much annoyed by the worms getting into the pots, of which have five or six hundred, and nut a place where I can set them in the summer season, excepting round the edge of the grass-plot, I have used for this last three years Chloride of Lime, and I have found it quite to my wishes. The quantity that I use is about an ounce to eight gallons of water, and I have never found it to hurt or discolour a leaf as I have frequently watered the beds, plants, and grass plot all over. It kills the moss on the latter; but what find it the most useful for is about every month to wate round the pots, that it may run underneath, which it quickly does, the garden being on the descent; and by making the water a little stronger, and applying the brush gently to cause it to go over every part at the same time, Lime in a his is going from gardening) for destroying the smal bugs that fowls are infested with. All fowls are not troubled with them, but where they are, they are a great iest; so should, she is in ecarcely a hen will sitits time, and to bring the chickens up. By throwing a few handsful from them. They are very small, only whitey-brown. I only know that they are very busy hey will make full employment for The Lily of the Field.-Some time since (vol. ii. p. 744 ) we ventured to express our confident belief that the Lily Mount, was not, as is commonly supposed, the White Iily. And wegrounded our opinion upon the absence of A kind correspondent has just found in the Holy Land Prom a gentleman resident at Aleppo, who completel confirms our conjecture. He says: "Although I have resided long in Syria, I am imperfectly acquainted with the botany of Aleppo and Whethoch Lily in a wild state no lave I heard of its being so in Syria. It is cultivated here on the roofs of the houses in pols as an exotic bulb, like the Daffodil.
Mulberry Trees.-About 11 years ago I put a very small Mulberry tree into my garden. It has grown very 1839 to 1841 -it produced a good deal of fruit. In 1842, bowever, I had scarcely any fruit: the tree was full of blossom, but it was all false blossom, and fall on. Thi I shall have no fruit. The soil is a black common soil; near the tree I have Strawberien- inquire how I had bete nothing this year. May I beg to inquire how I had better [See a leading article a week or two ago.
Autumn Souing of Annuals.-I beg to call the atten tion of sowe of your numerous readers, more particularl the amateur, to a subject which mean that of sowing hardy Annuals 10 stand over winter for early suminer flowering. Although there is perhaps little original in the practice followed here, I will describe my method for the benefit of the amateur, who generally is anxious to make his week of October I sow my seed, on a fine day, in beds,
n a situation that is sheltered from cutting winds, but ing the beds moderately firm with the feet and air, tread plants are moderately firm with the feet, as the young firm as on a soft bed, and to be thrown out by frost on a Nothing more is bed, and Anishis. of wilh the rake. until the following A prily, except keeping free of weeds, whir the for there in to plats to frower. I then transplant row of the apart, and at the same bed. By this method I have wo them on the same bed. By this method have two crops on the bed the same si the 1st of May throughout the summer and autumn months: I slso follow the same practice in planting patches in the mixed border by dropping in seeds of the same sorts. The sorts I treat as above are Plectoitis congesta, Collinsia bicolor and grandiflora, Clarkia pulchella, Gilia tricolor, Eutoca viscida and E. Manglesii. The Nemophila insignis and atomaria are both very hardy to stand the winter, but I prefer sowing them where they are to flower. The above will all withstand he severest frost if the beds are firm, moderately sheltered and on a ary bottom. And I believe as many more might be added equaily hardy, but these present a sufficient variety to be interesting.-G.W.G.L.
Wrens.-"Peter Mackenzie's" paragraph, in your Number of June 10, reminds me that in Gloucestershire it a common traditionary persuasion that the male Wren is ess. tenant of a nest which he occupies in single blessed met with these nests, and a uously, "Oh ! it's only a bach.elor Wren's nest." There is mostly some foundation for these articles of the popular Melons.-If "I. H. S." will grow his Melons about eight or ten inches from the glass, he will find them answer very well. I have grown them so for four years in two light frames, and have invariably ripened eight in each light, the produce of three plants. I have them ow eighteen inches in circumference hope to hear again from this correspondent.]
s this time of day you will carcely believe that the great proportion of practical for or ralsing Asparagu, chielly because toes not accord they to they cling to the old azy fashion of trusting to covering them up with manure before winter, and cutting only shoot here and there in sping, allwing of coase the pith and essence of the plants to we the as hetore in weak shoots, which they permit to spindle up from the first, and especially the weakly ones. In your las Number, June 10, there are very good hints givell on this subject, but they are not specific enough, as I venture to think, to cause uninitiated beginners to adopt you suggestions, and far less to induce the old gardener to abandon his prejudices, especially that class which is in service, and has the ear of the master or mistress, who are in general themselves iguorant of kitchen gardening and permit themseives to be overruled by men who are too often most distinguished by their obstinate resistance Thererying new wirch they themselves do not suggest more are few things that di-fashioned gardeners swag are about than the produce and managemeat of the very ration hings which you have treated of so well asd a ragus and Phour tion of the Potato itself is not more simple and common place than is the But will this be admitted and acted on by those who having served a routine apprenticeslip in order to befit themselves for managing gentiemen's gardens, devote their attention much more to the treatment of the forcing house, the conservatory, or the Melon and Cucumbergarden? I font mo you to instruct us how to cultivate successfully the classes of vegetables which require several years to bring them to perfection. Asparagus being a great favourite-I should say the greatest of these-and the present being the proper season for carrying in to execution the excellent views which are expressed in general terms in your last Number, I would suggest to you the advantages which would accrue from a set of general rules being immediately promulgated as to its cultivation during summer, now that the season for cutting is over. It is but justice to you to say here, that on reading the first paragraph in the Chronicle which I noticed this spring on the cultivation of Asparagus, I caused my Asparagus beds to be cut clean over as with a sythe, then Ihad a considerable portion of them dressed Fith guano, at the rate of four cwt. to an acre of land; and from that day to this I have not allowed a single shoot to run up, not caring whether they were fit for table use or not, but cutting everything off the beds whether small or large-and I have had far better Asparagus as well as much more of it than ever before. Has my practice in this squared with the advice which I understood you laid down? Next let me ask, should seed now that cutting for table-use is at an end? if not, say how these should be selected, restricted, and regulated, for this point is one of great importance with the uninitiated, when contending for a better system with those who can boast of having served an apprenticeship to and manuring Asparagus, being new in these parts, will probably be stoutly disputed, unless you shall fortify your recommendation from authority,-Robert Wallace, Kelly. the gardeaers in our correspondent's neighbourhood. That
persons are to be found who refuse to alter any part o
their practice, however defective, is no doubt true ; but this occurs with others quite as mauch as with gardeners, and is the inevitable consequence of bad education and a
want of intercourse with the world. We must say, however, that the really respectable of modern gardeners are not open
to the complaints of our correspondent. With regard to the treatment of Aspraragus and the necessity of improving he usual way of
are few better kitchen-gardeners than those round London, and yet their Asparagus seems intended
rather than a tender and delicate esculent. If we can find
leisure we will comply with our correspondent's wishes, by
putting directions for its cultivation into a specific form management goes, all that is necessary is to water it with while the plants are growing; to preserve all the shoots, Nothing strong, and thet them a a natural deat Nothing can be worse than the practice of some people to die naturally. If it were possible to prevent the formatio that can only be done by hand-picking the operation will probably be found too tedious.]
File-Droining.-In your last number you have quoted largely from a correspondent in Kent (Mr. Hammond) description and small size-so much so as to admit seven thousand being drawn on a waggon; this to us in with one horse over common country roads, is something astounding; and your correspondent would do a great
favour, were he to state the size in length, breadth, and thickness of the Tiles he alludes to, and their weight b the thousand. I shall offer no apology for making this give information on any subject in which the comfort or prosperity of the people are concerned; and that guch ted customs, and to overrule prejudices of long standing PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES




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was a magnificent specimen, proving that the species may be
rendered of a close habit by proper attention s Acrophyllum

specioss, in a large and small state, splendid; a well-covered
trellis of Tropeolum tricolorum, on which there was not an inch trellis of Tropæ'olum tricolorum, on which there was not an inch a large Leschenauttia formosa; Azaiea Danielsiana, and Hibbertia (unninghamii in good order; a handsome Leschenarlitia very like C. specirsissimum. In Mr. Goode's collection there
was a pot been exhibited, and was of a first-rate character ; a beautifully
cultivated vigorous and richly flowered plants of Cleroderutron squamatum;
three Polygala cordifolia in the finest condtion; several Pimelea decussata of a great size, one of which was losing its flowers ; Leschenafltia bilobagrandiflora, a charming plant, with dazzling
blue inflorescence; a gigantic Stephanotus floribundus, clothed abundantly with both leaves and blossoms, the latter lovely and
fragraut in the extreme; Apheleas se: a very close head of bloom; very splendid Azants of Epiphyllum
speciosum, and Corcus pretty specimens of Pimelea rosea, Pavetta caffra, twelve feet palli, in a standard, exyuisitely beautiful : Erythrina Cristabular trells, from which the branches all stand out and give a
rather rather natural aspect, while extreme denseness is attained. A
third great collection by Mr. Redding, gr, to Mrs. Marryatt, of note in it were Aspásia epidendroudes, a only plants worthy cans: Maxillária aromatica, flowering in profusion; a healthy
Brássia caudata; large specimens of Céreus speciosissimus and
Pimelea decussata; Marica cerulea, and Cátleys Mossipa Pimelea decussata; Marica cæerulea, and Cáttleya Mossixe. A
small group brought by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley had in it an small group brought by Mr. Pawley, of Bromiey, had in it a nice
dwarf Rondelétia speciosa; a similar Ixora coccinea; Mahérnia incisa, a pleasing cone of pretty red flowers; a large plant of a
species of Sinningia, probably velutina; Azalea Danielsiana, in a healthy dwarf state; Acropera Loddigesii, surrounded with pendulous flower-scapes, Mr. Hogan, gr. to H. Puwnall, Esq., were a good specimen of Fuchsia fulgens, of an in exmensent size, but more noticeable for foliage there were many exhibitors of Heaths, and in some of the col beauty, Perhaps the most conspicuous group was one from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Co., of Exeter, made up of twenty-
one varieties of E , ventricosa. As a whole, this collection produced a most enchanting effect, and the individual specimens were each from 18 inches to two feet in height, broad, compact,
and similar contribution from Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq.,
Isleworth, consisting of 8 seedling varieties of E . vestita. Judging by the well-known difficulty of growing these plants perfectly, ties were distinct. A more general collection, exhibited by Mr. perspicua, vestita coccinea (particularly fine), inflata, an ex-
tremely tall specimen, with few flowers: Cavendislii, well grown; intermedia, something like E. Bowieana, dwarf and close; Westphalingia, finely managed ; and the curious and wellgrown gnaphalioicles. Mr. Green had E. jasminoides, , small
plant; Beaumontiana, handsome; perspicua, remarkally merto-
rious. splendens, excellent: a very fine propendens; ventricosa superba, in a magnificent state; and some other rich specimens eso were a superb E Cavendishii : Humeii, fine ; Westphalingia, very healthy; gelida, extremely good e and some Park, produced E. translucens, four feet high, a glorious speci-
men; tricolor, fine and ternse; jeest icua nana, cicecdingly lovely; and splendid varieties of ventricosa. E. tricolur, perspicua, Westplialingia, and several of the ventricosas were par-
ticularly fine, from Mr. IIunt, gro to Mis Traill. Mr. Bruce, gr.to
B. Miller, Esq., hroughta noble E. tricolor, an excellent E. Cavendishiri, and a few admirable ventricosas. Mr. Jacksoll, nursery
man, of Kingston odorata, a gigantic jubata, which was only partially in flower;
a very spreading, rather bare E. tricolor; a capital Cavendishil; Daphnæffora, large and dense; and a pretty specimen of baccans. propendens, in a pleasing state; spuria, three feet high, excel-
lent; with elegans, small and compact, were from Mr. Frazer,
nurseryman nurseryman, of Leyton, Essex. From Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, we
noted a fine E. Cavendishii, and some large ventricosas. Shown as single specimens, there was E. Cavendishii, excessively rich, and
 new species, called E . pulverulenta, of a curious upryht nabit, eem to be covered with a whitish powder: this was from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill.
The climbing plants were not generally conspicuous, and there In this we remarked, Stom Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs, Lawrenhat beart-shaped leaves, which bave silender hairs round the edfe, and chose of some On flowers, which have curled petais, and lonk lat. There are likewise a species of Cyclogyne, with liandsome prirple only just begirning to bloom; Troper olum edule, exceedingly show y; T. pentaphyllum, pretty good; Poivrea coccinea, excellent; Ipomea tyrianthina, splendid, but the fluwers closing
in the afternoon a arge Echites suberecta; a capital concal plant of Hardenbérgia monophylla, Aristolochia ciliosa, a nicely-
grown Manettia bicolor, and the brilliant blue-flowered clitoria
ternatea.
Two collections of Cacti were brought by Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Palmer, Esq., and Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq. In that of low standard, and of Jenkinsonit. That of Mr. Bruce contained splendid specimelns of Ackermami and speciosissimum, a contcal trellis, and covered with fowers. The main point that we noted in these collections was that all the other species are grachness, orm, as standards or dwarf bushes. The last are obtained by twisting the stems of the stock round a small trellis, and cover ing them with scions of the required species. by Mr. Goode. great variety, comprising some magnificent things, and severa plants that were new to these shows. As instances of cultiva
tion, the Pimelea decussata. more than four feet in diameter shown by Mr. Poole, of Leyton, Essex ; Styifunm fasciculatum probably the most remarkable plant at the exhibition, by M Mountjoy, Ealing, Siphocampylus betulæfolius, equabe, Pinct
four feet in height, with branches extending to the same breadth,
sheeted over with small white blossoms, and stated to be evergreen and hardy; with an Epacris grandiflora, four feet high, of
most superb description, by Mr. Frazer, of Levton ; and Acrophyllum venosum, in the highest perfection, by Mr. Redding, gr to Mrs. Marryatt, were among the most extraordinary, and
could hardly be surpassed. of new plants, or sach as have not could hardly be surpassed. Of new plants, or such as have not
been long introduced, there were Nepenthes ampullacea, a been long introduced, there were Nepenthes ampplacea, a
novel species of Pitcher-plant, with beautioully motuled and
fringed pitchers, by Mr. Mylam, gr, to S. Rucker, Esqo. Euxemfringed pitchers, by Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq.; Luxem-
burgia ciliosa, a fine plant. with ciliated leaves, and showy
 which have a slighty fringed marrin, also from Mr. Smith,
Statice macrophylla, having peculiarly farge leaves, and flowers resembling those of S. arborea, by Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and
Co of Exeter ; ansecies of Lathyrus, with ornamental redish
and


 species included a Kallmia latifolia, on which almost all the
Howers were so close a ato thuch each other before they opened.
This wasfrom Messrs. Rollison, Tooting, and excited much notice Hotiea Japonice, extremely well managed, and profusely decked
with its white feathery spikes of flowers, from Mr. Reding, gr to Mrs. Marryatt; Gompholboium polymorphum mejor, trained
to a kind of pillar, and very beautitul, from Messrs. Lucombe, Pince, and Cor a fine species of Gesnera, of which the plant was
both large and handsome, from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill ;
 for its deep blue flowers, a food specimen, from Mr. Hopgood, Krown, from Mr. Brace, gr, to B. Miller, Esq. Achimenes longi-
Hora, not remarkable, from Mr. Stanley, gr. to H. Berens, Esq.; Vanda teres, very pale, from Messrs, Lucombe, Pisce, and Co;
Oncledium microchilum, from Mr, Hunt, thales macrophylla, a good but rather straggling plant, from Mr.
Hayes, High Beech, Essex; a pale biue towere Leschenaultia,
from Mr. Goode; and from the same, Elichrysum retortum, weli treated and singular, Fuchsia corymbilo ora, handsome, with a Very rich specimen of Gloxiniz maxima.
For the prize offered for Fuchsias there Messrs. Lane and Son, of Berkhampstead, and Mr. Catleugh,
of Hans-street, Chelsea. In the last-named collection, the Inest sorts weere-Venus victrix, a beat-ifinul and very distinct
kind; conspicua arborea, resembling Chandlerii, but having a kind; conspicua arborea, resembling Chanclerii, but having a
more erect rigid habit, and brighter scarle corollas; arborea,
from which the previous one is only slightity different; magnifica, with extremelly short and spreading flowers-a aood variety;
Salter's splendens, a large flower, though defcient in colour; Salter's splendens, a large fower, though deficient in colour,
and Buisti, a small-flowered kind, like formosi elegans, only
rather more slender. Messrs Laneli, very compact in habit, a free bloomer, and having handsome flowers, tricolor, with a pale blush-coloured calyx, of
Which the tips are tinged with green, and a deep crimson
corolla-a very pretty variety formosa elegans, the habit of purples Grenvill, which is near Laneii, onily it has a somewhat penni, which flowers with astonishiug freedom, and is a tolerwhworthy of record, in respect to the varieties; but the speci-
unens were
 Bually great binssoms, but the specimen shown indicated tte
most rampant growth, though we understood it had been some-
 very long crimson calyxes, and purphish corollas. Mine towery
appear hardy to expand sunficienty; though we are informed
that this circumstance, and the cumparatively loose charac er o the specimen,
werm housc,
In regard to the Roses in pots, there were but two collections, and one orthese was or quite an inferior character, having in it
tall stragelirg and standard specimens, yon means pleanig to
the eye or well-grown: this was from Mr. Dennis, of Chelsea, and the Duchess of Buccleuch wwas the finest plant in it. The
other, from Messrs, Lane and 'son, of Berkhampstead, was much better, still the plants in it were, rather pretty little specimens
than fine and highly-cutivated ojjects. What is desired in this
class of plants is
strone specimens, whether bushes or dwart class of plants is strong specimens, whether bushes or dwart
standards, bearing from 20 to 30 exuanded flowers, and tupwards Whereas those which have been shown are young plants, with
from three or four to eight or nine expanded flowers, and only prom three or four ofect by being groped together, not tas sepa-
rate objects. Some of Messrs. Lane's plants were, however, very good, considering the sorts; though decidectly the most
dearable plan of proparing these snljeects is to take the well. dierrabe pernens from the olien borucrs, and pot them for the
grown specme
pur
 Bourbon Phenix. Several good collections of (nt Roses, were
exhibuted, and, as usual, attractell nuach of the ermpanl) by their exhiuted,
fragrance.
the names

## sea, and twelve good plants of the (ilobe scarlet compactum




 Caines, for Argo, Rival King, Lass of Richmond Hill, (names were
bst to the three others). For Shrubby Calceolarias in 6 varieties, tese were also grown in slate pots, with a profusi ha of blwor ;


 Conssted of his fine spotted and mottled raxieties, and comprised Cometitor, Elysium, Princess
Vannevelde, Mary,
Boz, Adveuturer, Surprise, Deitcata, Exciter
 Ine, and the plants vigorous and healtby; and there was less ever wit rememerer to have seen. The ounly ouve thal was sar bel hind
iti Competitor was that placed next to Mr. Dobson's, whose plants
were uniform in appearance, and well managed. Mr. Gaines in'
his small collection exhibited Nymph in fine order, and with a
greater head of greater heald of bloom than we rempmber to haver seen upon this
variety. The Sylph also among Mr. Catleugh's large plants was a fine object. The flowers in Mr. Hunt's oplants (in the larger
collection) were remarkable for their size, but this experiment we thouglt carried a little ton far, as some of the flowers 1 ost cha-
rneter.

 uniform in size and in their head of bloom, containing the follow-
intig varieties: Luvy, Leonora, Erectum, Susanna, Martha, scarlet Cleopatra, Evening Star, Meteor, Lord Chancellor, Geraldine,
Luna ; the ovther collection to which the silver Kniighliann was given was from Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill. These flowers had no name
attached, and from their reciving the smallest medal offered
by the Society, it is evident the judges did not consider them cul tivated with the skiv1 and pertection experten in this class. MM
Catleugh and Mr. Gines contended for the gold medal in this
Class as nurserymen. class as nurserymen; their collections were both fine and well
ccultivated: Mr. Catleugh's was decided to be the better of the Mo, his plants were-Paris, Hannah, Gipsy, Priory King, Hebe
Madame Taglioni, Jubilee, Troubadour, Queen of the Fairies Gaines, whose collection contained Lady Sale, Rising Sun, Jubilee, Madelina, Eximia, Euterpe, Ginsy, and Orange Perfec-
tion. In collections of 12 varieties in pots of 12 to the cast, in ee Amar's Class, the silver medal was obtained by Mr Duke, Ovide, Arme, Erebus, Bleda, Jut ilee, and Annett, these
plants were large, finely grown, and well boomed. The large ilver was awarded to Mr. Hunt, fr. to Miss Traill, for Jubilee,
Comee de Paris, Corona, Sylph, Victory, Nymph, Mrs. Stirling
 Paris, Prince Albert, Master Humphrey, Selina, , Victory, Annette
Gipsy, Coronation, Luna, Sir R. Peee, and Maonna, and the
Ia, layge silver to Mr. Gaines, for Syiph, Exauisite, Erectum,
Raphael, Mabel, Juba, Grand Duke, Lady E. Bulteel, Lady J.
Douglass, Alba perfecta, Matilda, and Prince Albert. In collections of six varieties in pots of eight to the cast, the collection
 E. Bell, of Chelsea Hospital, for Joan of Arc, Comte de Paris, The tent set apart for seedlings was, as on former occasions,
an object of much interest ; this interest was in no degree abated on the present occasion, for it was literally crowded with spec-
tators till the close of the gardens. There was a large quantity tators till the close of the gardens. There was 2 large quantity
of Seedling Pelargoniums from numerous growers, but thi
number of really fine flowers, of these which cotel on this beautiful class towards greater perfection, was very
limited, and few were considered by the judges as fulfiling th1 desirable end. The specimess from E. Foster, Esq, of Clewe
Manor, claimed, for novelty of colour and sterling properties
sity principal prizes having been awarded to three out of his collec.
tion of five, and another variety (Pheton) was cousidered lyy the judges as not sufticiently expanded to be a fair subject for exami
nation. In the stlection of the Seedlings for the prizes the
Silver Knightian was awarded to Mr. Whomes, gr, to E, Fosler, Esqer Kor Phitian. a nos awarded fower. The under petals are of a light
rosy salmon colour, and the dark maroon bloteh in the npper petass neariy covers their surface, leaving the edge of a light rosy
maroon. The flower is large, of a fine cupped torm; the petal received a Silver Banksian for the Duke of Devonshire, a flowe
characterized by extraordinary richuess of colour, white centre,
the lower petals terminating in a rich purplish rose, vemed of the luwer petals terminating in a rich purplish rose, vemed of
deeper colour; the upper petals are deep and fine in colout,
velvety in texture; the blotch is very dark, clapoing crimson carmine to the edge; the flower has great substance
the petals being thick to the edge and perfectly even. A second
Silver Banksian was also awarded to Mr. Whomes for Robustum This vaniety has rosy purple under petals, broad and finely
formed, and so perfectly even on the edge, as to have the appear
ance of being cut by a sharp instrument; a slight tinge o crimson surrounds the blotch, and the petals have a rosy purpie
tinge at the edge. There is a slight nnevenness in the uppe seedling named Princess Alice, bright salmon pink under petals crimson, leaving a narrow margin of rosy verminon round
the edge. This is a remarkably clear and bright flower, of good form, and finely cupped; the edges of the upper petals ar
slightly serrated. A certificate was also given to Mr. Ingram, o
Southampton, for Corinthian, a pretty tiower of good properties it is of a good form, and cups well; the centre is white, with the dark and even. In addition to the seedlings in pots, there wer
cut blooms froin Mr . Pamplin, and also a collection from Mr Rendle, containing several of the new Devonshire flowers. W
also noticed in a collection (we believe from lucombe, Pince $\&$ Co.), a single flower of a seedling named Defiance, which pro-
mises well. The seedling Calceolarias were not numerous; there
were some curious varieties, but not an advance poon some previousiy exhibited; one only was selected by the judges, from Mr
John Standish, of Bagshot, called Iluminator, good in form, and novel in marking; the ground-colour is yellow, and the flower is
covered with brown spots, leaving but small portions of the was awarded to Mr. Neville, for a seedling Pink named
Brilliant, a very pretty and compact flower; and to Mr. G
Yiper, for a seedling Cineraria named Princess Rnyal, white Piper, for a seedling Cineraria named Princess Rnyal, white
tipped with purple, with a scent like that of the Heliotrope
a flower of good properties and habit of blommin were two fine collections of Ranunculases, from the Messrs,
Lockhart, of Parson's-green, and from Messrs. Tyso and Son Wallingford; these were much admired for their beauty an
delicacy; many of the edged a arietics were exceethingly beautiful. collection consisted of Naxara, Rosa Montana, Temeraire, Gianid
Romana, Sophia, or Ma de Luce, Tippoo Saib, Louisette, Galitzin Costoe's Coronation, Bouquet, Sanspareil, Comble de Gloire,
Apollo, Glacia, Fete Nocturne, Hercules, Navarino, Philocles
Queen Victoria, Melpomene, Lesbus, rasung: Edqar, Felix, Alexis Gippius, Attractor, Amasis, Fla-
minfus, Basilica, Champion, Comphollis, Creon, Ebringtun, Edwin Iniocent, JJbal, Laureate, Saladin, Vendome, Paxas, Pasca,
Panlini, Onisippus, Dr. Horner, Delectus, Dictator, Imbert, Meanand two or three unnamed seedlings. Messrs. Lockhart's fowers
were-Lady Leveson Gower, Lady Sale, Golconda, Hebe, Don Roderick, Duc de Nemours, Electra, Lady sondes, Otway, Almarez, Fingal, Columbia, Deuil Noir, Euter, Oudney, Sir W. Ra-
leegh, Mialis, Sully, Pirate, Numa, Mary Stuart, $L$ Lord Byron, Hamlet, Thomas Pringle, Pearl, Parisina, Wiberforce, Victor
Hug(), Olinthus, Ten-Pounder, Lictor, Talisman, Balloon, Venusta, Quinilian, Prince Albert, Parody, Duchess of Kent, Triton, Sanguard, Constantia, Diogenes, Waterman, Brightıess, Dr
Leyden, Europa, No Proxy, Minstrel, Harlequin, Busaco, Bar Leyden, Europa, No Proxy, Minstrel, Harlequin, Busaco, Bar-
bour, 0 mega, Blenheim, Laurrestumus, Admetus,

1 Memerial, Mars, Lady Barrington, Masterpiece, Margent In consequence of the lateness of the season the collections of Pinks were not numerous, but they were as grood as could be expected from the unfavourable tate of the weather; the lacing the weather for this flower has been most unpropitious. Mr.
Norman showed as good a stand as it was possible, and some fine specimens were amongst them; thes consinted of Bunkel., Queen
Victoria. Eclipe, Lord Brougl an, Wilmer's Inque, Pr nce of Wales, Garrett's Apha, Kirtlan' 's Clarissa, Burchett', Young
John, Darh's Lady Sherburne, Legg's Prince Albert, Hopk.ns'
One in the Ring, Unsworth's Omega, Lady Hora Hastings, Norman's Henry, Holmes's Coronation, Stevens's Sir G. Cook,
Cousin's Coronation, Hodges's Gem, Brown's Acme, with three The Heartsease were not particularly remarkable, nor were the
geedlings of any note, excepting one, named Belle Forme, from Mr. Munntjoy, which promises to be a good flower.
The Frut-tent was minculeter filled than on the last ocesespecially Pibeapples, Peaches ald Nectarnee, Melons, and a
Cucumber. The last was by Mr. Mills, of Gunnersbury, not for competition, 32 inches long, very straight, and unusu-
ally thick, though \& trifle too old. It was of the sort called the
Champion. The best Wharton, gr. to Miss White head, Bath, and were ruly excellent, Duke of Newcastle. There were also fine ones from other per-
sons, and a Blood Pine from Mr. Davis, of East Barnet. Tho exhibitors of the finest Black Grapes were Mr. Henderson, Dodds, gr, to Sir (i. Warrepder, Bart., Mr. Davy, gr. to E. Smith,
Esq., Colney Hatch ; Mr. Davis, gr to A. Sm.th, Esq. ; Mr, Lansdowne; Mr. Brewin, gr. to R. Gunter, Esq.; and Mr, Barnet; Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne, Eand
Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart. The principal contribuSowerby; Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marguess of Lansdowne ; Mr.
 Foggo, gr. to the Marquess of Abercorn. Of Melons, the mont
 Mr. Dodds, gr. to Sir G. Warrender, Bart., showed some good fine Strawberries. Other Strawberries, in pots, were sent by
Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart, ; and Myst's British
Queen, by Mr. Spencer, gr, to the Maraqeas of excellent Figs were brought by Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney,
Bart.; and a few Apples, by Mr. Fish, gT, to H. H. Odie, Enq.
[The excessive length of this report compels us to defer all others till next week.]
NOTICES OT NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER MEDINLLA EFULGROPGYLA, Reddish-leaved Medinille. (Greenhouse Shrub.) Melastomacee. Decandria Monngynas.
-For the introduction of this handsome shrub our cultivators
are indebied to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose col are indebied to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, whose col-
lector, Mr. J. Gison, found it on the Khosea, hills, which con-
stitute a part of the Himalayan range in the East Indies, and
broupi lowing season. Being a free-growing plant, which is readily
multiplied, it has been so distributed since that period that it is tow in most of the principal nurseries, and in many private gar-
dens. Its chief characteristics are an extreme bealthiness of aspect, very ample and finely-formed foliage, an abundant procapacity of thriving well either in a greenhouse or stove. The
blossoms are borne about the months of June or July, and last a very loog time. They appear in clusters on the lower and naked
portions of the stem or branches, and are not much unlike those of the Peach, but less spreading or cup-shaped, and with dizer
ently-arranged stamens, which stand out rather prominently, reddsh tmge, from which the specific name is derised. After-
wards they become purey, though pale, green. Noticing it in
the miscellaneous matter of the si Botanical Repister " Dr. Lind ley says that "it is apparently very near M. rubicunda, a Suma tra plant, with the leaves obtuse at the base. One of the prinin the form of 8 very small lobe, quite at the bat it only appears opposite the anterior auricles. The species is quite a Medinilla
in habit." It is a plant of easy calture, growing freely in a
mixture of tury loam and heath-nould. with sorne pleces of
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ inginam durin the rans. Cuttmgs of aimost any size a ill easily root is a pagreenhouse or a stove heat, it flourisbes best whent, during winter, in a house with a temperature intermediate between that Cymbidium Devoninnum. The Duke of Devonshit's CymThis very beautiful addition to the genus Cymbidium, which is Grace's collector, Mr. Gibson, on the Khoseea hills, in India, and introduced to Chatsworth in 1837 . present year. Mr. Gibson

 from tiem fine racemes of bloom, from a foot to elghteen menes
H lesth, whicl. nang down alter the manher of C. alofolum
 April at the Horticuitural Sucuts's Rooms had been in thwer
two or three weeks; and as the colour of the lip like that of
some species of Calanthe, some species of Calanthe, changes and fades after the flowers ever, , is very showy and brilliant; and this circumstance will
lanc it before any of the other species.-Paxton's Mougane Botany.

[^9]great perfection, treats them in the following manner The depth of the trenches in which they are grown being entirely dependent upon that of the springs by which they
 nearly as possible, a regular depth of three or four inches can be kept up. These trenches are three yards broad, and the bottom is made nuite firm and slightly sloping planted, the bottom is made quite firm and slightly sloping, so that the water which flows in at one end may run out at the
other. If the bottom of the trench is not sufficiently moist, a small body of water is allowed to enter to soften it. The Cresses are then taken and divided into small sets or cuttings, with roots attached to them; and these are thrown over the bottom of the trench at the distance of 3 or 4 inches from each other. The Cress soon attaches itseif to the damp earth; in three or four days the shoots straighten and begin to strike root. At the end of five or
six days, a slight dressing of well-decomposed cow-dung is spread over all the plants, and this is pressed down by means of a heavy board, to which a long handle is obliquely fixed. The water is then raised to the depth of 2 or 3 inches and never higher. Each trench is thus seplanted annually, and furnishes twelve crops during the 15 or 20 days, but less frequently during winter. Care is talen that, at each gathering, at least a third part of the bed is left untouched, so that neither the roots may be exhausted, nor the succeeding gathering delayed. After every cutting, a little decayed cow-dung, in the proportion naked plants, and this is beaten down by means of the rammer above mentioned. After the Water Cresses have been thus treated for a twelvemonth the manure forms a tolerably thick layer at the bottom of the trench, and tends to raise its level. To thrown out upon the horders which separate the treache from each other. These horders may be plated wit Artichokes, Cabbages, or Cauliflowers, which will here attain a great size. Cress-grounds should always be at a distance from trees, on account ind pick out. There are two wants and require much time to pick out. There are two weeds which, even in the cleanest Cress-grounds, can scarcely be kept under; these are multiply so quickly, that unless carefully rooted out, they do great injury to the Cresses. The Zannichéllia may be kept under by careful handweeding, and the Duckweed by raising the water so as to make it float above the
Cress-plants, when it may be skimmed off with a besom. Cress-plants, whe

A new Tree Pcony.-We understand that Mr. Van Houtte, of Gbent, has in his possession a new Tree Pæony called the "Triumph of Malines," which is remarkable for its beauty. Its flower is said to have the appearance of a cluster of Rhododendrons, forming a pyramud almost to be deep Amaranth. We presume the variety will soon be in the trade

Seedling Caclus.-We have received from Messrs, Davies \& Co., of Wavertree, specimens of seedlings, having flowers which share the form of the latter and having fowers which share the form of the latter and
the red colour of the former. Two fine varieties are before us; the one with large blossoms, very like those of before us; the one with large blossoms, very like those of
C. grandiforus, of a pale red and rather dull colour, and the other somewhat less like C. grandiflorus, of a richer hue, more resembling C. speciosissimus. There is much grandiflorus, are said to remain perfect for two days. We have also received from Mr. J. F. Wood, a flower o a seedling which grows in the way of the creeping Cereus,
and which was obtained from speciosissimus, which is asd which was obtained from speciosissimus, which is
supposed to have been accidentally fertilized. Its flowers are in the way of Ackermanni, and exhibit very slight traces of the beautiful parple of speciosissimus. They are
however handsome, and the plant, with the pendulous however handsome, and the plant, with the pendulous
habit of the creeping Cereus, must have a striking habit of the

Ceylon.-We have much satisfaction in announcing the appointment of Professor Gardner to the charge of the death of Mr . of Mr. Gardner, and the practical acquainanedge tropical vegetation gained by him in hiaintance with Brazil, render him peculiarly fitted for such an appoint ment, which cannot fail to be a gain to the colony.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

J. Moss, ssq., otterspaol, near Lieprpool.- This phace is plea-
santiy situated on und lation of surface. The kitchen and fritit-gardens are well con-
ducted, and are kept tery clea ducted, and are kept very clean. In the forcing depiartment
observed an exceltent crop of Grapes and some good Pmes. one of the plant.houses axe some very lerge healthy bulbs of the ably fine plants of the Gloxinia maculats, which some remark leaving only one stem to form a a plant. In the house devoted to the cultivation of Orchidaceons plants is a very large specimen
of Cattley a Mossixe, it is the ongmal plant imported by thie libera proprietor ot this place, and from which the figurer was taken for
the Botanical Magazine. At the time of nur visit it had twelve informed by the intelligent gardener, Mr. James, the others in flower, we observed Cattleya Forbesii, Among ampliatum, 0 . Lanceanum, O. pumilum, and a fine plant of
O. papulio, with eight f., wer-spikes, Maxilaria aromatica Groughonia sanguinea, Caianthe veratrifolia, \&c. The flower


## Rebíptos

Prize Essay of the Wetherby Agricultural Association, on the Application of Rape-Dust and other Hand Tillages. By John Hannam. Longman. pp. 35. We have perused this Prize Essay of Mr. Hannam's with great satisfaction, and do not hesitate to pronounce it to manuring. He does not confine himself to the ostensible subject of Rape-dust and similar artificial helps to vegetation; but he gives a very clear and concise view of the theories of modern chemists and physiologists on the practice of the best faxmers is in perfect accordance with the latest discoveries of eminent chemists in the composition of vegetable productions. The whole is clearly stated, and we can sately recommend
consideration of practical farmers.- $M$.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week, Tras flower-gardens at shrubland Park are open to the public every Fridan, while the family is passing the gay season in I. ondon,
Among other parties, we had three schonls over the grounds lately

 along the lewns, Inore orderly than grown-up people eften do. They
were particulariy interested when 1 tol them how we made the standard Roses by hudding; and as this may interest other young peo-
He, now home for the summer holydays, shall tell them, as I I romised Inst week, how we gardeners bud Roses and other plants. But the
best way to learn his, or anything else which hardeners do, to to see
one do ot. Now, if you have a tharp penknife, and a litice ball

froin this branch. There is a bud at the botom of each leaf on the
upper sidie, and every one of these buds wculd malke a branch nex Year, if lefet to themselves, and they will do so if you take them off
the mother plant, and insert them within the rind of another Rose shoot or branch, and this is called budding. When you make a pen yout in the same way. Yout take onf a a silice of bark, and a littile of
juse wood, about anl inch long, and the bud in the midele of the
the siice, then make a cut in the bark, where you want to put in the
bud as long as the slice, and at the upper end of the cut manke
竍 nother cut acros, and the two cuts will form the leter T. Now
opert the bark a little on hoth sides of the first cut with your pen-
 square with the cross cett, and it will licit in close. Then you t.e the
loose birk over the slice with your worsted, and turn it ruand and
round till you cover all the cut, only feaving the little bud in the centre free, for fear of smothering it. Now the work is finished ; and ail buds are put in in the same way by almost everybody. 1 .
sometimes, however, practise $a$ different mode, which $I$ want to disclose, for the consideration of established practitioners. It is this:
when a friend sends you a Rose-shoot in 4 letter, ten to one if the buds on it are half developed, and of course you throw the shool
amay as useless. But if you take out the incipient buds, with half the thiekness of the shoot, along with them, the top part s santed off
wedge fanhion, and the botom sqared. you can take out simina
piece of the stock, and work in your bud after the manner of side prect of and not one out of a score of them wall fail, and this is the
great way to work them in spring and autumn, when the bark does
gur not rise freely. 1 - - KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
Prxgs. - Now that we are in the heart of their growing season,
let us supply them abundantly with the usual stimuli of kiquid
 for this treatment suits the fruiters also at this time till the fruit is full swelled, When the over-moisture must he given up by degrees.
ViNERY. The bunches of the latest Vines are now in most places in a forward state for being thinned, and as these are to stand over
the dullest months of the year-November and December-they ought to be well thinned of their berries. You may also push theni
on with a strong moist heat until they are swelled to their utmost
 push them in the autumn to colour them.
fruit, the trees and all parts of the house being well washed of the with the engine. If pou end this growtha as you began it last
December ; that is, letting it finish gradually in a gente moist hast, with plenty of tir, the trees alould be in a good condition for the
next crop.
Figs. The second crop of these is now in a forward state; the
trees want abundance of moisturc at all periods of their growth, and trees want aumndance of moisture at all periods of their grow th, and
more particularly when swelling their fruit.
current then of air, and syrninge them frequently over-bend. have a free Mk LoNs.-A thrity, strong plant, in n fresh, rich. soit, will teach if uch a plant has not tren kept thin of sloots from the begnnning,
these are now crowded in inextricable confusion, and the more you prune them after this the perhaps.
CUCOMBRRS on the ridges are now growing away with great free-
dom they do not cover the space allotted to them, regularl

 them clean; and they will require less water if the beds are covered.
About the end of June and beginning of July, as the early Pea
and Beans are cleared off the ground, is the usual time planting out Broccoil, Bruse ells siprouts, Savoys, gce., but if room of orther cropes that are expected to come of soon. No one ever
think of plating any of the Cabbage tribe without first manuring
the the ground.
families they are never wech sought after in some places, but in some oowing of them; and in many late situations it is bigh time to sow carly Eabbuges to come in hetimes next spring; but in good situations PEAS AND BEAS
sown for the last time ; but some Early Frames may he chanced be late as the second week in July, and if we have fine weather in
OOtober they will afford zome dishes, when they will come in very

## acceptable

night hence will be time enoulth for the main crop out, but a fort There is much difference of option among gardieners on this simple point the easons prineipally, however, determine the right time.
OReH ARD. - If the tops of shoots of Currants or Gooseberres should become infeated with insects, as they often do about this time, She best way in to cut off the topts at once, which will do no harm to
the to
the buhbes so late as this in the season. engiue occasionally will be of service to the woall-trees, and unless
they are attacked by insectu they are artacked by insects, clean water is as good for this purpose
as any anixtre. See that the Vinese never get loone or grow too
long, before they are tied in, and so with all your wall-treel.
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
In-door jepurtment.

Srovs.- Plants in this housc bave got so mucl hardened in their
young wood that they nay have large portions of air given therm young wood that they nay have large portions of air given thein
daily. There is hardy a week till the beginning of August but some plants will want a shift into larger pots.
Gionsenniousk.-Ail the coarser plants being now removed out-ofdelcate plants, which are kept in in through the season; train out nad
 use
as damp as we pease, which can now keep the bottom of the pts around, and this without any danger frum worms entering the pota. beginning to leave off the lights at night, where the hardier planis are, and only put them on about brealifast-time. Moast pot-plants few weeks, till the nights lengthen out a little moure, when the dews FLowRz-GARDEN - Everywhere in effects of strong sun. order and nent teess should prevail, not a dead or fading flower should
he seen, not even in the wildest corner of the shrubberies. No plant requiring support should he a day without a neat stake. Many of to forma : some, again, would do hetter if the strongest shoots were
 of close to the bottom, and balt-a-dozen shoots will spring up for
one, which is better than tlyckl
otan Hollyhocks in the same way, and by that means get great masses of
late-fow

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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. Sithight haze; averceast and fine.

## 

State of the Wreather at chiserick daring the lase 17 yeears, for the ensouing


## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET For the Week ending June 23, 1843 .

THz chief new feature in the market this week is a large quantity
of Cherries and Stravberries from the open garden. The former are almost entirely of the Mayduke sort, and those of pood quality range
unward from 8 d per lhi, though many are to be had at
lower tinges are morst abundant, and god ones may be obtaned at sd per
pintle. Grapes, Pines. Peaches, and Nectarinest are particulaly pottle. Grapes, Pines, Peaches, and Nectarines, are particularly
splendid this week, and bave reached a very high degree of perfection. Aill the more common kinds of Fruits and Vrgetables are tion. Cucumbers are now very numerous, yet there are compara-
tively few that are straight and well-grown. The collections of Cut Flowers include a vast number of hardy things, and annuals in great profusion. The more uncommon Howers are fuchsia tricolor: gious quantity of Moss Roses and Pinks. Among potted plants are
Fuchsia tricolor and Standishii, many varieties of Erica ventricosa, various Cacti, and Pimelea rosea.


| VEGET | ables. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Cabhare-plante, per doz, bun, 18 to | Prase, per aack |
| Caulifowers, per dozen, 28 |  |
| Beans, Kidney, forced, | f. ilieve , 6 do to 18 |
| - |  |
| - |  |
| Scotech, per bua | Smals Amat, per |
| Artial Now, per ib, te to to | Watercerese, per doza smi |
| aps, spring, |  |
| dozen, grd to | Sennel, per doz bun, 28 tor |
| doz: hand | Marja rom, green, per binch |
|  |  |
| pring per |  |
|  | Onions, per |
|  |  |


| Notices to Correspondents. <br> Manure.-Ponterdulais.--Salt is sometimes advantageos, if used in minute quantities; but its action is sure to be ernicious if in excess, and it is better let alone, unless it habbeen mixed for some months with lime, when its nature is exirely mixed for some months with lime, when lands that bun Kent.--Mix all your dry materials, and make them into heap, watering it, as you procced in making it up, with the flud you ment:on. Let it lie three months, and it will be fit for we. fluid not, however, permit anything to soak away, bevery lay, If drains $r$ ff, let it be thrown back on the heap eve your fluid ss putrid, as it should be before using, throwin before of sulphate of iron (green vitriol), and let it dissolve belole adding to the heap. |
| :---: |

Salt,-Dianthus.-It is impossible to say how much nitric acid
is required to decompose your salt, for there is no knowing how much is left in the soil, or within reach of the acid. Perhaps half an ounce per superficial font will be enough to
remove the mischiff; but you should dig the bed over before remove the mischief, but you should dig the bed over before
applying it, and then allow it to remain two or three weeks
belore is is replanted. Then sow on it some common annulal -a little Mustard, for instance-and see whether that is healthy or not; if it is ynu will probably be safe.
LIOTMENTS. $-\boldsymbol{R}$. W. BB. can easily make ELOTMRNTS. - R. W. B. can easily make rules for his allotment
tenants according to circumstances, if he will look at th:ose tenants according to circumstances, if he will look at th:ose
given in page 243, ss adopted at Eastbourn, or by Sir Charles
Bunbury. When labourers are anxious to have allotments few rules are required, It would be difficult to draw up a code of Pines.-Ignovamus.-If Phe suckers were taken off in August last, and subjected to a bottom-heat of $100^{\circ}$ for two months,
fand afterwards placed in a bottom-heat of $80^{\circ}$, , the excessive
heat at that heat at that time would cause them to start into fruit at this
scason. inss.- W, H,--Your Vine-leaves can scarcely be called discan well be more liealthy than they are. The appearance of
warts on their underside is most probably caused by the damp atmosphere and rich soil in which they are growing, and may from the stem and absorb from the atmosphere is unable to es cape again, in consequence of the air that suriounds them being
continually loaded with moisture; the result of this is that the water accumulates in the interior of the side only, is owing to perspiration from the Vine taking place principally by that surface, which is moreover much softer
and looser in texture than the upper surface. If the volumes of aqueous vapour were cat off, the affection would not the disappear, but in all probability would cease to come on new
leaves. The coarser habits of the Black Hamburgh will leaves. The coarser habits of the Black Hamburgh the best method of packing fruit to go by railway, at p. 485 of
the first volume of this Paper. The main point to be attended the first volume of this Paper. The main point to be attended which must be filled up tightiy with hay, moss, or other soft material of a like character.
SkA Kabs. Oriola, -No doubt you have used your salt too
strong. In the article referred to by you it was expressly stated that we did not know how much was the greates pound of nitrate of soda with impunity, it does not follow that it will also take one pound of muriate of soda (common salt).
Wait till the autumn; and if your plants recover let them alone, if the
the same bed.
sparagus.-S. S.-We do not know what the greatest depth is that Asparagus may be buried: five or six inches are enough.
The deeper it is buried the later it will be in appearing. The crowns never rise ncarer the suraceining from of water-close consisting of soap-suds and the drainings from a water-close
fermented in an under-ground cistern will suit it well, If you apply it in a weak state, and only while the Asparagus is
growing, you cannot well s verdo it by a weekly drencting. $\rightarrow$ Libanon.-If you will read a leading article should be used: and the best strength is weaker than sea Water; we can only repeat, what has been so very often
mentioned before, that the rule to be observed in applying saline manuie, and incleed all manures, is to administer them otatozs.-F. B.- We are convinced that noithing is gained by planting whole Potatoes, and that sets will produce quite as
good results. It is not at all necessary to place Potatoes in
warm place previous to planting : and it may do Transplanting is not a good plang; For other answers see a
leading article of to-day. H. L.; Berberis, Quoad. - See a Mowine Maching.- $-F_{\text {. }}$. - This instrument is well known to
us, und we donot think it comparable with a good mower. It principal use is where mem cannot mow neatly, or when the the weather is so dry that the edge of the scythe will not bite.
It cannot be employed in wet weather. Stones break its knifeedges; and it is tronblesome. In very small places, where
there is no regular gardener, it is most useful. Skeds.- Ponterdulais.- Sow Crocus and Narcissus seeds as soon as ripe in pans of light earth, in a cold frame; get them up as
soon as you can; give them all possible light while growing; gradually dry them off when their leaves tuin yellow, and keep
them in their earth during the succeeding winter, very slightly damp. of putting rotten dung at the bottom of the roots of plants in pots. It will make them un to leaf. A nich light loose com-
post for them to grow m , and plenty of drainage at the bottom
is what most plants like. is what most plants like.
RRANDABs.- Ponterdulaig, --Evergreen and JapanHoneysuckles,
Pyracantha, Joy, Banksian Roses, White Jasmine, will suit Pyracantha, Fy, Banksian Roses, Whit Jasmine, will sui you, unless your siruanon is propagated by seeds, which are
obtained by splitting the cones, among whose scales they are lodged. Some articles on Coniferous plants in former volumes explain the mode
Drying Flowbrs--H. Carter may preserve the petals of his Pelargonium flowers by simply placing them between clean
smooth paper, beneath a book, or something that will press Pelarooniums Plafogomius.-G. W.-Discard the following sorts:-Beauty
of Ware, Admiral Napier, Masterpiece, Gem, Bleda, Priam,
Cunningham's Clarissa, William the Conqueror, Queen of Scots, Brightoniensis, Beatrice, Ranceanum, and replace these with Matilda, Queen of the Fairies, Lyne's'Duke $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grand Duke, Comte de Paris, Garth's Witch, Wonder, Pyrus, }\end{aligned}$ Grand Duke, Comte de Paris, Garth's Witch, Wonder, Prince
of Waterloo, Hodge's Emperor, Madelina, Beck's Hebe. vCHSIAs. $=$ Eclipse - Among the Fuchsias named Form guns is our favourite; when well grown with the deep purple
colour of the petals well developed, it is an elegant and beautiful object.-- Voue St. Clare appears to be a prolific blomer and fine variety,
we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown
mear London.
Boose. - C.J. The latest work on the Vine is Mr. Roberls's Trea-
tise, recenty noticed in our columns. Mr. Mearns's Essay also give, recentiy instructions about coiling the stems, hnd otherwise aiso ing Vines, in poto, , A Subscriber"--We cannot advertise the
prices of books or where they are to be had; that is the business of Booksellers $-L . J . ~ W$. and others. - We have no inten.
thon of reprinting Mr. Lawrence's useful pamphlet; nor could we do so without that gentleman's permission
Microscopes - Y Z. Iif you bave jot more tham 10 s to spar you had bettcr buy a gou,d commonn yocket lens, with anmare, expersive kind will. If, upon going to the shop, you find it does case, with a shorter focus and higher magnifying ower. The Botany, in consenuence of the smallness of their field.
concern the professed objects of this Paper, The grievance of the Indian Medical Officers are stated ina pamphlet published by Simpkia and Marshall, to which we must refer you.
of the word inutyli
bstauction of Inskets, - W, $C$, -Gas-tar has a ver unpleasant smell, and rather an unsightly appearance on a
garden wall ; however, there is no dowbt it will prove nozious garden wall; however; there is no doubt it will prove noxious
to most insects. It will not injure veyetation if the latter is not brought in contact till such time as the gas-tar is dry. The heat of the wall, on an average, will not be increased by the
dark colour. $\|$ The Meetings of the Horticultural Suciety are dark colour. 11 The Meetings of the Horticultural S
always amnounced at the head of our leading article.
get rid of Black Ants mut we have tried or mentioned all th get rid of Black Ants but we have tried or mentioned all the
plans that have been proposed, and nothmg Eeems effectual.
We have recommended a solution of corrosive sublimate and We have recommended a solution of corrosive sublimate and
common treacle, covered with paper pierced full of holes, so common treacle, covered with paper pierced full of holes, so
that the ants may run upon the surface without sticking in it: bues we do not as yet know how it will answer. combs and Owls' eqgs found in a hollow tree after the Bees
were gone; and asks the following guestions:-"Had their departure any connection with dead Beess in the neighbouring house? When were the Owl's eggs laid, by whom ha'ched, the combs stopping out the outward air?" As regards the
first I cannot see what connection, or ratier influence "dead Bees in the neighbouring house" coald have on the colony in the tree, especially in March. He says they left suddenly. question that, for in Marcli Bees are often neglecied. There
being 101 bs . of honcy in the hive is not sufficient proof to the winter winter, the Bees in one of my hives died off grauually, snd
strange to say, the queen was the longest liver, and left about lolbs, of good honey. Such rare orcurrences have givell rise
to various conjectures. One is barrenness of the quen, there not being a sufficient number of the loss of those ding of colony, caused by the efluvia from the fith which fell with the eggs from the $O$ owl's nest above it. This leads to the question
respectmg the eggs. Jt is difficult to say when they were laid or "sat upon" before they $g$ tamongst the Bees; but we ma
safely conclude that the Owl did not attemut incubation i such a place. The heat of the hive might have some influence
on the egg, and though the Owlets did not cume forth, the like happens occasionally, especially with eggs on the artificial plans mbs kept the eggs a similar way that we are told Bees one did so to a mouse that
happened to die in their hive. Some may think it strange of an happened to die in their hive. Some may think it strange of an
Owl tor reside so near a colony of Bees, but at present I know stroug colony of Bees to his nest at the same hole that top of a tower. - A Lady, Westbury, minquires if it is advisable to
cut the combs out of her Bee-box, likewise if it is mecessary to introduce tresh queens into old stc.cks of Bees. Respecting say only a few years, and recommend cutting a portion of the
brood-comb one season and another the next, but this cannot eight yearsold injury to the brood. At present 1 have a live "Aght years oid, and it has swarmed four times the season. A fear of the combs being bad for several years to come : and
though they are dark that is of little consequence, for honey is not expected from them, beng in the centre box of Nut's hive. nished with a fresh swarm. I have only to add that both and new stocks of Bees bave a fresh queen every time they is groundless. I have illustrated this more fully with othe J. Wighton.
Nssers.- A. F.-The excrescence or gall on the branch of your Gooseberry-bush is produced most probably by a species of Cy.
nips. Sueh a gall appears to be of rare occurrence, as we cannot
discover all grubs, which arrived in good order, are those of a splecies o full size, and will probably become much larger. S. -- . R. R.leaves of your Elton Cherre, is a plant-louse, called Ayhis
cerasi. It is undoubtedly very injurious to the growth of the young shoots, and may be got rid of by funijgating with
Tobacco, syringing with Tobacco-water, as well as by otlier
 long,' which you catracted from the body of a wrre. Wirm is
an intectimal worm, belonging to the genus Filaria. Simmar fact is a very interesting one, showing that the Filarize are
found in the larve of insects. S. $A$ Subscriber, nectr Shrews-bury.-Two small Beetles appear to be injnrmg the Matt, \&c.
in your granary, specimens of which came safely to hand in the quill ; the larger, with a long shout, is the Calandra gra-
 give you some information about in a future Number oir the
Chronicle. Frequently turning and exposing to the a
Corn, Malt, \&c, appears to be the best method of preventug Chn, Malt, \&c, appears to be the best method of pteventhng
the attacks if the Curn-wevil, and no doubt also the attacks cure when attar ked appeas to be that of puttir g the corn or
Malt into a temperature of $140^{\circ}$, as you will find recommended in Gardeners' Chronice, 184, p. 10., under he head of Entomological Notices. S.-A. A. B. C.- Mr. Beaton is too far off to he
consulted on the instant. It is to be presumed that he has ascertained the fact you mention. We, howwever, have never and in that state it will hardly drive off insects. Whether or not the Gooseberry-Caterpillar is an exception we cannot say Iscellansous.- Zephyrus. - Your Orchis is O. ustulata.-
W. Chapmun,-No. officinale; 9, Atropa Belladunna! d, Rquisetum hyemale stant Reader's plant is Ptarmica alpina,--J. M. Stapton.The Lily is a very handsome variety of L. bulbiferum.-A, A,
old Subscriber. Rosa austriaca - P. R. W.- Your plant has
no flowers, Asterope.- Prunus virginiana aud Philadelphus

 very pretty. Send us a better specimen and we will name and
publish it for you. publish it for you-- Wild. fowers.- Your plant is unknown
to us; it is not British, and if gowing in the hedges of this cimens in order to enable us to determine it, and give us its in Vol. i., are at p. 41, in the No. for tet. 9 . We are sorry to find it is out of print. - -A B. C.'s Heaths are:-7. E. ventri-
cosa superba; 106. E. ventricosa var. 123. E. ventricosa
sty losa; 134. E. ventricosa stylosa; 92. E. tricolor dumosa;
 -Seventy numbers are out of print from the commencement of the Paper.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
Ts.-J. $C$.-None of your seedlings
glargonicms.-J. C L.-None of your seedings possess the qualities of good flowers; they are bad in form and very thin.
dark spot in the upper petals; the flower cups well, and retains
its form it is a fine clear, brilliant, and desirable fower, decidedly the best in the collection. The petals of Devoniensis had all fallen, but jndging from the shape of them, the flower
must be a bad form; it is a high-coloused variety, with too must be a bad form; it is a high-colonjed variety, with too
much feathering seen in the centre. Aspasia was also seen under similar circumstances, and from the eyf talazice of the the ground-colour appears uncertain and too much mattled.
Hecuba, too comman; and Sulvator Rosa is too tringed to be of ans use No 5 I., too Long and loose. Hermione, bad form,
all the petals toro long. Princess Alice is no in all the petals tho long. Princess Alice is no in privement; the
fower is small and wants thiliancy. Formosi is a flower of
good form, whitish centre, very daik spot, the remainder of good form, whitish centre, very day spot, he remainder of
the flower pink; a clear flower of a good cul p d form. Cberon, good form, with distinct spot, a pleasing flower and rather
novel in colour; if it outgrows the nnevenness in the upper
putals it promises to bect me a desiratule flouer petals it promises to bece me a desirable flower. Antonius is a
dower of good culour; but what remained was not sufuclently expanded to enable us to judge of its mirits. Zitania, pretty
colour, with distinet spot, but all the petals appear to be rather
 hands, and is well known for its pure and splendid colour.
Imogene, lower petals broad and well formed; of a very delicate puk, approaching whiteness, Jarge spot nearly cosenit the
upper petals; this changes to rosf crinsor, leaving the ediges
of the petais pmik, the reathernig is nearly obliterated. This s a large und very fine rariety. Seedling No 10 , somewhat
like, but inferior to, Princess Alice. Enchuntress Superb, under boraer of white; it is a brilliant flower, of a geod cupred form, but the upper petals are rather 100 high. Modesty is a
large showy seedling, somewhat in the sty le of the Syluls, but of a deep bright rusy pink, white centre, lower petals broad
and well formed, spot small, dark, and terminating abruptly; if this flower retains a goud cupped form, it will prove an attracstance, they appear to uant firmuess. Seedhng 11 , too muck
like Modesty, and the uuder petals not so well formed. $/ 1$ ed worth and Celestial we have not seen in perfection, and as these
flowers enjoy cunsiderable reputation in Devonshine, we must was tuo far gone ; it is a vers large and bold flower. Redworth appears to want brightness; the blue in the centre $r$ ns fluwer.-James Best.- Your seedling belongs to a race lorg
since discarded; it is bad both in form and colour. - Cuptrin to the form of the flower; the upper petals are rather pointed, and the set of the side-petals is very peculiar and objectionable, side petal being drations ay form the botto flower, by the aupears to open too fint, this circumstance is, however, diff-
cult to decide, from the pip beng cut off so short, that the flower will not revive suffciently in water to enable us to Constellation, good in colour only; these seedlings belt 2 g g to a racter, pointed upper petals, small spotal, a great deal of -E.H. M. and Contre, and the petals all narrow and long. me present day. 2 is pretty in colour, spot small, wi h too has considerable substance, but the colour is objectionable. No. 2 is too much fringed, and cull in colour -C. W. T.stance, and the petals do not appear to unfold well; ; Spartam,
Cora, Isubella, and Attruction, hate the sanie tathes;
 varreties of the same character, officient both int form and sub-
stance, the petals are loug, natow, and than.-. S B. - Yur
seedlings are all flowers of the same character, they are very deficient in substance, the petals generally ate long and poimted; best in the collection.
ucksia. $M$. C. T. - Your Fuchisia is a rich coloured and fine
variety, similar to upon the habit of the plant whether it is a oesirable nuwel y.
ANsIzs.- N. N.-Yur seedhugs are not \&qual to the present
race of these beautuful flowers. No. 50 is the best, but we have several purple sells very superior to it, $51,52,53$ ase uf no
use; 54 and 55 will make very pretty torder varieties. The ground.colour is inuperfect in both, the lower petals being Eliza is a good flower, large and round, the ground-solour
pure white, the ey dark and fine; the upper petals are of dep
blue purple, a broad belt of the same cout suric lower petals; the petals lie flat, but the edges want a little substance; the ground colour wauts purity; it is tho undecided
for a show fower. Talntu Las a blotched and fine ese, but
the Murchionness of Thomond, a gond sized and well-tormed light purple colour upon a creamy ground; there is a delicute
tilige of light blue on the edges of the petals; if the colours prove permanent it will form a desrable variety. Ludy $d e$
Vere, a flower of the same character, with a tinge of blue on this has some resemblance to the two last-mentulued flowers, is a deep brown, from which proceeds a s ellow thige, making
the ground-colour in this petal uneven; ine upper petals are ground-colour, with a blotched eye ot a bright light purple, very delicate and pretty: we should like to see blo ms again,

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

In the House of Commons on Monday, Sir J. Graham stated that it is not the intention of Government to abandon any portion of the Factories Bill except the Educational clauses, and that they have no intestion to introduce any olber measure the suje and attributed the aile sat of decision in dealing with the religious classes of the community. The bill, after some further discussion, was then passed, in order to have it printed in the amended form. The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms Bill is not yet terminated: on Monday a motion for throwing out the bill was negatived by a majority of 154 ; and after seven nights' debate on the preliminary stages, the House last night went into committee on the bill. The first clause provoked an animated discussion on Irish affairs; and the
postponement of the clause was strongly urged. The House, however, negatived the motion, but ultimately the committee was adjourned to Monday. On Tuesday the second reading of the Townshend Peerage Bill was carried by a majority of $104 ; \mathrm{Mr}$. Hawes's motion on the Danish claims was negatived by 57 to 42 ; Mr. Crawford's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act was rejected by 46 to 23; and Captain Berkeley's motion condemning the conduct of the Admiralty in fitting out the old class of ten-gun brigs under commanders, was rejected by 75 to 41. On Wednesday the Princess Augusta's Annuity Bill was read a third time and passed; and the second reading of Lord Worsley's Bill for the inclosure of waste lands in the country was carried by 64 to 4. On Thursday, the Sugar Duties Bill passed through committee, after two divisions on amendments ; the first, proposed by Mr. Ewart, recommended an equalization of foreign and colonial sugar duties, and was negatived by a
majority of 85 ; the second, proposed by Mr. Hawes, majority of 85 ; the second, proposed by Mr. Hawes,
recommended the reduction of duty on foreign sugar to 34s., and was negatived by a majority of 81 . Last night, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into a committee on the Excise Acts, and adopted the Government resolutions for the reduction of the duty on Irish spirits.
From France we have accounts of the debates on the various items of the Budget, and of the continued determination of the Commission to enforce a reduction in the expenditure. An animated debate is expected on the Army Estimates, in which the Commission propose a reduction of 14,000 men, and nearly eleven millions and a
half francs on the demands of the War Minister.-From half francs on the demands of the War Minister.-From Spain we have additional particulars of the progress of the
insurrection, which appears to have assumed a more favourable aspect notwithstanding the occasional excesses which have been committed. The Regent has determined to put himself at the head of his troops, and suppress the rebellion in person. He has issued a Manifesto to the Spanish nation, declaring that he will folfil the duties imposed on him as first magistrate of the nation, and defend them as becomes a soldier.

## 敃口me Nems.

Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, remain at Buckingham Palace, and are in excellent health. On Saturday Prince Albert went to the "ast India Docks to inspect the "Victoria
and Albert "yacht; and in the evening the Queen and and Albert" yacht; and in the evening the Queen and
Prince honoured the Italian Opera with their presence. On Monday the Prince presided at a meeting of the Fine
Arts Commission, and dined with the Duke of WellingArts Commission, and dined with the Duke of Welling-
ton at the banquet given by his Grace in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo. On Tuesday the Queen held a Court, at which the Prince and Princess of Oldenburgh were presented to her Majesty, and several noblemen and gentlemen had audiences to deliver the Insignia of different orders of knighthood worn by deceased members of
the respective orders. The Queen and Prince Albert attended the Italian Opera in the evening. On Wednesday the Prince held a levee by desire of her Majesty, Which was very numerously attended, and in the evening the Queen and the Prince honoured the French plays with
their presence. On Thursday Prince Albert attended the ceremony of opening the Museum of George the Third at King's College. Her Majesty will hold her first draw-ing-room for the season on Thursday next, at St. James's and returned to town on Monday, on which on Say he parday, dinner party at his residence in St. James's Palace. On Monday evening the King honoured the Lord Chancellor with his company; on Tuesday dined with the Earl of Wilton ; on Wednesday attended Lady Peel's assembly, and on Thursday dined with the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh. - The King of the Belgians arrived in town yesterday, to be present at the marriage of the Princess Augusta, which will take place on Wednesday next.-
Viscount Hawardenand Capt, the Hon. A. Duncombe, R.N., Viscount Hawarden and Capt, the Hon. A.Duncombe, R.N.,
have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and the Hon. Capt. have succeeded the Earl of Warwick and the Hon. Capt,
Hood, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on her Majesty.

## 1 faretan.

France.-The Paris papers are still occupied with
the debate on the Budget. The estimates of the Minis ry the debate on the Budget. The estimates of the Minis ry of Foreign Affairs gave rise, during its discussion, to some
mention of the treaty of commerce between England mention of the treaty of commerce between England
and France. M. Guizot said that the project of the treaty with England dated before his Ministry. It went as far back as 1839, and therefore the distress of the last few months could not be attributed to it. Government
would always negotiate with a due care for French would atways negotiate with a due care for French
interests. The Budget of the Minister of Public Instruction gave rise to little discussion. The Commission and the Chamber curtailed the Minister's list of two inspectors professorship of Chinese, with which he professed himself much pleased. The administration of the royal library gave rise to a variety of censures and remarks; but on the whole the Budget passed without much debate or vention to the Italian Opera, and transferred it to the Odeon, where the successful tragedy of Lucrece has been lately brought out. On Monday the Conmission refused the Army Estimates. All the efforts of the king and the Ministers, and all their arguments about the stato of

Spain, failed to make an impression on the deputies. The Commission proposed a reduction of 14,000 men, and nearly eleven million and a half francs, on Marshal Soult's demands. The Cabinet procured a meeting of
the Commission on Saturday, and four of its members the Commission on Saturday, and four of its members who attended it earnestly entreated them to relinquish
the reduction. The Commission met again next day, and the reduction. The Commission met again next day, and
almost unanimously persevered in their proposal. The almost unanimously persevered in their proposal. The
discussion on this portion of the budget was to commence discussion on this portion of the budget was to commence
on Wednesday or Thursday, and there was every reason to anticipate that it would prove a very animated one, - A serious panic was produced in the Bourse last week by
the alleged arrival of unfavourable news from Spain, and the alleged arrival of unfavourable news from Spain, and the Opposition papers insinuate that it was produced by the connivance of the subordinate officers of the Govern-
The Journal des Debats admits that several Spanish refugees have just re-entered Spain, including Gen. Carsy, one of the ringleaders in the insurrection of Barcelona in 1842. Some of the other papers supply additional information on this point. La Patrie announces
that General Naryzez left Paris on Monday week, after receiving instructions from Queen Christina, and that he is repairing to Andalusia.
Spain.-We have accounts from Madrid to the 13th inst, at which date the capital remained perfectly tranquil. twenty-four hours South was, that Grenada had asked twenty-four hours to arrange a capitulation. General
Alvarez, however, would, grant no terms, and the Revolutionary party in Grenada then determined on resistance, and General Alvarez was preparing to attack the town. The junta of Malaga was dissolved, and another junta the assistance of troops. The news of the events of Valencia, announcing the breaking out of the inaurrection and the flight of Generais Valdez,
with the wife of Gen. Zurbano, on board an English brig-of-war, had reached Madrid on the night of the 12th. It had created considerable sensation, and the Regent had been much affected by the defection of General Zabala,
whom he had long considered as one of his most attached whom he had long considered as one of his most attached
friends. It was said, that after declaring in favour of the friends. It was said, that after declaring in favour of the
movement, he had resigned his command. The Regent has determined to put himself at the head of troops, and march without loss of time on Valencia. The 7,000 men left there by Zabala had joined the movement, to avoid bloodshed, but wele averse to it, from its and Absolutist character. Señor Camacho, the
Carle political chief, had been enticed to a parley by the consignal for disorder, and the means of its succeeding. The body of the unfortunate chief was dragged through the streets by a rope. A letter from Reus states that after a bombardment of six hours, which had much damaged the had refused surrendered at discretion. Gen. Zurbano who was obliged to quit the town. Zurbano remained master of it the entire day of the 12 th , and had disarmed the inhabitants. Reus was perfectly tranquil and in his
power on the evening of the 12 th . Lerida had sent away the movement party, and remained true to the Paway The son of Zurbano was master of Gerons, and stood firm; the garrison of Figueras remained in its fort; and the Commander of the fortress of Montjouic has positively refused to give it up, or receive the Catalonian officers named by the Barcelonese Junta to command it The Captain-General Cortinez had previously issued a proclamation announcing his allegiance to the principles of the Junta. The Regent has issued a decree appointing
General Seaone General-in-Chief of the united General Seaone General-in-Chief of the united armies of
Valencia, Arragon, and Catalonia, and directing the Captains-General of those districts to obey his orders, as respected military operations. The Captain-General and
M. Mendizabel had a long conversation on the morning of M. Mendizabel had a long conversation on the morning of
the 13 th with the Regent. the 13th with the Regent. Nothing had transpired as to What passed on that occasion, but it was reported that, from Valencia, the Regent was advised to yield to the motement which was becoming general, and to request him from his present difficulties But all this advice was offered in vain, and it is positively asserted that Espartero replied, "No, gentlemen, I never will yield. I know that in hand." to die like a soldier on the field of battle, sword generally believed that the appearance of the Regent at and that he will effectull aguin be attended with success, National Guard of Madrid are still unshaken in their attachment to him, and are fully expected to justify the confidence he will repose in them by committing the young Queen to their charge during bis absence in the
disturbed provinces. These impressions are confirmed by isturbed provinces. These impressions are confirmed by address to the people of Spain. In this important document he declares his determination to fulfil his duties as first magistlate of the nation, and to defend them as
Porrval
Portugal.-We have advices from Lisbon to the 12th inst. Tranquillity prevailed at Lisbon, and the Spanish
disturbaaces had not had any corresponding effect there. The Cortes had been occupied with various Government projects. An address to the Queen, praying her to con-
sent to a diminution of income in consideration of a necessitous state of the country, was met by the Ministers declaring that her Majesty had again given up 50 contos this year, and the King Consort 40, and was rejected by 89 votes against 4. An address of thanks both to the Queen and King Consort on the occasion of this conces-
sion was carried by 72 against 21 votes. The Court was to remain in Lisbon till after the great annual procension
of Corpus Christi, when it would proceed to Cintra. The Duchess of Braganza left on the 8th for Rotterdam, in the Duke of Cornwall British steamer, and was paid the usual honours in going down the river. The proceedings of Dr. Kaley, an English physician at Madeira, had excited much animadversion by the high Catholic party, and great efforts were made to induce the Government to remove him from the island, but it was not considered that a measure of the kind was either justifiable or probable. Dr. Kaley, it appears, has been in the habit of giving the poor people of Madeira gratuitous advice and medicine, and has acquired great influence there. He has held Scripture readings twice a week, at which everybody
who chose attended, and about twenty persons have, it appears, declared themselves Protestants. This has given umbrage to the priests; and great efforts have been made to get Dr. Kaley removed. It is asserted that he preached against images, and, in fact, against the religion of the state; and altbough the late Catholic bishop attended his lectures, he has been commanded by the Governor to desist, and guards have been placed at his doors, by command of the authorities at Lisbon, to prevent any
Portuguese from attending his religious meetings. Hi conversions were considered to be due, in a great measure, to his benevolence and personal influence.
Germany.-Letters from Berlin state that motions have lately been made in several Masonic lodges to receive Jaith as brethren, and not to inquire into the religious motions, however, found much resistance, and were the cause of serious disputes, which have now been settled by a final decision of the Grand Master, the Prince Prussia, that neither Jews nor Jews converted Christianity, can henceforth be received, but that persons of the latter class who previously have been received into the order an to continue therein
Italy.- We learn from Genoa that a treaty has been oncluded between the Sardinian Government and the Republic of Geneva, for the purpose of constructing a railway from Chambery to Geneva, at the expense of the wo Gveraments. . The eglected state of the navigation on the Rhone making direct commancation between switzerland and the Mediterranean very difficult and slow, this will be of the utmost importance for Swiss commerce.
TURKEY.-Accounts from Constantinople of the 3 Ist ult. inform us that Redschid Pasha had an attack of apoplexy of a decided character, on the evening of the 28th. The principal medical men had been called in but he still continued in a most unsatisfactory condition, with extreme prostration of strength and faculties. The Sultan being informed of this melancholy event immediately despatched his private physician, with orders to neglect roo means which might be conducive to the restoation of his bealth. Under all circumstances, it is nople will now be abandoned. Involuntary respect is paid to bim, even by his enemies, notwithstanding the ntrigues to which they have sacrificed the ablest Minister in the empire. The Sultan has issued a firman to Hafiz Pacha, announcing that Prince Alexander Georgewitsh has sent in his abdication, dated May 16, and that in conequence a new election should take place as soon as pos-
 General, as Russian Commissioner, from which election however, Prince Michael is excluded on the ground that during his regency his administration was not conducted in conformity with the wishes of the Porte. A general amesty is also granted to all Servians except Prince Michael and his three Ministers.
EGYPT.-Letters from Alexandria of the 27th ult anounce the intention of the Pasha ofroceed with the ea with the Me long propsed work of joining the Red sea suez to from Suez to Palusium. The epidemic aniong the oxe still continued in Egypt ; more than 5000 , lately pur-
chased for Ibrahim Pasha, had died of this distemper. A. loud of locusts appeared in the province of Sherkie on the 13th ult., and spread over the country to Alexandria The corn having been reaped, they destroyed the cotton crop. It was hoped that the approaching inundation of the Nile would destroy them.
almor indes.-The mail steamer Trent arrived at an freight. Her dates are from St. Thomas's ${ }^{24 t h}$ the and from Bermuda, 31st May. The accounts from Jamaica report favourably of the prospects of the ensuing barvest, while the heat in Barbadoes had been so oppressive, that the young crops were suffering in consequence, A vessel called the Glen Huntly had arrived at Kingston, on the 11th May, from Sierra Leone, with 85 emigrants, which was regarded as a small supply only for the demand occasioned by the Jamaica negroes continuing to settle on their own lands, and which caused a want of field-labourers. Much difficulty had been experienced in inducing the poor Africans to volunteer their labour upon the fret principle, but it was expected in due progress of time that their prejudices would be overcome.

## farliament.



 addtional duty ouv Irish spirits. He lopped they would take the

its adoption, -Some other routine business passed, including the
second reading of the Canadian Corn Bill, the discussion of which is postponed till M Moniay week,
"Friaga. -Lord. Denman called attention to the proposed
"winter circuit."
He thought it a matter too important to nondertaken withont the serious deliberation of Rarliament, and acting similarly to the Central Criminal Court, would suffice The judges were already overrurdened, nad it was imposisible reasing the number of judges.-Lord Campbelic suggested the the Irish J
Taxes Bill

## Monday.-In reply to a question from Mr. <br> the reason why soldiders in Ireland went armed ot clurch, Sir H. to church armed <br>  addition to the annual grant for the purposes of education. hoovever, in consequence of what had recently passed, and of the failure of the plan of the Government, the result should lead to increased demand upon the Privy Council, he should theu not hesi- tate to apply fur an anditional vote. The Right Hon. Baronet fur the

 Which the Privy Council now acted. To a question from Mr. HinnLEY, Sir R. Putcr announced that, whatever might be the dificuitiesattending the Regent of Spain, he would not shrink from observing,
with the most scrupulous good faith, the obligations which the Brin high conapliment to the Regent, whom he described as actuated b the sincerest desire
tutional principles.
Sir J. Gramam made his promised statement with regard to the
Factories Bill. It was not the intention of the Government to aban -
 make nlerations
therefore nowved
have it printed in its amended form.-Lord Ashlew expressed regret many concesstong for the sake of comchation and peace, which,
hower er, had proved fruitless. The Goverument had no douht lon what it conccived to be its duty: hut though Cluarch and Dissent clausces, the only partues who had no reason to be satisfied were the
neglected objects of ignorance. For his part, unless a great chang took place in the temper of the two parties, he would never againge be
a participator in any sclicme for loringine antagonistic bodles to act in larmony.-Mr. Mr. Girmson protested aganat the word concessity of not abanionng the general suhjectof ellucat.ont. He assured
them that if they had taker a more diecidcd tone, and arted in a
more determnel manner, they would have reccived greater support opposition from anyother. Alter remarks from Mr. Hivideis Government had no intention to introduce any other measure on the offer no impediments to the success of any such measure if proposed
by an individual Member. - The bill passed, pro forma, through
Mr. BLBwITr then asked if it were consistent with the constitution, and the conflicting duties of the King of Hanover that he should
take his seat in the House of Lords, and cxercise the rights of a
Peer of the realm sad a Privy Coumcillor? - The ArtornsyGrnisral declined to answer the question.
The adjourned debate on the Arms Bill was resumed by Mr. Grs
 Colquinoun, Lord J. Manners, Mr. Hardy, Mr. M. Mis n concessions

## ${ }^{\text {diplomatic }}$

 the Irish people. - Mr. Min vis expressed his opimon that the ongreat error of the government of Ireland was, a total disregnrd o
the feelings of the Roman Catloonc population. Mr. L. Fox quate that the crate Emperor of the French k , is the seventh apocalypt
head of the Heast, or koman power. Rome in these days was gitout to berome more terthle than she had ever bepn suluce the old she
wolf was uct-nurse to Eomulns. Me then referred to the seene of and expressed his conviction that Bhas was not far off. God Nould her sun was ecllpsed by the passing of Catholic Eniancipation, sthl
she would shane out inore brightly than ever. - Ona division, the After a discussion the House went into committee on the bill Lord Eliot promising to give notice before Friday next of the clause
he propses to withdraw, - Toa question by Mr. HuTT, Sir J. GRA during the prescit sessin. -- The Ficclesiastical courts and othe
Bills were pootponed sine die, the Government stating that, in con fix with certainty the public businsss. real a second time that day six months; the principat ground on case instead of on a gencral principle. No other nember having
spoken on the question, the House divided at once, whra there were Mr. HAwES moved for a committee of the whole House, on Wed-
nesday next, to take into consideration the propriety of an address to her Majesty, in order to the indemnification of the sufferers whose
vessels and cargoes were confiscated by the Danish Government in 1807.-The Chancelior of the ExCHEQuar made a statement o
the circumstances of the case, so familiar to the public, and declared the circumstances of the case, so familiar to the public, and declared the speeclis and deter.
The speecle and determmation of the Chancellor had guct Excheque
 case, his opmon ha to the jestice of the elaims had been entirely
altered. He was now satisfied that, they were such as no Govern. SIBrnorp aider seme observat.ons in farour of the claims. A
division then took pla e, when the notion was rejiected by 5 , to 42 .
 in dorned so being to render the IIouse more responsille to the people.
Dir Bow aiv seconded the metw, which was briefly opposed by Captain Burkerky called the attention of the House to the inex-
pediency and danger of cmploynk the old class of ten- gun brigs
under conmanders, and re-establishnng them as soops of war in her
Majesty's navy. These vessels, whech the highest naval nuthorities Majesty's navy. These vessels, which the highest naval authorities
had concurred in reprenenting as being not fit to fight, to sail, or
even to swim, were about to be sent out to the coast of Africa, to co-
operate with a superior class of American ships of
the operate with a superior class of American ships of war in repressing
the slave-trade, and would thus be exposed to a rivalry disheartening
to the officers and discreditable to the service the slave-trade, and would thus be exposed to a rivairy disheartenig
to the offcers and discreditale to the service. -Captain PECHRLL
seconded the motion. - Captain GorDon did not view this class vessels with so much alarm; and seeing they had heen so long em-
ployed in the service, the Board of Admiraity would not be justified ployed in the service, the Board of Admiraity would not be justified be considered available. Their present destination, on the coast
Africa, between the tropics, where calmas and light breezes prevaled,
was the ljest udapten for their capaliilitics and as ther were to

 were dangrous hut hecause of their lam salme yhaties, and ho an abstract proposition, based on a misconception, and which would
not do justice to the conduct of the Admirally respecting details
which were purely of an executive nature. Sirc NApre attributed nave defects of our naval architecture, and the mismanagement of our
naval service, to the constitution of the Board of Adiniralty, which Was radically detective, nad kept us half a century behind the rest of
the world in a department essentially connected with our national
safety. After some additional observations from Captains Prere and BERKRLEF, the motion was rejected by 75 to 41 .
Captain PECHELz moved the printing of the returns of appeal cases on the assessed taxes for the years 1841 and 1842 , which, being
opposed as unnecessary ky Sir $G$. CLERK, was rejected by 79 to 16 . Lord Ctements renewed his motion for the production of the
correspondemce connected with the disbandng of the yeomanry corps
in reland, to which Lord Eliot gave the eame reply as on a former occasion, namely, that he was willing to furnish copies of all orders
for the dishanding of the yeomanry, with some selections, omitting
from the corvespondence whatever was of a personal from the correspondence whatever was of a personal or superfluous
nature.-Lord C\&EMENTS asseuted, and the returns were ordered. Wednesduy.-The Princess Augustn's Annuity Bill was read
third time and passed. The Cuaneelzor of the Fxcmreur atated that he intended to move that the House should on Friday resolve itself into a committee on the Excise Acts. The year
experiment that had been made of the additional duty of 1 s a gallon on Irish spirits had shown a progressive increase of offences against
the Ficcise laws, while the revenue had not been increased to the extent anticipated. He felt so strongly with regard to the moral
effect of the change in the Irish spirit duty that he could not consent of the Coroners Bill.-On the suggestion of Lord G. Somerser, the
bill was committed pro forma, in order to have the amendments,
Lord Worstey moved the second reading of the Commons Inclo-
sure Bill.-Colonel Sibthorr moved, as an amendment, that the sure Bill.-Colonel SIBTHORP moved, as an amendment, that the strongly the importance of carrying forward the bill during the pre-
sent session. There were nearly two million acres of waste land in the country, which could be reclaimed at an expense of 122 . an acre, parties were deterred hy the great expense of separate inclosure
pills. He proposed to carry out his measure by the aid of the tithe
bill commissioners ; Who, on the application of two-thirds of those inte-
rested in an inclosure, should send assistant commissioners to examine and report; the commissioners to report the progress of al inclosures twice a year to the Home-osice, and the House of coms
mons to have a veto on any inclosure, should one-fourth of those
interested object to it. He had endeavoured to ascertain the pro interested object to it. He had endeavoured to ascertain the pro tem, amounts to trom $400 l$, to 6002 ., would not, by the present bill,
exceed $40 l$. Considering the capital which would be invested in reclaiming land, and the employment which would be afforded, $h$
was satisfied that the bill, if passed, would prove an important boo though objecting to the bill, on the ground that it would for ever nevertheless satisfied that some measure for the reclamation and measures of Sir loobert Peel had prosed failures; food was stmi vancing, atcl throwng multtudes out of employment ; and the state
of the working classes in the manufacturing districts was appalling Lord Worsley's bill would be a boon, so far as employment was con
cerned; luat he could not vote for it, on the ground of the deprnation of the right of the poor; lis obyection, honever, would be obviated
were the principle of the allotment of wate luads to labourers incor horated with it, as proposed by lis own Allitment of Waste land
Bill - Sir C. Burazit and Mr. Milis approved of the bul. - Mr Honbuck oljeetrd to the brll that its tendency was to create a pau-
per popilatun connected with the land. Depend upon t, an al ot-
ment system would rame a pauper agrarian population in this ment sy'stem would ralse a pauper agrarlan population in this
cruntry. It was better that the working classes should be dependent those adjacen of the population, especially the workng classes, was mmense
Moreover, he saw in the bill the seeds of many a lawsuit. Let Lor Worsley, and those who thought with him, repeal the Corn-laws, and
they would provide surer and more abundant employment for the population than any thing this bill conld do for them,-her on makes but an allutnent system would enable them to eke out their sub-
sistence. Buth wisled Lord Worsly's bill to be postponell until
the report of the committee of incurry on the subject of nlloturnt was made. -Mir. C. ButiLer paid a comphiment to Lord J Manner
for his kenerous sympathes with the poor and working classes. Hut blished no new principle, and the operation of which, he conceiveial
bould be exceedingly beneficial. Mr. Roebuck's objection inclusure of commons, on the ground of the health and empoyment of the population, wis ned erstand why the culuvation of waste land
he could not possibly und
shoul. not be undertaken for a reason like thas.-After some olservahons from Lord Sandon, Mr. S. Crawford expressed his deter the pour. It proposed, undeed, to give them "phaygrounds ," lut
the best plavground for the workmg man was the land from which he might devive ank indepenient income. Her also totaly oissented
from Mr. Rucbucks position, that the working classes should be dependent on uages. Thongh himself a staunchadocate of the repeal
of the Curn-laus, he, nevertheless, thought it essental for the best interests of the working classes that they should have some delend
ence on land.-Mr. DVETT, looking to the deticiency of emplovment, and the importance of extending it, for AGLiONBX also declared his support of the bill, on simular grounds.- On a division, the
second reading of the bill was carried ly to to 4 . Thurshay.-Mr. Ward gave notice, that on the third readung of
the Irsh Arms Bill he will move an amendment, which will npen the
question of the Trish Established Church, with a wew to the redis. question of the Irish Established Church, 1ghts, and the maintenance of gpirtual insoruchion, on a scal relatrom, o sootland, stated that the Goveri ment drd not intend On the order, f the day fur considering the Sugar Duthes, the Ear in the casc of the Townsmend Pecrage Brill, and contradicted the
assertion that no property was involved. The contrary was the case assertion that no property was invoived. Me contrary was the case,
depended on the issue,
materially affect him
On the motion for going into committee on the Sugar Duties, Mr dient that. in addition to the epreation of this House it is not expe
 for the productons of thoce colomes than that at uf cas milar commodites cootective duties in favour of colonial produce ourht to
therebore all prote
be abolished ;" and was proceeding to speak on the subject. Then he






 last year. But the nroyosed reduction would not have euca an effeet
on price as matcriall to stimulate $a$ nsumption : and the state of the revenue forl)ance all experiment the result of which was not clear.
He had no objection to the proposed rectuction on cnmmercial
grounda, but he thought it insufficient for the purpose of revel and he objected principaliv to it as an encouragement of slavery. Misted that any reductinn in the dut.es imposed. on forelgn sugars
would operate as a direct encouragenent to slaverv, ant explamed the newothations that had taken place with Brazil, and sand that,
under present crocumstances, it would be impossible to arlmit slavegrorn suar into our markets. The committee divided, and there
were--For the amendment, 122; against it, 203: Majority, 81 , -The bill then passed through committee, and was reported.
Friday. - On the motion for going into Committee on the Irish Arms Bill, Sir A . W. Barron moved as an amendment that it
provisions be extended to England, Lord PalmersTon addressed the House at great length on the grievances of Ireland, to
which Sir Rosert Peri replied. Aong debate ensued, in
which Lord Joun Rosscri, and several Members took part, when
Sin Sir h. W. Barron withdrew his amendment. Sir J. Gramam
stated that the Irish Chancellor had acted on the advice of Ministers into Cominittee on the B111, when a posip,
negatived by 177 to 74 . The Committee,
Monday. The House then went minto Comminttee
Acts, and adopted the Government resolutionn
Acts, and adopted the Government resolution
reduction of duties on Xrish sprits.

## CITY

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at 937 to 4 for the opening; Bank Stock, $179 \frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94 宔 to 3 ; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, $101 \frac{1}{2}$; Exchequer Bills, $55 s$, to 57 s . prem.
fftetropolts and íts Virinitu.
The Waterloo Banquet.-The Duke of Wellington, in consequence of the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo occurring this year on a Sunday, gave his annaal banquet
on Monday night at Apsley House to those officers who shared the dangers and honours of the field. A great number of persons congregated at the entrance-gates of Apsley House and on the opposite side of Piccadilly, so concourse of people collected, it was with the utmost difficulty that a passage could be obtained for the different vehicles, Many noblemen and gentlemen and several ladies on horseback took up their position on the western side of the eastern entrance gate, a position which commanded the recognition of those distinguished officers entilled to join the party. His Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived shortly before eight $o^{\prime}$ clock, and the presence of the Prince was the occasion of the most enthusiastic cheering. Colonel Buckley (a Waterloo officer, ) and the Marquess of Exeter, groom of the stole to his Royal Highness, The Duke of Wellington received his Royal Highness immediately on alighting from the carriage. The crowd consequently had an opportunity of seeing his Grace, and about of applause from without was the resul. It waests, amounting in number to 81 , took their seats at the table. The Duke of Wellington of course presided, supported on the right by Prince Albert, and on the left by General Washington, who had never before attended this annual festival, from his residence nearly 22 years in Prussia. The Marquess of Anglesey sst on Prince Albert's right. The Duke of Wellington firstgave who proposed the Duke, then that of Prince Albert, who proposed the Dake" given by the Duke, and drunk as usual, with solemn silence. "The British Guards,", "The Artillery a coupled with the name of General Washington, and everal other toasts succeeded
Public Testimonials.-At the anniversary dinner of the 7th Hussars, which took place on Friday last at the Clarendon, being the first of the three days commemoraGive of the battle of Waterioo, Lient.-General Sir E. Kerrison, in the chair, a piece of plate of the value of 1,000 guineas was presented to their late Colonel the Marquess of Anglesea, as the commander of the regiment for nearly haif a century. The memorial represented a
corporal of the 7 th Hussars engaged with a French Dragoon, and was the work of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt -On Wednesday week a number of gentlemen assembled at dinner at the London Tavern, and presented a service of plate, which had been voted to Sir John and Lady
Pirie, in December last, in testimony of the conrteous, exemplary, and distinguished manner in which they dis charged their duties as Lord Mayor and Lady Mayorentis
of the City of London. Mr. Cotton, the Governor of the Bank of England, was in the chair, and was supported by between sixty and seventy gentlemen.-On Monday a Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of presenting to that gentleman a piece of plate, as a tribute of their approbation of bis exertions in reviving the legitimate Drama. The Duke of Cambridge presided, and in a speech of some Ropal Highness concluded by saying. "You have suc ceeded in reviving a taste for the Drama, which, for the last twenty years, has been gradually declining, and I believe that the result of your exertions has bad a very favourable effect on public morailty. Whas
stated that you are about to leave England. Wheresoever, Sir, you may direct your steps, rest assured that you bear With you the best wishes and sincere esteem of your coun-
trymen, who earnestly hope that, on your return, they may again see you in the unimpaired possession of those powers which have afforded them such high gratification, Drama will heartily concur with me in this wish." Mr Macready then came forward, and was received with length he addressed his friends as follows :-"May please your Royal Highness-I find myself labouring under more than ordinary emotion when reply tu the too partial terms ia which you have thought fit to address me. I stand indebted in a large amount of gratitude, and must still lament my inability to discharge
it. I thank you most cordially and earnestly, both for myself and the whole of the theatrical profession who have registered their names as friends and patrons of the drama in this splendid testimonial. There are some persons whose thoughts are like 'the eyes of Mammon, always downward bent;' these persons considered my tenure of Covent-garden Theatre as from sordid motives. Did I merit this reproach the disappointment would have been most bitter; but although I have sustained some personal loss, I trust that the experiment to revive the taste for the legitimate drama was not wholly unsuccessmechaoic's art but I bave merely endeavoured to furnish the stage worthily for the great poet, whom we all honour. Mr . Macready was here completely overcome by his emotion, and had evidently been for some time making great efforts to suppress his feelings; at length he recovered himself, and concluded an eloquent address pany. Mr. T. D'Eyncourt then proposed a vote of thanks to the Duke of Cambridge, which was unanimously carried. Anti-Slavery Convention.-The Convention held its last meeting on Tuesday, being the severth day of its protracted siting. The proceedings have run to a great ress and suppression of siavery in all parts of the world gress and suppression of slavery in all parts of the wordd
have been so fully discussed, that it would be impossible, in our brief limits, to give an abstract of the speeches. On Friday a discussion on free trade incidentally took place on a motion by the Rev. ment of this Convention, the introduction of the slavegrown produce of Brazil and Cbba, into competia colonies
the Iree-grown produce of the British West India col the Iree-grown produce of the British West India colonies
and British India, is rendered necessary, as an act of jusand British India, is rendered necessary, as an act of jus-
tice to all parties interested, and is in consistency with tice to all parties interested, and is in is constituted." Mr. E. N. Buxton proposed as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this Convention that the introicucto the the slave-grown produce of caba
British markets is calculated to encourage the systems of slavery which exist in the former countries, and of stimulating the African slave-trade." A iong discussion
followed, in which Mr. Cobden, Dr. Lushington, and other followed, in which Mr. Cobden, Dr. Lushington, and other
gentlemen addressed the meeting; but it was considered gentlemen addressed the meeting; but it was considered by any decision on the subject, and the previous question was ultimately moved, and carried by a large majority. On Saturday the state of the slaves in Cuba and other Spanish colonies was brought forwart was adopted on the condition of the free people of colour in the United his coooperation in abolishing slavery in bis duminions. On Monday a series of resolutions in favour of voluntary and after a long sitting negatived by a large majority, only three hands being held up in their favour. On Tuesday, which it appeared that several of the delegates had been Which it appeared that several of the delegates had been day : When his Lordship, who listened with great attention to the inforcation given him by the deputation, promised great object of abolishing slavery in the republic of Texas. His Lordship assured the deputation that no underhand or sinister policy would be adopted, but that the British Government were determined to proceed by the fair und open interchange of diplomatic intercourse with Texas or its accredited representatives. The fol-
lowing resolution was then carried unanimously:lowing resolution was then carried unanimously:-
"That, in the deliberate judgment of this Convention, the annexation of Texas to the United States is sought, and would be used by the slaveholders of the southern
states, for the purpose of promoting the slave-trade and states, for the purpose of promoting the slave-trade and
of perpetuatiog glavery in the American continent, and it is therefore deprecated by this Convention as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the human race. ${ }^{32}$
Lord Morpeth moved a resolution expressive of the symLord Morpeth moved a resolution expressive of the sym-

John Quincy Adams, late President of the United States. At the afternoon sitting, the Rev. Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, brought up the report of the Committee appointed to consider the effect of the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty, in reference to the fugitive slaves in Canada. The report and the resolutions consequent thereupon gave rise to considerable remark, and several resolutions were ultimately adopted having reference to the escape into the English Lerritories of fugitive slaves from the Unite States, declaratory of the injustice of delivering them up on the demand of the American authorities, under the sanction of the 10th article of the Ashburton treaty. vention resolved,- . That it is the opinion or this Con moted and strengthened by the formation of anti-slavery societies, founded on the principle of the fundamental guilt of slavery, and of the morat duty of immediate, to carry into practical operation the above resolution, the delegates and friends of this Convention be requested to assist such societies in their respective cities and neigh of the Convention in 1840 ormity witred mittee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to call another Convention, similar in character and objects The Convention was then dissolved
By it. ${ }^{\text {British }}$ and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society.-On Wednesday the anniversary meeting of this Suciety was celeLord Exeter Hall, Lord Morpeth in the chair. His Lordship was supported by Lord Ebrington, the Bishop numerous assemblage. Amongst the ladies present were numerous assemblage. Amongst the luthess of Sutherland and daughters, and Lady Noel Byron. A large number of the Society's delegates from Anerica and other quarters of The Chairman opened the proceedings in an eloquent address, congratulating the sociecy on objects and wion was then read. It gave details of the objects of the Society, and of its operations in America, British India, Africa, and Asia. It touched upon the present state of the abolition question, the state of the African slavetrade, the results of emancipation in the Indies, and on a multitude of other topics. The general question of slavery as at present existing throughout the worid
discussed by the several speakers at great length.
Peace Convention.-On Thursday "The Friends of Universal Peace" commenced their sittings at Freemasons' Hall, when Mr. Hindley, M.P., presided, supported by a numerous body of the Society of Friends, and保 delegates from Paris, New York, Birmingham, The ch, Liverpool, Bristol, Gloacester, and other places. aimed was briefly arresting the evil practices of war, and for promoting which will ucc. According to the programme of topics the sittings are likely to last-through the week.

Temperance Conference.-On Monday evening a conference between the members of the National Temperance Society and the delegates from America to the AntiMr. Samuel Bention was held at the Crown and Anchor ject of the conference was to assist in the propagation of temperance principles throughout the world. The Rev. Dr. Ratchie chen moved a resolution to the effect, that, while many philanthropists were now in London attending the Anti-Slavery Convention, and about to attend the meetings of the Peace Sciety, the present conference could not separate without calling their attention to the evils of intemperance, and solicing their assistance in its sup-
pression. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, a missionary, seconded pression. The Rev. Mr. that, whilst recently travelling through the State of New York, he visited many families, liquors in any form. The resolution having been carried, Mr. S. P. Andrews, from Texss, moved, "That while the use of spirits continues, intoxication must to sume extent
prevail." The resolution was passed. Mr. Buckingham, Mr . Sturge, and several gentlemen from America, India Africa, and other parts, addressed the meeting, after which another resolution was passed, that the conference agreed with $\operatorname{Sir} R$. Peel, that, while the use of opium abroad was condem
St. Marylebone. The special Poor-law Commissioners, Dr. Farre and Mr. Hancock, recently appointed to inquire into the alleged neglect, ill-treatment, and mor bone workhouse, having made their official report, it has directors report is of a voluminous character, occupying nearly 300 pages. It was accompanied by a letter containing certain report whicl possessed, in fact, its entire substance. This letter, which was of considerable length, having been read, ome discussion followed, after which a committee was appointed to take the subject into consideration, and pert thereon at the next weekly meeting. Mr. Bushe answer to the Poor-law Commissioners, referring them to the protest made Mr. Young on beha of therish ioners at the outset of the inquiry, which denied the right of the Commisioners to interfere in any way with the government of the poor in the parish
Sociely of Arts. - The annual distribution of prizes by this Society took place on Monday in the Adelphi. The
President, Prince Albert, was received with great warmth
by those who were present on the occasion. His Royal Highness was supported by the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquess of Northamptoh, and several Vice-Presidents of the Society. His Royal Highness introduced the proceedings with a speech, expressive of the great pleasure which be felt in presiding at the meeting of a society which had been framed with such excellent objects; and alter his conclusion, the last year's report of the proceed-
ings was read. It commenced by a brief recapitulation of the history of the society, and touched upon the causes which had led to its decline, but which had happily been removed since the consent of His Royal Highness to take upon himself the office of President, more than 120 members having, during the present session, been admitted into the society. From a change also in its discipline, the range of objects for scientific illustration has been greatly increased, as patented objects have lately been admitted The repart also stated that since the establishment of the society, $100,000 \%$ had been given in the form of rewards, and mentioned the names of the following eminent artists as having received the medals of the soclety:C. Ross, \&c. The prizes were then distributed by His Royal Highness with a few kindly words of congratulation of the recipients.
The Wellington Statue.-On Saturday a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen interested in the erection of the memory of Lord Nelson, took place at the Mansion-house. The Lord Mayor in the chair. It was moved that the subject of the appropriation of the surplus metal, presented by Government for the City statue of his Grace, should be postponed. An amendment was proposed, that the surplus metal should be handed over to the west-end Wellington statue committee; and nine hands were held up for, and nine hands against the amendment , so that the question remains undecided.
Syrian Medical Aid Association.-On Tuesday a public meeting of the supporters of this institution was held at the Music-hall, Store-street, Lord Ashley in the chair. His Lordship lauded the association formed to establisit a British dispensary at Beyrout, for the gratuitous relief of persons of all nations, and in doing so saidat was better, imparted spiritual knowledge and consolation. ' The Rer. Dr. Colls read the report, by which it appeared that Dr. Kerns had been appointed chief medical agent, and had, with his family, reached Beyrout last year, having obtained a free passage from the Lords of the Admiraty, at the instance of Sir R. Stopford. The Edinburgh Foreign Medical Society had sent the committee a donation of 35\%. After defraying the expenses of the past year thete remained in the treasurer s hands a batance or 217. Yr Kerns During the six months, ending March 1st, that Dr. Kerna tortant entablished at Beyrout he performed under every disadvantage, no fewer than 2,737 patients, previously destitute of all medical aid. At present, with the exception of Dr. M'Gowan, located at Jerusalem with Bishop Alexander, there was no other resident qualified prachlestine and Syrierns throughow millions of inhabitants. The report was received, after which several gentlemen addressed the meeting in support of the association.
The Now Royal Yacht.-On Saturday Prince Abert, attended by the Earl of Liverpool, Sir G. Ansun, and wall, to inspect the Victoria and Albert, fitting out there for the use of her Majesty. The Prince left Somerset House in the Royal barge about half-past ten in the orenoon, which enabled him to proceed to Blackwall with the last quarter ebb, and to return with the flood, giving of the Lords of the Admiralty and other naval authorities in the Admixalty barge. Prince Albert cemain purds of an hour an board the Prince Alber red team-vessel, and havis examedre the modation, expressed wheer greall ph wid made arrangements, ana what the phor ill berdy ber towards her completion. Whe wh th By the and mognes will be suffien for to proceed to Chatham, where she will be fitted with her masts, spars, and rigging, and by the 20th of the month she will be ready to receive her Majesty. On leaving the docks, the Prince, with the Lords of the Admirally, embarked in the Queen's barge at the Brunswick Pow, by returned to Whitehall-stairs. The barge was row be 22 watermen in scarlet liveries, and the Admiral s bag only wich accompanied it, was rowed by 10 men. The conboats accompanying the Prince were two under thold their trol of the harbour-master, to clear the river, shonstruction The Scotish Presbytery.-At a meeting of the Pres bytery of London in connexion with the Esth inst. several members separated from the body and deciare themselves attached to the free Presbyterian Church. They appointed a new moderator, and took pors, however withdresw from the scene of the old mult, and resumed the proceedings as the Presbytery in connexion wita the Cburch of Scolland The Seceders met on Thursday, and received a deputation of Ministers and Elders from Sco land, who atar pose of blain ing mony and be satisfied with lesb $30,000 \mathrm{l}$ Resolutions were then passed, pledging the congrention to
Cogregation to give their pecuniary assistance. Aldermen
Court of Aldermen. The Committee of
appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Alderman T. Wood's conuexion with the Talacre Mining Company held their final meeting at Guildhall on Saturday evening. The proceedings being deliberative, were conducted with closed doors, and the result was, that the Committee agreed to report to the Court the evidence which had been presented to them, together with a statement framed b
the chairman (Alderman Brown), and designated " the chairman (Alderman Brown), and designated "a statement of facts." Alderman Wood strongly insisted on the propriety of presenting all the evidence to the as partial, imperfect, and incomplete, and calculated to leave an unfair and untrue impression on the minds of those who had neither leisure nor inclination to go through sisted. The result of Alderman Wood's objections was, that the Committee agreed to present the whole of the evidence to the Court ; but the Committee declined giving an opinion upon the inquiry

City Improvements.-At a meeting of the Common Council on Tuesday, Mr. R. L. Jones presented the report of the Select Committee on the proposed improve-
ments in the City. He submitted a motion declaring that the Court agreed with the report, which stated that a favourable opportunity existed for drawing the attention of the Government and the improvement Conomissioners, as to the best means to be adopted recommended that the Committee should be empowered to confer with them. After some discussion, Watling-street and Newgate-street were added to the list
Illness of Earl Grey.--The daily papers announce that Earl Grey, who is now in his 80th year, is seriously indiswhich the noble Earl is suffering is rather debility consequent upon advanced age than disease, and is not of quent upon advanced age than disease, and is not of a character calculated to give grounds for any immediate apprehension. One of the consequences of this

East-India Company.-The Quarterly Court of Proprietors was held till September his motion respecting the Temple of Juggernaut, but submitted a memorial on the subject from The Baptist Missionary Society, praying that the idols of India may no longer receive support and honour from the public funds. A conversation ensued on the reported
massacre of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, but the massacre of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, but the except through the newspapers. Major-Gen. Sir J. Bryant made a statement, proving that the accounts of cruelties said to have been practised by the Indian Army in Affghanistan were entirely without foundation. The chairman confirmed this statement, which was received with applause. Institution of Civil Engineers. -The annuak conversazione given by Mr . Walker, the president of this willing to afford his guests ample opportunity for examining all the works of art and science prepared for their enter tainment, he this year issued invitations for Friday, the ing about 300 visitors were present, and on the latter occasion a large company assembled, comprising many distinguished persons in science or the arte, and including Prince Albert, the Duke of Wellington, \&c. \&c
Wood Pavement.-On Saturday there was a very full attendance of the members of the Marylebone Vestry, for resolution of the vestry with respect to no more wood paving being laid down in parie presented a petition, signed by 59 omnibus proprietors and job-masters, agaisst any further extension of wood paving, and praying the vestry not to moved that the resolution come to by the vestry on the 4th of March, declaring its determination not to carry out any more wood paving for a period of three years be
rescinded. The resolution having been seconded, Sir $P$. Laurie said it was outrageous to noake such a proposal as rescinding a resolution passed three months since. Wood paving was a decided faiture, and all those who were tell them that all the carriage folks were leaving Regentdanger of the wood paving. Earl Manvers said he was formerly in favour of wood paving, but his views were changed; and such was the degree of danger he felt con-
nected with it, that if he voted that day in favour of wood paving, and broke his neck in driving over it, he believed no conscientious jury sitting on his body long discussion the question was put, when there ap-
peared-for rescinding the resolution, 20 ; against it, 35 ; majority against wood paving, 15 .
Inquests.-On Saturday afternoon an inquest was held
at Woolwich, on the body of Captain W. S. Blount at Woolwich, on the body of Captain W. S. Blount, R.N.,
who comraitted suicide under very distressing circumstances. Two pistols were produced, one of then Btill loaded. Lieutenant Clavel, of the Royal Marines, deposed that the deceased was his brother's house in Greenwich Hospital on Tuesday evening, when he alluded to a cerHe circumstance which appeared to been acting as Commander of the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and from some cause was informed by the Admiralty that he could not have his commission that day, and was told ro, and during the cvening, he said
that he should demand a Court-Martial or Court of
Inquiry to clear bis character. Witness had heard the result of an application to that effect, and the reply was, the Board could not grant it. He had no doubt the deceased was quite deranged. The evening he spoke of, the deceased would not listen to any reason; he walked about in a state of the greatest excitement. He had no doubt that the disappointment was the exciting cause deceased had from the first announcement fallen off from a stout man to a mere skeleton. Mr. Payne, of Green-
wich Hospital, said he had known the deceased for wich Hospita, and he had successively held many appointments years, and he had successively held mary appointments amiable and honourable man, greatly attached to his family, and a strict observer of his religious duties. He missioned. Witness had no doubt the imagination that his character had been aspersed, had overcome the balance of his mind. A more excellent or amiable father, hus-
band, or man, could be rarely found. The appointment, if obtained, would lead to certain promotion, and he would not have been chosen at all except for his knowledge of
steam and his high character. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of temporary insanity
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 10, was as Central districts, 189 ; East districts, 199; South dis. tricts, 175 -Total, 848, Males 417 -Females 431.


## Flabimial Nefoss.

Aylesbury.- We lately noticed the erection of a monument to John Hampden on Chalworth field, the spot on ceremony of throwing open the monument to the public took place on Monday, in the presence of a great con-
course of spectators. After the ceremony a dinner was given near the spot, at which Lord Nugent presided, supRev. Dr. Hampden, Sir S. Hancock, and several members of the University of Oxford and gentlemen from the adjacent towns. A considerable number of ladies were also present Carmarthen. -The lawless depredators known by the power and influence in Carmarthenshire, and if they con tinue in the same ratio as they have done during the last ew weeks, civil power, as far as local authority goes, will be completely subjugated. Their proceedings during the pas the civil authority at defiance. On the day following the destruction of the Water-street gate at Carmarthen three men passed through the aperture where the gate had previously been, refusing to pay toll. The toll-collector previously been, refore the magistrates, to whom they said that Rebecca had given them notice not to pay They were fined in the penalty of 40 s. each, and costs which not having been paid, a distress warrant agains heir goods was issued. some bailiffs and constable were sent to exily ordered by Rebecca's disciples to return, which they readily did. The magistrates, determined to enforce the law, swore in about thirty pensioners as specis constables, who, together whilifs, \&c., proceeded on Monday week to execute the bailiffs, \&cc., proceeded on Monday week to execute the
warrant. They succeeded in making the distraint with iittle or no molestation, but berore they had proceeded a quarter of a mile with their booty, the sound of a trumhundreds of Rebecca's. Daughters, some of whom had their faces blackened. They immediately compelled the constable to deliver up the goods, together with all the firearms and other weapons of defence ia their possession. They then proceeded to demolish a wall belonging to Mr bad offeoded them, and they gave the special constables and police their choice, either to assist them in demolish the wall, or run the ris $k$ of being stripped and sent to town naked. The officers made choice of the former alteruative, and destroyed the wall, upon which Rebecca allowed them to go home. The above accounts, however, are far surrage, in which the rioters were dispersed by the troops At about mid-day on Monday, reports were brought into the town by persons from the Pembroke-road, that the ebeccaites were assembing were seen marching in due oot, and shortiy after cca herself, followed by about 900 horsemen and 8,000 or 9,000 on foot, marching 14 or 15 abreast. They entered the town by Sir Thomas Picton' monament; but previous to entering they don Lamas selves into two bodies, one portion pater-street, shouting and yelling. They carried banners, and were most of them yrmed with a short kind of pike, such as is used by miners, and many bad fire-arms. The inscriptions on th banners were in Welsh; one had "Liberty of toll, the Guildhall-square the two bodies again united, and proceeded to the Union workhouse, and immediately commenced a fierce attack upon the gates of the oute the workhouse and demolished the furnitare. Whilst engaged in this work, a troop of the 14 th Dragoons opportunely arrived at full gallop from Neath entered their horses dropped dead from down whilst attempting to seize the bridle of one of the dragoons. On the appear-
ance of the soldiers the mob began to fly, and on their atriving at the workhouse the magistrates assembled, and read the Riot Act, but on seeing the preparations to fire, the workhouse in the custody of the authorities, the troop, aided by another which had in the meantime arrived, having surrounded the workhouse. About 250 were captured, together with 60 horses. The magistrates committed the greater number to the county gaol the same night, to which they were escorted by the military. Crewkerne.-A remarkable case of infanticide has just come to light in this town. For come time past it has
been rumoured that a girl named Martha Clark, who lived as servant to a Mr . Alven, a person of indevendent property, and the son of a former banker of the town, had perty, birth to child of which he was the father, that he acted as accoucheur, and destroyed it. At an adjourned inquiry on Thursday week the girl made a full confession, inquir or atren was the father of rom wion it acconcheur: that he had twisted a twisted a bay. child, but heard it ery, that Mr. Alven had never told child, but heal her whe hare that be had buried the body in the garden. The magis-
 Assizes, Alven as principal and Clarke as accessary after the fact. Application was made by Mr. Alven's solicitors to the magistrates to take bail for his appearance, and bai to a large anount was offered, but the magistrates refused it
Huntingdon.-A public meeting was held on Saturday last in this town, in consequence of an invitation from Mr. Cobden and the Anti-Curn Law League to the farmers and inhabitants of the connty, to have an open discussion on the causes and remedy of the existing agricultural distress. The meeting was appointed to take place in the large room of the Mechanics' Institution, but in consequence of the nuubers brought together by the market held on that day, and the strong excitement prevailing on the subject, the assembly adjourned to the common in the neighbourhood of the town. Mr. George Rust was called to the chair, and was supported by the Carl of Sandwich and the leading landowners and farmers in the county. He opened the business of the meeting by reading aloud a note from Mr. Cobden, stating that a severe cold, which totally precluded the possibility of his addressing any public audience, prevented has presence and deputed to Mr. Bright the duties which would other gise have fallen on himself. After the disappointmen produced by this communication had subsided, and some preliminary discussion had taken pace as to the person who ought first to speak, Mr. Bright addressed the meeting at great length. He was followed by Mr. Moore on the side of the League, and by Mr. James Rush, Mr. Bower, and Mr. Day, in favour of the Corn-laws. A motion in favour of protection was carried by a large majority. It is stated that about 3,000 persons were on he ground, two-thirds of whom voted for the motion. On he previous market-day a meeting of farmers had taken place, when a committee was appointed to ascertain the declarstion was accordingly drawn up for distribution in very parish throughout the county, and in the course of weel the names of upwards of 1,100 tenant farmers were attached to it expressing their opinion that, while the present the landed interest remain they present charges whe foreign grower of corn without cannot compete with the foreign grower signed by tenant protecting duty. Liver pool.-There is no longer any doubt that the requent fires which have recently occurred in this town, were the work of incendiaries. On Tuesday morning a piece of cotton and lucifer matches were found inside the at-hole of a warehouse, in Dundee-street, and some pare ore have also been discovered in a warehouse in Great Howard-street, in this town, which had evidently been wlaced there with the intention of producing another conflagration. Happily, in both instances the attempt proved unsuccessful, in consequence of igmition not having taken place. Eivery elaries by whom the town is infested, but as yet without success.
Lynhr,-On Wedaesday the 14th inst., a young man of the name of Sangar, a clerk in the Lynn Bank, absconded with a large sum of money, the property of the proprietors of that establishment. He also contrived to pluder neightouring banking concern. Upou investigation it was ascertained that he must have taken away with him between 4,000l. and 5,000l. Intelligence a municated to the Committee of Bankers the City Police, who have announced twat the greate part of the missing property han bea
Manchester. The following are said to be the verdict and sentences of the courts-martial held last week, for the purpose of trying the soldiers of the 15th Reg., accused of mproper conduct in connexion with the late attack apon the Mancbester Police :--Sergeant Nolan, against whom there were three charges, was acquitted on the frst and third, and found Guity on the second; and was sen tenced to be reduced to the rank and pay of a private soldier. Two privates pere found Gulty, and each senwere acquitted.
Nollingham.-On Wednesday the 14th a public dinner was given by the Liberal electors of this borongh to Mr . Gisborne, their new representative. It took place in the exchange Hall, Mr. T. Wakefield in the chair. The ronm tlemen addressed the company at great length, on the circumstances of the late election.

Oxford.- The case of M'Mullen $v_{0}$. Hampden was brought before the Vice-Chancellor's Court in this University a few days since, on a motion for the admission of
the libel. Mr. Hope appeared as counsel for the plaintiff. Dr. Twiss, for the defendant, opposed the admission of the libel, first, on several technical objections appearing on the surface of the libel, such as the wrong title given to the court, and to the description of the party proponent, \&cc. After a long argument the Assessor ordered
the libel to be amended in regard to the first objections and took time to look into the numerous cases cited in regard to the substance of the libel and mode of proceeding. Lord John Hay, arrived on Monday in the Sound, Captaio from New York. She brought the body of Sir C. Bagot, the late Governor of Canara, which has been conveyed to Liver-pool.-The Breakwater Lighthouse, which will prove an
important addition to the public works in this port is fast approaching to completion. During the past week the third story of the building was completed, including the room, which will be the sleeping apartment, is in a for ward state, nearly the whole of it being dxy set at the Breakwater quarries at Oreston
Stufford. -The local papers
which the malignant influenza mention the severe losses county and in Shropshire. Mr. Taylor, of Thibberton, near Newport, occupying a farm under the Duke of Sutherland, has lost or been obliged to kill, since July last, upwards of 50 head of cattle, suffering from this
complaint, exclusive of the loss he has sustained by forcing others into the market from fear of contagion. The skill of the most experienced veterinary surgeons is said
to be completely baffled by this destructive disens to completely bafled by this destructive disease.
Warwick. - Earl Spencer, at his estate leighton, for some time past, has kept all the poor in the parish, so that the inhabitants are not troubled with poor-rates. His lordship allows his labourers in the
winter 9 s. a week if out of employment. The men are employed on his Lordship's estate hedging and ditching \&c., with a house, for which each pays a nominal rent of 1 s. per amnum.
Windsor.-Capt. Thomas Fernyhough, formerly of the Regiment, has been appointed Governor of the Military Knights, in the roon of the late Capt. Cumming. Captain Fernyhough entered the army in 1799, and was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor in 1837
Railways.-The following are the receipts of the prin$1,277 \%$; Eastern Counties, $2,607 \%$; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,098l.; Grand Junction, 7, $297 l$; Great North of Selby, 1,262l. Livernool and Manchester 4. Hull and minghain, 17.2522 , ; Brighton, 3,480l.; Croydon, $305 l$. ; $6,562 \mathrm{l}$. ; Manchester and Birmingham, $3,5881$. . ; Manchester and Leeds, 5,449l. ; Midland Counties, 2,776l.
North Midiand, 4,311l.; South Eastern, general meeting of the Brighton Company was held on for the purpose of electing th, Mr. J. Harman in the chair recrors of the company. The meeting was one of the largest of Mr. Bennett, of Brighton, moved that in the opiuion of the meeting the appointment of the new direcand that the names, addresses, and number of shares held by each of the candidates, should be sent to every shareadjourned to some future day. After some discussion on this motion several gentlemen were putin nomiaation, and a proposal for proceeding to the poll was taken as an amendment, when the latter was carried by a majority,
Mr. Earle, the representative of the Liverpool shareholders, making use of a large number of proxies. Considerable discussion, of a noisy and desultory nature
ensued; until at length, while the poll was proceeding, exception was taken to the Liverpool proxies, on account of their not being stamped. It was then agreed upon that the decision of counsel. The adjourned meeting was held on Monday, when the chairman laid before the meeting the opinior of Sir William Follett, Sir Frederick
Poilock, and of Mr. Waddington. It stated "that prozies were instruments of procuration, and, as such, reject these proxies, and declare the result of the poll according to the majority of the votes of the proprietors and that it was now too late to adjourn for the purpose of having the prozies stamped; and that nothing now remained but to declare the result of the scrutioy." The gave the result of the votes which bad been polled on
behalf of the on Tuesday last. They were as follow :-For Mr. Parsons 2,561 votes; Mr. Gilbert Henderson, $2513 ;$ Mr. Nash, 1,935; Mr. Rowland Hill, 1,939; Captain Kelly, 1,995; Sir Juhn Simpson, 1,210; Mr. Crowley, 1,$844 ; \mathrm{Mr}^{\text {F }}$. Mr. Ellis, 1,$200 ;$ Mr. Cooper, 1,028 ; Mr. Lee 991 ; Mr. W. Smith, $983 ;$ Mr. Thompson, 849 ; Captain 374; Mr. Mansfield, 86. The Chairman 'Mren Flood, the ten gentlemen at the head of the list duly elected, all of whom, with the exception orion-At Ahe special nomiof the Taff Vale Company a committee was appoeting inguire into the serious allegations made both against the
general conduct of the directors and the jobbing carried on by several of them connected with the contracts of the working of the line.-Th Ther articles necessary in the Dundee and Arbroath Railway Company was held at Dundee, on the 7th inst., at which, after some discussion, a resolution was passed declaring a dividend at the rate of $2 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for the last two years. The directors common with almost every ruilway in the kinge that, in Company had suffered severely in consequence of the depressed state of trade and commerce. The deficiency compared with last, amounts to no less a sum than $1,219 l_{\text {, }}$. ireland.
Dublin.-A meeting of the Irish Conservative Peers and Members of Parliament was held at the Earl of Wicklow's on the Thth inst,, at which it was unanimously
resolved-" That this meeting deeply deplores the present alarming state of Ireland. That they consider the multiIrdinous assemblages now taking place in various parts of Ireland to be dangerous to the pubic peace, and calculated well-disposed subjects of all classes in that country. That in consequence the ordinary occupations of the population are suspended, and the public mind kept in a state of painful the undersigned noblemen and gentlemen feel it to be their duty to declare, individually and collectively, their exertions, in co-operation with her Majesty's Government for the purpose of upholding the law, preserving the public peace in that part of the United Kingdom, and allaying Signed by the Marquesses of Downshire, Thomond, and Ely; the Earls of Devon, Wicklow, Clare; and 44 other noblemen and Members of Parliament.-A
of Conservatives and Protestant Loyalists, convened by of Conservatives and Protestant Loyalists, convened by
the Metropolitan Conservative Society for the purpose of entering their protest against the existing Repeal agitation, was held last week in. Dublin, at which numerous
resolutions condemning the agitation, and pledging th meeting to co-operate with the Government in suppressing it, were unanimously passed. - The weekly meeting of the clergyman addressed the meeting, and suggested an appen to force. Mr. O'Connell said he could not too strongly In the antuing in she shape of an incentive to force. legal and peaceable assertion of their demands for justice. viction conteroplated no other means; and it was his contotally repudiated the contemplation of any other. At the close he announced the rent for the week to be Chancellor has amidst protracted cheering.-The Lor of rumours are afloat as to the cause, the most current of Which is, that his Lordship leaves for the purpose of on Tuesday, Robert Lindsay Crawford was indicted for having returned from transportation. The original derry, 1827, for horse-stealing, was proved. The case urned oll a question of identity. It was admitted that had been subsequently pardoned and brought back, and died in Scotland, after he had commenced the prosecution of his claim to the Crawford peerage. It was admitted that the prisoner had been in New South Wales, where it was alleged he had gone voluntarily, and whence be had returnea to advance his claim to the peerage on hearing
the death of his father. After a long trial the prisoner was acquitted
Cork.-On Thursday week the Lightning, Government afterwards his flag was hoisted on board her Maj soo ship Malabar, under a salute from board her Majesty war in the harbour. The Cyclops steamer has also arrived, and the following vessels, it is stated, are ordered to that 8tation:-Caledonia, 120 ; St. Vincent, 120 ; Vanguard, 80 ; Inconstant, 36 ; Tyne, 28 guns. The Dublin papers add-"The official order for the assembling of the squadron states that it is for special service.
Clare.-The great Repeal meeting of this county took
ylace on Thursday week on the race-course of Ballycoree. Mr. Cornelius O'Brien, M.P., presided, and no less than 700,000 persons are said to have been present. At the He said," The Queen made no such declaration length E. Sugden attributed to her. As to the Queen's declaration, somebody had the kindness to communicate to mealthough, mind, I do not say she knew it would be done which I am truly grateful. He had it from her own lips, and I have it from him, who heard her declare in bis presence, that she never authorized Peel to make such - Peel, who calumniated bis amiable and lovely Sovereign, or the agitator, Daniel O'Connell, who would die for her? It is utterly impossible that the Irish peopleso determined -so animated-so well instructed in political knowledge- 50 schooled in adversity-so taught by misfortune-a people who know what an Irish Parliament Dr Ked before-can be conquered by their enemies." Dr. Kennedy, the Catholic Bishop, then addressed the meeting. He said, "Mr. O'Connell's only crime is, that loving his unhappy country more than he loves himself, his family, and his kindred, he has fearlessly exposed to
her, and to the execration of the world, the true causes of
her unparalleled misery, points to its only remedy, and the practead the way to ths peal of the Legislative Union and of the re-establishment of a national Parlament in I reland, I will only say, gentlemen, that if I did not firmly believe that, under the guidance of $\mathrm{M}_{1} . \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 'Connell, they can be achieved without blood, without crime, and without the slightest prejudice to our allegiance to our beloved Sovereign, you may rely on it I pould not be a party to the present agitation for their attainment

## 3lab.

 Ershilue, Manic, Cilthan, and Barons Parke, Gurney, and Rolfe, attended the House of Lords on Monday, to answer certain ques-
tions wbich hal been put to them respecting the law in cases of monomania. The quextions were in the foilowing form :-" 1 .
What is hlie law respection alleged crimes committed by persons
afflicted wilh insane ciulusiun, in respect of affleted with insane deliusiun, in respect of one or more particucommission of the ealleperdcrinne, the ececoser knew he was acting
contrary to law, but did the act conylained of with a view, under contrary to law but did the act conylained of with a view, under
the intluence of insuate delusion, of redressing or xevenging some supposed gricvance or injury, or of producing some supposed
publicic leenefit? 2 . What are the proper questions to be submanted


 under an insane delusion as to existing facts commits an offence in consequerice thereof, is he thereeof excused? 5. Can a
medical man, conversant with the disease of insanity, who never
saw the per saw the prisoner previously to the trial but who was present
during the whole trial and the examination of all the witnesses, be asked his opinion as to the state of the prisoner's mind at the
time of the commission of the alleged crime, or his opmion whe time or e commission of the allegeat crime, or his opmion whe-
ther the prisoner was conscius, at the time of doine the that he was acting contrary to law, or wilether he was labouring who aiffered from the rest of the Judges, first delivered his opi-
nion ; but the extremely tow tone it impossibe to hear moie than a few broken pplirases of of his
speech. He was speech. He was understood to say, that he regretted being called
on to deliver hisispinin, without having the advantage of hear--
ing the case argued by counsel excuse any man for the commission of a crinme ought to be that
wluch in wrong. The question put to the Juty in such a case was simply
that of guilty, or not guilty; but iin asking how that question sary to know the state of facts in respect of which that question arose, and these facts nust be presented to the Jursmen, and
they mant be asked whether on those partucuar facts they be-
lieved him, before the commission of the act for which he was hieved him, before the commission of the act for which he was
indicted, and at the moment of 1 ts conmiss incapalie of distinguishing between r1git and wrovg. There
were not any particular terms in which this
 who had heard all the evidence on that tuial, and who gave their
scientific opinion on such evidence, ile was underotuod to be of


 There must be every possibile shade of difference of facts in each case, and as it was the ordinary duty of the Judges to go upon
the fact, and after hearing the arguments of cuansel, they could
not but feel that it was dangerousto to make, without these gids, ary minute appphtication of the senve here to giving an answer to the abestract questions pro-
posed to them ty the House a and as all but his quel Maule were agreed in the answer they intended tod give the
House, they deemed it amnecessary to sive seratim, and they had therefore desired him (Lord Chief Justice Miudal) to express their opinons to their Lordships. The first
question which the House had called on them to answer was What was the law respecting au alleged crme committed by a trary to law, but where he dad the act complaned ot with tue
 laboured ubrier a partal delusion; and they wele of opinion dressing some injury the party did so act with the view of repunishable according, to the nature of the crime committed, if he knew that he was actiog contrary to the law,-by which expres-
sion they understood to mean the law of the land. Hhe second question was-what was the proper question to be left to the and such clelusion was set up as a defence to the indictment? left to the Jury, where the unsoundness of mind appeared in the course of the trial? The Judges thuaght that these two quesThe Jury ought to be told that every man was presmaned to be of a drtence on the ground of insanity, it musi be proved that the
party was labuang under the defect from suca a asease of the hind as not to be 10 a state to kinow the nature ot ine act, or, putting this question had been-whether the party had been capable of understanding the difference between right and wrong. This was certannly not so accurate a mode of putting the queshe was charged by the indictment. If the guestion with which With the expression, knew whether, what he was doing was right
or wrong accurang to the law of the land, the Judges thought that such mode of expressing the question thernt confonnd the thew the aw. But such an impresson would be erroneous, fur man must be taken to know the law. If the party was conscrous
that the act he was engaged to performing was one which he oo be adopted, therefore, was to settle the questit. The sole course time of doing the act, he knew that what he was so doing was wrong. This mode of putturg the question would be correctly acThe fourth question was, if the person was under an insane delvsion only as to the exising case, what consequence ought to
follownought he to be thereby exculed ; The answer to that
question must depend on the nature of the delusion. But making partial delusion, and was not in other respects insane, he must
be considered the same, with respect to his responsibility, as if be considered the same, with respect to his responsibility, as if his lle, and he killed that man m what he believed to be self-
defence, he would be free from liability to punishment. If, on the other hand, he killed a man in revenge for an injury which
he believed that man to have committed towards him, he would medical men conversant with the subject saw the person till the time of the trial, could be asked their opinion upon the facts they heard deposed to in evidence, as to
the state of the miod of the prisoner at the time of commiting know whether he was acting contrary to law, knew the a difference between right and wrong, or whether he was abouring under
any delusion which prevented him from knowing it? The Juctges were of opibion that a medical man could not, in strictness, be questinns involed the determination of were therefore fit only
deposed the decision of the Jury, and which would not be made a question of
for the out involving the decision of questions of fact, it might be convenient to put the questiox in that fornl, hough at could not be
so done as matrer of rygt, - Lorrd Brougham said that the opi-
nions of the learned Judges, and the very abie manner in which they had been presented to the House, deserved the thanks of
their Lordships. Mr. Justice Maule had expressed his rearet at their Lordships. Mr. Justice Maule had expressed his regret at
not haviog heard these questions argued by counsel. Generally
speaking, it was most important that, in questions put for the speaking, it was most important that, in questions put for the
consideration of the Judkes, they should have the great assistance afforded them by an argument by counsel. But it was plain that way abstract questions of law, the answers to which mghtt
assist their Lordships in their legislative duties. This had been done in the memorable instance of Mr. Fox's bll on the Law of the Judges to give their opmions on the matter of the existing learned Judges agreed, and one of then differed. It seemed nion should we delvered by one be the case, for the House then lust the advantage of knowing the individuat reasons which Lord Campbell expressed his sutisfaction that the noble and ask the Judges to ariswer these questions. These questions themselves into the pure law of England, and it was fit that the who might be calied on in their legrslative capacity to chang the law. It would be desirable to lave such questious argued a
the bar, but that course could not a, ways be pursued where the House requuren the assistance of the Judges to determine what
was the law. His noble and learued friend had stated one instance Where the opinions of the Judges were taken in this manner
but there was even a more recent instance, the Judges having been summoned rejoiced in the course which had been pursued. The answers given by their Lordsthips were most highiy satisfactory, and
would be of the greateqt use in the administration of jusitice
Lord Coltenham coucurred in the expression of therr Loreships Lord Coltenham coucurred m the expression of ther Lordships
thanks now given to the Judges. it was true that the duelges the bill not

## their Lordships possessed the power to call un the Juages to give

 as these questions had been. He had himself, whin Lord ChinefJushice of the Cimmon Pleas, conmunicated to the House the
ovinons of the Jucges un questions of this sort, framed with reference to the usury laws. Upon the opiunon of the Judges
thus delivertd to the House by him, a hill had been founded, and
bad atterwards been passer into al law.-The Lord Chancellor entirely concurred in the opinion given by ohner woble and learned
Lords, and for bimelf thanked the judges for the attention and Vice-Chancelsur's Court.-(Belore Sir L. Shadwell.)-
Astill and Others v. Mitchell and Others.- Mr, Stuart moved, on behalf of the defendants, who were certain freemen of the
borough of Leicester, to dissolve an injunction granted against from dipging or breaking up, or parcelling out in plots of garden grom digging orbreaking ap, or parcing out anishots of garden
groar the town of Leicester, which in the pard been allotted under an
mat inclosure act, passed in the 44th year of George M11., to the free
men and widows of freemen (during their widowhood), in respee of their rights of common of pasturage for horses and oxen, after the South-fields and Burgess-uneadows, or from otherwise deal
ing with the ailotment in such a manner as to interfere with the occupation thereof as a common of pasture. The inclosure act after reciting to the persons entilled to the night of common in the open tields and meadow, af a plot or parcel of land were
alloted to them un the fields in han of ther common rights of were to make an allotnient to the ireemen and treemen's widows
resident in the borough, of so much of the Sonth-iields as in tlie jualigent of the conamissinners should be a full equivalent and
natefacion for therr rights of cumen, whereupout their nghas dows were to cease for ever ant we exmminshed, except upon provided, that if any part of the anotment made to the freemen
and widows should consist of land capable of mprovement in
the the judgront of the commissioned and slonghed, and afterwarg fenced out with good ouk rauls, and protected with a ditch of
proper depth and width, and a quickset hedge. Nic madnage ment of this allotment was entrustra of from the fremen and orders, "as well for the dranning, loughng, culture, and atspo
sition of the crop, and laying down and sowng of grass, or other
 that the allotment should be sto ched, and the geteral manage
ment of the comnon plot, as shound appar to them must pruper for the advantage of the personssons made their award in the containing about 124 acres, whinch was immedlately land dow ingrass, and had been ever since enjoyed mature subject to the manament of the depu out interruption until Jannary last, when a scheme which had
been entertancd for sume tume anong the fremen was asature at a meetuig of the freemess and willows beld at the Townhall
for breaking up the greater part of the allotment into phots or to each freeman, or freeman's widow, for a garden, and a rent o to each freeman, or freeman's widow, for a, garden, and a rent of
ls. paid for every 100 yards, to create a fund to be applied to the
advancement of loans to the freemen and widows without inte-
rest the purchase of more land when convenient, and the accu-
mulation of a tund to be directed to the foundation of an educamulation of a tund to be directed to the foundation of an educa-
tional or charitahle institution for the bencfit of frcemen and reemens widows of the borough and their children. The aftidaof fremen resident in the borough, but that the right of depas-
turing cattle on the allotment had been rarely exercised by reason of a vast majority being too poor to keep commonable cattle. The scheme therefore of parceling out the allotment in garden widows, and a plan so benevolent in its object, and so qenerally beneficial to the body of freemen, was opposed only by about 170 , Who insisted that whatever the object might be it was contrary instituted the present suit to restrain the proceedings by injunc. thion. The argument turned entirely upon the cosstruction of contending that the deputies were suficiently authorized under down and sowing," and "sowing with grass and other seeds;" and especially ander the provision which entrusted them with
"the general management of the common plot as should appear to them most proper for the advantage of the persons occupying
the same; "to cullivate the allotment in gardens in conformity with the wishes of nearly the whole body of resident freemer and widows having rights upon it.-Mr. Bethel and Mr. Phillips supported the injunction, but were not called on to address the
Court.-The Vice-Chancellor said, he entertained no doubt upon Court.-The Vice-Chancellor said, he entertained no doubt upon to interfere by injunction to preserve the property until the
hearing of the cause. His Honour then read the recital of the act with regard to the righis of the freemen on the common fields, and the declaration that after the allotment by
the commissioners in lien thereof the right should cease; and observed that the obvious meaning of the Legislature was to take away certain pletes of land from the freemen and free-
men's widows over which they formerly enjoyed rights of common, and to give them a piece of land in lieur thereof, over
which they should continne to excrcise a right of pasture. The clause relating to the oak-rails and ditch, with which the
fence it in such a way as to secure to the freemen and widows
the right of pasturage. And looking at the other parts of the Act, His Honour thought, that generauy speaking, it had by ciently shown what was the view the Legislature took of the
matter, and especially in the powers given to the deputies, to consider the allotment as a piece of land given to secure to every
freeman his right of pasture which he had given up. The only used for garden-ground. The Act of Parliament enabled the deputies to make rules and regulations for draining, sloughing,
culture, sowing, cropping, and disposition of the crop, and laying made. But the whole of the Act must be taken together; and
the latter section meant, that if there should be a cropping or disposition of the crop, the land was to be so laid down as to be
fit therealter for pasturage. The "sowing with grass and other seeds" might be applicable to sowing with clover and balley,
but it did not mean to apply to such oowng as would yender the
ground unfit for pasture; and of the deputies would point out ground unat for pasture; and if the depatean of which, it a
Bome certain mode of garden. culture, by mans of
crop were taken off the land, it would still be fit for pasture, the was, as derined by incidental and express words of the Act, he
was of opinion the Leginlature never intended the land to be usad as garde. . ground. If any new method of culture could be
suggested Irom the reading of the Georgics at Leicester, to slow be glad to hear it; but at present he felt it his cuty to continue application with costr.
Court of ExGHEQUR. - (Custom House Frauds). The At-
torney.General v. Dearn. - This was an informaton filed at the instauce of the Customs Department against the cefendarit, who
is one of tine firm of Dean, Candy, aud Co., forcign sisk mer chants, carsying on an extensive business in Watling-street.
The proceeding was founded on the same transaction which
formed the subject of an information against Mr. Candy, which whi tried at the sittings after Easter Terin, and then reported in
this Pauer. The evidence in the present case occupied two day, but the facts differed little from those of the former trial. Tue and Another. - It will be remembered that in February last the
bills of Covent Garden Theatre announced the appearance of Mr. Gregory, the proprietor and editor of the Sutivist newspaper in that character on the 13 th February, and minconsequer ce of the curtain was dropped at the end of the second act. Mr. Gregory subsequentiy alleged that the uproar had been caused by hise account of feelings of anger they entertained towards him, fo certain articles published in the Satirist, and he subsequently in stituted this action against his Highness and Mr. Vallance, his
solicitor, to recover danaages against them for the injury he unity of realising the profits which he expected to obtan fron the calling of an actor. The cause came onf for trial on Tuesday and occupled the whole of that and the following day, several
witnesses were examined on the part of the plantiff, among Fitzclarence, Lord Beauniont, Count Balhyany, the Ear. of
Erril, Mr. Bunn, \&e. The chrefolject of theit evidence was to qubstantiate the fact that the phanntiff was a good actor, in addi-
thon to which, Lortis Gadiner, Belfast, Fitzclarence, and Beaunont, deciared their belief that the wives and dalughters of the
audience have nothing to du with the private character of an actor. Mr. Serjeant 'ralfourd replied in a powerful speech,
addressing himself particularly to this doctrine, and declaring hat the opposition to Mr . Gregory's appearance arose not from hbelier for hire. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the
lury returned a vernict for the defendams. The result was received with loud cheers by a crowded Court, wheh the Chie
Justice suppressed, desiring the parties to recollect that they Centhal Crimynal Court,-Giuseppe Azsopurdi, convicte at the last session, under the commission, of the wilful murder of
Roma Sluyk, a Dutchwoman, at Smyrna, was placed at the bar. formed the prisoner that he had been found guilty of the crintie of wilful murder, and asked luim if he had anythiug to say ocfore sentence of death was passed on him. The prisoner said
hat there were witnesses at Smyrna who could have disproved the charge against him, but they were not allowed to come. Mr his trial ; had there been, it would have been attended to. Hi counsel lad upon his trial takenan objection, on the ground tha his case did not fall within the proviaied, he, a British subject having corrmitted a murder in a foreign country, on a person who was nut a British subject. He (Baron Gurney) had reserved
the case for the ennsideration of the learned Judges. The Judge had met and had considered it fully, and they were all of opinion ruled. He (the prisoner), \& British subject, living under the tection of the British Government, was subject to the laws of

Great Britain, and he had offended against those laws by the murder Ge had committed. Sentence of death was then passed.
James George Howse and W. Curnelius Fuller were indicted with having feloniously stolen a plate-chest, value 2h, c.m12l., a quantity of silver forks, a silver box, aud other articles, counts in the indictment, laying the property in other parties.
The particulars of the case have already been given in this paper. The only additional evidence wrisney defending persons charged with what are called "pat up" felontes, who was now
confined in prison for debt, and on whom Howse had called in his Lordship's gig at the prison, and asked him if he could recom-
mend any one who could dispose of some plate for him. Dignum had answered that he knew no one why could be trusted in such
a matter, and advised Howse not to attempt it. Howse, however had persisted, as he wanted to make some provision for himserf.
The Jury returned a verdich if Grilty agdint Howse, and acquitted Fuller, Mr. Baron Guruey then pruceeded to palt
sentence. He said, that after a long and patient investigation, the Jury had been compelled to find himguilty, and he muat say,
that of all the ca alogue of crimes of a similar nature which he had ever met with, be considered this the worst. The sentence Poitct. - A case nearly parallel with that of the Steinber
tragedy, which took place some years ago, was brought under the consideration of the magistrate at Queen-square, ou Mouday. having his nead bound up with plaister, and his hands covered
with blood, was placed at the bar, charged with having, on that and his daughter, an infant of two years of age, and also to destroy himself. It appears that he lias for years past been
labouring under an impression that he would, sooner or later, come to poverty, and has, under that dread, twice befor
attempted self-destruction. About five years since he was observed to be in a desponding state of mind, but apparently
harmless. One morning he was discovered in the water-butt, it was with difficulty he was brought to a sense of consciousness. of destroying himself and children, and thus prevent the pos sibility of tueir ever coming to want. On Monday, he attacked
his wife and children with an axe, fractured the skull of the boy his wife and chidren with an axe, iractured the skull of the boy,
and severely injuriog the others, They were removed to Wet-
minster Hospital, and are likely to recnver. The prisoner hat been remanded for further inquiry.- Another case of the same
kind, butattended with fatal results, occurred at Greeawich on thursday. A man named Mee, a fisherman, murdered his wife and afterwards destroyed himself by cutting his throat
razor. He had for some t.me beenconsidered to be irisane


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PAXTON'S In what may be called an age of CyRCopedias, when the compress
sion of a great variect of information into one volume, in order to sion of a great variety of information into one volume, in order to
bring tit within the means of persons of af ranks, is so univerally
sought, it is evidently desirable that the Gardener, and those connected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as cother
classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, prior
 apparent s, since it combines the more essential features of a Bot hestides being of this comprehensive edescripition, it it ins eappecially
adopted for the Amateur and Floriculturist; who may, by carrying
Stap adapted for the Amateur and Foriculturist; who may, by carrying to his inspection, and immediately derive every intellimence respect-
iny tlie weculinatites or affinitecs of particular species which could
 sumsitant, and to all such ind ivididats, as se well as to every agent or
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Evening, at No. $b$, Cavendish-square, in the presence of the
sub-cribers. In consequence of the Legality of this Union beting questioned,
a consultation has been held by eminent Counsel, whlo affirmed its Legality, and have themseleses become subscribers. The
President anit other Members of the Royal Academy are al-o on the subscri,tion list.
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$\mathrm{B}^{\text {UTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES }}$ BE REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT. This CHURN being made SVsisirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given the the crean, by placing it
in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter coming in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the
facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

Price, carriage paid $\quad 258, \quad 35$,
Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, $48.6 d ., 6$ s., and 78 . Larger sizes made to order. N.B.- Thermometers and Batter Prints
supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes. Arthur-street, near the Monument; Riony's Brush Warehouse, No. 80, Gracechurch street; Liver mon and Son, Ironmongers,
No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAN, 19 , Wigmore street, Cavendish

BULB CUCUMBER-GLASSES, for Watering by
 BEE-GLASSES, 18. to $28.6 d$ each. Cylindrical CUCUMBER-
TUBES, frum $6 d$. to 48. each; PROPAGATING-GLASSES, Green, 1s. per Th. white 1s. $2 d$. per 1b. ; or $28.6 d$. to 248 , per
dozen; FISH BOWLS, from 1s. 6d. each; ditto, with liole in
 country, zcom
prompt attentin
I ITHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its Strength and Durability, forms an excellent coating for qualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Iron Fences, and it may be advantageously employed upon good Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured
in stone and slate colours by Jonn BazLer White \& Sows R.rman and
Westminster.

CORNS, BUNIONS, \&CC. confitence in recommendi, $g$ it as the most certain cure for all Callous $S$ Svelling on the Feet that has ever yet been invented
By the use of this Plaister immediate benefit will be found, and in By the sase of this Paister immediate benedt will be found, and in
a shott time a Radical Cure will be effected by gradually dis-
persing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely remving those persing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely removing those Sold, with full directions for use, in boxes, 18 , 1 dd, and 28, at
$\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{ANGER}}$ 's M dicine Warehouse, 150 , Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors thronghout the country
Remember -" THE RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNTON PLAISTBR."
TONIC MILK of ORANGE, a Delicious Cordial Stomach, creates an Anpetite, digests the Food, strengthens the Lungs, clears and improves tile Voice for Singing, enlivens the
Spirits, $i$ ippecs Nervous Debility, clears the Blood, nnt thus removes Pimples and Eruytions, while it combines with these
admirabloproperties the inestimable advantage of being the most
efficacious agent offered to the Public for beautiving and per.
 CinNTLRMEN on leaving home it the morning, or attersmoking a o a party or a bull, for its invigorating influence on the mind and
 Recipe of the Tonic Milik of Orange to Messrs, A. ROWLAND
and Sons, No. 20, Hatron Gamben, London; who have appointed Messrs. Barclays, Mond-ctreet; Mr. Johnson, 68, Corn-
 Duty included.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I am desirous of trust that the system upon which I condinet my busineess, and


 stanms, samples and List of Prices forwarded postage-tree.
Purchasers of 27 . value sent free of carriage 100 miles of 108 ,


COOKING UTENSILS with SILVER LININGS-At a cost of about one-third more than those
lined with tin, the chief advantages of the former being greater durability and cleanlinesg, and he impossibility of burning - viz,
diving a burnt favour to milk or any melatinous or farinaceons giving a ournt thaur siv mik, or any gelatinous or farinaceous
article of ford, the ILVER, by a recent improvement in the ELECTRO PROCESS, adheres so tenaciously to the copper, that no hent in cooking can remove it or any acids injure it. With
moderate care it will last for years, aud can be renewed at a noderate charge when necessary. J. L. BENH AAs considers this particularly important to the Army and Navy, and to families residing abroad, where the difficulty, of getting coppers properly
tinned is often very great. OOd articles can bave the tit removed and be lined with pure silver by this process.-19, Wigmore-
street, Cavend islis square. Lundon.
CAUTION.-Several Perfumers of apparent RespectCempt to int, for the sike of gaining a trife more profit, basely at
 the Complesion They copy the bills and labels of the original arti-
les, substituting either a firtitious name, orthe word "GENUINE" it is necessary, on purchasing either article, to see that the word re LAND'S is on the urapper, as follow, without which none

 Priee 4s, $6 d$ and 89.6d. per botlle. A. ROWLAND AND SON,
20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, is written in red on the
 "KowLaNlis"
and Perfumers. $\qquad$
LUFF AND CO.'S BOUDUIR PIANOFORTE,
 For tone, frepared for extreme climates. LuF and Co's. Pratent Piina.
firtes equally cheap. Pianofortes from hire from 24l. Instru. LUPF \& Co., 103 , Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury.
A REAL LUXURY for WARM WEATHER.wearing the same ciothing in the HOTTEST as in the COLDEST weather, are iuvited to inspect a new and much-approved
material for SUMMER-COATS, resembling the finest Saxo cloth, incormparably lighter, equally durable, and about half the
 regard a respectable a and gentlemantly appearance in opposition
oslang, vulgarity, and meanness. - Marde only by Teilor, Waterproofer, \&ce., 69 , Cornhill (eight doors from BishopsTO NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, and OTHERS, Ell-known NURSERY GROUND and GAKDENS situate in the Albion-road, Stuke Newington, with the Stock and Honses, and the Valuable Business arid Connexion attached to the same,
belonging to the late Mr. JoHN MLNNE, xecently deceased. For burther particulars, apply at the office of Mr. WM. BROMLEY,
forer

WANTED- - A steady, active man to superintend a NurShrobs, and He must be a good PROPAGATOR of Hardy Trees, years of age would be preferred. Testmonnals as to character W. H. Phitp, bookseller, , waunceston. - -. W ING FOREMAN in a Market Garden, and who will have occasionally to attend the Market. Unexceptionable testimoniils as to honesty and sobriey wid te required APppication,
tating the amount of wages expected, to be made to $\$$. LIVEsY,

W ANTED, on reasonable terms, for the Grounds of a PATENT MOW ING MACHINE. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ Direct, post-paid, to W., Post-

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.
AS HEAD GARDENER.-J. Rodgers, of middle A. age, married, and now residing with Francls Hurr, Esq., tanding. Direct, till the 26 th of June, to J. Ronge 10 years

A GARDENER, in a Nobleman's or Gentieman's A Yamily,- A married Man, aged 42; can be highly recommended by his present anh ornerfect knowled fe of exotic plants, nd of his profession in every department- Dircct to
Woon, Gardener, Loftman House, nuear Rochford, Essex.
A S GARDENER.-A single Man, aged 28, who has a Garden, Greenhouse, Vinery, \&c. Can be highly recommeudded by the Gentieman with whom he is now living.--Direct to A. B.,
at Messrs. CBANDLER's Nursery grounds, Wandswouth-road.
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{S}}$ GARDENER.-A single Man, aged 25, , who - thoHower and kitchlen-garden, and has gained several prizes from虽
A GARDENER.-A respectable married Man, aged A. 30 , who is a Superior Grape-grower; thoroughly urderstands Pines and lorcing in general, and has a perfect knowled ed rears ${ }^{\text {t }}$ character from his last Situation, which he has just left on

A S UNDEK-GARDENER, or single-handed.-A Cows and Poultry. A single-handed place would be preferred. ann have a long-experienced cliaracter from his last situation.
 A WhNER GARDEENER, -A young Meen Six , eary in ihe the wisiness. He whe to to acof pants.-1.irect to A. $\mathbf{B}$, , ft Messrs. CormAck \& Co.'s, Bedford
Conservatoris, Covent-garden.



# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 26-1843.

Manchester botanical and horticul-Patrons:-The Right Honourahle the

The Right Honourrine the Earl of Wlatos,
Whe The Rught IIOMI THE SECOND RLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL EXHY, Otcock, when Traizes will be awarded for the Be Best Specimens of
Tlorists' Flowers, Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Ormamental Mlorists, Fhionwers, stove and Greenhorse Plants, Ornemental
Plants, Hardy Shrubs, Herlbaceous Plants, Fruits, and Vegctables.

 artintting him at fivc o'clock.
apecimens for exhibition or countr, , addressed to the secretary, with instructions, will be withont chingec, and yeturnedt to the contributor.
list tix cin the Secer exy coltion must be at the Gardens, and Filowers, Fruits, and Verclables, not later than half-past nine classes, and all labelled withs their proper names, not atater thaul
cleven o'clock; after which time none will be allowed to be stace . The specimens must remain staged
when they will be dclis ercel to the Exhibitors.
$\mathrm{I}^{\text {ARNOCK \& }}$ \&ANLEX having a Stock of the


A renittance or reference to some house in London win Flomists to herranishy the eruecn dohager.

 readers sif thic Gurdeners' chronicte to their sclect Jist of the tisove elegant tribe or plants, which apyeared on the front adver-
be page of this Paper of the 2 th th tut. They are now ready to
be sent be sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a prst-office order,
to any part of the United ( Kingdom, upon the fillowing torm any part of the United Kingdom, upodr the fallowing terms:
12 fine show varieties, $125 . \mid 12$ extra fine and very supe. ${ }^{12}$ extra fne ditto The selection being left to Yovisir \& 16
$\frac{\text { Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, June 29, } 1843 .}{\text { MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA }}$
L UCOMBE, "FUCHSIA \& COME CO. beg leave to call the
 procuced, indeed, it is ato once a atmintted to be so by all who sec
it, who are struck with admiration of its noble appearauce. The Hlowers are exceedingly large, being longer as vell as broader
than those of any other Fuchsia, and are of a verry firm, thick,
wayy sus Plants winll be ready for delivery on the 1 tht of August next, al 10s. $6 d$. each, and will be sent by post, carefolly packent in tinn
casses. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken. Foos a full description of this Fuchsia, see Advertisement in the
Gardeners

R OYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.
 Rarnes, Gardener to G . Norman, Esq., Bromley, 15l.; 2, Mr
Pauley, White Hart, Bromley, $5 l$.
 Gardener to Sir E. Antrobus, Chearn,
seryman, I.ea-bridge-road
seryman, , , ,ea-bridge-road, $2 l .108$, ; 4, ,
to the Earl of Mansfield, Caen Wood,
tor Collections of 9 distinct kinds of stove and For Collections of 9 distinct kinds of Stove and Greenhouse
Plants 1 st, Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener to M. M. Smith, Esq.
Shirley Park, Shirley Park, $3 L . ; 2$, Mr. May, Gardener to Emanuel Goodhart
Esq., Beckenham, 2. Pawey, 1 l.
For Collectins 0 distinct kinds of Fuchsia-1, Messrs. Lane For Collections of 9 distinct kinds of Fuchsia-1, Messrs. Lane
and Son, Nurserymen, Berkhampstead, 16.108. , 12 , Mr. Gaines Nurseryman, Battersea, 17. ExTra: Mr. Catieugh, Narsery For a collection of Scarlet Pelargoniums-1, Mr. Baile, Florist, Hammersmith, 11.10 .10. . ExTrA: Mr. Baile, 12.10 s.
For Collections of 6 Roses in Pots-(Equal Prizes), Messrs. Paul or Collections of 6 Roses in Pots-( Equaa Prizes), Messrs. Paul
and Son, Nurserymen, Chesbunt, $1 l$; Messrs. Laue and Son, 1 , or Cut Collect:ons of 12 varieties of Moss Roses -1 , Mr. Rivers
Nurseryman, Sawbradgeworth, 17 . 10 s ; ; 2, Messrs. Lane and


 Coulthurst, Esq., Streatham, 11.
For Seedlinss Fuchsias -1, Mr. Sith, Nurseryman, Dalston, for
 For Seedling Roses $-1, \mathrm{Mr}$. Hooker, 12 .
For a Collection of British Ferns -1, Mr. Wood, Nurseryman For named Collections of Agricultural Grasses-1, Mr. T. Moore, Allany-street, $11 . ;$ Exira, Mr. Coates, Norwood, 108 .
For Collections of 12 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 24 pots-1, Mr Faines, 7 , $; 2$, Mr. Caticugh, 4. , grown in No. 24 pots $-1, \mathrm{M}$ r For Collections of 6 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 24 pots-1, Mr
Dobson, Gardener to Mr. Beck, Isleworth, $34 ;$; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Stains, Hoxton, $1 l$, , 8 .
For Collections of 12 Pelargoniums, grown in No. 12 pots-1, Mr
 Bell, Chelsea, , $l$; 2, Mr. Bourne, Gardener to Sir E. Paget For Collections of 4 Pelargoniums, , rrown in No. 8 pots-1, Mrr Hunt, $2 l .105$. $\%$, Mr. Bourne, . 17.10 . 10 .
For 6 Varies
 1, Mr. Barues, $2 l . ; 2$, Mr. Gaines,
ror sediling Calceolarias, equal Prizes, Mr. Standish, man, Bagshot, for llluminator, 10s.; Mr. Green,
tica,
For a seefiling Cineraria.

- $, ~ M r . ~ P i p e r, ~ B l a c k h e a t b, ~ f o r ~ P r i n c e s s ~$ Ror single spe
For single specimens of new or rare Ornamental Plants. -1 ,
 sonii, $2 l .105 . ; 3, \mathrm{Mr}$. Green, for Stigmaphyliam ciliatum,
$1 l, 10 s$; ; , Mr. Hunt, for Manctia bicolor, 1l. For Miscellancous Ornamental Specimen Plants.-1, Mr. G.
Clarke, for Pimelea decussata, $1 l$, 10 s ; 2 , Mr. Aypleby, pardener

 Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, $5 l$,
extra, Mr. Appleby, $2 l .108$; extra, George Cox, Esq., Stock well, $2 l .10$. 10 .
For single Specimens of Orchidaceous Plants. -1, Mr, Appleby,
for Saccolabium suttatum, $3 l, 10 s$, ; 2 , Mr. Mylam, for arfinc, ollection of 20 Cape Heaths,-2, Mr. Jackson, Nurseryman, Kingston, 34 .
For Collections of 15 Cape Heaths.-1, Mr. May, $7 l$; $2, ~ M r$ Brazier, Gardener to W. H. Storey, Esq., Islevorth, 3l. 10s.
Vor Collections of 6 (ape Heaths. -1 , Mr, Barnes, 3l. 10s.; Mr . Genrye clarke, $2 l$
Eor a Collection of 12 Species of Statice. $-2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Wood, Nurserg ExTRA PRIZES GVIVEN FOR subjects not included in th For a Collection of English Iris.-Messrs. Lockhart and Dancan, Seedsmen, Cheapside, lh.
For Collections of Ranuiculus.-1, Mr. Aust, Hoxton, 1l.; 2 Mr. Alexander, FHorist, Kingsiand, 15s.
For Collections of Pinks.
or N.B. The above awards are ready for payments, as arc also
those unclaimed for the previous Exhibition, upon application to the Secretary, at the Offico in the Gardens.

M ESSRS. VEETCCH \& SON having raised a consiare enabled to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the following moderate prices, viz.:- 106 per $100 ;-51$. 10.0 for 50 ;-and 30 s . per dozen. For the convenience of some purchissers, Messrs. V. \& Son M.MULLEN, Seedsmen, No. 6, Leeaden hiall-street. N.B.B. - A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents.
Exeter, June $19,18+3$. MR. LYNES NEW SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS. W M. Fing Petarg aniums raised by P. E. LyNs, Esq., and
 tions of the
pubished, and will be sent by post on applitcation.
Tinien road Nursery, Plymouth, June 2n.

F DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry LO and his Friends in eneneral, that his superb collection of are planted on each side of a walk, 660 feet long, and consist or
and vaieties. Orders taken for the plants whicn in bloom, and delivered in November next. Admittance Gratis, No Admittance on Sundays. Norsth Brixton.

FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGRR.

## 

SOPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Wharsantarniums to the notice of Amatcuis, and those scasont, terg tompetny, ot the Autumn the Exhibutions or the present exchuing varietles muscly nomulual, that they feel ansared the
list will ce found highty satisfactory to those who may
 passed Autumn Flower. They also feel much pleasure in announciug they have obtained the entire stock of an extremely
beautiful Seedling Cirvsanthemum, from Mr. Wells, gardener to the Rev.J. Burronghes, of L,meworu Ledpe, Norfolk. Tins sulendid variety, named "THE DCHE," was exlnhtited at the Norwrch and Norfolk Hort, Society's Exhibition, where it obtained the First Prize as the Best Seedling; it also cbtained First Prizes
shewn in the best Stand of 25 ; ditto, ditto, 15; ditto, ditto, 20 and the Judges pronounced it to be the best Chrysanthemum ever petals broad the colour, French White, changing to pure white, from four to four beautifully incurved, forming a perfect bation for sending out at $7 s, 6 d$. per plant, free of postage, to any part of

| Belladonna | Goliath ${ }^{\text {The }}$ | Mirabrlis |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Campestroni | Gourain St. Cyr | Perspicaum |
| Chancellor | Hero | Princess Marie |
| Chaugeable yellow | Imperial | Queen |
| Clustered ditto | Incurved Pink | Rosalind |
| Colonel Combes | Insignis | Starry purple |
| Conspicuum | King | Sultana |
| Defiance | Louis Philipe | Surprise |
| Duc de Caglioni | Lucidam | Tasselled Lila |
| Elegans | Madam Pompadour | Do, yellow |
| Fletchier | Magnet | Triumphant |
| Formosa | Magnis | Vesta |
| Gem Lotus | Marchioness | Wheeleriana |
| Golden Lotus | Memnon |  |

The above are now ready to be sent, free of postage, (on the The above are now ready to be sent, free of postage, (on the
receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the United King.
dom, at 129 . per dozell...-Great Yarmontil Nursery, June $29,1843$. () RCHIDACE FA and CACTI.-Any Nobleman or he above tribes desirous of possessiug a coltcction of either of them upon such terms as have never yet been offered, upon Hampstead-road.
A. PAUL and SON beg to announce to their CusROSES are now in FULL BLOOM. The Collection, which last
ROM enwn $\because$ Hn-tct. तf upwards of one Thousand Varieties, has ,r"es all the pewest and most interesting varieties in cultivafint The present is a farourable opportunity to suck as wish to can be selected, and the Plants will be delivered in November. Northerm and Eastern Railway, which distance from London is accomplished in the short space of half-an-hour; trains leavizgg
Sloreditche- morning, at 8 , half-past 9 , and half-past 11 年clock; afternoon, half-past 1 , fals-1t it , 3, a, and 1 \& frot 4 o $0^{\circ}$ clock. -

T UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., have now a few plants 8 they purchased from Mr. Smity, who raised at, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and gaiucd the Large silver Medal, and have propagated stock from Vic'iorla ribgia.- Those Parties who purchased many of which failed to germinate, wall now receive an equa number of fresh Seeds, gratis. These Seeds were collected so
 for disposal: but an early application for them is recommended a small number only having been just receivet (June 20) by Mr. HUCHSIA ST. CLARE,-A Specimen or tas MagniYoukle \& Co. have therefure much pleasure in refering the rearcrs of the Curdeners' Chromicte to the remarks made, ant
which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents' in last week's paper, as follows,-"Yovacl \& Co.-Nrom the spevariety; we have ncver seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near Eondous", 15 inches high, in 48 sized pots, at 10 , ind June 29, 1843 .「11OMAS CRIPPS, Fingularly beautiful Annual, NemopHiLA, "Discolbakis," (wh month, to offer. The flowers of this fine variety are a beautiful rich velvety black, margined with white
Plarts 2s. $6 d$. cach, or, if requesied, will be sent por post, without additional expense, on the receipt of 36 postage stamps. G. D. FISHER begs to call the attention of the NobiBERRY (raised by Mr. JAs. Trelic to the of above splendid STRAW Fruit, grod shape, and fne a far ure bearer, with large-sized Scarluable as an early kind,
 well-rooted Plants will be ready to send out the second weels in Spptember, at $8 \ell$. per 100 , with the usual allowance to the Trade.
N.B...See "Notices to Correspondents" Chronicle, June 11, 1842.-Limpley Stoke, near Bath, June 23, 1843.
H. COBBEETT \& SONS respectululy inform their Roass are now in full bloom. The Honstres Nunserf is within Trenss are now Malk of the Wokine station, south-Western Rail-
Tear, where all the trains stop.
$\mathrm{M}^{\text {ESSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS are instructed }}$




 sale ciatagues may ne had
TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others $\mathbf{M ~}^{\text {ESSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS are instructed }}$


 prior to sale, Catalogues may be had on the premisen, of the
principal seedemen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery, teytonstone.

## TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, \& Others

 TWO THOUSAND CAMELLIAS, FINE VARIETIEX OF M $^{\text {ESSRS. PROTheroe \& MORRIS are instructed }}$ premises, Kinmstland Nursery, Baults-Pond-rond, about the midale consisting of allt the approved kinds, in a thigh state of oultiva-

 Aremises; of the principal seed.
DUNSTABLE, BEDFORTSHIRE.
O AMATEUR HORTICUITURISTS, AND
M $^{\text {R. W. W. SIMPSON has received instructions }}$ M from Enw RD Burr, Esq, to sell by Auction at the Crown Inn, on Wenyssaf, July the 28 th, 1843 , as superior detached
Family Resicence, situate in the pieasantest part of the town, in exeellent repair, and possessing every convenience. Communicating with the hoose is a beauium Conservaiory, with fountaing
therein, a large Forreng House, containing Vines in full bearing
 with a large fleasure Garden, very tasteraly liad out, and Garden in the rear, divided by alofty brick wall, with Pine-pits and Melon. -rames theren. The Hooss cont tains capital Cllarage 9Bedromens. Deressing-ronoms, and Water-closests, The out Build ingss consist or doube and single Coach-houses, Stalled Stablings
for four Horses, woth Herness-room attached and Loft over

 piece of pleasure-ground, inclosed by an orramental Iron-fence,
and held on lease for an unexpired term of 47 vears from of Pasture and Arable Land adjoining. The above property is
 Hr. W. W. StMpson, No. 18, Bucklersbury, London

N
ATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE


 untronc Joserh Thompson, Esq
 The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its primciples and a years' standing, viz,

 Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in nex borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY This Institution is empowered by Special Act of Parliament (4ife Ast, cap. 9), and is so constituted as to afford the benetits o resent greater facilities and accommodation than are usually and its claim to public preference and support, have been prover Assurances by its extraordinary and mpprecedented success. Assurances may either be effected by Parties on thei Lives, or by Parties interested therein on the Lives of others.
The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a prny c.ty in reversm, which can by no other means be of 30 , who by t .e j , my ment of $5 l$. 3 s . Al $l$. to the Britannia age Assurance Company, can becrme at once possessed of a bequeath of his continumg the same paymant quarterly during the remain-
der of his hte, - a coldtion which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of sigat sillinNas weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realiz a capital of $1000 \%$, which he can bequeath or dispose of in an way he may think proper Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the PETR MORRISON, Resident Dire A Board of Directors attend daily at $20^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}$, for the despatc

COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers, IronSTEEET, LONDDN, and at ConNWALL ROAD, LAMBETE.


GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, 345 ; ; 20, 445.; 22, 50s 4 inches, $605 . ; 26,755 ; 28,885 . ; 30,1058$. each.
CAST IRON HICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, 55 . 9 d. each Garden Enyines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior

 Apglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling stovers. The above low
prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., made upon the mos mproved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined, Which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low prices, in consequence of the erresent depressed state of the ring Trade.
HOTWATER APPARATUS for lieating Hothouses, Conser-

 they have made during that time, C. and $H$. can with confldenc they have made during that time, C. and H. can with contience
undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most exten sive seale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their ow
Apparatus, they have affixed the following low prices: Aparatus, they have afixixed the
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch
(Larger Sizes in propo

## Ditto do. large do

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1 s , 3 d. per ${ }^{4} 4$
STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 ft. high, out of the ground, 6 f , ong, with nive horizontal bars, weighing ahout 36 liss,, 38.6 d. each. strong do. dees do.
ox Hurrles, $\&$ feet high
BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE FENCING at $8 s$, per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, $7 d$ d. each, The Improved
continued, and every other hind of Fencing, Fancy Wire work, \&ce. ontinued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire work, \&ce HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, \&c., 1

 SHow-Rooms at the Manufactory,
where every information may be obtained.

Rendle's tank system of heating
STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street London. Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticul offers most decided advantages over every other article hithert employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are orna mental in appearance can be mane connector feet long an by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus aftory wh the opportunity to persons in remote districts of
anploying this much approved method of heating without the employing this much approved method of heating without the
assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. Mr. RqNDLF, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and firnish
information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices fo
any size will be forwarded upon application to $s$. and $C$.

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H ORTICUUTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON Hon will take place on WEDNESDAY, July 12 , on which occasion
is Grace the DUKE OF Devonshire, the President of the Society, has kindly directer the cloors of his Gardens and Pleasure. have been admitted into the Society's Garden by tickets,

## 

## SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1843.

## meetings for the two following weeks.

## 

##  <br> Sloogh Pink and Hear tease. Royal Cornwal Horticulturn

(1.) IF all the leaves which a tree will naturally form are exposed to favourable !influences, and receive the light of a brilliant sun, all the fruit which such a plant may produce will ripen perfectly in a summer that is long enough.
(2.) If all the leaves of a tree are exposed to such influences, all its fruit will advance as far towards ripeness as the length of the summer will admit of; it may be sour and colourless, but that condition will be perfect of its kind.
(3.) But if all the fruit which a healthy tree will show is allowed to set, and a large part of its leaves is abstracted, such fruit, be the summer what it may, will never ripen.
(4.) Therefore if a necessity exists for taking off a part of the leaves of a tree, a part of its fruit should also be destroyed
(5.) But although a tree may be able to ripen all the fruit which it shows, yet such fruit will neither be so
large nor so sweet, under equal circumstances, part of it is removed; because a tree only forms a certain amount of secretions, and if those secretions are divided among twenty fruits instead of ten, each fruit will in the former case have but half the amount of nutrition which it would bave received in the latter case.
(6.) The period of ripening in fruit will be accelerated by an abundant foliage, and retarded by a
scanty foliage. Wenty foliage.
We submit these propositions to Horticulturists as the expression of general truths, which are applicable to all cases, and especially to the Vine; and we would beg them to ascertain experimentally whether they
can be infringed with impunity. We do not believe that any quite unobjectionable investigation of this point has ever been made; on the contrary, as far as our experience, or reading, or correspondence
goes, no evidence exists to contradict these stategoes, no evidence exists to contradict these state-
ments, which are founded on apparently well-ascertained laws. If this be so, the system of rigorous summer pruning of the Vine must be wrong; on the contrary, its leaves should be allowed to form in abundance, and that destruction of laterals at an early period, which is so much recommended, must be injurious; because all those laterals, if allowed to
grow, would by the end of the season have contributed somewhat to the matter stored in the stem for the nutrition of the fruit; because the preparation of such matter would have been more rapid; and because the ripening of the fruit, which depends on the pre sence of such matter, would have been in proportion to the rapidity of its formation. If we are not greatly mistaken, the early maturity and excellence of the Grapes obtained out-of-doors by Dr. Maclean, of Col-
chester, a vcteran horticulturist, well-known for his skill, is entirely owing to the large quantity of wood which he lays in during the summer, as early as he call possibly persuade his Vines to produce it.
It is a mistake to imagine that the sum must shine on the bunches of Grapes in order to ripen them. Nature intended no such thing when heavy clusters were caused to grow on slender stalks, and to hang
below the foliage of branches attached to trees by their strong and numerous tendrils. On the contrary, it is evident that Vines naturally bear their fruit in such a Way as to screen it from the sun; and man is most Whase when he rashly interferes with this intention. What is wanted is the full exposure of the leaves to the sun; they will prepare the nutriment of the rear it up into succulence and lusciousness. We therefore submit to our Horticultural readers that rigorous Lummer-pruning is wrong,
Let us not, however, be misunderstood. We do not suggest that a Vine should form all the wood it pruning that should be provided against by good winter gruning, and by rubbing off such buds as are not to those shoots which are selected to remain should be permitted to produce as much foliage as possible; tion of foliat, as the destruction of laterals is the diminu.
When foge, that destruction should be discontinued. When, however, branches have grown for many weeks, and are in the autumn beginning to slacken in
their power of lengthening, theory says it is then right
to stop the shoots by pinching off their ends, because after that season newly-formed leaves have little time to do more than organize themselves, which must take place at the expense of matter forming in the other leaves. Autumn-stopping of the Vine-shoots should therefore be not only unobjectionable, but advantageous; for the leaves which remain after that operation will then direct all their energy to the perfection of the Grapes.

This is, in fact, returning to the practice of the
Ati-

At dum prima novis adolescit frondibus ætas,
Parcendum teneris; et dum se lætus ad auras
Palmes ait, laxis per purum immissus habenis, acies nondrum falcis tentanda, sed uncis
Ipsa acies nondum falcis tentanda, sed uncis
Carnendæ manibus frondes, interque legendæ.
Carpendæe manibus frondes, interque legeddæ.
Inde ubi jam validis amplexa stirpibus ulmos
nde ubi jam validis amplexa stirpibus ulmos
Exierint, tum stringe comas, tum brachia tonde
Ante reformidant ferrum : tum denique dure
Exerce imperia, et ramos compesce fluentes.

## Which we venture thus to translate

But when the shoots with new-born leaves are gay And scrambling Vines are struggling into day, $O$ mur not then their first sweet taste of life With the rude edges of the cruel knife
But if the crowding shoots more room demand,
Just pinch them gently with judicious hand;
Then when with powerful grasp the full-grown
Then when with powerful grasp the full.grown Vine
Shall round the Elm its vigorous arms entwine, Shall round the Eim its vigorous arms entwine,
The steel no longer dreaded, trim the spray, Stop the weak shoots, and bend the strong away.*
injury of their milk. They should be in the house from eleven in the forenoon till four in the afternoon, or as long as the sun is very hot: they may have a lock of hay to amuse them, but they do not absolutely require it. The best food, next to grass, is a few beans soaked in water for twenty-four hours ; this increases and enriches the milk without giving a bad taste to the butter. When the land is extremely rich and highly manured, a second crop of hay may often be mown the same year; and if the weather is fine in October, and this lattermath hay be well got up, it will be excellent for the cows in winter; it should not be given to horses, as it is apt to affect their wind, especially those which are driven fast.
The making of hay is an important operation where there is only grass-land, and its success, especially in showery weather, depends much on the management of the grass. No minute directions can be given on this subject; but a few general cautions may be useful Rain will not hurt the grass while it is fresh cat and green ; decomposition will not take place till the vital energy is destroyed; or, as one would say, till the grass is dead: so that in showery weather it is not advisable to be in too great a hurry to spread the grass out from the swarth; it is as well to let it lie, and when the outside is dry to turn it over, without much dividing it, then to put it in very small cocks, laid somewhat hollow, that the wind may blow through them: thus it will bear much wet without being materially damaged. Never hurry the stacking in wet terially damaged. Never hurry the stacking in wet
weather, the hay will get more harm in the stack, when not quite dry, than it will even lying flat on the ground. If it is discoloured let it lie till quite dry, or you only make bad worse; for spoilt hay put up dry may still be palatable to cattle, only they will waste more of it; but if it comes out musty from the stack nothing will eat it, except when pressed by hunger. If the weather is very fine and the glass steady, grass may be made into hay, and secured in a stack in three or four days. The only danger is from over-heating, and it requires some experience to know when the bay is sufficiently made, and will not heat too much; the larger the stack the greater caution is necessary. These hints may be useful to many who are not conversant with the subject. We shall in another article give some directions about the proper attention to the quality and quantity of the grass.-M.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF COMMELINA

## CELESTIS

This is a half-hardy perennial of considerable heauty, and well worth a place in the borders of the flower-garden, where it will produce a succession of its beautiful ephemeral azure blossomas from July to September.
It is easily cultivated if treated in the following manner :-About the end of February sow the seeds in pans or pots filled with a mixture of sandy loam and leafmould, and place them in a warm pit or dung-frame. The seeds will soon vegetate; and when the young plants are large enough to handle, pot them off singly into sixtysized pots, and return them to the warm frame or pit for a week or ten days; afterwards admit air, and finally remove them to a cold frame or pit to harden, ready for planting out in the open border, which should be done about the end of May or beginning of June, when the danger from late frost and cold nights is over.
In planting, they must not be put in a dry or shaded situation, but in a warm and rather damp one; and in a rich loamy soil. They will then flower freely all the summer and autumn ; but, like the Dahlia, their beauty is destroyed by the first frost in the autumn.
The plants flower freely the first season from seed, but they display their delicate azure blossoms in the greatest perfection the second season, he Dahlia over the winter, which is best done in the following way:-When the plants have done flowering, and there is danger of the roots getting injured by severe frost, they must be taken up and placed to dry for a few days; then procure a box or some large flower-pots, and place a little dry soil at the bottom-(the best substance for packing all kinds of roots in during winter is dry sandy peat); ;-then place a roots in during winter is dry sanay peath soil-and so on
layer of roots, filling in between with until you have disposed of all the roots, when the whole should be covered over with a thick layer of any dry substance. Place the plants either under the stage in the green-house or in a frost, they will then require no more reachble until the following March, when they should be taken out, potted, and placed either in a warm pit or dung-frame, to forward them again for planting out

The roots will survive the winter in the open border if slightly protected and kept dry, but then they are late in starting, and through the winter like roots are taken up and The old roots may be divided, like those of the Garden Ranunculus.-George Gordon.

ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLV.
The Black Turtle-scale. Cocous testudo (Curtis). -The scales, as they are termed by gardeners, are perhaps the most troublesome of all the insect tribes in the Ireenhouse and hothouse, and there are few conservatories, I believe, entirely free from them; it will, therefore, be species. The scale insects vary so considerably in their
habits, that they may with great propriety be divided into three sections, which will form as many genera : lst, there is the true or typical Coccus, the female of which is covered with a scale, inseparable from the animali faLinnæus; 2dyy, a large number is distinguished by Bouché under the name of Asnidiotus, of which C . Nerii of that author and C. Bromeliz* are examples. In this group the females are covered with a scale, which does not adhere to the animal ; 3dly, those species, comparatively few in number, I believe, whose females are not furnished with scales, but are merely powdered over; they are very different, also, in not being stationary, but run about when full grown, as well as when young; i propose calling them Trechocorys (Running-bugs), type.
I have seen several species of Turtle-scales which belong to the lst section; they generally live upon the leaves and stems of plants, requ Turtle-scale (fig. 1) infests both sent to me as the Black Turtle-scale (fig. 1) infests bot

sides of the leaves, preferring the undersides, to which the females adhere, generally lying in lines along the midrib. On lifting up one of these fema hundreds of eggs and young ones were lying upon the leaf, and in the cavity of the mother: they were of a pale orange colour; the former were oval, cylindrical, and
shining; the latter were flat, oval, and like little woodshining; the latter were flat, oval, and like little wood-
lice; they were furnished with two fine antennæ, hairy at lice; they were furnished with two fine antennæ, hairy at the apex, two little black eyes, six legs, and a notcla at the
anex of the abdomen, which produces two long hairs or setre; the back is transversely striated with the lines formed by the numerous abdominal segments. They ran fast, and kept pushing about the eggs, which were only partially and sparingly supplied with the cottony substance so abundant in some species; they were also intermixed with the pale, empty shells of the hatched eggs. Fig. 1 represents part of a leaf of Brexia spinosa, with two of the adult females and a younger one between them; they are oval, very convex, dark-brown, and from their similarity to a tortoise, I have named this scale Coccus testudo; there is an elevated ridge along the back, with two transverse ones, the first being nearest the middle, the second towards the tail; the whole surface is finely shagreened with small white tufts scattered over the whole. Fip. 3, lighly magnified, the upper end being the tail. I have never seen it remarsed that the thates as soon as the youns hatch they are ready to ascend the plant, and consequently spread over the fresh and more tender portions. The underside of the scale bas a broadish margin, which is the body is concave, dark, with a purplish tinge, with six minute legs, and a largish lobe towards the anterior por tion, which is furnished with a fine proboscis. Fig shows a multitude of eggs, the young, and, the whicisin from a scale which has been removed
In Feb., 1841, I received a twig of a Mexican plant, upon the stalk of which were about 30 specimens of a similar Coccus, but the leaves were free from them; they were o a chocolate colour, somewhat oval, very gibbose, and had a fleshy appearance, resembling rather aphides that had been punctured by parasites than scale insects; the outside was shining chesnut-brown, with irregular punctures, and minute tubercles scattered over the surface; in profile it was very gibbose, being pyramidal truncate, the anterior surface nearly vertical, with a lobe over the apex the hinder extremity was more sloped off, and when removed from the stem the slender siphon of the rostrum was visible; I could also see six minute legs, the anterio pair moved about whilst I was examining the scale, and was the only evidence of vitality it exbibited; the four hisder legs were closer together, but obscured by the eggs, which amounted to 50 or more; they were larger than usual, oval, dull, ochreous, and shining. I could not detect either eyes or antennæ, neither have I ever seen the males of these scale insects. It is difficult to imagine how these immovable females contrive to get the eggs so completely under their bodies, unless there is an oviduct which is protruded from the anal suture, and directs the eggs to that position.
A third species 1 saw in vast numbers in July on the underside of the leaves of a plant in a hothouse ; they had swarmed over each other like bees, and being of a darkbrown colour were very visible; they were either round
and hemispherical or oval, with a smooth and rather shining surface, but, under a powerful lens, appeared covered with minute tubercles; the entire margin was a little reflexed, with a long cleft or suture very visible
beneath at the tail. On removing them there were a few small young ones of an orange colour, and an immense quantity of dirty white skins, leaving the egg-shells from whence the young had escaped, which at onc
this was a very prolific species.- Ruricola.

ON POTTING AND SHIFTING PLANTS.
MoCH, if not the greater part of the success in cultivating plants in pots depends upon a proper method of potting and shifting them, and this as much in the state of the materials employed as in the manner of employing them. But in vain may soil, situation, and treatment be consonant to their natures if care and attention have not plants attended to by Nature herself. But when we place them in pots, we give them an artificial habitation, and they then require of us artincial treatment First, the soil will, of course, be a composition suitable to the particular plan or plants to be potted; but of whatever it may be composed, particular care should be taken that it be not too wet nor too dry. If the former, it becomes, during the process of potting, a compact mass, which, contracting as it gets drier, leaves a vacuum between the exterior of the pod and the ball of the plant; thus allowing the free admission of light and air, which is, of course, anything but beneficial to the plant. If, on the other hand, it be too dry, it prevents for a considerable time the free passage of moisture to the roots, and it will often be found especially if the plant itself is dry at the time of potting, that it will suffer greatly ere it receive sufficient moisture to recruit the evaporation of its juices. Secondly, the pots, if not new ones, should be scrupulously clean; for obtained in turning the plant to examine or re-shift it, it would amply repay the trouble. But independent of this, a plant enjoys better health in a clean than in a dirty pot; and if no other consideration would urge to cleanliness, appearance would, I presume, decide in its favour. Thirdly, drainage should combine two proper-
ties, to allow free exit to the superabundant moisture, und to prevent the entrance of worms ; and although the latter object is somewhat difficult of attainment, we should seldom have to complain, if plants, when placed in situations where worms are likely to abound, were set upon a sufficiently thick layer of cinder-ashes, or some similar material ; cinder-ashes, I think, claiming the preference, as we seldom see worms attempt to penetrate them, if two abundant moisture, let the crock be placed so as to form an arch, with a few smaller ones placed round it, covering the whole with a slight quantity of moss, sufficient to prevent the finer particles of sol being washed round the larger crock, which would effectually obstruct the drainage, when the soil would become sour and unhealthy ; and, as a natural consequence, the plant would follow its example. Fourthly, the depth of potting should be regulated by the mark which uature points out, and which is always conspicuous in plants than when it receives its first remove from the cutting or seed-pod. To bury an inch or two of the stems of a plant is very injurious, although a practice of common occurcient spac careless poting. Fithiy, $m$ on no account le it form a kind of basin; that is, a hollow round the sten but let the soil round the stem be as high as the rima o the pot, receding gradually to a depth round the rim, agreeably to the size of the pot, the nature
I feel confident if these few simple rules were followed, many plants which we now see dying, or at best, barel vegetating, would be vice versá- Tyro.

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXVII

The greatest triumplh which gardeners have achieved the manaremen of plants is that by which almost innumerable and very beautiful varieties of flowers bave been raised from the weeds of our fields, as in the Hearts ease and Tulip; and what, in exotics, are comparatively iittle better, the single Dahlia, the Dianthus, Pelargonium, and several other genera. This is effected by what is Which process the properties of dissimilar but allied species (and in popase that the seedling produce will partake of the character of both parents, and the flowers be frequently superior to either.
Nature, unaided by art, has accomplished much, and has produced the Golden Pippin Apple from the Wild Crab, and the Damson and other Plums from the common Sloe ; yet it must be confessed that art, properly directed, has effected and will effect more in a few years, than nature, dependent upon accidental circumstances, would do in a long lifetime. As an operation to fill up the leisure hours of the lady gardener and amateur, $\mathbf{I}$ do not know anything more pleasing; for there is something akin to creative power in it, as we are bringing new forms into existence; and though all the offspring may not be equally interesting, some may be very pretty, and others superlatively beautiful. No one but a parent can have parent's feeling' is a trite saying and certainly pleasure of an enthusiastic florist in viewing a first-rate flower of his own raising, amounts almost in some cases to a species of jdolatry.
To explain the method of artificial fertilization, it will be necessary to offer a few remarks on the formation of fiowers. In all flowers, when divested of the petals or
corolla, there will be found standing in the centre, and
attached to the flower-stalk, -of a Fuchsia, for illustra-on-a small pin-like substance, which is called the pisthum, or female organ, and surrounding it a number o horter pins of various lengths, with rather large heads, which are called stamens, or male organs. A slight xamination provided for the multiplication of the different ature farina falls from peci mon in others is depo ifed there by an elastic force in the filament, as is exemplified in the flowers of the Kolmia. The pistillum consists of three parts, viz., the ovary, the style, and the stigma, and has been likened to a column, as the first will represe the pedestal, the second the shaft, and the which are called the filament, anther, and pollen or farina sof mealy powder which the anther throws out, and which, when it falls upon the stigma, or top of the pistillum fructifies it, and a production of seed is the consequenc Now, when gardeners wish to produce hybrid or cresspland seed from of their stamens, and proceed to fertilize the stigma with farina taken from some other plant: thus, if I wished for a family of plants between Fuchsia globosa and F. Venus victrix, I should take the stamens from the flowers of the latter directly the flowers were open, and fertilise the stigma with farina taken from F. globosa, and the result would probably be plants resembling F. globosa in habit, and partaking of the colours of venus victris in the flowers, as the hadit of the plant generally resembles the male parent, and the flowers those of the female ; and for this reason particular attention should be paid to the choice of parents, if we wish to make decided improvements in the habits of our plants. After the stigma is fertilized, it should be guarded from the contact of honey-seeking insects by a muslin bag placed over the flower, or by keeping the plants in a pit or frame covered with strong gauze or fine canvas. The best instrument to convey farina from one plant to it iner is a camel-hair pencil, and the best time to apply and the the morning, when the flower isule make assurance doubly sure, it is well to apply the pollen for several days successively.

As it is reasonable to suppose an highly-organised seed will produce a stronger plant than an improperly ripened ne, no plant should be allowed to produce more than six pods of seed, and no flowers after the seed-pods begin to well, but should be encouraged, by proper attention, to grow as healthily as possible.
Where it is inconvenient to fertilize the flowers, as in Heartsease, and many other plants, none but the very best kinds should be allowed to produce seed, as it is seed from the six best Hearts from six ould produce more good flowers than the seed from six hundred indifferent kinds.-W. P. Ayres.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.
Manures: Guano.-I have used Guano on strong brick-carth at the rate of 30 cwt . per acre, with consider able advantage, as you will see by the accompanying Pea and they are all much of a size in the row. It was applied after they had grown about 12 inches. I mention this act, as there appears amongst your correspondents con siderable doubt as to the maximum of quantity in Guano Less than the above would kill grass, and no doubt would be dangerous on hot gravelly solls, or even on undraine clays thatywond cake near tue surface. I have applied more than a ton and a haif per acre on my hower-garden, in addition to considerable quantities of Bone-dust, Soot, Salt, and Nitrate of Soda; and the extraordinary luxuriance of their growt and the size of the fowers ha apply it before or during rain, and not to allow it to touch the foliage. My Potatoes and other vegetables appear to like the Guano. On 8 acres of Oats, on recently-draine strong land, I have used 4 cwt . of Guano per acre on 3 acres. In both cases the crops look well, although on poor exhausted soil after Wheat ; but where the Salt is added, there is a vast superiority, altbough that part o he fu wo The diference is percentible a quarter of a mile off. The difer porme the anotho fiell Oats, Salt and Go Guano, the Corn looks walthy but far inferior to that manured with Guano. Two stetches, on whicl were neither Salt nor Guano, look yellow, miserable, and thin.-F.J. M. [The Pea sent was in a state of wonderful streng th . axuriance, and appears to be commencing to bear fave my Asparagus.-I followed your advice, and gave m Asparagus plenty of salt much to their advantage quantity and size; but previously mine were quite gre but all through. This year there was very little green, balt the white was quite tender and good to eat. affect it thus?-I. B. H. [We apprebend not and the' want of colour was owing to the cold dark spring. $]$

Cultivation of Water-cresses.-I observed a paragat in your last Number upon the "Cunvai is rery good: cresses, which I have not the least doubt is very goon but as it is not in the power of many to gha mem ind way, not having a spring of wath I will simply state the way in which every one has the means of adopting years, a plessesses ever so small a garder. I have no kitchen-yarden, but a border for flowers by the side is a north wall, and as I could not get these to do as wight I could wish, it occurred to me that Water-cresses migh succeed. About the beginning of May I prepare a piecon of ground, 8 feet by 3 , with rather rich soil; I then pron

* Vide Gard. Chron., vol, 1., P. 131; figs. 3 to 6,
cure two-penywworth of Cresses, make them into cuttings about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches long, caring little about their having roots, plant them about 5 inches apart, water them to set them dry. Thepeat the watering once a day if the weather be have grown a few inches, the shoots want a little pegging down at first; they take root at every joint which touches the ground'; and in this small space I can gather a good dish every day for about five months, with leaves as large as any of those which appear in the markets, and I think
if there is any difference, with a better flavour.- $W$.
Mawthorns.-One of your correspondents complains that his scarlet-blooming Thorns have produced white Iowers this year. This is raiber a common occurrence. saw, and gathered the berries. More than half the plants saw, and gathered the berries. More than half the plants
from this seed proved to be the common Whitethorn. from this seed proved to be the common Whitethorn.
One of the finest of the others, in a few years, produced a One of the finest of the others, in a few years, produced a very abundant bloom of perfectly white flowers, without
any leaves. I removed it to an opposite aspect, and it recovered its foliage, but the blossoms have never resumed reconered its fol tage, but the beassoms have never resumed even a tinge of their former beauty.
scarlets had a small branch with eight bunches of flowers, one half the number were pink, and the others a vivid
scarlet.-J. $B$. Bearlet, $B$
Pettigrew," have "J.Wighton" relative to Bees. The former asks who first put the question which led to the various things in dispute, - "Whether we have or have not proved
that Bees' eggs are transmutable?" What I have gathered from both is little more than what is related by Huber and others. "W.," however, don't believe like "P." and others, that the grubs which ought to produce work-
ing-Bees, are metamorphosed by "Bee-pap" (Royal jelly. " "P." mentions a change in the geeder, - a thing
foreign to the sabject, for working-Bees are considered to be Queens in an undeveloped state. Like "W.," I doubt 1he accuracy of " 110 lbs of run-honey from a hive in one hive from which such great produce was the size of the "the add which such great produce was obtained, than of the curess of the person that squeezed the honey out 1radiction: run and squeezed honey are not the same. Perhaps "P." will explain this ; also how to make Bees fill a large hive as soon as a small one. "W." goes too far when he says that "P." "got his knowledge of the Queen Bee's age as some get their accounts, from a Ready author that mentions it. Indeed, the fact of her repeatedly removing renders it difficuit to fnd out. However, 1 have read or heard of one that lived several years; she version how Bees' eggs are hatched, and observes, that none are hatched except they are set upon." In cold where their eqgs and brood are but when otherwise, their eggs are hatched by what "W." calls "the heat in the hive." "P." mentions that "almost all Queens are the year than August, the Bees would be nonplussed, for they have no eggs to be metamorphosed into Queens., general, Queen Bees appear from about the 1st of May to the end of June, and strong colonies contain eggs at Asparagus.--In your Leader of June 10 ,
from some papers of Mr. Beaton, who says quote Asparagus is as hardy as the Oak. I think, Sir, this must be received with some modification. That there is to protect it, is most true ; but if the beads come in contact with frost, death will be the certain result. My beds of Asparagus bave suffered very severely this last winter from being too bare of soil. One-fourth of the very finest roots were quite killed by the frost. The rains must have
washed the soil from off the heads, and the frost killed Washed the soil from off the heads, and the frost killed
them. I must also state, that early in the spring some heads pushed a few nice shoots, and that during a frosty night they were quite killed. Are my remarks likely to treat the Asparagus as a hardy Oak? If so, you will perhaps state what I have experienced,-Discipulus.As Asparagus is a native of England, it is not likely to be very impatient of cold. When growing it is no doubt
tender, and so is an Oak; for who has not seen the tre tencer, and so is an Oak; for who has not seen that tree With all its young shoots killed back by late frosts? We understand Mr. Beaton to mean that it is hardy in the winter, and does not require much protectiou at that
time. We are, however, much obliged to our correspondent for producing this explanation, as it is by no
means improbable that the, observations of Mr. Beaton Deans improbable that the, obse
may have been misunderstood.]
Mout $10_{2}^{*}$ Kill Grubs - As insects of all kinds are likely while to mention that, finding my Cabbages very murh eaten last yeur by the Grub, I scattered a small cquantity Which entinely destroyed all those that were hatched; This I repented two or three times during the season with. the most perfect success.- $k$. Titanin.
Night-scented Flowers. - I have frequently observed Daphne Laureola and Habenaria bifolia, which ordinarily, are not fragrant in the day-time, if gathered and laid aside till they are flaceid from want of moisture, become so. We (if we mappose they acquire the quality of diurnal fragrance Would it not be a more probable inference that they lose by this treatment their natural power and property of arise from the Does the scent of the flowers in question

Does not essential oil usually volatilise by heat? If so, then either the essential oil of these night-scented flowers forms an exception, or else it volatilises as soon as formed, and that under some peculiar conditions, perhaps of light,
electricity, or atmospheric influence, which evening alone presents. These are crude suggestions; but the facts stated appear to indicate that "the exhalation of carof the problem. not likel
Bees. - I find that Mr. Golding has noticed my reinarks on Mr. Rochet's observations on the fortifica. tions of Bees a la Huber, which appeared in the Chronicle of April 22d. To convince me that I am wrong, he refers me to p. 379 of the "Honey Bee." In the volume pabsubject in dispute, but was a little surprised to see, at p. 372 , that "Bees may frequently be observed to roll their into two masses, which they dispose of in the usual way." This happens to be one of the things which I noticed in Mr. Rochet's observations. It is useless for me to repeat what I said respecting it. But as Mr. Golding says assistance" author of the 'Honey Bee" his unwearied mealy Bee story which led to Mr. Rochet's version of it. Mr. G. adverts to his Bees once closing, or " making suspect that that was one which the Bees did not enter at I have a Polish hive myself, having 6 feet of comb; and the Bees endeavoured to make fortifications, or, to be plain, to close the holes they do not enter at. But this holy accords with their habits of blocking up all draught holes, especially in the top of their dwelling. I admit and to common entrance to a hive is ames reduced, and, to appearance, like that mentioned by Mr. G.; but
that only happens when a part of the combs, or rather propolis, falls down, and the Bees form ways through it. The same may be seen on the floo of a hive. I am aware that much might be brought against what I have said, even the authority of "the ever-amusing Mr. Jessie."
But $I$ ask, if such a power 'resides in Bees to close their But I ask, if such a power 'resides in Bees to close their door against their enemies,-how is it they seldom do it? and why do they strive to enlarge their door when it happens to be reduced, if their enemies are about? These facts do not argue much in favour of great instinct in Bees regarding self-preservation. I now notice Mr. G.'s statement, viz,- - "Among the many apiarians, correspondents of the Gardeners' Chronicle, some of them, if they persevere in their apiarian researches, will see cause to modify certain premature opinions ;" and he farther observes, - "There is no one whose general views so nearly accord with my own as those of Mr. Wighton. formerremarks ; be that as it may, whatever opinions I have advanced relative to Bees are from careful observations at the apiary. Huber is wrong ; there are not two kinds of whorking Bees-wax-workers and sculptors. I may observe, niew of noticing what I consider to be wrong, and not with any view of finding fault with one to whom we are much indebted for our Bee-knowledge. By-the-by, I question if such would have been the case if it had not been for Burnens, who was Huber's servant and friend, and assisted him in his unwearied researches respecting Bees. In short, he was everything. Huber himself says of him, "I must share the honour with him:" and an able writer mentions, "It is only right that this faithful and intelligent man should share whatever of earthly mmortality belongs to the name of his master. Perbaps some as December, 1831.-J. Wighton.
Hot-vater Apparalus_I think it is very little known that a Hot-water Apparatus should be filled with hard water, not rain-walphate former deposits a thin coating tion of the iron pipes,-the latter, on the conevary oxidaoxidates the iron, producing a sediment of rust of a quarter to half an inch thick.-Flora. [But, then, some hard water will throw down such large quantities of sediment as will prevent the action of the fire altogether.]
Bees.-Permit me to thank Mr. Wighton for his kind notice of my recent inquiry respecting two stocks of Bees, which a purchaseत last autumn, und described as one strong, and one weak; and that I had discovered, as the spes and swarmed the weak one had become the 24th, and 29th June ; while the strong one had 1eco 24th, and not swarmed at all strong one had become weak I jish sow to add all. Respecting this latler Wighton's (or any other skilled in Bee management) kind attention- About a fortnight since, I perceived in the morning early there had been a slaughter of the drones curing med night, which were ying dead about the
entrance and under the front of tie live, in great numentrance ad it appeared to me, too, that there were very few of the other Bees left, and these in a very wenk almost torpid state. Oa Saturday evening lust, I turned up the Live, and found the colony either deserted or defunct-at any rite, there were no live Bees, and not more than a dozen or a score dead ones. What can have
occasioned this? I have described those two stocks as strong and weak; now strong and weak are vague indefinite terms, and it occurs to me that I may have been deceived. That which I supposed was strong has nine regular well-formed combs, full to the bottom-1 mean that the live is filled with these combs, but not a full of combs, with a numerous family of Bees, and perhaps a small quantity of honey, may have induced the
chase, and that the other-the weak one-might have had a smaller quantity of comb, but tolerably filled with honey, which might have led me to the conclusion that it was a poor stock; but having been, as I before stated, more liberally fed, has become vigorous, swarmed three times, and is vigorous still; while the other, for the reasons I have given, has died, or flown away, from mere want. Would Mr. W. advise me, supposing I should have another swarm, to take out every other comb, and house them in the deserted hive? It appears quite sweet and clean, and it has occurred to me that this would save the young and late colony the time and labour of building combs for themselves.-A.J.S.

Potatoes.-In your last Number, page 413, "R. R. R." mentions the fact of his Potatoes, to the amount of onethird of his crop, producing tubers without foliage, but plant not say when he planted tiom pianted, by way of trial, last Nalnut-leaf Kidney as I suppose it to be. Of the Ash-leaf perhaps one-fourth failed, as mentioned abore; of the Walnut leaf not abore one in forty. I planted the Ash-leaf again in March, and not one has failed thus it might be the weather, or it might be the kind. Is the Ash-leaf getting to be an old yariety and therefore subject to disease? Some future day I hope to send you the results of planting Potatoes in November; for though no new practice, it may be new to many, as it was to I have reaped from the Gardeners? Chronicle much intruction amsement, it adds to the incesant in of a practice, and in winter it gives hope and matter for thought as to all coming crops. Through it I obtained from the exemplary liberality of Dr. Bevan, the yellow Kidney Potato of Mr. Knight which grows beautifully and has plenty of leaves, as I hope it may have of tubers. This led me to read Dr. Bevan's "Honey Bee," a capital book, and anything but. Bevans honey Bee, a capita know, the fates and merits of two or three seedling Potatoes of Mr. Knicht's, which were growing in the Society's garden at Chiswick about a year since.-S. $\mathrm{S}_{0}$. Norwich. [Which seedings ?]
Black Nemophila.-Mr. Ayres, in his weekly instructions for the "A mateur's Garden," makes mention, a mongst other annuals for sowing at the present season, of a new black Nemophila, stated to have been raised from N. atomaria, by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley. This I beg to say is incorrect, as it first originated from N . insignis, in the garden of a Clergyman, a short distance from this place, about four years since. Shortly after it flowered, a drawing of this singular freak of nature was commenced by the lady of this clergyman, for the purpose of transmitting it to Mr. Harrison, conductor of the "Floricultural Cabinet," but in consequence of the indisposition of the artist, it was for inished. This spring, however, I forwarded a figured it in the Cabinet for the present month..-Thomas Cripps, Tunbridge Wells.
Vines.-In my opinion the failure in Mr. Querill's hines may be attributed to the difference of temperature berween the house and border; the same circumstance some happened, though in a less degree, to my yelf. T have every year since they were planted the leaves have at first shrivelled in a similar manner to those of Mr. Querill's Vines; but this year they haye been much worse, and as the border is a new one and well drained I cannot assigu any cause for it but the one $I$ have mentioned; for as soon plants havecomes powerful enough to warm the border lisl phane of effectually overcoming the evil, but would suggest to Mr. Querill keeping his house lower in temperature, covering the border during winter, but particularly from the time he commences forcing, and not forcing so early.

Ancient Price of Agricullural Labour.-In the year 1352, twenty-fifth of Edward III, wages paid to haymakers were but $1 d$, a day; a mower of meadows 3 d . a day, or 5 d . an acre; reapers of corn, in the first week in August 2d., in the second 4d., per day-and so on until the end of the month,-withont meat, For threshing allowance, finding their own tools. For hreshing a quarter of wheat or rye $2 \frac{2}{2} d$. a quarter of beash, peas,
barley, or oats, $1 \frac{1}{4} d$. By the thirteenth of Richard M ., A.D. 1389, the wages of a bailiff of husbandry $13 s .4 d$. a year, and his clothing once during that time, at most ; a carter, $10 \mathrm{~s}_{\mathrm{o}}$; shepherd, 10 s. ; oxherd, $68.8 d_{\text {. ; }}$; cow herd, 6s. 8d. ; swinehera, Gs.; a wohs 7s. From a day-labourer, $6 \mathrm{SA}_{\mathrm{o}}$; a driver of ploughs, 7 s . hrom this time up to the twenty-third of Henry N. the price of labour was fixed by the jus 1444, twenty-third Henry bandry were 20. price of $5 s_{0}$, $20 s_{s, \text {, }}$ and clothing, $4 s_{\text {. ; common servant of }}$ husbandry 15 s ., clothing, 3 s .4 d . ; woman servant, 10 s ., clothing, 4. In time of harvest, a mower $4 d$. a daywithout meat and and drink, 5 de ; a woman labourer, and other 解, $2 d$, a day-withont mean a day. By the eleventh Henry VII., 1496 , there was a like rate of wages, only with alittle advance.- $A$ Quiet Observer.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

stated in our Report of last week, that Messrs. Lockhart and Co of Cheapside, obttained the Keek, that Messrs. Lock Eatr and Co.,
lection of Ranuxculusian Mcdal for an excellent coil-

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON.
28.-The Second exhibition of this Society took


Wind, and a heavy shower of rain in the afternoon. The visitors
were mor enumerous than on the lastoccasion. Inconformity with
orever our previous practice, we shall merely speciry tose piants which
were not at the Chiswick cxtibition observing that there were
a cood many specimens present which had been at Chiswick on the 1 th. The things which struck us as most remarkable were
tome of the Heaths, which were spledidily mown; a very noble
sowe cher plant), from Mr. Mylam, gr. to S. Rucker, Est., Wands-
 very fine new Fuchsia, called Queen Victoria, from Mr. Smith, fiowers, with a rich purplish corolla, and appears to be one of the
best and most distinct kinds yet made known. Among the col lections of plants, therer was one from Mr, Brarnes, fr.t to G . W, W,
Norman, Esq., of Bromley, containing some excellent plants,
 state ; Elichrysum proliferum, singularly luxuriant, bushy, and
full of flowers; Ixora coccinea, particularly tall and gorgeous,

 Achimenes longifora, and some goo specimens of Erica
 gr. to Sir E. Antro menes longifora. Mr. Hunt, gr, to Miss Traill, supplied a colexcellent speciaen; Cattleys crispa, a very; good plant, with one
spike of its charming flowers; ; nd some mannificent Heaths, the finest of which were tricolor elegans, tricolor superba, gem mifera perspicua mana, densa, Massonin, translucens rosea, and We
phal.ngla. In a collection furnished by Mr. Cockburn, gr. the Earl of Mansfeld, Caen-Wood, were a very showy plant of Smainsonia galegifoliai, st tall Brugmansia suavereolens; Siphoto flower, and a, Rood specimen of the singular Anyozanthos
coccurens, Mr. Clarke, gr, to T. Smuth, Esq., Shiriey Purk produced, in his collection, a superb plant of Erica triconr decussata, in a dwarf and rich state; and Dracocephatum gra-
cile, beautifully managed. In a group contributed by Mr. Pawley, of Bromley, there were some Fuchsiag, of various kinds, with one called a seeding, which is
very like Eppsii; Ixora coccinea, peculiarly dwarf and splendid;
Mahernia pinamat, Mahernia pinatata, a cone of pretty red flowers, and Alstrcemeria
pelegrina, very handsome. A collection by Mr. May, gr, to E. Goodhart, Esq., Beckenham, had in it a beautiful plant of Gard exquisite syecimens of Sprengelia incarnata and Epacris hetero nemas. The collection from Mr. Frazer, Leyton, contained a
charming little Pimelea rosea, the pot of which had been placed in a larger one, and the sppee filled up with somethmg to protec
the roots; Erica Bergiana, a delightful specimen, though with Yather dull-coloured flowers 5 Euthales macrophylla, and some
extremely handsome plants of Kálmia latifolia. Messrs. Henderextremety handsome piants of Kalmia latifoliaa. Messrs. Henderthe elegaut Marianthus cerruieo-punctatus, a large and beaut
fully-flowered Siphocámpylus bicolor, and Erica ventricosa coc cinea minor, the specimen of which was one of the loveliest
chings imaginable. Several persons exhibited groups of Heaths.
 added; and very magnificent flowering-plants of Cavendishiana
 Goodhart, Esq, there were specimens, likewise magnificent,
Humei, odorata rosea, grandiflora, tricolor, Westphalingia, ves


 speciosa (an eiegant variety), Savilleana, and a specimen of odo
rata, four feet ig height, wonderful plant Mr. Barmes exhi-
bited, as a single specimen, Ericica Massoni, which was in the bited, as a single specimen, Erica Massoni, which was in the
very higheststate Mr. My lam, gr. to S. Rucker, Esq, Wandsworth, exhibited besides some that were at Chiswick, a very fine plant of Cycdrum pastoris, Peristeri men of Aefrides amerne. Mr. Goode, gr. to Mrs. Lawrence, Ealing Park, produced a very pale and small-ifowered Barkéria specta
bilis,
a large Dendrobium moschataum, stanhopea grandiffora, hurst, Esq., the Fence, rear Mr. Applestieby, the to to were Brockle
 Stanhopee tigrina, and Oncidium luxidum guttatum. From
 perium spectabile. In Fuchsias, there was little that diif
fered from those shown Rt Chiswick by Messra. Lane an tained F. princeps, a short-flowered variety, with good colours
 excelsa, which has a good habit. Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H
 beautiful tree-like plant of plobosa major ; and Mr. Smith, of
Dalston, a new variety, called incarnata, the flowers of which are pale pinkish, with a light red corolia. It is pretty, and
rather distinct. The collections of cut Roses, by various exhi bitors, were morre spiendid than ussan. Those in pots were in no men of Hardenbergia monophylla, Batatas bonariensis, and Shirley Park, The specimens of various plants, exhibited by
themselves, were Statice sinuata, a very handsome specimen

 crimsony pink, and very full towers; and Verbena striata, a red-inowered kind, with small indistinct white stripes in the
blossoms. The exhibitions of Shrubby Calceolarias contained some ghod plants by Mr. Barnes, gr. to G. W. Norman, Esq., of
Valentine, Standishii, Incomparable, Shrubby perfection, Land
 kinds, which were very good, by Mr. Barnes, were Princess
Royai, Glow-worm, Model of perfection, Lady Sale, Gauelle
and Delicatissima; and by Mr. Catleugh,
Isabelle, Magria, Surprise, and Claudia.
 Rhoda, Joan of Arc, Flamingo, Grand Monarch, Mabel, Mastel
Humphrey, Lord Mayor, Corona. Mr. Henderson showed also Driory Queen, Wilson's Superba, Madonna, Beauty,
 worth, for Luna, Leonora, Evening Star, Meteor, Erectum, Cleo patra. $2 d$ prize, Mr, Stains, Middiesex Place, for Coronation,
Orane Boven, Priory Queen, Madelina, Prince (n) Wales,
Superba. The number of specimens exhibited in this class by
 Pertection, Madelina, Euterpe, Royal Adeaaide, Lady prize, Mr.
Rising Sun, Augusta, Cotherstone, and Jubilee.
Catleugh, for Queen of the Fairies, Juliet, Angelina, Unit, MM1. berry, Symmetry, Jubilee, Luna, Tournament, Amina, Enchant ress, and dueen of Beaties. Pelargoniums in collections of 6
varieties in 21-sized pots: 1 sit prize, Mr. Bell, Chelse Hospital,
for Coronation, Erectum, Comte de Paris, FIorence, climax , Sylph $2 d$ prize, Mr. Bourne, gr. to Sir E. Paget, for Chelsee
Pensioner, Erectum, Sylut, Speculum, Mabel, Nymph.
3d Mr. Hunt, gr. to Miss Traill, for Prince of Wales, Jubilee, Louis Qy Nurserymen in this class was doubled: -1st prize, Mr. Cut-
leugr, for Hebe, Unit, Una, Comte de Paris, Leord Mayor,
Duchess of Sutherland, Witch, Selina, Priory Duchess of Sutherland, Witch, Selina, Priory Queen, Jubilee,
Victory, Matilda. $2 d$ prize, Mr. Gaines, for Matilda, Juba, Alb Perfecta, Exquisite, Captivation, Syiph, Joan of Arc, Roosea Per
fecta, Rienzi, Lady lsabella Douglas, Victory, Nymph. Pelargoniums in ocllections of \& varieties, in No \& 8-sized pots:-1st
 of the tent, not for competition
RANDNCULUSES were exhibited by Mr. Ansh, and by Mr. Alexander. The $18 t$ prize was awarted to Mr. Ansi, for Prince Sylph, Adcline, Wonder, Prince of Wales, Nellson, Victoria, Pretiosa, British Queen, Mirabelle, Sir R. Peei, Othello, and Clarissa,
$2 d$ prize, Mr. Alexander, for Mrs. Nielson, Bartlett's Chatlote
 Elvira, Minos, Robert Burns, Horace, Lady Peel, Demosthenes, Ninus, Alexander's Rienzi, Princess, Annette, Scoont, Aurora,
Ensign, Mr, Wyse, Romeo, Tricolor, Emancipator, St, Paul, Ensign, Mr. Wyse, Romeo, Tricolor, Emancipator, St, Paul
Nonpareil, Felix, Pactolus, Triton, and sir Wm. Wallace. In
 Henry, Prince of Wales, Ibbet's Triumphant, Hero of Kent Hastings, Cray's Beauty, Willmerw's Queen, Bunkel1's Eclipse Church's Rowena, Omega seeding, and Marianne. $2 d$ prize, to Auckland, Omega, Norman's Defiance, Earl of Uxbridye, Lady Mora Hastings, Majestic, Barret's Conqueror, Ibet's Litthe
Wonder, Rainhow, Whiter's Warrior, Rosanna, Keynes's Alpha Diamond, Garrat's Alpha, Gauntlet, Eclipse, Model, Creed's
President, Ne plus Ultra, Seedling, Coronation, Countess Stanhope. A colicection of very ine irises was sent from Mr. Lock-
bait, embracing all the variations from delicate white to deep purple, many of them beautifully variegated.
of which would have taken prizes two or three years since, but were not considered sufficiently good to have prizes awarded to Standish, of Bagshot, was selected for a prize, and one from M from Mr. Piper, and a flower of good properties was also noticed There were interesting collections of dried and named Agricultural. Grasses from Mr. Moore, Aibany-ste, Mr. G. Turner
and Mr. Coates, Norwood. Those of the first-named exhibito wad been pressed, and were fastened to paphe, while the other were free, and stood erectiy. Specimens of the Chevalier Bartey
were sent by Mr. T. Perne. A group of the species of statice was furmisted by Mr. Wood, nurseryman, of Norwood; and British Ferns, in pots, by Mr. Wood and Mr. G. Turner AT a Weekly Council, held at the Society's house in Hanove Square, P. Pusey, Esq.., in the chain, C. Arkwriht, , Asq., of Dun
stall Lodge, near Burton-upon-Trent, Staftordghire, waselected a
Governer
 nformed the Council that the Directors had passed a resolution by which, during the Society's ensuing meting at Derby, no
increase is isuaranteed on the usual fares for passengers, while onricultural implements, a further reduction would on chat onte and sion be made of one-third. Mr. Colvile, M.P., stated that an
office for the registration of furnished houses or apartments, similar to the one established at the Bristol Meeting last year, had been opened at No. 14, Market-place, Derby, where
Mr. Moody, the Registrar, would recive nad duly attent oll
the wishes of parties applying to bim on that subject. Mr. Miles, the wishes of parties applying to bim on that subject. Mr. Miles,
M. P., having read letters received from Mr. Handiey and Mr. implements and the extinition of their peculiar principles o his purpose; when Mr. Pusey stated, that, in order to test the implements on a soil with which the Derbyshire farmers were
most familiar, the Council had ordered that every attempt which the weather would allow should be raade to effect that trial on
the strong land at Mickleover originally selected for the purpose, and which would be brought by the requisite processes of plough-
ing, harrowing, \&c., into as favourable a state as the soil would 28th inst., he should propose that prizes be given for long and prizes for horses, and in the mode of their designation; and $M$. E. David, that prizes be given for Dairy cattle. Mr. Clive also
proposed that a prize should on some future occasion be given for the best mode of keeping farming accounts and taking stock.
Mr. Cherry sumitted the model of his new Land Roller in sections, having changeable points of traction; whereby com
paratively unitorm pressure pmay be given to uneven surfaces,
Mr. Cherry at the same time explained the advanter forge of simple construction and light weight, which he had
arso presented on a former occasion, and which being easill transferable from place to place, became suitable for jobbing purposes on extensive farms. Mr. Barton read an interesting
case of self advancerent in agricultural industry, which he had met with in passing through Norfolk; Mr. Pusey communicate
an account of a new variety of Rye from Mr. Taunton, and statement of a count deariect of Ryy from Mr. Taunton, and a seeds he had sent him, which he intended to try, and would
report the result to the Council; Mr. Kirberry, of Oxfordshire, comanunicated the results of his experience in the use of his
Dibbling machine; and the Rev. W, Bromley of Derbyghire Dibbling machine; and the Rev, W. D. Bromley, of Derlyshire,
the accunt of his mode of shedding ewes on mountain farms. A Weekly Council was held at the Society's house, Hanover
square, on Wednesday, the 2 Ist of June, the Right Hon. Lor
Portman, Vice-President, in the chair. Inshes, near Inverness, Scotland, Fas elected a Governor, and
gentlemen Members of the Society. Mr. Henry Colman, Agri-
cultural Commissioner from the United States presentect and sectional drawiug of Atwater’s steam Generator, for
domestic use, for cooking fuod for cattle, and for several puresoses to which steam may be applied. Mr. Colman stated that
phe principal advantages of the invertion were the rapidity with wiich steam might be produced, the little cost of the machine, Coiman likewise of fixel it required, and its portableness. Mr. stalks of Indiau Cornu, or Maize ZZea Mays.). This was a fair suyar,
and in the state in which it was taken from the pans arter the evaporation of the juice. Mr. Colman considered that this sugar
might be made might be made a mast valuable product Wherever the ndian
Corn could be grown, and stated that the plant, when sugat isto
be made from it, is not allowed to oipen, or even to form its seed, se made from it, is not allowed to ripen, or even to form its seed,
and that the stalk only is used. The leaves or blades and the top odder, and the stalks, after they have been pressed, will furnish fed for cattle. Mr. Colman remarked that it had been already
ascertained that more than 1000 hbs. of sugar can be obtained
from a single acre, and he liad lodout that amount would eventually be obtained by proper cultivation and management, the manufacture being yet in its infancy ; but that
in respect to cost, quality and the facility with which farmers maysupty themeselves with this important article of romestic
consumption, the best results might confidently be anticipated. consumption, the best results miinght confidently be anticipated.
The sample then submitted to the notice of the Council was sugar in America, but there was no reason why similar riceess
should not attend the trials made in this country. Mr. Colman also presentec several specimens of Cax, preparediny stean, with Specimen No. 1, Green Flax, broken, and the fibres separated
entirely by the action of machinery, and called the "Stem Fiax. No, 2, Green Flax , brokent the fibres separated, and the glutinous cold water. No. 3, Flax which had gone through the same pro-
cesses water, and a small quantity of alkali in the last water, also
shortened and equalized for spinning. No. 4, Yarn spun from Flax in specimen No. 3, on a Cotton throstle, with the preparation specimen of Perennial. Flax, from a plant growing wild in CalI. Walker, Eckford. The following specimens of Silk and Cotton
were also presented by Mr. Colman: 1, a specimen of wild silk found upon the forest tree in the interior of Mexico, produced by
an insect, said to be of the spider family; $2, a$ specimen of Sill Cotton, from a tree of the Bahama Islands, and resembling flosssila; a specimen of native Cotton, found growing in a wild Davenport sumbinitted and explained a machine invented by his
bailift, Thomas Scragg, for making pressed tiles, at $15 s$, per the coal being calculated at 128 s. per ton, carriage hicluded. Mr.
 on thorough draining in the last Journal (page 48), in referring Southampton, he had stated that he understood the inventor
to have disposed of has patent to Messrrs. Ransome, and to make his tiles without the construction of "sheds !" He had, however, of his patent, and that he makes his tiles without "shelves," but nunication sheds. Mr. Pusey then read an me end application of pipe-tiles, from Mr. H. Dixon, of Witham, in Essex, whose experience of the seing the most permanert and economical. Mr.
vinct in im
Hobss stated that he could vorch for the correctness of the details then laid before the Council, and for the coodness of the tiles in question; Mr. Dixon having done more for land-draining and the county. Mr. Warnes obtained leave to submit various
specimens of Norfolk $F l a x$, and explain the circumstances of their growth and management.
INN TAN AN SOCIETY
June 20.-Edward Forster, Esq.. in the chair. Robert Brown, Esqe nominated Vice-presidents. A list of the names of Fellows was read over, whom the Council proposed should be expelled the Society for non-pay ment of arrears. A paper was read from The author described most of the trees according to their colonial to which they werc apllied. The black-butted Gum tree is re-
markuble for its gigantic height, and is one of the largest trees in the colony. The Eucalyptus mannifera, is called Mamia tree bling manna. The colonists use this secretion for the same pur-
poses as sugar, and it is said also to have the same medical properties as manna. An account was also given of various trees known by the name of Stringy Barks, also of the Mahogany and
Cedar-trees of the colonists. These trees belong to very different families from those known by the name of Mahogany alld Cedar
in Europe, but there is a resemblance in the character of their woods, and they are applied to the same purposes by the colo-
nists. Mr. Varley exhibited a new microscope with an improved
staie stage phial-holder, and praphic eye--
bited one of his powerful instruments
The Floricultural Society yeld their annual exhibition for seedling Pinks, Pansies, and Pelargoniums, on Tucrday, 2 th, had for
Class-howowing in the two frst-mentioned flowers. Upon the tables
 Chandiler and son, Yauuhall, specimens of Pimelea, hispida, Spireas
japonica, Fuchsia St. Clare, and an extensive collection of cut bloom of Verbenas, Petunias, and Pelargoniums. A very beautiful seed-
 The Moss is rich in colour, and abundant. Mr. Hooker also oxtiThe for fine specimens of the double Yellow Persian. Mr. Rendle
bitaced on the table cut bloom of Lyne's Apollo, Pelargonium of
pred
 upper petals, with a small spot. Lyne's Sappho: the beauty of this
variety lies in the lower petals, the centre being pure white, and the variety lies in the ewer petais, the centre beng pure white,
remainer of the petals of deep bright punk the flower is of god
substance, but opens too flat; and the white centre appears to


 Welch, a very peculiar deep blue, a very desirable colour; texture
pood, flower rather crumpled. PINKs.. 1 st Class prizes were Warded to Mr. Willmer, of Sunbury, for Elizabeth; and to Mr.
 good, the lacing dark, and with the exception of the puard perals,
m which there was a ittle deffiency) good and well deffined. Many PiNKs,

Txevors, Ritton's






THE Pink show of this respectable society took place on Mont







 lave been antici ipated from the weat the and the imped extent
of this Society, the principal object in its formation having been
 their neiphluburs
 usualy hast general meethy of this Society was renmered unOn hiriticutural
xise.
The
 pagation of Victoria Rhubarb by seed. In the middle of March,
1882, he sowed a well. trenched dand manured break with seed


 last, diluted liquid manure was poured over the inter, just ras
 approacted in size those of the earent plants, as shown by speci-
mens produced to the meeting, and were as crisp and tender as
men any in caltivation. The next communication consisised of an






 is founule ffisectually to prevent the clamping off of the Nushroms

 ferent countries and climates. For exampio, when the the polleu ilif



 Blaiticrummond, frave an account of his mode of cuttivatury thic
Varieties of Celosia cristata, in the production of which, with

 house cleanings, soot, and black soap. A communication from
Mr. Wm. Vindly, gardener at Larbo House, on the euiture of


 the lines. He preiers the white Sisaibith Onlon, as coming James M Nas


 advantage accrued fronn the employment of guano. Several
expeniments were also detailed of tits efiects on 2 gras 1 lawn, and
 unusual drought of last summer, and to the sandy n nature of the
soil or the Society's garden.
NOTICES of NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.

## 

 the nursery of Messrs Henderson, Piie Apple-place, this pretty



 concerning its nature may show the propriety of keeping it in a
greenhiouse; and if so, it will become a more taluable, plant. it
it
 if taken off in early spring, will strike treely in a warm, moist greater quantity of laterals, and thus the amount of blossom will common mixturerably strong, The plant may be grown in the
 Botany.
Hovis



 best of all Hoveas, H. Celsiii. On a more attentive in syececion,
however, and a comparison of the two plants, they are materially



 colour, as those of the species with which we are now comparing
them, Uniess the roots of these plants are carefululy watered and the soil kept well drained, there is no tribe more likely to die orf in a sudden manare when they yave attained any size. They
should bepoted ingh in the centre of the pot, so so to to have the juiction of the roots with the stem amost atere, and we weond
prefer a soil with more of light open loam in it than one contain
 stone or potshierds for drainage. The species is increased by
cottings.-Paxton's Masuavine of Botany
 sections of the genas no one is beter marked than that called
the spatulate, which consisto of species with a suffe erect habit,
 large showy fowers, and the petais remarkab:y longer than the the
sepals. But bey ond this there is onthing that difiters from Den
 rize the establiarisment regardead of thate present plant is a native

 cles near the apex. The column is short and somewhat pouched




## MISCELLANEOUS.

New Strawberry.-Mr. Myatt, of Deptford, has this year produced another fine variety of this fruit, which he prothing like that of the Downton, and is very hairy underneath. The fruit which has been submitted to us is magnificent, with the clear rich scarlet colour of the berries and Elton when neariy ripe. Many of the Cockscomb, and, when not so, having the appearance of an enormous Elton. The flesh is firm and heavy, and well is very good; not so rich as the old Pine, but most agreeably acid. In warmer and brighter seasons it will probably be first-rate.
Neill Testimonial.-A testimonial of respect has been presented by the Scottish Practical Gardeners to Dr. Neill, triangular pedestal, and standinfon an appropriate plateau On one side of the vase is placed a medallion likeness of Dr. Neill, surrounded with a wreath of flowers composed of Nierembergia calycina, Philibertia grandifora, and Tweedia cærulea; originally introduced by that gentieman. On the opposite side is the following inscription:Secretary of the Royal Calodonian Hortieultural Society by Six Hundred Practical Gardeners, Natives of Scotland, in testimony of their high esteem for his personal devotion of his time and talents to the cause of Horticulture, and the interests of its Cultivators. Edinburgh, 22 d June, 1843 ." We regret that our limited space prevent our giving a report of the dinner which took place on this
interesting occasion. Few men have deserved better of interesting occasion. Fe

Arrowroot Pudding (Souffé).-Three table-spoonsful of Arrowroot to half a pinc of milk, and one ounce of butter mixed in with it. To be boiled till thick, stirring it all the time. Two ounces of loaf sugar, half a dozen
Bitter Almondsy four eggs, the yolks and whites beat sepa rate. Mix the sugar, Almonds, yolks of eggs, with the milk, \&c., and add lastly the whites of eggs beat to a froth. Twenty minutes, or half an hour, to bake it.root, with a little milk to mix it. A pint of milk put on the fire, with eight Bitter Almonds chopped fine, or cruised, and two Laurel leaves, and three to four ounces of loaf sugar. Pour the boiling milk on the Arrowroot, stirring it well, and give the whole a boil up till it thickens. It must be turned into a mould. To be made the night before required. It should look like Blanc Mange. [We attention more to the production of Arrowroot. could be had genuine, at a moderate price, it would be largely consumed in England. But $3 s$. or $4 s$ a pound is a prohibitory price.]

GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Messys, Henderson's, Pine Apple Place.-As is usual at this
nusery, all the show-houses are very beautifully decorated with
 canvas during brght sunshine. There is a house full of Pelargoniums in spiendid manner, or to one side, than nin that more regular and spreading manner which is common with the plants prepared fur standing on taller stages, where they make a gorgeous dis play. Among them we It has by no means a fine flower, but the habit is
is such a pleasing minture of white and crimson in the flowers
that it is likely to be quite a farnunte. The plant to wl tch wo

 of character, without which al, findintt towerc must pass into
oblivom. In a lorder, fronting a wall with ann eastern aspect, 2 s a good collection of the newest Verbenas. The plants are very way of a large Chamædrifolia, with deep velvety purple is in the Way Princess Royal, which greatly resembles one named Queen,
and which has close heads of large whitish flowers, of a
and and which has close heads of large whitish flowers, of 2
very perfect form. This last is the finest Verbena, in regard to the size, arrangement, and shape of its flowers, we have yet seen.
A variety of Phlox Drummondii, raised by Mr. Wood, of Mares-
field, and known by his name, is blooming in one of nad, besides being of a very superior habit, has superb darl
crimson scarlet flowers. The prety Sedum about in pots, in the open air, and is covered with inflores placed Calla बsthiopica, planted in the bottom of a large exposed cistern or reservoir, has lately blossomed, and thrives exceedingly well
there without protection. Spreading over several of the borders and presenting broad trusses of delicate lilac bloom, is the elegant ornament. A varnety of Antirrhinum, tou, beanng the name of here 15 a very large andi handsome collection of calceolarias, al
 Lambertia formosa, which is so rarcly seen 111 bloom; Sollya
inearis, superior to $S$. heterophlilla, because having such deep. phylla, which contrast well in point of colour; the large variety howing flower; and many beautiful Heaths. Some of the Lubeurprising vigour and regularity. The plan is likewise applied to many other plants, of which the species of Zichya and Boronia serdopted with Gloxinias, and there is a noble plant of $G$ rnbra thus managed. Also in a stove, there are yumerous plants of Eschynanthus ramosissimus, which, by varying its time of rest,
is made to bloom now, and at almost all seasons of the year ; Angelonia grandiflora, a good species; Betleria pulchella, a very
ornamental old herbaccous plant; Gloxmia macrouhylla variegata, hovel and handsome; Brugmansia floribunda, now finely n dower; an excelient plant of Hoya carnosa, in a pot, an
trained on a low conical trellis, flowering most abundant $\} \mathrm{y}$ : varrety of Gesnera, like verticilata, though with much darker
flowers. Colnmnea Schiediana, bearng a great number of its pretty white berries, which are almost as preasung as the blos-
soms; Allamanda cathartica, one of the best of stove-climbers; and the lovely Stephanotis florng over a large portion of the roof, and adorned with
extending of
hundreds of its sweet scented blossoms. The orchacee here hundreds of its sweet scented blossoms. The Orchindacer her
are looking extremely well, and there is a fine specimen of Cyc
noches chlorvchilon and others in the nickest bloom.- $E^{*}$. $K$. June 27 .
Sir Charles Lemon's, Curclew,_-There is at present blooming
here a specimen of Callistemon salignum, raised from New Hol where it has stood for the last four years without protection, and ttained the heigh

## 3Rebirtos.

An Inaugural Lecture on Botany; considered as a Science, and a Branch of Medical Educa
Edward Forbes, F.L.S. 8vo. Van Voorst.
Thas discourse, delivered by Professor Forbes, on first meeting his Class in King's College, London, cannot fail to be read with interest by all who are either lovers of Natural History or concerned in the great work of educa tion. It will be found a most skilful exposition of the connexion between Botany and general science, and by
far the best plea we have yet seen for its universal far the best plea we have yet
adoption as a branch of education.
A few extracts will show the skilful manner in which Professor Forbes has handled his subject.
"Of all the Natural History sciences Botany is the most advanced and the most pursued. From an early period in man's history the attention of the observiug had been directed towards the vegetable kingdom, partiy from the facilities for the study of plants-assembled as they are in their various kinds abundantly around us-and the olden time the herborist and the physician were one in nations ss yet unemerged from their infant or barbawere at first purely utilitarian. Fanciful resemblances to the forms or symptoms of disease furnished the principles of botanical arrangement. But continued inquiry, even when conducted upon false principles, led at length from empiricism to science, and the herborist ripened into the
 longer to be regarded as mere depod for their own sakes The wonders of their structure were exposed ; the variety f written. The vital processes, continually going on within their bodies, were explored; their affinities with each other and with the animal kingdom investigated; and their history became a store, from whence conld be drawn at pleasure numberless admirable examples of the per fection of design in creation, and of the benevolence and omniscience of the Creator.

This change in the object and manner of the studies of the botanist did not, however, divorce the science from ies firmer together. The the lnow, tudying the vegetable king tre knowledge gained by benefit to medicine than all the fancies and dreamy theories of the herborist. We learned that the properties of nlants were correspondent to their natural affinities ad the discovery of the botanical relations of a apecies gave us the true clue to its useful qualities. Reason and the gain to medical science was great indeed

The teaching of Botany in its relations to Medicine But I oneuld be deceiving my pupils and mynelf if I
encouraged for a moment the supposition that such object is to be gained by the mingling of herboristic notions with the more scientific parts of the subject That the medical student acquires but little by his attend ance at botanical lectures, is not an uncommon fancy
among the senior members of the profession. Some among the senior members of the profession. Some
eminent men have gone so far as to denounce it as lost time. The utmost the student is supposed to carry away is a knowledge of the names, classes, and orders of such plants as furnish products used in medicine. It seems to me that the true object of the connexion of Natural History studies with more professional pursuits is, as in this case, too generally lost sight of, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to urge their claims on your attention, and to plead for them on grounds which have not been put forward sufficiently prominent hitherto, though by no means novel, seeivg that the positions I am about to maintain are avowedly acknowledged in private by most scientific teachers, though rarely advanced in the class-room. The plea which I wish to advance is, that student is not merely the teaching him a certain number of facts, the recollection of which may be serviceable to him in after-life, but the training his mind, by means of the peculiar forms of research which characterise those sciences, to that tone and vigour which must be of the utmost consequence in giving him power for future professional avocations of a different nature, especially such 88 are to form the after-occupations of the student medicine.

The two qualities most essential to the physician are correct observation and accurate discrimination. The frst depends mainly on the power of seizing all the feature of an object or case with clearness and facility, detecting adventitious characters at sight, and excluding such from all influence on our conclusions. The second implies powers of just comparison, of perceiving the mutual relations of parts or facts, and of testing the possible greement of stalements with the circumstances whic accompany them. Now though all men are eadowe with the elements of these qualities, all are not born correct observers or accurate discriminators. Men mus be educated into such. The mind must be trained to reason justly, the instruments of the mind to observe correctly. The classical and mathematical studies of our youth are not intended merely to teach classics and mathematics, but to train us to the business of life, and to right judgment in the higher pursuits of men. The bodily exercises of our youth have not for their object merely those pleasures which such exercises afford, but the strengthening of our physical powers in order to ensure us a healthy and vigorous manhood. The training of the mind makes the intellectual man, the training o the body the physical man. The end is gained in both cases by means essentially distinct from thatend. Now hold that Natural History should be regarded in a similar ight among the studies of the young physician.

The first lesson of Natural History is observation The study of an animal or vegetable species is the perfection of observation as far as that species is concerned. The form, the substance, the qualities, the phenomena of existence, the influence of surrounding objects, are al observed with the greatest precision, and defined so as that species is left untouched. The study of a group o tenus of animals or vegetables is in like manner the perfection of discrimination. All the members of the group are compared in all their parts with each other, the relations which they have in common are summed up, and heir differences recorded in every possible point of viem. The causes of those relations and differences are anxiously Mevered into and surver is taken of the bearingioasl whole group to its proximate allies and finally of the equivalent assemblages in arganized atur

Who can rise up from such a study and not feel mentaliy strengthened? The mind through such an exercise must gain in both its analytic and synthetic powers. Such an investigation calls into action all the aculies, the perfectionizing of whe essential to the frmation of a sound physician. The mental process is the same at the bed-side of the patient and in the cabine of the naturalist : its first element, correct observation leading to correct diagnosis ; the second, accurate discrimination, leading to sound methods of treatment in th one case, and philosophical views of affinity in the other." The following is Professor Forbes's view of the value of the Linnæan system of Botany, long so universally fol lowed, and now as universally abandoned-"Those who slightingly think of the Iinnean system, as it is termed, forget in the present to look back fully and fairly on the past. They should remind themselves of the state in which Botany was when Linnæus undertook to make its trea sures consultable. The understanding of things depends greatly on the perception of their order and relations When that order and those relations require deep study ere we can comprehend them clearly, the man who give
Lua a plue, hamper insignificant it may be in its own nature, is not only conferring on us an invaluable benefit, but endowing the despised instrument with golden value. Such a clue did Linnzus give when he put forth the sexual system. The scientific systematist, surrounded by treasures were often amassed in the first instance by adventurous and earnest men, rendering good service by their hands and energy, as good in its humble way as that which he gives by his head and pbilosophy. It was not to be expected of such men that in the field they should sccupy themgelves with thoughts of arrangement or affinity ; their part was to abserve and select, and the guide to their observation and selection was in most cases no
other than the Linnzan system. In the scientific hive as in the apiary, there must be working-bees and neuters
as well as queens and drones : it is necessary for the eco as well as queens and drones: it is necessary for the eco-
nomy of the commonwealth. An easy means of acquirin and arranging information An An easy means of ackme of science, and no department has gained more thereby than Botany, which, through the facilities afforded by the artificial method devised by Linnæus, has had its fact amassed in enormous quantity for the use of its more philosophic votaries, and owes its present advanced state in great measure to such humble means.

The clue to the labyrinth then having served such noble purpose becomes a consecrated object, and should gnomin hung up in the temple than thrown aside with gnd miny. The traveller returning from his adventurou with affection on the wall of his study But traveller must return to the fields, if more is to be done; and so wust botanists, and each must have recourse again and earliest jose he
In this we entirely agree. The merits of the Linnæan long passed a way. We regard it with all veneratione has object of antiouarian interest, but only as such. Like th armour that defended our ancestors, its place is amons the relics of bygone times.
The Lecture is terminated with the following excellent
In conclusion, whatever the ultimate view of the student respecting the intention of his Botanical studies may be,-whether to enter upon them as exercises for the training of those faculties which are afterwards to be applied to professional purposes; or to engage in them with a determination of pursuing Botany as a science, and in the end developing its laws-or to gain an acquaintance for future hours of recreation $p$ and 1 elife of for future hours of recreation or study in a his of busines mind, 1 would remind him earnestly to bear in mind, at the same time, the more serious benefits which may accrue from the study of Botany. That which Lord Bacon said of all knowledge is especially true of this department, that it "is not a couch whereupon to rest a and and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair pros pect; or a tower or state for a proud mind to raise itsel non; or a fort or commanang ground for stike and house for the glory of the Creator and the relief of man estate.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. From the beginning tr me midale of July is the best time of the year to increase Roses from tayers. The shoots are less brittle now
and ou than account enaier to tandle than when the are ripe. There
is much time saved also by summer layering, as the layers will be rooted, and fit to bee bedded out in nursing rows next November
Besides, there need be no cold fincers abult Besides, there need be no cold fingers about the business, as when
done in February or March. Those who intend to grow Roses in
pots for exhibition, or for private use, and for early forcing also, should pots for exhibition, or for private use, and for early forcing also, should hear the bottom, which may be layered for stocks, and budded parts of this volume. The proper height at which these should be
fudded is a matter of taste; for private use you had hetter follow the common herd, and have yours from nine inches above the pot up conservatory in early spring ; and you can always hide their ugly
stems with other plants. For exhibition, on the other hand standards will not do at aill, unless they are exceedingly wel stocks of the cornmon China Rose are as good as any, the Boursaults, however, possessing the softuess and exeitabiaty of the Cainas,
with the hardiness of the Ayrshires, are considered by all growers to he the best stocks for gencral purposes. Any variety of this section wil
answer; Drumnonds Thornless is one of them; so is the "Ros without a Thorn," as country people call it, and Rose de $l^{\text {'I }}$ Isle.
Either of these, that are readiest at hand, will do equally well with shoots for layering be very particular in picking out all the buds below where you intend working in the new ones; this will keep
your stocks always free from suckers and side-shoots; not, however anless the shoots are of this year's growth, as we have no power or
this sort over older shoots, which are already coated over with a laye

## I.-KITCHEN.GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

PrNRRq.-If you keen up a very moist atroosphere, you can hardly give too much top-heat to healthy vigorous young plants about this
time ; and if they stand the sun without sbading so much the bether but a slight shade for a few hours will do no harm these long days. their season as long as possible.
Niveax.- he late vines require the most attention now, excep that they are kept more close, and with a greater degree of heat tha the cartier ones at the same stage. The usual routine of thinning an PEACH-HOUSE. - No fly, spider, or any other enemy, should get footing in this house till the last leaf of the season is down; and the it bo for the next crop. More wholesome riped from the carly or late ones, and as this is the the warmest period of our summers, you may gyc the plants almindance of soft pond-water till thisy are stuclled out to their full s.ze ; and if the shoots have not got too crowded you ought to hav.
fection, according to the merits of the korts you grow.

Symptoms of summer weather have come at last ; but gardernng summers seldom come in in our climate before the turn of the
season, by the middle of June. A week or two over, and all our troubles about
will he forgotte
Crops in Rows.-The surface of the soil has been battered with rust, and the necessity of deer stirrins between rows and indeod all over the garcen, was never more apparent than at the present You must breal the crust some ehow, and allow an inter-communica
tion betwen the atmospher and he roota of plants. tion between the atmosphere and the roots of plants. tion between the atmosphere and the roots of plants.
CoLeworrs,-Seeds tor supplying thene should be got in soon.

Broccout.-Large hreadths of the winter and spring sorts should
now be got out as vacant pieces of hrownd fall ing now be got out as vacant pieces of ground fall in.
CAULILLOWERE, ENDDVE, and other autumnal you will also plant out at regular intervale, and see that there are no
plants left to run to seed amone the plants left to tun to seed a among the beds of Carrots, Salseffy, Scor-
zoncra, skirrett, and C Ciscory, all of whick are liable to throw up
and zonera, Skirrett, and Chiccory, all of which are liable to throw up
seed-stalks. The remedy is to pull them out at once, and wheel
 sumner growth, and the destruction of insects, must still be con-
tinued. All the stone-fruit may now be budded, the springgraits looked over, the clay brolken off, and the bandages loosened. windy day. The blackliinds and the the strawherriee recunire y our next
attention. If you did not mark your sterile Hautbois while in attention. If you did not mark your sterile Hautbois while in
blossom, you can do so now, as they liave no fruit; and unless you root them up their runners will spread all over the beds, and in phace
of one sterile $\begin{aligned} & \text { plant this year you will have } 500 \text { next seasson }\end{aligned}$

## il.-Flower-garden and shrubbery

STove. - By this time the growth of Cyrtopodiums is nearly
finished ; but they are so excitable that a second growth is followed immediately, unless you stint thelm a little by with hollhng water,
and by removing them nearer the door. A nice point in their culture is to keep then for the next six weeks just as they are at present, or, indeed, as long as their foliage remains green; but you must keep a
constant watch over the buds on the lower parts of the recent shoota, for if these are allowed to push, or even to become very prominent, the plants will not flower next spring; or if they do, they
will not be good for much. Those few sinple rules affcet at least 400 Species ontrchidaceer,
GRERNIO OSE PLANTS Gremenioose PLANTS wiil now ro well enough with the usual
routine of watering, syringing in the evenings, tying, staking, and
 secrets, of which most gardeners had a goodly stock 30 year ago, here is room for their application, to keep plants from being drawn,
and to retain their blossoms much longer than they gencrall last in and tor exain their blossoms much longer than they gencrally last in
the dog-days, , Inc. In the absence of such helps, pour larre portions
of water over eevery spare aprner. of water over every spare corner, borders, paths, and all, beep light
screens between them and the sun through the day, and all the
 he choicest kinds of greenhouse plants in summer. Heaths here,
that have not yet flowered, should not have any shade over the glass,
 perature about the plants all night. canly Tulipg, Hyainths, Narcissus, \&cc., may now be talken up,
dried, and cleaned in a dry fled, and be put up in the secd-room dricd, and cleaned in
till planting-out time
Curxsancrirmiems. - To have beautiful little plants of these,
with immensely large hcads of flowers, you must begin now by selecting the strongest shoots on the plants growing in the open ground; draw these out along the ground, and at three or four inches
from the top, peg tiem down. They will soon turn up their neints froin the top, peg them down. They will soon turn up their points
again, and in abouta fortnight or three wecks you may sink pots
under the bends, full of rich mould and ayer these sho under the bends, full of rich mould, and layer these shoots, letting
the bend down near the bottom of the pot. The pots will soon get the bend down near the bottom of the pot. The pots will soon get
full of roots, and on a dan2p evening you can cut off the shoots, and remove y
Gardens.





State of the Weather at Chiswlck during che last 17 years, for the ensuing
Week ending July 8 , 1433.



## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET

Tre Cherries and Strawberries which we spoke of last week ns had of an improved quality. There are no good Cherries, however, to be had for less than $6 d$. a pound; nor Strawherries lower than $8 d$. per pottle. In addition to the common kinds of strawberry, there are now Myatt's British Quecn, and one which appears to are some splentid Pine-apples, and very extraor dinary Peaches,
with excellent Nectarines and Melons in the Market. Some Gooseberries and Currants are shown in a perfectly ripe state and large quantities that are partially coloured. The Grapes are though not particularly good; Carrots, Turnips, Onions, \&cc, are in an excellent condition, and Asparagus is beginning to get
smaller and scarcer. Besides the usual supply of ordinary cut smaller and searcer. Besides the usual supply of ordinary cut
flowers of which the parious kinds of Roses constitute a large flowers, of which the various kinds of Roses constitute a large
proportion, there are Orange-blossoms, Crassula coccinea, Less
 V enus vietrix Fuchsia; with Thunben
and M M etrosideros floribundus in pots,



## Notices to Correspondents.

NEECTR--It would be very desirable if our Correspondents would take some little pains in forwarding the various grubs
and insects which they wish to gain information about. More than half we receive are in such1 a state that were they not well
known it would be impossible to determine them. Those forwarded in a quill generally come to hand quite safcly, and that Manures. - Dinmthrs. - We plan of inclosure for the post The nitric acid is only a speculation, and may not succed. It
would he much better for sou to try it on a small scale first. Why caunot sou the a sqnare frot of the earth, and in
about a weck after watemg it wath sitric acid, sow some Mastan or Crse on it? Yourself twa.thirss of the expecnse, or the whole of that we need give youn about your dung-pit is that the floor shouid be high enough to be thoroughly drained, and that all and poured back continually over the heap. If a dung-pit is
much below the level of the ground, it is apt to be filled with water; and manure will not rot in water. The rule is to keep me dung-hill wet and well-drained,--X.Z.- Bleaching powder lie greatly diminished if a large pan of sawdust moistened with oil of vitriol were placed in the closet.
subject in the "Theory of Horticulture" "he chapter on this as this, where we have so little light, it is never desirable to or $83^{\circ}$, M ${ }^{+}$Phail's practice is bad.
cunstant supples of fresh air, if it is muist; it is give them adivantageous to kecp the anr round plants in motion; lut that this cond, but they seldom succeedi, owing to the difficulty of
avoining a great Ioss of heat. The simplest plan amd the best avining a great loss of heat. The simplest plan and the best cxternal aur to the sulface of tunks of waim water, or pipes mupose which can get out ef order; and all schemes cor nected wating.-Gunthenet - Fou may either 1 mild down your cross-
walls or connect tanks by short pues four ihehes m diameter; but the fommer is better, because you cannt make a good jomt between metal and brickwork. The tanhs should be our the flow and return-ppyes. Unless you are very much 1, esssed
for time, you had better wait a little till we can plive you the results of some experiments now in progress.- $P$. Wu ftson.
Thanks. The plans are in the wood-engraver's hands, and will Thanks. The plans are in the wood-engraver's hands, and will Ates.- A Sulscriber.-This plant is a native of the borders of Sichere, with access, on the part of its $100 t s$, , to an abundarit
supply of momstuic, in soll with a nican temperature of $8 \%^{\circ}$ supply of monsture, 1 soul with a mican temperature of $8 \%^{\circ}$. sooner, and when full grown are from 60 to 90 feet high.
cold air suddenly armitted when your srrall Vimery has bee very hot. If you find it so again be not alarmed because of the
heat, but dread the cold..-II. L. F.- Such of tie frinits of your Bullace-tree as are now dymg off, ale those which liave kept alive till the an emmencement of stoning ; but the centre is hollow with the exception of the mere iudiments of the kermel.
deal two montis ago.l erns.- Firinus.- "The trade" similifes Nursers men, who trade
in plants. Surely no Nuscryman would venture to say that
Fems cannot be bought in the repular courso of Ferns cannot be bought in the regular courso of busincss, A buy them of those who do. Why at Messrs. Loddiges there youseses.- $L, P$.- Your Tuberose roots will probsbly fluwer if you keep then warm, well watered, and fully exposed to litht,
Mrovided their rocts are thoroughly drained, and in good soil.
Don't cead take up the roots: put them in ary piace are quite them next year in a good bottom-heat.
Fuchsias, - Inquiries are nuade as to the probability of the
weensed under the signature "Mowbray," in last state that we are not ing purchasable. In reply, we have to tion about them than that they were sent under the signature
 you must get them very strong this 3 car, and ripen their year thoroughly as early as you can, so as to give them a good long can before the forcing commences.-. J.B.-Almost all Roses can be proppagated by cuttings; but the practice is principally autumn, pioutel st the font of wall with a south aspert in having, a hand-glass placed over them, are kept there all the
winter, when some of them are generally found to have struck Winter, when some of them are generally foumd to have struck
ciculas.- A Subscriber. - There is an excellent Paper on the
Culture of the Auricula," by Dr. Horner, at $p$. 396 of the volume for 1841 Auricula," Dr. D. 396 of the
 Pergularia odoratisiman, Franciscea Hopeana arid latifolia Sinense-for the stove; with Luculia gratissima, Trymalum Odoratissimum, Erica odorata, Aloysia citriodora, Mimuius simplex.
mas Clex
Myrtle, and cannot be kept in health without some warmeth in Winter. The Myrtle will bear sceveral degrees of frost if kept in Ooks.-P Perth.-The work
 full of pard expense, buschoff's "Terminologic," a thirk 4 to
information yout the beet we know ot--A Norime. As the
 good deal of roomy you must excuse our again referring you to
that work, whicl? any boukseller can procure for sont if he get Mearn's "On "On you que dissatisfied with Rol erts's bor k , get Mearn's "On the Vine," Tlise two togetier, and the
articles in this Paper, will give you all the information you
Yailt. For a penny youmay met an excellent article, Grarg,
in the "Penny Cyclopadia." - No Vote.-We cannot meddle with materrs out of our sphere. All we can say about Mr. COx's Edition of the Act to annend the Law for the Registration of
Voters is that it is what you appear to want. There is a new Voters is that it is what you appear to want. There is a new
edition of the book containing an incoryoration of the Reform Britse Winss. - Toby..-The best mode of naking these camnot be told in a ahort answer in a Newspaper. You should consult
"Macculloch on W ines;" a little duodecimo book.
 injuring the plants. Your best way will be to try it on something you do not value, All we can say is that a strong
solution of corrosive sublimate may be poured on grass without
doing doing injury to gnything except wo
that if you syringe fruit trees with this poison yourself afterwards. It is certainly worth a t tial on
plants like Roses infested with green fly, but do not add it to
lo



 fornicr does not kill your plants as well. All the washes that have loen used disfigure the plants so much that it is a pity to
cmploy them. Ifroticolu,--The large nly whell soul uls


 altacked by a scale insect, belonging to the genus coccus of Entomologists. The best method for remoring these scale
insects is by brushing them off with a sufficientivy stife brush,
or by or by washing the leaves with a mixture of lime, s.sulphr, and
water, as recommended in the Gardeners' Chronicle for 1841 , p. 131, under the head of Mealy Bug, or Scalc Insect. Tu
destroy the green-fly, we recommend you, as you find the Helloy the green-fly, we recommend you, as you find the
Helleborer a failure, to try fumigation with tobacco, or syringing with tobacco-water. A brush similar to the brush
commonly used in slaving has also been found of much use in removing the green-fy, particularly from Roses, by brushung the insects oft we leaves and buds into a pan of water ; but
his is a lavorious operation, and only applicable to the protec tion of a few choice plants. The "Worm, and two small
insects from the joints of the woodwork of your stale Insects from the joints of the woodwork of your stalle, ",
reached us in such a state, from being merely placed between folds of paper, that we teercely inke to pass an apminin on
thicm. They should have becin sent in the tubular pontion of quill. We can, liowever, state that the "small insects" are of
the hue tribe, cimici. $x$, and ery simular to the common
 Hase revices with gas tar. Washing with stiong tobacco-
 inosus, Andromeda pulverulenta.-Oxon. - Cyclögyne calescens, or a new species of that genus.- Russelliana.- Pro
baty your Fasciolus is Phaseolus caracalia, a beautiful but old fashioned annual, requiring an Italian climate. It is often
called the Snail-fower. If it is not this we can offcr no
infrmatin normation unon the subject.-Observer.- Your plant is
sometimes cultivated in flower-gardens as the White Myosot is



 by the puncture of some misct allied to cymps.--IV: II Your Hilower is a frut, nud apparcnty of Acer rubrum,-manules, as applicable to gardens ; but we shall wait the

 what we understand him to say is, that the particular mode of guarding them by a sliefld of iron is new. Ye u know that the
 Robert's plants are-Spirea aruncus, Cratergus tapacetifliia

Dianthus deltoides, Campanula persicifolia (blue and white) | Dianthus |
| :--- |
| Einúria repens. |

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.

ANsIES.- Jo, Baillie.-YYour Pansies are too smail, they are
suitable only for border varieties.- W. Hall. - No. 7 is de. cidedly the not, prove a hist-rate show flower. It is of a guod size,
round, the petals large and well-formed, clean creamy white ground the eye dark, compact, and clcant; upper petals pur Colour, with more blue in it; the side petals meet well above thend fitt. It is a bright anid attractive flower substance,
 make excclient 6 ne
 The petals are pointed; they are long, narrow, flimsy in substance and bercint in coiour, having small spots, with lines
extending beyoud, and with an abundance of feathering.
 flowers are large, it trusses finely, and it will form a fine nijicet
nn the greentuonse. The fanlis of the fluw wonsist in the culyes of the upper petals heing thin and puckered; the same delect is ouser valle, but in a Icss degree, in the lower petals

 is very like the larger one; hrigher in colour, having smooth
 perfect was Mulbervy; the others had been shaken from the stens on their passage to England; we possess several
varieties in the way of Mulberry, with Jarger flowers, of a better form, and pure white under petals. The upper petals of Rosalie are very beautiful; iark, with a bright rose-coloured
margin ; and the feathering in this flower must be ouite ollite rated when perfect. The petals are broad and clear in severa of the flowers, for instance, The Duchess of Invervess, Flour,
and Gen, W. Napier', but from their form they appear to curl
back too much. General Pollock is high-coloured, but too
crumpled. Unique, brielut
be too be too long. We are sorry they did, not arrive in better con-
dition. W. it may be called a repetition of, Foster's Matulda
 longer, aud rather more feathering seen at the base of the
upper petals; it is a fine flower, and $w$ thi the difference in tho foliage which you mention (that of Erectum), it must te a
striking object. $J$. $W$, - lt is not neessary seedings individually, as they are all of tle same same character ; they are deficient in form, the iower petals being too narrow; the the
fowers are also too small, aud wanting race of Pelargooiums are much in advance of your seedlings. is coarse and wan is ccmppactness ; the petals ammentidiation; it curl back, and
what should be a dark spot in the uvper petals what should be a dark spot in the upper petals consists entirely
of feathering. Anonymous no letter received.- The 1 etals of No. 1 had been shaken from the calyx, so that we cunnot
tell what the form of the flower ie ; tle low cr 1 etals al pean to
 clear and beautiful pink, with a large dark blotch in the upper




 yod; they wantt substance of petal; they are very deficient in





 are good in colour, but the flowers want substance, and are

 petals of that variety. coloured fower, huvingia Browneit is a pretty little bright-
 colour, with large foliage; it is a good fower, rot not equal to
the bests sorts that are out.--G. Inms. The fower of your seeding is shorter and brighter tham corymbifiora, but the
sepals reflex in corymbiflora in the same way as jour seedling it depends upon its habit whether it is woth posseessing
$F$. $B$. The seedling you propose naming Lindleyana is a large and stout flower, with long sepals, very much expanded; ; the
ffower is altogether of a rich crimson vermilion, with dark
foll ANSIE., - M. A. G.- Your Pansy is not a flower of good pro-
portious; it wants roundiness in its general form; the lower portions; it wants roundness in its general form, the lower
petals are tuo small, ard insteac of mectus sabove the eye they separate; the eye is pery poor, and deficient in markiug.-
F. B. The yelow tinge which emanates from the bloth in
the bottom petal destroys the purily of the ground-colour of ALCEOALARIAs.- Robert Miller,- Pirate; large bronzy self, not
good in form, and the outtine too indented. - -Mrs. Bertly:
 Jhus; bad ground-colour; very poor, - Incomparable; buff
ground, with llargeand small spots, we have larger flowers
superior to this variety of the same Chumpion; a pleasing variety, of good foim; front of the flower
covered with spots. . T . in the same way, but smalier and not so geod as Champion. $F$ Fs small, wayd the outline too much
 our collectis in; ail the otbers are very inflior in size and quality to the varieties grown near London. 200 is a nch
yellow flower, curiousiy marked with dark-brown blotches and spots in front.-- Fairy Quecn is the best of your seedlings,
and the only one worth preserving: 2 , is common in colour, and too indented at the bottom; $s$, is small, and bad in cr,hur, , is small, and of a bad form.- $J$. Plunt.- Alice Maud Mary
is singular in colour, and covered entirely with very minute spots, it is too small.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The debate in the French Chambers on the proposed reduction of the army terminated on Friday, in a large majority for Ministers. Marshal Soult strongly resisted the reduction, and hinted that he would resign rather than carry into execution so dangerous a measure. This threat, added to a favourable statement from the Finance Minister on the finances of the county, produced a strot effect upon the Chamber, and upwards of 200 out of 380 members rose against the reduction. Notwithstanding is trimpn, the Ministers liave found it necessary to give way on some other matters of expenditure and have consented to reductions to the amount of $7,000,000$ francs. The spirit of economy, lowe Chambers that they have refused to entertain for another year the Paris and Belgian Railmay Law, though urged to do so by the Cabinet.-The accounts from Spain, though in some respects satisfactory, are calculated to give rise to apprehension. The Regent left Madrid for Valencia on the 21st ult., amidst the warmest manifestations of enthusiasm and attachment from the National Guard and
population of the Capital. He was accompanied by 6,000 infantry, 2 regiments of cavalry, and 15 pieces of cannon and with this force there is no doubt that he will speedily reduce Valencia. If, bowever, the French telegraph may be relied on, a fresh complication has arisen at Barcelona, in consequence of the precipitate march of Gen. Zurbano upon that city before he had obtained the support o Gen. Seoane. He is said to have been cut off and
attacked by Col. Prim, the insurgent leader, and his position is represented as so perilous, from the refusal of his troops to fire upon the insurgents, that a surrender at die cretion is considered unavoidable.-From the United States we have accounts of numerous meetings of Irish emigrants in different parts of the Union for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the Repeal movemen in Ireland. At some of these meetings the question appears to have been discussed with much violence of language, and threats of an invasion of Canada, in the event of any attempt being made to coerce Ireland,were thrown out by some of the speakers; but the most respectable sentiments, and declare that the people of the United States have no right or desire to interfere.

At home, the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mechlenburg Strelitz, which took place on Wednesday, is the chief topic of interest. In the House of Lords on and on Tway the Royal assent mission. On Monday Lord Cottenham's motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the Bankruptey Act of last session was negatived without division; and the House went into Committee on Lor Aberdeen's Bill relative to the Scotch Church. A division took place on the principle of the Bill, several of the Law Lords contending that the Bill was made to declare what was not the law of Scotland, and was entirely at variance with the judgment of the House in the Auchterarder case;
but the disputed clause was ultimately retained by a majority of 22 , and the further discussion of the Bill was adjourned to Monday. The long protracted debate on the Irish Arms Bill is not yet concluded. Every clause has given rise to repeated divisions, in which Ministers have had the advantage, although a succession of adjournments has been the result. On Tuesday Sir T. Wilde brought forward his motion for a select Committee on the Management of the Post Office, which led to a long and interesting debate. The motion was agreed to by Ministers with a slight verbal alteration, confining the inquiry to the manner in which the Penny Postage has
been carried out. In the course of the discussion Sir R. Peel said, on behalf of the present Government, that they were fully aware of the advantages of the Penny Postage, and that as long as they continued in office, they would exert all their influence to secure the fair working of this great social and commercial experiment.

## 720me News.

Cour r.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses are quite well, and are still at Buckingham Palace. Prince Albert was indisposed in we eare happy to say that he has now perfectiy recovered. The Queen and Prince Albert, the Queen Dowager, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, honoured the Italian Opera House with their presence on Saturday.
The Queen, the King of the Belgians, and the Duchess of Kent, attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. On Monday the Queen had an evening party, which was attended by the
King of Hanover, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Queen Dowager, the Prince and Princess of Oldenburg, the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the Prince Reuss Lobenstein, and several members of the Royal Family,
On Wednesday the marriage of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, an account of which will be found below, was solemnized in the Chapel Royal, of Buckingham Palace in the presence of Her Majesty and first Drawing-room for the season, which was very numerously attended. Her Majesty and Prince Albert inspected the Cartoons yesterday in Westminster Hall. It is rumoured that Her Majesty will visit Plywill probably attend the meeting of the British Associa her Majesty contemplates a visit in the said that her Majesty contemplates a visit in the course of extensive embellishments. The King of Hanover on Saturday honoured sir R. Peel with his company at dinner, and afterwards left town for Kew. His Majesty returned on Monday, dined with the Duke and Duchess
of Cambridge, and siterwards altended the Queen's evening of Cambridge, and aiterwards altended the Queen's evening
party at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday the King honoured the Duke of Northumberland with his company at the public breakfast given by his Grace at Sion House.
His Majesty dined with the Catch Club at the Thatched His Majesty dined with the Catch Club at the Thatched House Tavern, and in the evening honoured the Fremch Ambassador with his company. On Wednesday the
King was present at the marriage of his niece the King was present at the marriage of his niece the
PrincessiAngusta. The King of the Belgians during his atay has frequently walked out atone and unattended
brough St. James's Park into various parts of Wes the $P$ bighbourne $C$ Was market, Pall-mall, \&c. His Majesty on Tuesday held a levee at Buckingham Palace for the reception of the Foreign Diplomatic corps, and on Wednesday presided at the ceremony of opening the new Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead. From the above epitome of the Court movements during the week, it will be seen that there ar at present three Queens, two Kings, and four foreign
Princes in London-the Queen of England, the Queen Dowager, and the Queen of the Belgians; the King of Howager, and the King of the Belgians; the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Pr
Lobenstein

Marriage of the Princess Augusta of Camardge. The marriage of H.R.H. the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of the Duke of Cambridge, with H.R.H.Frederick, He reditary. Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was solem nized on Wednesday evening, with great splendour, in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke and Duchess and Prince George of Cambridge, the Duchesses of Kent and Gloucester, the King of Hanover, the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, the Prince and Princess of Foreign Ministers Once Reuss Lobenstein Ebersdorf, the of the principal members of the Nobility, were present at the ceremony. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz arrived soon after eight o'clock, attended by Baron Bernstorff. His Royal Highness was habited in a cavalry uniform of dark blue faced with of a Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, and the star of the Black Eagle. The Princess Augusta arrived at a quarter before nine, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince George and the Princess Mary. The bride and bridegroom, with their supporters and attendants, remained in the Queen's apartments till her Majesty's procession reached the chapel. The Ceremonies were in attendance at the chapel, and on the entrance of the Queen's procession, the Officers of Arms
and Officers of the Household arranged themselves on either side, when the Vice-Chamberlain, assisted by the Master of the Ceremonies, conducted the royal and illustrious personages to the seats provided for them. The Lord Chamberlain accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, and the Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty, then returned to the royal closet, and conducted the Bridegroom to the chapel, supported by the Dukes of Beaufort and Devonshire. His Royal Highness having taken his seat, the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied as before, returned to the royal apartments, and conducted the Bride to the chapel, supported by the King of Hanover and the Duke of Cambridge; the train of her Royal Highness being borne by Lady Alexandrina Cane, Lady Elizabeth Leveson Vower, The Arch bishop of Canterbury, having the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of Norwich on his left-hand, and the Bishop of London on bis right, then performed the ceremony At its conclusion, the Bride approached the Queen, and was saluted by her Majesty, as also by the Duchesses of Kent, Gloucester, and Cambridge. The Grand Duk The Royal Bride and Bridearam then aft the altar the Royal by their suite, and were soon followed by her Majest and the rest great dining-room, where the registration of the marriage was made, and attested by the relatives, and by the ministers and officers of state, The Bride and Bridegroom left immediately atterwards In the evening her Majesty had an evening party in honour of the occasion. The Prince of Wales' Tutor.-Various speculations an the name of the Rev. Divin Who has been selected by her Majesty to become the early stood that the individual who has been chosen by he Majesty and Prince Albert to fill this responsible appoint ment is the Venerable Archdeacon Wilberforce.
The Army.-The Marquis of Londonderry has suc meded the late Earl Catbcart as Colonel of the 2 a Reg lst Life Guards, and General F. N. Rebow, rondon derry in the Colonelcy of the 10th Hussars.-Government have determined upon adding to the military force in reland six experienced field-officers, who are to be selected from the unattached half-pay, and employed on special Earl Grey. - We have much pleasure in being able to state that Earl Grey still continues to improve. The attack under which his lordship has been suffering for the last few days is one of paralysis, the more severe symptoms of which have now subsided. The last bulletin stated that his lordship bas had a good night and is going on well.
The Earl of Ripon.-We regret to hear that the Noble President of the Board of Control was taken unwell whilst atteading the Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office Ministers Ministers separated. His Lordship has not since been Royal Commission of the Fine Aris.-The Commis sioners have given notice that the exhibition of the Cartoons sent in pursuant to the notices published in April and July, 1842, and March, 1843, will open in Westminster Hail on Monday next, July 3. During the first fort night the exhibition will be open (from nine o'clock in
the morning till seven in the evening ${ }^{\text {Th }}$ to visitors paying one shilling; afterwards, for a period hereafter to be fixed, the public will be admitted gratis, except on Saturdays, on which day the exhibition will be closed shilling. The comp and work in wood will be required for various parts of the New Houses, and in the first instance for the doors of the House of Lords, and that various windows in the building will be decorated with stained glass ; they therefore invite artists to send specimens in these departments of art, to be exhibited for the purpose of assisting the commassioners in the selection of persons to be employed. The specisent in the course of the first week in March, 1844, to a place of exhibition hereafter to be appointed. The die digns forming the detals be oak. In the designs for the windows the objects forming the details of decoration may be either figures or heraldic devices relating to the Royal Families England, or a union of the two, and may be accompanied by borders, diapered grounds, legends, and similar enrich ments. The invitation to send specimens for the proposed exhibition is confned, as in the case of the cartoons, to British artists, including foreigners who may have resided ten years or upwards in the United Kingdom. Artists who propose to exhibit are required to signify their inten tion to the secretary on or before the 1st Jan., 1844.

Official Appointments.-The Queen has been pleased appoint Commander H. F. Seagram, R.N., Lieutenant Governor of the settlements in the Gambia, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chier or the said settlements; Lieut. R. C. Moody, R.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Faikland said islands ; troller General of Convicts in Van Diemen's Land.

Winter Gaol Delivery.-Our readers will no doubt have perceived from our Parliamentary report last week, that Government has determined to establish a winter gaol delivery, to obviate the inconvenience and frequent injustice of keeping prisoners confined during the long interva between the Summer and Spring Assizes. It is generally understood that the duty of going the circuits at the pro Common Pleas.

## $\sqrt{ }$ Forsign.

France.-The debate on the reduction proposed by the Budget Cormmittee of the Chamber of Deputies on the effective force of the army demanded by the Govern ment for 1844, ended on Friday, and the result proved favourable to the Cabinet. On the previous day Marshal Soult warnly opposed the reduction, and hinted tha he would resign if it were carried. He urged that the reduction would "bore through the vital forces of the country, shorten the sword of France, and impose upo her a suicide; he next exhibited its detrimental effect on the army, and concluded by declaring that he would betray his country and be wanting to his duty if he con sented to it, and that he considered it so dangerous a measure that he never could carry it into execution. Thereupon, M. Guizot demanded that so serious a discussion should be adjourned to the following day, which was carried. The Minister of Finance at this adjourn sitting drew so bright a picture of the finances of the Chamber, and more than 200 out of 380 members present rose against the reduction. This majority included all the Ministers who are Deputies, M. Mauguin, Mind friends of M. Thiers, who openly voted for Ministers, Uut carefully abstained from participating Cabinet comment with great exultation, considering that it is a fresh prof of confidence given to the Administration, and that it will consolidate it until next session. Although, however, the Cabinet successfully resisted the reduction of the numerical force of the army, the found it necessary to consent to a reduction in exp diture ; and it is admitted that the triumph would have been a much more decisive one had not the Marshal, on the very eve of the debate, striven to concliare the anitee by yielding them reductions the amole saving , 0000 francs, which is about half of the whole The discussion on these details has since occupied Chamber, and several reductions have been effected. of 320,000 francs, proposed by the committee, has wise been adopted, after a protracted discussion, notwithstanding the resistance of Marshal Soult. Chamber, after disposing of these matters, refased discuss this year the Paris and Beigian Rallway though pressed to do so by Ministers.-One of the m celebrated public characters of France during the teller,-died in that city on Monday, the 26th inst., the age of 72 rears, leaving a fortune of $500,000 \mathrm{francs}$. She reckoned it is aid, among her clients all the cel brated characters of the age-all the soldiers, gamblers, and other udventurers of both sexes, from the Empero Napoleon and lezander down to the suttler and kitche maid fundity of her knowledge of events, past and future

The Regent took his departure for Yuencia in evening of that day. On his passage, on the Prado, fro the Palace of Buena Vista to the gate of Atocha, he welcomed with hearty vivas by the National Guara, who each battalion were prenented to him as he passed, and
he embraced them with a degree of feeling which excited Through the ranks an enthusiasm impossible to describe. The troops preceded him on the 20th to the number o 6,000 infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and 15 pieces o artillery. It was believed that the Regent, after reducing Valencia, would establish his head-quarters in the village of Roda, on the road to that city. This position would enable him to communicate with the right wing of his
army operating in Andalusia, under the orders of Generals army operating in Andalusia, under the orders of Generals
Van Halen and Infante, and with the left wing comVan Halen and Infante, and with the left wing com-
manded by Generals Seoane and Zurbano, the former of whom had left Saragossa and reached Lerida. The Regent could not have left Madrid at a more favourable moment. The attachment and enthusiasm of the National Guards could not be greater, and is marked by an admirable address to their brother National Guards of the kingdom, advocating the Constitution of 1837, Isabella III., the Regency of Espartero during the Queen's minority, and public order. All the officers met on the 18th, and the capital and the safety of the Queen. The Alcaldes, or municipal chiefs, were to exercise in turn the captain-general, and Colonel Lemeri, as governor, were to exercise the military command. It was reported that the Regent had conferred the title of Count of Montjuich and the rank him gallant officer has resisted all attempts to seduce him from his allegiance, and has made the Barcelona fortress a second time the key of the destinies of Spain. The insurgent leader offered him 100,000 dueros if he would surrender. In reply to this, he threatened to bombard the town, if troops marched from it to attack those of the
Regent. Colonel Prim is said to have 50,000 men, of all Regent. Colonel Prim is said to have 50,000 men, of all
kinds, under his command, which he has mustered at kinds, under his command, which he has mustered at
Molina del Rey, six miles from Barcelona, where there is a bridge over the Llobregat. The two roads, that from Madrid and Valencia, unite as they cross this bridge, which is thus an important position. It is said by the last General Zurbano, in this position, and has captured 60 prisoners in a charge. Zurbano is also reported to bave ordered the Governor of Montjuich to bombard Barcelona the moment hostilities commence in the city; but, if great without the support of General Seoane and bas even offered to capitulate. His troops are said to have refused to fire on the insurgents, and it is supposed that he must surrender at discretion. We learn also that General Van Halen arrived before Granada, and began the bombardThe on the 16th; but the result is not yet known. General Alvarez had entered Malara and that the insurrectionary Junta had fled, carrying with them 80,000 piastres, extorted from the citizens. Corunna and Burgos are said to have declared for the insurrection.
The con The committee of the Chamber of Deputies appointed to recommended by the Finance Minister to be insufficient to meet the charges on the Treasury ; and having come to ment to much further length without cetriny retrenchpublic service, it had adopted the only other alternative, that of additional taxation; and had, in consequence, wine for consumption in the country, independently of the new taxes proposed by Ministers, all of which the committee adopts. By these additional tazes, and by cutting down pensions and half-pay to 60 per cent. of ordinary deficit of the Treasury will have been provided for
Germany.--We learn from Berlin that several rehearsals have been held under the direction of the poet Tieck, for The performance of the Medea of Euripides, in the original. The music to the choruses are composed by Tauber, and are said to be conceived in his happiest style. Baron de BourGoing, the French minister at Munich, has transmitted to his the formment a statistical account of the progress made in being the complement of a work on the same subject published by him last year. Of this the following is a meneral table of the results given in kilometres, each kilo Lines completed within the year: From Heidelberg to Karliruhe, 62 kilomẽtres ; Wolfenbuttel to Harzburgh, Oppeln, 88; Prérau to Leipnick, 16; Vienna to Re 80; Presbourg to Tirnau, 48; Leipsic to Altenburg, 40 ; dorf to to Stockerau, 26 ; Berlin to Stettin, 80 ; Berge-- Lines Hearly torgh, 16 ; Prague to Pilsen, 100 . Total, 634. 56 ; Aix-la-Chapelle to Liege, 80 ; Hanover to Brunswick, Altenburga to Raab, 208; Vienna to Presburg, 36; Altenburg to Crimmitz, 16 ; Cologne to Bonn, 32; Tocknitz to Sraetz, 100 ; Karlsruhe to Friburgh, 160 . Total, 746.-Lines commenced: From Augsburg to
Nuremberg, 200 ; Bumberg to Hof, 120 ; Cassel to Halle, Woj; Werdau to Zwickau, 20; Altona to Kiel, 104 ; Woifenbuttel to Magdeburg, 104 ; Frankfort to Breslau, Celle topeln to Troppau, 112 ; Breslau to Freiburg, 68 ; Celle to Hildesheim, 72; Leipnick to Troppau, 104 ; Venice, to Trebau, 48 ; Brunn to Trebau, 64 ; Milan to on : Fice, 400. Total 1,980.-Lines positively determined Basle, From Ulm to Friedichshafen, 120 ; Fribourg to Basie, 80; Bessbach to Rhemchauze, 72; Frankfort to Heidelberg, 65 ; Frankfort to Cassel, 200; Cologne Minden, 300 ; Minden to Hanover, 88; Celle
to Harburg, 160 ; Hanover to Bremen, 170; Hamburg to Berlin, 250; Posen to Frankfort, 240 ; Vienna to
Linz, $144 ;$ Budweis to Pilsen, 160 ; Budweis to Prague, 144; Graetz to Trieste, 300 ; Stuttgard to Ulm, 100 ; Stuttgard to Heilbronn, 180; Stuttgard to Pforzheim, 40 Total, 2,713.
Russia.
Russra.-It is now announced that the Emperor's visit and thsaw will take place late in July, or early in August, city, for the quainted with the state of the administration.- The medica commission sent by the Russian Government to Egypt by heat abjocts impregne the experiments made to purif plague have perfectly succeeded. They promise to show, of destroying the pestilential miasma.-Letters from Bessarabia state that for several months past nothing of importance had occurred in the line of the Caucasus, The Circassians had made several attacks on the Russians, but had not obtained any decisive success. Sometimes may be assumed that on the whole, the loss of the Russians is the greatest. They have very severe duty, as they are not secure by day or by night from the attacks of the mountaineers. Those corps suffer the most which are sent out to reconnoitre. Scarcely a day passes without
one or more men being shot by the enemy, who lie in ambush. Meantime the Russians have erected several forts, and it is believed that as soon as they have com pleted a line of fortresses and entrenchmedts, as a basis or their operations, they will proceed to act on the offensive.-The Emperor has appointed M. Boatenieff special Ambassador to Rome, to settle the long-pending disputes with the Holy See.-The Augsburg Gazette of the 23d announces the arrest of Prince Dolgorouki, and the seizure of all his papers, immediately on his arrival a Cronstadt, where he landed on his passage to St. Petersburgh from Paris, where he had published a book which had given offence to the Emperor, and to many powerful families in Russia
Greece.-Accounts from Athens of the 10 th ult. state that great excitement prevails among all classes, as it is issued by a conference of the plenipotentiaries of the three Powers now sitting in London. The object of this protocol is to demand payment of the interest due on the Greek loan, but it is evident that King Otho is resolved Hesse Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the most important place at Court, in the room of Col. Soutzo, a Greek, and has also appointed another Bavarian officer to be one of his aides-de-camp. An additional cause of discontent is arrived from Marseilles, with Greek corvette Amelia chandeliers only, for the new palace and that lumps and chandeliers only, for the new palace, and that 14 new state hrom Trieste.
United States, --The steam-ship Acadia arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening from Boston and Hali ax, having sailed from the first-named place on the 16th, and from the latter on the 18th ult., thus performing the trip in ten and twelve days respectively from the points of her departure. The papers by this arrival are filled With an account of the President's visit to the cities of
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other places, on Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and other places, on
his way to Boston, for the purpose of attending the his way to Boston, for the purpose of attending the
Bunker Hill celebration on the 17 th. His reception appears o have been cordial, but by no means enthusiastic, at leas in New York. A great Repeal meeting of the lrish inhabitants had been held in the Park, New York, to declare their sympathy with their countrymen in Ireland, and their determination to assist them in obtaining that measure There were about 5,000 persons present, and some of the speakers threatened to invade Canada, and produce a revolution in that colony, in the event of Ireland being adced. Another meeting, called for the same purpose, failure compa with the but of the Sandwich Islands by Lord Paulet is severely commented on in connexion with this sympathy for Repeal, the parties knowing nothing at the time of the explanation which has since been given in the House of received from Cuba, announcing that a dreadful neen insurrection has broken out near St. Jago de Cuba, in which a great number of whites have been slaughtered, and many plantations ravaged, and buildings burned. The region of the island which is now supposed to be the prey of civil war, is exactly opposite St. Domingo, and many suppose that the movement is connected in some way with the negro republic of Hayti. Troops have been sent from Havall , and alcough the particulars of the revolt have. It is now ascertained that the missing Texan schooner-of-war, San Antonio, has become a pirate, and is cruising in the West India seas. She has been recog nised by two sailors off the coast of Florida. It is known that, on sailing a year ago, she shipped some very suspicious characters at New Orleans, and it is believed that a majority of the crew rose and murdered the officers, and then turned sea-rovers.
Egypt.-Accounts from Alexandria of the 6th wilt. announce the arrival of a special messenger from Constantinople, sent expressly by the Sultan to arrange the payment of the arrear of tribute due by Mehemet Allue still continued to extend At Alexandria. Three new cases had been declared on the 6th ult. A letter from Cairo, in the Augsburg Gasette, May 22d, states that the British
mission to Abyssinia to open negotiations with the princes of that country, had returned to Cairo without having succeeded in their object.
Cape of Good Hope.-Letters from the Cape of the 18th April mention the capture of three slavers. The first of these, the brigantine Esperanza, under Portuguese colours, was chased ashore and destroyed off Quillimaine on the 4th March; the Portuguese barque Desengano was captured on the 14th; and the Brazilian barque maine, and sent into Simon's Bay by H.M. ship Lily.

## 㲘arlíamert.



 aisaluse Lord Brougham of the impression that fic l.ad been a
willug pary to the atternpt to impose her children on the



 Bankruptey Ccurt, to travel from seventy to a hundrecl m... co. in
 increase in the attending expenses, but contended that in the average of cases there was a great diminutic $n$. It was thet
fair to atternpt to take the worhtrg of the Act cut if the
hands of the Governme
 mion.-Lord CAaspruLL, on the contrary, was surprised that thie wrong, and abandon it, as the Government had done with the
additional duty on Jrish spirits. - Lord Conte expressed himself satisfied that the evils of which he complained
would not long be permited to negatived without a division.
On the motion of the Earlo of Abrriferx, the House went into
 it would prove the ruin of the Churcl of Scollanat He morscd,
as an amendment, the omission of the word "declared and." The Earl of ABEREEEN dented that the bill revived the veto, as a
proof of which he expressed his belief that there were many proof of Which he expressed his belief that there were many
members of the Church of Seolland who would not be satusfied
with it. He contended that the bill with it. He contended that the bill merely itcclared what was
always the law of the church, and he altogether certied the , tertion of makıng any new law upon the subyect. The chictacies
he had met with in Scotland arosce frum the strong feellu; on the
 with the elegal decioions in in the Auche tharder cease, and as not
recognising the principles of the vetu.-Lord Curte vil uy cial-
rengeid
 of Scotiand. He entered at length into the r atare of the ecless.-
astical law of scotland, conterdng that the loll gave prower to
the Clurch which it did not previously possess.. The Lord
C

## Cexancel relating

Seating to the Scotch Church, on which the opnion of
Scotch lawyers wwa
been been submitted to the Lord Justice Clierk, who stated his
own decided opinion, as well as that of the Judge Advocate
 opirions, said that
the Church
the decsion in the Aucliteraract cose. These high anthit, ithes
were
ward this bill, and he mamly relhed on them, for the contese-ed speak authoritatively.-Lord DENMAN also admitted his ncom-
perence to speak authoritatively on a questron of Scotch law petence to speak authoritatively on a question of Scotch law.
But he had been impressed with the reasons which had been
assine assigned for the appeliate decision of the House of Lords
in the Auchterarder case and when he found the noble and
learned Lords who liat pronouncect that judement stll adlierins



 affirmed his opinion, that the powers declared by the bill to




 which it was read as second time.



 motion of Lord Brovegam.
Thursdag.- On the notion of the Bishop of LovDon the Church


 that it was clear both had laboured under a mistahe.-sir Thon as
Wilson's Hampstead Inclosure Bill, towards whec the attention
of the metropolitan public has been strongly directed, Was with

 object of which is to give the sanction of this country to an
international system of surrendering offenders, to be established international system of surrendering offenders, to be estabished
between this country and America. Lords BRoUGHA and
CAMPBRLL made some observations on the Bill, which was read a second time.



 ported when himself in power. - Mr. Homp expressed his satisfaction that he had not done so when the late fiovernmert was in ofice.-


 into the subject of Post. offce improvernent, cimm referencece hotht to
what had been and to what night yet be done. He said that
wIt
 employment had now been discontinued, chieffy in consequence, as

 nodation in the dehvery oo letters, and economiral arrangements for There were 400 rural ilstricts, containing each 1,0 ono souls anil
upwards, without one post-office among them all. This defect had been repeatedly brought under the notice of Gorernment, but thu to the Treasury; the Post-office had been referred to, but the Post-
 to which they themselves cave credit. but the formestion wost-ofice, after the past experience of such explanations they weserved that
credit and this was a question most prapery to he detarmined by a credit $t$ and this was a question most properiy to be detarmined by an
connmit te. The motion for a committee must not be resisted on
the ground of revenue, for the state of the revenue tist the very
 tons of compensating that diminution had not been carried into
tiffect. Mr. Hill was willing rather to serve the public gratuitously
elt


 another year, which was the ressult of the scrupulous care and can-
dour of Mr. F. Baring, the alate Chancello of the Exchequer, no to fetter his successers,
Chancollor of the Exhequer) Mublicly thanked his predeessor. It
In riews, he assured him and the House that it was not intended, but
it had heen found inconvenient to have Mr. Fill superintending such
a department os the Post-office, virtually superseding the Chancellor of the Excchequer, a similar principle migillt tere applicied o e erercy other
ofepartment, the Stampsand Taxes, and so forth, entailing great expense on the country, and interfering with the duties of the reaponsilhe func-
tionaries. Efforts were making to incrcase facilities of conmunication by an arrangement to establish rural posts shercever the number
of leters justififed it But Mr. FIIIrs p pant for giving additional
facilites of delivery was not universally Where its operation would involve the employment of a great
additional number of postmen, at an expense not counterbalanced by any advantagc. The system of transmitting money through the

 woul means of money orders. This, was a proof that the present
GFovernment were not indiffrent to improvenents. Another proof
Of this was the eelection of Lord Lowther for the office of Postmasterof this was the selection of Lord Lowther for the office of Postmaster-
(teneral-a nolleman whom Mr. Hal had eulogised in his first
panphiet as one of those enlightened individuals who were zealous
 rushed into multifarious plans of improvement, involving great
expense, which must beder rayed out of the general taxes, and be a
boon to the letter-writing portion of the community, at the expense of those not so much interested in epistolary correspondence; but thcy were gradually introuacing whatever alterations might be
thoughtadvasble. Great expectations werc held out as ikely to
result from the adoption of Mr. Hill's views ; Sir Thomas, Wilde






 had given its auhhrivirs much trouble, a.s. had recosved from
that they had been hostile to the plan of Mr. Hill, and could not
therefore, be left entirely to their own control in carrying it out. stating that sumst to the extent of 8,000, ooon. passed aut. alialy
through the money order department the Chancellor of the Ex cheouger probabily spoke from information funaisheed by the Post-
office ; but there was a material error here ; the sums were multipled by two : they had reckoned not only the money paid in, but the
money paid out, which was like calculating the quantity of water the other. He was glad that was poured in at one end and out a
the on ittee of inquiry had been
agreed to
 and calculations.- The CHANCEYIOR of the FXCHRQURR admitted
that in stating the amnount passing through the money-order office
lhe had cast his eye on the wrong column of figures; but it did nut
 formerly pursued in the Poot-office, and highly lauded the present
Postmaster-Gencral, Lord Lowther.-Sir Roprer Pext had neyer doubted the greatt ocial advantagese which would result from the
ailoption of the peiny postage; he had only hesitated about its immeriate application, on considerations of revenue. He
mave the fullest crecit the the motives and qualities of Mr. Hill
If he Post-office functionarics were as adverse as Mr. Baring liad represented them to the plan of Mr. Hill, the proper course for Mr Baring would have bece, not to keep Mri, Hill as a yearly servant of
the Treasury, but to make him Secretary of the Post-office, so as give him the means of overruling all these official obstructions. Lori
Lowther being known to approve Mr. Hills plan, it was not likely
to to meet with discouragements under tbat nobleman. For limsel office they would exert all thair influence to secure the fair working of
 tricts; and announced his intention of asking hereater rior some
information about the security of money-letters, and the effect of the
late enactment respecting the transmission by post of notices of late enactment respecting the transmission by post of notices o
objection under the Voters Registration Act. MM. Gocziven mave some explanation. - Mr. H UME did not think Mr. Hill's calculations
so extravagant as they had been represented ; for while all the other branches of public income were falling off, the Post-office revenuc
was still increasing. He disapproved of the principle which placed the Post-orfice under the Treasury, but bore his testimony to Lord
Lowther's ahie administration. He rejoiced in this committee, which he hoped would show how the Post-office might bem be made,
useful to the public.-Mr. Hurt spoke in praise of Mr. Hill. T. Wro ee, in rently, said that all the purroses of his motion would
be answered by the committee which Mr. Goulburn proposed to substituse, It had been intemated that Mr. Hirl was blameable for
having thus nublished the informntion sury ; but it was not of a confordentian nature, for it helated only y to hi
own plan. Nor had it been brought forward with any hostile feeling to the present Board of Treasury, the only objection was, that the
Post-office authorities were allowed to exercise too tron agninst all reforms.-The amended motion wast then agreed to. means and expediency of preventing the nuisance of smoke arising from fires or furnaces, which was agreed to. -Captain PECHELI,
brought on the next motion, which related to the claims of indivi dual) on the Admiralty, to which Capt. GorDoN ar Mr Mr. Corr
replied. After a short discussion
 money"' in Ireland, which was withdraw
tee on the Irish - The frst order of the day was the adjourned commit
 ground that several Irisl. Members interested in it had not yot
come down to the House. The delay, after a short conversalion, wa granted: and after some matters of routne the Hpuss went int
committee on the bill
commencing with which there were several amendments. The first division took place
on a proviso, that pending the granting of a license the arms shall

 opposed tt, on the grouncl of its ungonstiutionality, and cited the reth onission, which ras secondriand by
dehatr, the amentinnent was reeceted
cussion. It professes to regulate the mode in which a lively diskeeping arms at the time of passint the Act, but which persons no keeping arms at the time of passing the Act, but who may aftervaris
wish to o oo, may apply for a license twenty-one days before the
the Sir R. Frrauson moved an amendment; and as the Attorney General for Ireland did not seem clear on the subject, and sir
Graham1 proposed to remedy the clause by a proviso the effect to poatpone the clause, and also that the chairman report progress. -sir J . GRAHAM refused to postpone the clause, which proveked a
retort from Mr. Mr. J. $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ CONNELL- Lord $J$ RUSSELL declared his of the unsatispoctory conduct of the Governent. Sir R. PEET
endeavoured to soothe the House, and said that if the course wer pursued of debating every clause on the menitst, it would be faret
not merely to this bill, but to all legislation whatever. -Lord PAL merston, Mr. Watson, and other members, exposed the ab-
 Mr. More o' Frarall remarked that with nine lawyers, two Secre-
taties of state, and an hour and a half's discussion, they were nore distant than ever from understanding the clause, which was a ver
 Lord CEMENTS persisted in moving that the
chair, and Sir R. Peel ultimately consentod.
the allegationsof the late Nottingham petiiionmittee to inquire into observations from Lord LotNcotN, Sir R. PRER, Mr. T. DUN-
combe and Mr. F. BARYNG. The latter moved an amendment limiting the inquiry to the alleged tarmpering with the witneeses, but On the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. HUMB broupht forvard a motion for discontinuing the grant of 21,0002 ,
a-year to the King of Hanover, as a waste of public money, and



CITY.
Money Markel, Friday.-Consols closed at 935 to $\frac{3}{4}$ for duced 945 , Exchequer Bills, $54 s_{0}$ to 56 s . prem.

## Ftetropolis amid fts forimitu.

Her Majesly's Coronation. - Wednesday being the anniversary of her Majesty's coronation in 1838, the at the different churches thy the ringing of anelis. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Tower, Somerset house, the Opera-house, and the usual public buildings. and the vessels in the docks and river. foreign, hoisted their colours, in honour of the occasion.
an mounting his horse at the corner of Waterloo-place and fermyn-street, when a carriage drew rapidly up, and the pole caught his right leg, and very nearly precipitated him is een the horses, who reared and plunged violently Sale of the Duke of Sussers Pros H.R.H.'s property commenced last week, and will inue until Wednesday week. The portion sold on Satur il hisprised a collection of enal and ravinge mostly proofo The buser weme chiefty deal nor was there much anxiety manifested by the public to become possessors of any of the lots. The whole day' ale did not realise more than 770l. The engravings were old for about 73l., the enamels for $42 l$., the paintings fo $41.9 s, 6 d .$, and the mimatures for $4126.5 s$. The sale of the plate took place in the early part of the week; the nd seals on Thursday, and the snuff-boxes yesterday Many of the articles realised high prices
brought up the report of Saturday Alderman Brown aquire into the connection of Alderman Thomas Wood that Talacre Mining Company. The report stated and examed ay befo mer submitted to them, which they agreed to rame he Court, together with a statement of facta ound that the papers suppied to them; and they Company, which appeared to have been formed withou any pecuniary foundation, was established. The com mee offered no opinion on the conduct of Alderman I ood, that being a duty which they considered to apper . Wood mividual members of the co hich had been read, although professing to be fair and candid, omitted he answers which the evidence contained, at the same quoted sev ble lenth to sho spoke at conside and that in all his transactions with the Talacre fompan e had acted with the reatest probity. Alderman Cop and denounced the Talacre Company is a froulule concern, and asserted the thit a fraudule ronk and as prise port indulgentran Court so indugently drawn up. He would call upon the fom the documentary matter submitted to that committee and then say whether there was any want of candour, or airness, or indulgent feeling to be attributed to him wh drew at up, or those who agreed to it? After an angry member intended to bring forward any motion on th subject of the report, a regular notice should be given Election of Sheriffs. - On Satur take place
Election of Sheriffs.-On Saturday Alderman Musgrove and Mr. N. G. Moon, the printseller, were in a conomo Hall unanimously elected Sheriffs of London and Middle
Entertainment at the Mansion-XIouse.-On Wednes day the Lord Mayor gave an entertainment to the Judges and members of the bar. The guests were more numerous than on any similar occasion at the Mansion House, Egyptian of 150 individuals being seated at table in the Diocese of London. - The Bishop of London hes addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese is laing his remarks on the subject of the offertory at and to adopt his wishes or not, according to their own discretion. He states that on occasions when charity sermons are preached for specific objects, and when there is no ommunion, the practice of collecting from pew to pew country ger that of the proper to make it while the offertory sentences are read than during the singing of a hymn. "I believe," he ays, lecting has in in respect propriety and solemnity, have caused it, after no very long recommendation of this method, which, after all, is nothing more than occasionally applying to the whole congregafion form to which tho wo without question or demur, ought not in fairness to be egarded as indicating a disposition to favour any peculia theological opinions, least of all those against which I may venture to say few persons have protested more distinctly emphatically than mysel.
The Gresham Lectures.-A new building, in the arich Roman style of architecture, with a theatre capable of accommodating 800 persons, has just been completed at the corner of Basinghall-street, at a cost , $000 \%$., for the delivery of the Gresham Lectures
P'eace Convention.-This Convention held its Iast sitting on Saturday, and passed several resolations, the main objects of which were declaratory of the ymeriple the frue interests of mankind. The meetine was addressed by the Marquis de la Rochefoucault Liancourt in French, Mr Mr. Tappan of New York, Mr. Buffon, of (onteMr. Hindly, M.P., Mr. Hume, M.P., and other gentized world was adopted, together with a resolution in favou of a congress of nations to settle and perfect the code of and apply that laty a high court of nations to interpl dis-
putes, as one of the best practical modes of settling such disputes peaceably and satisfactorily. It was also resolved
." That since intemperance is in various ways one of - "That since intemperance is in various ways one of vention earnestly presses upon all classes the necessity of promoting, to the estent of their power and influence, the principles and practice of temperance,", and "That the tion to announce to the world the time and place for holding a second comvention, when it shall be satisfied as to the right time and place, after communicating with its corresponding associations in Europe and America.

Universal Suffrage Society.-A meeting in favour of this object took place on Tuesday evening at White Con-
duit House, Mr. Joseph Sturge in the chair, supported by Col. Thompson, Mr. Sharman Crawford, Dr. Bowring, Mro Hindley, Dr. Ritchie, of Edinburgh, and mostof the Resolutions were passed in favour of Universal Suffrage, and declaratory of the opinion that the people bave a
right to a full and free representation in their own branch of the Legislature. Mr. S. Crawford, Col. Thompson, and Mr. Hindley spoke in favour of these views, and were followed by Dr. Bowring, who wished to carry the prin-
ciple farther than any of his predecessors, as he would give the right of voting to women. The Rev. J. Levilt, Mr. Pennington, Dr. Ritclie, and Mr. Vincent the Chartist, also spoke, the
at considerable length.

University College. The Council of University Col lege, at their meeting on Saturday week, received another present of a 500 l . Texchequer Bill from their former bene factor, "Patriot." This donation was transmitted to
Lord Brougham, to be applied as his lordship may think Lord Brougham, to be applied as his lordship may think
best for the benefit of the institution. The fund for which the College is indebted to this munificent friend now amounts to $3,844 l$. A portion of the annual income
arising from this sum has been appropriated by Lord arising from this sum has been appropriated by Lord
Brougham to procure for masters of unendowed schools Brougham to procure for masters of unendowed schools
and ushers courses of lectures on mathematics, natural philosophy, Greek and Latin, by the Professors in the College. These lectures have been well attended, and many have availed themselves of them to obtain a qualiportion of the fund, $500 \%$, Lord Brougham has directed to be applied towards the testimonial to Dr. Birkbeck, as soon as the contributions derived from other sources shall College a Professorship of Machinery and Manufactures to be called the "Birkbeck Professorship"
Opening of a Catholic Chapel. - On Monday was relist, on Duncan-terrace, Tslington The John the Evan Griffith was the officiating priest, assisted by the Right Rev. Bishops Dr. Morris, Dr. Wilson, and Dr. Wiseman, the last of whom preached to a numerous congregation, througloout the country. He said that when was waking gation saw such attention paid to the outward observance of worship, they had reason to believe that their doctrines were growing popular with the people. After centuries had been destroyed it was gratifying which their temples were now rebuilding; that great additions were made to their number-and that converts were daily joining them. subscription was then made to complete the building.
The Free Church of Scolland.-On Wednesday public meeting was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose order to adopt putation of ministers and elders, and in Church adopt measures for aiding the Free Presbyterian Cburch. The Marquess of Breadalbane was called to the chair, and opened the proceedings by stating that the tant which had called them together was the most imporScotland since the Reformation Presbyterian Church of of 500 ministers of that Church, with nearly a moillion of persons composing their congregations, was eminently sympathy of oll that the Church of Scotland had, for some years back, been contending for two great cardinal principles, commencing by endeavouring to secure to the constitution of which they maint Church certain riguts and privitges on which the Charch was founded-particularly that fundamental principle that no minister should be intruded upon a parish contrary to the expressed wish of the people. In endeavouring to attain this great object an siastical Courts of Scoltun a colision which was acclevated by contending for another principle of Church conduct, viz., that it recognises no other rule in the looks to no therhitual affarss than the Bible-that it ples had been boldly disputed by the Civil Courts, and the confirmed that iniquitous decision. Fortunationally the Pred that iniquitous decision. Fortunately for of resbyterian Church-fortunately for the great cause of religion itself-fortunately for the people of Scotlanda great body of ministers, true to their principles, and quences, resolved to leave that Church, thereby sacrificing every worldy lienffit they had formerly derived from the conmexion. Fio surport these men in their prethey were thut day assembled. The Rer. Mr. Grcy and The Rev. Dr. Cunningham then addressed the meeting. position and plans of the non-intrusion party. It would he said, be necessary to erect churches for 700 congrega-
tions, to found a college for the education of their future ministers, and to establish a theological library for their
use. He would have the meeting distinctly to understand use. He would have the meeting distinctly to understand
that whatever might be done for the promotion of religion in Scotland must be done through the Free Church. The idea that "the residuary establishment" would do any thing valuable was perfectly ridiculous. All would depend on the Evangelical Dissenters who had gone out before,
and the Free Church which had separated now. Mr. Beechman expressive of the heyan Minister, moved a other bodies of Evangelical Christians, the Free Church of Scotland might regain the religious eminence which in Weslerns she occupied. He assured the meeding the Secessionists had adopted, and read a letter from Dr. Bunting, in which he expressed his approval of the step they had taken. The Hon. Fox Maule seconded the expressive of sympathy were then moved and agreed to Canada Company. - The half-yearly meeting of proThursday for the purnose of declaring a dividend, and on other business. The report stated that the receipts from Canada for the five months were $6,911 \mathrm{l}$., exhibiting a considerable deficiency as compared with the corresponding period of last year, when they were $15,000 l$. This was in consequence of the difficulty of collecting money, but as there was every reason to suppose that th would nnance of the dividend of six per cent., which was agreed to. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the
directors and to Mr. Widder, the Company's Commisdirectors and to
sioner in Canada.
Metropolitan Improvements.-Orders have been issued by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take Martin'slane, between Long-acre and Great St. Andrew'sstreet Seven-dials. This street will be part of the new line of street from Coventry-street to Long-Acre, which Will form a direct line from Piccadilly to the west of Holborn. In consequence of the rapid increase of houses on the Marquis of Westminster's estate at Chelsea, it is one in Belgrave-road for St. George's district, the other upon a site contiguous to the river. The chief portion of
the expense will be defrayed by voluntary contributions, and the residue made up by grants from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Church Building Society.
Marylebone and Paddington Hospilal,-A meeting in behalf of the foundation of this hespital was held last week, Mr. Bond Cabbell in the chair. The report
stated that the Committee had received $4,448 l$. and 200 annual subscribers. Their expenses had been 184l. Earl Manvers said he should cordially support the undertaking, provided the resolution he held in his hand were approved of by the meeting. The resolution was to the enect:That the erection of the proposed hospital should not hands." Mr. R. Currie, M.P., seconded the resolution, and felt sure that the sum required, and even more, would be speedily subscribed. On the motion of Sir A. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hector Rose, the meeting agreed to
the acting committee to collect the 15,0002 . required.
the acting committee slum. -The ceremony of opening th
Infant Orphan Asylum.-The ceremony of opening the orphans was celebrated on Tuesday by his Majesty the King of the Belgians, on behalf of Prince Albert, who was prevented by indisposition from attending. The proceedings of the day commenced with divine service in the Asylum Chapel, and at two o'clock the West Essex
Yeomanry Cavalry received his Majesty on his entering Yeomanry Cavalry received his Majesty on his entering the county of Essex, at Lea-bridge, whence they escorted
him to the asslum. The City Marshals received his Majesty at Whin's. The City Marshals Majesty at Whip's-cross, and on the arrival ofor, Sheriffs, and Clergy. After the ceremony of opening the asylum his Majesty presided at a dejeuner, and anownced hat the Prince had sent a donation of 100 guineas, to which the King added a similar sum in his own name. The Death of Mr. Murray, the Publisher.-We regret to announce the death of Mr. Murray, the eminent publisher, whicl took place on Tuesday morning at his house in Albemarle-street. Mr. Murray had been ar some tin character until Friday last. As a publisher, Mr. Murray's name is associated with those of the most eminent men who have adorned the literature of the present century and as long as English literature shall last, the names of Byron, Scott, Southey, Moore, and a host of others lmost as illustrious, will not fail to excite the remembrance of the publisher who first gave their productions on the world, and lived with them on terms of intimacy and friendship. Mr. Muraybisher, first in Fl year, and had been in business as a purle-street, for upwards of 40 years. Messrs. Ackermann's Bankruptcy.-At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Ackermann on Monday last, statement of their affairs was read, showing liabilities amounting to $30,664 l .9 \mathrm{~s}$. 6 d ., and assets aniounting to $28,3142.18 s .5 \%$. A proposition was then made on behal of Messrs. Ackermann to pay a composition of 15 s . in the pound, in six instalments of $2 s .6 \mathrm{~d}$. each, at interval of six months' date from the Ist August next-the firs instalment to be paid on the 1st September next. There were present upwards of 100 creditors, who unanimousl agreed to accept the proposition.
The Tower Moat. - On Monday, while workmen were digging in the moat for the formation of a sewer, they
discovered some coins of Queen Elizabeth. The semer is intended to be carried all round the Tower, passing through the centre of the moat, and communicating with the houses within the fortress. The moat will be filled, and formed into a terrace, on which trees and shrubs will be planted. Victoria Park-Although the act of Parliament for the formation of this park at Bethnal-green has been passed for some time, few steps have been taken in its menced their labours in making estimates of the value of property which in some instances the proprietors are disposed to litigate. The last act, empowering the commissioners with full authority, received the Royal assent on tie 13th May, 1842, when five years were assigned for the full completion of the park. The teanants occupying the tenements and lands have received notice to quit by the 10th October. Amongst these are 11 persons occupying fields as market-gardeners, who have aately cropped expressed the for the winter montas, valuation bas, during the last week, been made of six houses, the rembants of the palace of Bishop Bonner, known as "Bonner's-liall," the inhabitants of which have all received notice to quit, and preparations are making for leasing the fields adjacent and in front of the chief entrance, for the erection of a handsome square oi houses. A great deal of the land required for the park is the property of Guy's Hosital and Sir Joln Cases's Cherits who have shown every disnosition to forward the views of the Commissioners. In anticipation of the completion of the park, several new houses have recentiy been erected of superior description in Wick-lane, which have been let to respectuble tenants, whilst building land has attained a premium in the vicinity. A new road, undertaken by private speculators, but supported by the different parishes Limehouse been lecided by the Commissioners that the principal entrance shall be through Bonner's-hall-fields, opposite the Greyhound Inn, in Old Ford-lane.
Marylebone-At a meeting of the Marylebone vestry, on Saturday, at which Earl Manvers, Lord Strafford, Mr. Mufnell, Sir J. M. Taggart, Lord Barrington, and Sir a motion for adorting a petition to the Legislature and to the Queen against the grant of 3,0001 . a-year to the Princess Augusta, and also against continuing the grant of $21,000 \mathrm{l}$. per annum to the King of Hanover. In the distressed state of the country, he asked, was it honest or just on the part of her Majesty's ministers to impose fresh burdens upon the labouring population? Mr. Gibson was ultimately carried by a large majority, only six hands being beld up against it. last week, for the purpose of further considering the instructions given by a vestry on the 2 d ult. to the churchwardens, to take measures to obtain the reinstatement of diversion by road to the same condition as it was befor called to the chair, Mr. Hawkes moved "That a committee be appointed to 0 , ing out the resolution of the vestry regarding the diversion of the Addison-road." Several amendments were subsequently proposed by the friends to a comprowise, but the motion was carried by a majority off, som to assist the churchwardens to carry out the resolution.
Sleam above Bridge.-There were landed on Sunday, the 25 th of June, from the steamers-at Chelsea, 5,432 passengers; Putney, 3,701 ; Kew, 3,234; Richmond, 4,621 ; independent of those who
smith, Brentford, and Wandsworth.
River Medway.-A fine sturgeon, between five and six feet in length, was captured on Wednesday week in the Medway, at a place about four miles from Rochester, called Horn's Place. The fish was sent to London, but the corporation of Rochester have clamed it back as theirright. Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 17, was Central districts, 185 ; East districts, 245 ; South districts, 203-Total, 955. Males 476-Females 479. Weekly average for the last five years, 903 . ( 461 males, 442 females) ; and for the last five springs, 854.

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Aylesbury.-On Monday evening, Dr. Sleigh, the conservative candidate for this town, according to previous announcement, addressed the electors and inbabitants in the County-hall. His speech occupied upwards of two hours, and was listened to by an auditory amounting to about a thousand. He attributed the distress to want of wages, inadequate remuneration, and to the grasping spirit nounced foreign competition, machinery and ioint ato banks as other grand causes of national distress, and said that the true remedy for distress was to increase protection. Mr. J. Gibbs, in reply, proposed a resolution declaring that the removal of all restrictions on trade would be the best way of lessening the amount of national distress, of hands this resolution was or all classes. unanimously Bath.-A fatal accident occurred 'last week in the neighbourhood of Durkerion, whereby the lives of six individuals were sacrificed. The sceue of the calamity was the coal-pit known as Bray's Down-pit, about seven miles from Bath, and three from Dunkerton. From the
attached themselves to the chain by means of a hook and
a piece of rope forming a noose for one leg, they were lifted off the platform by the engine, and were then let
down ; but, after descending about 100 feet, the drumwheel was observed to be revolving rapidly, having by some unaccountable means become disconnected with the Wheel which should have regulated their descent; and in consequence of the velocity with which they descended, jecting stage erected some few fathoms from the bottom. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." Bristol.-The remains of Rajuh Rammohun Roy, who died at Stapleton-grove, near this town, about eleven years since, and was buried in the grounds adjoining the
house, were removed last week to the cemetery at Arno'sbale, and interred in that portion appropriated to the use of Dissenters. A sum of money has been forwarded from India for the purpose of erecting a stately monument on the spots, and upwards of 30 ft . in height.

Carmarthen.-Since our last account of the Rebecca riots everything has remained quiet in this town. The troop of the 4th Dragoons marched from hence on Sunday, for Newcastle Emlyn. Colonel Jove, the Commandant
of the district, has ordered the marines and Castle Martin of the district, has ordered the marines and Castle Martin
Yeomanry from Pembroke, and other troops of cavalry Yeomanry from Pembroke, and other troops of cavalry
are on the way to this district, it being the determination are on the authorities to cover the country with military, so as to prevent any further depredations. There seems
to be no doubt that the exciting cause of the recent outto be no doubt that the exciting cause of the recent outrages was the oppressive tax of the toll-gates on the by-
roads, and the dislike of the people to the working of the roads, and the dislike of the people to the working of the
New Poor-law. A meeting was held on Friday last at Newcastle Emlyn, when a conference took place between the county magistrates and delegates from the several
parishes. The Vice-Lieut., the Hon. Col. Trevor, presided, and Mr. Lloyd Hiall, the barrister, who bas been retained by some of the parishes, was present. The following document was submitted at the proposal of the magistrates:--"We are willing that every grievance that be removed, either in the administration of the funds of the trusts, or by the erection of new gates, or by increase
of tolls. For that purpose we will name a committee of trustees and tally-holders to go into all the accounts of he wishes it, on your behalf. If any point of law should arise, counsel's opinion shall be taken, by which the trustees must abide until set aside by a court of law. The magistrates have had a force of troops put at their dis posal by the Government, and though they are willing to and must put down also all disturbances, the Government being ready to increase the number of troops, if necestory, And the committee was appointed. Subsequent accourts state that no less than five gates have been destroyed since Saturday last-three in the immediate neighbourhood of Narbeth, one on the Brecon road, and on the London high road. A notice has also been posted on the Holyland gate in the neighbourhood of Pembroke, signed by Rebecca, announcing a speedy visit to the signed by Rebecca, announcin
Union workhouse of that town.

Cheshunt.-The Poor Law Commissioners have pub lisbed their report on the case of James Harvey, a paupe sioned by the neglect of the relieving officer. The Commissioners state that the man was death; and that there is no ground for charging the relieving officer with material neglect in the case. But they detail various erroneous entries in the books and returns of the medical
officer Mr. Smith, and consider that he neglected his duty in this instance. Under all the circumstances of the case, they think it would be inconsistent with their duty
to allow Mr. Smith to continue to hold the office of medical officer, and they have accordingly directed an order to issue for his removal.
Exeter. - The law reports announced last week that the Rev. Henry Erskine Head, rector of Feniton, in this county, had been sentenced by the Arches Court, at the suit of the Bishop of Exeter, to three years' suspension from the office of the ministry, the loss of his living, and the costs of the action, for having published a letter, in Order of Baptism, and the Order of Confirmation, in the Book of Common Prayer, contained erroneous doctrines. Mr. Head, who is a brother of Sir Francis Head, is an evangelical clergyman, and the living is worth 5007 . year, so that the sentence is equivalent to the imposition f a foe of 1,500\%. in addition to the costs of the action preached his farewell sermon last Sunday to a crowded congregation.
Glazenwood.-.We find that a floral fête was given by Mr. Curtis in his beautiful grounds on the 16 th ult., which was attended by upwards of 3,000 persons. The band o the Coldstream Guards was present, and greatly contri-
buted to enliven the scene, which appears to have been buted to enliven the scene, which
one of unusual beauty and gaiety.

Maidstone.-It will be recollected that a few week since, in pursuance of a requisition to the High Sheriff of Kent, a meeting of farmers and others connected with agriculture was held on Penenden-heath, when resolutions in favour of protection to agriculture, and expressive of dissatisfaction at the recent changes made in the Corn-law by the introduction of the Canada bill, were carried by a
large majority. As a set-off to this result, the friends of large majority. As a set-off to this result, the friends of
a total repeal invited Mr. Cobden to attend a meeting at
the same place on Tharsday last, in order, if they approved of his explanations, to pass resolutions in favour
of a total abolition of the Corn.laws, and thus nullify the of a total abolition of the Corn. laws, and thus nullify the proceedings of the former meeting. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, and others on
the part of the League ; and by Mr. Osborne, a local landowner, on the other side; after which, resolutions were carried in
Norwich.-The exhibition of the West Norfolk Agricultural Association took place on Wednesday week, and was very numerously attended. The members dined chair. The speeches were confined chiefly to agricultural topics, a general objection being manifested to any allusion to political matters. A piece of plate was presented
to Mr. J. L. Milnes, the honorary secretary, as an acknowledgment of his zeal in originating and promoting the objects of the Society The Hon. Mr. Wilson, in returning thanks for those gentlemen who had offered extra premiums, suggested the formation of a society for the encouragement of industrious labourers; and the meeting was afterwards addressed at some length by Mr. Hamond, Mr. Lugar, and other well-known agriculturists. Oxford.-A remarkable scene took place on Wednesday
athe Sheldonian Theatre, which has been rarely equalled in the annals of the University. It has occasioned the abrupt termination of the commemorative festival, without the oration of the Professor of Poetry, or the prize essays and poems of the year being delivered. It is usual at the annal commemoration, which always takes place at this
time, to propose some distinguished persons to Convocatime, to propose some distinguished persons to Convoca-
tion for a D.C.L. degree. Late on Tuesday evening it tion for a D.C.L. degree. Late on Tuesday evening it
became known in the University that Mr. Everett, the American Minister, formerly an Unitarian preacher in the United States, would be proposed for this honour. The news created considerable sensation on the ground of that entleman's religious opinions, especially among members of that body in which the right of bestowing degrees rests. Accordingly when the convocation assembled, the proceedfilled the area of the theytre, and resisted with loud non placets the degree of the American Minister, which was, he per, after some confusion conferred, with a protest on indergrat tractarians, and amiast loud selow, by a successful attempt to terminate the proceedings, unles the junior proctor, who has rendered himself unpopular, would quit the room. The Vice-Chancellor, in conse ation of the outrage, dissolved the assembly. A depuately waited on Mr. Everett, to express their 0 arow being compelled conscientiously to take the course they had, and remove any impression of personal opposition. His Excellency received them with the utmost
courtesy.-An accident of a distressing nature occurred here on Thursday, the 22 d ult. The youngest son of the Dean of Christchurch, and a son of Dr. Phillimore, both students of Christchurch, lost their lives on that day whils bathing in the Isis. Mr. Gaisford was seized with the ramp; Mr. Phillimore was dressing himself in the skin jumped in and was his self carried was by the strea and lost. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of Accidental death"
Stafford.-On Monday evening, at one of the pits belonging to the Fenton Park Company, situate at the back of the china manufactory of Messrs. Green and Richards, of Fenton, an explosion of fire-damp occurred, f the $u$ end of the accideat is ascribed to the imprudence of one reopened, caused a rush of foul air towards the shaft, which ignited by the candles by which the men were lighting themselves. Two of the sufferers lost their lives by explosion, and four others who were assisting them nearly perished by suffocation. An accident of this nature has not happened in the Potteries for many years
Raizoays.-The following are the receipts of the prin cipal Lines for the past week:-Greenwich, 8756 ., Brighton, 3,791l.; Paris and Orleans, 3,964l.; Eastern Counties, $2,716 \%$; Paris and Rouen, $3,038 \%$; Croydon 3292.; Blackwall, 1,132l.: Great North of England ,ovel. ; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,092l. ; Hull and and $1,206$. ; Manchester and Leeds, $4,812 l$. ; York na North Midand, 1,6422 . ; Manchester and Birming mingham and Derby, 1,220l.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 1,831l.: Midland Counties, 2,518l.; Grand Junction, 8,252l. ; North Midland, 4,166l ; South Western, 6,996l South Eastern and Dover, 2,503l.; Great Western, 17,039l. ; Birmingham, 17,448!.-On Saturday last the chairman and directors of the South Eastern and Dover Railway, with Mr. Cubitt the engineer, and a party of friends, made a trial trip over the line, preparatory to its being opened to the public on Wedneslay, which will be before the period at which the engineer promised that it should be ready. The train leit London-bridge at 6, A.ac. of 81 miles, at 40 minutes past 8 o'clock, the average speed being 30 miles per hour. The party then embarked in a steamer and proceeded to Boulogne, where the arrived in 3 hours, and were entertained by the SousPrefet and the French authorities at a public dejeuner The steamer left Folkestone harbour at 19 minutes pas , and arrived at Boulogne at 25 minutes past $120^{\circ}$ clock It started homewards at 38 minutes ${ }^{\text {past }} 2$, and
reached Folkestone at 23 minutes past $60^{\prime}$ clock; the reached Folkestone at 23 minutes past 6 o'clock ; the
railway train started at 7 minutes past 7 , and landed its
freight at London-bridge, after seven stoppages, at 6 minutes past 10 o'clock, P.M. ; the party having thus travelled, by land and sea, 225 miles in sixteen hours and six minutes. Thus the entire journey from London to Boulogne and back, was accomplished easily in one day and there is no doubt that the time is not far distant when a regular communication between London and Paris will be effected in 24 hours.-At a general meeting of the share holders of the Lancaster and Preston Company the fact of the leasing of the line to canal proprietors at a chear rental of 4 per cent. per annum for 21 years was of the money, out of which it was proposed to empower the directors, now the actual income of the undertaking is ascertained, to declare half-yearly a dividend of 16 s. per share on the whole shares, and of 10 s. three-quarter shares. This was unanimously agreed to,
and the debt of $15,000 \%$. owing will be liquidated by 8,000 \% in shares, and the remainder in land und cottase property, sufficient to cover it, now in possession of the company. -The committee of inquiry, appointed by the hareholders in the Brandling Junction Company, have iven in their report. It embraces a history of the anarement of the affairs of the company from its com mencement. It then notices the appointment of engineers, ecretary, sc, sad sets forth that injury has been sus ained by the non-residence and divided attention of thes parties. The directors are also blamed for aing reat expense "without plans or estimates," and for owing a portion of their number "to transact much of important business of the company, keeping the thers ignorant of their proceedings. fae report concludes by a severe condemnation of the directors on a
variety of charges, which are said to have increased the apital to four times the amount first announced.-An larming accident occurred on Wednesday, at noon, in the centre of the Summit Tunnel, by the mail train running into a luggage train. The mail train leaves Man reat speed. No intimation had been given to the drive n entering the tom a advance, and that that a baggage-train was oniy jus light at the end of the train. The consequence was, that when about half-way through the tunnel it overtook and dashed into the luggage-train, smashing two or three carriages, but fortunately not hurting any individual.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-A report was current in the beginning of the , Lucas, the Under-Secretary, had resigned Eliot, on consequence of some disagreement, With Lord office; but it has since been announced that there is no foundation for the rumour. The Protestant nobility and gentry of Cavan, Fermanagh, \&c. have 1ssued addresses ealling upon the people to avoid all processions and assem blies of large bodies, at the ensuing Protestant Anniver saries. The Archbishop of Dublin delivered his customary charge on Thursday last, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, a the annual visitation of his clergy. Mr. Joyce, of Mer fiew, and Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., have resigned the Com mission of the peace since our last report. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday when Mr. John O'Connell, in the absence of his father addressed the meeting at great length. The amount of rent for the week was 1,258l. 3s, 9 d. -The Malabar line of-battle ship has left Cork for the coast of Spain

Slibbereen.-One of the Iargest Repeal demonstrations this 600 the inlan, on hursday the 22 d ult. It is said that 600,000 persons were assembled on the occasion, many of whom came a distance of 30 or 40 miles. Mr.
$M^{\prime}$ Carthy, of Loughine Lodge, presided. Mr. Shea Lalor opened the proceedings, and was followed by M E. B. Roche, M.P., and other gentlemen. Mr. O'Cornell spoke both at the meeting and at the dinner atterwards at great length on the usual topics connected with Repeal. Gahway.-A Repeal meeting took prace on Sunday a Oranmore, about which was attended by Mr . O'Connell, the Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, and an immense concourse o spectators. Lord Firench presided, and Mr. O'Connell spoke at considerable length on the prospects of the Repeal agitation. He concluded by advising the people to organise, and said that all he wanted was that they hould pay $1 s$. each, and enroll themselves as associates before he proceeded to take his next step.

Edinburgh, -The sCOTLAND. Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland has just been issued, and has excited a good deal of interest, the prin Epal topic being, of course, the late secession from the Established Church. After some introductory matter the address proceeds to describe the circumstances of the seasion, which differ in no respects from the statemeress ing thir aratur for the unity that had attended them from the beginning of the struggle, and that, especially as it approached its crisis, the way or the Church's duty was made so plain and clear, the address alludes at some lenoth to the particular state ". Beciy at such an important period, and thus a seen, and which deceived by the word schism, which has and which will often be, employed by adversaries. Scm the is a sinful because an unnecessary separation Church; but there is not here, properly speaking, a sepa ration from the Church at all. Whatever in the eye of
the law may henceforth constitute the Church of Scotland,
assuredly that church in the eye of conscience and of the law of conscience-that Church, while yet acting freely,
and without coercion of the civil power, pledged itself and without coercion of the civil power, pledged itself
before God and the world in its claim of right to renounce the Establishment rather than submit to those conditions which have since been imposed. It has now only redeemed its pledge. It is the Church, properily speaking, which bas separated from the State. Assuredly this is not schism ; and those are the true and only schismatics, who by refusing thus only, caused the diarruption of the Church. In like manner you will not be deluded by the supplicating cry, Church of your fathers is that Church which holds the principles that they held, which bears the testimony that they bore, and which is now suffering in the cause of that great truth for which they suffered. Where was the Cburch desolated fathers during the 28 years of persecution which prelacy held sway, and where curates occupied the pulpits from which the martyr ministers had been expelled? Or was it with the persecuted Covenanters on the waste heaths or moorlands among the wild glens and mountain soli-Peden-with Cargill and Renwick? You cannot otherwise quit the Church of your fathers than by cleaving to Wise quit the Church of your fathers than by cleaving to principles for which your fathers bore their testimony, of the Church of your fathers than by adhering to those who are following their footsteps, renewing their testimony, and preparing like them, to encounter every kind and degree of suffering and danger in defence of the Redeemer's crown. One other plausible argument with
which you may be addressed is the assertion that we ought to follow the example of our fathers, who in all former struggles never left the Church till they were
forcibly ejected. In answer to this, let it be observed, forcibly ejected. In answer to this, let it be observed,
that they were in circumstances totally different from those in which we are placed. During their days religious toleration, such as we enjoy, was unknown. There was
no such thing then as leaving the establishment, and having freedom to preach the gospel out of it. The claim of the civil power was that of a universal supremacy over ecclesiastical. Between such a claim and the leaving of the Listablishment, had that been possible, there was no connexion. The one only step left to our forefathers was to resist the civil power in its interference with conscience, have a ground of freedom still left in the constitution without the pale of the Establishment. If still we remain in it, acquiescing in the unlawful conditions, of course we we remain in it resisting them, we not only, to all practical purposes, betray that sovereignty, but we dishonourably compliance with the express conditions on which they are bestowed." The address then goes on to remark upon cludes by exhorting their people in their religious duties and calls upon them to labour zealously in rebuilding the walls of their prostrate Zion

## fitiscellameots.

The Heart of St. Louis.-A few weeks ago, the workmen employed on the restoration of the Suinte Chapelle, adjoining the Palais de Justice, in Paris, having discovered
behind the ligh altar dedicated to St. Louis a leaden box, M. Duban, the architect, on being informed of the discovery, made it known to the Archbishop of Paris, who
sent his grand vicars to inspect what had been found. The box contained a heart, and with it a writing on parchment, on which it was recorded that the contents baving
during some repairs made in 1802 been found in another box completely decayed by rust, it was again enveloped in lead, and re-deposited in the same spot. This document
is signed by M. Camus, Archivist General of the kingis signed by M. Camus, Archivist General of the king-
dom, M. Terasse, Keeper of the Archives, and the Secretary of that office. As Moreri, the historian of France, affirms that the heart of St. Louis was carried to the Sainte Chapelle, and placed hehind the high altar, it was expected that the investigation ordered by the Minister of Public Bacred relic. M. Letronne, however, the Keeper-Genern of the Archives of France, addressed on the 20th ult. a menaorial to the Minister in which, after citing and comjoenting on all the authorities who had written on the subwho died at To the conclusion that the heart of St. Louis, must form part of the relics deposited in the church of MonTeale, near Palermo ; and that even supposing it to have been brought back to France, it had not been deposited in the Holy Chapel. Since, the publication of this opinion, has addressed, a deputy of the department of the Eure, M. Letronne's long letter to the Moniteur in reply to bad not been removed to France, and that if it had been, it would certainly have been inclosed in a box made of a the former precious metal than tin. M. Leprevost considers on no well assertion as extremely hazardous, and resting argument whe paltry value of the box," he says, "an by observing thas gained many partisans, we will begin tin, norving that the box in question was neither made of
it it a single fact which appears to us conclusive. The who we prince nearly coëval with the French monarch, Who was certainly as great a king as St. Louis-I mean
which box, so fortunately discovered by my learned friend, M. Deville, and so shamefully abandoned cver since, in a corner of the Cathedral of Rouen, is not made of gold,
gilt-silver, or silver, nor even of tinned copper; it is made of the vilest of metalsmlend." A correspondent of a daily paper suggests that the English Government should have claimed this relic in return for the body of Napoleon. has addressed akspere Autograph.-Dr. S. Mackenzie that " within the last few weeks there has turned up what if authentic, must be by far the most valuable of all the Shakspere autographs. This is no less than the identical used by Shakspere, enriched with Chronicles which was andy above all, by his own autograph signature in full, It was purchased some weeks sgo by Mr. Thomas Powel Antiquities of France.-The Paris papers state that there has just been discovered in the ground excavated ar the Northern Railroad, between St. Leu d'Essevens n cord, having a hook at each end. The weight of this object is 342 grammes, and the gold is valued at 880 f . It was found within (wo feet and a-half of the surface, and no other article was discovered near it. M. Haubigant, wember of the Council-General of the Oise, paid the workmen bandsomely for giving it up to him, with a view or the Bibliotheque Royale of Paris. It is supposed to orlong to the Gaulish period, about the time of Cessar.

## 㸞ab.

Housg or Lords.- - (Committeefor Privilpges.)-The Committee on Tuesday last, after hearing Sir Harris Nicolas for the claimant, that the claim of Washington Shirley Ferrers to sit in the Houso of Peers as Earl Ferrers had been fully established. At a previous
gitting he Committee resolved that Mr. Tracy, the claimant of the Tricy the Committee resolved that Mr. Tracy, the claimant of
the Vice-CBNacrisase. Burchnall and others v, Mitctiell ard others.) -Mr. Bethel. and
Mr. Philips appled to the Court on behalf of the plaintift for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their agents, and workor disposing of the crop of hay now standing upon a certain
piece of land, situate amidst certain other pieces or parcels o land known, as Southfield and Burgess's Mearows, in the parish
of $\$ t$. Mary's, in the borough of Leicester, and which piece of
 men's widows of the borough of Leicester, in liela of th eir former
rights of common of pasture over all these said pieces and parcels of land which they had previously erijoyed immemorially. The
piece of land in question in this suit is identical with that which constifuted the subject-matter in dispute in the case of "Astel
and Others $v$. Mitcljell and Others," a fullstatement of the details and Others $v$. Mitchell and Others," a full statement of the details
of which, together with the Vice-Chancellor's judgment upon
the construction to be given to the act in governed the respective rights of the litigant partics, was given
in our Paper of last Saturday. The defendants in this suit are the same as those in the former suit, being a najority of the manage and regulate the enjoyment by the freemen and their
widows of this piece of land so allotted to them. In the former suit the chief question at fssue between the parties was, whet her
the defendants in the suit, the deputies, had power nnder the act to divide this allutment into garden-plots among the freenien by the suffrages of the great majority of the freemen and their widows. The Vice-Chancellor, on that occasion, was of opinion,
upon a minute, critical, and legal construction of the act, that the depurres had not the power to turn this land into gardenplots, or to make use of it for any purpose which would render it
unfit for pasturage. The plaintiffs in the present suit were not
parties to the former suit ; but, as they claimed to have an interest parties to the former suit; but, as they claimed to have an interest
in the enjoyment of this piece of allotted land, they filed this bill, and now applied for this injunction, to restrain the defendants the picce of land in questiong the crop of hay now standing on
ceded to the defendants, at the period of the former decision, that they might be at liberty to cut down the standing crop of hay now on the land, without infringing the terms of the injuoc-
tion granted and continued by the Court against them in that
case. The Vice.Chancellor, in the present instance, without cating on counsel for the defendants to make a siagle, observa-
tion in opposition to this application, at once refused the motion COURT OF Qusen'g Bench.-The Queen $\vee$. Stowell.-This was
another of the many cases that have recently come before the Court on the question of venue. It was an indictment found in the Central criminal Court, and clarged the defendant with evidence on another indictment against two persons, named
fohn Williams and John Wakeling. The indictment had the John Walliams and John Wakeling. The indictment had the
words "Central Criminal Court" in the margin, as the venue words "Centrai Criminal Court in the margin, as the venue
given lyy the statute whach crated the jnirsdiclion of that Court;
at it did not contan any statement of the offence haver committed withn any one of the five counties over whach, or
parts of which, this jurtudiction extended. The case had been removed intu this coutt on certiorth, abd the delendant had been
tried by a Middlesex jury, and had been convicted. A rule had the general allegation of "Central ( rimimal conrt" as a venue, The case was subsequently alyued by Mr. Chambers for the
detendant, ani by Mr. Michards forthe Crown. Loru Denman now delivered judgmant. Having stated the nature of the objection,
his Lordslup referred to the statute 4 and 5 W .4, , 36 , the third section of wheh provided that the district situated within the
limits of the jurisdictun created by that act should be deemed one county for ail purposes of venue, licat description, \&c. It would have been sufficient for any case tried at the Ccntral Criminal Court; but the objection arose in consequence of the
case leing removed into this court. The venue was material as case leing removed into this court. The venue was material as
showing the place from which the jurymen were to be summoned. Here the case, in consequence of the certiorari, was tried in this the indictment, that that jury had been properly summoned, or That the court had jurisdiction in the matier. Even in the indictments prect a place applscable to the allegation of the constituted the offence, alleging that place to be within the jurisdiction of that court; but it was absolutely necessary that such
an allcgation of venue should exist in cases of indictments an allcgation of venue should exist in cases of indictments
removed into this court. In future, where such an allegation of
Venue was not made, this court would not grant a rule for a certhe juristiction arising from such want of a speciai venue. Here
the want of it was fatal to the proceeding, and the judgment must therefore be arrested

## the nt the

 " to which v. Whe tefing and Brown, This was an action of libel,General stated the Noaded Not Guilty. The Solicitor
vears


 reacon to think that hisar advertisements there wore not pro-
ductive to that


 sellers, though there nitht be amoag no tho honour among boyk-
said they did not believe, though the followes. This the writers said they did not believe, though the following might furnish an
instance of the truth of the opinion.
puby the
 Elliston. They were the prodiction of Mr. Ner crueff, , ave were
called "E..stoniana; ;" and the defentant's paper referring to
 come from Mr. Charles Elliston, a son of the deceased, in
which it was said that many of the anectote were false, and
some of them were af a gross character, and that he and
his family urotesed of $a$ gine his family protested against their patication. In another
article in the Atlas, the editors of that paper, affecting to
ridicule a system of puffing, which they fiescribed as re-


 the writers of them would not be responsible. But, at the same
time, that case deculed that such writers must nut stey
 The learned Counsel then called Mr. Shoberl, as a witness, who said, I ams ontante. I remeniber Mr. S. Whiting, coming to Mr.
literary asis
Colhurn's. In the midde of his visit he appliedtur Mr. Colurn's advertisements in the Athes, He mentioned that they had been withdrawn, and he applied for books for review, to be sent as
before. I told him that I would make known to M. Coiburn his aefore.
appication. I did so. Plaintiff retured it. Cross-examined-
The "hile and Trmes of frederick the Great" was publinsind
with Mr. Campuell's name as editor. My fat ier was thie aithur

 department. 1 do not see that any lair
borok should be called a puffer.-The Soicitor Gieneral objected
to this style of question.-Mr. Thesiker contended that the question was most important. The inquiry here was, whether
there was not a system of puffing, and whether tue artucle
complained of was more than a criticism on a practice which cormine beneft of the public, ought to be put downo- Lord
forman thought that the inuestion was, whether there was
Den a libel or not, but not whether it was so in respect of any
particular party connected with any particular person. Mr.
Moncruf fris wen called, and proved that he was the writer The "Ellistoniana" in Colburn's Magazine. Mr. Thesiger then
nddressed thr Jury for the delendants. He deuied tiat there
was anything here that could properly be called an atho adaressthing here that could properly be called an attack upon
was any
private character. The defendants had no private motive intluencing their conduct. If persons assumed the office of public
journalists-if they affected to journalists-if they afrected to guide public taste, and to affurd
to the public the proper means of formag a corsect judgment,
-they were not merely entitled, they were bound to show in what way that judgment was covertly endeavourerl to be influ. puffing-so ingenious but so deceptive-which this artucie in the odical and then in another, were so many expressions of dif
ferent voices honestly and falthfully expressing the ouniuns of ferent voices honestly and fathfully expressing the opiniugs of
various individuals. It seemed that he was in thas quite mis.
taken -that, in fact, they all proceeded from the same person, were puffed from one publication to another, tull they had com-
pleted what was called the round of the papers, and had succeeded in inducing simple-minded persons, like himself, to believe
that the voices of all the critics were unanimous in darour of
the work which appeared to be criticised. No one could doubt that the system was a most improper one-no one could doobt
that, if it deceived persons for a time, it must bring discredit on
literature itself, and was tiserefore a systen which deserved it, and in doing sathey had orady pointed out an mstance in which, as it seemed to them, the system haa been unfairly
carried into practic. In what they had done they had not the law allowed them to write whithout restraint. 1 th was to be
regretted that such strictures as therrs were necesar. --t was to


 case of Sir John Carr, authorised fair criticism ou his pubicaexposure of the puffing. The public character of such a persen
was not a public property on whil every one might prey; bur
it was sump and in a farr way, freely animadvert. lhese defendants had done no more; they bad not touched the privatecharacter of the
plaintiff; they had done no more than they were warranted in in their favour. Lord Denman summed up the case. lle said that in the inculpated antmele, the subject of phifing had been
iniroducen whith a good deal of humour, and if the Editors of the Allus had been able to show any paragraplis or the nort they had
humorously described had puceeded from the office of tise plaintiffs, and hdd becn sent the round of the papers, the jury and proper mode of criticism, and would think that they ought
to be allowed great liberty in exercisipg it. But that had pot been done here. The jurors would, unger these circumstances, lous attack on the personal character and the honour of the tiff, and thens sal to what dany und, they wonld find for it e plani-
thoug entitled. But it they they would then find their verdict for the defendants. As to the expression supposed to have been used by Mr. S. Whuting, on
which comment had been made, he (Lord Denman) should only cast any, responsibuty on the defendants; but, at the same time
the jurors could not shut their eyes to the fact that the adversubject of discussion between the parties. The jurors would
give this aud ail the other facts in the case their due weight, end the case required. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintift Damages 40 s .
being called on fre triacen v. Gregory, - Urgon this indictment defendant, Mr. Grefrry, proprietor and editor of the Satirist) prosecutor, I am instructed to apply to your Lordship for permission to withdraw the plea of not guilty, and to plead guity, I
thirk it fight to inform your Loordship, in so doing, that the riend, Mr. Chambers ; but he desires me disturctly to state, ani in the most unreserved terms, his regret for the annoyance and of Brunswick and friends, by a series of libels which, although course, and in accepting our advice, Mr. Gregory has had no communication, negotrations, advice, or understanding, dırectly
or indirectly, with his Highness the Duke of Brunswick, or with
 free to take such steps neccssary in this matter as he and his tions stat.on. Mr. Nergeant Talfourd- I apprehend I cannot at
ail, on my part, having the honour to appear here on behalf of his Highreess the Duke of Brunswick, make any objection to the course my learned friend has pursued, if your Lordship thinks
he is entitled to take that course; but I am anxious to have it distinctly understond that the course my learned friend intended heard what course my learned friend had thought fit to take. On the part of his Highuess I am not instructed to offer the least Which is the natural result of this prosecution should be followed
and it will be for your Lordship to say whether, under the cir cumstances, you will give judgment now upon this indictment, Lordship's considteration. All I can say is, his Highness the sense of duty both to hmself and to the public; and that it is
utteriy impossible be can for a moment come to anything in the cested. Mr Sergeant shic-The reverse is distitictiy stated Mr. Justice Wergitman-I do not purpose to pass sentence now; it will be better, for more reasons than one, that it should remain
for judgment till next term. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd-So far from anything lise compromise, I am instructed on the part of his Hence at once; but 1 do not for a moment press that. Mr. Juss tice Wightman- - It will be mure satisfactory if the defendant's
future conduct is some extenuation. Mr. Sergeant Talfourdfuture I can say is, that I have nut the siglitest authority in the SPORTING
Tatrersacis's. - Thuwrday, - The room was thinly attended, and business confined to offers of 4 to 1 agst Colonel Charritie's
Gorhambury, and 7 to 1 aryst Mr. Johnstone's Charles the Tweifth, MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JUNE 30--D'here was scarcely any English Wheat at Market, and Monday's prices are fully sup-
ported; wo had an indifferent attendance of buyers, and although Foreign was held at the same terms,
made; some farcels of follsh odesa lave bren suld for expore made; some parcels of Pullsh odessa have beun suld for expor.
tation to Belifiun. Our carrency is fully maintaiued for Larley,
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A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

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 Of seedliogs of the present ycar one Bloon will he sufficient ; but may be forwarled with the names intended to be given to the
to thecretary on the diay of 1 Lxh ibititull Grove Place, Southampton-street, Camberwell.-July 5, 1843. Se. Wrind
H. XHIBITION OF ROSES.-An Exhibition of Birmingham, on Trur phay NEXT, July 13. Tickets of Admis-


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LUCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., beg leave to call the has been raised from seed in the Exeter Nursery, and which they bave no hesitation in saying is decidedly the fineest variety ever produced; indeed, it is at once admitted to be so by all who see
it, whoo are struck with admiration of its noble appearance. The han are exceedingly large, beligg longer as well as broader Waxy susbtance, with the corolla of a fine violet blue collour. 108. bdts wailh be feady for delivery on whill be sent by poretorly pucked in tin cases. The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken.
For a full description of this Fuchsia, see Advertisement in the Gardeners' Chronicle of the 17 th u

M Essrs. Veitch imbricata plants㲘 height, to offer fine healthy plants, from 4 to 6 inches in For the convenience of some purcliasers, Messrs. V, have appointed, as their London agent, Messsrs. HURST and tance or reference required from unknown correspondents.Wxeter, June 19, 1843.
ANAGALLIS (breweri), AND SUPERB blue cineraria M1ChaEl BREWER, SEN., NURsERYMan, London did deep blue, fall and complete round-petated seend of hing Ans Splen-




SATURDAY, JULY 8.
Price $6 d$.
florists to her majesty the queen dowager.


Youeld new and superb fuchsias. I readers of the Gardenery' Chronicle to their select List of the above elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front adverto any part of the United Kingdom, upon the fullowing terms:
 Great Xarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 6,1843 , C
F. DENYER begs to inform the Nobility, Gentry, ROSES and his Friew in fuls in blom. The Stand thard and Dwarf ROSES are planted on each side of a walk, 660 feet long, and consist of 500 varieties. Orders taken for the plants when in bioom, and
delivered in November next. Admittance Gratis. No Admittance on Sundays. Nursery within three miles of London, Lough-
borough.road, North Brixton.
T UCOLELOW RHODODENDRON.
UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co, have now a few plants as they purchased from Mr. SMITH, who raised it, the original Plant, which was exhibited in Fower by him at chiswick, and
gained the Large Silver Medal, and have propagated stock frrm it, their plants may be depended unon as being the true "RHO-
DODENDRON AUREUM," or Smith's Yellow Rhododendron,Exeter Nursery, June
FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.-A Specimen of this MagniYourili \& Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the
readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle to the remarks made, andl which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" in last week's Paper, as follows. - "Youell \& Co.- From the spe-
cimen received st, Clare appears to be a prolific bloomer and fine variety; we have never seen the colour so fine in any specimen grown near Loudon."
Youscl \& Co. can supply a limited number or fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48 . ized pots, at 10 s .6 d each; or one smal
St. Clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 20s., per not, free
on on the receipt of a post-office order.
July 6,1843 .
H. LEEBOLD, NATURALIST, begs to inform the NobiNew Orleans, from Mexico and Arkansas, with a alarge collection of Plants, viz:- PA, from three different climates.

ORCHIDACEOUS Plants from do., Se. \&ce.
EDS of rare CACTI, FERNS, and other cloice Plants, Insects from Mexico; Amphibia from Alabama and Louisina
and Dry Plants from Aranansas, Mexico, Rc. Direct to Mr. B.


L OUIS VAN HOUTTE, Florist to the King, Ghent Dhlox Van Houttei (seee "Botanical Register"), the 6 plants 2 Lrabrothamnus fasciculatus, Endrr. (in the sole possession
of ail the stock), fowers like those of the Burchellia
capensis each
Cannimenes grandifora (see "Rotanical Register" and
Ach Botanical Magazine "), deep pink flowers, the half-doz. Ditto, strong plauts. the half-dozen
Achimenes pedunculata, the half- dozen
Rhododendron barbatum
All English letters directeri to Belgium must be prepaid.
THRER Thunbergia fryerir.

- and the Public that he will be able to send out in the first
week of November next (at 7 s . $6 d$, each, with the usual allowance week of trade), the above delicate and beautiful new varitety of Thunberath, raised from seed this season. It is noticen by Dr
Lindley, in the Gardeners describes it as " having the colour of T. durantiaca, but with whitish ", The seedling plant may now be seen in full bloom and orders taken, which will be executed strictly in the rotation they are received.
Also a large stock of T. alata and T. aurantiaca, fine strong pawise supply beathy
leading varieties of PANsiLs, all the new Fuchsin most of the leading extesive collection of Hrmbacouvs PaNTs, at moderate
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M ESSRS. J. C. \& S. STEVENS beg to announce that
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3 New Species of MEY very rare Plants. May be viewed the day prior and morning of
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DACl splendid "SobRAAIA MACRNTRA, in fine order, and an
and Evervina, in she, and Catalogues had,


#### Abstract

     


TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, and Others. V1 to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Colviris's following dass, at Twelve ${ }^{\circ}$ Clock (by order of the Pronvietor, retiring fron business), the whole of the valuable GRE ENHOUSE Azaleas, Priancontunts, Hybrid RHododendron ArboREDM, and other Miscellaneous Plants. May be viewed one week
prior to sale. Catalogues may be had on the premises of the principal ミeedsmen, and of the Auctioneers, American Nursery,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by Mr. WARREN, on the Premises, Kneller Hnll, Whitton, (between Twicken. Est., M.P., on Turspar next, Joly 11 , at One. 8 peculiarly
fine and handsome Alderney, Suffolk, and other Milch Cows, 40 Sheep and Lambs, a fine young Ram, 2 capital Cart Mares, a

 and blossom, very fine Myrties, an Iron Garden. roller, \&cc. The Auctioncer respectfully invites the attention of the Pablic to the very superior description of the Cows and the Conservatory
Plants, which he has thus the pleasure of submitting to them for sale. May be viewed the day preceding and morning of sale, on may be had; at the Inos in the neighbourhond; of H. Nessirtr Eny., Sillecitrr, $G$, Gray's Inn Plac
and Timber Burves or, Itieworth.
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TO BE SOLD, Growth of PINE PLANTS of the and Succeeding Plants, among which gre sevcral New Sorts, which are worth the notice of any party growiag them; they will be sold a Bargain, in consequence of the 0 wner giving up
that part of te business. Appitication to be made to Mir that part of the business. Application to be made to Mr.
Tren mar, Forest-Hilt, near Sydenham, Kent; or, of Mr. Wm. TO BE SOLD, Price 25s. each, MUSA CAVEN1 DSEHII and SAPIENTUM. Several healthy plants of the
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Orehidacoous or other Houses where vapour is constanty, or intervals requiren, and which may be seen at their Manufactory
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years experience, and having fixed upwards of 1 B00 Apparatuses for
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Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, is, $3 \dot{d}$, per Foot. 10
STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 , tt . high, out of the ground, 6 ft long, with five horizontal hars, weighing ahout $36 \mathrm{lbs}, 38,6 \mathrm{~d}$, each.
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Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Hor-
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 menced in the Number for Saturday next, July 35 ,- Price 3 .
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nected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as other nected with his profession, should be as well accommodated as othet
classes in this particular. No such worl existing, classes in this particular. No such work existing, however, priot
to the issue of the present publication, its value will be apparent ; since it combines the more essential features of a Botanical Catalogue, a Horticultural Guide, and a Technical Glossary. adapted for the Amateur and Floricult description, it is especially adapted for the Amateur and Floriculturist; who may, by carrying to his inspection, and immediately derive every intelligence respect-
ing the peculiarities or affinttes of particular species which could reasonably be wrshed for. 'This is na advantage that can only be assiciently estimated by those who have felt the want of such an assistant, and to all such individuals, as well as to every agent or
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volume might have some substance, and be a good table or tra-
veling book, copious additions have been made from other old volumes of Facetiz.
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an a copy. It is in consequence of like questions that this edition is on a copy. It is in consequence of like questions that this edition is
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Systera of Popular Trigonometry, 12 mo , with Engravings, 5s, cloth most wanning and deal of astronomical information conveyed in a which, not less for the novelty of its plan than the extent of its in
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COOKING UTENSILS with SILVER lined with tin, the chief advantages of the former being greater durability and cleanliness, and the impossibility of burning - viz., giving a burnt flavour to mink or any gelatinous or farinaceous ELECTTRO PROCESS, adheres so tenaciously to the copper, that moderate care it will last for years, and can be renewed at a moderate charge when necessary. J. L. BrNHam considers this particularly imlortant to the Army and Navy, and to families tinned is often very great. Old articles getting coppers properiy and be lined with pure. sitiver by this process.-19, Wigmore-
street, Cavendish-square, London.

A LL DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER The speedily and effectually cured by DR. YOUNG'S MIXTURE. The efficacy of this Medicine in the above Cumplannts fias been years ${ }^{i}$ standing, and has induced the present proprietor to make it more generally known. Sold in Bote each, by the Proprietor's Agent, J. SANGER, 150, Oxford-street, London; 260 by Johnson, and all medicine Vendors throughout the country.

T PRESLEY, late Gardener at Plaistow Lodge, the Bromley, Kent, begs to inform his gardening Friends an FOURTH Public generally that he has taken the GEORGE THE green, where he will be glad to see any old friends or acquaintances whe may think proper to call upon him.-Well-aired Beds, choice Wines and Spirits.
$\overline{\mathrm{H}}$ ORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON:-
 Society, has kindly directed the dnoms of his Garcicns and theasure-
Grounts to be opened, for the reception of all peracms who shall
have been admitted int the Sociefy's Garden thy tickets. have been admitted int, the Society's Garden hy tickets.
SUBJECTS FOR EXHIBITION must be at this office on TUESDAY, July 11 , or at the Garden before half-past Eight atock, A.M., on the day of Exhibition. The gates will be opened
at One, p.m. Tickets are issued to Fellows at this office, price
5s, each. or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhi5s, each; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the days of Exhi-
bition at 7s. $6 d$. each, but only to Orders from Fellows of the Society. N.B.--No Tickets will blissued in

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## SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1843. <br>  <br>  <br> \{Royal Botanio, Regents, Park <br> Couxtry Skuws-Tnesday, Jusy 11 . Ronaz Corn wall Horticultural.

$A T$ the last meting of the Horitioultrall Society in Regent-street, some most beautiful specimens of the application of the Electrotype process to vegetation were exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, of Regentstreet. Upon the surface of leaves a deposit of cop per was thrown down, so as to form a perfect
sentation in metal of the surface of the foliage.
Since that time we have been favoured by Messrs. Elkington with a sight of other leaves coated with gold and silver as well as copper. Among these wer a Pelargonium-leaf, having all its glandular hairs pre erved with admirable precision ; an ear of Wheat ; leaf of Fennel; ; Fern, with its fructification; a shoot
of the Furze-bush, and an insect, (a Carabus,) with every part of it encrusted with the metallic deposit.
In our opinion this opens quite a new and most interesting field to the application of the Electrotype process. The ornaments required for the decoration of nature may thus be furnished by the unerring hand workman ; flowers and leaves for the hair or the dress may be prepared with all the lightness and finish of reality; and we see no. reason why ladies
should not to day send their favourite flowers to the silversmith to be silvered or gitt for the evening, and then return them on the morrow, in order that
the metal may be reduced and again employed in encrusting other things. But it would lead us too far from our subject if we were to speculate upon the possible application of this most curious process.

Some weeks ago we called the attention of our eaders to the importance, or rather the necessity, of keeping down the termperature our correspondence tells us that the warning was not given too soon. As Grapes are now generally ripening in forcing-houses we resume the subject.
It will be remembered that our reasoning on the former occasion was partly founded on physiological considerations, and partly on an examination of the Both those sources of evidence Both those sources of evidence may now be employed
to show that when Grapes are ripening, the night temperature should be nearly as high as that of the day.
In its favourite regions the Grape ripens its fruit at the hottest and driest period of the year. In Corfu the Grapes are ripe in September; now it appears from Dr. Davy's observations that the range of the thermometer in that island, day and night, is in August
from $77^{\circ}$ to $84^{\circ}$; and in September from $74^{\circ}$ to $82^{\circ}$; that is to say, it is never colder at night than $74^{\circ}$ in September, or than $77^{\circ}$ in August. At Malta the
lowest temperature observed in August was $74^{\circ}$; and lowest temperature observed in August was $74^{\circ} ;$ and
in September $69^{\circ}$. In Candahar, Mr. Atkinson found Grapes ripe in June, and at that time his paper curled up and became perfectly crisp while he was writing on it. The night temperature of Candahar in May and June is not given; but we may be very sure that in a country like that, where a burning sun has been shining for three months, and the ground is excessively heated, there must of necessity be a very high temperature at night. In fact, in Persia, which is nearly the climate of Candahar, the midnight temperature of
August has been known to be as high as $108^{\circ}$; and it is certain that in all such countries the difference between the temperature of the day and night, at the hot season of the year, when Grapes ripen, is inconsiderable. We may, therefore, assume that a night temperature of from $70^{\circ}$ to $80^{\circ}$ ought to be secured when Grapes are ripening, and that the temperature of the day should be something higher

At that period of their existence much atmospheric moisture is unnecessary, or rather injurious to Grapes, for it will inevitably cause the Vine to break into a the fruit of little branches to the the air is parching Mr. Atkinson's paper curled up in Candahar while he was writing on it; and the Vine will bear such a
climate well, if it is gradually inured to it, provided the roots are in a moist soil, and there is a firee circulation of air.

It is to be recollected that when a tree is ripeniug its fruit, it is in quite a different condition from what occurs when it is flowering. At the latter period its energies are all directed to organizing itself, and consolidating the parts that may have been formed; it is growing, and hardening its growth. But at a later period organization and consolidation are accomplished, and it is the elaboration of the fluids, stored up within the plant, that has to be provided for. The fruit of such a plant as the Vine is incessantly sucking fluids out of the branches; but that fluid is little more But after reaching the fruit it thickens by evaporation it changes by the chemical combinations brought about in consequence of a variety of phenomena that need not be here explained; the result of which is
the conversion of acid into sugar, and the creation of the delicate flavours which give the Grape its value as a fruit. Now the evaporation that is indispensable to the conversion of watery sap into Grape juice cannot take place unless the air is dry and warm; and it will take place in proportion to the dryness and heat to which, within natural limits, it is exposed; for light and heat quicken all the chemical changes that occur
in plants, while dryness renders the juices viscid, and in plants, while dry
No further argument, then, seems necessary to show that the condition of the atmosphere in which Grapes are to ripen is the reverse of that which is required and setting their fruit. In the latter case, they should have high temperature by day, and be cooled down considerably at night, while a moist atmosphere is care fully preserved at all times. In the former, a high
temperature night and day, and a dry atmosphere temperature night and day, and a dry atmosphere
should be substituted. So says the climate which the Vineloves best,-so says theory,-so says the practice of those who know how to ripen Grapes as well as grow them (and there are not too many gardeners of that sort); and what nature, theory, and practice, alike point out, the gardener may be sure he ought to believe implicitly
There is only one cause which can render a very high temperature and dry air injurious while Grapes are ripening, and that is dryness at the roots.
course, under a high temperature and dry air ther will be a great loss of water from the surface of both leaves and fruit; that loss must be abundantly supplied by the soil; and to that end water must be England there is not Much to in such a climate as England there is hor water in our soil. Nevertheless, now that the importance of draining Vine-borders is so well understood, it is by no means impossible that they may become too dry, if incessantly acted on by the numerous roots of
a strong Vine, loaded with fruit, in a hot and dry air. In such a case water must be applied abundantly to the border. In the dry climate of Persia Vines are regularly irrigated; so they are in the lonian islands, and in all the best vineyards of Europe the roots of the Vines have free access to moist and cool strata. The famous Vine at Hampton Court probably owes its vigour to the proximity of the Thames, and we
shall always find that the finest and best-flavoured Grapes are obtained under similar circumstances.
On a future occasion we shall endeavour to show at what time, and for what reason, a free circulation air is necessary to Grapes.

It is a very common notion that nothing is required but good land and regular manuring to ensuregood pasture and fine hay ; but this is a great error. The richer the pasture or meadow, and the more it is manured, the more weeds will be mixed with the grass: we do not mean Nettles, Docks, and Thistles, or the Wild Carrot, which grows under trees; these are so obvious that they are generally noticed and pulled up; but there are weeds which have the excellent food, and to which names are given, indicaare various kinds of Ranunculus, the juices of which are acrid, and which no cattle will eat if they can get better food. When a meadow looks green, with plenty of the yellow flowers of the Buttercup, it is by many thought to be a very rich pasture. It is true that these Ranunculi are only found in good moist meaduws, and seldom or never in poor pastures. The yellow flowers found there are Potentillas, and other dlants, which thrive in poor soils. But observe a cow feeding: she will eat all around a plant of Buttercup, and leave it standing alone; or if by accident-she has got it into her mouth, and it is not too much entangled in the other grasses, she will drop it out. Thus instinct as well as taste teaches her to avoid it. Some fanciful men have ascribed to the Buttercups many of the diseases of cattle, and even of men, from nsing the milk and butter of cows fed on them. This is absurd; for the cows will not eat them unless
driven by hunger, and then they will neither give much milk nor butter. It is sufficient that it is a useless weed, and takes up the room of good grasses.
The weeding of meadows and pastures cannot be too strongly recommended; and where the extent is only a few acres, and plenty of poor women and children can be found who will gladly work for a mere trifle, the grass may be much improved, and consequently the milk and butter. An acre of good grass, where the weeds are as much as possible eradicated, and where the growth of the best grasses is encouraged by an occasional sprinkling of their seed over the ground after it has been well scarified or harrowed, will give more good feed for cows than two acres of the same kind of soil which has been neglected in everything but manuring. Some of the richest land we ever saw, which might fatten a bullock and five sheep per acre, (this is the mode of valuing land in Ireland as well as in Lincolnshire, was so overrun with weeds, that it looked like a wilderness of Thistles and Docks, while there were scores of men and women perfectly dle for want of employment; but the idea of weeding grass land never entered their heads. The butte was very fine, for the cows avoided eating the weeds but there would have been twice as much if the weed had been kept down. This was in Ireland, and we have seen the same in England, althoughnot to so grea

When grass-land is so infested with weed and inferior grasses that weeding is out of the question; the best way to have a clean pasture is to pare and burn the surface, plough and pulverize the soilthe deeper the better; take one crop of Oats, whic will be luxuriant, and therefore would smother al Clover or grass-seeds sown in it; then let it lie rough from the plough the winter after the crop has been harvested, and in the spring pulverize well, and sow the best picked grass seeds, with some white Clove and Trefoil; weed carefully, and you will soon have s pasture worth double of the old. The manure in the tank and the compost-heap are not to lie useless, bu to be carried on with judgment as a top-dressing
Should your soil not be mellow and rich, the same plan may be followed-only in spring it must be well manured, and then inoculated with tufts of good rass cut into small pieces and scattered over the surface; a heavy roller and a few rainy days will secure the rooting of the grass. When you have a good rich pasture filled with the most nutritious grasses, keep is so by careful weeding and a frequent application of liquid manure

We say nothing of the artificial manures which are offered for sale everywhere, because we have not yet a sufficient experience of their value; besides, those for whom we are now writing ought to be entirely independent of extraneous help in this respect-that is, if they have followed our instructions. Experiments, however, may be made with various substances ; and, provided we conee
to no hasty conclusions, but patiently observe and calculate the cost and produce, and repeat our experiments year after year, we may throw some light on the expediency of substituting these manures for our tanks and compost-heaps, which, at all events, are much less expensive.

When we have got our grass in a perfect state, the hay will be bettex in proportion. It may be as well to warn young hay-makers that the richer the grass, the more it must be made-that is, not only freed from moisture, but the juices dried up and reduced to a solid extract ; or it will heat in the stack, and either burst out in to flame, or at least be so carbonized as to be unfit for horses. The finer the weather the more danger there is of carrying the hay too soon. Every occupier of 20 acres of grass has a rickcloth as a matter of course; if not, the sooner he buys one the better. There is no better outlay in our changeable climate than the price of a rickcloth.-M.
$W_{E t}$ trust that the last Meeting in the Horticultural Society's Garden on Wednesday next will include a display of fruit worthy of English Gardeners. cannot say much in favour of the previous Exhibitions this year, which, although they contained some fine things, were, upon the whole, strikingly inferior to the produce of the flower-gardeners. The fine weather of the last three weeks has been favourable to the ripening of fruit, and it is to be hoped that the reputation of forcing-gardeners will now be upheld without blemish. We may as well add that the Society
rurns all fruitto the growers without expense to them
We learn with great pleasure that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge bas presented Ten Guineas to the funds of the Gardeners' Benevolent Institution. May we be permitted to suggest once more to our numerous wealthy readers that this is a good charity well administered, for good purposes and that contributions to it would be the means of substantially benefitting old Gardeners of respectability, now worn out in the service. On former occasions we have appealed to Gardeners rather than to
their masters; but we would now entreat the latte heart would, we are well persuaded, be in no way more gratified than by finding that he had succeeded in awakening the sympathies of those who can so well afford to part with a part of their abundance for the relief of the oud and destitute Gardener.

## THE TANK SYSTEM

I have lately altered the mode of heating my hothouse, by introducing Mr. Rendle's tank system; and as I have differed from the plan proposed by him in some material points, I think that many of your readers may be inteto follow the mode which I have adopted, we induced to me to be an improvement in some respects on that of Mr. Rendle. I send you a drawing of the house, with the tanks, as now at work. It is drawn to a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to a foot, so that a pair of compasses will at once give the with the floor of the house, the fireplace which is level shed. The boiler is a small conical one, made by Messrs. Hood, ironfounders, Earl-street, Blackfriars. B 1 and

$B 2$ are the tanks; $C$ is a trap-door, opening into the tank, which I can lift up at pleasure, and fill the house through the tanks and pipes. The two pipes, though drawn side by side (to show themselves) are really one above the other-the return-pipe being, of course, the lower ; above these pipes is a stone shelf. Tank B I is made of Oak, the otber (B 2) of Elm; the wood of each
is $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and they stand on Oak blocks is $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, and they stand on Oak blocks
3 inches thick, to raise them from the floor; this not only tends to prevent their decay, but promotes at the same time a freer circulation of the hot air. The bottom boards are placed the lengthway of the tank, and not the carpenters to whom I have spoken on the subject the carpenters to whom I have spoken on the subject lengthwise, and as the tank ought invariably to stand on blocks about two or three feet asunder, it is impossible
that the boards can be strained by the weight of water, that the boards can be strained by the weight of water, inasmuch as each board receives a support from every
block. The bottom as well as the sides of the tanks are bolted together by iron bars, five-eighths of an inch in thickness, passed through the wood, and screwed up as tightly as possible. Each tank is divided by an inch-andhalf EIm board, and is covered with common roofing slate, those that are generally called "Princesses;" being
24 inches long and 14 wide. Mr. Rendle recommends 24 inches long and 14 wide. Mr. Rendle recomonends (p.15) that "these slates should be $1 \frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, that the edges should be cut square, and the joints well stopped
with Roman cement or Aberthaw lime, to prevent a superfluity of steam from escaping into the house;" and he adds (p.30)-"The slates need be of the best quality, to withstand the heat of the water, and care should be taken that their edges be made evenly ; the slates for this purpose cost me (at Plymouth), $3 \frac{1}{2} d$. per foot." I found on inquiry that I could not have got slates of such a thickness, of the best quality, and carefully cut square at the edges, under $10 d$. or $1 s$. per foot, which would much have increased the cost of the work. I therefore tried the penny per foot, and I find that they answer the purpose remarkably well. I did not cut the edges square, but I used them just as I purchased them, and stopped the joints merely with wetted clay. There is no fear of too much steam escaping into the house. I am constantly forced to syringe and open the trap-door, to let out more I had a small strip of Oak nailed on the inside of the tank, of sufficient thickness to allow the slates (which were 14 inches wide, to reach across. Round the edges of the tanks I placed (as Mr. R. recommends) an inch board 11 inches deep, and the plunging material which I use is fine sand. The slates carry the weight of this sand, though 11 inches deep, with ease, not one of them having cracked as yet; indeed, they would bear a much greate weight, for I saw one of the masons stand with his whole conght, on, one of them, and it did not give way. In a instead of the sand, in which I have planted Pines without any pots, after the French mode; how this may answe remains to be proved, but they appear to be doing well.
The most material point in which I differ from Mr. Rendle is the depth of the tanks; instead of being 4 inches deep (as he 2dusson, p. 1.5 ), mine are 18 inches deep in the
clear, inside" This much increases the bulk of water, the clear, inside" This much increases the bulk of water, the
tanks holding 22 hogsheads instead of about four and a
half; and I find that my boiler, though a small one, I could heat with the same boiler another house equally large; I have some idea of trying this soon, and should I do so I will, if you wish it, communicate the result to you. If I carry out my proposed plan, the boiler will have to heat nearly 60 hogsheads of water. I have no fears in my mind as to the reault, judging from the apparent ease with which 22 are heated. I have a ther-
mometer fixed in the tank, the bulb being immersed in mometer fixed in the tank, the bulb being immersed in the water, and the upper part being inclosed in a small
box at the side of the tank, by which means I can at any box at the side of the tank, by which means I can at any
time see the heat of the water, and I find $114^{\circ}$ or $115^{\circ}$ of Fabrenheit is high enough to keen the house or $115^{\circ}$ perature of $70^{\circ}$ at night. I also find that a moderate fire kept up for five or six hours in the 24 is abundantly sufficient. The hothouse was heated before by four-inch iron pipes, besides having a large bed of tarner's bark (eight large waggon-loads), in the centre, and I could not produce the same heat as that now given by the tanks without keeping up an incessant fire aight and day, added instead of the temperature of the house was then dry, the colour of the leaves of all the plants, and the rapidily of their growth is surprising already, though the systera has not been at work more than six weeks. Every lover of horticulture ought to feel much indebted to Mr . his system; bringing it, in its present form, before the public. The saving in fuel is immense-at least one-half; but the greatest advantage is the equability of temperature which it produces; so large a body of water, when once warm, retains its heat for a very considerable period, rendering the temperature of the house more uniform and regular. To illustrate this 1 give the following fact: I desired my servant one day not to light the fire (which he generally
did about six o'clock in the evening), in order that I might see how much such a body of water ( 22 hogsheads) would cool in 12 hours. At night, when I last saw it, the eight o'clock, it was $1093^{\circ}$; the next morning, at about eight o' clock, it was $109^{\circ}$, having sunk only $4^{\circ}$ in that brisk fire for 24 hours before it had attained the temperature of $120^{\circ}$; but this I found to be too hot, and I now keep it at from $112^{\circ}$ to $116^{\circ}$, and this is easily the evening, making it up the last thing, to burn during the night as long as it will. No fire need be applied at delighted with the system, and strongly urge all to adop faven if it be for economy's sake alone; keeping this fact in view, that the body of water can never be too and I feel quite confident that 50 hogsheads would not common-sized conical boilers

## John Iuuyshe, Clisthydon Rectory.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF CYCLAMENS. either curious, gay, or fragrant flowers, as in the dif ferent species and varieties of Cyclamen; yet they are hardly to be found in cultivation, and any one acquainted with their pretty appearance might well be surprised to find such beautiful objects so much neglected. Flowering, too, as they do, at various seasons, but particularly during the winter and spring months, and lasting in flower for a considerable time, the greenhouse or even the windows of such plants during all the spring months, by prowing few of the early flowering kinds.
In cultivating the different sorts of Cyclamen, it must be observed that some are much hardier than others, and may remain in the open border all the winter; while some are destroyed by a few degrees of frost. But it must also be remembered, that all suffer alike from excess of moisture during winter; they are, therefore, best cal culated for growing in pots, as the summer and autumnflowering kinds may then be plunged in the open borders through the flowering season in their pots, and taken up again before winter, and placed in some dry situation until the following season
The Cyclamen is increased in two ways: first, by cut ting the largest roots into pieces, which is a bad practice as they are very liable to rot during the first season after cutting, or while in a dormant state, unless the parts are kept very dry, a thing very injurious to the earlyfowering kinds; secondly, by seeds, which should be or pots well drained and be autumn or spring, in pans parts of sandy loam and leaf-mould, to which should be added a sraall portion of well-rotted dung. Then place the pans or pots in a cold frame or pit, kept close if sown in the spring ; but if sown in the autumn, they should be rather dry during the winter, and gradually watered more
The spring advances.
The autumn-sown plants will be fit for transplanting about the end of May, or beginning of June following, properly treated, while those sown in the spring should not be removed from the seed-pans before the following spring; they will by that time have formed roots about the pans, well drain and fill thepare then some large pots or as that in which the seeds were sown, and transplant the young roots from the seed-pans into these, placing them bout three or four inches apart, according to the size of keep them Return them to the cold pit or frame, and admit air freely by day, but keep the pit close at night till
the beginning of July, when the pots or pans should be plunged, and the plants fully exposed both day and night, taking care, however, that the soil in the pots does not will require no coo much rain or become too dry. They weeds and slugs, till the middle of St keeping free they should be potted singly into small 48 -sized or 60 pots, (according to the size of the roots,) filled with the same kind of soil as that previously used.
In potting, the bulbs should never be entirely covered with the soll, but about one-third left exposed. When potted they should be placed on the back shelf of the greenhouse, or in a cold pit, where they can be kept dry and free from frost until they begin to grow.
If they are the early flowering kinds, a few may be placed in the window of the sitting-room, and but sparingly watered until they commence growing, when they should have a more liberal supply
The roots will begin to bloom the second season, and may be placed on the shelves of the greenhouse; or if
 wamn, the pots may be plunged in the open border
When done flowering, they should be returned to the cold pit or frame, where the lights must be kept on during the night in cold or wet weather, but where they can have plenty of air at all times; observing, as they ease growing, that water should be withheld, and, finally be roots gradually dried. The roots, when dry, should as is frequently done; for, when taken out of the soil they are almost sure to get too much dried before they are again potted. This is particularly the case with the early flowe

The proper time of the year for resting the flowering roots entirely depends on the sorts. C. persicum will be at rest when the C. Europæum and C. Neapolitanum will

The roots should be or a.
The roots should be shaken from the soil and repotted the the early spring-flowering kinds may be forced earlier into and placing them a few of the strongest roots sooner, be excited too rapidly warm dry place. They must not the leaves are almost sure tored freely; for, if they are, winter months, and particularly those of the beautiful . persicum and its varieties.-George Gordon.

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN,-No. XXVII.

In continuation of the hybridrising and cross-breeding of plants, as noticed last week, it is not only necessary where fertilization is impracticable, that seed be gathered from those flowers only which possess the finest qualities, but that they, as far as possible, be kept from the vicinity of inferior flowers. Nor is this practice to be confined to forists' fowers only, but it also spplies with equal force to every kind of flower whatever, and to every plant which is commonly propagated by seed. Thus the careful growerg of Turnip and Onion-seed plant none but perfectly-formed bulbs, for if they were to do otherwise the kind mond degenerate, and after a few years be unworthy of cultivation. Now, if so much care is necessary in saving the seed of plants which are cultivated by the acre, and where fow degenerate plants would be scarcely noticed, how much more so is it requisite in gathering seeds for the fower-garden, where nothing of jnferior description should be allowed to grow? For this reason it is necessary, when desired to keep seed true to its kind, much more to mprove the kind, that all inferior flowers be remove from the garden as fast as they show bloom, and befor there is any possibility of their pollen being conveyed to thats and other means. orase seeds properly they require to be grown in ere the removal of inferior kinds numa gaps in the beds would be of little conse qua Mr We raiser of annual seeds was Mr. Weeks, gardener to J. Sheepshanks, Esq., who sed to reside in Blackheath Park. There the ground was prepared with as much care as for the choicest plants and a single row of Nemophila insignis, the seeds one foo apart in the row, would generally cover a bed four feet wide. The nnest seeds ever seen in London were grown at That place, and no expense was spared to attain perfection. The amateur, is he has not already commenced, must the no time in getting in his pipings of Pinks; for, if ment in the summer The sping will make the flower strong in the of spent dung best way to proceed is to make up a bed over that place an old door, plastering the sides securely, to prevent the escape of heat; and on the door place the compost in which the pipings are to be planted. The best with should part of loam and one part of silver sand; these well incorporated together, sifted through a of three inches.
In preparing the cuttings or pipings, all that is necessary is to remove the lowermost pair of healthy leaves, pipings must then be pressed into a mould to the depti of one inch, taking care to make the soil firm round their bases, and after they have received a liberal wratering, the frame or hand-light must be placed over them, and they will require little more care, pacept frame close, shading from the sun, and sprinkling occasionally in an evening with clean water. It is also a good plan to remove the glass on warm dewy evenings; but it must eplaced before the pipinga are dry in the morning
nations and Picotees, which may be increased with equal
facility and with as great certainty as by layering. In
truth, in my opinion, the trouble of layering Carnations is a mere waste of time.
I perceive Mr. Cripps, of Tunbridge Wells, has been putting me right about the origin of the black Nemophila. His statement may be correct; but though nature certainly does perform "' strange freaks," I think it far more probable that this variety should have originated from N. atomaria, which combines the two colours, than that it should sport from N. insignis, which does not that it should sport from N. insignis
possess either colour.-W. $P$. Ayres.

## IOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Ilybrid Plants.- Having noticed in the Gardener's Chronicle of the 8 th of last October, that you intend
shortly giving to the public a Paper on the Muling of shortly giving to the public a Paper on the Muling of
Plants, Ithink it may be rather an interesting fact for Plants, 1 think it may be rather an interesthy
you to know that my late much-lamented father practised it upwards of 50 years ago; be confined himself principally to Ericas, with a few exceptions, which $I$ shall notice
hereafter. I have heard him many times remark, that the hereafter. I have heard him many times remark, that the
first plant he operated upon was Erica grandiflora, which be set with the pollen of Erica vestita coccinea. The variely the admixture produced was called by him, fulgida, or vestita fulgida. From the period he com-
menced, viz., 1790 , until 1841, he succeeded in obtaining menced, viz., 1790, until 1841, he succeeded in obtaini
nearly 90 varieties, comprised in the following list:Erica acuminata

| ,, longifora | $\begin{aligned} & \text { rica ostrina } \\ & \text { "perspicu } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Ampullacea rubra | '," pinea |
| Ampullaceoides | ", Princeps |
| \%, Andrewsina | ", pulchérérrima |
| ", aristata minor | punicea |
| ") Rristella | tartuilifo |
| \#, Beaumiontia | Rollissoni |
| blanda | rubrocalla |
| cuecinifora | Russeliana |
| Cavendishiana | spuria |
| Celsíana | suavéolens |
| Clowesiana | Swainsoniana |
| ", curvinora rabra | Webbiana |
| densa | Témulea |
| depressa rubra | transluce |
| \% exhififlora carnea | tricolor |
| \#, exaurgens coccinea | "\% elegressa |
| Favoides ellegans | " major ${ }_{\text {super }}$ |
| ", elegans | ", tubilifora |
| forshosa | largiola |
| graaidififora húmilis | undulata |
| hýbrida | " carnea |
|  | ea |
| Jasmininifora | vi" stellfera |
| ", rubra | vestita blanda |
| Lawrenceana <br> Linnæana superba |  |
| magnifica ${ }^{\text {curvioora }}$ | \#, incarna |
| metuleellora | ", piniôlia elegans |
| mutả̉uilis | \% discuior |

I may mention now a few other plants upon which he tried with the pollen of Azalea nudiflora speciosa, he obtoined a variety called the "New Pink;" from Rhododendron ponticum und punctatum, a very curious dwarf variety; a fow plants of which, 40 yrso old, are not more than 30 inches succeeded in crossing several kinds of Ixia, Sparaxis, and succeeded in crossing several kinds of ria, Sparaxis, and
Tritonia, but having no memorandum relating to them I cannot give the names of the varieties so obtained. I must not forget to mention that he raised several varieties of
Pelargonium as far back as 1796 , one of them was called "Pelargonium quinquevulnerunn," a distinct and pretty variety: I believe it to bave been obtained between Pelar-
gonium ardens and Pelargonium triste.-George Rollisson, F.H.S., Nursery, Tooting. [Our readers will with us regard this letter as one of great interest. It fixes a
date to the first considerable production of hybrid plants in this country, and is in many respects a valuable document for refernice. Next week, or the week after, we
shall offer some observations upon the greab question of procuring hybrid plants; of the first importance not only Gardening, but in husbandry.]
Gold Fish.-In the Gardeners' Chronicle of 29th April last are some observations on Gold Fish, by the writer of
thls note. In the following No. are some remarks thereon, signed "J. M." Absence has been the cause of my not sooner replying to those remarks, and to some queries
that, "J. M." has put. He asks, "Where did I get the Nuphar minima?" I answer-that I am not sure that my broad-leafed Yellow Water-Lily is the Nuphar minima. Our running and stagnant waters, rivulets, and meres, in
this neiphbourhood of Woodbridge have abundance of it. The Martlesham, Great Bealings and Little Bealings Hivers, Rushmere, Loudham (or Ash) mere, and others. My Yellow Lily lhas been some weeks in bloom. Several
of the blossoms have passed away, others are now out of the blossoms have passed away, others are now out;
more are coming. There are seldom more than two in full bloom at a time. In my tank I bave also a very beautiful White Water-Lily. It has been there I think
two years in a pot. It has now for the first time a single blossom. This plant is not very rare in the above situa-
tions. tions; but it is not so common as the yellow, nor are the
leaves so broad. It has five floating leaves, and others are visible under water; the blossom is going off. It was as large, when fully expanded, in the two or three warm looking fowt week, with the yellow, centre, was and is very beautitul; so is a yellow blossom, now out. My spreading

Buck-bean has had many beautiful flowers; they are gone. The sweet-scented Rushes have, perhaps, a dozen or more blossoms; they are three or four inches long, prettily lapering, nearly as large as one's little finger. I shat He next asks-"Does not the stagnant water that for four or five years has been in the basin get putrid or discoloured?" I answer-no ; I am not aware that it does. altogether clear or trausparent; dead leaves are removed. As I have said, we occasionally start five or six casks of fresher water into the tank. None has been put in since have kept the tank nearly full. "Will the Gold Fish," "J. M."next asks, "live in the water after it is saturated with vegetable substances that have been carried into it?" To this I answer-what the fish may do after such satuvery lively and I have lively and happy under the circumstances that make little alited, and make little alteration in my way of treating them. I am
not aware that I have lost any since my communication not aware that I have lost any since my communication of April. In warm days the young fishes seem to enjoy
concealment under the broad leaves of the Yellow Lily; gently moving a leaf will show four or five or more. To the last question of "J. M," I can give no further
reply. The white-blossomed Lily appears healthy, and, reply. The white-blossomed Lily appears healthy, and,
as 1 have said, its fully-espanded flower is very beauti-ful.-Sulfolk.

Ross in J. Ross is again carping at a statement made by Mr. W
Proctor, maintaining that Salvia patens is not hardy Proctor, maintaining that Salvia patens is not hardy
enough to withstand without injury, nor to outlive indeed enough to withstand wilhout injary, nor to outive indeed Mr. P. adduced an instance confirmatory of such state ment, and in instauce and affirmation he was quite right
Let Mr. R try the efficacy of his coal-ash and sawdust covering to Salvia patens of heavy retentive clayey loam, and in spring he will find instead of "bursting buds" a "beggarly account of rotten ronts." But let him leave others in a well-drained bed of light porous soil, and he will find that a very is the humidity and claangeableness, not the intense cold of our winters, that destroy Salvia patens and many plants besides. Several plants of Salvia patens planted in well-drained pots of light soil, and placed in a situation so as to be shaded from the sunshine, but not from the weather, have outlived the last winter well with me; and others left in the open ground in the situation alluded to by Mr. P. have perished, notwithstanding they were, What the H .
Monald.
The Union Magyot-Some few days ago I observed that the grub was making sad havoc in my Onion-beds, of soda on the places which were affected; the result is, we lost no more Onions, and those parts of the beds iner than any other part,-in fact you can trace to an Radford.
Pis for Melons, \& C., Having several years ago a growing Meofons and Cucumbers, and having bad the whole construction of them committed to my trust, I mimediately turned my attention to having them contoo well aware that pits of which the walls are composed of brick or other materials, and laving only dung and leaves or such like things to constitute the bed on which glass, I thought that I might remedy (at least in some degree) that evil, and have made an experiment which has given me such entire satisfaction that $I$ feel induced to send you the particulars of my plan. There may not nowne, be anything new in it. I shall just describe $m$, your readers may more fully understand me. Having first fixed on the situation and extent of the pits, I had an excavation made to a certain depth, and then a foundation of flat stones laid all round, on which to build my walls range divided into two light compartments ; this done range divieder laid on the old pigeon-hole system, keep ing each brick of the first course 5 inches from the other carrying on the division-walls in the same manner and a the same time as the other; the second course had 2 inches at each end or the brick to rest on the under course and so on uat 1 anved at within 15 inches of the in teuded height of my walls, when I bad the bricks bedded close together whe lime, in order to prevent the ingress brick wall I had a wooden wall-plate fixed firmly down with iron rods, from the bottom of the wall, which proves a great sapport to the walls. The rafters the sashes econd one portable. The remaining ones were all fixed immediately on the top of the division wall, which keeps the whole firmly bound together. I then had a groove deep slifting sides. Having previously nrepared them of such lengths as exactly to correspond with the length of each compartment, these shifting sides, when placed in the groove in the wall-plate, were all fixed at the ends by ance of the upper rafters, in a firm position; the two ends of course were made to correspond with the sides in re-
gard to shifting. My reason for having the shifting siles
of short lengths, that is, to correspond with the exact length of my divisions, was (if necessary) to have 1, 2, or 3 parts in operation at one time, when $I$ could put on or take off, more or less, as wanted. The depth of my shifting sides are from 8 to 12 inches; and into the top of them I have slight rafters fitted, which I can put in or tike out of their places at pleasure. These last-mentioned rafters are independent of those mentioned for the wall-plate, as part of them are there permanently for the better strengthening of the walls, and consequently would not answer both purposes. Then, before 1 make up my
beds, which are of dung and leaves, I rafters, which run exactly across the centre of the bed, removed, in order to let me have the beds mate bed high as the rafters on the top of the shifting sides will a mit, leaving as much room as is necessary for the soil and plants, as soon as the beds are in a fit state to them. Now, the advantage of the shifting sides are thes as soon as the beds subside enouch to sidmit of the sashes running on the under without touching the leave of the plants, I have the shifting sides, with their rafter all removed, and stored by for the senson. Then the sashes are let down to the under rafter, after which my plants never fall too far away from the glass. The pit also present a good effect, both with and without the shifting sides. The space I have outside the beds, for linings, is $2 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f}}$ feet wide, inclosed by a narrow stone wall, not quite so bigh as the brick wall. The space between the exterior and interior walls is covered all over with movable wooden shutters, made of convenient sizes for retaining the heat in the linings. $-A$ Reader of the Gardeners Chronide. We insert this letter, but we do chat that hot dung will be consigned hereafter to the farming steward, and that the reign of linings and all their clumby adjuncts is at an end.]
Rust on Grapes.- Having sometimes seen remarks in your Paper respecting the rust on Grapes, it will probably confirm the supposition of some, when I state that I am quite satistied that one cause is greasy mater having come in contact with them. I found in thinning some thi spring, that those berries that had unavoidably touched the hair of my head were the next day covered with rust, ${ }_{-}$and appe
Forns.-It may be useful to inform your correspondent Gallicus" that several of the Londot nurserymen are through collectors abroad, paying attention to exotic Ferns ; also that two or three well-engraved figures of Ferns, most of them late introductions, have appeared every month of late in the "Floral Register," attached to "Maund's Botanic Garden." If worth notice, I could send you some particulars respecting a few of the newlyintroduced species of this tribe-one, by-the-bye, which is rapidly gaining on the affections of the more scientific cultivators. "Gallicus" should remember that dried specimens generally afford the means of propagation. Crypius. [Pray send them.]
New Anagallis.--Observing a blue Anagallis advercrown Mr. which, as florists measure, are as large as a frathilin piece. This being the case, people may buy for 5 s. a less flower than they can get for $6 d$.- Flora. [Quite right.
Gas-Water upon Grass.-In the beginning of A pril watered half a clay-land meadow of 5 acres with ammoniacal liquor, diluted with 5 times the quantity of clear pond water. In three days I perceived that all the moss and many of the finer blades of grass close to the ground were destroyed. The bulk of the herbage, however, appeared to be unaffected; but in a week's time there was a decided improvement on the portion manured, and from that time to this there has been an increased quantity and very improved quality of grass. Its colour is darker than the other, and my stock prefer grazing on that side of the meador. In the last week in May, I mised on part ammoniacal liquor with ten of liquid manure from an open cesspool,-which receives all the rainwater and drainage from my fold and dwelling-house, -and watered the half of a second meadow. The effect is extraordinary the herbage is much improved and thickened, the colou a healthy dark-green, and the growth materially acceler ated. There is double the quantity as compared witt the unmanured portion. The cattle, sheep, and horses, prefer the former Had my cesspool been a covered one think lort to but an this week building an inclosed tank, and intend making other experiments,- Monmouth
Vines.-I think "A Subscriber", is quite wrong in attributiug the failure of Mr . Querills s and his own Vine to the direrence of hefre there wonld be very and border; for, if this be fily grapes grown in the north of england. Jhave for many yenerally cut ripe fruit about the latter end of May, with generaly cut ripe frut abou border. Knowing from expe very little covering on the border, Knowing from experience that
covered borders than from any other source, I am foully persuaded they have botk planted their Vines am fully persuegan forcing them before they thad fully establishei and began forcing them before they had fully establishen take one of their Vines up, they wiil find each of them decayed at bottom, and nearly without roets. I have seen Vines more than once in this state.-A Subscriber from the bcginning.
Hedge Sparrows.-I have this year, for the first time, obsersed a Hedge Sparrow busily engaged among the Rose-bushes, and collecting the smali green aphis for its young in her nest close to the spot. The above fact proves
tected instead of being so persecuted as it always is by Gardeners; there is a strong feeling against it, as being
destructive to seeds; whereas it is a solt-billed bird.- $A$ Subscribe
Asparagus.-" J.B.H." -In the Gardeners' Chronicle, July 1, p. 444, this correspondent says, "I followed your advice, and gave my Asparagus plenty of salt, much to their would your readers (and of course you, Mr. Editor, ) be, if "J. B. H." and other correspondents would be a little more particular, and state when, how much, and under What circumstances-of wet, drought, or other prevailing
points,-salt or other fertilisers may have under their direction been applied.-A. $B$.

London Vineries.-About eighteen months since, I took Ine liberty of asking your opinion upon the following :the leads of a projecting room at the back of a bouse in that I should plant Vines therein; and you were kind enough to say you thought my plan would answer. I am nervatory in time to do ruch. I did not build the con I brought from the country becoming years plant house was finished, and the summer being extremely hot everything was against me. This year I have done much then planted them in slate-bozes (made by Mr. Beck) about two feet every way. The Vines have broken ex-
tremely well, and are quite strong and healthy; the boxes are so formed that the front can be removed, and the roots pruned, or fresh earth put to them, or an additional length
may be made to the boxes, as the Vines grow. All my plants (many of which are of last year), are quite healthy and flowering freely, which I attribute to this-every evening I give them a watering. The Vines and plants that are not in flower I water all over, and I also water over the flooring, and keep pans of water in the house, and $I$ then shut it up entirely; in a few minutes the glass is covered with steam, and in the morning everything is as London; the plants scarely flag in the day, as I have an awning over the roof when the sun shines: this differs from the plan recommended in a recent paper, of throwing open all the windows at night. I generally find that when there is a draft of air upon wet leaves, they shrivel up; by seeding Pelargonium, raised by one of my daughters, which has been in the house all the winter, and has now flowered for the first time. I do not send it as being anything extraordinary, except to show that plants may thus and I send you a Vine-leaf to show the same. The Pe largonium flower is very like its parent, which is a very
free flowerer (I don't know its name), except that it seems of a more compact habit, which again shows, as I think, proportions of nitrate of soda and water should be used, and whether you think it would be beneficial ; the great aspect being due west), and being obliged to keep the plants always in the house. My object in this address is to show that even in such a situation plants may be kept healthy, and much rational amusement afforded, paricutop glasses being let down they are hung upon hinges, and the ends put up to a height sufficient to let in enough of air the whereby the cbimney-blacks, instead of falling kept perfectly clean.-D. $X$. [Nothing can possibly be more healthy than the foliage sent us by our correspondalways taken about the atmosphere of London. It is bad gardening only that has to be blamed for the bad state of nitrate of soda; but if it is employed, there shocald not be more than a piece as large as a nutmeg to a common water-pot of water.]
Potato Starch.-
Potato Starch.-Will one of your correspondents inform me of the best mode of manufacturing Potato Starch-the machinery used-and particularly the manner of drying it, whether in kilns or otherwise, and if in
kilns, the construction of them ?-M. $K$. kilns, the construction of them ? $-M . K$.
Wild Plums.-In the last
Wild Plums.- In the last Number of the Chronicle, ing pase head "A mateur's Garden," we have the following passage :-" Nature, unaided by Art, has accomplished much, aud has produced the Golden Pippin Apple from the wild Crab, and Damson and other Plums from the publications with regard to the Sloe being the parent of all our Plums. If it is so, I shonld be glad to have your opinion of the origin of the Plums found in North has a handsome fruit of the same shape but larger than the Damson; when ripe, it is finely shaded with yellow and red, which gives it a transparent appearance; the tree has the habit of the Damson. I do not find it described in Pursh's Flora-is it grown in this country? Pursh describes the Chicasa Plum, the tree of which I have seen but not the fruit; the tree has very much the appearance of an Apricot. Now with regard to the Sloe, I believe it has not been found in North America, the older States about settlements, evidently introduced from Europe.-B. [We have not much faith in the statement that the Sloe produced the domestic Plum . the contrary, we believe that it and the cultivated Cherry our Sloe and wild Cherry. We are unacquainted with the wild American Plums ; but there are several, considered by Botanists distinct from those of Europe.]

## PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.



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## spectes, with very large and love $y$ white tlowers, that have blotch of orange in the lip. This specimea received a Knightian

motch of orange in the lip. This specimen received a Knimhtian
medal. Mr. Appleby, gr. to T. Brocklehurst, Esq.o. the Fence,
Macclesfeld, brought a very excellent specimen of a dense-

 a botanical curiosity, from having part of the nectarial fring a bunch to the base of the stamens, and the rest forming quit Marly rayed circle. A certificate of merit was adjudged to this. pretty, but small. Mr. Hugh Low, of the Clapton Nursery, of the most interesting, as well as the finest, of the Sun-dews,
from Swan River. It has broad leaves, which arc covered with glandular hairs, and the plant is ased for dyeing purposes,
A Chilian bulb, which is a yellow varicty of the old but Mr. Mountioy, of Ealing, was also from Mr. Low. From
Mr. Mr. son-flowered Achimenes, grandifloora, the blossoms of whim-
appear to be borne almost in clusters. It is a good com-
panion to A. panion to A, longiflora. Mr. Stephen Hooker, F.H.S., sent
a box of seedling Roses, in which were a few pretty good
flowers, but nothing extraordinary; and Mr. R.vers, of Sawbridgeworth, firnished a stand of Moss Roses, among which we
noticed Princess Royal and Celine, as two new and very dark
varieties, the latter particularly good, Unique de Provence, the Varieties, the latter particularly good; Unique de Provence, the
old Rose Unique, mossed , Louis Colet, with curious foliaceous sepals; French Crimson (the Mousseuse pourpre of the French)
very bright and pretty; E'clatante, also very brilliant, and
most vigorous unique variety, Panachée pleine, the double-striped Moss; the
old or Shailer's White Moss, not the White Bath, which was also in the collection. From the gardens of the Society there were plants of Campinula grrga from Cabul, which is hardy, bushy, and has numerous heads o Statice mucromata; a dark variety of Acropera Loldligesa, Onci-
dium Wentworthianum, and Lanceanum, Galeandra Baveri and cut llowers of Pæónia albiflora fragrans and Humeii, two though slightly tender, evergreen shrub. Mr. Ms att, of Dept-
ford, sent a punnet of his new Deptord Pine Strawberry, to
which a Banksian medal was awarded. It was stated that the the Ist of August.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.
 of prizes to be given specially at the Southampton mectug
namely, 50 guineas for "Short-wooled Sheep Hot qualified t,
compete as Southdowns," 50 guineas for "Catte of the Channe Islands Breed," ard 2ul. for the "Best Sample of Secd Barley,"
making the prizes alone, for stock, implements, Essays, \&ce, no awarded next year out of the funds of the Society, amount to than $1,690 l_{\text {. }}$ It was decided that the prizes of 302 . and 20l. for the "Best Stallions for Agricultural Purposes," and
those of 20l. and 10l. for the "Best Mare and Foal for Agricul-
tural Purposes," should not, as heretofore, be limited to those of tural Purposes," should not, as heretofore, be limited to those of
the cart'" breed; that the exhibitors of Seed. Wheat and
Barley should next year be required to grain specimens fairly taken of the Wheat or Barley in than one foot in diameter, and with the roots attached, and that ing should be the 1st of June, 1944. The Council then selected Derby. Mr. Thompson gave notice that he should present, at
the next monthly Council, atile made by Lord James Hay, and move "that a select committee be appointed to conduct a model
experiment with tiles made on that principle experiment with tiles made on that principle, and to report to
the Council on their efficiency." Mr. Clifford Cherry, principal
veterinary moderinary surgeon to the army, presented a paper on the best
modroving the breed of horses, which was referred to BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.
the Botanic Gardens, Dr. Neill, the President, in the chair John Kirk, Esq., was elected a Resident Fellow. Mr. Brand read Jersey, respecting some recent discoveries in the Flora of that Brackenridge, who was at one time a journeyman in the the more readily, that his successful career may encourage others of his profession to similar exertions. Mr. Brackenridge very much to my satisfaction, as foreman to Mr. Buist, who has
one of the largest plant establishments in America. When the
South Sea Poinsette, the secretary of war, to accompany it in the capacity
of Assistant-Botanist and Horticulturist. The voyarc lated
near nearly four years, and my compenbations during the last thrce
years was 1200 dollars per annum. The squadron (under the
command of Lieutenant Wilkes) on its way Madeira, the whole of which we scoured. I ascended the peak
of Ruivo ( 6246 feet high) almost to its very summit. It is covered
with with dense forests of Erica arborea and Mediterranea (which
some travellers have called Pine trect). Scveral of these Meath trecs are forty fect high, and at cighteen inches from the ground,
their stems are two feet in diameter - E. Mediterranea, always
new, 111
mahogany (Laurus In. Mica, and foetens) is in great abundance,
and as and and as large as the English Oak. In five days we coliected 460
species of plants on the island. At the Cape de Verds, Rubiaceous annuals and grasses were the principal plants found. But Brazil,
at which we aext touched, may pe denominated, the head
quarters of Flora. I went about 150 miles inland, in a N.E.
direction, from Rio de Janciro, travelling most of the way through forests of flowering-trees, fantastically adorned with innumerable parasitical and epiphytical plants. These trees
were often propped up by aerial roots, which reminded one of the rigging or stays of a ship. The undergrowth in such places consists of Palms, arborescent and many other Ferns, with a Organ Mountains, seventy miles from Rio, after all that Mr.
Gardner and others have done, abound in thousands of fine
$\qquad$ know we.l whitci, to select. On rock ethere are Gesnerias,
Glowinias, Cact, Tillandsias, and Orchideæ, in the greatest
profusion. I calculate that more than one-half of the plants of profusion. I calculate that more than one-half of the plants of
Brazil are still unknown to botanists. Insects, birds, and
quadruped a are as varied, in proportion, as the vegetable kingdom. We spent about two months on Tierra del Fueg. Here was a
contrast to Braziltan vegetation : stunted Birches, with Misodendrums in tufts like birds' nests on their tops- scrubby Berberries were the characteristic features. The face of the hi.ls is covered
with spongy, mossy turf, in which we found a Primula (like a Myrtus, and the charming Callixene - with many nice things which I thought well adapted for your alpine frame, We reached Chili in the dry season, so that we did not find nuch
in flower till we arrived at the mountains. Behind Santiago, on the Andes, in the region of perpetual snow, we found an imgense us. Figure to yourself 10 or 12 kinds of umbelliferous platsts,
with Heath-like leaves, and fruit as large as that of Heracleum, and yet none of them over one inch in height. In Peru, behind descended a considerable way on the opposite side, along one the branches of the Amazon. This was a rich journey for us in
plants,-fine Rhododendrons (?) at the height of 13,000 feet. At the base of the snow was a dense sward of plants, none of them over Gentianas, and curious Calceolarias. At 14,000 feet we found yast patches of an Echinocactus, so wrapt up in its own wool,
that at a distance we tork the patches for sheep. The scenery,
here was of the grandest kind. We saw some splendid Cacti, T. tuberosum, and Tropeolums, and on our way down, ficlds of
vicinity of Lima; so that to raise fruit and ver yitle rain fails in the must be had to irrigation. The Cherimolia (Annona tripetala), is here the finest of all fruits I ever tasted. You will, no doubt,
have heard of our discovering an Antarctic contment (Ross says it is only a batch of islands, Of this I camnot speak, having
been left at Sydney, with the other scientific gentlemen. Here
we chartered spent right weeks. This same New Zealand is not the fine
country that the English Government and land specalater it up to be. The climate is very wet and the soil cold and crack -consisting principaily of a stiff yellow loam, on great part the principal food of the natives. The surface of the country
rourd the Bay of Islands is very irregular-high ridges and valley vucceeding each other in xapid succession. In some of these Lamong them the Courie Pine (Agathis Australis), 120 feet high Leaving New Zealand, we touched at Tongataboo on our way
down to the Fiji Islands- 260 in number - all which we surveyed
In doing this, two of In doing this, two of our officers were brutally murdered by the
natives. We had also a proof of these islanders being cannibals, as they brought in a canoe, allongside of our ship, part of a
human body, which they were eating. We discovered several new islands on the line in passing to the Sandwich Isles. Th
grandest sight seen during our cruisc was the volcano on the grandest sight seen duxing our cruise whe the volcano on the coast of America, our voyage lay again by the Sandwich Ysles;
and searching for a near passage to the China Sea, we were led among the Souloo Isles and straits of lialabac, huen down to
Singapore, which is a very flourishing place. Here I met a
cousin of Sir Walter Scott's, who looks very much like what the old man was. During this voyage we collected and dried
upwards of 10,000 (P) species of plants ; sending ulso a preat many upwards of 10,000 ( ( ) species of plants ; sending ulso a grat many
live ones and seeds to the National Institute at Washington, to
which which I am at present attached. To mee the most interesting of
these plants is a species of Nepenthes from Singayore, bearing
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ very beantiful and interesting exotics, recently brought into
flower in the grenhouses and stoves; and afterwards accompawer the members over the gavicn, which presented a mont
charmmg appearance. Every season it is becoming more and the learned Professor and his able coadjutor, Mr. M'Nub.
June.-This Society held its eighth meeting for the season, at the Botanic Gardens, Prolessor Graham in the chair. Denations
were presented to the Library, from C. C. Babington, Esq., Cambridge, (his Manual of British Botany); from Dr. J. K. Maly of
Graty. L. W. Dillwyn. Esq, and others. Mr. Names M'Nab anomalies. Ine stuteit that several years ago, a trem was sent
from the Epsom Nursery to the Koyal Botanic Garden here as from the Epsom Nursery to the Royal Botanic Garden here, as a same root, without any further engraftmg than that of working
the red Lafurnum on the yellow. Thas tree is now to be seen in flower, the ycllow and red flowers lemg predommant. Last spring den, bearing several large tufts of Cy tisus parpureus, with one
small shoot of the yellow. The same tree this year has ten distinct shoots of the yeliow, and a quantity of those of C. purpu-
reus On Mondlay last, at Dy sart liouse, he observed two trees, the other (ytisus Lhurnum and C Lisus Laburnum coccineum, neither of them having more than two varieties. This atternoons
he examined the plants of the red Laburnum in Messrs. Lawson's Nursery, turee years graited, and tound several of them pro-
ducing shoots of the yellow, but only one of them having c. pur-
pureus and in the several of the plants, two years grafted, have shoots of the yellow, bat none of the purple. The red Laburnum first appeared at Getween the common Laburnum and Cytisus purpureus. Dr. phenomenon, viz, of mules reproducnge the differcnt forms on
one plant. It had occurred also in plants of the Cactus tribe,
but form and habit merely are affecterd hy crosing. He considered specimens, in flower, of Orchis ustulata, and Ophrys fucifera from mnceting. 3. Dr. Dourlin Maclagan presented to the Society, ship buildng. The athor of tumber in use for the purposes of America; Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida), from Caroina : Red Pine ble to makinsa), from Quebec. These kinds are chtefly applica Were Vlikewise noticed along with Beechwood, as being the kinds
best adapted for keels, bottom planks, and other parts of ships
which are constantly in water. British and American Oak, and Which are constantly in water. British and American Oak, and being of very general applicabulity to the purposes of the ship.
wright, as also the Arrican teak, or, as it is often called, Africdn varieties of hard and heavy woods were pointed out as being occasionally imported among African teak, and having similar qualities, but which are unknown to botanists or wood-merchants. Of timbers imported fi ora the West Indies, two deserve remark.,
The first is the Mora, or Morra timber, (Mora excelsa, Benth.), Which is a large and valuable timber, now introduced in consider-
able quantity from British Guiana. It has a foetid odour when able quantity from British Guiana. It has a foetid odour wy an
scraped. The other is the Greenheart timber producd by
unknown tree of British Guiana), a heavy, hard, and valuable in the Clyde. Dr. Maclaghan had sent specimens of the fruit of this tree to Dr. Lindley and Sir W. Hooker, both of whom consiknown genus. He stated to the Society that this tree was known
in Demerara by the Indian name of Bebeeru, and also by the Dutch name sipeeri , and that the bark of it had been found, by sessed the power of curing agues. Recent experiments of his own had shown that there were two distinct alkalies present in
the bark and seeds of this tree. 4. Previous to the reading of these papers, Professon Grabam, accompamed by a large party,
visited the Greenhouses, where he pr muted out some of the more rare and interesting plants with which they are now literally
crowded. It was pleasing to see so many specimens, brought together from every climate and region, in the most thriving and
luxuriant state, with scarcely an exception.

## NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER

 USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.Barnade'sia rosea. Rose-coloured Barnadesia. (Stove
Shrub.) Composite, Syngenesia Polygamia.-The singular genus Barnadesia co so very similar a foliage that they can hardly be heads. This, obtained through the kindness of greeuhouse plant, and should be kept durmg winter in a warm mediature averages $47^{\circ}$, or as near as pussible. It may 1 e grown perature averages 47, or as near loant, and sand, in equal propor-
in ansomporternsisting of peat, Water should be liberally given in summer, bat sparingly
tions. In winter, otherwise the plant would naturall| suffer from damp,
being a native of elevated situations. It is proparated by cuttiugs, being a native of elevated situations, It is propagated by cuttings,
or seeds, in the usual manner, Botanical Reguster.
Gritberry. Comarostaphrhis Arburoides. Arbutus-like Gritberry.
(Half hardy Shrubo. Ericacee. DecandriaMonogyna,-A native
of Quezaltenango, in Guatemala, this plant bas been raised in the garden of the Horticulural Society frora seeds received from Mr. Hartweg. It produced its flowers for the first time in
October, 1842 , and is now (May, 1843 ) again in blossom. In
some respects it is much like Comarostaphy lis polfolla, but its leaves are much broader and larger and thinmer, and they are pancles, standing high above the leaves, are four tumes as large,
and are white, not crimson. In appearance it is much like an
Arbutus, but Arbutus, but it, has crimson. In appearance it is much like an
of that genus. It differs from Arctostanhly is in the tubercles Arbutus in the frut in having a five-celled dripe, and from
some other many-seeded. It appears, with Arbutus in the frut not beng many-seeded. It appears, with
some other plants, to form a perfectly well marker genus, and is
a pretty shrub, which proves rather tender for the chmate of London. It gruws five or six feet high, and like the common
kinds of Arbutus, thrives well in a light sandy loam, mixed with a small portion of leaf-mould. It is increased either by seeds or by budding. The seeds should be sowndirectly they aree ripe, in
pans filled with light sandy loam, and kept rather dry, until MAROE'TIA EXCORIATA. Loose-barked Marcetia. (Stove
Shrib.) Melastomaces. Octandria Monogynia.-This genus consists of a group of curious little Melastomaceous plants, having almost the habit of Heaths. They are all found in tropiand give a peculisr feature to the places where they grow
our gardens they are almost unknown; that which is now $r$ sented, from the collection of his Grace the Duke of Northum berland, at Sion, being the first that we have met with in cultimould, mixed with loam and sand in equal yarts. A good drainage is necessary, and plents of water at the roots at all times,
While in flower, syringing should be dispensed with altogether, for the moist atmosphere in a stove is quite sufficient. Atter the
flowermg season is over the plant should be cut back, at least al slender branches shonid be removed, in order to produce Bupply of young wood for flowering the following year, It
propagated by cattings in the usual way.- Botanical Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Respiration of Leaves.-At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Mr, Haseldine Pepys gave an account of a series of experiments on the products of the respiration of plants, and more particularly of the leaves; selecting with
this view specimens of plants which had been previously babituated to respire constantly under an inclosure of flass; and employing for that purpose the apparatus which he had formerly used in experimenting on the combustion of the diamond, and consisting of two mercurial closely joined together at their bases, so as to form an air tight globular receptacle for the plant subjected to experiment. The general conclusions he deduced from hi numerous experiments, conducted during several years Were, first, that in leaves which are in a state of vigorous rounding atmospheric air to its naturbl csadition, by the absorption of carbonic acid and the disengagement o oxygen: that this action is promoted by the influence o slowly, even in the dark. Secondly, that carbonic more is never disengaged during the bealthy condition of the leaf. Thirdly, that the fluid so abundantly exhaled by plants in their vegetation is pure water, and contains no of carbonic acid gas contaned in an artificial of carbonic acid gas contained in an artificial atmosphere, maining portions ; as if their appetite for that pabulum maining portions; as if their appetite for that pa
had diminished by satiety.-From the Athenoum.
Purifying the Air of Stables. - Having been invited by Mr. Evass, of Dean House, Enstone, to make some experiments on his excellently-conducted farm and stables,
trust the results of those upon the absorption of ammonis trust the results of those upon the absorption of ammonia may prove of sufficient interest to entitle them to publica-
tion. As gypsum (crystallised sulphate of lime) had been highly recommeended for this purpose in some recent works
on agriculture, the stables were in the first instance freely strewn with this salt coarsely powdered; but though the ammonia was evolved duty grraw in sucient quantiy to aco, slightest trace of it in the gypsum when I examined it with slaked lime. This result was the more surprising, as it is known to every chemist that solutions of carbonate of ammonia and of gypsum are incompatible; the carbonic acid leaving the ammonia to form the precipitate carbonic of lime, the sulphuric acid passing to the ammonia; and I had previously ascertained that in an atmosphere 80 highly charged with ammonia as to be destructive to animal or vegetable hife, a very appreciable proportion was
taken up by wetted gypsum. The following experiments appeared conclusive upon the point, that under less favour-
able circumstances not an atom was absorbed :- 200 grs . able circumstances not an atom was absorbed :- 200 grs .
wetted with distilled water were exposed in a close stable for three days, precautions having been taken to avoid any error from evaporation ; it was again weighed, no jncrease could be perceived, nor was any ammonia evolved on the application of the usual tests; while 200 grs . wetted with diluted sulphuric acid, and exposed the same time, were found to have gained 36 grs , of ammonia. The stables
were then strewn with the gypsum moistened with sulphuric acid, and examined the next morning ; every portion was found to have absorbed sufficient ammonia to erolve its peculiar pungent odour when brought in con-
tact with slaked lime the stables bad also lost their close unhealthy smell. To use the words of the grooms, they appeared sweetened. As it was evident the gypsum acted merely mechanically, affording a convenient absorbent surface for the acid, experiments were made, substicing, That the proportion of free ammonia in stables is very large, may be shown by the simple experiment of placing acid in a stable. In one badly cleaned or ill ventilated, the effect is instantaneous ; but even in those of Mr. Evans, where the greatest attention was paid to these points, the paper was observed in a few minutes to become blue; even to take off the chill, becomes sufficiently impregnated with ammonia to affect tests. As this alkali is justly ranked among the most powerful stimulants, the continua breathing of an atmosphere vitiated by it can hardly fail to have a prejudicial erfect. Grooms are observed to be in horses, and their distressing predisposition to colds and affections of the chest, are no doubt greatly aggravated by this cause. The increased salubrity and sweetaess of the stable, if pointed out to the grooms, would therefore soon
reconcile them to the slight additional trouble the adoption of this remedy would incur. At Dean House the acid gypsum was first strewn amidst the straw; butas this was
considered likely to injure the feet and clothing of the hunters, it was afterwards spread on trays. One part of sawdust will be found to absorb readily three times its weight of soid solution, whioh 1 made with one part, by
measure, of sulphuric acid to 15 of water. If intended to be tried sumpled it when removed from the stable During the prest rotting, the ammonia is evolved so freely that, at the end of two or three weeks, the acid powder, which should no ing, will be found completely neutralized without chang ing, will be found completely neutralized; and as the greatest benefit was derived from covering up and salting
dungheaps, by which I believe an additional absorption of ammonia could only have been gained, it may be reasonably hoped that an increased value would result from a manure Roys surcbarged with ammoniacal saits.-Journa
of the Roy. Agricul. Soc. of England, vol. iv. p. 278 . Saucepans silvered by the Electrotype Process.-Mr Warrington, of Apothecaries ${ }^{\prime}$ Hall, in a recent Number of the Chemical crasette, directs attention to the fact which has come under his notice, that copper vessels, such as saucepans, extract pans, \&c. silvered by the electrotype vinegar, if allowed to remsin in them femont time This, he says, must arise from the deposited silver being so porous as to allow the acids to permeate its substance,
and the action is most likely assisted by the formation of a galvanic circuit.-From the Pharmaceutical Journal.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

Messrs. Lane and Son, Berkhampstead.-The nursery of these gentiemen is situated just on the outskirts of the town, R few
minutes
walk principal part of it lies in a vallee, through which a canai and a majority of the plants are later than those about London. For
example, some Ghent Azaleas, example, some Ghent Azaleas, and one or two hybrid Rhodo-
dendrons, are still in bloom. There are several greenhouses and frames scattered about the placee, in whicich are q quantity of
foses in pots, an astonishing number of Rosecuttinys tor pagation, an excellent collection of the best Fuclusian, amone grown Gloxinias and Achmenes, especially A. .longitiora, and A.
grandiflora, the last of which is just coming into fower, and the usual miscellaneons tribes. We observer partucularly a showy
kind of Nerium Oleander, called Rayanot, having five semi duuble crimson Moore's splendens, with exceedingly large dea
Petunia, named Mon purplish crimson flowers; and, in the open ground, a very splendid dubble Senecio elegans, the size and closeness of the flowers of
which are unusual, with a remarkably fine drooping purple Beech, which has very deep-coluured leaves. The Roses that are mercesed by cuttings here are placed silugly in very smal
thumb-puts, from which it to considered easier and saler tore-
move them than from pots containiug several cuttings. They are plunged in saw wust, over a covered chamber, in a pit heate
by an open gutter of hot-water, whico is connected with an appa ratus that heats a ling house and several pits, and was put up
many years grown here in pure loam, flourish quite as well as they generally
do in moor-soll; andhave even a more luxaximpt agpearance. The


## THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-No. XIV

52. Caoutchoue, now in such common use in various branches of our manufactures, was first brought to Europe about the beginning of the last century; but nothing wa known concerning its history till 1736 , when, in a memoir is found in Brazil a tree from the bark of which, there is found in Brazil a tree, from the bark ond in, when wounded, a milky juice flows, which hardens in the air, and is then called by the native wase thi fheace ou rord hand hous coth impervious to rain ; and, when hardened, flambeaux are made of it. The same tree has been found in Cayenne, Guiana, and other parts of South America, where it 1 called Hheve. The latest name given to it by botanists is that of Siphonia elastica, and it is placed in the natural order Euphorbiacere. Besides the American Caoutchouc a substance bas been discovered in the East Indian Islands, and more particularly in Pulo Penang. It is procured from the juice of a climbing plant, called in Jave Bendua, and by our botanists Urceola elastioa. The East Indian Caoutchouc is dark-coloured on the outside, but light within; that from America, having been more completely dried by the air, is of a dusky grey throughout Besides these plants, the species of Indian Fig trees fur nish Indian rubber of the best quality, especially Ficus elastica.
53. The genus Kydia.-Dr. Roxburgh, in establishing the genus of trees called Kydia, found in the hilly parts both of Peninsular and Central India, as well as all along the foot of the Himalayan Mountains, says-a Collo Robert Kyd, of Bengal, whose attachment to botany and horticulture induced bim to retire from the high rank he held in the Army, to have more leisure to attend to his favourite study, to the advancement of every object which had the good of bis fellow-creatures in view, and to the Bablishment of the Honourable East India Company Botanic Garden at Calcutta, where he was particularly being to the introduction of useful plants, and to the being disper
of nankind.
54. The Baobab Tree.-Cape de Verd is said to owe its name in part to the foliage of the Adansonia digitata Guinea with its green ellintic whole of Senegambia and presenting almost at a displic athes, a rulg of free According to Adanson diameter of 30 feet moderate, varying from 50 to 60 feet. The lower branches, however, shoot out to an incredible length, at first in a horizontal direction. These are covered with a dense foliage, which, from its weight, causes them to bend
towards the ground; and thus there is presented an immenas hemispherioal mass of verdure, 120, 140, or evem

150 feet in dismeter, and perbaps 60 feet in height. A is given by Adanson, in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Paris, in the year 1761.

## 3Rebíptus.

The Cullure of the Grape Vine and Orange in Australia and New Zealand. By Geo. Suttor, F.L.S. Smith and Elder, 12 mo .
This little book consists, in part, of extracts from Jullien's work on Vineyard Cultivation, and in part, of observations on the subject made by the author during his residence in New Holland, or tours through some of the
Vine districts of Europe. He strenuously advocates the application of capital to the formation of Vineyards, both in New Holland and New Zealand, and appeals to experience as to the possibility of making good wines, at least the quality of some samples of Sydney wines which we have tasted being such as leaves no doubt that at least good marketable wine, far better than that of the Cape of Good marketable wine, far better than that of the Cape of New Holland. With regard to New Zealand, we were not before aware that its climate had been proved to be
favourable to the Vine. But Mr. Suttor states that-
"The gentle slopes of sheltered valleys, generally speaking, -the land which produces the famous bulbous Fern roots, in New Zealand,-will be found, when well trenched, and the Fern eradicated, very favourable for the planting of the Vine. Peaches have long been grown there, and are very fine; also Melons, at and near the Bay of Islands; and Grapes were there in abundance,
when one of my sons visited that place in 1836-38. The when one of my sons visited that place in 1836-38. The Zealand, but the winters, though mild, are often wet this would be in favour of planting the Vine there."
The work is not adapted to the purposes of those who cultivate the Vine in England; but it may be recom-
mended to emigrants as a useful guide to the proceedings mended to emigrants as a useful guide to the proceedings
of persons who are inclined to direct their attention to of persons who are incl
Vineyard management.

David's Temperature of the Soil is a sheet of figures explaining the temperature of the soil at one foot below the surface, in latitude $50^{\circ}$ to $56^{\circ}$ during each month from
February to August inclusive, at different elevations above February to August inclusive, at different elevations above
the sea as high as 160 feet. The intention is praiseworthy, and the tables, if to be relied upon for accuracy, useful ; but upon the latter point we have not sufficient data to form an opinion. Our readers may, however, test the truth at once, when we mention that, according to
Mr. David, at 80 feet of elevation the temprature of the soil on July 10 , at one foot below the surface, should be $65^{\circ}$ in lat. $50 ; 64^{\circ}$ in lat. $51 ; 630^{\circ}$ in lat. 52 ; and $61^{\circ}$ in lat. $54^{\circ} ; 60^{\circ}$ in lat. 55 and 56 .

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. saw a number of men at work painting and reglazing all the old lights that could be spared off the houses. Nothing could be more,
economical or substantial than the way these men were set to work,
and the manner in which the work was finished. Now, when we see and the manner in which the work the arrangenconte of the officials at
such forethouqht and comomy in
Kew, where the public purse bears the burden, we cannot help Kew, where the pubnc purse bears the burtitn, we cannot help
blushing at the very extravazent manner in, whel these things are
conducted in nine cases out of every ten in private enstablishmentes. In
our private establishments all sorts of alterations, additions, and our private establishments all sorts of alterations, additions, and
improvements ne houses, pits, fire-phaces, \&c. Rc. are put off till
the beginning of winter, and tufore the last stroke of the hammer,
 is better for drawng instruction from than any maginat.ve opera-
tions. All gardeners know that the best painted hoth uses, with the
best kinds of glaz ne, wi.l hegin to want repars ater best kinds of glaz ng, will hegrn to want reparrs atter a serles of
yars. Now, instead of endeavourng to stop this dreay by pint,
the people at Kew went to work in the rught way. They ordered all
 and paint, and and all the laps to be puettied and not more than onecourse pat by for other uses, such as mending handglasses and parts of the globe. All this work will he well seasoned long betore
the winter sets in, and will remain good for many ycars, with a coat the winter sets in, and will remain good for many ycars, with a coat
of pante every other season. I \&a, rathcr aunused to find from one
of the panters at Kew that they intenled to finish off the glazng
after a manner which I myself adopted for some time, but whench has never appeared in print in any work on gardening or hothouse
bulding, as far as my rearinu goes. at is thas: when the giass is
bedded in the putty accog the astragals, the usual way is to "front puty" the whole at once, but at bew the lights are put by after
the elass is bedled till the beddurg putty is diy. The astragal then gets a coat of paint, and alko a strip of the glass the depth of the
bedding on the astragal ; and when this is dry the front putty is put on. The coat of paint on the glass will cause the front putty to
adhere to the glass, and it will remain sound many years longer than when it is put on without this precaution. This is a cenpital con-
trivance for lights that slide up and down; but for lights that are
fized, the best way is to have no front putty at all, as recommended


## I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCEIARD:

Pingry. - When it becomes necessary to withhold water from a iruiting-house, owing to the fruit being nearly all full swelled or
ripe, the suckers on the plants receive a severe checks, the best plan,
therefore, is to pull off the best of the suckers at this stage and set them growing in a place hy themselves. The succession plants you VrNERY. - The leating article of the t'hronicle of last weels has
thrown our old notions of stopping laterals overboard; here practice and theory are at issue, Practice says, stop up every channel which
diverts the current of sap from the main leaders, as oue leaf on a learier is worth four
that can frec.y be ex.
theory must guve way.
most interesting question. Contınue to force the late Grapos thil
you get them full swelled, when you may give raore air and allow
them slowly to colour at the
arrived at for several weeks yct
Prach-Housir.-As soon as the fruit is gathered let this house be kept in a moist state, with plenty of air day and night; and if the
glass is intended to be taken off, see that the leaves are first inured groperly for the change; but taking off the glass often does more
pron harm than good,
Figs.-A good supply of air and moisture, the young shoots stopped ate every manure to the roots, ought to keep these in a healthy, bearing state MRLONS AND CCUCMMBERS.- Far late autumn Melons, plat out
firm, strong, stocky plants in the frames now being emptied of their firm, strong, stocky plants in the frames now being emptited of their trying to get a second crop from the same plants; good, experienced cordenser nevant Calendars. The recond crop, and such men, of
cumbers are now in
danger of getting so entangled with shoots that little fruit need be danger of getting so entangled with shoots that little fruit
expected from them. See to these; they are very useful.
Out-door Department.
The principal sowings and transplantings will now soon be over will come on. Everything lately planted ought to be watered occasionally till the plants begin to grow freely. Birds are very
tronblesome to the early fruits, and must be watched; ; and although
the garden he the graden has been kept free from weeds wall the season, the.e are
thousands of seeds of weeds now floating on every breeze, nnd those which fall on good ground will soon become troublesome if not
Cabbages and Catintilower Plants for autumn use, should have the ground well stirred about them and a little mould drawn round their stems
made in warm, sheltered places, as they come in late in the autumn
when cold weather prevails Calery. - The prain crop might now be got out, and the rows for merly planted should have a hittle mould drawn to them; first taking hattcred into a crust with the watering. If the earliest row does not
throw up seed-stalks, you mayy assist it very much by a good dose iqquid manure.
week; and this is about the time we are so much Peas after this
mildew on our Peas. Aith against this evil.
Succession Crops.- These aye now reduced to salad plants,
which are always sown according to the demand and the state of the last sowing.
ORCRARD, The principal orchard work now is to guard the fruit
from hirds, from birds, scc., to gather and preserve Strawberries, and to procure
plants of these for next forcing time. Get a quantity of 60 -sized boles alongside of a row of Strawberries ; push a pot into each
hole down to the rinm; then single out the runners, and pinch off the tops just beyond the newly-formed plant; clouble the runner on the
other side of the plant, and with your forcfinger push the doubling young plant is just brought within the soil, and is firmly pegged with a peg, or with a stone or lump of soil.

> II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

STove. - In the morniag or forenoon throw water on the paths and under the stages, to keep up a moist atmosphere, and allow growth formed, so as to ripen slowly, before the long, cool nights
Grgentouse.-Keep the plants here thin also, and sprinkice them
well in the afternoon with the engine; this is, perhaps, the worst well in the afternoon with the engine; this is, perhaps, the worst
time in the year to allow plants of any kind to flag for want of watcr, as, in a few hours, the leaves, being in a very active state, will suck CONSERVATORY.- A cool, refreshing Rur, loaded with the perfumes
in this housc, is always agreable in summer; and the only way of in thas housc', is always agreeable in summer; and the only way of
obtaining this is by large portions of air, by slight shading, and by
pouring large quantities of water over all spare places round the housc. Stove plants brought in here for flowering do not require supply of water in the height of summer. CoLn PrTs are warm enough now to allow of the glass or canvass
to lecticn off at night, to five the plants the benctit of the night ews, which seem to sutt them better than any sort of artifici moistening. Then the sun is out strong; that is, if he shinns at all
brilliantly this season, throw a slight shade over the Camellias,
Azaleas, Rhododendirons, and similar plants. Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.
FLowranarobn, -The routine business garden is so simple and uniform at this time that few words will all the flowers staked or trained in some shape or other ; no plant or bed stands in need of water for many hours at a time; every flower
and leaf is picked off as soon as it begins to decay; and as to weeds,
they are not allowed near such a scene.-D. Beaton, Shrublund
 $\qquad$
State of the Weather near London for the Week ending Jnly 6,1843 , as
observed at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswick.

|  | Barosiztra. |  | тabamomrtga. |  |  | Wind. | Ral |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Max. } \\ & 29.960 \end{aligned}$ | $\min _{2087}$ | $\operatorname{Max}_{6 ;}$ | $\min _{49}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Mean. } \\ 6 B .0}}{ }$ |  |  |
| urday | 30 |  | 88 |  |  |  |  |
| day | ${ }^{29.9}$ |  | ${ }_{76}^{73}$ | 59 | 65,5 67.5 |  |  |
| erday | ${ }_{29.975}^{20.93}$ | 29 | 78 | ${ }_{68}^{69}$ | ${ }_{655} 6$ | W. |  |
| dreerday ${ }^{5}$ | 29.7 | . 643 | 88 | ${ }^{65}$ | ${ }_{7}{ }^{5} 5$ |  | . 15 |
| Average | 88989 | 89859 | $74.8{ }^{-1}$ | 59.8 |  |  |  |


$2=5=$

State of the Weather at Chiswick auring the lagt 17 years, for the enuring
Weels ending July 15,1843 .


report on covent-garden market,
 dant in the market, and Raspberries are now added in proty
coustiderabile
quantitios.

Albert strawberries are present in unusual abundance, and of
fine quality. Grapes are plentiful, but hardly so good as they have been, except in a few instances. Peaches and Nectarines, large supply of them. Among the many Pine-Apples, there is a two or three of a splendid description; and Melons are both numerous and goon. Plenty of Gooselberries and both red and white Currants may now be had in a ripe state. There is a quantity of Chili Capsicums now in the market. The French flowers; but the Cucumbers are neither long nor straight Asparagus is entirely gone; there is only a very littie Rhubarb; and the common vegetables are, from the late genial weather, in orange-flowered variety of Troverolum majus, Tuberoses, vari eties of Pentstemon gentianoides, Balsams, Sweet Peas, and some particularly handsome Pinks; while, of rarer cat flowers,
there are Erica Aitonii, Hibiscus sinensis plena, and Eucomus punctatus.


## Votices to Correspondents

Manures - -2 . $L$.-We are inclined to think that Yotters Artificial Guano and Mr. Lane's Super-phosphate of Lime are among
the most powerful and manageable agents yet known.-.J. $H . S$. -The term wealk is not applied in a very strict sense in directions for the use of liquid manures; bat cultivators must trust to their own experience in determining its meaning. Suppose, however, it were desired 10 give a plant an ounce of nitrate of
soda, it is better to dissolve a $\frac{\mathrm{z}}{\mathrm{y}} \mathrm{oz}$. in a watering pot of water and apply it at four different a times, than to dissolve the whole ounce in the same guantity of water. There is no object in olserving preat precision in these operations, which are rather a question of labour than of anything else. If such matters are
atiministered in strength they are apt to kill plants ; and it will be years before we shall know what the exact limits are between they will be washed out of the soil before they can have been absorbed by the plant. You are right in supposing that plants they have mave new roots.--Flora.-Liquid manures may be used to all herbaceous plants; but care must be taken not to over-stimulate them, or they will run to leaf. T.
phosphate of lime or Potter's guano, both excellent.
AINTFOIN.- $, B, H$.-Saintfoin may be used with great advanconsumed in the south of Europe. The time of sowing is in Spring, in a crop of corn, as clover is sown; but it may be sown in July or August, and, unless the season be very dry, it it might be injured, as it is rather tender when young. It is the most proftable green crop, next to Lucern, and will grow on much poorer soil, provided it contain a considerable portion
of calcareous earth. Be sure to have good seed of the kind of calcareous earth. Be sure to have good
called in French Espar'sette $\dot{d}$ deux coupes. 1 .
Vinns.- $A$ Subseriber- Putting manure on the borders in which your Vines are planted will cause the roots to rise towards it, if they be not too deep.
Fio-taers.- H. K. - Some of these days we will give a paper on
the management of Figs; but you do not say whether yours
are out-of-doors or forced. UCuMBERS.-J. s.-The Cucumbers which obtained the prizes at the last Ipswich Cucumber Show were Hamilton's Black
Spine, Hamilton's White Spine, Walker's Pea Green, and Spine, Ham
Strawberriss, - A Lady.-Give your Strawberries common
stabie manure; form new beds in August or September: and place tire plants about our neses apart not be ton much condemned.-G. D.F. We do not and cap "Princess Alice Maud" "qual to Keen's seedling, which it is a treat deal like. The "Emperor" Strawberry, concernirg
which inquiry was lately made, is, we hear, in no respect better Whichinquiry was lately made, is, we hear, in no respect better
than Keen's seedling, from which indeed it is said to be undstinguishable. A fonstant Subseriber-In a week or two sou shall have a paper on forcing these fruits.- H. M, - It may se
that your Hautbois are bliud from over-forcing; or it may also be owing to the cold, wet spring. We would take the gardener"s advice, and wait till next year. If the Hautbois he gave you flowers. At the same time, if you have certainly ascertained
that some of your plants are absolutely barren, there can te that some of your plants are absolutely barren, there can te
no use in preserving them. sparaoug. - R. S. V. $V$. - While the Asparagus is growing you
cannot do better than water it with a fluid as strong as seá water; and if decayed animal matter is added, so much the Water; and if decayer animal matter is added, so much the
better; but only white it is in fall growth. Once a week in
dry weather will be often crontrh. It is, however, impracticable dry weather will be often chourh. It is, however, impracticable
to give fmuricul rules for thee (hungs ; much will always deto give empiricul rules for these things; much will always de-
pernd on circrmstances that can rnly be determined on the spot. is the Subscrber.-Late in the autumn (October or November) is the pref,er time for planting beds of Asparagus. Chalk will not fe of much use to clayey soll, though it will certainly help The soil must be light. between standing crops without manuring the ground. thousand bushels an acre might be obtained : this would be 25
ton tons. Mr. Fleming, of Barochan, has obtained $22 \frac{1}{2}$ ton5 (see P. 227 of this volumine.) - Ignoramus. - The word tuber is the
same as the miscalled Potatu-root, which is not a root at all
The term is The term is necessary in exact language.
roof may be anywhere between $35^{\circ}$ and $45^{\circ}$. The heigbt of the front should be just enought oget head-room in the front walk. Huishe in to-day's Paper. Your propagating-bed may be in front or in the middle; but, if the latter, you cannot have a
stage. The best stages are stone or slate, or solid earth held
together by stone or slate-facings. Wood will, however, do
very well with good management. Crlifaring Plants, - Florte. - The main point to attend to in
this operation is to keep plants dry-not to dry them up--but away from a moist atmosphere. Take them out of the cround dry and cold, but not exposed to frost, and cithex dark or wit little light. If they are liung up they will probably become too
dry. There is a mean in this respect, for which experience dry. There is a
must be consulted.
Awns.- J. J. G.-For your lawn, sow per acre 5 lbs , of Crested
Dog's.tail. 5 lbs . of hard Fescue Meadow Poa or Black
will supply you with the prouer plants. Faeding. - Monmouth.-You can never be much at a loss how to
stock your Grass when you have a good store of hay for the
winter. The most profitable use of rich Grass would be to keep Milch-cows, and make butter, if you have a good dairywoman; or you may buy in heifers in calf, and sell them when
they have calved. Having a good stock of hay you need never,sell to a disadvantage. Or else you may buy shcep, a cake or meal, and fold them on your Grass land thll they are
fat, which will much increase your next crop. It must depend on local circumstances which of these plans is preferable. M.
Rosms.-Rural Chemistry should put in cuttings of Roses that. Roszs.- - Rural Chemistry shond put in cuttings of Roses that are
not Chinas at the present time; and if allowed a very trifing
bottom-heat, they will form rooted plants before winter commences, ceased to fower, they should be cut down, leavirg only two or
three joints to each shoot. The prunings may then at once be made into cuttings, and will readily strike under a hand-glass in the front of a south wall, if shatled while the sun can reach
them.- Paul Peter:- Your collection would be improved by rejecting Joan of Arc, Perfection, and Proserpine, and filling their places by Foster's Favourite, Sir
Grysanthemums.- Paul Peter. -In the Gardeners", Chronicle for 1842, p. 221, in the article "Amate
management of Arancaria-seeds; there was no advantaur however, in sticking them apright in the soil. It they were all fresh, the probability is, that you have given them too much
water before they were able to make use of it. The history of the Thrips has been already given at p. 228 of 1841 .
The Lily or the Field.-R. S. $V$. P. complains that under this head we lately (page 429) spoke of our conjecture about
the white Lily not being the one intended in the Sernion on the Mount being confirmed by a letter from a gentleman at Aleppo; and he says that he first called our atteution to the
fact some months ago when he remarked upon the extract rom Lady Callcott's book upon that sabject, and afterwards fact that the white Lily was not indigenous to the Holy Land. We trust that our correspondert will, upon consideration, per-
ceive that his complaint is unfounded. We, at p. 744 of vol. ii., pointed out the absence of evidence to st ow that the white
Lily inhabited Palestine; and at a subsequent period Dr. Bow ring showed, for the first time, that Our Saviour's plant was
probably the seariet Martagon Laly. Our conjecture as to what $t$ might be was overthrown by tilis impoitant ( widicnce; which, it might, it could not be the white Lily. Will R. S. V. P. do ridiling Cacti.- $F$. M.- Your mule botween Cereus grandi-
forms and speciosissimus is much like several others, with the same origin, which we have lately received, but itis rather paiter,
These are all fine flowers, but not equal to either C. prandi florus or speclosissimus. . AF. Kenny.- Your Cereus May-
nardia, between C. grandiforus and speciosissinus, is one of the finest we have. seen of this new race. Its colour is nearly
that of C. Aekermanit. Dhat or c. Ackermanmi. A Constant Reader - There is no single work by
which a man could instruct himself in architecture as conby kand, by copying from a few numbers of "Hnllmandy sketch Book," Is, each. Then procure "Smith's Etements Classic Architecture," published in Edinburgh nt $2 s .6 d$. For
garden structures, he may copy from Austin's work on garden structures, Suburban Gardener." The price of the whole would be under be indispensably. I. P.
Books.-PPlmn. There is no book in English or French with
the genenc characters of plants. Encllicher's "Genera Planta cin is the plesent standard work. Woodlice which eat your Melons is to catch them, and this may be done by laying pieces of any tobular material, such as Bean-
stalks, about tive frames, and blowing out the Woodlice which congregate there into hot water, as is done with carnigs. or picces of Turnip or Carrot may be scattered allont, whinch will
attract them. Or, as they collect round the sides of the frames,
boiling water may be poured down these occasionally, if the boiling water miy be poured down these occasionally, if the
roots are not too near them.
 recommended, and may possibly be effectual. You may pre-
pare your soil in autumn with a dressing of soot and lome
 green-thy. Is not your inscet enemy the thrips? Tyy gas
water for it also.- Muth. O us, No. 1 is the grub or larva, and Nos, 2 and 3 the sexes of a
water-beetle callicd Dytiscus marginalis. The temale Euished from the male by the elytia or wing. cases being
deeply furrowed longitudinally. We are not aware that the
ince insect is injurious to gold-fish, elther in the larva or perfect
state, S . English name. It is a very common hardy tree, and may be
Hadion of any respectable nurseryman. You will find it in every good catalogue of plants. - Cavimet. - Fungi camot be probably some Agaricua alled to $\Lambda$. conatus.--N. $M$. - The cannot say any thing further about it. Has palue and novelty
can ouly be ascertaned by those who have the opportunity of Guestionshould be addressed to a nurserymanh.- $A$ Comentry angle of $45^{\circ}$. It is better to turf its face than to sow it with
Grass.secds. Nothing further is required than to make the
face of face of the slope firm.-Julius,-Apply to Mr. Newman,
philosophical insirument-maker, Regent-street, London,--
A Femule, Your plant is Euphorbia lathyris, a weed in many parts of the country. It is called English Caper, or Caper-
spurge, from the resemblance its fruit bears to the Caper
(cappater (Capparis spinosa), commonly used tor culnary purpos days of the monks it was cultivated for the same $p$ uri. oses as
Castor Ot? is now cmployed for. $\$--Z$.-Your plant seems to be serme P.xthenitum, but we cainot name such a little bit.--

poea;
peea; 2, Sy mphytum oficina
H. M. J.-1, Cryptogramma crispum: 2 , Asplénium tricho-
manes; 3 , SSolopéndrium vulgare ; 4 , Genista linifolia; 5 ,
Polygonum amphíbium of manes; 3 , scolopendrium vulgare; ${ }^{4,}$, Genista linifolia; 5 ,
Polygonum amphbiumof - $C . D, E,-$ Countess of Leven
Rose, and Pelargonium melananther Mr., Lawrence's pamphlet is out of print, - - Acer negun.
trantia carniolica.- $\boldsymbol{H}$. $M$. - The plant you have sent is recognised; it was not raised from the seed-pod sest, which
rent
that of some Crotalaria. rmosa.-- An Anuteur.- In all probability the ain Diely tra houscs is much too dry for either Fruchsias or Pelargoninmens.
A dry atmosphere is the ruin of greenhouse plants. 841,-Mowhe -The cultivation of Cacti is mentioned at
the "Notices to Corresponuents," in this Haper of the amongst will favour Messrs. Youell $\&$ Co., Great Yarmonth Nursery,
with his address, they will feel obliged. - W. $R$. We are hab.e to name your Rhododendrons. The garden varieties of phimum seems to be grandifiorum; but whether finer than the
single of that species cannot be told withnut comparing the two ingle of that species cannot be told withnut comparing the two
which we have not just now the opportunity of doing. You
hould have sent some leaves with the flowers. Sandgnte. - We have never received your Hoya.-.... P. Z.-
istera ovata. There is no doubt about its being indigenous to Anis country. $\$-A$ Subscriber.-Astrágalus gly cyphyllus, $\oint$ - - folium ; 3, Carex vesicaria ; 4, C. stellulata; 5, C. pauc)fora suavéolens; 2, P, ovata; 3, P. maculata. §-A Pearler.--1, Phlox Silk Plantis. Soapsuds are very proper as a manure for all sorts of plants, especially if mixed with urine and allowed to becom
putrid.-B. $K$.- Ervum tetraspermum and Lotus mus.--A. B.-Your varieties of Schizanthus Honkeri are ver zanthus is quite new, a variety of $S$. venusta,--J.B.- Your Schi zanthus is quite new, and is worth showing at the next Horti
cuitural Exhibition at Chiswick. It will be called Schizanthus candidus, and published in the "Botanical Register." Many
thanks for the specimen, and more for the promised plant. The
annual is Gilia tricolor. thanks for the specimen,
annual is Gilia tricolor.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS
imagine it to be. Thicre is a great want of substance in thi
flower altogether ; the bottom petals are not pure white an riower altogether; the bottom petals are not pure white, and
the colour in the upper petals very ragged and uneven near the edge, which is thin: we have several flowers already out yery
superior to jt.-G. W. Fox.-Cceur de Lion is a fine high. superior to it.-C. W. Fox.-Ccer de Lion is a fine high
coloured variety, of a bright rosy vermilion, with a light centre; the finwer is too long in form. Patroness is too small
and thin in the bottom petals; and Marquis has the same
faults. faults.- F. Burr,--Neither of your seedlings are worth $p$ p
serving ; the pink variety is had in form, ihe petais being ling, and the nower atogether loose, and not preserving the
form with which it opens; the top petals are also too veiny
beyond the snot and too feathery observations apply to the white scedliug.-G. W. Houte.- It was very mortifyng on opening your box to find it such a mass different petals belonged. Had you placed over them a thint paper, fastening it tiglit about the stalk, and leaving it oper at of the petals tave a promising appearance, particularly a high
coloured fluwer; genea ally the under petals seem to want substance, and some of the top petals are too thm at the erige.
IlIr. Kpat. - It is ne necensary to seport upon your flower singly, as the same character, yariously modified, , yuns through
them all: take, for instance, "10, bad form, lower petals too long, upper petals high and pointed, with jagged edges ;" this
description would suit most of them: they want the form, subtlower among them.-John Davis.-Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, B, 9, coarse loose, and badly-formed fiowers; 2 is a pretty good
form, but tic petals curl back too much; 7 , broad under-petals, top oncs cioudy, liney, and uncertain; the best flower is No. 8 ,
both in form, substance, and smoothness on the edge of the petal; 10 has good colour and substance, but the lower petals uhen fully expanced there is a large and deep dis ision between
the nuper and lower petals, and the latter are commonly too Trentfield Nun is a pretty little well-formed flower, but wanting veiny. King of the Gipsies, upper petals thin at the edge.
Cupid, singular sariety, but not, we think, worth keeping. The to curl back, but the lower petals are short and well forme - E. $\operatorname{E}$. M.--Your seedling is too rongh for a show-flower, as ali the border it will be very ornamental, as it appears to be a ver prodific bloomer.-H. B.- Your seedling is no improvement about the edges, -W. $H$. M.- Shylock is a very poor specimen, petals are broader, of a better form, and smooth on the edge in a dry and bad state, so that no, satisfactory opinion can be colour was quite gone; 3 is a bad form, the under petals being form, short and round, the upper petals were too far gon good pretty, but not equal to some we have in the same style, 5 is dispruportionately long. 2 , good general form, the edges of the
petals jagged and uneven; the irregular veining in the lower petal: this, if it retains a cupped form wher vanrety. 4, edges of the upper petal rather thin, colour finely
spread, leaving a ligl,t margin; lower petals short, of a delicate sa very pretty flowpr, frum the a possible to tell the form of the flower. 5, petals too long
6 ( $)$ uneven 6 (3) uneven and watery edge, lower peals too long, 7 , bad
form, lower petals toc long. 8, upper petais uncertain; Hower attrger jetals pointed and uneven, bottom ones too long. 10 uppants form, all the petals turn back, II, good spot, which
terminates badly; edges to petals rough; 12, lower petals thin and long. 15 , unevern edge to upjer petals, good spot, and pretty conong, and the flower altogether wants substance, uncven; puckeret both in the upper and lower petals. No. 6 is the best of your seedmgs, the colour is ciear and good, the
spot dark and well decincd, the lower etals are broad, but they
are, however, rather too lot ge the flower is altogether of good sulustance, the petals thick, and even on the eifges; it is large, all the petals too long.- A. B.-The petals of your seedling ground colour is not sufficiently pure
ously-marked seedling; they are all small, and common compared to the varieties grown about London.t flowess hawng bi ell cut very short, they lad by tle journey
teens haken finm the paper, su that we cannot refer to thi $m$ by name; we can only state that
beautiful varieties we have seen, perfect in form, some with

## perfect and

Erbenal grod condition, but from,-Your Verbenas did not arrive in discover any novelty or fraprovement apon the sorts already cultivation. $\dagger$. and C. Whalley.-Your seedlings are small. No. we think no impro already have; the sepals having a faded appearance. No. 2 is
decidedly better, and for a smail varicty a very good one; if the foliage is small, and it proves an ahundant bliomer, it whll
make a pretty variety. mraceful variety, flowers long aud slemder, tube and sepals scarlet crimson, corola violet purple, pistıl- and stam.ens long,
fiage small, and blooming freely.--II. B. Your best seedlings is No. 4; this is a beautifui varnety : seed vessel bright
green, tube and sepals bright rosy scarlet, corolla large, of a bright wolet purple; it is a weli-proportioned flower. We
oject to 2 on account of the tube being so slender, and prefer No. 1 , which is similar to 2 in colour, thd havinger, and prefer
this is a fine flower with less blue in the corolla. 3 is a stont reely and cxpose the corolla, which 13 of a rosy purple
colonr. No. 4 is decidediy your best variety. - Your seedting is not equal to many of the varyeties out. $\boldsymbol{H}$. or is there sufficient novelty in No. 3 to make it very desirable, free ulooming plant, it will make a desirable addition to this free tlooming plant, it will make a desirable addition to this
beautif(nl class.- Lucombe, Pince, and Co.-The blooms sent
of Fuchsia evoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it of Fuchsia exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it they expand freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple

PaNsies.--Polly.-Princess Alice is a large, round, fat, and fine purple, having a very broad band of the same colour round Jarge and bold, the ground collur is yellow, and there is a
very slight difference betweent botom a fine varrety. W. C. T. Our impression was that Broune's
Elsa would prove a very uspful flower; and haring pouted out
its good qualities it was mroper to point but you admit.--Missey. - Nos. I and to ponnt ont a defect, which
but ticy are but of your flow but ti,cy are but miniatures of the Pansies nuw groun.-- Wr
Hutchings. - Darle Prefection, ones; it is much inferior to the selfs we already pussess A Lover of Punstes.- Purity in the ground-colour of the Pansy cient in this respect, must be consigned to the border; 2 and
must share the same fate differing from that of the side pctals. The serrated edges of
the petals to No. 4 is a disquallifation, at the same time the general form and proportion of the yetals are very good. No. dark ey e, upper petals of a blue purple, with a very de
band of the same round the lower petals; this appears stunt Reader.- Your flower is runnd, flat, and well formed,
with a good eye; the yellow ground-colour is not even bein deepest in the britum petal, and it melts so much into the blue
of the top peta.s, and the broad band of the bottom ones, as to
change half the cefour into a bron indistnct appcarance. We should like to see it again.--G,
Lepither, Esp, Knowsthorpe.-Mrs. Meynell Ingram is an
extremely pact eye, of a dark blue purple ; the upper petals have a few spots of delicate blue away from the edge; the flower in its
present state is rather too small. were too much sharivelled up to judge fairly of, they are small,
and there does not appear to be anything particularly worthy
of notice of notice.--H. K.-It is impossible to form an opinion upon small.--M. The creamy white is a pietty flower, round, with Hower, and the edge of the belting wants to be more clearly
defined,

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Overland Mail from India has arrived this week with news from Bombay to the 20th May, and from China to the 28th March. The proceedings in Scinde are the chief points of interest in the Indian news. Sir C. Napier's conquest is not likely to be held without another struggle; Shere Mahommed, who was defeated at the battle of Fullalie, has rallied the mountaineers of the Beloochee tribes, and has advanced to within six miles of Hyderabad with a force of about $30,000 \mathrm{men}$. Sir C. Napier had sent for reinforcements, and it was expected that another battle would take place in the middle of May. All communication by sea will shortly be cut off and the country will very soon be flooded by the periodical rise in the Indus, so that it was doubted whether any continued military operations could be carried on until the close of the season. Under these circumstances, the result of the anticipated battie is looked for with some aniety. Akhbar Khan is at Jellalabad, negotiating ith the mountaineers for the safe passage of his father hrough the Khyber Pass; the Kuzzilbashes are in Cabul, and a Persian Chief is said to have established his authority at Candahar. The state of the Punjaub was begianing to attract attention; Shere Singh had suffered from a paralytic stroke, which was likely to prove fatal, and thus render British intervention necessary control the rebellious portions of his kingdom. The affair at Khytul has terminated in the suppression of the disturbance, and our troops are now of the place. From China we learn that Colonel Mal colm arrived there on the 16th March with her Majesty's arrangement had been ade for the exchange with the Chinese Plenipotentiary ir H. Pottinger bad declared his intention of proceeding ciations, but sorn port in order to carry on the tariff nego tiations, but every means was put into practice by the authorities around Canton to induce him to remain. The accounts from Spain are extremely unfavourable to cause of the Regent. The insurrection now com prises two-thirds of the kingdom; and since our last,

Pampeluna and its garrison, and other important towns, have joined the movement. The Royal Army is separated into three bodies, each acting at a distance from the the insurgents or to effect a junction with one of the other divisions. In the meantime, the insurrection has spread in a circle around the Regent, and great doubts are entertained whether he will be able to make head against the powerful and well-organized conspiracy which now surrounds him.
At home, the revenue returns for the year and quarter ending the 5 th inst. are the chief topic of interest. The general balance for the year shows an increase in the total revenue of the country to the amount of $2,442,942$ l. The increase of the quarter amounts to $1,700,5322$.; but as this includes the produce of the silver received from China and the Income-tax, it does not give the absolute increase upon the ordinary branches of revenue, which amounts to about 50,0000 . for the quarter. The Custom on the accounts for the quarter, the increase on the one being $135,015 l$ o, and upon the other $140,013 l$; but the decrease on the year, as compared with the year 1842, is In 126\%. on the Customs, and $1,013,868 \%$. on the Excise year and quarter ; in the Stamps, the decrease on the year i 203,717h., and on the quarter 39,369l. ; and in the Taxes the decrease on the year is $249,033 l$., and on the quarte Post 0 , on the year the increase is $59,000 \mathrm{l}$. -The proceedings of Parliament present few subjects which call for special observation. The adjourned debate on the Irish Arms
Bill is not yet terminated, and every clause and sentence of the measure continues to give rise to amendments and divisions. On Tuesday Mr. Smith O'Brien moved that the House resolve itself into a committee for the purpose of taking into consideration the causes of the discontent
at present prevailing in Ireland, with a view to the estaat present prevaining in relant, impartial government in that part of the United Kingdom. A long debate to our Parliamentary Report.

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Covrt.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of tinue at Buckingham Palace. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage; and
the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. party. On Tuesday morning Prince Albert reviewed the party. On Tuesday morning Prince Albert reviewed the
Scots Fusilier Guards in Hyde Park, and in the evening Her Majesty and the Prince, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, honoured the Italian Opera-house with their presence. On Wednesday the Queen had an evening party, and on Thursday Her Majesty held a drawing-
room in honour of her birthday, which was very numerously attended. Viscount Sydney and Captain Meynell
have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Captain the Hon. have succeeded Viscount Hawarden and Captain the Hon.
A. Duncombe, as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on the Queen. Major-General Wemyss has relieved Colone Buckley in the duties of Equerry in Waiting on the Queen,
and Colonel Bouverie has relieved Major-General Sir E. Bowater as the Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.-The King of Hanover met with an accident on Friday afternoon
Kew, by stumbling over a stone step. In the fall his at Kew, by stumbling over a stone step. In the fall his His Majesty came to town in the evening, and took an airing in an open carriage on Monday and Tuesday. On
Wednesday his Majesty went to the Temple in the evenWednesday his Majesty went to the Temple in the eventhe Inner Temple with his company at dinner. The Lord Chancellor, Duke of Buckingham, Duke of Beaufort, Marquess of Londonderry, the Earls of Eldon, Delawarr, and Digby, Viscount Strangford, Bishop of Rochester, Lords Brougham, Denman, Kenyon, and Lowther, the his Majesty. After dinner the King returned to Kew.-On Monday the Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz took their departure from Kew for the Continent, and embarked at Dover on Tuesday morning for Calais, under the usual salutes. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of a skithe last fow we are happy to state that she is daits recoveing. It is understood that Witley Court, near of her Majesty, who is expected to the month from Marlborough House. It is expected that at the annnal meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Derby. His Royal Highness leaves town on Monday next, and will be the guest of the Duke of Devonshire. stein Ebersdorf went by rallroad to Windsor to view the Castle, Virginia Water, \&cc. His Serene Highness left town on Tuesday, and proceeded by water to Woolwich to inspect the Dock-yard and Arsenal. The Governor, Lord Bloomfield, gave orders for the garrison to go through his Gerene Highness dined with her Majesty at Bucking ham Palace. H.R.H. the Princers Clementine of Orleang,
now Princess of Coburg, is expected to leave Lisbon so as The Lrmy.
The Army.-The following promotions in consequence of the recent successes in Scinde were gazeted on
Friday: -To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army Majors Poole, 22d Foot, and M•Pherson, 17 th Foot. To be Majors in the Army : Captains George, $22 d$ Foot, and Cnnway, 22 d Foot. To be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army in the East ndies:
Lieutenant-Colonel Pattie, 9th Bengal Cavalry. To be Lieutenant-Colonel Pattie, 9 th Bengal Cavarry. To Majors Reid, 12th B.N.I.; Waddington, B.E.; Stack 3d, B.C. ; Wyllie, 21 st B.N.I.; Browne, 8th B.N.I.
Story, 9th B.C. ; Woodburn, 25th B.N.I.; Lloyd, Story, 9th B.C. ; Woodburn, 25th B.N.I.; Lloyd,
B.A.; Outram, 23d B.N.I. ; Leslie, B.A. To be Majors in the Army in the East Indies: Captains Dela-
main, 3d B.C. Willoughby, B.A.; Whitlie, B.A.; main, 3d B.C.; Willoughby, B.A. ; Whitie, B.A. 25th B.N.I. ; Tucker, 9th B.C.; Stevens, 21 st B.N.I. Green, 21 st B.N.I. ; Blenkins, 6th B.N.I.
The Navy.-The Lords of the Admiralty have given notice of a change in the Naval uniform. The following are the general directions, subject to the usual modifications applicable to the different ranks of Officers: The coats of all Officers, now having scarlet collars and cuffs, sleere, which is now blue, to be white. The bullions of dress epaulettes to be loose, instead of fixed, as at prethat to be worn by the Admiral of the Fleet, and with the same distinctions heretofore used, except that the binding, which was formerly of black silk lace, $2 \frac{1}{2}$ inches, is to be 2 inches in width, and of the oak-leaf pattern.
Order of the Bath.-The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, to be a Knight been pleased to appoint the following officers, in Her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the Order, viz. :Lieutenant Colonels Pennefather and Poole, 22d Foot; and M-Pherson, 17 th Foot ; and Majors George and Conway, 2a Foot. Her Majesty has further been pleased appoint the following officers, in the East naia Company Pattie; Lieutenant-Colonels Reid, Waddington, Stack Wyllie, Browne, Story, Woodburm, Lloyd, Outram, and Lealie. Majors Delamain, Willoughby, Whitlie, Fisher, Jackson, Tucker, Stevens, Green, and Blenkins.

The Revenue.-The Revenue accounts for the year and quarter ending the 5th inst. were published on Wednesday, and are satisfactory, as showing a small increase in some of the more important sources or revenue, and an indication
of reviving trade. The total revenue for the year was $47,780,342 l$, and that of the corresponding year ending July 5,1842 , was $45,337,4002$, showing an increase or
$2,442,942 l$. in favour of the present; but this must not be considered au absolute increase, as it includes the Income Tax and the money received from China, without which there would be a deficiency of nearly $1,900,000 \%$. The accounts for the year show an increase on the Post-office
of $59,000 \mathrm{l}$; Miscellaneous, $1,080,214 l$., to which must be added Property Tax, 3,317,997l.; Repayment of Advances, $142,257 \mathrm{l}$., making a total of $4,599,468 \mathrm{l}$. They show a decrease on the Customs of 514,9261.; Excise, 1,013,8687.; to which 17. ; Reaxes, $249,033$. ; Crown Lands, 60,000 ., $114,482 l$., making a total of $2,156,526 l$. Which being deducted from the amount of increase $4,599,4681$., as stated above, gives $2,442,942 l$, as the increase on the year. The accounts for the quarter show an increase on the Customs Crown Lands, 2,500l.; Miscellaneous (including the money received from China), 849,7672 .; to which must be added, Repayments of Advances, 35,655l., making a total of Taxes Moneys, 200,350 ; Post-0ffice, 9,000 . ; 2 mprest anich being deducted from the amount of $2,024,659 l$., as stated above, gives $1,701,532$. as the increase on the quarter
Earl Grey.-Last evening the answer to inquiries resLordship had a comfortablenerable peer was that his improving satisfactorily. His Lordship is now able, with assistance, to leave his bed-room, and sit up during a considerable part of the day in an ante-chamber.

Post Office.-Lord Lowther, the post-master general, Post-office authorities of Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia, for the transmission of letters and newspapers to and from England and those countries, on the same terms as the recent postal convention with France, which came into operation on the 1st of June, either by paying the postage or not.
the Master of the Mint and the Lords of the Treasury, relative to the Sycee silver Lomitted from Chisury appears that the total value is $1,334,480 \% .7 \mathrm{~s} .7 \mathrm{~d}$., the freight and other expenses connected with which is 19,291l. 18 s . 2d., leaving a balance of $1,315,188 \%$. 9 s .5 fd .; $6,000,000$ dollars, the first in Nankin. Of this amount, $1,281,406 l_{\text {. }}$ 33s. 10 d . has been paid into the Exchequer, and 53,0733 . $13 s .9 \mathrm{~d}$. reserved for preight, charges of preparation, contingent expenses, allowfreight, charges of preparation, contingent expenses, allow-
ances, \&ec. subject to the approbation of the Treasury.

## 1 Fortan.

France. -The news from Paris is chiefly connected with the details of the Budget, and with matters of domes-
tic interest. On Saturday the Bill for opening a credit of 527,241 francs for the Minister of Finance, in order to enable the Government to pay, should King Otho's Govin ment not do so, the hary, interest due on the portion of the Greek loan guaranteed by France, passed the brief discussion which preceded the vote, M. Guizot said that there was every reason to hope that the financial difficulties of Greece would not to hope tong diration and dhat the pill would probsly be the fast of such that the pre brould have to their assent to The Chambers were but thinly attended on Monday, in consequence of the funeral of MdHe. Barrot, the only daughter of M. Odillon Barrot, whose early death is deplored by the Journals of all parties. The greater portion of the Members of both Houses were present at the funeral. The Chamber of Deputies commenced on that day the discussion on the project of a railway from Avignon to Marseilles. One of the Opposition papers having stated that when the King came from Neuilly to the Tuileries, on Friday, he alighted at the Perron de la Reine, and that he appeared to be suffering, and was compelied to lean forcibly on the arms of the two officers who accompanied him, in order to be able to reach his apartments, the Ministerial paper says, that nothing can be more false than these detains, and that the King was never in beter health. The Duc d Aumale landed at Marseilles from Algiers on the 29th uit. In the beginning of August, his brother, the Duke de Nemours, is to proceed with his consort to the camp formed at Plelan, near Rennes. The Prince and Princess de Joinville arrived at Brest on Saturday last, from Rio Janeiro. Dr. Hahnemaun, the founder of tomœoopathy, died in Paris on Sunday, aged 88. Summer tourists may be interested to know that a new line of packets has been established on the Loire, by means of which a travelier, leaving Paris at six in the morning for Orleans by the railroad, can arrive at Tours Spain. -The accounts received this week hy the French telegraph are of considerable interest, and the state of affairs in the provinces has assumed an aspect of very grave importance to the Regent. Two-thirds of the kiogdom have joined the insurrection, which is becoming so general in Andalusia, that Gen. Carratala, the Governor of Seville, who had retired to Cadiz after the outbreak at Seville, has declared Cadiz and its province in a state of siege. Pampeluna and its garrison, all the military posts on the frontier except Irun and Fontarabia, have made their pronunciamento for the insurrection. In Gidity. Vigo, Pontevedra, Orense, Lugo, and Betanzos, have followed the movement ; but at Ferrol the population was still kept down by the Captain-General. Burgos is the seat kept down by the captare enetic junta, which was organising the insurrection throughout the entire of Old Castile The General commanding the citr was compelled Casivi Valladolid still maintained himself in an old convent converted by the Erench into a citadel during the Peninsular war All these circumstances prove that the Burgos insurgents are not yet ready to march upon Madrid with those of Galicia, as they boasted they would in their the upper mountains, people of the valley of Aran and of the upper mountains, as well as Huesca and Daroca, in Aragon, had declared against the Regent. Paima, in the Balearic 1slands, Ceuta, Algesiras, and the camp of San Roquez, had likewise "pronounced." The Regent reached La Ronda oa bae 24th, and proceced the next day to Albaceta, where he was received with the greatebt enthusiasm by the people and the National Militia. He had found it necessary, however, to wan uai be could be reinforced by Gea. Van Halen, who had found the troops of Alvarez so diborganised before Gravada, that he was obliged to withdraw them. Gen. Van Halen was still at Jaen on the 25 th ult., awaiting the arrival of the Governor of Cordova, with a reinforcement of 1,500 men, to cross the Sierra Morena, and effect a junction with the Regent. By the latest news from Valencia, it appears that the Junta of Salvation, as they style themselves, commanding in that city, had issued orders to all the country within their reach to pay up within six days the tases due for the entire year. All bachelors and widowers without children, from the ages of 18 to 40 , are ordered to take up arms, and a strong temptation is held out to the Regent's troops to desert by an offer of one real a-day adeir pay, and a reduction or a year in the period on the members of the Lopez Administration to meet is that city. General Serrano had, in virtue of the powers vested in him by the Junta, pronounced the termination of the Regency of Espartero, and relievert all Spaniards of their allegiance to him. The repined
of several of battalions of Zurbano's army having joined the insurgents was untrue; but he has found it necessary to enter into an arrangement with General Castro, the insurgent General, by which he has been allowed to fall back upon Cervera without coming to a battie. The the poput bombardment had subsided at Barcelona, Since the retreat of Zurbano, the Governor announced, that having no instructions to persist in his menaces, he would no open the fire, unless acts of hostility were committed against the place. So long as a superior army shall no compel the insurgents to shnt themselves up in Barcelona. the fort of Montjuich will be of little use, since it would round Lerida that the fate of the insurrection may be desided. Cand manceuving to outflan cided. fortrens and opon a communication with the militias of
the upper valleys marching upon Balaguer. The Madrid journals contain no news from the South, but state that the capital continues tranquil. The officers of the National
Guard had assembled, and made an offer of their services to the Government to defend Madrid, without the aid of the troops of the line, until order should be completely restored. Private letters announce that the leaders of the insurrection, despairing of subduing Espartero in the field, nand VII., to assassinate the Regent, and he is positively asserted to have left Madrid for that purpose.
Porrugal.-We have Lisbon news to the 26 th ult. The news of the Spanish insurrection had produced press of Lisbon published the accounts with avidity, in the hopes of getting up a movement in Portugal, which, from various circumstances, it appeared somewhat diff. cult to effect. The Chambers, about to close their long Finance Minister. The budget had been voted by the Chamber of Deputies, and also the authority to collect commission of both Chambers was about to decide on the fate of the Road Bill.
Germany.-Accounts from the Rhenish provinces of Prussia state that the rejection of the Prussian penal cone, had been the occasion of joyous demonstrations at Cologne, Dusseldorf, and other towns. The houses of Cologne were illuminated at night, bonfires were lighted on the surrounding heights, bands of musicians traversed the squares. In the evening the deputation of the Diet embarked on board two steamers, which were dressed with figg and illuminated with lamps of different colours to Dusseldorf, where the intelligence had reached by express, the deputies were saluted with lively acclamations. Dusseldorf they were received with the greatest solemnity the principal inhabitants came to meet them, and con ducted them in procession to the Palace of the Marshal of
the Diet, to whom they communicated the unanimous resolution of the Assembly. The Marshal replied that the Government, whose good faith could not be questioned, had conceived it advantageous for the country generally to establish an uniform legislation
thronghout all the Prussian dominions, but the Diet have ing determined to maintain in its integrity the judiciary ing determined to maintain in its integrity the judiciary
constitution of the Rhenish provinces, he had no objection to oppose to that resolution. The Deputies then retired, and after partaking of a banquet to which they were The same accounts state with much satisfaction that, by a Ministerial rescript of the 14 th May, the 50,000 rix dollars granted by his Majesty towards the completion o Cologne Cathedral for the year 1843 , are placed at the
disposal of the committee. Letters from Berlin state that disposal of the committee. Letters from Berlin state that the Rev. Mr. Gerlach, who has been in England for some the Liturgy of the English Episcopal Church, has now ntroduced in the Elizabeth Church in that city a new Liturgy, for which, however, he has not taken that of the English Church as a pattern. His principal objectappears to be to forward good sacred music in the Prussian upon the mind of the congregation.
Malta, - The new cathedral will, it is expected, be consecrated by the end of the year ; its internal fitting are already commenced, and benches are to be supplied her Majesty the Queen Dowager will be here to honour with her presence the consecration of the building which she has so generously endowed. A singular phenomenon rising peared in the harbour of valleta, the water suddenly the new dry dock; it almost immediately fell five feet and a half: during this period a very strong current was runstem. It is supposed this circumstance must have occurred through some earthquake at a remote distance, and it was reported that at Tripoly in Barbary several severe shocks had been felt.
Iral $Y$.--Letters from Rome state that the Pope is described revive the ancient ceremony (so graphically 8olemanly crowning the greatest poet at the Capitol, and that he has offered this distinguished honour to Chateaubriand. The venerable author, however, has declined the intended honour, declaring that he did not believe he had done sufficient to deserve it.
TURerey.-Accounts from Constantinople state that the Servian people met on the 17 th on the plain of Topsidere presence of Wucsitsch and Petroniewitsch would invalidate it in the eyes of Russia. But every voice was for Prince Alexander Georgewitsch. It was arranged that Alexandion should take place on the 3d inst. ; the Prince ministers to Kragugewatch, there to await the now certain result. Redschid Pachat had recovered in some measure self in readiness illness, and had been ordered to hold hima journey which, in the precarious state of his health, it considered probable would be his last
EGYPT,-The intelligence from Alexandria is of consifrom advancint. The Pacha had publicly declared that unequal to ali the cars and infirmities he found himself to his Government, and that his successor lbrahim being an invalid, it is his intentiom to associase with himself his
grandson as wakeel, or assistant, with full powers to act
on his behalf. This arrangement, though not looked upon as immediately mischievous, is pregnant with danger in the event of the Pacha's death, because there has existed between Ibrahim and Abbas a long-cherished and deadly hatred, and both parties have numerous and powerful partizans. The plague of locusts still continues; collection, giving for them, to the Zellahs who collect, two piastres, or about $5 d$., for every two pound and three quarters, English weight, which they bring in. Depots dountry; in one depot alone there have been seen in one
day 120 lbs . English weight of these destructive insects brought in and paid for.
india.-The Overland Mail arrived on Monday with days before the usual time, in consequence of started ten of the monsoon rendering the navigation difficult from Bombay to Aden. The chief points of interest are conIt appears that Shere Mahommed, who was defeated at the battle of Fullalie, on the 24th March, had got over the river and incited some of the mountaineers of the Beloochee tribes to join his standard, and approach the bad, with an army amounting, it is said, to between 30,000 and 40,000 men, with about 20 pieces of cannon. The motive which has induced him to adopt this rash step written Sir C. Napier to the effect, "that having fought written Sir C. Napier to the effect, "that having fought
two battles for his country, he must have one more for his religion !" Another chief, Ali Mourad, who had joined the British, was no longer to be depended on. Sir C. Napier had given notice to the former to give up his
useless resistance, or he would proceed to rout him. The 15th of May was publicly mentioned as the date of th expected battle. Her Majesty's 28th Regiment had left Kurrachee early in May, and were expected to reach Hyderabsd before the 15th. The great portion of the
other troops were concentrated around Hyderabad, with the exception of one native regiment, which was stationed on the right bank. The season of the periodical rise in
the Indus had begun, and it was much doubted if any continued operations, and beas much doubted if any as the country is intersected with overflowing canals. The Bombay Government was most active in sending reinforcements to strengthen Sir C. Napier's position. The 22d Regiment having been much weakened by the two to Bombay, from which station one wing of the 78 th Highlanders had been dispatched to take their station at Kurrachee. The greatest efforts were made to open a the mouths of the Indus, and the blowing weather will prevent all communications by that means for two or at Sukkur, from which place some troops were proceedin to Sehwan. The ex-Ameers of Scinde, who had arrived Shahdad, who is accused of being implicated in the murder of Capt. Ennis, has been sent to Surat, in order to be safely guarded in the castle. The other ex-Ameers have been sent to Sassoor, a fort formerly belonging to attract attention. Shere Singh, the third in succession to Runjeet Singh, who died about three years ago, had had a stroke of the palsy, and the sovereignty of his life, as the British would have to interfere to keep down the rebellious portions of his kingdom. In Candahar Chief: the Kuzzilbashes were also said to he all Porsian in Cabul. Akhbar Khan was at Jellalabad, endeavouring to make arrangements with the Khyberrees for the passage Khis father through their defiles from Peshawur. The ances in Bundelkund have been nearly put down, notwith standing the difficulties that attend mountain warfare Lord Ellenborough, who is at Agra, expected to be enabled by other arrangements to bring about its complete pacification. The Somnauth gates have turned out to be made pine, and not of sandal-wood
CHINA. The sccounts
28th March, but they contain China come down to the Colonel Malcolm had arrived little news of importance. cation of the Treaty; but ratifications could not be exchanged until Elepoo's successor reached Canton, which it was hardly expected he would do in less than two months. It was said Sir H. Pottinger was about to publish the result of his negotiations. The new Tariff had been inspected by the principal merchants, and dea of proceeding to the northward ; and it was reported Colonel Malcolm was aly requested permisaion to retire. to home authorities. The feeling of enmity against the English, 'so long prevalent at Canton, appeared to be gradually subsiding. The opium trade continued to
flourish, and some clippers had even proceeded with their cargoes to the northward of Chusan. Several daring acts of robbery, murder, and piracy had been committed near Singapore, for tria, for kidnapping women in Cochin Chima, and bringing them to Singapore for sale. Commercial transactions were much in the same state, but little else can be expected until the conclusion of the negotiation

Ceilis-From the Valparaiso Gasette of the 16th,

17 th , and 18 th of March, received this week, iwe learn that before has been the sce of call on the 15th March, flames were first seen breaking through the roof of one of the baval stores. An altempt to break down the connexion between the buming edifice and a newly-built house having failed, the fire spread with the utmost rapidity, embracing a wide range, threatening to extend over the whole circumference, which it brilliantly bouse one of the finest buildine made to save the Custompulling down houses in its vicinity in the New World, by puling down houses in its viciaty, and, fortunately, with success. On the other side of the place, however, where destroyed the whe pil destron the sea. Ang attempt was made to arrest the confagration by blowing up a store with gunpowder, but, the quantity of slight earthquake, which, mous crowd of spectators who occupied the pier, every street, the neighbouring heights, \&c., the boats and ships in the bay, whose noasts and rigging were crowded with human beings. The crews of the vessels, both French and British, gave the most valuable aid by their courage, promptitude, and discipline. Prompt measures had been collect in repair the consequences of this calamity; to collect in one place all goods rescued from the flames, and to make arrangements for the resumption of business, which had been wholly interrupted. The damage is estimated at 400,000 .

## 挸arlíantent.

Monday.-The House went into committee on the Scotch Church Bill, when Lord CAMPBELi, momed an amendment for
the purpose of limitng ohjections to ministers to spiritual or the anlendment, and Lord Brovgham made his promised state-
ment. He hoped the forl ment. He hoped that for the sake of the bar, the law, and the
adrainistration of justice in this country, they wrould listen to
his his reasons for opposing the bill, both in form and substance. Auchterarder case, was impligned by this bill, and he felt that he would be unworthy of the position which he held if he did not
defend the reasons on which that jadgment was founded declaratory bill, its practical effect would be to make the judgment good, but the reasons on which it was founded worthless-a
position at once msintimg to the Judges, and the most dangerous
in its consequences that coulu possib y he conceived. 1 lie bull might give a triumph to the sscotch judges, and even add the
Court of Ses.on in rescuding the appellate jurisdiction of the
House of Lord House of Lords; but at least one evil consequence was hkely to
happen- h Judges, in w.chrering their Judgments on appeal
cases, would refrain from giving the peasons ou which they ceeded, it they found that they were exposed to declaratcry acts,
which set aside their law as bad
be inceted be inserted in this bill permitting the Auchterarder case to be
re-heard. There was litle probability that the bill would pass
the House of Commons. but the House of Commons; but he was anxious that the House of Lords should pursue the right course, and not leave it to the
Lower House to correct itt errors. If the Church was to be
endowed with a power so enormous os this hill proposed to endowed with a power so enormous as this bill proposed to con-
fer, it nught to be given by enactment and not by a declaratory
law. -The Lord CgANesiLore felt the importance of maintainuing law. - The Lord CHANesLLor felt the importance of maintainulg
the judgments of the House of Lords unimpeached. The bill,
hower, however, was not at variance with the decisicn in the Auchter-
arder case-a judgment in the reasons of which he entrely con-
curred. It was only declaratory on one point-the nght to object, not the right to declaratory on one point whint-h had not right to
issue in the Auchterarder case. Besides, it was not declaratory issue in the Auchterarder case. Besides, it was not declaratory,
but enacting on the right of the presbytery to decide, and there-
fore, altngether, the bill was not opposed to the Alchiterarder fore, altngether, the bill was not opposed to the Aucliterarder
judemment.-Lord Cortentam remarked that the Lord Chancellor
and the Earl of Aberdeen materially differed in the argoments and the Earl of Aberdeen materially differed in the arguments with
which they supported the bill-the ose expressing his concurrence
in the judgment in the Auchterarder ing it as bad in law. After repeating at considerable length his
former ormer arguments against the bill, he pointed oul the inconsistency The Earl of GALLIowAy, in supportivg the bill, cited opinioas formerly expressed by Dr. Chalmers, as sanctioning uts principles.
Came Earl Uf HAnnsGTon opposed the amenduent of Lord bill was requisite after ali that had happensed in Scot present to
allay the unhapyy ferment whoch had distracted the Church. of the House seemed dreposed to pursue with respect to thajs bill. The reasons on whicich the Auchterarder indgment proceeded were because th sulted some persons to say that these reasons were
wrong, they were hurrying a declaratory bill through the House,
the effect of which would the effect of which would undoubledly be to dimbinh the welght
and authority of the law. By the bill, tliey were about to trans-
fer prent fer property and rigits from one set of individuals to another,
without the decency or justice of hearing the patrons in their
own defence at the bar of the Honse. Should the bill proceed own defence at the bar of the House. Should ther with these declaratory words retained in it, he would rately and solemnly taken upon certain questions to be submitted
to then-for he hignly disapprovet of the irregular course of
olitanner oltanning private opinions. There was nothing more calculated
to bring the law into contempt, than a declaration that uhat was laxd down by the highest court in the lingdom was not the If the biln were not passed, it would be the cause of the dicesta-
bishment of the Church of Scotland. There was nothing of which he was more convinced than the imperative necessty of this measure, which had beed, substantially, belore the puble for
three years, inasmuch as st was simular to his former bill. - Lord
CAmribne, in reply, reatirmed that the passing of thus bill was CAMI'BELLL, in reply, reathirmed that the passing of thas bill was the amenam place, on an amendment proposed by Lord Brovorision, to
took
convert the which was rejected by 38 to 10 . After some remarks frome, the Earl of Minro, the chairman reported progress.
Tuesduy. - In reply to the Earl of Minto, the Earl of Absndisn said it was not the intention of the Government to apply what
was called free teinds to the Archbishop of DUblin presented a pertion, prayng live House to take measuses to remedy the evils ceccasoned by the want of a
Church Government ftr the United Chmrch of England and
Ireland; and called attention Church in relation with the cirill legislature. Hs pishect was to
urge the necessity of constiluting some legislative body which should have the power of setting those polnts on which mem-
bers of the Church differed in opiulon, but without atering the
established ject to the especcal notice of the Enghsh Prelates who were per-
manent members of their Lordshnys' Huase.-The Bushop of AALISBURY also expressed has opinion that some power of self-
accommodate itself to those changes which take place in society.
He felt satisfied that there could be no permanent security for He felt satisfied that there could be no permanent secirity for
the Church unless it were permitted to adapt itself to the
changing circumstances of the times, and to make those alterache Charch unless it were permited
chang circumstances of the times, a
tions which should be found necessary.

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nothing but a domestic legislature would remedy their grievances.
Sensible of the inconveniences which would attend a repeal of the Sensible of the inconveniences which would attend a repeal of the
Union, he felt, nevertheless, that Ireland might have been happier
and more prosperous if that Union had not been accomplished ; his and more prosperous if that Union had not been accomplished; his
own experience as a member of the imperial legislature for 12 years had shown him how much Yrish interests were neglected; and if the
Union were not productive of benefit to his native land, he saw not why he should be afraid of adopting the other alternative. He con-
cluded by warning Ministers that in the actual condition of Europe, and our relations with other states, Ireland, in its present condition, Was a source of vital weakness to Britain.-Mr. WYsr seconded the
motion. He glanced at the church, defended the Catholic elergy,
expatiated on the grievances of the country, and traced the operation expatiated on the grievances of the country, and traced the operation
of the gradual relaxation of the penal laws, from the first permission
to allow Catholics to hold land down to their admission into the to allow Catholics to hold land, down to their admission into the
Legislature. Catholic emancipation was the last of one series of
 obtained it - Lord ELnin complaned of the extensive range and
variety of the topics embraced in the speeches of Mr. O'Brien and
Mr. Wyse. The complaint of the great proportion of Protestants to could promote its political opponents, and the greater portion of the Cathoses of Yreland were opposed to the Government. He was the country. He, for one, was prepared to resist the repeal, as a
dismemberment of the empire. The condition of Ireland was not so deplorable as might be inferred; its trade had shared in the general depression of that of the empire ; but there had been an increase in
its shipping, and in the amounts of the deposits in the savings' banles.
all which were evidence of an improved condition. The Government were not open to the charge of rieglecting the affairs of lireland; last session he had introduced 23 buls, on which not a single division House. Fuxity of tenure was a delicate point, which had been
rather avoided by Mr. O'Brien. He freely dmitted that "Property
had its duties as well as its rights"" buty they were noral duties, easily to be made legally cognizable. The Established Church must England; and the land which contrmbuted one thy of tre mainly belonged to the Protestant landowners; Mr. O'Connell had himaself admitted motiou, as calculated to impeach the conduct of Government, and to
hold them up as not governng Ireland impartially.-Mr. C. Woon said that the speech of Lord Eliot left them precisely where they were; and in the present appaling state of ireand, and at the ciose Great and good men had opposed the Union, and it had been carried
by infanous means; but after it had lasted so long he felt that to
repeal it would be a diamemberment of the empire. But then it was repeal it would be a dismemberment of the empire. But then it was
the duty of Government to answer the appeal which had been made to them, and say what they proposed to do for that country. -
motion of Mr. B. Cocrrank the debate was then adjourned. Wednesduy.-Sir G. GREX withdrew the Charitable Trusts Bill
for the present session.-SirJ. GRAHAM stated that the bill which he had formerly mentioned as in preparation on this subject, would called attention to what he conceived to be a gross breach of privilege on the part of the Standard newspaper, which, int allusion to
the recent discussion upon the Nottingham election, had repre ment of having hired otherss to the potential sin, at Ieast, of perjury,
with as much levity as if they had been mentioning the most indifferent, or even laudable actions; adding, that such men, who wer Mutumutumew Mr. GIsBornE briefly supported the motion.-Sir R. PEEL expressed
his opinion, that if calumnious charges in newspapers were to be made matter of privilege, the House would have ample work on
hatids. He entirely acquitted Mr. Duncombe of baving said a
thing which could justify the expressions of the Stundurd, thought the editor was confounding the speech of last Friday with cerned in the matter than the individual Alember who made the the editor.- Lord J. Russelit expressed his decided opinion that
the expressions in the Standard, of which complaint was made, con.
stituted a gross and malignant libel. Statements of that kind did stituted a gross and malignant libel. Statements of that kind dic
more injury to the press which uttered them than to those against whom they were directed; and he thought it better, after the oppor-
tunity whichl Mr. Duncombe had had of vindicating himself, that no
farther notice should be taken of the matter.-After some additional remarks, Mr.Duncombe adopted this advice nnd withdrew his motion
Lord WorsLiey moved the re-committal of the Coroners Bill. Mr. Pakingron moved its re-committal that day six months, The
Housc divided - For going info committce, 134; Against it, 41:
Majority, 93. The House went into commoittee, and aiter many amendments and five divisions, all the clauses were agreed to. On
the consideration of the schedules, after a division on a motion for postponement, progress was reported.
On the order of the day for the committal of the Commons Inclo-
sure Bill, Lord WonsLey moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee.-Mr. Brotherton, as an amendment to the motion,
moved the adjournment of the House. On a division there wereFor the adjournment, 12; Against it, 37: Majority, 25.-LIord
WorsLev again moved that the bill be referred to a select commit-
tee. Another motion for adjournment and a division followed, when the debate was adjourned to Monday,
Friday. The adjourned debate on Mr. O'Brien's motion was
resumed by Mr, A.B. Cocrinne, who was followed Dy Mr. WARD
 efficiently the Government was defended, supporters and opponents
allke censuring its poliey. He would not destroy the Irish Church Establishment, but would reduce it to the wants of the Protestants,
and place the two religions on a footing of pexfect equality. The and place the two religions on a footing of perfect equality. The
secret why there had been no agitation for Itepeal of the Union with
Scotland, lay in the fact that Queen Annc's Ministers had recog
nised nised the national religion of Scotiand. Sir J. Gragam repog-
and said the Governmeut were determined to maintain the Church and said the Governmeut were determined to maintain the Church
Establishment, and suppress the Repeal Agitation. The debate was
then adjourned.

CITY. the account; Bank Stock, 180; Three per Cent. Re Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 5os. prem.
fatetropolis amo its Wicimíto.
Her Majesty's Birthday.-Thursday being appointed served 28 a day of rejoicing The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells; the Park and Tower guns fired royal salutes, and the illumireview in honour of the day took place on the parade in Duke of Cambridge, and the Dake of Wellington; and the troops in Woolwich garrison were brigaded on the Comvening at Apsley House, in honour of the day, and by
order of the Duke of Cambridge, the gates of the Park were kept open all night for the egress and ingress of car tion of the Chancellor of the Excher, who is sute from a domestic affliction, gave state dinners to the Ambassadors and other official personages.

Tribute to the Duke of Sussex.-A public meeting was held on Saturday at Willis's Rooms, for the purpose of entering into resolutions for a memorial to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. The Marquis of North ampton took the chair, and opened the business of the meeting by remarking that it was to show their affection and regard to the memory of one of the Princes of the house of Brunswick. His late Royal Highness was the patron of literature and arts, and the devoted friend and supporter of all charitable institutions. The Duke of
Sutherland expressed his great satisfaction that the noble Sutherland expressed his great satisfaction that the noble President of the Royal Society, the successor in that disfinguished office to the late Duke or Nussex, had consente to take the chair that day. After paying a high er io-
gium to the merits of his late Royal Higbness, lis fiace read extracts from the speeches of the Duke of Welling ton, Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, \&c. in Parliament as to the ability and kind-hearteduess of the illustrious Prince, and observed that happy must the memory of that man be whose character was so honoured by such men. They had now met to give an opportunity for offer ing a public tribute of respect to the memory of his exp expressive of regret for the Loss Marquis of Breadalbane nd carried unanimonsly. The Earl of Roseberry moved the second resolution, "That a memorial be erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Duke of Sussex." The Bishop of Durham seconded the resola. tion, which was agreed to. Other resolutions in conformity with the objects of the meeting were adopted, on the motion of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, the Bishop of Norwich, the Earls of Zetland and Fortescue, and subscriptions to the amount of about 600l. were announced Sale of the Duke of Sussex s Properiy.-The sale of the late Duke's property during the last three days has, rom its interesting character, attracted a very numerous assemblage of fashionable company at Messrs. Christie's ooms, independently of the parties usually attending similar auctions. The catalogue included a collection of interesting historical curiosities, many of which realised extraordinary prices. The trinkets were sold on Monday ; he regulators, clocks, and watches, on Tuesday; the and Friday. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next the pipes, tobacco, and cigars, will be sold.
Duel at Camden Town.-On Saturday a duel, which appears that about a quarter past five on Saturdsy morning, a police constable, who was on duty near the Camdenthe keeper of the toll-gale facing the Brecknock Arms, observed two ctbs, the first containing Maiden-lane ten minutes after they were alarmed lyy hearing a single shot fired, and presently after the two cabs returned at a rapid rate with but three out of the five gentlemen, and rove in the direction of Regent's Park. This circum stance excited great suspicion, and immediately after severa abourers, who had come to commence their haymaking was lying in the field, gave information that a gentleman hastening to the snot the nolice found a been shot. On gave his me is pio the police found a gentleman, who 188, Sloane-street, lying on the grass, bleeding from a wound in the right side, and another gentleman, who gave be the surgeon of the Koyal Horse Guards Blue, standing by his side. On the police inquiring what had happened, Col. Fawcett rephied What is that to you? It is an accident. "Under the direction of Mr. Gulliver a shutter was procured, and the unfortuate gentleman was in the first instance conveyed to the Brecknock Arms' Tavern, but was refused admittance. He was then conveyed to the Camden Arma, Randolph-street, where accommodation was afforded. At the request of Colonel Fawcett his wife was at once seat for, and on her arrival the Colonel confessed that he had been fighting a duel with his brother-in-law, Lieut. Munroe, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. Mr. Sandys, surgeon of Kentish Town, was then sent for, who deened it advisable, from the dangerous state of the who arrived about eight o'clock. The result of their consultation was that they discovered the ball had entered the body on the right side, passed through the right lung, and had apparently dropped into the intestines, in a similar manner to that in the case of the late Mr. Drummond. Ona consultation it was the opinion of both medical gentlemen difference os the Brodie pronouncing it fatal, and $\mathbf{M r}$. Liston expressing a belief that he might recover. During the whole or Satur day, Col. Fawcett remained in a very precarious state, but on Sunday there was a marked improvement in the symptoms, which continued to give hopes of a favourable how up to 11 oclock at night. Soon after midnigat thewever, Mr. Sandys, observing a marked change for, and that the Colonel exhibited symptons of delirium, lost no time in despatching a messenger for Mr. Liston, who promptly arrived. Medicines were then administered, after whicli the Colonel became somewhat more rational for a short period. He, however, remained until 6 A.M. on Monday, when deatic put a period to his sufferings. About an hour prior to the
death of Colonel Fawcett, Mr. Sandys deemed it advisable to acquaint his wife with his approaching dissolution, and
also sent for Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, his Riso sent for Major Daubeney, of the 55th Regiment, his
personal friend. Mr. Sandys describes the death-bed personal friend. Mr. Sandys describes the death-bed Mrs. Fancett became acquainted with the fact of her Mrs. Farcett became acquainted with the fact of her utmost difficulty that Major Daubeney and Mr. Sandys could remove her from the body. She was then conveyed by Major Daubeney in his carriage to her own residence, in Sloane-street. Throughout Sunday Colonel Fawcett was exceedingly cheerful, and once or twice referred to
the rencontre which had taken place between himself and the rencontre which had taken place between himself and
Lieut. Munroe. He stated that Lieut. Munroe had been his agent during his absence in China, and that on Friday night, whist Lieut. Munroe was on a visit at his house, be been maraged. This drew a reply from Lieut. Munroe, Who, Colonel Fawcett stated, insulted him three times in such a manner that he rang the bell, and gave direc-
tions to his servant to order the Lieutenant's carriage, Which was done; and that shortly after Lieut. Munroe sent him the challenge. Mr. Sandys semarked, that the high character of the Colonel in the Army he thought would have justified him in refusing to acceptit; to which but he did not think it would ever have come to that. He thought Lieut. Munroe wanted to bully him, and although he told him that he (Colonel Fawcett) did not wish to insult him, he would not submit to be insulted in his own
house. He added, that he never intended to shoot Lieutenant Munroe; but that the moment he had taken his position in the field he received his fire, was instantly "doubled up," and fell ; and he positively asserted that right arm with the intention of firing in the air. In the course of the evening Mr. Wakley, the coroner, held an number of military officers and personal friends of the deceased and his antagonist. Mr. Sandys, the surgeon, and said that on a post mortem examination, in conjunction with Mr. Liston, he had ascertained that the wound in the side was about one-quarter of an
inch in diameter, the ball having entered the integuments covering the seventlu rib, which it fractured, penetrating ing in the ninth dorsal right lung to the spine, and lodg. sixinches in depth. The immediate cause of death was an effusion of blood from the lung into the right cavity of died from injuries consequent on the wound. The ball not become imbedded in the body of the vertebra, but had of University College, confirmed this Liston, the surgeon particular. He said that the facts were so clear that there death; and that, supposing ing the cause of deceased's have fully understood the nature of the injury, and to have known the course of the bullet, he did not think it Would have been possible to save the life of the deceased. amined, after which the inquest was adjourned to Thurs day. So great was the interest felt in the inquiry, that who happen to be in London respectivg the Coroners, Bill now before the House of Commons, were present wateh the proceedings. At this adjourned inquest, Mr
Isidore Blake, Assistant-Surgeon in the 8th Hussars, a half-brother of the deceased, attended, and identified the body; but there was still a want of material evidence on many important points. Mr. Gulliver, the Surgeon, also
attended, but as he had previously appeared before the attended, but as he had previously appeared before the
nolice magistrates and bailed, another difficulty occurred police magistrates and bailed, another difficulty ultimately arranged that the police should be answerable for the safe custody of Mr. Gulliver, and the inquest was then adjourned for a week. The proceedings at the policeCourt are also adjourned to next week, Mr. Gulliver being
held to bail, himself in $1,000 l_{\text {. }}$, and four sureties of 2501 Wach, the latter being the Earl of March, Sir W. W. Wynne, Colonel Richardson, and Captain Oliver. It appears that Colonel Fawcett had been stationed in India ordered to Chins about two years aince, Mrs. Faveing
ors returned to England, with her two children, one of which is only recently dead. After serving through the principal events of the late war in China, Colonel Fawcett, Whose health had become seriously affected by an attack
of fever, obtained leave of absence, and arrived in Eng. land, in company with Major Daubeney, of the 55 th Regiment, on the 18 th of last month, taking up his residence in private lodgings, at 188, Sloane-street.
Exhibition of Cartoons.-We announced Iast week in honoured the exhibition of Cartoons with their presence on Friday, preparatory to the private view which took public on Saturday. The exhibition was thrown open to the Thd during the whole week it has been numerously atteuded. large Cartoons are 140 in number, and being all of very Walls and a large screen placed down the division of the pearance chompletely covered by them. Their general apand a good knowledge of the principles of composition; sidered to them possess great merit, and are generally conbave not as yet advanced so rapidly as might be desired, have, at all yevents, within these few years, made consider-
able progress ; and that in historical pictures the artists
of this country may be expected to compete successfully of this country may be expected to compete successfully
with the artists of any other modern school. The follown ing is the award of the judges as to the subjects entitled will be seen that, although several Academicians have competed, none are included among the fortunate competitors. The undermentioned classes constitute the only called on to determine.-Prizes of 3002 . Cesar's first Anvasion of Britain, Mr. E. Armitage, 13, George-street, cus led in triumph through the streets of Rome, Mr. 'P. Watts, Robert-street, Hampstead-road; First Trial by Jury, Mr. C. W. Cope, Hyde Park-gardens. Prizes his Christian Queen, Mr. J. C. Horsley, High-row, Kensington Gravel-pits; Cardinal Bouchier, urging the
Dowager Queen of Edward IV, to give up from sanctuary the Duke of York, Mr. J. T. Bell, School of Design, end, Blandford-cottage, Brompton. Prizes of 100 l . Una alarmed by the Fairies and Satyrs, Mr. W. E. Frost, tons, Mr. E. T. Parris, Grafton-street; Boadicea haranguing the Iceni, Mr. H. C. Selons, Camden-street North; Alfred submitting his Code of Laws for the Berners-street; Eleanor saves the life of her husband, afterwards Edward I., by sucking the poison from the Buckingham-gate. Of the other cartoons it will be suffiMilton, and 17 of Shakespeare. One represents "David", Milton, and 17 of Shakespeare. One represents "David," 57 , and c. xviii.g v. $1,6,7,8,9$, and 28 . All the rest of he cartoons, with three exceptions, are illustrative of passages in the earlier records of the History of England; than the 15 th century. One of these has for its subject A Wilch led to Exxecution, about the year 1481." It many subjects taken from Shakespeare and Milton as from the whole range of English history, and that there is but one subject from Holy Writ. The arrangement of the drawings in the Hall is the subject of general com-
mendation, and it is only to be regretted that in the mendation, and it is only to be regretted that in the compelled to find room for some very imperfect specimens sent in for competition, which, in some slight degree mar the effect of the more finished productions. Both sides some places reach nearly to the roof from the ground. The centre of the hall is occupied by a lofty frame-work, on each side of which two tiers of subjects are arranged. light for the various drawings, but the result evidencer much care and labour bestowed in a satisfactory manner. of the well-known French painter first prize, was a pupil is said that he is only 2 yainter Paul Delaroche, and it has obtained one of the 100l. prizes is known by his
drawings for the Book of Beauty, and as the figures and groups in Mr. Burford's Panoram Mr . Cope is also known as connected with art, and Mr . Severn during a long residence at Rome acquired consi-
derable reputation among the English visitors by historical paintings. With these exceptions all the other fortunate competitors are comparatively unknown. The the con will continue up to the close of next week a the carge of one shilling ; it will then be thrown open to the Saturday in each week, reserved at the price of a shilling for those who wish to examine the drawings more at leisure. The money derived from the exhibition will be bereafter to be determined on
Sudden Death of Colonel Ellison.-This melancholy event occurred on Monday morning, about 9 o'clock, under the following distressing circumstances:-The Colonel was commander of the 1st Battalion of the Grenadier Guards for field duty. The men had deployed inter Hyde-park for field duty. The men had deployed into line, and the had just given the word to "Present health and spirits, had just given the word to "Present arms," as a general salute, when he fell from his horse in a fit. Numbers of the ofticers hastened to render aid, while several galloped to obtain medical assistance. There was, however, a surgeon on the spot, but all efforts were useleas, and in the course of in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, and was borne to his residence in Norfolk-street, Park-lane, on a stretcher, attended by character of the scene, his wife, who was talking with her husband but a few minutes before, witnessed the ocer rence; at the next moment she was at his side upon her knees, endeavouring to render every assistance in her
power, but overcome by deep emotion, she fainted, and was conveyed from the Park by some of her friends. Colonel Ellison was nearly 60 years of age, and entered the army in 1807 , and served throughout the Peninsular war,
under the Duke of Wellington; at Quatre Bras and at Waterloo, his bravery and gallantry gained the notice of of Major. He was at the taking of Peronne in 1815 served in command of the 2d battalion in Canada, 1840 and returned home in 1841, when he took the command ried the Hon, Mary Montagu, sister of Lord Rokeby, by whom he leaves a family of one son and two daughters. returned a verdict of died by the visitation of God.

King's College.-On Friday the annual distribution of prizes to the students took place in the thealre of the college. In the absence of the Arcbbishop of Canterbury, who was prevented from attending from indisposition, the chair was taken by the Bishop of London, the President, supported by the Bishop of Llandaff, Lords Radstock, Normanton, and Calthorpe, Sir R. Inglis, Dr. D'Oyley, and numerous other patrons and friends. The Ciairmaa, briefly stated the object of the meeting, regretting the occasion which prevented the Archbisbop from presiding, was founded, designating principles on which the college purely a Church of England institution Lonsdale, the Principal of the college, and the Archdeacon fessors, addressed the meeting, and announced the names of the prizemen in their respective classes; after which the Bishop delivered the prizes as follows, accompanied by an appropriate address to each:-Department of General Literature and Science-Divinity: First-year's Men, A. Barry, J. F. Hardy; Second ditto, J. F. Vinter, ThompJ. F. Hardy ture: Prize 1, W. Ince; 2, A. Barry; 3, W. F. Edwards; 4, A. P. Lovekin. Latin Essay-Junior: E. W. Field. Mathematics: L, F. W. Vinter; 2, A. Barry, Dunn; 3, Rowe : 4, Edwards; 5, Wiglesworth. English Literature: A. Barry. English History: 1, A. Barry; 2, A. Povah. Hebrew: 1, J. L. Capper; 2, Dickinson. German: A.
Barry. French: A. Barry. Stephen Prize: A. Povah. Department of Engineering, \&tc.-Divinity: First-year's Men, J. P. Wormeley; Second ditto, Edward Chance. Mathematics : I, E. Chance; 2, W. R. James. Natural Philosophy and Mechanics: 1, J. F. Twisden; 2, A. W. Makinson; 3, Edward Chance; 4, W. R. James. Che-
mistry: 1, W. Clark; 2, J. F. Twisden. Geology : H. mistry : 1, W. Clark; 2, J. F. Twisden. Geology : H.
Hayter. Arts of Construction: H. Hayter. Architecture G. Srell. Mineralogy: T. C. H. Deacon. Mana facturing Art: Prize 1, H. Hayter ; 2, Haynes; 3, Twisden: 4, Thompson; 5, Henchman. Geometrical Drawing : Prize 1, W. Clark ; 2, Makinson. Surveying : Prize Peile; 2, J. Morgan. Associates-F. W. Moody; F. Spurrell; A. J. Biddle; J. S. Lavies ; H. J. Clarke; G. Snell. Certificates of Honour in Engineering-Snell, Llandaff proposed a vote of thanks to the Bishop of London for his kindness in presiding, which was seconded by Lord Radstock, and carried unanimously. His Lordship returned thanks at some lengts, and paid a high compliment to the talents of the professors and the general proficiency and conduct of the students. It will be seen from the above list that Mr. Barry, a son of the architect of the new Hlouses of Parliament, is a successful competitor in several of the most important classes.
Uniètersily College. - On Saturday afternoon the annual distribution of prizes in the Faculty of Arts and Christie, Escl., M.P., in the Chair. Professor Loge, W. D. of Faculty, read the report, which gave a satisfactory account of the proficiency attained by the pupils in literathe science, and other departments of study not within of students in the Faculty scholastic course. The number being a considerable increase upon that of the preceding year, and many of those who were last year in the junior classes had become competitors for the highest honours on the present occasion. The Chairman then proceeded to apard the prizes to the auccessful competitors. Latin - Professor Longo-Senior Class : Prize I, W. F. Durant ; ring, Nomerton, of Bristol. Junior Class: 1, C. A. Bow-- Professor Malden.-Extra Senior Class: 1, Breek of London. Senior Class : 1, C. Somerton, of Bristol ; 2, W. F. Durant. Juaior Class : 1, C. A. Bowring.
Hebrew - Professor Hurwitz. - Senior Class: 1, J. Hebrew - Professor Hurwitz. - Senior Class: 1, J.
Brown, of Coward College. Junior Class : 1, J. Edkins, Brown, of Coward College. Junior Class: 1, J. Edkins,
of Coward College. Énglish-Professor Latbam.-1, W C. Roscoe, of Liverpool. French-Professor Merlet.1, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants; 2, C. F. Kingdon.
Ilalian-Professor Count Pepoli.- 1, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants ; 2, A. Mott, of London. German-ProHall. Junior Class: Class: 1, C. Beevor, Haigham Hall. Junior Class: 1, J. Forster, of Brampton, CarAlton, Hants-Professor Creasy. - 1, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants. Philosophy of Mind and Logic-Professor Hoppus-1, J. Beighton, of Coward College; 2, A. Crowley, of Alton, Hants. Malhematics-Professor De Morgan.--Senior Class, Higher Division: 1, W. R. Wills, of Birmingham. Lower Division: 1, W. H. S. W. Waley of London. Nalural Philosophy and Astronomy.-Senior Class: 1, W. R. Wills. Junior Class, Equal; 1, 2, A. Warren and J. Edkins; 3, C. A. BowClass: l, R. H. Hutton, of London. Drawing-Timentul Mr. Moore.-1, H. Bankart, of Camberwing-Teacher, tur'e - Professor Donaldson, - 1, E. Dobson. Croucher. Botany-Professor Lindley.-Junior Class: -1, W. Marshall, of Norwich Zoology-Professor Grant. Carey.-First Course: 1, J. B. Hoskins, of Loosson Second Course: 1, P. W. Morris, of London. Third Professor Graves, Morris, of London. JurisprudenceCourse : 1, J. B. Hoskins, of London. Mr. Cbristie then prospsed the meeting at some length on the increasing prosperity of the college
American, Belgian, and Enclish gentlemeng of French, Sir R. Peel, on Caturday to present to him an st address to he Peel, on Saturday, to present to him an "address
the recent sittings of the Peace Convention in this Wab introduced by Dr iddress from the Peace Convention urging the introduction of a clause in all international treaties, binding the tion of a clause in all international treaties, inding itra parties of one or more friendly Powers. The address was read by the secretary, and very courteously received by the Prime Minister, who promised to place it before the other members of Government, and stated that the principle of arbitration had been frequently
upon during the last twenty years.
Meetings of Companies.-On Monday the half-yearly matecting of the proprietors of the Colonial Bath was her
J. Irving, Esq., M.P., in the chair. From the report $1 t$ appeared that the profit for the past half-year was
$14,907 \%$. 93 . $10 d$. The total assets was stated to be 14,9072. $9 s .10 d$. The total assets was stated to be
$1,505,0306$. 8 s .10 d . The directors recommended dividend of $1 l .10 \mathrm{~s}$. for the half-year, which was at th rate of three per cent. per annum. The directors hoped, as a more favourable state of things had arisen
West Indies, that the losses would not amount to thore than was estimated at the last meeting. On the chairman reapect to the losses incurred by the bank, in which Wr. Wood, M.P.; Mr. Gurney, Mr. P. Stewart, M.P., ac. took part. Mr. Wood proposeama comme the repor adopted.-The half-yearly meeting of the London Dock Company was held on Tuesday. Fromi the report it the docks from foreign ports, during the six months ending the 31 st $M_{+y}$, was 434 , measuring 96,486 tons1842. Notwithstanding the decrease in tonnage there Was ati increaste in tevenue, compared with the correpoonding period of last year, 8,28 , tons sit the corresponding date in last year, 94,469 tons. $\AA$ dividend was declared for the half-yea was declared for the hall-year of two per cent. on tho Wednesday the cuarterly court of proprietors of South Sea Stock was held at the Company's House, in Thread-needle-street. Mr. Franks, the sub-governor, in the chair After some routine business bad been disposed of, the dividend declared, Mr. Mocatta brought forward a motion for the surrender of the Company's charter to the Crown of equitable terims. Mr. Capel seconded the motion and after a long discussion on the propriety of enterwithout notice, the Chairman put the resolution, when only the mover and seconder held up their hands in favour
of jit. Nearly all the rest of the proprietors voted against it.

The New Steam Frigate.-The Penelope steam-frigate Was commissioned last week by Captain Jones, who
formerly commanded the Vestal, and was inspected on Saturday by the Lords of the Admiralty, for the purpose o trying her engines and rate of speed. The atrention or he naval world has of late been directed to this vessel, recently
converted from a sail ing frigate of a useless class to a powerful war steamer, 245 feet long, and fitted with engines of a power surpassing any hitherto made, either for land or sea purposes, the cylinder being 92 inches in diameter. The lines of the French Hebe, at Chatham, in 1830. There are nearly 40 of this class of vessels lying in ordinary at the several ports, none of which are, parative dimenslons, suited $f$ foreign navies, either in size, capability of armament, o equipment, and have therefore become nothing more than blanks in the list of the British navy, although they could not have been buit at a less cost the Admiralty, with the view of rendering these vessels serviceable to the country have caused the Penelope to be converted, as an experiment, into a steam frigate, in order to ascertain if they can be made available to the service as war steamers. If is now hardly a doubt, these otherwise useless ships can be converted into a steam fleet of such enormous power as may bid defiance to the navies of the whole world, and a mast of less than one quarter of the amount it woul require to build them. The Penelope can stow fuel to last her 16 days with full steaming power, and by husband ing the consumption of coals be the capailitie can be increased to 24 days' steaming, which, with the 8 i can beil will take the ship to the Cape of Good Hope : or sail, will take from England, with a regiment of 800 aldiers, in addition to her crew of 300 men , giving ample acommodation to all. She will be furnished with an armament that is astounding to all who are acquainted with the power of naval gupnery: Damely, two 10 -inch pivot guns of 84 cwt . each; eight 68 -pounders, all shel guns; and fourteen 32 -pounders ecks, making, in all, commanding position, to bid defiance to any two ships the line. In the trial on Saturday she prover be a vessel of extraordinary velocity, her maximum rate of steaming, with the tide in her favour, being 138-10th miles per hour, and her minimum speed 103 -10ths miles per hour. On ber return to Blackwall, she was off Erith at 437 P.M., and reached her moorings at 5 37, having performed the distan
Light Gold.-It has been discovered that a consider able number of light sovereigns and half-sovereigus have been making their appearance in the metropolis for the
last few months, and it is ascertained that the bulliondealers and Jews in Paris, Rotterdam, Hamburgh, and this country all the light gold they have had in exchange during and since the panic.
Hammersmith. - The business of the Kersington Police Court will, after the 12 th inst., be transferred to more commodious premises at Brook-green, Hammersmith and the Court will be called the Hammersmith Courn. Chelsea Hospital.-The governors of Chersea Hospita djoining the College for the erection of a church for th pensioners, which will be also free to the public. A Bil is before Parliament empowering the governors to apply Colonel Droply property the erection of the propose church. The building will be almost sufficiently capacious or the accommodation of matiy of the inhabitan
Millbank Prison.-The Penitentiary at Millbank has been changed into "The Millbank Prison," and placed ander the superintendence of inspectors. The practice of visiting justices has been discontinued, and magistrates have now no power over its internal mage discipline inspectors are to make rulos to gopinent and laid before Parlisment. These alterations have been effected br and che into aperation on the 27 th nl
Middle Temple Gardens.-The Benchers of the Middle Temple have issued an order against the gardens being ened to the public in fature on Sunday
Thames Tunnel.-The number of persons who passed through the Tunnel last week was 48,628, making the Mortality of the Metropolis. - The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, June 24:-West districts, 139; North districts, $175 ;$ Central districts, 190; East districts, 182; South
districts, 199 -Total, 885 . Males, $450-$ Females, 435 . Weekly average for the last five years, 903 . ( 461 males, 442 females) ; and for the last five springs, 854

## 渞robncial Netos

Bath.-The Rev. Dr. Baines, Vicar Apostolic of the Western Distriet, was found dead in his bed at Priorpark on Thursday morning. The deceased prelate, who Woman his 59 th year, assisted at the opening of the from the Irvingites, is attributed to an attack of apoplexy, to which he had formerly been subject. Dr. Baines was consecrated Bishop of Siga on the 1 st May, 1823.
Brisiol. -The liabilities of Messrs. Harford and Co. wose failure was recentiy announced, amount 986 , the assets are estimated at 93,0002 ., besides the surplus of the price realized by the works above the mortgages. The gages are stated at from $40,000 l$. to $60,000 l$.
of 1 possibility of breach of the peace continue fo from Pater Cardigan, and two troops of the Castlemartin Yeomanry have arrived at returned on Tuesday night. Other troops are to be stationed here; and, in fact, the whole country is to be tudded with soldiers, who are to be kept continuall unable to calculate at any time upon their presence at any particular place. The magazine on Picton-terrace is to 200 or more will be permanently stationed in this town The gate-levellers have continued their nocturnal depre dations as usual. The papers report the nemore Cardigan
three gates near Lampeter, of two or three near three gates near Lampeter, of thouse, which is a heap o ruins; or a gate called New Inn Gate, on the road fon Llandilo to Talley ; of Trevach Gate, and several other in different parts of the county. At Cardigan they wer scarcely less bold than in their attack on the Carmarthen workhouse. About tweive oclock on Friday night, th 23d, they commenced an attack on the gate and tollhouse erected on the main road leading from that town to Abe with "Rebecca" appeared on foot, dressed daughters, assuming the name of Pboebe, had considerable interes in the command, and she was often called upon, with oud cry of "More hands, Phoebe! About ten minute past one, the toll-house, with about eight perches of was
built stone fence, erected on both sides of the gate, was mass of ruin. The gate-posts and the timber forming the roof of the tollhouse were smashed to picees. The folloge a loud cheer, hundreds clapping their hands, mob, headed by their leaders, marched in procession through the principal streets of Cardigan, firing now and gates, standing about thras the Rhydyfuwch te off, the first on the road leading from Cardigan to Newcastle Emlyn. There are two gates, with the toll-h and it was destroyed in a few minutes, when the depredators disappeared, and none of them have yet been detected. Devizes.-A meeting has been held in this town for the purpose of establishing an agricultural college for a district comprising Wilts and the adjoining counties of Gloucester, Oxford, and Berks Durham. -The local papers mention as a fact, that the
trophies won by Mr. Bowes's horse "Cotherstone," the
last winner of the Derby, have actually caused the fame of Cotherstone cheeses to be spread to such an extent that their price has risen from 9d. to 18d, per pound and at this moment.they great has been the
Guildford,-At the Surrey Sessions last week, the Grand Jury, prior to their discharge from attendance made the following presentment. It should be stated, that when the chairman delivered his charge to them on he frot day of the sessions he exptial al length on the importance of persons engaged in agricul tural purbuits exerting theasetw to to employment to the labouring population. "The Gratid Jury, whose names are subscribed, in consequence of the remarks of the chairman, in his aadress to the Jim in hi apinit that if labourers had constant mployment, with adequate wages, there would be a great diminution of offences ; but from the depression in the value of agricultural produce, we cannot expect, neither is it possible with the preseat can improve their cultivation, or employ more labourers than is absolutely necessary." - Mr. Cobden paid a visit to this town on Saturday, for the purpose of being present a public meeting and explaining his views as to the are which the Corn-laws operate upon tenant place in farm-labourers. The meeting was to take place was not large enough to was soon found to thember of persons anxions to be present, and it was therefore agreed to adjourn to the barrack-field, where some wasgons had been placed for the accommodation of the speakers. Nearly two thousand persons assembled, but in from a wat of interest in the proceedings, or from being engaged in the harvest, very few of the number consisted of formers, the areat proportion of the aaditory being labourers and inhabitants of Guildford. Mr. Mangles, one of the members for the borough, took the chair. Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting at great by Mr. Maydwell, who opposed Mr. Cobden's arguments, and stated his opinion that steam had been the cause of all the distress, by destroying the demand for houble Mr. Moore next aldressed the meeting at considerable lengla, the opinion of the meeting, il munity at the expene protection to an chass bly of the others, ought to be inmmediately and unconditionally
abolished. The motion was seconded, and carried by a majority of about two-thirds of the meeting
Knutsford. - At the Quarter Sessions on Monday wreek the Rev. J. Mitchell, assistant-curate of Habergham Laves, was appointed chaplain of the comist gepentation hima, M. Traford, complawe enpecting the discussio Which had appeared in the reportrespected that he had put it the Court whether the loder and hela something ike a threat to exclude the press, misrepresentations were persevered M. He did note that the words used were these:-"It is my duty to as you if this letter requires an answer? Mr. G. Wilbraham subsequendy rose to move, hiat an ans a leter; but finding the meeting against him, he abandone o intention, declaring, amid the laughter of the other mis otion was then agreed to, appointing five fresh vising meeting he Mr. H. Marsiand station on the subject of the dismissal of the g
Lancaster.-The late Mr. Joseph Ridgway, of Ridg ont, made bequests to public institutions connected of his widown $8,600 \%$., to take erfect arter the deceas Cents. to produce annuities, to be applied to churches and schools, amounting to $432 l_{\text {. All this is said to be free }}$ of legacy-taz and the entire sum is not less than 26.0002 Lym-We lately noticed the robbery of the byn Bank by a cerk namd Sancer, who absconded on the 15 th bant 1 n and Ullswater, on Monday last, and the whole of the property, except 20l. spent on his tour to the Lakes, amounting to 4.300 z He was sent immediately to Norfolk in custody to take his trial at the assizes.
Liverpool.-A meeting of the subscribers to the monument to Mr. Canning decided that the balance of the funs collang Mechanics', and the Royal Institutions. Mechanics', and the Royal Institutions.
the timbertome Shields Railway, was discovered to be on fire. By midnight nearly the whole of the timber in the yard, valued at between $b, 000$. and $6,000 \cdot$., was enveloped in and before the fire could be subdued, twelve dwellits houses, inhabited by poor people, was cold value of the property destroyed is estimated at 20,000 and the tre is supoosed to be the work of anincesala Portsmouth.-The Waterwitch, 10, Lieutenant Matson, arrived in this port on Thurstay, the 28th. She sa the from the Cape on the 7 th March for a short cruize on the coast of Africa, where she arrived on the 12 th, and on the 3d April captured a vessel with 390 slaves on board. the 27th April she boarded a brig, which was run on she the in chase and deserted by her crew, and hove her off, the shavers men keeping up a for musketry man was wounded immediately over head, by which one mas Water-
witch's captares during the period of her service on the coast a mount to forty, and from these vessels she released 2,922 slaves. During the whole of her service on the coast of Africa only four of her men have died on board, of Whiom two were of coast fever and two casualties.
Shisthampton.-It has been officially announced that this port is finally fixed upon as the starting-point of the steamers carrying the mails to the West Indies and South America, to the East Indies, Egypt, Malta, and ali parts of Spain and Portugal, without calling at Falmouth to talke in the mails, or on the homeward voyage to deliver them. In future, all the steam mails, with the passengers, are to be dispatched and landed at this port.
Railways.-The following are the returns of the underBirmingham, 17,6982.; Great Western :-London and Western; $7,098 l_{0}$; South Eastern, $2,485 l_{\text {. }}$; Eastern Counties, 2,7151. North Midland, 4,4271 , ; York and
 Selby, 1,2281 . ; Midland Counties, $2,7011$. ; Paris and Shareholders in the a special general meeting of the held last week, for the purpose of dividing the remaining funds of the company, the directors recommended a return to the shareholders of $8 \%, 6 \%_{0}$ per share, after paying Thich, the surplus in hand would amount, it is stated, to time in the bands of trustees prior to a final distribution, This company obtained an act of Parliament some years熋o for the purpose of forming a branch line from Camden Skinner-street, Snow-hill, so as to bring the northern Ines into the city, - The remaining portion of the Bolton lines into the city. - The remaining portion of the Bolton
and Preston Railway, after having been inspected and approved by General Pasley, the Government Inspector, was opened to the public last week, thus completing an towns of Manchester, Bolton, and Preston.-At the mennal general meeting of the Dufryn and Lynn Company, held at Glamorgan, the report anijcipated an augmenta-
tiou of traffic, and a dividend of four per cent to the shareholders. The receipts for the year amounted to 5,2781 . leaving a balance, after the payment of expenses,
of 2,2007 . At the annual reneral and Forfar company at Duadee, the accounts showed total revenue for the year of $8,500 \%$, and an expenditure of 6,4722 ., Jeaving a surplus profit for the year of 2,068 . sinking fund, which gave rise to considerable discussion, and ultimately a committee of inquiry was appointed to investigate the whole of the company's affairs.

## RELAND.

Dublin,-The following magistrates have been supersoded since our last :-Mr. Denis M•Carthy, magistrate Yor Cork; Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., M.P., Mr. P. P. and Lyons, for Queen's County; Mr. Sherlock and Mr. the following magistrates :-Mr Chancellor has appointed me font, for the magistrates :-Mr. R. W. White, of Springmount, for the county of Tipperary; Mr. J. S. Barry, Mr.
Orpen, and Mr.Reid, for the county of Cork: Sir R. Paul for Waterford; Mr. C. M/Garel for Antrim ; Capt. J. Johnston
for Cavan; Mr. J. Johnston for Fermanagh ; Mr. J. John for Cavan; Mr. J. Johnston for Fermanagh ; Mr. J.John-
ston for Donegal; and Mr. H. O'Reilly for Wicklow. ston for Donegal; and Mr. H. O'Reilly for Wicklow.
-One of the most extraordinary popular demonstrations ever witnessed in this city took place on Monday; on the
occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to occasion of the meeting of the tradesmen of Dublin to
petition for a repeal of the union. From eight o'clock the streets were thronged by multitudes, anzious to witness the various trades proceeding to the place of rendezvous, Each of the trades, headed by its northern suburbs. marched two and two, and, in some instances, forr abreast, With the utmost precision and regularity. In the mean
time the city was all bustle and animation, the various streets through which the processiocially in pass, on the route from Phibsborough to Donnybrook. Along the quays towards the North-wall the shipping in through Dublin, the procession halted in front passing residence of Mr. O'Connell, who stood on the balcony to receive them, accompanied by several members of his New York 'The firt of the trades remainder, in regular order, proceeded by Mr. O'Connell's house, and thence passed on to the Donnybrook road and, ultimately, into the Fair-green, in the centre of Which a platform was erected for the accommodation of the speakers. The Evening Alail estimates the numbers lations considerably over 100,000 persons;" but other calcunumber of horsemen, farmers, and others from the neigh bouring counties. The Fair-green, containing about 15 acres, was crowded, as well as the road adjacent, and part of the village. The multitude, notwithstanding its im. mense extent, was perfectly tranquil and orderly throughand read a letter fro Mr. J. O'Connell took the ebair apologising for his absence, but expressing his hearty approbation of the objects of the meeting. Similar letters The following the Bishop of Ardagh and Lord Ffrench. "That the malignity evinced towards Ireland by and present cabinet, who direct our august Sovereign, against our beloved country, has not, nor shall noats Bhake our confided country, has not, nor shall not, her Irish subjat Royal lady require the services of Irish subjects on any emergency whatever, none
amongst that loyal people would be found more ready to of her Royal person and throne thensary, in defence the ancient and loyal city of Dubli, the tradesmen of tion was to the effert that of Dublin." The next resoluIreland enjoyed the benefit of domestic legislation. that it is preposterous to suppose that foreign legislation could promote the interests of the country; and that Irish Parliament. The thitrd resolution restoration of the Irish Parliament. The third resolution embodied the firm conviction of the meeting that a jealousy of Irish pros-
perity was the originating cause of the union. Both these perity was the originating cause of the union. Both these
resolutions were carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting, congratulating them on the approaching accomplishment of their object, and detailing the progress of the movement. Several other persons
followed on the same topics; after which, the immense multitude quietly dispersed. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Tuesday. Mr. O'Con nell handed in $1,0796.35$. 6d, from Boston, New York,
Philadelphia; ahd Brooklyn, in the United States, Philadelphias, and Brooklyn, in the United States, and
200. from Halifax. At the close of the procedins 20.. from Halifar. At the close of the proceedings Mr . O Connell announced that the repeal rent, ap to Mon-
day, was 2,4951 . 14 s . $0 \frac{1}{2} d$., independent of 3002 , received on Tuesday, which should go to the next week's account -The accounts received from the provinces show that the Eeneral order of Lord Roden has been obeyed throughout Uader, and, for the first time during many years, ther procession as far as the inteligence extends, no Orang naut, ascended in his balloon on Thursday, the 29th, fo the Portobello gardens, and in his descent fell into the sea Coas bray Head. He was fortunately rescued by the water and tha fishermen, fler being 20 minutes that the Right Hon. A. E. Blake, Chief Remerabrancer of the Exchequer, has resigned, "his state of health requiring that be should remove to a thore genial climate:" and that the Solicitor-General, Mr. Greene, is to e his successor.
300 thidalk. -A repeal meeting, attended, it is said, by lown on town on Thursday week. Mr. De Vernon presided, and adopted. Mr. O'Connell then addressed the considerable length, and said he bad three provinces witl him, and the greater part of the fourth province with him and he defied all the Wellingtons that ever gained battles, and all the Peels that ever exercised dexterity, to preven him from having repeal. At the dinner in the evening Mr, O'Connell explained his plan for the new Irish par-
liament, and said, the towns that ought to send members to the new Irish parliament will be ascertained by taking up the population of 1831 ; so that no favour is given to anybody. "Every town having 9,000 inhabitants is entitled to representation ; and that, with county memout this plan, I will propose that each order to carry to representation do lay down 100l,, and with the aid of the individuals whom they select, we will meet in Dublin consider the plan I have suggested. Any town that sefuse to to make that sacrifice, I don't think it would deIf the individuals sacrifice for the towns, they don't reserve to make that for those towns afterwards. I would thus have 300 red themen assembled in Dublin by accident. A treasury will be formed by the inpouring of the sums I have specified, and they can dissolve themselves the next day, if the law requires it. And what is to prevent my asking those nobody else shall attend but themselves and me? I don't see way we should not have our conciliation board - not sitting as deputies, but merely bappening to have the confidence of localities. I have made my plan-I have exgentlemen through every Parliament, and will drive 300 objection to that plan-there will be 300 men with a nation to their back. There remains only the assent of the Sovereign; and I tell you distinctly it can at once be revived, legally and constitutionally, by the mere exercise of the prerogative of the Crown-revived hy the issuing of writs, without going to the British Parliament at all."

Edinburgh.-The Professorship
University baving become racalp of Divinity in this Dr. Chalmers, the Provost and Council have resolved of proceeding to the election of a successor on September 5 . Glasgow,-According to announcement the Repealers in the City Hall, Candleriges last weol. otheir view filled in every part, the hall was filled in every part, and the proceedings, which did no the most enthusiastic description. It is calculated that he morly 3000 persons drat tea ol Dumfries, M Kirkwod of the occasion.
Dumfrie.-A. Now, of Holywood, who signed the Convocation ist, and who left the Presbytery of Dumries along with the other Convocationists in April last, having made a statement of his views, it was moved that his name be entered upnn the roll, which was agreed to.

## 晋ab.

Hovss of LorDs-Appeals.- Irish Presbyterian Marriages-
 W.lliams, Coleriage, Erskine, and Cresswell, and Barons Parke,
Alderson, and Rolfe, attended the House to give their answers on the subject of the validity of the Irish marnages. Lord
Chief Justice Tindal, in a very long and elaborate argument declared that the opinions of the consulted judges were against the validity of any marriage, by the old law of England, when such

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 It differed from the cannon and had ind its own pecera respeculiarities, and int
that


 law of England, was mere obiter dictum, not being required for the decision of the case, and either withoun warrant of previous
authority, or founded, like those of Lord Ellemborough and some
other other very learned persm1s, on a misconception of the opinion of
Lord Holt. On the whole therefore, the judges pronounced their
opinion that the marriage which in this case har taken place be-

 occupier of titheable lands Mr. Bagsishawe, for the defendant, the
under which the plaintifif claimed was yonted that the e ease
frme frmation of the bishop or chater, and that to a leassof of two-
thirds of the tithe of the parieh, the vichs, who was entitled to the other third, ought to be a party. Mrici, Boteler, in replif, ocm:
mented on the authorities produced for the defence. The divei. sities which were found wroduccedference to the neecosity of
confirmation were explained by the state of the



 make letises, inder certain qualificatiuns. The lessor of the

 kepper of manuscripts 19 the Bratish Museum. This was not he objection that unfair selections might be made for com-
parison; but with regart to ancent writmgs, there was in) other
means of proving landwrating but by amparien The tit e the platatifr had in this case bees established, and the decref Central Criminal Court. - Fruncis William Knight and
Saval pretences the sume of 25 h. from Thomas Machain. Mrg by false
having stated the circumsiances of the case to the Jury, whych he said were of a very singular nature, called Thomas Machin,
whn stated that on the 111 h May last he saw an advertisement in
The T imes, signed "Liber," stating that any respectable persithen having the command of 100l, and who wanted a situation, could
 $=24 \mathrm{max}=\mathrm{a}$



## SPORTING

hambs Regatta. - This regatta, which has recently been established under the patronage of Prince Albert, commenced on Moncay,
and lasted until Wednesday. On each day the company began co and lasted until Wednesday. On each day the company began on
assemble on the river sides at an early hour, and by one o' clock an
immense numher of boats of all sorts and shapes were in requisition, immense numher of boats of all sorts and shapes were in refuge. By
and were to be sen making their way towards Pumey-bruge.
two o'clock the river presented a most animated appearance; steamers, skiff, wherries, and ail sorts of river craft, were to be sec
on the.r way to the scene of acton, freiphted with thousands of
people of all grades and classerg. Putney was all animation, a flag was hostcd on the tower of the old church, and the bell, range out a merry peal. The tarerns were filed with company, and along joth
sidea of the river, hut noore particularly on the north side, stands were erected for the accommothation of thousands. The river was
kept in the best order lyy 12 galleys of the Thames phine. No
steamers were allowed to niove up or down during the races, nor were any boats permitted to cross and recross, or in any way to naterrupt
the procectings. The events of the heats or raccs of Monday did
not decide to what beats the cups or money should be given; thie first and second boats being mercly, by their position, entitled to
contend for the prizes on Tuestay and Wednesday.
 challenge cup, value 80 guincas; 4 , a pair-oared racc, for waterment
for $50 l ; 5$, an eight-oarce race, for a gold cup, of 150 guineas. tratermen; a pair-oared race, thy gentlminen; a four-oared race, by
landsnsen; a parr-oared race, by watermcns the doub e sculls, by watimen; and the four-oared race ly gentlemen the $L_{\text {a }}$ ander club beat pair-oared race, by gentlemen, Messrs, Chapman and Farnshaw beat In the grand heat of the eqgord Aquatic club by about 100 yards. Wednesduy. - The proceedings of the regatta closed with this day's
sport. As usual with races, both upon land and water, the third dy did not attract such an assemew of people present, although considerable, fell very far short of the immense turin-out of Monday and
Tuesday; and there was a corresponding falling-off in the number o boats and steamers upon the river. The matches were-1, appren-
tices' match, for a coat and badge, threc tients, 2 , an amateur and an eight-oared

MABK IANE MARK LANE, FRiDAP, JuLy
very little at Market, and Monday's currency is fully supported.
There is a retail trade in old free Foreign at the same rates, and There is a retail trade in old ree Foreign at the same rates, and and Belgrum where the prices have risen considerably. Barley Monday's quotations

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$\qquad$
Norfolk, Lincolnahire and
Lincolinhire and Xor Mal
Northumbere
Nond and Scoteh
2
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## Wreks' Aggre Dutle



Errata,-By an accidental error last week, Super-phosphate phosphate of line 12 l . per cwt ., instead of per 1 ib

ORNAMENTAL WIRENORK FOR THE GARDEN,
G. B. THOMPSON, in great fully acknowledging the - Kind patronage which the Nobility and Gentry soliberandy
bestowed upon him last season, beess respectrolly to announce
 has in conscritence prepareat eeveral Novel Designs in FANCY



 being pecuiray
great variety.

 Callous Swellings on the Feet that has ever yet been invented.
By the use of this plaister Immediate beneft will be found, and in a short time a Radical Cure wiil be effected by bradaily diss
persing the Hard or Sort Corn, and entirely removing those
 Medicine Vendors throughout the country
Remember-"Thr Russian Corn and
$D^{\text {R. ROBERTSNS }}$ GOLE mended to the public as an unfailing remedy for woundy of of very

 eruptions that sometimes follow vacination. Sold in pots, at

confirmed by more than 40 years' experience to be, without ex ception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compounded
for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swelling', partucularly those of the neck, \&c. They are efficacious
also 111 heumatism, and form a mid and superior famly aperient, hat may be taken at all tumes without confinmmit or change o To those who cannot take pills, the proprietor
ecommend Dr. Roherts's
or the cure of the scurvy, scrofula, leprosy, and all scorbutic com laints; they strengthen, the constatution, purny the blopd, and pro-
mote a circulation of the fluds; are gentle 11 do not regure cessation from bisiness. In bottles at $2 s$. ged. each. By the late Dr. Roberts's will Messrs. Bzaci \& Barnicuts
who hase ljeen conlidently entrusted with the preparation of his medicine for many years past, are left joint proprictors of the
"Poor Man's Friend," "Pilule Antiscrophule," "Larwell's Pills," "Medicatcd Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic
Drops," with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare

The stil. increasing demand for the above medicines, from all anke, is the best ance most substantin proof of their utinty.
Obserte. - No mericine sold under the above names can possibly e genuine, unless " Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bricpockage.
CUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigure ments of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique
preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous inquaration ROWD now universally admired for itt sovereign virtues in omplexion delicately clear and fair. It is invaluable as a reno-
vating and refreshng wash during travelling, or exposure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the hcated atmosphere of after shaving, in allaying the smarting pain.
CAUTION.-Much pernicious trash is inow offered for salc as "KALYDOR:" "it is therefire Imper that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDO R ATC MAR GARDEN,"
wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND \& SON, HATTON. GAR
engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each bottle. Price engraved on the Government stamp ancladed.
Chemists and Perfumers. _________

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT. atTWOOD, Wimble, \& WARNER, MANufactubers, Liewes, This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can
1us a pan of cold or hat water, wheh ensures the bitter coming
in or 10 minutes. Tne simpherty of its construction, and the factity with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable
 $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Price, carriage paid } \\ \text { to Lnidon, }\end{array}\right\} 258 . \quad 35 s . \quad 42 \mathrm{~s} . \quad 1$ Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s. $6 d .$, oss, and 7s. Larger
sizes made to order. N. B . -Thermometers and Butter Prints sizes made to order. N.B.-Thermometers and Butle ironmon-
supplied. May be obtained through any respectable
ger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes. ger in town or cen in Londm, at Wrighr's Range Warehouse, No. 3,
Ta be
Arthur-street, near the Monument; Riaby's Brusil Warchouse, Arthur-street, near the Monument; Rigey's Brusil warcongers,
No. 80 , Gracechurch street; Livermoneand Son, Ironmonger
No. 30, Oxford-street; BenHAm, 19, Wigmore-street, CavendishNo. 30, Oxford-street; BKNHAA, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-
square. Export Agents, BARNE \& CO., 109, Fenchurch-street.
TTHIC ANTI-CORROSION PAINT, from its 1 Strength and Durability, forms an excellent coatiog for gualities particularly adapt it for the preservation of Wood and Brickwork, in place of stucco or other covering. Manufactured
in stone and slate colours by John Bazke Whirs \& Sons, Rnrnani and Keene's Cement Manufacturers, Millbank-street
Westminster.

HUMIGATION. - At a season when Fumigation is of CLARK \& CO bog to call the attention of all persons ensaged in Horticulcural, harving beesi in use for npwards or nine years
BLOWER, which, havise
by the first houses in the kingdom, is found to be much cheaper and indnitely superiur to the best fumigating bellows hithert
tived. Prices, gs., 11 s., $15 s ., 17 s$, and 208 each. May be had of
all Ironmongers, and of Messrs. Czatr \& Co., Engineers, Nelsonterrace, City- ['tad, Londur3.

T
Onic Milk of ORANGE, a Delicious Comial Stnmach, creates an Appette digests - the warma and cheers the
Lungs, clentersthens the Spirits, dispels Nervons Delibity, clears the Blond, and thus removes Pimples and Eruptions, while it combines with these fficacious agent offered to the Pullic for beautify ye and perfumith the Breath. It should be taken in the proportion of a
winc-ulhass full twice a day, and is particnlarly recommended to (ieati emen on leaving home in the morning, or after smoking aning to a party or a ball, for its invignrating influence on the health. Mr . G respectfulty announces to the Nomility, Gentry, Mrs.
and Public at latge, that she has disposed of the lught, Title, arid
Recipe of the Tovic Mirir of Oranor to Messrs. A. ROWI.AND and SONS, No. 20, Hatron Garblin. Lnvinov; , who have ap-
pointed Messrs. Baxclays, Medicine Vendors, O5, Farringdonstreet; Mr. Sanger, 150 , Oxford -street; Mr. Johnson, 68 , Cornhilt; Mr, Prout, near Teraple Bar; and Mr. Butler, 4, Cheapside, 2s Agents.-Half-pints, $2 s .9 d$. ; Pints, $48.6 d$. ; Quarts, $9 s$. , Stamp
Duty included.
TO GARDENERS in want of most Desirable and WRILING-HOUSE, VINERY in FULL BEARING, EXTENFRE PYTS, and about TWO ACRES of LAND stocked with aspect is bounded by a wall 15 feet high, exceedingly eligible for Horticultural erections, likewize a suuth wall 150 feet long and 20 fect high, covered with Peaches and Nectarines, bearing at this time a crop unprecedented; With every extent of hrouna that may reasonaby be required. if required--Direct to ElizA-
Lease of 7, 14, 21, or 28 years,
BrTer and Jobn Wilson, Coach Proprietors, Holloway-roed, BETE and
Islington.
J) ESIRABLE RESIDENCE for an HORTICUL fisf.-A Mansion-house, fit for the residence of a nthe village of Foalford, one mile and a half from York. The House is surrounded by Three Acres of Garden Ground, son deep and very productive: Orchard in full bearing; walloth welon-pits, and Tanks (well supplied with wearly Four Acres of Meadow-land, whith a stream running through it. To be Sold, or Let by the Year or on Lease; Rent, 80l. per annum. per annum. The premises may be seen by application to -

- OTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., made wo, and three-light Cucumber and Melon-Boxes and Lights of
all sizes kept ready for immedlate use, packed and zent to all parts of the Kingdom; warranted best material. Two-light
Boxes and Lights complete, from 1l. 8s. Gardern-Lights made and glazed from 1s. per foot, at Jas. Watrs, Sash Manufactory, Claremont-place, Old Kert road
ARIAL NAVIGATION.-ROYAL POLYTECHtrated and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Two o'clock daily, adition to the POPULAR LECTURES Usually MACHINE, the DIVER, DIVING BELL, NEW DISSOIVING VIEWS, and the other varied and instructive Oljects of the INGS, froin the CARTOONS at Hampton Court, by the late Mr. Holi.oway, with numerous other WORKS of ART, have Schools, Half-price
Saturday Evening.
WANTED, in the Nursery, at Bath, a FOREMAN respectable ecommendation as a goud Propagator and Culti-
vator of Pants; also for integrity, and good address for business. He wonld be required to attend company in the Plant Depart-
ment only. Applicatum to be made (by letter) to J. SALTER, ment only. Applicatuo
Nursery Grounds, Bath

WANT PLACES. - AH Letters to be post-paid.
A S GARDENER.-A single Man, aged 27, who has Foreman in large establishments, under first-rate Gardeners : consequently he has had the management of both Kitchen and FlowerGarden; he now wishes for a Situation on his own account. No single-handed place will be accepted. His testimonials as to Mr. Brownlem's Nursery, Hemel Hempstead, Herts.
A S GARDENER, in or out of the house.-A single characterg Man from the country, aged 26, who can have a good country Direct to W. B., at Mr. Marsmalh's, Mill lane, Brixton-hin, surrey.
$A$ S GARDENER.-A young Man, 35 years of age ${ }_{1}$ ajection to the superintendence of a small pasture prabe Farm, having been accustomed to the same Situation, in the former he lived seven years, and his present fromation four years. Can have a good and satisfactory chacill be accepted.-Direct toA. B., at Mr. CARTER's, Seedsman, 238, High
$\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}$ a Gardener of upwards of 40 years" first-rate practice. Can give Malling, Kent.
A S GARDENER, either in or out of doors, a married without encumbrance, with a good three years of cows, and would make himself useful.-Direct to B. C., at Mr.

A UNDER-GARDENER, or single-handed. - A Cows and Poultry. A single-handed place would be preferred. Cans have a long-experienced characrer from his last Situation

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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. $28-1843$.


| Ammonianal liqquor, its effect on |  | Leames, their reapiration: |
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| - in grand |  |  |
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1ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENTPS-PARK. Whes for 1843 will take place on Wenvisidy, the, 19th inst, at

 Sched Gararlens only arter Two orclock on the 19th, price 10s.-
densules of Prizes and all particulizers may be had at the Gar$\int_{\text {July }}$ Jut. R SOCIETY,-The Sceond Summer Exhibition of Flowers


 laneous Collections, Cut Flowers, Prlargoniums, Succulents,

 HLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.PICOTEES whll take place at tbe Crown \& ANCHOR TAvzand Seedlines pres will be awarued in all the classes. The Prizes for then, acording to their merits, as first or to acond class Flowerge
Of Seedings nf the prccout year one Bloom will be sufficient; but of those of previous years three Blooms will be required, -which to the Secretary on the day of Exhibition.
$\frac{\text { Grove Place, Southampton-street, Camberwell.-July 5, } 1843 \text {. Se }}{\text { GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICUL }}$ GRAND FLORICULTURAL AND HORTICUL-
 andentions, Rosiss, Phants, Flowers, and Fruir.-A con-
Doprale sumu unomey has been boted by the Committee of the
Donster Hurticulcurai Soc.ety, as premiums to the successfal competitors. The Commitcee wish it to be distinctly understond Scheduler society, but that the Prizes are opea to all Exhibitors, nthe thion, by the Secretary. The Show is also to be kept open KINGSTON ROYAL Horticuliturural Ex. For particulars apply to J . Jcck
E. DENYER hegs to mosform

OSRS and his Friends in general), that his sumpert are planted on each side of a walk, 660 feet long, and consist deliveried in November next. Admittance Gratis. No Admittance horongh-ruad, Norsery within tirree miles of Eondon, Lough-
Lucombe, pince ren they sale of this rare and beautiful RHODODENDRON: and Plant, which was cxhibited in Flower by him at Chiswick, and
ganied the Larce silver Medal, Rud lave propagated stock from
it DODIT plants may be depended upon as being the true "RHO-
R. Whirte argoniuns, ruchsias, , iciole, Dorset,






SATURDAY, JULY 15.
Price $6 d$.

I
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.-
 Lawrence, F.H.S., for a colliection of 40 Stove and Greenliouse
Planty. 2 To Mr. Mylam, Gardener to S. Rucker, EEq., jr., F.H.S. for a collection of Exotic Orchidacea. 3 To Mr. So Spencer,
Gardener to the Marquess of Lansdowne, F.H.S., for a miscel-
laneous collection of Fruit.
Gold BANKSAN MrDAL.-
To Mr. Goode, Gr. to Mrs. Law

sex-piace, New-road, for Pelargoniunds in pots of 24 to the cast.
3 To Mr Gren, Gardener to Sir E. Atrous, for 20 Stove and
Greenhouse Plants. 14 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence,

varieties of Pelargoniums, in pots of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr.
Catleugh, Sloane-street, for the same. 3 To Mr. W. Cock, CDis

Fraser, Nurseryman, leyton, Essex. for a collection of 6 species.
of Stove and Greenhouse Plants. 6 To Mr. G. Clarke, Gardener
to M. T. Smith, Estu. F.H.S.,., of Shirley-p.ark. Croydo, for the
same. 7 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.H.S., for
same 7 To Mr. Goode, Gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, F.f.S., for
Medinilla erythronylla. 8 To Mr. G. Clarke, for $\sigma$ varieties of
Cape Heaths. 9 To Mr. J. W. Dawson, of Brixton, for the sane.
10 To Messrs. Rollisson, for a collection of Exotic Orchidaceece.
11 To Mr. Falconer, Gardener to Archdale Painuer, Esq.,. F. H.S.S.,
for Renanthera coccinea. 12 To Mr. Roberts, Gardener to M.
Wilson, Esc., of Eshton-hall, Yorkshire, for Grapes. 13 To Mr.
M. Henderson, Gardener to Sir George Beaumont, Bart., for the
s.
same. 14 To Mr John Bell, of Norwich, for the same. 15 TO
Mr . John Spencer, Gardener to the Marguess of

Esq., F.H.S., for the same.
Leck of Slisver Mmpanti-1 To Mri. J. Dobson, Gardener to Mr.
Beck, of Isleworth, fir 12 new varieties of Pelargonum, in ints
of 24 to the cast. 2 To Mr. Gannes, for the same

cast. 4 To Mr. Smith, of Walworth, for a collcction of ef varieties
of Carnations. $4 * T$ Mr. Norman, Wool wich, for the same
of Carnations. 4* To Mr. Norman, Woolwich, for the same.
5 To Messrs. Norman, of Woolwich, for a collection of 24 varieties
of Picotees. 6 To G. Edmonds. Esse Wandsworth.


Greenhouse Plants, 9 To Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Millir,
Esq., for the same. 10 To Mr. G God, tor Leemonia spectablis.
Esq., for the same. 10 To Mr. . Goode, for L.emonia spectabulis
11 To Messrs. Vertch and Co., of Exeter, for Rondeletia longi-
flora. 12 To Mar. J. Grean, for 14 varieties of Cape Heath5. 13 To

Fetteridge, Miiton-hill, Abingdou, for a collection of Roses in 50
varieties.
Po
varieties.
Mr. Carson, Gardener tow W. F. G. Farmer, Esq., F.H.S. Sor a
collection of Exotic Orchidaceex. is To Mr. Myian, Gordener
to S. Rucker, Esq... F.H.S., for Miltonia spectabilis. 19 To Mr.
M. Hentiderson, Gardener to Si George Beaunont, Bart., for a
miscellaneous collection of Fruit. 20 To Mr. E. D. DVvis, Gardener
to Abel Smith, Esqu., F.H.S., for Grapes. 21 To Mr. J. Hardie,


to R. Gunter, Esg., F.H.S., for the same. J. Parker, Gardener to
J . H. Oughton, Est., of Roenampton, for 12 old varieties of
largonimmo, in mote of 12 to the cast.
2 To Mr. J. T. Willm


24 varieties of Pinks. 6 To Messrs. Lane $\&$ Son, of Great Berk-
hamptead, for 12 varieties of Fuchsias. 7 To Mersrs. Fh. and A.
Smith, of Diston, for the same. 8 To Mr. Fraser, for the same.
Smith, of Dasston, for the same. 8 To Mr. Fraser, for the same,
9 To Messrs. Veitch \& Co, of exeter, for a new Canavalia. 10 TO
the same, for Echites atropurpurea. 11 To Mr. Mountioy, F. H.
the same, for Echites atropurpurea. 11 To Mr. Mountjoy, F.H.S.,
for Liflium exxeelsum. 12 To Mr. J. Goode, for Nematanthus

F.H.S., for the same. 15 To Messrs. Lane \& Son, for the same.
16 To Mr. A. Minne, for a collection of Roses, in 50 varieties. 17
To Mr. Rivers, for the

Symons, Esq., of Norbiton Park, Kingston, for a collection of
Rosess in 25 varieties. 20 To Mr. Edmonds, Gardener to his Grace
the Duke of Devonshire, K. G., for a collection of Orchidicee.

22 To Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, for Erica pulverulenta. 23
To Mr. Fraser, for Crowea satiliga. 24 To Mr. G. Clake for
Leschenaultia formosa. 25 To Mr. Roberts. Gardener Mo Mat her

Watkins, EsG., F.H.S., for the same. 27 To Mr. R. Jones,
Gardener to Sir Moorc Disney, Iart., F.H.S., for the same. 28
To Mr. Chapman, of South Lambeth, Yrithe same. 29 To Nessrs.

Mr. Stewart, Gartener at Stradsett Park, near Downham, for
Nectarines. 32To J. Castell, Esq., of Shepherd's Bush, for Cherries.
Nectarines. 32 To J. Castell, Esq., of Shepherd's Bush, for Cherries.
33 To Mr. H. Meyers, Market Gardener, Brentord, for the same.

Mr. Beck, for 6 Herbaceous Calceolarias, 2 To Mr. Ganes, for 6
Slıruby Calceolarias. 3 ToMr.Catlengh, for 12 varieticsur Fuchsua
4 To Messrs. Brown and Attwell, of Uxbridge, for 24 varietics of
Pinks. 5 To Messrs. Veitel andi Co., for Alstremeria
Pinks.
6 To the same, for Gesinera polyantha. 7 To Mr. Dodd, Gardener
6 To
to Col. Baker, F.H.S., for Barringtonia speciosa. 8 To Messrs.
To
Lucombe and Pince, of Exeter, for Boronia viminea. 9 To Mr.
J. Best, Gardener to A. Parker, Esq., of Merton, for Schizanthus
J. Best, Gardener to A. Parker, Esq, of Merton, for Schizanthus
candidus. 10 To Alexander Rowland, Esq.e. F.H.S., for Moss
candidus. 10 oo Alexander Rowland, Esq., F.H.S., for Moss
Roses in 12 varicties. 111 To Mr. Hooker, for the same. 12 To
Mr. Keir, Gardencr to W. M. Coulthurst, Esq., F.H.S., for
collection of hoscs in 50 varieties. 13 To Messrs. Panl and Co
for the same. $14 \mathrm{To} \mathrm{Mr}. \mathrm{H}. \mathrm{Cobbett}, \mathrm{Nurseryman}$,of Chobham
for the same. 15 To Mr . H. Collison, of Bath, for a collection
for the san 25 varieties. 16 To Mr. R. Laing, Nurseryman, Twick-
Roses
enham, for the same. 17 To Mr. Falconer, for Leschenaultia
formosa. 18 To Mr. J. Goode, for Clerodendron squamatum. 19
enham, 18 To Mr. J. Goode, for Clerodendron squamatum. 19
formosa., 19
To Messrs. Black and Co., for Scypanthus elegans. an To Mr.
To Messrs. Black and Co., for Scypanthus elegans. ${ }^{2}$ Th Mr.
G. Clarke, for Pimelea deussatu. 21 To Richard Thompson,
G. Clarke, for Pimelea decussatu. 21 To Richard Thompson,
Esq, Stansty-hall, Wrexham, for Grapes. 22 To Mr. R. Atlee,
Gadener to H. Beaofoy, Esq., of South Lambeth, for the same
Esq., Stansty-hall, Wrexham, for Grapes. 22 To Mr. R. Atlee,
Gardener to H. Beaofoy, Esq.. of South Lambeth, for the same.
23 To Mr. Jas. Godfrey, Gardener to the Earl of Limerick, for
23 To Mr. Jas, Godrey, Gardener to the Earl of Limerick, for
the same. 24 To Mr. R. Reid, Gardener to - Clarke, Ese
the same. 24 To Mr. R. Reid, Gardener to - Clarke, Esq., of
Noblethorpe, Yorkshire, for a Pine-apple. 25 To Mr. Collins,
Noblethorpe, Yorkshire, for a Pine-apple. ${ }^{25}$ To Mr. Coilins,
Gardener to E. H. Chapman, Esq., for Peaches. 26 To Mr. J.
Elliot, Gardener to J. B. Boothby, Essi., F.H.S., for Cherries. 27
To Mr. C. Barker, Gardener to the Rev. T. Thurlow, F.H.S., for
the same. $\begin{gathered}\text { Tari } \mathrm{Carificatzx} \text { of Merit, }-1 \text { To Mr, Whomes, Gardener }\end{gathered}$
 Eonuin (Psyche). 2 To Messrs. Lucombe and Pince for a Seed-
ling Fuchsia, (Exoniensis). 3 To. Edmonds, Esq., of the Wands-
worth Road, for a Seedling Picottece (Ada). 4 To Messrs, 11 all
 and Gower, of Basswater, for a new variety of Clintonia. 5 To
Mr. Pawley for Scypanthus elegans. 6 To Mr. J. Dobs.m, for Achumenes rosea. 7 To Mr. Cobbett, of Horsell, near Woking
for Moss Roses, in twelve varieties.
 collection of twelve Gloxinias 11 To Mr. Hayes, of High Beech, Rsq., for Erica viridifora. Mr. Bruce, Gardener to Boyd Miller,
J. H, Palmer, Esq., F.H.S., fcr Gloxinia Menziesii., Gardener to (YRAND EXHIBITION of CARNATIONS and Bull Fields, Worlwich, will continue the whole of this month. C
Admitance, Gratis.- July 1 , 1843 , ELORISTS TO HyR MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.


YOUELL \& Co. respectfully refer the readers of the elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front advertising page of this Paper of the 2 ath ulte ult. They are now ready to

be sent out per post free, to any part of the United Kingdom, upon the following terms : | 12 fine show varieties, | $12 s_{s}$ | 12 extra fine and very supe- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 extra fine ditto | $16 s_{0}$ | rior |

The selection being left to Youelit \& Co
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 6,1843 .
1 UCHSIA ST. CLARE.-A Specimen of this MagniYoueli \& Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle to the remarks made, and which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" the specimen received, st. Clare appears to be a proninc bloomer specimen grown near London."
Yourshe \& Co, can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants, 15 inches high, in 48 -sized pots, at 10.8 . 6 d . each; or one smaller St. clare, with 11 other fine show varieties at 21s., per post, free, July 13, 1843. SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
TOUELL \& CO., in offering their List of CHRTSANof the lesinst.), to the notice of Autateurs and those who intend beg to observe, they have taken such presedt season, excluding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the $=2+5=$ Autumnal Flower. The plants are strong and healthy, and sent
tree of mu*age (on the receipt of a , st-office order) to any part
of t.1t i intud kiugdom, at the rate of $12 s$. per dozen.
13. SAUNDERS, NURSERFMAN, VLOMIAT, $\AA c$, D. Island of Jersey, begs to inform Amaterrs if (aire and
other Bulls that he has the following varietes tn dipu-c if in
Augast and September next, many of which are for the first time ofiered to the public. Orders will be executed in rotation as received, and cash or reference required from unknown corre-
spondents; and as the stock of many of the varieties is very limited, carly orders are
SPARAXIS.


ANAGALLIS BREWERII AND SUPRRB BLUE CINERARIA MICHAEL BREWER，EEN．，NORsERYMAN，\＆C．， Li London Rood，Cambridge，beess to offer strong plants of
his Splendid deep blue，full and complete round－petaled Seeding
ANAGALIIS（BREWERII），being of a stron green and viourous ANAD，and remarkably well－aclapted for birodig green and vigorous for sending out，at $5 s$ ．per plant，postage free，to any part of the
Kingdom．Flowers have been submitted for the inspection of Dr．L．tro LEFY，of which he gives tre following description in the
Notices to Correspondents in the Cardeners＇Chroncicte June 10 ： ＂Anagallis（Brewerii）．M．Brewer，Sen．－The fowerc of your Ana－
gallis are very large，and of a brilfant deep blue tint．If，as yon say，it is of a green and vigorous iabit，it will be a very desirable
plant．＂The Messrs．HENDERSOX，Nurserymen，\＆c．，Pmeappie plati．The Messrs．HeNDRESOO，Nurserymen，\＆c．，Pineapple
Place，Edgeware Road，London with several octer eminent
Florists，gave orders for it

Also，packets of his Brilliant CINERARTA SEED，comprising every shade of Dark and Lipht Hue tint；and as the present is
the best time for sowing for Winter，and early Spring fowering，
he is induced to offer Seed，werranted as newly gathered，in packers at ase $6 d .$, zriser and 10 s．．Applicications，inclosing post－office
orders，will be immediately exected －ESSRS．VEITCH \＆SDN IM PLANTS． 1 derable number of this Splendid Hardy Ornamental are enabled to offier fine healthy hants，from 4 to 6 inches in

 M＇MuLLbN，Seedsmen，No． 6 ，Leadenhall－street．N．B．－A remit－
tance or reference required from unknown correspondents． tance or reference requ
Exeter，June $19,1843$.

MAGNIFICEENT N』W FUCHSIA，
L UCOMBE，PINCE，\＆Co．，beg leave to call the has been raised from geed in the Exyeter Nursery，and which they have no hesitation in saying is decidedly the finest variety ever
 than those of any onther Fuchsla，thd are of a yery firm，thick，
waxy substance，with the corolla of a fine vioiet blue colour． 10\％． $6 d$ ．each，and wh be sent by post，carefouly packed in tin
cases．The usual discount to the trade if six plants are taken． For a full descriation of this，Fuchsis，see Advertisement in the TO The admirers of natcral productions． F．LEIBOLD，NATURALIST，hegs to inform the Nobi－ New Orlea
of Plants，

## Viz：－

CACII，from three different climates．
do
orchiback
OU Plants from do．，\＆c．\＆c and other choice Plants Inscts from Mexico；Amplibial from Nabama and Louisiana，
and Dry Plants from Arkansas，Mexico \＆zc Direct to Mro B．
PALMER，29，Botolph Lane，and 112，Lower Thames－street． Jay $\mathrm{A}^{\text {MARYLLIDACEE．－An Amateur having a number }}$ A MARYLLIDACE ©．－An Amateur having a numbe ling hybrids；crinum scabrum，africanum，ecc，woul ae glath
exenange some of them ror either bullos of a similar class or other
dessrable and ornamental Plants．The Bulb are all fine and desirable and ornamental Plants．The Bulbs are all fine and
healthy，and H．nulveum will fower next winter．－Direct to Mr
R．W $⿴ 囗 十$ ITE，Mid－Lavant，near Chichester． J．\＆S．SHILLLING beg to acquaint the Public gene－ above CA BBABE for sowing at this season of the year，which will
be found superior for earliness and certainty of Cabbagnig to my other．Packets，containing half－an－ounce of seed，will be for－
 of；it is also vory yuperor in every other respe
of
North Warbro＇，，ear Odiham，Hants．．－July， 843 ．
RARE ORCHIDACEE FROM CENTRAL AMERICA．
M ESSRS．J．C．\＆S．STEVENS beg to announc
they have received instructions to Sell by

 Evesyna，both in their native soil，and other rare plants in the
finest state of health．
san View the day prior and morning of and catalogues had of the Auctioneers， 38 ，King－street， finest and Catalo
Covent Garden．

ALUBLL AUSTRALIAN AND NENS LILAND PlaNTS II ESSRS．J．C．\＆S．STE Will seli by Auction，at betieg to announce that
 from New Zealand and Australia，in a most healthy state，and
comprising a New Species of ARAUCARIA ACRSTICHMM GRANDE，a New Species of DACRYDIUM，a New SASMINUM
（very beautulu），a new EARINA．ANW DENDROBUMM， 3 New Species of CLEMATIS，DACRYDIUM MAI，and other
very rare Plats．May be viewed the day prior and morouning of
Sale，and Catalogues Had of the Auctioneers， 38 ，King－street， TO AMATEUR HORTICUTVDRISTS，AND SRORTING TI R．W．W．SIMPSON has received instructions Irom EDWARD Burr，Esq．，to sell by Auction at the Crown Inn，on Wepyrspax，July the $266 \mathrm{th}, 1833$ a a superior detached
Family Residence，situate in the pleasantest part of the town，in
excell excellent repait，and possessing every convenience．Communi－
cating with the house is a beautiful Conservatory，with Fountain therein，a large Forcing House，containing Vines in full bearing， with a 1atede Pleasure Carden，very tastefuly laid out，and
abundantly stocked with choice Shrubs and Flowers；$\alpha$ Kitchen－
 and Melon－frames therein．The House contains capital Cellarage a set of excellent Rooms on the ground－floor，and large Haill，
9 Bedrooms， ，ressing－rooms，and Water－closests．The Out－Build－ ings consist of double and sisigle Coach－ Couses, St Staled St Stablings
furs four Horses，with Harness－room attached and Loft over， fur four Horses，with Hitarness－room attached and Loft over，
Laundry，Coal－house，Piggeries，and Dung－pit．OO the opposite

 Michaelmas next．On the same day will also be soid d 290 acres of Pasture and Arable Land adjoining．The above property is
well situated for any Gentleman fond of hunting．being within
． zeach of four packs of hounds．－For further particula
Mr．W．W．SIMPSoN，No，18，Bucklersbury，London．

MIESSRS．PROTHEROE \＆MORS MORRIS are instructed Nursery，King＇sy Proadic Chelsea，on Mone the premises，at Colviles ${ }^{\text {P }}$ following days，at Twelve o ${ }^{\text {o clock（hy order of the Proprietor，retir－}}$ ing from businesB），the whole of the valuable GREENHOUSE
in
 Rejm，Gardenia rloxida andid radcans，and other Miscella－
neous Plants．Also，the Conservatories，Greenhouses，Glass，Hot－ water Apparatus，a large quantity of Brickwork，several Nests
Seid－drawers，Horse，an excelient Van，rotten Dunger Re．\＆c．May
he viewed a weelk prior to zale．Catalogues may he had on the be viewed a weelk prior to sale．Catalogues may he had on the
premaises，of the prininal lecedsmen，and of the Auctioneers，Ameri－
can Nursery．Leytonstone． can Nursery，I $\qquad$
M ESSRS．PROTHEROE \＆MORRIS are instructed
 HOUSE PLANTS，the property of a Lady changing her residence
comprising fine specimens of EUPHORTA SPLENDEN，COM

luridum；Catidrya candida，Soprronytis violiacers，and a
variety of Miscellancous Plants．May be viewed the Morning of Sale，Catalogues may be had at
American Nursery，Ceytonstone．

H STATE and MANSION，Herts．－To Be SOLD，by in a highly picturesque situation，and within 20 miles of London The Estate consists of a Park and Farm surrounding the Mansion，
and containing about 600 ocres，chiefly rich pasture land，with and containing about 600 acres，chiefy rich pasture and，wilh
woods and plantations．The Mansion is suitabte for a family of distinction，and has lately been put into complete and ornamental
repair at a very considerable expense．There is a well－built Farmhouse，with convenient buildings．The property is in the occupation of the proprietor，and possession will be given to a
purchaser on the completion of the purchase．For particulars and cards to view apply to Me
New Bridge－street，London．

## Mess

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE Capital， 500,000 ，Cornhill，L－Empowered by Parliament．
 H．Gordon，Esq．

AdDrtors．－Professor Wheatsone，F．R．S．
Actuary．－Wrofessor Graves，A．M．，F．R．S．S．
The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and
eeference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five eaars＇standing，viz

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in nex
Annual Division．Two－thircls of all premiums paid can be Anrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy．
F．FERGUSON CAMROUX，Skoretary．
$13^{\text {RITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY }}$ This Institution is empowered by Special Act of Parliument Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policy－Holders，and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually
offeed by other Companies．The decided superiority of its plan，
and its claim to public preference and support，have been proved and its claim to public preference and support，have been prove
incontestably，by its extraordinary and nappecedented success． Assurances may either be effected by Paitiees on their own
The effect of an AAssurance on a pherson＇s own life if it create ate
realized．Take，for instance，the case of a person at the ate
of 30 ，who yy the payment of $5 l .3 s$ ， $1 d$ ，to the Britannia Life Assurance Company，can becorme at once possessed of a bequeath－ able property，amounting to 10006 ，．，subject only to the condition
of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remain－
 she exertion of a very slight degree of economy－such，indeed，as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience，he may at once realize
capital of 1000 l, which he cyan bequeath or dispose of in any a capital of 1000．，which he can bequeath or dispose of in any
way he may think proper． Detailed Prospectuses，and every requisite information as to
mode of effecting Assurances，may be obtained at the Office． PETER MORRISON，Resident Director
A Board of Directors attend daily at 2 o＇clock，for the despatch of business．

HOT－WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES，and MAN BULDINGS，DWELLING－HOUSES ciples，and at very moderate charges，erected by DANIEL and EDWARD BAILEY，272，HOLBORN
D．and E．BAIL，RY having devoted much time to the considera－
tion of this subject，and had much experience in the erection apparatus for the above－mentioned purposes，have，by improve mparatas for the taved in theirmentionene purctice，rendereses，haver，mode of heat ing not only very efficient，but very simple，and have combine
durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge．The durability in thie apparatus with economy in the charge．The
have erected apparatus in England，scotland，and Ireland，fo have erected apparatus in entlemen，and have had the honour to be
many noblemen and gen
einaloyed by the Horticultural employed by the forticultural Society of London，in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory，lately erected at Chiswick， Horticultural Buildings and Sasher，and invite noblemen，gentle men，and the pubiic to an inspection of their various drawing
and models，at 272 ，Hoiborn，where they have the opportunity exhibiting，amongstother metal works，an extremely completeanc convenicnt itchen apparatus，or range，adapted for the continue plete than has hitherto been brought before the public
D．and E．BALLEY were the first to introduce metallic curvili near houses to horticulturists，and can refer to the Conservator attached to the Pantheon as one of their works，besides many
others in this country and on the Continent． others in this country and on the Continent．
D．and E．BAILEY have prepared a quatity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors，which are now ready for inimediate delivery Orchicaceous or other Houses whele vapour is constantly，or a
intervals required，and which may be seen at their Manufactory



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## Mr. LINCOLN has just had the honour to receive the following testimonial from the Rev. W. F. H. Hooprr <br> Incumbent of Withington

Withington, Manchester, March 27, 1843
Wr. Tricons has just completed an Organ for my Church, which was opened by $D_{\mathrm{R}}$. Gauntibtr on Friday the 17 th , and Sunday the 19th, of this month. The Instrument has given the most complete satisfaction to me and to all who have felt an interest in its erection. The best judges both amongst my own people and of persons unconnected with thre Lurcoln has pronounced it perfect-unsarpasset in its softness, richness, aness and uprightncss, and as becomes a tradesman of the highes treated us with considerabie liberaity, has acted with openess a folfiling his contract to the utmost, and has devoted himsel respectability-has spared neither labour nor (I may ada) expong out an Instrument that should give perfect satisfaction to the strenuously, not to say enthuslastically, to the work of thr he has completely succeeded; and I shall be happy if my recommend Committee of gentlemen concernet
ation secures him further patronag.

## Organ Manupactory, 196, Migh Holborn.

 Mr. LINCOLN solicits the attertion of the Nobility, Clergy and the Professors and Amateurs of Church Vocal and Instrumental Music, to the peculiarities and advantages of the great and numerous improvements he has recently adopted in the construction of the Church and Chamber Organ. These alterations have been made with a view of affording an increased efficacy to the Organ, in rendering its supportto a large congregation, and in the performance of Church Instnumental Music. The effect gained is such as to combine the bradth and variety which dis. tinguish the Continental Organ, with the universally xecognised sweet and silvery tones produced by :he English mode of voicing and finishing the pipes.The advantages gained by the adoption of the new mode of construction are unquestionable:-
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3d. It has a more soft and varied character, from the circumstance that instead of the Instrument only possessing one Flute, it has three, four, or even six, all of which combine with the new Stops in producing an entirely new quality of tone to the Organ, and which is admirably adapted to the purposes of Psalmody, These Flutes are called the Claribel-Flute, the Obne-Flute, the Wald-Flute, the Suabe-Flute, the Piccolo, and the Flageolet.

4th.". It has more breadth and body of tone, from the adoption of a new method of manufacturing the Reed Stops. These are made to speak, so as to combine the weight of a Diapason with the fullest tone which it is possible to giva to a Reed Pipe. The new Reed Stops are called the Posaune, the Trombone, the Cor nopean, the Soft Horn, the Corno-Flute, the Clarionet, the Trumpet, the Clarion, the Oboe, and the Octave Clarion.
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7th. The Sound-boards are made to contain nearly double the work of the ordinary sound-boards, and the wind-chests nearly double the quantity of wind.
8th. No money is thrown away upon useless mechanism, but the greatest attention is paid to create music in every possible varicty and combination.
9th. Although the compass of the Keys is apparently contracted to CC, in effect the Organ extends to CCC, as every Key on the Manual has it with its Unisons, the Octave below; thus, in fact, the Instrument has the same compass as the Organ in St. Paul's Cathedral, without the disadvantages attending the old compass.

Mr. Lincoln begs to refer to the following Organs, as examples of the new manner of combining great power and variety at a small expense.
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From Dr. J. Clabee Whitpield, Professo
1 have employed Mr. Lincoln at Trinity and St. John's CoI leges during my residence at Cambridge, and therefore can vouch for the superiority and durability of his work, as well as for his moderate charges. It is my opinion that the Diapasons "Father Schmidit" than those of any other Organ Builder of the present day.

## From Mr. AtTwood, Organist of St, Paul's Cathedral, and

I have the pleasure to inform you that I think the Organ built by Mr. Lincoun an instrument possessing a fine
great power, and very complete in all its parts.

Testimonial from the New Church Committre, Newington, and Mr. PupEIs, Organist
The undersigned feel highly gratified in expressing their opinon upon the Organ huilt by Mr. Livcoiv for the said Church, and testifying to the great satisfaction he has given
therem, not only with respect to its internal construction, mechanism, and powers, but also to the very fine and superior quality of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is ccarcely possible to convey a suficiently just and adequate itea
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { (Signed) } & \text { Gilubert Ellowt, Minister. } \\ & \text { John Purkis, Organist. }\end{array}$ John Purkis, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from the New Church Comsittere, Camberwell,
The undersigned deem it only common jnstice to Mr. Lincols oxpress the very high and general satisfaction which he has any written contract, he completed, withan the time stipulated, all, and even more than in his tonder he had engaged to perform, Organ, of its internal mechanism and workmanship, and above all, of its powerful yet mellow and most beautifal tone, it is scarcely possible to convey a just idea of the praise which
been bestowed upon it by all who have seen and heard it
$\qquad$
John Vane, Minister.
Thos. Adams, Organist. (And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from Dr. Gauntlett, Organist of Christ Chu
Newgate-street, London, and of St. Olave's, Southwart. Mr. Henry C. Lincoln has erected two Organs on my new recording my opinion of his merits. In the contracts which he has executed under my supermtendence, I have ever found him, although exceedingly moderate in his price, yet very desirous to give his employers every advantage. The internal mechanism the best style. The metal and manufacture of his pipes have been of high excellence; and every portion of his instrument
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 feet round, 5l. Rick Cloths, dressed vith a pliable composited by mildew, at prices which vermin will not touch, 20 tons, $4 l .10 .5$. 30 tons, $5 l ; 40$ tons $6 L$ follow: -15 tons Hay, All Jinds of Garden, Fishing. Rabices. and Sheep-folding Nets, made by machinery, at reduced po. TonbridgeRobkrt Rictian Non, met and Tent Maker,
place, New Road, near Euston-square.
ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF WEDNESDAY, Kuly 19 .-BENJAMIN EDGANGTON, No. Z, Duke-street, Sonth wark, and No. 208, Piccadilly, respectfully informs fhe Council to and Gentry that he has secerver, io feet high and of the visitors cumference, with walls 10 feet hich. The attenting of a novel cma is most respectfully solicited to this tent, it acerproof, will form in racter, and as it will be found perfectin. Tents and Marquees ind, convenient shelter in the event delivery, new and secontly lined, great variety ready for with boarded floors, and elegated at two
either for sale or hire, with rooms one story high erectuke street, if required. Temporary rooms one story hign, 2, Duke-street
days' notice.-Address BENAMMIN EDALNGTON, days' notice
Southwark.

Araucaria imbricata, or sir Joseph banks's pine. in the country of the absove Splendid Hardy Ornamental Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to to incles high, 101 . per 100, or

## Tje Gravomexs chrontie.

## SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1843.


n
nothing else ; for vapour of the ammonia, and to weak gas-liquor, their death does not appear to be hastened by that operation; on the contrary, when ammonia, they died even faster; and caterpillars
a to foating in the weak gas-liquor lived longer than when compelled to inhale its vapour. In all cases the insects make vehement efforts to escape, so that no doubt can exist of the ammonia producing immediate inconvenience and a sense of danger. If a saucer is berry moistened with weak gas-liquor, and the Goose-
catlar is thrown on it, the creature becomes immediately convulsed, and the creature itself vecomes immediately convulsed, and throws itsel
violently backwards and forwards, after which it becomes half torpid. The caterpillars do not, how ever, die, unless exposed to the influence of the ammonia for some time.
As we foresee that many inquiries will be made as to the proper proportions of gas-liquor and water that ought to be employed, it is as well to anticipate them by saying that it is impossible for us to answer such inquiries except in general terms. Everybody must ascertain the fact for himself, by miring gas-liquor and water in various proportions, and trying their effect in a small way in the first instance. The fact is, that the quantity of ammonia contained in gas-liquor is extremely variable, the gas-works making it of no uniform strength. That used by Mr. Gordon, and by the gentleman above alluded to, was very strong; effervescence not ceasing in an ounce of it until 50 drops of the sulphuric acid of the apothecaries had been added. Those who wish to determine the relative strength of that which they employ can do so by a very simple process : take one fluid ounce of the gasliquor to be employed, and add to it, drop by drop such sulphuric acid as may be bought in the apothecaries shops, until efrivescence ceases; then, supposing they find this to occur after 25 drops have been added, they will know that their gas-liquor is only half as strong as that used by the Horticultural Society; and consequently, instead of adding ten parts of water to one part gas-iquor, they must only add five parts to obtain the same strength, and so on. It is true that this is not a very exact proceeding, because the sulphuric acid of the apothe-
caries itself varies in strength; but we conceive it to caries itself varies in strength; but we conceive
be quite sufficiently exact for gardening purposes.

There is one important advantage that is obtained by this process-namely, that, independently of killing the green-fly, the plants are well manured bythe same operation; so that nothing is lost.
When gas-liquor cannot be had, or where its offensive odour is inconvenient, we should try the effect of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in water, in the proportion of one ounce of the carbonate to a pint of water. This would form a solution of about the strength of London gas-liquor, and might then be lowered with ten proportions, or, as none of the ammonia is uncombined, with 7 proportions, of water

Axthough this has been a season unprecedented of late years for its coldness and wetness, and therefore as unfavourable as can well be imagined to meetings in the open air, yet the exbibitions in the Garden or the Horticultural Society have been always crowded and have afforded undiminished enjoyment to the lovers of Horticulture; for, in the midst of almost incessant rain and cold, three fine and thoroughly English days have enabled twenty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-five persons to visit the Society's establishment. On Wednesday the beautiul gardens of the Duke of Devonshire, so kindly opened to the throng, were, as they always must be in fine weather, a great object of attraction. Nothing could well be more picturesque than the groups of well-dressed people seated on the soft turf, or wandering among the fine old trees, while the charm of the scene was greal moreased by the admirable music o the band of the Royal Horse Guards. We have said so much elsewhere, and on former occasions, concerning the exhibitors and their productions, that nothing remains to be mentioned, except that thirtythree gold, fifty-three silver-gilt, and two hundred and fifty-eight"silver medals, have rewarded the successful competitors during the present season.

There is a very common idea that arable land is troublesome to manage, and leads to expense and loss, when it is not in the hands of a very experienced farmer; and so it is, when there is such an extent of it as may be called a farm. Very few gentlemen who occupy arable land find that they havea profit at the end of the year, allowing for rent, taxes, labour, \&c. But a very few acres of a moderately good soil, occupied with a greater extent of grass land, may be very valuable to a man who keeps horses for his pleasure, and cows, sheep, and pigs, for the use of his family. In the country a horse and cart is extremely convenient, if not an essential part of an establishment. This
horse may be used in a four-wheeled carriage, alone
or with a companion, and it will be no detriment to him, whether it be a degradation or not, to draw green food for the cows and to transport manure into a field. He may now and then draw a light plough r harrow, or a horse-hoe; and if he is not wanted every day for transporting his master or some of the family from place to place, he is better occupied in light farm-work than in standing idle in a stable. In a larger establishment, where a regular carriage is kept, n odd horse is very useful, such a horse as may be substituted for one of the carriage horses, in case of his being lame or wanting a dose of physic; at all other imes he is a cart-horse.
The quantity of arable land we would suggest as useful and profitable, in addition to twenty or thirty acres of grass, should not exceed ten or twelve acres, and be chiefly cultivated for green crops-that is, roots, Cabbages, and artificial grasses for green fodder. If Corn is ever sown it must be under peculiar circumstances, for the Wheat raised by gentlemen is often dearer than that which is bought in the market; but crops of roots to feed cattJe are a great saving of Hay whereas they cannot be readily purchased, and are heavy to carry to a distance ; they require more frequent manuring, but they thus gradually improve the fertility of the soil. Suppose, then, ten acres of a ood mellow loam, worth $2 l$. an acre to let to a farmer, at a distance from a great town, and the other burdens amounting to $10 s$. more per acre: here is a rent of 22 . 10s. per acre. It may be , arst, to get some neighbouring farmer to lough the whole as deep as possible, with harrows and scarifiers, after what the who hoes. It is presumed to lie on a porous subsoil ; if not it must be thoroughly underdrained with stones or tiles before any other operation. This necessity will make its original value less than we supposed above; but the result will be the same, if we add the interest on the expense of draining to the original rent. The field should be divided and cropped as follows:-1 acre planted with Potatoss, 1 acre sown with Beet or Mangel Wurzel, I wi'h Swedish Turnips, 3 with Rye and Tares, sown at different times; if the ground is not too heary, 1 acre may be in Carrots, 1 planted with Cabbages, and 2 acres with Lucerne. This last will continue for many years if the soil is deep and mellow, and if the crop is weeded every time it is cut. As fast as the Tares are cut green for cattle, the ground is hoed by hand, and White Turnips are sown in rows. The winter Tares and Rye will be ready to cut in May, and the ground may be hoed over and raked, and liquid manure may be poured over it, before the Turnips are sown, which will be by the end of the month or early in June. Swedish Turnips may yet
be sown to advantage, or the Globe, or Red Round be sown to advantage, or the Globe, or Red Round
Turnips. Later in the season a smaller and quickerGrowing sort may be sown as late as the end of August. little attention to the succession of the different crops the ground may be kept continually in a productive state; and as all the producecan be consumed at home, the land will always have returned to it, in the shape of manure, all that is drawn from it: no plants ripening their seeds in it, there will be very increasing.
If it be asked what is to be done with all this produce for cattle, -for, except Potatoes, no food is raised for man,-we will readily answer, there is no fear of any difficully: if the stock is not sufficient asume the produce, it is easy to increase it We suppose a considerable quantity of pasture land this will keep sheep and young cattle in summer, and the roots, Cabbages, $\& \mathrm{c}$. will keep and fatten them in winter. To have a fat sheep or a lamb now and then to kill for the family is a great economy, as you have the butcher's profit as well as the grazier's; a cow or Scotch ox may also be fatted off, and will find its value in the market. The Lucerne must be kept for the horses and milch cows; the Carrots stored for the horses and pigs in winter. It is difficult to calculate the value of this produce when consumed at home, and not sold ; but the crops may be valued as they are carried off; and by putting only two-thirds of the market value it will be found, that where these crops are well managed they are far more profitable, on an average of years, than crops of Corn, even if these could be raised every year without intermission. 350 bushels of Potatoes per acre is a very common crop-but say 300 , at 18 . per bushel, which they are
well worth to feed pigs-here is $15 l$ well worth to feed pigs-here is $15 l_{\text {。 . The Carrots, if }}^{\text {the white Belgian Carrot is }}$ 15 to 25 tons; we will take sown, will produce from tons, at $1 l$. per ton: they would sell for twice that in a town, for horses-here is $15 l$. more. Tares for horses are readily sold at 18 . the square perch, the buyer cutting and carrying them; this is $8 \%$. per acre-say only $5 l$, or $15 \%$ for three acres. Lucerne is worth fully as much, or rather more, as it may be cut three or four times; to the consumer they are
bages and Swedes first sown will be worth 52 . per acre and the Beet as much. The Turnips, after the Tares, we will set only at 5 l. the three acres. We shall thus have an average produce of rol., besides all the manure which is made from its consumption, and which is more than the land requires for the subsequent crops. The rent and taxes were $25 l$., which leaves 45l. for labour. We have set down nothing for the occupier's profit, because we suppose that the convenience and saving in the feeding of his horses, the milk and butter, pigs, poultry, eggs, \&c., which he has at a much lower price than the averages, we have made ample allowances for risk from failures, for our experience holds us out in warranting the average produce to be fully what we have stated for any number of years. The variety years it might be neary doubled, outroordinary success of produce, a general tailure or extraordinary success
in all the crops is not to be expected. All the work, as far as is practicable, should be done by the task, except the taking off the crops and carting the manure. $-M$.
We perceive by the advertisements that another of Mr . Skinner's importations from Guatemala is about to be brought to the hammer. Among the plants, is the rare Sobralia macrantha, of which a very large specimen, in its native soil, is mentioned; and the very curious genus, Evelyna, of which one specimen flowered some years since at Kew , but which has never since been seen in flower in Europe. At the same time some very interesting New Zealand remarkable are-1, a new species of Araucaria, which, with the habit of the South American species, has, mirabile dictu, quite another sort of cone; 2, a noble specimen of a Fern, called Acrostichum grande; 3, some very cuxious species of Clematis, Jasmine, and Rubus, entirely new, and possibly hardy; 4, a new Dacrydium ; 5, the hitherto ness there is little doubt ; and, finally, a new species ness Orchidacer, of the curious genus Earina, which is of Orchidacer, of the curious genus Earina, what it
not in Europe elsewhere, and is so fragrant, that it not in Europe elsewhere, and is so fragrant, that it
was originally discovered in consequence of a passerby being attracted by its sweet smell to the tree on which it grew ; it is the Earina suaveolens of Professor Lindley. In the same collection are some most curious New Holland Dendrobia. We regard the last as one of the most curious collections of plants lately imported.

## PROCESS OF MAKING CHARCOAL.

Where iron cylinders are not employed for the purpose, charcoal is usually made by setting fire to a pile of wood, so covered tinat the free access of air is prevented; for if this were admitted freely, the charcoal of the wood would be driven off in the state only some ashes would remain.
The wood should be cut in lengths of two or three feet, and so as it can be packed pretty closely together. The pile may be either placed on the level ground or in a pit; in the sides, from the bottom of the pit outwards, in order to admit a little draught for the ignition of the wood in the first instance. In the centre of the area several long pieces of wood must be fixed so as to leave an opening
for introducing the kindling ; or an opening may be formed by pieces 12 or 15 inches in length, two of which are laid horizontally, six inches apart; two others are then laid at the same distance from each other across inches square and so on; thus forming an opening siie Round this the billets or faggots are closely packed in a nearly upright position. When completed, the pile should be of a rounded conical form. The wood may, however, be dis-
posed in the form of a ridge, several openings being left posed in the form of a ridge, several oplanings being left covered with turf, which may be farther closed by earth or sand, as is found necessary daring the process. Where turf cannot be easily procured, old mats or any rubbish that will prevent the earth from mixing with the wood, will afford a tolerably good substitute. When all is covered except the opening at top, and some holes for air near the bottom, fire is introduced down the central opening. As soon as the pile is fairly ignited, the top must be well
closed, and the smoke, but not flame, encouraged to issue as equally as possible from every other portion of the surface, by making holes with a pointed stick where smoke does not appear. Some portion of the wood must expel the water composing, as regards quantity, the principal portion of the sap. After the wood becomes thoroughly heated to $212^{\circ}$, the water is given oft in the throughout. Great care is then necessary to prevent flame bursting out; and as the heat increases the openings in the covering must be reduced, and finally closed when the the covering must be reduced,
In a late Number of the Gardeners' Chronicle a Correspondent inquired how charcoal could most readily be prepared in a state of powder. So many usefonints are the least return which can be made is to impart any sugteleast return which can be made is to impart any sug-
gestion whick may have occurred to oneself, likely to
be of use to other readers. For the purpose of mixing with potting-earth for striking cuttings or growing seeds, scc., charcoal may be readily prepared from saw-dust. fire of dry sticks, \&ce. being lighted on the ground, upon a circular space, when it is well alight begin to heap on saw-dust with a shovel, allowing pleaty of air at first for a few hours, till the fire has got well hold, then cover the whole over with saw-dust, and pat it down with the shovel, leaving three or four stout sticks projecting to the outside, Which can be raised now and then to admat be kept so for months, or indeed, for any length of time, taking care always to have a load or two of saw-dust at hand, which is to be thrown on as the fire breaks out at any spot: the heap should be sheltered from strong winds, and never allowed to burn out in the open air. A part of the char
coal thus made may be taken away every month or so from one side of the heap, leaving the rest to keep the fre burning. Any one within reach of a saw-mill can get saw-dust for the trouble of carting it, and may thus make a useful manure of it.-Carbon. Neariy all
charcoal is prepared in France by a process which is know is prepared in France by a procass in heaps (meules) the name of process of cat conical heaps o variable sire hich are covered over with a thick layer o earth and of coal-ash; the heap is kindled from the centre where a cavity has been kept open for that purpose, and which descends to the base. In this cavity burning char is iad placed and some small pieces of wos, and over th whole circumference of the heap. After some hours, during which the central cavity or chimney is allowed to remain open in order to determine a more active combus tion, the superior orifice is shut, and the carbonization is directed from above downwards, by piercing holes in the covering nearer and nearer to the base of the heap, as the operation advances.-Chemical Gazette.

## WATERING OUT-DOOR PLANTS

As one of the objects of the Gardeners' Chronicle is not merely to recommend sound practice in the details of gardening, but to inquire into the reasons of that practice, I ber to offer a few observations on watering out-door plants in dry weather, and to point out the moost suitable time at which this operation should be per
formed. In this neighbourhood I find the practice varies formed. In this neighbourhood I find the pr the morning the watering sometimes takes place in the morning, sometimes in the evening,-the main design being to give is ater, aithough evidently a matter of indiuftren it may b is applied. in other parts of the country ints, I would beg to recommend througk its medium the morning a the most proper time in generalifor watering out-door plants. Two acknowledged agents in vigorous growth are heat and moisture ; plants out of doors must take the heat as they find it, and as we cannot increase, our object should be not to diminish it: moisture is under our control, but if we exercise that control, and wo at the expense of a great portion of the heat we desire to preserve. Two influences are at that time brought into operation in cooling down the plants, and retarding their growth, which we thus vainly endeavour to urge forward by moisture : these are evaporation and radiation. Evaporation is the more rapid in proportion to the dryness of the air ; and hence it is most energetic, when the necessity for watering is most prgent: but evaporation cannot take place who producing cold, and that cold is propor place without proidity of the process. Chemistry points tionate the the rap this out the reason of ths, vapour baving a greater capacily for heat than water, the heat sensible in the water becomes latentijn its vapour, and the sensible temperature falls, additional heat to keep up "the temperature not being quickly enough supplied by the surrounding media. Let us look at the effect of this evening's supply of water to plants : the air is dry, evaporation goes on briskly; the temperature sinks, the plants are chilled, there are no sun's rays to communicate fresh warmth, and their growth is sometimes even more unsatisfactory than that of such plants as are growing in the apparently arid soil, which have been allowed to take their chance. The other source of diminished temperature I noticed was radiation : every warm body tends continually to throw of its heat to all others of lower temperature, near or remote: but radiation in meteorology is more particularly confined to the radiation of heat from the surface of the earth and object with equal rapidity: rough surfaces do it more readily than equal than sarfaces than those of lighter than smooth, shade of colour. Apply the latter remark of evening watering: almost all soils are darkened in their of evening watering : amost all soils are darkened
colour by moisture, and hence soil by this practice is colour by moisture, and hence soil oy this practice is down during the night. It is thus that the combined influence of evaporation and radiation, by evening watering, exerts itself in thwarting the desire of such as heedlessly practise it. The best time for watering exposed plants consider to be about or soon after sunrise. Evaporation, no doubt, will then also go on freely, but the atmosphere is beginning to get warmer, and the sun's rays to exert their counteracting influence. The darkened surfacethat very condition which made the soil throw off its heat more readily during the night-causes it to imbibe the heat of the sun's rays by day with increased facuity, so that you thus have the greatest amount of the plants. When evening again comes round, the surface moisture has been dried up, and its colour again rendered of a lighter shade: there is consequently little diminution of
temperature beyond surrounding objects, either from evaporation or radiation of heat.-J. L. Newburgh.

## ON VEGETABLE MANURES.

3. Cranberries (Vacoinium oxycoccos).-In mountainous and woody countries the herbage of Cranberries is often used as litter. It contains much powerful manuring mineral substances, and probably an equal mount of nitrogen, so that it deserves every attention It is however, necessary that the manure thus obtained sould be well rotted in the stable or on the dunghill for it decays with difficulty in the fields, its texture being very woody wit dime 100,000 parts of the green air-dried herbage contain of mineral

475 parts of silica magnesia
potash
soda alumine oxide of iron xide of manganese sulphuric acid phospho

## 3,319 parts of mineral substances

It contains 4 per cent. tannin, and 3 per cent. wax.
It is to be supposed that its greater amount of lime, potash, sulphuric and phosphoric acid, will render it a better? were less. Previons to using it as litter, it should be packed in large heaps, by which it will be heated and rendered softer, while its great amount of tannin will be decomposed.
4. Bibberry-Leaves (Vaccinium myrtillus).-This herbage is also used as litter in mountainous forest countries Having a very woody texture and much tannin and was it should be treated lake the herbage of Cranberries, well rotted, either under the cattle or on the dunghill.
100,000 parts of the green gathered air-dried herbage contain of mineral substances:-

> 169 parts of silica

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { shica } \\
& \text { lime }
\end{aligned}
$$

magnesia

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { potash } \\
& \text { soda }
\end{aligned}
$$

alumina and oxide of iron
oxide of manganese
sulphuric acid
phosphoric acid
chlorine

## 258 parts of mineral substances

The amount of nitraten the leaves contain is in it it contains more than Cranberries, and being also richer in lime, magnesia, potasa, soda, and chloxine, it deserves to be usen in preference where it can be obtained. There are are experiments on this point, but analogy is a pretty sure ${ }^{\text {guide }}{ }^{\text {5. }}$ Ferns. (Polypodium Phegopteris, Osmunda regalis, Pteris aquilina, Aspidium Filix maso, and Aspidium Filis foemina.)
Ferns form a most desirable litter, not merely because of their containing powerful manuring matter, but on account of their patrogen. In mountainous and esper countries they are always carefuly collected, more attle cially because they afford a very soft litter for cased as They are generally cut green, and then dried and usedose litter during winter. Mixed with dung, they deco (Pteris very fast. 1 have subjected the common brakes
100000 parts of the fresh-gathered, air-dried herbage nan of mineral substances: -

> 1,040 parts of silic
$433 \Rightarrow$ es lime
> magnesia
> potash
> alumina
> oxide of iron
> oxide of manganese
> sulphuric acid
> phosphoric acid
> chlorine

3,696 parts of mineral substance
Common Brakes must be a very superior manure, if only on account of their abundance of potash, soda, a by chlorine; but they are rendered still more valbs. of the their richness in nitrogen, for $I$ find that 100 of nitrogem, dry herbage contain 16 -100ths of a pound of atratron and consequently $3,000 \mathrm{lbs}=45 \mathrm{lbs}$. Its roots penere potash, to 6 feet into the ground, and finding there it is a difficult soda, and chlorine than on the surrace, plant to extirpate. It is one of the most its being weeds, and every fore
gathered and destroyed

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXVIII.
The Calceolarias, especially the finer hybrid varietiess are a family of plants which are vary after they are out treatment, and rather difficult to manag accurrence, if they of bloom; indeed it is no uncon them perish altogether. are neglected at this season, asure by the exhaustion of Thi
doubt by, consequent upon profuse flowering, aided no in the sol the attack of insects, the want of nourishmen altogether conducive to their well-being. Many amateurs experience considerabie difficulty in managing their plants at this season, and therefore a few remarks on their After the plants have done beors
have become shabe or rather after they perfect all their bloom-for they should not be allowed to and divest them of all the flower-stems, and such of the leaves as may have an unhealthy appearance; examine face-soils to see that the drainage is free; remove the surrich light sandy compost, taking care to place it well up round the base of the plant, so as to allow the young shoots to strike root into it, and if they are at all filthy, fumigate them slightly for several nights in succession With tobacco. When they are clean, they must be and if a frame and sash can be spared to cover them in btormy or cold weather, it will be to their advantage; the course of a fully exposed at all other times. la treated, they will begin to produce shoots pretty liberally, thin when these are about an inch long they must be or another, leaving sufficient to form a specimen-plant tion. At the same time the plant should be cut in to make it form an uniform head in the following scason; but the knife must be used cautiousily, as the plants are rather impatient of its influence.
lants week after the above operations are performed, the re-potsing require shaking out of their old pots, and cautiously into smatler ones. In doing this, proceed than can be avoided, but get as much of the old soil away from them as possible. The compost for autumn potting must be rather poor than otherwise; and should consist of turfy loam, peat, and sand, in about equal proportions, With a sprinkling of leaf-mould for the strongest-growing plants. Be careful to drain your pots thoroughly, which will be best secured by using the inverted pot, and adding that, by sized one every time the plants are re-potted, so there is a hollow cone thent gets into its blooming pot, earth, which secures it against any stagnation of moisture, and also admits of a free ingress of air to the roots. I Years past, and find it the best that can be adopted. they will plants are potted and replaced in the frame, they will require to be kept close and rather cool until freely admitted make new growth, after which air must be - If large hand
must be kept slowly specimens are desired, the plants but of course without being forced in the dull monthinter, young plant, however, vigoronsly in the dull months. A until next March, will generally make the finest specimen for exhibition, as for that purpose it is not large plants that are required so much as clean, neat, compact, and luxuriant specimens. During winter, Calceolarias do not fequire much water (but should not at any time be allowed to of it. The best soil that can be used for growing CalceOlatias in is equal parts of turfy be used for growing Calcehitis about one-sixth of white sand mixed with inould, is ond be used as rough as possible, and if the Ieaf-mould planis, half decomposed, it will be all the better for the planis.
The only secret in growing Calceolarias is to get the plealy of airg in autumn; grow them gently, with in Februg pots on the one-shift system in the first week Keepinuary, and then push them along in a gentle heat, April them free from insects, until they show bloom in April, after which they must be grown in a cool, airy drawn, to prevent the flower-stems from being too much Vines HOME CORRESPONDENCE.
opinion that it is wrong to imagine that grapes require to be exposed to the sun to bring them to maturity, as it that I have statement which I made on a former occasion, Wrown under the shade of leaves or beneath a rafter than When more exposed, and that they are less liable to shank offin such a exposed, and that they are less liable to shank
doctring. I cannot, however, subscribe to the extend the that the longer the shoots are permitted to the leaves could be exposed to the growing crop, even if in a hothouse, where a bunch of grapes is expected in the space which every half-dozen leaves would require. I am
done the frult, would the leaves, instcat of secreting juices for matter for wood, not rather be employed in ahp, opriating confess my follod season. Theory may be acgainst me, (ant 1 on may my ignorance, ) but experience and observation are
experience. In a conversation which I had with an experienced gardener, he assured me that he never saw and I have nitted to ramble, as on those that werestopped, proofs, under my own eyrs. Indeed, rere it not for the Sarme joint the fruit shade, I wonld stop every shoof at the discern the embryo bunch, becanse I ana soon as I could at least in their early stage, swell the faster for it. In thinning some burches lately, I observed two shoots that
had proceeded from a double eye; both had a bunch of grapes,--that from the small or hind eye not having even a
leaf beyond the fruit, yet the berries are larger than on the
other shoot, which has leaves, and is, moreover, much other shoot, which has leaves, and is, moreover, much
stronger. I amo aware that this is a dangerous field for an stronger. I amo aware that this is a dangerous field for an
uninitiated writer to enter upon, when Mr. Knight and others have demonstrated that, unless there are leaves to draw and prepare the juice of a fruit, it will neither swell freely nor have flavour; but I have seen both Peaches
and Plums without that auxilliary, as large as others, and and Plums without that auxilliary, as large as others, and have tasted them when ripe, and found them not flavour-
less.-J. Murdoch. [It should be observed, that we do not pbject to "stopping" in order to make bunches swell. What we doubt the expediency of is the pracI haveting aside your judicious observations at p. 443, which produce fruit in pots, and judging from the quality of the fruit, I see no cause to abolish this practice. In Spring, when every foot of glass is to be system: more rods may be admitted with less fear of crowding them; the foliage grows to an immense size, and is so full of sap that if the mid-rib is broken, it soon heals over and appears as capable of producing a plant as Haunburgh Vine has been subjected to this treatment for many years, and annually !bears from 30 to 40 bunches which are ripe in May. The branches are always kept in heat, and the roots are always warm from the bark-bed in front of them.-W. Brown, Merevale. [We trust it will be observed that the roots bere are kept warm.]
well as to "A fubscriber from the beginning," for favourVg me with their opinion respecting the failure of my ines, (mentioned at p. 414,) although I do not agree with either of them as to the supposen cause. The failure of my Vines cannot be attributed to the difference of tempeone leaf betwen the house and border, since I do not lose both the before the sun attains sufficient power to warm that his Vines recovered as soon as the sun became powerful enough to warm the border, that is sufficient evidence that his Vines are not affected in the same manner as mine. A Subscriber from the beginning" says, at p. 461, he is persuaded that I have planted my Vines too cleep, but ten fexamining their roots the other day, I found them surface, and quite healthy. In an adjoining house, I have five Vines which were planted a year earlier than the others, and were treated in the same manner; in the third year each bore seven bunches of fine grapes; and this year they have each ten bunches upon them, as fine as
gardener would wish to see.-S. Querill, Park Villa.
found to was applied to Caulifiowers, and it has been by the Wire-worm ; it was sufficiently were not injured having been watered alternately in the rows, the plants plant not watered was more or less infested.-Zephyrus.

Asparagus. "Perhaps," says Mr. Wallace, of Kelly, in will scarcely believe that the great proportion of practical gardeners disbelieve the method which you recommend for raising Asparagus, chiefly because it does not accord with the practice they have been used to, and therefore they cling to the old lazy fashion of trusting to covering them up with manure before winter, and cuttiog only a shoo here and there in spring." Now, for the life of me, I condescend to make such an uttack upon the majority of gardeners, and take upon himself to say that the majority of gardeners disbelieve your method of raising Asparagus, and I venture to think that they would be equally the be proved; but I stoutly deny the charge, and say that the greater proportion of practical gardeners do believe your method to be very excellent, because they have both guano, and during the summer to apoly liquid manure and common salt. The If cutting of the Asparagus completely over in spring is not so new in Kelly as Mr . Wallace would have us to believe, for I can prove that the same plan was adopted there by a good gardener some 20 Kelly. How is it then at all possible that the majority would condly. The honourable M.P calls uper prac"fortify your recommendation from authority." Does he for one moment suppose that the majority of gardeners would question in the profession or does he think that we and a vast deal more sound judgment in garden affairs, Who would very soon prove the method to be right or wrong? But gardentrs are fully aware that you would not be guilty of anything so ridiculous as to advance, any doctrine without being fuily satisfied of its soundness; ay and state your views quite specific enough for any one.
Verily, Mr. Editor, we must be a very stiff-necked, contumacious, and rebellious race in the west of Scotland, (at tumacious, and Mr. Wallace would have you believe so,) to be so easily gulled into anything that we may suggest. I am not acquainted with the honourable Gentieman's gardener, -If he is a gardener at all,-but I should like Mr. W. to inform me whether lie very handsowe sum 27l. per annum to a gardener. Where, in the name of wonder, that person expected to find a man that would or could conduct his garden affairs for such a sum I know not; but I apprehend neither gardeners nor their masters ought to be astonished if such a gentleman were to com-
plain of "men too often distinguished by their obstinate resistance to everything new which they themselves do Nitrate of Soda. Mathison, Clydesdale.
Nitrate of Soda. - Some persons assert that, although a good crop may be obtained by the use of this salt-the following year, if the salt is mot again applied, the produce is poor and the soil is deteriorated. Will some of your readers who have experimented during two years be kind enough to state the fact? G. $_{\text {. }}$ S.
Potting. -In a late Paper, when treating of potting plants, you say, "to bury an inch or two of the stem of plant is very injurious." Now, as a general rule, I dare say it is correct; but, had I observed it, my small collection of plants would have been less by sir. In summer. They came up, and I kept them so sarm that hey became, when abo tho support themselves-all died excepting one, and that I plunged up to the first leaf in a rich compost; it grew, and is now, as far as form is concerned, a singulariy beantiful plant-it is about 3 ft .2 in in circumference, 17 inches in height, and is supported on a single stem anderne it is one mass of in which the hoots in ar is has been raised in a room without fire, and, excepting in very evere weathe, has never, since re-potting, been in a warm place. I have raised six more this spring, and they bid fair to rival "my pet" in robustness. It has flowered this summer, and I send two of the petals for your opinion. $-E . C$. [We regret to say that the Pelargonium here alluded to was so much shrivelled as to be anrecognisable. It did not appear of any value in a foristical point of view.]
Salvia patens.-As "Mr. Ross, Holme Gardens," asserts that Salvia patens is hardy, I beg to inform him that a plant was left out last winter in the garden here, by mistake, the soil and situation, however, being as favourable as in most places at Holme. While digging the border, the tubers were turned up. I inspected them minutely, in order that if any vegetation remained, some cuttings maight be got from them. However, it proved otherwise; for although the tubers were fresh, the crown of the plant was completely decayed, so that it was utterly useless and good for nothing. Possibly Mr. Ross's plant may be hardier than those grown in the neighbourhood Avoch." - Cromdale. - Considerable doubt seems to be entertained by your subscribers as to the above plant being able to stand the winter unprotected. I was determined last winter to try for myself, and sorry I am that I did so, I give you the result. I had a fine Salvia on a south and very dry border, and when it had
ceased flowering and the stems had partly died down, I covered it over with what we call pea gravel, and placed a flag-stone on the top to protect it from the heavy rains. In the spring! I found, to my regret, that it was dead. Not wishing to risk my other plants, I took them up in the autumn, and potted them in soil; kept them in the little water. The consequence was, them occasionally a shoits . The consequence was, they started to make alive. early, and I have a fine collection, all being with much the latter mode is so simple, and not attended at all events, trouble, I would advise your correspondents, their plants during winter,-Chemical Jack. [We think enougl has now been said about Salvia patens.
Silk Plant of Madeira-The beautiful plant in Madeira, called by the natives Arrore de Seda, or Silk Tree the "Gomphocarpus fruticosus." Perhaps this may be " Madeira Silk Plant" mentioned in your answer to Zephyrus," at p. 465.-E.J. M.
West Anoot.-You state at $p .447$ your wonder that "the to the produrction of Arrowroot," surd that "iftention more had genvine, at a consumed in Epgland. But $3 s$, or $4 s$ a pound is ${ }^{\circ}$ gely hibitory price." Allow me to say that I have imported for my own use, and for the purpose of giving away required for poorcr ners past, direct and genuine fro West Indie ; that the reason why is the cultivated, is, that the price at which it is sold (genuine) there for will not sufficiently repay the producer for trouble-i, e. $1 \%$. $12 s, 6 d$. per cwt.! Add to this the present rate of duty, $1 s$. per cwto ; freight, $4 s_{0}$; sundry expenses, say $2 s .6 d . ;=2 l$. per cwl. As I have stated, I obtain moy Arrowroot genuine, and at the above price;
so that if sold even at ls. per pound, there would be a clear gain of 150 per cent. to the retailer, and at the price you state some 400 or 500 per cent. The fault, then, lies not with the West Indian cultivators, but with the English retailer.-A West Indian.
Gladiolus communis.-In the heart of the New Forest Giated, about a week since, the inclosed, Gladíolus, with many others in the midst of long grass, buring never, that $l$ am aware of, been noticed as having been
foundin a wild state-Pinus. Cluamomile.-Two years ago I plan'ed three beds of soil. The following year I wors sur in very strong the blossoms, with the exception of one or two patches, dug up, and replanted, after receiving of the beds were and cinder-ashes, with good double-low prenty of manure neighbouring garden, and this year, I think, everyone is nessle. Will any of your correspondents have the kind does not suit them? Tank System of He. W. T.
tanks at p .460 , the dimensions are so much reduced
that it may lead to error. It is also not drawn by any scale, so that no measurement could be taken from is To prevent mistake, may as well stater feet long, and seven feet eight inches wide at the largest end; the two sides of it being earh two feet eight inches wide-the walk up the milde being and two feet wide, inside. Both tanks are eighteen inches deep in the clear.-John Huyshe, Clisthydon Rectory.
strawberries.-In answer to a subscriber, who in quires at p. 464 respecting the method of treatment pur that after havinr tried at various times all the plans recommendert by the ,est authorithes, conse therefore continued to pructise it for sex erad years with unvaried success. Strong inches apurt, in manuref and well-prepared beds four feet wide, in a s.ameuhtr
amoned on remam unth f're folioming July, dumpg whin the flowers and rumners regularly pinched off, and be watered whenever hikely to sutfer fot in small 32 -sized pots, two plants in a pot, taking the greatest care that neither poots nor leaves are damaged in the operation, and an important part of it is to press the earth firmly about them : the soil used is twich will hold five or six rows of pots, are then formed and suread upon it a layer of coal-ashes: down a sulficient number of stakes to form the bed, to which must be nailed ho the pots, which are then to plunged to the rim in spent bark or ashes. All that they will here requare, is ton with firnt covering and a slight protecting severe frosty weather. lalways preserve from 300 to 4100 of the latest-forced plants of the ahove description and after baving carefully reductu theing, repot them in large 32 -sized pots in Juiy, treating them atterwards precisely as the others. I find these, by having their buls formed early (through the slight forcing they have received, and becoming very strong, are admirally
adapted for the first crop, and always repay me for the adaptert for the first crop, andor.
Ipswich Cucumber Soriety.-At p. 464, you state in answer to "S. Sie last Ipswich Cucumber Show were Hamilton's Blach Spine, Hamiton's White Spive, Walker's Pea-green, and Roman Emperor." That statement is not, however, correct, as the , Latter's Hybris, Black Spine; 2, Ringleader, ditto ; '3 and 4, Latter's Hybrid, dhtto; 5, Masterpiece, ditto; 6 , Standard, ditto ${ }^{3}$ Spine.-Thns. Willd, Mon, Sec. [It seems that ferred to the account of some other meeting, and not to Gioosocrey Caterrillars.-I lave this season found white Hellein) powder completely successfol in prevent ing caterpinrs from eating the leaves of cooseberry ones. and one ounce is afficient for about 30 or 40 trees A small quantity dusted over the leaves prevents the worl f destruction.- (megre.
Bees - Beheving that your readers will fail to recor fortifications of Bees it la Huler the friendly spirit observble in mine, I shall not further take un your space than by observing that I took it for granted he was conversan
 constdered the stamiard wnrk on our don the same autho rity apphed to myself, I appeal to your apiarian readers, whether they think it likely that "so practised a Be
matter". would take a fallen comb for an intended fortification, or be eassly led away by any "mealy Bee story?" -Rolicrt Cinlding, Hunton, Maidstrne.
he for the first tume saw the common at p. 461 , tha busily engaged coilecting Aphides from his Rosearrow to feed their young. l can bear testimony to the Housesparrow doing so, because, a trair having built their nest in the spout bencath the roof of my house, I was ahout to back wards and f.rwards to a standard Rose, which induced me to watch him; when I discovered that he was searching the branches for Aphindes, earrying away each time as
many as he conid. On looking at the branch afterwards, I found that it was clean, although the surrounding ones novery saved their lives.--James Iloopcr, 7, Park V'illas, Holloway.

PROCEEDIN(S OF SOCIETIES



splentld splecimens of the old Crassulara (Kialusanthes) conceinea,
 ,riluant Nowerk, the hue of whell was quite dazzing; Stenochitus

## the fine specimen was producing a considerable profusion, Aaseasing

## snowy blossoms; a very good dwarf plant of pesent year, to be one which has been proved, by the shows of the pres it the mast urnamental of qreculouse piants, and to be capable of a




of the better kinds in thy
species, wath a clarnumgly
Broughtonia san
 healtiy state; Brassta brachiul $\Omega, 2$ anclese with it wry hrond floral Iip; the strange-flowered Catasetum luridum, beautifully healthy;


 merit was the contrbution of Arr. (inode, gre to Mirs. Lethrence.






 guttatum, the first of them tramed on a hat trellas, wheh madic it
appear rather formal ; I.ycaste macrophyla, finely blomed ; a small

 Edmonds, gr. to his Grace the I uke of Lesonshire, Chasurk, sliowed
 allicd to saccolatium, with numerous munute 3 ellow flow crs.
 of Renanthera
$\qquad$
 eximium, conspicuous for the length of its pure white fews for Ealng. A collection of Gloxmas, incluling (i, rubra, canduda, seedlings, was suppied by Mr. Jarkson, nurscryman, of KingManglesii were exhuhted by Mr. Kier, gr. to M. Coullhurst, fisf.

 bridge Station. Among the specimen plants llsplaymg good mitare,
were Clerodendron squamatuna and Mcinnut erythrophyla, hoth sence; Boroma vimunea, an cxcellent specrmen, ind Neprentles
 Messrs. Lucombe, and dense plate, from Mr. Clarke, gr. to M. Time
mafnificently rich and
Smith

## fro

from capenisis; an evroffcrum, cinspicuous for its bright crimson
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

The group meluded E. cernthoides, exhbiting a dwarn ts, close-


worth ; Scypanthus elcgans, from Messrs. Black and Gower, or 13ays

 one Mr. Falconer, gr. to A. Paimer, Fisi., of Cheam; Criwea
fromlignt Incaris, forming a charming cone of deep luse flowers, from I. Hayes,


 Variety, and Achimenes pedunculata, by Mr. Lane, gr. to s. Ane
palmer, Esc., and also a tall and fine Ixora coccinea, from the sind grower; Achimenes longiflora, by Mressrs. Rollisson, Tonting, suld
 erythrophylia, by Mr. Mountjoy, of Ealing; a small Kondeleta spectona, by Mr.
 or rarity of the species, were Achmenes granditlora, contribut plant,
Mr. Mountjoy, of Faling; Solium testaccum, a linndanic plioy,

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mr. Mountioy, of } \mathrm{Fa} \\
& \text { and Gesnera rutila } \\
& \text { Nematantlus } \\
& \text { longip }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Nematantl } \\
& \text { to Mrs. } \\
& \text { Rollisson; }
\end{aligned}
$$

## flowers, apparcntly raised loctw, Goode; Scluzantlius candfdus.

## 


F. untricosa. Mr. (ireen's best specimens wcre a dwarf an
comract Li. Massoni; a very excellent E. metulaffora bicolor; an a. uell-managell E. Westphalingia; Mro. Pawley's were ampulacea
rumra, lownana, and Cavendslana, al superlatio ely rich.
Under the head of Orchidaceer, there was a noble exhibition, an





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 oid White liose was in a most perfect and beanutiful state. Hy Hraid
 a new and fine bright rose-coloured Roses; Hypraia, deep red, spotted Tolé, brilliant crimson, very large and most benutiful; Comterse de

llass; William Jesse, nurplish red, a very large end most remarkable
RRose, constantly and beautifuly cupped. Duchess of Sutherland,
Gius,



 SCENTRD: Elise Sauvage, safifon yellow, this Rose is. alwat
Temarkabie and beautiful; Mansais, fawn-colour, yery striking. Che fillowing were the names of 12 Moss Roses exhibited:-
Celine, Princess Royal (rivers'), Single Crumson (Rivers'), White
Bath, White Pompone, Unique de Provence, French Crimson, The number of the collections of Fuchsias brought to this show was very, noticeable, for nothing approaching to to was ever before
observed. There were six exhibitors of collections, besides several
semar
 and Mr. Gaines, of Battersea, were those who ohowed in coliections;
and Mry
sorts. Chiteligh had twu sroups, one of ulieh contained onty new sorts, In the lats--named there evere $F$. xobusta, a variety of dwarf
and compact habitude, with flowers of a good size, and very deep

 ixpetness. In Mr. Catleugh's other qroup there were Una, a sing larly small -foowered, though rather elegant variety; conspicua arbo-
rea, grod; Monypennii, rather pretty; Omega, of a fine colour ; rea, rood, Monypennii, rather pretty; Omega, of a fine colour;
and fald
Gainerers silendens, which doess not seem to open well. Mr.
Gines
 hution had hotl in it Forl palcherriman, a very pretty variety; Grenvilli, good ;


 goodt and good collour , raccemifora, not striling ; cacclas, pretty
mell-grown low standard plant. of $F$. globosa. BrockManni, a fine variety; Standishii racemiflora, and the curious
Youellit iere in Messrs. Smith's collection, though in this and all
the the otherere cases, wesrs. have memery'l collection, thourated the best and most most
peculiar. A varicty called $F$, elegans was shown by Mr, Standish,


 a ase, looked very brilliant.
The eplendonT of the Pelargoniums formed no inconsiderable
portion of the attractions of the exlibibition, and in point of colour mand perfethe antractions of the exlibition, and in point of ofolour they wert fine than at the previous
meetingc. In large specimens, the collection from Mr. Cock was
Perte whech was ratiser on the dion of one plant, the Queen of the Faries,
 Perricet speciue
menent thise senese

 toberved some which, unfortunately, indicatet no forward movement
tot the the attainnent of perfection ; those who have complained of not has the attainment of perfection; those who have complained of
lussign ting been prepared for this class will not have this cause to
to
 Incens of superior cultivation.

## Was, aware werp threc collcetinns from Anaiteurs, 'The frold Bank yan

















 Adranaeed as the season is, there were two collections of Calceo.
 Grandiflora, Celeste. Favourite, Risisng Sun, Attila, and Taglioni. The Carnations, Picotees, and Pinks received their due share of
attention. The Picotes were very good, and superior to the car-
nations; but Mr. Norman's stand of the later flowers were exceedingly good, considering the back wardness of the season. The
Picotee appears to be a general favourite, and the benuty of edging and the variety in the colour appeared to give great satisfaction. In
C.arnations, Mr. Smith, of Waiwortl, sent the only collection conmithyted hy an anateur, for which hereceeived the Large silver medal,
for Young's Earl Grey, Smith's No. 11, Willmer's Duchess of Kent,


 speare, Nix siamay Chetwed, Holmes' Count Paulina, MIrs. Divan,
Wildman's Napoleon, Milwod's Premier, Chetwoon's Excellent,


 Hale's Prince Albert, Bates' Wellington, Lady of the Jake, Woo
1and's Oueen Vietoria, Holmes' Count Paulina, Endyminn Iand's Quen Victoria, Holmes' Count Paulna, Endymion, Ely's
Mungoo Pearson's Sir G. Creme Porter's Sophia, and Knot's Alfred
the Ger

 Trip to Cambriidge, Kirtland's Weeliningon, Princess Augusta, Sharp's
Cleopatra, Fairy Quen, Seedling, Gem, and Delicata; Gidden's Si Cleopatra, Fairy Queen, seedling, Gem, and Delicata; Gidden's Sir
R. Peel, Brinkler's Conductor, Wildman's sabella, Lady Chesterfield, Gidden's 'Teaser, Willson's Harry. Mr. Baranar's collection
 Mary Anne, Biffons, Emma, and Aämiral, Brinkler's Lad
Chesterfield and Rising Sun, Giden's Sir R. Peel, Lydi Cambridge? Ely's Marchioness of Waterford, Wells' Lady Mac lings. In the nurserymen's siass, the Larree Silver was obtained b
Irs. Norman, of Wowich, for Pullen's Fair Flora, Wood's Dub of Manchester, Kirtland's Victor a, Princess Augusta, Seeding
Luff's Seedling, Brikkler's Masterpiece, Hogg's Queen of England, Sharp's Cleopatra and Gem, Wilimer's Peter the Great, Elizabeth,
Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Miss Georgiana, 297, Gidden's
 Hector, and Cocked Hat, Jeene's Montraker, Annesiey's Plenipo,
Gidden's Bleda, Wiod's Lord Hitchintrook, Aggripina, and Lady Waterford, Soan's Prince Albert, Willmer's Queen, Queen Victoria,
Queen of England, Orion, Westonian, Orestes, and $83,31,39$, 59 , 183, and two others.
In PINKS, Mr. Brown's collection was a very fine one, the flowers


 Garland, Ne plus Ultra, Earlo of Uxbrid ge, Brown's Sediling, Messrs.


 scected clew Manor, and was named Psyche, the flower is large, of
Eqt, Clew, dark upher watals, with a margin of bright tose, white centre, low cr petals puk, and rather w..ns; the other scu dhings fruta
the same place were not fine specimens of form, but from their sub-
 ane deuperior flowerss, of whinh these are the forerunn crss. A secding
very
Picotee from T. Edmonds, Esq., received a certificate ; this is a large
 1.xhlu, turs of Fruit nurays mustery strongl, anil brinz superior




 ol some of the fruit, exhinitore seem hardi| consecions enouzh that
well-coloured Grapes, of moderate size in the berices and bunches,

 appearance, wien mof a pery exsellent character, especially th
Apples were mostly
 same specimens of other sorts were exhibited by dillerent indlui-
duals. Oi Black Hamburgh l rapes, probably the finest were hoose





 gr. to the Rev. There were prime dishes of both from Mr .
sconty than usual . There
Collins, gr. to E. H. Chapman, Esq.; with excellent Nectarines Cons. Mr.
from Mrencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne. Melons of
good Muality were brougltit by Mr. Spcncer and others, A dish of

Fios mas contribute
mind ndit lizarrent
herd's Bush, and Mr Mreyers, of Brentord, ; with pood May Dukes by
Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart. Fine Elton Pine Straw Mr. Jones, gr. to Sir M. Disney, Bart. Fine Elton Pine Straw-
berries came from Mr. Davis, gr, to A. Smith, Esq, Ware; with
 others from different growers. Well-preserved French Crab Apples Jiplock, gro to M. Emanuel, Esq. Twickenbam; and the Conqueror
Cucumber, twenty-seven inches longs, not for competition, by $M$. Mills, of Gunnersbury.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCTETY OF ENGLAND. July 5 .-The Duke of Richmond in the chair, Lord Calthorpe
and R. Arkwright, Esq., were elected Governors, and 52 gentle-men Members of the Society.
THE MEETING OF THE ROXAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Tuesday. July 11.-There seems to be much more bustle on
occasion of the meeting of the R.A.S.E. in this town than there
has been in any of those in which it was held before. The s. has been in any of those in which it was held before. The arrange-
ments appear to have been made with judgment. The yard $1 n$ which the implements and the cattle are exhibited is about $\frac{3}{2}$ of a mile froma
the Railway Station towards the south. The pavilion for the great ainner on
Town. The Council-room and other offices adjoin the pavilion ; so
that the whole is very conveniently situated. The ground all around these is covered with booths, with flags flying in front of them, where There are shows, a grand theatre, and various extraordinary sights to the appearance of a fair or a race-course. The implements have been on show this day to those who thought it worth while to pay 88 .
to examine them leisurely, without having their attention taken off by the cattle show, which will be open to-morrow, The dinner
givere by the Mayor will be at 7 to-day, at the Royal Hotel; 80 bave accepted the invitation. Council by Mr. Crompton, Mayor of Derby, was in the usual style of diality On the Duke of Devonshire. The Earl of Hardwhcke, the President of in the train in which he was coming from London, and only arrived M. Morgan, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir John Johnstone, \&c. \&c. Afte the usual 1 , hlic thasto. tiee health of the Presilent if the R ral between Agriculture. manufacture, and commerce, and hoped that talents of the manufacturers, and make them contribute to the of Wellington anit the Army us as responted to hy tac nute of Rech the advantage of a naval education in teaching habits if no cripnce High Steward of Derby, had been given and drank. In a very
appropriate and neat speech he alluded to his early conuexion with Mayor, who bad followed the example of many others, and turned his iistened to with great attention, and sat cown amidst cons. erall, applause. The last speech, and not the least amasine, was that of
 rising, in his 77 th year. Ee compared science to the lamp which
guided the path of practice. The party did not disperse till after 17

 exhibitor had a number aftixed to his stand, and in the catalogue
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ of Peasenhall; Barmett, Exall, and Andrews, Reading, exhibited
oheir plough, drills, chaff. fitters, \&e. TofRy is the Council-
dnucr, many, and America, and the committee have done everythmg in of their corning. We copy from the Morming Post the form the trial-fields the company



 it cam be made serviceable in dranning or floodng lands, dc., servicg
is $a$ firc-ernine of immenne power. The displav of its capabilities, however, was confined this morming to the driving of a thrashngg and
chaff-cutting machine, which is worked with great effect. The Lanmgt m, near lucurc, and in perfect for therash ng fury Alld of
corn, pulse, or seed, without injury to the corn or straw. Another mplement in the farm-varn of Uley, near Dursley. It 18 a machund differing from all others of its kind, a a they have generaily been fluted cither in a line uthe the afic or eniman, convectent hare or minute

 grain will be crushed. The following is a lint of th. In uad. . - A and J. Howard of Bedford. This plough is made (utires) of srun
 surtable to as great a variety of soul as possible. The share of the patent iron plough is dastened by a screw rod running down inside
the frame and turning into the share, so that it may be removed or renclered fast with the greatest ease and dr the. h. Th. coulter has as draught chain, and other irnprovements inas the frame, bandes whe whels,
 towards the lands, Two-horse swing-plough, invented by Edward Brayton, and manufactured by himsedf. This plough is of a new front of the coulter, and all conmannicating thence to the bridle
 break ng the horses. A plough adapted for heavy land, invented by
Wi,kir. nf Scolland. Tis has been improved by William Wood of knutaford, in the leam for regulating the depth, The draft has,
been diminished by Mr. Wood's improvements. A plough,
invented by W. H. Hyett, Esq., and manufactured by R, P. Cliew invented by W. H. Hyett, Esq., and manufactured by R. P. Chew, of of lonsening and pulverising the soil in the bottom of the furrow, is
attached to the right side of the beam, A one-wheel plough, invented and manufactured by Messrs. Barrett, Exall, and Andrews,

 being worked by the action of the plough-wheel. It it also accom-
panied by a harrow and roller for coverine the seed. A set of irn seed or fallow harrows, by Mr. Charles Wright, of Idridgehay, the cleansed without stopping the horses. A Acrusher, hy Haul and Co
the weight of which, without the frame, is ten-and-a-half handre the weight of which, without the frame, is ten-and-n-half handred
weight.. Its peculiarities are, that moveable lnives, on the prin
ciple of a screwt are placed obliqnely on vertical whecls A winnowing machine, invented and manufactured by Messrs
Samuel and Richard Jackson of Nottiligham. This machine wil
anawer for a hlower to separatr the liont mprovements on the ricing an I fallmg rildles, the halkers and ath turnips, ze. This smplement presents a perfect, simple, and cheap
mode of forming regularly, at any distance from each other, s1x
grooves sufficientily decp to receive any descrintion ecrapers are fixed so as to keep the pressers clean while they are in
operation. The apparatus for drilling bones, or other small manure operation. The apparatus for drilling bones, or other small manure
is fixed in the front of the pressers, so that the manure is firers
down by the presers into the grooves, and mixed with a portion o
soil. An az.
 every tind of land after it has been ploughed, they breals the clods and pilverise the snil, and in many cases there is no necessity fo
havinc the land harrowed. Upon clover lev, the prossers are set
gavin thu sime samt as the purh,
 put to work uponl it. se pressers have not any tendenry to pul up
oong manure, hut press it down. The presser drill turns at the ends
of the lands without difficulty, and is not obliged to be lifted out of of the lands without difficulty, and is not obliged to be lifted out of
the pround. If a wheat crop should fail, or be very thin, the
improved uresser drills will be found of sow sprang wheat or other grain amonggt the wheat without injuring
it, but on the contrary, will do it good by pressing it down, whic fastens the roots. Six renovators muyy be applicd to this machine in or land cultivator. This implement will, in a very short time, con invaluable. It contains fifteen pressers for crushing land, and b
taking part of the pressers off, will make trooves to receive sed a
folltws :-Twelve grooves at six inches asunder, eleven grnoves seven inches asunder, nine groovess at eisht minches asunder, nin
grooves at nine inches asunder. When it is wanted to be used as presser, take some of the pressers off the shaft, and put a collar an
screw on ech side of the remaining pressers, so as to lreep them a
any distance the seans or scrapers are only required in wet or darap weather, and one thon
every other preser will do when crushing, fut when it is pressing, meats improves beyond belief; not only - are there very numerous
new contrvances and improvements in old implements, but the competition between different manufacturers has caused a grea
improvement in the workmanstip. It would be impossible to Many inventors and manufacturers are naturally disappointed in ther Amongst many improvements, there is one on the thratime I did not see it work, but it rite rap. inn id to me hy Mr. May, ti
partner of Ransome s, who have taken out a patent for it. A gri machine, by which the motion is readily reversed, and the gras many improvements on his scarifiers, and his chaff-cutter.
 Sasmundham, for a dritl for general purposes. The hencreral at att, if Grass seeding, whick is accomplished as follows :- Corn and manure
may be deposited together down the ssame conductors, or throuti
separate coulters, ralkes heing provided to cover the manure with mould upon which the seed is deposited. The seed-enure wiee arrom
panying this drill, is adapted to sow at the same t.me with onrin or withtut hanurc. It possesses the following important add witions stirrer is introduced into the manure-departmente, having a perpen-
dicular, ald, also a revolving movement, by means of which the
manure which in the drills hither manure (which in the drills hitherto in use has frequently clogged
and hung back in the manure-box, so much so, as to require the
attendance of a man to prevent it) is in this,
 bitherto presented stself, of mixing together the heavier with the proportions. TTo remedy this, the small beavy soeds, such as Clover,



 effectual method of steering or guiding, so that on flat ploughed A prize of $10 \%$. to Mr. David Harker, of Merallel with the precerlingrows. frame supported upon four or more wheels, the wheels are nipo
 mig out part swings in the centre of the frame, with a movabl depth to throw the soil a littie off the side of the drain. Tpo small
wheels are fixed on the front, the one running horizontal, and the
other vertical, to guide in the some cut other vertical, to guide in the same cut again, so that going or return

 a tine $t$ ) it of any do rription. It is all mane of mallealim iron. A
prize of 10 . for a patent chaff-cutter, invented by the Earl of Ducie This machure will cut twelve inches wide, and can be driven hy any

 delay attendant upon removing them for the purpose of sharpening and advancing the emery grinder towards the cutters; care must be
 for changing the length of the cut, which is done is also adopted
strap from one pair of pulleys the another; there are three pain, thus-when the strap is upon the large pully on thee axise of the
cutting cylinder, and the simall one on the shaft that drive the feeding rollers, it will cut three-quarters of an inch long,
and shorter by a quarter of an inch in every other pair of pulleys The quantity is in proportion to the speed. A silver medal cylnder attached, with a smali knife on each side at the lower end verew at the bottom, making an aperture of about seven inches in
diametor (for ventilation) through hay and corn ricks when too much heated. A Mr. John Norton, of Chester. This machine is used for measuring
corn for catle, instead of the man going into the pranary, It con-
sists of a cylinder divided into two compartments, each holding a quarter of a peck; the dials are three in number : the first is divided revolution of the dial one bushel; the second is divided into 10 , each indicate 10 bushe bush ; the , other dinal is divided into 8 , each division
representing 10 bushels, and one revolution of the representing 10 hushels, and one revolution of the dial will be 80 known when it is out by inspecting the dials. A silver medal for an
improved drain-level, invented by Andrew Notman, of Painswick It 18 used for the purpose of draining land in a dry season; its frame
work are three horizontal hars of wood and two upright legs, with pirt-level fized in the uppermost bar ; it also has a sight attache has a vernier scale, so that if the fall be ever so smail, the level can b
set to it and locked: It can then be put into the hands of the work man, and used the same as a common level. A silver medal for
soil-pulverizer, invented by the Hon. M. W. R. Nugent. This i
made of wrousht iron, and has five tines and eirht mortices, the tines cun be put to follow the common plough, at nine o
cight en inches, to stix the Iand between the rows of Turnips

 or immediate use. It is fitted up as a complete steam irrigator, and will he found adapted for irrigating land by means of the hose, fron
a distant tank, river, or poond, also for draining or flooding land emptying ponds, ec., discharging a great body of water at a required
hizher or lower point, and serving as a fire-engine of immene power and as a most useful agricultural steam-engine, driving a thrashing
machine, Rec., with a power equal to six or seven horses. A Silve Medal to Mr. J. B. Denton, of Southampton, for a maysen in relief of a
district, with instruments. The model is constructed of plaster, or electrotyped in copper, to a true scale, and by means of the instru use as a complete gulde to draining economically is evidend, white waters of the hisher to the lowest levels, exhibit how the The exhibition of live stock was good; but except the collecting together mors good animals, no great improvement could be per
ceived n any one breed;-in fact, all the breeds have been lon and the grat olpyet of the lirecorcrs is to keep up the quality of thei stock. Un the whole, the exhibution of stock was not superior $t$ A great number of prizes, varying in value from 30sl. to 2t. Weere The Cooncri. DinNar took place this day in the County Hall,
which is very fine room. Above 400 tickets had been issued, but
only about 350 sat down. only about 350 sat down. Lord Hardwicke, the President, luad
on his right the Duke of Devonshire, Mr Fwerett the American
Minister, the Marquis of Northomen the Agriculture of various countries in Europe, Pxof. Owen of the On the left sat the Mayor of Derby, the Marquis of Downshire, Lori gentlemen. Atter the usual public toasts, which, and several othe
faced loy Lord Hardwicke, whose fine-toned voicty prefaced by Lord Hardwicke, whose fine-toned voice filled the whole
room, Dr. Buckland was called upon to respond to that of the Science of Agriculture, " which he did in his usual manner, showing
the great advantage of the application of science to Agriculture, and eulogising the scientific men present.

## The award of the Judges of implements not having arrived, the Pressident quve the health' of all the exhihitors, and observed tha this department was improving every year, both in the number

 new inventions, and in the perfection of old, at prices which were A. Ransome, whose name was joined to the toast, made a very good

 bition for the sedson tionh 1 lace s,i the Faper mental (iartuens,
Inverleith Row, when the usual promenade touk ,place. The and fashionable assemblage of visitors. The grounds were in the higheststate of order, and, notwithstanding the late ungenial weather, presenter many attractions. The exhibition of flowers plants exhibited, no one would have sietected the traces of the
late ungenial weather; and few exlsibitions, at the same season
of the exhibition was the Heaths, of which several varieties were
shown, all rich and beautiful. Next in order came the Pelargoniums, which, though rather early for them, were very splen aud specimens of new varietios raised by Mr. Symintton, Newington.
$\qquad$ mirers. The band of the 66 th Regiment was present during the
day, and played many fine airs. The following were the prizes Mr. G. Stirling, gr to Lord Mrluhe; the plants being Aphelex is
humilis, Chorozema várium, Polygala oppositiólia, and Pımelea sylvestris; 2, Mr. J. Young, "Gr to T. Oliver, Esq., Newingtoun
Lodge, for Eparis grandifora, Diplacas puniceus, LescheFlowermd Capr Hparms, silver mednl, to Mr. D. Foulis, gr to Jas,
Tytler, Esq., of Woodhousclee, for Erica Beaumontiana, vestita coccinea, odora rosea, and ventricosa: 2, Mr. Stirling, Melvile but one collection of considerable nuerit having been sent in,
consisting of F. Venus victrix, magnfica, and Invincible, a premium was awarded to Mr. Young for the same. For Thr Two
FInEst Tropical Orchidaceous Phants, silver medal, Mr, R Middleton, gr to Dr. Neill, Canonmills; the kinds being Epidendrum aromaticum and Dendrobium censiforum. Mes priz
of two givineas, offered to practical gardenes, by Messrs J.
Dickson and Sons (and placed at the disposal of the Society), for the SIX NEWEST AND Finkst STAGE Perargnniuas, was Lane's Lady Cotton Sheplerd, and Garth's Queen of Fairies,
For another collection, consisting of Bridesmaid, Duenna, Flasit, Fair Maid of Devon, Fonsence, and Comte de Paris, the ComCraigiehall. For the finest specimen of any Tender Exoric Raith, for a magnificent plant of Pime
$\qquad$
 Woodsia hyperborea. And a smaller award was made to Mr. quadrifólia, Cypripédium calcéolus, Gymnadénia conópsea, and cecently introduced annual flower exhinitert. From the $J$ eith-walk Nurseries of Messrs. Dicksont and Co., there was an extcinive collection of showy plants, principally Pelargonilums, and abo a rus
containing forty choice sorts, a truss of the flower being placed
 to Messrs. Purdie and Merulees, of the $S$

## eir fue seeding fuchsia stanwrinana. Several gurn necultug

 being saperior to esteerned kinds now in gencs al call, , toms, t :, 1 enumerate the firse plants which occupied the tables of the Hail, some noble specimens from the Royal Botanic Garden towerng above the humbler beauties. Among these may be montionea,as remarkable for their great size and splendour. Grevillea acanand, it may be added, that two magnificent Palms, Latánia dorbonica, from the same establishmeat, adorned the two enths of
the Hall. Some lovely Cape \#leaths from the collection of l't.
Dunbar, Rose-Park, were much admired, particularly Trica vesseedling Calceolarias, raised loy Mry Anderson of Marytield by See. Seigh, at Lauriston Castle, and by Mr. Thynne, Glasgow,
with some choice seedng Pansies, raised by Mr. Symington, of
 tracted general notice. A large Musk plant, Aster argophy lus.
in full power, from the greenhouse at DeriboIni Green, scented the Hall. From the garden of Capt. Falconar, of Carlourie, there garden excels. Various fine specimenss of fowering plants were ncludiug Labichea lanceolata from Swan River, and a surn... cose Aster from the BimalayanAlis. Messrs. Sang, of the Rew whe scarlet Thorn. Other fine plants were sent from the gat
amoug which Oncidum divaricatum, O laxidum, 0 . Wentworldianum,
spicuous.

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 Millbank, for a beautiol specimen of Tropcoulum pentaphyllum Ind ger to Co Runcy, Esp., for a bush of Ripe Gobseberries, of th Lrngley-green variety; and the second to A. Mackie, Arbuth-
not, for six givantic stallis of Myyut's Viatoria Rhuburbe.
Alnucick Horticultural Society, June 20. -The Summer ExhibjAlnwick Horticultural Society. June 20-The Summer Exhibi-
tion orthis Society was helt the the Towhall, when, notwith
standing the unfavourablencss of the season, most of the articles


 Dipk, Viper, and Wonder of the World, Mr, J. Barnett, 2, Great
Western, Earl's Mountuin Maidt, England's Defiance, Tzzard's








 to Mr. Stott, fur Ribes speciosum; to Mr. Barron, for a bouquet o
beautiful Stocks ; and to Mr. Allan, for Schizanthus anu a seed
lit Banchory Ternan Horticultur al Society, June 14.-The second in the New Schonl-house, lately erecter by Lady Burnett. The
specimens, notwithstanding the unfavourable season, exceeded







 Bensham Floriefs' Society, June 5. -The Tulip show was hel
at the B (rough Arms, and tie prizes wcre awarded to the follow-
 vourite. The Long Room was tastefully decorated with ever
greens, flowers, \&ce, and, in addition to the Tulip show, ther were upwarcts of 300 Cacti, Pelargoniums, Calcelarias, $\begin{gathered}\text { suc } \\ \text { sins, and other greenbouse plants, exhibited. A brass-b }\end{gathered}$

 at the Town Hall, The tobles wwere crowded with specimens
from the different exhibitors, and a number of piants from the

 Pime Ericas, Calceolarias, and greenhouse plants, and $J$. Will
more, Esq., Calceolarias, Ericas, stove and igreanhouse plants
and a finct Coll
 somme large weil grown Ericas and other ylants, not for compe
tition











 Botanical and Horticultural Society of Exeter, June 9.-The
 The slow of fruit was small, but amongst it were some very
fine citrons from the gardens of Mrs. Wells, of Cowley, and $J$.
 remarkably excellent. The Asparagus, Cucumbcrs, Artichokes,
Califowers Spinach, Trench Beans, Pens, Carrots, Turnips
Cablower
 having about 950 flowers open, and many more not ex willt d,
Brassia maulata, with rourten , fower-spikes; Dendroblum Cal.
ceolare, Pavetta Caffra, Ardisia, crenulata, Achimel.es lons flora, a mass of blue flowers, fine specimens of Pimelea
spectavilis, Acrophyllum venosum, Statice Dicksoni, Boronia viminea, Azalea variegeta, A. indica alba, A. Danieisiapa, Epacris
pulchella; some five varieties of Erica ventricosa, fine specimens

 portbesii. There were also specimens of Oncidiam flexuosum,
Ford
and O. Cartha\&inense, Maxillaria Harrisonii, and M. M . tetrayona
 purpurea, and Rondeletia specioss, Troprolum tricolorum,
Gompholobium Dolymorph ine Acacia miorophylla, Chorozema
varium nanum, Keinedya cocinea, Boronia crenzulata, Polveala




 seedling, Valerıana rubra, V. montana, Veronica latifolia, Ver-
bascunı phconiceunn, Oncidium sp. Mr. Clark, of Paris-street, showed Chorozema varum, Pimelea hispida, poly ypala oppositi-



 fine collection of Ericas, including E. Yentricosa and its varieticc,
E. depressa, odorata rosea, gemmifera, suaveolens, exinia,
 splendens, Epacris pulchella and grandifora, Amary 1 lis vittata
soperba, and psittacina, Cactus fulgidus, Rbododendron hyacunthiflorum, sel eral fine oranges and citrons, Magnoolia
fuscata, Conorozema varium nanum, Astroemeria tricolor (very





 Monarch, Jesse, Magniticent, Lavinia, Quee
The attendarice of risitors wifs numerccus a













Chellenkam Horticultural Society, June 27 .-The third exhibi-
tion of eseason took place in the Montvelier Rotuda, Thetion ot the season took place in the Montpelier Rotuada. The
show of fruts, flowerg, and vegetales was one of the best the
Society has yet witnessed; everything was excellent, and in

Sandss; , Miss Tunno; Do., (5 blooms, 1 , J. Taylor, Esq.; 2 ,
Mrs Eystos; 3, Rev, Sir R. Wolseley, Bart. Stove or (Treenhouse

 



Apples, Lady Sandys. Fuchsius, (2,) Racenififora, ditto, Miss

Sirboldii , Mr. Hodes ; 2, Mr. Pipe; 3 , Mr. Hurston. Pelargo-
heaviest,, , Mr Mr Mr Hulston; 2, Mr. Dovey. Cherrien, 1, Mr.
Hurlston, 2 , Mr. Coul. Currants, 1 , Mr. Dovey; 2, Mr. Coull.

Huliston. Collection of Fuchsius, MM. Clarke. Collection of
Plunts, Mr. Yildeses. Bustet of Fiowers, Mr. Pijgeot. Collection

and shown in pots,
Yellow Noisette, Cableage Rose, Tea Rose Bacchuz, Unique Rose
Corlf. Horticucllural Society, June 20. The display at this
Exhibition surpased anytming of the kind yet seen in the
Exhibition surpasked competition amongste the growers of Pelar-
South and the
年
company, and the excellent band of the 56 th Regiment attended.Fuclsia, Diplacus, Polygala, and Cape Heaths, with Grapes
tastefully writ the cit, and a variety of ine Vegetables. Caytain
Hills collect inf Pelargoniums was remarkably fine, ano com
There was a beantifil Bouquet from J. Livdsay, Esq., of Mary-consisted of Fichsias, Pelargonums, Roses, and a large assort-
ment of Greenhouse and Hervaceous Plants; amugst the
admired. From Counsellor Reever, of Vosterverg, there were
Achl , ph1 ' Ti ' aliso a collection and a beautital new variety
and a tew goon Roses and Ranuaculus. Allot of Apples of the
variety catled the Fall Pipunn, from the Ker. Mr. England, ofjon. Healso contribute
arden, and an enormoun


## Pa a for <br> fo fo

 for the bestion of seedling Pelargoniums; and to Mr. F. Nichol, the productions for which extra prizes were awarded, a variety ofbeautiful plants were exhbited belonging to the neighbouring gentry. In the stand of Greenhouse Plants shown by Messrs. Han-
cock and Son, for which an extra prize was awarded, were some very handsome specimens; amongst the most conspicuous in the
collection was the new Rose Bosanquet, Fuchsia Rogersiana, Beauty, Dillwynia clavata, and a great variety of Heaths.
Earls Colne Horticultural Society, June 15.-The first show by was extremely well attended, a general feeling of satisfaction
prevailing at the successful efforts of the producers. The prizes were adjudged as follows:-GARDENERS' CLASS, -Mr. Nichols,
gr to K . Hills, Esq., of Colne Park, for the best dish of fruit, brace
of Cucumbers, 2nd best Peas, best new Potatoes, 2 nd best CaxThus, 2nd best Letce, 12 Roses, 2nd best Pansies, do. Greenhouse plants,
 and 2nd best 12 Roses. Mr. Holden, jun., gr to Mr. Unwin, Cog-
geeshall, for 2 nd best new Potatoes, best Carrots, best Letuces,
best Cabbages, extra prize for Turnips, best Pansies, and best
 Pinks, Ruscs, Greenhouse plants, and an extra prize for des, gh,
crown and cushion. Mr. F. Cawston, for 2nd best Potatoes, best
Cabbages, Lettuce, and 2 nd best Carrots. Mr. D. King, for \&nd best Cabbages, best Carrots, Cucumbers, and Peas, and an extra prize
for Gooseberries. Mr. T. Wenden, for the best new Potatoes. Felton Floral and Horticultural Society.-This Society leld
their second show of Flowers and Vegetables at Mrs. Melrose's Widdrington Arms Inn. The meeting was well attended, and,
notwithstanding the late unfavourable state of the weather, the flowers and vegetables were in a higher state of perfection than
could have been expected. The prizes were awarded to the tollowirg competitors:-TULips-lst and 2d best three Rose, ht and
2d best three Yellows, 2d best three Violet, and best one of any colour, to Mr. Pitt, Felton; Ist best thee Violet, and 2nd best one
of any colour, to Mr. Dawson, Aclington. Cucumbras, 1, Mr.
Riddell, gr, Acton House; 2 Mr. Crosslıng, Felton Park. Potarors, 1 and 2, Mr. T. Jeffrey, Felton. CAbBages, 1, Mr.
Melrose, Felton; 2, Mr. Dawson, Acklington. Lettuces, 1, Mr. T. Jeffrey, Felton; 2, Mr. Melrnse, Felton. Radisage, 1, Mr.
Mark, Felton; 2, Mr. J. Rochester, Felton. ExTRA Prizrs
were awarded to the following gentlemen:-Mr. Crossling, Were a warded to the following gentlemen:-Mr. Crossling,
Felton Park, for two very superior stands of Pansies, and a
splendid Perlargonium, called $\$ y$ yh ; Mr. Riddell, Acton House for a very fine specimen of a Wbite Moss Rose, rate to bloom in
the open air at this season of the year; and Mr. Melrose, Feltod,
for very fine spring-grown Onions. Feltan Flo ists' Society, June 12.--The florists of Felton and
its vicinity held their annual show of Tulipg, being therr second exhibition for the season, in the dining-room of the Widdrington
Arms Inn, when the prizes were awarded as under:--Roses-
 the 2 d to Mr. R. Richardson, for Comte de Vergennes; and the
6 to Mr. B. Burn, gr. to C. W. Bigge, Esq., Linden, for
Duchess of Clarence. Bybecmens-The ist prize to Mr. Burn, for Violet Imperiale; and the $2 d, 3 d, 4$, 4 , Sth, and 6 th, to Mr.
W. Scott, for Madame de Pompadour, Grand Prior, Alexander
Marnus, Triomphe de l'Isle, and Hngobert. Brzarmes-The 1nt Magnus, Triomphe de l'Isle, and Hugobert. Bizarres-The 1tt
and 5th to Mr. Burn, for Demetrius and Unkown; the ad and talque ; the 4th to Mr. R. Richardson, for Piatoff; and the 6th
to Mr. Scott, for Divey's Trafalgar. Owing to the late unfavourable weather, the table of flowers was not so large as on
some former oceasions, but many of the flowers were in a good state of preservation, and atracted -- Hamptead Florists' Society, June 8.-At the first exhibition for 1843 the following prizes were awarded:- Calceolarias, 1, R. B. Gold inder, Hector; $2, \mathrm{Mr}$. Tucker, gr. to A. Crofton, Esq., for Leedlings; 3, Mr. Goulding, gr. T. Turner, Esq., for Lady of the seedling. Pelarguniums, best 9, R. B. Foreman, Esq., for Dennis's
Perfection, Jewess, Coronation, Joan of Are, Grand Duke, Rienzi, Climax, Lady Denbigh, and Garth's Victory; 2 , Mr. Goundizg,
for Jewess, Beanty of Hampstead, Beauty of Ware, Rienzi, Dennis's Perfection, Diadematum, Garth's Victory, Joan of Arc,
Louis Quatorze i 3, Mr. Cockburn, gr. to Earl Mansfield, for
Sylph, Alicia, Foster's Rosea, Lavinia Superb, Garth's Perfection, Miss Wild, Prima Donna, Lady Murray's Gem. Do., best 6,1, Mr Frampstead, Garrod's Pearl, Devnis's Perfection, Eliza Superb, 2, Mr. Wren, gr. to - Neville, Esq., for Bridesmaid, Priory
Queen, Una, Alicia, Dennis's Perfection, Sylph; 3, Mr. Tucker, for Jewess, Speculum mundi, a seeding, Pearl, Garth's Perfec-
tion, Garth's Victory; 4, Mr. Calver, gr. to J. C. Melvill, Esq., for Grand Duke, Sylph, Beauty of Hampstead, Frankliniana
Garth's Victory, Jewess. 6 Miscellaneous Plants,, , Mr. Wren for Achimeries longiflora, Cactus speciosus, Poly, gala cordifolia, Gor Polygala cordifolia, Cactus ralgidus, Leschenaultia formosa, 3, R. B. Foreman, Esq., for Fuchsia fulgens, Polygala oppositipungens; 4, Mr. Tucker, for Pimelea hispida, Polygala grandimanmi, Eutaxia pungens. Wpecimen Plant, , Mr. Cockburn, for
Cactus Vandisii, 2, Mr. Wren, for Hoya caxnosa; 3, Mr. Elliott,
for Mimosa prostrata; 4, Mr. Tucker, for Polygala grandifora. Coxcombs, 1, Mr. Puryer, gr. to - Ferguson, Esq. 2 , Mr. Wren.
Device in Flowers, , Mr Abercrabie, gr. to $G$. Hoare, Esq.; 2 , Mr. Franklin. 24 Heartseuse, 1, Mr. Pipe, gr. to G. Herring, Esq.,
for Victory, Grand Duke of Russia, Imogene, Vindictive, Miss
Stainsforth, Pipe's Black Prince, Queen of Whites, Prince Abert, Thompson's Coronation, Venus, Brown's Curion, Delicata, Grand
Turk, Thompscn's Eclipse, Jewess, Bridesmaid, Captain Cook,
Sultan, Souter John, Tam O'Shanter, Nabob, Jehu, Vivid, and a
 for a collection of Plants; Mr. Eliott, gr. to J. M. Jones, Esq.,
for a collection of Fuchsias; Mr. Goulding, for a collection of Plants; Mr. Calver, for Coxcombs; Mr. Tucker, for a collection
of Plants; Mr. Cockbunn, for Coxcombs; R. B. Foreman, Esq.,
for Fuchsia iulgens.
 Society held its first show in a spacious marquee, erected for the number far exceeded that of any show in the previous year. Prizes were awarded to E. G. Barnard, Esq., for the best Melon,
second best Potatoes, do. Cucumbers, Bouquet, Roses, and second second best Potatoes, do. Cucumbers, Bouque, Ror best Potatoes, extra oest greenhouse pianco
prize for Rhubarb, best Pelargoniums, and best single plant. E.
May, Esq., for best Culifowers, Cucumbers, and Lettuce. -Vigors, Esq., for second best Pelargoniums, Greenhouse plantB,
for Pess. R. J. Day, Esqq, for Heartsease. R. S. Edwards, Esq., ar Cacti, and an extra prize for a spliendid Fuchsia corymbififorai
as specimen plant. J. N. Brewster, Esq., for best Strawberries. Mr. Cant, for second best strawberries, and best Calceolarias.
Mr . W. Root, for Grapes and Ranunculuses. Mr. J. Bentall, for British Phenogamous plants, comprisint ins species, many of
them rare plants. Several prizes were also siven to cottagers. An excellent collection of Ranumculuses, Anemones, Pelargo-



 far exceeded any other since the establishment of the Society.
The exhibitors were much more numerous than usual, and as well as being of rave kinds. The collection of frrit exhi
bited was of course small. Amony the plats most desevi. of hotice were two collections of succulents from J. G.
Snepherd, Est. Many of the specimens had bloom-buds upon
 imported from Belginm, A. Gespriyhti, with rosy purple flowers,
spoted in the throat; the leaves are also red beneath, and
very whict species it seems nearly related. The Rev. W. Brockman crimson spots on a yellow ground, called Curiosa; and a finely-
grown plant of Fuchsia corymbifora. Prom Mrs. Webb tnere wa a very extensive collection, including Amaryilis vittata, some beautiful cut American plants, including several varieties of Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Kalmias. From G. Buckiey,
Esq., there was a very well.grown Elicirysum spectabile, covered
with flowers ; a small Erica odora Tosea

 Earcen-chairt. F. Sankey, Esq., contributeen a rumber of green-
 and Carices fuaud growing in this vicinty. From Mr. Ald
Masters there was alarge colection of plants, among which was

 mon kind; Gongora maculata fulgens; Onciuium Juridum, Cattmagnificent Caryota urens. The productions of the cottagers mnch better than those offered for competi.ion by the sabscribers.












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Inverness and Northern Horticultural Society, June 21.一At this








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 Bank, which wero muet and deserveall ammat, aso some

 | two god pins, |
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| Sultbury green |

 great Sirmmer inst, on account of the weaterer, was hedd in the
 was evitant that the oelay had been autenced wita great avan:



 have heen ainure and hever were ther sjecemes $s$ sxhnotect hiere.

























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Norrucich Horticultural Societh,- In initation of the grand


































cminary purposecuse and greention, both in point of quality and quantity. There were several
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| Unknown, Mr. E. Haizes, Pink, Reine de Trance, Mr. E. Haines, Pinks.-Pu'ple-laced, 1, Brinkler's Queen Víctoria, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Cousen's Somersetshire Kero, Mr. Clarke. Red-lnced, 1, Barnes's Princess Alice, W. Barnes, Esq.; 2, Hodees's Gem, W. Barnes, Esq. PiNks.-Star, \}, Westline"s Fil. ine, Miss Huntley; 2, Seedling, Miss Wnnloy. Brat Bor oret. J. Clarke, Ear. Pansizs - Turele <br>  Marrott; 3, Duc de Thyomie, Mr. Clarke, 3, Rose d'itahe, Mr. Clarke; $5_{7}$ Unknown; R. Ashwin, Esq.; 5, La belle Gabriwle, Mr. Ciarke ; 6 , Gloire de lournre, Mr. Clarke. Stove or Greanhouse phinds. 1, I'uchs'a cotymbiflora, J. Clarke, Esap; ${ }^{2}$, Gestera Dougasin, Mr. Clarke; 3, Agapanthus striata, Mr, Cla,ke. Pelargoniums, 1, Faster's Alicia. J. Clarke, Esq- 2, Garth's Per: fection, J. Clarke, Esq. Hardy Anntals, Rev, I. Harling ; Straw. bervies, 1 and 2, Mr. Moore. Melon, Mr. R2, Gibbs. Cherries, 1, C. Eades, Esq. ; 2, Mr. R. Gibhs. Cutiflowers, Mas Gurden Beans, B. Workman, Esq.; Peas, 1, D, Workn an. Frof.; 2, Mr. Randeil. ExTra Pnizus.-Colleation of Wuchsins, Mir. Clarke. Collection of Peltrgonizoms, Rev. J. Narshall. (ut S, cmans of Amevican plants, Mr. Clarke. Jeremauls, Rev. J. Harling. Worcester Herald. |
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| London flowers, have caused the Bourbon and French varieties to lose some of their perfection, and they are beginning to fade. But the Perpetuals, of all descriptions, are coming fincly into fower, and there is altogether a very handsome display. As the best sorts were oticed in thas paper last year, it is unnecessary to enumerate them afain. We need only observe that, with a judicious preparation of the soll, it is evident from this collection that Roses may be grown ahout large towns to a richness only little inferior to What it egain in the country; and, from their extreme beaty and isarrince, there camot he more desiralbe plants for suburbari Fardens. Perhaps, too, as the Perpetuals afford such a lengthened production of bloom, they are the most desirable class for such a purpose. In respect to tlie preparation of the soli, the chief points riquaring attention are, that it be a good substantial loam. not too l.ultandopen, and that it be enriched with decavel matur. In <br>  splendid Delphinniun Barlewni, which is plarticizlarly sultabie suburban lucalities. Several greenhouses and pits contain a Imaze siwck of Fuchaias, Pelargoniums, Heliotropes, \&e, for dew:..il ar "ve winctows or small mreenheuxes of the nfighhonrine res dents, and <br>  <br>  characteristic is isoth novel and attractive.- $-\therefore$ K., July 10. |
| :---: |

Thporie der Gärtnervi, von John Lindley. (Lindley"s Theory of Horticulhure.) 8vo. Vienna. 1842.
Page 108.-" The cultivation of the Vine in England stating that the degree of sweetress of Grapes is well known to depend on external circumstances, which will be Vines from southern countries because the Grapes possess Page 111.-"We regard warmth not only as a stimulus of vegetation, but it is also extremely necessary for the in contact. It also sets free certain cases which the leaves take up, and through these sources of nourishment promotes the growth of plants.
Page 112.-" If by 'influence upon vegetation' is and the development of the leaves and shoots, then it is right; but we believe the time is past when any one would templates nothing more than the preservation of life in the plant. The perfect vegetation of a plant consists in most plants, only takes place when the soil possesses a peat, Wheat would produce no ears, and many other plants neither blossoms nor fruit
Fage 112. - "This experiment of our celebrated countrymana Fintelman, only proves what is of great
importance, that the leaves of plants which are forced rectuire coustantly a due degree of nooisture, which does the place where it is employed. It proves also that the leaves and green parts of plants contribute especially to
their nutrition.
Page 112.-" The connection between bottom-heat and
the goodness of Datch salad is not denied ; but it the goodness of Datch salad is not denied; but it should also be remembered that the Netherlanders employ great
care in the production of good seeds, and that the soil contaius all those ingredients which the most perfect vegetation requires for the production of the most perfect
seeds. The great attention also which they pay to the airing their beds in the cultivation of salad-plants should Page 114.-"The bark-bed is injurious, inasmuch as the temperature of the surface is liable to very considerover, often becomes too burdensome to the individual who has the care of it. We prefer running through the bedtubes of hot-water, as we are convinced of the utility of
bottom-heat as well as the author, but we atribute to it

## no exclusive value.

Page 119.-"Care should be taken that plants in pots have not too great a quantity of moisture when they first
Page 119.-"The necessity of a greater or less degree to grow, depends upon their when plants first begin vegetables in which the leaves provide the greatest portion of the nutrition, a moist atmosphere will be found more useful at the above-mentioned period than a moist soil. Page 122.-"Since we know that the rain-water of our own climate carrics with it carbonate of Amnionia, and and that throught the carbonic acid wbich is contained in min-water, plants derive a considerable quantity of carbop, we can easily imagine how it is that vegetation in tropical lands makes such extraordinary progress after a rain and inces, we shall find that the result will be similar to the cifct on vegotation with us, of rain during a tempesp fo-
lowed by a his is temperature; the rain-water then a ajvay contaiming nitrate of A momonia.
Poge 123. "In France, in the Vine districts, where frequextly water collects in gieat quantities at a certain
denth in the earth, the standard fruit-trees are planted upon an under-layer of stones, which are covered with earth, and in this manner the roots of the plants are kept from too much moisture, and the water is drained away.
Page 127.-"Justus Liebig says that certain diseases duced by a disproportion in the azotised and non-azotised matters which act as the food of plants. It would reward the labour to put both views to the test of experiment and we believe the result would be in favour of the latter

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing weeko
 supptr; and the first to begin with are the Scarlet and Varregated
P: ruriums In planting beds with this tribe we go on the old
In




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 a great misiortune for a man who had to store away from twenty
to thiry thousand of tiem in winter. of ocurse, to take them up
and transplant them elsewhere, or pot them in store pots at once, the way to give them a beasonable check.

1.     - KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
PINsRY, -After another mounth or six wecks neitber Pines nor any
other plants
 Tavours the proces. Tliose who have been cuttiger fruit for the suast
siz weeks will now have a
lood stock of suckers growng in a beid by themeseves, a it the ner the betite. As the young beginners commit great mastakes at this stage by pottung all
their succession-plants at once - fothane in their whole treatment can be more injudicious tur private growers; th1s work should, at
Jenst, rum over six weeks, Jeginning with the Black Pines, wheh
require there pots to be woll fille with roots before winter

VINBRE,-If all the bunches i. the late vinery or greenhouse have vearing in mind thant the sturer t.c laces are sucued the fout nger great adarantage for fruit expected to hang tion igh ter whir: frth Th, in ti, ouse, the trees were ethought to be hardy enough weltare of the trees till tho last leaf falls off, as was done in the early slages of forcinc. Wash the trees well down in the evening, and frames, and when they have bern once forced with asmart bottombeat, it is bad managemient to allow the beds to cool down altogether
anid depend on the top heat alone; this brings on a stagnation at

## The market-gardeners round London hene now large beds of early


 ${ }^{3} 1$ roccoli.-After jour main crops are in, if you have a spare piece of good ground, you may try some of the small plants left, and them thicker on the ground, as if they grow too strong, you can thin
them out when you have more ground to spare in the autumn. This will give you a chance for a Ionger succession next spring; I have
sometimes seen these late plantuggs stand the winter better than the Cavziviowers. - A good breadth of these may now be put in, as
they neitlier button nor run to sced late in the autumn. they neither button nor run to sced late in the autumn.
therefore sow now twice the guantity that you used to do earlier min fic srason. Recollect that Spmach will grow best on a dunghill,
art ta nt you c. unot manure the ground too much for this sowing, asarwit it. Tr ExNips.-Except for the earliest crops, the kitchen-marden is too rich for producing grod-flavoured Turnups; and unless you have a
poor light piece of ground to sow a large breadth of these upon, you Orchard. - Have bunting or monts rcady to put orer Currants, Gooseberries, and Cherries that you wish to keep late; bud all the stone-fruit of which you want an increase. Sprinkle a few barrowfor making a new plantation wath by-and-by : and when these are ready to plant out, talke three or four incless of the wires with each
plant : these pieces of the runners or wires you malie firm in the yoil with the dibber, whinch is better than planting the young halfformed plants deep in the soll.
$11 .-F L O W E R-G A R D E N ~ A N D ~ S H R U B B E R Y . ~$
Stove.-This season has been oo deficient of sunshine that house plants, and more especially stove-plants, are far from being in such
a forward state as they usually are at this time; their management a forward state as they usually are at this time; their management
must therefore be a hitlle varice for the next sir weeks, giving thema less water, and kceping the houses rather drier. You ned not give so much air, except on very hot days. $\begin{aligned} & \text { and induce them to ripen faster. Clun? of this nature must not, }\end{aligned}$ Grulenzovsib- All the regular greenhouse plants are, or ought
to he, out of the house by this time; even Heaths and the finer

 Honers in bloom, ward o. the sun by some blnds ; and if for the Pirs.-Custings and plants divided for increase now find their way
into these i iy useful siructures nums, and many other families, now cone my rradir) in cince pits liaphnes, \&c., do now very well in close pits of this aort, taking care to shade them well from the sun. In short, all the houses may
be relieved by thunning out the plants in summer, but plant pits and Frames shouid never be empty at any tume. Tireinian Stocka,
Fiowrr-garden.-Edgings of Alyssum. Tiren procimbens are apt tu cirrun tom space ater thas tme,
 through the season, as also all kinds of plant me prunt reqular.y liable to grow out of hounds.-D. Beaton, Shrublund straggle or are


## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET

The late fine weather has greatily increased the supply of all becoming more abundant. Pines of good quality, consisting of Envilles and Queens, are well suppliet. Both Black and White
Grapes are abundant, and very fine. The quality of Peaches Grapes are abundant, and very fine. The quality of Peaches
and Nectarines has greaty improved, and a few Apricots have and Nectarines has greatly improved, and a few Apricots have
made their appearance. Melons are becoming more plentiful. made their appearance, tselons are some excellent samples of Myatt's British Queen and Elton Strawberries. Cherries consist of Black and White Cir cassian, ingarreau, and Maydule, Gooseberries and Currants are exceedingly pienti ful. In consequence of the late warm weather, Caulinower tables, are of pood nuality. Letraces are on the decline
A small quantity of Asparagus is still to be met with but it is inferior. Crlery has mare its appearance, and, with, scarce; but the Windsor and Longyod are plentitul. Tolerably good Vegetable Marrows are also offered, Flowers in pots consist of Sweet Peas, Hydrangeas, Ericas, Polianthes tuberosa,
Heliotropes, \&c. The Cut-Flowers are very numerous, comprising Gladioli, Alstromerias, Stocks, Pinks, Roses (many varieties) Lilies, Gardénias, Picotees, and Carnations, with Bignonia venusta, Ac
Bee Orchis.


## Notices to Correspondents.

One Shilling each will be given for Nos. 2 and 8 for the present year.
MANURes.-A Devonian.-Tanner's bark is a bad manure unless
thoroughly decomposed, and owing to the difficulty which there is in ascertaining when this is the case, it is a dangerous material to employ an ongst flowering shrubs, $t$ formation respecting the cylindrical draining tiles in addition o the statement which has been already. given in a former Botrom. HBAT.-Z. - We cannot say what is the greatest amount roots :- probably $120^{\circ}$ in some cases.f Vines.- Guichenet.-The advantage, in planting young Vines, is laid under ground is this: it prevents any suckers from emit roots more readily than would otherwise be the case. $\ddagger$ Grapes.-A Subscriber.-From the account you give of your species of coccus, the excrements of which fall on the Grapes It such is the case, your best remedy is, after the Vines have received their winter pruning to remove the rough bark from
the stems, and ecrape nff all the insects which you may meet with. The Vines should then be coated over with a mixture of ence of thick paint. When Grapes begin to change colour, they dry. f- Francis. - From your statement we suppose that your Grapes are affected with what is commonly termed "rust," the cause of which has non yet assigned 1s, that the Grapes are in an carly stage of their growth injured by thrips. The fact connexion with the disease
Meroxs-Guarhimet-It is better to allow Melons to remain
upon the mother plant untui thoroughly ripe, unless they are senuired to be sent to any distance; in which case the better and after they have reached thear journey's end, to place them
in a warm house or frame to mature them pexfectly, t-- Wilts
will be obliged if "Cummins," who stated at page 429 that he invariably ripens eight Melons in each light, will be kind enough to inform him of the size of his two-light frames, and the sort of compost which he uses to grow them in; also,
whether all the fruit, or only a portion of them, attain the size rs.- Pinus,-The best time for topping scotch intended for a sheltering fence, is, when they are beginning to make young shoots.
SERASED LARCHIS.-A Subscriber"--We regret to bear that your
Larches are suffering from the "heart-rot" which has aiready done much mischief elsewhere. The cause is unknown ; it seems done much mischief elsewhere. The cause is unknown; it seems you guite sare that your laad is not wet below the surface?
Dig down 3 or 4 feet and see. We should not replant the wood meryarches, but with some other kind of tree. Lilies and hybrid Gladínli would probably succeed in the open border amongst American plants,
Violet Fiolet.-M. S. R.--There is no such plant as the Night you allude to the Night-scented Stock. 1 Mr. Brewer, who seems to doubt whether Flora's flowers are as large as a crown-piece. We can only say in reply, that we measured them ourselves.
He says that he does not wish any one to buy his Anagallis, without first seeing the flowers: this seems very fair. a considerable time, we cannot state whether it remains a favourite among conservatory plants.
oses. $-A$ Subscriber.-The leaves of ycur Roses are attacked by
parasitical fungi ; the disease is very common, but we know of no remedy for . St. $\ddagger$ health, you cannot do better than keep it near the glass and in a state of gentle growth during winter. ing Cyclamens was answered last week at page 460 . $\ddagger$ SPARAGOS,-EW.W.S.-The best strength at which to employ
salt water, is nearly that of the ocean; weaker rather than stronger, and once a week. The addition of the liquid from shores will increase its activity: but we should not apply this
so often if it is very strong. It is impossible to give precise directions; much depends on circumstances only to be judged of on the spot.
has Goosebery bushes, which are infested with the tly, with gas water, as directed in a leading article to day. - A constan ming burd Hawk moth. It dnes not extract honey from flowers to the short period of its existence, which seldom exceeds 2 or 3
 Eriosoma yopuln, and is not at all unerimmon, having been observed in many parts of Eigland.--X. J/-- We can discover mmature state-so dried up, however the we cannot mak out the species with certainty ; they are probably the Aphis
Dahlix. The other insect you mention must have escaped from the quill before itreached us.- - Jucolus.-The chrysalise Trix, the Argyrotoza Bergmanniana. Thus has been made reen caterpillar had turned into a chrysalis before we examine it and th its present state we decline passing an opinion upon
it. If we can rear the moth from it you slall be informed o it. If we can rear the moth rome. Hand-picking, as recommended in the Gardeners he head of " page 313, and the same" is the best means that we know of getting rid of the nuisance you complain of,-Chrysops perla. The various kinds of Golden-eye are remark the Este.-The insect which you describe, laying "its eggs in and which, you say, is making great ravages amoug the Rose trees at Kensington, is the Hylotoma rosz, one of the Saw
flies. You will find much difficulty in getting rid of this flies. You will find much difficulty in geting rid or this it by hand picking and destroying the eggs and larvæ, as well as by destroyng as many of the perfect insects as you cann catr ot ther means that you can devise. $S$. respecting the book you mention than $1 s$ contained in the adver-
ticements: it may be cubtained of the booksellers. Botany." "Lin OONSTEZS. - L,- Your Rose has the sepals, or divisions of the calyx, entirely changed into leaves. What can show more
plainly that these parts are really leaves, although so different plainly that these parts are realsy leaves, aithough calyx, half leaf and half petal. Is not that evidence of these two organ being of the same nature, and therefore, as the sepal is a lear,
of the petal being a leaf also? We think it is, and good evidence too.--An Observer.-Your common Marigold, whose flower-heads are like those of the Hen and Chicken Daisy, is some of the seedlings may have the same peculiarity. Shorld this prove to be the case, and the seed of the seedling is again saved, the habit may perhaps be fixed. It cannot be perpetuated in any other way, --J. C. X,-Salix aquatica, apparentg. nium Robertianum, with white flowers, is not very uncommon. The fungus is Uredo caprearum.--Este's Strawberry is a graal advert to it son
dyina Plants.-A Young Botanist.-The simplest of all presses is formed by two stiff pieces of mill-board drawn together by press, then makeasmapkin press very strong, and substitute strong wedges for the screw.
painted. We do not apprehend therial is the better for being Gazing. - R. G. L.-The plan recommended by Mr. May, at p. 53 vol. i., for giazing hothouse lights is this : When the ramework is laid in the rebate, and the glass is firmly placed upon it, the aps of each square being left as narrow as possibie to be almost a quarter of an inch wide, down each side of the square. This, When dry, is said to nx the glass securely.
is strong caustic Polash dion agent for softening putty If the putty is well moistened with this solution over night, it
will be found quite soft the next morning, and may beremoved without fear of breaking the glass. $\ddagger$
culata, Stachys lanata, and Polemónium are Francoa appendigonium sent without leaves appears to be P. collinum,t$W, S$. - Erigeron canadense. $\ddagger-H$. $W$.- Your Petunia bloom (backed in thy mos. arrved in such a uretched condation that we should judge your plants to be Bartonia aurea and Dracogallis grandfflora is the old blue one, probably a variety of $A$ gallis granduflora is the old blue one, probably a variety of a
Momelli, Dundee, -1 , Melaleuca eticifolia; 2 , Erica depressa

 bacco, Stramomum, ficmp, Buc Menlo, fut es wien in
flower, are flats cultivated in cottage gardens which are not suited to be kept in-doors, on account of the unhealthy odour they emit.--Surah.-Clématis Hendersonii, Gerámum pra-
tense, and Dianthus atrorubens. $\ddagger-A$ Deronian. - There is no duty upon plants imported from Ghent. $\%$. Martin. - Your
 are Keeñ's Seedling. The beds will doubtless produce finer
fruit next season if you give them a good top-dressing. lifruit next season if you give them a good top-dressing. li- -Zephyrus.- We camnot undertake to conduct excianges,-
W. G.-We do not consideryour plant Hoya crassifolia, whose
leaves should not be spoted, ald have a different form. is a well-marked variety of H. carnosa.--T. B. B.-We are obliged by all suggestions, but as they do not require an an-
swer, we see no necessity of noticing them. Indecd, it would be occupyng time to no purpose. If we can, we adopt them,
which is the best of all answers.- W. M. L.-Polygala vulgaris. You must apply to your booksellers for the information
you request. Mr. Paxton's "Botanical Dictionary " gives the accentuation of Botancal words, but nothing further; nor does Town, we therefore cannot answer your question.

## coarsoniums.-W. E., Dunstuble.-Your seedling is a very coase flower; the upper petals have watery and puckered edges, and are very uneven; the lower petals are too

 narrow : and, when fully expanded, all the petals turn back.- Juvenis, 6. 7.8, Your seedlings are thin, and show a want of substance, and the petals are all too long.- $C, H,-$ A pretty flower in colour, but very deficient in substance, and
the upper petals are uneven at, the edge.*- One of the old School.-The seedling thinged with hilac is a flower of consider-
able substance, the petals even, and it retams a good furm when pully expanded; the top petals are rather too high, and lass we liave seen, but flowers of long and narrow, and the flower is altogether of a blu form, is a prettily-formed fower, having broad, round and shor under petals; the top petals are very faury, having a thin and watory in the top petals, runumg to the base and edges of lower petals of Umpu, are ton lons an,4 naruw ; they are
 arrow; top petais rich in colour, but thm and songh on the want of substance in the lower petals, and thin edges to the clean on the edge, and of good substance; top petals again too hin on the edge. The crimson seeding African is too small, which there is not that deficiency in substance noticed 1 l Most of your seedlings, but well carried out to the edge.-.J.
Cready, Jun. The petals had fallen from Marie and the Duke etals belonged; the largex flower of the two must be bad in orm from the length of the petalas they are also very thin, petals, is better in form and colour, but appears to be deficien petals are rather thin at the edge, but it appears to retain its form well; this is decidedly your best flower. Sophit, bad form the same defects as the last-_X. Y. Z.-Your seedling is pretty flower, with broad and round under petals; from ite here is too much feathering in the spor, and a dulness in its general appearance, from its wanting a white centre; it is - On opening your box it appeared a mass of confusion ; ther should have been a thin layer of cotton wool placed over the
flowers, which would have prevented the petals from being haken about; we cannot tell to which of the flowers by nam the petals belong. The dark lilac variety must be bad morm and the upper petals are too fringed at the edge, fowersise
this colour are considered of no value. We can recognise Minna from its resemblance to the Nymph; the petals of $s$ ou variety appear to the edge, and the colour too much mottied beyond the spot The largest of the flowers sent, with very delicate pink unde petals, has the same raus of the ppols por with feathering near the centre; the buttom petals are too long and narrow. The high-coloured seedling appears to be the best in form, colour, and substance, the spot terminates more smoother than
broader.*
nsis.-J. B.-None of the specimens you have sent are of any value; better varieties are row cultivated in the borders.
stance . the eyp is is. - Your seedling is a flower of good subsame way.-J. Gready, junn.-No. 1, ground-colour very imperfect; edges of the yetals thin and rough; 2 , the ground
colour is rather imperfect, but this may come better, and it was apore it promises well; $5,6,7$, are at present deficient in size only; they are well-formed fowers, with good appears a very promising seedling, but the specimen seat is the flower well.* Prince Albert is decidedly the best of your seeding Pinks: it is perfectly and beautifully laced, and the edges of the petals are tolerably smooth-smoother pod wellformed. The specimen you have sent is rather small.- Siz the form of the petal is good, the lacing perfect, the white pure, and the edges are but slightly serrated. This has been a consider not worth keeping as show flowers.*, white, slightiy mreenas.-J.
tinged with purple on its first opening, and having a crimsisor
centre, with the habit of the old teucriodes, is a pretty variecy.
 varieties, bright in their colours; they are quite equal to, but from, many we have seen. We prefer No. 2 , on accousht of its having a brighter corolla.*-Mowbray. - M Mepals almost
(Enchantress) with deep vermilion tube and sef fower but we have already many in the same style. $\ddagger-$-W. M.-
Your seedling No, 1 is as atout flower, but we have better
varieties which your seedling rescmbles; the sepals are short,
dull in colrur, and do not expand sufficiently. No, 2 is a much Null in colnur, and do not expand suticiently. No. 2 is a much
finer vaniety; the fiower is larger, of a bright, fich, rosy vermulion; corolla the same colour, rather decper; sepals very
long, and expand freely; the fower is stout, large, and is a fine and showy varrety.*
back Numbers of the Gardenners' Chroniche.-We are so
often applied to for particular Numbers of the Gordenens Chronicle, to complete sets, and so many are now out of print, that we think it will save all parties tronble if we publish a list of the Numbers which may still be had. Any Subscriber who
will forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as many Numbers as are required, shall have them their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies o 1841 : - 1
28, 29, 30, 1843: 2,
$6.8,10,11,12,16,18,30,42,50,51,52$.
$5,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,22,23,24$,


## NEWS OF THE WEEK

The long-pending debate on Mr. O'Brien's motion for committee to inquire into the grievances of Ireland terminated on Wednesday, when the House negatived the
motion by a majority of 79 . Sir R. Peel on the previous night made his anxiously-expected declaration on the policy of Ministers. He said they were prepared to administer the affairs of Ireland on the principles of impartial justice-to recognise the equality of civil privileges -to give a'substantial and not a fictitious right of suffrageand to consider the relations of landlord and tenant; but with respect to the Established Church, they were not prepared to make one alteration in the law by which that Arms Bill has made but little progress; on Thursday the motion for going into committee for the consideration of the remaining clauses was met by an amendment for throwing out the bill altogether, but the original motion was carried on a division ay majority of 77 . Iwo of the and the Bill bas consequently advanced as far as the 14th clause. Lord Worsley has withdrawn the Commons Inclosure Bill for the present session, in the hope that Government will originate a measure on the subject next year. In the Lords, the Church Endowment Bill has passed, with modifications; and Lord Aberdeen's Bill on the Scotch Church, after having been re-constructed in order to remove the difficulty with regard to its declara tory portion, has been agreed to.
From France, we learn that the session of the Chamber of Deputies virtually terminated on Friday, after a debate on the Budget, which was voted by a majority of 218 to topics of closing proceeding the sion on the Avignon and Marseilles Railroad Bill, and on the Orleans and Tours Railroad Bill, both of which were passed. Some changes in the Cabinet are anticiMarshal Soult is mentioned as probable.-The news from Spain is still extremely unfavourable to the Regent. Badajos, Bilbao, and other important towns, have declared for the insurgents, and an engagement has taken place between Gen. Narvaez, the revolutionary commander, and one of the Regent's brigadiers, in which the latter was most distin Albacete, apparently unable to effect any movement on the offensive; but it is generally expected that the next telegraphic despatch will bring some decisive result, and announce either the abdication of the Regent or a complete victory over the insurgents.-In Portugal there has been some apprehension of a movement in consequence of the events now passing in the Spanish provinces; but the Ministers appear to have been prepared for such a contingency; and the tranquillity of the country has not been disturbed.-From the Levant we learn that the Servian election took place on the 27th ult., when the unanimous choice of the people fell on Prince Alexander Georgewitsch, the lately-deposed Sovereign.

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Court.-Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, are quite well, and continue Saturday for the reception of an Address on the Throne from the corporation of the City of London, on the birth of the Princess Alice. Her Majesty and Prince Albert of the Princess Alice. Her Majesty and Prince Albert
attended divine service on Sunday morning, in the Chapel Royal of Buckingham Palace. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of Bangor. On Monday the Queen and Prince took an airing in an open carriage, and in
the evening honoured the performance of the Philharthe evening honoured the performance of the Philharthe King of the Belgians. On Tuesday her Majesty held a Court, at which the Grecian Minister had ars audience to take leave. On Wednesday the Queen and Prince Albert took an airing in an open carriage and four, and rode out on horseback on Thursday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert are expected to take their departure for Claremont this day, accompanied by the
Prince of Wales and the Princesses. The Court is not expected to prolong ith 畋y in Surrey beyond Wednesday
or Thursday in the ensuing week, when her Majesty will eturn to Buckiogaam Palace for about ten days or a Court will Court will remain at Windsor until her Majesty's anticipated marine excursion to the Kentisi coast, and upon remain at Windsor for four or five months. Her Majesty has given notice of her intention to visit the Italian Opera in state, for the first time since her accession, on Thursday next, the 20th inst.-The King
and Queen of the Belgians, attended by their suite, left Buckingham Palace on Wednesday morning for Woolwich where they embarked for Ostend.-The King of Hanover dn Sunday was visited by the King of the Belgians at
Kew, and came to town on Monday. In the evening of that day his Majesty honoured the Earl of Aberdeen with his company at dinner. On Tuesday the King dined at party in the evening. On Wednesday his Majesty was present at the marriage of Lady F. Vane, daughter of the Marquess of Londonderry, with the Marquess of BlandSalis and in the evening the King had a dinner party and honoured Mrs. Beckett's party with his company in the evening. His Majesty wilt this day dine with the has sufficiently improved as to admit of her departur from the metropolis; and her Majesty, accompanied by her Court, has left Marlborough House for Bushy-park service on Sunday at the Temple of Kent
The Army.-Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, at present employed upon the Staff of the Ionian Islands, to serve upon the Staff of the Army in Ireland, vice Major-General D'Aguilar appointed to the command of the troops in China, in suc-
cession to Lord Saltoun. The late Lord Robert Kerr is to be succeeded in his staff appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General at Edinburgh, by Lieutenant-Colonel Eden, now Deputy Adjutant-General in Canada
Pensions.-The following is a list of all pensions granted between the 20th June, 1842, and the 20th June, 1843 and charged upon the Civil List :-Sept. 24, 1842-Baro ness Lehzen (in consideration of the faithrul services ren dered by her to her Majesty during a period of eighteen years), 4002. Nov. 17, 1842-The Misses Kennedy, sisters of Sir R. Kennedy, late Commissary-General (Additional pension, in testimony of the public services of their late brother), 2002. Nov. 17, 1842-William Wordsworth, Esq. (in consideration of his distinguishe literary attainments), 300l. Nor. 25, 1842-John Curtis, Esq. (in consideration of his zealous devotion to science), Professor. 25, the College of Surgeons, (in consideration of his distinguished exert.

## $\sqrt{\text { Forefgr}}$

France. - The session of the French Chamber for anotler sitting terminated on Friday lasto anere was adjourn till the day fixed for prorogation; but the business of the session is over. The Avignon and Marseilles Railroad Bill was passed on Wednesday, but with considerable modifications. The discussion of the Orleans and Tours Railroad Bill was commenced, and closed on Thursday by closing of the session took place by the passing of the Budget. The debate that preceded the vote was totally devoid of interest, the principal items having been voted without any discussion. The Budget was carried by a
maiority of 218 to 53 . The Chamber was occupied on majority of 218 to th. The Chamber was occupied an none of which were, however, of public interest. The Chamber then adjourned sine die, with an understanding tha when the attendance of the members should be required, notice should be given at their places of residence. A
rumour had prevailed in Paris, which was said to have rumour had prevailed in Paris, which was said to have taken prisoner by the Arab the Moniteur contradicts the truth of it, and none of the other papers mention it at all. The Courrier Francais states that a modification of the Cabinet would take place immediatelyafter the close of the session. It was rumoure in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, that Messrs. Martin du Nord and Teste and Admiral Roussin would then positively retire from ofnce, and be replaced respectively by Messrs. Hebert, Dumon, and Salvandy. It was also rumoured that Marshal soult ta "august influence," he had refrained from compromising the existence of the Guizot Cabinet by his retreat. A pampblet on the marriage of the Queen of Spain, said to be from the pen Naples ad Mor attached to the French Embassy in London, has just been published. The object of the work is to show that the puea of marrying Her Majesty out of the house of Bourbon idea or to herlos, the son of Don Francisco de Paula, the Prince of Lucca, and a Prince of Naples, are all equally objectionable; and that a son of His Majesty the King of the French ought alone to receive the hand of Queen Isabella. In the domestic intelligence in the Paris papers there is nothing worth mentioning, unless it be the promotion of (the young Duc d'Aumale t the rank of Lieutenant-General. Horace Vernet is, moreover, stated to have been ordered to pain a large picture of his late capture of Abd-el-Kader's
smala," for the Versailles gallery. The heat of the sun on Wednesday last was so intense, hat some of the asphalte pavement of the squares and boukvards exposed to its almost perpendicular rays, became nuch softened. The Courrier Français, alluding to this thet, goes so far as to relate that a lady on passing, about two n'clock, before the Café de Paris, was unable to extract her shoes, and was obliged to leave them behind ber. The announcement of the arrival of the Prince de Joinville and his young bride t Brest was premature, and they are not expected before the 15 th or 20 th of this month. On Tuesday, the nauguration of the chapel of St. Ferdinand, consecrated the memory of the late Duke of Orleans, took place. The ceremony, which is described as extreme'y aftecting, was attended by the King and Queen, he Du
Orleans, the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier.
Sparn. - The accounts received this week are still very anfavourable for the cause of the Regent, whose difficulties appear every day to become more serious. In Paris, according to the daily papers, it is generally expected that the next telegraphic despatch will announce something decisive respecting the insurrection, the abdication of the Regent, or a complete victory over his foes. Defection is oo general in the provinces, that except a few of desperate delity, everybody looks for the desertion from the Regent's cause of the whole army. A few still cling, owever, to the hope that he will yet make a successful efiort. Madrid was tranquil on the 8th, but some towns of the environs had pronounced, among which was Alcala denares, but the National Guard had marched upon it to restore order. Badajos pronounced on the lut, as Captain-General and Political Chief of Badajos remained firm to the Regent, and had withdrawn. General Zurbano had evacuated Balaguer, and on the 3 rd the first serious engagement of the insurgents with the Regent's forces took nlace in the neirhbourhood of Teruel, when General Naryez attect Briedier the Recent's mander and retiond the town. The lot and 3at batalions of the Princesa regiment, a battalion of that of Isabella II, and a squadron of cavalry of the Infante regiment immediately went over to Narvaez: who on the 4th repaired to Daroca, which has effected its pronunciamento but as this movement menaced Saracossa, General Seoan has marched upon it. The tidings of the landing and reception of Generals Narvaez and Concha in alencia has excitea much sensation in the capital, and had what alarmed the Ministers, for an order had been given to Van Halen to fall back on seville and Cadiz; they had also ordered the formation of a ree corps or 800 men and 60 horse at Madrid, and had likewise forbidden the circulation of the Opposition Journals through the Post Office, in consequence of which they have ceased appear. The Regent was still at Albacete on the 5th inst. General Narvaez, instead of marching against him, had marched first to Teruel, to relieve it, and cut off the communication between the Regent and his Generals in Arragon. General Concha had gone to take the command Regent. Bilbo And Alicante, and from thence mensce the collision, buta J unta was immediately formed. Letters from San Sebastian of the 3d inst. state, that, at 11 o'clock on the previous night, a courier had arrived with despatches from the Junta of Vittoria, apprising the inhabitants of the pronunciamento in Alava, and inviting them to follow the example. General Hoyos, the CaptainGeneral, immediately called a Meeting of the muni-
 antil a tate hour On the following evening too antil a vary
 Sebastian, and having joined five others stationed there, soon afterwards sailed out, the crews crying, "Long live the Queen, the Constitution of 183\%, and the Lopez Cabinet." They then summoned the city to declare against the Regent. This demand created the greatest agitation, the shops and houses were closed, as well as the city gates, the drums beat to arms, and in less than ten minutes the 500 National Guards of the town wie or up on the great square. The General, the Chief of the Staff, and their Aides-de-Camp, and the members of the Municipality likewise repaired thither, and to mously agreed not to yiela until orders should be received from the Government. The National Guards then took possession of the military posts and the citadel, and at 11 p.mo., the Avuntamiento having again assembled, sent an officer to order the trincadores to put out to sea, or otherwise the Castle would fire upon them. The Supreme Junta of Barcelona had issued a bando declaring public property the ditches, glacis, and other fortifications of the city about to be demolished. They were to be forthwith solu, and twe proceeds aphea to pa the workmen employed in their demolition. The governor of the fortress of Monfuich continues faithful to the Regent. The Imparcial of the 4th states, that the Minister of the Interior had gone to prepare for the retreat of the Regent upon Cadiz, where it asserts that he intends to remove the Queen, and convoke the Cortes, his plan of operations being modified by events. The forces of the Regent are described as greatiy reduced by the fatigue of the march, disease and desertion, and it is said that he has little moll he brought from Madrid.

The Min We advices from Lisbon to the 29th had been actively engaged, in consequence aformation that it was intended to get up some oporto, it is said, was the point fixed upon, the Spanish pronunciamentos having given an impulse, as might be expected, to the revolu-
tionists of this country. There was no doubt, should
anything occur, that vigorous measures of repression would at once be resorted to, sach as the suspension of habeas corpus, the calling ort of the volunteer battalions, \&c. The Queen bad been summoned from Cintra to attend a council of state on the subject. The Cortes are about to close, after a long session, in which some important measures have been passed. Among these is, contrary to made so many amendments, that it was generally expected the bill would have to lie over till the next session. The Mixed Commission of the two chambers, however, have decided the question, by rejecting the am, upper house; so the bill will become law in the shape in which it passed the Chamber of Deputies. The peers
have joined with the Deputies in a vote of confidence, under which the Government is empowered to collect the taxes for the ensuing year, and to raise money upon them in the best way it can, by issuing exchequer-bills, \&ce.
Germany. - Letters from Vienna state that the English and French ambassadors have followed Prince Metternich to Ischel, whence the latter will go to Marienbad, a
watering-place in the immediate neighbourhood of Konigsmarks, the Prince's principal estate in Bohemia ; but the French ambassador will go to England, on leave of absence ; and it is rumoured that Sir R. Gordon will not return to Vienna until a new ambassador has been appointed by the Austrian court to that of St. James's. The sudden rise in the price of grain in many parts of Germany, and more particularly in Bavaria and in the countries on the Maine, has caused a good deal of alarm, and most of the local governments have taken measures to check the injurious effects, apparently caused more from mercantile speculation than from actual deficiency. The merchants of Trieste intend to send, at the end of August, commissioners, by way of Egypt and Suez, to Southern Asia, and especially to India, in order to ascertain the possibility of opening an active trade between those countries and the Austrian empire. We noticed in our last the rejoicings in Penal Code by the Diet. The following incident, in connection with the same subject, is mentioned in the papers, During the representation of Mozart's "Don Juan" at the Coblentz Theatre, on the evening of the 24th ult., in the scene where Don Juan compels Leporello to invite the statue to sup with him, the terrified valet, according would rather suffer the bastinado than have said, " would rather suffer the bastinado inan invite such guest ", but M. Seraucturitz, who performed the "part of
Leporello, substituted for "bastinado" the words "Penal Code of Prussia." This allusion was received with almost frantic applause by the audience. The Commissary of Police, however, construed it into an offence against the
 the continuance of the opera. The ill-judged joke of the actor win cause his appearance in a different
Russia.-The French Ministerial papers publish a letter from St, Petersburgh of the 20th ult,, stating that Prince Dolgorouki, the author of a pamphlet on the Russian nobility, which we noticed at the time, and which gave offence to the Emperor, had been arrested immeiately on his arrival at Cronstadt, and placed in solitary of the chief of police, the Prince having said nothing in his book nor in his interrogatories to justify a prosecution for libel, the Emperor offered him permission to enter the military service. The Prince having declined to accep military service. Che Price havisy dechned o accep tions, the Emperor caused him to be transported to Wiatka, on the confines of Siberia, where be is to remain nder the survellance of the poiice.-According to the last census of the Russian empire, the total number of
inhabitants who can write and read was $4,167,995$, or the proportion to the whole population as one to twelve. Servian frontier, bringing the news of the re-election of the Prince Alexander Kara Georgewitsch as Sovereign of Servia, on the 27th ult. The only difference between this election and that or last September consists in the presence of Baron Lieven, the Russian Commissioner, the Russian Consul, and Hatiz Pasha, at the election now concluded. United States.-By the arrival of the Rochester and England packet ships, we have accounts from New York to the 20th ult. The annual celebration at Bunker's Hill, which took place this year with more than ordinary splenpresence of President Tyler gave it a very imposing cha racter. The papers contain the report of a speech delivered by Mr. of State treats largely of the state of public affairs. The topics touched upon are chiefly of a domestic character, and the address altogether, possesses, comparatively, little interest for English readers. The Canada papers contain an account of an outrage committed by the labourers on the Beauharnois Canal, who had
struck for higher wages. They entered the house of the struck for higher wages. contractor, and while he was in
fractured his skull. A detachment of soldiers was soon
on the spot, the Riot Act was read, the soldiers fired on the spot, the Riot Act was read, the soldiers fired,
several of the mob were killed, and the remainder dispersed. The malcontents had fled in great numbers into the wood, where the soldiers were preparing to attack them.

## 23aliament.

Honday. - The law of Libel OF Lill wasp, on the motion of Lord
CAnrabich, read a second time, and the Limitations of Actions
CAMpariL L, read a second time, and the Limitations of Actions
(Ireland) Bill was read a thrd time and passed. The Bishop of $\rightarrow$ Lordow corved the thitd reading of the Church Endowment Bill.
deprived of reading, by which parons and incumbents would be deprived of their vested right, and the effect of which would be briL also made objections to these provisions in the Bill, though
assenting to it generally.-The Bill was read a third time, but the question that it pass was postponed for a day, in order to give time for some amendments calculated to remove the objections
Thesiday.-Lord Brougraw's Slave Trade Suppression committed for the purpose of having amendments made in it and printed.-The Church Endowment Bill, with amendments obviating the objections made to it by Lords Brougham, Camp-
bell, and Cottenlam, was read a third time and passed. The bell, and Cottenlam, was read a third time and passed. -The
Earl of ABERDEE moved the re-commitment of the Scotch Church Bencfices Bill, and stated his intention to accede to Iord Brougham's suggestion, by trausferring the last portion of the with respect, to the declaratory part of the Bill would be removed the Bill as amended more absurd than before, and moved an amendment to the second clause, which was negatived by 31 to 14. - Another amendment proposed by Lord Camprinli, on clause
5, to the effect that if the Presbytery exceeded their juris diction should be given to the presentee in the Civil Courts, was negatived without a division, and the remaining clauses with the
preamble were asteed to. Wednesduy. - The Royal Assent was given by commission to Chelsea Hospital Bill, the Grand Jury Presentments (Ireland) Bull, the Maryport and Carlisle Railway Act Amendment Bill, the Neath Harbour Bill, the Aberdeen Harbour Bill, the Kingston-unch-Hull Waterworks

Thursday.-The Episcopal Functions Bill was read a second stage, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday. serres of resolutions, referring to the recent dismissal of Irish Magistrates. He disclaimed being actuated by party motives sidered act, for which the House could find no precedent even in the worst days of the Stuarts.

HOUSE OF COMMON
Monday. -The Chartist "Remonstrance" offered for presentation y Mr. Duncombe, on Friday night. was withdrawn, the SPRakRR House of Commons of a Remonstrance unaccompanied by a petition.-
 which the House should reso.ve itself into committee of supply: -that
arrangement had been made by which parties who had the same amount of stock that they held last year, the interest being less than nnil that the report on the Custom-honse fruals, with the rxecption
of that portion affectug charges still jensing, would be Jaul on the
 rither as prinepals or as secondy in any ducl; or of the (iovernment
would, in the next session of Pariament, brin in a hull for the entire revention of duelling, Sir R. PeEs replied that he was not prepared importance of the subject, but he considered that any declarations respecting it should be made only after the most mature deliberation,
and that it would not add to the weight and effect of those declaraons if they were made suddenly and on the spur of the monlent, and
 siastical Courts and Local Courts Bills, and that they were deter
nined to press them forward this session. The adjourned dibate on the grievances of Ireland was resumed
hy Capt. Brennat, who recommended the construction of railways by
the Government, the aholition of the vice-regal court, an increase to the Government, the abolition of the vice-regal court, an ancrease to the agitation, and moved, as an amendment, that the House, deprecating the agitntion that prevailed in Ireland, would suspend any
measurces for the redress of any grievances, real or fanciful, of Ire
land, until by the cessation of agitation that country showed itsel and, until by the cessation of agitation that country showed itsel
a condition to receive as a favour any measures of redress o but the amendraent, not finding a seconder, fell to the ground.
Mr. Virmirrs STUART proposed that the whole ecclesiastical reve nues of that country should be appropriated to the support of the
Roman Catholic Church, and that another tenth should be levied upon the Protestants to support the Protestant Church. - Captain
Rous said that Catholic emancipation was but an instalment-th rest must be paid sooner or later. The state of the Protestant testants, and which was paid for the support of clergymen, many of
whom had $1,500 l$. a year for taking care of twenty-five parishioners. Let us change places with the Roman Catholics, and then sce what
would be our feelings. Strongly denouncing religious war-cries Protestant ascendancy or Roman Catholic supremacy, he argued that the only way to goveru Ireland was by consulting the feclings of the op ten millions sterling upon lrish railways; a large sum to educate the industrial and mechanical talents of the pcople; the abolition of the Roman Catholic prelates of the titles which they chose to assume. He counselled the sending of some distinguished Roman catholic soothing of the irritated feelings of the Trish people as the mostindis pensable point. He was also of opinion that the lord-lieutenancy might
be aholshed, for power and responsibility were now inconvenientis and unequally divided between the Lord Lieutenant and the Iome Secretary. There was also another inconvenience :
Lieutenant's household comprised a number of idle
Dull, n was now nearer Lomdon than many parts of Englarid were ew years ago; abolish the lord-lieutenancy, applying the expense o
it to public works, and, if necessary, have a fourth Secretary of State in London. In looking back to the past, he exempted no Govern
ment from error; he supported the motion in no party spirit, though
he feared it was too Iate in the present session to enter on the com prehensive and statesman-like plan required for the pacification of
Ireland. Let the Government apply themselves to the subject during the recess, and call Parliament together early in winter, in
order to consider $2 t$; an awful responsibility rested on them ; and
Sir R . Peel, with manly policy, or else he swept along the current down which lhe 1 ,
rapily flosting.-Mr. G. KMGMT said he was willmg to give the
Catholics all he Catholics anl he could get for thena; but be it bigotry or not, the
people of England and Scotland had made up their minds, and any
attempt to subvert the Established Church in Ireland would not only cost ang minister his place, but even the Soverefign the crown. Hi ing extremes. - Sir B. Hact considered that the Government did no dare to put down the ngitatinn it I Ireland for two rensons- frar o
the Orangemen, and fear of Mr, O Connell. He exhorted to contthe Arms Bill, until they ascertaned what the intentions of Government were. - Lord Jocelys condemned the agitation, felt that
something must be done to abate the alarm which it created, and to preserve the neace, and declared that he hard too rond an opinion o to ary mearure for the npoliaflom of the churcht EEe concurred with
the opinions which had been expressed about public works and the
promotion of industry; but the agitation, by disturbing tranquility, dromotion of industry; but the agitation, by disturbing tranquility, tion were revolutionary, and sufficiently warranted the resistance of Lord Worsser withdrew the Commons Inclosure Bill for the
present session, hoping the Government would origunate a measure on the subject next year,-On the motion of Lill passed through committee.
Holyrood-park Besumed by Mr Tuestay.-The adjourned debate on Ireland was resumed by Mr
M. J. O'CoNNELL, who urged the necessity of the motion, and com plained of the abstinence of Ministers in refraining from indicating in past times, and the present position of the Conservative party with which they had evinced on municipal corporation reforn2, and the they went the length of threntening the Sovercign with the fate of
James IM., because Mr. Sheil had been made a privy counsellor.

 spiritewhich still lingered in the precincts of Exeter-hall. This session
there hat been tinirty-nine petitions against Maynooth : the number scemed sacred in the annals of ecclesiastical bigotry. Cathonchar had been clogged with unfair conditions, and it would have
cipation
been generous and becoming had sir R. Pcel, on coming into powe

 mother, they nursery of loyalty. Come forward with large measures
have been a
of conciliation-do not staud halting on Emancipation- govern Ircland in the spirit of Chesterfield or Pitt; that jatter Minister, who
fifty years ago, began with $9,000 \mathrm{t}$, to Maynooth. whuld 1 hid now mre and Mr. Ross, supported Mr. O'Brien's motion, and Mr. ColeU-
and Houn, Mr. Bateson, andMr. M. Milnes opposedit.-M. Roes ruck
 onnquered conntry hy a a arrisot ot Prot. tarta, or on the broad princlple of making millions happy, We were told that the Protestants
possessed the wealth and the land; but what if so? They were stll
but 800,000 men against, $8,000,000$. If the country had been well governed, one-tenth of the people could not have engrossed iis whole
wealth and land. What he now complained of was, not that Sir $R$. Peel had done worse than his predecessors, but that he had not
grappled with the state of the country. Mr. OConnell, he must
admuit, was alternately dupe and impostcr, and certainly could never have really belicved that a repeal of the uniot would hring the golden
days he was accustomed to represent to the people as its results Now with respect to that badge of conquest, the Irish church.
something were not done upon that subject, tile Irish chureh would
deatroy itself: Irt Mr. O'Conncli only surczes, the nonpryment of tithe
 nas opposel to all rellres. The tut. $r$ was not the property of the
land-owner, but, of the nation. It was ereated by Troman Catholics
for Rpman Catholic purposes, which purvoses were chan for Rpman Catholic purposes, which purposes were changed by the
nation's will, and might, therefore, loy that will, be changed baek
again. He recommended Government to look to the intercsts of the Sir R. Pbre then rose. He was ansious, in the first place, to
obliterate all personal or party recollections. He would vindic.te his
own course, but he would not recriminate. The question was of too deep an interest siol that. The real anject of this motion was nut an
ingquiry into possible emedies. but an expression of opinion adverse
to the Covernment. If the Government did appear to the HIouse unfit, from party connexions, or from other rensons, to govern Ircland,
this vote ounght to be amaninst him ; for certninly the tenure of offce
by any party was a consideration of no valuc in comparison with the



 bonn flde to fulfil the principle of the Relicef H3yli, which establishcd
nquality between Protestant and Catholic. He showed the absurdty
of the allegation that Irishnem had not had their f.it wo of Irimh patronage, and cited several instances where 1 Hhinhic.c. hind hoc:
appointed to employments in Eugland. The attention of the House had been called to three sorts of Irish grievances, the social, thic
political, and the religious. The social, or agrarian, were not
new grievances, nor was it possible for the Government to devise
$\qquad$ advances for railways, he maintained the inpxpediency of lendung the public money for any public works which did not hold out a reatsonthe Government would have to come upon the country for repayment,
which it would loe difficult to adjust nid invicious to demand. Next,
as to political grievances. He fully admited, and had admaxted long ago, that religion ought not to operate ns a disqualification for office.
As to oaths, he had loug sivce cxpressed himselt favourable to the ment bad not yet brought in a registration bill, he proceeded to the
question of the church. On thrs bead he would not comsent to give
the pledge required of him by the Opposition; he would much rather

 Again, what was to be the state of the Roman Catholic religion in
England? 'I hus, there was murch beside revenuc to be consideref,
in orler
 public confidence, most injuriousy to national welfare. How strong
were the assurances given at the time of the Relicf Bill to the reluctant
people of England, that it would not impair but increase the securty people of England, that it would not impair but increase the securrty
of the Protestant church! The sulject of a provision for the priests
from any other source was one upon which he was not disposed to from any other sourcc was one upon which he was not disposed to
make any declaration of opinion thus incidentally in the course of a
general debate. He now approached the question of repeal, as to
$\qquad$ the union stood upon the same footirg with the repeal of any other
act On no other act would the Crown have tonde the declarations

Which it had marde on this, win the times both of the late and of the
present Ministry. He pointed out the practical absurdities and incon-
sistencies which must foilowa severance of treland from Engand with sistencies which must foilow a severance of Ireland from England, with
separate Parliaments, revenues, armies, and navies. Such a severncee
could not last a single year without a conflict. To prevent this evil could not last a single year without a conflict. To prevent this evil
the Government had, without asking for any new measure, resolved to rest upon the cxisting powers of the law and consti-
tution. "I am asked," said the Right Hon. Barouet, "what
course I intend to course I intend to pursue. "Declare your course," is the
demand. I am prepared to pursue that course which 1 consider
I I have pursued; namely, to administer the Government of shall be equality of civil privileges. I am prepared in respect of suffrage. In respect to the social condition of Ireland we ar
prepared also-but that is a matter for legislation, and we all fee pared to consider the relations of landord and tenant deliber ately, and all the important questions involved therein. Wir-
respect to the Established Chareh, I have already stated that we chercht arepared to make one alteratimn in the law hy which that Why don't you bring in measures at once? I know what a tensures of coercion. But we must have regard to the real circum Government. Demands may be made for new measures, upon
which to rely for the suppression of distarbance. Sir, I claim for the Government the entire right to judge with regard to the discretion to be exercised, either as to the application of the
existing laws, or as to an appeal to Parliament for new ones. I am not asiamed of netimg with forbearance and moderation in
matter i of this kind. I believe that whatever be the clamours
for new restructons and new powers, a hasty and prectpitant demand for them does not add th the strength of the Exceu-
tive. I think that the agitaton which exists in Ireland cannot phocect without ranging on chat se of the rovernment man flow from that asitation." He then procecded to say, that hi foresaw the conseguences of assemblung a new Parlianuent for elam for new powers would be the stronger for the past forbearno distinction betwcen Protcataut and Catholic. The Catholics and enactments able feeling to them still subsisted in the Imperial Parliament Te appealed to these considerations, to the long connexion of the of Sir $R$. Peel. It was more like the speech of a member finding one who was the head of a Government himself. After enlarging upon the magnitude of the present danger, he acknowledged that coercion. But the course on which the Government seemed to posals of other members, and then commenting on the insuf ficiency of one suggestion and the doubtfulness of another. To in the Ministers. If they had been afraid to propose measures It was not because there had been any violence on the part of the rights existed between England and Ireland; in proof of which
denial he referred to the numbers of the Parliamentary conIrish Muaicipal Act. He then camet to the question of the Churech.
On this subject he desired to explain the opinions expressed by ina on a former evening, by which he had meant to intimate thought it a principle much misapplied to a Church like that o reland, which had no connexion with nor influence over the
bulk of the people: and it was requisite, in order to make such principle a
in a manne same footing with the relipinn cstablished in favour of thic
minority. How that was to be accomplished might require much
consideration: at present he did enough in asserting the principle. There remained the question of Ministerial patronage, as ow you ought to partake. It might be a curious question by what naens Ireland was governed just now? The ranks of repeal were had Zeen done, and partly from despair of what ought to be done y Mr. Fox's Government in the days of the Irish voluntecrs Welington ir deprecating cifvil war with Ireland. Let not, then
the present Goverument think it necessary to be more dignified the present Goverument think it necessary to be more dignified
than Mr. Fox in 1782, and the Duke of Wellington in 1829. The Government-the temper of the Government-the fear, which 1 allowed to call it a magnanimous fear, will make people reflect
 of Lous XIV, ants of Nopeleon to place a member of the French
dynasty on the firrone of Ireland may be again attempted? We beleve that thone friendly terms will be continued and well be posed to disturb your Canaluan frontier for the purpe
weakeming your strength in Ircland-and if the people
as they will, they must come to the conclusion that



 Hotced the Govcroment.-Mr. Rocre declared, as a Rcpealer

 wedt inchar ed an the inhtiny, tor all were adke an a state of diffidiat,ifictly whether or not thins was a vote of want of confidence, Rcucrt Peel lad deceived every party, in the country.
Lord PALMPRSTON observed, that this was a debate femarkable
the what had been said, and for what had been left unsaid, for Whare taken against Ministers by many of their own supporters, Hrom their the views of Government he defied any man to infer
froy were, no doubt, distracted and paralysed by contrary impulses-not only from their friends out of
doors, but even in the Cabinet itseff. He had said a little while ago that if Ministers should resign their places, the country to change that opinion, and he felt bound as a gentleman, and a man of honour, to say so, that he might not mislead them into a
resignation. He did not think Repeal was a question which Ministers would have to consider, he rather thonght that Repea rievances. The only point upon which Ministers had held out ste chance of a remedd, was the law of landord and tenant; and
mosthappy should he be to co-operate with them on such a subOct. On the greatest evil of all, the relative position of the
Protestants and Roman Catholics, not the slightest alleviation was intimated. The present amount of Rstablishment was capa-
ble of being considerably reduced; and as Lord Stanley had bee the author of the Church Temporalities Bill, there could be no ciple of recuction. Jin point of justice, perrlape, the Catholics sidering the state of their own Church, cound you expect that
they would not? He would say, therefore, suspend those hving in which there is no duty to be performed. Bint if you woul not abate the Protestant church, put that of the cat holics nipon voluntary gift, perhaps with some aid from the State. The
amount of the establishment at Maynooth, too, was far below it amount of the establishment at Maynooth, too, was far below it
proper line. Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Prussia-each made provision from the funds of the State for more than one denomi Parliamentary, and the too high amount of the Municipal fran chise. Under all these difficulties, here was a Governmen unprepared with any remedy. tinguish the difficalt from the impossible; and it was impossibi for a Government to go on long as the present Ministers were
going on now. The party who supported and withleld them were an inert mass, moored in the tide, and serving only to shov party and retire from office would be far more plorious to tha minded Ministers than to persist in their present course. H hoped, at all events, that nothing would be said from the Treasury benches to strike the Irish people with despair, and that,
before another session, measures would be matured for satisfying berore another session, measures wo
Lurd Staniry declined to adopt the suggestions of Mr. Munt and Mr. Ferrand, who had required the Government not only to for all the evils in all the British dominions. He had read his motion as charging the Government with insensibility justice; but the speech which had introduced it was a speech upon the general state of Ireland, and against past as well as tself was not now very easy to be defined. Some gentlemen called forbade them to take any strong measures at all. The Government had been charged with intending nothing on the subject o the Parliamentary franchise; whereas, at an earlier period of that franchise, upon the basis of the new valuation contemplated in the Irish Ponr Law Amendment Bill; but the working of that could be prudently enacted. Then, on the subject of the Irish could agree; but some had said boldly, "Abolish the intrusive church of the minority ;" and Lord Palmerston had asked how in its revenues? Why, it was the very point upon which he had resigned his seat in the Whig Cabinet. He admutted that a high portant princlple; but he did not think it would becone such a proposal of equalising the two religins meant, he did not understand. Did it mean ane equal, wr did it mean a proportionate
division of the Protestant revenues lyetween the Protestant and the "Catholic clergy And to what result would your cquality
lead? Why, to plice in the House of Lords a Roman Catholic prelacy, net nominated by the Crown of England, but by the
Court of Rome; for Mr. Morc O'Ferral himself had de not accent a stipend from the nation, on the terms of permiti any intexference with their civil state. The law of landlord and enant was a difficult subject; and he acknowledged that
if the Irish landlords, as a class, dealt with their tenauts otherwise than the landlords of England, a case was made out for the

 lus means might compars, was a cliange whech in Ircland wonlit nvolve inquiry into the law of landlord and tenante, liowever, of mere inquiry into the law of landlord and tenant, the Gosernthe welfare of Ireland. $A$ committce, of whinents Mrad nemplected Was chairman, had recommended 19 different meanires, 18 of
them lad smce been actually passed into law. wem had smee ben actually passea into law: and if the louse carance from extreme meastres and a stedfact perseverance ; a conduct the colintry through its dangers: but if, tlorongis the course taken by crtain genticmen who sit on has own side of and ditionally emlarrassed and impeded, the question of confidence that the Ministers, if distrusted by Parliament, might at once makr. Way o'brien having replied, the House divided. For the Thursding.-Lord Elior having moved that the Speaker Ieave against the bill; and Mr. Waliack moved, as an amendment, The amendment was seconded by Mr. S. Crawforn, but re ected by a majority of 77 . The House then went into committee, Friday,-LOrd Astriky, as Chairman of the Durham Election Dungannon had not been duly elected Menber for Durham, that had, by his agents, bean gulity of bribery, but it did not appear hat he had himself any personal knowledge of the transactions. The motion for a new writ was postponed to Monday.-Th
House then resumed the consideration of the Irish Arms Bill.

## CITY.

Money Market, Friday,_Consols closed at $97 \frac{7}{8}$ for the account; Bank Stock, 180; Three per Cent. Reduced, 942 ; Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, 101 준 Exchequer Billes, 54 si to 56 st prem.

STRtropolis anio íts Jirimity
Meeting on the slate of Ireland.-On Monday a meet ing of influential electors of the borough of Marylebone, convened by its Parliamentary representatives, took place the residence of Sir B. Hall, in Portman-square, for the purpose of considering the propriety of making a
public demonstration, with reference to the present state and future prospects of Ireland. Sir B. Hall was called on to preside, and was surrounded by a large number of ppinion. Mr. S. Crawford, Lord Clements, and Mr. Wyse addressed the meeting at some length in favour of
the proposed appeal to the public; but Gen. Evans suggested the propriety of caung upon the Queen, by a constitutional petition to her Majesty, to dismiss the present Parliament and Ministry from power. Sir B. Hall proper and dignified course, to direct her Ministers to adopt some measures of justice to Treland; and if they did not, to dismiss not only?them, but even Parliament. He then read a memorial expressive of alarm at the state nd indignation of the policy of the present owards Ireland, and appealing to her Majesty, in the country, at once to dismiss them from her counsels. This was adopted unanimously, as was also a resolution deter mining to hold a public meeting of the borough, over which Sir B. Hall was requested to preside, on Monday next. A committee was then appointed,", with, Sir De Lacy Evans as chairman, to arrange the preliminaries for the demonstration
Sale of the Duke of Sussex's Properiy.-The sale o the miscellaneous articles closed on Saturday, with the decorativelfurniture, oriental and Dresden china, and other 1,900l., and the sum realised by the auction up to that time was stated to exceed 40,000 l. The sale of the Duke's tobacco and cigars, which commenced on Monday, excited onsiderable interest, and attracted a very numerous indance. The meerschaum bowls realised extraordinary paried fome of them retching upwards or son the cigars ranged from $10 s$. to 27 . $2 s$. per lb. At these high prices, the articles were purchased either as curiosities, or by wealdy smokers. Most of the tobacco and cigars conale closed on $W$ to the Duke from personal fiends. The of the tobacco and cigars were sold. Some of the rare cigars sold for more than $2 s .6 d$. each; and it is a remarkable fact, that three small parcels of them realised a sum exceeding that fetched by the whole of the carriages belonging to the late Dukel sold on Monday last, by hessrs. Tattersall. The principal purchases made during high for the brokers. 500 Woodvilles fetched! $18 l_{\text {. }} 17 \delta, 6 d$. ; a box of 9 Havannahs, 5 l. 10 s.; 1000 Havannahs, 43 l . 1 s. ; 2125 cigars, presented to his Royal Highness in 1841 by Che arer Hebeler, were purchased by Colonel Gurwood for J. Churchill, by the same gentieman, for $137 l$. It was generally remarked that on no pres similar prices known to have been realised by articles of the like description. The proceeds of the day's sale amounted to upwards of 2,000 .
menand gentlemen coge.-A very large meeting of nobletook place on Friday morning, at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Richmond in the chair, for the purpose of hearing a lecture from Mr. Smith, of Deanston, in consequence Dukes of Richmond and Buckingham, gentleman, signed by the wicke and Zetiand, the Marquis of Northampton, \&c. and drawings of soils and farming implements, commenced his address by remarking on the great importance to the agriculturist of a proper system of drainage, whereby nothing but peat or moss, mioht be rendered fertile. He remarked, that lands in general suffered very little from water rising from springs, but it was that which fell upon it in the shape of rain, that had to be guarded against and carried off. To effect this with advantage, it was sary to sink drains in the subsoil, at distances of from In proportion to twenty-one or twenty-two feet apart. crack, and becomes interspersed with fissures, whereby the water would the more readily percolate through the upper The fissures thus caused in the subsoil thence be carried off. spheric air to enter, which also acted very beneficially the native soil, which soon became converted into monld, and was then capable of retaining with advantage a preat of the greatest importance that the active soil should. It was of considerable depth. He had seen several instances in Scotland, where there had not originally been more than proper draining and subsoiling to a depth of fifteen deep enough; they generally constructed were not nearly a half deep, and might be easily formed by means of plough going over the ground twice, the second time in of this operation would be about $1 \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{d}$. per English chain Many methods of filling up the drains had been adopted, found to act well, and though perhaps at the same was not might not cost more than half as much as a stome or tile drain, it foukd not be nearly bo denirable, and would be
found the more expensive in the end. A stone or tile drain would last for twenty years, and be in as good condition at the end of that time as when first constructed. He had examined many which had been constructed that time, and he had found them in a perfect condition, and not in the least silted up. The peat draiss, on the contrary, would scarcely endure as many months. The stones should be about the size of common road metalling. When the land was properly drained, and the active soil had become dry and friable, it was necessary that the subsoil should be stirred up by means of a subsoil-plough, 80 as not to be mixed with the active soil. The cost of this subsoil-ploughing, which was most essential in all soils where the land was properly drained, but was otherwise most dangerous, as it only created greater cavities for retaining the water, was from $30 s$. to $40 s$. per acre, a sum which, though apparently large, would be found to be
amply repaid by the increasing crops. Until land was properly drained it would be much better that the furrows should be shallow instead of deep. Mr. Smith was listened to throughout with profound attention, and conremarks on the advantages which must accrue to all classes of the community from an improved system of agriculture, to be effected by means of efficient drainage and subsoiling. At the close of the lecture, the Duke of Richmond observed that he-and he doubted not all concurred with him-had derived much gratification from the curred with him-had derived much gratification from the
remarks which they had heard, proceeding as they did remarks which they had heard, proceeding as they did
from a gentleman who had gained his knowledge from lengthened experience. He would therefore suggest that
a vote of thanks should be passed to Mr. Smith. The a rote of thanks should be passed to Mr. Smith. The
Duke of Cleveland seconded the resolution, which was Duke of Cleveland 8 carried unanimously.
The late Duel.-On Saturday morning the remains of Col. Fawcett were buried in the Kensal-green Cemetery. The faneral was conducted with the strictest privacy, and Was attended by Mr. Blake, assistant-surgeon to the 8th Hussars, half-brother, and Lieutenant Tuthill, of the
Queen's Bays, as chief mourners; Major Daubeney, of the 55 th ; Lieutenant Robertson, of the 15th Hussars and Captain Barrett, late of the 55th, all of whom were particular friends of the deceased. Captain Jackson, of the 57 th, was the only other person present. On Saturday last Mr. Gulliver was liberated from the custody of the police by a writ of habeas corpus, granted on the previous
day by Mr. Justice Coleridge. On Wednesday he atteaded with his securities at the adjourned inquiry at Mary lebone Police Court, when additional witnesses were examined, and the bail was enlarged to Monday, the 24th inst., with the understanding that, should any fresh evidence The adjourned inquest took place on Thursday, but as The adjourned inquest took place on Thursday, but as there was
Peace Convention.-LLast week a deputation had an interview with King Leopold, to present the address adopted at the late Contion the civilized world," on the importance of inertin clause in international treaties binding the parties to refer disputes to the arbitration of one or more friendly powers ciously received by his Majesty. The King expressed i strong terms his approval of the principle of arbitration and referred to the satisfaction he had experienced in danger of war had appeared. He spoke of a continental war as above all things to be deprecated, and regarded it ss all but impossible, so long as Austria, France, and
England were united in favour of peace. His Majesty also referred to the threatened war in the east of Europe, and to the dispute between France and the United States in which the panonstrance and friendly interference o otker powers had led to satisfactory results.
University College,-In the account we gave last weel of the distribution of prizes, we find that we omitted to give the names of those to whom certincates had been
granted. We therefore repeat the list, with the addition of the speech delivered by Mr. Christie, M.P., who pre sided on the occasion. The proceedings of the day having been opened in the usual manner, Mr. Christie alluded to the fact of his having been formerly a student in the College, as one of the circumstances which had led to his College, as one "o the circumstances which haid in former years he had himself received on the same spot froma the years he had himself received on the same spot from the
hands of others, but by the award of some of the same hands of others, but by the award of some of the same important-that "to an institution, whose beginning was fresh in men's memories, and which was stull very generally considered as in its infancy, it was of consequence
to show the world (and this, perhaps, couid not be done more forcibly than by putting forward one who is now in some degree before the world, who left it ten years ago, and had then spent four years within its walls), that it has lived and prospered long enough to feel no further appre-
hension from the efforts of its enemies, although the first hension from the efforts of its enemies, although the first long since subsided--long enough, indeed, to render it continued prosperity a certain proof of extrinsic strength. He mentioned other Members of the Legislature whoma especially Mr. Aldam the Member for Leeds, "who having gained at Cambridge all but the very highes unable to take a degree, being a Dissenter; who, however, though he was thus denied a degree in the University of Cambridge, and would have been refused even admission to reside in the University of Oxford, finds free admission to the Legialature of the Nation." Referring to the pre-
sent condition of the Institution, he said-" There are no wanting other proud marks of the progress of this College.
When I left it in 1833, it was an institution standin When I left it in 1833 , it was an institution standing
altogether by itself, unrecognised by the State. It has now been some years in possession of a charter and placed in connexion with another cbartered Institution, which has the power of conferring degrees, to which
it ungrudgimgly gave over the name of University of Lonit ungrudgingly gave over the name of University of Lon-
don before held by itself; and if it then made an sacrifico tion while it sees many other Colleges, and among them one which beganin at least unfriendly rivalry, sharing in the privileges which it was itself mainly instrumental in procuring, and by the vast superiority of success which has bonours. Hitherto, with but one trifling exception, no substantial privileges have been attached to the degrees o eges in a very short time, perha is every reasoan to hope the Inns of Court in the Metropolis will place the degree of the University of London on the same footing with those of Oxford and Cambridre, as repards privileges for admis sion to the ber I canna believe but that there ment will avail itself of the opportunity afforded by the bill now pending for the reform of the Courts of Doctors Commons, to remove the great grievance on Dissenter from the established faith of entire exclusion from practising in these Courts, and will do this by investing with privileges the law degrees of the University of London. Again, the medicalreform which has been under taken by the Government will also give it an opportunity o attaching privileges to its medical degrees. I cannot help mentioning that there is one member of the Governmen for whose zealous co-operation in every effort to extend her usefulness or promote her welfare, this College has a special right to hope-who was one among its first pro prietors,-who is one of its proprietorṣ still,-who once dis chair, and whom on that occasion I remembe to have heard (I was then a boy sitting there), with tha chaste and perspicuous eloquence which ever finds even in the warmest political opponent a willing listener, declar his deep conviction of the importance of this College, and his earnest desire for her prosperity and fame. I trust that Sir James Graham, now that as the Secretary of State for the Home Department he is the official head of the University of London, and must have a principal voice in all questions of legal and medical reform, will not forget his former declarations of zeal for the University College, but will rather be solicitous to show that he has not lost the will on acquiring the power to benefit us ions to this College, and his continued attachment in an altered political position to a cause which is not the cause of party. I venture to think there cannot be a more striking instance of the extent and variety o and is capable of conferring, than that supplied by the courses of lectures for schoolmasters, mentioned in the report read by Professor Long, the Dean of the Faculty The want of suitable means for the educatio school masters of small unendowed schools, and of ushers in al private schools, is known to every one. The Universities o attempt to supply the want. The position of this College in the metropolis makes its efforts in this way, o are either engaged in teaching in the numberless schools around London, or who, being in London, and being anxious, with sufficient inducement and opportunity, to prepare themselves to be schoolmasters, can come to attend lectures in this College, but could not afford to go and reside at a distance to receive instruction. Itrust is any legislative attempt be made (and such an attempt is d somprobable, to improve the education and condilion of usefulness in this respect of this College will not be overlooked. The fees paid by schoolmastors and ushers attending these lectures are $12.10 s$. for the four classes of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, and 1. for each class singly. The College has been able to make the fees thus moderate by devoting to the objec different times, in sums of $1,000 \mathrm{l}$ and 500 z , by unknown benefactor, who calls himself (and none certainly can dispute the fitness of the name which he has chosen) Patriot ; and this leads me to a pratifying announcemen which I am able to make. Within the last fortnight the Council of the College have received an additional sum of 500l. from the same unknown benefactor. This is, indeed are those perhaps, who, given to mourn over the selfishness and ostentation of our age, might wish that it should remain unknown as it is, and even grieve if the veil in which this munificence has shrouded itself were to be
withdrawn. But I think you will say with me that this withdrawn. But Ithink you will say with me that this
College has not yet been able so far to forget the virn ence of its enemies, or to become so accustomed and indifferent to generous sympathy, as to acquiesce withou reluctance in ignorance of ats friends ; and I will hope,and though I who speak it am the humblest member of the Council of the College, all will echo the hope ; and rust the hope so echoed may reach our unknown bene factor,--it is not impossible but that even now it may full apon his ear ; that, if so long, not longer at least than he can himself enjov the satisfaction of doing good by stealth, or than fame makes him blush, will be withheld from us a name which we are all so well prepared to love and honour, be a strong support to us, and serve to fix and strengthen his
example for others who might wish to imitate his bounty," The address was concluded with a few words of congratulation to the students who had obtained prizes. "It was an illustrious array of names," said Mr. Christie, "which heralded the College into existence; unremitting has been the assiduity of those to whom from time to time the government of the Coliege has been entrusted; it has fained and kept the assistance of a body of Professors to whose zeal, character and learning the world will admit no superior. The munificence of its founders has raised round us this splendid building replete with every ccommodation for instruction, and destined in all future ges to be admired. But no splendour of external means and appearances, no array of fine names, no zeal or reputation of Professors, can carry beyond a certain point the success of a place of education, or do for it that which may be done by a body of devoted students, mindful of the benefits they have received, and eager as far as it may Slma Mater's reputation, as them- jealous of their their own because their honour and disgrace must be always shared by the College which has educated them "The following is an authentio list of the tudents who obtained prizes and certifictest of the Latin. - Professor Long, A.M. Senior Class st Prize, W. F. Durant. $2 d$ Prize, C. Somerton Certificates of Honour: 3, P. A. Smith ; 4, J. E. Wallis , F. F. Bankart ; 6, A. Warren ; 7, C. F. Kingdon.
Ju R Gibson. Certifica, Cas. A. Bowring. 2d Prize, 4, W. Bagehot; 5, eq., M. Prendergast and G. Long ; $\overline{7}$ John Kearney; 8, H. Koenig ; 9, N. Turnbull
-Prize, Bunnell Lewis Certificates of Senior Clas -Prize, Bunnell Lewis. Certificates of Honour:-2, , J. L. Sanford.
F. Durant. C'ertificates of Homourton. $2 d$ Prize, W F. Durant. C'ertificates of Honour : 3, J. Edkins; 4 ,
A. Crowley; 5, P. A. Smith; 6, Thos. Beevor; 7 J, L A. Crowley ; 5, P. A. Smith; 6, Thos. Beevo Sanford.
Junior Class-Prize, C. A. Bowring. Certificates of Honour: 2, H. Pratt ; 3, W. Bagehot ; 4, J. R. Gibson , J. korster, $6, \mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Koenig}$
Hebrew.-Professor Hurwitz. Senior Class-Prize Browne. Junior Class-Prize, Jos. Edkins.
English.-Professor Latham, A.M. Prize, W. C. Armytage
French- - Professor Merlet. 1st Prize, A. Crowley. F. F. Bankart; 4, J. Smith, 5, T. O. Donaldsono Italiant.--Professor Count Pepoli. lst Prize, A. Crowley. $2 d$ Prize, A. Mott.
German.-Teacher, M. W. Wittich. Senior ClassPrize, T. Beevor. Certificates of Honour: 2, J. Paget Prize, T. Beevo
Junior Class-Prize, J. Forster. Certificates of Honour: 2, J. H. Reynolds ; 3, W. Colfox Vornum ; 5, H. Bankart; 6, H. H. Marling.
$\mathrm{p}_{\text {hilosopuy }}$. Hoppus, Ph.D. 1st Prize, John Beighton. 2d Prize, A. Crowley. Certificates of Honour: 3, S. B. Sutton Browne ; 5, A. Mott
Mathematics. - Professor De Morgan. Higher Renior Class-1st Prize, W. R. Wills. $2 d$ Prize, H. R.
Reynolds. Certificates of Honour: 3 , eq. J. Kearney and H . Field; 4, eq. A. Warren and C. A. Bowring. cates of Honour: 2, W. Bagehot; 3, eq. J. Rees, J. Morris, and F. W. Brady

Higher Junior Class-Prize, S. W.Waley. Certificates of Honour: 2, eq. J. Smith and B. Lewis ; 3, eq. S. B.
Sutton and H. Bankart ; 4, eq. J. Bishop and T. Bird ; 5, W. Colfox; 6, eq. T. O. Donaldson and C. Sylvester. Class--Prize, W. R. Wills. Certificate of Honour: 2, H. Field; 3, J. Browne.

Jain Class - $1 s t$ Prize equal, A. Warren and J. Wkins. $3 d$ Prize, C. A. Bowring. 4 th Prize, Joseph Rees. Certificate of Honour: 5, W. Bagehot; 6, F. Brady; 10, J. Croucher.
Experimental Class-Prixe, R. H. Hutton. Certificate of Honour : 2, S. B. Sutton ; 3, J. Paget ; 4, J. White. Drawing Class.-Teacher, Mr. G. B. Moore. Prize, . Bankart. Certificate of Honour
artere.-Professor Donaldson, (asa Fine Art.) Prize, E. Dobson. Certificate of Honour: F. Lett, (as a Science.) Prize, J. Croucher. Certificate of Honour: 2, E. Dobson ; 3, G. Judge
Botany, Professor Lindley, PhD. Junior ClassPrize, S. C. Griffith. Certificate of Honour: 2 eq., W. Clapp and C. R. Matthew; 3, A Mott ; 4, W. Fillter; 5, E. Way
Zoology.-Professor Grant, M.D. Prize, F. W.
Marshall. Cerlificate of Honour : 2, W. J. Macdougall ; 3, Jolun Forster.
Geology.-Professor Webster, F.G.S. Prize, A. Crowley. Certifcate of Honour : 2, H. Field; 3, Fre Englisg Law.--Professor Carey, A.M. 1st Course. Prize, J. B. Hoskins. Certificate of Honour: W. Morris. 2d Course-Prize, W. Morris. ${ }^{\text {Prize. W. Morris Course- }}$ 3, S. Goodbehere.
Jurisprudence. - Professor Graves, A.M. Ist Course.f Prize, F. J. Parkes. Certificate of Hinour:

Townley. 2d Course (Equity) Prixe, J. B. Hoskins. Cerificate of Honour :
The Church of Scotland.-On Tuesday the anniversary meeting of the ministers and members of the Scottish Presbytery in London was held at the Scotch Church, in Crown Court. The Rev. Dr. Brown, Moderator, presided, and addressed the meeting in a speech of considerable length, in which he alluded to the recent secession of so
many ministers from the Scottish Church, and regretted that those who had so long worked together as brothers in the same vineyard, should now have thought fit to separate upon mere points of etiquette and law, and on
comparatively non-essential matters, and intimated that in the course of a short time a deputation from the Establisined Church of Scotland would visit the metropolis, in order to
the case in its proper light before the public.
Meetings of Companies.- The meeting of the London When the directors declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., deducting 5,000 I. from their guarantee fund, now standing at $90,003 l_{\text {. } 15 s . ~}^{15 \mathrm{~d} . \text {, to regulate this payment to }}$ to a dividend being 12,1837 . 17 s . 5 d , and therefore insufficient to this extent for meeting the dividend the directors wish to continue. The depression of trade and the abundance of unemployed capital, with the low rate of interest, are mentioned by the report as sufficient causes Union of London Bank, on the same day, the dividend Uas of the rate 5 pre ont per annum, sidding 2,000 2. was at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, siding 2,000 . and is invested in Government securities. The balance of unappropriated profits was stated at $29,962 l .6 s .2 d$. ; and of income-tax, the addition to the reserved fund, and the deduction of $500 \%$. in liquidation of the preliminary expenses, a surplus of 6,317l. $6 \mathrm{~s} .2 d$.
Canada Loan.
Canada loan.-The bidding for the second portion of Friday at the loan, amounting to $300,000 \mathrm{l}$., took place on in the monied circles , The biddings were ab follows : Mr . Maubert, for the whole amount, 108 . $7 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} . ;$; The Bank of England, for the whole amount, 1091 l ; Smith, Payne, and Co., for $50,000 \mathrm{l}$, 109 l . 1 s . It is understood that there were other biddings, but all below the two last named, and the consequence was that Messrs. Smith and Co. obtained the amount for which they tendered-namely, was adjudged the remaing of England at the price offered for the whole. The rate at which the former issue was negotiated was 108 per cent., and the improvement in the terms obtained by Government on Friday is owing to the prevailing abundance of unemployed capital and the Metropolitan Improvements.-On Saturday an inquisition was held before the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex, to decide whether the Crown, the public, or others, would water's |trustees stopping up and inclosing a high street or thoroughfare, known by the name of Catherine Wheelyard, which leads from Cleveland-row into Little St. Duke of Bridgewater that, in compensation for what was thus meant to be taken away, they should give greater benefits to the public. They proposed to make a road be a much greater boon to the public than that of which they meant to deprive it. The road they meant to make Would be wider, more uniform, and much nearer. The Under-Sheriff summed up, and the Jury ultimately
returned a verdict, that there would be no damage or prejudice sustained by the Crown or any other person.
Launch of the Chichester.-On Wednesday the fine weather induced a great number of persons to visit WoolWich, to witness the launch of this first-class frigate. The gates of the churchyard, commanding a full view, were poeed to the public at an early hour; and at the time of the person there could not have been fewer than ten thousand persons present, besides those in the numerous steamAdmiral, named the vessel, and she glided off the stocks amidst the cheers of the spectators. The frigate is upwards of 1,002 tons, new measurement.
Fires.-On Monday night, shortly after ten o'clock, a of the metron stis consequences proved the most calamitous that has happened in that neighbourhood for many years. It originated marine-store dealer, the whole of which were destroyed together with several cottages inhabited by shipwright and dockyard labourers.-Un Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire broke out among a pile of buildings situate between St. Dunstan's-hill and Idol-lane, belong factory, workshops, and timber-yard, as well as the manufactories of otber parties. The whole of these premises were destroyed, but the fire was prevented spreading beyond the spot. The loss of property is said to amount to several thousand pounds.-On Tuesday night, about
half-past ten, a fire broke out on the premises of half-past ten, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Joalnoer and Co., patent candle manufacturers, near St. John-street, Clerkenwell. It was not got under before the entire stock was consumed, which consisted of the machinery, tallow, palm oil, \&cc., amounting, it is said, to the sum of $5,000 l_{\text {. . A large portion of the oil and }}$ melted tallow flowed from the premises into the streets, melted tallow flowed from the premises into the streets, and all the central parts of the town were illuminated by
the flames.一About a quarter past ten on Wednesday
night the town and neighbourhood of Kensington was thrown into a state of alarm by a report that Kensington Palace was in flames. Hundreds of persons instantly hurried to the Palace avenue, when the report received confirmation by the appearance of a dense body of smoke
and flame above the stables on the north side of the Palace; and on reaching the spot, a large rick of hay, containing from seventy to eighty loads, which was stacked nearly adjoining the stables, was in flames. There was a great deficiency of water, and the rick was entirely destroyed.
When discovered, only a portion of the end was on fire, which leaves no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary Harrow School.-On Wednesday, July b, the secona annual speech-day took place, and attracted a aumerous
assemblage of visitors to Harrow. Together with the speeches, three prize compositions were recited by the
successful candidates-the Greek Iambics (Governors) and the Greek Prose (Hope) by the Hoa. P. P. Smythe and the Latin Essay for the Peel Medal by Mr. A. Grant. Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the July 1.-West districts, 133 ; North districts, 173 Central districts, 159 ; East districts, 184 ; South districts, 190. Total, 848-(411 males, 437 females.) Weekly average for the last five years, 903 - (46.
442 females, ) and for the last five springs, 854.

## 非robincial Nepors.

Bridport. -On Tuesday week, at a late hour in the evening, the quiet village of Burton Bradstock, situate a few miles from this town, was visited by one of the most try for a considerable period. It raged with great violence nearly the whole night, occasioning in its progress the destruction of no fewer than 22 houses, besides other buildings and much property. The families burnt out of whom is insured. The origin of the fire is involved in suspicious circumstances, and there is every reason to believe that it is the work of an incendiary. The buildings are the property of Lord Rivers, by whom they were insured ; and fortunately there were no lives lost
Gristol.-It is now announced as certain that the and that Prince Albert has consented to be present on the occasion. His Royal Highness will leave town by a special train at an early hour in the morning, and will be accompanied by many of the high officers of state, ambassadors, and others. After the launch, a banquet will be given to his Royal Highness and the visitors, The room, erected for the occasion on the company's premises, is fully equal to the accommodation of about
3,000 guests. After the banquet, the Prince will return to Buckingham Palace.
panied by the Hon. C. P Villiers, and Mr. R. R. Moore, paid a visit to this town, for the purpose of meeting the farmers of Essex on the market day, to discuss with them the influence of the corn-laws upon tenant-farmers and farm-labourers. Considerable interest was excited by the event, as it was known that Sir John Tyrrell, Mr. Round, and other agriculturists, would be present to oppose the
doctrines of Mr. Cobden. The hustings were erected in a field near the East Bridge. The appearance of the town during the day resembled that usually caused by a contested election; and the oldest inhalicaus scarcely persons were present on the ground at the commencement of the proceedings. On the motion of Mr. G. Rebow,
Mr. Bawtree, banker in the town, and president of the Mr. Bawtree, banker thral Association, was called to the chair. The chairman having briefly opened the meeting, Mr . Cobden, in a speech which occupied two hours, proceeded to recapitulate the arguments in favour of free trade, and dwelt on the injurious influence of the protective system of the corn-laws upon the interest of all classes, more especially those of the tenant-farmer. Mr. Cobden concluded, at the request of Sir J. Tyrrell, by proposing the following resolution:-
meeting the corn-law and every other law which favours one class at the expense of other classes, is injurious and unjust to the community at large." Sir J. T'yrrell then presented himself, and after a few preliminary remarks, moved the following amendment:- Mat in the opinion the home-grower of corn cannot compete with the foreign grower without a protective duty." Sir J. Tyrrell then proceeded to take the sense of the meeting upon his their hands for it, the remainder of the meeting being in favour of free trade. This proceeding, however, was con secon a gur, the amero it was withdrawn. The meeting was then addressed by Ferrand, M.P. for Knaresborough, and on whose speeches were not concluded till $9 o^{\prime}$ 'clock at night. The chairman then put Mr. Cobden's resolution to the meeting, which at that late hour had been reduced to mously, twenty-seven hands only beaing held apost anst it Denbigh.-On Wednesday week a meetins the County Hall, convened on the requisition of about fifty tenant-farmers, principally occupying farms in the Vale of Clwyd . The requisition stated, that, " observing the progressive and almost daily depreciation in the value of all Agricultural stock and produce, the thenants
whom the document was signed beg to suggest to their wrother tenants of the county the urgent necessity of
calling a meeting of the farming interest, for the purpose depressed into consideration the present unprecedented to procure that proticulture, and the means bestadaptech their great importance demands." Lord Dungannon, Mr George Griffith, and other proprietors the meeting was very thinly attended. Mr. Proby, Mayo of Denbigh, was called upon to preside. Letters were read from Mr. Townsend, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Biddulph, the High Sheriff, and other gentlemen, on the object of the Meeting. Mr. Biddulph in his lette adverted to a moderate fixed duty more as a source of revenue than as a measure of protection. The Mayo then called upon the requisitionists, or some one of them to address the meeting, but in vain, for no one responded to the call; and this continued for nearly a quarter of an League were allowed to address the Meeting, upon which Lord Dongannon and others left the Hall, on the ground that such a proceeding was a departure from the requisiFree Trade and proterion a amendment in favour of a fixed duty was carried, and petitions embodying the resolutions were adopted for presentation to Parliamen
Derby.-The friends and admirers of the late Earl of Leicester, in Derbyshire, are about to raise a monument to his memory in Longford Church ; and the ladies of his family have also subscribed for a marble bust of his lordship, which is in course of execution by Mr. Francis. The whole of the past week has been occupied by the various shows, meetings, dinners, \&c. which form the customary routine of celebrating the anniversary meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. A great number of persons were present, among whom werses Northampton and Downshire, and most of the members of the council. Friday was the latest day for receiving implements, which were on Saturday arranged by the stewards for the inspection of the judges, which took place on Monday. The implement-yard was opened to the members on Tuesday, and on Wednesday to the public. Tuesday aro the last day for receiving cattle and stock of various descriptions, which had arrived from all parts of the kingdom. Wednesday the stock was inspected, and the prizes awarded. Thursday the cattle and implement-yards were opened to the public, and Friday was the day of sale. Besides ploughing matches, lectures, and incidental matters, there have been three dinners : one given by the mayor to the council of the Society on Tuesday, the council dinner on Wednesday at the County Hall, and the general dinner of the Society in the great pavilion on Thursday, which was followed by a meeting yesterday morning. At the mayor's dinner on Tuesday, the Earl of Hardwicke returned thanks as President of the Society, and the Duke of Richmond acknowledged the toast of the army. The Duke of
Devonshire"s health was drank as Lord Lieutenant of the couns and in returning thanks his Grace said that had the objects of the present Society been the promotion of, not Agriculture, but its twin sister, Horticulture, he might, as President of the Horticultural Society, have been able to descant more in detail on the varions interesting objects which the exertions of those he saw around him had collected this year in Derby and its neighbourthe Duke of Richmond, himself a practical farmer, and better qualified than most men to give an opinion on Agricultural subjects, He begged to express his high approba-
was unnecessary. tion of the objects and exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and his satisfaction at being one of its governors. He had perused with the greatest interest the last volume of their proceedings, especially that portion of it which described the improvements abl drain. The spech of the the process of thorough Hillyard, President of the Northamptonshire Farmers' "The Royal practical Agriculturists in the connty. ane Royal Agricultural Society," although its establishment could only be called of recent date, there were seen, in many parts of the country, improvements in the cultivation of the land. Ht ad preted a desire of improvement in the generaily pral farmers ; it had been the means of dissipating many longstanding farming prejudices, and it had opened the of the slovenly and parsimonious, and convinced them they had lost money, by loss of produce, from their niggardly expenditure in manual labour. education had arisen expansion of liberal ideas in the rising generation of farmers, and there would, he truated, be amnually a less number of those most unserviceable members of the community. In regard to the union of Science with Agriculture, be professed himself a practical man. He did not mean to say that the present best farmag thend not be improved. On the contrary, he believed that, from mechanical science, which had brought about such great improvementsin Agricultural implements, and, combined with chemical and geological aid, some of the mysteries of nature might possibly be so developed as to enable the cultivators of the soil to obtain a larger produce time, his firm conviction, drawn from his own practical experience, that, although by potent manure an almost anbounded quantity of stems may be obtained, yet there was a boundary beyond which nature and the soil conle
and some he believed to be valuable manures, but it was much to be doubted whether any of them would, by application, be the means of causing such an increase of produce as would repay their great cost with the henceforth expected low price of grain. The national agricultural machine was propelled by the practical farmers. there were still clouds hanging over the Agricultural atmosphere, it was not in that complete state of darkness which the theoretical farmers imagined. The opinions he had formed as to the useful connexion of science with practical Agriculture were these: Scieuce, without practice do a vast deal. Science and practice now went hand-in hand; sciencenow took its proper and useful position. It did not stand forward as instructor to the experienced practical science and practice, joined by the best exertions of tenant farmers, effectually supported by liberal landlords, and all engaged in Agriculture-with all this in prospective, such general improvement in British Agriculture might reason-
ably be expected, as to place the country in that most deably be expected, as to place the country in that most de-
sirable situation for every country-that of not being dependent on foreign nations for any part of its supply food."
Eton.-On Saturday week, between one and two o'clock in the morning the pupils who were sleeping in the Long Chamber of the College were alarmed by the cracking of
the ceiling, extending nearly the whole length of the chamber, which is 70 yards long; they rang the alarm bell, and the servants of Dr. Hawtrey were instantly in attendance, when it was discovered that the rafters had given way, in consequence of their ends baving decayed
from excessive age. The ceiling is now shored up, and will undergo repair during the Midsummer vacation.
Halifax.-The little village of Mount Tabor, about consternation on Tuesday week the natural murders ever committed in this county. The victim is a poor man, named John Dobson, aged 52, Tabor. His son, Joseph Dobson, his son's wife, and two children, came lately to live with him. They were on bad terms, and frequently quarrelled. On Tuesday morning the old man and his son's wife had several quarrels, during which the father declared that she and her children should no longer live with him. The son on hearing this borrowed a gun and shot his father through the heart. It at first missed fire, but he replaced the cap, and fired with fatal
effect. The old man died instantly, but the son managed to escape to the woods. The jury returned a verdict o Wilful Murder.
Liverpool.-Dr. Duncan has just established the fact, that mortality is greater in this town than in any other in Great Britain. One in 54 dies in the country, one in 37
in London, but one in 28 in Liverpool, while in Manchester it is one in $29 . \% \mathrm{Dr}$. Duncan bas shown in explanation of this, that the cellars, 7,000 in number, may be regarded as preparatory graves, for in these damp dens there reside about 21,000 of the labouring population of the town, of whom there die annually of invited diseases
not less than 1,000 . Between 500 and 600 of the population die annually of fever, while the number attacked by fever is stated to be 7,000 , showing that, although higher places. In the metropolis, the mortality to females from consumption is one in 464, but in Liverpool it is in Liverpool, while in Birmingham it is only one in 404 . Infancy, too, suffers in Liverpool by comparison more infants in Manchester, from convulsions and teething, were in two years 1,765 ; in Liverpool, in three years, they were 4,081 . The cause of this high rate of mortality is attribute
mpurity.
mote and sect murder has just come to light in this remote and secluded part of the principality. About two months ago, a middle-aged widow, named Margaret Davies, acting as servant to one Evan. Jones, a husbandry
labourer, holding a petty tenement on the mountain Moel labourer, holding a petty tenement on the mountain Moel was suddenly missed, and various conjectures were formed as to the cause of her absence. Weeks passed away, but
still there were no signs of her return. On Friday, howstill there were no signs of her return. On Friday, howabout 300 yards from the cottage in which she had dwelt with her presumed murderer. It was much mangled by dogs, and was discovered accidentally by tracing a dog to the spot. Nothing as yet has transpired to throw light The supposed murderer was immediately taken into custody, and the jury, at the inquest, brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against him.
Manchester.-On Monday morning the neighbourhood of Granby-row was the scene of considerable alarm, in warehouses of Messrs. Nightingale and Co., and which spread with such rapidity that in the course of an hour
and a half the whole building was a heap of ruins. The building was five stories high, twenty yards in length, and nineteen in breadth. It contained upwards of 1,000 bales of cotton and 300 sacks of flour, most of which had been
recently removed from Liverpool to Manchester, the latter town being deemed less liable to Fisk from fires. The entire loss sustained, the building included, is estimated at about $10,000 l_{\text {a }}$, which is covered by insurances
in several offices. It is not known how the fire originated. Tahen in connexion with the late fires of cottorn at Liverpool, the matter has excited the utmost alam here; and
an idea is becoming prevalent that some of the materials used in America for cleaning cotton may be the means of closely packed in warehouses. Certain it is that fires were not formerly so prevalent in cotton warehouses ; but, what is one of be the cause for their recent frequency, the subject a searchuch importance to the manufacturing inte. instituted.-Another fre broke out on Tuesday morning in the extensive print-works of Messrs. Gisburn and Wilson, Salford. The building was fire-proof, so that the flames were confined to ore room, otherwise the damage must midst of several dye-works and works being situate in the loss is estimated at from $7,000 l$. to $8,000 l$. There were about thirty persons in the room when the fire was first discovered, and such was the rapidity with which it raged, their lives. - The well-known Father Mathew, the postle of temperance, arrived in this town on Saturday week, and put up at the Temperance Hotel, and on Sun-
day celebrated mass at St. YPatrick's, Livesey-street, at which about 2,500 children from the Catholic day and Sunday schools of the district attended. He left Manchester on Monday week for York, where he attended the pent a week in Yorkshire, administering the pledge; and then proceeded to Liverpool for a week for the same purpose ; and will thence return to Manchester for a similar Patrick's, on Wednesday, the 19 th July, and subsequently to administer the pledge. He will then quit Manchester or London, where it is expected he will remain 3 weeks. Oxford.-The local papers mention that the religious party in the University, of which Dr. Puer to come out early in next term, the management, editorship, \&c. to be completely under their control. Dr. Pusey's sermon demand for it, that the printer could not work them off fast enough; and Mr. Parker, the publisher, was obliged to avail himself of the services of another printer to assist. Upwards of 3,000 copies have been sent to Ireland. Two editions, of 6,000 each, have been printed; and a third edition, it is expected, will be published next weel. It is
said that Mr. Marriott and Mr. Sewell, with other dissentients, are determined, if possible, to bave the degree of Mr. Everett, the American minister, rescinded. expressed by Counsel, that the this, from the opinion expressed by Counsel, that the proceedings at the com-Sheerness.-On Wednesday afternoon, whilst a salute was firing on board the Camperdown flag-ship in honour of the King of the Belgians passing down Sea-reach, one of the portable magazines blew up, forced up the upper deck on the starboard side from the mizenmast as far forward bulkh mainmast, and knocking down near y all scarcely a whole pane of glass is left in the ports on that deck. So great was the force, that the iron horn-knee on the zine "exploded, was broken asunder. Lieut. Blackmore and three seamen were seriously hurt, and two young were wounded and burnt. Nearly all the officers received slight injuxies by splinters, and were more clothes and the bulkhead boards which were blown upon clothe

Sheffield.-During the afternoon and eveuing of Wedof this town was visited by a thunder-storm of unusual severity, which appears to have passed from south to north storns experienced in this part of the country. The most southerly points at which it seems to have appeared are Nottingham and Derby, where the storm commenced about heard in the sough distant thunder had been previously passed in a line almost due south and north over Derby, Chesterfield, and this town, visiting the latter about halfpast six in the evening ; and, to have been experienced at Doncaster at an earlier hour. It was experienced at Bradford in the evening; through the whole range of country from the East Riding of York, to Northeven in Scotland. It was also felt at Ashton-under-Lyne, and other parts of Staffordshire, where the large masses of hail did considerable damage; but fro
stafford.-A meeting of the Staffordshire ironmasters was held last week, at which a deputation was appointed to wait upon Sir R. Peel, and bring before him the depressed ondition of the iron trade in this district. The local disastrous and unsatisfactory, but its prospects are still darker; and nothing but an increased coasumption of iron can prevent ruin from falling upon thousands
Wakefield.-A few days since, according to the York Herald, Mr. Brierly, son of the chief constable, with his assistant, in searching a notorious lodging-house in Wren-
gate, Wakefiel, found concealed there an immense quanty of documents mione the by which the begging-letters, petitions, and memorials, have been manufactured, with which not only Yorkshire, but the whole kingdom has been supplied by a gang of swindlers. The most remarkable of the manuscripts are many hundreds of genuine signatures of the nobility, clergy, and gentry, residing in different counties in
and stack in rows upon pasteboard, for the purnose of eng imitated in duplicate sham petitions. Amongst these signatures are those of many respectable inhabitants Wakeneld, Heath, York, Halifax, Leeds, besides those hamshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, \&c. Another documents consists of models of petitions and memorials for persons pretending to want funds to emigrate to New zealand; to make up losses by fires and shipwrecks; to raise funds for those pretending to be afflicted with blind. ness, lameness, \&c. A third set of documents were routes in England and Ireland, for persons travelling with the petitions, giving the mames and residences of persons on the roads likely to be called upon, and pointing out where the petitioners should -such a person is described as "a qiver to all callers;" another will give if "stuck to and talked well to "" a fourth " must be seen the breadfe mayt-time "; a fifth muth a fourth "must be seen at breakfast-time ;" a fifth must through an amazingly long list of the nobility and gentry. From these details, there seems to be no doubt that the police of Wakefield have broken into the main manufacture of the begging petitions.
York.-The committee appointed to report on the affairs of the Yorkshire District Bank have published a leagthy document on the subject, in which they recommend a dissolution of the old concern, with the formation business hitherto found profitable. A fiee accommodation to persons in trade who had not sufficient capital or credit to meet the advances they obtained, and the want of sufficient discretion by the general managers of the concern, are mentioned as the causes which have led to the dissolureport that the It appears from the detanis of the prior to 1840 and to have considerably excery heavy fourth of the paid-up capital, no losses of any magnitude having, however, been incurred subsequently to that year. The company had 40,000 shares, the amount paid up on which is, at $17 l$. per share, 680,000 . Of this large capital the sum of about $544,000 \mathrm{l}$. is said to have been lost, leaving only $136,000 l$. in available assets, with which to prosecute the operations of the new company. The principal losses of the District Bank are believed to be distributed in about these proportions:-Leeds $397,000 l$.,
Hull $7,580 l$., Wakefield $10,067 l$. Barnsley $52,586 l$, Hull 7,580l., Wakefield 10,067l., Barnsley 52,586l., and Pontefract $11,038 \%$. ; the localities of the minor branches dividing the residue of the estimated total.

Railways.-The following are the returns for the past week:-Greenwich, 861l.; Eastern Counties, 2,725l.;
Paris and Orleans, 3,987\%. Paris and Rouen 2,998l Bris and Orleans, 3,987l. ; Paris and Rouen, 2,998. Brighton, 3,825l. ; Croydon, 379l. ; Blackwall, $1,075 l$. ; 1,436l.; Hull and Selby; 1,315l.; Liverpool and Man chester, 4,910l.; Midland Counties, 2,657l.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,182l.; Birmingham, 16,978l. : Northerm and Eastern, 1,967. ; South-Eastern and Dover, 2,485l.; Midland, 4,3577.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 10897 Grand Junction, 8,000l.; Birminghana and Derby, 1,192l. -The Liverpool Times states that Government has at present under consideration plans for quickening the interfrom Chester to Holyhead, on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephenson. The line, according to this plan, will cross the Dee just below Chester race-ground, and will keep the sea-coast along nearly the whole of its course, winding round the base of Penmaenmawr and others of the Welsh mountains, crossing the Menai Straits by the present
bridge, and terminating at Holyhead, which Mr. Stephenson considers the best point of embarkation for Ireland. Should the determination to carry out this great work be persevered in, it will have to be executed, either in whole
or in part, at the public expense, as the traftic along the as along the construction.-A railway between Salisbury and the South Western Railway is now in contemplation, and is expected to form a connecting link between the latter line and the Great Western, and the ports of Bristol and Southampton. -The Birmingham,and Gloucester Committee have issued their report, and on the whole it presents a favourable aspect. A reduction in the working staff of about 4,000l. per annum is recommended, but it appears to be a question down, instead of the higher salaries might not be cut upon the lowest classin the weight of this saving The opening of the Bristol and Gloucester Railway is expected to increase the traffic of the line.-The first excursion for the present season on the South Western Railway took place on Monday. A special train left town at 8, A.M.9 arrived at Southampton at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 10 , where the Monarch steamer was waiting to take the party round the Isle of Wight. The day and the tide were extremely favourable, of the party was performed in seven hours and ahaifo some Netley Abbey and omnibuses the New Forest, others to Who Abbey, and omnibuses were ready to convey lhoft Who preferred land travelling. The special train ef Southampton again at 7 in the evening, and arrived in been at past 9 , the whole journey, 230 miles, having been performed in 13 hours and a half. This is the first excursion that has taken place this season on the Noure will ampton Railway, and it is expected that several more wiven by the Directors before the close of the sumer.

## IRELAND.

Dublin. - Mr. Bindon, the oldest magistrate of the in that county, in the full confidence of Sir R. Peel, when
the right honourable gentleman was Chief Secretary for Ireland, has been dismissed since our last report, for joining the Repeal agitation.-The Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, at one time a distinguished political cha. racter in Ireland, when opposed to the legislative union, died on Monday afternoon, rather suddenly, at Furry Park, near this city, the residence of his son. Mr. Bushe took
office under the Liverpool administration, as SolicitorGeneral, and upon the death of Lord Downes, became General, and upon the death of Lord Downes, became
Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. Soon after the formation of the present Ministry, he retired upon a
superannuation, and was succeeded by the present Chief superannuation, and was succeeded by the present Chief
Justice Pennefather. Mr. Bushe had been half a ceatury at the bar, having been called in 1793, and had reached his 76 th year. The weekly Repeal meeting took
place as usual on Monday. A great number of subscriptions and communications were received. Amongst others Was an address to Mx. O $^{\prime}$ Connell signed by thirty Orange-
men of Stewartstown, and professing to have the sanction men of Stewartstown, and professing to have the sanction
of one hundred associatesrepeal. This address was read by Mr. Clements, with the Mr. O'Connell expressed his delight at the event. The proceedings continued till near six o'clock, when Mr .
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ 'Connell announced the week's rent to be $1,690 \mathrm{l}$. $5 \mathrm{~s} .9 \frac{1}{\mathrm{~T}} d$. It was announced in the course of the sitting that the corporation had elected Sir Coleman O'Loughlin their pealer. pealer.
Belfast.- The sittings of the General Assembly of the
Irish Presbyterian Church commenced in this town on Tuesday week, when the Rev. Dr. Stewart was chosen Moderator. On Weduesday the English Presbyterian
deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Welsh and deputation, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Wess and
Gardner, were introduced, and both addressed the assembly. The deputation from the Free Church of
Scotland, consisting of the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Glasgow and Mr. Gray, of Perth, were also introduced. Dr. Smith and Mr. Gray, of Perth, were also introduced. Dr. Smith
addressed the assembly in the forenoon. At the evening sederunt, after some preliminary business, Mr. Gray, of Perth, coramenced by saying, that it was impossible not
to feel that the Free Church of Scotland had been placed in a position to give testimony to the other churches. He then proceeded, at great length, to indicate the cha-
racter of that testimony. Lord Aberdeen, he said, had introduced a bill, but it would be well if he would tell them what he intended by it. He would tell Lord Aberof Scotland after as before the disruption ; and he also begged to tell him, that he knew nothing about the matter, if he said a hundred and fifty ministers would be kept in would be influenced by it, he would have exceeded the mark by at least fifteen. It could not be intended for the rauch the better for them; their ministers had been left
without houses of worship, and their flocks served God under tents or in the open air, but he was thankful to say that they were not wilhout congregations. No bill that to extend their principles as had been done by the disrup-
tion of the church. Dr. Edgar stated, that the Irish Assembly had resolved to place, forla month, two of the most hard-working young men connected with their body sitting of the Assembly the Moderator said it was his painful duty to inform them that intelligence had arrived twelve Judges of England, which was, that ththe marriages performed by Pre parties belonged to the Established church, are illegal.
Contrary to all expectation this was the reeult, and the decision came to this, that they were not duly qualified to perform the functions and discharge the duties of their
sacred office. It remained with them to consider what course was best to be adopted. Dr. Brown said that it Was a useless waste of the time of the house to enter into aay discussion upon the clecision of the judges at that time.
He would only rcmark, however, that it was but the commeucement of coming wars-the shadow of what was yet to cone. Dr. Cooke agreed perfectly with Dr. Brown
that the present was but the fore-shadowing of what was yet to come. He tiought it his duty to the country, to newfy-furmed opinion, but one which he had long entertained, that the present was but the commencement of a series of persecutions sinular to those which attlicted their
fathers in the reign of Charles the Second. A committee was then appointel to draw up resolutions and addresses to both Howsos of Parliament, declaratory of their feelings H alerfori, -A repeal meeting was held on Sunday in this city, which is said to have surpassed any of the pre-
vious demonstrations. Mr. O'Connell's progress from Kilkenny to Watefford is described as one continued scene of enthusiastic acclamation, the peasantry collecting ingreat numbers on the road-sides, at various points, to bitants made a sort of grove of the town with trees and huge branches, triumphal arches and banners being erected as the rendezrous, it was thronted to overting fixed upon earlig hour in the morning with persons who had travelled Thil night from remote distances to join in the procession. which all the grand centre of attraction, the point towards hundreds of theusern are said to have assembled there. When the first part of the immense multitude that accom-
panied Mr. O'Connell from Kilmactiomas reached Waterford-nearly six hours had heen occupied in getting over twelve miles. As the procession passed along, the
numbers increased ; about thirty temperance bands accompanied them, and the scene is described as one of the most extraordinary and animating exhibitions ever Weheld. The shipping in the river, along the quay of Waterford, displayed their flags ; triumphal arches were
erected, and altogether the city wore all the appearances erected, and altogether the city wore all the appearance
of a day of great public rejoicing. As the procession proof a day of great public rejoicing. As the procession pro-
ceeded to the place of meeting-the hill of Ballybricken -the most enthusiastic cheering was heard upon all sides whilst ladies, who crowded the windows along the line waved their handkerchiefs as long as Mr . O Connell remained in view. As to the numbers, the papers state
that it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy that it is impossible to speak with any degree of accuracy and the calculations vary from 100,000 to 300,000 , whils some assert that the multitudes upon the hill of Bally The enormous platform upon the bill is capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, and it was quite crowded. Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., was called to the chair. Dr. Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, sot beside him, accompanied by Mr. Meagher, mayor of Waterford, a ford, from iClonmel. Weaford, Kilkenny, \&c., and nearly one hundred Roman Catbolic clergymen.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh. - A number of agriculturistsin the Lothians recently formed themselves into a society for the purpose endeavouring to apply the discoveries of modern chemembers of this society and three from the Highland Society, was formed, and subscriptions taken for carrying隹 vews of the society into effect. At a meeting held to the soay week, in Edinburgh, this committee reported didates for the situation of agricultural chemist had preented themselves. The resur offered themselves for the situation, all distinguished for their attainments in chemistry, and two of them foreigners make choice of Professor Johnston, of Durham, who had offered, for a salary of 500 l . a year, secured to him for five years, to attend in Edinburgh for eight months in the year, and to provide, on his own responsibility, a properly qualified substitute for the other four. Mr. Juhnston's terms were to give two analyses in the year to every sub.
scriber, at rates varying from $3 s$, to $5 s$., and as many more as they pleased at one-half the price of these two. On the motion of Mr. Alexander, of Southbar, seconded by Lord Murray, the report was approved of, and Professor Johnston elected to the office on the terms specified nd also mor the Professor will be to analyse soils, aken from the soil by the previous cron, and the manure which lought to be applied in the circumstances, and according to the nature of the plant to be grown.-An on, whent has been effected with the Earl of Hadding to divest himself of the office of Hereditary Ranger of the Royal Park of Holyrood, and the whole profits, claims of property, and other rights legally annexed or appertaining to the office, to be vested in her Majesty. fying and confirming the sale and surrender of the office

## fatiscellaneous.

The Regent of Spain.,-There is no man upon whom放 intently fixed than upon the Spanish Regent; and the London, are constrained to do justice to the firmness and political honesty with which he has met the perils of the ecent insurrection. "We rejoice to find," says the Times, "that, in the midst of the dangers and temptaflexible energy and good faith to those constitutional principles to which he owes his power, and by which glone his power can be defended. It is in the highest degree creditable to the Regent that he should renew, in the most emphatic manner, his engagement to defend the Constitution and the Throne at the very time when not only his own interests, but the public safety, might furnish measures than the Constitution itself has provided. But his own interests, rightly understood, and the safety of the State, prescribe the wiser and nobler course, to which the Regent appears to be determined to adhere. Within highest trust that a subject can enjoy, and with that trust he wields in his own defence the royal prerogative, which he is bound to maintain. One step beyond them, he would sink to the level of a soldier of fortune, raised only by the accident of success, the audacity of his followers, or his own desperation, above those military adventurers who are remembered in the dismal annals of the Spanish revolution by a miserable death, inflicted on them by that populace which they professed to serve. We are well aware that it is the fashion in certain circles and in certsin countries to depreciate the character of Espartero, and to grudge him, not only those honours which fortune qualities which he owes to nature-m, sound heart. But, if ware an upright mind and merit will outlive the columnies ghich mave been dis charged against him; and we are entirely at a loss to comprehend the tactics of those who profess to respect his character and his qualities, whilst they predict his fall. Whose quadities will, as we trust, be vindicated by
success. It lias already been his fate to affront the greatest perils which can shake an empire, and for the
most part to subdue them. In the utmost penury of the state, he reorganized the army; in a civil war, he not only expelled the enemy, but he pacified the country; in civil government, althongh he rose to power by the influence of his military achievements, and had before him the tempting path of military power, he alone, of all the men, except Washington, who have occupied a similar position, enlarged the political liberties of the nation; at he has maintained the dignity of poverty, monestyelty, justice maintained the dignity of poverty, honesty, and justice; in various emergencies he has invariably displayed him aptitude than the him credit for, and disease and the listlessness of rather a sluggish nature, he Has maintained his athoricy and defended the Queen' prerogative in Spain for several years, without having committed a single action which history will blush to record.
Artesian Wells.-We understand that it is intended to carry the bore for the Artesian well in the Garden of Flants to the depth of 800 or 900 metres, whereas that at ane is only 550 metres deep. The object of piercing ation is fo water of a high temperature. The expecArago and M. Walferdin, at Grenelle, that the temperature of the water increased in warmth one degree at every 32 metres depth, and consequently at that of 800 or 900 metres must be at from 36 to 39 degrees centigrade about from 97 to 1040 Fahrenheit) with which the hothouses of the equatorial plants, and also the lodges of the animals in the menagerie, and even the hospitals in that quarter, may be warmed in winter.-Paris paper
The Census.-By the returns just presented to the House of Commons relative to the population of the United Kingdom, as ascertained by the last census, it appears that the total population of England and Wales appears that the total population of England and Wales number of persons travelling by railways and canals on number of persons travelling by railways and canals on the night of the 6 th of June, 1841 , being 4,896. It further appears that the total population of Ireland amounts to $8,175,238$, of whom 852,064 were ascertained to be members of the Established Church, 6,427,712 to be Catholics, 642,356 Presbyterians, and 21,808 Protestant Dissenters.
Subterranean Forest.-The Belgian papers contain the following extract of a letter from Bruges: "5 Nearly 500 workmen are employed in digging the canal of Zelsaete. The work, therefore, proceeds rapidly, and has already been commenced on a line of 5,000 yards. These excavations have laid bare on the whole extent of the work, and nearly on the same level, a bed of turf. Near the village of Oostkerke, for above 2,000 yards below the bed of turf, there are the remains of a vast forest of oaks, firs, and other trees. In several places the trunks of the trees have disappeared, but in others they are found lying full well. We must therefore allow that the level of the yards lower than it is at present, but that vegetation was very flourishing for in the subterraneous forest just diseo vered there are trul 0 of

Antiquities.-The Bath Jotmal last wot anmounced the discovery of a stone coffin in the vale of Lyncombe. On Monday last a second coffin was found, about fourteen inckes beneath the turf. This relic was about six feet and a half in length, formed of one block of oolite, and, excepting its weighty lid, unbroken. The skeleton it contained was much more perfect than the one in that previously found, and the coffin had been scalptured with more care than the other. These interesting relics are
for a time left in the vestibule of the Literary and Philosophical Institution. Not far from the coffins were found sophical Institution. Not far from the coffins were found and Carausiual.

Isthmus of Panama.-At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris on Wednesday week, M. Arago made a communication of the steps that had been taken towards the great work of the cutting through the Isthmus of Panama, which has been so long talked of, but which many persons have regarded as chimerical. According to Messmuntas been entered into by Messrs. Baring and Co., of London, with the Republic of to threnada, in virtue of which the republic is to cede 80,000 acres of 1 nequired for the projected canal, with in the interior of the country. Messrs. Baring and Co had, it is, said, in the first instance, fixed the amount of toll for the navigation of the canal at the price of 18f. per ton, but they have reduced it to 8 f. The work, upon. which from 4,000 to 5,000 men are to be engaged, is to be completed in five years.

New Water Pipes.-The Courrier de Lyon states that water-pipes made of thick glass, covered with a coating of bitumen, and made to insert iato each other with bitumen joints, are manufacturing at Rive-de-Gier. These pipes, will, it is asserted, bear a higher degree of pressure than those of cast-iron, and are 30 per cent. cheaper.
evidence of the progress of mind in reviewing the evidence of the progress of mind and development of change of feelings and observer may note the interchange in long sine estring and hostije, between distant races connected by origin and langaages, but till lately too far and interests much infuence on mutual relation and interests. The extension and simplification of post office commumication has almost reunited families whose members were widely separated. For all purposes of in India, for exchange of tokens of friendship, the settler mighta, or even China, is now nearer than his father f have been if located in Austria or Italy. The class sea-coast of their native isle now spread oper the the
genial cline of southern France，or traverse the bosom of the majestic Rhine；while the richer and more enterpris－ ing visit Italy or Greece，and are likely to be led by curiosity and thirst for novelty to the regions laid open by the discoveries of a Tasman or a Cook．What thoughts are suggested by facts indicative of such mighty changes in society as are shown by the，public offer for hire of
summer residences on the banks of the Arno or the Tiber or the approaching sale of a territory in Wisconsin，on th banks of the mighty Mississippi ！What in the last gene－ ration could have availed an offer of 20,000 acres of land Occupation of such a property westward of Lake Michigan the purchaser an agrecable change of residence．These investments of wealth and exchange of interests are the great guarantees for the render war be superseded，than all the quackerie

部通。
Court of Chancery．－Curtis y．Mason．－An appenil from an
order of the Tice－Chancellor，directing the defendant to be charged with a sum of $806 \%$ ，lost to the estate of the testator by the insolvency mitted a wilful default by allowing his co－cxecutor to retain posses－ notice that the money was not paid at the of a lime the co－excecutor had promised to pay it，and when he suffered it to remain in the hands ment．－－The Vice－Chancellor thought that，under such circumstances， in support of this decision，that nothing but a case of the strongest
necessity would form any justufication for an executor permitting necessity would form any justification for an executor permitting
the estate of a testator to remain under the sole control of his
co－executor，and that in the present case there had been neither necessity nor any justitication To the exccutor it was argued
at some length that the cases of wifful default cited by the one．Here the executor had parted with money to his co－executor， the teatator himseff would have parted wrth it to a man in whom he mitted，therefore，that the executor was not liable，as there was no it had been a loss by the testator．－The Lord Chancellor observed that the case was a painful one；the money had been lost to the
legatee hy the insolvency of one of the executors，and the only ques－ tion was，on whom the loss must fall．It appeared that the execu－ order to the broker was in their joint names；both，therefore，were liable．They afterwards met at the house of one of the legatese，and
having divided the money in six portions，they paid five to the persons then present，and Mason allowed Marshall to carry away
the sixth，in order to pay it to the legatee，who resided at Ply－
mouth．Marshall went to Bath in order to ohtain that legatee？ assent to the withhoilin from her trustecs at Plymouth a sum
mhch he had previonaly advanced to her．That consent was not made no inquiry about the money，or sought for its remplyryemenct， although Marshall had pledged himself，on leaving tondon，to invest
it in their oint naincs within a wekl if the dispute with the legatee
was not brought to a termination．No reason had been assigned for this delay，or for the neglect on the part of Mason to have the
money reinvested．Six morths after，Marshall died insolvent．The
case was one of wilful default ；and，however hard it might be， Mason must now replace that portion which had been losi by his
negligence as an executor．His Lordship，therefore，affirmed the same V ．Datwes．－Mr．Thesiger stated that thetere were actions by
Mcsis．Pinniger and Westmacott，eminent solicitors，to recover resu，ted in the defendants becoming entitled，as next of kin，to a extent of the services rendered by the plaintiffs，or more properly，lyy by him），it would be necessary to advert shortly to the singular and hy the exertions of Mr．Westmacott，wcre now clearly ascertained．
The Baroness de Feucheres was of the humblest origin：she was one
of ten children；her father＇s name was John Daw，and she was born register of her baptism，but it appeared that her parents were in the ness de Feucheres，was an inmate of the parish workhouse of New－ port，in the Islc of Wight，from 1796 to 1805 ，when she was put out and the produce of which enabled her，in 1809，to apprentice berself educatinn wh．ch afternarls rulilled her to make so con rmeunus a
figure．Fromi 1809 till 1815，Sophia Daw resided in froucester－ ledge of languages，and made herself mastress of many accomplish－
ments．During this period she also became acquainted with the Duc de Bourbon，and in the year 1815，after the peace，went over to
France，and became acquainted with a nohleman who resided in the establishment of the Duc de Bourbon，and who afterwards eecame Divw，or as she called herself，Dawes，returned to England，and was thought it necessary or expedient，whilst living there，to have herself
baptised as an adult．In the particulars there registered，sie stated that she was borm at Southanmpton，in 1792，and that her parents
resided there．In 1818，sophin Dawes was married to the Baron de Feucheres．She was then prossessed of 214,000 francs，which she had
derived from the bounty of the Due de Bourbon．At the time of the marriage，a contract was entered into，under which the parties scssed at the time of the marriare，but after－acquired property was marriage，the baroness got her father，who was then living，to make time of the marriage until the year $1 \$ 24$ ，the Baron and Baroness de lady＇s tajents and accomplishments enabled her to make a conspicuous figure at the Frencl Court，where it seems she enjoyed considerable
influner．It apr eared，however，that the Baron die Feucheres criter－ between the baroness and the Duc de Bourbon．To allay his suspi－ that she was his natural daughter．This served the purpose for Feucheres obtained a regular decree of separation，or what we should with tie Duc de Bourbon until 1930，when he died，leavine her by his he had come to his death unfairly and by violence．The Baroness de
 thoroughly investigated，therc did not appear to be any foundation
for this imputation on her character．Some time after her trial and acquittal，the baroness formed the determination to return and reside
in England．She purchased a place near Christchurch for about 21，onol．She purchased a house in Hydc－pa
mitted about 100,0006 ，in money to Fnclant
self in 1910 ，being then in very bad health，and on the 15the Decenaber， 1840，she died，leaving no will，but leaving a testamentary paper，by
which she left several tegacies；amonzst othere une to the chlllorateil
Odillon Barrot，and the bulk of her property to a niece，Charlote Taillennand，the daukhter of a sister wrophory to a mariece，Charlotte paper was contested by the next of kin，and amongst those were the
defendants，Mary Ann Clark，a sister of the Baroness de Feuchercs who had married an attorney＇s clerk，and heccune a widow in 1820 ，
and James Jawes，the brother of the Baroness de Fcucheres，who was the defendant in the second action．Mr．Westmacott was thes
attorncy and adviser．The testnmentary paper left by the barones
was ultimately set aside，hut still there were great difficulties in esta was ultimateiy set aside，that still therewere great difficulties in esta－
blishing the claims of the next of kin．It was nceessary，in the outset，to identify the Baroness de Feucheres，und prove leer legit
macy．This was extremely dificult，under the circuinstances．Sh
was born in 1790 ；at her bantism she declared she was born in in the marriage contract she stated herself to be born in
and her father，in his affidavit，stated that she was born in Agammermith；and，in the register of her death，ghe was described
Ha a spinster．To render the difficulty of tracing the pedigre grcuter，this obscurr fawes had，several years betore，rhanket the
name from Daw to Daves．The Baron de Feucheres was stilliving 0 ．Taillennand and the executors claimed the marriage contract． rapers．Litigation of the most extensive and complicated kind was carried on，both in France and England．Mr．Westmacotteconducted all the voluminous correspondence，and incurred an actual outlay
5,6006 ，for which he never could have been compensated if he ha describe the labour and anxiety he had undergone for two years His efforts，however，were at jength curowned with success．He
entercd into an arrangenent which would give the defendant，Mrs， Clark，as a minimum share， 70,0001 ．There was a decree of the Cou uas an apperal to the Cour Royale．next of kin，but from this ther ferred his rights to a corporation，whech was entrusted with the management of the hospitals in Paris．A long negotiation took The president of the Cour Rayale was an active member of th the claims of the hospitals for a sum of about 13,0001 ，an arrange ment which，he was sorry to say，could not be completed until the counsel for the hospitals got 20,000 francs for his private share ；an he expressed his indignation in the strongest mannter．When the business was completed，great gratitude was expressed；but．in the
end，Mr．Westmacott met with nothing but ingratitude for his ger－ vices．Those servics were of such a nature as made it impossible
to charge in the usual manner．The claims of Mr．Westmacott were referred to Mr．Amory，a most respectable member of the legal beyond his outlay for his services．The defendants refused to sub－ mit to this award，but since the action commenced Mrs．Clark had
paid into court 1，600l，and the other defendant $1,400 \mathrm{l}$ ，which did not cover the outlay，so that it would be for the jury to say what Mr． were cxamined，Lord Abinger interposed，and observed that there was no doubt Mr，Westmacott＇s services were of a most meritorious
description，but he did not know how a jury could estimate them． the profession，by whote award the parties would be bound．－－Mr
Kelly，for the defendants，asked leave to state that his clients were never disposed to underrate the claims of Mr ．Westrmacott；the
wished him to be rewarded liberally．But there were other person Who claimed as next of kin of the Baroness de Feucheres，and it wn
difficult to olstain their concurrence，and unfair that the defendant should pay the whole expense．－After some further communication
between the court and counsel，the cause was referred to a barrister， Prenngative Count，－In re William Martin．－The testator
employed a friend to prepare a will for him，by which he hequeathed one whole of his small property to his children．The friend drew
on a printed form．and the testator and the two witnesses，appearin
to mos ndierstand the form，signed ther side of the conclusion．By dongg so the niunc of the dreressed wa
placed in the middle of the appointment of the executors，Sir H．$J$ ．
Fust beld that act of Victoria，which required the signature to be＂at the foot o day se＇nnight a respite of the sentence of death pronolnce
against Giusppe Aznnpardi was recelved by the Governur
Newgate．The prisoner was convicted at the last Newgate．The prisoner was convicted at the last sessions of
the Central Criminal Court of the murder of a female named as a protection against thteves，and the extreme sentence of the law was pronounced arainst him，which，at the time，was
believed would not be carried into effect．The sentence will ulti－
mately
Alfred and Willium Aldridge，James Aberdeen，and 26 other with a conspuracy to cut down the fences，gates，and trees of
Robert Fuller Graham，and with having afterwards unlawfully assembled in a tumuituons manner to carry into effect the
destruction of the said property．There were other counts in the indictment，charging the defendants with a riot；with assaulting certain constables in the execution of their duty；and with the It appeared that prior to the year 1836，there were in the borough of Newbury two open fields，called the East－tield and the West－
field，which were what is generally known as Lmmas land；and that from time immemorial the householders of the borough of
Newbury had exercised the right，whether a stricty legal right had been cleared away．This mode，however，of enjoymg the venience，a public meeting wolled in 1836 of the landownel and other parties interested in those open fields，and at that
meeting a resolution was adopted by which it was declared that the General Inclosure Act， 6 and 7 William IV provisions majority of the signatures to the agreement，which was drawn
up in orler to carry this resolntion into effect，consisted of the ment upon a clistinct representation made to them by tho land Owners，on whise behalf Mr．Graham canvassed for signatures，
that a compensation either in land or money should be maade to them in liela of the privilege which they had formerly enjoyell Sir W．Follett，and Mr．Bellenden Ker，who delivered an oninio mas land．At a second public neetino held in January，1837，th npinion was produced，and the honseholders were informed that those who wished might erase therr signatures from the agree－
ment．The lands，however，were inclosed，and were held in severalty from the year 1837 to the year 1842 ，when Mr ．Graham On the 21 st of September in the last－named year，a considerable and sent in to say that they wanted to speak to him．Upon ringleader，said＂You unhang these gates，and let us in，in
crder to saye these fences，＂pointing at the same time to Mr．

Graham＇s inclosures．Mr．Graham refused，and said that if they wished to try their right，he would enter into a written agree
ment to pay the costs of both parties，let the result of the trial ment to pay the costs of both parties，let the result of the tria
be what it might．This，however，did not satisfy the mob；the stated they were determined to have the fields open，and tha
they would po to Dr．Binney to hear the truth．They then they would go to Dr．Binney to hear the truth．They then went
away，but about 5 n＇clock Mr．Graham was informed that some boys and men were trespassing in his home ground，part of the inclosed land，and upon his going out and remonstrating with the men，he was attacked by a large numwer of persons，knocked
down twice，and escaped into his house again with Aberdeen and another man were taken into custady，but the violence of the mob was so great，that the magistrates though
t most prudent to release him upon before them the next day．This concession，for as such st was Mr．Graham＇s fences，gates，and trees，were pulled collecten lhis is an outline of the case，and it is hardly necessary to outer
into fuller details，as all the defend acquitted，accepted the offer made to than on the Gosedty，and withdrew their plea of Not Guilty，and pleaded Guilty，upon undertaking upon their own recognizances to It was intimated that judgment would not be prayed for unless

> SPORTI star. The

Taprersalis＇s，Thursday．－There was so little business done
that no quotation can be given，bat the following is the betting at Liverpool for the Derby：-4 to l agst Scott＇s lot； 16 to 1 ags Ugly Buck； 1000 to 20 agst Wadastra e，（t）； 1000 to 20 agat Foig
a Ballagh，（t）； 1500 to 50 agst John Day＇s lot，bar the Yacht Race．－The match between Lord A．Paret＇s Mystery an the Enigma，the property of Mr．Reed，of Ipswich，both iron yachts of 25 tons，belonging to the Royal Thames Yacht Clab ar 100l．aside．The enigma won the challenge cup，a short time merits of that vessel against the powers of the Erigma，sent forth challenge to sail her for the above－named surn，which was Mystery taking the lead which she maintained throughout rounding a vessel at Holyhaven，about five minutes in advance of the Enigma，and ultimately winning by eighteen minutes．

Marik LaNe，Friday，July 14．－There were several parce！ of Enghsh Wheat at market this morning，which sold readlly at
2s．advance since Monday．Free Foreign was a good sale at a similar improvement，and bonded is $2 s$ ．higher．Barley is rathe tearer，which is also the case with Peas and Beans．The Oat trade is improving，and rather more money has been made siuce
Monday． Monday
BRYTISH，PER IMPERIAL QUARTER．
Wheat，EBex，Kent，and Suffolk




## 










WANT PLACES．－All Letters to be post－paid．
AS GARDENER．－A single Man，who has a good Creenhouse Plants，Flower and Kitchen Garden，Fruit Trees， and Orchard，Draining，\＆cc．Can have an unexceptionabl

A
S GARDENER．－A young Man， 28 years of age．He wledge of Gardening in all its various departments，by som Lenry－street，Upper John－street，Liverpool－road，Islingto．
A S GARDENER．－A respectable single young Man， Who has a good practical knowledge of his Business；the

## $=4=2=2$

## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.


 TION HELD ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1843.
For Collections of 35 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, ist prize to
Mr. Barnes, Gardener to G. W. Norman, Ess., Bromiey Common;
 and an equal prize to Mr Mrazer, Nurseryman, Lea-bricge-road.
For Collections of 25 Stove and Greenhouse Plants, Hunt, Gardener to Miss Traill, Heyese-place, 2d to Mr. Grize to Mr. Gar-
dener to Sir E. Antrobus, Bart., Cheann; 3d to Mr. Pawley, White
 lst prize to Mr. May, Collection of 9 stove and Greenhouse Plants,
For Collections of 6 Soodheurt, Esq., Beckenham. ley; 3 d to Mr. (F. Clarke. For Collections of 9 distinct Fuchsias,
1st prize to Mr. Laing, Nurseryman, Twickenham; 2d to Mr.
Gaines Nu man, IMalston. Extra prizcs to Messrr, Lane and Sonith, NurseryBerkiampstead; Mr. Smith, Nurserynan, Hackney; Mr. Catieugh,
Nurseryman, Chelsea. For Collections of Scarlet Pelargonuma, ist prize to Mr. Bale, Florist, Hammersmith; Extra Prize, Mr. Baile. and Son, and to Roses in Pots, equal (1st) prizes to Messrs, Lane
Cut Colletion Lane and Son; 2 dl 12 varieties of Moss Roses, 1 st prize, to Messrs.
151 I Roses, and Son; $3 d$ to Mrize to Mo Mossrs. Lane and Son; 2 d to Messis. Paul
tions of 50 Roses, Nurscryman, Brenchley For Collections of 50
Rowland, Nuiseryman, Dalston; Jst prize for Refling Fuchsias, to Mr. Smith,
(extra) for Coccinca vera. For for Expansa ; $3 d$ Simith, nursersman, Hornsey-road, Ior Excelsanas, Extra prize to Mr. Mr .
Catleugh. For a Collection of British Ferns
 and Mr. G. Turner, Portland Town. Extra Mrizes to Mr Cotreet, 6 Pelad, Mr. Webh, Clapbam, and Mr. Bevis. For a collection ${ }^{2}$, Stalargoniums, in No. 2t pots (Anateurs' Clans) 1 st prize to MIr.
Stanes, Macdlesex-place. For Contections of 12 Pelargoniums. in Gaines. 24 pors (Nurserymen), 1 st prize to Mr. Catleugh; 2d, Mr Sezymen), ist prize, Mr. Catieugh; \&d, Mr. Gaanes. For a Seedling Pelargonium, 3d prize to Mr. Pamplin, Nurseryman, Walthamstow,
for Lord Nelsun. For a Collection of 6 Shrubby Calceolarias, 1 st
prize to Mr. Gain. prize to Mr. Gaines. For Single Specimens of New or Rare Plants,
ist prize to Mr. Barnes, for Blandordia, sp.; 2d to Mr. May, for
Erica
 Mr. Mountlayd Nursery, for Scypharithus elegans. Extra Prizes to a hybrud Gjoy, Nurseryman, Ealng, for Achinenes grandiflora and
For Singloxia, and to Mr. Glendinning, for Jriptilion spinosuna for Single Ornamental Specimen Plants, ist prize to Mr. Barnes Erica ampullacea; ; 3d to Mr. Catleugh, forseryman, Brixton, for
Extra Prina crista-galli lection Prize to Mr. G. Clarke, for Leschenaultia formosa. For Col to S. Rucker, Esq., Wandsworth; 2d to Mr. Barnes: Extra Prize ceous Plants, Esq., Stockwell. For Single Specimens of Orchida-
to Mrize to Mr. Mylam, for Mittona spectabilis; 2d leaths, 2d prize to Mre quinquevulnerum. For Collections of 20 Mr. Fairbairr, Nurseryman, Jackson, Nurseryman, Killigham. For a Collection; 3d to
Heaths, 1 st prize to Mr. May. For Collections of 6 Heaths, 1st prize to Mr. Hunt; 2 d , equal Mryce to Mr. Barrıes and Mr. Brazier, Grize
dener
Coll to W. Collections of Statice in pots, 1 st prize to Mr. Jackson; 2 d . to Mr Mr
Wood. For Flood. For stands of 24 Carnations, Ist prize to Messrs. Norman,
 betton of 24 Pelargoniums, exhbitited by Mr. Stranes, was considered to Mir. Mudges as highly meritorious. Extra prizes were also grven
Hofrinan Hntjoy, for a collection of Lilium exinium, and to Mrs. Mr . Cock, Ha H Chiswick, for a collection of Globe Cacti. tion of of Pelargoniums, of extraordinary beanty and a large tion of growth. Mr. Henderson, of Pine-Apple Place, exbibite-
also, not for competition, a new species of Hibiscus, a collection
of Orcher of Orchidaceoms plants, containing Maxillaria Steelii, a rare and
beautiful beartiful species, as als, containing Maxillaria Steelii, a rare and
Park Hial, Claphe plants. By Mr. Webb, of modiel Ferns of the was exhllited a complete collection of the Hower-baykets of the rustic covered scats, and some models of
Gloncest now adorn the ground of the Duchess of The Secr, Bagshot Park.
this yetary is directed at the close of the Exhibitions for Contibutors, especially thanks of the Society to the numerous Platilsutors, especially to those who have generously sent in
moted the lor competition. The extent to which they have promoted the objects of this society istent to which they have grotifyng-
J. D. C. Sow RBE, Secretary.
 Blooms their Friends and the Public, that they intend to exhibit Mesars. WARNEr Collection of ROSEES, during the season, at

SATURDAY, JULY 22.
Price 6d.
TTHE WESLT LONTS, NURSERYMEN, and Others. Houses of the Butchers' Charicabie Instirution, at wallam Green, Fulham, on Trestay the etih, and Wrungsnay the gth of
August, 1843; when Prizes of Silier awarded. A List of the Prizes and the Regulations of the Show
may be obtained of Mr. J . T. Nkv1LE, Ebenezer House, Peckham.
ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
 will hold their Second Grand Miscellaneous Exhibition of Flowers,
Fruits, and Vegetables, for 1843 -upwards of 80 Prizes, consisting
 Ericas, Cut Flowers, Spectmen and Orclidaceous Plants, various
British.grown Fruits, and Vegetables, Honey, Indigenous
隼 British.grown Fruits, and Vegetables, Honey, Indigenous
Plans, and other Foral products of the season, which will be
exhibited lin sylandid pavions exhibited in splendid Pavilions and Marquees, from 1 'clock till
7. All the attractive Entertaimments of the Gardens will be
added, on a added, on a scale of extraordinary splendour.
Admission, One Shilling.-Gates open at $1 o^{\prime}$ 'clock.-Firing to
commence at
K INGSTON ROYAL HORTICULTURAL EX$\frac{\text { For particulars apply to J Jackson, Hon. Sec. }}{\text { FLORISTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER. }}$


YOUELL $\&$ Co. respectfully refer the readers of the Gardeners" Chronicle to their select List of the above
elegant trbe of plants, which appeared on the front adver-
tisin elegant tribe of plants, which appeared on the front adver-
tising page of this Paper of the 27 th alt.
be sentey are now ready to to any part por thest, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) 12 fine show varieties, $\quad 12 s .{ }^{12}$. 12 extra fine and very supeThe selection being left to Your LL \& Co
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 19, 8843 .
FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.-A Specimen of this MagniYoukla \& Co. have therefore much pleasure in referrng the readers of the Gurdeners' Chronicle to the remarks made, and Which will be found amongst the "Notices to Correspondents" the specimen received, St. Clare appears to be a pri lific blormer and fine variety; we hiave never seell the colour so fine in any specimen grown near London.
Youert. \& Co. can supply
${ }^{15}$. jnclies high, in 48 -sized pots at number of fine strong Plants, L. Clarr, with 11 other fine show varieties at $21 s$, per post, free,
on the receipt of a post-office order.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, JWI 19, 1843. SUPERB CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
YOUELL \& Co., in oflering their list of ChrysanIf the 1st inst.), th, the notice of Amatcurs and those who Intend beg to observe, they bave taken such precautions for exct will be found highly satisfactory to to these who may not only have the alove object in view, but also to those who are desirous of decoratung their greenhouse and \&arden with this unsurpassed Autu potage (on the receipt of a Post-office order) to any part of the Unted Kingdom, at the rate of 12 s . per dozen.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 19,1843 .
H UGH LOW AND Co. have the following PLANT:
 Do. Do. satrong very large
Hydrangea japonica
Habro erister" for the pus (sec description in the "Botani-

Salix japonica, new hardy tree
Podusty lys sphrerica
Chorozema ericoides
Furhasin Stanwellhana, very fine
Phlox Van Houttii
A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents No aliowaunce orserv, Londen, July 20, 1843 .
Clapton Nure
araucaria imbricata pi,ants
M derable number of this Splendid Hardy ornaised a consiare enabled to offer fine healthy ylants, from 4 to 6 inches in height, at the foliowing moderate prices, viz:- $10 l$. per $100 ;-5.10$. 10 . for $50 ;-$ and 30 s . per dozen
For the convenience of some purchasers, Messrs. V. \& Sos



PELARGONIUMS, YUCHSIAS, \&c.
R.
WHITE $\&$ Co., NURSERYMEN, Poole, Dorset, R. offer strong Plants of the following beautifal collection of PELARGNO Lynes' Duke of Cornwall, 21 s ; Do. Sunrise, 21.8 , ; Do. Lord



 araucaria imbricata, or sir joseph banks's pine, $\mathbf{Y}^{(1 \text { ULLL }}$ \& Co., pussessing the most extensive stuck Tree, beg to offir them on the follow ing advantageous terns:Fine robust,
308, per dozen.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 19 , 1843,
B. SAUNDDERS, Nunderyman, Florist, \&c B. Island of Jersey, begs to inform Amateurs of Cape and other Bulbs that he has the following varieties to dispare of in
August and September next, many of wiluch are for the first offered to the public. Orders will be executed in rotation as received, and cash or reference required from unknown corre-
spondents and as the stock of many of the vareties is very limited, early orders are requested.




parpurea
splendida
Tricolor

## Tricolor <br> Bicollor <br> Formosa no <br> Sanguinea <br> Stellata Pavonia <br> $\underset{\substack{\text { Pavonia } \\ \text { Lilacina }}}{ }$

## lutea nova, alba. <br> suparba selegrans

variegata
pallıda
Coccinea putea.
Purpurea
Barbetii
Barbettil.
Quadrecol
Dabreeii
Dibreeil
Decora
Splendida

| Superba |
| :--- |
| Puichella |


| Puichella. |
| :--- |
| Putcherrimus |

Pheasant's-eye
Yiridifloras IXIAS.
Viridiflorar
Lilacina
Lilacina
Longifora
Canillăris. ${ }^{\text {rosea }}$
Lilacina maculata
Crateroides
Balterfice.
Bunt
Lencanh ha
Polystachia migra

call be - As mant as from four to sir dozen of Ixias or Sparaxis can be sent hy post, at the moderate charge of from 1s. $1 d$. to
$1 s$. Gd...-Cesarean Nursery, Island of Jersey, July 10 .

> MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA, "FUCHSIA EXOALISNSIS."

L UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., beg leave to call the hattention of the Public to a very superb New Fuchsia, which
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 thus expresses himseif - "Lucumbe, Pince, and Co. -The biooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to bea very splendid variety; it is a fluwer of of a rich crimson carmine, the sepals are lor g, they extand
fraety, and disclose the rich crimson purple corvila, which is very iarge, and of a peculiar denseness of texture The Plant was also exlinbited at the last great meeting of the
I. ondon Horticulturai Society on the 12 th inst, ald obtained the Society's Certificiate of Mertit.
Strong Plants wil be ready for delivery on the 10th of August hext, at 10 . $6 d$. each, and will be ser t. free of all other charge,
by the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases by the post, carefruly packed in stout tin cases. The usual dis-
count to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a foll descrip-
 give satisfacuon to those who purchase it
THOMAS CRIPPS, Florist, \&c., Tunbridge Wells, respectully begs to offer the following entrely new
FUCHSIAS, viz.-St. Ciare, 3s. 6 d .; Eppsii, 3s. od., Breckmanii,

 varieties, the sillection beng lefto
Post-oftce order, for any quantuty not less than three, the above
will $l \geq$ forwarded Post-free.

> MYATTS NEW SEEDLING STRA WBERRIES.
T. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the midule PINE OU A Gust, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD
PINE tural Society, and a Banksianl Medal awarded. it has also been
submitted to Professor LINDLEv, for whose pininicu see Gardeners

 Pruss. Price, Deptiord Pine,
Elizia, 10 , per 100 .-Manor Farm, Deptford, July 22, 1843.
I \& SHILINE QUEEN CABBAGM
J. \& S. SHILLiNG beg to acquaint the Public geneabove CABBACE for sowing at this season of the ycar, whecls will be found superior for eariness and certality of Cathag guyp to any
other. Packets, containing half-an-ounce of seed, wilil be for
Pa
 Post-ofice order. From the gi eat difificulty in getting this sort
to bear seed, it will be always scarce, and should be taken care of ; it is also very $\leq$ pilerior in every other respect.
North Warnhro', near Odiham, Hants.- July, 1843 .
Al.BIJN ROAD NUREERY, STGKE NEWINGTON. Mr. Jonn Mirce they are mistructeric compettion, in Ang Hst next, other PLANTS, of which Catalogues will be duly published.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
[JULY 15,


 Mise subuitito fubicic Compestion by Anction, on the pree

 and

 the Aluctioneen,
To NOBEEMEN,GENTLEMEN,NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, M SSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS are instructed Ne to ell by Public Auction, on the premises, at CoLviL's




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affir ruing the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employulg this much approved method of hearing thed Boile
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tion of this subject and had much experience in the erection on apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by 1 mprove ments suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heat ing not only very enaratus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, scotiand, and rolena
many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the D. and E. BAILEY also construct in mefal all descriptions men, and the public to an inspection of their various drawing and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity o exhibiting, amongstorner metal works, a a apted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been broaght before the pubic D. and E. Balley were the frst to introduce metallic curvili near houses thertcultansts, one of their works, besides man others in this country and on the Continent.
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THE AURICULA on the 311 st inst, , will appear,
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## efo fatarmess chenticle.

## SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1843.

## -mbertings for the two polhowing werks.

\section*{Fuadar, Anf, <br> | Hortiveltural |
| :---: |
| Borancticul |}

$W_{\mathrm{E}}$ must beg our readers to believe that the article published last week on watering plants was not written whose as some suppose, but by a correspondent, for whose opinions we are therefore not answerable. We considered it a clever piece of ingenious speculation, (which is all that its author intended it for,) without in any way pledging ourselves to defend the writer's opinions-a task which he will be well able to execute for himself, if it should be necessary. As, however, it relates to a matter of considerable importance at this season, we shall now offer a few observations upon it. of watering plants at night, because of the cold produced by the operation, in consequence of the united action of evaporation and radiation. And he is, no doubt, right in supposing that the temperature is thus lowered to some extent. But the real questions to be determined are, lst, Whether such a loss of heat is detrimental to plants? and 2ndly, Whether there may not be some compensating advantages?
healthy state that all plants are retained in a more and theate by lowering their temperature at night, and that no error is greater than that of supposing warm nights advantageous to them. In all countries nature cools down the soil very considerably at those seasons when plants are growing, and she ceases to do so only when vegetation is exhausterl-or, perhaps, we ceases to do so. It is doubtiess true that this con she process may be carried too far; but whether that is done when plants are watered at night is a question to It is worthed by experiment, and experiment alone on two similar and contiguous piecing thermometers watered in the evening and the other ground, one ascertain the difference. That the other nor so, and to ascertain the difference. That the amount of evaporation is not very considerable at night, is shown by the
damp state of the soil the next, watering, and it is therefore probable that the loss of heat is principally owing to radiation.
In watering at night the ground is soaked with fuids in consequence of the perspiration that of their going on consequence of the perspiration that has been he better; and during the sooner that loss is supplied eases, or very greatly diminishes, a plant is enabled o absorb by its roots the water it wants, so that by pessiblurn of day it is filled with fluid, and in the best But when wate to resist the renewed action of the sun. is very different is applied in the morning the result moistury different. The plant is called on to throw off absorbing action skin before it has been refilled by the at night retain of the roots; the ground, too, which at night retains its water and conveys it to a plant, is and gradul give it up immediately to the dry, warm, watering cally heating air. So that, in fact, a morning's thing like so much water as that of the of plant anyWhich, then, is the better,-to feed evening. Water copiously at night, at the risk of lowering with temperature too far, or to feed it scantily in its morning, for the sake of keeping it warm? That is friends for antion, which we refer to our experimental Now that take the liberty Dahlia season is approaching, we Who favour us of reminding those country friends indispensable it is with reports of country-shows how sorts should be furnished as well as those of the wing ning exhibitors. This would be easily effecterinto the manal of all exhibitors that they should deliver the flowers aner of the exhibition, at the time when flowers. Unless entered, a fairly-written list of their awarded. There this is done, no prizes should be hishing the reporters with the be no difficulty in furout imposing ungrateful and unreasonable labour with--
If the friends and patrons of Horticulture, and the
Wedresday, the garden scenery had a great treat on 12th instant, at Chiswick, no less
gratifying to the patrons of Agriculture was the exhibition presented to them at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England at Derby, on the the 12th, and 13tn. It was regretted by many of and we hope that another year such arrangements and we hope that another year such arrangements
will be made by both Societies as not to interfere with each other.
If Agriculture is of the first importance to the nation,-because food is of all the necessaries of life the most indispensable,-Horticulture is no less so, in a state of high civilization, where wealth abounds; and that which ministers to the pleasures and luxuries of life is next in importance to that which merely sustains life. It is not the .rich alone for whom
exotic fruits and plants are brought they are gradually disseminated through the pertion, but of the middle classes, and end by adorning those of the day-labourer. Of all luxuries, that of the varied colours and perfumes of flowers, and the rich flavour of domesticated fruits are the simplest, and may be enjoyed by all ranks without any fear of enervating Wind.
We would now draw the attention of our readers Royal Agricultural Society of England in the of the try; and if we should venture to suggest comimprovements which may be made in the arrangements, we hope that it will be taken by those who criticise management of the details, not as a wish to and render these exhibitions still more conducive to culture. We have attended sce and practice of Agrithe Society,--from the first held at Oxford meeting of held at Derby,-and the impression onford to the last that of a regular and rapid improvement minds is branch connected with the shows. The inadvertencies and inconveniences perceived in one year have shows had been long familiar to most of the leading members. The increase in the number of the animals in each class soon suggested more convenien arrangements ; and our general impression of the not perfection. Before the public greatest order, if not perfection. Before the public were admitted into the yard, the judges appointed for each class had animaly examined and compared the qualities of the fully y submitted to their judgment. They wer fection of an animal of that point by which the per and in listening ito the observations ascertained, farmers, we heard not the slightest expression of doubt as to the perfect justice with which the prize were awarded. In short, the cattle-show was the best we ever saw, or probably has ever been seen before there was a greater number of fine animals to compare; and every farmer who paid any attention to the show must have greatly increased his knowledge of every kind of stock. If we are asked whether the individual improvement in the shape and profitable qualities of the best animals was very conspicuous when compared with those formerly exhibited, we
must reply in the negative. The breeding of horses, sheep, and even pigs, has been for many years brought to great perfection; and we recollect having seen animals exhibited many years ago that would probably have gained prizes at Derby. The superiority of that show consisted in the number of fine animals brought together, affording opportunities of nice comparison, and consequently rendering the task of the judges more difficult. To them every praise is
due, and we believe has been generally accorded by due, and we believe
the body of farmers.
We come now to another part of the exhibition Which has increased in importance every year: we mean that of Agricultural implements and machinery, to make perfect work and economise manual labour. The most rapid strides have been made in this department. The show of implements at Oxford was bited there. At Cambridge it was much better, pool and Bristol surpassed the was much better ; Liverthere was the greatest collection of ; andat Derby implement--from the simple plough to the portable steam-engine-which had ever been brought into one fully in following thas we spent many hours delightments pointed out by the diffentions and the improvemore days would hye beerent makers; and many was worth the attentio been required to notice all that was worth ! except a alan of the agricultural mechanician. of the various machinlerably systematic arrangement machines, and a copious catalogue, there observer to any inve the scientific or unscientific On the last day, Friday, no award of the judges had yet been published, although certain tickets might be seen here and there inscribed with the words "Prize of $10 l$. . $5 l ., 3 l ., " \& \mathrm{c}$. , and the reporters for the papers
collected from these a list which was obtained by collected from these a list which was obtained by being correct. We will not say where the fy or its
because we do not know it; but we may venture to suggest how this may be avoided in future.
Experience has fully proved that a public trial of implements is unsatisfactory, and even impracticable. competent judges, by persons fully in private, before the ideas of the inventor or improver in suad with and situations as they are suited to and in such soils chosen at random, without proper preparation, and where a dense crowd prevents all just appreciation of the merits of the implement. This should have been done some time before the meeting; and where a public exhibition of an ingenious machine is desirable, it should already have been stamped with the approbation of the judges. Allowance would then be made by the bystanders for any failure caused by circumstances over which the exhibitor had no control, and on the recommendation of the judges farmers would purchase such iristruments with some confidence, and their use would soon be proved.
The manufacturers complained that, after all the trouble and expense they had been at to bring highlyfinished and improved instruments to the show, they took place gazed upon, but no minute examination for place by the public; and few orders were given would her that guide which the award of the judges Number of the Journal, which will probably come out after Christmas, an elaborate report of the judges of implements will appear. Had only a slight outhine of such a report been distributed before the opening of the Exhibition on Tuesday, all that is now complained of would have been obviated.
After we had rather minutely gone over the different stands, not scrupling to ask many questions, which we invariably answered with the greatest alacrity, we went away with a strong impression that much of the mechenical ingenuity and accurate execution of the makers of nice and delicate machinery, such as is used in manufactures, was transferred to the makers of agricultural machinery; and, for a sanguine imagination, it was not difficult to anticipate improvements and inventions as great and useful in Agriculture as machines for making stockings, lace, or bobbin-net have been in manufactures, and productive of equally important results ;-but we are launching out a little beyond our province, and we shall be reproved by the
old saying, Ne sutor ultra crepidam.-M.

Consioering how very large a part of the expense of a garden consists in the glass used in the construction of its buildings, it is a matter of the greatest moment to knfow what is the most economical form of this substance that can be employed. Here we find as in so many other cases, that the cheapest material is the dearest. It is usual to employ crown glass, and very often a bad description of that kind-thin,
brittle, ill-annealed, and cheap. It looks very well when new, but after a few weeks' use a sash is suddenly struck an accidental blow, and smash go a few panes. Then comes frost, and chip go others in all directions from the laps; so that in the short space of a twelvemonth the glazed sashes are full of broken squares, or of new ones in the room of those which have dropped out.
What is called sheet-glass is a dearer material at first, but so thick, elastic, and well-annealed, that it is liable to none of the inconveniences just described ; on the contrary, it resists all the ordinary accidents of usase; its elasticity prevents its being broken by frost, and after many years it scarcely demands repair. We leave our readers to judge for themselves Which it is preferable to employ under such circum-
stances.
ances.

At the Garden of the Horticultural Society, the great iron conservatory is glazed with this material and up to the present time not a score of squares has been broken in the roof by frost or accident. It was, however, more particularly for the power which this glass was expected to possess of resisting hail that it was employed by the Horticultural Society in the construction of their conservatory; and although it has been hitherto exposed to no trial in that place, yet it has proved so thoroughly efficient elsewhere that we have been desirous of introducing with these remarks the following important letter from Mr. Paxton, dated Chatsworth, July 19:-

A most terrific hail-storm raged here, and in some doing great damage to the crops by breaking in many places, nine-tenths of the stems of Wheat, and other grain. The Horticultural buildings have also suffered most severely. At the Sheffield Botanic Gardens 5,000 squares were broken; in the Rectory gardens, at Darfield, about 1,000 feet were destroyed and at Mr. Young's, near Sheffield, and many other places, the greenhouses were completely riddled, and De plants in them much damaged. But at Mr Roberts's, of Queen Mary's Tower, Sheffeld, whose houses are glazed with the German sheet-glass, and
where the storm raged in where the storm raged in its utmost fury, only two
were not in the roof, but in the end where the wind drove the hail-stones from the south-west. At Chatsworth, not one square in the great conservatory, or in any of the houses glazed with the sheet-glass, was injured. This is a most decided proof (if any were wanting) of the strength and superiority of this material for Horticultural buildings, skylights, \&c.; and when we consider the great size of its squares, its clearness, and comparative cheapness, we may assert that the day is not far distant when it will be universally adopted in all Horticultural buildings, or wherever glass is required to be exposed to storms.

SPRENGEL ON VEGETABLE MANURES.
6. Cotton grass. (Eriophorum vaginatum and E. poly stachyon.)-This plant is largely used as litter in the boggy moors of North Germany, where it is called "Luck." At the first setting in of frost it is cut, and at once carted away. It is generally mized with Reindeer
moss, Sphagnum, and the cross-leaved Heath. The moss moss, Sphagnum, and the cross-leaved Heath. The moss
of peaty bogs is one of the worst of litters, for $1,0001 \mathrm{bs}$. of peaty bogs is one of the worst of litters, for $1,0001 \mathrm{bs}$.
contain only $7-101 \mathrm{~b}$. potash and soda, $2-10 \mathrm{lb}$. of lime and contain only $7-101 \mathrm{~b}$. potash and soda, 2-101b. of hose and
magnesia,
$1-10 \mathrm{lb}$. sulphuric acid, traces of phoshoric magnesia, $1-101 \mathrm{ib}$. sulphuric acid, traces of phosphoric
acid, and $3-10 \mathrm{~b}$. of chlorine. The value which Cotton grass has as litter is equally trifing, it being nearly as deficient in potash, soda, lime, \&c. 100,000 parts in an air-dried state contain of mineral substances :-

1,028 parts of silica
254
lime
$\begin{array}{r}110 \\ 3 \\ \\ 36 \\ 318 \\ 43 \\ 43 \\ 27 \\ 4 \\ \hline\end{array}$

potash and soda-(the green plant contains, however, 116 parts of potash and soda).
alumina
oxide of iron and manganese sulphuric acid phosphoric acid chlorine

1,603 parts of mineral substances.
Cotton grass litter is the better the more Reindeer moss (Lichen rangiferinus) it includes, because the latter contains much nitrogen; at
Manure obtained from Cotton grass will decompose sooner than that obtained from straw; its effects therefore are not of long duration. Generally speaking, it is not much valued by farmers, the corr
7. Common Broom (Spartium scoparium). -Wherever Broom grows abundantly it is worth while to gather it for litter; it must, however, be cut and dried when young, else it will be too woody. It is chiefly valuable for the to $12-15 \mathrm{lbs}$, in 1000 lbs of the dry

100,000 parts of green-gathered air-dried Broom contain of mineral substances:-

120 parts of silica
$\begin{array}{rll}296 & " & \text { lime } \\ 52 & " & \text { magnesia } \\ 242 & " & \text { potash }\end{array}$
soda
alumina
oxide of iron
oxide of manganese
oxide of manga
sulphuric acid
phosphoric acid
chlorine
1,145 parts of mineral substances.
Cosmon Broom contains much tannin and wax, for whicle reason the manure obtained from it must not be carried on the fields without due preparation. It must be thoroughly rotted in order to render the woody parts tender 8. Forest-Litter.-Under this name are comprehended weeds growing in forests, cut off with iron implements. decayed leaves, the leaves of Firs, Pines, \&c., small brauches, \&c. The weeds contained in Forest-litter consist of various plants, especially mosses ; but as the latter do not constitute valuable manure, the importance of Forest-litter is chiefly owing to its phenogamic plants, leaves, \&c. It is somewhat better if, instead of mosses, an abundance of lichens is contained in it, and better still if it "cludes fungi, which are always rich in nitrogen. Ty; - value of many plants found copiously in forests, such common Broom, has just been spoken of, and as we also know what value litter composed of different sorts of leaves possesses, we possess a certain scale for determining leaves possesses, we possess a certain scale for determining
the value of Forest-litter, so far as the different plants contained in it are concerned.
If Forest-litter contain many of the plants just quoted, or muchource ie is always best to heat it in large heaps before, it 2 unsed in the stathes. If, on the contrary, it chiefly censiats of mipssea-and lichens, it may be employed
 moss, Hypum, contain $\frac{3}{10} 16$. potash and soda, $\mathrm{t}_{0} \mathrm{lb}$. lime, chlorine. chleripe. loaibs. of the dry moss Polytrichum contain no potash or soda, some traces of sulphric acid, phosphotit acid and chlorine, and $\frac{9}{10}$ b. of lime and magnesia, being, Gerefore a máterial of the very worst description. 9. Flag's (tfis seadacorus, I. germanica, and Acorus calamus).-Flags abound in most powerful manuring Thbstances, and should therefore be carefully collected. They, howerer, decay so speedily that the manure thua obtained campot be buried too quickly.
10. Refuse of the Flax and Hemp-dressers.-Experience has shown that the above substances have little value as litter, and that the manure thus produced has no nourishing properties. Flax and henp refuse afford the surest proof that the goodness of litter chiefly depends on certain cremilime and magnesia, and contain potase of sulphuric and phosphoric acids and chlorine, which are exactly the substances of which soil is in most cases deficient. Flax and hemp refuse possesses indeed as much, and even more carmanure, which is to be attributed to the want of nitrogen It yields humic acid very slowly; and the decomposition is very difficult, on account of the woody fibre, fof which it is almost entirely composed. If it is ever to be used as litter it must be packed wet in large heaps, and heated for a considerable time.

## HEATING APPARATUS

I fave for the last five years heated two Pine-pits, each fifty feet long, belonging to C. Turner, Esq., M.P., by means of an apparatus of my own invention, which has of the refuse of coal to keep up the proper heat. As the apparatus is very simple, and can be easily apptied to any pit, and that at a amall cost, I have been induced to submit to you the inclosed drawings, which I hope will fully explain the nature of my plan of heating. The boilers are quite exposed in the inside of the houses, and have merely as much brick-building in front as is required for conver lng the smoke-flue into the wall.


Section on line BC


Elevation of Furnace.
The fire is put into the furnace at B; from thence the heat passes up through the under part of the boiler by the aperture shown in plan B , as indicated by the arrows, and continues on beween the upper ond under part of the
boiler till it reaches the flue, whence it proceeds onward boiler till it reaches the flue, whence it proceeds onward it escapes in a vertical flue at the end of the house. The hot-water-pipes are four inches in diameter. They drop down at the extreme ends of the house, and return at the lower level in the same direction to the boilers. There is
no building over the water-boiler in the inside of the no building over the water-boiler in the inside of the house. The apertures marked J and K at each side of bricks over the fur the admission of col the purpose of cleaning.-Peter Watson, Gardenter, Stoke Roohford, Colsterworth, Lincolnshire.

ON THE CULTURE OF PELARGONIUMS.
My treatment of Pelargoniums having proved successful, it has induced me to send you the method which I have pursued for many years, by which I obtain a succession of fine blooming plants throughout the year. In August, cuttings are taken from the old plants, chooring such as have the young wood tolerably matured. These
are taken off about six inches long, and close beneath a
joint, each cutting belog put into a small 60-sien pot, filled with a compost, consisting of equal parts of vegetable mould, good loamt, well-totted cow-dung (at least a year old), and one eighty part of white sand. Previously to filling the pots, the compost is well mixed together but not sifted). The cuttings are inserted by making hole in the centre of the soil, and after placing them in the hole is filled up with white sand; the soil is then pressed close to each cutting, and after being watered, the pots arel plunged in a hot-bed frame. No air is admitted for several days, but they are shaded when required.
As soon as the cuttings push, air is given freely. In four or five weekss these cultings are shifted into larget pots, the same kind of compost being used as beforts, the plants are then placed in a cool frame, of removed into the greenhouse, where they twill come into bloom early in March following,
bout the end of September, another succession of cuttings is put in, and treated as the others were; but when the plants are about ten inches bigh, the ends of the shoots are pinched off. This causes them to throw out a number of lateral branches and makes the plants buchy These flower early in May. In January, a third stock of cuttings is put in, which are also stoptued at ten inches high. The plants are kept in atol and siry situation, from the lat of May to ful and are then taken into the houses to bloom, whith they will do until the end of Sep tember. Tliese plants are removed towards the end of Apriil inte ptts eight inches wide by nine in depth. In Marte a fourth lot of cuttings is putin; these, after being theped, will throw out shoots, which, when they have go six inches long, are also stopped. These plants are kep in a cool, airy situation, from the end of May to Sep-
tember, and are then taken into the houses, and will bloom until December or later.
The plants are frequently syringed with a mixture of soap-suds and tobacco-water, which keeps them perfectly free from insects of any kind. I also water them oftels at the roots, with strong manure-water and soap-suds. Plants treated in this manner always appear healthy and vigorous, and the blossoms are much finer than those produced upon old plants, that have been cut down and treated in the usual manner. All my spare old plants are finally turned out into the open borders, and flower admirably; and being so dwarf and bushy, they are very buitable for the purpose.-A Young Gardener, Raheen, near Limerick.

## THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

## No. I.-Extracts from Cardening. (Continued.

"Of Beare's Eares, or Auriculars.-The seed is ripe in June, and best sowed in October. The best way is this:-Take good black mold, mix it with rotten cow. dung, ins pans or boxes with withina foot or less of the keepe wormes away; then sift on that Willow earth, above an inch thick, or otherwise soe much of the finest light old rotlen dung, on which scatter your seed pretty thiek; and rotlen dung, on which scatter your seed pretty f ins same passe through a very fue just hide the seed."
"Of wittering Flowers. - River and pond waters which are constantly exposed to the sun and influence of the heavens are best for watering all things. That drawn out of deepe wells or brought farr underground in pipes is too cold for tender seedes and roots untill it hath stood some time in the open warme ayre.
"Of Tulipes.- The Tulip is the queen of bulbous plants, whose flower is beautiful in its figure, but most rich and admirable in its colours and wonderfull variety of markings. It is also a hardy plant, and constant enough, if well ordered. Wee had it first out of Turkey, about fifty years since, where it grows wild in some parts, particularly about Jerusalem as they write, and is thought to be that flower trunslated ill a Lilly, whi
more gloriousily arrayed than Solomon. heads of spears within the flowers of Tulips, which the Latins call Stamina, and the French Estamyns, and wee Chives; and if these bee yellow, the flowers are seldom valuable, being inconstant commonly, and having rich colours faint and confused; but if they bee of a rich purple, it is almost a certain sign of a good kind, so that be purphe, ingle colours as have purple stamynes are only to be chosen to gather good seed from, or to keep in hope of chosen to gat
striping well.

The best propertyes of earth for Tulipes are lightness and dryness, yet there must be some paltness in it; one third part of sand, and two parts of Willow earth be but spoken of, make an excellent composition for there, take because withow earth is not to be had every mold out of instead thereof two parts of fine rich old day spriggs, and the fields, or such that is made of leaves and very consumed found about old wood piles, with a little vary."
cow-dung and add to them a third part of sand." fis flowers
"Spanish Jasmyn or Gessam.yne.- This flowerly later than the common sort. It is 80 tender that paris, where preserve it all winter in potts or tubs; yet in Pari, w south the frosts are sharper than in England, I on the common wall planted with this kind enoculatea 1 a laid duwne on white, which in October were unnayled an . what else you the earth, and a low wall of horse-dures cold, covering please, made before them, to keep off he irds to keep them well with mosse, and a penthouse of give them of the snow and great winds, leaving paces lye lyus some aire in faire wynter weather; setting then moving till the great froats of wynter are past, and iling the stocks all the covers and pruning them low, and naing aing ntly up against th
"Betimes in the spring, before this Spanish kind begins
bud, you must every year prune them close down to the once heated, it continues so for a consi-
derable time" to bud, you must every year prune them close down to the of a finger long of new sprouting for a graft:-and, by the way, note, that these come better of grafte than enoculation, or any other way of insition. If they bee not yearly pruned thus low to force out new branches, they will be "The Arabian or Alexandrian Jasmyn prospereth well in diverse parts of Italy, where they have had it long. It came
first from Egypt, and is called by the Arabians Sambach."

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXIX

 Among the plants which now require attention preuniversal consent, claim the first place, for there are fewt persons who do not admire them, and not many plants there is little skill required in growing a Pelargoninm, and this may be true; but there is some little art required to produce them in that style of excellence which is chaHorticultural fetes in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. Few persons in the country can form any idea of the Catleagh, Gaines, sud others : grown by Messrs. Cock, old school would pronounce it impossible to produce them are plenty of gardeners bitted, also, that although there mens, we have but few cultivators who can 'procure a meas, we have but few cultivators who can !procure a plants, we lose sight of an important physiological lawe -namely, that whatever conducts to phxuriant growth is and hence prize cultivators never allow, and vice verséa; become what the cultivators never allow their plants to and luxuriant at that season, but keep them by potting them in poor soil, and supplying them moderately with Water, in a healthy but by no means luxuriant growing a great quantity of suctive roots, and the storing up of sap in a highly elaborated state, which, being brought into in the production of flowers instead of bring, is expended this reason it may be laid down as a rule of culture, fhat of bloom the following plants will not produce a fine head the prey following season, neither can any stimulus in This is tle liquid manure induce them to do so.as exempified in the of the cultivation of the Pelargonium, To apply it to practice - the plants that best cultivators. ing must be turned out of the house and placed in the full sun, under a south wall, to ripen their wood previously to seed is not desired, to remove the whole of the time, if stems, but retaining as much of the foliage as possible In cutting the plants down, the Amateur must be goverued by circumstances, such as the sized plants be
wants in the coming season, and the convenience land for large specimens. As a gencral rule, I sho at hever recommend the growth of large specimens; small thes in is quite 24 -sized pots are far more interesting, and of a lalger size; that is, if they are grown as plants biding the greater bart of the depending over the side, and been attributed to the quantity of old wood left in plant at the time it is cut down, but the advantage of extent, inaginary, though it camnot be doubted but that case of neevoir of nutriment for the ycung branches in be placed in a fter the plants are cut down, they must shoots are one inch long, at which time they myoung shaken out and repotted into small pots, using sandy loam and peat only, and placing the phants in a close, cold
frame, until they begin to must be fully exposed to the weather until the approach of frost renders it necessary to louse then for the winter W. subject will be again noticed towards October. -

## Rendle's TaME CORIRESPONDENCE.

 engaged in Hank System.--Prejudice on the part of those bar to the ines for plants, has unquestionably been a great Only provision of artificial climate; but it is not the almoste. Experience has proved that the inventors of than they really method have claimed for them far more have, by contiar adaptation to particular purposes, they mon sense, dending against nature's laws and man's comTank system, who has read Mr. Rendle's treatise on his gentleman in will, I think, feel disposed to include that doubt as to the subove number; neither can there be any But I must besent ernployed for maintaining bottom-heat. hould be able, by state, that I ana not quite satisfied that I tive of the roots of Pine plants, unless I did so irrespecIt is very tevident, in the the superincumbentatmosphece. Whens would receive but very little heat from the tank, cboy conducfor; and this fact is sendered still monMr. R.'s statement, "that when the large
derable time." It is true that $\mathbf{M r}$. R , proposes to carr the flue round the interior of the house, and says that, "In cases where the heat from the fiue is not sufficient not absolutely indispensable, to have it better, although tank, close by its sides, a two-inchave carried round the could be joined to the tank with white lead, and caulked in the same manner as the flue-pipe." Admitting that by such contrivances a given degree of heat might be proquestion arises both the roots and leaves of the plants, the quesion arises-how is the heat within the house to be varied to meet the changes of the weather, without discurbing the regulurity of the bottom-heat; seeing that the heat of the water, and the hod without first raising the receive additional heat only through the can, of course, it be remembered, that the time when the roots will be middle of winter-is exactly theperature-namely, the should, if possible, be avoided. I certainly do think that onless an horticulturist can obtain a thorough command made, independent of each other which reference has been R.'s plan can never be made available for horticultural purposes to the extent that he anticipates, or anything in it by in bcarcely need to say that the alteration made and it is to Rev. Mr. Huyshe is more objectionable still "strongly urge all to adopt it, even if it be for econom" sake alone," when that gentleman finds it necessary to raise 22 hogsheads of water to a temperature of 115 deg., "to keep the house at a temperature of 70 deg. at night," made indale of summer. If the; experiment had been have heard of economy as being its chief charactoul Unless, therefore, I have misunderstood Mr. Rendle' treatise, I would still prefer such a plan as Mr. J. Weeks's by which I could have, from the use of one boiler, any amount of top or botton-heat which 1 might want-vapour nany quantity-a circulation of warm air if required, and a perfect control over all.-W.
R. Mills, Esq., Stamford Hill.
Bees.-Instead of answering my question, "A pis" says related by Huber." ( I other author says on the subject, for I haver not any perused a book either on the history or management of Bees. If Huber makes the thing as plain as we have done, why not believe him? Mr. Wighton and "Apis" find fault with me for mentioning. "a change of the gen-
der-a thing foreign to the subject, for Working-Bees der-a thing foreign to the subject, for Working-Bees is not foreign to the subject, for Working-Bees are evidentiy of the neuter gender, and are as fully developed (i. e. as perfect) as Queens or Drones. Would your corlay orly one sort of lay only one sort of eggs, and that either Queens, Drones, Bee-ker? Certainly Bee-keeper. Certainly this would astonish them. How friends may be, I, were I worth a thousand pounds, and given to betting, would wager it all that I wound , and given to betme, wound wager it all that I would cause the Bees to metamorphose all the eggs that a Queen may lay into Drones, exclusively; nay, I would cause them to in April, and so on alternately; and a few into Queens at any given time. Mr. W. and "Apis" must bathe their minds in the stream of oblivion, and forget the theories of the undeveloped schools. Bee-keepers seem to know less of the management than of the history of letters of Mr. W. and "A pis" quotations from the authors. The former says, "Queens generally perish i the virgin swarms. Supposing, but not admitting that this is true, I ask, can it not be prevented? Yes, and is by all who know the first principles or A B C of Bee Queen's removing repeatedly renders it difficult to the out her age." When our Apiaries contained 160 hives, We knew the age of every Queen. "Apis" says, "some ear withes appear one part of the island with ane on we shall find that the greater part of Queens are hatched in June and July; but this is a trifling matter. Hesays that 'p' and squeezed honey are not the same. Per large hive as soon as a small one" In Bees fill where the 110 lbs were gathered, all honey out of the comb is called by the persantry, run-honey. The difference is in the act of taking. According to "Apis," squeezed hon of the put into a bag; and run-honey is put into the to its being being squeezed. The squeezing system is by farg without speedy and profitable. On the system is by far the more here put a small hive into the of May the gardener go to a certain field and bring a swarm whicquested me to on a tree. In order to prove thwt large was hanging filled ss small ones, I shall first tell "A pis" are as soon done as cat ; and secondly, what was about the size of a tombeen a large swarm. This small swarm filled a small hive and was ready to throw a swarm on the 19th of June. took off a swarm on the evering of that day, and a second July will drum all the Be ane month. On the July, I will drum all the Bees out of the old hive, and obtain from it about a pound's worth of hovey. On that day the three swarms will be worth 30 s. Well, if such hives as I
recommend were kept by the person who lost the $s$ warm
it would have been as large as a shepherd's dog. This large swarm would have filled a hive three-fourths larger, produced fifty shillings in the same space of time, and shillings' worth; and worth of boney instead of twenty about 3l. This, then, is plain matter Some of the Apiarians in this vicinity are in ecstacy with artificial swarming. I have taken off three swarmas lately; one in the space of thirteen, another in fifteen, and another in eighteen minutes. An Apiarian from St. Another in had heard the gardener here describe the utility and wio plicity of the system, exclaimed, as I was goinm in at garden-door, "Well, I have kept Bees for thit at the and thought I knew something about Bees, but really I know nothing. However, a man is never too old to learn." - A. Pettigrew, Wrotham Park.
Wasps.-I have adopted a plan recommended in your Waluale Journal, in rewarding people who brought Queen 57 of the above destructive to the preseut time, paid for Bees.-As the accuracy of the stotement mer
335 , as to the gatherings of our Bees in 1818 , at p . doubted by some of the oub Bees in (has been Chronicle, I beg leape the readers of the Gardeners tion in saying that st the produce of is no exaggera110 lbs . of honey and the produce of one swarm was gathered in the mon gathered in the month of August alone 50 lbs . each." quantity produced by oure not more astonished at the quanty produced by our Bees, than I would be on seeing the environs of posts 18 inches high in Mr. A. Pettigrew London. If attention be paid to what folly of ketiorew says on artificial swarming, and the olly our readers make more of their Bees than we do of ith with them. On the 11 th of July, I sold for $\mathbf{1 7 s}$. a box of honey, which I got from one of our top-swarms of this ywarm are gathering 2 lbs . every day.- William Petigrew, Carluke, Lanarkshire.-Your columns contain 80 much information connected with the habits of Bees that I feel induced to ask whether you, or any of your Corres pondents versed in this subject, have ever observed any wide diversity in the temper and disposition of these listle animals. I put the question, being quite a novice myself. because my gardener has several times remarked how spiteful the Bees were in my hives, compared with others which he had met with, adding not long ago an assurance that we had got a swarm which did not proceed from our omi Bees, because they were so much better tempered. The fact of a swarm from the hive of one of my neighbours having settled and been hived in my garden close to the other llees, I'believe to be placed armost beyond doubt; diversity I was somewhat incredulous as to the alleged experience, homper, 80 .perceptible to others, Painfal perhaps punish my former scepticism, for while convers ing with my gardener on the very subject, and standing quietly at a distance of at least half-a-tozen yards from the bives, I was furiously attacked and stung by one of the Bees, and nothing but a hasty retreat saved me from the dergoing the same treatment from others of the hive, who came buzzing around me. If this difference of temper be a common phenomenon ant point to atod to in the section and propaguport a stock, to see that they are of a kindly disposition, and not like the poets, a "genus irritabile." - Omicron. my cats-- witnessed an unosual sight a few days since in what I took to be a monse; but on a closer insplation with proved to be a Cockchafer, and after amusing himself with it for some little time, he devoured the whole of it.-m A Subscriber.
Wrens--The principal point of discussion seems to be nests, as they are familiarly termed. I have examined many, and can discover litte or no difference in the exterdal appearance, except, perbaps, a little coarser workmanship the material being the same both in those destined to receive the young family and those which are

But look at the interior, and all similitude vanishes a linion particle of anything approaching to the nature of formed can be observed in the "cocks' nests," being formed of the same materials throughout-moss and the finer portions of the dry fronds of the common Fern, if the zest be in a bush or affixed to the trunk of a tree; and if in the eaves of an outhouse or haystack-straw, hay, or a similar material, corresponding as much as possible both in colour and substance with the locality in which the nest is placed, with the view, I should suppose, of avoiding detection as much as possible. With refereace to the uses of the "t cocks' nests," I should think, as they are generally built in more exposed situations than the others, their only object is to draw attention from the
real habitation. The same peculiarity is observablo in the real habitation. The same peculiarity is observable in the are sometimes called in which nest or "trail" as they will find them sansperin which young are deposited, you "cocks' nests" of the Wretty much- to the nature of che when built in the hollow of a tree, being precisely the same, and probably built with the same view. Now, the tains and the eggs of the Wren are deposited contains a very thick lining of hair, feathers, down, \&c., leaving only sufficient room for the mother and her tiny offispring, and rarely during the time the egga are being deposited do the old birds enter without carrying something to add to the warmeth of the interior, so that they can hardly be said to finish building till the phole of the eggs are deposited.-Tyro.
Botanioal Destruction.-It appears to me that thome
persons who call themselves British Botanists might with great propriety be divided into two classes : near; and Conservative Botanista, who are content to leave plants as they find them, after having provided pretty liberally for themselveg. Unfortunately, however, the
first class is by far the more numerous, and the consefirst class is by far the more numerous, and the conse-
quence of their excessive fondness of plants is, that many quence of their excessive fondness of plants is, that many in a fair way for being rooted out from the face of the earth. This, by the way, is a somewhat Irish method of showing one's love of flowers. An Irishman "meets botanist meets with a flower he admires, and for love roots it up. I am told that some of the members of the Botanical Society of London exhibit this destructive pro pensity in a remarkable degree, and one wholesale colthe hundred. Now, if these over-keen investigator would inflict their science upon Dandelions, Docks, and Thistles, no harm would result from their enthusiasm but when one sees them doing violence to the fair face o Nature, by rutblessiy destroying her loveliest and rares productions, it is high time to cry out. A word from error of their ways," and would greatly gratify $A$ Nettle [It is certainly too bad, but it passes our skill to drive greediness out of the world.]
greediness out of the world.] have received, from Messrs. Youell, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolff Rasp berry, and we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excellence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large varietie
plants bear abundantly, and in long succession.
Strawberries.- In answer to a correspondent at $p$. 644, respecting the cultivation of Strawberries, you say that mowing off the leaves is the worst of all practices, and cannot be too much condemned. I beg to state that this remark is contrary to my experience. Four or five years ago I should have agreed with you, but since that time I have aropted the following system of cultivating this valuable fruit, viz., to mow off all the leaves as soon as the friit is gathered, and to give the bed a good coat of rotten manure, so that after it is dressed over it appears nearly all covered. I began this plan upon a two-year old bed, and I find by this way of treatment that the old, stools are nearly all cat off, which I cobsider to be an advantage, as I never take off any of the runners, but let them all remain on the bed. Ifind, by destroying the old stools and that my beds, by this plan, produce threefold what they did before. I have not selected any one sort in particular, but have practised it upon the six different sorts Which I cultivate. My soil is generally of a light tex-ture-D.Z. [Our correspondent will, no doubt, get better Strawberries by mowing off his leaves and adding dung, than by mowing off his leaves and using no dung. during the autumn, and added his manure in October or November.]





 of Hammersmith, for which an extra prize was awarced. The
Heaths were singulariy fine, particulary those from Mr. Hmet
 Massoni, gemmitera, and eximia, scarcely less beautifil: wit leana. Tile collection, of the latter exhbitor container a sur brilliait E. Parmentieri risea; Savilleana, densely clothed with
flowers: and ampullacea, extremely handsome. Mr. Barne exhinted E. deppessa, in inc condition; Masson, excelient, bur
with a lew withered blooms; and well-cultivated specimens of E , Bowieana, ampullícea, splentens, and viridiflora. Mr. Jackson's
colliection was
good, but consited princlualy of the plants exhibited at Chiswick, We must not pass over a spiendid
plant of E. tricolor superba, from Mr. Brazier, gr. to W. H. Storey, Esq., of Isleworth. this was certainly one of the fines
 cipal exhibitors being Mr. Mylam, gro to S. Rucker, Esq.,
Wandsworth; and Mr. Barnes. The collection of the former comprised Cymbidium pendulum, with a raceme of flowers $2 \downarrow$ tit rousily on a block of wood; the lovely Barkéria, spectabilis; the singular Coryanthes macrantha, stanhopea gran anro, dull white fowers, which quite perfumed the surrounding air and the cnrious Angrecum caudatum, with the blooms scarcel expanded. Onctiium Lanceanum, in healthy condition; O , altis-
simum, very vigorous a remarkably strong plant of Gongora simum, very vigorous ; a remarkably strong plant of Gongora
maculata; Acropera Loddigesii, bearing numerous droping racemes of its singular flowers; with Catasetum laridum and Cox, Esq., of Stockwell, exhibited a pretty specimen of Onci dium biffilium, with Cycnoches chlorochilum, and Cattleya Ha risonix. Miltonia spectabius, exinited by Mr. Aenderson, of
single specimen, was exquisitely beautifol. Mr. Hender Pineapple-place, sent (not for competition) an exceedingly fine
Stanhopea oculata, the lovely Maxillaria steelii, the richly marked Oncidium Lanceanum, two plants of Achimenes grandifrora, a species of Hibiscus, said to be new; Cos. Mountjoy, of
finely in bloom ; and several other plants. Mr. Ealing, exhibited a well-bloomed collection of JSilium eximium; and Mr. Yearson, of Hampstead-road, some fine seedling Petu-
niaas. Among the ppecimen plants most noticeable were Erica ampallácea, blooming profuelly, from Mr. Dawson, of Brixtonhill. Ixora, coccinee, 3 fthengigh, from Mr. Barnes; Ceropégia
elegans, covering a fiat trellis 4 ft . in diameter, from Mr. Col Ville, gr, at Ditton House, from Mr. May, a very healthy plant
of Erica aristata maior, not in bloom; from Mr. Dawson, of Brixton-hill, a well-bloomed specimen of the chaste Erica infundibuliformis from Mr. Pamplin, of Waithane variety of the Chinese Larkspur; from Messrs. Henderson,
good plant of Besiéria pulchellas ; Achimenes multifora from Mr. Glendinining, of Turnham Green; a pretty seedling Glox Snia, with
flesh -coloured fowers, and Achimenes grandifora, from Mr flesh -coloured fowers, and Accismenes grant very handsome, with seven spikes of flowers, and Plumbago capensis, neatly tied
down to a hemispherical trellis, from Mr. Catleugh, of Hansplace. Flowers of the noble Beaumontia grandiflora were shown
but by whom we could not ascertan. Two collections of Staice wero exhibited, one by Mr. Jackson, of Kingston; the other by Mr. Wood, of Norwood. In that of the former was
pretty species, named S. pseudo-arméria, with rose-coloure
fowers.
The Roses were particularly fine, especielly the cut blooms sent by Messrs. Lane and Son, in this collection and
choice fowers of Ville de Bruxelles. Madame Hardy and -Jamask, Boula a disarone, Prince Albert, Chènedole, Rıchelieu (Duval and La Grandeur,-Hybird Chna; Bourbon Coquette de Nont
morency, La Calaisienne Cynthe, Fany Perisot, Beranger, Madme Laffay - Hyprid Perpetual; Duchesse d'Angonleme
Addle Provost, and Melanic Walder-Hybril Provence; La Seduisante particularly beautiful), checille, Princesse Beaute, and La Vestale, Provence. Good collections were allo
 Moss Roses were shown in collections by Messis. Lene and
Mesrrs. Paul. Roses in pots were also exhibited in good cond
 lections of V Verbenas were estent by Mr. Catleugh and Mr. Turner
of Maida Vale; and numerous Melocacti by Messrs. Hoffman
, Hhe Pelargoniums contributed gareatly to the gaiety of the Whck, which consisted of of large and 8 smaller plants, comprisin
whoda, Evelyn. Evadne, Master Humphrey, Flash, Quecn of the Rhoda, Evelyn. Evadne, Master Humpincy,
Farries, Grand M Monarch, Prince of Waterlon, Flamingo, Witch, Hebe Erectum, and Sapphire, Gipsy, Unit, Erectum, em's. Anothe
Queen of the Fairnes, and Madame Taglions (Catleugh's). collection, , not for competition, came from Mr. Stanes, Middlesex place, New Roar; this collection consise were remarkable for their and might be regarded as specimens of this style of growth-the Ivanhoe, Erectum, Enchantress, Cyrus, Vanguard, Cisonte de
Paris, Camilla, Grpsy, Priory Queen, Superb, Rhoda, Rising Sun Paris, Camilla, Gipsy, Priory Queen, Superb, Rhoda, Rising Sun
Grand Molarch, Enchantress, Jewes, Madeleme,
Maid of Devon, Flaminge, Fair
Hansort, RIenzi; the flowers were Marge, in fine colour, and the plants covered with handsome
trasses : the tops of the pots were not to be seen in any of these
plants, heing covered wilt stif healthy foliare in
 selected from his stock for their bloom, with which they were
literally covered-tlee sorts were, Enchantress, Gorhambury, Gipsy, Priory King, Assassm, and Bridesmaid. In the Nursery men's Class, Mr. Gaines and Mr. Catleugh doubled thent the firs
and each supplied 12 plants-the latter prower received prize for Nestor, Angelica, Luna, Madame Taglioni, Celeste,
Maid
Maid
of Devo, Marcella, Mrs. Stirling, Sir R. Peel, Symmetry
 Beauty Supreme. Douplas, Coronation, and Morea. In Collection
of
Cate varieties in 12 sized pots, the only exhibitors were Mr . quantity, each exhibitugg 12 plants. The first prize was awarded or Mr. Catieugh, hir collection was equally and very finely
grown- there appeared the Witch, Duena, Master Humphrey,
Lord Mayor, Evadne, Enchantress, Selina, Mriory Queen, Mrs.
Stiriling, Erectum, Queen of the Fairies, and Nestor. Mr. Gaines had Erectum, Grand Monarch, Mabel, Firebrand, Black-eyed
hasan, Susan, Matilda, Lady J. Douglas, Gem or the West, Exquisite
Coronation, Victory, and Nymph. Mr. Gaines showed the onl
collection of Caiceolarias - they were shrubby, consisting of The
Rusing Sun, Bride Althoukh the number of Fuchsias was considerable, there Althoukh the number of Fuchstas was considerable, there
was nothing very movel, with the exxetpon of one named
Vesta, from Mr. Smith, of Dalston; this is a handsome fuilsized flower, with fiesh-coloured sephls and deep crimson
petals. The emainder exhbited a mereat sameness the best
penn mingst them being one from Mr. Betteriuge, of Minton-hil
Alingdom, Herts, called Great Western, a flower of great length plendens, very large, but wanting in richness of colour, from
 Mn Cornations the first vurize was. Brixton- Hill . Mr . Norman, for
Mor to
 Flora's Gariand, Hoge's Enaminondas, Ely's Laily Gardner, Bar
ard's Doke of Roxburg, Ely's Earl of house, Fletcher's Duke of Devonshire, Wood's Wriliam IV,
Wildman's Buonaparte, seedling, Knot's Alfred the Great, Marquis of Chandos, Bratus, Hiy's Colonel Wainman, Wood's Rosabelia,
Ely's Mrs. Brand. The second prize was
given to Mr. Ward, of Wool wich; his stand consisted of Ely's Duke of Bedford. Wilson's Woothnce. Framkin's Dr. Frank lin, Cartwright's Raint
Wilson's Wiliam, Puxley's Prince Albert, Smith's Duke of WelLydia, Puxley's'Queen, Smith's Marquis of Chandos, French's Duke of Kent, Eiy's Lady Ely, Hall's Prince Albert, 84, Queen
Sheba, Dalton's Lancashire Lass, Wilmer, Conquering Hero,
She
 Woud's William IV., Toon's Princess Victoria, Ely's Regulus,
Baie's Sir J. Plaston, Wilson's Harriet, Seedling, Ely's Duke of Bedford, Snook's Defiance, Willmer's Duchess of Kent, Eason's
Elizaheth, Hepworth's Leader, Lady of the Lake, Parker's Sophia, Maund's Rowton, Willmer's Endymion. $\qquad$ Yor Giddens's, Dlana, Crats's Queen Viecoria, Shary's Hector,
Martin's Union, Lady Chesterfielc, Willmer's Miss Browning, Nulli Secundus, Cousins's Seeding, Willmer's Queen, Sharp's Hope, Dickson's Trip to Combridge, Wood's Alicia, Lady Finra, Garrat's Lady Dacre, Sharp's Duke of wellintorn, M1ss wi-
louhby, Lad's Si. Maur, Giddens's Teaser, Wond's Agrippina, Kirtland's Princess Augusta, Giddens's Vespasian, ${ }^{2 d}$ dizize,
Mr. Norman, of Woolwich, for Giddens's Beauty of Hemmingford, Seedling, Queen of Violets, Duke of Cambridge, Miss Browning Stanton's Seeding, Crask's Queen Victoria, Giddens's Diana, Lady Chesierfield, Mrs, Brown, Notingham Hero, Criterion,
Gem, Agrippina, John's Prince Allbert, Sykes' Village, Harlequin, Lufrs seedings wady Dacre, oo, G Chelsea, for, Gididens's Susan, Isabella, Giddens's Duchess of Kent, Sharp's Hector, Stella, Giddens's Lovely Ann, Willmer's
Queen Victoria, Moonraker, Giddens's Bleda, Crask's'sueen VicCria, Fair Maid of Perth, Wood's Lady Hussey, Soon's Prince Victoria, Annesley's Plenipo, Foden's Matilda, Wood's Lord Hitchenbrook, Willmer's Charon, Agnes, and 95, and Sharp's
 Lord Nelson, avariety very much in the way of the Qupeen of the Firies; the flower expands more freely, but the top petals are
not so bright. Seediling Fuchsias from Mr. Smith, of Dalston, former variety having large fowers with the sepals turning up, and exposing the whole of the corolla, which is of a rosy purple, the latter variety has smaller and shorter flowers, with the sepals
standing out horizontally; the corolla is large, and expands also, of a rosy purple colour. Another variety named coccines mended for a prize. A seedling Verbena, named excelsa, having
very Jarge and deep rose-coloured fiowers, was also selected for An interesting collection of British Ferns was shown by Mr. Madeira, neatly arranged, were exhibited by H. Wehb, Esq., of Clapham, who also contributed an extensive assortment of Ag by ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S MEETING AT DERBY. Derbysherp Chromale to have been given at the dinners on the persons upon important subjects relating to Agriculture: Society was not only useful and calculated to pronuce the mased beneficial results, but an honour to the country which originatel.
it. It would advance the knowledge of science, and in dispel. ling ignorance and self-conceit, it had a tendency to nnite al
classes in harmony and good will towards each other. It enableas improvement, to contend with those in more affuent circumprincipla in inculcates the labourer will learn to set a proper value on industry and sobriety, and will have opened before him to be placed. He knew of no means so certain to increase the wrould
"The Durz of Richmond congratulated the Society on the splendid show of implements, and upon the prosperity of thed by
great Association. So long as the Society was supporte it men of science and practical farmers, they might rety on titude
increastng in importance and usefuliness yearly persuaded that Agriculture and manufactures were connecter detrimon interest, and that they could not be sevat they ought all to feel indehted to the founders of the noble society whoul venture also to say the Society never would have been focietie had not the farmers of England estabissed in friendy yong social intercourse in the same honourable cause, embraced th
so, had cemented that bond of union which now He could assure them that to meet them on such occasi his afforded him one of the greatest pleasures of his of the greatest
conscience he believed thesc meetings to be of the importance to the country at large. The farmers had shown gra titude for long services, and their desire discnession and exper tion. They had done more in leading they had removed med to local prejudice that was a bar to improvement. Haled himself a
propose a toast, and there was no man who call well as their duty to promote the welfare of the When Agricul-
ture prospered, the Agricultural laboure would aiso proper Agt
 Browth of corn but a branch of the scelence of botany? Meetungs
 internit were
iniscoveries.
diter
 Called imperatively upon them to turn their attention 10 the
farm laboorer, and he was happy to inform them that he society
 doobut the result would be highty atibffoctory, Depend upon it
the farm which was the best cultivated diffused the greatest the farm which was the best cultivated difrused the greatest
degree of happiness to the surrounding labourers. He would
 the certantinty that it is true. If the Society sumeceeds un that one xiom being believed
has precullariy done it has, precularly done it in the state of England. He urged his
brother framers to be up and doing. He hat succeededed dint
of tate
 the land, and by using the straw ont of the farm-yard. He te
coinclided most tuly in Mr Colman's observations selative to the


 whote population was increasing year by year -ay, day by day, the ratio of 1000 Such men nut be be 100ked up to a pemen of England. He had heard it asserted that the introduction of to the labourng classes. Now lie uterly demed tile truth of
this, and asserted that the very opposite was tie fact. The uro-
 be stayed; and the best way, therefore, to set was, to se how
it can be best made use of in the manner in which it was evidently
and designed bybthe Great Creator of all. Would any one venture to
teil him that the introuctucton of the drill had iniunced the labourer Thac it ont, on the contrary, vastly yicreased the amoin or ho labour by giving him employmentemearinine andyind and
eame would he the case with the steam thrashing machine, which would dou away with the use of torses, and so give increased Manual away wint. Hed the spintum, -jenn, he wo would ask, done away with the empluyment of the working classes? The . The They huad heard, alas: or s some portions of the working classes
who were out of employment; buthough this was to be lamented, how were out was their number when comprared with the vast
number numbers who had occupation affitided to them by means of the
Ateame-enfine and spinuings.enny 1 Again he repeated, that such

 incrase every improvement in A Alicilurural machinerytenceat
 of a former meeting of this society, aspecell of Mr, Puscer's, Wheren that tenteman enlightenede the company by a statement
reletivive to agricultural notions in former dayss, one of the most Ingenious contrivances of the young agriculturists of other days growth; soithat the merts of of the helier were turg ged by the length and breadth of its horiss, and not by the quaity of its
flemb. But a great revolution liad since taken place in Agripoints on which ments sudfment were exercised and the thanks of the socoiety were eminextly the to those Yeomen Who pave up their tume and attentoon to the improvement of the
 persuaded there was a spirto of activity abroad in felation to the
breed of superior stock, and that the ulimate resalls $w$ ould be bighty satisfactory, In proposing the heatat of the successful Ahow of the present vear, which he would unhesitatingly on thife the had never been surpassed in the world. The number of differen Implements was wond der ful, and they were offered to the Agen culturist at marvellousty ly prices; and thase were surely
cumstances which were deserving of their conkratulutiol cumstannes which were deser ving of thear congratulutionion place in the town of Derby, for thad thus formed a connuectine
liok beeween the two rreat interests
in the state and Conveyed to the mo preat of interests in the state, and at once
"Mr. E. STRuTr, M.P. for Derby, was plad that the mpeting Took pace in a town which, like Derby, was connected with both himself, were convected with the Mann factures, an onportunity
 increased the productive ind distry of any of the great employ Ments of tie country, must have a benenicial in inuence upon the Welare of the whole penple. No one could have attended the prosent meeting without being tiruck wilit country, by bringing ogether the practical men from all parts, and making them improvement of the science of Agriculture. 111) of late years it science and art; but the contrary was now known to be the case; and-were other proof wanting-the magnificent collection
implements they had witnessed that day was alone sufficient. Withr. Colman, an American gentlemen, said-Persons might d would thout laws conduct, and every on and they could do care of his healt, if every one would act upe the golden rule, ' Do unto others as you would be done by;' but he could not conceive how they could do without Agriculture implements hower, they were making all these improvements in hoped they would pot forget the labourers-those by whose means they were enabled to accumulate wealth, but would MOICTE OF J.ONDON The Exhibitions of this Socicty have, for the present season, been confined to class-showing, and that for Carnations and generally good, but some few of decided superiority were pro duced, particularly Nix's Lady Chetwynd, Purple fuke'; Mansley's Robert Burns, Crimson Bizurre; Sharp's Gem, lght-edged Red Picotee; and John's Prince Abert, Purple. Amongst the Seedthas there were several very good second-class fowers, but none class; the only one, Ward's Henry Ward, a Crimsun Bizarre
upon which there could be any doubt, not being sufficiently ex The followidge of its general form.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { M, Mron Bizarres, do (Cartwright's Rainhow), Searlet Flukes, } \\
& \text { 1, Mrildman (Maude's Rowton), 2, Mr. Holday, (Chadwlek's } \\
& \text { Briliant). Purple Flake. Mr, Holday, (Milwood's Premier); }
\end{aligned}
$$ 2, (Ely's Mango). Nurskivmen.-Scurlet Bizarror, 1, Mr. Bates,

 Maria. Rose Flake; M, Mr,' Orson, (Hoyles'g Bee's Wing) 2 ,

## Norman,

 President).Pxcoress Hen (Amateurs), Light Red, Mr. Holiday, Holiday's Heavy P; Light Purple, Mr. Holiday, Holiday's Princess Royal (Nurserymen), Light Red, 1 , Mr. Norman, Sharp's Gem; 2, Mr Orson, Wood's Queen Victoria; Healy Red, Norman, John' Prnce Albert; 2, Mr. Bates, do. Heary Purple, 1, Mr. Orson,
Dickson's Trip to Cambridge; 2, Mr. Norman, Burroughs' Lady Dickson's Trip to Cambridge; Douro. Seeding Picotees,
Mr. Holiday, Henrietta, (1841); 2, Mr. Orson, Misg Mary, (1842);
3, Mr. Holiday, Princess Royal. (1841). Seedling Carnations, bloopas each: W8
date, S.B., (1842.)

## MISCELLANEOUS

Gooseberry Caterpillars.-Mr. D. Baillie, a Scotch gardener, having observed that this pest was seldom seen near Whin or Broom plants, chopped and bruised a sheetful of the shoots of the Whin, and boiled them in about 42 gallons of water until the liquor became a strong decoction. Upon distributing this fluid over 430 Goose berry bushes, most of the insects wore immediatel destroyed; a few atropilled by a Blackwood's Journal of Agriculture.
ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations by Joseph Milligan, Esq., at the Van Diemen's Land Company's Establishment Hampshire Hills, V.D.L. Lat. S. $41^{2} 1$
Elevation above the Sea Level, 1340 feet.

|



## Mean ditto.

Mean diturnal tempera-

- From the Tasmanian Journal. Medical Properties of Roots and Leaves.-Ata recent
observed that be is of opinion that all true roots of herbs cous plants should be dried in their entire state; and that probably bulbs and corms might be dried in the same way, if the rudiments of the new plants with which ther are furnished be first removed. When roots are thus dried, their juices are not exposed to the action of the atmosphere, which is the case soben they are previousl sliced; and, for the same reason, Dr Houlton employs the carefully dried and pulverised medicinal leaf in preference to extracts prepared from it The leave should be kept in a mell-stoppered bottle, and seoleded from the be kept in aly light, and only powdered in small quantities at a time,
according to the consumption of the practice. From the according to

Sale of Orchidaceous Plants, \&ic.-At the recent sale of plants from Guatemala, Australia, and New Zealand, which took place at Messrs. Stevens's on the 18th, the following were the prices of the principal lots:-Dendrobium Kingianum, a new species, with pink flowers, sold for $4 l .10$ s.; several specimens of Sobrália macrantha, respectively, for $26 l .5 s ., 81.10 s ., 7 \%$, and, $66.6 s . ;$ an
Evelyna, for 61 . and Barkéria Evelyna, for 6l. ; and Barkéria spectábilis, for 66 . A fine specimen of Cattleya Skinneri realised 4l.; Epidendrum macrochilum, 5l. 5s.; Lycaste Skinneri, $4 l$; ; and Epidendrum Stamfordianum, 4l. $10 s_{\text {. A A }}$ A new species of Araucaria, from New South Wales, was bought in for 20 guineas; as was also an extraordinary plant of Acróstichum grande, for 10 guineas. The new species of Earina sold for 2l. 8 s., and a new species of Jasminum for 11. 18s. Of three species of Clematis, from New Zealand, one sold for $1 l .6$. , another for $1 l$. 2 s, , and a third fetched $1 l$. 12 s . The highest price given for Dacrydium Mai, the plants being very small, was $1 l$. 6s.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Veitch's Nursery, Exeter.-This nursery, which is nearly new,-
Nesurs. Veitch having removed from their old nursery at Iillerton, Messrs. Veitch having removed from their old nursery at Xillerton,
and formed this one from Grass fields within the last 10 years, comprises 40 acres, seven of which are a grod heath soil, peculiarly adapted for the growth of American plants, the rexainder is a flne nich loam. It is ornamented with ponds, fountains, rock-work, which includes nearly all the hardy Coniferse at prevent in the country. growth of Orchidaceous plants, stove plants, Ericas, New Holland plants, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Pine plants, \&cc. \&cc. One house imported seeds, and in it are some beautiful and rare species, many imported seeds, and in it are some beautiful and rare specien, many
of which have not yer bloomed. The following, which were sent from South America by their collector, have already flowered, and
most of them have been figured in the leading Botanical periodicala, viz.:-
Begónia coccinearoa
Begraia coccinea,
Echites aplendeng
atropurpárea,
hirsuta,
Gesnera polyantha,
Glozinia macrophyla
Manéttia bícolor,

Hypocyrta strigillosa Passifiola actinia, Stigmaphyllon ciliatum, Siphocámpylus duplo-serratun,
Trope'olum aevureum, \&ece dec From the same source a large supply of the seeds of Araucaria imbri-
cata has also been received, from which may thourands of plant cata has also been received, from which many thounands of plants have been raised.

## 3Rebíćos.

Lees' Botany of the Malvern Hills is a good specimen of the manner in which local floras may be rendered interesting to others than the residents on the spot, for whom such books are principally intended. It open with a few pages of well-written introductory matter from which we glean the following scrap relating to the general appearance of the district :-
" Gen irkal Appearance AND Asptct of the Hills.-From the period when the vicinity of Malvera was 'a wilderness, thick set with trees," above whose solemn umbrage the Bald Hill (for such is the deriva tion of the conjoined British words Moel Wern) must have peered with fine effect, charming the Saxon monks to its peaceful solitudes, down to the present day, these eminences have never wanted visitants or admirer: Whether the ancient Britons or the conquering Roman did more than form and occupy the noble fortress on the Herefordshire Beacon, it may be difficult to say: but the monks of the two priories of Great and Little Malvern at all events sanctified the saluhrious waters of the hills, by giving the name of the Holy Well to on spring, and dedicating the other to St. Anne. We may rest asanred therefore, that whatever interest the saint est assured, then in the matter, something was known of the curative qualities of pure spring. Water, even in those comparatively unpolished times. The monks of Grea Mal Maivern, hon seenery superaded thereto Church a highly venerated having within, is especially denounced by Bishop Latimer, in his aterm but quaint sermons $\dagger \dagger$
quaint sermons. $T$, that the Maivern Hills seem to rise 'like stairs one above another;' and this homely slmine is very apt, Worere hill somewhat them the lowest southe the apices of the Worcentire Ben Nort Hill Hill terminating the view. This stair-ike aspect is not, however, ob obvious when the hils are asp south, as then the broad mass of the Herelordobire Beaco ss brought into view, and this noble ill then appears rise in the centre of the chain, its subject heights undu lating from it on either hand. The best view of the entire chain is that, perhaps, obtainable fro the escarp ment of the Cotswolds, near Cheltenham, or from Bredon I have a silver coin of Vespasian, found in a hole excavated by sheep on the
lie still concealed.

Latimer's Sermont, preached before King Rdward VI. sto.

Hill, near Pershore. The entire length of the hills, from north to soutb, rather exceeds nine miles ; the breadth is variable, at the utmost scarcely exceeding a mile, and this only occurring at the gorge, where the Herefordshire Beacon boldly falls back to the westward, near Little Malvera.

Three transverse and one lateral valley perforate the hills, and at these points the most craggy aspect of the chain might be expected to present itself; but this is scarcely the case, as the gradual slope of the hills even in these passes, from the friable nature of the rocks, pre-
vents that stern rigidity of feature which would be evident vents that stern rigidity of feature which would be evident
with less disintegrating materials. The pass of the with less disintegrating materials. The pass of the 'the Winds' Point,' exhibits a fine view of the Hereford. shire Beacon. Besides these vallies that break entirely throngh the chain, numerous ravines stretch up the sides in what is called 'the Winding Valley,' between the Worcestershire Beacon and the North Hill, and the Stony Glen, between the North and End Hills. These are some of the best stations to find plants upon the hills. The only lateral valley between two parallel spurs of the shire Beacon, where the westernmost height, called Midsummer Hill, forms the highest ground of the fortiMidsummer Hill, forms the highest ground of the fortification; the eastern height, which is included in the
entrenchment, is called Holly-bush Hill. This is a good locality for cryptogamous plants."

The Muck Manual. By F. Falkner, Esq. Murray. 12mo. Or all the subjects connected with Farming that of manure is beyond all comparison the most important next to draining, which is, indeed, in many cases, even second to it. As concerns Gardening, it is also the great field in
which the most multiplied and varied experiments are which the most multiplied and varied experiments are required. We therefore hail with pleasure all practical,
and most speculative, essays relating to it. It is for that and most speculative, essays relating to it. It is for that
reason that we have allowed it already to occupy so prominent a place in our columns, and that we have no intention whatever of letting the subject sleep. For the present, however, it is desirable to pause awhile, until the experiments of the season shall have been brought to a head; and as indicating the present views of observan persons this book of Mr. Falkner's will be found useful. It gives a succinct account of the manner in which animal and vegetable maaures are best prepared, preserved, and applied; and of the action of the more common mineral and artificial manures now being so extensively employed. In addition to which, the introductory matter gives a brief sketch of the nature and properties of some of the chemical elements which give manure its value. The author very properly insists upon the paramount importance of horae-made dung, in which we entirely agree with him, as we have repeatedly stated on former occastons; and although we cannot concur in all his views as productive-especially when (p. 127) he recommends that no dung should be allowed to ferment until a few week before it is put into the soil, and then only in a slight degree-yet the mere fact that the paramount value of home-made dung is strongly insisted upon is an excellent feature.
We have no space for a detailed criticism of this work, and shall therefore only quote a passage relating to the indiscriminate use of simple manures, to the good sense of which we would particularly direct the consideration of our agricultural readers.
' ormed-that many different substances are required fo their nourishment, and that the presence of all those subtances is requisite to the fulfilment of the condilion of their growth-he applies one substance only, an individual salt; and if it happens to be the very substance that was
wanted to fulfil the conditions of fertility, he gets a crop. Encouraged by this success, the same salt is applied to nother field, with the full confidence that it will produce similar efiect. surprise and capapoinment of the farmer, it proves an entire failure. Induced by the success of the first application, other persons try the same salt, some with entire auccess, others with partial benefit; but the greater num ber generally without any perceptible advantage. Further experience of this kind plainly proves that there is no
dependence to be placed upon this particular salt, and it s ultimately abandoned. Such has been the fate of several different salts in succession; and thus common salt, gypsum, carbonate of soda, nitrate of soda, and nitrate of potash, have each had their periods of favour and disrepute. A few successful experiments with a particular salt have led to an extensive application of it, and to consequent great loss and disappointment.
The American Agriouthurist. New York. Wiley and This is an American periodical, occupied with Agricultural and Horticultural subjects. As far as we can judge from the Numbers before us, it appears to contain some seral information, although, of course, less importan the wide difference in their climate. It is illustrated with wood-cuts of Plants and Cattle, and is worth the having of those who wish to know what their brother farmert are about on the other side of the Atlantic.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. THz summer climbing Roses, such as Ayrahire, Bourgault,
Bankian, , and many of the evergreen and multiflora
now fivisions are are the arcades and pillare of Roses, walls, banks, \&c. which will not be
filled up agin
would have been thought of little consequence, but in these days
we are so accustomed to
 succession of bloom. How to effect this is the object of my remarks
thiv weck. We cannot possibly do away with our beautifuls sumnier garlands without losing the best feature of our flower-gardens; we on them autumnal fowering Roses, using those only that are of a
dwarfish, compact habit, so that they may not interfere with the free hahits of thectir habiter so that they may nots, so to speak. Hybrid Perpet tuals
and Chinas are best suted ing Roses are arainst walls with favourable aspects, when you may employ the dwourf Bourbons and a few of the tea-scented kind.,
instead of the Chinas. The prevailing tint in summer climbers is whitish, and as some of the sorts to be budded on them may be
expected to flower occasionally at the same time with the be as well to make use of higher-coloured varietiest but ind ividual colours in the autumn. Among the Chinas, perhaps the best whites for this purpose are Clara Sylvain and Infidelité de Lisette, to
which you nnay add Camellia blanc, or any other white sort you may already possess. Among the higher colours in the section of
Chinas there is Chinas there is great room for chuce, but private gardeners can
hardy beepecte to know all the hest sorts. Untily you find
better list, take the following. Paris, Saint Pern, Cramoisie supe rieure, Henry V., Baron de Lange, Camoens, Ableé Mioland, particular about the kind of stock they as china Roses are no many of the Perpetuals, they had better be wrought on the Ayrshire Roses, while
the hbbrid Perpetuals should be budded on the Boursault and kinds, and being more tender than the Chinas and Perpetuals, should have the more favourable situations. Any one having a large
Banksian Rose againat a house or south wall, may easily establizh Banksian Rose against a house or south wall, may easily establish a
selection of Bourbon and Tea-scented Roses on it, and in hard
Ren of the Tea and few of the dwarf Bourbons do well on their own roots in our climate. There are few good white Roses among the Bourbons; perhaps Julie à Joynes and Acidalie are the two hest
this colour, whule there is no want of crimson coiours. Among the old Perpetuals the Crimson or La Per-
petuelle is the best; and William Jesse is perhaps the best among the newest ones, but in this class the diffeculty is to pick out a bad one ; they are all good. I . KITCHEN -GARDEN AND ORCHARD.
PinkRy.- Besides the routine of watering and giving air, the
chief attention must now be turned towards your fine succession plants; and thosc of them that are to fru $t$ next May cannot now be first day's potting; the smaller plants will come in better by-andby. Many good growers use disproportionately large pots for a few
of their bess plants at his time, and do not fill them quite up at first.
Pines of oll Pines of all ages are potted deeper than other plants, as they root
from the collar of the plant, near the surface; and whenever a new to induce them to throw out fresh roots in the new soll
Vood syringing morning have now done bearing ought to have a good syringing morning and night, and to have the atmosphere they must not be kept close under this treatment, for fear of inbe kept rather close at present; that is, give them air early in the morning, and shut then up between threc and four $o^{\prime}$ clock in the
afternoon, tisl all your herries are full swelled then the of the season ought to be warm cnough to colour them slourly, and
if it is not you must use fires early in the autumn; but this is seldorm wanted when they are properly managed.
much air given them in the daytime, but bearing cannot have too much air given thenn in the daytime, but the lights should be well
diawn up towards night, to prevent the night dews from affecting the fruit, as the Peach 1s oooner spoiled by damp than any other
fruit we grow. The earliest houae may have the hights down now
day and night, but the season is to be entirely retioved yet. Give the trees 2 good sprinkling sall ny water at the roots; indeed, if the nutumn rains could be keqt off the early Peach borders, it would be in favour of the trees, as, alter
this cold summer, if we should pet a dripping warm autumn it
would anduce another forcing time. Mavons AND Cucumbres. -1 do not hear much about the usual in the height of summer, from which we might infer that a slight shade in very hot clear weather is beneficial asit certainly is natural to them. Our men have been turning the linings as regular
all this summer as we do in spring ; but whatever the season is, I believ of the Mclon in all its stages. The only difficulty we have
heith
with to
 ought to be kept very thin of shoots, and be well trai.
In the Kitchen-garden there is leas reason to complain this year than in the Flower.garden. Peas and Beans came up with
enormous length of stalks, but there were immense crops upon them. Onions are a good crop in most places. Carrots, Beet, and the come in time for the late-planted Broccoli and Cauliflowers, \&cc. The succession crops are now mostly confined to salad plants, such
as Endive, which should be planted out in succession once sbout very three weeks. Lettuces and small salads as usual; only as the Lettuces do not run to sed in autumn you may sow more of then
now at a time than could be done for summer supply Cribry. This is a thirsty plant, and like the Asparagus, delight nt the richest ilquid manure after it has fairly begun to grow. Neve often and but little at a time-indeed, those who prefer earthing un their main crops in in uccession, instead of altogether at once, should alio bear this in mind
yet in the ground, there is no time to spare - What is nicer than a young early Cabbage?
PBAs.-If we should be scarce of rain give regular waterings to the two last sowings of these; it will enable them to carry good late ser ORCHARD.-
birds and insects, and to keep the trees clean and clear of super-
fuous shoots. Aluous shoots. As there is little chance of a crop of outaloor Grapes
this year, the bunches had better be cut off, except a few ou the trongest branches, but do not neglect to train and regulate the

## 1.-FLOWER-garden and shrubbery.

STovz, -Few stove-plants will require potting after this time, their nursery stages witia all possible speed. Any litele plat through are difficullt to preserve in winter should he kept any riter re py from then this
time to harden their growth ; and also, if practicable the dime to barden thelir growth; and also, if practicable, cuttings of
them should be putin. There are many plants that will stand over the wheser when the old id plants cating 1 -portsty and phe peped near the tlass on
Give more sir and the greatest care. Give more air and less water to stove-plants in general, after thas
time; this will harden them and prepare them for another long winter
G Grexiriousp.-1f you see well to the waterng and staking o together, nor too much shaded by trees or buildinga, it is all you can do for them: presuming that all your best specimens and delicate plant that are not in flower in the conservatory are luxuriating under
the cool refrehehing shelter of your cold pits, where not a leat or bud
ig seen out of place
syringe in the evenings supply the place of the absent night dews,
and the thin calico frames ward off the fieceeness of the sun when he occasionally breaka forth in his strength Rothewre-GARERN- - Since I wrote the last Calendar I have had round Loodon. A provincial will always see and hear many thing hew ones to improve his knowledge when bo flower-gridening is nuch better carred oun tin the to provincos, ; The
foolishness of drscarding the finer annuals that fower from the middle Toolishness of discarding the fincr annuals that flower from the middle
of April to the end of June was never more apparent than in the of Aprif to the end of June was never more apparent than in the
London flower-gardens this senson. I have in the middle of this beds too, with one-balf of the plants in them dead and the othe balf neither dead nor alive. There will be plenty of time, however, we must turn oyer or sowing flower garden plants. This and the two precedi g geasons
have been unfaven have been unfavourahle to flower-gardening in three different ways
these diffic these difficulties, with an extensive field of operations here, have
suggeased to me several plan which may be useful to others.--

 REPORT ON COVENTGADDEN MARKET
For the Week ending July 21,1843 .
Tre market has been well supplied with both fruit and vege-
tables during the past week. Fines are plentiful, and a trifie cheaper; amungst them are fair specimens of the Montserrat and cats are offered. Peaches and Nectarines are remarkably fine, and still mairtain a high price. Foreign Melons are abandant,
but those of English growth continue scarce. Dessert Plums quantity has been imported from Fran punnet, and a considerable and good. Strawberries and Raspberries continue very fine. Gooseberries and Currants are now thoroughly ripe, and are offered bushel. Cucumbers are plentifup, from $6 d$. to 38 . per brace. Cauliflowers of good quality are not scarce, and fetch from abuadant, and seli from 4s. to 7s. per half-sieve, Turnipg, Carrots to wetness of the season, continne good. Excellent Marrows are becoming more plentiful, from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen. Saladirg of every description is abundantly offered.
Mushrooms fetch from $1 s$. to $2 s$. 6 d . per pottic Mushroams fetch from 18 . to $28.6 \pi$. per pottle. Cut Flowers lum Ackermanni, Hoya carnos, Erassum coccinea, Bignónia venusta,
tees, \&c.


Ong shilling will be
fanures.-W. Ward.-Guano is the excrement of sea-fowl, and is imported from
olss.-Anonymous. -The plan recommended for preparing leaf mould in the last Number of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany" is, after the leaves have fallen, to collect them (those of the Oak and Beech being best), and use them first as a hotbed on which to raise Annuals, early Potatocs, \&c., and afterwards By turn-
them into a heap, in any spare corner of the garden. ing them over occa-ionally and drencling them with waier whenever they get ton dry, their decomposition will be accelerated. When they are in a pulverised state, the mould is fit for
use. We will endeavour shortly to answer your other question. ase. We will endeavor shorly to answer your other quest, and crested Dogstail (irasses, it they are deficicut ali eady,
rom a field where there are no weeds, throw them nn. Nos,-J. D. informs us that he has two hee north, so that in wet
weather the sul.erfluous water drans
xt process commences, Three fyeara since a brick wall wa

Lailt in front of the border, and on the outside of this a drain
wwas formed, to prevent, if possible, the roots from penetrating beyond the border; but upon examining them lately, it was found that they hd extended themselves beneath the drain.
$J$. D, therefore wishes to kuow, whether we can suggest anything likely to improve his bordcr without making anew one
[Unless the bottom of the Vne. border liad also becn well drained dad made to slope from the honse towards the drain,
the latter would be of litte service. Nothing can be done towards benefitug the vines until the leaves have fallen from them, when the drain should, if practicable, be sunk stin
deeper, and all the rnots which have found their way int it be cuta way. The surface of the bir rder should be enricled with
bone.dust, or some other good manure, to attract the roots Cowards the surface. The reason why the Biack Prince did not suffer so much as the others is owing to its heing one of
our hardiest Vines.f]--D. Walter und $W$. Revant. -The disease which has sartacked your Grapes is one to which Muscats are particcularly liable. We can only account for it by
supposing tiat the powerinul rays of tioe sin, falling directly
s.
 plant is not able to supply. This se sendered more pro those
by the fact that the upprer portions of the bunches, and
parts most exposed to the sun's influence, are the first to suffer and goes far towards substantiating the assertion that th shade of the foliage is necessary to the well-doing of Grapes.
NAACALIS. - Flora.-The larger of your flowers is cormmonly
 has been grown in a pot, while the other luxuriates in the open
border, will account tor the disparity in the size of the bloome border, win account for the disparity in the size of the blooms. vated in a pot, and kept in a cold pit through the winter, for turning aut in spring against a south wall; or it may be grown
in the greenhouse and be treated in all respects like C. pyramin the
idalis.
col
berriastri.-T. R.E. R. - We cannot state positively that the berries of Cotoneaster microphylla are not poisonous s but in common Whitethorn. $\ddagger$
Alandinina Discol.or.-T. R. $E$. R.-This plant will grow very
well in any common garden soil. sown early in spring and duly attended to, the young plants will b.om during the succeeding summer.
usual protection of half hardy plants. Usual protection of half-hardy plants.
in April or May, in moderately rich Eituation where they are not too much exposed to the sun.
Kean Keep them well watered when they begin to grow, and thin
them out to six inches apart. Early in the following keason them out to six inches apart. Early in the following season
they may be planted out in the brrders. Ten-week Stocks should be sown in February, in a slight hot-bed; they will then
 green climber that will cover a wall in so short a time as Ivy;
but if you orject to that plant, Cratregus pyracantha and the common Laurel are the most likely to answer your purpose. $\ddagger$ IRs. - G. S. has some yonng Firr-trees on a gravelly soil south
of Londion affected woth swellings at the foot of the leaf-stalks, and after a year or two they gradually become rusty brown coloured and die. Are the cause and remedy for this disease Cucrt,-Flo any of our readers? hening a rosy centre, and partaking of the form, and size of
Jenkinsoni, which the plant resembles in habit, is quite new to us, and is certainly a beautiful variety. The flesh-coloured Beedling is pretty, but not equal to the above.t--F.T.-These
will be benefited by being turned into the open air during will be benefited by being turned into the open air during
summer, provided they are fully exposed to the sun and do not summer, provided they are fully exposed to the sum and do no
receive too much moisture. $\ddagger$

 obtaining layge llaths, it it beter to leave them unpruned some of the lower shoots. They will not damp off, provided | they |
| :--- |
| tof |
| oir, |

Rosks, -W. A.S.-We cannot assign any reason why your standard Rose, which is very fourishing, has never borne a single
flower, while its neighbours are equally flourishing, and of awout the same age, and have numberless fowwers very year. curious production : it is about an inch in diameter, and consista of four flowers placed above each other with, tolecrable
regularity, having a few additional purple petals to form crown. It is a curiosity only: we are not aware of its being of any value.*
colour, and cannot be regarded as improvements in this class
 grown Enville Pine, with what is generauly - termed a cock accomb
crown, which was conidered a Crown, which was considered a deformity, but as far as the
fruit was concerned, it was evidently very superior to the rest. However, the delol mity prevalled so much, that no prize was
awarded to it. He asks whether there are such Pines as
Cores Cockscomb Envilles; or, if such chance to occur, whet ber they ought to be altogether condenmed if the fruit 1 groad. (In our Envule is peculiarly subject, is a deformity, and it two speci-
 than cthers, not cockscombed, to which it is oppusered, then it is neformity ought not to be a bar to its winning; because
it Vented hy good gardenine, but is sin accident hat the care can guard amainst, and one llat does not at all interfere with that TRAWBRRIES,$-R$. $H$.-We are unacquainted with N Seeding Strawbery.-- W. W.W. J.- The British Queen forces
well, $W$ e are annacquainted with the Victoria Strawbe the wers. - $A, B,-$ To check the mildew upon these, remove keep the frames warmer at night than you have been accus. tomed to do. Miritcw upon this tribe appears to proceed from the plants suffernng at night from coldo. hardiest variteties of the kinds of vegetables you menongst the Cabbage, Vanack;
Detre
Detuce, Hardy Dutch; Bracoli, Knight's Protectirg, Danish, Onion, Brown
Portugal. We Rase not information We are not at present in possession of sufficient
 Cerora Vinula, or Puss Moth. $\ddagger-R$. $H$.-We presume you Rined your Pansies by using too zuch Tobacco. Plants, , ilike
animals, are easily killed by doses of medicine which in
moder moderatate quantity will be beneficial. Gas-water is a much
better remedy for
 tree Blistrer.tree is infested with the Tinea Cler kella, or pear-
for the only means which we can sulg autumn whestruction are, to collect and burn all the leaves in
with which fall at tlie base of the wall, to wash the trees When the mesum towards the end of May or beginning of June,
partially partially attacked, to pairing, and when valuable trees are only
soon as the spots appear. t- Inquirer. - The insects which you
find in such numbers on the floors and walls of your cottage have probably come out from the reed thatching which covers yourdwelling. What yuo take to be two different insects are
the larve and perfect states of the same. The insect is of the family Cimicide, or Bug.tribe, and belongs to the Anobium striatum, or the common Death -watch. It thaounds An old houses, and or toes much mischies by perforating the round.
work of wainsotting chairs, tables, Your insect is one of the click, or Spring-beeties, Elater
 to turn rusty," seem to be occasioned by a Plant-louse belong ing to the gerus Eriossma. Syinging with pas-liguor and
water in the proportions mentioned in the Gardeners Chronicle for 1843 , page 465 , would, we expect, affect a cure.- $-S$. S.
The grubs which you forwarded to chater, Melolontha valyaris, in a young state. We recommend
you to turn over and expose the compost you are making to the frust, when the winter conies on. The frost and birds will d much to destroy the grabs which are in it.--A Subscriber
near Slireustury - The
little beetle which accompanied th Calandira granaria is Silvanus sexdentatus. This is a commo insect in sugar-casks, bit we were not hefore aware that it
was so destructive to Malt. The saccharine nature of the Malt causes the insect to attack it. The same remedies as we pointed out for the Calandra will be equally applicable here. S
Bers.-Apis desires to know if any writer on Bees can inform hin Brs. - Apis desires to know if any writer on Bees can iniorm him
whether, if a swarm were allowed to remain on a branch, the Whether, if a swarm were allowed to remain on a branch, the
Bees would construct cells upon it; also, how long it woul be before they contained honey and brood
its appearance the best remedy for it is a damp atmosphere which should always be maintained in Vineries or Pits as begimning to change colour, you cannot with your Grapes ar keep your house damp or try the effect of sulphur upon them, You must therefore jet them remain as they are until the You must therefore let them remain as they are untir the Sulphur vivum is generally considered stronger than flowers
of sulphur: either of them will injure the foliage of plants if Cockroaches.- $A$ Subscriber.-To destroy these, mix 1 oz, of earthen pipkin. When thoroughly incorporated by stirring and partially cooled, small picces of wood should be dipped in the mixture, which will form a coating over the wood. If
these pieces of wood are placed in those parts of your kitchen and perish, I
Books.-Children's books are entirely out of our way ; we can ony state that Lillue Red Riding Hood and Holbein's Bible Events, both suited, one for the amusement, and the other the instruction, of children. They are beautifully got up.-- Alpha.- We are
unacquainted with the art of Short-land writing ; but we believe one system is nearis as good as another. The difficulty is to decipher it after it is written.
may be made by throwing up earth into banks slopyg good one at an angle of $45^{\circ}$, and kept upright in the inside by stakes and a tarf facing. They should be not less than 6 feet wide inside; their glass sashes should slope at as low an angle as possible,
to secure the wet being well thrown off in winter. We should heat them with hot-water gutters, as described in late Numbers of the Chronicle, and a small cheap boiler, like Stephenson's, which requires no setting. We hardly know how to recommend
you to proceed with your Phallus. Perhaps pouring a solution you to proceed with your Phallus. Perhaps pouring a solution
of corrosive sublimate over it, as fast as it appears; would extriss.- $A$ Constant Reader.- These, when young, are te-
garded as anti-scorbutics and purifiers of the blood. It can do garded as anti-scorbutics and puriners or the have, however, no great faith.
Country Srows.-A Reader and Admirer, - It is our invariable
practice to publish an account of all the Country Shows, practice to publish an account of all the Country Shows,
reports of which are forwarded to us. Where this is not the reports of which are forwarded to us.
case, we of course cannot notice them.
reserves.-Mr. Sweet-tooth asks how he is to preserve Rhubarb
stalks during winter. We do not profess to be much in the sccrets of the still-room, but the most probable method for success seems
use, put the $m$ into a wide-mouthed bottle lightly corked, set the bottles in a stew-pan flled with cold water, and boil it till the rhubarb is tender; take out the bottles, fill them with hoil-
the water, and cork them closely; then rosin them over, as ing water, and cork them closely; then rosin them over, as
recommended for Bullaces some time since. Misceslaneovs.-A. T.-Elæaguns fuscus. It may be propa-
gated now by cuttings. $\ddagger-$-Iliterate. 1 , Burchéllia capensis ;
 Sinaps tenuifólia; 2, Nasturtium terrestre, $\ddagger-$-W. A. S.-
Cratagus pyritolia, + - J. Wr.-Mýra Gale, or Candleberry Mrrtle $\ddagger-$ - A Constant Subscriber.- Any respectable London
Secdsman will supply you with seeds of the different varieties of Brompton Stock. We cammot recommend one seedsman in preference to allother. $\ddagger--G$. W. Hoyle. - - n your last bnd
every fower was skaken to pieces; when packed as you send them a thin layer of cotton- wool should be spread over them.* flower. Thanks for the Fuchsia fowers. Such monsters are not uncommon. You have sent two sorts of Portulacaone P.
variety of Rosa tomentosa, called foctida by Batard, and sab-
globosa by Smith.--J. Plant.-Státice acerosa, a very rare and curious plant. We presume you are the sole possessor of it in this country. the rectertain. - E. M. R.-A Cassia, and apparently C. aus-tralis.-Jas. Michitouse.-Your Agerine annual is a new and pretly species of Githago. Pray send us a plant.--G.- Your
Snapdragon is the old but uncommon Antirrhinum latifolium. Lotu8 major; 2, Hypericum monta-num.+-- W. S. L., Coventry,-We shall be obliged by the We know no more respecting the yellow Rhododendron than
is stated in the advertisement.t- $F$. -1 , Clématis is stated in the advertisement. $\ddagger-F$. $B .-1$, Clématis fiorida;
2, Genista tinctoria, var. hispida; 3 , (without flower) appears 2, Ge Fuchsia tenella; ; 4, Matricária chamomilla; 5,5, Pyrus
 semperflorens; 4, Pentstemon pubescens; 5, Delj, hinium meso-
leucum ; 15, Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea
 ciliata; 24, Linária speciosa; 25, Fuchsia Riccartonia. We Támarix gállica, Gemsta tinctoria, and (apparently) Helminthia echiondes $\ddagger-A . B .-$ Bugs next week.-J. $\mathcal{A}, B$. B.'s commu-
nications have been received, and his suggestions will be taken
into consideration.

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
erbbinas.- S. Giring. - The best of your seedings, in our
opinion, is No. 86 , the flowers of whicl are large, of good sub stance, and of a bright lavender colour. 84 is also very good and is remarkable whene frst expanded, andafterwards changes

 scarlet, but it was soi ifjured in traveling that we can ong
pothing further respecting it. The rest are not so good as sonie other kinds in cultivation,
 folding back, and not retaining a regular shape: 2 , lower petali too long and narrow, the culour surrounding the spot puor,
having a faded appearance ; the edges of the upper petals want moothness, and the flower when funy open firm between the upper and lower petals: 3, upper petais wan nerther
linge N
so good as 1. either in form or substance: 3, bad frim, too
long, the upper petals thin and imperfect at the edge, having a watery appearance: 4, poor, thin, and commonin in colour, too high, than at the edge, and altogeticer tl e flower want petals, broad, round, pare white, and of good substance; the upper part of the flower is not so good- the spot is fathery at H. D. - No. 1, high-coloured variety; the petals had fallen, bu
from ihe shape of them it cannot be a well-formed flower When fully open there must be a wide space between the uppe
and lower petals : 2 , lower petals too narrow and flimsy, top petals thin at the edge; the fower altogether wants substance back irregularly, and forming the outline of the petals mio angles; it is also deficient in substance for a flower of its size.
. $W$. The faults of your flower consist in the lower petals being too long and the upper ones baving a thin and
watery edge; it is a showy variety, and appears to be a very watery edd
free trusser
ANsiss - Catherine is a pretty flower, of good substance: the
ciark purule eye is very fine, and the whte top petals are a little too hioh. the azule edrius fore; the petals is rather irregular; thrs fle wer, we have no dnubt, will
improve, as the bloom is an imperfectone; there is a malforma tion in oue of the sides and in one of the top petals; we recom good substance, colour rich and fine, and the belting broad good substance; colour rich and fine, and the belting oroad
and perfect; the eye is certainly defective; bad it been biotched
instead of striated, it would have proved a very desirable flower.*
Calcenlarias.-A, $F$, A.-There is nothing particularly worthy atrention marking to the sorts cultivated in this part of the
size and marking
kingdom. the forns
 of your seedlings 73 is too small, and 21,39 , 45 , and 46 , We
consider not worth keeping, on account of the impurity of the ground-colour; the other varieties, which are very curiously blotched and marked, are very beantiful varieties, and deserv-PiNiss-X. X. Z.--The petals of your Pink are large and well colour are both good, butit appears to te deficient in the murn ber of its petals; so large a flower requires another row.* are scarcely distinct from each other. Their cclours are
bright, but there is nothmg sufficiently marked in them to render them at all preferable to many others in caltivation.
As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The proceedings in Parliament continue to derive their main interest from the debates on Ireland. The debate in the House of Lords on Friday night, on the resolutions of he Marquess of Clanricarde, was remarkable not only for he declaration of the Duke of Wellington on the policy of Government, but also for the opinions it elicited from Peers of both political parties on the present state of Irish affairs. The Opposition condemned the dismissal of magistrates and the policy of Ministers, as the chief causes of the present excitement, while the Duke of Wellington conended that the Repeal agitation is calculated to endanger he public peace, and therefore to call for unusual precau tions from the Government. He argued that it was the duty of Ministers to be prepared for any outbreak, and that they could not safely leave the commission of the peace in the hands of magistrates who might be called upon to put down what they had aided in bringing about. After an animated discussion, the House, on a division, negatived Lord Clanricarde's resolutions by a majority of

In the Commons, the Irish Arms Bill still occupies attention ; every clause continues to be opposed, and the Bill consequently makes such slow progress, that many days must elapse before it is finally passed. Sir R. Peel on Thursday explained the determination of Government on the state of the public business now before the House. He said that they were prepared to give precedence to the Irish Arms Bill, to the Scotch Church Bill, to the Irish Poor-law Bill, and to the Export of Machinery Bill ; but that they intend to postpone, for the present session, the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill, and the Trish Law Courts Bill. With respect to the County Court Bill, he postponed to scme future day the announcement of the intentions of Government with respect to that Bill, as they were very unwilling to abandon the hope of carrying in the present session. With respect to the Small Debt Bill and the Bill for the Regulation of the Superior Courts of Common Law, their progress will ultimately depend on the decision to which the House may come with regard to the County Courts Bill. In the Lords, on Thursday, the Lord Chancellor brought forward a Bill, the object of which was to render valid marriages celebrated by Presbyterian and other Dissenting ministers between members of the Established Charch. In laying this Bill on the table he said it must not be uuderstood that some was thought better to introduce the present measure at
once, but the committee would proceed with its labours, and endeavour, as far as possible, to establish some
general system which would meet with the approbation of the people of Ireland.
From France, we learn that the agitation in Ireland has excited a lively sympathy among the Republicans of Paris. At a meeting on the 14 th inst. to celebrate the destruction of the Bastile, a subscription in behalf of Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Rent was set on foot, and Deputies, was commissioned to visit Ireland and assure the Repealers of the deep interest which the French democratic party take in their present struggle. On the
other hand, M. Guizot, in the Chamber of Peers, has declared that France has no right to interfere, and that in the opinion of his Government there is nothing to be apprehended for the tranquillity of the United Kingdom.-The news from Spain is contradictory, although it apparently
confirms the unfavourable reports in regard to the prospects and position of the Regent. Madrid is now besieged by the iasurgents, and three armies, commanded by their generals, are simultaneously advancing to attack it. Meanwhile the Regent has quitted his former position by forced marches, and is either retiring on Cadiz, or endeavouring to effect a junction with General Van Halen, and then fall upon the insurgents under the walls of Madrid. For the details of these operations we must refer our readers to our Foreign article-premising, however, that all our intelligence is derived from the French telegraphs, and that, although appearances are extremely unfavourable to the Regent, his movements and policy are by no means known, even to his own adherents.

## 烈口me Noms.

Court.-The Queen held a Privy Council on Saturday at Buckingham Palace, after which Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princesses, left town for Claremont, from which they
returned on Monday. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince returned on Monday. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince
Albert took their accustomed walk in the gardens of Albert took their accustomed waik in the gardens of
Buckingham Palace, and in the morning of the same day, the Prince presided at a meeting at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall. On Wednesday the Prince left tnwn for
Bristol, by a special train on the Great Western Railway, Bristol, by a special train on the Great Western Railway,
and after witnessing the launch of the Great Britain and after witnessing the launch of the Great Britain
steamship, returned to Buckingham Palace in the evening. On Thursday Her Majesty visited the Italian Opera in State, for the first time since her accession. It is
announced that Her Majesty intend to give two State announced that Her Majesty intends to give two State
balls on the most ample and magnificent scale, the first of which will take place on Monday next, and the other towards the latter end of this month. Lady Portman has succeeded Viscountess Jocelyn as the Lady in Waiting on
the Queen ; and Lord Byron and Sir F. Stovin have succeeded Viscount Sydney and Captain Meynell as the Lord and Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty.-Their Royal Highnesses the Dake Ferdinand and Prince Augustus and Princess Clementina of Sase Coburg Gotha landed at Southampton on Thursday evening, from Lisbon, and immediately proceeded by a special train on the South Her Majesty.-The King of Hanover honoured the Baroness North with his company on Saturday at the Majesty afterwards went to his residence at Kew, and returned to town on Monday. In the evening the King honoured the Earl of Clesterfield with his company
at dinner. His Majesty dined with Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, on Tuesday, and with the Marquess of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory, on Wednesday, returning to town on Thursday morning, to be present at Mrs. de
Rothschild's public breakfast, at Gunnersbury Park. His Majesty afterwards went to Kew, and returned on Friday, Mo dine with the Earl of Mount Edgcombe.-Prince George of Cambridge will forthwith proceed to the Ionian Islands, and be stationed with his regiment at Corfu. His Royal
$H$ Highness, it is expected, will remain abroad about 2 years. has rapidly recovered from his late attack of indisposition. His strength has gradually returned, and on Monday he was sufticiently convalescent to take an airing in ${ }^{\text {a }}$
carriage for a considerable time. Should his Lordship continue to improve satisfactorily, the family will shortly leave town for a short residence in Northumberland.
Parliamentary Movements.-Mr. Purvis, Q.C., is an-
nounced as a candidate for Durham, on the Conservative nounced as a candidate for Durham, on the Conservative
interest, and the Marquis of Blandford and Lord Seaham have also been mentioned as candidates on the same side. Mr. Bright, of the Anti-Corn-law League, it is said, will offer himself on the Free Trade intereat. A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ayrshire, by the accession
of the Earl of Glasgow to the peerage. The names of Col. Macadam Cathcart, of Craigengillan, Colonel Mure, of Caldwell, Mr. Alex. Oswald, and Sir Charles Fergusson, have been mentioned on the Conservative side, and Mr. Rigby Wason on the Whig interest.
Naval Pensions.- The good-service pension of 2001 . per annum, which has reverted to the Admiralty by the
death of Rear-Admiral Sir James Hillyar, has been conferred on Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Ballen, who was captain of the Britannia at the battle of Trafalgar.
Church Preferment.-The Queen has been pleased to make the following presentations to livings in the Church
of Scotland, void in consequence of the late secension of their reapective ministers :- The Rev. David Strong to
the church and parish of Dailly, in the presbytery of Ayr,
in the room of the Rev. William Chalmers ; the Rev, in the room of the Rev. William Chalmers; the Rev John Wison to the charch and parish of Forgandenny,
in the presbytery and county of Perth, in the room of the Rev. James Drummond the Rev. David Thompson to the church and parish of Forgan, or St. Pbillans, in the presbytery of St. Andrew's, Fife, in the room of the Rev.
Charles Nairn; the Rev. Alexander Gardner to the Charles Nairn; the Rev. Alexander Gardner to the
charge and office of Second Minister of the church and charge and office of Second Minister of the church and
parish of Brechin, in the presbytery of Brechin, Angus, in the room of the Rev. A. L. R. Foote; the Rev. Francis MacGill to the united churches and parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, in the presbytery and county of Stirling, in the room of the Rev. John Bonar; the Rev. Robert J. Johnstone to the church and parish of Dunblane, in the
presbytery of Dunblane, Perth, in the room of the Rev. presbytery of Dunblane, Perth, in the room of the Rev.
William M•Kenzie; the Rev. John Underwood to the chur Rev. John M'Millan; the Rev. Henry Douglas to the church and parish of Kilsyth, in the presbytery of Glasgow, in the room of the Rev. William Burns; the Rev. John presbytery of Auchterarder, Perth, in the room of the Rev. James Carment; the Rev. John Stewart to the church and parish of Liberton, in the presbytery and Bege the Rev Philip J. Macko the church and parish of Elgin, in the presbytery of Elgin and county of Moray, in the room of the Rev. Alexander Topp; the Rev. William Thomson to the church and parish of Belhelvie, in the late Drery and county of Aberdeen, 1 , to the united churches and parishes of Dupplin and Aberdalgie, in the presbytery and county of Perth in the room of the Rev. C. C. Stewart ; the Rev. John Gilchrist to the church and parish of Dunbog, in the presbytery of Cupar, Fife, in the room of the Rev. John Murray; the Rev. Lachlan MacLean to the church and parish of Kinfauns, in the presbytery and county of Perth, in the room of the Rev. James M-Laggan; and the Rev. Nathaniel Morren
to the charge and office of First Minister of the church and parish of Brechin, in the presbytery of Brechin, and parish of Brechin, in the presbytery of
Angus, in the room of the Rev. James M

## 150retgn.

Franci - The Paris papers are filled with comments on the state of Ireland, which appears to create almost as great a sensation in the French capital as in London. The National gives a report of the toasts and speeches made at the banquet held in Paris to celebrate the destruction of the Bastile, as well as the sympathies for Ireland expressed as an episode of the banquet. Besides sixty republican electors of the capital, there were present sundry officers of the National Guard, magistrates of Paris, members of the Institate, and the principal writers of the Press, togetber with deputations from the republicans of Rouen and Orleans. Among the members of the Chamber of Deputies were MM. Arago, Carnot, Ledru-Rollin, de Courtais, Legendre, Viellard, GarnierPages, \&c. In short, above one hundred persons sat was, "To the 14th July, 1789" -" "to the triumph of democracy in France and in Europe,"-and to "Our France, the enemy of all pepressors." This was given by M. Ledru-Rollin, with a speech of which we can notice but the principal features. After summing up the woes sphere ha, he said that the republicans of another hemi sphere had uppealed to France in her behalf, and that their M. Iedru-Rollin, "convey to our oppressed brethren the testimony of our ardent sympathies; let us convey to them the tribute of our labours; let a vast subwhole surface of Prance; let her pour into the Repeal coffers abundant succour, so long as it shall suit the great politician and powerful orator of Ireland to maintain her calm and on the defensive. But let, also, England know, the moment she shall attempt to prevail
by violence over so many legitimate rights, that France has been able to supply nations in their decisive struggles with tried heads, resolute hearts, and valorous arms, and by private citizens and brave volunteers wha proclaimed by private citizens and brave volunteers, who had sailed from her harbours at their own expense, long before her
Government officially acknowledged it." This oration is said to have kindled universal sympathy; and after the toast of the French Canadians, "long victims, like the Xrish, of English oppression," M. Marrast, a writer in the National, called upon the assembly to commission
M. Ledru-Rollin to proceed to Ireland, and convey to the Repealers the assurance of the deep interest democratic France felt in their struggle. The proposal was assented to with universal applause, and M. Ledru-Rollin accepted the mission.-The Chamber of Peers sat on
Monday, and discussed the budget of expenses for 1844 Monday, and discussed the budget of expenses for 1844. of the Marqued much animation from various questions Spain, Ireland, \&c. M. Guizot, in reply, declared tha the Prench Government had not in any manner interfered in the actual affairs of Spain, and that that which had subject was roa toacon, Madwid, and Paris on lais M. Guizot observed that, although he had no right to meddle with the occurrences in that country, he might reply that there was nothing to be apprehended for the tranquillity of the United Kingdom. He was confident fifteen years a great deal had been done for Ireland, and the present Cabinet, whilst combining conciliatory vien
with firmness, would do all in its power in the interest of
the unity of the British Empire.
Spain. -The unfavourable anticipations in our last in regard to the prospects and position of the Regent are apparently confirmed by the advices since received. Madrid, declared by the Ministry in a state of siege, is now besieged by an insurgent army. Gen. Aspiroz, atter crossing the Gua darrama without difficulty, arrived on the dath of the last only two leagues from Madrid, and at the date of the last
advices was on the mountains overlooking the capital, while his friends were doing their utmost to corrupt the civil authorities and National Guards, but hitherto in vain. The Cabinet, however, would seem disposed to negotiate, for it is affirmed that the Governor of Madrid repaired in person on the 12th to the head-quarters of General Aspiroz, in order to try to come to an understanding with him. Mean while, General Urbina was marching on the capital with the garrison of Badajoz, and is probably already co-operating with the former General. On the other hand, Gen. Narvaez was at Guadalajara on he 14th, and had incorporated with his army the two battalions and detachment of Cavalry sent against him has, Saragossa, under the comsmand of Colonel Ella. He han, moreover, been joined by forty officers, who had come to meet him from Saragossa. This defection had produced a deep sensation at Saragossa. The large forces which the Junta of Catalonia have just displayed, and the orion dection of the Rent's troops, the moment hey are in presence of the insurrection, seem completely to paralyze the operations of seoane and Zurbano. Narand was expected the high road rom on the 15th by forced marches, and operate there in conjunction with Generals Aspiroz and Urbina. The Regent, who left Albaceta on the night of the 7tb, with about four thousand men, was on the 10th at Val de Penas. All that can be cult country, and after so mares and so inexplicable an inaction, is, that the Regent now thinks only of securing himself a retreat towards Andalusia, and of reaching the Seville high-road, considering Gen. Van Halen as his last prop. That General, no doubt complying with the Regent's instructions, had taken great caro ing with the Regen's instructions, had taken great caro of his troops on that grand line of communication. But the latest news announces that, having arrived by Carmona before Seville, he has sustained a check, the city having refused to open its gates to him, and resumed the direct road to Cadiz by Alcala de Guadalra, Utrera, add Xeres. His object is probably to effect bis junction with General Carratala, who still holds out for Esparter Cadiz. But by retreating towards Cadiz, Gen. Van Halen leaves Espartero completely isolated on the ather side of the Sierra-Morena. General Concha arrived on the 2 d a Malaga, where he was organising his army in order to cut central Junta of Catalonia, composed of two delegates from each province, installed itself on the 11 th at Barcelona, and the Spanish frigate, Cortes, has declared itael at Algesiras. Public attention, for some days, will, of course, be fixed upon Madrid, and on the military operations which may be expected in its neighbourbood. The enemies of the Regent in the capital continue their calumnies even in his fall, and repeat the charge relative to the removal of the Queen, but the Govern ment have formally denied that they have any intention to carry off her Majesty from the capital. During the stay of General Zurbano at Lerina, a Luigi Pacherotti, well known as a Lieutenant of a free corps during the late civil war, and subsequently as one of the editors of the Archivo Militar. Three species of poison were found on him and on his serpant; one was prussic acid, another corrosive sublimate, the third has not yet been analysed. The assassin had gained the General's confidence, and was admitted freely to his house, when he mixed poison with his eau sucré, in the Geneals absence from the room. On Zurbano's return, he which incressed ss age took up his glass. He could not keep his eyes off the draught and the drinker; but Zurkeep his eyes owing to drink it He saw that the water was turbid, and the Italian powerfully excited. He took his keen wh those $o$ Pacheer eyes from the elass, and Pacherotti. There needed and self-detected criminal. He boldly confessed all, and marched to death with a courage worthy of a better cause. At the place of execution, when the act of military coilty demnation was read, and heact specined-") Italian attempt to poison the General Zurbano" added, "and the other also" (meaning Seoane), threw away the chair they gave him to at upon, and raly ceived the fire of the platoon in his back, standing in inst.
Portugal.-Letters from Lisbon of the loth tate that thin -Letters from Lisoon of thed anious inte that the affairs of Spain are still watched with anxioust is entertained that the fortunes of Portugal will follow, in a great measure, those of Spain, and that in the event of the Regent succumbing, an immediate change may be expected here. Every telegraphic announcemeat-ev movement indicating success to the disaffected partycaught up in a moment with avidity by the press, brought to bear accordingly. The arrival of the Britithe packet also with news from Ireland is hailed with ind greatest interest, and invective of every ha Lisbon papers against England, which is described by the Lisbon papey hail Mr. O'Conaell as "t the lightning that is to blight the"
oal." They call England the "despot of the world,"
the "island tyrant," and rejoice that she is to go down at
last to oblivion ; while Mr . $\mathrm{O}^{\circ} \mathrm{Connell}$ is already designated by them "Lord of the Isles Germany.--By letters of the 7th inst., from Vienna, we learn that Count de Bombelles, the Austrian minister to the Swiss Confederation, died that morning in the absence. The Hungarian Diet has voted the usual address in reply to the speech of the Emperor on opening the session. The address contains one remarkable pasage. It calls the attention of the Imperial Goveramen to the undue and extraordinary influence which Russia has acquired of late years in the provinces bordering on the Dannbe and it prays the Government to take measures to counteract it. They have also passed a law excluding Latin altogether, as a language to be used in public deliberations; and have brought in all members of request the Emperor to make alial faroily learn and speak the Hungarian idiom." is is between the Austriand French Governments relative to new arrane Austrian and French Governmenthe two States, and particularly for putting an end to the necessity of prepaying letters.
Russia.-Letters from Konigsberg announce that the elders of the Jewish community in that city have lately him to address to the Emperor, in which by which the min to revoke the ukase of the 2d May, by which the dews who live on the frontiersor of the empire.
Greecr.-Accounts from Athens, in the papers, Btate that the Greek Government has requested the protecting powers to pay the dividends on the Greek loan up to the 1st March, 1844 ; but that the Ambassadors have replied that the Greek Government must provide the means of meeting even the dividend due on the lst September next. It is added that Messrs. Tricoupi and Colletti, the Greek Ambassadors at London and Paris, have been recalled. M. Tricoupi will, it is said, be Foreign Minister, and M. Colletti Minister of the Interior. Turkey. -The Levant Mail has arrived, but the details it brings add little to the intelligence already nown to Alexander. It appearon Lieven had the good sense to sympathise with public beloved that he is spoken of in terms of enthusiasm ; and it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction, that he is the mest policy of Rusia is considered as surprising, but at the policy of Russia is considered as surprising, but arst the Russian Government
United Gravernment.
United States and Canada.- New York paper-ship the 27 th ult. have been received by the packer-sim. Garrick, which arrived at Liverpool on Tuesdery, the Attorney-General of the United States, who Legare, the Attorney.General of the Uniten States, who on the 20 th ult the after an illness of three days. The on the 20 th ulto, after an illiness of three
funeral was attended by the President and the members of his Cabinet, the authorities of Boston, and crowds of citizens. The President, owing to indisposition and the citizen the course of sudden death of Mr. Legare, had stopped Mr. Catherine his tour, and returned to Washington. hars. Catherine Cochrane, alias Gilmour, charged with having murdered her husband at Paisley, had been arrested at New York, where she had arrived in a vessel from Liverpool, by a Scotch police officer, who had arrived by the Columbia, steamer. Having been brought up at the police-office, a plea of insanity was set up on her behalf, and she was not to be delivered to the Scotch officer until the Court should decide the point. This is the first arrest under the new treaty. The Canadian papers brought by the Garrick are to the 25th. The village of Boucherville, one of the most beautiful on the banks of the St. Lawrence, had been totally destroyed by fire; 52 houses, besides other buildings, had been burnt. The church, convent, achool-room, and all the principsl stores had been destroyed. A verdict of "justifiable homicide" had been returned by the coroner's inquest held on the bodies of the five men shot in suppressing the riots among the labourers at the Beauharnois Canal. The presence or the military had prevented a renewal of he disturbances.
The Oxford Packet arrived in this port on Thursday, ofter a passage of nineteen days. The Great Western reached New York on the lst inst. 'Much anxiety has prevailed, boilh in Liverpool and London, in consequence of the non-arrival of the Columbia ateamer from Halifax and Boston, which has now been due a week; but a vessel arrived on Thursday, which reports that on the 4th she saw the Columbia on the rocks that on the 4th she there were plenty of fishing. boats close to Seal Istaud; would be safely landed.
West Indies.- By the mail-steamer Tweed, papers have been received from Trinidad and Antigua to June 14th, June 1 fth. June 15th; St. Vincent's and Demerara, to June 17th ; and Dominica to June 18th. There are also Havanna, and Dominica to June The weather at Jamaica continued favourable for the planters. Although the heat, continued favourable for the planters. Athogs, there was as summer approached, was becoming intense, there was
but little sickness. The only check that had been given but little sickness. The only check that had ween found in the the encouraging prospects of the island was found the melancholy death of Lady Elgin, who died in her confinement on the 7th June, after having piven birth to 8 daughter, who also died soon afterwards. This event seems to bave cast a general gloom over the community, among whom the Couitess had rendered berself extremely popular, as, indeed, the public respect paid to her memory on the day of her funeral abundantly testifies. At Bar-
badoss the first Legilative Assembly has opened under
the operation of the new Franchise Act. The effect of the change is to increase the number of Members from double the former constituencies. The Gomer French double the former constituencies. near Guadaloupe, but was got off without receiving damage. Two smart but momentary shocks of earthquake had been felt at Antigus on the 9th and 11th June

## 据arliament. <br> HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday.-The resolutions of the Marquess of Clanricardz, Which we rien $\begin{aligned} & \text { noticed in our last, gave rise to a long an } \\ & \text { remarkable discussion on the affairs of Ireland. Lord CLANRI- }\end{aligned}$ CARDR declared his opinion that the attempt to degrade the question of repeal by the impolitic, unwise, und bot, consequences the
missal of magistrates, had been forlowed che che
very reverse of what its promoters anticipated from it. The present state of Ireland he attributed to two causes- the grend-
ing poverty and misery of the people, and the policy of the present ing porerty and mich had found the country trannuili, and had aided
Government, whit in placing it in its present condion winin the sion
has elapsed since their accession to office. The Duke of Wki.Lncron followed in a characteristic speech, delivered with consideraile aination areded to argue that the
at one the nuestion of legality he proce
mode in which the Repeal agytation is cartied on in lreland, is culculated to inspire terror in the peaceful and weli-disponesed, and to endanger the public peace; and, therefore, to calle the prioof life, ondivididual satety, and property. He admitted that the
opeace of trelaid was in the hands of one man ; and quoted the remarks of Mr. O'Connell, about his having at his command and control a finer army than Napoleon led into Rnssia, or the Duke Grace, bin theereupon drew the inference that the Government
stiond should be prepared the peace in the hands of men who might
the commission of the called nion to put down what they had ad
The duke expressed himself as very sorry to learn that there were two millonsor the people of Lieland 112 a state of extreme poverty, amyl i dded that that porerty would nots cured by with 20 or
men from their ind ustrial employments, and sending them
 ing every portion of the Irrsh policy of the Admunistatite
called oi their Lordships to give the motion a decided negative Ladd CiANARTY and Inrd Fontescur followed the forme suppress the Repreal movement, and deprecating a system of con
ciliution ; the latter stigmatismg as injudicious the removal of so ciliation; the latter stigmatishmission of the peace, when their
many gentlement from the con services were especially necessary, and urging the state of the
Protestant Church, and the defective law of latidlord and tenant Protestant Church, and the Ireland.-Lord Mount Enoscomb as
and Lord GLINOARAL concurred generally in the expression of a
wish thet the afitation had been more efficiently repressed, and wish that the agitation had been more efficienic ther essen, an stated their own views as of things might be effected.- Lord Wick Low, although condeming the conduct of sir E. Suggen, a coercion, and strenuously noposed the motion-- Lord Wharn-
crispe followed in justification of Lord Chancellor Sugden, and vandicated the apparent maction of the Government, which wa adopted atter long dind andous, but there was a forcible as well
sured, he said, fror doing inthng,
as honely maxim-" + that they should not bark before they could bite." The Marquess of Dow ins
 of so formudabe a conspuracy.- The Marquess of LANSDOWNE
spoke at tome length in support of the resolutions, and was suc. ceeded by Lord BIOUGHAN, who detended the Government, an said that the Iord Chauceller Supden had, by
condemned the whole proceedings of the dismissel of Magistrates, declared lreland to be on the verge of a rebellion, the tebate was concludd by Lord Cotteniani.-Upon a division, the nimiters
 he whil move that the publisher of the Kendal Gazette be calle
 Bill.-The Earl on Beneices Bill--Lurd Cottenfam muved the omission of certain words, which would change the entire bill
foct from a declaratory into an enacting measure. - Lors shared in by the

 agann, on the questuen that the bund do pass, moved the adjourn-
ment of the debate for three months, which also was negatived ment of the debat for and the bill was then passed.
withont a division,
Tuesday.-The Norfolk 1 sland Bull was read a third time and passed. The Heouse welause being read, Lard CAmpari.L dwelt upon its importance, and upn
po the publication of hond fide reports of proceedngss in the court of lie pand police, and of the two Houses of Parlian ent It
of the not be denied that it was a great public good to have the
could debates which took place in fore provided by this clause, that no fegal rroceedings should be maintainable against any party for ega publication of a report of any proceedings in courts of law
the pube police offices, or Houses of Pariament. p Hheshing, without actua way
malice."-Lord Brovobiam considered that there was no necessity for the umendment. He was of the strongest opinion that, in poportiol as there shouing whatever any member might thin proper to say, restrained ouly by his sellse of daty, so in the same proportion wrest
not be given an unrestrincd power to the press to publish every not inat was said in Parliament. There was no fear of the
thing the
poceedings of Parliament not being pablished, and in the course proceedings of Parliament not being pabiished, and in the course
of all his experience at the bar, he did not remember a single prosecution or action for the publication of a sperch deliverea in Parlut to the vote, andil lost by a maority of 11 to 5 . The remarning clauses were severaly
crdered to be recelved on 4 riday
Thurstay.-The Lord Chanckllog introduced a brill, which was in Ireland. It was simply a temporary measure, having reference to nuch marriages as had taken place, and was introduced in conne-
sume quence of the great anxiety which existect on the subject
Friday. -The Lord Chancellor's temporary bill on the subject of Presbyterian Marriages in Ireland was carried through arders stages, and sent down to the Commons, the standing orders having been suspended.
Bill was read \& third time and passed, and Lord Campbell's Defamation and Libel Bill was forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
noed, after a discussion, by
EW
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On the order of the day for resuming the committee on the
Arms Bill, a discussion arose on the state of public business. Arms Bill, a discussion arose on the state of public binsiness.
It was oriminated by Mr. WALACs, who asked a question rela-




 they were not prepared to nope of carrying them. - Li fd J. Res.






 to adjourn debates; more gentle experienceu great 1 ifficti's in
 opportunity or mentioning what measures will be abandoned and
what proceeded with.一Aiter a few observations from Mr. BR8, NAL, Sir J. Grabam complained of the bend expressed hmself
which Lord J. Russell's speech indicated, an




 ther Lisord CLBMENTS, the House went into committee on the
and
Arms Dill. - A long debate and a division on clause 24 ensued, but no further progress was made in the biteo of Ways and Means,




 year- buth standing on the same duty at present, ou account if
in the proposition to redue the
the state of the finances. The Honive having ividerl, there wele


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 Government did not wich to bec
nino throughout Enland, as th
nust manage thle House better

 bers of the G.vernment had the
therr shouders; and he thourht
responsible tor making a House



 amendments made by the Lords apointed to inquire into the in-
Commons. A commitee was apo
ormality and M. WNN now moved, that, according to a formality, and Mr. NxNa bill should be brought in to renter



 for the buas not present. The country bad already pade anited in the profrecs of previnus actions; their prri ileges, they might dflend when in whe, and, therest re, to arrest the indiverual whe had servec the writ tin tid the dit at-
that the ind
Ams should dutrend at the bar.-Mr. Home seconded the motion, Arms should atrend at hed their privileges were important, zot
reminding the House that the the
for ther own sakes, but that of the public. Sir R. Pmsi renumded the House that one only bring them once more witu con-
stay the action. It
filct with the execulive onthoritien of the law, as man the case of

the committal of the sherifis; and he hoped, therefore, that the
House would adhere to its former decision, and permit the Ser
geant to geant to flead to the present action. - After a few words from
otl er Mrnibers, the motir nis was carried by 105 to 44 . Mr. Mackinnin's "Health of Towns" Bill stood for second
reading; but Sir J. Granin and other members recommended
its withdrawal, as in tis presest shape the measine was caicuits withdrawal, as in 1ts present thape the measire was calcu-
lated to worls prejudicially in many cases. - Mr. Marknson
y.elded, promising to renew the bull next session, unless the y.elded, promising to relew the bill next session, unless the
Governiment took up, the subject, Lord Wonsiey mored that
the Coroners' Bill be committed pro forma in order to introduce certain amendments.-Sir E. KNaTchmali fesisted this, and
mived, as an amendment, that the bill be commited that day mosed, as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day
three montis.-Mr.C. Birkriey sccondcd the amendment, condemuing the hill as a crude atter pt at legstation-After so
discission, the Touse dis ided, when the amendment war rejecter
by 6 f to 42 ; and the bill was carried throtela committee, pro for ation in committee, Mr. Freven moved that they should go was speaking, it was moved that the Honse be connted, but, 40
members beng pesent, he proceecied, charging Lord Firt and
the Insh Gi vernment with neglect of the interests of Ireland. notice was a second time taken that there were not 40 members
present, which proving to be the case, the House necessarily stood adjourne

##  ment Bull, and the Exportation of Machnnery 13ill. Whey have resolved to abandor the Ecclesiantical Courts Bill, the Factories Bill. and measure to whirh any determined opposition may he offered. But they are still dessono of carrying the Connty Courts Bull, with which are connected two othrr measures of law reform, the  as the hope of rarrying them depentis on the progress of other busi- ness, In arswer to Sir (r. Grex, it was stated hy Sir J. Gramam, that as the frovernment had determine. on withdrawing the Eicclepending the operation of the act for effictung the new arrangement of dirceses nhish had been renewco from year to year.-Lord AsH- Lky expressed his deep regret at the postponement of the Factories Bill it regret which was natural after the Bill it regret which was natural after the period of of the Factorieg devoted to the suhject. He had forward early next session. After some conversation on this and one or two other subjects the House proceeded to the mam buiness of the evening-the resumption of the committee on the lrish Arms Friday. -In answal divisions. Mr. V. Smiry, Sir R. Inglis stated that the University of Oxford was engaged in the task of revising its statutes, in which considerable plogress had been made, as Well as in the separate and independent labour of yevising the statutes of the different colleges.-Sir R. PEEL, in answer to Lnrd AShbex, sald that Gnvernment would introduce a Faciories Irish Arms Bill was ouce mole resumed, occupying the House, as ustal, for tie main portron of the sitting. On the present occasion, commencing with clause 35 , the committee proceded ascasion, comme

Money Market, Friday. Consols closed at $98 \frac{7}{8}$ Exchequer Bills at $1 \frac{1}{2} d ., 53 s$, to $55 s$ s, and $54 s$, to $56 s$ prem. at $1 \frac{3}{4}$; Bank Stock, $180 \frac{1}{2}$; Three per Cent. Re New Three-and-half per Cents., 100 ) $\frac{7}{8}$ to $101 \frac{1}{8}$

## (fletropolts anto its Vicimitu.

The Queen's Visit to the Opera.-Thursday evening Was the first occasion of her Majesty's risiting the Italian Opera-house in State, the theatre not taving been similarly
honoured since the year 1834, when King William IV. honoured since the year 1834, when King Willian IV.
zad Queen Adelaide occupied the Royal box. The scene was a repetition of the royal visit to the other theatres, upon a greater and more brilliant scale. Her Majesty
and Prince Albert on their appearance were welcomed and Prince Albert on their appearance were welcooned
with great enthusiasm, and the National Anthem was sung. The opera was "Il Barbiere di Siviglia," and the ballet was "Ondine," added to which Fanny Ellsler and Cerito say that the performances, in every respect, gave general satisfaction. Her Majesty retired amidst loud cheers,
the National Anthem being the Nationa
departure.
Meeting on the State of Treland.-On Monday the public meetiog of the Electors of Marylebone, the preparations for which we noticed in our last, took place in persons. Sir B. Hall, one of the Members for the Borount presided, and was supported by Sir De Lacy Erans, Sir C. Napier, Mr. T. Duncombe, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Owen, of Lanark, \&c. The chairman opened the bueiness of the meeting by stating his desire that the meeting should be the precursor of others, and that the feelings of the people of England, as manifested towards Ireland, should be made known, not only to the Ministers and Parliament, but should go in the shape of a memorial to the Queen herself. Sir De Lacy Evans moved the first sorrow and the most serious alarm the present excited state of public feeling in Ireland, and regard with pain and indignation the present policy of her Majesty's stringent and obnoxious provisions of the Arms Bill now before Parliament, and the unconstitutional dismissal of magistrates from their office, and the absence of all adequate plans for the just and equitable rule of the Irish people. Mr. G. Daniell, in seconding the resolution justice for England or for Ireland from the present Government. Mr. F. O'Connor then addressed the meeting, stating that Ireland would never rests satisfied the meeting were prepared to gire them thation, Unless come there with no better stock in trade than mere justice to lreland, it was but a poor bundle of sticks to go to the
fire with. Mr. O'Connor at great length proceeded to dwell upon the wrongs of Ireland, and implored the meeting, if
they wished to do justice to that nation, not to separate without supporting them in their attempts to obtain a repeal of the legislative union. Mr. Ridley, a Chartist moved an amendment that "The meeting was further of moved an amendment that "The meeting was further of ments towards Ireland has been unjust and tyrannical na the Trish nation has an undoubted right to take suc cure a repeal of the Union." Mr. Fussell having seconded the amendment, Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., said excellent, that he had no choice between both of them so
Had this been a mere Whig meeting, they would not have found him there in support of that old, and, be hoped, defunct policy. He thought that unity in such a question was be better to amalgamate both the resolution and the amendment. The latter merely called upon them to express an opinion as to whether they thought the Irish that they had the right to demand the repeal of an Act Which was adopted in fraud, and executed in iniquity. Mr. M. P. Haynes next addressed the meeting in support of adding the amendment as a rider to the original proposition ; and Mr. R. Owen, of Lanark, attempted to sion which meeting, but was not heard, from ailed that amendment had been incorporated with the original the lution, which was received with the loudest acclamations. Mr. Baker moved the second resolution -"That the meeting bad heard with the deenest regret the opinion ayored by the principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, that concession towards the lrish people had reached its limit, by which they were led to apprehend towards Ireland-a coercive policy is to be persevered in than to exasperate the feelings, without remoting effect content, of our fellow.subjects in that country." Mr. Savage seconded the resolution. Sir C. Napier said it was gratifying to him to find that Marylebone was the the principle of din jual ment looked of doing justice to Ireland. The Governdegree of dread for mat meeting with a considerable could bert in for many would follow it and if they Government would be increased tenfold. He had stated in the House of Commons, and he repeated it there, that the speech of Sir Robert Peel in the Commons and Wellington in the Lords, regarding Ireland, had done more to advance repeal than $O^{\prime}$ Connell He might differ from some of them, but as a staunch and determined friend to Ireland, he would yield to no one. But he would candidly and frankly acknowledge that he did not approve of repeal. He thought that under its a dangerous power, and which ought not to be permitted. He called on them to beware ; France was eagerly watching the movement of the Irigh people, and would be assist therein, not formberment the Irish pire, and to for the purpose of breaking the power of England. No good end would be answered by a Repeal of the Union, Let justice be done to Ireland, and repeal was not wanted. wn Governmess and the power and strength of the British on the grievances of Ireland, and recomen resolution memorial be addressed to her Majesty embodying the foregoing resolutions, praying that she may be pleased to take the same into her most gracious consideration, that a stop may be put to coercive measures, that such a wise just, and conciliatory policy may be promoted as will advance both political and ecclesiastical reform, and tha to the senty may dismiss her present Ministers, and appea seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. S. Crawford then addressed the meeting, announcing his intention to join the Repeal agitation unless justice be morial founded on the resolutions be presented to her Majesty by the Earls of Charlemont and Leitrim.

The late Duel. -The fourth sitting of the Coroner's on Tur look place on Tuesday, when Sir B. Brodie, Mr. Blake, and other witnesses were examined. Mr. Blake, the half-brother to the duel. They were in Col. Fawcett's hand relative and appeared to be rough copies of wis bandwriting 30th him and Lieut. Munro. They were dated the 30th une, but it could not be ascertained to whom they whe desure ofsed, as the name was torn off. Mr. Blake, at read them to the Court, produced the documents, and -My dear - - (here the name was tor 184. inclosed gives you the fullest insight to the nature of the Had he not been the Munro and me that I can offer. conduct in flatly contradicting me, and then saying be would have thrown me down stairs, I should have mand a weeting, not giving him the option of making me apology. And this demanding an apology seems to fable absurd as his langnage and manners were uojustifighting my tailor, if challenged, should Mr . Munro wish . Oblige me by having the meeling Mr. Munro wish os sible. Yours faithfuily, Lynar Fawcett." Mr. Blake t,en proceeded to read the enclosure, which also bore
-"After some conversation with Mr. Munro relative to Mrs. Smith, I said, 'No matter, it was a blunder I might boozled made I been acting for you, but she has bam. Mr. Munro in you (I cannot say which), Upon which you have ace lory loud voice, said, This is four time No, Munro, I me of allowing you to be imposed on. me to be imposed on; on the contrary, I said it wos blunder which I might have made towards you under similar circumstances. Mr. Munro in a most bullying manner saying, 'I say you have, four times.' On rou I said, A tat endure ad I desire you leave my ment, sir, we are strangers, again, ${ }^{3}$ on which I stood up, and ringing the bell desired the servant to open the door for Mr. Munro. Thi fter remaining shous open until you do. Mr. Munro eft the house. He returned soon after. apologise to Mrs. Fawcett for having left without wishing her good night. He then addressed me. 'Do not suppose 1 Ieft the house because you desired me. I would stay here all night in spite of you, and if it was not for the connection of the family, i should on your ordering before received, I should heve insult such as I have never down stairs, To this ruffanly threat I over heels Munro, that is not the ruffianly threat I said, "Mr rices, and as to cease to think of it.' During this intrusion Mr. Munro continued to swager During this intrusion Mr. Munro pledge my hagger his cane, and kept his hat on. I pledge no truth of what passed between us to the best of my recollection, and when not bad lef, my wife was surprised at my forbearance in not calling in the police.-(Signed) Lynar Fawcett. June 9, 1843." The Coroner: Have you any other letter?-Mr. Blake; I have one other. The Coroner: I do not know whether the Jury have not heard enough. The Jury had, however, for their own satisfaction, better deal- (the name was here arain third letter. "My letter)-You are fully authorised on away from the Mr. Murro, that I never accused him of allowing me to be wronged wilfully. That I neither insulted him, nor had the most distant intention of insulting him in any way; but that I turned him out of my house for most grossiy msulting me.-- Yurs faithinlly, Lynar Fawcett June 30, 1843." Evidence was also adduced to show that the seconds at the duel were Lieut Grant of the 44 th Reg., and Lieut. Cuddy of the 55 th Reg. The Coroner then summed up, and the Jury having consulted together for about an hour and a haff returned the followiog as their unanimous rerdict:-"We find Alexander Thompson Munro, Duncan Trevor Grant, William Holland Leech Daniel Cuddy, guilty of 'Wilful Murder, as principles in the first degree; and George Gulliver guilty of 'Wilful Murder' in the second deore believing him present only as a medical man" The Jury by direction of the Coroner, again retired and ultimatels it was understood that Mr. Gulliver was to be forthwith committed on the Coroner's warrant, to Newgate.
The Duke of Sussex's Library.-It is understood that there are doubts whether the valuable collection of Bibles and collection of rare manuscripts and books, constitutiog the library of the late Duke of Susaex will or public competition or not, as the King of Naples is tated to have entered into negotiations for the purchas of the entire collection. It is said the offer of the King was liberal, but it is hoped that Government will endea ar to secure the collection for british Museum. The Royal Yacht.-_On Wednesday her Majesty's new imental ther imental trip to try her engines. The trial was very satisfactory, both as regards the efficiency of the engine and the capabilities of the yacht herself. The machinery worked whe the greatest ease, and had been so correctly fixed that it did not require the slightest adjustment. The fficial inspection was made by the Lords Commissionera f the Admirally yesterday, when the yacht again proceeded to the Nore, and thence to Chatham, where she will remain to be fitted with her masts, yards, and nigging As soon as she is completed at Chatham, she will be brought to Deptford to be perfected in her interior de corations. Her furniture is ald ready, being the same as was on board the Royal George. In about a fortnight from the present time the yacht will be completely fitted, and perfectly ready in every respect for the use of her Majesty.
Conservancy of the River.-The Lord Mayor, attended by the Recorder, Aldermen, Sberiffs, and other City Offiders, held Courts of Conservancy for the counties of Middesex and Surrey, on Friday, for the purpose of receiving of the Thames the Juries appointed the Middlesex Jury called the attention of the Court to the projecting pisat Cheyne-row, Chelsea adoining the public stairs, or landing ; at the front of the Swan public-itouse, Chelsea; at Milbank-row ; adjoining the public-house at Westmin-ster-bridge; at the front of Hungerford-market; at the end of Great George-street, Adelphi ; at the eastern side of Waterloo-bridge; at the end of Essex-street, Strand; and near the Thames Tunnel; all of which, in their opinion, "at a certain state of the tide, occasion an obstruction to the free and uninterrupted navigation of the inshore of the river, and lead to the accumulation of mud-banks and other nuisances in the bed and shores thereof; and are unsubstantial, inconvenient, ill-conJurors also renresented "that an ancient patiway,
formerly open to the public on the banks of the river, between Vauxhall-bridge and the Chelsea waterworks, has been closed by the owners or occupiers of the adoinare actvised that such an encroachment upon the rights of the public hot having been committed on the river, or the soil and bed thereof, is not Withih their juristiction, they deem it right to include it in their presentment, that the deem it right onction of the Conservators may be drawn to the subject, Hs they are of opinion that if the diversion of the ancient Coot path on the navigation of the river be permitted to
continue, it may in the course of time, give to the owners of the adjoining lands, private rights that will prevent the making of walks aud other improvements on the banks of the river, which are so much required for the healthy commetropolis." The Recorder informed the Jurors that he should recommehd the Lord Mayor to bring the subject of so sefious an encroachment before the Court of Aldermeh, who no doubt would instruct the City Solicitor to adopt measures of prevention. In the Court of Conas insecure, and calculated to interrupt the inshore pasas insecure, and calculated to interrupt the inse of the river and cause mud-banks. The Jurors sage of the river and cause mud-banks. and that safe
recommended that they should be removed, and convenient structures should be erected in their places at Battersea, Nine Elms, Lambeth Palace, Westminsterbridge and London-bridge. They also presented several timber-rafts, which are floating in the river, and tiers of barges, moored in the midale channer.
Extibition of Cartoons.-The exhibition of Cartoons sent in pursuant to the notice of the Commissioners of Fine Arts, which has been open since the silling each per80n, was closed on sama lato admission of the Monday morning for the gratuicus admission of the public. The receipts during the short interval ays) have far exceeded the sumo originally anticipated. The visitors have averaged upwardr of 1,800 per day, and on Saturday (the last day on which paymem was taken) they exceded 2,000 . The total sum received at the doors up to Satur-
 sioners have determined on apportioning nearly the whole of this money, in sums of 100. cach, to the arists of the ten next best drawings. The folliowing are the sub jects which have been selected by the judges as entitled to the number attached to the cartoon in the catalogue. No. 11. Una coming to seek the assistance of Gloriang. An Allegory of the Reformed Religion seeking the assish Howe of England. Speneer's Faery Queene. Mercy. Un and the Red Cross Knight led by Mercy to the Hospital of the Seven Virtues." Mr. G. V. Rippingilea- - 16. The Death "of King Lear," Mapr. Fiscursing with Adam. Milton's Paredise Lest. Sir William Ross, R.A.-45 "Man beset by contending passions" He is represented love and pity ; pursued by grief, hate, eavy, revenge, and fear ; buoyed up by Hope; ;hained to the earth by Despair; reason overthrown; horror in the midst. Mr. Henry Howard, R.A.-60. "The Brothers releasing the F.R. Stephanoff, -63. "IThe Brothers driving out Comus i.R. Stephanoff.- 63. "The Brothers driving out Comus and his rabble." Mr. J. G. Waller.- 92. "St. Augustine
preaching to the Britons." Mr. W. C. Thomas.
03 "Alfred putting on the habit of a harper, went into the enemy's camp, where he was everywhere admitted, and had the honour to play before their Prince. Having thas acquired a great knowledge of their situation, he returned " "Tecresy to his nobility." Mr. Marshall Claxtou.- 122 . "The Plague of London, A.D. 1349. ." The bishops and clergy are represented at St. Paul's Cross, prayin

German Hospital.-A morning concert was given on Tuesday at the Hanover-square Rooms, the proceeds of Which are to be appropriated to the funds of a German Hospital, now establishing in London. Among the instrumental performers at this concert, M. Ernst demands the first notice, since he conferred upon the distinction of making it the only occasion on which he will perform in public during his present visit to London; and he is, moreover, one of the finest players on the violin that Europe, already so rich in that respect, can boast. Nothing could exceed the enthusiastic demonstrations with Which each of his performances was received; shouts broke out on all sides, both from the audience and his fellow-musicians, and he was several times recalled to receive still further applause. Several other vocal and instrumental performers gave their gratuitous services on this occasion, and Mrs. Stirling pronounced an address composed for the occasion, consisting chiefly of a flattering appeal to the sympathies of the British public, which Was received with considerable applause, The Concertpresence of the patronage the Concert was given.
Anti-Puseyite Meeting.-A meeting of laymen was held at Freemaasons'-hall, on Wednesday, for the purpose of proposing a memorial to the Duke of Wellington, as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, directing his Grace's attention to the rapid progress of tractarian presided, ind that ancient seat of learning. Lord Ashley presided, and opened the proceedings of the day by referdoctrines, and urging on the assembly the necessity of
adopting immediate measures for their suppression. nation of resisting to the extent of their power the spread of opinions and practices which they declared to be so dangerous to the peace and security of cimously agreed to and will be presented to the Duke of Wellington in the course of a pros the Protestant Association has also prepared a memorial, addressed to the archbishop and bishops, on the same subject.
Brilish and Foreign Institute.-A meeting was held on Thursday at the Hanover-square Rooms for the purpose of considering a Föreign lnstitute," for facilitating personal intercourse between the educated classes of all countries, and rendervisitors firerary circles visitors from the Continent, colonies, and provinces, morl readily, it is said, than is done by he Cord D. Stuart, of Devon presided, and Lord Brougham, Lord and others, addressed the meeting in support of the raised for the erection of a house at the west-end, and that Mr. Buckingham, the proposer of the scheme, be appointed residetit director.
Westminster yohool.-It is stated that the Right Rev. Dr. Carey, Bishop of St. Asaph, has lately placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $20,000 l$. for the benefit, after the death of his Lordship and Mrs. Carey, of studen Hackney.-A meeting was held last week in the vestryroom of the church to pass the late churchwarden's accounts and make a rate for the ensuing year. The estimate for a new rate was read, from which it appeared, that owing to 6482 . would be required, which, on a rental of $88,000 \%$. would need a rate of 2 d . in the pound. It was then moved and seconded, "That a rate of $2 d$. in the pound be granted," to which an amendment was moved, postponing the question for twelve months. After some discussion, the cbairman took the numbers, when ther apparma or the amendment, expressing tis determination to offer every opprosition to the imposition of a clurch-rate. The polling closed on Saturday, when the chairman declared the numbers to be-for the rate, 373 ; against the rate, 43. Within the last fortnightt the church-rate has been made in vestries of South and of West Hackney without a poin.
The Greenuich Pier.-The lawsuit between the stone pier company and Messrs. Grissell and Peto, the contractors, has been stayed by proceedings in Chancery. Messrs. Grissell and Co. have binant counsel, and an amicable arrangement entered into for both parties to bea an equal proportion of the expense to be incurred ting the permanent pier into realiy substantial conditions It is stated hat to do so at least 17,000 of the est
Fires.-On Saturday morning, one of the most serious explosions that bas occurred in the metro the extensive oil and turpentine works belonging to Messrs. Johnson and Co ., in the Beck-road, St. George's-in-the-East, which not only destroyed the whole factory, which is considered to be one of the largest in London, and contained several thousand barrels of turpentine, but injured part of the Blackwall Railway, and damaged between 30 and 40 houses School neighbourthood, inctuding the Romad in depth about 50 feet, within a couple of feet of the Blackwall Railway, three arches of which were rented by the firm, and used for the deposit of turpentine and other combustible materials to the amount of at least 2,000 barrels. When the gates of the warehouse were forced open an explosion took place, causing destruction to the entire factory; the roof was blown off, and the walls were forced outwards into the street. For several minutes the we and district rasning rempants of the building. The shock resembled that of an earthquake, and the houses for some distance round were shaken to their foundation. Eight subsequent explosions took place, At one period the street in the immediate vicinity of the conflagration prestreet an extraordinary sight, it being literally on fire with the burning oil and turpentine. The trains on the Railmay were not started for some time, until the arches Rail been remined by Mr. Tite, the architect; but his investigation having satisfied the directors that they were quite safe, the trains commenced running in the course o inquiry was instituted as to the origin of the fire, it being inquiry was suspected that, as none of the workmen had arrived, it was the work of an incendiary. This supposition, however, gave way, and it appears
Mortality of the Melropolis.-The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 8:-West districts, 124 ; North districts, 169 Central districts, 143 ; East districts, 163 ; South disTricts, 212 . Total, $811-(424$ males, 3 - 461 males, 442 females, ) and for the last five summers, 846 .

## 非robmcial 2Nem\%。

Birmingham.-The quarterly metiog of the iron-mas ers took place in this town on Thursday week, when a memorial to Sir R. Peel on the depressed state of the
masters took place on Saturday, and like that beld at Birningham on Thursday, in consequence of the present tate the she the poring district, created more The nominal price of pig and mandact the chef, indeed
 the absorbing points of interest in the conresat, the probe day, were the state of heming populatione hing bility of a strike, and the result one approaching inter view with sir R. Pee. become general throughout the district. In that neigh bourhood the pits bewngiog otoped work, the Mr. Wood, and others, ha sped reduction of $6 d$ a Somef to to accept Hill-top have also struck, and many at Oldbury, Dudley Port, Biston, and other places, are also brought to a stznd. The amount of distress prevailing among the miners may be imagined from a passage in the Masters' Memorial to Sir R. Peet, in which they express their wish to refrain from offering any opinion as o the remedies, but consider it their duty to decias a much longer continuarise of this frightifl depression cf the condition of the working classes and productive inters The deputation mention with the peace of the distict Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday. They were accompanied by Lord Hatherton and Lord Lyttelton, and the members for South Staffordshire and Wolverhampton. membercellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for the Home Department and the President of the Board of Home Department, and intersiew. Mr. Foster having Trade, were pacts of the themorial, Sir R. Peel raid ho stated milling ois best attention to any remedies should winngy give hemselves to the minds of the Deputhat might sugg ened the production of iron had been tation, bu the requirements for railroads aud other canses
 so much beyon ources of consem ant neasures within the power of the Government. The De $\ddagger$ putation stated that ane nearly unanimons in the conviction that the depression under which their trade was suffering as well as that affecting most other branches of productive industry, was attributable to the great falling off in the demand, occasioned by the vicious operdtion of our present money laws, ana here prices of a suficient circuation to manta public and adequate to the disclarge of the fixertion of the cost of burnens which form so targe that some change of production in this country, a mopinion, but hitle liope of any improvement in the condition of the working classes, which would gradually approximate to that disent from classes in Ireland. Sir R. Peel expressed his dissent from
 the temperate and judicious manner in whith they had stated their views on the important objects whic
engaged their attention, $B$, the cont. The lathen of Great Britain steamer, and the visit of Prince Albert to this city, for which so much anxious preparation had been making during the past week, took place on Wednesday, and passed of in arrangement his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Marquess of Exeter, Loid Wharnchfte, the Earl of Lincoln and suite, left the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Ralway at seven in the morning. The Royal party arrived at the Bath station at nine, where they were met by the Mayor and a deputadis, This corporation of that city, to present anl address. the ceremony occupied about hare for Bristol, where it arrived at ten o'clock. The Mayor and corporation were in attendance to present an address the Roy the same together with a deputa and the local anthorites then propurpose. The Prid of the Great Western Company, and as the the different streets every bouse throughout the whole line, a distance of seven miles, was decorated, and across the street, at various points, were flags, banners, and triumphal arches; every nook and corner were cramned with anxious feers, while the fring of guns, ringing of bells, and the cheering of the populace, all bore one sound of rejoicing. Arrived at the yard of the company, the chairman ana drectors were in attendance to receive the Royal party, and conducted them orer the magnificent ship, with in his Royal Highness frequently expressed After going over the vessel and Works, he the dir visitors sat down to a dejeuner given by the directors, at which the chairman of the company presided. The health of the Prince was of course drank with great applause, and in reply His Royal Highness said-. thank you for the honour you bave done me in drinking my health, and I assure you it affords me great pleasure that I have come here to-day, and I shall always bear a lively remembrance of the cordiality with which you have received me. Allow me now to propose the health of The Mayor, and prosperity to the city and trade of Bristol. Several other toasts were then drunk, during which the Prussian and United States Ministers returned thanks on behalf of the ambassadors. The company then adjourned o the open air to witness the great ceremony of the day, which can scarcely be termed a launch, as the steamer was merely floated trom the dock in which she was built. As she passed slowly into the outer basin, the Prince broke a Britain," with the usual ceremonies. The Prince immediately took his departiore for towni, and left the terminus at

Bristol at to'clock by a special train. The burthen of the
Great Britain, which is bult entirely of iron, is 3,600 tons register. For the sake of contrast it may be well to tons. The Gieat Britain will carry double the guantity ofthe Great Western, and be light afterwards. She will be lengti, from figure-head to taffel is 322 feet; length of het 289 fret, extreme widrh 50 feet 6 mehes: she has font diechs, the upper dech is flush, and is 308 feet long; aft or first 110 feet six inches by 22 feet, and saloons, the or second class, 7 feet by 21 feet 9 inches. The third ineastinn 96 feet the dining saloons, the grand saloon flas 61 tet thy 21 feet 9 itich fes. The whole of the salouris aro $S$ feet 3 inches high, and surrounded by anci 113 contaning two, giving 252 beiths. This large p.eprater on the munerous sofas. The foulth deck is tons is 11 lee carried, in audilion cargo, of which 1,200 The nigines and boilers occupy a space of 80 feet, in the minc lorth, of the veseel. The engine-room and the Ti ere are theee Luilers ; these are heated by 21 fires, and of 251 hicsse- $\}$ oner cach, the cylinders of which are 7 feet 8 feet ciameter. She is fite chmney is 39 feet high, and of which is 74 feet above deck. The quantity of bighest carried will be about 1,700 square yards, fhe will be fitted tent nite riggiug, the hull is divided into four t 60 tons per day; upwards of 1.500 boised in ber construction and that feat, and the displacement of water when paddles: so that be propelled by the gipat experment of iron dimmense $v$. moderate length. She Will alen be fitted with very powerful pumps, which can
the It is cat mated that her total cost will be about $100,000 l$. - The Timty-house survesing steamer, Arut $10 n, 600$ at Cumbulatitha-in un Saturday momng with the t.ren of he Trimithouse, whenere unfortunately drowned Son thal ifenows mormeng eff Trevoise Head, Padstow.
 Iterolse llead : hat in consequence of there being a lid a the) leament to the steamer. On mearing berg, and He,bts nere stop jud, and, in attempting to cross her
 Jules urte hounird. The other seven were saved. The adop cd to restole anination, sutured, and every means A crioneen's 1 bifuest has been lield, and a verdict of accidental arat! retimed.
Suati II les, ouing to the aternination of Rebeccate and cocheta it Weommich at the turnpike gater, onders were 1 nimler hon itzer, Which were sent field-gun and 1 wolve nith ti:e watial number of men of the Royal Arthllery requited for their service in the field. The orders wer from Bristol to Carmarthen with the least possible delay, the cestruction of property in that quarter. The gates wydd Gate and Toll-house, about following:-The Pontne then, in the afternoon of goons were called out, and, after scouring the count Drasuspici, us character) the without even having seen the Gwarallt Gate, on Monday week ; two Lampeter, and a toll bar near it wely Gate, between Rhydfach and Llandyssil, on Friday the Pumpsaint Gate, near Dolecothy, on Thursday ; and the Bronfelen Gate, five miles from Llandovery, on the road leading to Llandwrtyd, on Saturday. The magistrates have caused several persons to be apprehended on suspicion of destroying this gate, and are busily employed in investigating the affair. Such was the difficulty of phoyed ing a person to receive the tolls at the Bronfelen Gainthat fourpence was allowed to the collector for every shilling he received. Sisteen gates, toll-houses, and bars, have been destroyed in the Three Commott's District. It is a rather singular fact that not a single gate has been true bills against the parties Grand Jury have found attack on the workhouse; but the trials will the recent place at these assizes, having been removed will not take nto the Court of Queen's Bench.
Eton.-The great east window of the College chapel has just been fully exposed to view by the regechapel has the recent repairs and siterations within thished during the edifice. Considerable anxiety has been manifested for some time past, to have the present been manifested, window, which ranks amongst the finest church windows
stained kingdom, entirely removed, and replaced with The Upper boys have applied to devices and emblems College for permission to and to defray the whole of the expense from their effect pockets. In this undertaking there is no from their own material assistance will be rendered by modoubt that very Mr. Eastlake, the Royal Academician mas heen Etonians. Mr. Eastlake, the Royal Academician, has been applied to Leeds. - During has consented to furnith a design.
on Sunday and Monday week Mathew's visit to this town to 6,000 persons. In Bradford, on Tuesday the pledge he administered the pledge to 7,000 . In Huddersid on Wednesday, his visit is also said to have been attended Lewes.-Mr. Cobden he gave the pledge to 2,000 . Tuesday for the purpose of addressing the this town on on the subject of the Corn-laws. The meeting fir assembled in the County Hall, but afterwards increased so much that it was necessary to adjourn to the Friars Custein 1600 persons assembled. Mr from Mr. Cobden followed by Mr. After a long addres this borough, Mr. H. Brown moved, "That M. for opinion of this meeting. protection to one class at expense of other classes is injurious to the commurity large, and, therefore, all laws professin to protect the agricultural, colonial or professing protect eithe to be forthwith abolished." The chairman then spought favour of a fixed du $y$, after wheh be mut Mrac in resolution to the meeting, and every hand appeared to be raised in its favour; be remarked that it became his duty against it, and both, of them two hands laving been held up Literpool.-A discovery in connexion with the recrson.
fires at this port was made last week from whe recen reason to appreliend that the week, from which there is perpetrating additional mischief. It seems that as one of the police was going his rounds about $80^{\prime}$ clock in the evening, he found a large heavy piece of pitch intermixed with fresh cotton, lying under the weatherboard of a cella in Greenock. warehouses, extensively filled with an inmense pile of valuable property. The pitch and cotton were immedi ately renoved to the office of the Commissioner of Police, where it has been inspected and found to be in a highly combustible state, only requiring the slightest application a lighted match to set ir in a blaze. It was most for the night, or the consectuences might early a period of serious. No clue has yet been obighined love been very apprehension of the affenders
Southamplon.-A deputation from the council of the Royak Agrscultural Society held their first meeting in this arrangement annual meeting of 1844 . The depuiation arrited by rail way, and were niet by the mayor and corporation, with taking of a collation to the Audit-house; and, atter parexamine the lation provided by the mayor, ploceeded paviion, and plonghing-matelses, \&c. The committee expressed themselves pleased with the excellent accommodation this town and neigbbourbood is capable of affording them, and will make their report to the next general meetisg of the council in London.
board H M.S. Camperret to state that the accident on serions than was at first anticipated, and proved more and Miss Yerker, one of the ladies who were on ama have died of the injuries they sustained by the explosion roved have been held on the bodies, at which it wa the King and Queen of the Belgians were salute as portable magazine, called the saltbox was placed main deck, about three feet from the after piaced on the bulkhead, which was used for saluting cartrid, before the obviate the frequent opening of the at the time of the opening of the magazine. The box three pounds each. There were also ten cartridges of agaiast the heam over there were also four rockets hung rockets, and the salute had been other two half pound. After the Royal saltbox exploded and another gun went off, and then the charged rock, and a short time afterwards a dissalthox was pied in mides The knees on the side, that being the most secure part of the two. The box has been in the same place for more than box so placed and custom in the Navy to have the on the haced, and is under the charge of the sentry the lids of the, who stated that the ammition and firing of the Royal salute perfectly secure during the keep, for Royal salute. It is also customary to line-of-battle ships, under the half-deck. the beam of on board the Camperdown were placed in a similar posi is adopt is also usual to fire the guns with port-fires, is adopted on board her Majesty's ship Excellent, Portsmouth. The ship's crew were firing with Finmore' fubes for priming, and it has been known that the quill part of the tube, and part of the worsted, have quil thrown from the gun in an ignited state. Several gunner were examined, who proved that the salt-boz was placed rine most secure part of the vessel; and Componder Finling, of the Camperdown, slated that he and his Officers had used every means to discover the real his of the explosion, but they had not been able to catis themselves. In the case of the seaman, the jury ratisfy a verdict of Accidental Death, at the same time y returne their opinion that all proper care and diligence had been
taken by the Commanding Officer of the ship; wite the case of Miss Yerker, the jury returned the following special verdict-"That the deceased was accidentally killed by the explosion of a portable magazine on board her Majesty's ship Camperdown, but how that ox board her curred there is no evidence to show ; but the jury are of opinion that it partially arose from the reprehensible prac tice of keeping so large a quantity of powder out of the magazine, and the jury do recommend for the future that be carried inthorities will cause their recommendation to Winchester.
and Mr. Bright meeting, convened by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, took place in this city on Saturday, for the Corn-lase considering the "agricultural working of condition of the and the cause of the present depressed mencint the farm tenantry." The hour fixed for comtheng the proceedings was 2 oclock, but there were then not more than 100 persons present. Shortly before then estimated then , Cowden, with his friends, having tak up heir position upon the platform, which Exchange, the business was prons at the rear of the Corn M.P. for Andover, in the proceeded with; Mr. Etwall, M.P. for Andover, in the chair. Mr. Bright addressed Corn-lawg on the various topics connected with the Cora-laws, and said he wished it to be known that the Lhey were not advocate low prices, but natural prices. They were desirous of those prices which the produce of men's industry would fetch if it had not been interfered had nothing to Whigs or the with politics; they never supported the ape their fixed duty, and had with equal energy prould the present Ministry with its sliding-scale; they detern inue their exertions to the last by the most es opposition to all Minsters, of whatever poli dics they might be, or honever influential, if they inter cred in the slightest degree with the furtherauce of the mances of free trade. Mr. Cobden next addressed the meeting, and commented for an hour and a half upon the evi effects of restrictions of any description puon trade He retterated the opinion he had promulgated in Bedford Norfork, Essex, Kent, and elsewhere, that the Corn-laws He contendection" to tenant farmers was a rank delusion principally depended upon the home industry of this country, and that the laws regulating the importation of, foreign productions put a fetter upon indastry referved arguments which he passed in 1815, and repeated the the continuauce of the Com-laws. He sad he hiad spoken feelingly upon the sul.ject, being a farmer's sum, and upon the condition of the operation of thove enatments the ruin which had come upon the farmeis of England for the last 28 years to nothog else but the Corn-laws. He tion to the great length upon various topes in opposidid mot expectang and ind the part hect any advantage whatever personally from prineiule of frea in the question. He regarded the pripites of free trade as just, and of importance for the establishment of peace between the people of all parts of rentar. There were so many moral and social ad antages inkely to grow from it, he had supported it wit and pow of which se was capable, and the only reward he expected was that he should be considered faithful and zealous advocate for the accomplishment of those principles of free and unestricted trade all over the word. Mr. R. Owen next presented himself, but in con equence ar it was impossible for him to proceed. Mr. Hoskins, M.P., also attempted to address the meet ing, but was scarcely audible an consequence of the genera rot and confusion which continued among the crowd. and Som understood to deny that the farmers of Dorse aws. Wret were favourable to a repeal of the Corn olicitor . Jones, a practical farmer, and Mr. Marsh, a his dissent from ressed the meeting, the latter expressing farmer proposed a resolution condemnatory of the Cornaws as injuilous to classes of the community and stating that the adoption of free-trade principles would be dvantageous to the country in genery 'The resolution was seconded, and adopted by a large majority.
Railways.-The following are the receipts for the past week:-Croydon, 3601. ; Sheffield and Manchester, 4361. ; Glackwall, 785l.; Birmingham and Derby, 1,220l.; York and North Midland North of England, 1,325l.; 1,849l. Birminiond and Glasgow, 2,159l. Midland Corne chester and Rion ; Midrad Countes, 2,580.., Man 2,937l.; South Eastern and 2,654l. ; Eastern Counties, land, 4,417 : Manerna Dover, 3,208.; Nort Moth Western, 7 inl Western, 15,268l.; Birmingbam, 17,797l.

## Dublin.-Mr, IRELAND.

Dublin.-Mr. Maurice O'Connell has been superseded papers our last, for attending Repeal meetings. The daily papers statethat the money transmitted to the Repeal Assoc ation is periodically invested in the Government securitie Last week the sum of $6,000 l$, was invested, in the Ne Three-and-a-half per Cents., by the broker of the Associ ation. A Repeal demonstration took place on Sunday, at Swords, a village about seven miles from Dublin. The place was decorated with triumphal arches, and an immense quantity of green boughs. The attendance was very numerous, amounting to several thousands, and Mr J. O Connell, M.P., addressed the meeting.-The weekly

Mr．O＇Connell alluded to the proposed subscription of
the French Republicans，and to the promised visit of M．Odillon Barrot，as noticed in our Foreiga News． He said the French sympathisers＂need only write to Mr．Ray，and the gentleman who proposed to come over could，instead of taking that trouble，write to him（Mr． $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$＇connell ），or to the secretary．But with reference to any communications with ulterior objects，he wommenca－ tinctly say that they would receive no such communica－
tions．When，the other day，they were threatened with civil war，they declared that they would not strike the first blow；and he now could tell them that there would be no second blow at all．In sympathy for civil and religious liberty，in sympathy for freedom of conscience，and in sympathy for those in France who wish to strike down the iron yoke of monarchical domination，where it pressed
upon popular freedom，they heartily united ；but whatever upon popular freedom，they heartily united ；but whatever
would throw the slightest taint on their allegiance，shake Would throw the slightest taint on their allegiance，shake
the connexion between these countries，or disturb the golden lisk of the Crown by which the empire was united， bad no sympathy whatever from them．＂ $\mathrm{Mr}^{\circ} \mathrm{O}^{3}$ Connell
then announced the rent for the weels as $1,464 l .19 \mathrm{~s}$ ． $7 \frac{1}{2} d$ ． an announced the rent for the wesk as $1,4642.19$ station
Tullamoxe．－The King＇s County repeal demonstration took place in this town on Sunday，and was attended by between 40,000 and 50,000 persons，while some thousands more lined the main avenues of the town，finding it im－
possible to get within hearing distance of the platform． possible to get within hearing distance of the platform． The walls，the windows of all the houses and storehouses even chimney－tops，all found ready and patient spectators； but certainly not listeners，for they could not have heard anything beyond the cheering，in which they sometimes
assisted．Dr．O＇Rafferty，the parish priest of Tullamore， assisted．Dr．O＇Rafferty，the parish priest of Tullamore， presided；and after several resolutions had been passed，
Mr．O＇Connell addressed the meeting at great length． He said，＂The present Administration had proclaimed， trumpet－tongued，that the progress of repeal was irre－ fool who while they stood wer＇s side for the water to pass by that he might walk across．Notwithstanding their declared preference of civil war to repeal－supported as Chat declaration was，at the time to was made，by creature named Beaumont，who called himself a Catholic －not one of those Muisters，during the recent debate of or，indeed，dared to talk of coercion，or of civil war， tion of repeal－they just came to the magnanimous deci－ Bion of doing nothing；thereby admitting the legality of the peopless conduct and their undoubted right to look for the mitted more，－they admitted that the temporalities of the Irish Church could not long be continued．Under heaver there was no Ireland to pay a set of parsons for preaching doctrines to Which they did not subscribe．A greater wrong，both on a country than transferring those temporalities to the church of the minority－a minority of one in ten of the population；and that wrong every one，blessed be Heaven，was now admitting．The first great benefit of poses of charity and education，and the British Parliament poses dinner to $\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell（which was attended by about 500 persons，consisting principally of shopkeepers from Tullamore，Athlone，Birr，Portarlington，Edenderry，and other towns，and farmers of the county，）took place in the evening．The decorations were few，but the inscriptions
were numerous，and consisted chiefly of quotations from were numerous，and consisted chiefly of quotations from
speeches in favour of and against repeal．Over the chair （which was filled by Dr．Cantwell，the titular bishop of the diocese，）was Sir R．Peel＇s opinion that civil war was pre－ ferable to repeal，followed by $\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Connell＇s defiance to him to commence such a strife in Ireland；Dr．Higgins ${ }^{2}$ defiance to all the Ministers of England to put down repeal in the diocese of Ardagh；and Mr．Steele＇s defiance of ＂let him try it if he dare．＂Mr．O＇Connell spoke at length on repeal and other topics connected with Ireland．Refer－ ring to the decision of the twelve judges in England on the subject of Presbyterian marriages，he declared that a more indefensible or wicked decision he bad never seen in the annals of judicial folly．He thought that there was an overweening respect paid in this country to my lords the judges．When at the bar be fought them，and now that he was from the bar he would say that a worse set of men were not，he believed，in the community．As a member and repair to the House of Commons the moment the Presbyterians required it，to assist in passing a law to remedy this grievance，and reverse a decision which went men at all．Alluding again to England＇s weakness，he said that she dared not hold out a single threat either to France，America，or Spain，until she did justice to Ireland， But what sort of propositions were made in the British Par－ liument under that pretence？One said，＂Abolish the laws＂ －there wereno such laws－－＂which prevent your sendingan ambassador to the Pope．＂Another said，＂Give the Roman Catholic bishops，whom the Irish people so much vene rate，their titles＂Dr．Cantwell here interrupted him and said，＂We bhould despise them，coming from a British Parliament．＂Mr．O＇Connell．－＂You would，my Lord， and yet that Parliament denies you the privilege of sign－ ing yourself＇Bishop of Meath，＇or my right rev．friend Higgins．ing bimaself down Bishop am the bishop，though．＂Mr．O＇Connell． success；you are the Bishop of Ardagh，in unbroken succession from the days of St．Patrick，a succession that
shall last to the second coming of the Redeemer．But
what an absurdity to suppose，that，because the people of Ireland venerate you，you would allow them to be con－ ciliated if the British Parliament conferred upon you titles which you already possess ！＂He then touched
upon the questions of the Irish church，landlord and tenant，unjust tazation，fiscal robbery，diminished fran－ chise，limited municipal reform bill，\＆c．，and observed that the British Parliament admitted them to be grievances， but did not promise to redress them．He，however， would not take their promise．What cared he，then，for May he would have a Parliament in Ireland，as surely as the fising of the sun，unless the Irish people were untrue to themselves．The second step towards repeal was coming．A few more of these meetings，and be should be ready to proclaim the meeting of 300 gentry in the city ＂The Right Rev．Dr．Cantwell，Brophop of Meath；＂who in returning thanks，cballenged Lord Eliot to point out a single appointment by the grand jury of Westmeath，a county in which the Roman Cathoincs were 11 to 1 ，of a single Roman Catholic to any place，however bumble，of starving in the midst of plenty；the produce of their starving in the mind oil plenty， conct in luzuries of men mho resided in another country，and that wae estale of things which he could not suppose it to be the will of Providence to continue In conclusion，he gave the＂Irish Hierarchy，and one of its brighe in Higgins，in reply，adverted to the proposed remedies for rrish grievances．As to the Ambassador to Rome，he said，he would be regarded and called an English spy Let the ambassador be Protestant or Cationc，he cared not which if the Catholic were an Evghinul，hould become the duty of the Irish bishops to select one from amongst themselves whom they would send to Rome a He ，for one，would look apon it as the first step tuward the downall of his religion，if any man，selected by the present Cabinet of England，were to be sen as ambassador to the court of the holy father，as bis purpose would obviously be to bring the political the pure and simple character of their sacred reli－ gion．The other proposition was，to give them title ha revenues．The tilles，thank God，they alread． had from a higher source－they were of God，not man ments of every Roman Catholic bishop in Ireland，whe be said that the moment those revenues were forced upon them，they would－he，for one，at least，would－go before this pollution，or receive from my hands my crosier an my mitre．＂They knew what pollution there was in the with the Cathalie Chata state，and a day or agitation more frightful even than the present．He could not sit down without alluding to the gross ingratitude of the English nation towards the Cathonic bishops of frele whfiens liey had called a demon priesthood，suresent peaceful a gitation．But did they know that when the Catholic bishops of Ireland joined for repeal，instead of the aristocracy asking what they would do with the people， the people were asking what they would do with the aris－ more familiar amongst the exasperated inhabitants of the country than the notion of beginning an agitation agains rents，and measuring the rights of landlords by the law of bishops of Ireland turned the peaceful agitation for repeal ；and if that repeal werelong withheld he was not the man to prevent an agitation against rente，which once begun would soon shake the empire to its very cenire．The die was cast ；onward they would move in peaceful agitation，and ke had now only to hope that the stupidity and cupidity of England woold not drive the people to that other agitation to which he had adverted．＂After some other toasts，the company separated．
Enniscorthy．－A melancholy case of assassination is just reported from the county of Wexford，a district hitherto so tranquil．Mr．Fayle，who was postmaster，and also collector of county cess，has bean ass thated．Th appeas having arisen in certain quarters，Mr．Fayle was obliged in his public capacity to make seizures．The result of this was，that he received some threatening letters，and for his protection was obliged to carry fire－arms．On Wednesday he slept at Newtownbarry，driving there in his gig，and at five on the following morning，he was found lying in a ditch，within tive miles of his home，and the borse grazing near him．Mr．Fayle was not dead when discovered，and he wes enabled to state，that on passing a plantation on the road side，a shot，fired from behind，gave him an alarm，but the slugs passed through his hat without doing any injury．Three men then leaped out of the wood，and from a ball in the front of his forehead，and Mr．Fayle＇s pistol was found on the road discharged ；but whether he fired off，or it had been used by one of his assallants， cannot be ascertained at present．The object of the was found on his person．It is said that there are no bupes of his recovery

SCOTLAND．
Edinburgh．－The general education committee of the Free Protesting Church，at a meeting Lield in Edinburgh
on Tuesday week，in the exercise of powers conferred upon it by the Free General Assembly，made the follow． ing appointments to the chairs of the college established cipal and Primarius Professor of Divinity；Dr．Welsh， Professor of Divinity and Charch History ；Dr．Cunning－ Professor of Divinity and Church History ；Dr．Cunniag－ ham，Professor of Divinity；Dr．Duncan，Professor or
Hebrew and Oriental Languages．Dr．Cunningbam does not commence his duties till the session of 1844，and the committee have requested him to proceed in the meantime to America in order to become acquainted with the system of theological instruction followed in some of the most eminent American universities．The committes also agreed that teachers belonging to other evangelical communions shotuld be eligible to officiate as masters of schools，aided by or in connexion with the committee．

## 亚能。

Assize 1 ntilitaencr．－（Oxpond Circuit，Oxford．）－Cripps to reover the amount of a bill for articies supplied to the
refendant durn his residence at the Unversty，between Hilary term， 1840 and 1842 ，the total amount of which，was 49 ．10． $10.2 d$.
To the decter







one
his
tion
that
that

 ordinary prudence，an endure for years．I must，theretore，be
would in all lrobability ennful reflection，that the tradesmen of a source of deep and pauful reflection，that the tradesmen of
this city shoudd be intrumental in causing the nisery and pain of which this was by ho mesns a kolitary instance，and heaty
indeed was the responstbinity which they incurred ia inviting youths to extravagance，and leading them by most faliaciulas in many instances with ther position in life．In this case
the fint anestan whether，if he were so，the articles supplied were eneces arjes or not


 observing that he perfectly c（incided with lis learned friend as to the degree of courage reguisite to put the present detence upoz consideration of the Jury，would resolve itself merely into one of
amount，and they would only have to say whether the articles sent to the detendant were or were nut paid for bs the $25 l$ ，already
alluded to．The estabinhment of frimasinfs was not one of the
least anvantages to be derived from a Uinl ersity education ；and least anvantages to be derived frum a mine be affurded for social
how，he would ask，were opportunties
intercourse and the mutual interchatige of kiodly oftices，$f$ foung men at College were debarred from entertaining each otist at
their rooms？Conld it，thersf re，be sald that the articles sup－
plied on such occasions were mot necesaries，or that ans gto cod would result from thens prohibition ？The learned tounsel
commented at scme leught upon the topics adverted to by Mr．
 Chey wore of ouinion that the gools supphed exceeded in ralue
$25 h$. ，ther verdict must lass lor the defendant．With regard to
the term in necessaries，＂he would r．ot say that they construe the word in a stricty metaphy sical sense，or say that
nnthng was necessary which a man could do without，as a learnen Judge had once observed，that nothing was unatural
which happoned，because if，accurately sfeaking，it were una－
 to that condition．He could not give his assent to the priyosi－
tion laid down by Mr．Whateley，thats t was necessary tor a young man sent to the Unversity to give entertanmenis to his filields； exponses，while at College，exceeding 300．a sear．
silip was aware that，to a certan extent，the less a man spert the
more wo would get at enher Unmersity tor hin meney，and bny
one who recollected autht of Univeruty carcer must know this
 supplied his snn whth a very ample incon e，and whose conduct must be considered most exemplary and praseworthy．The
learned Judge then explaned the state of the law relating to the
infancy and power of infants to bind themselves by contracts， infancy and power of infants the returned a verdict for 24l． 10 s．
 double murder of her brother，Mr．Whllam Howelis，of Pantros－ syla，and Jane Harry，his servant，commenced on Wedr esday
week，and from an early hour every avenue to the court was week，and from an early hour every avenue to the court was
densely crowded．The prisorsers pleaded＂Not Guity＂，The
parctiulars of this case were noticed in this Paper at the tive， and it will therefore be necessary to notice oniy the eviuence of the principal winnesses．Anne Thomas depost d，that sile was
housekeeper to the late Mr．Howells，the brother of the female prisoner．He was a respectable farmer and freeholder，residing at pane years，and remained in it up to the period of ths death，
somich lappened the morning after Good Friday last．Mr．Howells
whe was a bachelor of about 53 years of age，and had no other near
relative but the female prisoner，who was his only sister ；the ooly persons residing in his house were the deceased，two boys， who were farm servants，and the witpess，his houselkeper．The
family were in the habit of drinking beer occasionally with their dinner，generally homebrewed，but when out of that，Mr．Howells
used to send a gallon jar to Ilaleston to ars．Lewis＇s for beer used to send a gallon jar to Maleston to Mowells was on terms of
she being a maltster and brewer．Mr．How
considerable intinacy with Mrs．Lewis，and often declared hit intention of marrying her．In the house they had a stone jar，
which was kept for the purpose of fetching the beer．On Good












 state that there was no poiscon in the honsen ce enabled her to
 tion of the budy, which was txhumed to consenuence of the








 they bad come to their conclusion topo the evidewne of offere

 one in the court, which was crowded almost io suffocation
The prisoners were on Friday mornint atraiened for the

 TATTERSALLUS, SPORTING.






 $\stackrel{2-}{2} \mathrm{H}$


 and alterations from the first and genuine edition, such ominsions been made as were requilied by the
and greater deiicacy observed in modern conversation; butt, that the
gre Yolume might have some substance, and be a good table or the
telling book copious additions have been made from other old "Another striange circumstronce the Ponected wice. everybody presunues that he kimanself and everybody else are perfectly familiar with its contents .is iond yet, if the reader will afk his
acquaintance, it will appeair that too one in five liundred ever set eyes
 SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unigue
preparation ROW LAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferons preparation ROWLAND'I KALYDOR, a balmy oroniferons
figuid, and now nniversally admircd for
itss sovercign virtues in
 vathur and refreshno wash during travelling, or explosure to the sun, dust, or harsh winds, and aiter the heated a atmosphere of
crowded assemblies. Gientlemen will tind it peculiarly grateful

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wiap per, and "A. ROW LAND \& SON, 20 , HATTON GARDEN," wiapper, and "A. ROWLAND \& SON, 20, HATTON. GARDEN,"
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arrd must be elevated aird Mreathy, free from the netghbourhood of
stagnant water of marsh land, on a light or gravely soil, with sonthern aspect. The honse must contain 3 or 4 best bedrooms, nurseries, 3 servants' rooms; dining and drawing rooms, not less than 21 ft . by 16 ft .; grood morning rooth, usual domestic offices, well suppifed with water; 4 -stall stable; good pleasure-grounds,
flower and kilchen gardens, with from 14 to 20 acres of meadow land : and within a mile o cher 14 a good town. The house must stand in its owa grounds, and a Iodge-entrance for the gardener would be preferred. Full particulars to be addressed to Messrs. HEDGER, Land-Agents, 10 , New
Bond-street, Opposite the Clarendun, -at whose offces Cosmo-Bona-street, opposite
H LECTROAPLATED and GILT ARTICLES. meet the incron Co., Patentees, beg to announce that, to opeued an Establishment at No, Z2, REGENT- ${ }^{\text {atREET, }}$
(CORNER of JERM YN-STREET, for the Side-board, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfaet Tables may be

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No. 45, MOORGATE STR assortment at their City Establishment Nory for Platina and gilding, RE-PLATING and REWILDING ARTICLES of every description, and of ALLL METALS beg to state that they differ from all goods hitherto offered "Plated Goods" or "Substitutes for silver," being made in the same manher as SOLDD SILEER, from which they cannot be
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Bath-post, 3 . per Quire, bs. per Ream s ditto Note, 2t. per Quire,
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Lists of Price, and samples of Paper, sent on the receipt of two

BUTTERMADE IN TEN MINUTES REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
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This CHURN being made SUSSERXX. degree of temperatare can be given to the crem, by placing it in 10 or 12 minteres. The eimplicity of its construction, and the
facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

 Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s. $6 d$. , 68 , and 78 . Larger
sizes made to order. sizes made to order. N.B.-Thermometers and Batter Prints
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ger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes. Tro be seen in London, at Whieht's Range Wareho Lewe, No. 3, Arthur-street, near the Monument; RLaBY's Brush Warehouse,
No. 80 , Gracechurch-street ; LivERMORE and Son, Ironmongers,
 A LL DISEASES of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER The efficacy of this Medicine in the abore C.,mplaiints has been long proved by its unparaileled success in a practice of many
years' standing, and has induced the present proprietor to make
 Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Mr. King, 232, Blackfriars Road; and all Medicine Vendors taroughout the country.

THE PROPRIETOR of the ANTI-CALLOSITY, or confldence in recommendir it as the most certairl cure for ats Callons Sweilings om the fect that has ever yet heen mivented. $\mathfrak{B y}$ the use of tlus Plaister immediate benefit will be found and in a short time a Redical Cure will be effected by gradually dis-
persing thic Hard or persing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely removing those
painisil throlbings so severely felt at every change of weather.
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D R. ROBERTS'S CELELBRATED. OINTMENT mended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of 29 years ${ }^{\circ}$ scaids, bres, canceroms humours, \&cc, and is a specific for those afficting eruptions that sometimes follow vaccination. Sold in pots, at PILULLE ANTISCROPHULA,
ception, one of the best alterative medicines ever without ex punfying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations wel they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular also in theumatism that may be taken at all times without superior family aperient,
 ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,
plaints, they or the scur scrofula, leprosy, and all scorbutic com mote a circulation of the fluids ; are gentle in their operation pro do not require cessation from business. In bottles at 2s. 9 d . each By the late Dr. Roberts's will Messrs. Beach \& Baznicotr medicine for many "poor Man's Friend," "Pilulæ Antiscrophulæ," "Larwell"\$ Pills," "Medicated Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic Drops ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ " with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare The stifl increag
The stirl increasing demand for the above medicines, from all Observe, - Mo meaicinest substaritinl proof of their uthilty. be genuine, unless "Be sold under the above names can possibly port," is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed to exck
package.

## WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.

A S HEAD GARDENER.-A respectable middle-aged of the Hothouse and Greenhouse, likewise Early Foicing, and every department in general : and who can have a good character from the Situation he has just left.-For particulars apply to
Messr's. WM, Woon \& Son, Maresfield, near Uck fleld, Sussex.

A S GARDENER.-A married Man, aged 42, who has Grounds of a large Estabisishment. Would not object to take charge of Pasture Land, if required. Can have a reference from the eroployer
he is now leaving.-Direct to V. K., Holly-hill Lodge, Erith, (ent. A S GARDENER, where another is kept, or a singleunderstands the management of cows, and has no objection to make himself generally useful. Can have a good character from
his last Situation. - Direct to W. H., at Mr. Unelu's, Tea-dealer
A. SGARDENER. - A respectable young married A. Man, aged 26, without incumbrance; can have a good handed place,--Direct to W. C., at Mr. CuTHILL's, Florist, No. 4, Denmark-till, Camberwell
A S GARDENER.-A respectable married Man, aged capahle of taling the manarement of Pines, Grapes, Greenhouses, Hothouses, Wall trees, Kitchen and Flower Garden, and every variety of Early and Late Forcing, with the care of Meadow-land and
Cattle. His wife is an excellent Laundress, and would take the
entire manseement of the Elouse in the Family entire management of the Elouse in the Family's absence, with
Poultry or small Dairy. Can obtain most trust-werthy characters. No in-door place will be accepted.-Direct to S. C., 8, Peel' $a$.place,
Kensington Gravel Pits.
A S GARDENER.--A single young Man, aged 28, of Stove and Greenhouse plants, the Kitchen and Flower garden. 22 guines with board and lodeing,

AS GARDENER.-A young Man, who is perfectly A. conversant with the management of Orchidaceous, Stove, and and Gardening in all its hranches, having lived in some of the principal places in the neighbourbood of London. Shem be is still living.
Brentford.

A S GARDENER.-A married Man, without incum ulture and Floriculture age, who is well acquainted wh can have a Character of four years and a half from his last Situation. If esired, his wife can act as Housekeeper and Cook,--Direct or

A S GARDENER.-A respectable single Man, aged 34, who perfectly understands the management of Hothouses gement of Mcadow-land. Can have four years' character from the gentleman he has
122, Houndsditch.
A FARM BABLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN. A young Man, a rative of Cumberland, who can give espectable references, and produce sufficient teatimonials as on, Cumberland.



## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. $30-1843$.
INDEX OF THE PRINCTALAORTCILTURAL SUBJECTS IN



' 10 LFit, in Regent-street, Threle Rooms on the Meetur. Ryon. The They are suited for the purposes of a Socrexy, and have for some years p
Purter, 21, Regent-street.

The TO Florists, nurserymen, and others. of HIBITION will take place in the grounds of the Almshouses

 K Ingston royal horticultural Ex For particulars apply to J. Jacis son, Hon. Sec.
$G$ Gand floricultural and horticul

 The Grourds. will be open at Twelve o'clock, Admission, 3 s.
each,


 MILETING of the HIGHLAND SOCIETY at Noblemen arid Gentlemer who may be at Dundee at the above Meeting, are respectiul y invited to inspect the Stock of Seculing
Mnd Transplated Forest Trees, \&Cc., in the Nurseries of WILIIAM
TIR

SHOW OF FUCHSIAS.-A splendid collection of the nbove beautiful tribe of plants may be seen in bloom,
containing all the new varieties of the present season; also the best ot the older sorts, at WiLLAAMA MILLEB's, Providence Nurflorists to her majesty the queen dowager.


YOUELE NEW AND SUPERB FUCHSTA legant tribe of Chronicle to their select hist of the tising page of this plants, which appeared on the front adver-
be sent $27 / \mathrm{th}$ ult. They are now ready to to sent out per post, free, (on the receipt of a post-office order,) 12 part of the United Kingdom, apon the ffllowing terms:
12 ine show varietres, $\quad 125.12$ extra fine and very supe. 12 extra fine vaitetres,
Great Yarmouth Nelection being peft to Nou Norit a
TCCMSIA ST' CLARE.-A Specimen of this MagniYourcht wUCHSIA has been again sibmitted to Dr. Lindury,
reade C Co. have therefore much pleasure in referring the Which will he Gurdeners' Chronicle to the remarks made, and in this Paper of the 2 ath utit, ns follows, "Y ourus \& C C. Frome and flivecimen received. St. Clarea appears to be a prolific bloomer
sue have never seen the colour so fine in any Yours, \& Cown near Loxidon,", $\$$ inches hich, can supply a limited number of fine strong Plants,
 YOURLL SUPERB ChRYSANTHEMUMS.
1 ( 1 Co., in offering their List of Chrysanof the 1 sitimus inst, for which see their advertisement in this paper beg to at the autumnal exhibitions of the present season, excluding observe, they have taken such precautions for Listuding varieties merely nominal, that they feel assured the have the alound highly satisfactory to those who may not only
of dece tin view, but also to those who are desirrus Af decorating their grcenhow, ause aut parden with this unsurpassed free of postamer. The plapits are strong and healthy, and sent of the United Kinge (on the receipt of o Post-office order) to any part Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 26; 1843.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.
EAST NORFOLK GRAND CARNATION AND PICOTEE SHOW
YOUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform their Friends that their Annual Exhibition of the above will UPWARIS OF NINE IUUNIIRED OF THE FINEST VARIETIES IN CULTIVATION, and the present Exhibition will be found to surpass anything of its kind in the kingdom.
ThREE THOUSAND POTS WILL BE STAGED.-Admittance Gbarts.

## Great Yarmouth Nursery, Norfolk, July 26, 1843,

HORTICULIURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.
 ing Medals a

## C. The Certificate

value ${ }_{0}^{f}$
K. Silver Kniglitian Do

LS. Large Silver Do
SG. Large Silver Gilt Do
G13. Gold Banksian Do.
GK. Gold Knightian D
Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can change them one for another, or may receive their value in Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any other Medal in the same Letter, except in $C C, D D$, and $E E$.
CLASS I.-FLOWERS; for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other. A. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties, SG- LS -SK.
Pelargoninms, in collections of 12 verieties, in pots of 18 to ${ }^{\text {a chast. }}$. Persons exhibiting in $B$ cannot also exhibit in $C$. Perconium 6 varieties, in pots of 8 to 8 Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 6 plants in 6 varieties. $\mathrm{LS}-\mathrm{SK}-\mathrm{SB}$. Roses, in pots; Amateurs to show in collections of 12, Nar-
serymen in collections of 25 , distinct varieties.
SGB-SG-LS.
B. It is the wish of the Society, in a futare season, to
require Roses to be slown exclusively in pots; and not to require Roses to
allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all.
Moss Roses in loose bunches, 80 as to exhibit, as far as pos-
sible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties. SK-SB-C. Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties.
T.B. No one who exhibits in this letter can also compete for the following.
N. B. Figher medals than thnse here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are hrought for exthey will not be allowed to be placed on the tabucs. Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct parietics. GB-SG T.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SGN.13. Nio person who shows in $I$ will be allowed to exhibit also Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS-SK-SB. Carnations, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. $L S-S K-S B$. P.cotees, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS-Sk
Piuks, in pans of 24 distinct varieties, SK-SB.

CLASS II.-FLOWERS; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.
Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 30 plants. GK N.B. Heatils, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Greenhouse Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Orchidacees, Cacti, and Pelargoniums, to be exQ. Stove or Grcenhouse plants, in collections of 15 plants. GB N.B. Persons exhibiting in $P$ not to compete in $Q$ also. Stove or Greeuhouse plauts, in collections of 6 distinct species. N.B. Persons exhibiting in $P$ or $Q$ will not be allowed to comGreenhonse Azaleas, in 12 distinct varieties. GB-SG-LS. No Stove or Greenhouse climbers, in collections of 6 species Sk-SK.
ratic Orchidacer, 仿 collections of not fewer than 20 species N.B. Exhibitiors cannot shew in more than one of the classes, Exotic Orchidaceer, in collections of notfewer than 6 species. GK
Exotic Orchidaceex, in single specimens. SG-ES-SK.
Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. SG-LS
N.B. It is highly desirable that these cases be made with a moval
on the inner face of the plass during the time of exhibition. N.B. The GB and SG Mectals are not to be given if fewer than six varieties are extribited.
AA. Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties. LS-SK.
$B B$. Cinerarias, in pots, in collections of 12 distinct varieties, SK-SB. Secings of new or extremely rare ornamental plants. SG-LS-SK-SB-
N.B. These Medals will be awarded by the Society's Officers, and not by the usuel Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhitited been exhibited in the Garden in a previous seesson.

## DD. Miscellaneous subjects. SK- SB-C.

N.B. Cockscombs, Heartsease, Hy drangeas, and cut fowers are
Exhibitors
under thlis head will not be thereby entitled toa a pass ticket.
Seedling Florist's flower.
EE. Seedling Florist's flowers. SK-SB-C,
N.B. Every seedliıg must be shown singly, and must be marked a prize more than once in the season. Pelargoniums are to
be shown in pots, and not in a cut state. No person will be allowed to exhbit more than five seedlings at each meeting.
Exhibutors under this head will not be thereby entitleded to a pass ticket.
To any medals assigned to the classes $I, P, Q$, and $W$, the SK and SB medals are offered for the two collections in N.B. The Sociecty's officers, who will make this award, will be guided in their judgrment by a consideration not oniy of the correctness or the the writing of the accuray of the spering, and CLASS III.-FRUIT; for which Market Gardeners, Fruiterers, or persons in the babit of regularly supplying the market, and private growers, exhibit independently of each other.
N.B. All fruit must be pully ripe and well-colovrrd ; if the con Miscellaneous collectit tions of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines being considered as only one kind, GK-GB-LS.
B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen GarN.B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Grourds, and simi

## HH. Pine Apples. SG-LS-SK-SB.

I. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK-SB.

JUK. Other kinds of fruit. SK-SB-C. Junars.- The Uudges have the power of increassing or diminishing
the number and value of the Silver Medals offered by the Society for partculiar objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals or Certificates in cassary to do so.
necer The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society's
Medals are offered less for new and curious objects, than for ine Medals are offered lesk for new, and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticulurar siniu, thie design of the Council in insti-
tuting these meetings, being not so much to encourage the collector tuting these meeeings, being not so much to encourane the collector
as to reward the skilful Gardener they are aloo not to malte any
apard in cases where the oljects exhbibited do not axardin cases where the objectser exhibited do not appear worthy of 2
Medal o otherwise a bad single exhibition might btain a prize, Medal; otherwise a bad single exhbition might obtain a prize,
merely because there is no better exhibition of the same class to Copies of the above list may be obtained at 21 , Regent-street, upon application to the Secretary.
SPLENDID NEW CARNATION,-"APPLEBY's Derriog of Warss," (Scarlet Bizarte), blooms of which may hall-street, Londion, on th MCMLLLEN's, Seedsmen, 6, Leaden"Gardeners' Almanac" for 1843. Piants, 10s. 6d. per pait, ready

MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA,
I UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., beg leave to call the bas becn riaised in the Exeter Rerrserp, and whifth is de do inchy
the finest variety ever produced. Frowers of it were submited the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were sabmited
to Dr. LINDLEX, who, in the Gurdeners ${ }^{\text {Cluronicle }}$ of the 8 th inst., ensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand
freely, and disclose the rich crimson- purple corolita, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture.
The pliant was also exhibited at the last great meeling of the London Horticultaral Society on the 12 th inst., and obtained the Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 1oth of August next, at $10 s .6 d$, each, and will be sent, free of all other charge,
by the post, caretuly packed in stout tin cases. The wsuar dis. count to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a fall descrip. tion, see Advertisement in the Gardenerss' Chronicle of the 17th wit.
N.B.- This Seedling Fuchsia has beess fully proved, aud wili FIUGH LOW and Co. have the following PLANTS SALE:-

Hydrangea japonica
Habrothammus fasciculatus (see description in the "Botani
Habrothaminus fasciculatus (see description in the "Botani-
Paul Register" for the present
Salix japonica, new hardy tree
Podosty hus sph herica
Chorozema ericoides
Fuchsin stanwelliana, very fine
A remittance or reference required from unknown correspondents. No allowauce on the Troproium uniless more than one is ordered. Clapton Nursery, London, July 20. 1843.

MICHAEL BREWER, Sen., Nurberyman, \&c., his splendiu deep blue, faill and complete round-petaled Seedling ANAGALLIS SREM ERIN, being of a strong green and vigur ins
habut, and renarkalis weil-adipted for bedding. It 1 s nux reacy horr senouly nut, at s.s. per plazt, pustage free, to any tart cif the MI L, ixin by, of which he gives the rollowng description in the

 Place, Edgeware Road, Ludor, Nutserymen, \&ic, P, Peaphle Flon ists, gave orders for it, on the ground of seeing the flower previous. Flowers will be forwarded to any applicaut on receipt
of two postace Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprisiog every slade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sownig' for Winter, and early Spring flowering,
he is induced to offer Seed, wurrauled as newly gathered, in
 orders, will be immediately executed.

THOMAS CRIPPS, Froriss, \&c., Tunbridge Wells,




araucarta mbricata plants.





B. $\begin{aligned} & \text { SAUNDEERS } \\ & \text { Island of Jerser }\end{aligned}$


 spondents and as the stock of $m$ m

| SPARAXIS. |  |  |
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| difitora | ${ }_{\text {8. }}^{8 .}$ did | Polystachia alba <br> Rubra grandifior |
| hybrida | ${ }_{6}^{4}{ }_{6}^{0}$ |  |
|  |  |  |
| Tricolior nova |  | Tricolor cap |
| jutea |  |  |
| nova. |  | " pu |
| ", aliba |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pulc } \\ & \text { rubi } \end{aligned}$ |
| ans |  | Suan |
| *ic |  | pallidus. |
| Bicolor ${ }^{\text {no }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {hen }}^{\substack{\text { hastataus } \\ \text { belladonna }}}$ |
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|  |  | cormpacta ramosus |
| Sanyurnea |  | lilacina p. |
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| Lilacina |  | Cardin |
| varie |  |  |
| Cocecineal litee |  | Psitta |
| Purpni |  | Antholyz |
| Barbetti |  | - |
| Quadrico |  | Bobartia aurantia |
| Elegans |  | Oxalis |
|  |  | Bowennia |
| Splendida. |  | " rosee |
| Stuprba |  |  |
| Pulcher |  | Watsonia cyan |
|  | 40 | " augnstifolian ${ }^{1} 6$ |
| Viridififora |  | Fritilaria pyr |
| ${ }_{\text {Lilacina }}$ |  | Scila peruvia |
|  |  | Bulbecodium a |
| Capilaris |  | Sterner |
|  |  | Best mixed Rax |
| Cratero |  | beet scarlet rurba |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

## P.S.-As many as from four to six dozen of Ixias or Sparaxis can be sent by post, at the moderate charge of from 18 . Gid.-Cesarean Nursery, Island of Jersey, July 10 .

MYATT"S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES,
T. AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle PINE, fruit of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been submitted to Professor LiNDLEX, for whose opinion see Gardeners ${ }^{\text {Con }}$ Chronicle, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting
at the same time a profusion of tine fruut and bloom on the same truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2l. 108. : British Queen the same

THE QUEEN CABBAGE.
J. \& S. SHILLING beg to acquaint the Public geneabovecabbace for sowing at this season of the year, which will above CABBAGE for sowing at this season of the year, which will
be found superior for earliness and certainty of Cabbaging to any
other. Packets, contanning kalf-an-ounce of seed, will be forother. Packets, contanning half-an-ounce of seed, will be fo
warded by post free, on the receipt of $2 s .0$, ${ }^{2}$, in letter-stamps, or
Post-office order Post-office order. From the great difficulty in getting this sort of; it is also very superior in every other respect
TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, FLORISTS, and Others. wo Thousand Camellias, fine varieties of Azabiea tndica nouse and Exotic Piants, Cacty from Mexico, \&c. \&o
MESSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS are inst mises, Kingsland Nursery, Bail's Pond-road, on When the preAuGUsT 2, 1843 , and following days, a $120^{\circ}$ clock, by order of
the Proprietor, in consequence of removing to Stratford, abont the Proprietor, in consequence of removing to Stratford, abont a,
approved kinds, in a migh state of cultivation, a choice assort-
ment of AZALEA INDICA, STOVR and GRZENHOUSB P PLANTS, con-
 Juncra, \&c. May be viewed three days prior to Sale, and Cata-
logues had on the premises, of the principal Seedsmen, and of
the Auctioneers, the Auctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone. ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.
ESSRS, PROTHEROE \& MORRIS respectfully
announce they are instructed by the Execntrix of the late II Mr. John Mrine, to offer for public competition, in August next, other PLANTS, of which Catalogues will be duly published.
$\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{B}}$ IMPORTATION OF PLANTS FROM MEXICO.
SSRS. J.C. $\&$ S. STEVENS beg to ammounce they Covent-Garden, on TussDAy, Ist August, at 12 o'clock, a Collecperate and cold climates of Mexico; containing many specimens of great rarity, and some quite new, all in a very fine healthy
state. May be viewed on Monday and morning of sale, and state, May be viewed on Monday and morning of sale, and
Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 38, King-st., Covent-garden.

VR. J. FURBER will sell by Auction on the premi-
ses, No. 10, CHURCH STRELT, HACKNEY, on THUORDAY, A1gust 3 , 1843, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Proprietor $_{\text {EXCELLENT }}^{\text {HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the customary }}$ description, together with the remaining Stock ir Trade of a
SKEDSMAN, consisting of gbout 60 FINE BILOOMING CAMEL a Set of 81 Secd Drawers, and smaller ditto, 3-partition Corn Bin 5 Bushels of Lynn's Dwarf Superb Wrinkle Marrow Pea, Fiower
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Particulars of price may be had at F. CbATYIN's Seed Ware-
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| Josepin Thompsom, Eso. |  |


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sive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own
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CAST IRON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, $7 s . ; 4$ feet 6, $95 . ; 5$ feet, $11 s, ; 6$ feet, $15 s . ; 7$ feet, $20 s_{\text {. per }}$ dozen
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## ${ }^{\text {Accimimatizing }}$

| Acid, carbonic <br> Acti, humic <br> Acid, lactic <br> Acid, nutrie <br> Acid, phosphoric <br> Actd, sulphuric <br> Acid, uric <br> Acids <br> Acids, organie <br> Acids, tests for <br> Action of plants |
| :---: |

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##  <br> <br> Ale, boorticd vegetable <br> <br> Ale, boorticd vegetable <br>  <br> mmonia, fixing acids <br> Ammona, fixing

gypsum
Amonia, fixing b
copperas
Ammonia, carbonate
Ammonia, muriate of of of phia, phosplate
Amroonia, sulphate of Ammonia, urate of the gas-works Animal mannres
Aninal princintes Alinal princi
Animalmate
Andstan

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 y, analsalt
s, anal Beans, analysis of
Beet, analysis of Binary compounds Bleaching
Blood
Bone Bone
Bones, boiled
Bones, green
Bottled ale Bran
Brimstoning of Animals
Brater Bromides
Bromine Bromine
Buckwhea
of
ofbling, onalysis
cence
or efferves. Burning of plants carbon carlon in plants Carbonate of iron Carlonate of lime Carbonate of potash bonic of soda
 oil
oc lime
ic potash
ic substan s, chemical


 ion of a meat be called an age of Cpelopedias, when the compres bring it within the means of persons of all ranks, is so universally
 nected with his protession, should be as well accommodated as other
classes in this particulitr. No such worls existiner homever prior to the issue of the present publication, sts vanue homever, prior
apparent ; since it on at once
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## Mr. IINCOLN has just had the honour to receive the following testimonial from the Rev. W. F. H. Hoopra

## Incumbent of Witiington:- Withington, Manchester, March 27,1843

Mr. Irvcolw has just compieted an Organ for my Church, which was opened by Dr. Gauntıstr on Friday the 17th, and Suday the 19th, of this month. The Instrument has given the most complete satisfaction to me and to aill who have felt an interest in its erection. The best judges both amonrst my own people and of persons unconnected with the Church hav pronounced it perfect-unsurpassed in its softness, richness, and varcty uprighimess, and as becomes a tradesman of the highest treated us wity
 strenuously, not to say enthusiasticall, to the work in this he has completely succeeded; and $I$ shall be happy if my recommend ation secures him further patronage.

## Organ Manupactory, 196, Hige Holborn

Mr. LINCOLN solicits the attention of the Nolility, Clergy, and the Professors and Amateurs of Church Vocal and Instrumental Music, to the peculiarities and advantages of the great and numerons improvements he has recently acopted in the construction of the Church and Chamber Organ. These alterations have been made with a view of affording an increased ention, and in the performance of Church Instrumental Music. The effect gained is such as to combine the breadth and variety which distinguish the Continental Organ, with the universally recoguised sweet and silvery tones prodaced by the English mode of voicing and finishing the pipes.
The advantages gained by the adoption of the new mode of onstruction are unquestionable :
1st. The Organ has a more weighty and solemn character of tone, which is gained by the introdnction of the new Stops, called the Bourdon, Tenoroon, and Quint.
2d. It has a more brilliant and silvery character, from the new mode of arranging the Sesquialteras, Mixtures, and by the use of a new Stop, cailed the Doublette.
of a new Stop, called the Dowblete. character, from the circum. stance that instead of the Instrument only possessing one Flute, it has three, four, or even six, all of which combine with the new Stops in producing an entirely new quality of tone to the Organ, and which is admirably adapted to the purposes of Psalmody. These Flutes are called the Claribel-Flute, the Oboe-Flute, the Wald-Flute, the Suabe-Flute, the Piccolo; and the Flageolet.

4th. It has morc breadth and body of tone, from the adoption of a new method of manufacturing the Reed Stops. These are made to speak, so as to combine the weight of a Diapason with the fullest tone which it is possible to givs to a Reed Pipe. The new Reed Stops are called the Posaune, the Trombone, the Cornopean, the Soft Horn, the Corno-Flute, the Clarionet, the Trumpet, the Clarion, the Oboe, and the Octave Clarion.
5th. A distant, subdaed, and piano effect, combined with brilliancy sufficientiy prominent to keep up the voices, is gained by the Tenoroon Dulciana, a new Reedy-toned Dulciana, and the Echo Dulciana Cornet, a Stop of Five Ranks of Pipes, which has been copied from one in the celebrated Organ of Cologne Cathedral. 6th. More Pipes are obtained to each Key than has yet been attained, and at a less expense; and it must be evident the greater number of Pipes of differing qualities of tone that can
be brought to bear upon each Key the greater must be the be brought to bear upon each Key
musical resources or the Instrument.
7 th. The Sound-boards are made to contain nearly double the work of the ordinary sound-boards, and the wind-chests nearly double the quantity of wind.
8th. No money is thrown away upon useless mecbanism, but the greatest attention is paid to create music in every possible variety and combination.
gth. Although the compass of the Keys is apparently contracted to CC, in effect the Organ extends to CCC, as every Key on the Manual has it with its Unisons, the Octave below; thus, in fact, the Instrument has the same compass as the Organ in St. Paul's Cathedral, without the disadvantages attending the old
compass.

Mr. Lincoln begs to refer to the following Organs, as examples of the new manner of combining great power and variety at a small expense.
THE NEW ORGAN IN THE CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS, THE ROLLS, CHANCERY-LANE, (Opened in November)
THE NEW ORGAN IN CROSBY.HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET (Opened in December)
THE ORGAN AT THE NEW CHURCH, WITHINGTON, MANCHESTER (Opened in March) THE NEW GRAND ORGAN NOW ERECTING AT THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. DAVID.

Mr. Lincoln $k u b m i t s$ the following Testimonials from the Iste Dr, Clarke Whitfield, Mr. Attwood, Mr. Thomas Adams, Dr. Gauntlett, and Mr. Purkis, as to the Character of his style of Organ Building :

From Dr. J. Clazkre Whitrizld, Professor of Mrusic to the
University, Cambridge.
I have employed Mr. Lincoun at Trinity and St. John's Colleges during my residence at Cambridge, and therefore can votch for the superionty and durability of his work, as well as "Father Schmidt" than those of avy other Organ Bailder of the "Father Sch

From Mr. Artwoon, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedrul, and
Composer to the King.
I have the pleasure to inform you that I think the Organ built by Mr, LiNCoin an instrument possessing a fine

Testimonial from the New Caurch Committere, Newington, and The undersigned feel highly gratified in expressing their opinion uporn the Organ built by Mr. Lincosn for the said Church; and testifying to the great satisfaction he has given chanism, and powers, but also to the very fine and superior quality, of tone it so eminently possesses, and of which it is
scarcely possible to convey a sufficiently just and adequate idea,
 John Purkis, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)

Testimonial from the New Church Commrtere,
and Mr. Thomas Adams, Orgunist.
The undersigned deem it only common justice to Mr. Lincoln o express the very high and general satisfaction which be has any written contract, he completed, within the time stipulated all, and even more than in his tender he had engaged to perform without claininge a single extra. Of the appearance of th Organ, of its internal mechanism and workmanship, and ation it powerful yet inellow and most beautiful tone, it scarcely possmpe to convey a just idea of the praise which has
been bestowed upon it ly all who have seen and leard it.

Thos. Adams, Organist.
(And all the Committee.)
Teslimnning from Dr. Gauntuewt, Organist of Christ Church,
Neuratto-street, London, and of St. Olaves's, Southwarh. Heurgite-street, London, and of St. Olave's, Southwark.
Henry C. Lincoin has erected two Organs on my new plan, and has two others in progress. I have much pleasure in recording my opinidn of his merits. In the contracts which he
has executed under my superintendence, I have ever found him although exceedingly moderate in his price, yet very desirous to give his employers every advantage. The internal mechanism and the outward decoration of his work have been finished in
the best style. The metal aud manufacture of his pipes have the best style. The metal and manufacture of his pipes have
been of high excellence; and every portion of his instrument has been completed with the same uniform attention to its durability and due effect.

## Mr. Lincoin has the honour to announce

## A NEW AND IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL-ORGAN

THE CONCERT-ORGAN FOR TUE SALOON OR DRAWING-ROOM

## THE APOLLONICON, CIR SELF-ACTING ORGAN

For the Mechanical Performance of Symphonies, Overtures, Choruses, \&c.
Mr. Lincoln continues to manufacture the OLD EN GLISH UNISON and GG CHURCH-ORGAN, to which he gives some new Characteristics, by means of his newly-invented Flute, Reed, and Diapason Stypps. He also reconstructs the Old Instruments upon the New Pl\& n.

K EARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDO
K EARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S peculiar irtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, havin! ohtanucit the sanction and approbation of most gen-
ticmeu of the Medical PIotecsim, as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want
of exercise and general devility of the system: they create an appetite, correct ind gestion, remove giddincss and ncrvous hearlach, and are eminently usefull in windy disorders, pains in the
stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. being stonnach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart. being
perfectly innoceent, may be sarely used in all seasons and climates. ${ }_{*} *$ It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Pubic that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GB-
NUTNE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been prepared by them for more thant Fipry Ykers II Purcliasers are particularly requested to remark, that as a testimony of authen-
ticity, each Bull of Directions coatains an afficavit, and bears the
 wrapped in white paper. Price $2 s .9 \mathrm{~g}$.
Sold, Wholesale and Retail, br J. SANoRR, 150 , Oxford-street,
London; and all respectale Medicine Vendors throughout the London ; and all respectale Medicine Vendors throughout the

SCURVY and IMPURE BLOOD,-Another most
EXTRAORDINARY CURE, by means of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROHS.-The following case mans of HALSE'S SCORBUTIC DROPS.-The following case has excited so much inte-
rest, that the (inardians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying
inmprtant declaratun. It is well worthy the notice of the pithe:-"We, the uadersigned, solenntyly declare, that before Thomas Rnons Roling, one of our parishioners, commenwith
taking Halse's Scorbutic Drope te whs hiterally covered with
large ruuning wounds (some of them so larice that a persoln
 first bottle he roticed an improvement, and that by co notiming them for snme time, he grot completely restored to health, after cyerythrig else had failed. He had tried various sorts of meditions from thaking Halse's Scorbatic Drops, and had prescrip deriving the least benefit. Halse's Scorbutic Drops have completely cured him, and he is now enabled to attend to his labour as well as anym, man in our parish. From other cures also nade the notice of the public. Sisned by JOHN ELLOTT, Sen. (Lord of the Manor) Johi Manning, Henry Gnodman, WilLam Fearse, Arthur Lang worthy,--Sune 21, 1843."

 Blackfrfars-road; Schulze, 58, King Wiliam-street;
50, Oxford-streft.

## CORNS AND BUNIONS, Patrenised by the hoyal Family nnd Nobility.

PAUL'S EVERY MAN'S FRIEND is a sure and E speedy cure for those severe annoyances, without calking for the least pam or inconvenience. Unlike arns ity courns Corns, its operation is such an to render the cutfinf of Corns
unhecessary, (indeed, we may say the practice of cutting unhecessary, higlisy dangerous, and has been frequently attented with lamentable consequences, besides its liabilitity to increase their growth), and being prepared on the softest kid lea mstant adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an in its
and delightful relief from torture, and, with perseverance in and deation, entively eradicates the most inveterate corns and auplication
Bunions.
Prepared only by Jorn Fox, in boxes at is. $1 \frac{1}{2 d}$. eaclr, or three Prepared only by Joun Fox, in boxes at 18 . for use, of C. King, 232, Blackfriars Road, directiy lacing dicine
Church, London ; and of all respectabie Chemists and Medicares Church, London; and of all respectabie Chemists and box carcs
Vendors throughout the United Kinglom. A 28. 9 d . box the most obdurate Corns. Paul's Every Man's Friend."
$B$ RITISH FERNS and GRASSES to be SOLD.1 Upwards of 20 varieties of British Ferns, abont 150 Dried Specimens British Orchidaceous Plants Orchis and Ophrys, \&c. Aortvery fine plants.-Direct to G.S.T., 47, Cochrane-terrace,
land Town, Regent's-yark.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice. I A Vegetable White Powder, prepared from free from any mineral or pernicious ingredienl-it eradicates Tardel, andi fixes Teeth, removes decayed spots, preserves rering them beautyn ${ }^{\text {the }}$
the Teeth firmily in their sockets, render white. Being an arsth-scorbutic, it eradicates scarvy from them th Gums; strengthens, bracts, and renders them, which often renain rernoves unpleasant tastes from sc, and imparts a delightfus alter fevers, taking medicine, \&c., and porpaty included.
frugrance to the breath.-Price 2s. gd. per box, duty ROWLAND's ALSANA EXTRACT immediately relieves the most violent Coothach, Gum-boils, swelued 1 , Sy, Spasmodic Affecan excellent Stomachic, in cases of relief.-Price $28.9 \mathrm{~d} ., 4 \mathrm{~s} .6 d \mathrm{~d}$, tions, \&c., and gives
and $10 s$. 6 d . per bottle.
NOTICE AND A SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, Notics.-A. ROWIAND \& GONernment Stamp, which is pasted on each article; also printed, in red, on the wrappe pasted on each batter. Sold by them, and by Chem
the lat.
HDWARD BECK invites the attention of HorticulLA turists to the different articles man worton Cottage, IsLi SLATE. They may be seen to Gardener-Sundays earcepted.
BUTTER MADEINTEN MINUTES BUTTERTME NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN. REGISTERED ACCORDWG ATTWOOD, WMBLE, \& Sussex.
This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary This CHURN ing a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the bution, and the in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, anderable facility with which it may be cleaned, are
advantages over those now in common use.
 $\begin{array}{cccc}\text { Chury from } & 7 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{lbs}, & 13 \text { to } 15 \mathrm{lbs} . & 26 \text { to } 28 \\ \text { Price, carriage paid } & 25 s . & 35 \mathrm{~s} . & 428 .\end{array}$ Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s.6d., 6s., and 7s. Larget sizes made to order. N.B.-Thermometers and Butter Prin sizes madied. May be obtained through any respectable Lromm. ger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, To be seen in London, at Wright's Range Warehouse, Nouse
Arthur-street, near the Monument; Rigav's Brush Warehous, Arthur-street, near the Monument,
No. 80 , Gracechurch-street; Livermore and Son, Ironnongers No. 80, Gracechurch-street; LivERM, Wigmore-street, Cavens
No. 30, Oxford-street; BENEAM, 19, WO No. 30, Oxford-street; Beniraw, is Co.s 109, Fenchurch-stre
square. Export Agents, Barnas ic

ARAUCARLI IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE.
YOUELL \& Co., possessing the most extensive stock
The the country of the above Splendid Hardy Ornamental
Fine bebusto offer them on the following advantageous terms 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 102 . per 100, or Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, 102 . per
90 s . per dozen.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, July 26,1843 .

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    SATURDAY, JULY 29,1843.
mentings for the two Followyng wehis.
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In another column will be found a statement of the prizes which the Horticultural Society of London offers to exhibitors at the Garden for the year 1844. It seems desirable to mention some of the more important particulars in which the plan which has been observed this year is to be departed from.
In the first nlace, the number required for large collections of Stove and Greenhonse plants is reduced from 40 and 20 to 80 and 15 ; but it is in be observed that neither Greenhouse Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Cacti, Orchidaceæ, Pelargoniums, Heaths. Calceolarias, or Fuchsias, will be allowed to form a part of those Jarge collections. This will have the effect of making the latter more strictly than they have been, collections of miscellaneous plants, and of confining the excluded plants to the classes in which theyare separately shown. On the other hand, the medals are increased for some of the plants belonging to the excluded classes. For example-a new class of Azaleas in sixes is opened; the medals for Cacti are increased from a Large Silver to a Gold Banksian, or, in other words, from $35 s$. to $7 l$. : and the number of Rhododendrons to be shown is reduced from twelve to six. Then a new class of Orchidacece is added to the old ones. is now decided that a large gold medal, value 201.; value Knightian, value 10., ; and a Gold Banksian, Exue 7l., shall be given for the best three sets of
Extic Orchidacee shown in collections of not fewer than 20 species. This will, it is expected, produce the important effect of inducing the very great growers of these wonderful plants to contend with each other, and consequently of giving an increased
In Roses, the prizes offered for specimens in pots remain as before; but Amateurs are not required to show more than twelve plants. This will, we trust secure the appearance of many rivals in what we regard as one of the most interesting branches of cul tivation. It will be remembered that we last year
offered an additional prize of Five Guineas to the offered an additionan's gardener who should first obtain the principal medal for Roses in pots. No gentleman's gardener having succeeded in doing so, we paid it to Messrs. Lane, of Berkhampstead, to whom the Gold June meeting. We now offer the same sum, in two prizes of Three Guineas and Two, to the best and second best collections of Roses in pots, exhibited by yentlemen's gardeners at the meeting in May next year, provided they have not been previously exhibited
elsewhere. Among minor changes is the reduction in the number of Stove and Greenhouse Climbers from 12 to 6 , medals corresponding diminution of the yalue of Herbaceous for them; the union of Shrubby and longaceous Calceolarias in one class, there being no Leartsease from exhibition, and the admission of marterers as exhibitors of fruit in the same class with market gardeners.
As new subjects for exlibition, Cinerarias in for the and plants grown in Ward's cases are now, latter subject time, specifically admitted. Upon the There subject we have a few observations to make. Tivating seems no reason to doubt that the plan of culthe ging plants in close-glazed boxes, first proposed bv will enableman whose name they bear, is one which of country air or not, to manage plants successfully; and that a ready means of indulging in one of the afforded even to the fatiguing of all recreations is thus her room even to the poor invalid who is unable to quit arises from. Yet Ward's cases are seldom seen. This the treatment of plants in them, and we now trust ffect- offer of medals for them will have a twofold atention that of causing skilful gardeners to turn their manufan to the details of their management, and elegant forms to the art of making them of more the plished, we mayy, without exposing ourselves to charge of enthusiasm, express our confident
expectation that Ward's cases will become as common everywhere as bird-cages are now.

A very sensible letter appeared in the Murk-lane Express of the 17 th on the improvement of waste lands, or rather on the necessity and advantage of there are at this moment immense tracts of absolutely waste land in Great Britain or Ireland, or of land producing so little in scanty pasture as to be nearly Waste; and our attention has been long directed to
the means by which such lands might be rendered the means by which such lands might be renderec
productive, without any great risk or sacrifice. The suggestion in the letter alluded to,-to establish Joint Stock Companies for this purpose, -appears to us to be made without much reflection on the nature of such companies and the mode of their management There is no difficulty in finding capital for any there is a fair prospect of its being secure and affurding a reasonable interest; but before you can raise money by mortgage on waste lands, something more than the mere soil must appeirr as a security. This is labour, judiciously applied, and buildings. The first thing is to get houses erected for the cultivators, with other necessary farm-buildings, of such dimensions as may induce men with slender means to ry out their labour
on the land. There is no mode of bringing poor land into cultivation like a garden-system-the spade must begin the work. Trenching and clearing of large stones are essential preliminaries to future production. This can only be done with the spade and pickaxe: but when it is done there is already a value added to the land. If extensive draining, such as that of bogs, grant such length of lease as will indemnify the grant such length of lease as will indemnify the
lessee; and there is no want of enterprising men who lessee; and there is no want of enterprising man who $10,000 \mathrm{l}$. or $20,000 \mathrm{l}$, if there was a fair
would prospect of profit. This is seen every day in Scotland One good directing head, who has a large sum of mirectors paid for their services, and only risking of of their own compared to the whole capital of a com pany. But whatever be the capital of the improver he cannot insure success without the help of inferior agents, who must be stimulated by a sinilar motive of self-interest. An industrious man with a family may
undertake ten, fifteen, or twenty acres of waste land, and will in time bring it into cultivation. The land in its present state is worth little-little rent, therefore, must satisfy the proprietor ; and a lease of twenty-one years will appear to the tenant as a kind of perpetuity The expense of the buildings. if built by the proprieto of the soil, should nay a half of which should be done by the landlord and the other half by the tenant. If the tenant can build a
house, it should be done according to a regular plan given by the proprietor, who may furnish materials or not, according to circumstances. The tenant, in general, has little except labour to give; but this is exactly what is most required. No paid labour will ever equal that which is voluntary, and of which the immediate profit is the labourer's. Experience fully proves this. Intelligence, diligence, and sobriety, which are the fruits of a judicious education, are essential to success. In Scotland and Prussia, where
the labourers are well educated, great tracts of poor the labourers are well educated, great tracts of poor being let out in small portions on lease; and when the term is out the tenant has thriven, and the landlord's rent is vastly increased. Then several of the small holdings may be thrown into a farm; more extensive buildings erected, and the most industrious and inteligent of the smaller occupiers made regular farmers. But what is to become of those who are turned out at the end of the lease? If they have shown sufficient intelligence and industry, another portion of waste land may be let to them on advantageous terms, and they will go on improving land with all the advantage of their former experience. If they have not satisfied the expectations of the proprietor, and have not been so successful as others, they had better return to the condition of day-labourers.
A great part of Flanders has heen changed from a barren sandy heath into fertile fields by the industry of small occupiers, and land which was of little or no value in its waste state now pays a rent of from 20 s, to $S 0 s$. per acre; while the tenants have, in many instances, saved as much as to buy the land they had mproved, at 30 , and even 40 years purchase.
In Prussia, and different parts of the North of Ger many, the same system has had the same result; and we know of a large tract of black peaty suil in the North of Scotland where Heath alone was seen, and where stones and rocks of all sizes appeared througl the soil, completely reclaimed by being let on lease 11 small portions to industrious labourers, who, havin materials allowed them, built small houses and sheds, according to a regular plan laid down, and gradually
brought the whole into cultivation. In the Iuth Vol. of the Prize Essays and "Transactions of the High

Iand and Agricultural Society of Scotland, there are no less than 17 Reports on the Improvement of $W$ aste Lands by the proprietors or lessees, the expense in each case being accurately stated. In these instances the waste land was already attached to farms in cultivation, and consequently required few additional buildings; but the results show that inf most cases the capital laid out was anoply repaid; and these repurts afford much useful information to those who would embark in such undertakings
Why should the strength and sinews of the nation be expended in distant lands, which scarcely acknowledge a common interest with the xnother-country, while there are yet so many wastes affording ample scope for industry, even within a few hours' walk of the metropolis? A foreigner is struck with the light heaths and commons near London, and is apt to ex-claim-Where is all the superfluous capital, which can scarcely find profitable employment, and suggests uncertain expeditions to the $\Lambda$ ntipodes in hopes of profit, when the bosom of the earth is open, and would gratefully and amply repay what is judiciously confided to it? One great cause of the fear of embarking in a losing Agricultural speculation is a want of confidence in the steadiness and sobriety of the labouring classes in England. They cannot always be trusted to their own guidance; they are
not sufficiently educated to feel the importance of industry and sobriety. Whenever they are not under the eye of the master the temptations to idleness are too strong to be resisted. The activity of the mind having no proper direction-the desire of information not being satisfied, for want of early habits of reading and reflection-company is the only relaxation, and the company of idle men leads to idleness and intem perance when there is no substance in the thought or conversation. When the waste of the mind shall have been cultivated, there will be no difficulty in reclaming that of the land.
The well-educated labourer is in a far superior position ; he can find relaxation from the toils of the day in reading and study; where his own experience fast, he can have access in books to the experience of past generatious. The examples of those who bave rank to affuence, and even power, from the lowes ranks in life, stimulate his exertions; he dreams of advancement, and every nerve is strained to improve
his situation in life, which the knows secured by honest and persevering industry. How important, then, to the prosperity of a nation is a proper attention to the education of the people ! $M$.
We mentioned'some time since (p. 603. 1842) that Count Hompesch, a Belgian gentleman, had ascertained that the bituminous shale of Portland could be profitably worked as a source of manure, in consequence of its becoming, when carbonised and deprived of the bituminous patter, a powerful disinfecting material, We now and charcoal in that respect.
We now find that the facts connected with this project have been collected into a small pamphlet*, in which the advantages expected from the preparation of the shale are explained. For ourselves, we can only state that it is certainly a most energetic remover of putrid smells, and express our belief in its being a material extremely well worth examination. We have no personal experience in its manuring quality, but we understand that when united with decayed animal matter, it has proved highly valuable in gardens. Among some papers before us, we find the following memoranda relating to this matter:-"Three sick Orange-trees, in a very bad state, with a few yellow leaves, and which had not flowered for two years, were top-dressed two inches deep with the prepared powder on the loth of March. "In two months they were covered with leaves of a deep green, and flowers were appearing abundantly. Similar effects on the Camellia were obtained by similar means,--the flowers became larger and more double.

Count Hompesch tells us that he has always found it best to use the material as a top-dressing, and to water with it frequently in small doses; and that when the material has been mixed with the soil, he has not found the same beneficial effects. "This," he observes, "I attribute to the disinfecting powder of the bituminous shale having the property of retaining the carbonate of am that passes through being charged with just the dose which vegetation requires; so that absorption is slow and uniform, instead of being unequal and rapid, as happens when the material is mixet with soil.? may add that an interesting account of the important fertinisigg powers of some bituminous shale, Gowen in the last Number of the Royal Agricu:t sal Suciety's Journal.

> ENTOMOLOGY-NO XVI

Coccls patelleformis ("ulle, The Arown Lim-

true Coccus. It is nearly allied to the Orange-scale, true Coccus. It is nearly allied to the Orange-scale,
called by Linneus C. hesperidum, but it is longer and called by Linnæus C. hesperidum, but it is longer and larger. From the strong resemblance it bears to some of thistinguished it by the specific name of Patellæformis. distinguished it by the specific name of Patellæformis.
The brown limpet-scaies, which are the females, are disThe brown limpet-scaies, which are the females, are dis-
tributed along the stems and branches of the twigs, with tributed along the stems and branches of the twigs, with
their heads downward, and vary considerably in size and their heads downward, and vary considerably in size and
form, some being oval (fig. 2), whist others are more form, some being oval (fig. 2), whilst others are
elliptical and slightly curved (fig. 3). The outline, ever, is apparently never symmetrical; they are very convex, somewhat semi-cylindrical, shining, and of an ochreous colour, variegated with bright and dark brown. The edge is thin and membranous, and at the binder extremity is a suture, furcate at the base (fig. 4, greatly magnified). The under-side is very concave in the adult females, the skin lying close to the back of the scale, and the portion towards the tail is blackish. They have six
small legs ; but in the specimens I examined, I observed small legs ; but in the specimens I examined, I observed neither eyes, proboscis, nor antennæ, but no loubt they white cottony lines on each side of the scale : the first pair at the middle, and the other pair towards the anterior extremity. These lines are common to the scale them securely to the plant (fig. 5). On remoring the scales, a cottony substance remained on the stalk with and not larger, but rather broader in proportion, and less active ; there were but few, and no eggs nor exuvie accompanied them. With the large scales were smaller ones (fig. 6), which I believe to be of the same species at an earlier stage of growth; indeed, they had every appearance of the young ones which had settled there imbibing the sap and forming a bcale over themselver, untrip hatched, when they would become fertile, rapidy males hatched, when they would become fertile, rapidy moving from the spot where they first pierced the bark with their fine syphons. They were yellow and oval; the
minute black eyes were visible, and the back was rayed minute black eyes were vis
with bright brown streaks.


I have never seen the brown limpet-scale abound to any great extent, as many of the other scale insects do, yet largest, I believe, of the hothouse scales, they must greatly weaken the plants which they attack. I regret that the males of this species are unknown to me, but they are, no doubt, minute animals and winged; indeed, little is known of this very curious tribe of insects, not less interesting to the gardener from the injury the various species do to his choicest plants, than to the merchant to whom many species are of vast importance as articles of commerce, as will be readily admitted when we state, Great Britain is estimated at not much less than half a million sterling ; besides which other species of Coccus furnish shell-lac, employed in the making of sealing-wax,
of varnishes in japanning, \&c. It will therefore afford of varnishes in japanning, \&cc. It will therefore afford
me intinite pleasure should these sketches of their economy lead those who have constant access to hot houses, and better opportunities than myself, to study their histories and give the result of their investigations to the public, with accurate figures of the eggs, larvæ, pupx, and the male and female adult insects. A good example has been set by Boucbé, who in his " Garten-Insecten," and "Naturgeschichte der Insecten," has done a good deal towards a better knowledge of the Cocci, injurious to the gardens at Berlin, by relating their economy and des. cribing many new species; but unfortunately these works are written in German, which renders them almost sealea books to the majority of English readers. fina attends the scale insect, as many others do the Aphides or Plant-lice. As it is an interesting fact, I will endeavour to translate the paragraph. "The Shield-louse," he says, by the Formica marginata, by ants in hothouses, especiaily its excrement , they are nourished by it, and the ants fre quently squeeze the Shield-lice to obtain their eracuations in such a manner, that they die from it. This fate particularly happens to the weak males, which consequently To exterminate turity.
insects seems to be very difficult the true Cocei being large and prominent species may be Will xemo ve them; but as multitudes of the eggs and young ves eay escape injury from their minuteness, it will be nec eseay to wash the trunks, \&ec. immediately with some mixt.ares. so.7p, tobaceo, and water; whether the addition of sulphat be useful, 1 am unable to determine : the great $0^{2}$ jject, ho wever, n extirpating them, must be to ascertain the period when the young issue from the eggs, and then apply the remedies proposed, as at that time they are undefended, and the slightest application will kill them. As scrubaing the leaves is impracticable, such plants as have the foliage infested to any extent, ought, if possible, to
be imnerned in some medicated liquor, as, for instance, 11 b .
of soap mixed with 4 gallons of soft water, adding half-a-
pound of tobacco and one pound of flour of sulphur; then boil the whole until it is reduced to 3 gallons ; when cool, immerse the plants infested after the roots and leaves are trimmed for potting, and they may in a day or two be washed clean with pure water: this mizture is said to be too strong for delicate exotic plants, and if used for matering,

## ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE CHERIMOYER.

 (anona Cherimolia.) fruits should be cultivated in England, almust the only one being the Pine-apple, which, if it is to be estimated by the value set upon it where it has to withstand a comparison with other natives of hot climates, is a very poorfruit indeed. It is perfectly well known that the Pine is fruit indeed. It is perfectly well known that the Pine is thought one of the poorest of fruits in those countries
where it grows in the open air. There are many tropical where it grows in the open air. There are many tropical
fruits which might be cultivated without much difficulty in England, if proper means were employed; but if people expect to get fruit from any stove plant without bestowing at least as much pains and money on its cultivation as is bestowed on that of the Pine, they will most assuredly be disappointed.
The tropical fruit which I think would be cultivated most easily in England is the Cherimoyer (Anona Cherimolia) ; it is often mentioned as one of the finest fruits in the world, and is the only one which I have tasted that I think worthy of comparison with a first-rate Peach, properly ripened. The Cherimoyer is a fruit of considerable more; it is of an irregular heart-shape, and pale greenishyellow colour ; the skin is very thin, and covered with obsolete impressions of scales, which I have observed are less apparent in the finer varieties of the fruit than in the common ones. The eatable part is a white pulpy matter about the consistence of custard, which forms nearly the cells of the pulp; they are quite smooth, few in number, and are separated without difficulty; so that, although of considerable size, their presence is no drawback to the pleasure of eating.
have no doubt that the Cherimover might be cultirated with as great success, and with as small an outlay, as the Peach (I am not talking of out-door Peaches), because I have grown it to perfection in a climate where the Peach thrives perfectly well. The course of treatment I would advise would be, to build a house like a Peachhouse, and in it to plant the Cberimoyer. The only difference between the requirements of the two plants would be in the duration of heat necessary for ripening. The heat of the Peach-house would be quite sufficient, but it
must be kept up at least two months longer than is must be kept up at least two months longer than is
required to ripen Peaches. The winter-heat should be only just enough to keep the plant from being frozen ; will then lose its leaves almost entirely, and when the spring comes, and heat is applied, the flowers will appear impregnation or the fruit will be few, ill-shaped, and small ; indeed it is more than probable that without great attention to this part of the culcivation no fruit would ever be set in this country; although, if pains were taken, the crop would, I believe, be abundant
The Cherimoyer is a large, straggling bush ; one of 10 feet high would spread 20 feet, if left to itself, which five feet high will bear fruit. if it be not a seedling, and will bear a succession of its curious, half open, sweet-scented flowers for about three months: so that by a little management ripe fruit may be obtained during an equal period of time, or even longer, for I have seen late fruit bang on the tree during a whole winter, and ripen in the spring. The Cherimoyer is a native of a very dry climate but it likes a good supply of water during the flowering season, or it will not set fruit. It seems to thrive best in sandy soil, which need not injurd plant, not easily injured by heat or drought, very hardy plant, not easily injured by heat or drought,
and I hope it may some time procure from English Hortiand I hope it may some time procure from Enghish
culturists the attention which its merits deserve.-J. O. B.

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXX.

Had I not recently become acquainted with Mr Beaton, I should almost feel disposed to pick a quarrel with him for forestalling me with his article on the im provement of Rose garlands, in the introductory remarks think Ialendar of last week; but on a self that so inter estin 1 ought rather to congratulate myself that so interintrodus subject has met with such an able advocto. Tillars, garlands, or walls a favourite idea of mine; and I have long thought that is ever I should have the charge of a tolerabiy good surface of Rose wall, 1 would try whether an unique and rather novel feature in flower-garden scenery could not be produced, by grouping the kinds in masses, according to their comat anyntary colours (as far as these could be obtainac), or not to bave a light colour close by, to enhance, by com parison, its brilliancy; but as I shall not have an oppor two, I throw it ont wis thea into execution for a year or may be induced to carry it into practice.
Climbing Roses, though very beautifnl when viewed en masse, are in a floristical sense but poor things, as many of them are little more than semidouble, with thin flimsy petals, and therefore but ill suited for that close day. It is consequently worth consideration whether
their cultivation ought not to be, to some extent, discon tinued, and their places filled up by better things. This mat readiy effected by buddung the choice sorts various heights on the climbing kinds at the present time, eleva care to give the delicate-growing varieties the mor elevated position on the branch, and placing the strong gractised for towards the bottom. This method thave practised $\begin{aligned} & \text { pillar covered with six or eight kinds of the best of the }\end{aligned}$ French and Hybrid China Roses, has a far more imposing appearence than wh covered with fery fimsy fower of the climbing kinds. In the coming season I am about the climbing wis. Tn the 30 ins scason 1 am abou and I there intend tu introdue nowe but the most mpent growing Ayrshire kinds and then bud them as they ad vance with areral solletion of the ties. It is surprising with that vigour the Trench and Hybrid China kinds. The French Aglaia Adanson, Boova de Nanteng Nelly, Franklin Pharericus Rouge b́blouisante sereal thers 4 to 8 feet long the season after budding, when worked on the old wood of a Banksian Rose, and I have no doubt but that the Bourbon, China, Tea-scented, and other perpetual Roses, if worked in the same way, would grow with corresponding vigour; and if so, we have reason to expect that many of the delicate-growing kinds would bloom much stronger in consequence. The experiment, however, is worth trying, and I earnestly recommend it to the consideration of the Amateur
As the busy season of propagation preparatory to is heat by the antiquated and uncertain plan of fermenting material, must lose no time in forming a slight ho bed for cuttings of Pelargoniums, Verbenas, and other grouping plants. As only a very slight degree of bead Cucumber raired, an old lining from the to use : to which, to excite fermentation afresh, a small quantity of short grass may be added, the whote to be spriniled as tho bed is formed with ammoniacal liquor, diluted with ter times its quantity of water. The bed will not be fit for the cuttings for a fortnight to come, and by that time shall offer some remarks on the plants to which attention is first required. $-W$. $P$. Ayres.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

Bees.-At p. 445, I perceive that "Apis" has observed eontroversy between "A. Pettigrew" and myself, relating to Bees, and that he has left little for me to netice. However, as "P." says that I do not argue fairly, I shall offer a few remarks on my own behalf. He speaks of "my disciples;" I know of none ; but supposing that have any, if his charge be true I should soon lose the P." founds it on what I called his own words, whe patting a queenless swarm into an empty them produce a queen." To clear this up I shall gom his own version of it at p. 209 more fully. . When the one of the first two swarms we take away the quen, the day after they are put into emply hives we find thays, queenless swarm, after searching one, two, or three dayo, begins to make royal cells, by adaing wax to conce cells." The term empty hives renders this seal the ather obscure. I said that the cell in which form of queen-cells, being less pear-shaped, and not so deep. "P." denies this, without seeing the cell in question. He says 1 "erred in saying that they are not so deep ". rees cells generally are." Does this show that "P. depriving plan, otherwise he would not have demurred at my statement, viz, "how galling it is to have a hive weakened" swarming instead of having a bell-glass full of honey. now notice "P.'s" plan of making artificial 8 warms. suffice it to say that it is intended, in a great measure, suffice it to say he cutside of their hive. This being an important point, I shall offer a fen remarks upon it. Why do Bees become idle, especially before the first swarm quits the hive? Want of room makes them turn outside of it, but when this is not the case, idleness prevails in a g pon leaving the hive than the queen is willing to lead them off. She will not leave in bad weather, nor before her successors are in some degree matured in their celis. The question then is, what is gained by premature separation? If done in bad weatherld there is none-perhaps an injury; for what use wother Bees be in an empty aive airatimes be gained; but were good, a few days might sometimes hive by smoke when the unnatural disturbance of the taken into con and the uncertainty of success are let alone. "P." sideration, I think the scheme so take may urge that success is sure, but woreless Bees to a diss the precaution to remove the treasure otherwise the nige and confine them, say 24 ?." may dem his, but my to their oe accords with that of a writer think Riems) who says-s Bees deprived of their ?isiols ought to be confined 24 hours, with a soon search for of air ; without this precaution they their queen, and infallibly find her to the Bees in ques alleged that this is hardy appricable to the hive, whilst tion, for the queen is with them in the empe condition ${ }^{a b}$ those in the full one are nearly in the sa is gone; that Bees usually are after the first swarm one is batched. The danger is, lest the queen and all the Bee return to their stored home. a may riced, related by \$ir
W. Jardine. At present I cannot give his own words; the following will, however, explain his meaning :-- When Bees hang in a cluster outside the hive, comb, and place it immediately where they stood; then carry the full one to another part of the parden; the returning Bees will enter and remain, though with surprise, in the treasureless hive.' There can be no necessity for either plans after the first swarm, although sare occuren. experimented after the first swarm; but it is a swarm. When it does happen it is better to give more room, than to force away part of the Bees; for as soon as and queens come forth, repeated stock will thus be reduced to weakness, or what Sir W. J. calls " puny stock hives, which give munch "trouble, and cost a great deal more than they are worth." August." If he were to ask his friend that squeezed the 110 lbs . produce from one hive, perhaps he would tell him amongst honey in October. As the drones are in general amongst honey in October. As the drones are in general
destroyed before August, he probably believes in the old notion, that the drones sit upon the eggs ; hence they
are called sitters. But it may be asked, where are the are called sitters. But it may be asked, where, are the
sitters in the winter, at the time that "P." notices "Bees drawing together and leaving a semicircle of brood uncovered, which dies, notwithstanding the warmth of the hive, the stench of which compels Bees to forsake their hive $\ell_{"}$ He observes also, "that this back-gone
brood increases all the summer:" Without a proper brood increases all the summer." Without a proper
degree of heat, the brood of course must die, and would soon become dry and crisp without stench, and cleared out before other eggs were deposited in the cells, in a way similar to that by which drones' cells are cleared of brood at the time their slaughter begins.- J. Wighton. [Our
readers will agree with us that this is enough of argument. Mr. Pettigres intends shortiy to state, without argumenta tion, his own views of Bee management.
Bees. The diversity in the temper of Bees mentioned by "Omicron" at p. 501, is owing simply to traffic in public thoroughfare for the terous Bees were placed in a would become very mild-tempered; and if peaceable, unoffending Bees were not to see men or cattle for the same space of time in summer, no person could approach will wage war with a person if there be pacisible bees spiration on him. No Bee-keeper ought to attempt to hive a swarm when he is perspiring. It were better to shade the swarm, and sit in a cool place for a few minutes. was or should have been conscious of the danger, theless attempted to take a swarm from dange,but was stung so severely that he was carried from the scene in a highly sick and dangerous state. - Pet Pom the - I think that "A.J. S." is right in the opinion Bees at the time of purchasing them. As ans of weak stock having deserted the hive in June, it is rather awing to scout hees from However, I think it might be taken possession and destroyed the rightful owners. The drones would, of course, slare the same fate, or perhaps the dead ones at the front of the hive were slaughtered from the other stock. In general, scout bees remain only during the day, clearing out old or deserted hives. This may account for none being found in "A.J. S. s" stock,
when it was examined in the evening. It may be alleged that fresh swarms only enter deserted hives. This, howpossession al ways the case., A swarm of mine lately took possession of a weak stock's abode, under the leads on a the combs in "A.J. S.'s" hive are fresh, they would be of great use, especially to a weak swarm, without "taking respecting the desertion of the weak hive I may safely Observe that poverty was the cause of its failure.- $J$. 505, I beg leave to state that a few years back, as I was passing through a field in which grew a great number of trees, my attention was attracted by the humming of Bees around a Whitethorn. On examination, I discovered what a Mought to be a Fungus, but on closer inspection found employed as though they had been in a hive. On cutting down the combs, I found both honey and young Bees in their abode state. How long they might have taken up en the the Bees? ingust.- $A$ Bath Subsoriber. [But where were
Punte ground-in a Whitethorn-or in a Heating
We breaing. -These being the days of moral reform, when ing for one of more innoxiouscharacter, the idea occurred to me that some of the casks might be turned to another numpere-that of heating Vineries, \&c:, by having a neeting of them placed end to end, with short pipes conthecting them, so as to maintain a healthy circulation of tion be at all practicable, itmay probably be of use to some of be at all practicable, it may probably be of use to some
your readers.- F. Y. [In order to xender this system erviceable, the - F. Y. [1n order to xendel mis system a bad conductonsiderable length; otherwise, wood being into the surround heat, but little warmth will be thrown Ringing. - In the atmosphere.]
"inging" on two phing 1 performed the operation of granate. Now, whilst the shoots above the incision exhibit no difference in appearance from the rest on the
plant, the shoot (in both cases) next below the incision has grown with astonishing rapidity and vigour ; so much so, that these shoots, besides being of very much greater length are of more than twice the trickness of any othe of the same age. Is this consistent with the notion that "ringing" confiues the sap above the incision by checking the descent?-L. B. [No. But the probability is that
the ringing has checked the curren: of sap upwards; in what way this has taken place could only be determined by inspecting the specimens.]
Mulberries.-Among the many edifying articles in the Chronicle, I have not seen any lotice respecting the growth of Muberries in pots; and I am surprised that no gavener has given any information on this subject.
have five small plants from 18 to 30 inches high; and such a tree in miniature, with a humdred rine fruit on it would, if of no other value, be pretty to set on the table with the dessert, for the ladies to pics their own fruit from y plant may be brought into a bearing state in five or six ruit nearly ripe by the time that their leaves open in a natural state out of doors.-W. S. D., Coventry.
Plants for Edgings.- Amongst the plants which have in shady situations, Cotyledon umbilicus has not been mentioned. I never met with this plant abundantly anyWhere except in this part of the country. It looks re-
markably well when grown in patches.-Thomas Sellers, Pennoyre. [It will only thrive, we believe, in the damp, mild climate of the West and South of England.]
Strawberries.-I perceive at p. 502 , that you are still bad practice. I should feel olliped to yon or any is a tical reader of the Chronicle, that will inform me of any new plan that would be likely to succeed better; until system Ishall not be easily persuaded to forsake my present tradicted. I have found, after the leaves have been taken off, that, with the assistance of manure, the beds have been well feathered with foliage, which is, 'I consider, a great the following season. But as I grow six different sorts, piz, Downton, Keen's Seedling, Royal Sovereign, Myatt's cease from bind Alpine, ,. Which last two sorts do not beginning of October,-you nearly agree with me as to the time when the manure should be laid on, as I mow of he leaves as soon as the fruit is gathered.-
Chamomile.-At p. 4791 observe that "J. W. T." asks why his Chamomile produces single flowers. If he will plant it on poor sandy ground, well trodden, so that every part is as hard as a gravel walk, he will find that his Cha-
momile will bloom double and abundantly.-E. C., St. Peter s-street, Cambriago
Improved Garden Pots.-I herewith send you drawings of two garden-pots which I consider will be found valuable; - the one
for growing specimen
plants in, the other
for striking cuttings
in. Wher Mr.
Brown's pots were
first announced,
was much pleased with the invention, and considered that reat service to plant growers in the cultivation of specimen
plants, Heaths, New
 Holland plants, \&c. as affording shelter so the roots from the
sorching heat of the sun's rays ; brt alhough it appeared provement to me, I devertheless consistructed as here represented, would be of greater importBrown's invention
 more perfect, as it would afford a complete drainage as well as preserve the roots from the sun; I think it would be found valuable in forwarding the growth of specimen plants, as must be obvious to any plant-grower, who will mmediately see the utility of $i t$, as the roots of the plants The propagating pot, No. 2, will be found of great value o nurserymen or others in the propagation of tender cuttings, \&c. This could be made with or without Mr Brown's improvement, but I think it would be preferable with it. What I consider the chief superiority of this plan over the common pot is this: that when the pot is plunged in heated materials, the barrel of the pot ould form a hot-sir chumber, thereby always imparting genial glow of warmth to the sides of the pot, and thus cuttings placed therein.-William E. Rendle, F.H.S., $P$ Plymouth.
Moss Rose.-I have a standard White Moss Rose on its own bottom, which grew last year nearly eight feet high. The top has been foreshortened about 18 inches, and the standard is now about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ feet high, literally covered with upwards of 30 well-formed buds, and not one yet
expanded. No one can imagine the beautiful appearaace
which the plant has, by being supported on its own stem. Do any of your readers remember to have seen the White Moss growing similar to the one I have described? -J. E., Rotherham
Polatoes.--In answer to " $\mathrm{S} . \mathrm{H}$. 's " inquiry, p. 445, I beg to state that my Potatoes were planted about the 20 th of March, und are Ash-leaved Kidneys. I procured them, bout four years since, from Nottingharnshire, where they known as Aldbury Kidneys.- $\boldsymbol{R} . \boldsymbol{R} . \boldsymbol{R}$.
New Budding Knife.-Thinking that any little im provement tending to facilitate the operation of budding would be interesting to some of your readers,--I send you the pattern of a Budding-knife made after my own shape, and which, from the rapidity which it allows of being turned in the hand, and its ready application to the bark, gain as he would with the oid straight-handled Budding nife. The knives are Plum, of Bristol. Henry Curtis, Moorend and West of England Rose Nursery, Bristol. [This is the neatest Budding-knife we bave seen. The ivory handle is shaped like the blade of a curved pen-knife, is sharp and turned up at the point, and is evidently extremely well contrived for the purpose it is intended for.]
Composition for Watercourses.-Though II am very A.B.'s" remarks, p. 462, that all sorry to say I cannot be so. In regard to salt with Aspa ragus, I am of opinion, and am not inclined to alter that pinion, that you cannot err, either in time or quantity. You say "the best food for cows ine to guantity. Beans soaked in water for 24 hours "Now, a few Beans should say, "A B"" 24 " and it would indeed be whule thous expleng abont it would an more his question? I have a watercourse laid in answer me this question? L have a watercourse laid in bricks and months, butafrost causes great good during the summer onits, but arll canses great leaking. Is there any comwind and water? It would save me pounds, and more wind and water?
Peat Drains.-Mr. Smith, at p. 492, states that a stone r tile-drain would last for twenty years, and would be in as good a condition at the end of that time as when first constructed. "Peat-drains," he says, "would, on the contrary, scarcely endure as many months." I have no doubt if Mr. Smith had an opportunity of examining some Peat-drains on the Natebey-hall estate, near Garstang, that e would find them in nearly as good a condition as they The Duke of Hamilton has been adopting this plan to a ery ore plenty of good stone some years, although he has got name many other landowners who are adopting Peat in preference to stone-draining. - $M$. Saul.
Muriate of Ammonia.-Observing at p. 477 your remarks on the destructive power of ammonia on animal life, it reminded me of what I saw practised upwards of served, years ago, by a gardener under whom 1 then shallow pans placing muriate as exposed to the sun, with the belief that the effluvia then arising from the pans was effective in keeping away insects, and he was a very swecessful cultivator. I should be glad to know, supposing it had the desired effect, of what use the sulphur was ;aporehend in any way on the ammonia? $-A$. with the effect. It is not likely that the sulphur had any action on the muriate; it is probable that the sulphur alone was of use in keeping away insects.]

The Cuckoo.-I heard the Cuckoo singing clearly and distinctly on the last day of June, which I never noticed before the present season. Does the above circumstance betoken a fine summer? I never heard it in full note afte the 15 th of the above month. There is a friend of mire who has in his possession a young Cuckoo, which he took Whinchat's Wraing fe found only one egr left, which prof an on morning he foud the rest horing been ejected, and fo be broken immedintely urder the nest. He hopes broken immeaiately under the nest. He hopes to kee The Furke - In June last the gardener to Mrs Chorles of Bolton-lu-Sands, near Lancaster, Chorley, of Bolton-le-Sands, near Lancaster, observed a pair of these birds frequenting an ornamented bottle which was standing upon the gardon, and he was therefore that thated to examin thin nest and gid eges ine, he fonnd that they had made their nest and laid eggs in the bottom of the bottie, and he was and how the young would and their way out, as the passage was only two inches deep by three quarters of an inch in diameter the e istance form of the bottle, being thirteen inches, he therefore resolved main, and in due time ten young birds were produced refound their ar and the their way further proof of the boldness of the Titmouse as describe in p. 429.-Facile.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.
Paris, July, 1843.-The fruit-growers of England will not have much reason to dread foreign competition this season, at least not from France, for we have had miser able weather for the last two or three months. Such a rain er has scarcely, if ever, been known ; cold winds, hail fine day is complete mastery, and a realy which in genergl is so with flowers in May, and so well furnished with summer fruits in June, has been this year but scantily supplied with either. The flowers in the
markets looked crippled, the blossoms neither opened freely nor emitted their usual odour; Strawberries and Raspberries are without fiavour, and later crops present
unfavourable appearances; a bad season is certain. The primary cause of all this is, no doubt, the severe weathe which visited us in the middle of April, when for three successive nights the thermometer stood at $24^{\circ}, 22^{\circ}$, and then coming into full leafoyed all the young Vines, just Apricots, Nectarines, Almonds, Walnuts, and Pears ; and the subsequent cold and rain have completed the disaster Even so late as the 30th of June a white frost was per ceptible in many places round Paris. All this will be severely felt in a country like France, where the Vineyards are one of the chief sources of wealth, and fruit (together with bread) almost the sole subsistence of the labouring classes during the summer and autumn. On the 13th July, 1842, I cut ripe Grapes from a south wall, to send to a friend in England ; on the same day this year they and numerous, bat the greater part of the buds are eri dently chilled, and fall off upon the least touch. The pen ground Vines in this neighbourhood are not eve in bloom, and anything like a crop from one or the other is quite out of the question, except we should be favoured ith a long and hot autumn. The poor fruit-growers of Montreuil, Bagnolet, Charonne, and the neighbouring hamlets, will be nearly ruined; there is not sufficient fruit to pay the expense of training. You may walk along entire walls without seeing scarcely a Peach or Nectarine unfortunately, there is not only a season's fruit lost, but ranches covered with gum, and appearing as if struck by lightning. Apricots, Plums, and Pears have not suffered o the same extent, but there is nothing like an average crop, and in exposed situations you see no fruit at all. Walnuts will be very scarce. Cherries are selling at from 3d. to 6d. per 1b. ; English Blackhearts and Montmo rencies readily fetch this, or even more; last year they were from $2 d$. to $4 d$. The Cider crop has also suffered. I have examined whole rows of trees without seeing single Apple; I speak of those near and within 15 or 20 miles of Paris; but I nnderstand the same may be said both of Normandy and Picardy. As to Agricultural prospects, I cannot pretend to give an opinion: but I good condition last month. During the last fortnight however, the Wheat has been much laid by the heavy rains. Haymaking is not yet finished. Most black clouds have, however, a silver border; and so, in this abundance of all kinds of vegetables. New Potatoes have never been known so fine nor Peas so cheap; 40 to 50 gous ( $1 s, 6 d$ to $2 s$ ) a sack has been the market price and ous (lo. fore fine young Maris (a kind a his time only threehalpence a itre, or English quart Caulifowers, Cabbages, Artichokes, and, in fact, all of Currants. I now turn to Floriculture, and while still apon the bright side, would remark that the Roses have been splendid. I have resided in , or been in the habit of visiting, France for the last fifteen years, but never remember to have seen the blooms so large or perfect before. In ordinary seasons the petals are either burnt or drop in a day or two. It has not been so this year; they have cc., with their hybrias, have been literally covered with fowers for two months. The China, Bourbon, and Hybrids, are also now in great perfection, and remind me of the noble blooms I have so often admired in England when visiting the collections of Messrs. Rivers, Hooker; be in France and ; form districts, it is in eigh seasons out of ten larger and more perfect to the eye in England, Holland, and Belgium. Greenhouse plants have quently as low as 42 and 44 deg. Fahr.) seriously checked quently as low as 42 and 44 deg. Fargonium, sen more than thirds of their usual size; moreover, oftentimes ill-formed and quite out of character. A kind of thrips has also committed almost as great havoc as the green-fly ; it has also ands. Annuals have be dided filnge dinary ; yesterday the thermonoeter was at 82 deg. Fahr in the shade, to-day it an 50 deg.; and last week the fluctuations were even greater: in fact, we might alnost
suppose ourselves to be in the month of September rather suppose ou
than July.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

## OYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

 July s.-At a Monthyy Conncll held at the Socjety's house in inclosed cietton, was grown, not in the interior of Mexico, but in the interior of the county of Nottingham.been very interesting to me, and this is bring it into notice. I do so, now in consequence of having read
the report of the proceedings of the Council of the 21 st of June, the report of the proceedings of the Council of the 21 st of June,
in which it is stated that Mr. Colman, the Agricultural Commissioner from the United States, exhibited some specimens of Silk, Silk-cotton, and Cotton, this last the produce of a large tree.
The specmen I send 18 also the produce of a large tree, growing
upon the estate of the Earl Manvers, at Edwinstowe. With the upon the estate fome foot stalhs, and also some leaves. I am much inclined to think it a pure specimen of the one described by Mr .
Colman. $I$ regret I did not attend to it sooner, as I then should have been enabled to procure some Cotton in a better state, as
well as finer foot-staiks, with the capsules more perfect. The seed is about twice the size of the g they are emitted immediately
be fonnd amonest the wool; I think be found amongst the wool; I think they are emitted imamediately
should be made to grow Cotton in this country, if only for the
purpose of naking down pilows." Mr. Cherry' paper on prizes
for horses was referred, with several others, to the Journal Committee. The Marquess of Downshire presented a specimen of
Irish Flax of the growth of 1843 , from a field, averaging 3 feet in Dean (civil engineer to the Haarlemprainage Commissioners). of his proposed drainage of the Metropolis. Mr. Shaw exhibited
paintings of a boar and sow belonging to Mr. Nutr, of York; and
Mr. Easton transmitted a specimen Mr. Easton transmitted a specimen of

Jul chair, 36 yentlemen vere elected Members.
Jedy $19 .-T h e$ Marquess of Downshire in the char, 20 gentlemen were elected Members. Mr. Denison, M. P., stated the great Meeting at not finding on the Implements exhibited in the showyard, such information as would lead the Members and the public
at large to profit by the decision of the Judges, and be enabled
to draw just conclusions on the comparative merits of 1 mpleto draw just conclusions on the comparative merits of imple-ment-maker of the villate, the great object of the party being Thelect such implernents as appeared best suited to their land,
They found a splendid show of implements, but hardly any essistance from the Judges to guide them in their pur nation was given of the grounds of the award; and thus the ourney of che party, as far as its main object was concerned,
proved entitess. Mr. Denison then applied to parties choice of two or three of the most important implements he each recommended different implements. Considering that in member, or less likely to tend to the formation of a just decision, money in awarding prizes, the members who provide that money examined and deliberately judged, he thought it a great reproach
to the Society that the omission had occurred. He would venture to suggest that a much larger number of Judges should be apfor ploughs, another for drills, another for threshing-machines and chaff-cutters, and so on. He thought that in this way
something really useful might be dove, and decisions of some the statement; and so desirnus were the Council to remove every ust cause of complaint, that he would himself second any motion
which Mr. Denison would propose. The latter gentleman then gave notice that he would move, at the next monthly council
"That at future country meetings, on or before the morning on of the tue show of implements is opened to the public, the award to guide the public in the selection and purchase of implements."
Mr. Shaw gave notice that he should move, "That a committee of three persons, to consist of one member of the council, one be appointed to take land, get it prepared, and make the neces-
sary arrangements for the trial of impiements at the Sonthmpton meeting : That the trial of implements shall take place implements at work, and not a trial of their merits, shall tak place on some day during the meeting: That the number
of Judges of implements be increased, and that there be
one or more practical farmers among them: That it be to state to the best of his ability the name of the invento (if known), the time when invented, the particular points of what district it has been and is used." Prof. Owen having been
informed that the Council were degirous of transmitting to the ries made by that learned body on the subject of the Alpaca,
undertook to obtain the required information; in the meantime he inclosed specimens of the four varieties of wool, of the value
of which he had long been impressed with a favourable opinion. He fea developed in the Andes, if even the Alpacas could stand the trial. Mr. Beman communicated the mode of his trial of different
varieties of Wheat; Mr. Bennett, his remarks on the advantages of the Tweeddale tile machine; the Rev. T. J. Powell, his mode of registering (as an Honorary Distribator), the distribution of Friendly Institutions, which were referred to the Journal Comdraining tools; and Messrs. Robertson, specimens of their new grated pipes for drains. A large collection of specimens o
plants and minerals was received from Dr. Daubeny, from Spain hi
ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL, SOCIETY. or the Surrey Zoological Gardens. The weather was favourable cerned, surpassed anything of the kind which we have hitherto seen in this place. The miscellaneous collections of plants n the awarded to Mr. Townley, whose collection comprised Hoya carnosa, flowering in great luxuriance; a fair specimen of Thum-
bégia alata; Clethra arborea, with neat white bell-shaped flowers, particularly fine; Jasminum grácíle, and Lantana aculeata. In the of Clethra arborea the stockwell, there was also a fine plan specimen of Achimenes longiflora; a well-bloomed Calceolaria,
like Standishil, and Columnea splendens: for these a Middle Mr. Bruce, gr. to B. Miller, Esq., obtained the Gold Medal; his collection contained particularly handsome specimens of Achicealing the pot, and loaded with bloom; a small plant of Státice galli, very vigorous: Erica ampullácea, beautifully bloomed; a good plant of Phymatanthus tricolor, with several pret ty Ericas.
The large Silver Medal was obtained by Mr. G. Youngi in whose collection were Lilium Thunbergianum, in excelient health;
Mirbelia undalata, with prickly leaves and light purple fowers; the dark variety of Achimenes longiflora, blooming freely in a large pan; A. grandifora, equally fine; Maurándya Barclayana
alba, trained on a circular horizontal trellis; Siphocámyylus betuifefolius, in excellent health; whi Lilium eximium, Erica Boweiana, sc. The third prize (middle Silver Medai) was awarded
to Mr. Wilson, gr. to - Gilliat, Esq., of Clapham Park, whose
collection contained a not more than two feet high, yet having eight branclies, each bearing at the tip several of its gorgeous trumpetbut slightly on the decline; a pretty specimen of E. sa, in
leana, one marked M'Nab's seedling, and E. Aitoniana, in
隹 Thorne, Esq. of South Lambeth, received the fourth prize on a small upright trellis, and having a pretty effiect; a fíe speand several good Fuchsias. Small collections, from Mr. Brag5
and Mr. Schroder, were also recomroended for a prize. Mr. Jackson, of Kingston, amongst nurserymen, obtained
Medal, the principal plants in his collection being Heaths
were, nevertheless, well-grown specimens of Achimenes longi-
lora, several Gloxinias, Státice mucronata, sinuata, and pseudofora, several Gloxinias, statice mucronata, sinuata, and pseuco-
arméria. The second prize in this class (large silver Medal) was
awarded to Mr. Halley, who exhbited fine plants of Fuchsia a warded to Mr. Halley, who exhbited fine plants of Fuchsia
Iveryana, Cormacki, formosa élegans, and Moneypennii ; Statice arborea, blooming freely; Erıca eximia and tricolor elegans,
beautifully flowered; and Liftum eximium. In M. Fairbarn's

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 brilliant Crássu a coccinea; Linum eximum, and a dwarf plantof La. Thunbérgianmm, For Heaths the large Silver Medal was
awarded to Mr. Jackson, for an extremely large specimen of Erica jubata, and well-grows plants of E. ampullácea major,
princeps var., cruenta carvifora, a fesh-coloured seedling, Jack soni, tricolor élegans, viticliflora, jasminiffora alba, and a seed
ling from Shannoni. plants of Erica Savileana ampullácea, Irbyana Hartneili obbata umhellata, exsmia, Massoni, ampullácea rubra, jasmini-
flora alba, and several varieties of tricolor. Mr. Catleugh, of Chelsea, exhisited the only coliection of Pelargoniums; they Medal; consisting of Beauty, Nestor, Queen of the Fairies,
Priory Queen, Selina, Duenna, Erectum, W itch, Mlrs. Stirling, scarlet Pelargonium compactum was bousht by Mr. Baile, of
Hammersmith. Mr. Mragg received the midde Silver Medal for a collection of Fuchsias; arnongst them were fine plants of the
old formosa elegans and globosa major. Mr.Catleugh exhbited $F$.
arborea, Lane1, splendens, Stewártii, sang Devonia, insignis, magrifica, Una, and Cormacki1, beautifully
bloomed; but a prize was not awarted in this class. Mr, Gaines Gen, auratatia, fulections, multtifora, ilictolion (very elegant), Venus Salter's splendens, Lanel, mad excelsa. The middle Silver Medal dwarf and well-grown Cockscombs. Mr. Doran, gr, to W.
Hawes, Esy., exhibited another creditable collection. From the
latter person there were also 12 healthy Balsams, for which the niddle silver Medal was given. Messrs. Paul \& Son, of Cheshunt cut. Roses. Of the prizes given to gentlemen's Gardeners for
collections of Rose-blooms, the middle Siver Medal was awarded to Mr. Parsons, of Enfield, and the small siver to Mr. Mason.
of the extra prizes given by Mr. Deyyer, for the best 12 single
trusses of Rose-blooms, the ffrst was awarded to the Rev. Bouquet de Flore, Coupe d'Hebe, Boula ce Nanteuil, Queen of second to Mr. Young. Amongst miscellaneous single spe-
cimens, Mr. Cox received the large and middle Silver Medals small Silver Medal was awarded to Mr. Jackson, for a beau-
tifully-bloomed plant of Erica Savilleana. Of Amateurs. MI, Bragg received the middle Silver, and Mr. Cox the small Silver
Medal for cut Flowers. A small Silver was likewise awarded to Mr. Townley, for the same. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Parsons obtained
the first and second prizes, amongst gentlemen's Gardeners ; and mongst Nursery prizes were given to W. T. Flifi, Esq., and Mr. Bragg, for the
same. Mr. Garty, of Camberwell, likewise received a middie Silver Medal for Cut Flowers. The first prize for Pansies was
awarded to Mr. Edmonds, and the second to Mr. G. Young. Mr. Henbrey also obtained a prize for the same. A good coliectiox
of Verbenas was exhibited by Mr. Catleugh, and several fine
Ericas by Mr. Dawson, of Brixton Hill. The Gold Medal was Ericas by Mr. Dawson, of Broxton Hill. The Gold Medal was
awarded to Mr. Newhall, arongst Amateurs, for his collection
of Carnations, consisting of Willmer's Flora's Garland, Franklin's Dr. Franklin, Puxley's Queen and Cobbet, Smith's Mrs. Bett, Ely's Bright Venus, Martin's Conthe same. For the hest12 white-ground Picotes, the Gold Medal Orson's Adelaide, Annesley's Sarispareil, Wain's Victoria,
Musson's Charlotte, Wilson's Prince Royal, Barraud's Bride
Hesth's
 Brook's Miss Brook, Martin's Prince George, Garret's Lad
Dacrc, Hutton's Miss Willoughoy, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Crack's Queen Victoria. The thira rroze was anarued to Mr Burrup, and the fourth to Mr. Abeway,
(middele Silver Medal) given by J. S. Procktor tor the best 12
white-ground Picotees, was won by G. Edmonis, Esa, with
 Silver Cup, value 5 guineas, offered by Mcssis. Dickson to
Amateurs, for the best 12 white.ground Picotes, was gamned by
the the Rev. H. A. Mathews, with Mathews's Cynthia, Wood's Mrs.
Veeasey, Mathews's Eclipse, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Dear-
 Prince Albert. The first prize amongst gen by Mr. Welsh, gr G, Edmonds, Esq., with Dickson's
Wain's Victoria, Woollet's Prince, Lady Flower, Sharpe's
Invincible, Orson's Adelaide, S\} lph, Minsson's Charlotte, Nulli Invincible, Orson's Adelaide, Syd
secundus, Heath's Superb, Gudden's Sir R. Peel anat Purple
Perfection. The 2nd prize was gained by Mr. Smith. The 1st and End prizes for Carnations were given to Mr, Embleton, gr.
to J. Barnard, Esq. Amongst Nurserymen, MM. Norman
obtained Lady Dacre 1st prize for white-gro, Twitchett's Fair Rosamond Musson's Charlotte, Sharpe's Invincible, wilmer's Agnes,
Barraud's Miss Jane, Fellowes's Purpurea elegans, Garret's Lady Dacre, Binkler's Masterpiece, Joms's Prince Aibert, and stood Cirst for Carnations, exhibiting fine blooms of Brook's
Flora's Garland, Ely's Lord Milton, Jones's Brilliant, Puxley's Wince Albert, Mansiam Cobbet, Ely's John Wright, Twatchett's Don John,
Wlilis Lady Ely, and Duke of Bedford. Amengst the seedling Cainations, single bloom, (open to
all classes;, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Wildmau. For a seedling white ground Picotee, the Rev. H. A. Edmends, .ssi., fur the
won by Mr. Norman,
sley's Robert Burns. Prizes of the same value (ffrrd by
Barnard, Esq., for the best light and heavy-edted Pictice were
won, the former by Mr. Firanking with Sharp's Wellington. The Siver. Medal offered by W, T.
Hiff, Esq., for the best collection of Indigenous Plants, was






 Botantcal socirit or edin $u$ gh July 20. This Society held itr yast meting ror the season, at
the Botanic Garrien. Tlie President, Dr. Neill, in the Chair
 meeting assembled in the class-roum for business. Doonatio ne



 directed to the imporcantion of stootainst the verctantily remain

 Mackenzie are much to be desired. Aleter was also read from
Dr. $J$ Dickson, St. Heliers , Jersey, mentioning some interesting
 covera, and remaring that he telt econv
many other species still unknown to botamists

## COUNTRY SHOWS.








## Bebbington Horticultural Sociefy, Jene of this 30 The first meeting

 patroness, was held in the R.ck Ferry Hotel Pleasure, Grounds,
 extitition itself had a magnificert appearance, Some Orchi-





























 hith company, most of the gentry of the town and neigerbour-




 llium . From the ent nurberted, amonyst other Plants, afine Onci-
 new and striking kinds of Fuchsias, some very fine Heartsease,
\&c., a very good coilection of Pelargoniums, \&c. These plants












 Farguharson, Fsq., Clématis Siebinidii, Thumber egia alata, Vallota tiaca, Campánula graadis, Thunbergia leucantha. Greenhouse
Plants, 1, R. Pattison, Esq., Leschennultia formosa, grandiflora; 2, J. J. Farquharson, Esq., Mandevilea suavéolens, Relicirysum proliferum, Leschenaultia formona, Stove Plant, $1, \mathrm{R}$.
Pattison, Esq. ; 2, Rev. H. Austen. Pelargoniums, 1, J. J. Farguharson, Esq-, Jupiter, Joan of Are, Coronations, Sylph, Victory,
Spleeni; $2, R$, Pattison, Kisq. Ericas, 1, E. O. Spooner, Fsq.,
ventricoss tricolor, cocínea minor; 2 , R. Pattison, Eso. Cochscombs, M. Fisher; 2, Mr. Furmisge, gr to Sir J. Sm.th, Bart
Calceolarias, 1, R. Pattison, Esq. Annanis, I and 2, Sir
. W. Smith. Best Ornimental Device, J. J. Farquharson, Esq. Best Basket of Cut Flowers, Sir J. W. Nmith, Bart
Best Nosegay, Rev. G. Seymer. Best Cut Rises, E. E. Dought, Farquharson, Esq. Best Melon, G. Harris, Esq. © , M, E. Nouchty,
Esq. Best Blnele Grapes, 1, J. J. Farcuharson, Esq. Esp. Best White Grapes, Mr. Saunders, gr to sir R. Glyn, Bart best Ruspberries, second best Whate Grapes, Capt, Garland. Best Keeping. Apples, B. Linthorn, Esq. Best Figs, Mr. Newton, gr
H. C. Sturt, Esq, M, P. Best Cherries, Mr. M. Fisher. The co praise, their productions still keeping pace with their former exhib Eatioition of Roses, Birmingham, Juty 13-This took place
at the Atheneum Rooms, Temple Row, Birmingham. There at the Athenreum Rooms, Temple Row, Birmingham. There
was a large collection of cut specimens, includur a mar her favomrable; in fact, some of the collectsons of the primerpai
growers were only partially in bloom. 1 he show excited considoulst have the effect of exciting still greater attention to no cultivation of the Rose. There were a few specimens in pots, including a very fine plant of the White Bath (MM Sos), sent hy Mr.
Flindell, which attracted much attention. Mr. Coudrey, of the Flindell, which attracted much attention. Mr. Condrey, of the armongst which his seedlinigs, Lord Calthorpe. Lord Lytteltor of Punles, and a fine collection of see cllug Ranumculuses 1, Fuligens, Blush Moss, Violet Blue, Brennus, Duchesse d'An Tourterelle, Blush Provence, Venus, Medora, Quentarde, $l$ mark, Unique, Morning Star, Titus, Attelaine de Bourhon, Car
mine Feu, , illage Maid, Catalina, George the Fourth, Maria de Dames, Rosa Ruga, Emma; Mr. Coudrey. 2, Royal Purple Capitaine Sissolet, Globe White Hip, Thornless Violet, Yelloy Grande, Miralba, La Seduisante, Moss, Aglaia Adanson, Gy Royat, General Vamore, Armosa, Aspasia, Pope's Fulkens, Phil_
lupine, Madame Hardy, Fulgens, Madame Dubarry, Netuliensis Mcssrs. Pole and Sons. S, Henri Quatre, rikhe H1p, Jaques,
Great Royal, Prolific Moss, Crimson Damask, Duke of Devon shire, Provence Moss, George the Fourth, Stadthoider, Rosa of Beauty, Blush Yfip, Wellington, Lady Stuart, Amadis, Bouquet Royal, Ruga, Rlegans, Fulgens, Lady of the Lake; Mr. E.
Phillips. 12 Blooms, 1 , I, Tourterelle, Unique, Climbing Provence, Wellington, Globe Hip, Violet Blue, Madame Dubary-
Provence Moss, Duke of Devonshire, Fulgens, Jaques, L'Ombre Agreable; Mr. E. Philhps. 2, La Tourterelle, Brennus, Rosa gouleme, Leyden, Morning Star, Rosa Ruga, Village Maid, Coupe d'Amour; Mr. J. Coudrey. s, Becquet. Fulgens, Vailet Blue,
Capitaine Sissolet, Globe White Hip, General Lamanque, MirGrande Therese; Messrs. Pope and Sons. 6 Blooms, 1 , La Tour terelle, Ruga,
Sissolet; Messis. Pope andet, Fons. ${ }^{2}$, Duchesse due, Capitaine
Madame Hardy, Las Casa\&, Fulgens, La Tourterelle. Brenleme, CRsas, Ruga, Valeur Episcopal, Fnlgenis; Mr. J. Moore. Pot Philippe d'Angiers; Messrs, Pope and Sons. 3, Finbryata tca
scented, Messrs. Pope and Sons. 4, Princes Helena, Messrs. Polfand Sons. 5. White Chma: Mr. F. B. S. Flindell. 6, Yellow
China: Mi. F. B. S. Flindell. Cut Specimens. Premier. Cow-
tarde Mr. Jonre. Moss, M, Moss Provence; Mr. J. Moore.
2, White Bath; Mr. T, B. Wright. 2, White Bath; Mr. T. B. Wright. 3, Crimson Moss : Mr. J.
Condrey. 4, Duc de Luxemburg; Mr. J. Mnore. 5, Moss Fro
inner; Mr. J. Moore. 6 , Moss de Meanx ; Mr. J. Moore. Mihite 3, White Globe Hip; Mr. J. Coudrey. 4, White Piovence; Mr
J. Condrey. White Globe Hip ; Mr. J. Coudrey. 6, Ruga, Mr J. Monre. Yellow or Sulphur, 1, Yellow China; Mcsss, Por
And Sons. 2, Queen of Bourbons; Mr. F. M3. S. Findell. 3
Yellow Noisette; Mr. J. Coudrey. \$, Princess Helowe M Pope and Sons. Blush, 1, Duchesse d dagouleme; Mr. J holder; Mr. J. Moore. 4, Casbsage Provence; Mr. J. Moore Pope and Sons. Rell, 1 , Attelaine; Mr. J. Moore. , Messipe Wellington; Mr. J. Condrey, Brennus; Mr. T. B. Wright. 4 , Fulgens; Messrs. Pope and
Sons. 6. Columbrienne; Mr. T. B. Wiright
 Sous. Durtr, 1, Julgens; Mr. J. Moore. 2, Becquet; Messrs.
Pope and Sons. 3, George the Fourth; Mr. J. Moore. 4, Granri
Purple; Mr. E. Philips. 5, Mottled Velvet. Me Sons. 6, Violet Biue; Mr. J. Moore. Strined or Mottled, 1 , Duke


Mr. E. phillips. Noisette or Cluster, 1, Carmosette Carnea; Mr
J. Monre, 2 , Ruga ; Mesars, Pope and J. Monre, 2, Ruga; Messrs. Pope and \&ons. 3, Bournon; Mr.
E. Phillips, 4, Fulgens; Mr. J. Coudrey. 5 , Madame Desprez
Messrs. Pope and Sons. 6, Venus; Mr. J. Coudrey. Hampshire Horticultural Society, June 29.-TheThird Exhibition
was held at the Corn Exchange, Winchester, at which an excelwas held at the Corn Exchang, Winchester, at which an excel-
lent display of good fowers was made. The Calceolarias were
mapnificent, and attracter the at magmisicent, and attracted the aftention of every one; the war-
dener was rewarded, by desire of the Judges, with of the first class, in addition to his other medals, for his skilful treatment of them. The Roses were numperous and fine from the
gurcens of the Misses Garnier, the Dean of Winchester, and Sir
Thumas Baring gurctens of the Misses Garnier, the Dean of Winchester, and Sir
Thomas Baring. A splendid Pine Apple (brown Antigual and some
beant. inl scedint Heartseasc were exlilyter
 of a new Strawberry, to be called the Deptford Pine, of lar A dish and exquisite flarour, was sent by Mr. Myatt, the grower. Mr. Shcppard, of Winchester, exhjbited a gond collection of Pelargo-
niums. The judges on the occasion awarded the prizes as fol
 Badon. Climbers, Rev. F. Beadon. Tuelve Pelarg iniums, 1 ,
Mr. W. Bannes: 2, not giv ent, Ihe exibitor, Mr. Bartes, having

 Warden. Twelve Roses, 1, Miss Garnier; 2, Rev. the Warden;
collection of do., Miss Garnier. Twelve Psnks, Rev, the Warden; collection of to,, W.J. Campion, Esq. Truelve Heurtsease, W. J.
complen,
Campion, Esq.; Campion, Esq.; collection of do ., W. J. Campion, Esq. Fiur
Fuchsias, 1, hev. Mr. Henville; 2, Rev. Mr. Henville. Collection of Iris, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh. Six Cockscombs, Rev. Mr. Hen-
ville. Siv Balsams, Rev. Mr. Henville. Coflection of Avmuals.
Rev, the Warden Device in do., J. Leigh, Esq. Buuquet, Sir T. Barive Winchester
 pion, Esq. Achimenes longifnra, Rew. F. Bearlon. Collection of
Cut Flowers, Sir T. Baring, Bart. Ten Herbuceous phants, Col.
 TAbses,-Peqs, H, Holloway, Esq. Best Brond Beans, Rev. the
Warden. Best Caulifower's. Mr. Siride. Best Pututoes, Dr. Moberly; 2, H. Holioway, Esq. Best Cucunbers, Mr. Stride. TAgrrs' Paires. - Three best Cabbages and second best Noseggy,
E. Bevis. Two best Culubages, second best Potatves, and best Nose-

Harleston Hurticuliural Society, July 4.-At the Second Exhi bition, notwithstanding the cold winas of the preceding month,
the Fruits and Flowers did credit to the exhibitors. Mr. Bircham, of Herrenham, exhibited a choice collection of Roses, comprising
most of the new Perpetual and other sorts. Prizes were avardel as follows - Best Mfelons, 2nd do., Roses, best Peus, Cbersies, and 1 ant 2 Kidnuy Bems, best Citubffowers, Greenhouse Plants, Deberries, 2 Putatues, Letiuces, Calceolarzas, best 6 Pelargonrams,
R. Priest, Esq. Best Strawberries, 24 Roses, Calceatarias, Cut hosers, T. L. Taylor, Esq. Ind Cherries, best Potatuers, W. Norman, housp Plants, Mrs. Abel. 6 Cut Roses, best 12 Pinks, 2 nd stand of Cut Roses, G. Carthew, Esq. Best Is Arasimizqur Cut Rosus, W.
Bunn, Esq. 3ra Cut Flnwers, C. Etheridge, Eqq. Best 12 IIanunsies, best 6 do., Mr. T. "Adams. 2nd 6 Peiargurniums, Messrs. Collectron of Greenhoust Plants, Re
Kendal Horticultural Society, June 23.- The following were the Miss Wakefield, Sedg wrick House, for fiaines's Prince Albert Rollisson's Beauty, Giand Monarch, Amethyst, Concert, and
Madeleine; 2, Mr. Rennte, gr to J. Gandy, Esq., Bank House, for Syiph, Garth's Conservative, Lowntes' Peifection, Gaines's King
 and ronspicua; 2, Mr. Rennie, for Mhximu, seedling, Loudonii, conspicua arborea, Slandighi, and Macnahiana; Single SpeciCatcholarias, Six Vaneries, Mr. I. Whitwerl, for Lady Con-
stable, Sultana, sir Robert Peel, Pant's Queen, Plant's delicatisfor Lady Constable, N3 mph, and Argus; Seedling Mr. J. Gold, Three Varieties, Mr. Rennie, fur speciosissmums, Tyin Cacti, 1, Mr. W. Hogy. gr at Gifeen Bark, for N. Xomin, formosa, and Pctumagha rusea. Grabnnorse Crbpprac, Mr. Remme, for
 lection of, ditto, Mr. Rernine, containing, amung o ther plants

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 Esq., Ambleside; Four Varteties, Mr. 1), lalley. Pinks, Mrancr, Remington; 2, Mr. D. Bailey. Paonies, 1 , Mr. Airey, gr to C.
U Hson, Esq, Ridmaden Park; $2, ~ M r . ~ D . ~ B a i l e y . ~ A n e m o n e s, ~$
Rev. G. Wilson, Grayrigy; 2, Mr.

 Esq.; Bouquet (Hurdyy, 1, Miss Wakerield ; 2, Mr. Sandersous, Br
Lin. Gancy, Esn. Designs, 1, Mr. Wm. Hogg; 2, Mr. Purvis. Kendal, for Caiceolaria Standishal und Lady Constable, Fuchsia Mps. Gouseberries, Mr. J. Bateman, for Companions. Peas,
Mewby. Caryots, Mr. D. Bailey, for Early Horn. Cabo House. Potatoes, Mr. Mr. Neden, gr to R. Fotherg. 11. F....... Brug ge Swinburne, Esq, Calgarth, for Mpatt's Victoria. Cucumbers,
Mr, Purvis, for Walkei's new Improved. Omions, Mr Devoniensis; Mr. Townley, for a finely-growgreaves, fur Rose
ceolaria incomparable; Mr. W. Hogg, for Kaimia rubra; Mr.W. Mr , Beinbridge, for a small but beautiful collectiont of Green
house Plants, among which were specimens of Alstreenveria pele


 Design; Mr. J. Newby, for Hardy Boaquet; Mr. J. Newoy, for
Pansies; Mrs. Elderton, Mint House, for Cactus Ackermanni. Lancaster Floral and Horticutlural Society, June 30, -This
exhibition of Pinks, Roses, and other flowers, nd of Frute, Veretables, \&c., took place at the National School-roona, Greeln Area.
Tliere was a superb display of Greenhouse Plants, comprising
 A mint magnoficent fouquet was displayea on the centre of lie.




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 halle, Mrs. Ford ; 2, OId White, Mr. Gawthorpe; 3. York and
Lancaster, Mrs. Hairison; 4, White Provence, Mr. Hargreaves,

 A1, 1 , Melphanium, Barlown, Mrs. Ford $; 2$,


Limerick Practical Horticultural Society, July 15,-Twenty
 of this Society. The following obtained prizes:-1, Mr. M.Donald,
gr, to the Eart oc Clare, sent a magniticent collection of panats,
gith













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 Grardiner, grato Ao Furlong, Req. . for best Dish of White Curvants this partcncr sent a collection of very fine Punsies, not for coul-


Minland Counties Flovisfos, Soriety, Sune 28.- The th rd exhi,idi-
tion for the season was held the swan Inn, Martiet-place. a prencer bought a collection of Fuchsias, and Mr. Edwaras's Fuchsia tricolor attracted much notice, including his beanustul seediliug "M Marginata." The follow:ng przzes were awarued
Rnnuncruzes, 1 , Naxara, Bartlett's Charlotte, Henirg, Go


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 Lady Fitzeratil, 5, Grandissima, 6, Countess ,4e Bary, Mr.
 - Premax, Coupe d'A Mour, 1 , Couped'Amour, Mr. J. F. Wood;
 Lacepede, Mr, Wood. PaNBRES-1st phn of Wwenty-Adonis, Black Prince, Mac
Zeitica, Salue Monarch, Hinda, Rival Yellow, Black Knight,
Marginata, Miton, Jehu, Black Diamond, Contest, Miss satainorth, Ecipse, Mr. Willion


Mrald Horticulturrul Society, June 28.-The first exhibition for numerous and highy respectable, the day remarkably fine, and the exhibition itselff notwithstandirg thie unfavourableness of the
$\qquad$
 and Chmax, Rev. W. H. Molsneux; Three Do, Jewcss,
 Rose Do., Sweet Aune Pare, Col. Philhps. Cuctus, Ackermanni,
Rev. W. H. Molineux. Herbuceuus Phunt, Mhlux setacea, Rev,
 W. H. Molineux; 3, seeding, J. W. Eyton, Esq. Twelve Anmuals, (cut specimens, Clintónia pulchena, ,umenogy trícolor, Platystemoncalifónicum, Erysimum Perofskyanum, Nemóphila insignis, N. atomária, Schizanthus pinnatus, Eutoca viscida, and Eschósa pulchella, Rev. W. H. Molneux ; 2, Tropa'olum felegrinum Rev. W. H. Molineux. Six Ranuncutuses,
Best Dark, Yellow, White, Rev, L. Wynne, Motlled, Rev. W, H
, The Pinks, Molineux; Red, Orange, Pere season, were deemed unworthy of prizes. Twelve Roses, not named, Rev. W. H. Molineux; Six Do.
Rev. W. H. Molmeux ; Yelluw Rose, Harrisonij, Rev, W. H
R. Molineux Mun of 24 Ptuastes, Ihumpson's Eclipse, Widnall's Harold, Wash
ington, Thumpson's Cream, Lancelot, Widnall's Jupiter, Lane Juliet, Ward's Amulet, Wirnall's Crocus, Brown's Curion, Maj
 Molmcux; Fun of 12 In, Mr. W. Johes; , Colipse, Beanty of Smalliheath, Rev. W. H. Molineux; Yellow, Mr. W. Jones; Whes ; Darle, Black Diamond
W. H. Molireux; Purnle, Mr. W. Jones
 judges as being the best specimen of a Pansy). Six Anemones,
Rev. W. H. Molnnuu. Collection of Cut Flowers, 1, Miss E. J
Mor
 Mriminux, lisq. : for Collet tion of Plunts, from Messrs. Dickson's
 Roper, Fsף. Prus. Rev. L. Wynne. Cawatowers, W. Somes, B.
Spinach and Kidney Beans, J. W. Eyton, Lsq. Cabdafes. C. B. Roper, Esq. Rhthard, Victoria, Mr. W. H. Molineux. Carrols,
Rev. I.. Wne Reund Do., Rev. W. tuce ard Autumn-sown Cnions, J. W. Fyton, Esq.: Spring Do.,
C. B. T. Roper, Esq. SAatlots, Radisiles, and Parsley, J. W. yton, Esq. Dish of Herbs, Rev. W. H, Molineux

Newcastle Horliculturul Suctety, July 18.-The second great
summer exhibition was held whin the usual place, and was sapentr exhibitors have been encouraged to seln to this meeting a greater were crowded with specimens. The roses were in great projudged was most elegantly exhibited in loose bunches, as gathered irom the birsh, and with all the half-open buds and leaves around at a distance have been mistaken for stiff Dahlias, plunged up to the varseties exhifitited, or of the true heauties of this favourite The prize one contained 31 specimens, inctuding many good
plants, as did also one from Mr. Donkin's garclen. The beautifnl Achimenes Angitura was exniter for we irst time, and also the curions Acrupera Loddigesin, by Nor the same garden were other Orchida-
nwarded for thern. From the warindezia planioin, the latter growing ona log of wond. The former there were seles al excellent boughets, and that of also well-cuitivated plant of the blue variety of the old Hydrangea English rilant, the Bzee Orchis, serit by Mr. T. Lawson, which sent a large callection of the rarities of the present day, for ex contributed much to the gaiety of the tables. The two bouquet
were of the usual splendid descriptions, and contained man wantiful flowerg. The following is the list of prizes:
For the best flatoured Pine-apple, the silver Medal to Mr. Foreman, gr to . Lamb, Esq.; for the secoad siver Medat,
Mr. A. Herley, gr to sir J. Trevelyan, Bart. For the best hurd)
Yellow Ruse (Rosa Harrisnil), the Bronze Medal to Ma. J. Clark git to Mrs. Bewicke. For the best Melon, the second Silver
Merlal to Mr. A. Hedley. For the dish of best-fuvoured Back best fluvoused Grupes of Gther coluurs, he second Siver st dish of Mr . J. Charlton, gr to J. Straker, Esq. For the
'hproips, the ceend Silver Merial to Mr. Welly, gr to A. Don knl, Liscl. For the best Lowquet of 12 double Penks, of Tegg's Welnington, Bexley's Beauty, Eltringham's Omega, Bird's Hero Sulver Medal to Mr. I. Nentt. For the best
3 varieties, the Brone Medal to Mr. Wilson. For the best Bou-
quet of Double Stucks, the second Brone Medal to Mr. T, Charl
ton, gr to Mrs. Atkinson. For the best Bouquet of Irises, the
second Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Scott, gr, Sandhoe. For the best single Specimen of Iris (Anglica var.), the second Bronze Medal 12 Doubie Banu, gr to Miss Cuthbert. For the best Bouquet of Supreme, Condorcet, Felix, La Singulière, Melange des Beautés, and Grand Berger: the second silver Medal to Mr. J. Morris. Medal to Mr. D. Hobkirk. For the best Collection of Alstree. merias, the second Siver Medai to Mr. A. Herley. For the best Hatram, the Bronze Medal to Mr. T. Charte. For the bet J. Scott. Jior the best 6 Roses of dissimilat Blooms-Etherea Tuscan and Moss Rose, the Bronze Medal to Mr. J. Scont. For the best callection of double Roses, of any description, inloos six distinct varreties, to be exhibited in botties, the second Silver Medal to Mr. J. Scott. For the best Petunia ( Thiumphunt), the Mrs. Surtees, of not less than three species, the Silver Medal to Achimenes longitora, the secund Siver Medal to G. Wailes, Esq. For the best specimen of a rare or new Enotic Plant, Acro-
pera Loddigesii, the second silver Medal to $G$. Wailes, Esq. For the best secding of Miss Liddeli, Tipyed Salmon-coloured Ranunculus, the Bronze Medal to Mr. A. Craigie. For the best Bouquet Medal to Mr. J. Reid, gr to W. Losh. Fsq. For the best 12 PetarEsquizms, the stiver Meaal the Mest. J. Watson, gr Mr. J. Wetson, For the best 3 , the Bronze Medal to Mr. T. Charlton. For a cola second Silver Medal. For a collection of 6 Secdling Pinks, a second honorary Bronze Medal, Mr. I. Scott, mamed Duke of Northumberiand, scott's Cotherbtone, Mathe

Plymouth Royal Botanical and Horticultural Society, July 20. The second, P.ymouth, and the day being fine, the presence of morning, fully equalled, if it did not exceed, that of any previous attendance. The splendid boll-room at the Hotel was that in which the exhibition took place, and a more beautiful ensemble than it presented we mever beheld. The, fiowers and plants setting everything off to the best advantage. In the centre of the room, a variety of heautiful piants were exhiluted by Mr. Rendle, and in other paris of the exhibited in an ante-room, and though the Grapes struck us as equally tavourable opmion of the rest of the frut. There were
some large Gnoseberries, but as a Messert fruit they werc mfe the last exhibition; but on this, as on that occasion, Sir D Milne carried off ) Mral Grifines, gr to Mrs. Welis; 2 , (Providence, R. Robertson, Esq. Grapes, Black, Mr. R. Baskervilie, gr to
E. Thornton; 2, Mr. Seffery. Best White, F. Holberton, Esq. Meluni, highest-favoured, Mrs, Duwnes; 2, Mr. J. Taylor; ${ }^{3}$ Admiral sir D. Apples, ripe fruit, the produce of $184.3, \mathrm{~W}$. Radet, tre Esq.; $2, ~ M r$. C. Jeffery. Currants, Black, W. Radcliffe, Esq.
2, Mr. S. Ellis. White, fewerst bunchets to the pound, W. Radclifte, Cherries, White, smallest number to the pound, W. C. Hodye,
Esq. Bluck, Mr. R. Luke. Muryduke, W. Haciclife, Esq. Gouseberries, the 12 highest fanpured, (Whitesmit,
2, (Royal Buff,) Mr. J. Paul. Med, the heaviest weight, (Roaring Lion,) Mr. J. Paui; 2, G. W. Soltatt, Esq. Whute, (Ostrich and
White Eugle,) Mr, J. Paul; 2, G. Wh. Soltaus, Esp. Gren,
(Favourite,) Mr. J. Paul; 2, Mr. H. Whidou. Yellow, (Gun-
 Carew, Esq. Vine, in pot, Mr. Rroup of six sorts, Mr.
PLANTS, Stove Plants, best gro
Grifin, gr. to Mrs. Wells, Greenhouse Plants, best grout of 12 sorts, P. E. Lyne, Esq.; 2, Hr. Buad. Carnations, 12 best,
sorts, Mr. J. Grifin; 2, Mr. R. Haretu. Hicotees, 12 best sorts, Mr. J. Gnffin; 2, Mr. R. Barrett. Fuchsias, 9 lest sorls, groun
pots, P. E. Lyne, Esq-; 2, W. H. Evenh, Esq.; 3, Dr. 3 udd, Roses, 6 best China, grown in pots, W. C. Houge, Rsq.; Rose de
Dutch, comprising all the vurieties of the Cabage lose, Rectun of Meaux, \&ce, W. W. Hodge, Lsq. Calceolarias, best collectonals,
12, P. E. Lyne, Esq. 2, W. C. Hodge, Esq. Tender Annua best sorts, P. E, Lyne, Esq. Hardy Anauals, Mest collection, Hardy
W. C. KIodge, Esq. Ten Weel Stoclis, Mr. J. Paul Perennials, six best sorts. W. C. Hodge, Esq. Maryby Dr. Budd.
Whiddon. Verbenas. best 12, P. E. Lyne, Esq. 2 , Indigenous Heartseuse, best seedling in put, Mr. F. W. Harvey. Ellis. Best
Plants, best collection of, (Silver Mcdal,) Mr. J. soxburghit, Mr. Griffin. ExTRA. - Rurunculus, M. S. Sad.
 flower, best 3 , R. Robertson, EsI.; 2 , W. Lettuce, 6 best Cos, R.


 Royal Horticultural Snciety of Curnwall, July $11,-$ The second exhibit. on fur the season
Falmonth. There was a good atiendayce of compaxy from dif-
ter fir display of plants and flowers, ferent parts of the counthougls choice plants were not quite so numerous as astal. The nursicmens contributed much to the gallery, and their beatital specimens contrinated anch to the plants which obtained the first phaty in flower. If bere was also another fine specimen Sutoni, Cattleya Lodulimesi, Achimeatitu perlunculata, and Oncidium pulvinatum. 'there were a fine collection of Grea of different knas, The rychich was a mafri ficent $F$. cory mbiflord frize was well grown. The Pelargontums obtained the second prize was well grown. The Pelargontuas were murh more mone They comprised same choice seedlings
good for the seain.
raised by different growers. The first prize was obtained by Mr. C. W. Fox, of Truro, tor a seedling named "Sir 4 pagh Gough;" in colour it was lrilliant and attractive, the upper pelals being of a bright searlet crimson with a large spot, amd a very free blocmer, and bears large liunches rosy crimson: from 8 to 10 ona truss. W, th it were enhihited two very beautiful, seedings, also raised by Mr. Fox; one in particular,
called sanguineum, had a very high colour, being of a rich and Hugh Gough." A group of Roses in pots was good, and in ex-
cellent flower. The Verbenas in pots were numerous. There
was a good collection of Perennials in boxes, and among the cont Whawers were some very good Pansies, Roses, stock k, and
flow
stemons; but of the latter there was only one box shown stemons; but of the rater there was onty one box shown, The
Cockscombs and Balsams were not remprkble for exclelence.
The show of froit was good, considering trat we have had a bad season for ripening. There were two pines from one person, of
sood flavour and well prown: the Gooseberies were large and well ripened, and the dish that obtained the first prize was regood. There were some good Cherries and several dishes of
white, black, and red Currants. There was one small dish of seeding Apples, not very tempting to look at, but said to be a
good dessert sruit, and an extra prize was awarded to them. tables exhibited by gentlemen were very yood, though in this
department they do not shine so well, perhaps, as the market gardeners, and the cottagers tread very clocely on their stens. the gentiemen. The first prize was again won by Mr, S. Treseder,
of Truro, whose articles were well grown and maintained his hiqh
reputation. In the zallery, Messss. Lucombe, Pince \& Co Co. shlewed Achimenes grandifora, and the beautiful Fnchsia exonilensis a veolens. Messrs. Veitch, of Exeter. showed drawings of seven new 1 innts from South America, five of which were climbers;
they were all collected and sent over hy Mr. Lobb, their collector. The clim bers were Echites splendens, E. atropurpurea, Tropectum


 bisied beaty, also a splendid collection of Roses, comprising,
about 50 choce varieties, and specimens of hary Perenials,
Yerhenas, Verbenas, \&c. Mr. Pontey, of Plymouth, exlibited several pininis,
of that new and beautiful genus, Achinenes rosea, lonifora, and gradiflora; also Brugmansia par sifora in fower. Among
the cut-flowers, which were numerous, were stephanotus forio-
bundus, Manettia elabra. Ixora rosea, Rondeletia speciosa, rec. Also a great varitety of Pelurgoniums, gmong which were Con-
steliation, Priory King, Beauty, Rising Sun, Wonder, Acme, Sir Robert. Peel, Buxhing Maid, with mnst of the new and choice
sorts. Russ, -Ghoire de la France, Brutus, Village Maid, Jose-
phine Malton, Devoniensis, Bougere, Henri Plantier, Yellow China, Violet Blue, Fulsens, Anernonéflora, Tuscany, with a
 exhinted a chnice display of horal beauties, which were much
damied. The Pelargonimins were fine, and comprised many of
the newest sorts. Amongst them were Lyne's Lord Cbrington, Lyne's Duke of Cornwall, Princess Foval, Cynthia, Heamlet.
Beauty of Exe evale, Overon, Constllation, Rc. His colcetion of
Fuch Fuchsias was good, comprisink sevcrai new and richl-coloured
varieties. The selection of Enylishil Trises was uncommonly
as woll,
as was also a beautiful collection of Gladioli, comprising many new sorts. Besides thesco, Mr. Rendle had a good collection of




 Gramg, British Crown, Plain Boy, Greenwood, Queen Anthe,
Greenge, Bogart Hit or Miss, Bunker, Hill, Merrynan,
White Bear, White Earle, Heart of Oak, Whitesmith, Goldcen
 tan's Viper, Lnncashire Lad, Wellingtor's Glory, Rookwood,
Sovereign, Crown Bob, Needham' Glory Golden Yelow,
Roarnm Lion Huntsman, Golden Sovereign, white Rock, Ashton's Roof Red, Jubitee Red, Glantan's Rolf, G. C. Fox,
Esto ; Northern Her, Heart of Oan, New Golden Drop, Pine Apple Yellow, Wellington's Ghory, Golden Gourd, Jolly Angler,
White Lion, Nelson, Otrich, Warington, Teazer, Top Sawyer,
Gullet, Blacher. Miks Waid, slater's Yellow, Rough Robin, Fuddtcr, Cheshire Cheese, Red Rose, Elijaw, Pringess Robyal,
Wainman's Ocean, Defiance, London Red, Lancashire Lad, Nelson's Waves, , Raurel Green, Grecenword, Grunday's Fowler, wick Sportsman, Whitesmith, Layforth, Rookwood, Queen of Yellows, Viper, Red' Champaign, Sir 'J. Cotgrave, Overall,
Champion, Crawford's Seedling, Radford's Vemas, Superior Red,
 Oreen or White do, Sir c. Lemon, Bart., M.P.,., Carclew; , Red do,
I.ancashire, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best White Currants, Mr.














 formis, Ceterina grandiflora, Gesnera Suto oni, Ceropégia stapelize carnea, Rondeletio speciosa, Thunbergia auratiaca, Lopho-
spermum scandens, G. C. Fox, Esq. Best Collection of Hardy
 L. Cruickshankii, Yharétin tanacetilolia, Antirrhinumn speciosum,


 varieties of Ten Week Stocks, five varieties of sweet Peas,
four varieties of Nasturtiuns, ELinothera tenellia, J. P. Magor,
Esq.

 Collection, of Roses in Pots, , ot less than six, Indica carnesceus,
Fulgens, Talbott's Bengal, Anna Marin, Seedling from Yellow Fulgens, Talbot's Bengal, Anna Marin, Seeding from Yellow
Clina, Cailine, Semperforens, Highclere Seding, Indica sur
perba, I. Reevesii, R. W. Fox, Eqq.; 2, Indica superba, New





 Village Maid, Triomphe e de Bonviliiers, Laurie d’Avout, Benuty, Duc de Choiscul prnctué, Reine Victoria, Lord Nelson, Fanny
Ellder, Thue a'orleans, Tiomplie die Venus, White Provins,

 Hybrid China,





 Bart, M.P.
Dabuz. Es?
DENA

St. Andrew's YForticulturnal und Floricultural Society, July 12-The sccond meeting for the season took place in the stances, close. We may notice the Pelargoniums in particular, as
maghinicent sijucimens of fist-rate varieties, and finely grown. the silver mectal ,iven by J. Thamson, Msq., for the best thirty
varieties was a dificult subject for the judges to decide upon. The
 ganed proud of their productions, for they invariably refiected
to be preat unon the exlibitors. Prizes were Awarded as follows









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A coilectern of fille Pelaysunums, and a specinen of wark very

Winghiam Horticulturral and Flor al Society, June $29,-$ At theexhibition of this society, the day, althingh not rany, was coidrous as ustral, those who did attend were amply rewarded, for
the display of goad ffowers was manh qrenter thin could have
been expected at this season. The vegratales were also good,and the competition extensive. The prizes were distibuted as

chidaceous ,lant, witls a lare branching stem, leathery leavesresemburng E, nutans in some respects, and duane destitute of
brilliant colours. The flowers are a dull chocolate, only relieved
really almost circular it

fornia, beccming spiny, and loaded with clunters of hlue fowers.
niwons, 1, Ampette, Beauty, Leila Jones, Rev. C. Oxenden; ${ }^{2}$,
Comte de Paris, Litle Wolider, Matila\&, Rev, C. Oxenden. One
dio., Jewess, Rev. C. Oxenden dio., Jewess, Rev, C. Oxenden.
Green's King, Pizarro, Antiquary,
Fuchsius, 1, Chandleri, racemifora,
 M.P. One do., racemiflor, Mrs. Hanmond, Three Cacti,
speciosus, two Ackermanni, J. P. Plumptre, Esq, M. M. One do,
speciosissimus, J. Godfrey, Esq. Three Annuals, Schizanthas
 ninbellatus. Anturrhmum caryophyllum, Mr. Sankey. Three
Bulsams, Mr. Sankey. Bulb, Jacoliza Lily, Mrs. Papillors, Sankery, Six Greenhouse Plonts, Abutilon Rtriatum, Fairy, Mr.
Mesmera splendens, Gloxina rubra, Erica ventricosa, Erica primulina,
Asclepias curassavica. J. P. Prumptre, Esq., M.P. Three do., Abutilon striatum, Siphocampylus bicolor, double Oleander, Mr. Tweete Roses, , Abbesse, Devoniensis, Bizarre, Marbree, Magna
rosea, Fulgens, Enchantress, Mansais, Triomphe d'Angers, Brennus, Mugnonne, Thé Caroline, Madame Laffay, J, Godfrey Fayette, Village Maid, Globe, White Hip, Victor Hugo, White Esq. Turelve Pinkis, 1 and 2, Mr. G. Denue. Twelve Ranunculus,
1, Mr. Dadds; 2, Mr. Quested. Twelve Pansies, 1, Regulator, Queen fer Dick, Lord Francis, Imogene, Prince Albert, Johnny, Mr. Quested ; 2, the same, with Hamlet and Cripp's
Ellen. instead of Black Joke and Curion, Mr. Quested. Tvelve Hardy Flowers, Chelanthus, two varieties, Gladiall, Anvirshmum crimson, Pentstemon gentianoides, White star, nimaria, Monk's White Mr. Dave, Lupinus polyphyllus, Spirea Dix Germanz Stocks, 1 Mr. Quested ; 2 , Mr. G. Denne. Six Helurganiums, Sylph, Comte de Patis, Conserva Irises, Iris Xrphium. Iris Xiphiordes, five varieties, Mr. кeeler Red Stocks, Mrs. Hudson, Bouquet of Greenhouse Flowers,
J. Godfrey, Esq. Hardy do., J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P. Fieral
device, 1, Mrs Hudsori ${ }^{2,}$, Mr. A. Gardener. Frur.-Melon, Scariet flesh, Rev. J. Monins. Grapes, Black Hamburgh, Sir Sth wherries, 1, Downton, Mr. Elgar; 2, Mr. Dadds. Wall
Cherries, May-duke, Rev. E. Gregory. Do., not Wall, Mr. Sankey Howsherries, J. Elgar. Currants. White Ditch. Mrs. Iitudso
Hadi's. Dadt's; M, Golden Russet, Mr. Dadds. Kitchen Apples, I, Roval
Rnsset, Mr. Dadts; 2, Norfolk Beatin, Mr. Dadds. Vegrial gt.ks.-Green Peas, 1, D. Denne, Esq.; 2, W. O. Hammond,
Esq- Broad Beans, S. M. Histon, Esq Cucumbers, 1 , and 2
Weedon's frame', Capt. Swann. Caulifower, D. Denne lit Cabbage, Wellington, Mr. H. Cart. Lettuce, Paris Cos, Mr Kidney do., Ashleaved, Mr, H. Cart. Best Collection uf
indigenous plants, D. Deme, Esq. Extra. Brtshot to Iegrtu Stock, S. Read ; best Pelargonium, T. Davis; best Plant, T. Davis
 Joiner; 2, C. Matum, Onions, 1, J. Hooker; 2, T. Davjs.
Letticce, 1, J. Howker ; 2, J. Joiner. Basket of Herbs T. Elgar,
 Ellen. Potatoent, G. Pay, Do. S. Ellinor. Plant, A. Young. flowers from the neighbouring nurserymen.
NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER
 ccous Pereunial.) Ranuuculaceg. Polyandria Polygynia,-This
is among thee most curious plants that have been procured for
our gardens by the fibirality of the Fast India Con pany. It our gardens by the hbitrality of the Fast India Con pany. It Hower till July. Whether whot the flow ers whll atways prenerve ascertan elevate inself a hittle more, a whing of it in wate. This is remarkable in it, that the flowers aro not incobose, as in the old
species of Trollius, but spread open, in a starry manner, like species of trolius, but spread open, re deep orange; the carpels ireely in a mixture of sandy loam and peat, and in rather a damp situation. It is increasy punt plants grow but slowily at first, and Afrings vinins. Deep-green-leaved Air-plant. (Stove kyi1 cm Java, with sweet-scented flowers as large as those of A.
 have recently floweted at. Acrald form such a cluster of beautiful dowers as ft woud be very dificult to match rnr beaty Eqagnra qrincata. Truncated-1 Mowered Gomgora, (Stiove from Mexico by Mr. Rucker, who received it from Linden, in 1840. The flowers are pale straw lip. Before expansion they being so biunt that when flattened they are almost of the form of a haf obiong. The lip has no speckles at all, and looks as if
varnished. It has a very peculiar scent, and is a really fine decp-grecn, ylussy leaved, and it niay be anticipated tlat in a
country so mueh damper than Calfornia, as England is, it will
preserve that verdure The plant has been rajsed ly the Horticultural Society, from sceds presented by R. B. Hinds, Esq., late surgeon of H.M.'s
ship the Sulphur, by whom it was found in California in great
abondance, and forming a most conspicuous object.-Botanical abundance, and forming a most conspicuous object.-Botanical
Register.
PITcaibina mycyantua. Small-flowered Pitcairmia. (Stove perennial.) Bromeliacees. Hexandria Monogynia. This singular
Iittle species was found among some Orchidaceous plant imported
from Rio, in December, 1841 , by Lieut. Chxistopher Smith, of H.M's from Rio, in December, 1841, by Lieut. Charistopher Smithith, of H.M's It flowered at Carclew in Mareh, 1843 , and proves to be very distinct
from any other of the genus to which it belongs, as well as the
amallest that has yet come under our notice. It requires the constant hrat of a damp stove; and thrives very well eitheq in loose vegetahle
matter, of on the decayed branch of a tree. The leaves are numerous, matter, of on the decayed branch of $a$ tree. The leaves are numeerous,
flat, undulated at the margin, flaccid, spreading and recurven, finear-
lanceolate acute, from nine inchis to a foot long, and about an inch
 long, issuing from the centre of the plant, of a hrownish green,
remarkably slender, round and downy, with several linear bracts
along the stem, which is half its length, covered with fiwerg , along the stem, which is half its length, covered with flowears; while
the flowers are white, not exceeding a quarter of an inch across, dropowng and opening, one or two ata time in succession, from the
base upward.-Botanical Register.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Myatt's Pine Strawberry.-It is a very singular fact, to which we have alluded on a former occasion, that
Myatt's Pine Strawberry, one of the best of all kinds, shouid he so entirely uncaltivable by most persons, and yet should flourish with the greatest luxuriance here and
there. We last year mentioned the fact, that in Mrs. Marryat's garden, at Wimbledon, the sort succeeds abuadantly, and proves most prolific. This year it has con-
tinued to preserve all its vigour and fertility; and yet tinued to preserve all its vigour and fertility; and yet
plants from Wimbledon, transported to the garden of the Horticultural Society, are just as unmanageable as ever; scarcely growing, and bearing little or nothing.
We must, then, again beg to inquire among our correspond. We must, then, again beg to inquire among our correspond-
ents whether, since last year, their exnerience enables them to point out how this most valuable sort can be grown with certainty.
The British/ Association.-We find it announced that the next meeting of this body will take place at Cork, on
Thursday, the 1 th August next. The circulars just issued state that there will be arranged in the rooms of the Agricultural Museum, open daily to members and ladies provided with tickets, an exhibition of philosophical apparatus, models, machinery, collections of natural tion of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, open to members of the Association and Jadies provided with tickets, will take place, in honour of the Association, on Tuesday, the Exchange.
Mr. Hartweg.-We have great pleasure in announcing the safe return of Mr. Hartweg to this country, after bls long travels in equatorial America, in the service of the been ransacking Mesico, Guatemala, Guayaquil, Popayan, and New Granada, and the large number of fine plants obtained during that period bears witness to the zeal with Which bis researches bave been prosecuted.
Agriculturist, that if cows are fed upon boiled cotton seed, with a little chopped corn added, it gives the butter a rich flavour and fine yellow colour, and doubles the quantity. The cotton seed m
Disease in Potatoes.-We learn from the local papers that at a late reeeting of the Probus Farmers' Club, the consident disease of the Potato crop was brought under for some time past directed his attention to this subject and with a view of eliciting the opinions of the members of the clab, and stimulating them and others to institute cause of failure ming determine the very frequent with the following paper, confessing, at the same time that he bad obtained as yet no satisfactory result. The -The sets appear to sprout as they ought, and as others which surround them in the same field have done; but they are stopped short before they reach the surface, and left bare ; and when the ridges are dug ap, it is found that these abortive sets have formed each a little button, were, gone to rest after the effort. The disease produced were, gone to rest after the effort. The disease produced
no very sensible effects on the crops till about four or five years ago; but I have been informed by a farmer of this
neighbourhood, that he recollects a few instances in which these little dwarfs, called by the country people " Bobbin Joans," were noticed as long ago as 30 years. In the
neighbourhood of P'enzance, a great Potato country, the failure of crops from this cause has been more general and more destructive than in this part of the county, in This information I derive from a gentleman residing there, on whose accuracy I place great confidence. Without dwelling on the name, then, let us inquire as to the thing,
unde derivatur "Bobbin Joan?" The form in wich unde derivaiur "Bobbin Joan?" The form in which owing to the soil or the seed? Whether, in fact, some principle necessary to the growth of perfect Potatoes is sive culture, extracted? And, again, whether the excesmay not have contracted some disease, or perhaps bave exhausted that vitality which we know will last only a limited time after the creation of a new plant from an unlimited surface by the propagation of its offspring. And this latter supposition is that adopted by the gentleman to whom I have before alluded; who says that the
Potatoes in his neighbourhood "have degenerated, are
degenerating, and ought to be regenerated." I shall first let me give the history of sorne of his experiments. He first tools some Potato sets from a field which was much infested with "Bobbin Joans," and planted them were some, but not very many of these abortions. He then planted sets of a fresh sort in the ground previously supposed to be infected, and the crop was entirely free neigbbourhood has made the same experiments; and though the result agreed with that obtained near Pen zance only in this, that good sets produced perfect
Potatoes in ground which had previously produced Potatoes in ground which had previously produced
"Bobbin Joans," I think it is enough to prove that the condition of the soil is not the true cause of the complaint. The point in which the issue of the experiments made here differed from that arrived at near Penzance, related to the reproduction of imperfect Potatoes from diseased
sets. Here none such appeared ; but there was a good and healthy crop. Moreover, I have planted in gardenground, the very "Bobbin Joans" themselves, in which, if anywhere, the disease must have prevailed; and in due of which was sound and of full size. From the foregoing experiments, it appears to be clear that the condition of there is is not the sufficient cause of the effect, an constitutional debility in the plantion that disease decrepitude of age computed from the original sowing, which explain the loss of energy in the plant Then, I think, easily revived foont for other canses account for the stunted growth described; and the mode of planting the sets suggests itself as the most natural and the habit which between the effects thus produced growth of certain bulbous plants. The common autumnal Colchicum, for instance, if planted too deep, will make a shoot which stops short of the surface, and then forms ensuing year ; and I have even seen cases when the plant has been accidentally buried very deep, where three or four of these bulbs have been formed at nearly equal disjourney to the surface by stages. Therefore, planting too of the caus of the production of "Bobbin Joans." The root may not have strength to reach the surface ; and so transfers a very imperfect solution of the difficulty ; for in a fifeld where the culture has been equal, and apparently there has been no variation in the depth of the plants in diferent parts, "Bobbin Joans" have occurred in one place remark is entrely wanting in every other. This same me, that applicable to che idea which suggested itself to ight might account for the imperfect arowth of the set as described in the third volume of the Horticultural Society's Transactions, page 48. It is there stated that produce covered with sand, and placed in a cellar, will The author thus explains the phenomenon. "The Potato, from the abundant nourishment which the disposition to vegetate; and it seems to be possible to place it in such a situation that the vegetating power, to form stem from exerting itself upwards 80 a out mond with their appen emplan in throwing out roots only with their appendages." But I do not to prevent the vegetating power from exerting itsel tion for the natural history of "Bobla following circumstances seem to point to that direction and $I$ submit them to the growers of Potatoes as leading to a conjecture to be verified or $r_{2}$ contradicted by their experience:-From a beap of Potatoes lately turned, some three examples have been brought to me in which the shoot ad been suddenly stopped by a small tuber. On cutting open the Potato, I found that the inner substance had entirely decayed away, and not more than half an inch remained of the interior substance. This, however, appeared to be perfectly sound. Furthermore, on referring again to the farmer from whose field I first got the "Bobbin Joans," and who had suffered severely in his crop in
the season before Iast, I learnt that the Potatoes from which he had taken the sets which produce the defective crop, had been drawn in very wet weather, and stowed Way without being properly dried. They had remained though unperceived when the Potatoes were cut, had produced some change in the substance unfavourable from any other cause, and peating by fermentation, duce the same sort of disorganization ; and I think not difficult to conceive that the starch of the Pota before the young plant is in a condition to absorb it, the set may be rendered unable to afford the nourishment requisite for healthy growth. What remains of the original substance may be simply transierred to the little transferred to the root-leaves, before those leaves have begun to perform their functions, and attract from the atmosphere the proper nourishment for the infant shoot. The r.asoning which I have thus indulged in I confess is and practical conclusions, and I offer it in the hope that
the subject may be taken up by a more experienced agriculturist. In my hands the result pretends to no mor than to be conjectural, and my sumise ane follows 1st. That a chemical change may occur in the internal substance of a Potato which the eye cannot discern ; but young play render it unfit to afford nourishment young plant in the first season of its growth. 2d. Tha hess, by heating orposition may be produced by dampcare is requisite to preserve that portion of a crop which in intended to plant again in the most perfect otto health and integrity.-Carclew, A pril 18, 1843. P.S.-Since writing the above, a circumstance has bee plicable, according to the view which to be entirely inex . cojecture $:-A$ large quantity of Potatoes were out fo sec. . Some of these were planted in the morning, and planted in the morning the same day. Those which were evening proluced dwarfs, and ended in a failing crop men. and the result may be thus explained. The sets which were at the top of the heap were sown first ; and these would be less affected by the exclusion of air and the pressure of the heap. Those sown in the evening were a weight of the mass above them,-at all events, fermentation would commence there ; and therefore the chemical change of substance which would end in fermentation would paper, a rather long and interesting disease in question. Its destructive effects were acknow ledged by all, but so completely were the opinions of the members at variance, as to the cause that it was recom mended that experiments be instituted forthwith, and we recommend otuers to do so also, so that we may now hope, will be thoroughly in brought before the public, that will be thoroughly investigated

## GARDEN MEMORANDA

at which this place is seen to the greatest advantang the season past, there is, nevertheless, muech to engage the attention of
those who take an interest in nium-house, a pretty span-roofed edifice, is file ${ }^{\text {en }}$. Pelargo middide-sized specimens of the best varieties in crutivation,
which, although slighty on the decline
tilll exhibit eviden traces of the skilful manner in which they still ext beenibit eviden
This honts alko cortaned r. markubly heathy plants of Errer Mastomi, cach is ncl.cs hilh,
one bearne deuse frueses of its beault
 formed specimens of E, retorta, ampullacea, Savilicena, and the hloom, two feet in diameter and the same in height. we ssw a young plant of Fuchsia Epsil-\& strong growing bright carmine, the petals, being, however, deficient in that be a shy bloomer. In the open air, but sheltered from the sun specimens of Boronia serrulata, trained to hemispherical trel healthy plant of Gompholobium polymornham. Fronting this tanted with Roses, Pinks, and half-hardy border varionts ; and on the right of this, against the north side of a wall, a large collection Hower consist of a very handsome specimex of Erica tifolor
superba, a remarkably large-blooming variety; tricolor elegans, at least three feet in diameter, , ut not more than two in heignt,
densa, bearing clusters of pretty white flowers throughout the whole length of the stems; two lovely specimens of the beautiful plant of Polygala cordifolia, scarcely two feet high, exhibits nne itndulata and several species of Pimelea. In the conservatory, and planted in the border at one ead of the house, which com
 nittich bicolc,s, Erinstemon buxifo $113 m$, with neat st ar-like pimelea orrmament the stages. In the border a fine old plant of Acácia affinis is growing, having a stem fully nine inches in diameter; its head has, however, been partly removed, to keep
it within the limits of the house. The plant-stove joins the conit within the limits of the house. The piant-stove joins the conClerodendron paniculatum, Rondelétia speciosa, forming quite a shrub, with here and there a cluster of rich orange and scarlet
flowers, and Eus ach rither. 'Ilic Orchidaceous house is not particularly gay, on the drawing-room ; it is situated between two Vineries in onate The drawing-room; it is situated attained matarity; those in the
which the Grapes have already ather
other, consisting entirely of Black Hamburghs, are rapidly changing colour, and promise to be extrall, the seat of I. H. Tremanine,
$\qquad$
 crain-colouref
much as four inches in diameter. This shrub has a magnificent
appearance, and ought to be generally grown.

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The Journal of Agriculture, and Transactions of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. New
Series, No. I. Blackwood. Tне appearance of
THe appearance of this excellent periodical is always welcome, and we are glad to find that the commencement of a new series furnishes those who are only now turning their attention to the science of Agriculture with the opportunity of becoming subscribers to it. As usual, the papers of the Highland Society demand the greatest share of attention, but in the Journal itself are several articles well worth perusal.
In the first article, Professor Johnston takes advantage

of the recent subscription in Scotland for securing the services of a chemical adviser in the farming interest, to poiut out in what way he considers suck an oficer woud
be most useful. Among other things, he recommends Lectures as an efficient means of diffusing modern views Lectures as an efficient
agricultural science.
"If, for political purposes, oral addresses are considered the mosteffectual means of influencing the popular mind -and if, for religious and other benevolent ends, a peripatetic agency is found the most effective-- way siourin the same means be useful in the dissemination of agricul-
tural knowledge? $I t$ is in vain to publish books when men refuse to read, or to reason upon paper to those who something in the fervour of the living voice which the dormant spirit cannot withstand, and in personal appeals to the understanding which even those uaaccustomed
think will scarcely be able to resist. In the proposed peripatetic character of the chemical officer, I see the ready means of accomplishing, in part at least, this great good. Stored with all the available knowledge which geology, chem-
istry, physiology, and botany have yet supplied, he will, as a part of his regular duties, visit now in this and now in that district of the country. He will lecture in public, and a few here and a few there, will form so many smaller centres from which knowledge shall gradually circulate among all. And if much time must eJapse before all parts and deputies I have supposed to accompany him will lessen in part this unavoidable difficulty, by carrying the advantages of each address to the more distant parts of the knowledge may be diffused among the agricultural classes more rapidly than by any method ever hitherto tried? It is true that lectures upon science are occasionally given in
the provinces; but why leave them to the chance of a stray visitor, or to that of imbibing wrong notions from a half-instructed lecturer? Even were such instruction generslly provided in our universities, why sloulat those not permit them to repair to those distant fountains !
Why, especially, should this be the case in reference to a subject so important as the culture of the land, and in the case of a body of men so invaluable to the State as those to whom this culture is entrusted? It will not be considered as an unimportant consequence that the will be supported and strengthened by it-the objects it has in view more fully brought out and appreciatedand its influence for the bencfit of agriculture extended even rise. Is the balf of Scotland yet awakened to the connection between science and ggriculture?-to the benefits which the former already has conferred, and promises in future still more to confer, upon the latter? Will they soon awaken to it, or will they awaken of themselves?
know of nothing so likely to rouse them as the sound of the living voice.
There are those who believe that the analysis of soils whl lay the foundation of good cultivation. We believe and that it is to the analysis of manures and of crops, rather than of soil, that we must look for chemical assistof soils are as much as a good chemist can perform in a year, and we believe this to be near the truth; and if so, derived from such analyses, in practical agriculture, can be equal to the necessary expense of obtaining them. We are glad to see that Mr. Johnston looks at this subject
in the same way as ourselves. We quote his observations in the same
soil, and apparently very simple method of improving the mend the prosecution of refined analyses, is founded upon the following mode of reasoning. Take two soils, one fertile, one more or less unproductive : analyse the former, and you see what a fertile soil contains; analyse the latter, and you see in what it is deficient; add these defective substances to the unfertile soil, and, making the two soils posing that when thus mixed, the two soils would prove equally productive-which is by no means a necessary Conseguence-there are so many causes of diversity in result of an analysis can rarely be trusted to as indicating What the soil is actually in want of. In different parts of consciously gathered, that a rigorous analysis of any one while if the exhibit the general constitution of a whole field, samples, the analysis of the mixture will give the composition of no part of the field whatever. Soil gathered from the same spot also is liable to stch diversities, that, a given substance, while at another it may find the same substance wholly, wanting. In summer when the hot sun draws up the moisture from the soin, it
bringes fing with it whatever soluble substances it holds in solution. But when it reaches the surface, it evaporates, and leaves these behind it; and upon somesp accumulate 80 much, in a hot summer, as the soily to form a white saline crust upon the surface of the soil. Collect
the soil at this period, and the chemist will pronounce it to abound in a remarkable degree with sulphate of soda, or sulphate of magnesia, or sulphate of lime, or sulphate of iron, or sulpliate of alumina, or common salt, or
chloride of calcium; and whatever bad qualities the soil chloride of culcium; and whatever bad qualities the soil
was known to possess, he may ascribe to the excess of these or other soluble substances he has found it to con-
tain. On the other hand, collect it after a season of
washing rains, and-especially if the soil be lightscarcely a trace of the same soluble substances may be found in it; and thus chemistry might bid the practical man to add to his land what it already abundantiy conwhich. Such dificulities lying is the way ormples of a whole field, and at every season of the year, it is obvious that much uncertainty must attach to the results of analysis, both in regard to the constitution of fertile and unfertile soils; and that he who founds upon this basis alone his prescriptions for improving the condition of the land may often form erroneous opinions himself, and may induce practical men to incur expense which can lead to no sensible good, and may actually diminish the amount of his a view to certain special objects, is neither worthless nor deserving of neglect. One soil, by an easy examination, is found to be deficient in organic matter, and the advice may be-try the ploughing in of a green crop; anotrer
may contain much vegetable matter in what is called an inert state-- try upon that a dressing of hot lime; a third may contain sulphate of iron or alumina-drain, deep plough, lime, (or marl, and summer-fallow such land, and you take the shortest road towards a cure. Again, one may ask- Why does lime not benefit my land aready, and must have a season of rest from liming ; or because it poor in organic matter, and requires more liberal supplies your land requires draining. So the subsoil may be yellow and noxious when brought to the surface, or it may kill the roots of plants when they descend to it. Then a simple examination may prescribe draining, and subsoiling, and the noxious matter may be washed out by the rains, it may be rich in lime, which has sunk from the surface, and, after frequent limings, has produced a real marl bed beneath, affording a congenial harbour to the pestiferous coltsfoot; and here the chemist ray say, plough your the cost of lime for a season, and will rid yourself of a In anoter
In another place, in the same paper, the statements of Liebig are taken toillustrate the atility, or rather necessity, to to be led into expensive errors by false theoretical views.

Observe, by one or two examples, into what practical errors the propagation of a mere theoretical opinion may
lead. It has been long known that the stenis of the Corn crops-their straw-contain much silica; and it has been soda, and chiefly the former, that silica is enabled to enter into the plant. Upon this opinion, Liebig-whose name has recently become so familiar in connection with scientific agriculture-based am explamation of the benefit of naked and green-crop fallows. He broadly announced that Wheat grows well in this soil because it contains much potash-refuses to grow in that because potash is wanting, and that the efficacy of a fallow consists in its allowing the potash of decaying minerals to accumulate in crop of corn. What was this, but to say that, by adding potash to the soil, you may grow Wheat after Wheat for an nnknown period? How important, and yet how simple, a discovery this! No wonder that it attracted the attention, and excited the hopes, even of the more instructed farmers, and that a kind of potash monomania should have spread among the distressed agriculturists from one end of the island to the other. Then was the flood-gate opened for new varieties of quackery, and every large town speedily produced its own chemical-manure mahufactory. of this opinion of Liebig. A green crop favours, he says, the after-crop of corn, by allowing the potash to accumulate; and yet, according to the a four years' rotation, possess, of from the soil ten times as much pytash and soda as the two corn crops. Where is the possigility, then, of accumulation? what becomes of the theoty? what the quack manures? what of se hopes oultimate benefit thus
succession? It may produce some to unsettle men's minds; because it will lead some to bink, to inquire, and, at last, to make conkiderable approaches towards the truth; but it causes an impediate pecuniary loss to many, and disgusts mote wilt the lapplieven its best-founded prognostications.
"Again, in another case, Liebig reasons as follows ? Wheat straw contains about 16 per cent. of inorganic martey straw, 8 per cent., and oat straw 4 per cent.therefore, "upon the same field which will yield only one wheat, two crops of barley and four of oats may be grown. .ad thes-add to the soil those substances contained in
tical the straw, and, if you wish a crop of barley, add twice, or wheat, an easy thing to farm land upou chemical principles ! Yet the facts from which Liebig's opinion and the practical rules are both deduced are incorrect. There is seldom the three kinds of straw in question, when grown upon the same soil. They all vary, leaving, in general, from 4 to 8 per cent. of their weight. Y litte is nothing then reason from. Howdation for such unsound opinions!"
In an article by Mr. Main, on the Means of supplying Air to the Roots of Plants, are some observations upon

Draining, which deserve the attention of many practical men. "It is surprising to those who know but little of the nature of the various strata of the earth's surface, how easy it is in some cases to get rid of surface-water. For instance, if there be wet and dry places on the same field, the owner may be assured that a bed of clay, or other kind of earth impervious to water, lies beneath the wet, and a porous subsoil beneath the dry, places. A drain of sufficient depth opened (and filled nearly to the surface with stones or loose gravel) from the wet to the dry places, will certainly render the whole dry. In my own practice, and acting on this principle, I have been in many cases very successiul in laying arable fields dry. Two cases I may mention as examples:-A field of eleven acres, of a fine loam, suitable for whent, beans, or indeed any other crop, had a hollow near one of the ends, which was every winter filled with water, and ruinous to wheat or grass, very frequently to the extent of between two and three acres. This I resolved to drain. A neighbouring farmer predicted that the attempt would be a failure; because his father, when tenant, sunk a shaft to the depth of above seventy feet in the lowest dip of the hollow, and filled it with stones, excepting that this would form a suallow for all the rain and melted snow retained by the hollow. But this expectation was not realised ; the water first filled the pit, and then flowed over the land as before The cause was easily comprebended: the pit did not reach to the chalk-rock, nor did it pierce through any porous stratum; its loamy sides and bottoould escape. lan was different I saw marks in an adjacent field of where chalk had been drawn at some former time ; thither I opened a stone-filled drain below the ploughshare, from the lowest dip of the hollow; and, when the water had accumulated, it ran towards the old chalk-pit, but totally disappeared long before arriving at the place, and thus was a valuable field laid dry. Another arable field contained a pond, which very often overflowed its boundaries. Lower ground was at the distance of half-a-mile ; and the expense of forming so long a drain prevented all attempts to get rid of the annoyance. 1 advised the bank of gravel, into which frem water pond up into a high ately; and ever after carried off all excess. By this simple expedient a large piece of excellent land was reclaimed and brought into a regular course of culture at a very trifting expense."
Among the papers furnished by the Highland Society is one by Professor Traill, on the Production of Butter, which will be read with interest, but of which we can only pive the conclusions, which are as follows:-

That the addition of some cold water during churning facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter, espo 2 . What creas thick and the weather hot. 2. That cream alone is more easily churned than a misture of cream and milk. 3. That butter produced appears to keen that the buttermilk so obtained is poor and small in quantity. 4. That scalding of the cream according to the Devonshire method yieids the largest quantity of butter, which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate and readily saleable, but it intended to be satted, is most liable to acquire, by keeping, a racid mavour. The process of scalding is troublesome; and the milk, after the removal of the cream, is poor, and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired from the heating. 5. That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid, seems to be the most quantity process on the whole, the buttermilk is of a good quality-a point some importance when buttermilk is lorely Lancashire. 6. That the keeping of butter in a sound state appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncambined aloumen, or casseine, and water, as it can be, by means of washing and urorking the butter when taken from the churn."
There is also an instructive report upon the Use of Manures, by Mr. Maclean, of Braidwood.

Maclean states 'that the severe drought of the season has been rather unfavourable for the full development of most of the fertilising qualities of the great pro-
portion of the applications experimented upon. The farm, however, is situated in a mountainous district of country, at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above the where the copious dews, falling vightly upon the grass, would, in some degree, assist in rendering the manures into a more soluble condition than could have been expected to take place in a climate more genial and dry.
From the great benefit the whole fof the applications derived from the genial showers which fell from the 28th Jute to the 10 th July, it is evident that the fertilising qualities of artificial manure are brought more completely into action in a moist season than io a dry, and all crops appear to improve in damp weather; but the seedling grasses and clover plants seem to receive a stimulus which no condition the land could be, put into by the most liberal application of farm-yard manure could convey to them. Plants as well as animals are benefited by a change of the same kind, and none more so than a continuance clover plants, which circumstance often draws from intelligent and experienced agriculturists, the common remark, 'that the land is tired of producing them.' The experiford therefore, trusts that the following tables will afford ample illustration of the benefits which grass crops manureses experimented upon, and as nothing tends more
to keep up the fertility of the ground than a luxuriant herbage, the ultimate profit to be derived from the application of these manures must not be regarded as limited to the grass crop alone. It will be observed from the tables that luxuriance in crops does not always imply a proportionate degree of weight ; for example, that portion dressed with salt was always inferior in its appearance, and yet the weight of the produce is ample.

It is also somewhat curious that the weight of dried hay per acre from the portion dressed with soot is only 200 stone, while with a mixture of sand No. 2, it is 202 stone; with No. 3, peat-ashes and soot, it is 217 stone -No. 4, clay-ashes and soot, 220 stone-No. o. 7, subsoil
and soot, 230 stone ; and with No. 8, compost and soot, 202 stone. These various substances being mixed with the soot, may, perhaps, give a more full development to the ammonia, which principally constitutes the fertilising qualities of soot. The subsoil of No. 7, was of a rather rich quality, having a marly texture; the whole of the substances were in mixture with the soot about forty-eight hours, and were in a dried state before being mixed. The great produce and weight of dried hay, and the ultimate profit per acre, from the application of guano, No. 6 ; saltpetre, No. 11 ; and nitrate of 80 da , No. 12, give the manures for seedling grass crops.
would engage to have two peach-houses, everything as to soil and situation being the same, and I would almost destroy the trees in one house by artificial gum or canker, and the trees in the other house should be nearly, if not altogether, free from it. This, I admit, is a very bold assertion; but the following experiment eaables me to make it with some degree of confidence:-I had a small Peach tree growing (or rather dying) against a south wall, which was so affected with disease, that it had only two living buds on it. I potted it, and set it in the peachhouse, to see if I could restore it to anything like a healthy state. One of the buds was knocked off by accident ; the other bud grew, and did pretty well. The second year I planted it against the west end of the house-its aspect being east. Having, us $I$ fancied, traced the disease to external causes, I disbudided, as we gardeners term it, two buds on the little tree in question. The one bud was pinched off, leaving one small leaf to it; the other was pinched off without leaving a leaf, but leaving the nucleus pinched off without cultivators of the peoh suds treated in the practical cultivators of the Peach. buds trated in the latter mode never put forth again. Over these denuded buds I fixed an open vessel of clear rain-water, in which I placed a wetted worsted thread, one end of it hanging over the side of the vessel in a perpendicular line with the buds. By the well-known law of attraction in this case, the thread dripped its regular supply of water on the denuded buds, which were allowed to be kept moist, by this means, rer the days at a time. Then the thead was removed, and the buds allowed to be dry for a day or two, when the water was again applied; and thus we proceeded with those alternations for a short time, occasionally examining the buds. On the first examination I could not oerceive anything remarkable in their appearance; but, by and by, I fancied I saw a slight discoloration of bud. bark becoming darker in colour, and small glubules of gum, as clear as drops of rain in the sunbeam, exuding krom the bark, about an inch below each bud. After applied, and in a short time the gum took its well-known dark amber colour and the burk its well-known brown Thus the disease was fully established artificially; and here the branch is on the tree for any person to seemany of my neighbours having already seen it. At the present time there is gum hanging on the said branch and any stranger would take it for the disease in its natural way, as there is no discernible difference in it. In fact, I do not think that the branch will live much longer, as the disease has almost extended round it. I had, for years, felt pretty certain that by far the greater number of cases of the disease made their first appearance at or near the buds in the Peach tree, but never could decide exactly how the dawn of its existence trok place, till I had the satisfaction of witnessing it in the above simple experiment

In Peach trees, generally speaking, and probably in many other trees, natives of warmer climates than ours, there are always more or less of what gardeners term abortive buds, both of wood buds and blossom buds. This abortiveness establishes itself earlier or later in the autumn, or probably from the vicissitudes of a severe wiater, such as the last winter, for instance; when in the latter part of January we had here April-like weather, but on the 15 th, 16 th, and 17 th of February, the thermothe blosin to 17 deg. below freezing, which rendetwithstanding their growing against a south wail. The abortive wood-buds are more numerous in those trees which are rather declining in vigour, or in those branches of a young rather decherg by its more robust neighoure, or, which is often the cuse, by tore on branches whith have borne too much fruit. Mmatters Itle, the dised, hare the disease commences its sileat but certan and destructive operations. When the buds are dead, they, like all dead vegetable matter, become poworal water, whether of the finely-divided vapours of the atmosphere, or the more condensed form with water. So hence, after rain, they.become gorged with water. So long as these dead buds rest on the trees, there is little or which they rest on ; or, at all events, not before they have been saturated with moisture, which first saturation, after death has taken place, enters iato the most incipient fermentation with the sap of the plant, at the connection between the dead bud and the living branch. By the alternations of wintry weather, from wet to dry, and proaches, the frost, freezing the water in the dead buds, enlarges their capacity for holding the destructive element, which assists in carruing on the fermentation between the alburnum and the bark. In this infant stage of the disease, it is not discernible by ordinary observation, as the disease has entered the colour for some time after dry weather follow the recent establishment of it, its ravages are arrested for a time, but which, nevertheless, ravages are arrested for a time, but which, nevertheless,
progress as the sap attenuates, when the disease maniprogress as the sap attenuates, when the olsease mammore than to the eyes of the gardener, who has carefully morepared his well-drained border, as a preventive or cure of the past in question, and who finds, as I bave found, that the whole 'root doctrine,' as a cure of canker on the that of the tree is next to a allacy a cure of canker on the head of the tree, is next to a fallacy, save, as i have above stated, that a soil should possess ingredients which win
produce a tree sufficiently vigorous for the purpose inproduce a tree sufficiently vigorous for the purpose in-
tended, avoiding that state of exuberance which prevents it.
"There are, however, some other features of the disease met with during the summer which camo for instance, as a abortive buds for their origin. Such, for instance, as a luxuriant sboot being attacked by it-and, if not seen art time, it soon destroys the branch: but it the shoot probe cut outwith a sharp knife, the economy of the shoot pro ceeds as though it had not been alace or will be instances, some of the sut a few inches in length. The former case may be attributed to the punctures of insects, or other accidents, when the water enters, and summer to assist it in so doing. In the latter case, it may easily be traced to buds which have been partiaily affected; that is, buds which have not been quinifested itself, and, when the bud shoots out, it carries the disease (only on the bark) with it, not by absorption, but by extensionent, by the force of absorption or the rising of the sap, just as coloured infusions are taken up by the living vegetable, would seem probable; but i. it must be in its early stages, before gum is established, us afterwards its so doing seems impossible. There are cases of the disease, however, in old branches of long standing, which, from their lack be sap, seldom if ever protion, but even here I have not been able to trace it. It may, and, no doubt, has been sup posed, that it is the disease which renderciment, and the tive in the first instance; the above expehouse frequently fact that the abortive buds in a peacb-house frequealed, drop out of their receptac
go to prove the contrary
There are also some observations by Mr. Pearson on the doctrine of root excretions poisoning land, but for his opinion upon this subject, in the case of the Raspberry, we must refer to the work itself.

## The Art of Living. By Dr. Henry Dubring.

We cannot introduce this work to our readers better than in the words of the author, who thus explains his plan :Of all the various branches of usefur knowse to possess and to it can be the object or our eme greater importance to every human being, than that knowledge which teaches us in what manner, and by what means, we may bope to render our existence as pleasant or happy as it possibly can be. However, as to teach in a few short essays, like the following, so extensive a knowledge as the art of living, physically, mentally, and morally considered, could not be my object, evera if I felt myself capable of undernot be my object, even if i heit myse preferred to single out for illustration a feew of its most important general principles, on the due knowledge and skilful application of which our happiness mainly depeeds, and which to know must therefore be of importance to wise the conditions, much happiness frilities of which we hardly, if at all, are acquaint

## ot sown <br> Among the five principles which are taken by the author

 and the foundation of man's happiness." He shows how this is in a chapter from which we make the folefulness, it is not As, in order to secure hature that we must labour, but only a condition of we labour in such a way as to produce something useful or agreeable; whatever lives, grows, and undergoes changes before our eyes, if prodaced by our own labour, must be more productive of enjoyment to us than and trains trees, strikes plants from cuttings, or sows grass-plot in his garden, lays, as it has been well observed by Mr. Loudon, a more certain foundation for enjoyment, than he who builds a wail, shoots at a mark, or plays at bowls. The pleasure which is enjoyed trom the contem. plation of what we have planned and exccuted ourselves, is also infinitely greater than the pleasure nhich can be planned by another. For our own work is endeared to planned by, another. For be met with and conquered at us by the difficulties we have met has its history, and recallsevery step; and every suci step, every step; and every suciastep has is connected with it. The Jove of the heauty and sublimity of nature is also an inherent principle in the hunsun soul, though it may not be equally developed, or of the same strength, in every individual. And, if we may believe vi. Repton, another high authority in these matters, the good and the wise of all ages have enjoyed their purest and most nnocent pleasures in a garden, from the beginning of time, When the father of mankind was created in a garden, till the fulness of time when IIe,

These extructs so entirely explain the tone and feeling of the author in managing his subject, that and foment on our part is superfluous. We have no deter tacquainted with Dr. Duhring's book, which we can safely recommend to their perusal.

Elements of Practical Agriculture. By David Low, Esq., F.R.S.E. 8 vo. Longman so Co. 4th edition. The opinion of the public has been pronounced in favou It is the best treatise on Agriculture in the language, and this is much the on Agrion it. A passage in the Preface is so full of practical wisdom, and is applicable
with so much justice to Agricultural affairs in their present state, that we cannot do better than quote it, partly for its intrinsic value, and portly as an indication of the manner in which, in this greatly improved and revised edition, Professor Low has extended the matter of his valuable pages.
"In the present edition I have entered somewhat more than in the previous ones into an explanation of what may be termed Principles. Thus, Ihave treated more in detail of the soil, of the external agents which infuench added to it, increase its productive powers. Public attention has been particularly directed to the subject, and this is highly to be approved of and encouraged. But we must be careful that we do not generahse faster than our actual knowledge will warrant, and substitnte theories for ine application of known truths, in the vain he farmer and improving Agriculture. We instructing the farmer and improving Agncult the advanmay be assured that Agricutcure
tages which science and advancing kncwlecige are calculated to afford. But we may retard and not hasten the result, if we urge our pace too precipitately, and seek to
consider truly the nature of the art which we consider truly the nature of the art winder which our principles must be applied. There is just reason to hope that Agriculture will be improved by the cautious appocation to it of the means which liter bractation of our ledge may supply; but there is hitie expectato the cultibeing able suadenly 0 op of art which, more than any other is fimpovement experience acquired, and which demands the application of steady labour, economy of means, and practical skili in all isd detlage, and elsewhere, adverted especially to this subject, and endeavoured to show the mistaken applications which may be errors into which persons, little conversant with practice, are apt to fall, with respect to the kinds and degrees of knowledge required to be possessed by the practical farmer. With equire in have treated somewhat more in detail thay in the former editions of the rarer substances which may be employed as manures, chiefly the Alkaline Saits, to the more extended use of which the farmers of the country have been gradually conducted by the which our numerous manufactories afford. It is beyond a question that many of these substances are calculated to afford valuable subsidiary manures to to the general resourcot lead the farmer into errors of practice by presenting to him conclusions not warranted by experience. been recently recorded win dinerent suir superiority chiefly the Alkaline Salts, and inewe over the manures has been sometimes too hastily Now, the knowledge of more accessible to the is mormers of this class of substances, is non of them, Saltpetre, which this and ocher cont is amongst the most pormand for more than a century o the farmers of england oxperimentally in competiWhen with farm-yard dung, with reference to the effects upon any crop, the balance would seem to be all in favour of the stronger application. But it is manifest, that, in such a case, an essene permanence of the effect. Farmomitted, namely, thre of the farm itself, and on thi yard manure, the post valuable of any manure to the farmer, has an effect which is calculated to last for an least a course of crops, while the efiects of the Alkaling Salt are rarely perceptibie beyond the season in competi is used. When the same substance is tred to be, that it tion with Lime, the conclusion would seem to be, that the was amongst the must useful of manures, and the salt Lime was comparatively worthless. Yet, whict for the exerts an action so traysient, add to the permanent fertility of the soil and farm.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing wepl.



## 

$\qquad$
 niost expensive object, therefone, in these remmarks, is to co away
gardencr






 particularly, thrine or four lutle gardens for chil Daisy, the Hose-inand 1 well recollect that here Fairy and Moss de Mieaux Roses, were Huse Polyanthus, wites With very slight orcing these Fairy Roses the greatect in flower all the winter; thousands of whem are used
 or about 10s. a dozen, and the three best incencias, nigra, and Jenmy. There are some blush ones, but they are sickiy-looking things, compared with the darker onea.
Pinerro, If the strongest plants have been potted, it will be time enough for the second-sized ones a fortnight hence; brity anlow tunately the present arrangement of onr pine pits will har out of the of this mode of proce and the bed is then renewed, or frartially so, according to circumstances; and
tossed about often most growers prefer poting the whole at once-a whit ho anay with in a ge eat measwe.

 up healthy, moist atmosphere. the late hesey prins the laten
the least stimulus will assist. MEions Aつ" C以: Mr3ans. - In all their stages these plants

 once; and at they are frum phats fro
the better. Mushroom-spawn, but it can safcly he made yet, and for some time Mushroom-spawn,
to come. (See Mr. Gordon's judicious remarks on making it, im
Vol. ii., 0.604 ). Pour water down the paths of the Mushroomhouse, to keep up a moist atmosphere, unless you are troubled with woodlice, when you must use boiling-water on all spare carners in of clearing them.

## About the end of Juty dond liperuniment. August meat of the

 wickling are geverally readiy about the same time. The plots of early spring Cabbages are now cleared and dunged, and sown the winter Spinach by-and-by. red are trenched, to be rendy for the first plariting out of the off, the sooner the ground is diag or trenchel orer the bett.r. as and heavy ralus. to be coming into use, to succeed the main bed; as soon, therefore, the old plants altongecher ; and if the suckers are too thick yon had Broccous.-N'ever was there such at tinc for general p.anting as this season. As soon as the surface is dried stir it well between the grow well. till the forced ones come in, it is necessary soon to sow a bed of Early Horn on a south border, or some nd be rased a little above theshouid be formed of very lighit soil, and beds are up let them be assisted

## weeding, \&ce. \&c.

 side the Carrot-beds. The soil and treatiment ned nut differ much.They are usedul late in the sutumn, when the other kinds are not to be limb. tharcrard.-See that all the Clemphers, to prolong are covered up; see also to the young Strawberry-plants laid in pots for forcing, and as soon as they are well rooted have them up, put themin inger pots, and pimge the smail pots again, for another lot of I
STove, - Now that the spring propagation of stove plants is over-
that the plants hardly want any more pottirg-and that it is rather soon yet to so hardy wal stave plonts, hatule more than mere routine business is to be done in the stoves. Sce, however, that nothing 18 , out of place among the climbers and onticr phations of air daily.
trainne, and do not neglect to let in large pore also. $C$. will beconoe of more general interest. In the height of shiminer, Lut pot such summers as the present, plants do not kep lont on thower shall soon have cold mormags and esemmgs, whin a hotis cul of fine flowering plants, with a man temperature, ece iuxury especially if the conservatory is attached to the livng-rooms. lpomoeas and Passion-flowers are the chief autumn-chmbers clustered from end to end with large bunches of jits deliciously-fragrant blooms, Plumabayo capensis, cut down last Miay, when comirg into
 $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \text { fower freely in the conservatory, when first brougint forward, } \\ & \text { a }\end{aligned}$ a Vinery or stove, and it flowers in every intermediate degrec up the reasting or broiling heat of the Crielias are fit to pot, necord-
Pris. From this tine to october Came February, and potted somene time since, have prominent fower-buds I hope, carry out the succession till the end of next May.
them this season tull June : one called Hosetta is the very fest of all


 Gurdens.
: State of the Weether neax London for the wenk ending July 27,1843 , as

## Illill




## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,










 first scason. It must he repooted as ace occasion may reant the the
 The ring pont. Thic sconter na a romom or greenhouse above the
 retentive land. A Ali-ht trich solit anits them the thrive apon wet The bread is i, verry like headyy bread mant in witicus benedictue
 tions on this subject bue receivea several more commnnica find no more rom for them. We have already stated, we can
stated
and
 and it was really the size of a five shilling p piece hora's Anagallis,







 fophonsum grande, Maxillarra' Depppi, anid , Erpidentrum, rum aronni-
ficum. suitawle for fors.-Annie., The following are inexpensive plants







## Bacr Numbers of Thes to Corvespondents

 often applied to for particular Numbers of the -We are so that we think it will save all parties many are now out of print, will forward to our publisher Post-office. Any Subscriber who sent. Those Subscribers as are required, shall have them their sets should write at once ase very anxious to complete 1841: of the Numbers. 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 $1844: 4,0,8,10,11,12,16,18,30,42,50,51,52$.$10,50,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,22,23,24$, Acriculuture,-Anthony. - Mangel Wurzel and Carrots are very
apt to run to seed if very dry weather comes on before there have
sufficient gathered from plants which

## writers, and the arguments for and ages amongst Agricultural

 on circumstances. The che given in all cases. Much depend soil soln. If a good crop of Turnips can be raised wich infest thethese fed off by folding sheep on them ann
destroyed and
 Xith cral.anas tar as a matume. Al know of no experiments anyother citert hantuatanure, it is doubtful whether it an the manure to stick to, the light land where it is and enabling
ever, it is a sul, ANvRE.- - H. - Tre con mer manure tor volit crastes-land,

$\qquad$
$\qquad$ bed made of leaf-soil, spolen are mformed that the Melon rakines of shruhbrew, was made thus "-A leaf-bed, from the wa amply prepareat t, real to the Pme Melupple ail the winter fragments of sticks, thriged masses of semi-decayed leaves, fragments of sticks, twigs, and bark, with some fibres of Grass
injure the roots as little as possible, it may then be trans
planted withrut danger. We cumnot undertake to name Rones.
 not handsome enough to become a chool shiow, hin wer. fear it is
STRAWBERRIES. $W$. W. $J$. Mr. Silveriock Victoria Strawberry is a large late kind, a profuse beare the
good flavorr thon much esteemed for preserving. He introd Myatt's Queen, and ago, and bas since improved it from seed-a fine dish of fruit having been exhibited on the 12 th at Chiswick as the 'Chi-
chester Pine. vosers.- Dunflep. - Your Melon leaves are infested by the Red
Sider. Jo check it, keep your pits damp tor Try the effects of gas-water, set in pans to cvaporatew days, or into the trunks of trees eneland. In the larvastate it bore Oaks, Ashes, Willows, and Poplars. $\ddagger$--Crinum. - The ber the
you discovered under a parden you discovered under a garden-pot which was standing in some
decayed vegetable mould, belongs to the Latreille, all the individuals of which are confined in the of geographical distribution to our Australasian colonies. The with some plant or another which you may he larva state
from those distant parts nf the winld Stances, we know nit whace to recommend you to search fo where you obtained the last. As it is int in the same locelit
way in which forelgn inscrts to trace the
 Turionella. It is note-Your moth is the Torrrix (Orthotænia attacks, as it has been known to do great injury to the Scotch
Fir, particuiarly on the Continent ing the earth where ants abound is a good plan for driving
them away; but were your Me un-1, lants to canktr.t so, it would niost likely cause

 subimate sind Plaverr of Pdis, find, andater uth corres te Whth the sublimate and soap. You will see the flooriny boards enemy; and we trinst vou will not send any further supply to received the lively specimens you speak of. They had for
tunately escaped into the thot body else. Poratoss,-Mmerk,-The curl in Potatoes, according to Mr.

Knight, proceeds from the highly inspiswated state of the sat
in dry and farinaceors varietres. The snme nutlonty that it may be prevented by taking up the tuhers before ther rendered more probable by its aftearmg after the biate hot summer, although ynuble had its afferamer after the hate bot
for the last 16 yo until this season Jor the last 16 years.t Wh ch remems in the bud after bemg sliced off the twow. greens are not budded place even if it is not removed. Frer were any use in doing sn. this season, and sometumcs they surceed remarkably well. Al

 With the pollen of another of a dfferent spocies, the scedioger, AW Of Gardens.- J B/-- Boun nad better consult y
We believe that if a person's trees helpe to a great cxtent. ands ton the or merinary, your waiden and do it yourself, if you stand back as far as your hedge, you can bours should not so act to each other. It is far better to neigh
by consent. by consent.
 use sheet glass than crown- Nlase, couphtially in'sye expercuspe to glazing and making frames a good deal is saved in the expense of Wood-paving.-C. C.-Mr. Stead's paper ares large. alloded to at p. 315 , appeared in No. 32 of Iast year's Chin paving
 pulchella: 6, Salvio Grahami ; 4, Salvia splendens: 5, Clarkı R. canina; 3, Rubus fratucosus: Holcus.- 1 , Rosa stylosa: 2 ,
J. W. Fi-1, Yhiox maculata; 4, P. crassitc lia; Porerala, 3, P the terminal bud of - We do not apprehend that the removarum blooming.- Muia. Spathodea campanulata would retard its it has been used for fodder.--A Recider.latus $\ddagger-$-S. C. - Blitum chenopodiolces, or Strawus umbel Ramsgate.--Statice mucroxata $\ddagger--R$. W.-Statice mile. hata and Escallonia rubra. t--A Regular Suliseriber.-- White
Hellebore,-cither Veratrum album determine which from a leat. -- Y. N. D.-Some but we cannot
 duligera. The grass is Agrostis stolonfera, or Fiorm, and is of SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
in colour, that, were it not for a slight differeuce so minch alike the length of the foot-stalk, ma afference would bo dincermbie. The vermilion colour of the petals is marticularly bright, and
the purple of the petals, thonth pale, 15 ciear. No.
 - Your seeding ls neither remarkables for firm, size, nor hrightnes
mendea.
with smooth, flesh-coloured flowers ycur seedlings is No. 92 flowers are crumpled, and few in number. 83 resembles btumpas- - II W
flowers, numsuring more your seerlings are very large and finse are of a gord coltur, a bmanthisht purple, in and better in form the outline.
ing; they have neither size, subztance, nor other good keopname "Hopuc" 15 gitute a second-rate fansy you propose to are too small; the edkes of the letals ; the top perally want
smonthes $;$, and the flower alture gnod substance, the yellow around well prop ont oned, and o eye good; the colour of the top petals and the broad belting of
the lower ones are of a uniform tright the lower ones are of a uniform tright golden brown; the
flower is rather small.* flower; it is too dencient in petals - $H$, $S$. $C$.-Your seed-
 date promices to be a mooll thewer ward-leaves stance, buta litule too much of a forrated size, form the aniri sube, ping is troh, clear, and cistmert, ihron on the edge, the stirithe hoom sent, and the whinte a hitlle pouncy ; pod fair. It.
much rerembles Waimsley's winam
 is too nuch motticd, anst wants eiticrer a white or rose-colviref, edge; the potals had fallen, so that we crand not jodge with petals that there is a duvison between tome apper athe of the ald not equal to seycral vark ties we have in the same way. and will not improve sufficicntly by cultryation to shatane clean top petals, but rather crumpled at the edges; it will of good substance : plum enoriety; 2, broad round usder petals, not worth preserving ; 4 , white with puld dough on the ecriges is rather large, with lines extending beyonil, 1 , whed spot, which No. 1 , is a large and well formed the it theh_-J. Clewley.light centre, with clear pink under petals; there arpar ara to be it is sliperior to many of the cults ated sork : in cther rest werts prove a
 Whate, wath smatl plum
stance and good for
stance,


$\qquad$ and not worth preserving. The lighter flower is better ith every
lespret; the petals are firm, and it keeps its form well, but the
petals waint colour, dark secflong is a large and slowy flower, clear im many of the varieties we see exhbited. Stillit wants firmness
and compactness; it opens too flat, and appears to have an
inclination to turn back : this shows that the under petals are
rather ton long for a finely-proportioned fiower.*

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Tre accounts from Spain announce the surrender of Madrid to the insurgents, after a brief engagement, in which the troops of the Regent under Generals Seoane and Zurbano went over to the capital, after a succesNarvaez is therefore
sion of marches and counter-marches, manoenvres and tactics, which have, perhaps, no parallel in military history. The triumph of the insurrection and the defection of the troops have been so sudden accomplished by other means than an appeal to force, and Spain has thereby been spared from the renewed calmmities of war The movements of the Regent are still involved in uncertainty, and are explained only by theording to the last accounts, he was in the neighbourhood of Cordova, apparently retiring within the frontier of Portugal. The future policy of the iusurgents is of course the object of grea the Christino party in Paris. Their avowed exultation a the present crisis of affairs leaves little doubt that the recent movement originated in the French capital, where reserve. According to these rumours, the restoration of the Lopez ministry, the declaration of the Queen's majo rity, and the choice of the Duc d'Aumale as the husband for her Majesty, are likely to be the first measures of the party now in nower.-From France, we learn that the Repeal agitation, set on foot by the Republicans of the capital, has made but little progress, and is indeed discountenanced by the leading papers. Mr. O Conne had speech, repudiating the necessioducing this result; and there is some doubt whether M. Ledru-Rollin, the Repeal delegate, will now visit Dublin. The Chamber of Peers on Saturday voted the Ministerial Budget by a large majority, but postponed the Government bill for the Tours and Orleans railroad to next session. The two ordonnance. - From Italy, we learn that the long-pending treaty of commerce between Great Britain and Naples has been signed and forwarded to London for ratification; and from Turkey we have the confirmation of the statement that Prince Alexander Georgewitch has been unanimously elected Sovereign of Servia.-From the United States we regret to learn that the Columbia steamer, which we announced totally lost. The crew and passengers were all saved, and have arrived at Liverpool ; and a great deal of the property on board has also been secured. For the details of the accident, which appears to have been altogether unavoidable, we refer our readers to our Foreign news.

At home, however, another steam-boat accident, more calamitous in its consequences, is reported under our
Provincial intelligence. The Pegasus steamer, from Hull to Leith, has been lost on the Fern Islands, near the scene of the well-known wreck of the Forfarshire steamer, and all her crew and passengers, with the exception of six persons, have perished. The particulars are fully given in another part of our Paper, and will be read with melancholy interest. In Parliament, during the week, the proceedings have been mostly of that routine character which always indicates the approach of the close of the Session. The Irish Arms Bill and Lord Lyndhurst's Bill for legalising Irish Marriages have been passed in the Commons, and several other measures mentioned in our Report have been advanced in their respective stages. It is generally exp

## 弱ome Noms

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, Prince Augustus and Princess Clementine, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha, honoured the Italian Opera-house with their presence on saturday evening. The Queen and Prince Atbert, and the Duke on Sunday morning in the Chapel Royal, Buckingham On Sunday morning in Prince Angustus and the Princess Place. On Monday the Prince Augustas Prince Leopold, inspected the suite of state rooms in St. James's Palace inspected the suite of state rooms which they went to St. Paul's, the Tower, and the after which they went to St. Pauls, British Museum, and spent a considerabie thne in that institution. Their Royal and Serene suite also went to the Reform Clab, and were conducted suite also went to the Reform In the evening of the same day the Queen establishment, day the Queen gave a state ball at Hanger, the other which was attended by the King of masover, the nobility and gentry now in town. The Queen opened the ball in a quadrulle with Prince George of Cambridge, having as a wis-d-vis the Princess Clementine and Prince Albert. On the Zoological Gardens in the Regent'spark. Prince

Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and the Princes Augustus and Leopold, accompanied the Queen and Princess on horseback. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand, and Prince Leopold, honoured the Italian Opera with their presence in the evening. On Wednesday, dinand and Prince Leopold, visited the British Institution, the Exhibition of the Society of British Artistsin afterwards accompanied her Majesty and Prince Albert to the Thames Tunnel. On Tiursday, her Majesty and her Royal grests visited Culace in the evening. -The King of Hanover honoured the members of the Cariton Club with his conpany at dinner on Saturday evening, and after-
wards left town for Kew. His Majesty visited the Queen wards left town for Kew. Fis Majasty a dinner-party in the evening. His Majesty cane co on Monday, and honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Ely with his company at dinner, and anday, his Maj. honoured his Excellency Count Kielmansegge, his Mials ter at this Court, with his company at cioner, ambrirealso honoured his Excellency with his company at dinuer On Thursday, the King dined with the Duchess o Haddington with his company.-The Prince and Princes of Oldenberg and family, and a numerous suite, quitted Brighton on Monday for Worthing. His Serene Higness left Worthing for Goodwood on Tuesday morning, but
returned in the evening. His Highness has visited the races each day.
Representative Peer.-The election of a Scottish Representative Peer, in the room of the late General Lord Forbes, took place on Tuesday week in the Palace of Holvrood, when Lord Movenents.-Mr. Bright, the member Dut Anti-Corn Law League, has been retarned for Durham by a majority of 78 . The numbers at the clow of the poll were as for Mr. Bright, 78 .
Purvis, 410 : majority for
Duchy of Cornoall. The gross revenues of the Duchy or the year ending December 31, 1842, were 32,9332 13 s. 42d. ; salaries and expenses 12 ,
leaving 20,100l. for the Prince of at the present moment The Royal Navy.- one navy at the present ment guns, viz.: 3 yachts, 14 sea-going line-of-battle ships, 31 frigates, 35 sloops of war, 34 smaller 0 , steamvessels, 25 surveying-vessels (including 9 steamers), 9 troop ships, $\frac{1}{2}$ hospital ship, and 10 stationary guard ships. Our force at home consists of 780 guns; Mediterranean, 653 ; Brazils, 451 ; East Indies, 566 ; Cape and Coast or Africa, 293: North America and West Indies, 31.5 ; ParLakes, 3 ; Total, 3,471 guns. This is an augmentation of 8 vessels, but a reduction of 384 guns , since the
mencement of the year
Royal Parks.- From a return of the public money expended upon each of the Royal parks during the yeaz
1842, and just published by order of the House of Commons, it appears that, upon Hyde, St. James's, and the Green Parks, there has been expended $16,680 \%$; ; on Regent's Park, 5,3502 . ; on Green wich Park, 1,316 ; RichGreat Park, 16,342l. ; Windsor Home Park, 863l. ; Accot Royal Stand, stables, and kennel for stag-honnds, $266 t$; and on the Phoenix Park, Dublin, 8,647l.; making a gross total of -Office. - For some time past the Postmaster-
Post General has been negotiating with the directors of the different railways for extending the delivery of the Postoffice twice a day by the morning and evening railway. trains, to many parts where there is only one delivery daily, and even every other day. With respect to the mails to scollana, ents are neariy completed that will be highly beneficial to the public by an expeditious delivery of their letters and newspapers. The following towns have been added to the list of the morning mails withiu the last few days: Andover-road, Bishop's Stortford, Cambridge, Folkstone, Gateshead, Newcastle, NorthuinWerland, North, South Shields, Snnderland, and Ware
British Museum.-The returns just published by order fhe House of Commons relative to the financial condiion and recent improvements in this establishment, show that the total receipts during the past year, including the Government grant of $30,000$. ., amounted to 37,2631 , and that the total actual expenditure for the same period stood at 34,0322 ., leaving a surplus sum in the treasurer's hanas of 3,230l. The receipts on account of the Bridgewater mated arnorough farliamentary grant required for the services of the current year was $32,5762 .$, a considerable portion of which would be required for the new buildings and improvements. The number of persons admitted to ,iew the gener, 18 , being an increase over the previous year of 228,344 , and the number of visits made to the reading.rooms for the purpose of study or research, was 71,706, being an increase visits by artists and students to the galleries of sculpture had been 5,627, and the number of visits to the print-room 8,781. The average number of readers is 245 a day, the number of deliveries of MS. whom, exclusive of illumiaated volumes, amounting during the last year to 19,727 . The Parliamentary gra proposed to be voted for the present year is $32,576 l$.

Church Preferment. -The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to benefices vacant by the late Hught Miarmid, M.A., to ther parish : the Rev W. Marther the the the Rev. W. Mearns, to the united churches and parishes of Kineff and Cater Rer R. W. Trer, to the ofthe ker. T. Brown; the Rev. R. W. Fraser, to the church and parish of Burntisland, Fife, in the toom or the Rev. D. parish of Edzel, Kincardine, in the room of the Rev. R. luglis; the Rev. G. Ritchie, M.A., to the church and parish of Jedburgh, Roxburgh, in the room of the Rev. J. Purves ; the Rev. G. Blair, to the church and parish of Monzie, Perth, in the room of the Rev. J. R. Omond; the Rev. J. G. Wood, to the church and parish of Ren. frew, in the room of the Rev. D. M•'Farlate; the Rev. in the room of the Rev. J. Baillie; the Rev. D. Martin, to the church and parish of Dunmichen, Forfar, in the pom of the Rev. D. Ferguson ; the Rev. A. Cunningham, to the church and parish of Crailing, Roxburgin, in the
room of the Rev. A. Milroy; the Rev. R. W. Watson, to the church and parish of Logie, Fife, in the room of the Rev. A. Melville; the Rev. W. Carrick, to the church and . Melville; the Rev. W. Carrick, to Kome of the Rev. 1. Nonerfif; the Rev. G. Murray, to the church and parish of Girtion, Kirkcudbright, in the room of the Rev. arish of Borgue, Kirkcuabright, in the room of the

## C'oloninl Bushonics.-The second report of the arch-

 bishops and bishops forming the committee appointed to dowment of additi Govament for the erection and enhe following stational sioprics and expenditure to and of June, 1843:- Special fund: donations and subscriptions for New Brunswick, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope, Soutir Australia, China, New Zealaud, Tasmanis, and Gibraltar, 4,935l. 14s. 1 d . General fund: 60,2497 . 13s. 4d. The expenditure, including 32,500l. invested in Exchequer Bills and other Government Securities, has been 23.3906 .18 s. The repurt siates that $t w$, of the brapops consecrated for sees newly funled have now been for some ime on their respective spheres or labour. first visitation Zealand (Dr. Selwyn) had favourably of the progress of religion in these settlements. The Bishop of Gibraltar, having resided some weeks at the metropolis of his see, and for a considerably longer period at Malta, and, having nominated an archdeacon for the general superintendence of ecclesiastical affairs in each of those places is now engaged in visiting the several cities in which the English congregations have been gathered together in the islands and on the coasts of the Mediterranean. Already he has exercised the functions of his office at Athens, Smyrna, and Constantinople, where, office at Achen, considerable congregations in communion wath the Church, no Anglican bishop had ever before been seen. The Bishop of Tasmania (Van before peen seen. The. Bishop of cese at the end of Diemen's Land, who salued for ins diocese days at the February last, undertoox to remain arainister the rite of confirmation. The committee bave determined on appropriating a large portion of the fund remainiug at their disposul, namely, the sum of $20,000 \mathrm{l}$, towards the endowmeat of a bishopric in New Brunswick. The contribuat the date of the last despatches, to 2,1501 . The Bishop at the date of the last despatches, to $2,150 \%$. The Bishop of Australia, though lately reilieved froni the care of New Zealand and Van Diemen's Land, is still charged withectual superintendence, and he has, in a recent communication, pleaded earnestly for the erection of a distinct bishopric in the thriving settlement of Port Philip. The Bishop of Calcutta has also recommended the subuivision of his own enormous diocese, by the erection of a bishopric for the nortbern provinces of India. The committee intend, in the first place, to recommend to her Majesty's Government, as soon as the adequate endowment shail have been secured, the erection of a separate bishopric for the province of New Brunswick ; afterwards for the other amportant colonial settlements, in the order suggested by the joint considerations of their intrinsic claims, the offers of assistance, and the probability of success.The Chinese Expedition.-A parliamentary return just published shows that the sums paid or to be paid on account of the war with China, amount to $2,079,8736$, of balan sum 804,964l, are required to states due to the Last 13 . 5 , will be required to make good to coin holders of opium surrendered in China in March, 1839, the amount of compensation due to them under Art. 4 of the treaty of peace. The above amount, however, includes a sum of 29,2892 . 11s. 9 d. as a claim by two Parsee firms,
of which depends on further explanation

## $\sqrt{\text { Foretan. }}$

France.--The great subject of remark in the French papers is Mr. Connell's comments on the radical meeting All of M. Ledru-Rollin was deputed to visit Dublin. proceedings in Paris (now so decidedly repudiated by the Repeal Association), and recommend the matter to be allist of subscriptions in F . Cin favourof the repeal agitation in Ireland ; this list mounts to $412 \mathrm{f}, 50 \mathrm{c}$, making the total gmount subscribed 11375 50c.-The Chamber of Peers sat on Friday, and, despite the efforts of the

Minister of Public Works, postponed to next session the ministerial bill for the construction of a railroad between
Tours and Orleans. Immediately after, the bill for enabling the Government to pay the interest due on the part of the Greek loan guaranteed by France came under discussion, and passed by a majority of 96 to 4 . On majority of 98 to 4. The two Chambers were formally closed on Monday by Royal ordonnance. The attendance in both houses was exceedingly small, and the whole ceremony, which terminated with shouts of Vive le Roi, did pected, the Moniteur publishes a Royal ordonnance appointing Vice-Admiral Baron de Mackaw Minister of the Navy and Colonies, in lieu of Admiral Baron Roussin,
who has resigned. The domestic intelligence in the who has resigned.-The domestic intelligence in the despatch from Brest announced, on Sunday, the arrival
of the Prince de Joinville and his young bride from the of the Prince de Joinville and his young bride from the
Brazils. They are expected immediately in Paris. The appeal of the celebrated Vidocq against the sentence of
the Tribunal of Correctional Police, which condemned the Tribunal of Correctional Police, which condemned
him to five years' imprisonment and five years' surveillance, came on before the Cour Royal on Saturday. After the speech of the Advocate-General, the Court, withou
even hearing Vidocq's counsel, reversed the sentence even hearing Vidocq's counsel, reversed the sentence.
Vidocq was immediately set at liberty, and was warmly congratulated by his friends. Gexeral Alava, Aide-de-
Camp of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, and afterwards Spanish Ambassador of Queen Christina at Paris, has just died at Bareges, aged sixty-four.-
The Palais Royal, so famous some years back, is now every day losing favour with the public, and the numerous passages in the neighbourbood threaten it with complete
decay; 18 or 20 arcades are now to let; 22 others are occupied by the vendors of ready-made clothes; and some of the principal cafés and restaurants, the goodwill of which used to be worth $300,000 \mathrm{f}$.
because they did not clear their expenses.-At the first week, the cause of "the Marquis of Hertford against Nicholas Suisse," valet de chambre of the late Marquis, Nicholas Suisse, valet de chambre of the late Marquis, for the Marquis, who sought to recover the value of
$30,000 \mathrm{f}$. French rentes, which had been placed in the 30,000 f. French rentes, which had been placed in the
hands of MM. Cailliez and Debague, bankers in Paris, by Nicholas Suisse. M. Dupin, in a long pleading, recapitulated all the facts as given in evidence on the trial of the refusal of M. Cailliez to appear as a witness on that occasion, in consequence of which refusal he contended
Suisse was acquitted. After an authenticated report of the trial of Nicholas Suisse before Mr. Justice Williams at the Old Bailev, had been read to the Court, the cause Was adjourned for eight days to hear the counsel for the defence.-A Toulon paper publishes the following letter
from Mascara, July $5:-$ "Abd-el-Kader has again escaped the pursuit of our soldiers by an almost miraculous flight, thanks to the simplicity of his costume. The Spahis, who thought only of plander, abandoned the principal per-
sonage to strip the Emir's physician, a Frenchman, who sonage to strip the Emir's physician, a Frenchman, who
was richly dressed, and rode a horse splendidly caparisoned, and yet this person puinted with his figer to the Emir, who was only ten paces off, tightening the girths
of his horse. The day before yesterday the Emir in per son was attacking tribes under the cannon of Mascara." Edwards, who have been employed to explore the cargo of the Télémaque, at Quillebeuf, are proceeding actively, but hitherto without much success. They have
brought up thirty-one pieces of timber and some fragments of the hull, and have made attempts to raise some ments of the hull, and have made attempts to raise some sand, but they came to pieces on applying the tackle to sand, but they came to pieces on appying the tackile to
them. Their contents were merely whale or palm-oil. A considerable nuraber of casks still remain to be examined,
and it is believed that there are in the vessel several large and it is believed that
cases bound with iron.
cases bound with iron.
Spain.-A telegraphic despatch from Madrid, dated
July 23d, announces that the troops of Gens Seoane encountered each other on the previous day, at Torrejon, and after an engagement of about a quarter of
an hour, the soldiers of both armies fraternised. Gen. an hour, the soldiers of both armies fraternised. Gen.
Seoane and the son of Zurbano were taken prisoners. Seoane and the son of Zurbano were taken prisoners.
Zurbano made his escape, and concealed himself in Madrid. The municipality was going out at the moment when the telegraph was despatched, to surrender Madrid unconditionally to the insurgent army. The Militia of Madrid were returning to their homes, and the troops of
Brigadier Enna, which pronounced themselves, are in Brigadier Enna, which pronounced themselves, are in
possession of the posts. It was expected that Gen. possession of the posts. At was expected that with his division. This despatch may be regarded as the close of the first act of the eventful drama, whose result
must now be regarded with the greatest anziety. The triumph of military anarchy has been so sudden and complete, that it has effected at least one important object, in 8paring Spain from the renewed calamities of a long to record during the last three weeks, in which, until now, no battle has been fought, in which an army has been without a shot being fired, in which everything has been done by marches and counter-marches, manoeuvres and tactics, the observer has been astonished at finding important results accomplished daly by other means than those of force. What has lately been passing around
Madrid and on the Saragossa road was truly curious. Madrid and on the Saragossa road was truly curious,
Several columns of both parties seemed to be closely following each other, and apparently mingled in
an inextricable, manner. The marching of these columns, dovetailed, as it were, one with the other, preing phenomena in the history of modern warfare The protracted absence of the Regent from the scene where his political existence was at stake, is still altogeretiring into Portugal. The army under Zurbano and Seoane, which appears to have "fraternised" with the corps under the insurgent generals who are now the masto have doubted of the cause in which they were engaged, when they learnt that the Regent himself was retiring in the gorges of the Sierra Morena, at a moment when the of his supporters, all depended on his presence. His cause is now irretrievable, and the more because the change which has been effected in the destinies of the Peninsula is emphatically a military revolution; for it has been
accomplished by unbounded corruption in the army, and by the energy of military adventurers. If there were ever
any doubt that the movement originated in Paris, it would any doubt that the movement originated in Paris, it would
now be removed, by an announcement in the French papers of Tuesday, the significancy of which is increased by the fact that the Duc d'Aumale has long been mentioned as a candidate for the hand of Queen Isabella.
"Queen Cbristina," they state, "held a grand levee in the Hotel de Courcelles on Monday, on the occasion of ber birthday. The King, Queen, the Duc d'Aumale,
the Duke and Duchess of Nemours, and Madame Adelaide, successively visited the ex-Regent, and M. Guirot and Marsial Sonlt presented their homage to Her Ma-
jesty." "The Duc d'Aumale," observes the Commerce, "was most gracious to all the Spaniards present in the them in their native language." -The daily papers give the following account of the manner in which the above as the despatch Madrid was received in Paris. As soon immediately to the Hotel de Courcelles, that he himself might have the pleasure of announcing the news to Queen off with the news to King Louis Philipne express Chateau de Bizy. In the evening the ex-Regent threw open her saloons, and all the courtiers of her party, both French and Spanish, pressed forward to offer their congratel, at which MM. Torenso, Zea, Castillio, Grimaldi, and several others, assisted. It is said that it was deterto Madrid with instructions for General Narvaez and for M. Martinez de la Rosa, who left Paris a few days ago, for Spain. Queen Christina and her councillors will appears to be their intention to proclaim the Lopez ministry, with all its members, as a Provisional Government, charged to convoke the Cortes, and to cause the
majority of Queen Isabella II. to be proclaimed, although her Majesty is only 12 years and 9 months old.
Portugal.-By the Royal Tar steamer we have news from Lisbon to the 17 th inst., where all was tranquil. Dissensions still prevail in the Cabinet respecting the measures to be employed for the prevention of any popular outbreak, on which subject M. Costa Cabral and the to be farmed out by public auction for three years, at the end of the present month.
gustus of Prussia learn from Berlin that Prince Audenly at Brandenburg, on the 19 th inst. The Prussian Government, induced by feelings of interest for the comUnion, intends to send a commissioner to China for the purpose of obtaining authentic information unon mercial mat orsang an batish a Prussian Con comat Canton for the whole Chinese empire. M. Grube, of Dusseldorf, who is to be the Consul, was formerly employed in the office of the Minister of State, the President f 8000 dollors years at his post. After that, on his leaving, he or his Madame Caroline Pichler, Madame Caroline Pichler, one of the most popular novel writers of the age, died at vienna last, week, at the ad-
vanced age of 74 . Several of her works have successfully been introduce into our literature-A letter from Pres burg, of July 7 states the the Emperar of Actria, in his quality of King of Hungary, has just decided the long disputed question of the religion of children sprung from mixed marriages. In answer to a petition from the last freed from the obligation of bringing ap their children exclusively in the Catholic religion, his Majesty has Catholics, as may seem fit to the parents; and in cas they cannot agree, the children are to follow the religion of the father. This resolution, the letter states, caused intelligence the houses were illuminated. -The Grand Duke Michael of Russia passed through Bamberg on the 21 st inst., on his way to the wa
He would thence proceed to England
ITaly.-Recent letters from Naples announce that the Treaty of Commerce between Great Britain and Naples was signed on the 26th ult., and forwarded to London for ratification.
Turkey.-Accounts from Constantinople of the 7th inst. state that a squadron of nine sail-of-the-line were on Capitan Pasha, for the purpose, $t$ was supposed, of
making a demonstration on the coast of Greece and the European provinces of Turkey. Rifaat Pasha, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. de Titoff, the Minister of Russia, arrived on the lst, by the Russian steamer Meteor. Namik Pasha, who had just returned from Bagdad, had been appointed President of the Council of War at Adrianople. Redschid Pasha was rapidly ing to advices from Teheran of the 7 th June, the troops of the Khan of Bokhara had routed those of the Khan of Khiva, and taken possession of the town. Through the same channel we have reports similar to those received from India with respect to the fate of fidently asserted, are both alive to this who, it is constantinople news announces the termination of the Servian question of which we had previous the question, of which we had previous accounts through Alexander Care Gormith mously, and that his Ministers, Petroniewitch and Wutschitch, whose banishment was so emphatically demanded by Russia, have been permitted to remain in Servia, EGYPT.-Letters from Alexandria, of the 6th inst., state better health, riding out every day in and apparently in Ibruinim Pacha remains apparently taking no interest whatever in what is going on, allowing Abbas Pacha, who for the last week has been there, to assume the pomp and Highness. A new light has, however, been thrown upon this matter, perfectly consonant with the policy of these countries. Abbas Pacha bas been for some time past intriguing and attaching to himself in Cairo, a large and influential body, the Oulemas, at once men of the law and ministers of religion, and consequently a powerful organ with a fanatic population; before these intrigues reached a point dangerous to the government and intended line of succession it was necessary to put a stop to them. It is that that Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim decided in concert rounded by under the immediate surveillance and surlikely to do mischief than if left to himself in Cairo, and it is for that reason that he is brought to Alexandria. and will be kept there with the highest honorary title the Pacha has to bestow, with far less ability to do mischief than he had before, and with just as much real power as the Pacha may think it prudent to allow him.
the Mar Sch the Margaret stamer a Liverpool, on Sunday, under comring the Chind bearing the cortunate soul was sho has been totaly lost, fortunately every soul was saved, as well as much of the property on board the vessel. The following are the particulars:-The Columbia went ashore on the 2a, about one o clock, upon the Devil's Limb (a solid rock), a mile and a quarter from land, and one-and-a-half from the lighthouse on Seal Island. From the thickness of the fog, nothing at a distance was discernible, and consequently it was impossible to form any accurate judgment as to their particuar situation. For three hours, in this perilous predicament, their ultimate fate was a matter of most anxious solicitude, and their impending danger continued to assume a more hopeiess aspect. During all this time every exertion was making to lighten the vessel by throwing the coal, \&c. into the sea : and with her engines, and every available means, a continued perseverance was made to get her off, but without saccess. Alarm-guns were constantly fired, but unfortunately-from the ignorance of their posi-tion-at the side of the ship from the shore. About four mack, to their no little delight, a boat from the island meir its appearance, and very quickly explained to them shore; most of the ladies were all immediately sent on next morning with the crew on board, for the purpose of rendering whatever assistance they could toward saving the shin from destruction At every flod tide the engine was put in operation wiom the impracticability of moving her may be perceived from the fact that she was so far up upon the rock as to draw at her bows five feet of water less than the Margaret left she was swinging by the bows lemmotion of the wind and waves, to become utterly destroyed. All the movables on board have been saved. The crew of the Columbia have been left at the wreck, and hopes are encertained that they will be able wion a great part of the engines before she goes to pieces.-The Great Western and Hibernia have since arrived, the latter after a passage made within the almost incredible space of nine days. They bring accounts that the chief portion of Fall River was burned down on the 1st inst. It is computed that the loss of property amounts to 250,000 dollars, at least. Fall River is well known by our coasters, for many dessels freighted with coal from Pietou and Cape Breton have disposed of their cargoes there. An angry feeling between the native and Irish citizens of the Union is arising from the Repeal question. Mr, O'Connell's denuncistions of the slave-holders, and threatened interference with them, when the opportunity arrives, have so excited the ire of the anti-abolitionists of Baltimore and Philadelphia, that they have resolved to suppress, if they can, the agitation of the complaints of Ireland in the States. At meeting the Repeal Association have held a special pronounced against Mr. O'Connell, and then the Association dissolved finally, distributing its funds to two Catholic charitable societies. The lovers of literature atholic charitable societies. grat avest living "ornaments,
will be gratified to learn that Mr. Washington Irving has succeeded to a large fortune, which has been bequeathed to him by one of the Society of Friends, to whom the distinguished American author was personally unknown. Mr. Irving, in consequence, intends immediately to relinquish his appointment as United States Minister at Madrid, where, it is said, his health has suffered materially since his recent residence in that capital.
Australasta.- Sydney papers to April 2d, and Hobarttown to April 8th, have arrived this week. In the Morning Herald, (a Sydney journal,) the affairs of the Bank of Austraia are refe in the administration of those establishments in the colonies. Alluding to something which had transpired the day previous, it is observed on March the 31st:-"The 'untoward' disclosures of the mismanagement of the Bank of Australia have na fact, with the exception of the recent discoveries of the frauds committed on the Bank of Manchecter, we know of nothing equal to the m, and stance of the exceed the former from the circumstance of the cashier, the day before the discovery became ine
having quietly swept out some $15,0001 \mathrm{l}$, being the balance in the iron chest, and absconded to America. The affairs are even blacker than we representre to have obtained
terday. The firm that was stated to $108,000 \mathrm{l}$. is liable for upwards of $50,000 l$. in addition, 160,000 . in the whole. $80,000 l$, and another director have had 40,0001 . has had shich there are various triflin debts of $15,0001 ., 20,0001$. , \&c. There is but one opinion of the conduct of the directors." Things were still very depressed in Van Diemen's Land, and the colonists were speculating on the causes and remedies for of Australasia. affairs. There is no Hope-Advices from the Cape the 6th May, contain the copy of a minute laid before the Legislative Council of the colony by the Governor, respecting Port Natal, and announcing that her Majesty's Government had decided upon taking the emigrant farmers onder the protection of the British Crown, of recognisiag their district, of adopting it as a British colony, and of establishing such institutions, under British authority, as her Majesty may deem necessary. The Governor adds that incorporation of Port Natal with the Cape gainst he Mcorporato Government had felt disposed to admit their validity, and to consider the best means by which due provision might be made for establishing a coonial government and Meanmile the ranted by Lieut.-Colonel Cloete. Grants or sales of land on the district are, however, prohibited the becided that Majesty isknown; and is to be appointed by her Majesty and that no laws to be passed in the colony shall be valid without his consent. H.M.S. Cleopatra arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 27th April, having captured off Quillemaine, on the 12 th , the Brazilian brigantine Progresso, with 440 slaves on board.
 Cleopatra, and the remainder sent forward with a prize master to Simon's-bay

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Tonday.-Lord Broogram stated that, having received an ample apology from the printer of the Kendal Gazette for the connumniaused, it was not his intention to persist in he had latel have the sand printer called to their Lorrishings, bar.- On the motion thrd time and paseet.
Tuesclyy.- Lon disposed to send in plans drawing caution ail artists wio Sor the ornament issued by the Fine Arts Commission, that they
the adveriscment the addoriss thatrown risk. He thonght it an act of char.ty to such artist ave employ went, for the wir om of Parliument might refuse to have earl of Abernser laid on the table several returl prupose.- to slavery and the slave trade. -The Marquess of LaNs.
relating the DCWNE moved for the and that france relative place betwee the Government hers The Earl of Abrrdelin begged to decline hension or fle correspondence a-ked for, for the reason that no sruch correspondence exsted-The n.otion was withirawn. On the motion of expenditure of the country up to the
 the question of the Irish leep Sea Fishines, for the purpase of inducing the Government operation. He suggested the granting of 15,0002 , or 18,0000 . in the shape of loans or bounties, and the
 ClanRicaribs and Lord Montian the fisliermen in their trade, and extending their operations.-The Duhe of Weling gron sald proper quarter stould be turne nefamatunn 13ill was read a third
 pumishment of mprisoument, with lard lannur, for a term si.. excecting three yearstion of hesels - which he thonghit necessary to render it practically ane wh. wher or to yublish any money, or any valuable thing," \&c.-" he Luthin Chaverion clause operative; but he fearca the worts propmerd went tororar. The conside on the motion and to obtain the opinion of Lord Denman on the effect of the words proposed

the Privy Council Bill, the Marriages (Ireland) Bill, the Salmon
Fisheriese Bill, the Parochial Rates Bill, the Sotish scinool-
masters' Widows Pund Bill, the Norfoik Island Bill, the Tay masters' Widowes
Fences Bill, the ences Bill, the Dundee Harbour Bill, the Bill, the Cockermounth Frovement Bill, the Paisley Corporation ton Improvement Bill, the Lnndonderry Bridge Bill, The Great
North of England Junction Railway Bill, the Walton-on.the. Hill
 Road Bills--On the motion of Lord WhaRNCIITFE, the Bull a second time, as were also the Loanl Sncieties sill, the Contro-
verted Elections Bill, the Slave-Trade Suppression Continuance Bill, the Bills of Exchange Bill, and $0^{+}$

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday.- The alily portion of the sittig was occupied with the remaining clases of the Arme Bill. The main discussion was on the question of the period of the duration of the bill The was on the question of of period of the duration of the bill. The original proposition of the Govent was for five years out after aiscussion and two divisions, it was decided that it should last for two years, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, or practically for three years. The whote of the clauses, including those which had been postponed for further consideration, havinu been gone through, the long-protracted up on Thursday The report of the committee on the Excise daties, recommending the reportuction of the additional duty on Irish spirits was then brought up, on which Sir



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## ninted and renorted, - Tine Pubhe Workw (Ireland) Bill, and the Conit of Exchicnur (Irelaud) Bhil were respectively


ment or field-garden system, and the more general establishment
of loan funds in England and Wales. Tuasday, -Mr. Crristopare complained of the way in which
the Customs Acts Bill had been read, out of course, on Monday night, and called attention to a clause introduced into that bill
which bore materially on the interests of British agriculture, as allowing the arrinultural produce of the state of Maine to be be
dmitted into this country at the colonial duty. He asked the admitted into this country at the colonial duty. He asked the
Government if that were their intention in passing this clause.

- Mr. Glanstone could only give a limited answer. The inteution of the clause was neither more nor less than to give legal
effect in this country to the third article of the treaty of Waskeffectin this country to the the effect of the clause in admitting
ington. With respect to
foreign produce, he could not then well explain the matter, but he would, in a future stage of the bill, take ari opportunity
hiving an explanation. - Mr. Wxims A introcuction of a clatere rate. Said thaty to wo question nom make any immediate appointment to the Jadgeship of the Admiralty Court in rreana, and
be made subject to any arrangement the Government might hereatter think fit to make respecting the union of the offices o Judges of the Prerogative and Admiralty Courts.- Sir G. CusRE
gave notice that on Friday he would lay before the House the remaining estimates; among then those or the expenses of the Mx. Hume moved for leave to bring in a bull tor the estalilish-
ment of schools to promote a sound edncation for the rising ment of schols op promote a sound edncation for the rising
generation of the United Kinedom at the public expense, without wounding the feerings or injuring the usinss any sect or clas to the seculanand moral training of the children. and leaving all
 brotherhood and good-will may be disseminated amongst all classes and, bat the House was counted out at a quarter past 8 .
the motion, but
Wednesdiny.-The Controverted Elections Bill was read a third time and passed. - Lord AssuLky withdrew the Industrious Classes Biil for the present session, giving notice to introduce it again carly
in the next. Mr. Grissoc complained of an interpetation put ant
and the excice laws, , by which individuals making cass advances on
the consignment of excisable goods, were held liable to have th Hooda so consigned seized for the duty owing by the manutacturer

 respicles into the hands of a factor, and thereby relieve the article from the payment of duty. With respect to the case of the Messrs.
thuman they were only hield liable to a sum of money after a trial and adjuclication by a court of law, - In answer to a question from Capt. Dinte the cause of the late explosion on board the Camperdown, mane inat orders had beeri given to prevent the continuance of the
and the
natictice of keeping large quantities of powder on the deck of vessels practice of keeping larye quantities of powder on the deck of vessel
durint the firing of salutes. - Sir $J$. GRAMM, in reply to a question from Bunnerman, declined to say whether of the Governnent to remove from
versities of Scotland those gentlemen who had adhered to the Free Prestyterrinan charch. The memorial received from certain members
of the University of St. Andrews was under the consideration of the Law umeers orne into committee on the Coroners Bill.-On th The House went into
clause allowing traveling expenses to the coroners at the rate of
1.86 d , a mile, Mr. Wrivilams moved the suhstitution of 15 , a mile. animdmcnt, , A8 Mimyority, 11 . 'I he other clauses were arreed to.

 Cavalry, which have been, or are likely to be, re-egtabished on ped
manent pay, under ti.e estimate of the present ycar, was ordered.


 connin anend the law of landioril and teriant in Irclanil, which w
Fill to a first time, and ordered for second reading out the 22d Augu
real -The further consideration of the report on the Irish Arms Bll
raised another debate, there being clauses ploposed to be added,
 with s"me cther business, Mr. S. Cratword proposed the following
 That to limit or wit, hhol 1 tlis prisile ege, as re gards irshmmen, creates





CITY.
Money Market, Friday.-Consols for account closed at $93 \frac{5}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Three per Cent. Reduced, $94 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$; Three-Three-and-half per Cents. $101 \frac{1}{3}$ to 1 ; Bank Stock, 1801 ; Exchequer Bills 55 s . to 57 s s, and 53 s . to 55 s . prem.

## fietropolis and íts Fíinfto.

Royal Visit to the Thames Tunnel. - On Wednesday he Queen, Prmce Al end, ther distinguished persona, the Princess Clementine, Tunnel with a visit. From the shortness of the notice fow preparations could be made. Indeed, most of the irector sir Isambert Brunel, the deiner whe wore commenced and completed, was too far from town for a communication reach in time to be present. At about half-past 3 there was a numerous attendance of visitors, the fact having transpired that her Majesty was about to visit the works. The flags were hoisted at the Tunnel works, and from various other places in the viciaity, and a scene of the hour stated, the royal barge arrived off the Tunnel ier, and her Majesty was received by Mr. B. Hawes, uni., M.P., Sir A. Crichton, and three of the directors. The Queen was welcomed by the people who had collected with great acclamation, and, preceded by the secretary and the assistant-engineer, her Majesty descended the Rotherhithe shaft, Lord Byron being in immediate attendance on her Majesty. Having proceeded through such a work as never a Queen before had traversed, the royal party returned, and as they re-ascended, Gou save assembled multitude. On arriving at the entrance-room, her Majesty was pleased to express her gratification at being enabled to witness the completion of the Tunnel, and her regret that Sir I. Brunel was not present. The rrangements, though hurried, were well carried out, and her Majesty entered the royal barge amid the cheers of thousands, the bells of the churches in the vicinity ring ing at the same time a merry peal. Her Majesty, when Pincs Victoria we believe, once viewed the works which were then not half completed.
The Custom-House Frauds.-The report of the Com missioners of Revenue inquiry on Custom-house frauds has just been published; but the evidence on which it is founded has not yet been made public. The repor shows that a well-organised system of fraud has been going on for several years past, andity, have now been purish ing in full impunty and sucese, if touched the conscience of Mr. Burnby, one of the delin quents, who, in the autumn of 1841 , inculpated no less than 21 landing-waiters, who had been selected for employment on the silk and baggage import duty, on Revenue. Mr. Burnby's disclosures were not at first credited by the Custom-house authorities, who desired, as a proper measure of precalion, to wait for corrobora tion; and this was obtained through the instrumentality of Mr. Homersham, another criminai, now deceased, and a landing-waiter of the first class, at a salary of $400 l$. per
annum, who speedily made a disclosure of the fraudulent which are classedich he and others were implicated, and heads:-"I. The granting of false certificates by the export officers, whose duty it is to ascertain what goods are shipped. 2. By grantiog a false certificate of the quality, or of the existence of goods for exportation, to obtain an amount of drawback of duty far exceeding what is legally due, or a drawback for an imaginary exportation a package of low daty goods for a package of high dut goods. Passing cigars, for instance, under the denomina tion of marble. 4. By the negligent or wilful undervalu duties, and the dishonest or careless and faulty enumera tion of the goods when their amount is to be stated 5. By the improper computation of the tares of packages. 6. An under valuation and under account of goods, so entry in the rough book on means of making a proper obliterating that entry so soon as they were safe in the warehouse of the importer, substituting in place of the proper entry a false and insufficient entry of the duty to the Crown. 7. The fraudulent entries of p $p$ the substitution of fresh leaves for the original lea the landing-waiter's 'Blue Books,' with imitations of hadwriting of the registrar's clerks, with false en
and with false seals. 8. The obliteration of the ent and with false seals. 8. The obliteration of the entry in the "Blue Book, by a chemical process, and the substituheads of fraud above enumerated are attributed by the Commissioners to the allowance of "sight entries," and maintenance of high deties, the evasion of which frequently places within the reach of the revenue officer, by one salary amounts That it is of more importance, even with a view to protection of our own manufiactures, that daties should be be nominally high rates of duty acting as an encourage ment to the fraudulent, and a discouragement to the and most irregularly and partially enforced." They refe particularly to the evidence given by Mr. Porter, of the Duties, respecting the evasion of the silk duties, and append to their Report the completion of his statement the accounts of the French Custom-house of silks exnorted and from those of our Custom-house entries of imports, by which the fact is established, that less than one-half of the silk goods exported from France to England pay duty Sale of the late Dutce of country.
Sale of the late Duke of Sussex's Property. -The fol lowing is the amount realised by the property of his lat
Royal Highness at. the recent sale :- Plate and plated arti les, $20,752 l .15 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}$. decorative furniture, 3.5 s . s . trinkets, rings, and seals, 2,4736 .
boubonnières, $2,238 t$. 12s. $6 d_{\text {. }}$; clocks an-boxes an 1,924l. 5 s . ; swords, pistols, and sticks, $1.092 l$. 1 s . 6 c , pipes, tobacco, and cigurs, $3,617 \mathrm{l} .9 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d}$. ; bijouterie, the total exceeds $38,000 \mathrm{l}$. In reference to the statement that the King of Naples ha
$\qquad$ it appears that the report is enturely devitute of foundaton, no such offer having been either
pose that the ovoks will be purchased by Government for plicates and Museum, as that library already contains duin the late Duke's collection

The late Duel. - At the Marylebone Police-court on Monday, Mr. Humphreys, the solicitor of Mr. Gulliver, he had been before Mr. Justice Coltman chambers, Chancery-lane, accompanied by Mr. Fell, the chief clerk of the Court, Mr. Mills, the coroner's clerls, and for Mre Mre-inspector; and that the Judge had taken the next sessions of the Central Criminal Court, himself in 1,0002 . and four sureties in 500 l . each. The witnesses were then bound over in 40 l. for their appearance at the the fifth time, and signed the inquisition. In consequence of the Judge's order admitting Mr . Gulliver to batl, the Newgate; but after a lonarant for his committal to Newgate; but after a long conversation with Mr Aumphreys, he expressed his opinion that the othe Mr. Gulliver to take their trial on the verdict of the jury The police-inspector was then bound over in $100 \%$. to prefer a binst all the parties implicated by the verdict.
Peace Convention.-A deputation of this Snciety had the honour of an audience of the King of the French, at nenting to his Majesty the so Memorial to the Governments of the Civilized World," adopted by the General Peace Convention recently held in this metropolis, on the importance of inserting in treaties between nations a clause binding the parties to refer their disputes to the chosen, and thus prevent the necessity of having mutually to arms. His Majesty gave the deputation a very gracious reception, assured them of his cordial interest in the object of their mission, and expressed himself in texms highly gratifying to the deputation.

New Catholic Cemitery,-On Monday a new Roma Catholic Cemetery, situated in the centre of Commercial.
road East, was consecrated by road East, was consecrated by the Right Rev. Dr.
Griffiths, after the forms of the Roman Grififths, after the forms of the Roman Catholic ritual. circumstance of its being the first instance in thest from the of its revival from desuetude, after instance in this country The Nelson Monument. - The construction of the Nelson Monument, in Trafalgar-square, the progress of which was interrupted in consequence of the Corinthian
capital not being capital not being completed, has, after a suspension of soree months, been again proceeded with. Oa Monday the workmen began fixing the leaves and volutes of the capital, which were cast tat Woolwich dockyard, and which
have been upon the ground in dyvs. Some of the leaves and volutes, which square some between two and three years for their execution, weigh shortly hrec tons. The statue is nearly finished and will will be completed by the end of of the year.
fielde Stoke Newington, \&c., called King Edward', Kingsland been laid out from, aplace opposite the Triangle, at trances of the new park. The sewerage of the road, which is about 50 feet wide, las been completed, and, several
eligibie baildng sites, on and near it were sal eligibie building sites, on and near it, were sold at the
Auction Mart Iast week. It is called King Edward's Auction Mart hast week. It is called King Edward's perty about there belongs to Clurist's Hospital, of which stood, a few years since, a portion of an ancient building, stood, a reev years since, a portion of an ancient building, of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Great anxiety is felt ire operations in the park, which is expected to take pla

Humber of Deaths registered in the week ending Siturde districts, 131 ; Nurth districts, 1.36 ;



## 绿robmial News.

## Carmarthen. -Mr . Hall, chief magistrate of Bow-

street police-office, left town on Monday by direction of Gevernment, for the purpose of instituting a rigid and
searching inquiry into all the circumstance with the "Rebecca riots" and disturbances in this part of the kingdom. It is understood that Mr. Hall is accompanied by one or more legal gentlemen to assist
in the inguiry. A body of the Metropolitan Police been sent down to assist the local authorities. Although the Deag oons are in the saddle every night, scouring the wrong place, and the work of outrage continues not only nndirminished, bat with increased and increasing audacity In the coal districts near Pontyberem, on Friday night, a any civilizeic country. The troop of the 4th Light Dragoons stationed at Carmarthen, were led out by Colonel goons stationed at Carmarthen, were led out by Colonel
Trevor, Vice-Lieutenant of the county, who in quence of information of an intended meeting, deemed it advisable to be present to check any tendenç to outrage. Accordingly, with Colonel Love, commandant of the dis-
trict and Major Parrby, the Colonel and the tropses left Carmarthen about half-past five in the evening, proceecded through Porthyrlyd and Llanddarog, nearly to Llanon. Llangendeirne. During the whole line of marcherem not the
Let slightest indication was manifested of a disposition the break the peace, although it was evident that the whole
country was in an extremely well mischief. Before the Dragoons had wat and condition for Carmarthen, a shot was fried from a high hill by the rond side, known as Cystanog Wood Hill, which was iom mediately answered from other hills, and which plainly proved that a system of signals was successfully establisilied throughout the whole country. The Dragoons, after their 30 miles went. The following morning, howeverer y as wise as they Carmarthen, that within an bour after they had pased through Bethanie gate, situated near the Tumble by the firing of rockets to the numbecaites were assembled they instantly proceeded to brealk the about 1000, and which they accomplished in a very shortt time. puring the progrees of their work they testified the fulness of tair triumph by beating drums, tiring guns, blowing
horns, \&.c. They were unt disyuised as herit women's clothes, but being principally eolliers, and their faces being already blackened, they needed no further disguise than their occupation lad already endowed them

Boalifes were lighted on all the adjacent liills, and disappeared in the same mysterious manner as they had
and appeared. On Sunday morniug a man named Jones, of Mayor, Dr. Bird, and the other mave information to the Mayor, Dr. Bird, and the other mogistrates, that he was form against 40 othuers. form against 40 othiers. Their names having been taken, Superintendent of the night Captain Napier, with the Superintendent of the Glamoriganshire police, took a fy, marthenshive, succeeded in anprish ordianeay, in cartiotern. On Monday morning a company of foot-soldiers
police, in four-horse conches by a division of the rural cerded to Lhangrelach some more of the parties, against whome of apprehending been lata. They lat? no sooner arriped information had a large mob assembled, and evinced every the spot than resist any aftempt a farmer's wife, Mrs. Morgan, threw a saucepan of boiling water over Capt. Napier, which scalded his shoulder, and she atach whe saucepan, with which Morran a also attacked Captain young man, having seized a sickle on attacked Captain Napier with it, and wounded him tain ene a fortupaty drew on of pistols, which, however for Mory or Morgan immediately grasped his wrist, and turning the trigger, but without effect. Fapt. Napier's breast, pulled Capt. Napier immediately drew his other piste in danger and shot the young mun, the ball entering the abdomen after, however, having recoiled and felt the wound, he mmediately renewed the struggle with increased despera con, but the noise of the fistol having alarmed the police. men outside, they rushed into the house, where they found Capt. Napier covered with blood, and succeeded in rounc ing him and securing the prisoner, who was brought into Wansea and conveyed to the infirmary in the gaol, where lodged in thined by Dr. Bird, who found that the ball had the from which Dr. Bird succeeded in ex dispersed, but not beeing their companion fall the mob among whom are the postmaster of Pontydowlais and several farmers. The wounded man Pontydowlais, and the Swansea Infirmary, where he is doing well. The scene of these depredations, it will be observed, bas now been quite changed; the disturbances having originated in the rural districts on the borders of Pembrokeshite and Carmarthenshire, but now having entirely removed from that quarter, and the state of affairs being clearly more shire, in the mining and manufacturing districts. On in and rad to Sun The the most dacing manner establishmeat of a rural police
Croydon.-Pursuant to public advertisement, a meeting giving Mr. Cobden at at Croydon, for the purpose of farmers and cobden an opportanity of addressing the subject of the Com Lavs Theighbourhood upon the Town-laall, and afterwards adjourneeting assembled at the withstanding the inclemency of the weather. Mr. Alcock presided. After Mi". Cobden had spoken at some length in favour or a total repeal, Mr. Iife came fowward, and expressed his opinion that the proposed measure would be ruinous to the country. He was proceeding to develop wis views in opposition to free trade, but the meeting then moved that it was expedient to have a the Corn Laws. Colonel Thompson having spoken up the resolution, three persons, whose names appeared to be unknown, attempted to put lorth the doctrines of the charter, but the nieeting rufused to listen to them of the posell and seconded. The anondmena was pro bands only were held up in favour of it ; the original

Iull.-We We then put and carrind
nother. We regret to have occasion this week to record property, by the wreck of stearn-vessels, which ife and ate years invested with such melancholy interest the land. gryup or island on the cast coust or Northmber* events that hresent wreck is one of the most painful the destruction of the Forfar part or the coast since Grace Darling of similar atastrophend ach elearit. It is, in fact, a distance of the spot where place within a very short to the Pegasus struck $u$ hursday, the 20 h , the steam-boat short time becapon ack near Holy Island, and in anfortune became a total loss. Neally the whole of the The Pegusus, which has plied between Leith and Huil for several years, left Leith harbour on Wednesday evenin a little before six o clock, having on board, it is supposed, nearly 70 individuals, reckoning both passengers and crew. ne was comanded by Captain Miller, formerly wellman this coast as the master of one of the Leith bing. The evening was $\mathrm{ch} \mathrm{m}_{\mathrm{m}}$, the surface of the water being scarcely even agitated, and the vessel bore on its fral course for some hours, till about la olock, when reachell the neighbourhood of the Fern Islands. The de being almost at ebb, and the water consequently shat w, the vessel, when passing the inner Fern Isiand, struck pon a sunker reef near what is called the Goldstune Rouk with great force. When the vessel struck, the captain was standing on the bridge, in-the centre of the vessel, and eeing the danger, he immediately ordered the boats to be wered, lest the vessel should go down whenever she was oved from the rock. All the passengers by this time ere on deck, several who had been in bed having, of course, been instantaneously roused, and the extreme o distress and agitation was manifested. The Rev. Mr. (Kenzie, from Glasgow, engaged in prayer upon the were launched into sternity. THe captin, having thought that if the vessel were brought off the rock, he could
run her on shore, which. was about a mile and a half distant, ordered the steam to be let on, for the purpose of backing her off. This accordingly was done, and the vessel proceeded heavily in the direction of the shore, but had not gone above two hundred and fifty yards, when the water, rushing in at the fissure which the rock had made in the bow, instantly extinguishea the A few seconds served to complete the catastrophe. The passengers, seeing that the vessel was rapidly going down, and would very soon be submerged, made a the boats, which had been previously lowered, the effect of which, movement was, that both being overloaded, were swamped; and those who had thus attempted to escape were involved in the same hostruction, wheamer. The scene of the drowning women are described as terrific. Several of the drowning women are described was as the vessel gradually sark, they were either wasbed into the water, or perished on the rigging. picked up by the Martello steamer, the same company, which was on its way from Hull, and by the same course. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, whell this vessel passed the Fern islands, the
wreck of the Pegasus was discovered, the topmast being wreck of the Pegasus was arscovere, Inediaty before a boat came driftiog past, containing one of the passengers still living, who was picked up, but being quite unable to utter
a word, they were not by him made aware of the catas. trophe. A dead body, however, next floated past, and this tod something of the sad story, which they soon
understood too well, when, looking round, they discovered at some distance the topmast of the Pegasus, with two individuals clinging to it. They immediately proceeded for some time, and succeeded in picking up other three individuals, who had been clinging to various supports, thus saving altogether six persons. The passengers saved whither he was returning along with a gentieman in a weak state of mind, who was lost ; and a Mr. Hillyard, also belonging to Hull. Baillie was saved by keeping lis place water, was quite sufficient to sustain one individual ; and Hillyard was one of those on the top of the rigging. Those of the crew baved were, the mate, the engineer,
the carpenter, and a fireman. The Martello remained in the varpenter, and a fireman. The Marthre of the wreck for about three, and picked up six of the bodies, tro of which, it is said, those of the second engineer and of a young lad named hrought on board, but could not be effectually restored. Tirree of the other bodies were those of Semales; the first, that of a middie-aged married lady, since
claimed as a Mrs. Alexander, from Paisley; the second clained as a Mrs. Alexander, from Paisey, the second an elderly woman, who had evidently been aroused feill and who still lies unclaimed in South Leith Church, where all the bodies were carried upon the arrival of the Martello at Leith. The third has been claimed as, Miss Lincolnshire. When found she had firmly clasped in her arms a little boy, apparently about four years old, the brother of a young lady on board, also a pupil of the same school, whom it res supposem she had seized with a hope to son of Mr. Martin, cabinet-maker, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, who is also lost. The names of all the sufferers, or even of most of them, are as yet unknown; and as the steerage passengers were not booked, many will, in all probability, never be ascertained. The cabin passengers booked at Leith were-Mrs. Edington, from Edinburgh ; Miss Hopetoun, Miss Floors, Miss Briggs, Mrs. M.Leod, Mr. M'Leod; Mr. Torry, from Hull; Mr. Elton, the well-known actor, who appeared last week at the Edinburgh Hodgson, son of Mr. Hodgson, printer Edinburgh, and assistant secretary of the LeedsMechanics Edinburgh, anev. Mr. Mackenzie, from Glasgow, tutor in the Independent Seminary, and editor of the "Congregational Magazine;"Mr. Banks; Mr. Elliot and son, thought to be from Dundee; Mr. Moxham, Mr. Milne. Besides these, it is understood that there were on board Besides these, burgh, who was with the Wesleyan Methodist body Mr. James Hunter, son of Mr. Hunter, itonmonger, 15, Howe-street; Mr. Martin, of Great Russell-street, Covent Garden, London, Aird, grocez', Hanover-street, who was on his way to in business. Some troaps belonging to the 56 th regiment were also on board.
Hythe.-We have to record another fatal steam-boat accident, which occurred on Monday morning, off Dungeness. The following facts have been gathered from the crews of both vessels. The Pluton, a first-rate warsteamer, belonging to the French government, after landing at Southampton, the Duke personages, now on a visit to her Majesty, was ordered to proceed round the coast to Woolwich, to await their return to the continent. On her passage to the Thames, when off Dungeness, while going at full speed, she ran into the fane of Sunderland, from Newcastle, bound to Rouen, with coals. Such was the force of the collision, that the steamer tore away the chains, rigging, and everything within reach of her bows. The mate of the schooner was crushed to death between
the main chains and the steamer's bows, and his body carried overboard. The master, and the rest of the crew, jumped into the boat at the schooner's se moment as the down by the head alnost at the same mome they came up with the Pluton, which, at the moment after the collision took place, put her helm hard a-port, and pro-
ceeded on her passage, until she was compelled to bring ceeded on her passage, until she was compelled to bring
to, to clear away her bowsprit and head. which had gone overboard and impented her progress. They were taken on board, and on being landed yesterday morning an
Woolwich, received 3 , to pay their passage to London The pilot states that he saw the schooner, and beard the shouts of her crew, and called to the engineer to stop her, crew of the Pluton (120), being foreigners, and not understauding English, his commands were not obeyed.
Liverpool,-An extraordinary case of robvery has recently come to light in this town. It appears that on three Bank of England notes, each of the value of 10000 ., Masterman and Co.. in London, and his residence in Regent-street. On Monday week Mr. Taylor Jennings, a clerk in the branch Bank of England in this tomn, was apprehended on a charge of having had one of the iove. Mr. Rushton on Tnesday morning, and discharged for ant of evidence. On the same day John Anderson, a notorious claracter was placed at the bar, charged with
having knowingly received the above note. The evidence van to a good length, and consisted chiefly of the depositions of Mr. Jenuiugs. It appeared that the prisuner,
from peculiar and disreputable circumstances, had got Jennings in his power, and had the Preston Guild (the particulars of which were fully noticed at the time), for seven other 100\%. notes deposited in the bank by several customers. For each note so changed Mr. Jennings received
7l. 10 s . as his share of the spoil. On the 7 th inst. the prisoner Anderson requested Jennings to get a note for
1000 . changed for him, for which service he promised him 200l. Jennings took the note and delivered it to Mr. Wood, who keeps a public-house in Windsor-street, in met in street for him, and borrowed from the latter 20l. Mr. Wood took the note to Messrs. Barnes, and those Wentlemen having heard an honest suspicions that sil was not right, and stopped it. The circumstances were subsequently detailed by Mr. Wood to the been given to the police it was discovered that the $1000 l$. note was one of those lost on the 3d inst. by Mr. Hayter Blackmore. Jennings was inmediately apprehended, and this led to the subsequent apprehension of Anderson, as above stated. in the course of his asked Anderson how he came by those notes. He told him that a person brought them down to Liverpool fron rom a person who was riding in an omnibus. He said they saw him come from a house, but he had forgotten whether he said a banking-house or what. They watched him and saw him get into an omnibus, and they got in with him, and when he got out at some street they got
out too. While he was in the omnibus they saw him keep his hand on his right pocket. When they got out they followed close to him, got out. One immediately set off for Liverpool, and the other watched the gentleman bout where he went to. They saw him so back to the place where they first saw him, and the people that he told would not believe him. Anderson said the one who had tarted to Liverpol with the money gave him this 1000 l tate. These facts were confirmed by several witnesses, note. These examinations, were bound over to prose Who, after remanded forla week. - Mr. Henderson has been appointed the new Recorder of Liverpool. The salary is fixed at 500 guineas a year, to be paid out of the borough fund, although the patronage is iomed John Bailey,
Manchester.-A Clans the leaders of the party has been regarded as wo always occupied a conspithis neighbourhood, and who always occhpied a conspicuous position in those periodical dis of Mr O'Connor strength and feeling got up in bour on the occasion of his in Tuesday, on before the borough magistrates on Tuesaay, on a serrous charge of felony. It appeared that Consterdine, residing in Portugal Oldam-road, and that taking advan tage of forcing open the back-door, broke open a box, and took therefrom is purse containing a considerable amount o gold and silver. He was seen in the house, moving about in an apparently stealthy manner, by a neignour, who stated what she had seen when Bailey was apprehended, and a crooked sixpence found in ins possestion was identified as a part of the stolen that the prosecutrix had been robbed a short time previously of $8 \%$. or $10 \%$, and that on that occasion the prisoner evinced extraordinary sympathy for her loss. He made minute inquiries as to where she kept her money, under the pretext of obtaining some clue which might enable him to reach the guily parties, but in reality, as it blow appears, for the purpose of following their example. He was committed for trial at the next Wednesday last, and since that period has been occupied upwards of nine hours a-day in administer-
ing the pledge of total abstinence to the people of Manchester. He was assisted by the united efforts of the Protestant and Catholic teetotallers of Manchester, who merged, for the occasion, their religious differences, in the desire to promote the object in which they were agreed. Many of those who received the pledge at the hands of the rev. gentleman had previously been total abstainers; but as some notions of pecular sanctioly was renewed in order to ensure the reception of his bene diction Up to Saturday evening 18,000 persons took diction. Up to Saturday evening 18,000 persons took the pledge. On Sunday it was administered to 30,000 , total of 80,000 pledged teetotallers in Manchester. Of total of 80,000 pledged teetotallers in Manchester. Of the St. Patrick's district, a part of Manchester principally inhabited by the Irish.
Porfsmouth.-The Lord's of the Admiralty have decided upon building a new class of brigs, of 12 guns, which will supersede the old 10 -gun brigs, so long known as the "floating coffins." "The new 12 -gun brigs are to be armed with ten 25 cwt . 32 -pounders, and two 18 -pounders It is stated that Mr. White, of Cowes, is to give a design for a brig of the new class, and that Mr. White Chatham, is also to give a desig. Mr. White is the builder of the Waterwitch, formerly a yacht belonging to
the Earl of Belfast, and which was brouglit into the serthe Earl of Belfast, and which was brouglat into the service, and since noted for its powers of salling, and con sequent successes on the coast of Africa in the capture of staves. Mr. Fincham is the builder at Chatham Dock yard. It is also understood that the Surveyor of the Navy, monds, will furnish a design
herness. - On Monday another jury was empanelled in the Royal Dockjard on the body of Miss Barton, 22 Isle of Sheppy daughter of a clergyman residing on the receised such severe injuries from the explosion of the portable marazine on board H.M.S. Camperdown, that she dred on saturday evening. The deceased is the third sufferer who has died from the effects of this occurrence. The evidence adduced before the jury was similar to that week, upon which occasion the jury returned a special verdict with respect to keeping so large a quantity of powder out of the magazine, and hoped that the authoriinued. The wald cause dangerous a practice to be discontinued. The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, ies would act up to the recommendation of the previous

Railways.-The following are the receipts for the past week:-Croydon, $372 l$; Greenwich, $847 l$.; Blackwall, Midland, 2023l. North Eastern, 1757l.; Birmingham and Slocester, 2163 l . ; Eainburgh and Glasgow, 2515l.; Eastern Counties, 3008\% ; South-Eastern and Dover, $31 \overline{3} 3 l_{\text {; }}$; Liverpool and Manchester, 3341l.; Brighton,
$4112 l$; Midland Counties, 46696 . Manchester and Leeds, 5113l.; North Midland, 5669l. ; South Western, 8033l. ; Great Western, $15,233 l$.; Birmingham, 19,105l.-On Honday a special meeting of the London and Dover company was lield for the purpose of taking isto cons. ation the expediency of making a Bricklayers' Arms in the Old stone, and another to the Brick the propriety of raising further capital for the purposes of the undertaking. The chairman stated that the amount required by the directors was 177,777l., which they proposed to raise either by means of loan notes, or by debentures for the Bricklayers Arms branch. A resolution to this effect was then proposed, and after some discussion as to the terms upon which the money was to be borrowed, passed with but hree dissentients. The next business was the consideration of the construction of the Maidstone branch, which underaent much discussion. The chairman stated that the proposed line had been surveyed by the engineers, lessrs Stephenson and Bidder ; that its distance from he moin line would be about ten miles; the total estimated number of passengers 77,000 . per annum, and the ath income 24,2156 . The proposition met with opmosition from a few of the proprietors, but ultimately, pasing put to the vote, was carried by a large majority The other requisite resolutions having been agreed to, the me othen in the course of thecussion stated that within and steamboats wo plying between Folkestone ten day ad bistance from London to Boulogne in little more plish the hours and a hulf. The system of low fares more han six lo done much to benefit the railway. dopted had dhe whole line would be opened elieved Der wor the branch line efore Decembe, and that bravoh ive to Maidstone cold be complat obtaing possession of the land. His statement was followed by resolution that in or mortgage the bum empowered to brrow on loan-notes or mortgage the sum of 266,6002 , which was caried the Croydon Company was held this week for the purpose of giving the directors authority to raise 70,000 . by an issue of new shares, to enable them to complete their portion of the Bricklayers' Arms extension line, the shares to be nominally $20 l$. value, at $10 l$. each, payable in ferred to an increase of the bonded debt, which already anounted to 230,000 l. Resolutions to this effect were agreed to.-On Monday a meeting, convened by the high constable, was held at the Town-hall, Brighton, to receive the report of the deputation appointed to confer with the directors of the Brighton Railway. The chief feature in the report was the communication from the directors, that after the 1st August the prices of the first, second, and
third-class passengers by mixed or slow trains would -On Monday-week the two o'cluck mixed train of carriages on the Dundee and Arbroath Railway-line took fire. The carriages started from Dundee ac the usual hour, and were midway on the line to Broughty Ferry, working at the road. Immediately behind the engine were four waggons loaded with flax, and one of miscella neous goods, consisting of flannels, cloths, laces, and similar articles; and lastly, another tier of flax waggons, ending with those conveying passengers. The fire originated in some of the ashes being blown among the flax,
which readily ignited, as the day was very stormy; and in he course of a few seconds the first two waggons were in blaze, and were rapidly communicating to those behind. The damage done amounts to $300 l$. or 4001 .-The special engaged for the and his relatives, performed the journey, 77 miles, in one hour and 39 minutes.

Dublin.-Sir Edward Sugden has left town for Eng. land, to join his family at Boyle Farm. The Master of the Rolls, Mr. Justice Burton, and Baron Cefroy are appointed Keepers of the Great Seal in the absence of the Chancellor. His Lordship, previons to his departure, peace-viz., Mr. George Ruxton, for the county of Louth; Mr . Charles Webber, for the county of Sligo; aud Mr.
Edward Crips Villiers, for the county of following is Lord Lyndhurst's Act for legalising Presbyterian Marriages, the whole being comprised in the fol Iowing words:-"Whereas marriages have in divers interian and other Protestant and Dissenting Ministers or Teachers, or those who at the time of such marriages had been such, between persons being of the same or different marriages ; Be it therefore enacted by the confirm such marriages; Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all marriages heretofore had and celebrated in Ireland by Presbyterian or other Protestant Dissenting
Ministers or Teachers, or those who at the time of such Ministers or Teachers, or those who at the time of such and taken to have been and to be, of the same force and effect in law as if such marriages had been had and solemnised by clergymen of the said United Church of England -The Grand Jury of Armagh have published a declaration condemning the Repeal agitation, and expressing an use of those powers which the laws and constitutill make them, for speedily putting an end to proceedings so fraug with mischief to the best interests of our country, and of every individual of its community." This declaration is signed by the whole of the Grand Jury, and countersigned by the High Sheriff, the Duke of Manchester, and several also been beld at Belfast, ing opposition to Repeal has of Manchester, the Marquis of Donegall, Earl O'Neill, Earl of Roden, the Earl of Erne, Sir R. Bateson, \&c. Bishop Hughes, of New York, who recently arrived in from the far west, on business of his episcopal brethrent addressed to a friend a letter on the wrongs of his native land, in the course of which he observes:- " Repeal the Government will not grant till the last extremity, and nothing short of repeal will satisfy the Irish people. But there is orre melancholy consolation, that, until it be England's weakness and shame. The Parliament nations England's weakness and shame. The Parliament and the leading journals (he writes from London) speak of nothing impression on the iron-bearted people here. But the truth is, the Irish musc depend upon themselves. It had been my plan to visit Ireland after I had transacted my business on the Continent; this I may still do ; but my feelings got so much excited by the poverty and oppression, I witnessed in that lovely land, that it is a relief to escane from the spectacle."-One of the murderers of the herdsman to Mr. James Scully was found gulty at Cloninel Assizes on Friday.-At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, Mr. O'Connell gave an account of the Tuam demonstration. He said that " all the Bishons of thing only had tarnisbed this bright prospect; it was the gross misconduct of the people of Ahascragh. It was paramount duty the people should be ignorant of their Abasamount duty to keep the peace. The people at ordered to take it down. Now everybody knew that no was the duty of the might be committed against them, it was thing illegal be done arainst them the authorities. If the law and punish the aggressors ; but we can vindicate the law and punish the aggressors; but there must be no policemen, and they did no more than obey the orders of their superiors. Yet the people pelted them with stones, and drove them into their bdrracks, wounding one man
seriously. Such conduct he declared was trease seriousiy. Such conduct he declared was treason to Ire-
land. The persons who were guilty of it were traitors land. The persons who were guilty of it were traitors. They would have broken up the Connaught meeting altogether, but for the profound respect he felt for his venerated friend 'John Tuam.' Yes, he would have
mark his contempt of the people guilty of such an out
rage. The poor policemen were but doing their duty, an twas barbarous to attack them. He now moved that Abascragh should be blotled out of the map of Ireland and that the name of every one belonging to it should be moved that no inhabitant of that town should be are: he among them." This motion was deliberately moved, he meeting, from which it appeared that in read to sums received in the quarter ending 4th July amounted to but 999l. Ys. 7 d ., while the total received in the cor being an increase on the quarter of 3 4,799l. 1 s .8 d . Mr in the public funds to the credit of the association. He Wexford, $84 l$., $51 l_{\text {. }}, 21 l_{\text {o , and }}$ other large sums, amount-
What ments of money from America-31l. from New York 100l. from Providence, Rhode Island, 20l. from St. John's, $265 \%$., from Ulster, $80 l$., handed in by Mr. Duffy. From England, 72l. The total amount of rent for the week was

Tuam.-The Repeal demoustration in this district took nterest, from the circumstance of the requisition convening the meeting having been signed by Dr. M‘Hale, division of bis diocese. The procession, in which of this M'Hale, Mr. Bodkin, M. P., and Mr. R. D. Browne, M.P., met Mr. O Connell about five miles from the town. Gurrane racecourse, two miles from the town, on the side opposite to that by which the procession had to returnthe road, it was half-past six before Mr . O'Connell his friends reached the platform erected in the middle of the race-course. The immense number of persons colcovered an are impossible accurately to pesi The continuous line from the place of meeting to the town. I cars with females. On the platform they seemed dis posed to fix the number present at above 100,000 . body of police mere the neighbouring stations. Mr. Bodkin presided. Lord Legislative Union, and pledging them to persevere in national parliament Mr. in restitution of their seconded the resolution, which was carried with acclamat tion. Mr. R. D. Browne moved a resolution of gratitude him in his struggle to obtain complete national regenera carrid Mr. T. Bodkin seconded the resolution, which was addressed the meeting, and said they would get Repeal it they would act by him as he desired. They would get tages Repeal would give, to induce them to assist him in the way he requested? By Repeal they would be profrom the slavery of paying the clergy of a church in which they did not believe. If he got Repeal his first step $800,000 \%$. from the church temporalities, ; and with the hospitals and houses of refuge for the poor. They would pay anolsh the grand jury cess. The government should elieved from the grand jury cess. Then the land be holder and every married man should have a vote, and would be protected in the exercise of that vote by the obtained out of Ireland. Give him Repeal, and next year these nine millions would be spent in Ireland. There was people to powder. The tyranny of the landlords was that there shouli be no shorter lease than twenty-ane

It might be as much longer as the landlord pleased, fent, he would give an appeal to the assistant-barister rom him to judge of to ascertain the value of the land-nay, more, every tenant who laid out money in the improvement of the in the Crown-office; and, if his lease were not renewed, his landlord should repay him what be laid out. He then alluded to the condition of England, and her points of weakness, to show that she could no longer resist Repeal. A resolution, expressive of sympathy with the superseded magistrates, and of a determination to resort to the and carrin cases of difference, was then proposed, dinner took place in a large room attached to the Mitre accommodated three hundered were fitted up which spoke at great length, and Dr. M'Hale adverted to the the ouject for when the Catholic priesthood. He said, the sentiments of the Catholic clergy, so far he might be deemed their humble organ, should not be misunderstood. some of their rulers. Thed to be coming over the minds of the Catholic clergy the sanctuary of the British 'Treasury, nay, even to open to their hierarchy bigh places in the
British Legislature, if they would but bow down and

Worship Saxon ascendancy. But the virtue of the of their ciergy was proor against the treacherous ordea liberty of Ireland, if the Catholic clergy entered into any arrangement which would withdraw them from the conf dence of a suffering people. And he would tell the the clergy were the last persons for done to the people ought to feel the least anxiety Was it not provision they Governmea mate the the The people suffered under many grievances. Was it just hat the accumulated treasures of ancient piety should be monopoized, in a country entirely Catholic, by a few persons of another creed? They were told of the concession of Emancipation. No thanks to them for that concession; but what did it amount to? What boon was eiphty place grateful for because, out of some sixty or eighty places, an individual, perhnps a perliaps for political apostacy from his principles. They must go to the fountain of the evil, and dry up that misery Why not try the principle of coercion to the heartless landlords, who were destroying the tenantry of the country: As the Parliament were unwilling to give a pe alternative but a Repeal of the Uniun. Upon the principles of jurisprudence, as well as of Catholic then the ery wrong atonement would be Union, they waving been inflicted upon Ireland by the pelled the English Government, by the until they comrish Parliament, to make full and adequate reparation to Ireland. The Chairman proposed the health of the Right
Rev. Dr. Browne, titular Bishop of returned thanks, and expressed of Galway. Dr. Browne Efforts made to procure the Repeal of the Union.
nimen then then took place on Thursday, and was attended by thousands of F. Talbot presided the titular bishop of Ferns, Ond Connell, Dr. Keatiage, meeting at great length erns, and others, addressed the meeting at great length on the prospects of Repeal. At ledred the He said that the of the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland. hope but in the Cathonic clergy rejoice that they have no hope but in the Repeal of the Union. "If we had other hopes our minds would be distracted in the pursuit of those other objects-our minds by that distraction would be weakened-one set of men would encourage one measure of relief, and another set of men would encourage another ; but now all our energies, and hopes, and determination, are concentrated upon this point, and by that powerful concentration we must succeed in carying our one object-the Repeal of the Legislative Union. The Catholic clergy have taken that position at your head, and I am confident that you will not disown their leadership. They whil not do any discredit to the sacred character they bear for while they are your leader the polition triumph will bear likewise a sacred character Tholical character they do not forget-that sacred character they are invested with, and it is that character whioh guarantees to you that their advice, their exertions in cooperatis with your must be essentially directed to a leitiota object, and to attain a national end ${ }^{3 y}$ a legitimat

## 解iscellameous.

Nobleman's Country Seat.-"Take a Iord, now, and visit him to his country seat, and I'll tell you what you will find-a sort of Washington State-bouse place. It bread a rail old castle of the genuine kind, or a ginger existed in made modern else it is a great, cold, formal slice of a London terrace stuck on a hill is a wood. Well there is la artificial pond called a lake, deer that's fashionablised and cinsed, and as little natur in 'em as the humans have. Kennel and hounds for parsicutin' foxes-presarves (no What we call presarves, quinces and apple sarce, and partridges and penagar, but presarves for breedin' tame h'yew-veries, peasants to shoot at), h'aviaries, hive-eries, before every word Yankeesmedn't Onen we don't speak English."-- Sam Shick in England - penery, illustrative of Tumulus.-A most interesting Romery, hlustrative of the faneral customs of the AngloRomans, has been made in the parish of Rougham, on the astate of Mr. Philip Bennet. At the corner of the two roads leading to Hesset and Bradfield Manger, and within Eastlow-hill, and a slight distance theref a hill, called semicircular mo the vered with herbage and shrubs. The feet in diameter Mr. Levett's farm were engaged in clearing belonging to these mounds, to lay the soil upon the lad whe on Friday week, having come to the centre, the pick of the workmen broke into an oven-shaped cist or pick of the taining sepulchral remains. A hole, between three and four feet square, appears to have been frest dug about and feet below the general level of the country Fiour hows of red hollow tile bricks, each Il inches long, about meches wide, and seven inches deep, and nearly an inch thick, and laving a circular hole and nearly an inch end, were then placed on the soil and cover over with large flat tiles. The whole was arched orer with tiles forming a chamber of was deep; open at one end. Each tile was ornamented with and atriated bands, placed diagonally from angle to angle.

| square canister-shaped urn of emerald green glass, with a | on the 11 th inst.: "We have received letters from ou |
| :--- | :--- |
| handle on one side. It was nearly 16 inches bigh, and | fellow-countryman, the missionary Gutzlaff, in China | eight inches wide; and was about half full of burnt bones By the side of the urn was a large plain iron lamp, of the By the side of the urn was a lurge plain iron lamp, of the handle nearly a foot. Unfortunately, from the ignorance of the man who made the discovery, the cist was opened so carelessly, that the fine and curious urn was broken. This part of the country must have been extensively occupied by the Romans, for pateræ, and pieces of pottery, swords, spurs, and othel articles of iron, have been frequently and for many years discovered within two feet of the surface in this part of Rougham, and withim the

adjoining parish of Whelnetham. The land was common till within the last 30 years ; and so many human bones were found, it is said, on removing part of the Eastlowhill, that the then owner of the estate (Mr. Kedington) refused to permit any more of the hill to be cleared. Adjoining to the tumulus which has been opened is another, as yet quite undisturbed; and near to them are procured to heap up these simple and long-enduring rest-ing-places.-Suffolh Herald
be more strikingly illustrated thes and manners cannot account of Prince Albert's visit to Bristol, as inserted by us last week, with the following curious particulars of a Royal Consort, Prince George. In "Corry and Evans's Royal Consort, Prince George. In "Corry and Evans's "Extract from an old Bristol newspaper, relative to Sir J. Duddlestone.- Prince George of Denmark, consort of Queen Anne, in passing through this city, appeared on the Bxchange, attended only by one gentleman, a military oficer, and remained there till the merchants had pretty
generally withdrawn; not one of them having sufficient resolution to speak to him, as perhaps they might not be prepared to ask such a guest to their houses. But this
was not the case with all who saw him; for a person Was not the case with all who saw him; for a person lived in Corn-street (probably the house now occupied by Norton and Son, booksellers, which is very ancient), went up to him and asked him 'If he was not the husband of
the Queen?' who informed him, 'be was.' John Duddle. stone told him he had observed with a good deal of concern that none of the merchants had invited him home to dinner, telling him he did not apprehend it was for want of love to the Queen or to him, but because they did not but he was ashamed to think of his dining at an inn, and requested him to go and dine with him, and to bring the gentleman along with him, informing him that he had a piece of good beef and a plum-pudding, and ale of his dame's own brewing. The Prince admired the loyalty of the man, and, though he had bespoke a dinner at the White Lion, went with him. When they got to the house, Duddlestone called his wife, who was up stairs, desiring her to put on a clean apron and come down, for the Queen's them. She accordingly came with a clean blue apron with was immediately saluted by the Prince. In the course of the dinner the Prince asked him if he ever went to London He said, that since the ladies had worn stays, instead of bodices, be sometimes went to buy whalebone; whereupon the Prince desired him to take his wife with him when he went again, at the same time giving him a card to facilitate his introduction to Court. In the course of a little time be took his wife behind him to London, and, with the assist ance of the card, he found easy admittance to the Prince and by him they were introduced to the Queen, who in vited them to an approaching public dinner, informing them they must have new clothes for the occasion. So the and in that dress they were introduced by the Queen her and in that dress they were introduced by the Queen her-
self as the most loyal persons in the city of Bristol, and self as the most loyal persons in the city of Bristol, and
the only ones in that city who had invited the Prince ber the only ones in that city who had invited the Prince ber Queen desiring him to kneel down, laid a sword on his head, and (to use Lady Duddlestone's own words) said to him, 'Ston up, Sir Jan.' He was offered money, or a place under Government; but he did not choose to accept use, and he apprehended that the number of people he saw bout her must be very expensive. The Queen, however, made Lady Duddlestone a present of a gold watch, which my lady considered as no small ornament when she went to market, suspended over a blue apron. Sir John Dud destone, with his lady, lie buried in All Saints' Church, Bristol, on the right side of the entrance from the north door.'
The Comet.-A letter from Villeneuve-sur-Lot (Lot-etGaronne), 17 th inst., says :- "Last night, at about ten o'clock, we again saw the famous comet, as it appeared in the month of March. It occupied an immense space horizon, to the south-east, it had a slight oblique direction with respect to the Milky-way. Its form has not changed, but it appeared much more brilliant in our changed, but it appeared much more brinant in our moon the light of the comet became feeble, and at a quarter past ten it was no longer visible." - Extract from 1843: "We dare Syll exey, New South Wales, March 6, a prodigiously-fine exceedingly interested in the course of a prodigiously-fine comet which surprised us a few days ago. I saw it on Thursday, March 2d, just at sunset, and since then it has arisen higher every night. It infinitely surpasses everything I have ever thought of in a comet. The tail was 40 degrees, of a perfect white, and Chight as a line."
China -A Berlin correspondent of the Débats writes,
stating that he had ascertained that the art of constructing have lately been the first discoverers, has been practised for centuries in the Chinese empire. M. Gutzlaff has found on the top of a hill, near the town of Tsing Kiang rou, in the province of Kiang Nan, a pagoda entirely
composed of cast iron. It is covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions, which, from their forms, characters, and dates show that they are as old as the dynasty of Tang, which was tury of the Christian era. It is in the shape of an octagon pyramid, is 40 ft in height, and 8 ft . in diameter at the
base. It has seven stories, each containing extremel curious historical pictures. M. Gutzlaff represents thi monument as being strikingly elegant, and surpassing
in this respect everything of the kind he had previously seen in China
Steam in France-On the 1st Jamuary, 1842, there engines, besides 169 locomotives. Of these 5,605 boilers 4,857 were of French manufacture; 1,747 of them fur nished steam for various uses, and the remaining 3,858 supplied the 2,807 engines. Of the 2,807 engines, 58 2,223 high pressure, equalling 25,182 herse pow, an together 37,296 horsewpower; that is, the force of 121,888 draught horses, replacing the strength of $783,000 \mathrm{men}$ of labour. These amounts, as compared with the year 1840 present on one side a reduction of 40 boilers, not used fo boilers for steam-engines, of which last 216 were fixe and 27 locomotive. This increase gives an equivalent to men. In 1841 steam-engines in France did the labour of I55,061 draught horses, or $1,085,427 \mathrm{men}$
in 1572 , under Charles in 1572 , under Charles IX., was only $17,000,000$ f., was in 1832, 5,417,495,016f. At the present time it is almost $7,000,000,000 \mathrm{f}$. France has already been bankrupt six
times, viz. :-Under Sully, who deducted the interest formerly paid on the capital; at the end of Louis XIV.' reign, under Desmaret, who paid neither capital nor letier ; under the Abbe Terrai, who did not pay the assign mente; during the revolution after the creation of of two thirds of the deb
Kilis.-"I shall be off to the highlands this full; but they hante got no woods there; nothin' but heather, and that's only high enough to tear your clothes. That's the to get 'em ragged up that way for everlastinly, they skin, for that will grow agin, and trousers won't."'Sam

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 Promoting Chritian Knowledige, to be applied sulely in the prin c!pality of Wales, and ne gave the income of the ressdne of hi
personal estate to the same soctety, being, as the testator staterd,

 he, a
ther
Bish bishops, and Calvin, John Wesley, and all other heresiarchs. The society for Promotng Christan Knowledge decluned to take the legacy on hese carcumstances the course was to leave the application Wethetell, tor the exceutor, made no objection to than direct Mr
The legacy was ortered to be appused in such n
ardson v. Junnent. -The bill m this suit was fiet by six persons
pany on behalf of themselves and all other the Shareholders, Proprictors, and Members of the company, excent the defendarinus acts of irregularity and nismanagement on the part of the defientaits, and prayurg general accounts of the whole conbut no dissolution, 1 nterm, was prayed. It appeared that some of the shareholders not made parnes hat paid also. per snare, call for the additional 250 . per shase ought never to have bee, call on and was not Justified by the resolutions that had been come
made, Wigram, and Mr. Palmer, argued Simpkinson and Mr. Shapter ontended for the contrary proposition.-His Honour said it was very important case relating to a trading company, part of the other division of the partners a contrary one. The number of ticable to make that class parties to the sut. The bill was then, crnaps, properly so far as the pantirs reprsetica themselves, tion in dispute. None, however, of those who dissented from their views were on the record except the Directors, who wer is the situarioholders who dissented from them. They could not therefore freely, and in an unfettered manner, contest parties could if they were on the record. These Directors had duties towards both classes of disputants beyond the mere datiets involved in the suit-one, the tinue, manner, and crrcumstances of a dissolution; the other, whether the captal of the company had been rightiy increased-tiak is, whether the plaintiffs could be rightly compelied to pay more than a certain
specified amount of capital. One object of the bill, although not specified amount caplat. ane obect the bem, adhough not from the liability to contribite any further capital; and the large
body who object to this exernption are those who had contributed
body who object to this exernption are those who had contributed
the increased amount of capital. They were not before the
Court, and they peinly her Court, and they plainty had an mitale They were not before the the thant ff slinuld
iny ejually win thenselves. It was tow much to say that such a guestron wonld be agutated, ouscused, and disposed of wituout
the presence no an arec, nate ramber to susfain the argument
 the purposes of the argument, and for those purposes alone, that
 case meant to go that len rth. Such a rule would render redress
in many cases quite impracticable. The law would never recogin many cases quite impracticable. The law would never recog-
nise the legality of a partnership, and yet not afford the means of redress on breach of the contract hetween the parties. He must declare that on the present state of the pleadings, and on
the assumption that the answer was true, he must hold that the suit was defective for want of parties. With such a declaration cause, without prejudice to any question, and w.thout prejudice
to the right of the plaintiff to amend his bill, and all costs must
 Wresclinto an indictment, charging her with the wilful marder of last. This case, which has for some months excited in this county and the adjoining parts, was noticed by this Paper At the time, early hour. The jury baving been sworn. the counsel for the
prosecution proceeded to detail the almost nnparalleled circum. stances under which the prisoner became involved in this accusation; and from this statement, corrolborated by the testimony the trade of a milliner and dressmaker among the lower orders
of society, after having buried her first husband, one Henry Mead, married William Dazley, the subject of the presentinquiry, in October, 1840. For some time they continued to live together marred by discord, for not many weeks before his death, which
took place on Sunday, the 29th Octaber, 1842, they were known to have had a serious quarrel, which ended in the exclange of
blows. Notwithtanding this, the deceased enjoyed among his
neighbours the charactare about a fortnight before his death, it certainly appeared that his
wife was unremitting in her attention to his wants, though his mother lived in the house, and that she made a point of adminis-
tering to hima all his medicine and food. On the Tuesday before Sandell by name, happening to ride through their village Mrs Dazley called him in to prescribe for her husband. The cotidition told the prisoner to come over to bis residence at Polton and
get some medicine. This she did, being accompanied by ond get some medicine. This she did, being accompanied by one
Mary Carver, to whom on their way home she said "she should not give her husband the pills which she had got from the a woman who sold drugs in Polton, and knew quite as well as
a opened the box, threw, away its contents, and inserted in their, she
place three other pills, which slie produced from her pock
piece of newspaper. piece of newspaper. On her arrival at home she told hor husband to take the pills which Mr. Sandell had prescrited for him, and
quitted the house. During her absence the deceased took one,
but not without great demur, so much so, indeed, that a girl who was in attendance was obliged to take one first. This curcum-
stance, when made known to the prisoner, appeared yreatly to
excite her anger, whule both ther husband and excite her anger, whle both ber husband and the girl Mary Bull
became very sick, hot, and thirsty, in about an hour and a half afterwards. This attack, however, soon subsided, and the sick
man beythl to mend tili the Saturday, when the prisoner said
slie was slie was going again to Mr. Sandell for sume more medicine.
This'she accordingly did, and havigg returned, io the evengg;
she, in the she, in the presence of the two brotbers of the deceased and
Mary 3nin, empted a wh, fow dex nuto a cup, and yase it to
 Alth ugth thas wolld to mothary minds alpenr to be anything
but a recommennation, yet the man sieldeat to it, and swaliowed the dranght so prescribed to him by has wife. This was abont
lalf past mine, and at frist the nixture seenied to benefic thm,
forr he was easise than before for aliont an hour, but at the expl-
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ the widow entered into a thard matrmonial engagement with as young man named Waldocll, their banns being once asked in
church. About this time, however, in consequence of the unexpected death of the prisoner's first husband, and her sun by him,
yeople began to say openly that she had poisoned all three. these reports having come to the ears of Waldoch, witl aninti-
mation that if he married ber he would incur the scandal of mation that if he married her he would incur the scandal of
having been a party to those crimes, he at once treclined to go
further in the natter, and himself forbad the banns the prisoner quited Wrestlagworth subuenly, under the pre-
tence of guns to Baluoch to her lawyer, and took up the residence in the purieus of London, where she was alscovered by having been institutcd before hum, stie was handed over to the provinial authorsties, on suspicion of having puisonct all the exhumation of the bndies for the purpose of medical inspection;
and though great difficulty interposed by the length of time which nad occure fore Mead, even hins bod of Willam Dazley, and the boy Meal, and especially in the in conscruence of this a Coroner's Jury returned a varduct o committed to take her trial at these Assizes. Tbe Grand Jury, prisoner was now arraxgned sulely on the c.arge of thele son, the
death of her hataband. In order to brigh body of ewidence, chrefly circumantral, was adduced, but, wasthoutlive of the main facts, it may suffice to state that Mr. Burnhove a chemist at Polton, and his apprentice, deposed to the fact that
the prisoner bought some arsenic at their the prisoner bought some arsenic at their sLop on sume Satur
day between Juty aud Christmas last year, whle Mre expressly swore that he had never givent her any ponder at
all for her husband ; and it further appeared the to make up sone pulls early in the week, which she put was seen prece of newspaper before she went with Mary Carver for tile first,
medic.ne from Polton. Besides this, many declarations poseul hostilty and malice towards her husband were put forsuch as, that she was "determined to have unnatural conductwithout doing for him ;" and "that though her husband was a good grese." Althe shim deat, and would glady follow has to Bigyleswade, on her way to Polton, she entered into a long es at versation with the women apponted to sit up with her, in which,
after inquiring whether "the Judges hanged much aow," she
said "she should not be hanged, for no one saw her buy the
arsenic, or give it to her husband." - This being the case for the Crown, Mr. O'Malley addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, observing upon the many inconsistencies which presented
themselves at every step in the course of the prosecution, and calling upon them to acquit tive course or the prosecuition, and
then proceeded, with great care, to sum up the evidence to the then proceeded, with great care, to sum pp the evidence to the
Jury, the questron for whom was not whether the death of Wil-
Jiani Dazley had been causel by poison. for that was hardly lam Dazley had been causel by poison, for that was hardly
denied, but whether the prisoner had wiffully administered that
poison to hinl. It, was surgested to them on the part of the pro-
 mond that the
 mose medicines, it would be their fluty to give the prisoner the make out the charge be

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { soner Guilty. The Judg } \\
& \text { ing her not to indupe } \\
& \text { The prisoner heard the } \\
& \text { Whipman v. Hutfon. }
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& \text { market.gardener, living at Aspley cinise, and defendant is one } \\
& \text { of the proncipal farmers in that parish, and it ippeared that the } \\
& \text { present dispute had arisen out of a notion that the garden of the }
\end{aligned}
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& \text { plaintif was an encroacbment on the riphts of defentant and } \\
& \text { other commoners of Aspley. The plaintift lives in a cottage }
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& \text { fir main.t ind } 14 \text { or } 15 \text { other persons went to the premses of the } \\
& \text { plantifi, provided with pirkaxes and spades, with which they } \\
& \text { speeduly demolisher the fences of his garden, which they threw }
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& \text { down. On the sthe of the same month they went again and } \\
& \text { donted up } 47 \text { trees, consisung of apple, chery, plum, and pear. }
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& \text { trees, and some gooseberry -bushes, the useless thinks of which } \\
& \text { they left on the ground. Some of them the plaintiff afterwards }
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& \text { seplanted, but phey woild not grow, and after lingerug fir some } \\
& \text { weeks they died, and hecame whilly lost to the plaintif. His } \\
& \text { witnesses estimated his loss at between 20t. and }
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& \text { fendants thought from } 0 l \text { ot to } 102, \text { was amply sufficient to cous } \\
& \text { any loss the plaintiff had suslained. Loord Denman, in summing }
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justifyirg the facts to

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& \text { was im } \\
& \text { done. } \\
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## had n

## and induce them to give vindictive damages, he must say hc value uf the trees, or the amount of injury sustained. The jury returned a verdict for the plantiff, with 2q4. damages beyond the

 Nortrerv Ciru Uit -York.-Anaie Patock, an aged lady, ina highly respectanle station in life, and connected with some of the mostrespectable families in the North Riding, appeared to take her
trial npon an ndictment, which rharged her with having folo
niously forged the will of one Abigan Mitford. She is apward
$\qquad$ made afrainst her. She hed been out on bail, and slarrendeled to
take her trial when called upon. The will whichs bie was accused
of forging was dated so far back as the year 180f, and there was a codicil to it on the same piece of paper dated in 1809. 1t ap.
peared from the testimonyr of a witness, named Cncper, who it the will being set aside, that the whole body of the will was in
the handwriting of the teitatrix, Abigail Mitford, and hegan, "J,
Abigail Mitford," \&ec., which, as the law then wwe woll been deemed a sufficient execation to reuder it valici. It pur it was alleged that the signatures of the testatrix and also of the
attesting witneoves were forped. To prove this, two persons
nament Masser were called, who deposect that they never atrested the will, and that the signatures of the attesting witnesses were
not their handwriting. The codicil was, however, admutted to be a genuine docunent, and the cracution and attect
regnar, These carcumstances apparins, the learned con,
for the prosecnation dectined to proceed furtber in the case, threw up his brief, stating that it was imposshble to sustam
charge, annl he admited that there was no pronal to sutain prosecutions. The counsel for the accused seemed inclined to
wish that the prosecntion might proceed, inorder that they might
have a fuil opportunity to destroy every vestige of the charge, arrialls savy the is tatrix exceułe it, in court, realy to produce,
had occasion required it, it was aiso stated that, previously to
the trial, the attorney for the prosecution, a person named Hardisty, had been informed, either by the real witnesses, or by some
other persons who knew them, that he had not got the persons Who hand realy attested the whil, whose name was Massa, and
not Masser; and that the difterence in the spelting was pointed
out, as well as the residence of the real witnesses, one of whom was a butcher, and the other of whom had married a person
mamed Holingwell, and ressded in York; notwithstanding which he persisted in preferring a bill to the grand Jury. Mr. Justice directed an acquittal, observing, with strong emphasis and great sional life, witnessed so infamous and disgracetul a prosecution,
and for which there was not the shadow of a pretence. The
Jury saint th it they fully concurred in his Lordship'sobervations, and a verdict of Not Guilty was at once recorlerl.
Porick. -At Clerkenwell Police Court on Mantion week, Mr Booth, the reporter of sclentific meetings for the daily press, was
Hrovatht up before Mr. Combe, charied with creating a disturbance in Liquorpond-street, Gray's.inn-lane, and refusing to pay
4.s. $6 d$. cab fare. A police constable deposed that between nine
ald ten oclock, on Saturday evening, he saw the prisoner sianding in the above-mentioned street, disputing with a cab-
it.t. Th ere was an immense crowd of peple assembled round
them; the prisoner seemed to be under the ioflaence of liguor, and wituess took him iotocustody. Mr. Combe (to the prisoner)

- What are you? Prisoner-I am an author of several mientific -What are you? "Prisoper-lam an author of severalneilentific Guide through London." Mr. Combe-Were they published ?
Prmon,i-1.? wern, ond 1 m now engaged in a work on the
 Who is your publisher? Prisoner-Mr. Foans. of St. Martun'sthe money to pay the cabman, and we will say nothing about
the charge of drunkenness, through taking Booth's cordia. Pri-suner-But I don't admit owing the cabman what he claims. between fuur aud five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the prisoner him first to John-street, Bedford-now, then to Museum-street;

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 hiss dry, unter very favouralae c.remastances. Every race, of which
 Mr. Grifitu's Newcourt, lyy ar Hercules, 3 yrs, 7st, heat Mr. J.
1ay's Ben- 7 - (Gho, 3 yrs, 7 ts, and five others, Bailona, the Era, Palladium, Muley Moloch, $c$, and Discord.
Drawing Roon2 Stakes of 25 sovs. each, with a bonus of 10 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds; the second received 100 sovs, out of the
stakes, ani the winner paid 25 sovs, to the judtee. 1). Fh. Soure.
37 subs, to the stakes, and 26 to the honus.-1.ord Chesterfield's


 Gtodtwood Club Stakees, of 10 novs, each. Craven Course.-Mr. J.

 re either of the twi-year-old Stakes at Ascot, to carry 5 Ib . extra.
The scond saves his stake. Half-a-mile. 21 subs.-Mr. Wreford's
helyy Canel, out of Wadastra, beat Lord Chesterfield's Dog Billy,


 Kamndan, 3 yrr, and six othersatre, 5 yrs, Mr. Gardnor's Sister to
$1 / n t, t ; 300, \mathrm{~h}$ ft, Col. Anson's Nanicr received forfoit from






 The Cowdruy Stakes of 25 s.avs. each, T.Y.C. - Mr Sadler's ch Tripoli, 4 YTs, 9 st 7 lb , Tiptoe, Valeta, and Portumnus, of $5 l$. each.

$\qquad$ yrs, bent Mr. KMs'o t ly yran, out ut Jiliza, y yrs, I,ytham, THURSDAY,-S'weepstakes of 25 sovs, each, for two-yr. olds.
T.Y.C. 6 subs.-Colone) Peel's Sandwich (Vulture colt), 8 st 41 lb , $2+2$ Racing Stales of 50 sovs, cach, for three-yr-oids, The New
Mile. 26 subs.- Col. Anson's Napier, 8 st 101 b , beat Duke of Kichmond's Cornopean, 8 st 7 lb .
Goodruond Cup, value 300 sovs., the surplus in specie, by subs. of 20 sovs. each, with 100 added; the second
out of the stakes, and the third 50 sors. Cup Course, 47 subs.. Mr. Lichtwald's Hyllus, aged, 9 st 71 b, beat Sir $G$. Fleathcote's
irikol, 3 yrs, 6 st 12 lb , and 12 others who were not placed.
$\qquad$ clump, and to the top of the hill, where Golden Rule, whose lead had gradually lessened in the last half mile, shut ap, the Puncher and the French bred mare (Dausomane) having also had enongh
of it. Robert de Gorbam and Gorhambury went on together, followed by Siritol, Pompey, Hyllus, Charles the Tweltin, and where Fyllus and Siringin singled themselves out, and the others were beaten. Hyllus went on with a slight lead at a tremendons pace, was challenged at the distance, and caught at the the one of the finest races ever seen, woul by a head. VibraGorham and Gorlambury were next

Molecomb Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for two-yr-olds. T.Y.C. 24 subs.-Mr. J. Day's Ugly Buck beat Mr. Gratwicke's $f$ by Elis
out of Margravine, Lord Exeter's Crosby, and 5 others who were ont of Margravine, Lord Exeter's Crosby, and
not placed. Stockwell Stakes of 50 sovs, each, for three-yr-olds. New Mile. 8 subs.-Duke of Richmond's Lothario beat Mr, Ongley's Queen
of the Gipsies, Jord Chesterfield's Peter the Hermit, and Lord Eglinton's Pompe
Sussex Stakes, of 25 sovs. each, for two-yr-old colts, 8 st 7 lb , Barricarle beat Colonel (allowed 3 hhs ), Plyysalis, and Red Deer (allowed 3 lbs), Duke of Richmond's Pastoral a feather, beat General Wyndham' Guerdon colt, 5 st 10 lb ; Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 7 st 13 lb and 9 others.
Ang lesey Stakes, of 15 sovs. each, for three-yr-olds, \&c. New
Mile.-Mr. Hook's Una, fivs-yrs, 11 st 51 b , beat Loxd G. Bentinck's
 Scalteen, beat Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, and Mr. Forth's Polic A dead heat for second. 22 ran. Won by a length. 91, by Prime Warden, beat Lord G. Bentinck's f by Colwick-
Vacuna. -200 , h ft, 8 st 5 lb 'each. T.Y.C. Lord G. Bentinck' Here-I-go-with-my-eye-nut, beat Lord Glasgow's $f$ by Retainer out of Purity, $\quad$ 200, h , ft. T X. . . 8 st 5 lb each, A dead heat terficla's Beadsman received $50 l$. forfeit from sir F . Collier's Saturday Night, 8 st 7 lb each. $500, \mathrm{~h}$ ft, Old Mile.-Mr Theohald's Highiander beat Lord G. Bentinck's Farintosh.
MARK LANE, FRIDAY, JULY 28.-There have been a few arri-
vals of English Wheat from Essex and Suffolk, which were sold at prices fully equal to Monday.-Foreign is held at the same rates but sales are to a limited extent; several samples of Foreign, free on
board, were offering without much business bein done, the trade on the whole was nothrisk, owing to the fine day. Barley, Peas, and Beans are unaltered in value, and Oats arc rather a dull sale








##      






## WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.

A S GARDENER.-A respectable single Man, aged re kept. Understands the management of Pines and Vines, thee rontine of the Kitchen-garden. Has server in fret-rate Church-street, Stoke Newingto A GARDENER in a Family.-A married Man, aged butines. Can talo chage fif a Horse or Cow; his whect to situationa
East Iam.

MALL
A S GARDENER, or FOREMAN in a SMALL both as a general Gardener and in the Nursery', Budding, Grat ing, Training, Propagating, Rc, --Direct
street, Portladid Town, St. John's-wood.

A S GARDENER.-A single Man, about 25 years of L age. Has a perfect knowledge of his from a nobleman's recommended, with five years charactet to H. F., Dartmouth
family which he is now leaving.-Direct to
House, Blackheath, Kent.

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# THE GARDENERS’ CHRONICLE. 

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
the horticultural part edited by professor lindley.

No. 31-1843.
INDEX OF THE PRINCTPAL Homticutruit subjects in


MAG "IFICENT NEW FUCHSTA EXONIENSIS",
L UCOMBE, PINCE, \& CO., ber leave to call the has beention of the Pabicic toa very superb New Fuchsie, which
 thlus expresses himself
ensis prome , Pinnce, and Co.-The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoni-
 of a rich crumen carmine, the sepals sur lont, they expand
 T. The Plant was allso cuthibeten ot the the thare great meeting of the

 count to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, see Advertisement in the Gardeners' Chronicle of the 17th June.
N.B.-This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will N.B.-This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will
give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, or SIR JOSEPH BANKS'S PINE Y OUELL \& Co., possessing the most extensive stock Tree, beg to offer them on the following advantageous terms :Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, $10 l$. per 100, o
30 , per dozen.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 3, 1843. THUNBERGIA FRYERII.
J.
with tie has much pleasure in being able to comply at an earlier dateqtest oth ofready numerones striends, by sending oun

 Mr. Nurtiva's, Seedsman, 46 , Cheapsides; and blooms will be
 Can un live suphlicd at musierate prices, and all thom ting superb fuchsias and chrysanthemums. YOUELL \& Co beg respectully to refer the re

J. YOUNG, Nurseryman, Taunton, begs to offer





Messrs araucaria imbricata plants. M derable VEITCH \& SON having raised a consi-


 tance or reference required from unknown correspondents. - My

ITMATT'S NEW SEDLING STRAWBERERES. PINE, f August, their NEW STRA BERRY, the DEPTEORD




SATURDAY, AUGUST 5
East Norfolk grand carnation and picotee show.
Y OUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform their.Friends that their Annual Exhibition of the above comUPWARDS of NINE HUNDRED of the FINEST VARIETIES in CULTIVATION, THREE THOUSAND POTS WILL BE STAGED.-Admittance Gratis. Great Yapmouth Nursery, Norfolk, August 8, 18 ,



 of sit it sealso very superior in every other respect.
Nursery, North Warnbro, near Odiham, Hants.
 Mr. Annoumce they are instructed by the Executrix of the late

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE

T. Lamie Murray
John Elis., Chairman,
Jitson, M.D. . F.R.S.
George Lungles

AvDrons., Professor Wheneatsone, F.R.S.

The Auperion advantages to those Assured with this Society will be ces and lastoon oy a comparison of its principles and a
reference to the
ant reference to the
yearss standing, viz

Policies now entered apon entitled to participation in next
Annaal Division. Two.thirds of all premiums paid can be

A NNUITIES.-In the AUSTRALASIAN COLO-


 thes a portion of its fund at aning rate of of interesses.
Edvard Barnard, Esq., F.R.S.S.
Hentry Buckle, Esq.
Jount Henry Capper.
E. Mangles, Esq.

Joun onery cappor, Esq.
 Coiontal Bankers The Bank of Australasia (incorpo
 Russclis Surare.
Solucirors-Messra. Swain, Stevens, \& Cr,
Prospectuses, with Tables, Forms of Proposal for the purchase of an Annuity, or for making an Assurance, and every informa
tion, may beobtained by application at the Office of the Company, No. 126, Rishopsgate-street, corner of Cornhill.

EDWARD RYEEY, SECRETARY.
THE DEVASTATION caused by the late destructive He HALL-STMRMS proves the neepssity of Persons protecting
 pilcation ofice, wellington-street North, strand, London
pany
THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented

 exteosive pr nost eficieitht and econnmical: it may be been at
offer it a
and
 society's Gardens, Regent's Park'; and at the Gardens of the Hor


$\mathrm{E}_{\text {tricr, }}^{\text {DWortulan-place }}$, Sen., Horticulturai ArchiTRCT, Hortulan--place, King s.road, Cheisea, oriminal and to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and all Patrons of Horticultareamateur as well as practical-that he has invented and brought to perfection several essentially-necessary improvements in the Gtting up and construction of whatever size or construction, Greenely, , a very powerful and effectual BOILER, at present un
namalled; instantaneous in action, economical in fuel, , nad lasting
equal in heat; not possible to corrode or to be out of order: 2 d , a very
imple STEAMING APPARATUS, by which the body of air in simple STEAMING APPARAC the house is kept in constand air can he admitted or excluded at
contrumer by wheh frchs etther a single didounc ro if. Sl, Nstanme anso an ais inventions mine: be. shamefully pirated and unfairly imitated, by which he under the necessity of not allowing the inspection of his new
Inventions or his Factory, except by employers or their accedited inventions gardeners

J. WEEKS \& Co., Architects, \&c., Gloucester-
 water Apparatus Manuffocturens, beg leave to inform the Nobility
and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensire througbout the country for many years, is entirely confined to
the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERETIONS of every
 sumes buta andul other Bityers of all sizes thinir targest conlenth
lheir
inproved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough hander this bed, is now being universaly yadopted. References may be had, end then works seen at most of the

 sea, near sloane-sguarare
STEPHENDLONS TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.
 in heating buildiugs upon the above system with Tanks of
various materials, solicit the attention of scienticic Horticul-
turists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornaof any widh and depth, end cand be connectert or disconnected affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of employing this much approved method of heating without the aud Pipes already fixed, and from the prescot low price of Iron will be found cbeaper than of any other material. Mr. Rrndle,
of Ply mouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and farnish of Pry mouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish
infrrmation to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for COTTAM AND HALLEN, ENGineers, Iron-


HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., made upon the most which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingtom, at very low rices, in conscquence of the pres denresse vatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public or Private Ifullinng-
\&c., with Cotram's PATENT, or Roges's Boileas. After 15 years expersence, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for
the above-mentioncd purposes, and by parious improvements which hey have made during that time, C . and H . cara with confidench undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most exten-
sive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own sive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own
and pparatus, they have affixed the follo
Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { (Larer sizes in proportion.) } \\
& \text { Rogrr's 13oile, small size }
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## Ditto do large do.

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, is. 3 d. per Foot
STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 f. ligh, out of the ground, 6 ft . long, with five horizontal bars, weighing about $36 \mathrm{lbs}, 38.6 \mathrm{~d}$. each.
Light Catte Hurdles, 3 ft .6 in . high, weighing 42 lbs , at 48.0 d . each.
do.

BEST WIRE for STRAINED WIRE YENCING at gs. ncr buridle continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, \&cc.
GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, GARDEN ROLALES 18 inches lang, 34s.; 20, 44.5s; 22, 50 s , HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumibers, \&ach., 18 inches square, 35. $6 d . ; 20$ inches, $4 s .6 d, 22$ inches, $5 s$, $6 d$. each.
CASTR 1 RON FLOWER STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground,
 CAST IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inchès high, $5 s, 0 d$, 0 ech Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chair, Superior
Garden Tools of all hinds, Garden Vases and Pedestais in great Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery ; Dr. Arnoti's Stoves,
 subject to
$\mathrm{N} 0,2$, WiNsLere-sTREET, where every information may be obtained.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHUURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved prin-
ciples, and at very moderate charges erected by DANIEL and
EDW D. and E Bat Y havin dero tion of this subject, and had much much time to the consideraapparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, inave, by improvements suggrested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined many mbllemcri and zentlemen, and have had the honour to be employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the Works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick
D. and E. BALLEX
Ialso construct in metal all descriptions oi men, and the pulk fo an manection of ther varous drawings exhbitung, amongstother metal works, an extremely completeand convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued
supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.
D. and E. BALLEY were the first to introduce metalic curvili,
near houses to loorticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory
attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.

## D. and E .

Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery: they trey to it toduce to public notice a new Trongh Pipe, for intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory, (YROSSKILI'S LIQUID MANURE CART YORS (ROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CART, which


The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about
00 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. Without stopping the horse, the man puils the Iron Lever, A, to let out the liquid upon the Spread-Board, C. B, Patent Iron Pamp, which cannot
possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather
Pipe, 7 ft . long, with 3 ft . copper pipe at the end. - Price, delivered CROSI, 25 L .
CRIL'S PORTABLE MANURE DRILR, for drilling
any quaritity of soot, lime, salt, \&c,-will contain 8 bushels of H LNRY HUNT'S PATENT GARDEN POTS and Air, of which highly favourable notices have appeared in Paaton's
Magtuine for May, Gardenerg' Magazine for June, Practing Florist, No. 23, and Gardeners' Gazette, May 6. Sold Wholesale
and Retall at No. 29, Queen's.row, Pimlico; and No. 17, Great J. B. LAWES'S PATLNT MANURES, composed cate of Potass, \$c., are now for ssle at hate Factory, Deptford-
creek, London, price $4 s .6 \%$. per bushel. These substances can he had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recomG BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS \& SONS, LONDON;
IBBS, BRIGHT, \& CO., LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL DOTTER'S GUANO. - TURNIPS, MANGEL of Oranoe Groba Mangeri Wurzela, by Mr. A. Cotton, of Hil and got an increase of Hay of 18 cwt . 2 qrs. per acre, while b similar crrcumstances. These Facts prove the superiority of
 PUMPS of a Luquid Manure. DUMPS of a Superior Construction, fixed and port and Pumps for deep wells. Also Pumps for Ships, Barges, Tancuted, -Benjamin Fowlibr, (late George Turner,) 63, Dorset-
street, Filet street. PUBLISHING MONTHLY.
BOTANIC GARDEN; OR, MAGAZINE OI
Each Number contains Beautipuciv-colourbi Figunes of for the Flower Garden or Pleasure Ground. With the dervations of namer; classes; orders; height of the plants; time of flower-
ing; native country; history ; qualities ; most approved modes propagation and culture; and other information, interesting to
very lover of a Garden. Annexed to each Number, is the With Wood-cuts of admired FInwering Plants, mostly such as have been newly imported into this country; with the necessary TH E A A U C TAR R I UM, ion of vegetables, fruits, and flowers; new discond preserva nected with gardening; and miscellaneous information. Also,解 the ist of January, 1843, a commencing with the new volume, BOTANICAL DICTIONARY,
Written expressly for the Author, there heing so great a want of
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## The fationets ©btontle.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1843.

## Thesday, Aus. 8 \}

The new aids which recent observers have been suggesting to gardeners will doubtless prove to them as beneficial as modern potent medicines have become to physicians. What mercury and calomel, with all the poisonous brood of Hellebore, Aconite, and Henbane, are now to the latter, ammonia, with the nitrates, sulphates, muriates, and phosphates, will soon be to the gardener. But in both cases, a knowledge of the true and beneficial application of them will be arrived at through many accidents and errors. If this has been the case with medicines for man, it will who have to administer the latter are unskilled in delicate operations, and the death of their patients involves but little responsibility. Nevertheless, as a good deal of inconvenience and some serious loss the most beneficial substances, we cannot do better than offer some observations upon the manner in which, as a general principle, agents of unknown force ought to be applied.
The common error of all those who are experimenting is to imagine that because a substance is undouht-
edily beneficial to one plant, under one set of circumstances, it will necessarily be so to all plants, and under all other circumstances. A man is apt to believe that he cannot have too much of a good thing; and, applying that idea to his plants, to suppose that if a little of anything is useful to them, a good deal
must be still better. It was some years ago ascertained must be still better. It was some years ago ascertained
that if a little muriatic acid was mixed with a great deal of water, the plants in the neighbourhood of the vessel from which this fluid was evaporating became excessively vigorous; immediately after this discovery, a zealous gardener placed pans of pure murieverything within reach of the fumes. Nitrate of
en anse soda has been proved incontestably to exercise a highlybeneficial action upon most plants, if used in very small quantities; yet how many hundred plants have perished under the infliction of this agent in excess! Nothing can be more important to heallhy vegetation than ammonia ; yet, because we suggested the probability of its proving advantageous to plants in Vine ries, and similar buildings, if allowed to mingle with the air, a gardener of our acquaintance placed pans of the strong London gas-liquor among the leaves of his Melon plants, and, of course, acouple or hours put
The truth is, that all agents of this sort should be applied in what it is now the fashion to call homoe pathic doses, that is to say, in quantities so small as to be inappreciable by our senses. It is thus that nature administers them, and we never can do better than follow her closely. Naturally, ammonia is convery small at each dose, that chemists could not for a long time discover its presence at all. In thunderstorms the quantity may be doubled, and we all know with what beneficial effects; yet even then it is undiscoverable by our ordinary senses. Salt is in like manner given to plants by the atmosphere, yet Who can taste salt in the air of even the sea-coast, unless in stormy weather? Now these things are not the result of mere chance, but form a most important part of the system of unerring Wisdom observable in of suddensen and violent action ; they have not, likabe the of sudden and violent action ; they have not, like the
stomach of animals, a rapid power of decomposing and assimilating what is presented to them ; but their digestion is sluggish and incapable of being much quickened withoutdanger to their lives. Tothat dange
ature does not expose them-why should man?
The more we see of the action of alkaline and other the true upon plants, the more we are convinced that small quan way of administering them is in extremely
quat a time, and that although they may sometimes bear larger doses with impunity, yei that risk always attends their administration in quan Kity. For example, suppose that it was desirable to give garden plants gas-water at the rate of one gallon a rod,-instead of applying it all at once, however different times, and indimitely better to give it at ten wourld be better, instead of mixing it with fifty gallons
of water, of water, and applying it all at once, to mix it with
five hundred gallons of water, and to apply it on ten successive occasions. We are extremely anxious that this should be clearly understood, because we foresce that if it is not attended to, all that powerful assistance which artificial agents are capable of giving to plants will be lost, and that gardeners, dismayed by the bad consequences of over-doses, will leave off using them at all. And yet their own experience gives them a
better warning than we can of the great importance of better warning than we can
attending to these matters.

Every gardener knows that when a hot-bed is first made up, the atmosphere of it is one in which plants cannot live; although when it "sweetens," as they say, it becomes more grateful to plants than any other atmosphere of a hot-bed fatal at first, and salubrious afterwards? Its temperature?-hardly that, for it is easily moderated, and rarely is more than plants can well bear. The quantity of water that is suspended in it? - certainly not; for a damp atmosphere is incapable of producing such sudden death as seizes plants in the vapour of a fresh and rank hot-bed. It is the ammonia that flies off, which, when abundant, as at first, is fatal, and which, when in moderate quantity, as afterwards, is so grateful to plants. We have here a case of poisoning at first by an over-dose of that
which afterwards, in prover quantity, is the carrier of which afterwards,
health and vigour.

These are most important considerations, in every point of view, and more especially now that the tanksystem of furnishing bottom-heat is so rapidly driving appointment in the effect of the tank-system, as comappointment in the effect of the tank-system, as com-
pared with the old hot-beds, unless some means are taken of throwing a proper quantity of ammonia into the air. We have no doubt that in using this substance a gond many gardeners will kill their plants outright and that there is not the shadow of a necessily for any such unfavourable result. The maxim must be A very very little, very very often." We should begin by pouring a wine-glass-full of gas-liquor for avery ten sashes into the tanks or water--rougns once this a safe quantity we should double it ; and go no further, except with extreme caution.
Some general directions as to the mode of cultiva ting the small portion of arable land which we
recommended to be occupied with the Grass-land attached to a country-house or villa may be acceptable even to those who have ample means of information, from their own observations, or from Agricul tural works. This land must be considered as something intermediate between a garden and a farm; it should be cultivated as a garden, but cropped like part of a farm. The tillage should be as perfect as possible; and the great object, whatever be the nature of the soil, to bring it to the lighest state of fertility of which it is capable. If the soil be originally poor, a judicious outlay in labour and manure will gradually improve it; but a certain system must be fol lowed to avoid a useless expenditure of capital. In all cases it should be trenched all over at least two feet deep. If the subsoil is of so barren a nature as to be unfit for being brought to the surface, and only a small depth of good soil lies over it, the improvement will be slow. The subsoil must be stirred to a small depth at first, and earths mixed with it to improve it. Suppose a very coarse gravel mixed with sand and yellow oxide of iron within six inches of the surface, where the soil is a poor light sandy loam-we can scarcely suppose a worse soil. We have chosen it on purpose; for it is frequently met with in Surrey and Hampshire, and particularly on Bag-hot-heath; yet such a soil has been improved and rendered fertile by poor cottagers, who were allowed to build a hut and inclose a garden on the heath, the land being of no value. A person with a command of capital would improve such a spot in much less time, In the first place, the iron is to be neutralized, which may be done by exposure to the air, when moist, with the addition of lime, or chalk, and peatashes. The protoxide will gradually be washed out, or changed into peroxide. Clay or marl mixed with the sand and gravel will consoliate it, and animal or vegetable manure will make it produce Buckwheat and Rye are the only kind of grain which will succeed as yet. Continued tillage and abundant manuring soon produce an improved top soil, which, from being of a yellow colour, becomes brown by the addition of humus. There is often a hard thin crust at a small depth below the surface of such a soil, which is known by the name of the pan, or moor-band. This is formed by the iron deposited from water which runs through the light soil, and meeting a more impervious loam, crystalizes or forms a kind of hard cement with the fine siliceous sand. This is impervious to water, and until it be removed or broken through, no improvement can take place Deep trenching is therefore indispensable, and i
repaid by the loam which is found under the pan, and which, although impregnated with iron, improves the texture of the loose top sand.
By great expense or indefatigable industry many acres of such a soil, which the law declares to be suapte natura sterilis, or absolutely barren, so as to be exempt from tithes for seven years after cultivation, under the old laws, have been brought to a comparative state of productiveness. We would not recommend such land while better is to be had, but we take an extreme case as an example.
The other extreme is a wet stiff yellow clay, which it is impossible to work upon in its wet state, and which becomes a perfect rock for hardness when dry. Yet this soil is more readily rendered fertile than the last. It must first of all be laid dry by numerous drains two-and-a-half feet deep, and rery close to each other, the tiles in the drains being covered with six inches of small gravel, and the whole ground trenched two feet deep, laid in ridges before winter, and not touched again till moderately dry and mellowed in spring. Manures chiefly in a long undecomposed state may be dug ins, and Potatoes planted, laying the ground as loose as possible over them; or Beans may be dibbled in rows, two feet apart. If lime or chalk can be obtained, it will greatly improve the soil, and may be put on to almost any extent. Twenty cart-loads of chalk, forty bushels each, will not be too much; or 300 bushels of lime per acre Coal-ashes likewise will greatly improve the land, by preventing its running into clods. However unpromproved than the peor anst, it will be more easily We do not suppose that many spots will be chosen for cultivation where the soil is so unpropitious; but many partake of the one or the other extreme, and with a little pains may be converted into very useful land. Patience and perseverance overcome many difficulties. This may be considered as a digression, as few of our readers we hope have such soils to bring into cultivation ; but by giving extreme examples we shald better instruct those who have little experience. We havenurselves land in cultivation, once very nearly as unpromising, and our description is not taken from mere imaginatio
The spade, the pickaxe, the fork, and the heavy hoe are the instruments of tillage which alone can is the great improver. The old man in the fable, who told his sons when he was on his death-bed that a treasure lay buried in their field, gave the great secret of fertility. Dig deep, stir it well, expose it to the air, and the treasure will be found in the crop-M.
TREATMENT $\overline{\mathrm{OF}}$ F $\overline{\mathrm{UC}} \mathrm{CSIA}$ CORYMBIFLORA. BEING aware that the robust growth of Fuchsia corym ttaining toften beeln complained of, for small buildings, I was, last summer, induced to endeavour to flower this plant in as dwarf a state as possible, but having it at the same time in good health. As I have succeeded beyoud my expectations, and as an account of its treatment may be of service to others, , communicate it to you, that you The leading known throug oung plant was last summe pinched off, so as to leave two healthy joints, to produce shoots from the axils of the leaves. When these shoot were about a foot in height, the strongest of them were bent down and trained horizontally, for the double pur pose of allowing the weaker ones to overtake them in growth, by remaining erect; and likewise to cause other young shoote to spring from those parts of the stem that were principle that the sap in general has a tendency to ascend From those shoots that pushed, nine of the strone re selected the remainder being rubbed off. Six of them are arranged to form the outside the other thre thour che The tons of the shoots mee tee conply $\gamma$ ent at first; but as the central shoots the benefit of receiving more of the ascending sap, they the benert a lead of those forming the circumfere which brought the plant to the most suitable shape for rendering its floral beauty attractive. This spring, when it was scarcely two feet in diameter, and about the same in height, it developed its "gaudy corymbs from the sume it f , ithe hor abje each dhoo. time ptrrecting the eye of conspicuous objector a long the for of the visito mmedately on ent il tepoted beore shift, and used very rich soil. It has not been repotted since, being allowe Which it grew through the winter. As it is a gross feeder, occasionally give it liquid manure.-H. H. Cantley.
on the Transmission of Cuttings to india Abour the first fortnight in August is the ripht time of fruit-tre the first steps for preparing grafts or cutting November, to India or China distant possessions. For the manner of penaring our grafts see the remer at manner oreparing such and others the last year of the of a gentleman of high physiological acquirepprobation akes anctive interest in subjects tending who general improvement of our East Indian territories; se aiso vol, iil, p. 539, and Number 14 of the current volume,
p. 228 ; to which I may add that I have the sanction of my worthy employers to prepare grafts here after the manner I suggest, and that I shall be glad to send be packed for the , to London next October, in time to add, that I once unpacked a case of plants I may further add, that I once unpacked a case of plants that had been lying seven months in a hot warehouse at Vera Cruz, and that some of the woody plants packed in saw-dust were still alive, after being packed full nine months; and I have little doubt but grafts of two years old wood, if packed after the manner of those sent to India by the overland route, and placed in a large case of dry saw-dust, or in a bale of cotton, might be sent to India or China round the Cape of Good Hope, in the bottom of a merchant vessel ; and if care were taken not to excite them too much at first, there would be little danger of their success. In Dr. Gibson's letter of the 27 th April, 1842, (vol. ii. p. 539), he says, "All the cuttings of the Jargonelle, \&c. have rooted, and till the beginning of the hot season were flourishing. Since then they have drooped much and I fear they will die." Now, it was natural enough to suppose that these cuttings were rooted, when they broke forth into leaf, but the chances are that none of them formed any roots at all. Indeed, from their arrival till the date of Dr. Gibson's letter, there was hardly sufficient time for their rooting, even in the climate of Bombay or Calabar, supposing they had arrived in as good a state as when they were packed in London. We have all of us seen analogous cases at home; the Elm and other decidous trees, after being felled in the spring, break into leaf on the approach of summer, and keep green for five or six weeks, or till the leaves exhaust all the available sources of the parent tree, and then fade a way, just as the above cuttings are reported to have done, after going through the same process; and in all probability the fate of the two Golden Pippin and one Duchesse d'Angoulême cuttings, which reached Calcutta safe, will be reported by Dr. Griffith to have been the same, unless better precautions had been taken to insure their success than were used towards those in the nearer stations of Calabar or Bombay; and if so, something further must be done for the safety of future trials. If one might suggest a gardening hint to our distant friends in the East, it would be this:-Plant the cuttings 4 inches deep, in very light soil, and press it about them so close, that you could not pull them up without a good effort. The sun should not shine on your cuttings at any hour of the day; if this shaded situation is naturally dry so much the better in your hot climate, but you must keep the soil always moist by watering after the rainy season. As soon as signs of vegetation begin, place a wooden box over the cuttings about 15 inches high witl the bottom taken out of it, and glass or strong white paper, oiled, used instead; this will give them light enough at this stage. In England, we would place a hand-glass over them, but the wooden-box is preferable in your climate, being powerful non-conductor of heat which is just what your cut tings require. If yous cuttings require. If you see the box, remove it, within the a little of the surface-soil away little of the surface-son all ound, and sprinke some dry erme the rod wipe the box dry, and turn it young shoots are from 4 to 6 ine young shoots are from 4 to 6 in . long, begin to let in air by placing piece of wood under one corne the box suficient to raise it up 3 in. : but this is a critical period. If you see the leaves drop in the least you must let down the box again for another week, and afterwaxds begin with opening only one inch, which you will increase
by degrees, as your tenderlings gain strength; but I should think you cannot dispense with the box altogether for five or six months, although you may take off the glass or paper top as soon as the leaves will endure a 6 -inch opening under the box. Unless you have a good gardener, you should never plant your cattings in pots, as they are liable to get either toondry or too moint-the natural moisture of the soil is more uniform and congenial for them.
That I might speak with more confidence on this sub.
ject I began to make the same experiments here about this time last year, by preparing cuttings of Apples and Pears, which I planted in two aspects last November, on an east and north aspect-those on the north aspect are now a month in advance of the others. 1 did not think handglasses would be necessary in our cool moist climate. By the end of last May they began to leaf, and by the end of June you would have supposed by their appearance that they were well furnished with roots, but not a fibre was made at that time, and now they are only beginning to put out roots, and 1 shall send one of them along with this to sbow the state they are in. Now, if this summer har been as hot and dry as the last, all my cuttings would have perished last June, unless I kept a cool moist atmosphere round them under a hand-glass.
The English reader will excuse me for going this length with a subject that might be privately reported to the parties interested, but as there may be others engaged in the same pursuit in otker distant parts of the world to whom any suggestions of this nature may be acceptable the pages of this widely-circulated Journal seem the bes channel for the purpose.-D. Bealon.

PLAN OF THE PROPAGATING-HOUSE AT Messrs. Veitch's, EXeTEl?.
The accompanying are plans and sections of our new Propagating House, which has now been erected and in
full work for several months, during which time it has more than answered our most sanguine expectations. It is divided, as will be seen by the plan, into two compartments, which are entered from the back through a lobby or small potting-room. One division we devote to propagation in general, and the other to the raising of newlyimported seeds; and it is at this time completely filled with supposed novelties from all quarters of the world, especially from South America, whence we have received them, through our collector, Mr. William Lobb. The house is built in the middle of a piece of ground containing a quarter of an acre, and is inclosed with walls and hornbeam hedges, being so situated as not to be seen by visitors. It is surrounded with pits, frames, hand-glasses, arc., in which the young plants raised and propagated within the house are hardened off, and in which the nerease of such plants as do not require the aid of a house or bottom-heat is also carried on, the whole forming a complete propagating department. The house is heated on Rendie's tank system. The tank is formed of brick arches worked in cenient, with brick sides, the whole being well coated with cement. The top is of slate, cemented down. The sides of the bed are also formed of brick-work. The material used for plunging in is a clean sharp sand, which we find retains the heat for a considerable time. In one part of the bed we have put soil. able thme. In one part of the ber we bave put soll, rapidly. We would draw your attention partionarl to the simple and yet to the simple and yet efficient manner in heated water by means heated water by means By this By this contrivance we can heat only one division of the house at a time, or only half of either or both divisions; and while all can be heated at one time, yet each bed may be regulated to a different degree of heat, thus forming four distinct beds to be heated as circumstances may require. These apertures are formed with shor pieces of 4 -inch iron pipe, cemented into the brick-work, and the circulation is regulated by having plugs to fit the pipes. This plan, though simple, we believe to be new, and the advantages arising from it must be apparent to every one. Steam, if required, may at any time be obtained by opening the doors at which access is procured to the apertures for incressing or diminishing the circulation of the water. Mr. Rendle water. Mr. Rendle has seen the house, aad joins in the opinion expressed by every other person who has inspectedic, that is the most complete house of the kind which he has ever seen, and he also considers his tank system of heating to fully and efficiently fully and efficiently
carried out. From the trial already given, we unhesitatingly say that, as a medium for obtaining bottom -heat, it is most admirable, and ere long will entirely supersede the use of Tan, and all other fermenting materials. - J. Veivh and Son.

Plun of Construction.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXI. THe first step towards ensuring an effective display of flowers in the coming year is to make the arrangement at the present time, when it can be determined with the greatest accuracy what kinds of plants will look best in certain situations; for, let it be remembered, that, however well the plants may be known, the exact-I may say peculiar-tint of the flowers, cannot be carried in the eye, and therefore no correct arrangement can be made at the
time the plants are out of bloom. In making the arrangement, the best way to proceed is to take a quantity of sard and spread it on a table or potting-bench, of sufficient size to admit of a correct representation of the flower-garden being formed upon it. If your garden is on gravel, form your beds, and proceed to fill them with flowers of the most admired colours, and if the first arrangement doesnot please you, re-arrange until you get it to your suces between the ben the garcuen io rass, as it is indispensable
that you have the colonr of the spaces between the beds, or you cannot determine what colours will look best in
thein. After the arrangement is completed the beds must be numbered on a plan, and the names of the flowers entered in the "Garden Catalogue," with the number of plants requisite to stock the beds properly-always allowing a few of each kind for deaths, or for giving or exchanging with any friend that may be disposed to barter With you. Where there is more than one flower-garden, the plants for each should be kept separate throughout
the winter, and in spring, when they are potted off, it is the winter, and in spring, when they are potted off, it is
easy to put in a few pots of cuttings to make up any loss easy to put in a few pots of cuttings to make up any
that may have occurred, which, where a great quantity is required, is almost inevitable.
At this place we have four distinct flower-gardens, which wilh their circumferential borders require, to stock them properly, about 10,000 plants, and we require nearly the same quantity to fill up the vases, rustic baskets, borders and bells scattered about the lawn. In the coming season, I intend these four gardens-three of which are on grass, and the fourth (will be) on gravel-to be representacive of four distinct styles of grouping; while in the flowers of a drooping habit which ere best seen on a level, with, or rather above the level of the eye, us for instance The whole tribe of Fuchsias and many Pentstemons, Sce. In one gurden the flowers will be arranged in masses of moargined wilh its complementary one, as blue with orange purple with yellow, scarlet with white, and so on,-in the third three or font colours in each bed, with probably specimen greenhouse plant in the centre, -and the fourth which will be on gravel, principally with cold colours, as bue, purple, and their numerous shades, which cannot b this way I howe grass, which is a cold colour. must way 1 hope to do away with the sameness which visitors examining whing to think about, and an opportunity of examining which is the most effectuve style of gardening charged is, 1 think, new idea, and hope I shall not be an opportunity of an opportunity of applying it to practice
me layering of Chrysanthemums, if not already commenced, should be no longer delayed. The way to proceed is to make an incision in the under side of the shoots, about six inches from the tip, and sink it into the ground, placing a little fresh sandy compost round it, and either pegging the shoot down, or securing it by placing a stone or half brick over the compost. The young plants will be ready to take off towards the end of September, and will The beautiful dwarf flowering specimens.
The middle of August is the best time to sow Ten-week Stocks to be preserved through the winter in pots, and planted out is April for spring blooming. One of the best growers for the supply of Covent Garden Market makes it a rule to sow on the 11th and 16 thi of August, and the plants generally commence blooming about the
end of Marcl.-W. $P$. Ayres.

## ROSES IN POTS.-No

The Rose, which bas been justly designated the "Queen of Flowers," has, perhaps, never attained to a higher degree of popularity in England than at the present time. The of new varieties, has been greater, within the last few years than the most sanguine Rose cultivators could have anticipated; and the improvement in the cultivation here has been quite equal to the success in originating fine tion of "Roses in Pots" by the Horticnltural Society of $\mathrm{I}_{\text {and }}$ Roses in Pots by the horticultural society of of culture Frhibitors during the nast season have been few, because there were many misgivings on the point, which want of experience and knowledge of the varieties best suited for the purpose tended to confirm. Those, Reweyer, who have grown Roses in pots during this are imaginary, and are looking forward to another year to produce handsome plants, with more perfect flowers. Roses in pots form highly interesting objects among the it is allowed that our general cultivation of Roses in the pen ground is quite equal to theirs?
One great advantage in exhibiting Roses in pots is, Rose their true character becomes apparent; we see the Tofer as it would appear growing in our gardens, and can gerer it to its proper class. On the other hand, the greatest difficulty is to obtain a sufficit nt number of phants Tlothed wilh fllowers, and in perfection, at a stated period. reat measure be remedied, by growing the freest bloomers Alld slufting the plants to a sumny or coul situation, as for state may require. Where twelve plants are wanted hundred plants should be grown, and the greater portion of these should be Autumnal Roses.
But before adverting to their culture, the question may is mrobalut varieties are best suited for the purpose? It following chat most varieties would succeed, but the be selecled wilhout fear, a great portion having been proped suitable in the nurseries here during the present Bearon lica, Darieties from the sections Moss, Provence, GalWouldadyask, Perpetual, and a portion of the Hybrids, I siz inches to to be grown as worked plants, on stems from sis inches to two feet in height; the others may be grown
on their own roots, or at the option of the cultivator. In very many cases, however, worked plants produce a
greater quantity of flowers, and
as are grown on their own roots.

## Among the may mention

## $a$ Adeli $a$ Blush

Crested, or Cristate
Aiprers, br.ght rose
Qucen of Roses, blush lilac Emmerance, stiphur
Sylvain brilliant Sylvain, brilliant rose
Wilberforce, deep crims

## ${ }_{\text {Blush }}^{\text {Celin }}$ <br> moss. <br> Celina, ric

wlit purple son, spotte
Clatante, bright even red
Pompone feu, bright rosy Crimson
Whique, pure white
De Metz, bright rosy purkle
DAMASK PERPETUAL
La Mienne, deep rosc
Josenthine Antop rose
Emilte, blush
Euval palle rosis
Emilie Duval, phle
Issaure l,ablée, briyl
Aernard, salmuen to

Belle Faber, deep ry
koy ale, lirht
HYBRID PERPETUAL.
ing to red
Clementin
limentine Duval, rose and
Comte de Paris, purple and
Conuette de Montmorency
fine deep cherry
Dac d'Aumale, superb dee crimson Duchess of
paie rose

## pale rose Edward Jesse, dark purpl

 shaded with crinssinFulgorie, rosy carnine General Merlm, light shaded
Lady Alice Pecl, deep pink Madame Laffay, brilliantrose Mrs. Ellio
purple

## purple Prince

Prudence Reaser, pale rose With a whitish cast
Princesse Heiène, bright rosy purple
mine centre
Rivers, bright crimson
hybrids of ciinese and BOURBON. Aurora,
violet
Camuzet Camuzet coun peacil
Charles
Duval, superb deep pilik Combes, bright crimson, spottcd with lilac Cospe d'Amour, bright deep rose
Coupe
pink
ine eneral Allard, large globular General Kleber, crimison Genera
changin
Great We purple, very, larg
Henri Barbet, brig Hortense Leroy, brypht pale Lady Stuart, fine clear blush Legouvé, rosy crimson
Lord John Russell, brilliant Madame Plantier, pure white Madame
crimson
crinnson
Madeleine, fiesh, edged with cranson
Marie de Nerroe,
Micalea, blush rose
Micalea, blush rose
Nrincess Augusta, bright Princess Augusta, bright
crimson and purple, shot Pompone biculor,
$\qquad$
Richelicu, ros
velours
velvety
Volney, very bright rose
William Jed with liluc
G.VILLICA.
Adéle Prevost, silvery blush
Blancheflear, tlesh hand white

Blanchelleur, iesh and whinte
Those marked 'a' are large full Roses, the others are desir-
albe on account of their fine habit, distinct colour, or showy able on acco
appearance.
Roses trained as climbers would form very beautiful objects in pots. If allowed to grow to the height of three or fuur feet und then stopped, I imagine they would throw out lateral slioots, and become covered with foringe and lowers, I should select in elge of ce po the Ayrshire, Boursalt and Sempervirens, sone of the Hybrid China, Boursad Perpetual, Noisette, Burbon, and even some of Hybrid Pepetal, Niselle, Bowby in growth; the flowers of the former being mostly small, or semi-double. Notwithstanding this, they are, perhaps, unequalled when
grown as pillar-Roses in the open ground. Their growth is rapid and graceful, and their large corymbs of flowers render them a mass of beauty. Such plants as are not kept in pots should be removed from the ground eariy in autumn, as soon as the shoots are sufficiently ripenec which they generally are by the middle of September
t potting, the sized pots best adapted are Nos. 12, 16, 24, and 32 , according to the size and habit of the plant and these should be well drained. The soil used shoul consist of equal parts of turfy loam that has laid by and become mellow, and as to have the appearence of hed sould If the loam be of a hard or binding mact milde fill be mecessary Having selected mizture son the the plant, shorten in shi through a fie rose. Ne phe the to a sheltered situation, and plunged up this the pots in alan ther ashes. Noer ment, if tamed fibrous roots will be seen forming in abundance; they, will appear to have quite recovered from
and will bloom well the following summer.

With regard to such plants as are always kept in pots, they may be shifted at different seasons of the year, as their growth may require. Supposing them to be in small 60 pots in the spring, they may then be shifted into 48 s , keeping all fiower-buds nipped off, and afterwards into 248 , which will generally be found sufficient for their growth during the first season.-W. Paul, Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE

Experiments with Artificial Manures,-1 have been much interested in the Table of the action of Manures by Mr. Maclean, published in the Chronicle of July 29th and I have nodoubt but that most of your numerous reader will join me in thanking you for bringing before thei notice, from time to time, results fraught if so much importance to the Agricultural consons. An due to you for thus noticing the labours of others, of how much greater praise is he deserving who contrived and carried through such a mass of experimental investigation It is from data such as those afforded by this tabular record that we can alone hope to educe principles for our sure guidance in the scientific improvement of agricuiture. my opinion, that man is more entited to our gratitude, in a national point of view, who carefully compies such table as Mr. Macleans, -being the resuit or his ownexperiments, and guarded as muci as possible from sources o error, than he who writes volumes of speculative theories. It is by such dabours that the practical farmer may rende indispensable service to the man of science, who, without it, must infallibly grope as it were in the dark in search o truth, and be liable to be misled by every ignis fatuets which flings its uncertain ray across his benighted path May I indulge a hope that you will, whenever practicable, present your readers with similar tabalated results; they will not prove of passing interest oniy, but tend to confe an increased value on your esteemed periodical when bound up as a book of reference. But I will not dismiss these remarks without pointing out what must surely be an erro in the tuble referred to, and which must tend to bring into disrepute a manure which almost every one agrees in setting a high value upon-I mean the Sulphate of Ammo ia. In the Table, this substance is valued at sos. cwt., while every one knows it may be purchased for 18 s . bo that in the experiments on Turnips it appears that a absolute loss mas caused by its application, and is the onls instance in which such loss occurs. It seems that 8 ct of sulphate of Ammonis can, under the circumstances of be arerm form 15 cart-loads of farm-yar Man the pore berth the Manue, 30 eatlon of med nixture as whe so cane the mixture eeractly the Th Table gives the 67 , his his point or it yard mar rel duty by the adaution of ammonia; hut the real cost or the mis and 1 submit hat this must mastrialy atter our pinion, as deduced from the Table, of the economical application of the salt in question. A similar alteration requires to be made in the 28 th experiment on Crass. I may also point out that the cost of Guano in experiments on Grass, Nos. 6 and 15, is putat nearly doubl its present price. This reduction will, of course, ver much enhance its value as an economical Manure, and will place it at once at the top of the tree. These remark may serve to point out how necessary correctness is in every element of such a Table, and without it nothing will be easier than to convert that which should be the grand test lof truth into
Pelargonizms.-Will you allow me to suggest the trial of a diluted solution of the nitromuriatic acic to Pelargoniums for root-watering, where that peculiar disease in the leaf exists. I took one out of its pot, trimmed the roots, and watered it with the acid. It seems quite recovered; a second, similarly treated in its pona, was put into the same soil, but watered only 3 pond-water ; it will go off again ; both were cut down to Alum useful in tixing Ammonia, I naned to you th other day that Alum was overlooked as an ageut for fixing the Amponis in liquid manues, surd you seemed doubt its efficiener. I have since proved it, and you wil find upon trial how conapletoly it acts, and how speedily it removes from a stable the strong ammoniacal foetor,
(where there is not free ventilation, by the using a pail-
ful of water with about half a pound of Alum dissolved in it. Upon adding the two solntions of Carbolvate in Ammonia and Sulphate of Alum together, immediate effervescence ensues, the alumina is deposited, and the phate is used in tanks) can be employed or not, but why not?-itwill be in all probability a subsulphate, and in some cases as good as gypsum ; but a little lime thrown upon would soon fix any acid which was free there, and I think whe combination of the two earths would have no bad tendency, but the reverse, in some soils.-Thomas Ingle,
M.D., La Hague, St. Peter's, Jersey. Watering Out-door Plants. - I quite coincide with growth of plants are heat and moisture; but I cannot general rule to go by, that the morning is preferable to the evening for watering plants out of doors. "J. L."
states that evaporation is in proportion to the dryness of
the air, -might it not have been as well for him the air,-might it not have been as well for him to have ice is forming on the surface of the earth? but I dare say ment, and conceived it the wiser plan to leave it out. However, that is no reason why it should remain so in so
important a discussion. It is a well-known fact that the sun's rays impart no heat to the air in their transmission to the earth; but any sensible effect produced by them is in proportion to the eatent they are reflected or absorbed, sun has passed the horizon, very little evaporation takes place beyond the power which the heat has given to the ture so carried up will soon again be deposited in the form of dew. This last circumstance, with the water thrown on, will retard radiation- (or why is it that a clear night is more favourable to radiation than a cloudy one?) form of vapour. Now, I think these statements in some degree remove "J. L.'s" objections to watering in the removed so far from the plant as he imagined; and also that evaporation by evening watering is limited indeed. soon after sun-rise." Who would disturb the silent dew? effects is his system of watering but how different in its effects is his system of watering to that calm quiescent state in which plants delight to dwell, compared with which in motion, morning watering is a state of atmoof vegetation.-C.
Watering Out-
Watering Out-door Plants-- You require an answer frae practical men as to whether it is better to water out-
door plants in the morning or at night. I hae had a gude share of both planting and watering in my life-time, and I hae come to the conclusion (for I think I hae na been has been applied to them by the hand o' man in the morning, at midday, and the gloamin), that gardeners in general are great gowks for watering sae muckle as they do. Such a statement may not please some o' them, for I ken that there are some gay full chaps belonging to the profession, and, according as the advertisements read, have a perfect knowledge $0^{\prime}$ their business in every department. there is mony a thing I would need to be instructed in, and that $o^{\text {" watering amang the rest; } \text {; hae been like mony }}$ more in the world that hae watered and watered and better ae day, when I was unco tired at the wark, I sat down on the edge $o^{\prime}$ the water-barrow, and looked up to the cluds, and I may say prayed for rain, but I thought again that and I may say prayed for rain, but I thought again that man had a rational soul within him, and if !he would just exercise the faculties that his Maker had given him, he might be a great deal better off, for we often act as if we were animals $o^{\prime}$ instinct, and as if we had nae reason to guide us; and when I say that I intend to water a great deal less than I hae done, you are not to imagine that I live in, or even in the neighbourhood of the parish of Dreepdaily, where Andrew Fairservice served his time, and learned to grow Green. Kale beneath glass, and forced
Nettles for early Greens. I will not be able to explain Netties for early Greens. I will not be able to explain my meaning perhaps in Natural Philosophy terms, for I am no sae weel acquainted wi' radiation, absorption, eva-noo-a-days as I would like to be; but I get wonderfu' help frae that wonderfu' book "Brande's Dictionar," whare ane will get $a^{\text {a }}$ the kittly words explained that lie between Abaciscus and Zygophyllaces, and every gardener should try and be able to lay his hand upon ane as soon as he can. And as I was saying before, when I was resting upon the water-barrow, with my elbow upon my knee and my something else might do far better for into my head, that watering them; I thought if something like a mackintosh could be had for summer crops, it would be agreat benefit to them,-something ye ken that would keep in the heat and the moisture, and no interfere greatly with the working o' nature, and after trying various substances that aside, bat I mak mysel believe that I hae suce soon laid last, but the stuff is so common and so cheap, and so muckle despised, that I maybe shouldna tell ye what it is sheet-anchor to some of $m$; at ony rate it has been as a ing we sll had our ohare of cold and wet in the spring months of this year; then came June with hirstering heat,

Which rent the earth about the roots of our crops, and some vegetable crops, and water besides practised among be dieing in the spring of their days; then was the time that I spread the mantle over their roots,-it appeared as refreshing to them as the shadow of the Gourd was to Jonah in the land of Assyria. They improved every hour after it was put on, and those that were left without it have
made but a sorry appearance. What I hae said will permade but a sorry appearance. What I hae said will per-
haps not please you for an answer to your questions, but haps not please you for an answer to your questions, but improvement in gardening if crops could be made to thrive weel in hot weather without water being applied to them by the aid of the gardener ; some may be so wedded to the water-tub and the watering-pot, that they will not easily part with them. For my part, I am heartily tired of them,

## Maluran

exion doch's statement, at p. 479 , that Peaches and Plums will come to maturity without leaves being in immediate connexion with them to draw and mature the sap, allow me under that the same fact has several times come Peaches and Prvation. At the present time I have both with them, swelling as fast as those that have all the appendages necessary to bring them to perfection. Some years ago I accidentally broke the leader at the same joint from which a fine Fruit proceeded. Although not expecting the latter to swell any farther, I determined to give it over chance by bringing the leaves of the nearest branches and ripened to all appearance in a sound state. swelled off cases, does nature make up the deficiency from the leaves nearest to the fruit? or, admitting the doctrine that Fruit possible that the whole of the leaves or wood, is not formation of Fruit is deposited in the stem or branch previously to the swelling of the Fruit, and that the leaves only exercise their proper function with a view to the for the Fruit?-Dee. [We apprehend that in those inor the Fruit?-Dee. [We apprehend that in those in-
stances the Fruit was not at the end of leafless braches btances the Fruit was not at the end of leafless branches, also to be presumed that in the first instance mentioned the Fruit was already swelling, and able to attract food to itself, independertly of the leader that was broken off. No doubt, after fruit has acquired a certain size, it becomes more independent of neighbouring leaves than when it is younger.]
Shings, I beg to - Although I agree with you in most the leaves of Strawbervith you respecting the cutting of do not cut quite so close as "D. Z.," I am sure, from considerable experience, that the principle is good. In point of neatness there is no comparison; the beautiful green objects in autumn, and affording quite sufficient covering for them in winter ; in fact, they may be compared to birds after moulting. And to observe the fine plump buds of those which lave been cut over when they have made a few new leaves, the difference is at once manifest and if done in time and with judgment, the result will be plentiful crop of fine and large fruit the following
Foroing Strawberries.-Perhaps it may be thought invidious to object to anything proceeding from so high an satisfy the inquiries of "A Subscriber," as to the best manner of preparing Strawberry-plants for forcing. I have manner of preparing Strawberry-plants for forcing. I have Keen's seedling, when there was more occasion for it) a similar plan to that recommended at p. 480, viz., to take runners of the previous season and transplant three of them into 32 -sized pots, at the end of April or the begin. ning of May, plunging the pots in an open piece of ground, ting them into They become fine robust plants; but I do not think it commensurate with the extra trouble, though by one circumstanced as Mr. Paxton, who has merely to say "Do," strike some runners in small pots and repot them again but I am mostly satisfied with the best runners I can find in the month of August, when I plant three of them in 24 or 32 -sized pots, according to the size of the plants. I adheres bestays to take the runners up, as the mould roots, as it causes them to produce twice the quantity of it should be hot weather, behind a them I place them, if ten days, after which I plunge them in an open part of the garden, in the common soil, up to the rims of the pots. A friend of mine, long gardener to Sir William Folkes, a successful forced-Stawherry-grower, used to recommend taking the small runners in the month of September and potting them, as he frequently found the autumn; and the best crop I to come into bloom in had was on an comer remember to have me to Octo put off potting the runners till the first week in make many roots before the season was over, I filled a frame with fresh horae-droppings, and plunged the pots therein, but without covering them with lights. This was the usual custom of the late Mr. Press, long gardener to Mr. Gray, of Hornsey, who, besides supplying the wants manys master's famis, (I have heard,) could gend a great many to market; and the chief place he had for growing
them in was upon some shelves in front of a Peach-house. I believe the chief cause of failure in forced Strawberries arises from their being introduced into too warm a place. I always find those which I place in my vineries when I later.-John Murdoch
Prizes for Seedling Pelargoniums.-In the Chronicle of July 15 you gave a list of the prizes awarded at the last exhibition of the Horticultural Society, in which I Medals two Silver Knightian and two Silver Banksian Merit for a seedling Pelargonium, named Psyche. It was the opinion of one of the most experienced growers of seedling Pelargoniums that Psyche was the bestever exhibited in this or any other year. Of its merit, therefore, I conclude there can be no doubt. It is equally clear that one of the objects of the Society in offering prizes is to encourage merit, and to proportion the value of the prizes to the degree of skill exercised in producing the object exhibited. I take the liberty, therefore, of asking. Whebeautiful geedling least as much merit in producing a dish of Cherries? A tolerably good soil and favourab season will produce fine Cherries without exercising the skill of the gardener, but to raise a seedling Pelargonium able jumpetition in the present day requires considerexperience in the management parent plants, and some am confirmed by thagen tion at Chiswick in Knightian and two Silwe Bankian Meds one siver ling Pelaron Wre Banksian Medals to three seedthose Peargoniun. With the parties who exhibited on those two occasions I have no connezion, but as a Fellow ing, Horticultural Society of more than 20 years' atanding, 1 feel mon anxiou that its character for fairness and consistency should be maintained.-F. $H . S$. [We have no doubt that some one of the judges will snswer this next week.]
$R o t$
Rot in Larch.-I observe in your answer lately to a question on a subject of great importance-the heart-rot in Larches, that you suggest the probability of its arising from too much moisture about the roots. My experience would lead me to a precisely contrary conclusion, namely, that the disease is caused by a deficiency rather than by an excess of moisture. At least, I know that the disease is prevalent in the dry sandy heaths, till lately so common in Cheshire and the neighbouring counties, and I ana latyoes not occur among Larches planted on the sides of much Larch plantations in this part of England have been made upon thin, dry, sandy soils, which are by no means suitable to the tree, so that we are not likely to form a true notion of its real value as a timber tree in situations where the soil will allow it to flourish.- [We bave stated that the subject is exceedingly obscure, and we should be very or what therience of others is on the sub ect. Our own impression is, that the published evidence cans towards a wet subsoil being the cause of the mischief; but our correspoudent's evidence seems, in this instance, to point the other way. Is he, however, sure that the subsoil is dry ?]

- Bees.-In answer to your inquiry at p. $519, \mathrm{I}$ beg to别 that the Bees were in the comb, which hung from ne of the brion Bub arer cussion than I am; but as Mr. Wightonseems to say that
my meaning in one place is not clearly understood, I beg o clear away all ambiguities. Before a first swarm is 24 and and eggs are placed therein. Then, if the queen be taken away, the Bees add wax to one or more cells, which may be called bent royal cells, for common bee cells are horizontal, and queen cells vertical. The wax added to the common cells is put in a vertical form. Mr. W. saw this part of the cell only, and therefore says that I argue unfairly, because I was not at Cossey Hall to see it. I have seen many like it.-I thank Mr. W. for pointing eggs ascrepancy in my article: viz., that Bees have no but, generally speaking it is right. I assure Mr. W. that when brood goes back before it is ten days' old it never becomes dry. When speaking of artificial swarming he stands on very slippery ground; but I forbear to make another remark. - A. Pettigrew.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

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 Hunt, W. Shaw, E. Steer, and J. Tatham, lisqirc, were electedFellows. A communications from the Comte Ietheur respecting
Strawher Strawberrie
distinctive
several others might he added,
each kind arives at the maximum of ats, productivn; 3 , How
many years the same plant will 4, What varieties will bear two crops in the same season :
thus, for instance, Kcen's Scedline and the British Queen will , thus, for instance, Keen's Seedling and the British Queen will,
planted in the open border after bemg forced, grow luxurianty, and produce a second croy more abumaant than the first; whilst
the Elton, under similar treatment, throws out nothing but ruriners; although these three sorts, after bcing forced, make extra-
ordinary growth towards the end of the season, and bear prodigious quantity of fine fruit for severnl succecding years. Comte Lelieur was of opinjon tlat it wourd be nisccult to select a certann
number of plants of each of the best varietics after forcing, and to plant them in the open border to ascertain whell kints will
produce a second crop; and that it was a good plan, before turn-
ing them produce a second crop; and that it was a good plan, before a short
ing them out of the pots, to withhold water enturely for
time, in order tlat they mioht be excited into new timc, in order that they roight be excited into new growth by
repeated waterings. The writer also observed that the temperarepeated waterings. The wxiter also observed that the temp first
ture of Pine-stoves was too warm for Strawberies, when
placed in heat to bring them forward, that the fowers of these placed in heat to bring them forward; that the out an abundance of foliage before blooming, mhould be brought on cradually,

Thus, for instance, the Elton is barren, while Keen's Seding
succeeds in a rather high temperature, provided the house is








 exhibited a collection of plants, containing most beautirul speci-
mens of the feht-colnured Erice anfundibuliformis, and the thee fiue scayes oflpowerfuly-scented flowers;
of St. inslymis: Soplronitis pterocarpa, a mi
 Oncidium crispum, chocolate and yelow, Acente, A. multiflora,
with bright purple blooms, having white centren
with flowert of pale purple, fringed on the margin; and Cattleya Mossipe, in good coudition: a Knightian medal was
the four first-mentioned plants. From Mr. S. Ged the four frst-mentioned plants. From Mr. S. Gad, gr, to
Lenox, Esq., of Plaistow, sssex, was a magificent specimen of



 exsertcd: a seedling called Lincleyana, with a somewhat intated
tube, which, with the sepals, is of yood sunstance, and of dark, vermition tupt; the petals differ little from them in colour,
and are slightly turged with erimson: Magulfica, a prolific blooner, with refiexed sepals of light rosp purple, and only
wanting in contrast of colour ; Gem, with a thick, short tube and sepals, of a bright rosy vermilion colour; petals crimson parple: and insignis, wits petals purplisht crimson, its fuliage bearing some tricolor. sts han maxima, and Veunc victrix. Messis. Youell also were preatiy admired, and received a certificate. Froma Messrs. Chander, of Vauxhall, were a welligrown if bion, Fe. Brewsteri, a highly-coloured and elegant variets, apparently the same
Bruceaul, in Messrs. Youells' collection: St. Clare in grood condltion, proving this to be a free-biooming and very tine variety
when properly treated; Verbena Fowleana, with prety lavendercoloured flowers; and cutbloonn of Mary yolds and several fine va.




 Hinn tinged with crimson; gigantea, an extrentely larige variety,
with dark vermilion tube and refered sepals. - petals opurplish
crimson; the other variety was somewhat similar to the last, but


 for which a Banksian Medal was awarded. Mir. Jones, gri. to
Baron Dimsdale, brought a fine specimean of the Cayenue Pine

 gr. tan as arace
aplant situated in a fig-house, being planted in a small put to
pot keep it from interfering with the roots of the Figs : Q Banksian
Medal was awarded. Fron Mr. Mruce, to to B. Miller, Esf














 as was shown hy the weak condition of the plane and the smal
size of the flowers; nevertheless, it proved to a certainty that alum whim produce the desired effect. Cut flowers of Ceancthus
azirens, a palc variety of the same, and C. pallidus,--all capable
of standing the winter, evept in very severe sessons,- with a

 statement of the comparative consunaption and expense of fattening twelve bullocks, half nf which were fed on native produce
(a "compound" of linseed, \&ze.), and balf on foreign oulcake. The result was in favour of the former. The Rev. D. Gwitt stated The injury which his Lucerne and Flax crops had sustained from the presence of a parasitical weed, a specimen of which was
transmited to Mr. Paxton, gr, to his Grace the Duke of Devontransmitted to Mr. Paxton, gr, to his Grace the Dake of Devon-
shire, for determination. Mr. Clive recommended the adoption compete as South-downs;" Mr. James, an analy sis of milk in the dairy districts; Mr. Harrison, his manure powder to the
notice of the Council; and Mr. Walsford stated his discovery of a mode of destroying animal life without injury to plants.
ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULIURAL SOCIETY. Ergata. - The 3rd prize for picotees was award last week; and
and not to Mr. Hughes, as stated in our repart of last
for Carnations, Mr. Orson received the 2nd, and Mr. Haghes the ard prize.

> MISCELLANEOUS

Walering Plants in the Ionian Islands.-Where gardens are cultivated, as in the neighbourhood of the are employed, viz., by hand and by gutters. The gardener courg the water from it, with the other hand he scatters it over the thirsty plants. The gutters are little channels water from a well by means of a lever and bucket, till the water ho thoroughly saturated. The time of watering i ground evening, usually atter suaset. In the process the folo ing one channel, or breaking down a little embankment ing one channel, or breaking water into different beds, bringing to recollection the Scripture expression of water ing the seed "with the foot, as in a garden of herbs. By the villagers, who are fond of fowers-and is a valent taste, particularly in Corfu, where they pride them selves upon their fine Carnations-another method watering is used, which probably has been found by ex perience to have a better effect. The florist takes the water into his mouth and spurts it on his plants. The slightly raised temperature of the water may be beneficial, and also the small quantity of saliva mixed with it, which Islinds.
New Mode of employing Creosote for the Preservation of Butchers' Meat and Fish.-Creosote, so named from its great antiseptic power, which exceeds, perhaps, that of any other substance, has been long enployed to preserve creosote is usually applied for this purpose, consist either in exposing the meat which we wish to preserve to the smok of bu
water containing a few drops of creosote. Articles of food prepared by either of these methods may, as is well known, be kept fur a long time without spoiling; but both these modes of using the creosote are attended with the inconvenience that the food necessarily acquires the taste and smell peculiar to smoked meat, which is by no mean this inconvenience is entirely avoided. During the past summer, which was so unusually hot, in common uith preserving fresh meat even for a few days. It struck me might be found useful for this purpose, and the method adopted was the following very simple one. I placed a small plate containing a little creosote immediately under each piece of meat as it hung suspenced in the larder, and covered both over with a cloth. The creosote son and
off vapours which formed an antiseptic atmosphere around the meat, and kept it quite fresh three or four days longer than it would otherwise have been. If the plate is gently heated before the creosote is put into it, the vapours rise more quickly, and if the additional precaution is also taken of suspending the meat in a wooden box or earthen still more discernible. I have tried this process duriug the greater part of last summer with invariable success, and a butcher, who also tried it on a larger scale in his stal, was equally convinced of its efficacy. The meat, when cooked, has not the slightest smell or taste of creosote There is also another advantage attending the use of etfectually Its smell is 80 disagreeable to fles noxiou insects. The same quantity of creosote may be used for several weeks, but on being long exposed to the air it loses most of its smell, and is partly changed into a species phical Sooiety of Glasgow.

## GARDEN MEMURANDA.

Messrs. Norman, Woolwich. - Those who have not visited this
little spot durng the Carnation and Picotee season (now nearly over in this neighbourhood) have lost a treat. We never saw plants in better condition, or the blooms finer, both as regard to the Messrs. Norman for their perseverance and skill; their ordinary occupation abstracting much of their attention fiom
Heir favouit pursuit, and their garden being so limited in ostent, as to render the complete success which has attended is princpaply by pping, whach, althuugh attended with more the health and soundness of the plants produced. The proper plas is to pipe early, before the grass becomes hard and which ar not so sportive ; but with the Carnation, on account of its disposition to run, the process is attended with much more trouble; it being necessary to mark the pipings from each plant, in order that when the plant from which
bloom, and is discovered to be run, they may be identified and
thrown away. Unless this precaution is taken, it is better to postpone the work till blooming time, but then it is compara-
tively late, and less likely to be successful, particularly with reference to the shorter period allowed for the growth of the plants after they are established. Cunip, ainta lave been
made for some time past of the deficiency in Purple and in
Rose flakes; this can no longer be done with justice, as we noticed seyeral that would vie successfully, as regards properthes, with the best flowers of any of the other ciass
the Purples, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, a full-sized flower, with fine white and good purple, the only defect being an inclin-
ation in the petals to reflex, and also to lie too close together, ation in the petals to reflex, and also to nie too close to not so
Pollard's First-rate, a better shaped flower, though not
large, nor with white so pure, but highly deserving its name Ely's John Wright, a noble flower, as large, and deeper in colour than Beauty Hilwat's Premier Bonny Bess; Milwood's Premier, though the white is not good;
Nix's Lady Chetwynde, large and bold, but the colour not generally uniform; and Wilmers too deficient in colour. In Rose flakes,
 as Hoyle's Beeswing. There is more room tor guont scallet
flakes, the white in most of them not being pure; Chadwick's Brilliant is probably as good as any in this respect-the ilower, Scarlets in point of colour is Ivan's Marclioness of Westminster, the colour pout bemg so red, but light, and unusually bright; the
white is, however, not gond, and the edge of the petal rough, in colour, but the white is impure, and the flower too thin. In
Ely's Mrs. Granger the white is also inclined to be pinky, but the edge of the petal is remarkably smooth, and the shape of the
flow cr good, in Weldon's Earl of Lichifeld the white is fine, and
the petal found to possess the finest colours:--Hedley's William Cobbett, Ely's Duke of Mexborouzh, Ely's Lord Pollington, in which the year as last; Ely's Regular, (with regard to the darker colour, the
scarlet being dunl, and the white onnly tolerable); Rainforth's
Game Boy, Twitchett's Don John, Martin's Sulendid (in which the petal is excellent, but the collours not so bright as in Don John), and Hufton's Patriarch, in which the colour is intense; the flower is, however, much too thin, and the dark stripe not sufficiently deep,
 therr beautiful colours; and Mansley's Robert Burns. The
Picutces were femarhably fine, and uotwithstanding the advances made min this beatiful class, tlecre still remains something to be not su mooth as the Carnutichi. Ohac mamicst actrantage, powstance of its petal. Sharp's Duke of Wellington at present stand
unrivalled amongst the heavy red-edged Howers, notwithstandunrivalied amongst the heavy red-edred
ing the smoulhness of the petal tnd peculty of colour. Wild-
man's Isabella, Sharp's Criterion anid Gem are also excellent. man's Isabella, Sharp's Critelion and Gtm are also excellent.
Brnkier's Duchess of Suticerlat.d and Masterpiece (better than
Gind

## Willner's Princess Royal, the best and smoothest of the Rose-

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 Albert, and Ely's Grace Darling; Sharp's Lavincible, and Luft'sSeedhis'; Bond's Countess or Wintertch, a small but good
 we bau nitriulsys scen-July 29.
Fard House, near Tarnton, the seat of the Rev. E.T. Halliday. - A specimen of the Cereus serpentinus ind ather incthes in circumference, and possessed a strong rose-scented perfume. The plant is 12 feet 9 Inches in
height, and about four inches in circun fence. It suelled altugether four buds, one of which, as above reantioned, attained
maturity, aud the others promise an early developement. dicnicios.

[^11]lead. Thus he says (p. 6) that "vegetable physiologists"
consider humus as the principal food of plants. Now this is not true: vegetable physiologists have no sacred books in which their code of laws is contained, and if any individuals have maintained such a view, the great body has not. In fact, Ingenhousz, Senebier, Curt Sprengel, other views. The doctrine of humps is altogether a che mical one, and has only been supported by chemists. Again, Liebig says (p.24) that "all botanists and vegetable physiologists have doubted the assimilation of the carbon of the at mosphere by plants." Yet ail books on vegetable of carbonic acid from the atmosphere is so absorption admitted that Adolphe Brongniart, in the 13 th volume of the "Anuales des Siciences," has even proposed to account the supposition, that the atmosphere at the period those plants were growing contained a larger amount of carbonic acid in its composition than it now does. This might have other instances displayed an equal amount of ignorance of botanical literature and facts. As, for example, when he says (p. 91) that the woody fibre of lichens may be replaced by oxalate of lime, and that in Equisetum and the Bamboo bundles, and (p.36) that a leaf secreting oil of lemons or oil of turpentine has a different structure from one secreting xalic aciu.
in An instance of Lejecting the theory misrepresentation of facts occurs in lis rejecting the theory of the respiration of plants. It is well known that plants absorb oxygen in the dark, and give out carbont acid; and this has becn attributed by
botanists to a true process of respiration. This, Liebig botanists to a true process of respiration. This, Liebig
thinks, betrays great ignorance on the part of botanists. thinks, betrays great ignorance on the part of botanists.
He believes the giving out of the carbonic acid to be He believes the giving out of the carbonic acid to be
merely a mechanical process, and the absorption of oxygen to be a chemical one. He says all leaves, dead or living, absorb oxygen, and the more oil or tannic acid they possess, the more oxygen they absorb. He endeavours to prove this position by comparing, from tables made by leaves of Pinus abies, Quercus oxyuren absorbed by the as compared with the quantity absorbed by the Agave americana. Mohl remarks on this statement, that, in the first place, the Inantity of oxygen absorbed by the Agave is put donn at 0.3 , when it ought to have been at 0.8 , so as the sccond place, those plants in De Saussure's table which contan neither oil nor tannic acid in any quanity, altonether omitted, although they absorbed more ary are than those mentioned by Liebig; whilst the orly Juniper and Rue, which are also omitted, absorbed less. Again, Liethig states on this point, that the atherorption of oxygen haq nothing at all to do with the proresses of
life. Iow is i, then, ashs Monl, that plants begin to be
blighted highted when oxygen is withdrawn; that seeds will not
germinate: that leaves lose their irritability; that the germinate: that leaves lose their irritabnity; that the flower-buds will not open when brought into an atmosphere respiration would appear to be to determine whether the respiration would appear to be to determine whether the
asserted relation between the quantity of oxygen absorbed asserted relation between the quantity of oxygen absorbed
and the quantity of carbonic acid given out was wrong. In De Saussure's experiments, there was found to be an exact relation in all cases. This would not be the case,
were Liebig's theory of the origin of the carbonic acid
These few general remarks, observes Dr. Mohl, will serve to indicate the claim of Liebig to become a reformer of botanical science.

## CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week.

 Try Hawhorndean and other Colling Apples grow free enourhfrom cuttings pinted under a north wall in in overmber, nad no doubt
many Pears will do the same. I have sometimes heard people many Pears will do the same. I have sometimes heard people plant in a. kitchen- parden, to see if they would be more dwarf, and grasted t trees. There is inthing in particular to orecoramend ind in thisex
periment ; but there are points connected with it that may he of mox periment
general ap general application which are not usually acted on, if indeed, they
are rightriy understood. Angone who intends to put in cuttins in
November of fruit-trees, or indeed of any hardy tre November of fruit--treez, or indeed of any hardy tree that is difficult this month, by shortening the shoots sutings one-half or or ore-third o




 form a callosity at the bottom, whence the roots issue ; they are
then put into bottom-heat, to facilitate the emission of tone scense thereforce, that the most etentiul periud 111 the life of a
cutting is that tit which the callosity talces place, and, fortunately,
we
 some. to ceqtarate the shor, thats tarlis better, but mueh more trouble.
teeping the parts separated with fom the main branch, and





duced tong before roots, and those leaves might draw off all the
juices before the roots were in existence to supply more, as was the
case with some cuitting case with some cuttings lately sent to India, which arrived safe, luut roots courm climate thrmed the teps began to grow too soon, and before
stock of nourishment, and soon died were exhausted of their scanty I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Prnery, -After the bedd have have been remodelled for the reception
of the fresh-potted plants it will be necessary to watch them closely, of the fresh-potted plants it will be necessary to watch them closely,
to see that the botom heat does not inerease too much for the roots.
After the firt watculs Ater the finst watcring, to settle the new soil, they will not require
mucli more for the next tliree wecks, more especially as the atmo-
sphe sphere alout them is kept more moist and close than before, in orider
to force thcm a little, that they may ront the sooner in the fresh soil.


 the beaxing branches for next year; but In ourht to say that the
borders of the late houses should once more receive a good dose of IIquict manure before the final swelling of the fruit, when no more

 scasonable check hools to meet the demands of next season, and string this of the trees at onne;
otherrise, tas they are now cleared of their crop, they will find them
oteves in the selves in the condition of Phebbus' horses under the guidance of
Phaeton, and bordcrs are so full of moisture. Keep them cooll and clean by all
means.
ME LoNs.-Perhaps the frames stand in more need of attention by
 probahility, the lights will he peas much needed as at present. Besides wrinter paintung is half the labour lost. and as to Melons, the late
crops slourd stand thiner on the shoots than the summer ones, and
should have a strong heat with should have a strong heat, with harge portions of air, to keep them in healthy, growing state.
TomATOKs.-
dear this season; prunc them close, and be content with an under crop rather than run the risks of a large one, that will not be halfsame ranson. Lose no time in gathering the leaves of your Tobacco as soon as they are full- हized, and pull off the flower-stalks on their
first appearance, except from those which you want for seed. Irst appearance, except from those which you Out-door Department.
Plants for forchen-garden men are now husp potting young Strawberryhicir fruit from hirds nnd ansects, laying down plans for future operations, and descanting freely on the merits of seeda alud seecds
men. Some of the latter are roughly hancled, wuthout cercmony hare of this, whlyle more than the sesual for $t$ trial cone in frr a good turn out to be dide morded old tha usual avcrage of the new sumples
Albert and the British Quen the new Peas, prince arly dwarf Pea, not quite so grool as the Warveck ; the former is an

 ONions-L Lose no time in laying down the tops of these ; they
look as if they would grow on till Christmas. Sow a good hed or two Yook as if they would grow on till Christmas. Sow a good hed or two two
to transplant next spring, and to be pulled before the spring-sown ones are fit to drap. Sow these next to the Spinnech, as the two two
crops come of about the same time next May, when you will have a gow or plant such crops by the side of each other as mang ghod expen to to
to beand at the same time, even if this should interfere with the
trotation, KND tye. - Sow a large hed of this, for the last time this season;
and if you keep tilem over winter they will help the salads till the TURIPs.- -If you have no access to field-grown Turnips, which
 March. The 2yd of August used to Dee the anpointed day for thas Mowink in my younger days, but this is too late formany places, See
that the former-sonv bed are not too much reowded with plants.
ORCTIAR
 crops appear to be much later than usual. Keep a good eye upon the
Aline strawberies, and mark the largest and best bearers. It he
 make a new bed of Strawherries, if not already done. If the fly has pinch off the tops of the shoots. See that all Vines and other tree are well nailed before the autumn winds set in. Let no crops of
vegetables remain on the fruit-tree borders, and have them well vegetables
gtirred up
give therr

## this cold season. I. - FLOWER.GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

STovr.- If you see any of the woody plants still disposed to grow
freely jou ought to check them, but not suddenly, by removing thera
to a cooler house or nex ter
 other hand, such phants as flower, rate in autumn should now be trought to the stove for the first sureesesion, ouniess you hinve kept some there all summer. (iraft the delleate and annual Ipomacns on
 will make strong, henlthy plants before next spring, and produce a
goorl erop of seceds next Junc. Crizinorse. The fading of Pelargoniums, and their removal the better if Vincs are on the ranters, as you cay keep the house
more for their use and treatment, which should now be a regular forcing, in order to get the fruit ripe in time Prs AND FRAMES, - We are now on the eve of a busy time for use. Large quantitics of the best China Roses are to be struck Withoul loss of time, to bed out next May. All sorts of tender for we can always keep them back if they krow too fast. Seeds of Caiccularias and Pelargonuums ought also to be sown as mathered should lee put in umong the very first as they do not flower well or early from late autumn cuttings, and liardly at all from those talken should be in the cutting y-pot or bed as soon as it is ready to thiums tull you have a full supply, and recollice in this, as in inl the other
tribes for the flower-garden, that you will require a great many more plants next May than you had at last planting time
clean and sweet as possible, but a cheerless time the country is now as and unless we are prepared for it, what is to become of us next year?
This $i s \mathrm{~s}$ away the winter stocls; and this rest the quirst and of turf pits, to store
towards having a fine display in the flower-garden; as, if you have
not winter room, and plenty too, how are you to expect to shine like your neighhow, who have no lack of these thing ? $-D$. Beaton


## REPORT ON COVENT GARDEN MARKET,

## Notwithstanding the late heavy rains the supplies are amply

 sumicient, to meet the demand. Pines of excellent quality ar Montserrats. Black Hamburgh Grapes are well coloured ingeneral, and with them are bunches of the Muscot general, and with them are bunches of the Muscat and sweet
water. Peaches and Nectarines do not appear to be so abundant Apricots, Greengage and Orlean Plums are becoming more plen
ifful. A few Figs have been offered during the week 68. per dozen. Strawberries and Cherries are on the decline; o and of the Turkey Heart, from 3s. to 5 s., per doz. los. Currants from 18. 6d. to 2s. $6 d$. per half-sieve. Raspberries are plentiful, but, bruised with the heavy rains. Green Waluuts for pickling fetch about 39.6 . l . per half-sieve. Amongst Pears, there are the Citron 4.s. per bushlel, and a few Jargonerles. Apples concist of Junc-
atings, from $1 s .6 d$. to $2 s .6 d$. per half. sieve, and a few In whtion deans. We observed also some New Town Pippins af $18: 2$ in little variation in the price of Vegetables during the week. The to be well supplied, althourh not so abundantly as a few wock Cack. Cauliflowers are particularly fine ; Potatoes, Turnips, and abundant. Celery is excellent at this carly period of the season; Salading and FIerbs of every description are plentifut, Cat
Flowers comprise Swamsonia galegifolia, Linm cximan, 13 j ; nonia veriusta, Alstreméria pelerrima, Ceanothis aziurens,
Orange-flowers, Gladioli, Pelargoniams, and Cartónias; wilh Roses, Pinks, Picotees, and Pansies, in great variety.



Bomтom-heat.- Notices to Corvespondents. whill for gutters, but we donbt whether four inches in wilt ber-bed. We should say that six inches are the smallest space when is safe to empioy, especially where the water is sha upon the he Horticulcural Griden earth is thrown at once it seems to answerperfectily well to save chambering, and great point to maintain a steady heat rather than a strong one Phail's Pits.-C. o. B,-if circumstances render it advisable Vines.-An Amaterar.-There is no necessity for applying fire
heat to a Vinery at this time of the ear, unless contmurd damp weather prevaits ; nor carlier in the season, when th without it. When crapes are ripened, the young wood is in a to remove all laterals formedi after that perio Thr Holly.-Ilex.- You will find no hetter accoment of this
plant than in "Selby's British Forest-trece", Whether it grows fast dens bill Rich loams are what suit it best. it shonld not be overmuch the better. As to pruning it, with a view to mathing it grow fast, the less you do of that the better; all that 15 neceslaterals that try to interfere with it. In the nurseries, when Hollies are stunted and bushy-headed, they are headed down, with a view to obtaining a clean, straight shoot; but they should not be allowed to bem back. In ITollics, and all other
things
your purpose. Alyssum saxátite, yellow; Chryseis crócea,
Orange, Delphinium grand
Dodecithent Mern, duable var., deep blue; Dhitecatheon Meadia, hedit rose; Ery thronitm dens canis, both
wanceaties; Gentiana septennfida, blre; Gerdium
lancastrense, reddish-purple ciosa, purple; Lysimáchial ciliata, yelhow; Mímulut ; L. spetus, yellow; Erica herbácea, rose; Omphalodes verna, blue; Phlox omminora, white; pocchea, stolonlet; P. ovatus, blue; rose; Polemonium cerruleum, stolue ; Potentilla Hopwonodiana, rose and white; P. Russelliana, clark chncolate ; Sanifraga
granulata philna, white ; Státice Gimelini, Blue; S. tatarica, red
and wlute, lo, europæus, yellow. $\pm$ heliotropioides, lavender; Trollius from scesis procheted. from is increased either by layers or
necessity for prining it fuither than to country. There 18 no
no any dead wood Your mant more vigorous, the dest plane wesnous of rendering Al.WiA patkNs.- Mary. - As you state your case, we presume
that your plant was in some way injured when frst thed up,
and is now rccovering may hasc been the cause of the flowers faling off. UTTings- - K. -Honcysuckles, Jasmines, and similar climbers, heat will forward the production of roots, and establish them
better before the approach of winter, $\ddagger$ MClamien, Clpricus.-
may be obtamed of respecting the priony nurseryman. We can say nothing from a warnier cimate too hot at night in this counepp plants
sionally sionally, even though freely exposed to the atmosphere, occaguamity, wher morming watford as adequan, unless it is a cleluge in ordmary watering in an evening. entings of Roses; the laters, - It is early yet for putting in ling of next will be quite soon ensugh. By that time the
young wood will be properly matured, the want of this is the
canse canse of your present failures. $\ddagger$
new seeflings of this gcnus can be ignorant that St. Clare is
one of the finest varietics we street, last Tuesday, this was proved by the siecin in Regentbited. It is true that it is a loose grower, and regurres good enought that some garteners may not be able to it is possible but that only shows their want of skill. Some people cannot grow F, corymbinilora, and say that too is a bad sort; but who attends to such assertions ? - .-. Mosar,- We recommend you the
following Fuchsias, which, for variety will meet your wishes.-Thor Thason's formosa elegans, Venus
victrix, victrix, conspicua arborea, robusta, splendens, Curtisii, Cor-
mackij, Pontey's tricolor, Paragon, Mackij, Po
Brewsteri.
Rollowing kinds for his collection--Sir Robert to procure the Commodore, Madeleme, Lynes's Duke of Cornwall, Games's
Rising. Sun, Frectum, Sill R1sing. Sun, Erectum, Sylph, Miatilda, Nestor, Rhoda, Wander,
Corronation, Prince of Wor Cormation, Prince of Waterlon, Grand Monarch, Garth's
Witcl, Queen of the Fairies, Leila, Annette, Cyrus, Sapphire,
Unit, Unith, Queen of the Faines, Leila, Annette, Cyrus, Sapphire,
improve $A$ Sud Wonder.-The following Pelargoniums will improve $A$, SuLseriber's collection : Fowster's Sir R. R. Peel,
Favourite, Garth's Witch, Hodge's Emperar, Amyntor, Priory Queen, Unit, and Selina, a fine, varuety ma a collection.- Riosillant ine ofolour, and makes
 lifferent classes. This list may also be referred to by $A$ Lorer
of the Ferst Chass, for those flowers not in his collection. Pur-
ple: Forstcr's Sir R. Pecl, Conservative, aud Creole
 Madeleinc. (Hrange: Lynes's Ditke of Cormwarl, Gaines's Rusing
Sun, Erectum, Eclipe, Lord Chancellor, Wizart, and Comte
de Paris. Liose F'av, de Paris. Hose: Favourite, Nestor, Rhoda, Wonder, Comte
Monand
Symmell. Rose uith white rentre' Amyntor, Unit, I, inna, Honour. Whate: Quecn of the Fairses, Garth's Witch, Leila,
and Anmette. Selma, and two And Annette. Selina, and two or three other varieties menin acollection, on account of their brilligood form, are useful dispensed with account better flowers appearint of theird and cannot colours.*
Aropertics.- Acre's Lord Brougham; Brown's Garland, Eclipse Roscana, Crecd's President, Dawson's Conqueror, Church's Alpha, Ifeadley's Doke of Northumberland, Hodlet, Garrat's
Gcm, Jelf's Mary Amme, Kean's Ne plus 166 and andid Dulco I.erg's P'ince Abbert; Norman's Henry, Defiance Omegake of Wellington; Whilmen's Prmee of Wales, Unworth, into bloom, we would advise you to diminish the surplan dirng gradually, and to kcep it in a warm and dry situation
glass the winter. Refot it in spring ; place it flass, and water it freely when it beging togrow.
$\mathrm{A}_{R_{1}}$, plarer
 $\mathrm{E}_{1,0}$
Were turned out in the first week in April, not having yhich
shown Shown fruit, if, as you say, they were kept in a temperature
Beldom helow so $80^{s}$. That femperature suits them in the day
but is Hot is $20^{\circ}$ too high by night, and has caused the production of merarrins.--II. D. may increase lis favour means of the suckers which spring up around the base of the
off stools, t
 sort liaving measured four inches round ; the bedis were made
to eneasons since, -and he asks whether it would be advisate
to mand timanure the heds this autumn or not, they laving up to thi famo yielded from the natural soil, which is a deep rich earth
but is for the growth of Carrots? sit it seems growth of Carrots? Manure can do no harm,
 "ETAMmous," n $1 \mathrm{~m} \Lambda$ pril and May in rich well manured soill , plants may be thimed out to 12 or 15 inches anart, or trans-
simper when young to that distance. It is an excellent
 bushes adhering to the the leaves, are the pupan your
on two-spotted Lady-bird (Coccinella dispar). not attemp state, lives upon Plant-lice, Aphides, Asc., you
Ruth, a Elestructive Sutbschiber,- Your Thorn -hedge is attacked by a padella. It will do no harm in your house, being a

 of the hedge were well syringed with th
mixture.-- G. S. Wintle, Gloucester.- The Beetles you for-
warded to us are the Autumnal Chater, Rlize trogus srlisi.tialis.
 With you this season, while for the last ten years you have not
observed it. The periodical appearance of certain insects has been frequently noticed, but neverance satisfactorily accounted for muchnus. - The insect which your suppoe to have done so
covering leaves of the Oak trees in Forfarshure, by covering them
comonly called
probably betong mo the one in question areknown to do minch inects nearly allied
to
tion tion, find the round spots on the Oak-loaves (having an evident
puncture in tlie centre) in all probability result from the attacks Bres.- -iI. B.- Your Bees, whici have established themselves left to heir own guidnace; and, provided the situation is suit-
able, they will do best if left to thicir own will. Hicrice son and take the swarms leare them in their present sination hive near them, ether with or without comb, would have
no effect whatever in enticing them from their favenvit Puinss.- Dulurirk. - We have never obscrved the Aphis to which
you allude upon any specimens of come under our notice. We recommend moriada which have plants with ammonacal liquor, diluted with twenty times गts muless you use the syringe.
malformation whilich explain the true nature of the flotalores of
and contions and contribute to prove the truth of the doctrines of "Mlor, phology," a currous branch of botanical scienes, to whr-
some well-meaning, but very ignorant, persons are opposed,
under the most absurd idea under the moant absurd idea that it is Atheistical, and so forth;
whereas it is, in fact, the very reverse. Sume of thes Whall treat the whole subject formaliy in our columns, for Which purpose we are collecting materials. In the meanwhite
we are obliged for your specimen, which 1 s, however, common It is a case where the carpels of the Rose are returnmng to the condition of Ieaves, and with that return are resuming the
power of forming buds in therr axil, a power which they tion of they are absolutely in their carpellary cond tion.-Kimuris sound. The anstance you gou, and think that your reasomng the origin of the Wllowand exceedingly curious. Althonshies, is quite new to us, etter to be printed, we trust that we nay make use of it some Sinc,ws.-F. G. S.-A A collection of y ellow-ground Ficotes would Eximbitions.-A Suld they competc, with white-ground fluwers the meetings of the Korticultural society should be sent to
21, Regent-street + finder
MAW-StEED.-AI.T.J. H.-This is nothing more than Poppy-seed
stained biue. Abris.-J. H. W. We do not know where brick labels, simila
to those used in the Arboretum at Derby, can be purchased Elder Wink. - Mid- - Wood will find the best chrecticns that can be given
making.

## on a matter ing which a solichor should be consulted. Wie on belicve,

 rights; and we do not corporate rights override individual rich or powerful society, It scenns to us imp question with a that which is the joint propenty of the corporate body of which this, it would also permit all come that if the law did permit to sue B fur a share of hit all porit.næus, but not of Willderow and some others. It was called
R. obovalis by Michaux and purh R. ovovalis is the R. trivialis of Mish. The Rubus Lispilas of
well made ond this is extremely well made out in (iray and Torrey's excellent Flora. - Didy
mus.-Asplêmm adnantum nurum $\ddagger$--Clericus.-Both nom-mus.-Asplenum adiantum hurum $\ddagger-$-Clerirus.-Both nom-
bers are 1 out of phat.-Mary.-Sutherlandia frutescens ; blooms abuudantly, and sceds is the open a tender ammal. antumn.-R. B.- The old Agrostemma How I.y chnis) Coll Currant, whicl you may have obtained as a new seedling, does not appear to be diffelent from the white Dutch. The Early
Potato received along with the aloove cannot be distungushed

 of Dulzetta is the Blue Frontignan. It is quite disturct from he Black Frontignan, wath whicls it has been confused from the juice of this vingety is of a dieep purple tinge, with only a weak Muscat flavour. The rige appearshe to be, with only Marseilles. - -W. Srotgie. - 1, Draba venpa; , Thymus ser pyllum; 3, Sedum villosum; $;$, Asplémum rata murária; 5 ,
A. Adiantum nigrum; 6, Fedia clitoraa : 7 , Mıtclla diph., illa Marchanta hemisphes, Stuártia pentágyna. $\ddagger$.--Dido.- PIumbago capcrisis. $\ddagger$ M. D.- Ptelea trifoliata.t-- Suruh.- Pentstemon atropurspicata. The Calandrinias are all alke, and are C. speciosa. $\ddagger$

 Lindleyana; 6, Lotus Jacobæus; 7, Agératurn Mexicanum ; 8,
CEnothera tetráptera ; 11, Escallónia rulurn cenothera teraptera; 1, Escallonia rubra; 12, Janminum
fráticans: 15 , Coronila giauca; 11, Sálvia clamacdun Lantama Sellowis - - $-\ell^{\prime}$. W. T. - Your remaks will be accept-
able. $\ddagger-W$. B.-Your plaut is Hippeastram aulicum. golarity in flew. I. H. Ailanthus glandulosus.- - Zephyranthes Verónica spratata. - - B.-We aplrehenol that your Stanlloteres are spotted by bemg kept to o cold and dannp. Your Cattley as
shall be named next week. - - J. $D . P^{2}$. - There is markable in the Eschscholizia, neither are the Fetunas better Your report of the Gooseberry shows shall appear as soon as SEEDIING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
orilliant scarlet, having a rich velucty appearance. 91, a very tinged with purple, and having a purfe centre, is rotiy, ite, 93, something similar to it, with larger thowers of a richer
colour, is much superior : 80 rescmbles one sent on a former differs from P. suavéolens onfy in buvme light your phlux; ; efargoniums. - J. L. Dtuplas. - Edith, whate, with small plum-coloured spot, is not grood in form, the lower petals ane
too narrow. Hele, bad forn, under petals too narrow, and the flower altogether thin and firmsy. petals too narrow, King had fal en to pieces, tat from he form and substance of the petals 1
ap, jeared to be the best which you have sent; the culour is good, but the spot, is too feathery, and the upper petals are a
little too ligh. Mary Martin altogether wants substance and little too high. Mury Martin altogether wants substance and
form, ${ }^{-L}$.S. E. Your seedlings from being badly packed
had fallen to pieces; from the form and colour of the petals of
the Queen of Sarum, it appears to be a pretty fower, and well
shaped, but deficien tin shaped, but deficient in substance. The other variety is not so
gnod.*- W. B. $D$.- No. 1 , a seedling of good form and sub-good.*-W. B. D.-No. 1, a seedling of good form and sub-
stance, white centre, with bright rose termination to the lower
petals; fine deep spot, rosy crimson beyond; a clear and brit petals; fine deep spot, rosy crimson beyond; a clear and brilpetals purplish rose, a good deal veined, and this is also visible in the top petals; a flower of good forn, substance, and colour.
3, A flower of good form and substance, deep maroon spots,
mottled rosy maroon, softening to delicate purple rose, cood form, edges of the ; lutionn petals
remarkably even. 4, Maroon spot, mottled and veined to the form and substance. 万, Crimson maroon spot, veined and flowers are all rather s small, well formed with short round these petals of good substance, clear and bright in colour, and may We know nothing of your second-class wers.*---X. Y. Z. they have beendelivered at our office they have beennpunctually noticed; for nobody's questions are neglected. Your insinua-well-formed petals, but the white is bad, the edges of the petals
serrated, and the heay for a show-flower, bat will be very ornamental in whe border. that the guard-leaves do not project sufficiently beyond the white is good: the pctalsare well formod ant fise m texture; promises well,-- Fouell and Co.-Light-etged rose Picotee; manent it is fatal to it as a show flower; the petals are well if the edges would come smooth, it would be a very desirable
flower. The colonr is confined to the Alcholarias.-Seedlingss (without a nameng.* These were very
pretty varieties, spotted and bloteled. pretty varieties, spotted and blotehed; 6 and 7 were the bery
in the collection, but they are all too small for the taste of the
present present time.*~S. B. D.-Your seedling with yellow ground, NSID
substance; the upper petals and a broad margin found and lower petails are of a deep velvety mulberry colour; the thild
in the centre, which is generaliy white or yellow thet this guisiable by being more of a blue colour than the mansin,


 he stigma protrudes an inch and a halt, 1 s one of fice largest the sepais is rather pale, but that may improte molle gher sum-
 superior to some of the older varieties.-. T. Cripps. - The the corolla being a little darker, with a slight inge of parple; the
sepals are very long for so larme a fow sepals are very long: for so large a fower it appears to bee the
cicnt in colour nud substance.

 crimson purple: a fine and showy flower corola large, of a blue purplet : sin elegant variety. ; corolla large, of a fine briglit
Queen, large flower, of good smooth, sepals spreading, rosy in colour, with the the tube slightly tipped with green; corolla, rosy pur, we: a very preity
flower. All these seedlings are good in form, brithe and smooth in texture.*--S. B, D.-Your seedsing Fuchsia with large violet purple corollar; ; it is an elegant flow sepals,
s usual, a host of letters have of the older varieties, too late for answers this week.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Overland Mail has arrived this week with news from Bombay to the 19th June, and from China to the 6th A pril. The details are not of much importance, with the exception of those which relate to Scinde. Sir C. Napier as made terms with most of the chiefs of that fertile coutry, and there is little doubt that its complete pacif ation will shortly be effected. Dost Mahommed has rached Cabul and has resumed the government, but the aghan chiefs are far from being united in their allegiace to him. Lord Ellenborough left Agra on the 30th May for Calcutta, to join his council. In China, Sir H. Pottinger was waiting the arrival of the new Imperial Commissioner Ke-Ying, who was expected at Canton about the beginning of June. Smuggling was openly carried on, in spite of the efforts made to arrest its progress; and opium and British goods were selling at high prices.From Spain, we learn that the insurgent Gemerals entered Madrid on the 24 th, and that the Lopez Cabinet was reconstituted on that day. The Ministers immediately proceeded to the Palace, and were received most graciously by the young Queen. The Regent, on the other hand, has effected a junction with Gen. Van Halen, and commenced the bombardment of Seville; one of the suburbs of that fine city is already reduced to ashes, and the last accounts state that the firing is still continued. The new Madrid Government has despatched a division against the Regent, who is said to be in a conSeville is severelytual resistance. The bombardment of seville is severely censured by the French papers, but it is all of Mat bave been aware of the , Madrid when he commenced operations.--In France, the afiairs of Spain still occupy attertion, and rumours determination to Northern Powers have intimated their Isabella and the son of Louis Philippe. Sotween Queen
Some alarm pre-
vails in Paris respecting the Turkish expedition against Tunis, and a squadron has been despatched from Toulon to watch the movements of the Ottoman fleet. From the Levant, we learn that this fleet left the Dardanelles on the 16 th, under the command of the Capitan Pacha, and Tunis The Sultan is also concentrating a large military force at Adrianople, and in the neighbourhood of the capital ; and tates some act of aggression on the Turkish frontier.
In the House of Commons, on Monday, the motion for the second reading of the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill, sent down from the House of Lords, gave rise to a long and animated discussion on the affairs of the Scotch Church, and the second reading was only carried by a forward a motion for repealing the laws of Mortmain, as imposing restrictions on private charity, suggesting at the same time the re-establishment of religious houses and of Which was ultimately withdrawn without a division. Mr. settlement of the revenues of the Irish Church, by distributing them among the members of the Establishment, the Roman Catholics, and the Presbyterians, according to the numbers of each denomination. Lord Eliot opposed
the motion, and after a long sitting the debate was adjourned to Wednesday, when the House was counted out, and the motion consquently fell to the ground.

## 3 ${ }^{2}$ ome Nems.

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and the Princesses, accompanied by the Duke Ferdinand and the Prince and Princess of Saxe
Coburg Gotha, left town on Thursday for Windsor Castle, where they will remain till Tuesday. During the week the Royal visitors have inspected Hampton Court Palace, the exhibition of Cartoons, Westminster Abbey, Green-
wich Hospital, the East India House, the West India Docks, the Athenæum Club, and Guildhall. Her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied them to the new Houses of Parliament on Saturday, to the Exhibition of the Royal Academy on Monday, and to Stafford-louse, the residence of the Duke of Sutherland, on Tuesday. The Queen had a state ballon Monday, and a dinner party on Wednesday,
Prince Albert presided at a meeting of the Fine Arts Commaission on Friday, and transacted business at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall on Tuesday, The
Duchess of Norfolk has succeeded Iady Portman as the Lady in Waiting on the Queen; Lord Rivers and Colonel Drummond have succeeded Lord Byron and Sir
F. Stovin as the Lord and Groora in Waiting on Her Majesty. Colonel Arbuthnot has relieved Major-Gen. Wylde has relieved Colonel Bouverie as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.- The King of Hanover left town on Saturday for Kew, and gave a dinner on Sunday and a numerous party. The King came to town on Monday, and was present at Her Majesty's Ball. On TuesWednesday with the Earl of Shaftesbury, attending the Duke of Wellington's concert in the evening. On Thursday His Majesty dined with the Duke ofer days for Witley Court, Worcestershire, which Her Majesty has taken on lease for three years.-The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg has arrived in town from a tour of several weeks
land, the north of England, and part of Ireland.

Royal Commission of Fine Arts.-The Commissioners have issued an invitation to artists to send in specimens of fresco painting, for the decoration of the new houses of
Parliament. They have also issued similar invitations for arabesque paintings and heraldic decorations for the enrichment of panels, friezes \&c. in colour and gold,
as well as for designs for ornamental metal work for screens, railings, gates, \&cc., and for ornamental pavement.
The National Society.- The National Society for proEstablished Church has just circulated a paper on the subject of additional schools in the mining and manufac-
turing districts. The object of the circular is to effect turing districts. The object of the circular is to effect the purpose aimed at by the Educational ciauses of the
Factories Bill, by means of private subscriptions, and in connection with the Established Church. Amongst the subscribers are the Queen, $1,000 \mathrm{l}$. ; Prince Albert, 5002 . the Queen Dowager, 500l.; the Duke of Northumberland, 1,0002. ; the Duke of Porland, 1,002 . the 500 . ; the Archbishop of York, $500 l_{\text {a }}$; the Bishop of London, $500 \%_{\text {; }}$; the Earl of Harrowby, 500l.; the Dean and Chapter of DurEgerton, 5001 . the Hon. Sidney Herbert, 500 . ; Mr Abel Smith, M.P., 500 .; Mr. Holford, 5001 ., \&c.' The total amount at present subscribed is nearly $33,000 \mathrm{l}$.

## $\sqrt{F}$ oretan.

France.-Considerable alarm prevails in Paris respecting the reported Tarkish expedition against Tunis, and that destination on the 26th. The Marseilles papers of the 28 th announce, that in the evening of the 25 th the maritime prefect was instructed by telegraphic despatch to send out immediately all the vessels of war which had their provisions on board, and early in the morning of the

2fth two ships of the line and a steamer put to sea, for
Tunis. It was supposed that the Government Tunis. It was supposed that the Government had re-Tunis, and that its last despatches from Coustantinople had apprised it of the intention of the Ottoman Government to make another attempt against that Regency. Some even stated that the Turkish fleet was already before Tunis. A steamer, returning from Bona on the 19th, descried a fleet of nine sail off Cape Gattes, apparently steering towards Gibraltar. This naval force, at first mistaken for an English fleet, is now believed to be the Ottoman squadron, which was to have put to bea on the 5th for the Archinelago.-The anniversary of the revolution was not celebrated by fetes this year in Paris. The King and the Royal Family returned on Saturday evening to Neuilly from the Chateau of Bizy. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are makisy been enthusiasmically received. The Toulon papers mention report that Admiral Parseval Deschenes has been called from Smyrna to take the command of he to heaihis flag in the Inflexible, as Commander of the Levant station. - The National of Tuesday publishes is Ireland.
list of subscriptions in favour of agitation in It amounts to 230 france, making the total amount suibscribed 2,836 francs.-Duriug the entire week there lave been innumerable conferences at the Hotel de Courcelles (the Paris residence of the ex-Queen Regent of Spain), at which assisted the whole of Her Majestysister, the
the Austrian Ambassador, the Prussian Minist Chargé d'Affaires of Russia, and M. Guizot, who came in from Auteuil express for the purpose. The result has not transpired, but it is reported that the narther Courts, at least, are determined to oppose a marriag The Moniteur publishes a Royal ordinance, promoting the Prince de Joinville to the rank of Rear-Admiral. This ordinance is followed by the Marriage Act of the Prince with the Princess of Brazils, which was ence th Royal family, Marshal Soult, M. Guizot, the Minister o Brazils, Baron Pasquier (Chancellor of France), and the Duke de Cazes (Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers), acting as the civil officers. The Sough to her husband for her dower :-lst, $1,000,000 \mathrm{f}$, in specie ; 2 d , revenue of 180,000 \%. arising from Brazilian 6 per Cen Stock; 3d, 25 leagues of territory in the province of Santa Catharina, at the choice of the Prince ; 4th, the Princess possesses in her own right, a yearly an amount of 200,000 f. $; 5$ th, the Emperor of Brazils made a present to his sister of 300,000 . for her outfit. Besides these, the right of succession to the throne of Brazils is ex pressly reserved the the Princess the exclusion even of her eldest sister, the Queen of Portugal, if the Emperor Don Pedro 11. and the Princesi Jonuaria, This clause has been inserted in the Marriage Act of the Princess.
Spain.-We learn from Madrid that on the 23d the barricades were removed from the streets of the capital, as well as the cannon, which had been stationed in various quarters, and the National Guard dispersed and returned to their homes. In the afternoon Gen. Aspiroz made his entry, his vanguard consisting of the engineers and artilery, who had recently joined them. Aspiroz was ese, who uttered mingled Vivas! and Mueras! Gen. Narvaez entered on the 24 th. On that day also Col. Prim entered a Catalan battalios forming his vanguard. On the 25 th the people had resumed their good humour and gaiety, and the National Guard were disarmed without Deputation were also dissolved. M. Gomez Becerra, the head of the fallen cabinet, was said to be seriously ill. M. Mendizabal was believed to have sought refuge at the English Legation, which was granted, and General Seoane ha retired to France. Madame Mina and M. Arguelles ha tendered their resignations, and the MM. Ayllon and Caballero arrived at Madrid on the 24th, and thus completed the Lopez cabinet, which was reconstituted on that day. The Ministers immediately proceeded with General Narvaez to the Palace, where the Queen received the more gracious, and gave Geno Narrez a reception the mer ger, Queen Christina. In the evening the young Queen drove ont, and was everywhere enthusiastically cheered. It is said that, previous to his departure from Madrid, Gen. told by him that he would endeavour to join the Regent, recommended him to advise the latter to abdicate. We learn, however, by telegraphic despatch that the Regent and Gen. Van Halen have effected a junction, and that, at the moment when all his hopes of success were over, the Regent commenced the bombardment of sevile, reduced one of its suburbs to ashes.
was continued to the $22 d$ ult., and the Paris papers state that on the morning of the 23d, the people having sent out a deputation to request the Regent to cease firing, a negotiation was entered into, but without eft, an papers dwell with great severity on this attack, which they pronounce an act of cruel revenge, or a means of extorting a large sum from the wealthy capital of Andalusia. there is a four days' march from sevile to cadiz, the
remain but two days before the former leave it on the 24 th, in order to be at Cadiz on the 27 th, Zurbano bas ulready arrived thither, when Cadiz may very possibly have soined in the general movement, and shut its gates on him. Desperate, however, as his position appears the there is reason to believ that he has still the means of protracting the strugglo. His jue is with an halen and as was recently supposed. The new precipitately fying, as was recenly toper a ivision Madrid Governmer hue haris his patisa Ger against him, and another against hes pan, Gen. Ricafort, in Estramauara; whis his caan in Galicia, since a brigade has also been sent to that quar-

La Siécle affirms, on what it onsiders excellen authority, that the united forces of Espartero, Van Halen, and Ricafort, amount to $12,000 \mathrm{men}$, and that the soldier are begioning to repent their defection. The Municipality of Saragossa, upon the news of the entrance A Natas the puaria, sent a depila to him that the city mether, the purpose of announcing to him from Perpign recognised 26 th ult Government. Montjuich had written to the foreign consuls to inform them that he had demanded 25,000 francs from the authorities of Barcelona, to provide for the wants of the parrison of the fort, and that if his request was not attended to, he would fire upon the city. The consuls had protested against that determination and had suc ceeded in prevailing on the Governor not to fire upon the of Madrid.
Portugar - We have advices from Lisbon to the 28th lt., announcing that on Friday, the 21st instant, the Queen was safely delivered of a Princess. This event having taken place rather unexpectedly, the usual prepa ration and anchore and were 11 and three nights throu partial matters, which appear to have withdrawn, in a great measure, the attention which might otherwise have been bestowed upon the Soverag. derms as the greatest regiments had been kept 1 anxiety continues to prevail is the first doughter her Spain. The infant Princess is tility Majesty has yet had, and the probabinty that, if she she may become the future Queen of the French, is alread talked of-the Count of Paris, heir apparent to the Prene throne, is now three years old, andle. It is considered to in point of age, who more probable by the fact that the heir to the Fe made more probable by the fact Catholic Princess of
 before the Princess Clementine left Lisbon
Germany. - The Diet of the Rhenish provinces closed its session at Dusseldorf on the 20 th ult., prior to which it resolved, by a majority of 46 to 26 , to address his Majesty to abrogate the laws interfering with the libing censorship. The Golhenburg Gazetie states that the interview which took place at Straalsund between the King of Prussia and the King of Denmark included, amongst other objects, the marriage of Prince Frederick of Hesse, nephes of Christian VIII., with a Grand Duchess of Russia. Prince Frederick is presumptive heir of the electorate of Hesse and of the kingdom of Denmark. At a recent meeting of the committee charged to super the intend the completion of the cathedral of Cologne, archbishop stated ons was letter from the King of Bavaria, announcing that le had directed his representative at the Germanic Diet to prese a proposition to the other members, calling on ead engage to pay some certa. Should this proposition, as he was completely finished. Should this propo contribute hoped, be acceded to, the King whis life 10,000 florias a year from his privy purse durigould con lime, and he had no doubt that was tinue the same contribution. The second doc. Diet on the a cops the kiog add same subject.

Turiex.-Constantinople letters of the 17 th ult. state Cabinet courier arrived thes on the St. Petersburgh, and the next day an mporian Minister. was made to the porte by the Ruartion the late The Emperor, he informed it, reluses to sane banishmen proceedings in Servia, and stil insists on these chief of M.M. Wustsctuish and Petronowics. Wricity, hi remain at the head of affairs in that prablished on Majesty is of opinion that notning can be estaberer to satisfactory basis ; and if the Porte has not measures render its authority respected, he will himself since the receipt for the restoration of order and obedience. sin issued order of the above despatches, the Porte has agam for armaments on the scale originaly constantinople eac consist of 60,000 . The latest intelligence from Peron to consist of 6,00 . suppose that Persian Government medilatack upon of aggression by way of reprisal for the atta with Kerbela. The Shah left Teheran on the 22n thirty field a small division of lis army, accompanied by thirty the pieces. He har made no previuus communcation. The diplomatic body as to his route and destinapion Pacha, Sultan had paida Mahmoudieh, previous to his departure for the Mediterranean. The ships of the line, weigh on the 16 th , and consisted of two ships There was
four frigates, and some corvettes and cutter
little doubt that it was intended to act against Tunis. / well as for the properties belonging to purchasers. The Admiral Walker commanded one of the vessels.
India.--The overland mail has arrived with dates from Calcutta to June 7; Bombay, June 19; Alexandria, July 20. The dates from China are of the 16 th of April. The news is not of much interest this month, except that relative to the state of the newly-acquired province of
Scinde. That fertile district, which under a good government and properly cultivated will become a garden, is now nearly pacified by the measures adopted by Sir C. Neven Meer Shere Mahomed is stated to have offered to make his submission provided he could have his private property secured to him. There is no doubt that within a short time the complete pacification of the country will at Hyderabad. Several officers died. Sir C. Napier had an attack of fever, but had recovered. The ex-Ameers had been removed from Bombay to Sassoor, near Poonah. The most dangerous of them was a prisoner in the Castle of Surat, where he was well guarded. The news from Lahore is that the alarm caused by the rumoured sick-
ness of Shere Singh had ceased. That monarch was employed in traversing the north-east part of his dominions and in examining his fortresses. The sons and brother of Shah Soojah were dependents on the bounty of the Sikh
Monarch. Dost Mahommed, who was in very bad health, Monarch. Dost Mahommed, who was in very bad health,
had reached Cabul, where he is said to have resumed the government, but the Affghan Chiefs to bave very far from being united in their allegiance to him In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. There were some disturbances at the capital of the late Scin-
diah's dominions, where the Minister appointed to govern during the minority of the child chosen to succeed him, was attacked and dispossessed of his power. The British had not interfered, but it was generally supposed that they rould soon be obliged to send troops to protect the young Sovereign himself. Lord Ellenborough left Agra on the 30th May for Cawnpore and Allahabad, en route for Calcutta. Rumour asserts that strict orders had arrived from home ordering him to join his council. Prior to his departure from Agra he named Mr. Clark Governor of the North-western Provinces. This gentleman was latterly Envoy at the Court of Lahore, which omice has been India. The mercury fell very much and expended its fury in the Bay of A gale came on ships were lost on the Coromandel coast. A dreadful lurricane was felt at the Mauritius towards the end of April, and caused severe losses. In Bombay, the burning ship, the Thomas Gureville was consume, when a fine ship, the Thomas Grenville, was consumed. The insur-ance-offices have declined granting heavy policies on
native ships with Lascar crews. The heat in Bombay was felt very much in the commencement of June, but the monsoon had broken on the night of the 18th, and had cooled the atmosphere. The wing of the 78th Highwas attributed to their caps, and exposure to the sun, as well as to their careless mode of living in the tropics. China.-The news from China is extremely scanty.
Reports had been circulated of Sir H. Pottinger's sickness, but they were regarded as exaggerations. He was said, according to the latest news of the beginning of May, to be waiting for the arrival of the new Imperial Commisbeginning of June. The death of Captain Farmer, of Her Majesty's ship Driver, was mentioned. A letter from Hong Kong, dated March 7, states that business was most active to the north. 'There were seven ships in the Yang-xze Kiang, seling openly, at Woosung, opium and
Britisl goods. They had been warned off by the puthorin ties, but having persisted, they were allowed to continue their sales. The Americans are busy in smuggling. H. Pottinger sourht to stop that trade, but in vain. were subsequently released. Opium and British goods are selling at high prices at Shanghai, and British goods are said to be scarce in China; not a piece to be found to Nizon, in Cochin China, to demand satisfaction for the persecution of the French missionaries.
New Zealand.-The New Zealand Company has deits lands in New Zealand, to be called New Edinburgh the site of which will be selected by the Company, subject to the approval of the Governor of the colony. It is in tended that the site chosen shall be the best that may be available at the time of the selection being made, and the Company will select in this settlement such a quantity of greatest value in the neighbourhood with respect to fertility and accessibility. The land will be divided into 550 acres for the town, 20,000 for suburban lots, and 100,000 for rural lots. The town-land will be divided into 2,200 lots of a quarter of an acre each; the suburban land into 2,000 lots of 10 acres each ; and the rural land into 2,000 lots of 50 acres each. There will be reserved, free of charge, as a property for the future municipal corpora-
tion of the town 200 town-lots. 1 town lot i suburban tion of the town, 200 town-lots. 1 town lot, I suburban
lot, and 1 rural lot will constitute a single property, there will be reserved for the company 200 properties. The remaining 1,800 properties are to be offered for sale at per cente of 120l. for each property. A deposit of 10 application on each property to be paid previous to any the residue of the purchase-money on a day of which public notice will be given. The priority of choice in selecting
the lands comprised in each property will be determined
by lot, for the Company's and Corporation's reserves, as
well as for the properties belonging to purchasers. The party purchasing two or more properties may, with respect to rural lots only, take them in a contiguous block received, viz., $216,000 l$. will be disposed of as follows :54,000 l. to the Company as the price of the land at 10 s . per acre; 30,0006 . for surveys and other expenses of founding the settlement ; 81,000l. for emigration ; 26,000l or roads, bridges, and other improvements; 5,0001 . as a ministers; 10,000 l. as a school-fund for building and masters. The Company undertakes to apply the pur-chase-mqnies, or so much thereof as shall be received in cable to these several objects. The whole of the emigra-
chertion tion-fund, with the exception of $11,000 l_{\text {.; will be expended }}$ Edinburgh, labouring persons eligible according to the regulations established by the Government. The $11,000 \mathrm{l}$. will be reserved as a special fund, out of which, and to owards the cost of cabin-pise bade to puicuasers, families, and servants, to the settlement. The amount of the allowance will, in no case, exceed 25l. per cent. of the purchase-money paid by the colonists; and the fund iven to the applicants for the allowance, ince will be their respective applications for the same.

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## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday.-Lord CAmpretu laid on the table a bill, the object of
Which was to prevent any proceedings being takea to eject from The Scotch Universities such professors or or prininipals as had had
seceded fromi the Eatablisilied Church of Scotland on account of seceded fromi the Eatablishled church of Scot
such secession. The bill was read a first time
Irish Yeer) praying that the revenues of the Lord Oranmore (an In Ireland might be appropriated to the religious wants of the Catholic, Preshyterian, and Protestant population. Lord For-
tescue expressed his opinion that the Irish Clurch Establishment is a great grievance to the people of Ireland, and his convtction he aplropriation of the funds of thi clurch to the endowment of the Roman Catholic priesthood should be forth with decreed.
On the motion that the petition of Lord Oranmore be laid on the
 much louder than uaual, said:- 4 My Lords, I shall not enter upon the question of the irrepularity of presenting such a peti-
tion, nor do $I$ intend to enter into the dizcussion of the impurtant question to which it relates. I wish only to warn your Lordships

 ton wheriough Ibret a meimber of this 1lubse-that is be quies


 Tuesldyy.-The Royal Assent was given by commission to the
Woollen Manufactures Bill, the Bridges (Irelind) Bill the Lon Societies Bill, the Infant Orphan Asylum Bill, and several private Bills. - The Duke of Wrluiveron laid on, the table the pavers
reiative to the late transactions in Scinde.-The Pubic Work Treland) Bill, the Cat hecural Clum shes (Wales) Bull, the siave Treaties Billl, the Controverted Eilectuon,s Bill, the Bills ot Ex
clanace Bill , trid the Milltia Bullot Suspensiou Bill, were rcail a
thurd tine anil Thursdory -
false and malignant hevelina complained of the publication of

 session,-The Lord Chancellor boic testimony to the fact that Lord Broughan had refused the oftice of judictal claarman of the
 he would set the question at rest, by procecthap against thic DREN, a bill for the better government of her Majesty's subjects residing in China was read a third dime.
Friduy.
Friady.-The Affidavits in Chancery (Scotland and Ireland) Bill present a petition on Tuesday next, on the subject of illent cessions in Ireland, and to call attention to an Act of Parliument
relating thereto-The Excise Duties cessiong thereto--The Excise Duties Bill, the Slave trate
reating
(Austria, Portugal, Chill, and Mexican Hepublic) Bills, and the CAustria, Piortugal, Chill, and Mexica,
Stamp Bill, were read a second time.

## Monday, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Samuel Potts in custody,-Mr. Crristopare , hat he had formity with the resolution of the committee on the first Epworth
petition petition, and in conformity with the precedent of the House, , hat
Samuel Youts be committed to Newgate for a gross breach privilege, in having forged certain signatures to a petition pre sented
question from Mr. F. MAULk, Sir J. GrAham hadd that, upun the nnspection which he had becrable to make of the several lpropnscd

 having sufficientiy renumerated sir Joseph Denglas for his

 comply with his demand of 30,0 out. for further expentses, cum
sideming that they had already met every Just demarat which hie
Sir J. GR Scotland Benefices Bill, sent down from the Hoase of Lords. Trie Bill, he said, was introduced to remove the doubts which anhappily had arisen upon the question of right as between the
Church-goers and the lay patrons. The presbyterian religion haid Church-goers and the lay patrons. The Presbyterian religion hat
been first adopted by the lower and midde classes; the gentry and the aristocracy had been later in their adhesion to it; and hence had arisen much dispute. Having first sketched the his
tory of the question down to the Revolution, he came to the act on hory of t
topo, wh
given to disapprovers, except for reason assigned, 2dly, that the
Prestytery are to act judicially, and not ministerially; sdily, that Prcsuytery are to act juaicially, and not ministerially; 3dily, that
their judicial discretiou is to be exercised upon the identical
reasons assimed


 written after full consultation with the Lord Advocate and
Soliciotor-General of Soctand; and he now stated to the House
the outline of that letter, with a running commentary. The ethree general objections to the qualificationgof ammentary. The three
life, his learniog, and his doctrine; and beside these, tle e o his
ithe wis life, his learning, and his doctrine, and beside these, the e were
other special objections, as to his fitiness for the parth wi.ai, alıh


 present year, atter rescinding the Veto Act, had deciared their
opition that it was desirabie to remove al finlth 1, , a the 1 tw,
with as little delay as possible passend which were substasitiale; and the the adoption of the present bill,
had been officially transmitted to the Government. This ado tion, he would venture to add, had the general sanction of the
Church of scoltane
state of the Scotch Ill. After some general explanations of the stare points, he concluded, in reference to the objection respect-
ticat the
ing the latene the t, consistently of the measure, by expressing his persuasion
thave been impossible for dignity of the Leepisislature, it would
hament to have been impossible for Prarliament to pass such an act,
so long as the Church of Scotland slould have continued contumacious, - Mr. WALLACE doubted whetner the Queen could assent
to this act consistently with her cororation oath; and moved
that the bill be read a secoudt time on that didy
 land Was culsed whith a churci, which lad the attachanemt is ly uf


 a presentee, and of the chiurch courts to sustam the oflyection






 opponereits coukd le.
 why the presbyteries with the power of deciding on the nature of
the oljections, it armed them wind particular characters and habits of the to bectors; the that is, the
invested the church conrts with people. In the eurlh wefe fit to be biought firw arca at all, 2t hion til
 The Solicitor-Gengral differed from Mr. Rutherford, as to
the propriety of introducing the bill before the secession, The claims of the non-initrusionists were such as no government
could sanction or satisfy, seeing they sought the total abrogation of patronage, and even, tuaght that the church courts ourdion set
at defiance the acts of the imperial Legislature. Bnt the prement measure, whose object was the yemumg of doubt, wwas ac-
ceitable to the Gieneral Assentury, antu those auhern, to to thie
 court of appean was a ground or treating t.te law an an conithitl.
It alarmed han to lear that the judement ct the woune of torit Wis not conclusive of the law. He fuoted a protest arannst this
burds Cottenham, Campbell, anu Langlate his abseur Dentian also would have stencd that monest but for
 majority, pronounced, he supposed, by way of compliment to Lird Aberden, and as at int the Foreign oftice. Sonial to the merits of his admin.
is the ecelaratury part
 a vague ruie by when, in a parish where thrce were 1,000 heacis
of faumiles, they mignt reject a minstce disipuroved by three
 own High Church views. But thins bull wan to settle the chirch!
What Ciurch was there now leit to settie? Hall had cecected: and of the remausher, many were adverse 10 th.s b 1 il. But conctung everytung to a
High Church priuclipes as
the
 to many of the arguninents uned hin the delate, as Laving ho bear-
ing on the question before the House, and which he criticise with some verba to legisiate was accepted by that body; and the object of the bill
Assembly, and and
thus sanctioned, was to do tlat at tor will

 irom the earliest tmes, was the leading feature of the bill. He
called on them, therefore to calied on then, therefore, to confirm the prineiple, , y carry he thy
the second reading, leaving details for future discussion. The
measare, he believed, wis. peasure, he believed, was acceptable to the great body of the
people of Scotland; and the secession would have been much
arger, but for the words of explanation from Mr. Campbecli, the House divided: The Earl of Lincous withdrew it, 80 : majority, 18.
The Earl of Lincols withdrew for this session the Metro-
politan Buildings Bill. -On the order of the day for going in politan Baildings Bill.-On the order of the day for going into
committee on the Episcopal Functions Bill, Mr. S. O.B.ans


## amendm committ Tuesd

ommitted pro formáa.
Tuesday. - The House had a morning sitting, the chief busi Bill.-At the afternoon sitting, Colonel Rusnbrooke moved the sToNe moved, as an amendment, that leave be eiven to bring in a bill to make an effectial intuiry into the bribery and conrupt
practices alleged to exist in the borough of sudbury. Considerable discussion ensued, but ultimately the House divided, when
the amendment was carried by 138 to 25 . Leave was then given obring in the bill to make further inquiry. nexpedient in the present condstion of the country, "To continu the evinting restictions on the exercise of private charity an
munificence." His motion was drected to the propriety an expediency of repealing the laws of Mortmain, the origin and
history of which he briefly sketched. Restrictions in Mortmain originated, not in any politico-ceconomical notion, but in jearestrictions were useless; on the contrary, he thought if the
monastic establishments had been placed under more stringent monastic establishments had been placed the subversion of the Reformats had passed over society, arid we had six millions of our popula that narrowed and stinted charity, still existing amongst our for the repeal of the Mortmain laws, he asked no exclusive berne-
fit for the Church of England; he was prepared to extend it nint fessors of which we had now placed on a political equality wit impoverished peasantry, furnished an additional argument fo but we could do so fcr a museum or a menagerie of wild beasts hem away. more, we required the establishment of religious hooses, and monastic institutions. In proof of the disadvantages to whic an old lady, who has begueathed $25,000 \mathrm{l}$. for the erection churches int the north of England, and the lawyers are of opi corring winter. He hoped they would sweep away those cob weos and mes.
Sir J. Grafam could not consent, at $s o$ late a period of the
ansion, and in so thin a House, to disturb one of the great arrangements of the law of real property. Nor could he gagree or munastic institutions. In such a matter, too, it would have been more fitting that the noble Lord shonld have proposed a
bill than a mere abstract resolntion. Therefore, with all respect for the motives and intentions of the mover, he must resist this
proposition.-Mr. C. Bunkr suppoxted tile motion. He saw no eason to fear that too prnfise a picty woud in these days ingual any great amount of private bounty than to make that church
endow a chure by
unpopular by a public rate.-Sir R. Ingis could not join in the iews of the mover, least of all is his wish to revive monastic alty was unrestricted; and this kind of property had grown in main Acts.-Mr. Bernall recommended it to Lord J. Malners vourable to the motion, and Joord EBrtmentioned might effect her object by giving the money to a chureh buiding society. and the motion was thereupon withdrawn. Mr. Warn then brought on his motion for an address to the
Queen, afirming the Church of Ireland to be among the most
prominent grievances of her people, and pledging the House to prominent grievances of her people, and pledging the House to Governments had sunk under the atlempt to arrange this question, was one which must be arranged. He hat said, some weeks ago,
that the whole substance of the Ministerial policy as to Ireland wha summed up in the Arms Bill; and he was now convinced without having taken any one stey toward the relief of Ireland. temporality or appropriation measure. Appropriation might have story of the Sybiline books-you would give more, get less,
grhaps endanger all. His own principle was simply this- that all which had been done in Ireland for 300 years on the subjec he rouldion had been in debate as he spoke in private, would say that the existence of the Protestant Church in reland was
scquence, the type, and the badpe of his degradation. In all
ther countries the estaiblished religion was that of tie majority other countries the estailished religion was that ere the majority
but in freland this rule was reversed, bacause the mencement, had been handed over to the very scurm and refuse
of the English clergy. He quoted Spenser's testimony against those clergymen, and in favour of the Roman Catholics of that raine to the cily of London, containing a condition that the said that the ensociety was traceable to the Statute-book. The
but tin state of
settlement of every great question in Ireland had been impetted that church done for Ireland? Was it the author of that great perance? No: that was the work of a hamble Roman Catholic nicsnt of the establistment; while the Regium donum to the Presbyterians made provision only at the rate of about $1 s$, a head;
and for the Roman Catholics there was not a farthing. Mr. that thie churchi in those days was used, not as a means of religion, years afterwards. Then What was the pure apostolical period of
he Irish Clumch? Was it the time of the union? He cited the Irish Church ? Was it the time of the union? He cited
instances to show that at that time also the clurch was con-
verted to grossly secuin purposes. He admited that at the ornaments to it; but the chutch had still very great abuses; for nntance, some of the unions, containing a number of parishe
thrown together, sich provision for sorne farded by the Irish not only as an injury,
such a church wegard men, they must be governed and they
but as an insuit. leing mater such a churcsit. being men, they must be governed, and they
but as an insuit.
could not be governed thus. You could not thus govern $8,000,000$ of people, living in the midst of you, and knit together by the in Prussia, the true principle was well understood; this country
lone was ignorant of it. He would propose altogether to break
 Rnman Catholics. That might have been done at the Union; bay, as late as 1825, the Priesłs were willng to accept remmene-
ation from tile State; but this willingness had ceased. Some thought a provision should be made for the Catholic clergy from
the consolidated fund; but the objection to that was simply that $t$ would be impossible; the English and Scotch people would place them, subject to existing interests, in the hands of com-
missioners, and distribute them among the Members of the Estabishment, the Presbyterians and the Roman Catholics, according which might be made to his plan. It would be said, we must that no party or majority had a right to pronounce upon such a
question. If this were justifiable anywhere, it was justifiable cverywhere, and Lord Ellenborough in India ought to parade the
39 articles instead of the gates of Somnauth. Then the Catholic religion was said to be dangerons. Why, it was the only form
in which Christianity had flourished for many centuries; it was the elder type of our own religion. The spirit in which the
House should proceed would have a great effect upon the gues House should, proceed would have a great effect upon the gueshe motion. The do-nothing system could not be maintained much longer in Ireland, nor could the Protestant Church. He system on which it was planted there.- Lord Ehoot eaid that certainly this was no vague propossl, it was defnite enough! But the question now was not what would have been, a priori,
the fittest church estahlishment for Ireland : the existing esta. without that Unon, so purchased, Catlolic emancipation would never have been peaceably carried. Mr. Ward had admitted that herefore for gentlemen to consider whether they were prepared
o Fote for the total destruction of the Protestant Church question of Protestant Fablishment was and the quegrion Protestant Sovereign, certainly until the throne should be
opened to the Catholics, they had not the complete equalit demanded on their behalf, In answer to the imputation on the political purposes, he would remind Mr. Ward that in those times polical parposes, he would reming was true of every Church in Europe. The total revenue of the Irish Church, which Mr. Ward had put at upwards
of 552,0002 ., was in fact $432,123 l$; and this sum, when distributed of $552,000 l$., was in fact $432,123 l$.; and this sum, when distributed
among 1,396 beneficed clergymen and 744 curates, gave an average income of little more than 201l. to each. Mr. Ward had high authorilies ; but had omitted to cite their opinions in favour of the inviolability of the Protestant Establishment. Gentlemen
talked of the Roman Catholics as if they were the whole people Ired of the Roman Cathonics as if they were the whole peopl as no part of that people. Mr. Ward had said that the English the maintenance of the Roman Cathoic clergy. Did he suppose Protestant Church ? The language now employed was strangely at variance with the assurances given when the emancipation
was carried. Mr. O'Connell now held opinions on the subject was carried. Mr. O'Connell now held opmions on the subject
different from what he and other leaders expressed when eman cipation was granted, and wout a distinet compact, not al have sufficed to carry that measure.-On the conclusion of Lord Elict's speech the deoate was adjourned.
Wednesday. - The adjonrned debate on Treland was resumed by Mr. Trelawney, who advised the House to take into its deliberat Church in Ireland, or submit to the alternative of civil war.-Sir R. INGLIS maintained the title of the Church to its endow ments accused of having deceived the House; he had taken away from
Lord J. Russell and his partisans all excuse for voting in favour in Ireland all the revenue it possessed except 70,0001 . - that is, to take away 7 -8ths, or $17 s, 66$. in the pound; and yet had gravely putting a halter round her neek, had handed the other end of the rope to her bitterest enemies. The manner of the hon. Member had, indeed, been courteous; but the bowstring was not the less respects the Church of Ireland had failed of her duty ; in par vage of the people. But he denied the validity of the ar deduced from former abuses of that Church, and showed the im provements of its ministry in recent times. Mr, War, however o establish the creed of Bramah or of Fo, if it were the creed suaded that it was just as much our public as our private duty to teach and advance what we believed to be the true religion. The
question, moreover, was not what religion we should establish guestion, moreover, was not what religion we should establish lready established; and that, too, by more than any ordmary
law, by a compact of two independent Legislatures. The multi tudes, therefore, who were collected to destroy that establishment
were not entitled to plead that they were seeking only the repeal of a statute. When emancipation was conceded, it was upon the assurances, given by the leading Catholics themselves, that it fortify, the Protestant Church. He would maintain that Church because he belicved its doctrine to be the truth, because it was valued it for its works of charity, and because he regarded it as he great bond of connexion between England and Ireland. - The
Earl of Listowss, and Mr. V. STUART spoke in favour of the motion, and Lord Bernard and Mr. 13. Cocurane ophosed it-
Mr. Hardy was proceeding to speak against jt, when it was moved that the House be counted: 38 members only having been
found present, the motion fell to the ground, and the House Thupsday. - Mr. Ward adverted to the "counting out" of the House on the previous evening. He laid the chief blame on the him fairly, and therefore he could not expect to renew his motion dming the present session. - Mr. Escotr, who had made the motion for "counting out" the House, explained why he did so;
which was, because he considered that no interest was taken in the question by the Opposition, or the House generally. - After timn of Mr. Ward, that the Liturgy had never been prinited in
Irish. The very first hook cver printed in Dublin was a Prayerbook in Irish. - Sir J. Grafam postponed the committee on the the Scotcll Church to express their opinion of the bill. The thir reading of the Irish Axms Bill was fixed for Monday. -The House went into committee on the Limitations of Actions (Ireland)
Biil, and counsel having been heard at the bar, the clauses were all agreed to.-The Honse went into committec on the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and agreed to the first 15 clauses, after
whicla progrena was reported. -The Mandamus Appeals Blll and the 13sheys Relaef (Ireland) Bill passed througla committee, -
The Chancercor of the Exchraver obtained leave to bring in a Bill to Declare and Amend the Law for Auditing and Enrolling Friday, - Mr. T. Duncombe's motion for a select conmittee to inquire into the facts connected with a recent meeting at Hull
was negatived by 83 to 29 . The House then went into committee
of supply, and Sir G. Clesk moved that the sum of $1,281,2111$.
be granted as compensation to the owners of the opium troyed in Canton, in March, 1839, beng the amount due to them under the treaty of peace with China. - Mr. Mangles, Mr.
Lindsay, Sir T. Wilde Mr. Abel Smith, Lord Palmerston, Mr $^{\text {Hal }}$.
Hume, and others oljected to the Hume, and others, olyected to the sum as insumficient and
Hemanding further inguiry. The Chancellor of the Exchequer,
det dem antorgey-Geueral, Sir Robert Ceet, and Sir Re Inclis supp
the Attornal ported the resol
motion by 74 to

Money Market, Friday - Consols for account closed an to $\frac{7}{8}$; Three per Cent. Reduced, $94 \frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{9}$; Threc-


Whetropolts and is \} irmíto.
Visit of the Queen to the New IIouses of Parliament. - Onid Saturday atternoon houses of Parlind Prince Albert now in a state of rapid progression. The royal part were joined at the gates of the works by the Prince and Princess Angusta of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and his Serene Highness Prince Leopold, who had but just left the exhi bition of cartoons. Her Majesty was received in the
Speaker's court by Mr. Barry, the architect, and Mr. Grissel, the contractor. The Royal party were first and thence to the sculpture and model rooms, where are many objects that occupied her Majesty's attention A model of the new House of Lords was shown to he Majesty, with which she was so much pleased that dupli cates of the ornamental parts were directed to be taken in plaster and forwarded to the palace. The Queen also inspected the various descrintions of stone of which the new houses are built. The royal party proceeded from the sculpture and wings, where the statues of the Saxon Kings and Queens, time. From the south wing the Queen and aite conducted to the Victoria Tower, and thence through the cloisters and crypt of St. Stephen's to the present House of Commons, and the plain appearance of the interio cansed her Majesty to remark that it was wholly unbe coming the high purposes to which it was appropriated, Reid's Experimental Room. Dr. Reid was in attendance, and minutely explained to the Queen the process pro posed to be adopted in the ventilation and warming of the new Houses of Parnament. Her Majest, leaving the works, expressed her approbation of the present appearance of the new buildings. This was the Queen's first visit to the house, and it occupied about an hour and a balf.-In reference to her Majesty's visit to its return last week, it is sta "Syren," a Woolwich steamer. The boat was very near the barge, when a naval officer, who was outside the house, between her Majesty and the watermen, stood up on the of Royalty, sung hand, and, unmin his voice "Hallo halloo, where are you coming to?" The rudder of the barge was put hard over, and fortunately, the collision alarmed. Prince Albert looked soyal party were greatly Clementine appeared frightened, but the Queen laughcd, and did not extibit the least symptoms of fear.
Death of the Duke of Dorset - We have to announce denceath of this been for some therefore, not unexpected. He succeeded to the family honours in 1815, on the death of his cousin, Charles Duke of Dorset, was was killed by a fall from his horse in Dublin, whilst on a visit at the vice-regal court, during the lord-lieutenancy of his father-in-law Earl Whitworth The late duke was Yiscount Sackville previous to his accession to the dukedom, and as he Mies without issue, the
Dukedom of Dorset, Earldom of Middlesex, Barony of Buckh sonal favourite of King George IV. and King William IV to both of which monarchs he was Master of the Horse.
By his Grace's death, a vacant ribbon of the Garter is the dispoac's death,

Excise Seizures.-It having come to the knowledge of the Commissioners of Excise, that large quantities of grain, purporting to be high-dried malt, but which was, in fact, but scorched barley, having never been sub mark the maiting process, were to be found upon the discoveran investigation was instituted, when the ofichad in their grain, which was accordingly seized, and deposited in Her Majesty's warehouses, and now amounta in quantity to between 400 and 500 quarters. A considerable porion of it was brought from the neighbourhood of Croydom, time. The effect of the sale of thisposed wus to produce beer from it having the high colour and appearance Crown of a large revenue from legally malted grain.
Cuvtom house Frourds - It will be in the recollection of ourn sham and Blake, were deeply implicated in the late Custom-house frauds, and their names have been repeatedly mentioned in the legal proceedings against Messrs. Candy and Deane and other parties. Homersham and former died shortly after his delinquencies had become
known. Blake, who possesses an estate near Dublin,
retired to Jreland after his dismissal, and continued to retired to Ireland after his dismissal, and continued to over to the metropolis. In the meantime the Commissioners of Customs, with the law advisers of the Crown, had determined upon proceeding against Blake for the extent to which it had become known he had defrauded the Crown. For this purpose a warrant was issued at
the suit of the Attorney-General, for upwards of 20,000 , , in the City. Mr. Blake wras nucreringly sum in the City. Mr. Blake was accordingly apprehended, and is now in the Queen's Prison. A second detainer had
been lodged against him at the instance of the Crown, and it is said that the claims against him altogether amount to 80,000 .
Public Meetings,-On Saturday evening a meeting was held at the Crown and Anchor, to celebrate the return of
Mr . Bright for Durbanc. The Hon. Mr. Villiers presided, and was supported by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Crawford, took a part in the proceedinge. Mr. Bright thanked the meeting for the honour conferred upon Durham, and pledged himself to be the unflinching enemy of every Fpecies of monopoly to the latest moment of his existence. example of the men of Durham and Essex by returning Members opposed to corruption and monopoly. In conclusion, he assured the meeting that the $50,000 l$, collected by the League liad not been uselessly lavished, but had of the Corn-laws, and in paying Anti-Corn-law missionaries. A resolution of thanks to the 488 electors of Durham who returned Mr. Bright was carried ; and, in consequence of the crowded state of the great room at the tavern, another meeting was

## Temperance Meelings.-On Monday a vast concourse

 of people assembled in the Commercial-road to hear and see the apostle of temperance, the Rev. Theobald Matbew,who had announced his intention of administering the total abstinence pledge from all intoxicating drinks in the ground lately consecrated by the Roman Catholic Bishop. before a Metropolitan auditory for the first appearance was received with loud cheers, particularly by his countrymen, who assembled in great numbers. He is about 50 years of age, of mild aportment, and the simplicity of his style when addressing his hearers, appeared to make a great impression. Father Mathew opened the pro-
ceedings by a slort but expressive prayer, and then delivered an address, which was listened to with great allention, on the advantages of total abstinence from ance. The first persons who presented themselves was a Roman Catholic fraternity called the Holy Guild, The brothers and sisters of the ground bearing crosses. The brothers and sisters of the fraternity knelt down, and repeated the woras of the pledge after Father Mathem, in them his blessing, and after touching them all on the forelead, dismissed them. The same ceremony was repeated about 12 or 14 times during the day. At 12
o'clock, Earl Stanhope arrived, and was loudly cheered by the people. At this time there were not less than 30,000 persons assembled, and the Commercial-road was nearly impassable. Earl Stanhope and Father Mathew thook hands, and the noble Lord addressed the multitude many years, and invited his hearers to follow his example. He declared bis intention of publicly taking the pledge from Father Mathew, and warmly eulogised the Rev. Gentleman for his useful and patriotic exertions in Ire land, and expressed a fervent hope that his mission in Eogland would be attended with simoilar results. Father Mathew then called upon those who were anxious to take the pledge with Earl Stanhope to come forward and do Bo. A semicircle was formed, and 300 men and women laboured under considerable agitation, was direcily afterwards embraced by Father Mathew, who, in the enthu siasm of the moment, kissed his cheek. The noble Earsmiled, and grasped Father Mathew's hands, exclaiming, "God bless you, Sir." The delivery of speeches and the administering of the pledge proceeded until dusk, when Father Mathew left the ground, having previously ansame purpose every day this week. He was treated with great respect by all persons, and appeared nearly exhausted pledge during the day, one half of whom were Irish.--On Tuege during the day, one half of whom were Irish.--On meeting in praise of Father Mathew's exertions. I acknowledging the compliment Father Mathew said that priest ha sectarian objects in view. Though a Catholic priest, he had been received in the most cordial manner by Ceergymen and lay members of the Established Church, by Wesleyans, Dissenters, Quakers, and even Jews, and he administered the pledge to millions of all sects. He wished and elevate mankind, and to promote the interests of religion, and the good of the community, by that greatest of all blessings, sobriety. The people of Yorkshire, where he had admishistered the pledge to upwards of 100,000 persons, wished to pay him for his services, and presents were
offered to him from persons of wealth and high standing in society, but he refused to accept a farthing. He bad expended $300 l$. of his own money since he had been in posed to but he did not regret it ; and if he had been disposed to favour himself fand family, he should not have
his own countrymen from drunkenness to sobriety. brother he dearly loved was the proprietor of a large dis-
tillery in Ireland, the bare walls of which cost 30,0001 . tillery in Ireland, the bare walls of which cost $30,000 l$,
and he was compelled to close it, and was almost ruined by the temperance movement in that country. The husband of his only sister, whom he also dearly loved, was a distiller, and became a bankrupt from the same cause. He was sorry to speak of those things, but when he was accused of being instigated to do what he had done to
enrich himself, he felt compelled to deny the charge." enrich himself, he felt compelled to deny the charge."
The proportion of English who took the pledge The proportion of English who took the pledge on Tues-
day was greater than on Monday. Upwards of 50,000 day was greater than on Monday. Upwards of 50,000 steamers to Wapping, and by the Blackwall Railway, to witness the proceedings, which appeared to excite great interest, and have continued daily during the week

The Church Service.-On Wednesday, a vestry meeting the parish church, for the purpose of considering the changes which have been recently introduced during the performance of divine service, and to adopt such measures thereupon as might appear expedient. Mr. Howell, the senior churchwarden, was called to the chair, and read the requisition addressed to him by a large number of the resident parishioners, requesting that a meeting might be preaching in the surplice instead of the academical gown, and on the restoration of the weekly offertory, a series of resolutions was proposed representing to the vicar, the Rev, S. J. Knight, that the recent alterations were regarded desirous of returning vestry, and that the inhabitants were divine service. These resolations were seconded, and carried with only one dissentient.
Wood Pavement.-A number of labourers have been engaged for some days in removing the macadamised stonel on that portion of the Great Western road extending from the entrance to Kensington Palace to the western end of Kensington High-street, a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, preparatory to the whole being laid
with wood pavement, by order of the Commissioners of wih wood pavement,
the metropolis roads.

Murder on the High Seas.-Intelligence has been received of the blowing up of the Diana, South-Sea whaler, while on her homeward voyage, and the death of her
commander, under very suspicious circumstances. The commander, under very suspicious circumstances. The Sea fishery. She left London about three years ago, her crew consisting of Captain May (the commander, ) chief
and second mates, steward, and about 18 seamen and and second mates, steward, and about 18 seamen and Helena, when the chief mate and crew on deck were alarmed by the report of fire-arms from the cabin, where the captain was found shot, the pistol lying in one corner of the cabin, about six or seven feet from the body. The the cabin. On her arrival at St. Helena, a day was fixed for her departure for England, and a few hours previous blew up, cusing thed ald Most of the crew at the motal aestructe standing on the after part of the deck, and the steward, who was seated on a chair near the companion-ladder, was killed on the spot. The inquiry instituted by the authorities occupied hat days, and excited great interest. It was clearly shown the powder inspection by the officers attached to her Majesty's ship Grecian, it was found that a train had been laid from the magazine to the forcastle, from the latter of which it had been set fire. It was stated that there were several bundred-weight of powder, most of which was packed in barrels lined with copper, clearly showing that the preparahad all exploxplosion must have taken some co "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."
Temple Church.-This unique edifice is again to be closed after to-morrow for two months, during which time it will be thoroughly cleansed from a great quantity dust which hangs about the grooves of the arches in the ceiling. The marble pillars are to be polished, and the entire wood-work is to be stained dark and polished. The pulpit will also be finished, as well as the new seats for the choristers, and a building attached to the church or the choir. Above 20,000 persons must have visited this building by Benchers' orders since it opened in November last, including the greater part of the Royal Family and Nobility, and for some months hundreds were refused admittance daily, not having orders. The whole been paid out of the funds of the societies.
Female Orphan Asylum.-On Thursday, a ballot took place for the election of Chaplain to this charity, When the numbers at the close were-for the Rev. Mr. Cattley, 418; for the Rev. Mr. Curling, $229:-$ majority for Mr.
Cattley, 119. The Duke of Cambridge, President of the Institution, recorded his votes, forty in number, in favour of the successful candidate. A great deal of angry feeling prevailed in consequence of the Committee baving recommended Mr. Cattley to the notice of the Guardians ; and a resolution expressing censure and want of confidence in the Committee, was carried by a large majority.
Suicide.-On Thursday evening, Mr. Frederick Ancona, manager of the Patent Elastic Pavement Company, and by throwing himself over Waterloo Bridge. It appears that he had been spending the afternoon with two friends, Mr. Green, jun., son of the aeronaut, and another gentleman, and was returning with them over Waterloo Bridge towards the Middlesex shore, about $90^{\prime}$ clock, when, on
nearing the third arch from the Surrey side, the deceased suddenly exclaimed that he would throw himself over the parapet, and, darting from his friends, ran towards the ascertain the reality of his intention, Mr. Ancona had mounted the raily of his intention, Mr. Ancona had bimself into the river seat the recess, and precipitated close to deceased when he entered the recess, and, had his manner indicated anything approaching to an intention to commit suicide, nothing would have been easier than to have arrested the attempt. As it was, the occurrence was the work of an instant, and as the tide was running down fast, all attempts to recover the body were fruitless, although several boats put off immediately from the stairs on both sides of the bridge. The agony of his friends When the fate of his death became no longer doubtful was extreme, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr reen could be prevented from throwing himself over the parapet. The body has not yet been found,
Figh Tide.-On Monday afternoon the tide was more than usually high. The wharfs along Milbank and the opposite side of the river were flooded. A great portion Lammas Land at Chelsea. In the latter village, Cheynewalk was for a time impassable. At the Waterside, Wandsworth, the Thames flowed into the bouses. The Wandle overflowed its banks, and so high was the tide at Putney, that the Thunder steamboat, in attempting to pass through the centre axch of the bridge, had the top of her paddle-boxes carried away by coming in contact with cross beam at the very top of the arch
Wouthroark.-At the vestry meeting on Monday for the parised a rate of 9 d . in the pound, to meet the expenses of
mover the year. An amendment was moved, that the parishioners should not be trifled with by being called upon to pay such an amount of rate during the present depressed state when there were some discussion a division took place, 23 ; giving a majority of one-half the rate-payers present Mortit the smaller rate.
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the July 22 :- West districts, 113 . North districts Central districts, 153 ; East districts, 180 ; South dis ${ }^{\text {tricts, }} 17$. Total, 790-( 398 males, 392 females, 442 females, ) and for the last five summers, 846

## 3 Zrobincial Nerns.

BBirmingham.-The state of the iron district continues give rise to great apprehension, and the crisis anticiand the masters memorial, which we lately noticed, appears to be fast approaching. The furnaces are daily clown out, the horses drawn out of the pits, the works closed, and the masters going into the Gazette, while the mouse on their wives and children are going to the workand, with collecting in groups along the roads and fielas, against all around them. Distress is now reaching all classes., At a place called Lye, 70 rate-payers were summoned for non-payment of poor-rates a few days aro, when they produced their rent-books to show that they could not get a shilling from their tenante, that their property was now useless, and that they themselves were on the verge of pauperism. In Dudley it was found, on the 20 th ult., that 200 persons, occupiers of 101 . houses, had become disqualified for voting from non-payment of their rates. At Dudley, the bank of Dixon and Dalton is atill open, notwithstanding rumours at a distance to the con$300,000 \%$ to iron and coal masters, who are unable to meet their engagements. Mr. Maule, solicitor of the Treasury, with Mr. Raven, Mr. Maule, solicitor of the Treasury, with Mr. Raven,
have arrived at Swansea, and Mr. Vaughan and the have arrived at Swansea, and Mr. Vaughan and the
other parties who destroyed the Bolgoed gate have other parties who destroyed the Bolgoed gate have
been committed for trial. In the course of the inquiry been committed for trial. In the course of the inquiry
it appeared that a chest of fire-arms had been found in the steam-packet office, addressed to Mr. Vaughan; suspicion being excited as to its contents, it was broken open by the authorities, and twelve new muskets, two new pistols, a quantity of patent ball cartridges, gate some powder, were discovered. Ahe Abergwilly. gate, upon the road at the entrance to Abergwilly village, The at about a mile from Swasea, The bar was situated upon the high road leading from Abergwilly to Cwmgwilly and Castelpeggin. The number or Rebeccaites who ath their conduct firm and determined. They showed by their proceeding on this occasion that they had no antipathy to the turn-pire-gates upon althang the bar which was destroyed immediately adjoined a main gate and its toll-house, they were not injured-the party contenting themselves with the total demolition of the bar. The Rebeccaites, as if in utter defiance of the authorities, have also attacked and destroyed the Sandy-gate, close to the town of been Rebecca and her of any attack, but shortly afterwards speedily destroyed. Penygarn gate, on the-Llandilo road, has also been again destroyed. Not a night passes withont a gate being destroyed, although a detachment of the nightly is patroling the roads round Carmarthen that she and her followers invariably escape being caught

Chelmsford,-On Thursday week Mr. Cobden paid a
second visit to this town, for the purpose of propounding unon the was erected in a field at the back of the Bell Inn, where the proceedings took place. There were upwards of 1,000 persons present, the great majority of whom were the mechanics and working classes of the town and neighwere also present. Mr.J. Copeland was called to the chair. Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting at great length in favour of total repeal, and Mr. Holt White spoke on the other side. A resolution in
then carried by a large majorit
Chester.-On Friday last,
the employ of Mr. G. Wilbraham, of Daburer in in passing down a lonely lane at Crowton, called Red-hill, ing from the back part of his head. She immediately gave an alarm, when the body was recognised as that of
Matthias Bailey, the gamekeeper of Mr. Wilbraham. He was quite dead, and was bleeding from a gan-shot wound in the top of the neck. It was evident that he had been shot from behind, and fell suddenly forward aithout the
slightest struggle. Five men were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerved in the murder, but there Was no evidence against them, and the jury have returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against some persons unknown.
Dusham. -There are only two instances of Quakers having been returned to Parliament, and it is remarkable that one was for the county, and the other for the city, of
Durham. Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, represented the southern division of the county after the passing of now been returned for the city.
Eton.-The annual celebration of "election" commenced on Saturday, and attracted, as upon all former oversions, a large assemblage of the nobility and gentry gn'she 1 dsmanies
day, the cloister speech was delivered by Joynes, M.A., 1..S., and Capitain of the school for the succeeding year. for Old Surley, and on their return there was a display of fireworks. On Monday the public delivery of the speeches ceeded to the long chamber, which was tastefully ornamented with boughs and evergreens. The "election"
festival took place in the College-hall, to which upwards of seventy guests were invited. There are more pupils on period; a gradual increase having taken place every
since 1836 , when the number on the books was 444 . since 1836, when the number on the books was 444. The
number now is 713 -viz., 661 in the Upper and 52 in the Lower School. In 1745 the aggregate number in the two schools was only 248 . Since the foundation, in
$1 \not 111,2,257$ have succeeded to King's. It has been determined that the examination this year for Prince Alberc's prize of $50 l$, is to be in the French and German Languages, and that the prize is to be thus divided:- the to be given to the successful candidate on leaving school; the second prize to consist of books of the value of $5 l$.
Hereford.-Mr. Cobden visited this city last week for the purpose of discussing the question of the Corn-laws with the tenant-farmers of this district. It had been large enough to contain the expected assemblage, and a platform was erected in the open square at the east end of the building. The meeting, in a short time, reached in number from two to three thonsand. The audience was composed of agriculturists and inhabitants of the city ; among the former were many farmers from the neighbour Kington, and Hay. Sir S. R. Meyrick was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Baily, M.P. for the county, and Colonel Thompson, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and a resolution in favour of the total repeal of the Corn laws and all other monopolies was afterwards proposed to the meeting by Mr. Southall, of Leominster, and seconded by Mr. Morgan, the banker of Leominster, and seconded by Mr. Morgan, the banker
at Ross, and when put by the chairman it was carried at Ross, and when put by the chairman it was carried almost unanimous
Hull.-Since our last report, arrangements have been made for weighing the hull of the Pegasus steamer, and numerous persons have arrived at Bamburgh and Holy Island to make inquiries for the bodies of their lost relatives. A considerable portion of the wreck, and various
itema of property, have been brought to shore. On Tuesitemas of property, have been brought to shore. On Tuesday the quarter-deck of the vessel, having risen to the
surface, was towed on shore by the fishing-boats. The surface, was towed on shore by the fishing-boats. The also the cabin floor. Below the deck was a writing desk marked "William Banks, 1836." No bodies have as yet come ashore in addition to those mentioned in our last. The following is a statement of the number of passengers and crew of the Pegasus, according to the latest estimate in the local papers:-Cabin passengers, 18 ; steerage, 23 ; crew, including firemen, 14. Total, 55 ; of whom there were saved 6. Drowned, 49.
Hythe.-It appears that the English vessel mentioned in our last as having been run down by a French Government steamer, did not founder as was supposed, but was discovered on the following morning by a brigg belonging mate, also, who was reported as killed, was found on board the wreck, unhurt.

Rushton ohn Anderson was again brought before
sums of money in his possession, knowing the same to have Mr. Blakemore Mr. Marquis, at the Preston Guila, and police, produced the gentleman whose pocket had been picked of 1999l. at the Preston Guild, which bad become necessary in consequence of the evidence given last day
by Mr. Jennings, clerk in the Branch Bank, that he had by Mr. Jennings, clerk in the Branch Bank, that he had
changed the stolen notes for the prisoner at the bank, substituting for them others of a similar amount. Mr. Marquis accordingly deposed that he lived at Accrington, and when at the Preston Gnild in September, 1842, lost 19997. in notes. They consisted of two 500l. and nine 100. notes, which he received from Cunlifie and Co.,
Blackburn. Since the robbery he had ascertained that Blackburn. Since the robbery he had ascertained that
the numbers were known to the clerk at the bank, from the numbers were known to the clerk at the bank, from
whom le had received them. All the notes were of the Manchester branch of the Bank of England. A woman had been apprebended in London and convicted of steal-
ing the money from him. There was a 100l. note produced at her trial, found at Birkenhead the day after the robbery. Mr. Rushton said it would be necessary to have the banker's clerk who paid the notes to Mr. Marquis, and knew the numbers, examined. Two inquiries ha since takes place, and the prisoner is still remanded.
Maidstone.-Some narticulars connected with the dis Maidstone.-Some particulars connected with the discovery of the body of a young female in the Medway, at appeared in the daily papers On Friday he inquest took place before the coroner for the borough, and from the siderable circnlated in the town the inquiry created conproved that, while he was waiting upon the river bank, about half-past ten on Wednesday night, he heard a screaming up the water for about two minutes, which to get into his punt to see what was the matter, when to heard footsteps, and a woman's voice say, "Oh dear, oh dear, what sball we do ?" He plainly saw two men and a right,"' and they all then walked along very fast. He went up to them, and gave them into cnstody, and afterwards got drags and discovered the body, but life was quite extinct. The surgeons who examined the body after about the out of the water found no marks of violence examined, but nothing was elicited further than that they heard a noise as of a person drowning, and that the woman in their party was greatly frightened. Some other "Found drowned." The prisoners in custody were afterwards examined before the mayor, but there being no evidence to implicate them in the transaction, they were discharged from custody. The borough police
are still pursuing their inquiries into the affair.
Manchester.-On Tuesday last, while workmen were employed in strengthening the curbs to exclude the water the whole gave way, and the water rushed into the pits with such violence that the entire colliery was destroyed. The loss to Mr. Fitzgerald is stated to be least $50,000 l$., and several hundreds of workpeople are thereby thrown out of employment. The pits supplied nearly 1,000 tons of coals daily to the Manchester market.
Rochester.-Last week the bodies of a man called Hendery, and of a young woman called Hapnalh Saneto, in the Medway, clasped in each other's arms, which were tied together by a piece of tape. It appeared at the inquest that the parties were to have been maarried, but some days had been in a desponding way. Subsequently the young woman went to meet him, but never returned home again. On Thursday last the bodies were found. After the jury had retired some time to consider their verdict of "Fpolo the "and the remainder for that "Temporary insanity." The coroner told them be could not assist them, as he could not take a verdict unless agreed upon by twelve of them. The jury were again locked up, each party continuing to uphold their opinion. After some hours they all, with the exception of the foreman, agreed to a verdict of Felo-de-se, and the bodies
were buried at night by the Coroner's warrant. Shields.-The local papers state that upwards of 200 unemployed workmen of South Shields have thrown themselves on the parish, and are now employed breaking
stones and covering the churchyard with gravel, at $1 s$. ser day, whilst others have gone into the workhouse, where they receive the food of the house, and lodgings. Stafford.-Another dreadful accident has just happened in the Potteries, and within a short distance of the scene where only a few weeks ago nine persons were killed by an explosion of fire damp. It occurred on Wednesday morning, as four colliers were descending the shaft of one of a pair of pits belonging to the Broadfield Company, at Fenton, and was caused by the breaking of a spur-wheel connected with the engine used for drawing the coals. When these four men were going down one pit, a corfe of coals was ascending the other, and as soon as the spurtop, and the men within 15 yards of the bottom, caused, by its great weight, the men to be thrown out of the pit with great velocity over the pulley-wheel. The bodies of nearly were thrown a considerable height in the air, and greatly mutilated, and death must have been instantaneous. Ware.-A correspondence has taken place between the parishioners of Ware and the Bishop of London on the parish. The Churchwardens transmitted a memorial to
the bishop, signed by the whole congregation, with the exception of about five or six individuals, calling upon his lordship to recommend the vicar to return to the former mode or celebrating the Service, and abandon certain to know the particutar points to which objection is the churchwardens in reply, state that the parishioners object- " 3 st, to the preaching in the surplice instead of the academical gown. 2. To the entire omission of the prayer before the sermon in the morning, and to the use a the long prayer prescribed by the 55 th canon, instead of sermon in the, cluded the afternoon. offertory, instead of dismissing the congregation with the Uessing immediarely after the sermon

Wells.-The Dean and Chapter of Wells have just pair of their catbedral at an expense of about $70,000 \mathrm{l}$. Windsor.-In consequence of the crowded state of the mall portion of consecrated ground attached to the Royal Chapel of St. George, which is appropriated for the in-
terment of the dead, the dean and canons have removed three houses opposite the west entrance to the chapel for the purpose of having extensive vaults excavated extending to win a few feet of the west door leading in the catacombs are neary completed, and will contain between 200 and 300 coffins.
Railways.- The following are the returns for the past Westernan South Eastern, 3,550l. 10s. 8d. Eastern Counties 3,311l. 6 s .8 d . ; North Midland, 4,654l. 11 s . 7 d. ; York and N. Midland, 2,170l.4s. 1d.; Greenwich, 702l. 0s. 5d. Croydon, 362l. 13s. 2t $d_{1}$; Brighton, $4,305 \mathrm{l} .6 \mathrm{~s}$. 11 d .; Midland Counties, 2, 8,349l. 19s: 1d.; Northern and Eastern, 1,817l.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,400l. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, of England, 1,480\%. ; Liverpool and Manchester, $5,230 \%$. Manchester and Birmingham, 3,280l. ; Manchester and Leeds, 5,000 l.-The half-yeariy seneral meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Company took place last week The report stated that the receipts for the half-year had amounted to $108,960 l$., and the disbursement to $51,897 \mathrm{l}$. leaving a net profit of $57,062 l$., out of which a dividend at the rate of five per cent. for the half-year was declared While the receipts in the merchandise department had re-
mained steady, there had been a falling off in the coaching department to the extent of $5,000 \mathrm{l}$., which was partly attributable to the completion of the Boltonand Preston Railway. It appears by the report that during the last six months great progress has been made in the constraction of the Leeds Junction line, and of the Company's new station at Hutt's-bank. -The Manchester and Bolton Company have declared a dividend of 16 . $8.6 d$. per share laving
surplas of $1,935 \%$. 1 s . $2 d$. The net profit for the halfyear s working is stated to lave be 9,000l. public dinner was given last week celebrate the passing of the Act recently obtained for the way, which is intended to join the London and Birmingham line at Blisworth. Mr. Barwell, the mayor, presided, supported by a large number of the principal inha bitans. from the remarks of Mr. Bidder, who, jointly with Mr. R. Stephenson, will act as engineer of the line, it appeared that its length is nearly 48 miles, and tha the estimated amount of traffic from passengers, In its route it will form the principal medium of communication between the eastern and western districts, conuecting the manufacturing districts of Birmingham and the north on the one side, with the agricultural counties of Lincoln and Norfolk on the other. The line will be worked by the electric telegraph, with one set of rails, and will pass through Thrapston, Oundle, Boston, and Kettering. It was amounced that, under the direction of the Birming ham Company, the line would be commenced imme diately. -The half-yearly meeting of the Greenwich Com pany was beld on Tuesday. The report announced that the traffic account, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, showed a falling off of 119,000 passengers, and of $2,327 l$. in receipts, and which was attri butable, in the opinion of the directors, to the onnefore recommended that the fares of the directors therefored from $6 d$ ed $8 d$ the rom $6 d$. and $8 d$. to $4 d$, and $6 d$. The net profit for the half-year amounted to $1,103 \%$. of whicu 1,00. wouldting appropriated towaras the expense incured in aspla late the line. The directors regretted the issue of the la to Parliamentary contest with the Croydon Company to prevent the construction of the Bricklayers Arms bmend The adoption of the report having been moved, an ainted mentwas movedand seconded, hat acomanitee beapp they oinvestigate the affairs of the company, and that an apply themselves more particularly towards effecting at amicable arrangement with the neighbouring lines affic London-bridge, report on the great falling off in the trates returns, and suggest the best means for its speedy rous toration. The proposition elicited a long and clamor last discussion, but was ultimately carried.-On Tuesday lone a regular communication between London and Bo being was established by way of Folkestone; two traino despatched twice a day on the Dover Railway, Bolosne tion with steam-vessels between Folkestone and Boulognt working each way, every tide. The even way by by a public entertainment given at Folkestone by and Mayor and inhabitants of that town to the Mayor an

Were present, and the band of the national guard of Boulogne played some of the national airs of France and
England during the entertainment.-The directors of the England during the entertainment.- The directors of the Brighton Company have issued their new list, reducing the fares and altering the time table. Six trains will carry third-class passengers to and fro every day; the fare
is reduced to 58, , and on Sundays every train will coavey third-class passengers.-The up and down morning mail trains on the London and Birmingham Railway have been accelerated this week, the whole distance being accomplished in four hours and a balf. For this increased speed, and for the superior accommodation which these trains, composed wholly of first-rate carriages offer, an trains, composed wholly of first-rate carria
additional $2 s .6 d$. per passenger is charged.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.- The Commissioners of the Great Seal, in the absence of Sir E. Sugden, have superseded Mr. Geoffrey Martin, from the commission of the peace for Mayo, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Ballinrobe on the
24th ult. The Lords of the Treasury liave given notice 24th ult. The Lords of the Treasury lave given notice
that all revenue officers who may attend Repeal meetings that all revenue officers who may attend Repeal meetings
will be dismissed from her Majesty's Service. The meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. O'Connell announced that he had received
a letter from M. Ledru-Rollin, for which he felt a letter from M. Ledruu-Rollin, for which he felt
exceedingly grateful. It was exactly suited to the temper of the times; but the letter was written in French,
and he had not had time to have it translated. He and he had not had time to have it translated. He
would therefore nol read it then, but would move that would therefore not read it then, but would move that
the society adjourn to Friday, for the purpose of reading M. Rollin's letter, and paying it that respectful attention to which it was entitled. This gentleman, he said, had
tender claims upon Ireland, as he had married an Irishwoman, who had shown her taste in making so good a choice. He nest spoke of the miserable condition of the people amongst whom he had recently travelled. Nothing, he said, could be more dreadful than the increasing fatness of the beasts of the fields, and the increasing leanness of
the population. They lived in habitations the population. They lived in habitations not fit for swine. The clothing they were ragged-not robed-in,
was disgusting. The brute beast was there everythingWas disgusting. The the soil was abundantly calculater, under a better system, to support four times its present population. The rent for the week was announced to be
$2,004 l$. 10 s. $8^{\frac{1}{2}} d$. It was ordered that the Association bands should play none but Irish tunes, with the exception of "God save the Queen." Great preparations, it was also stated, were making for an extraordinary and purely Irish meeting on the celebrated hill of Tara, and new Irish harns were making for the occasion.
Mayo took place at Castlebar, on Monday. Mr. Mark Blake, M.P., in the chair. The local papers estimate the numbers present from 250,000 to 300,000 souls. The Ovening, at which Mr. D. Browne, M.P., presided, Mr. spoke at great length on the affairs of Ireland. Dr. spoke at great length on the affairs of Ireland. Dr.
M'Hale cailed upon the enemies of Ireland seriously to apply themselves to redress her wrongs, to heal her evils, to restore her to equality by the management of her own
concerns, and by the enactment, with the consent of the concerns, and by the enactment, with the consent of the
British Sovereign, of her own laws. Then, and never until then, would they see the end of this, or of a similar agitation. It was well for the Government, for England, and for the empire, that the discontent of the people
flowed through such legitimate and innocuous channels, Iowed through such legitimate and innocuous channels,
and grateful ought they to be to their illustrious guest and the Catholic hierarchy for their lessons of wise Jorbearance, compassionate sympathy, and active co-
operation, in forwarding the only measure which could operation, in forwarding the only measure which could
bring relief to the people on a large national scale. He said that in reply to a petition for an increased grant to Maynooth, the Secretary for Ireland had demanded what quid pro quo would the trustees of the college give the Government in return? But he would venture to say that the Catholics of Ireland were not yet prepared, and never Would be, to hand over, for an additional grant to Maynooth, to the Secretary of the Castle, any further control over the education of their priesthood. The quid pro quo
was at the bottom of everything. This it was which Whigs and Tories fottom of everything. This it was which higs their grants for education, and in all their insidious overtures for pensioning the Catholic clergy ; and he was convinced that if the Government did get the control demanded, it would soon happen that their books of prelate whom theology would be intrusted to some Saxon their creed happened to place on one of the archiepiscopal thrones of Ireland, recommended by the bigotry of his past life as the fittest instrument silently to work their perversion." The Rev. Prelate then proceeded to conconcluding would be the result of the present movement, repeal of the legislative union. Tipperary.-Another murd
in the north division murder has just been perpetrated farmer, north division of this county. A respectable Tomer, named Rody. Donohoe, who lived at Nicane, near into a mara, was wiylaid by four nuen, who beat his head bludgeons. The resident magistrate, from Nenagh, was trated scene of the outrage at midnight, when he concenthe surrounding from the adjacent stations, and scoured Buspicious characters were arrested, but were released after examination. The murderers, who were four in strangers, were seen by several persons. They were concealed in a pit, and rushed out of it upon their victim.

This murder, like all others in the same county, with
one or two exceptions, is attributed to the taking of land one or two exceptions, is attributed to the taking of land,
and Rody Donohoe was murdered in and Rody Donohoe was murdered in mistake for his
brother John, who had lately taken some land in the brother John, who had lately taken some land in the neighbourhood of Toom, from which the Shelleys, relaof one his by marriage, had been ejected. Conermation of the four men being strangers in the locality
Ahascragh. -The presiding magistrates, after a patient investigation into the cases of the different prisoners, have determined upon a summary conviction of twenty from 10 s . fine (or imprisonment) to $2 l$. 10 s ., which was the highest penalty inficted. Ten of the prisoners have gone to Galway ganl, the other ten paid the fines. Warof the rioters.
Cork.-In pursuance of orders received by Admiral Bowles from the Admiralty, the entire fleet at present stationed at Cove, is said to have received orders to be in readiness to sail in a day or two. In pursuance of those arrangements for the meeting of the British Association are nearly completed. The sectional meetings are to be held in the Court Houses and Grand Jury Rooms, the
Chamber of Commerce, and Commercial Building Rooms, \&c., and it is said that besides the two promenades and soirees given by the associution, a ball on an extensive
scale, under the direction of the local committee, will scale, under the direction of the local committee, will boarded over for the occasion, and a gallery raised so as accommodate 1,200 persons. Prince de Canino, nephew of Napoleon, is expected to visit this city during near this city, exploded on Saturday, and two persons were killed.
Monaghan.-As Dr. Coote, of Carn Cottage, was rehis car to the ferry at Foxshore, Lough Erne, he wns fired at when going down a hill by an assassin whom he did not see. After having travelled some distance on the road he got out of the car, and discovered that the ball had per-
forated the step. The only cause thal can be assigned for this outrage is, that Dr. Coote had attended an AntiRepeal Meeting in his neighbourhood a few days before. SCOTLAND
Glasgow.-The local papers announce the death of Mr. name is Mackintosh, of Dunchattan and Campsie, Bhose rubber cloth. At an early period of life he distinguished spondent of many of the most celebrated men of correHis successfil practical application of scienific principles to the manufacture of various ingredients used in the prowhole mercautile world; ; and the large works whichls he carried on for these purnoses at Hurlet, Campsic, and
Dunchattan, have long been objects of interest strangers visiting Glasgow. The discovery of a cloth ances, for some of which patents were taken, extended his celebrity, and secured his election as a fellow of the Royal Society

## THEATRICALS.

Haymarket-A new comedy, in five acts, called Moonshine, from the pen of Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, was produced at this theatre on Thursday night. The authoress has laid her scene in Rome, among a party
of English fashionables who are staying in that city. An intriguing mother with a brace of marriageable daughters, and a wealthy unmarried nobleman and his younger brother, a titled bo perims specimen of a member of Parliament, were the chief characters of the piece. There was a good deal of applause at the outset, evidently prompted by something of a
feeling of gallantry; but as the play went on it became feeling of gallantry; but as the play went on it became
less frequent and more feeble in its expression. As early as the close of the first act there were some sounds of dis approbation, which were occasionally repeated as the succeeding acts proceeded. At length coughing and
sneezing succeeded hissing, and had increased so much sneezing succeeded hissing, and had increased so much forward and entreated the audience to bear the play to the close. This appeal had the effect of restoring silence during the remainder of the performance ; but at its conclusion, when Mr. Farren came forward to announce the piece for repetition, he was greeted with such a volley of cries of "off, ofr," amidst some very pertinacious applause, were strongly cast, and Mr. Farren, Mrs. Glover, Madame Vestris, \&c.., did their best to ensure success.-On
Wednesday night, Mr. Webster, the manager, devoted the entire receipts of a crowded house towards the fund now raising for the relief of the orphans of the late Mr. Elton. The Patent Theatres.-It is stated that M. Benedict has been engaged by Mr. Bunn as conductor of the music in the forthcoming season at Drury-lane Theatre, which will open on the 1st oct. witimake oftraction. Mr. H. Wallack, on the other hand,
dities of attracter is making engagements for Covent-Garden Theatre, which lead to the conclusion that he will follow in Mr. Macready's footsteps to uphold the national drama. The
theatre will open under his management in September.

## ftifscellancous.

New Tank at Windsor Castle.-In consequence of the difficulties which presented themselves in the attempts to
obtain a supply of water on the premises of the New
Royal Gardens at Royal Gardens at Frogmore, (which extend over an area of upwards of twenty acres, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests determined upon the erection of an enormous tank in the private gardens at Windsor Castle, to communicate by means of iron pipes with Frogmore-house and gardens ; the private gardens at Windsor Castle being upwards of 40 feet above the level of Frogmore. This tark which is 100 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 7 feet in depth, has just been completed by Mr. Stacey, bricklayer to Her Majesty. It is composed of brickwork, of a most It will contain 7000 cubic feet of water, or upwards of 42,000 gallons, and will be kept constantly suprlied by the Queen's engine from the Thames, in Datchet-lane ; the Water pumped up by the Royal engine first supplying a
large tank on the top of the George IV. Tower, which supplies tise fountain and reservoir in the private gardens, and thence it proceeds to the newly-erected bricked tank. Home-park from the Castle to Frogmore, with 25 branch Home-park from the Casted to Frogmore, with 25 branch sive kitchen-gardens, for the convenient supply of water at every part of them. Branch pipes also from the main will communicate with Frogmore-house, for supplying the Whole of the establishment of the Dachess of Kent. Frog more-house is now but scantily supplied with water from some wells in its immediate vicinity, at considerable un-
certainty and inconvenience. The tank in Her Majesty's private gardens will be covered with ca-t-iron girders and (stone) landings, and will be completely hidden from view. It may be observed, that in attempting to obtain a sufficient supply of water for the new gardens at Frogmore, upon the premises, several borings took place, and some to the depth of upwards of 200 feet; but although plenty of water was obtained, it would not rige in any one in-
stance within 15 or 20 feet of the surface. Under thess circumstances it was deemed necessary either to bave a steam-engine erected over one of thpse wells to pump up
the water, or to adopt the plan which has now been perfected. The latter will prove in the end by far the least expensive, as not one farthing further outlay of money will be required for a period of many years, and purposes for which it will be required. The whole of the works, which are most substantial and complete, will have been accomplished within a period of five weeks from their

Egyptian Attiquities.-A letter from Dr. Lepsius, a member of ese scientibc expeution sent by the
Prussia to Egypt, has just announced that the ruins of the Prussia to Lgypt, has just announced that the ruins of the discovered. The account states that former descriptions particularly of Messrs. Jomard and Coutelle, by no means
agree with the real localities, and that the drawing of Mr. Perring Colonel Wyse's clever architect, gives but a poor idea of the existing rains. There are some handreds of chambers standing, with walls of from fifteen to twenty feet high, and the name of Moeris has been frequently found amongst the inscriptions. Dr. Lepsius says that the supposition of Manethan that this monarch belonged
to the twelfth dynasty is confirmed. The supposition to the twelfth dynasty is confirmed. The supposition
that the ancient Lake of Moeris was at Brke-el. Kernn is found to be incorrect. Tbe immense embankments, 160 feet wide, of the real lake have been diseovered by M. Linant, a French architect in the service of the Pacha. Its use was as a resevoir for the waters of the Nile in order to pour them out in times of drought over the
plains of Memplis and the provinces bordering on the Delta.-Times.

## uab.

Vics Cbancrliok's Cobry.-(Before Vice-Chancellor Wig-
ram.)-The Corpuration of Gioucriter v. Wood.-This was an apphication on the part of the Corporation of Gloucester, calling
oin the Court tis order the execntors of the will of the late James
 of the Corporation, that amount having been left to the Corpora-
tinn by the will of the deceased. before his Honour for several days, colosed on Friday, It was
expected that the Vice.Chancellor would have given judgment, A Dupry v. Truman, - (Before Vice-Charicellor Knight Bruce.)A motion in this case was made to discharge ao order made by
his Honour on the 22 d of June last, suspending the decree pro




 which a petition of appreal might te presented bad now expired,
and the defendant had taken no steps to proser Campbell, who appeared fur the defendant, said that th lad been the tutention or had dard the 10000,, and had entered into the other
stated that he had



 like a compromise had been entered into. Mr. Roupell, who
appeared in support of the motion, saifl that not the sinht appeared in support of the motion, saifd that not the slıghtest
idea of a compromise had ever been entertained. His twinour
made the order. The decree must therefore be executed as if the
order for suspending it hed not made the order. The decree must therefore be executed as if the
order for suspending it had not been made. The defendant
must pay the costs np to the mpor must pay the costs ap to the present time.

Commission of Lunacy.- On Monday a commission de buna
tico inquirendo was opened before Mr. Barlow, and a special
Jury, to inquite into the state of mind of Mr. David Ochterlony
Dyce Sombre, formerly of Sirhind, in the Upper Provinces of Jury, to inquire into thie state of mind of Mr. David Ochterlony
Dyce Sombre, formerly of Sirhind, in the Upper Provines of
Bengal, and now of Hannver Lorge, Regent's.park. The alleged Benga, and now inlannver Lotre, Regent's.park. The alleged
lunatic was formery elected member for the borough of Sudbury,
lut was unseated by petition. Mr. CaIvert, of the Chancery bar, appeared in support of the commission, which was unopposed.
The learned Counsel stated to the Jury that the unfortunate
gentleman was a native of Hindostan, and the son of Gencral gentleman was a native of Hindostan, and the son of Gencral
Sombreand the Begum or Princess Sirhind. At an early age he
came over to England, where he remained until the course of education laid down for him was finished, when, at the age of 19 ,
he returned to India, and remained at the residence of the Prin-
cess, his mother, until her death, which took place in 1836 . Some cess, his mother, until her death, which took place in 1836. Some
tine before her dcath she n, ade a whl, bequeathing to Mr, Uyce
Sormbre the whole of ber landed and personal property, and this
will she soon after will she sonn after confirmed by another document. Upon the
will of the Princess becoming known, the East India Company
claimed the lands left to Mr. Dyce Sombre, but allowed him to retain the personal property, which was enormous. He came to
England in 1888 a ad in 1840 he became acquainted with Misg
Jervis, the dauchter of Earl St. Vincert, to whom he paid his adduresses, and to whom he was married in Septemither in the same
year. It was shortly after his marriage that the first symptoms year. It was shortiy after his marriage that the first symptoms
of mental aberration manifested themselves, and they gradually
increased unth an inquury was rendered imperatively necessary. The consent of his friends having been obtained, the present com-
mi $)$ was instituted. Sir J. Clark, Lord Marcus IIn, and several witnesser, were examined at great length in the presence
of Mr. Dyce Sombre, when the Jury expressed themselves satis. fied, and declared him to have been of "unsound mind from the titgation by distinguished personages.
Assize InTerliaence. - Mrpland Circurt, LexcrgTrr, $\rightarrow$
Fruncis Raitey was charged with having, on the 3d April last,
felonnously stolen in the house of the Earl of Wilton, at Melton Mowbray, a gold wathe and purse, bank notes to the value of
3206, and ot er articles, the property of his Lordshp. Thomas 320., and ot er articies, the property of his Lorrishp. Thomus
Smith was charged with being an accessory after the fact. It
appeared, from the evidence, that about four o'clock on the
niorning of the 3d April, the gardener at Egerton House (Lord Wilton's seat at Meltin Mowbray) found the back-gate open,
when an alarm was given, and shortly after it was discovered
that his Lardshin's ainove described, and that the thief must have been secreted in
the house, and had let bimseff out. Information wasimmediately
scnt to the different ,olice stations in the nciath , $r$ wasd offered for the dincovery of the offender, together with a
deseripthen of such portions of the property as could be identified. descriptiom of such portions of the property as could be identified.
On the loth of April the prisoner Bailey was talken into custody
at Kegworth, a littie town near Lougliborough, at which latter place the other prisoner was arrested. Several of the notes were at Lougthborough and in Leicester, exhibiting a arge amount of time before been in the employ of Lord Wilton as cook, and the
certanty of the robbery having been committed by some one well acquainted with the premises, together with certain sus-
picious cunduct, led to his apprehension, when all the articles
which cuuld be identified were found upon his person, together with 180l. in notes. Lord Wilton stated that he had legether the
whole of the missing property in his dressing.room, which was whole of the missing property in his dressing-room, which was
partiaily detached from the house, when he retired to rest about
twelve o'clock on the night previous to the robbery. His Lordtwelve oclock on thie night previous to the robbery. His Lord-
ship also identified the articles which were found upon the
prisoner. Several witnesses were examined to prove the facts prisoner. Several witnesses were examined to prove the facts Smith for $1+$ years,
Normork Crrcutr, CAmbridor, -Considerable sensation was created in Cambridge on Friday by a rumour, which turned out nyon his wife, with intent to murder her, and sentenced to transportation for fifteen years, hat put an end to his existence. The
prisoner, it appeass, was lucked np in his cell a little before seven o'clock on Thursfay evening, the turnkey, as is usual under the
circumstances, removing his outer clothing. Eycrythng was removed from lis possession which was likely to afford him an
opportunity of dong violence to himself, and he was heard, it
is said, by a lad who was in an adjoining cell, moving about so ate as two o'clock in the morning. After that hour nothing was
 Immediate recourse was had to medical aiil, but without any fatal act had been consummated for some hours before the visit of the tarnkcy, while the means by which it was accomplished ing tied tise stockings together, and made one end fast to the bar


 and the whol history or he mans ine, a vercict or temporary timony of his relations and friends, who deposed to many acts closely indicative of a mind disordered at intervals.
Hone Crcurt, LEwes. - Mucintosh v . The Wardens and Fellows of New College, Oxford. - This was an issue arising under
the Tithe Commutation Act, Which has been already twice
disposed of, and which was now brought forward for disposed of, and which was now brought forward for the third
time. plaintiff is the holder of a large quantity of land in the
neighbourhood of Romford, known as Haverint pit neighbourhood of Romford, known as Havering Park, and which
was formerly a Royal demesne; and it was contended that, in lieu of ththe in kind, this land was only subject to the rendering of a
fat buck and doe, in the proper season, to the vicar of Hornquestion was in the hands of the Crown in the reign of Henry In. and that Monarch leased or granted the right of tithes to the
monks of St. Bernard and Montjoie, in Savoy, by whom they were helrcuntil, in the reign of Richard II, the pruperty was trans-
ferrad a lienme of the Crown to William of Wiekham, the foutuder of New College, Oxford, and 1t has ever since been in
the hands of that corporation, and they liave received the tithes charch of limemenurch. The case on the part of the plaintiff was,
 expressly stated that it was destiricly exempted all trom the question, tithe was a lat buck and do, in the proper season, to the parson
of Hornchurch. In the course of his adtress to the Jnry, the
Solicitur-General complained of the litigation that had been occasioned by the New College authorities, and he said that,
after the solemideesion of two Juries, affirming the right of the
plantiff to the exemption from payment of tithe, they hart, plantiff to the exemption from payment of tithe, they hart, upon
a mere technicality, occas.oned the necessity of a third trial, and
he added, that he was convinced he should be able to satisfy the

Jury that the College had no legal ground for claiming tithes, and he trusted the Jury would defeat their unjust attempt to purchased this land from the Crown as tithe free, and paid for it were compelled to pay an impost to which he had no idea that he
was liable. The various deeds and document that were prowas liable. The various deeds and documents that were pro-
duced on the former trials were then again put in evidence, and witnesses were also examined, who proved that within the time
of living mernory, no tithe in kind had cver been paid for the
park, and that a modus of a buck and doe had always been given in lieu of tithe. Sir Tr. Wilde made a very long address to the Jury on belialf of the authorities of the college, who he he said, being pelaced in the situation of trustece for the benefit
of others, were bound to assert those rights to which they considered themselves legally entitled. He then proceeded to comment upon the evidence that had been adduced on behalf of the the fact of the existence of the modus that was set up. Mr.
Baron Parke having summed up, the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, thus establush-
ing the right of the land to be held tithe free. The cause ing the right of the land to be held tithe free. The cause
occupied the Court nearly eleven hours, and it is anticipated that
this verdict will set the question for ever at rest.

## , Goobwoon Races. - F <br> SPORTING

15 sonve each. Craven Course. ( 32 subs.) Lord Miltown's Scalteen, 4 Yrs, 7st 101 b , beat Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs,
6 st 101 b ; Mr. Forth's Policy, 4 yrs, 8st 111b, and 19 others who started, but we
Nussauc Stakes
Mile. (16 subs.) Mr. Payne's Mar three yr old fillies. The New Maria Diaz, 8st 71b; Lord Exeter's Macremma filly, 8st 1 lb ; Lord Miltown's Birdeen, $85 t$ 7lb, and Lord Eglinton's Egidia, $88 t 7 \mathrm{lb}$.
First class of the March Stakes of 10 sovs. each, h. ft, Three quarters of a mile. ( 61 subs.) Seven in each class, 47 paying
5 sovs. for each to the winner of the challenge. Lord $G$. Bentinck's African, 4 yrs, 10 st , (Lord March), beat Lord G. Bentinck's
St. Jean d'Acre, (Lord Maidstone); Mr. Gardnor's Mimops, 6 yrs, Paget), and Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 6 yrs (Caged, (Lord Paget), and Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, 6 yrs, (Capt. Pettat).
Secoond class of the March Stalfes. Lord G. Bentinck' Misdeal,
4 yrs, (Mr. Gardnor), beat Duke of Bedford's Currycomb, 6 yrs, (Capt. Williams); Lord Chesterfield's Rhodanthe, 6 Yrs, (Mr. R. Lord G. Bentinck's Yorkshire Llady, 4 yrs, (Lord March). 1月st 101b, (Lord Maidstone), beat Mr. Bigg's Eleus, 10 st 7 lb , Gen. Lord Eglinton's Jamie Forest, $113 t$, 7 lb , (Capt. Pettat), Mry, M,
Gardner St. Jean d'Acre, (Capt. Williams). Mr. Theobald's Highlander,
Mstehes 300 sovs. h ft. Old mile. Mr.
8st 21 b , beat Lord G . Bentinck's 8st 21 b , beat J.ord. G. Bentinck's Farintosh, 88 t 71b. -300, h ft;
8st 10 bb each. T. T.C. Col. Peel's c. by Touchstone, out of Vul-
ture, against Mr. Treen's Barricade. Off by consent.

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 from Monday's quotations: in some instances a triffe more was made of iree Foreign, and 18, generally asked; there was also a
better demand for free on board Wheat. Barley, Peas, and Beans, are fully as dear. The Oat-trade was very flat.
BRITISH, PRE INPBRIAL QUARTER.













A GRICULTURAL EDUCATION.-The Proprietor also connected with Farming, has 2 VACANCY for two Pupils,
beween the ages of 8 and 15 , who will devote a part of the day to
Sohelo Scholastic pursuits, and the other to those of Agriculture, the
practice practice of which is conducted upon the improved system,
English, French, Latin, Greck, Drawing, and the Mathematics, are the principal branches of literature that will be taught.--For
terms, \&xc., apply by letter to $X . Y$., 0 , old Cavendish-street,

I LECTRO-PLATED and GILT ARTICLES. Leet ELKINGTON \&\% Co., Patentees, beg to announce that, to opene an Estam (CORNER of JERM YNT-STREET, where every variety for the Side-board, Dinner, Dessert, and Break vast Tables may be
They have alsoa similar assortment at their City Establishment,
No. 45 , MOORGATE-STREET, where they
 With reference to articles of their mannfacture, the Paterttes "Plated Goods" or "Substitutes for Silver," being made in the Bame manner as solid sILVER, from which they cannot be
known, and being also composed of a hard white metal, strongly coated with silver by the Electro process.
Silver Articles of every kind or pattern exactiy copied,
beneath a Crown
(YHEAP STATIONERY, CUTLERY, WORK-FACTURER.-Sloper's Embossed Postage Envelopes, without Advertisements, 18. . per dozen to purchasers of other articles ; fine
Bath-post, $3 d$. per Quire, $5 s$. per Ream ; ditto Note, $2 d$. per Quire, 3s, per Ream; Queen's Size (Note), 2s. per Ream; very superior
Foolscap, $8 d$. per Quire, 12s. $6 d$. per Ream ; Envelopes, $6 d$. per 100 ; Foolscap, $8 d$. per Quire, $128,6 d$. per Ream ; Envelopes, $6 d$. per 100 ;
Copy Books, $4 d$. aech, $3 s .6 d$. per dozen ; good Pens, $1.6 d$. per 100; Embossed Blotting Books, 6ed. each; superior Bibles, gilt edges,
$18.10 d$, each ; ditto Prayer Books, $1 s$. . $6 d$. each; good Pen-knives, 6 dio. each ; Rosewood Work-looxes, 2s.; Rosewood and Mahogany sups-
rior Desks, $7 s .6 \mathrm{~d} . \mathrm{i}$ superior Pocket-books, 6d. each, \&c., \& \&
 Printing, and Engraving, at the lowest terms ; 10 per cent. off new, Books and Music. Parcels of 26 . value forwarded 100 miles free of carriage; of 10s, 5 miles from Jondon, and any amount in town.
Lists of Prices, and samples of Paper, sent on the receipt of two
postage-stamps, from SLopre's Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-postage-stamps, from SLOPRR's
street, Portman-square, London.
CINOWDROPS.-A quantity of Double and Single SNOWDROPS WANTED. Samples, with price, to be sent,
carriage or post-free, to A. B., 156 , Cheapside, London. COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED, Unfurnished, for a term of years. - A Gentlemanly Residence, detached, in
perfect order, between 30 and 50 miles of London. The situation perfect order, between 30 and 50 miles of London. The situation staghant water or marsh land, on a light or gravely sod, wins,
southern aspect. The house must contain 3 or 4 best bedrooms, nurseries, 3 servants' rooms; dining and drawing-rooms, not lees
than 21 ft . by 16 ft ; ; good mornug room, usual domestic offices, well supplied with water; 4-stall stable; good pleasure--grounds, land; and within a mile of a church and a village, and 3 or 4 of a good town. The house must stand in its own grounds, and a
lodge-entrance for the gardener would be preferred. Full particulars to he addressed to Messrs. HEDGER, Land-Agents, 10 , New
Bond-street, opposite the Clarendon, -at who offices CosmoROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.CRAYON DRAWINGS (by Holloway) which were executed for the well-known ENGRAVINGS of these CARTOONS, are now exhibiting, with other additions to the numerous works, both in Art Professor BACHHOFFNER, and Mr. GODDARD, are at Twelve, The, a Quarter to Three, and Five dail, and at Eight o'Clock in
the Evenings. In these Lectures, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, and every recent Scientife Discovery is explained in a NEW MICROSCOPE (by Carey), DISSOLVING VIEWS,
 G ROW TH OF PLANTS.-HUMPHERYSS Growth of Plants. D. ssolved in water, this valuabie Prepara Room, or in the Conservatory. A single bottle is equal in fertilizing force to some hundred weight of rich Compost; and by its
use, not only common plants are improved by increased brilliancy of flower and decper verdure, but valuable Exotics are so
strengenened as to resist the usual aiternations of temperature, and may be preserved without a Greenhouse. Sold in bottles, Son, Mansion-House-strect; Hurst \& M•MULLEN, Leadenhallstreet; WM. Clark, Bishopsgate- Within; and other leadic
Seedsmen, \&x., in town and country, Wholesale Agents, DAvY,

## , WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.

AS GARDENER. - A middle-aged, married Man, is busin of Pleasure-ground and Kitchen-garden, and can have a good R. E., Gunnershury Lodge, near Acton, Middlesex. A GARDENER.-A young Man, 28 years of age. He of the Noblemen's Gardeners he has lived with.-Direct to C. S., A S GARDENER.-A single Man, aged 30 , who, from placed, in connexion with Horticulture, has enjoyed ample branches of the profession, to which he has ever bern mutlemen to his present employer for character, whom he is aivout ieave leave in consequence of that genatleman's intention to leave
England.-Direct to J. S., No. 9 , Margaret-street, Stamford Hill, A S GARDENER. - middle-aged married Man, without family, who well and practically understanife is a good plain Cook, if wanted. He has no objection or
in-door or out, or to nny part of the country. Address, R. W.,
at Mr. Anser,

[^12]
# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. <br> A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. <br> THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY. 

| No. 32-1843. |  |
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T HE GRAND ANNUAL EXHIBITION on SALIS-
 Full particulars may be had on application twill be piven, KEvNEs, Hono-
rary Secretary, Salistury, Ausust 8 . Y dUTCI HYACINTHS AND othrr bulbs. of the Gardeners' Chegronicte, that one of theirm thirm has just
 selves, from the facility of communcealinn between Yarmouth
and Hi Harlem, the distance nct occupying more than 10 or 12
 for gla-ses, furcing, or open burder culture. Prrtices, as follows:
F.ne Single or Donble Show Hyacinths .

Extra fine Ditto

Also, Narcirsus, Early siugte and Double Tullips, Songuils,


JOhn smith, New fuchisias.
Plants, to tin fine new SEEDLINGS of the preseautiful tribe of Plants, to this fine new seed ilng if the present year, now in
bloom. They oaly rquire to be seen to be dmired, nothing
like the like them liaving yet appeared. A large Co
Other Varicties may he zeen at the same time.
SPLENDID NEW FUCASIA, BROWN'S "PRINOE
 I. B. We⿰s tors intrimp the admirers of this beautiful genus of
plants, that, ou ing to the very great number of flowers, in compiant, that, nu ing to the very great number of flowers, in con-Albert," Fuchsia is allowed to stand pre-eninent tow ony Puchsia
yet introduced to tile public. Plants of it are yet in flower at the
 NEW, BEAUTIFUL, \& CURIOUS "PASSIFLORA FIELDIT" 'HIS beautiful PASSIFLORA was raised by Mr.








THE NHW XELLOW AUTUMNAL ROSE, "CLOTH OF
(OOLD," NOISETTE. T. RIVERS, Jun, has the pleasure of offering to his







SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

## FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

 ${ }_{50}^{100}{ }_{50}$
Packages included. The usual discount to the Trade, when not Extensive orders arean. ancady received for the above; and to preven reason, by Y, \& Co not being able to mieet the demand, they therefore respertfully solicit eariy application.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 10, 843.
J. YOUNG, NURsERYMAN, Taunton, begs to offer
 been grown in the open ground, without protecti, n, during the last
winter, and begs to offer to his Friends and the Public collections consisting of 16 or more sorts, at 4s. per dozen, in quan'ities of expense. He has allo a few bulhs of Callochortus venustus,
splendens, and lateus; a gond collection of Gladioli, particularly seedings, which latter he ofters at at 12s, per drezen, in collections
with many


WILLiami BELL, Nurseryman, Thirsk, Yorkshire, begs lenve to direct the attention of the Public to
his SEEDING FUCHIAS, and to inorm those who have already ordered that they will be sent out after the 28th of August,
1843, in rotation as the orders are received They were submitte to the Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, and the following is his
decision as to their merits:"We lhave examined your Seeding Fuchsias, and compared your specimens possess more substance in the sepals, and the
tubes are higher celoured, than any of the large-blossomed tubes are higher coloured, than any of the large-blossomed
hy brids we have seer).
 longer tube, sepals not quite so light, but tipped with green 3. "ALICE MAUD MARY
 yailled, and each is furnished with on anther ; here are four
perfect stamens also; the style is very lont; flower, light rosy vermlinin. and sepals, petals stout, without purple: remarkably fine.
5. "RUDOLPHUS, (3s. ©d ) -Red portle petals, decp rosy ver milion tabe and sepals, stout in sulstance apd rich in colour.
6. 4 MAGNIFICENT, 3 . 6 .



 per set extra.-A remittance will be required from unkrown
parties. - Thirsk, Aug. 8,1843 .
MAGNIFICENT NEW FUCHSIA,
"FUCHEA EXONENSIS."
L attention of the public, \& Co., beg leave to call the has heen raised in the Exeter Nursery, and which is dee deenly
 thas cxpresses himseif:- "Lucumbe, Pince, anid Co.The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it it a flower or
great substance throughout, sededvessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine ithe sepals are long, they expand
freely, and disclose the rich crimson purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture.
The Plant was aliso exhibited at the last great meeting of the
I, Society's Certincate of Nert.
strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th inst.,
at 10 s. bd. aach, and will be esent, free of all other cliar ge,
 count the trane in the Girleners' Chrenicle of the 17th June.
see Adreritement in
N.B.-This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and wil give satisfaclion to those who purchase it.

Y OUELL $s$ bricata, or Sir Joseph banks's pine. Tree, beg to offir them on the fore Splowindlid Hardy Ornamental Fine robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 incles highi, 101. per 100, or
30s. per dozen.-Great Yarmoth Nusery, Algust 10, 1843.
 are enabled to offer fine heaithy plants, from 4 to 6 enta Treches in are ent at the following moderate prices, viz, :-
height,
102. per $100 ;-5 \%$ d 108 . for 50 ;-and 30 s . per
For the convenience of some evorchasers. Messrs. V. \& SoN
have appointed, as their London agent, Messrs. Hukst and have apponted as their London agent, Messrs. HURS and tance or reference required from anknown correspondents.-
Exeter. June 19, 1843 ,
FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.-This magnificent Fuchsia cultural Society awarded a Prize. Yourbi, and Co. are now sending it out


JOHN JOHNS NEEDLING PICOTEE.
$J$ Friends and the bublics most respectfully to inform his suing autumn his New, splendid, Purple-edged PICOTEE, named "Prince Alpris, O Orders taken for Plants by WARNER and
WARNER, Seedsmen, sal New Town, Paddington, where blooma aro exhibited. For opinion, see "Answers to Corresponden
the Gurdeners' Chronicle of August 5 .

JOHN HANCOCK AND SON beg to in site the atteno the above SPLENDID NEW FUCHSIA of which they bey purchased the entire Stock, and they can, without doubt, pronounce the finks Varirit ever introduced.
The habit of the Plant is dwarf and close, possessing all the
elegance of the older species, and without the large cnarse foliag and diuginess of colour which nearly all the modern varietie have. it is a great bloomer, - the fiowers hang gracefuly on long tinct, the tube and senals. are of a bright scarlet cringen, and dising freely, and showing to great advantage the large beautiful blue cornlia, decidedly differing from all other Fuchsias. It also J. H. and Son, in bringing this production to public notice, feel be found one of the gems of the year. Strong healthy plants will and ready for delivery on the 15 th of september, at 10s. od. each, carefully pack d in tin cases. The usual trade allowance if six essrs, Hurst and M'MuLlev 6, Leaden hall-street, where Plants may be had.
Wear Nurseties, Durham, Angust 5, 1843.
ANAGALLIS BREVERII AND SUPERB BLUE CINERARIA M ICHAEL BREWER, SEN., NURSERYMAN, \&C. his Splendid deep blue, full and complete round-petaled Seedling habit, and remarkably well-adapted for bedding. It is now ready nr sendurg out, at 58 . per plant, postage irce, th any part of the Dr. Lind. Fing of the the following description in of Notices to Corrcspondents in the Gardeners' Chrouscle, June 10:Anagallis (Brewerii). M. Brewer, Sen.- The flowers of your Anagallis are very large, and of a brilliant deep mille tint. If, as yon place." The Messrs. Hendrason, Nurserymen, \&c., Pineapple Florists, gave orders for jt, on the ground of seeing the flower of two postage stamps. Also, packets of his Brilliant CINERARIA SEED, comprising
every shade of Dark and Light Blue tint; and as the present is the best time for sowing for Winter, and early Spring flowering he is induced to offer Seed, warranted as newly gathered, in
packets at $3 s, 6 d .$, js., and 10 s . Applications, inclosing postorders, will be inmediately executed.
N EW PLANTS.-The following New and Beautiful Chilian Plants will be sent out as soon as reads,
Schizanthus candidus, Dr. Lindley, 7 s . 6ad. per plant.
The first is snow. white, somewhat fragrant, and quite distinct rom allothers; the latrer is white, with scarlet centre surronided y a yellow border, foliage laxge and glittering, both are hardy,
They were exhibited at the Gadens of the Horticultural Snciety, Lhiswick, in July.-James Carter, Seedsman, and Florist, 238,

M ORTON'S "Walburton A DMIRAble " PEACH. Esq., Walburton House, Sussex, and has received the highest testiThis Peach is a secdling from the Noblesse, but its consists in its r-pening fuly five weeks later; it is a very free grower, the frunt of a fult size, of excellent flarour and meltang, alto-
gether a very desmable varity, and one which no good garden ought to he without.
Froms the very limited supply of plants the orders will be executed in rotation at One Guinea per plant, early in the autumn. All Seedsman, Westergate Nursery, near Arundel, Sussex. Nursery and
(YROWTH or PLANTS.--HUMPHREYS'S Growth of Piants. Dissolied in water, this valuable PreparaFnom, rr in the Conservatory. A single botile is equal in fertio use, not only common plants are in proved by increaned brils
liancy of flower And deeper terd
 Sov, Mansion-Iscuae strct; Hut at \& MrMvilem, I, faderinall-
Street, WM. CLARE, Bishopsate-Within; and other leading
Sedsmen, \&ce, in town and country. Wholesale Agents, Seedsmen, \&ec., in town and country. Whelesale Agents, Davy,
Macrmurdo, \& Co., 110 , Upper Thames-street, London.

MYATT＇NEEW SEEELING STR
J．AND WERERIES， theit NEW STRAWBERRY，the DEPTPORD tural



LIEDDS for IMMEDTATE SOWING．－The following tinn ing tie present month：－

 E．with sh Tren－week＂＂，
Finte mixed German Stock
G． Sew scarlet．or sintermediate，extra ino

 chinese Primmoses．mixeed fringed




 ．Pelenlinala

 TO NOBLEMEN，GENTLEMEN，and NUREERYMEN． M



 to noblemen，gentlemen，nurserymen，florisis， $\mathrm{M}^{\text {ESSRS．}}$ PROTHEROE and MORRIS are in－





## NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE

Capital，500，001ll，$\rightarrow$ Empowered by Parliament．

 A dotroas ．Proproessor Whireatsolie，

 will be best understod hy a comparison of its princtiles and a
reieren，to to the tases Amual Bons declaved on Polcies of Ave years＇＇stancung，vii


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THE DEVASTATIIN－STURAN ．

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 by any working Garnerier without the slightest difficulty，thus
afficding the opppritunty to persons in remote districts of

 any bize whil be forwarded upon application to $s$ 。 and $C$ ．

HOT－WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES，and MANU FACTOINESS，upen improved prin． ciples，and at at ary moderate charges，erected by DANIEL and
EDW ARD BULEY EDWARD BALLEY，272，HoLBorn tion of this subject，and had much experience in the erection or apparatus or the above－mentioned purposes，have，by improve． ments sugeseted in their practice，renderede their mode of heat－
ing not only very efficient，but very simple，and have combined
 Mave erectee apparatus in Enflana，shourd had the honour to be emploged by the Horticultural Society yof London，in exeecting the
works of their splendid Conservatory hately erected at Chiswick
 men，and the public to an inspection of their various crawings and models，a 2h2，Hotion，where hey nave the opporumity of
 sipply of hot water，and an arrangement of the oven more com－ plete han has hitherto been brought before the public
D．and E．BALLRF Were the first to introdice metallic carvili
near houses to horticulturists，and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their works，besides many others in this country and on the Continent．
Plant Protectors，which prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectintroduce to public notice a new Trough deive for orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly，or at
TDWARD ${ }^{\text {NEW AND USEFUL INVENTIONS．}}$
$\mathrm{E}_{\text {TECr，Hortulan－lace，King ，}}^{\text {DWAR }}$ ，road，Chelsen Sole TECN Hortulan－place，King＇s road Chelsea，original and toinform the Nobility，Gentry，and all Patrons，of Horticintares
amatear as well as racectical－that he has invented and brought amateur as well as practical－that he has invented and brought
to p rfection several essentially－necessary improvements in the fiting up and construction of Forcing－frames and Hothouses， Greenhouses，Conservatories of whatever size or construction， namelv， 1 ，a very powerful and effectual BOILER，at present un－
equalled，instan aneous in action，ecoriomical in fuel，and lasting in heat；not possible to corrode or to be nut of order： 2 d ，a very
simple STEAMING APPARATUS，by which the body of air in the house is kept in constant motion：and lastly，a very simple contrivance by which fresh air can be admitted or excluded at
pleasure，even by the hand of a child，either within or withont； either a single or double roof．SUNSHADES also on a very simple urinciple，E．Wrars begs further to state that as his inventions
have been shamefully pirated and unfairly imitated，by which he has suffered seriously，both in purse and rephtation，he is now Inventions or his Factory，except by employers or their accredited

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Muguzine for May，Gurdeners＇Magazine for June，Pructical Muguzine for May，Gurdeners＇Magazine for June，Practical
Florist，No．23，and Gurdeners＇Gazette，May 6．sold Wholesale and Retail at HunT＇s Chma Warehouse，Queen＇s－1 ow，Pitilicn
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## HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.-



## Cye Catnemes Cobronite.

## SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1843.


Shoulid Strawberry leaves be mowed off at this season?-We say, no; some of our correspondents say, yes, They appeal to their own practice,-we to
general principles, which cannot be neglected with general principles, which cannot be neglected with
impunity. The opinions of the one are enpiricalof the other theoretical. To which is the public to give assent? Let us consider.
The reasons in justification of this practice assigned by the mowers, are the following, viz: 1 . That they get good crops; 2. That the beds are again covered protected at that season ; 3. That a very neat appearprotected at that season; 3. That a very neat appear-
ance is secured; ance is secured; and 4. That the buds for the
That good crops may be obtained by mowing is What we will not dispute, for on good Strawberry land We know that the beds will bear ill treatment to a great extent; but in such cases it may be that the crops are obtained in spite of the mowing and not in consequence of it. A man who is lame may walk faster than another who is whole, but no one would of his lameness, and the slowness of the other because of his wholeness. The question is not whether good crops can be obtained with mowing, but whether better could not have been had without
As to the beds being again well covered with
eaves before winter, this is perfectly true ; but what leaves before winter, this is perfectly true; but what
then? Rightly considered, this is one of the worst consequences of the mowing; for if we inquire into the history of the formation of these new leaves, we shall find that they are produced at the expense of organizable matter, previously lodged in the roots of by the leaves, which the mower destroyed, and was intended by nature for the food of the leaves and fruit of the succeeding year. Being expended in the production of autumn leaves, the store of food for the Doubtless such autumn leaves form a good protection in winter, but it is a protection bought at a been furnished by the old leaves had the mower allowed them to remain.
We are far from denying the neat appearance obtained by the mowers, and if Strawberry beds are made for ornament we should approve of this practice. But the Strawberry is grown, we believe, to
gratify the palate and not the eye. This is not a question about the manner of making a green edging, but of obtaining a crop of fruit. Nevertheless, we mowe, that the who in inconsiderate anxiety make their Strawberry beds look pretty
Fiually, we fully admit the fact that when Strawberry beds are mowed at this season, the buds do become very plump and fine looking: and so much the worse ; for what is this plumpness, except the indication of an attempt on the part of the plants to
throw up their flower-buds in the autumu, instead of reserving their strength till the spring? Surely it cannot be advisable to encourage such an attempt, which can only have the effect of rendering the buds Ought to be perfectly dorming
Let any one look at the present state of Strawberry beds. He will find them covered with dark green healthy vigorous leaves, not exhibiting a trace of
decay, if the beds are in good health. Those leaves are now collecting the organisable matter which is Wanted for the crop of next year, and that matter they are slowly depositing in the roots. Up to the present first they have not done much in this way; for at and then were called upon to feed the fruit. It was only after the fruit was gathered that they began to collect and send down into the roots, in any considerable quantity, the organisable matter, or true sap, Wanted for another season. By mowing them off the garclener stops this essential operation; and it is physically impossible for him to do so without detriment to the future crop. The utmost that he can expect is to repair the mischief he has committed: but is that good gardening which commits mischief for the sake of repairing it?
The way in which the evil may be partially remedied is this. When new Strawberry leaves appear, they feed, as we have before said, upon the sap already in-the roots, and thus consume a large
part of that which was intended by nature for the
maintenance of the fruit of next yar. At first
their action is entirely one of robbing. But if they grow fast enough, and the season is long enough, they may become organised in sufficient time to restore to the roots a part of that which they have stolen ; and in that case the mischief produced by mowing is, perhaps, repaired. This is the utmost that can be said-not in favour, but in palliation-of the bad system we have been considering.
If it were right that the life of a Strawberry leaf should be put an end to at Midsummer, we may rely upon it that Providence would have ordained that should perish without the assistance of a scythe.

The most obvious mode of increasing the produce of the land if, no doubt, that of bringing waste lands which are of inferior quality; but there is another, which is of more general application-we mean the more perfect cultivation of every kind of soil, from the richest to the poorest. There was a time when an opinion was universally adopted by agriculturists, that in every soil, according to its natural quality, there was a maximum of production which could never be exceeded;-that if by excessive manuring you attempted to force a crop, you were sure to suffer : the produce of straw would be increased at the expense of the grain, or the weight of the ear would be too
great for the straw, and the corn would be laid before great for
At one time, five quarters per acre of Wheat were thought a maximum for the best lands, and other grain in proportion : yet we have known eight, and even ten, quarters per acre in the gardens of cottagers; and we observe daily that the crops on the allotments heavier to larers, and well managed by them, are much the land is in general cropped harder in the allotments than in the farmers' fields. No farmer would think of having Potatoes and Wheat alternately for several after a few alternations;--nor would we recommend such a practice on the richest alluvial loams. How comes it, then, that the labourer does so, and his crops for it-this is, tillage. He stirs his land oftener and deeper; he incorporates the manure intimately with the soil. If you observe his crops growing they appear less luxuriant in spring; the plants are not so thick on the ground as they are in a field which was
richly dunged in autumn-but pull one up carefully, and you will find that the fibres have struck deeper, and the roots are more numerous: the strength of the plant is gone downwards, a broader foundation is laid, and when the stems rise they are more numerous and much stronger. The deep roots are not much affected by the vicissitudes in the weather; if there is a wet season; there is a greater depth of mellow earth to absorb it ; should it be very dry, and the superficial roots lack moisture, the deeper-laid fibres will pump it up. We see how vegetables in a garden which are drooping for want of rain are invigorated and refreshed by merely digging or forking the ground around their roots; the fibres find a readier passage to the moisture of the earth below, and very soon transmit it to the stems and leaves by capillary attraction. In a deeplypulverised soil, however light in its nature, plants are eldora burnt by the effects of drought ; clays, no doubt, retain moisture in their solid clods, but the oots cannot penetrate them until they are pulverised. If plants are kept alive in very stiff clays they make no progress, unless they find a well-pulverised soil

Tull, who was a keen observer of nature, saw so many proofs of this in his clay soil, that he began to think that dividing and pulverising the soil was all that the land required for producing great crops; and as he could not deny that manure did some good, he thought it must be by dividing the clay and preventing its uniting in masses-and he was not entirely wrong. undecomposed fibres of the straw interpose between the clods and prevent their being cemented together by the rains; as they decay they leave a residue of a and which forms excellent channels for the fibres to spread in, while the moisture which this humus retains strongly, independently of its own nourishing quality, greatly promotes the growth of the roots. Tull produced good crops of Wheat for many sion by sowing the seed in rows with wide intervals, keeping the plough continually working between the rows; thus he had a fallow and a crop at the same time: and if he had known of the chemical constitution of the grain which he carried off hel elements to the soil, he might perhaps have realised his vision of a perpetual fertility. If, while he ploughed the intervals, he had manured them judiciously,-we will not say that one species of plant might have been brought to perfection for ever in the same ground, but the symptoms of deficiency in the crop from what farmers call
the land being tired of it, would probably not have appeared so soon. In fact, the cause of this defect is not yet well ascertained. Perhaps one great cause is the increase of those minute insects which are found to infest and live upon particular plants, and which increase so rapidly as at last to cheek the growth of the plant altogether : another plant, especially of a different natural family, does not afford them the nourishment and protection they require; hence this plant thrives, the insects gradually die off. and the original plant thrives again. We know that the greater the variety of produce raised in succession on the same spot, the more healthy is the growth of each; but if we could find out the real cause of the degeneracy of plants repeatedly raised in the same soil, and also a remedy for it, there seems no reason to doubt but the same crop might succeed on the same spot for ever In the present state of our knowledge, experience has taught us, that, by pulverising the soll and exposing it
 crops, restorivg, in the shape of manure, those element. which they had extracted from the earth and assimithe to themselves, we cank keep up the fertility of and manuring to the by ghe are inferior, we gradually improve them till they become equally productive with the best. The soil of very old gardens is nearly of the same quality, whatever may have been the original soil. Stiff clays are converted into a black friable mould, and so are light sands; so that, without a very minute analysis, it would be difficult to distinguish them, and as to their fertility, they are quite on a par. The object of the farmer should be, so to crop and manure his land, and so to till and prepare it, that every year it may improve in texture and productive power, until his porous sands become c insulidated and retentive of moisture, and his heavy clays mellow and crumbling under the fingers. Then he may hope for increased crops, and reap from the same extent of land as much corn as he would have
done had he added to it an equal tract of waste, and brought it into cultivation at a great expense. $-M$.
CONCLUDING REMARKS ON THE WATERING
As the remarks I made a fortnight since on the watering attention of practical men to the subject, and embody a few leading facts in plysics bearing on the prucess, 1 would here, with your permission, the combined influences of evaporation and radiation is considerable, may be tested by direct experiment ; it is also obvious from many famuliar examples. That given in the experience of the natives of
ladia is quite apropos. Placed in a climate which does not maturally produce ice, advantage has been taken of the refrigerating powers of evaporation and radiation in order to procure it. Shallow trenches are dug on the higher lands, where the temperature is lowest ; the bottoms of these are covered over with straw, which is moisteued: on this straw are placed shallow earthenware vessels witio about half an inch of water, and by the agency referred to, the whole or a portion of this water is converted into ice during the night. The object of the shallow trench in this instance is to guard against a frequent renewal of the air as it is cooled down, and of the straw and porous Wrels to increase as muca as possiole the evaporation. When the vessels used are of a dark colour, and the straw or other porous material of hike complexion, the effect is greater. Another example of a similar nature here occurs me, which may be worth while noticing. In many parts of the country, particularly in Scolland, there are many natural basins where marshes erewbile existed; hese, by the successive accumulation of vegetable deoris, have got filled up with peat-earth, and by drainage and is, however found ticular) suffer much from boar-frost during the early and latter parts of the season ; that the Potato in particular is often cut down by frost, while those growing on the neighbouring acclivities and places more exposed remain unscathed. The reason of this is obvious. The dark porous nature of the soil favourg free radiation and temperature is depressed : and the shelter of the surrounding hills and woods, it may be, prevents a free circulation of air which that depression may be compensated; the cold in consequence gets so great, that the plants growing there are frequently frozen to death, while others growing there are in the vicinity escape.

There being no question whatever about the fact of cold thus produced, let us inquire briefly into attendant circumstances. The amount of cold is greatest when the air is very dry; that is, when the dew-poin is fren prectically when the wet and dry bulbs of the thermometer indicate the greatest difference of heat; $2 d$, When the sky is clear and cloudiess ; 3d, When the atmosphere is stili ; and 4th, When the surrounding soil is dry and parched. On the two first circumstances it is unnecessary to insist ; on the third I may remark that tender plants are generally put out in a sheltered situation, being so protected either by shrubbery or hedges, and that so placed they are thus the more listle to has and the on the world observe, that the parched state, tend to imbibe moisture given off from any
attainable source, and in so dning render the atmosphere a place to the dry, and the evaporation and cold consequently increased: to render this more familiar, take a small cup of water, place it in a tray of vitriol or dry muriate of lime, and invert a bell-glass over the whole; you will soon find that the fluid in the cup sinks in temperature sensibly, of its vapour by the vitriol or muriate of by the absorption substances having a preat avidity for mof buth of these ing the air about them constantly dry. The cup of water here is like the wet pot or patch of soil, and the vitriol or lime like the dry objects around in their thirst for moisture. The next subject of inquiry is,-are there no exceptions to the rule attempted to be laid down in preferring the morning to the evening supply of moisture to plants exposed? undoubtedly there are: in the case of Ferns, Alpine plants, and such othersas you wish to keep
cool during the night, by all means water at night; or, if the sky is cloudy and promises to continue so, then little or no barm can accrue from the evening practice, as
no radiation can then take place with its cooling infuence no radiation can then take place with its cooling infuence; or, in fine, if the hygrometric state of the atmosphere is
great, the wet and dry bulbs of the thermometer differing great, the wet and dry bulbs of the thermometer differing
little from each other, then there will also be comparatively less diminution of heat, although evening moisture be given. In other cases when the air is very dry, the neighbouring soll parched, and the sky cloudless, and where you wish your plants protected against excessive night-chill, then be cautious with your evening irrigations. It is clear that the early part of the season, when tender plants are first turned out of doors, is the time when night-cold is apt to be most prejudicial, for it is then that we are apt to have the coldest nights, and then also the susceptibility of the plants to the influence of the cold is greatest. It was from observations made on plants at this season and under these circumstances, that led me to adopted, and to arrive at the conclusions whie practice offered to your readers in the remarks made. I am, therefort-you will excuse me in observing-no mere theorist, but would rather wish to wed theory and practice, or reason and experience, into indissoluble bonds. willingly, therefure, leave my bints to the candour and intelligence of practical men.-J. L., Newburgh.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXII.
Ont of the first things to be attended to now is sowing Mignonette for blooming in pots through the winter and spring. It is a plant rather difficult to manage in low and damp situations, especially if not sown sufficiently early to allow the plants to become strong before the dull weather of winter sets in. To insure success, the pots must be clean, and well drained ; the compost used should consist of three parts good mellow sandy loam, to which one part of decomposed leaf-mould may be added. Fill the pots quite full of soil, and make it rather solid, 80 as not to allow much room for subsiding; for as the young plants are rather impatient of too much moisture, it is as well to have them so placed as not to be susceptible of injury, while very small, from careless watering. The pots ; for it is better to thin them several different times leaving about six plants to bloom in a 48 -sized pot, than to take too many out at one time. Through the winter the proper treatment is to secure them against frostkeep the soil moderately moist, but not wet-and to give them all the air possible at all favourable times, but always to guard them against cold cutting winds or rain A few small plants, potted now from the open borders, will bloom in November; those sown now will succeed end of the mory, and a few more pots sow is wanted in pots in the spring.
The plants to which attention is first required in the Way of propagation for another season are those of a dethrough the winter. Among theve may be noticed the different kinds of Nierenabergia, as N. intermédia, calycina, grácilis, and filicaulıs. The first is the most clelicate, less in flower-gardens; but it makes an excellent bed and less in flower-garuens; but it makes an excellent bed, and it. N. calycina is also scarce, but it to propacate from manage as the manage as the preceding. Boutindia triphylta and same, -are planis which make beautiful beds in ordinary seasons, thuagh in the present one they have, by no means, done well. B. angıstifólia is the best both in constitution and colour of flower, but both witl now strike
freely in sand in a little heat, and, if gradually dried off before the winter, will make nice plants for turning out next seasun. Another favourite plant is Lantana Sellowi, which also requires to be propagated early, so as to Let the plants well establisheitin small pots before winter. LotusJacubreus, with its yellow variety, and the lovely litile L. micropbyllus, with its pale orange flowers, are plants ment in the evinter. rably adapted for droming an old pant whin of luasket vase, or even for making an excellent bed late in the season, may be mentioned Myoporum débile; it blooms freely in the autumn, and is not readily mjared by cold weather. These are all good plants, which hitherto hav not been 50 cultivated his their merits entille them to
 beds are, Smatn's Erperor, The Shruband, Frogmore, Brarlet, Hero, Gube Scarlet, and a prostrate-growing scarlet, which in some places is called the Huntsman, but

Ingram's and Coopers ${ }^{3}$ s Scarlets neighbourhood of London ngram's and Coopers's Scarlets are two dwarf kinds, of good pabit, the latter with a slight tinge of black in the upper pime, but there are several seedlings which will probably displace some of them next year. There are, moreover many pencilled varieties which make good beds, and to which I shall next week allude.-W.P.Ayres, Brooklands
DESCRIPTION OF THE BOILERS USED AT THE EXETER NURSERY
THE ach described bonagating-house horizontal, wrought-iron boiler, and was manufactured and erected by Messrs. Garton and Jarvis, of Exeter We find it equal, if not superior, in power and economy to any boiler that has terior and exterior being presented to the action of the fre. $a$ shows the perspective, $b$ the end section, and $c$ shape, and of a very novel description, $d e f$, called the double-drum boiler, also of their invention, which we think equally good, but better adapted for smaller houses ; $d$ represents the door and frames, $e$ the perspective, and $f$ Veitch and Son, Exeler.


THE EXHIBITIONS IN THE GARDEN OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
LET no one who reads the following return comnlain again of the uncertainty of an English summer, and of its unftness for out-door meetings. Here we find that out of only four days, fixed four or five munths beforehand, two were fine in the afternoon. and of those five all but did not deter 2,471 persons, chiefly of the higher classes, from travelling several miles to inspect a Horticultural exhibition. In other respects also this document is remarkable, and deserves to be preserved.
$\qquad$

| Date. | Morning, | Noon. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Max. } \\ \text { Temp. } \\ \text { in shde. } \end{gathered}$ | Wind. | isitora |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} 1833 \\ \text { Sat., May } 25 \end{gathered}$ | Very fne, | Very fine, | deg. $82$ | Little, S.W. |  |
| Do., June 22 | Fine. | Cloudy. | 72 | Brisk, S.W | 1700 2000 |
| Do., July 20 1834 | Fine. | Cloudy. | 70 | Litue, W. | 1200 |
| Sat., May 10 | Fine | Fine. | 73 | Little, S.W. | 1402 |
| Do., June 7 | Very fine. | Very fine. | 78 | Li'tie, S. E. | 2870 |
| Do., July 5 | Overcast. | Very fine. | 81 | Little, N.E. | 3176 |
| Do., Sept. 13 <br> 1835 | Fine. | Very fine. | 68 | Little, E. | 897 |
| \$at., May 9 | Fin | Fine | 71 | Brisk, S.W. | 1908 |
| Do., June 6 | Fine. |  | 81 | Brisk, N.E. | 5362 |
| $\text { Do, Jouly } 4$ | Very fine. | Very fine. | 78 | Little, W. | 5612 |
| Sat., May 14 | Very fine, | Very fine. | 72 | Little, N.W. | 3480 |
| Do., June 11 | Slight rain. |  | 73 | Brizk, S. | 7764 |
| Do., July 9 1837 | Overcast. | Very fine. | 79 | Brisk, W. | 6088 |
| Sat., May 13 | Fine | Cloudy. | 58 | Littie |  |
| Do., June 10 | Cloudy | Cldy. \& fine. | 68 | Strong, ${ }^{\text {S }}$. | 87885 |
| Tues. Jul. 11 <br> J838 | Very fine. | Very fine. | 76 | Brisk, E. | 6463 |
| Sat., May 26 | Overcast. | Fine. | 64 | Brisk, N.E. | 2966 |
| Do., June 16 | Drizzly. | Orrest, fine. | 76 | Little, S. | 6405 |
| Wed., Julyil <br> 1839 | Very fine. | Very fine | 80 | Little, S.W. | 6546 |
| Sat., May 18 | Very fine. | Fine. | 64 | Brisk, S.W. | 3044 |
| Do., June 15 | Slight haze. | Slight haze. | 63 |  | 8789 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Do.s July } \\ & 1840 \end{aligned}$ | Slight haze. | Sultry. | 76 | Little, S.W. | 5781 |
| Sat., May 16 | Cloudy. | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Fiutl, }, \text { show- } \\ & e r y, \end{aligned}\right.$ | 65 | Brisk, S.W. | 2471 |
| Do., June 13 | Cldy. \& fine | Cloudy, and very fine. | 77 | Little, W. | 18 |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Do., July } 4 \\ 1841 \end{gathered}$ | Very fine. | Fine. | 72 | risk, W. | 5072 |
| Sat., May 15 | Fine. | Very fine |  |  |  |
| Do., June 12 | Overcastslightrain. | Ovest. \& fine | 53 | Litt | 9080 |
| Do., July 10 | Very fine. | Very fine. | 71 | Little, S. W | 7194 |
| Sat., May 14 | Slight haze. | Exceedingly fine. | 72 | Little, W. | 5500 |
| Do., June 13 | Very fine. | sultry, hot, and dry. | 89 | Little, N.E. | 13582 |
| Do., Jaly 9 1843 | Overcast. | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cloudy and } \\ \text { fine, slightht } \\ \text { yain in af- } \\ \text { ternooon. } \end{gathered}$ | 72 | Erisk, W. | 3500 |
| Sat., May 13 | Overcast,with cold haze. | Fine, with light clouds. | 66 | Little, W. | 4818 |
| Do., June 17 | Clear early; overcast. | Very fine, with light conds. | 75 | Brisk, N.E. | 11064 |
| Wed.,3uly 12 | Hazy. | Lightlyovercast, but very fine. | 77 | Little, N.W. | 7568 |

## HOME CORRESPONDENCE.

## Prizes for Seedling Pelargniums.-In reply to your

 correspondent "F. H. S.," who, at p. 542, finds fault with the decision of the Judges at the last show of the Horlo remal Nociety, I would, in the first instance, beg leave old and new produr objects for which prizes are offered for they are really for the encouragement of individuals, and comparatively little wrong is done, even should the specimens exhibited be not sufficiently good to deserve the award; but in the case of a seedliug, the individual should never be considered, and no higher award made than can be justified by the intrinsic value of the production itself ; for if to gratify the individual a prize be given disproportionate to that value, the public are misled in their estimation of its merits. I need not add that such is not the case with an old and well-known variety. As regards the prizes offered by the Society for different objects, the judges have nothing to do therewith; althouph with regard to seedlings they are often placed in some dilemma. Faults may exist which may or may not be permanent and notwithstanding the desire which may be felt to make some allowances for an uncultivated variety, the opinion of the judges may be compromised by not confining themseives strictly to the facts before them. It is therefore not only the opinion of most judges, but of amateurs and growers generally, that in common with many other flowers, some alteration should be made in the plan of exhibiting seedling Pelargoniums, - that the Large 'Silver Knightian and Silver Banksian Medals' should only be given to seedlings 2 years old ; the Prizes offered for those of the current years being only considered probationary and confined to certificates, for it is a wel-known fact that flowers which have been very promising in their seedling state, have proved quite worthless the second year. Besides, the plan I have suggested would afford the twofold advantage of ascertaining the true habit of the plant, as well as the permanent properties of the bloon ; the judge should also know whether a flower had been submitted to cultivation. Upon the fiower mentioned by "F.H. S." a difference of opinion esisted amongst the judges, and upon the very point to which I have alluded, viz, whether the faults apparent in it would be permanent or not; and a centifica'e of merit rood proquenty granted, in order that on account of its a medal propertes it might not be disqualified from receiving should the defects prove to have been transient merits, have annesed my notes on the flower for the information of "F.H.S." and of your other readers who take an is $P_{\text {syt }}$ I would wish to encourage in these matters. narrow feathering, scarcely any ; rose; bases of the petals white, colour, unon which veins are irmeularls marked ; petals rather thin and uneven on the edge." In concl!n" sion, I would take leave to remark, that when a fower oi Mr. Forster at the preceding. show, Pheon, was exhibited by opportunity of conferring the bighest the judges took the they had the nower to bestow, and with the same feeling they withheld it when it could not be consistently awarded. -One of the Judges.Prizes for Fruit.-I beg to state, in answer to kill requird good seedling Pelargoning good Cherries as in raising a good seedring Pelargoaium. Be that as it may, as one of he judges of Prut at the Horticuluaral Society's Exhibiment has bein juded in everything .a lhat department has been juaged with the strictest impartiality and that the opinion of one of the most experienced growers of seedling Pelargoniums ought to be taken in preference to that of the three judges in that department, or that there was a which, well knowing them, can I subscribe to.-F. $H . S$., of more than 25 year's standing, and rqually anxwus Efect of Muriate of Ammonia should be mitinained. Effect of Muriate of Ammonia upon Cacumbers. phials filled with water, and hung them near the glass of a small house, where they form roots, sometimes in six or cight days, when 1 pot them of without flagging. A few in one solution into of water, and filted a surall phial with thich in a hittle time faded and seemed dead; showing that the solution was too strong ius that state. I took the cuttings from the phial and placed them in another phial of warm rain-water, in which they recovered and rooted; they are now potted and growing well. I had two Cucumber plants in pots sent me by a friend, as an ex worth planting; however, as they were a present, I hestowed some pains on them. One plant grew in a rame; the other, in a separate frame, remained stationary for many days, and appeared to be going off. I mixed one part of the above solution with two parts of water, and atered all round the bed ; this I continued to do, when, and is now by far the finest and most healthy of the two, with leaves of a beautiful green.- WV.S.D.

Wasps.-My method of destroying Wasps is as follows : Having found a nest, I procure a large glass bottle, and a small portion of turpentine which I put therein, and I then fix the nest, nishing the piace over it a lange once or twice, the fumes penetrate into the pest and completely destroy them.

This method I have practised for several years, and never found it fail.-B. C. $K$. [This is a slight variation from the method recoommended by Professor Henslow, at p. 637
of lust year's Chronicle, which is certainly an excelleut way to destroy them.]
On Watering Out-door Plan/s.-On perusing an arti, cle at p. 478 , on watering out door plants by " J. L.,"
I was struck with the novelty of the subject which he therein strenucusly advocates. The following week you directed attention to the subject, since which time I have waited the appearance of your last Chronicle, to see what pructical experience would say on a point or such geat their part to say anything on the subject. I do not object to common practice, but because I conceive it to be unnatural, and in many points retarding instead of accelerating the very processes which-heat and moisture ; but he, not content with plants receiving the heat which nature intends for them through the day, wishes also to preserve as large an amount as possible during the night, which is certainly necessary for out-door plants, night-watering-and not morning-would be the best means of preserving it, for ing with it by radiation at night. Heat is preserved in any body so long as the surrounding atmosphere is a ing its temperature than the body inaelf ing its amount of heat in an equal ratio with the surrounsubstance till the atmosphere that surrounds that substance is reduced to a temperature lower than the subject under a clear sky than a cloudy one ; in a damp atmosphere slower than in a dry one. If the sky be cloudy quently damp, the earth, water, \&ce, will appear to be warmer than if the sky were clear and the air dry, which were it radiate the heat acquired during the day, and quickly correspond in temperature with the surrounding medium.
If we water plants in the morning, however damp the atmosphere may be at the moment, it is constantly becoming urier, and before night every vestige of the moisture communicated to the plants is evaporated, radiation the soil dry, and affording every facility for Whereas, if water were given to plants in the evening evaporation would go on but slowly, a damp atmosphere and not accelerated, as "J. L." conceives would be the case. Night watering, also, is not subjected to so rapid an the air after sunrise is becoming every moment drier, and, consequently, the moisture intended for the benefit of the plants has scarcely saturated the soil ere it is evaporated, tion is to be carried ous. Thas, I think, will prove that to preserve by night the heat acquired by the soil during plants instead of a dry one. Another objection to morn ing watering is, that the dew renders the surface of the soil damp; we cannot discriminate between those requiring water and those that do not, rendering the per otherwise would bave been avoided. But laying asid theory altogether, and appealing to nature for an answer,are warm nights beneficial to the health of vegetable life Which are to supuort them under the influence of hent light, \&c. during the day, and nature has so ordered it that, a certain period is assigned for each. Now all animals require a period of rest to recruit their bodies, and why vegetable life, it follows that if, by artificial means, we give to vegetables more than a natural quantity, we shall overWork their organs, and consequently weaken them. By an unnatural stimulant plants may certainly for a time bypear to be enjoying good health; but as their organs would thereby become unable to perform their offices, the plates would be ontealthy onless thel afices, the taken, death would probably be the result; at all events total derangement of their whole system would take place Tyro.
Improve
Improved Garden Pols.-TThe Improved Garden Pots recommended by Mr. Rendle, at p. 519 , have been made
by Mr. Croucher, of Clapham, for the last two or three ears, and answer remarkably well.--A Subscriber
Fuchsias.-It may, perhaps, be interesting to some per
ons to know that some varieties of the Fuchsia are mor hardy than is generally believed. There is in the FlowerFarden of Colonel M'Douall at Logan, Wiytonshire, forming about 10 feet bigh and 40 feet in circumference, of July, \&ce. richily covered with its elegant flowers, and ripening its seeds in the autumn, from which there are have nearly raised seedlings without number. Some of these have nearly attained the size of the parent plant, and grow reely in any soil or situation in which they may chance to shrubs will grow, and on exposed situations without any protection, blooming freely, to the great ornament of the grounds, from July until November. The above parent gant has been suid by several individuals, who have visited they have seen. But your widely-circulated Paper may
possibly be read at some gardens which neither of these
persons have happened to visit, and where there may be
Fuchsias as well acclimatised and larger specimens. I so, a statement to that effect would, l presume, be grati fying to many of your readers, as, by bringing them into more general notice as lardy shrubs, they may become more universally cultivated, as they undoubtedly deserve to be. I may also state that there is a considerable variety among the seedlings, as regards the size of the flower, habit of the plant, bardiness, \&c.-G. Williamson, Gardener, Logan. [It is a pity our correspoudent do
say what species of Furhsia it is that he describes.]
Support for Orchidaceous Plants. - I herewith send
 ing suspended Or whereby they may be introduced into the drawing-room
with the same ease as those under potof the most curious and desirable of the tribe produce pen. dhlousfower-stems, thoroughly be dis thoroughly be diselevated and sub elevated and sub some similar mode adonirers know that jo place their subposition, mostadvantage, displays as muth art culture; and in no
class of flowers can this be more apparent than in Orchi daceæ; for when so situated, their singular habits, their curious form, and gaudy colours, cannot fail to atract the beauties ; and those who are lean have no rivals as draw ing.room flowers, on account of their delightful fragrance and their long duration of bloom in such situations, the following means of making them portable may prove acceptahle to those who wish to see them oftener than by pot according to the size of the suspender required, and get a piece of strong wire, (say a quarter of an inch in and turn it sharn over the rim ; then proceed to shape it in the form of the annexed representation. Turn the top down so as to form a loop, bring it close at the shoulder, and form the other side to correspond ; this will compose half the frame. Make two more aldes of the same shape, with a turn at top to meet cluse to its neck; make this fust with a piece of wire, then with a brad-awl periorate two holes below piece of wire (copper is best) tbrough to the inside, and twist the ends with plyers tightly over the uprights, which will complete the suspender. The pot may be filted with sand to give greater stability to its basis, and as well as
the suspender, may be painted green. It may then be placed either in a flower-stand or upon the drawing-room table-J.W.

Artificial Glazing-As a covering for flowers, \&c., nothing can be better than the varnish or solution of caoutchouc, spread with a clean brush upon fine hollandnot calico. When the linen is properly strained upon rames, it is as tight as a drum-head, and is no contemptible ubsatute for glass;-indeed, its chastened light render
Shade and Shelter for Plants.-The following is an acconnt of a contrivance for shading or otherwise protecting various outdoor plunts, which answers the purpose so simply half a common garden-pot (the pot being bisected before being submitted to the kiIn), twelve inches in dia meter, and fourteen inches high (but the dimensions, of course, alay vary according to convenience), of the same ways, either erect or longitudinally, so as to afford a ways, eteler erect or longing newly planted, from scorching sun, driving winds, or beating rains. In some cases, where required, it will be found advantageous to place the plant. Their application is universal, their usefulness endes, and I may mention a simple, but, I believe, effectual, method of protecting tender Roses in masses, as practised at Ash Grove, near Halifax, the residence of E. Rawson, Esq. which came under my notice during my visits there in the winter months. It was done by merely pricking branche of common Whin between the plants, deep enough to prestand very little higher than the Roses, and not so numerously as to crowd them. In this way at that season of the year, the groups presented an improved appearance rather than otherwa. Jhis simple method or protection may be appt the roots hyve been covered with decayed leaves, or tanner's bark. Where the Whin is not very plentiful, common Eleath or Major, Knosthos wil Forcing Pears.-I have tried to bring Pears to bea
forcing, but cannot succeed. The red spider took pos session so strongly of the leaves, that for the preservation of the Vines from their ruvages, the Pear-plants were taken Mulberries.-I -W.S.D.
Mulber ries.-I beg to state, in answer to "A nonymous," at p .545 , that I was reading some years ago of an old
man who was planting a Mulberry-tree being ridiculed by three young men, who asked him-tree being ridiculed by should ever taste the fruit; his rely wes, that his tre would live when they were rotten: and they all three died in the same year. Upon turning the subject over in my own mind, I fancied that Mulberries could be reared and brought to perfection much earlier than by the usual way therefore obtained a branch Irom a tree, about the end of December, and laid it on a grass plat, where it was left until early in March following, when I cut from the brazch 30 small pieces from 6 to 9 inches in length, and planted them in the garden 8 inches apart. In dry weather 1 gave a ittle water, and watched tbe progress of growth, which was slow. At the following Michaelmas I lifted them pruned the roots, and planted them again, giving them more space to grow in. At the end of two years I had upwards of 20 small but healthy plants; I selected four of the best, and again pruned the roots, so as to ret them into a small pot, and placed them in a Viners, where they continued to do well all the summer, but did not increase in size. I puat them in the open air all winter, and early the next season I returned them again to thesVinery where they soon showed blossom, and produced a few fruit, which ripened well. The following year the plant ritw, wad on one of them 103 very fine ruit which ripened by the ond of Jume. I was led into this experi nent as well from the story of the old man and bis isitors, as from hine some sears aro mafted a small seedling Applan some jears ago gralla a small seedins A pory very sua por grafting ripened two Apples, which were excellent.-W. W. $D$.
Ginger.-After the first crop is gathered, which will be in the space of ten or twelve weeks from the time of planting, replace the old sets, and they will produce a rop for seed the following year. I have some now that Bolanical Destruction. - I was in herevale.
Bolanical Destruction.-I was in hopes that the absurd outcry about "radical Botany" had died a natural death ; but I observe, at p. 501 , that such is not the case. Notwithstanding your correspondent's formidable signature, his letter is devoid of sting, and is in want of those facts which should support his conclusions; indeed it would not require notice, but that well-meaning people who do not investigate for themselves might be misled by it,I believe that the only authentic case of "extermination" is that of Menzıésia cserulea (said to have been the work of an Edinburgh nurseryman); as to the Orchidaceæ, although roots of Orchis fusca are hawked about London in the spring, I found it abundantly near Cobham this sear. O. hircina, perhaps, is gone ; ldo not know of its having been found since the time mentioned by Mr. Peete, in a late Number of the " Phytulogist. Naw, 1 , for one would rather that so rare a plant, as it has aiways been should be preserved in the Herbaria of the celebrated Botanist, whom Mr. Peete names as having found it, than chat it should be left to the mercy of promiscuous passersby, who, ignorant of the interest atracbed to it, would nevertheless be attracted by the singularity of its appearance. Althæa hirsuta, about the luss of which 80 much ament was made last year, is this year as plentiful as eve in the old locality; this is the case also with Salvia pratensis. "Nettle" does not appear to understand any distinclion between rare and local plants. I consider hat, if I have a local plant growing abundanty within for reach, I owe it to my brother botanists to collec who can make a pilgrimage to the locality. The imputa tion of greediness must certainly rest with those who think othervise. "Nettle" says that he has been told that a member of the Botanical Society of London has transmitted plants to head-quarters by the hundred. I must frighten him still more-I know that several have one so. I have even heard of a member of the Edinburgh Suciety botanizing with a cart. Possibly your correspondent may be a follower of the Botanist(?) who travelled all over Europe with a sandwich-box and a pair of scissors, by means of which he obtained a splendid collection of specimens, each five inches long. For my part, until we can altogether dispense with roots in our cific descriutions, I shall stick to the trowel.-Dockiber The Cuckoo.-I see, at p. 519, that "A Subscriber" Suffolk I have con the last day of Jume. In this part of Suffolk I have con stantly heard him up to the 12 th day of July, but neve a friend of his has a young one, which he hopes to keep a friend of his has a young one, whope he will, as many hrough the winter, wide myself would like to be acquainted with a method of doing this. Many of my iriends, as well as myself, have tried several times to do so, but h
Birds.-Many gardeners adopt the motto, and act up to it to the very letter, of killing every bird that enterg heir gardens. Now, leaving humanity out of the question such a practice cannot be too highly censured; and could intlicting one moment reflect on the injury they were inticting on themselves, they would instantly abandon the practice. To induce such a reflection is the only object of this essay ; and should it be the means of producing it in but one individual-should it be the means of saving tife of but one innocent bird- 1 shall be wore than amply recompensed. To say that gardeners do not receive extensive injuries from birds, wokld be to speak
falsely; and we are so apt to be led away by prejudice,
that by witnessing the depredations of one or two, we iastantly believe them all to be thieves and enemies, and persecute them accordingly, when, if we bad but examined their habits, and been less basty in our decision, we ourselves greatly. We should certainly find, if we would take the matter into consideration, that by balancing the accounts of the injuries they inflict against the benefits we conceive it to be. The injuries we receive are directly, the benefits indirectly, which certainly leaves us more chance of deciding against the poor birds. Thus, if we we are immediately sensible of the injury; but when tens of thousands of the larve of destructive insects are exter it, and consequently therefore carefully investigate the habits of the gardenfrequenting birds, before we deal death and destruction among them. There are some we are justified in killing which he is but the superior one, should not recklessly destroy. He has an undoubted right to remove those that are noxious to him, but he should act discriminately creatures, will have more to answer for than he imagines. A protdential power is extended to the ant as well as to the most mighty of mankind, and through every grade o animal life; and that man who acts the tyrant over inferio animals-he who, without just reasons for his conduct can wantonly and cruelly destroy the most trifling animal-
is unworthy the name, and is destitute of the beat feeling of our nature, 一the love of Nature's subjects-

## I would not enter on my list of triends

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.


 of the accrunts, from which it appeared that indenendently op of the sums deposited at Alessrs. Cromp
on the 3 sist Julv in the hauds of Messrs. Drummond, a current Cash balance of 2,0522 , to meet the amount of prizes awarded at
the Derby Meetiny. The names of three Governors and twenty Prears ot subscription. Mr. Neale, contractor for the Couniclil
Diniver in Derby County Hall, attended to produce his tickets as Ouchers for his claim of payment, and to explain the onissions
zomplained of as having occurrect at that dinner; although the
and Couilau resolved that he liad insurficiently execented his contract,






 representatives in communicating their wishes to the Stewards
duriog the meeting, and that all the implement makers present duriog the meeting, and that all the implement-makers present
were fully prepared for the full trial of the merits of their re-
spective implements, and were greatly disappointed at the result spective implements, and were greatly disappointed at the result
in the arrargenents for effecting that trial, for, with the excep-
tion of the satisfactory trial of thrashing- machines and chaftion of the satisfactory trial of thrashing-machines and chaff
cutters, there was not suficient time, even had there been pro-
per land, to insticute a due trial of the numerous implements for per land, to institute a due trial ore With regard exibition and trial of inplements, there had existed no distinct
collection, the in structions referring to them being mised ap with those affecting the general objects of the show. He ha regulations applying exclusively to implements, and embodying all that they conceived to be most suitable in previous regula-
tions. Mr. T. J. Marshall having sent the model of a stackcovering prevously to the Derby injured by the carriage to be exhibited among the models on that occasion, he called attention at the present object in thew. The contrivance consists of a framed roof
ing alsove the stachs, and the arranging upon this from th
eaven to the ridme, in the mnde pursued in the slatmp stance of hat felting, alterwards coated with coal-tar, \&ce Mr. Marshall remarked, "For large farmers who grow a great
quantity of corn and hay, I strongiy recommend the erection of sheds near every homestead; indeed they will soon save them
selves with a person who may grow only for his own consump tion. With this imprescion, I beg to send you a plawn and estimate
for one I am abour to erect; which, upon blocks and felt ro fing Will cost about 113 , one twice the size would be less in proportion,
say $1 \times l$ : either of these properly made at the first will last from
15 t.
, wirs. When once hay or corn is ready to lead, ant safely under such a shed, neither stack-cloths or other protection
are regnired. Against this outlay, place the expense of thatching
in th. ber of 3 ears, and no more need be said in its favour. The woond
work If find lighter, and the inclination of the roof not so stee y une liat as. slate or tiles require, and the whole cost conse-
ne"my less, The frost and snuw of last winter, and the late
eavy tums, have not made any impression, nor is there any appearance of either damp or wet within. This stack-covering donations to the Library were reported. The Council then ad WEST LONDON FLORICULTURAL EXHIBITION Chat Annual Fiower Show, for the benefit of the Butchers 9th inst., and, conibmed with other sources of amusement,
attracted a large asse mblage of spectators. The display of fluwer
far exceeded our expectations, bonth in extent and quality. The tents were well bilied, and appeared to afford general gratification


Bouquets. Sixnarieties of German Stocks, J. Gough, A Seedling its colours were, corolla deep vivid purnle and calyx very deep blond colour; form of flower that of Globosa. J. Welsh, Esq.,
exhibited a P much admired fir distinctness of character ard clearness of
colours. G. M. Walthew. Eso., also exhibited a fine specimen of Fuchsia Enchantress, in good bloom, the first so exhishited in relarid; and as usual Mrs. Desmond exhibited her inimitable thé beautiful and curious Maxillária tetragona, attracted general admiration. Fruit.-Milons, Persian or Green-ftesh, 1, Mr.
$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$ Gilvie, gr to the Earl of Leitrim; 2 , Mr. Ellis. Do., any wariety, , Mr. O'Gitvie; , Mr. Dh., white, 1, Mr. Alexander. Cherries, 1, Mr. Alexander. Currants, white, 1, C.S. Spear, Esq. Do. red, J, N.
Collier, Esq. Dish of Peas, 1, N. Collier, Esq.; 2, Mr. J. C.
Humphreys. Carrots, 1, Mr. Johnston, gr to H. Hanbridge, Esq. Celery, Mr. J. C. Humphreys. Onions, Mr. B. Kane. Two Orchi-
daceons plants were sent in by Mr. Boyle, gr to the Chief Baron;

Reigate Cottage Gurdeners' Society, Juty 29.-On Saturday evening, the second anniversary of this Suciety was held at the
Town Hall, for the distribulion of premiums for the best culti-
vated Cottage Gardens, within the parishr, when the mempers with their wives and friends atterded, and exlibited a very
respectable display of Vegetables, Frunts, and Flowers, the pro-
ducts of their cardens; and a numerousassemblage of ladies and gentlemen, resident in the parish and neighbourhood, honourred
the meeting with their presence. W. Price, Esq., laving taken the chair, the Treasurer stated, that by the Report of the
Inspectors of Gardens, the cultivation and Feeping of the Cottage in proof of which the superiority of the productions of Gardens then on the table would show; and at the monthly meetings,
the Members were frequently bringing proofs of improved cultivcient, not orly for the premiums awarded to the ordinary
Members; but the Committee felt themselves justified from the surplus balance, to distribute young fruit-trees, chiefly Apple-
trees, t the choice of the Members, as additional rewards. The Meoks relating stricty to rard Committee had recommended the adoption of other buoks on subjects likely to interest, agreeably, the minds of the Members
and their families ; and as affording a variety ofreading, they liad "The Cottager's Monthly Visitor", and "The Visitor:" to which they will add, as they proceed, other bonks of ant instructive and entertaming nature. A kind friend of the Society, P. Foskett,
Esq., being well aware that Members, in the conrse of their had presented them with several copies of a cheap edition of packets of flower-seeds to the Members' wives. Tht Treasurer also stated the case of a farm Jubourer, who, from a fortunate enabled, in addition to a skilful knowledge of. all farming operaand to havdle the tools or valious traces to exceicnt parpose; this man possessed, all might cmulate his activity, ingenuity, melted fat, with a little wax, of home profuce, was recom-
mended, as costing nothing; the man collecting ine rushes and the wife peeling and preparing them so as to furnish a very good
light for all domestic purposes, of which there is a very pleasing
description in "White's Selborne " Letler 2ith, addressed to Mr. description From the increasing population of the country, and
Pennatt. Frome it a profitable investment for their money to build up tenements, ground, and in some instances home at all, which from uns
great demand for human habitations are impiedrately occupied, the allotment system so strongly recommended by the occupation or the labouring mand during his spare time, asse best
by his wife and childen, if fuund to be attended with the
aivantages. The Revoit of a Se.ect Conimittee of the House of system was adverted to, the favourable neture of the rindence
poinied out, and the conclusion quoted: , in Cr mintice of the Honse, and of every landowuer, this method of ha.filing
the duty which they have to pertorm towards a clase $l$ liss fortunately situated than thernselves, whose whole property it by duties, and various other causes producme distress and misery,
against which the most pradent cannot guard, but wheh the
 property where allotments could he conveniently provide d, to
give every facility for the purpose." Froni a considerale ondness towards his regular workmen. Mr. Pym, a farmer of thd
parish, has ailways allowed them the use ol sn, all odds and ends
of his fields, and waste latids, to plant with Potatoes chiefly.
 present were strongly urged to bring up their chaldren imbing,
courses; to get the best education they could for them, combing as much as possible, scholastic instruction and industrial occu pation. The Rev. G. A. Webb, in expressing himsell warmiy
favour of the objects of the Society, adverted to the circumstance d by the poor; well in the course of his ministrations among them,
assured that the crowded state of the dwellings tended only
to make the inhabitants uncomfortable in their homes, but flyo to make the inhabitants uncomfortable in heir horted all present to a strict observance of relighous, moral, and social ant ondects
religious education of the chidren, and to perseverc in the opprehation of the objects of the Society, and expressed his cordial good happy to do everything in his power to promote those ends, and
 W, Peat, 58, , J. Bryant, a woodman's leathern jackerdening
Every other Member, $2 s .6 d$. and to each two gaxdent

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WUICH ARE EITHER NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS
USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL HARTWFGBA PURPURTA; var, angustifola. Purne Fantwegia;
 Skunce, Esq., and added to sur Charles demomnt from the original
clew, in August, 1841. Although vere datnet $=2=2=2+=x=2$ to an melh in hreang the middie, and tapering to both ends; of a
flesly, holluwed con colour, singularly marked with numerous deep
brownish-green


## MISCELLANEOUS

On the Nutritive Power of Bread and Flour of difBeccaria of Bologna, in Italy, that Flour consisted of two parts, differing essentially in their nature; the starchy part affording principles similar to those of all vegetables, lar to those derived from an animal origin. According to the present views of chemists, those substances which contain azote are alone capable of forming blood, or, in common language, of nourishing the body. It is obvious, therefore, that the determination of the amount of this element present in Flour affords us at once an index of
the nutritive power of Flour or Bread ; on this principle the nutritive power of Flour or Bread; on this principle
the following important Table has been constructed by Dr. Robert D. Thomson, of Glasgow. The Naumburg Bread-a town in the south of Prussia, situated in a fine corn country,-the Dresden and Berlin Bread, were obtained in these cities in August, 1842. The Flour was probably, therefore, grown in 1841. The other specimens
were procured in the early part of the present year, and were procured in the early part of the present year, and
are probably of the growth of 1842 . The last column are probably of the growth of 1842 . The last column
gives the relative value; 100 of Naumburg being equivzgives the relative value; 100 of N
lent to $115 \frac{1}{3}$ of Dresden Bread:-

> Arntized
Principles.
Naumberg Bread
Dresder do.
Berlin do.
Canada Flour.
Essex do.
Glasgow unfermented Bread.
I.thbuan Flour
United States Flour

|  <br>  |
| :---: | Equivatents.

$100 \cdot 00$
$115 \cdot 31$
$116 \cdot 04$
117.23
121.33
12315
$134 \cdot 06$
$145 \cdot 03$
$150 \cdot 00$
The low position of the American Flour, as indicated by the first experiment in the Table, was so startling, that it was repeated by means of the mechanical process.


It is from this analysis that the second result is given in the Table, and it affords a striking confirmation of the
ature of $212^{\circ}$ before being subjected to experiment
The Rhododendron a good Thermone'er.-The follow ing singular statement appears in the American Agriculturist. "There are few persons who would see, on first scrutiny, in the Rhododendron maximum a complete thervery large specimens of this the last five years several room windows, and, by protracted observations by various members of the family, they have been so infallible in showing the temperature of the atmosphere, that the thermometer, which hung without the door, became in some measure useless, unless we wished to ascertain to a degree the state of the air. When the weather is cold, and the thermometer about zero, the leaves are rolled so tightly together that it seems almost impossible for them to again become unrolled, at the same time they are turned nearly black; and the expansion, as the weather moderates is so gradual, that, by the degrees of their colour and shape, a person is enabled to form a pretty accurate
opinion of the weather ; and when mild, the leaves assume a light and very rich green
Bolanical Prize-men.--The following gentlemen ob University College, rocent examination in Botany, in gold medal, Mr. C. Prentice, of Kingston-on-Thames Chd certificate and silver medal, Mr. W. H. Colborne, of Chippenham; 3d certificate, Mr. J. R. Pretty, of London, de Champ Ball, of Plymouth ; 5th, Mr. Alex. Henry, of Kingsbridge, Devon; 6th, Mr. H. F. Goodridge, of Bath; 7th, Mr. W. R. Randall, of Southampton; 8th, Mr. C.
R. Mathew, of Paddington; 9th, Mr. J. H. Elliott, of London.

Cormack's Prince Albert Pea.-This Pea, which has been cultivated in the garden of the Horticultural Society during the present season, produced Peas fit for table time. It is a seedling from Cormack's Early Kent, but is earlier and more hardy; and it may be recommended as the best early Pea.

## THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-No. XV

55. Agarics. -There is this most remarkable fact connected with the qualities of the Agarics; or Mushrooms; a fuct which seems to show that their properties depend rather than upon specific peculiarities. Those kinds which are wholesome in one country are not so in another thus, in Great Britain, the common Mushroom (Agaricus campestris), the Fairy Ring Agaric (A. pratensis), and eat; while the Fly Agaric (A. muscarius), and A. virosus Europe it is different. In France, in Italy, and especially in Russia, a usual aliment is afforded by a great variety of would be which, aithough hand, even the dangerous A. muscarius is a species of food in Kamtschatka.
56. Aromatios.-The impression made on the organs over the digestive powers, by those agents obtained from the vegetable kingdom are very peculiar. Scarcely any some are affected by them to an extraordinary degree. The approach to Ceylon can be determined by the fragrance of the air at the distance of many miles ; the Mag nised at the distance of three miles among the swampy districts in which it grows. This powerfully affects many persons while travelling or hunting; and the Magnolia tripetala causes sickness, headach, and an aggravation of fevers or rheumatism, among those near it who are Jonquils and other fragrant plants raised in Holland, is so great when brought into a close apartment, as to be quite overpowering. In such countries or places as have readily diffused as well as most potent; of this we may readisfy ourselves by calling to mind the greater fragrance of flowers early in the morning, in the evening, or after a shower. This accounts for the violent action of the plants in the countries just mentioned; but even many peculiar and excessive sensibility to an extreme degree The sweet-scented Violet has such an effect on certain persons as to occasion headach, convulsions, and apoplexy ductions Nelumbium speciosum.-Of all the vegetable pro duction of have the great Water-liy. Its leaves are nearly 2 ft . in diameter, and foat upon the surface of the water; the stalk which bears them rises perpendicularly between six and eight feet from the bed of the water, and from between the leaves issue flower of delicious fragrance in splendid rose-coloured veneration by the Hindoos and natives of Thibet, from a belief that their divinities reappear after death in the shape of these richly-scented flowers. The nuts, or capsules, of the plant are also in great request among them; and the flowers are distilled at Astrakhan into a water which has the taste of amber, and, used as a cosmetic, gives sotness to the skin.
57. The dried leaves of the Sawifraga crassifolia are used in Siberia and other parts of Upper Asia as a substitute for tea. They are chiefly gathered in the valley of the Tsharysh, on a mountain, which, on that account is tain. The leathery spongy leaves of this plant fall off in
the fourth year, when those only are gathered which are quite black. They require no other preparation to be used. The infusion is reddish, and of an astringent wanting.

GARDEN MENOMANDA.
J. Allcara, Esq ., stratford Green,-In the Orchidaceous house several varieties of Gongora maculata, suspended in baskets over
a small reservoir of water, are fowering in great luxuriance; a small reservoir of water, are fowering in great luxuriance,
while beneath them the delicate Nymphrea cerulea, is expanding its beautiful light-blue starlike flowers. Passifiora Kermesina is trons from the rafters of the house. A most invely nlant of Mil tonia spectábilis, with 13 flowers open, and many more unexploom Sanhopea ochiata and tigrina; Brássia verrucosa, with sumgular strap-shaped divisions of the perianth: Oncidium
Baueri, with spikes at least eight feet long; the hithly-coloured Baueri, with spikes at least pight feet long ; the highly-coloured
On. Lanceanum; the delicate Epidendrum leucochilum; Cirrhea On. Lanceanum ; the delicate Epidentrum leucochilum; Circhea
viridi-purpurea, Zygopéalum rostratum, and numerous others.

 osens of the Cyathea arborea, or Tree Fern, have lately been
received frum Jamaica, but they no mont appear tikely to recover
from the effects of the voyage. In the greenhousp are excullent plants of Thunhergia aurantiaca and alata alba; the pale variety
of Litum panctaturn; a great variety of Fuchsias, magnifica
being the most prohfic bloomer, in which resuect Venus victrix alsn excels, and, inulependently of its peculiar colnur, is w ith
cullivating om that accourt A small plant of Fuchsia Eppsin is
flowering treely, althonglit the bluoms ape small, sume wh ch we have seen elsewhere. The rich blue flowers of
Achimenes longithurd forma a pleaing contrast with the mure
brilliant colours of the Buisams and tuoll briliant colonrs of the Balsams and ruchsias. There an It In
be two distinct varielies of this plant, nne with leaves the under-
surface of which

## red, as is the case with several Begonar, and bearing flowers of a darker colnur than the former. Upon the lawn we aoticed a bed of the Frogm re \$carlet Pelargonum, whinch is admirably

 bed of the Fromm re scarlet Pelargonnm, whinch is admirablyadapted for planting out in this manner, being a free bloomer,
and on particularly dwarf habit. Alsother clump was composed and Campanula stricta, which answers admurably in somph a wet
of
season as the present, affording a rapid succession of its pale
blue flowers for a considerable Contain a gord crop of Girapes, consderang the short tume furmg
which the Vines have been etablished. Some young ones in pots are loaded with ripe fruit, several of theme yoarung onses in
as eight or many bunches each. lin tiese houses are mean


 has been practised here upnn Heath, Pmeleas, and other hard-
wooded plants, and the healthy stat: of the specmans und. r thas treatment bear ample testimony to its su, lefiority, after a plant
has once become estalashed, over the more ancient plan of a little shilt and often. $-R . A, J_{2} l y 2 b$.

ま frbers:
Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's
Verbältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologic.) Tubingen.
(Continued from page 544.)
of Dr. Monl's obxervations relates to the chapters of Professor Liebig's book, inscribed "The Assimilation of Carbon." The question at issue is, whether the plants owe their carbon to the absorption of organic inorganic substances, Pruf. L. having given his sanction to the latter opinion. The reasous which seem to have
weighed most with him are, Ist, Humic acid loses its soluble character by exsication as well as by freezing d, Even conceding that a the bases found in the ashes the form of humates bet conveyed the their substance in thera or onveyed to prants is sumeleat to expiain the amount or carbon they contain; wen all the rdin the large quantity of carbon they contain : bat the chief rgument agins toe piats deriving carbon from hu mus is, 4th, That manured and barrenground will yield nearly the same amount of carbon in the plants growing
thereon. It is, in fine, to be observed, that, 5 th, and the carbon of plants must have the same origin, as it is impossible that there could have existed any primitive humus, for plants must bave existed before humus. Plants receive, therefore, fheir carbon from the atmosphere, where it exists in sufficient quanity to supply all plants with carbon. Dr. Mohl says, then, that l. has arrived, in these remarks, at one or two results correct in the main; but he aiso shows that most of it (or at least as much as is above las known to sausure 40 years ago As the tanical physiology, Dr. Mohl proceeds to exanoine the doctrine of Liebig in detail. The argument stated under No. 1 proves, he says, nothing-because the combination of humic acid with alkalies, stated under No. 2, is in direct contradistion to it. These parts of the question have been, bowever, already sifted by Schleiden; and the utmost which can be conceded is, that plants do not Liebig concludes one of his remarks relating to humus in the following words:-"As plants grown on an acre of monured meadow ore grown on manured and qua vated fields,-as, moreover, the former soil will not become by the process of vegetation, poorer in hamus, but, on the contrary, richer; there must be a source different from humus or manure, whence plants receive their carbon, and this is the atmosphere" This mistaken argument Liebig, (says Dr. Mobl, arises out of his confounding the origin of carbon in the whole of vegetation with that Cn a par whithat when is dethe.en. has ommu- if fint ment, and sti, prepare and yield, by the decay of ils tolddre
or herbage, the same quantity, or even more than The next argument of Liebig discussed by Dr. Mohl (relating always to the origin of carbon in plants) is, that in antediluvian times, plants must have existed before Purmelias proming an the perpendicular cliffs of aranitic Parmelias growing on the perpendicular cliffs of granitic the egg or the ben existed first and question, whether the egg or the ben existed first; and being aware of the being derived from mere algebraic calculations, he says that all sorts of results may be ex-calculated (herausrechnen) in that way

To settle the question about the existence of primeval humus, Dr. Mohl makes the following remark on antediluvian vegetation. "What do we know of the incipient vegetation of the primeval world-and why, before the appearance of the highest developed plants, such for instance as Ferns, sliould not others which can live with out humars, such as Mosses and Lichens, have prepared the humus necessary for the higher plants ?" "This, of course, is the eternal progress
and in every place of the globe.

## be continued.

British Phanngamous Botany; or, Figures and Descriptions of the German and British Flowering Plants. B W. Baxter, F.H.S. 6 Vols., 8 vo. Oxford, Parker.
T is not every year that brings a work like this to its It is not every year that brings a work like this to its
conclusion ;-begun long since, and continued steadily and uniaterruptedly to the end, with perfect good faith towards its subscribers, and so absolutely the same in execution at the beginning and at last, that one would have thought that the whole must have appeared simul taneously. Mr, Baxter deserves great credit for having thus completed his design, with the production of one o the most nseful, if not the most useful, help the young stu dent possesses to a knowledge of British Flowering plants We must all of us have felt in the beginning that the great difficulty which is offered to gaining an acquaintance with plants consists in appreciating correctly the minut characters by which the genera of plants are distinguished It is very puzzling to an unassisted student to ascertain whether his plant is a Polygonum or a Chenopodium, for instance ; but it is less difficult, and we will add less impor tant, to determine what species of Polygonum or Chenopodium he has before him. The former difficulty Mr a figure of each genus of British plats is given, with such representations of the parts of the flower as it is really differences by which it is known from those to which it is most like.
For those whose means will not permit them to purchase the more expensive books of Natural History, this is particularly well suited, and we can hardly name a more that the inevitable cost of a work containing only regret 500 copper plates should necessarily place it beyond the reach of the multitude

Chemistry made Easy, for the Use of the Agriculturists of Great Bridain and Ireland. By the Rev. J.'TopNTO 44 tiny pages, containing about five of our columns of ordinary type, is here compressed all that Mr. Topham considers " necessary for the clear comprehension of the terms (viz, the things they represent) which chemistry formed , the multifarious objects over which its influence extends; and the method by which it explains the qualities and exposes the constituents of the respective objects on We a farmer's attention and capitalare usuall exercised. We wish that experience would justify our admitting that these important objects are to be accomplished by such neans. Nevertheless the little work is worth reading, as an introduction to a serious inquiry into chemical phe nomena.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. that atand our ordinary winters, and that flower from the middle of April to the middle or end of June, may be sown in very light Where there is such a convenience-or indeed in any open places in
the shrubberies. This is about a month earlier than is generally chosen or recommended for this work; but I am of opinion, and time, especially in this cold season, as the earth has not been warmed
to the usual degree; and if we ahould have a cold autumn, a month to the usual degree; and if we ahould have a cold autumn, a month and the plants are found to be too forward by the beginning of
October, they could then be easily tranplanted, and the cheek
would be so far in their favour in enaling them to atand the winter. Would be so far in their favour in enahling them to stand the winter.
When the flower-beds are dug over in February, these annuals could be transplanted in groupg, aceording to theiry colours, or the
fancy of the owner, for I would never impose rules against people's fancies in such matters. At the same time the seeds of other
annuals could be sown, so as to have no blanks in the beds ; even those beds filled with spring bulbs, such as the dwarf early Tulips,
Hyaccths, Narcissi, \&c., should be planted or sown with these annuals between the rows of bulbs, and by the time the latter would begin to fade, the annuals would be getting gay, and continue so till and the beds plantted: immediately with atrong healthy plants of the half hardy sorts, now used ${ }^{\text {Nor summer and autumn display. As hy }}$,
this aystem there would be to want of flowers during Moy and $J u n e$, there need be no harry in "getting out" the latter class of plants
(as at present), till they aro sufficionty hardened in turf pits and
temporary shelterg to stand the cliange with impunity, and be ready to prow away at once, instead of hemge with impunity, and be ready and seen the haggard appcarah.ce of nme tenths of our best flower-
gardelens nt that season, wil dispute that something of this kind is
mucts wated. Silme pendula and compacta, with Nemophila mingus al. I atomaria, are among the first to flower in npring; and
here you have at once pinks, , carlet, with true blue and white; s.
compacta, at that early season, being a deep reddish pink, and per
dula being also deeper in colour at that season, rising not highe 1015 inches. Moreover, Silene péndula, when sown in April, will
flooer from June till overtaken by the frost, and yet you can hardly see it anywhere, it forms the best pink edging, as it bears clipping Wens, all excellent plants for edgings. Indeed, with the exccption of the Leptosiphon densiflorus, when you catech it in its prime, there is from the 1 st of June to the end of November. For yellow colours there are Callichroa platyplossa. Bartonia adrea, and Oxyura chrysan-
themoides, all three differing litte in height (1d foot); they also come into flower by the end of April, and although their follage is rather weedy, it is well hidden with the protusion of their rich
coloured flowers, which last six weels. Then for a taller bed o yellow, there is Erysimum Peroffskianum, which contrasts beautinot yet tried if Sphenogyne speciosa will stand the winter; I wish
some one who has would let me know. Whilst it lasts in hloom it is the finest thing we have, to say nothing of the Clárlkins, Collinsias,
Godetias, \&c., which make sucla a rich appearance in the latter end of April, through May and the greater part of June, or in
words during the dreary season of the English flower-gardens.
-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinery.-If you are satisficd that the nculy-potted plants are in
no danger from bottom-heat, the rest is mere routine. as son as they hegin to show signs of tresh growth let in more air to them, bu
they require hitcle water till they get good hold in the fresh soil. he black ones will now begin to change colour, and then you ma carry them on slowly, with plenty of air, no monsture, and, except on very utet days, without fires throughout the autumn. Some people
never think of pushing on late Vines till they see thena at a slandderanging the economy of nature and leaving traces of commences,
dill ment for years to come. this time our Peach-houses ought to be so take little interest in keeping down red spider in such a place, of ane heading in the Calendar for the next three months; and I $I$ shali
contrive to find something to say about flowers, to fill up the space. MELONS AND Cl cumbers.- After the present crop - which is
neariy ready to cut, is orer-few people care much about late
Melons, except in great families, where Meions are in request late in autumn; and as, in these places, first-rate gardeneqs are always kept, I may perhaps be excused if I pass over this head
occasionaliy through the autumn to make room for something else.

## ,

 have not seen any of it this season, and from a good circle of corre spondents I hear no complaints about it. Pcas of all sorts haveborne remarkably well this season, and the individual crops kept longer in succession than I ever remember to have seen before. mad a singular instance of the force of vegetation the other day, in about the middle of May, for pickling, being nearly large enough,
the foreman and myself walked step by step all over them, and laid therr tops down quite flat. He is a heavier man than myself, and theught he had crushed his bed, bulbs and all. Soon after this a heavy thunderstorm passed over the garden, and next day all our but the third time settled them
CABBAGES.-After we plant out from the first-sown beds, which the same from the Lettuce-bells, with other two sowings of Lettuces in the Calbage way for a long time to come, hithe the exception of
Cthe perennia succession crop, or weekly sowings of small salading,
comas o-This and the Cardoons will want to be earthed up as
as they are fit; but I think the latter had better remain till soon as they are fit; but I think the latter had better remain till
they are full-grown, and then be earthed up at once ; either way will do well enough.
ORCBARD. - All that I can think of under this head to-day is, that
the early summer Apples and Pears ought to be gathered a few dass
before they are fully ripe, and if they do not ripen fast enought in the
fruitor in the sun, to bring them up to their right flavour. As to pruning $\pm \mathfrak{y w}=\mathrm{maz}$

Stove. - Have you added the Passiflora fragrans or Middletonia yet to the climbers in this house-or do you prefer an intermediate
stove for it? Although its general aspect differs little from the old
cervilea, it deserves a place in every collectior, on account of its cerutea, it deserves a place in every collection, on account of ita
fragrance, and if you were to graft it on cærulca it would flower in warm conservatory. Passificra racemosa and Loudoni so grafted as those in the stove; but I have not yet succeeded in entahlishing P. Kermesina in the conservatory. Almost all woody stove-plants
require to be lept drier in the autumn, after finishing their summer growth, and to have large portions of air given them. Greeniouse, - If those thunder-storms which have passed over this month have really setted the weather at last, we may expect a
fine autumn, and then greenhouse plants out-of-doors will grow
more than will be useful for them next winter. It is the misfortune of greenhouse plants out-of-doors that they too often are in vigorous growth at the time they are housed for winter and ant in their prowth can there be regulated according to their own habits or the wishes of the grower. All that can be donc in autuma for those tions-to allow them more room, less water, and to be well secured with stakes.
now nice sizeable - The early spring cuttings of Pelargoniums are last successions. If the house is large, four or flve of these bushy
plants may be put into a large pot, and great huyhes thus formed at once, to fill up receases or vacant corners. The leaves and flowers will soon turn to the light, and by turning the pots round twice which, although very necessary to show off plants at exhibitions, are
most intolerable in a weil-regulated conservatory advances, the conservatory is again kept more or less close, and much less water is given the plants; those from the pasth now they should be removed back to the stoves. greenhouse plants out-of-doors deceive you here. Every encouragement should now be given to rame plants to grow to their utmost ; the the evenng, beng taken off altoger tice, to let the mi have the night-
dews, whol are always heavy in the autumn, and make plants look so kreen and healthy at this time. We can always stop the growth When we think fit, by keeping the plants and frames drier, hy having present system. Is it not curinus that plants should grow better heated with the sun absorb too much of the moisture from the platits at right.
FLower-GARDin.- Since the last Calendar 1 have received a
letter from one of my late pupils, in which the foliowing observation letter from one of my late pupils, in which the foliowing observations
occur:- "Onr flower garden looks renarkalsy gay just now
univalled about this quarterwobut the ncessant rains injure ts uncivalled about lhis quarter-but the incessant rains injure 1 ts
beauty very much. We have some excellently-furnished beds of
cariet, variegated, and miscellarieous Peiargoniums, such as, for Joan of Arc, ece. The italies are mine, to show how much I relish have many more of such letters from different parts of the country, naming all the bedding plants that are not commonly used, for the use of this Calendar.-D. Heaton, Shrublund Parfo Gurdens.


## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

Tre late hot weather has caused an abundant supply of
Orchard Fruit to be brought into the market. The quantity of Vegetables is also amply sufficient to meet the demand. Pines White plianes of comprise several varieties. 130 wh ble price Forelgn Melons continue to be well supplied, but these of home growth are becoming less numerous. The supply of Peaches and Nectarines will be rather limited until those are ripe upon
the open walls. Apricots, Greengages, and several kinds of Plum are now generally offered : the hest of the former fetching be met with; very tolerable Surawberries may also he obtained at a somewhat advanced price, Gooseberries and Currants conrenden being added to the dessert ones. Jargonelle Pears are becoming general, from 4s. to 85. per half.sieve; inferior sorts are offered in great abundance. Filberts bave made their appear-
ance, from $1 s$. to $1 s$. $6 d$. per 1 b . Althongh the supply of Peas is somewhat limited, yet it is seldom that they are supplied in such Artichokes are very inferior. $\Lambda$ few Tomatoes have been offered during the week. Field Mushrooms are selling at 6 s. per bushel. Flowers in pots consis Balsams, Fuchisias, Pulargoniums, reum, Sollva heterophylla, Apanantius umbeliatus, Jasmine, beautiful Heaths, Pinks, Picotees, Roses, \&cc.



Notices to Correspondenis.
Aoriculturk.-Querist. - The neatest supports for rick-stands ORICULTURF.-Querist.-The neatest supports for rick-stands
are those of cast-iron, placed on a stone or brick foundation.
They should have caps 15 nds , in diameter. The shaft should be 18 ins, This wilt secure the stack from rats. Where free-
stone is cheap, that may be more economical. We have a The pillars are cast, but the frame, which is circular, is of decay than those mave found these cheaper, and less cast-iron in a wet state they will come out musty and much deteriorated When stacked too green they will beat and become dis
coloured. In this state they purge and evon gripe horses; we never heard this questioned. $M$.
Jiprovement of Lanu, $A$ Subscriber abitio.-In the improvement of a gravelly soil much deppends on its nature,
whether loamy or saudy ; the first retains water like clay, and should be under-dramed; the secunti forms a very good sub-
soil, with a font or 18 inches of good soil over it. Your plan of trenching and exposing to the air for a winter is good. The best thing for converting your penty soil intn good earthasly
horse-dung, well incorporated. Lime may have beenpreviouly horsed, or chalk, but should not be mixed with the durg. As you muar this ground for a garden, you call scatce first expcase will much good rotten dung with the sonl, The frst expchse wid
be the least. 20 cart-luads of chalk woll not too much laid on the surface before winter, hiat the frost may pliverise and thendig it in. Unless we arul vegetable monid, we can onis
subsoil and overlaying peat as a physician cannot prescribe well
give general directions; as a without seeirg the patient. M.

Potter's Guano for your little garden. If applied in Marcla, and
two or thee times more durny the early summer, it will
convert your desert into a paradise. J. W, If old tan is thrornghly decomplosed it becomes a goodl soll for pants; it
nctulike leaf-mould, und is nuch improved by the addition of whether it is decomposed, mules it has been violently heated by being fermented with decaying animal matter. If the
 pose is given at $p .768$ of 1842 . you had better use them of inch bore. It is of no consequence but may make your pise with a bend at the fire end, and put that in the fire. Arnote stoves may be used fire end and and put
the boiler shuld be entirely independent of the stove, as you propose; your plan will work. There is no dianger in it. We
apprenend that if your plumber when he fixed his pipe $B$ to
the lowest point of the sy, and then reudered b nir tight, the syphon would have contimned to work. Pray be so kind as to kive us yo
alonut Bees, for which we shall be moch obliged.

## OPBN mutters in a Anateur.-The greatest heat of water in

 absolutely indispensable that there should be a flow and return pipe; but it is extremely desirable.the garden of the Horticultural Soclety system of heating in inspect it. By and-by we shall publish the necessary details bematis,-Discipulus - C. Hendersonii is a pretty single dark
blue variety, growing rapidly, and attaining the height of ten
or twelve fcet.
 light humous soil. If not immediately, keep the seed in sand till February, and sow it then; some of it will be two years coming up.
growlhs.- $R$. MI.-There is no means of checking the second
water Camellias, but by diminishing their growth of your Camellias, but by diminishing their supply of
water, and keeping them cool. As you say, however, that they are strong and well rooted plants, it may perhaps be better to let them contimue their grouth, as a check now might injure
them. If we have a fine autumn they will not be nuch the them. If we have a fine autumn they will not be much tlie
worse; gind in this case you should do all you can to encourage the ripening of the wood.t treatise, and that is excellerit. We are unacquainted with the
diseases that afflict yon, hut will inquire. ictoria racia. - Chronicos. - Ths is a very
Rosks.-Slyboots.-A mixture of finely-sifted leaf-mould and
silver-sand is well addapted for striking Roses in. They may
be potted fif in be potted off in a compost consisting of equal parts of loam and Calezomarias.-J. A.-Werecommend you the following twelve Calceolarias, as being distinct and first-rate varieties:- Stan-
dishii, Green's Royal Standard, Mary, Venusta, Isabella, Miss dishii, Green's Royal Standard, Mary, Venusta, Isabella, Miss
Antrobus, and alba coccinea maxima; Bames's Perfection,
and Bridesmaid Whelis Prince Albert.* ${ }^{*}$ ELAR GoNIUMS, -A Subscriber, Huddersfield. - We beg to refer you
to the list of Pelargoniums in our last week's Paper.*-C.
We are not and doubt the fact. That the nowers should ple fine flowers the leaves is accounted for by the fact that all flowers are a
sort of diseased leaf, as our proposed articles on Morphology will show.
UCHEAAs.-Amateur.-An account of a good method of treating
F. corymbiflora is given in our Number of last weeki-
F. Chandleri is a mute, and like many others of its class, is F. Chambleri is a mutle, and our Number of last week, it-
destitute of good pollen. Frulr.-J. R., having a Nectarine tree, trained horizontally in
a small house, which regularly sheds its frnit a f fy days berore
it ripens, thaviue dune this three years successively, although a small house, which regularly sheds its frnit a few days before
it ripens, having dune this three years successively, although
great attention has been paid to air and watering, and it has great attention has been paid to air and watering, and it has
not been forced early, wishes to be informed if any corres pondent can assign a reasonfor it,
Cucumbers is no doubt occasioned by cold, and the consequent
slowness of their Blowness of their growth. $\ddagger$
Acring Frutr, - $E$. $H, L$. - A good method of packing fruit is,
frst to line the box with cotton-wool, and then to place the fruit, surrounded with tissue-paper, upon it. Let the whole be stuffed up firnly with cotton wool, so that there is no room
for the contents to shake about ; then place the box within for the contents to shake about, 'then place the box within
another about three inches lorger every way, and fill up all Mound it with dry moss.
any nurserymango. Mushroom beds are prepared by collecting any nurseryman. Mushroom beds are prepared by collecting
a suficient number of horse-droppings, as free from straw as
possible, into a possible, into th hoap, and turning them over repeatedly,
previnusly to the formation of the led, in order that the violent
heat arisin from them at first may be disinated the bed, the from them at first may be dissipated. In making well beaten down and trodden, and When after a few days the temperature of the bed has settled
down to about $70^{\circ}$, the spawn may be put in, barely covering down to about $70^{\circ}$, the spawn may be put in, barely covering
it with dung, and afterwards frmly encasing the bed with soll to the dung, and afterwards firmy encasing the bed with soll
covenes. Ts, whole is then lightly
covered with liay several inches thick. $\ddagger$ He Flandras' SPiNACH,- $\Delta$.-This is smooth- seeded, and if
the seedsmen sell a prickly-seeded kind for it they don't know
it the seedsmen sell a prickly-seeded kind for it they don't know
it. The Horticultural Society annually import it from Paris,
wh ere it is called Wetween it and End other kinds of Winter Spinach, unless the "Lettuce-leaved " shruld prove as good.
Cabages.- Bedhampton. - The circumstance of a large white
Cabhage baving grown of a regular form but with fifty compactly cabbaged growths inside, is most probably owing to some aecident in the course of cultivation, and not to any
constitutional change in the varlety. Still it may be worth endleavouring to save seed, pure, from the plant; ;-a very
difficult thing, however, in the case of a single specimen of the Caboge tribe. You may plant a few of the sprouts in different cottage gardens as you propose, but the more you have in a
body the better chance yoll will have of preserving any bidy the better chance yoll will have of preserving any
characteristic which the variety may possess. It should be
inctoced and the top c. vered with sunce close substance. A netting
sufficient to prevent the access of bees to the flower is
not suffico Por sufficient to prevent their crossing the variety. Would require better evidence than the assertion of an adver.
ti-ement to make us believe that 40 tons an acre have been
obtein obtained. In plain English, we don't believe it. The advertiseApply to thery neare a puff. we cespectable nurseryman. Bugs, - A Xoung Gardento - Your insects are the Mealy
rid of such tridum. We know of no better plan of getting of of such troublesnme visitors than gently brushing them
fesorting to on which they abound, and destroying them; or Holland, of washing the plants well with a mixture of lime,
black sulphur, and water, as recommended in the Gardeners black sulphur, and whater, as recommended in the Gardeners
Chronel for 184, , page 131, S.
CRicksis. roasted aple Ver - it is stated that by mixing arsenic with
during the night, the Crickets will partake of it and be the destroyed. Probably, the method recommended at p. 505, for
the elestruction of Cockroaches, would answer the purpose as
Well,

Books.-A Subscriber.-Mr, Lawrence's pamphlet is out of print.
sellers, M. "Macculloch on Wine" may be had of all book-sellers._-J. $E . M$. Mo - No buok, that we know of, was taken as
the absolute basis of the work; but we belleve that "Sprengel's Systema Vegetabiliam"

## bouks

Arboretnm is not abs.-An old surveyor. - Your idea about an species. Those Arboreta, for popular purposes, in which all manner of things, pood, bad, and worse are planted, are mere absurdities. It is not possible to advise you as to sorts in a
short nonswer, and we have not room for a long one. Better consult some good nurseryman who deals in hardy trees the florticultural Suciety next season, gentlemen's gardene will be clas ed amongst amateurs.
method of destroving the fungus which springs up in bark-
meds, beds, than that of constantly removing those portions of the FLINT PITching.- TT. $P$. inquires what is the best chemical mixture, or other means, for keeping flut pitching free from
weeds. As we do not know what this is, we refer the inquiry in intelligent correspondent
is an advertisemen
AARCH Rot.-C. G.S. M.-Many thanks. We hope to find room
Wines.-Miss K.-We shall be obliged by the receipt for the
 Cattleya Loddigesti, and very beautifully-grown specinens
they are.-W. C.-Of the Ceylon plants, one is Peliosanthes --Gwyn.-No., what like all those publications it is principall useful for the prices of markets.--Ipos.-Certainly not Convol Vans arvensis, but apparently a striped variety of Phar
Header.-1, Everlasting Pea; 2, Sedum Telephioides; 3,
dalis glauca. $\ddagger-$ -
nis.- 1 , Veronica; $2, \mathrm{~V}$. spicata; 3 , Sedum oppositifoliam
S. spurium ; 5, Potentila astracánica; $6, P$. obscura. Escallonia rubra and Berberis aquifflium, t-A. Morton.Walburton Admirable Peach.--Veronica.-1, Eutoca viscida 2. Schizanthus pinnatus; 3, Campánula spéculum, which arco annuals; 4, Veronica spicata; 5 , V. carnea. $=-$-Omega,
Sophora velutina. The reason why buds at the extremity of a tree open first is, that they are youngest and most excilable below it of their food, and they cannot grow. If you pinch out the terminal-bud, then the others will sprout.--H. E. B.- The
rare Delphinium vestitum and a Thalictrum, apparently from India, which cannot be determined in the absence of nearly ripe fruit.--W. George. - The snake Cucumber is the Cucumis flexuosus of Botanists, an East Indian Plant, not used as food, and probably not safe to medare with.--Thos, H.-- Ne Lati find one at the bookstalls very cheap; such as schoolboys use, Scaweeds you should study Grevilie's Alga Britannicæ, heautiful book, with plates, and Harvey's Manual of British in drying them than steeping them in fresh water till the sal is extracted, and then floating them over sheets of paper til the parts are all displayed, when the sheets are lifted up carefully with the specimens, and dried in the usual way. No care
will preserve the colours of some of them. The best specimens are those gathered from the rocks at low water.--M.D - Ptelea trifoliata is not at all uncommon, and is regulary sol respass upon your kindness for seeds. We do not know what
garis; 2 , Valerlana oftcinalis ; 3, Ery threa centaúrıum ; 4, Lysi
máchia nummularia; 3, L. vulgaris; 6 , Chlora perfoliata. $\ddagger--2$. F. C.-Your plants are such bad specimeas that it is impossibl mum. Besides, jou have not even numbered them.--J. Curter.

- Your Alstromeria is very handsome, and quite new. We will again notice it next week.
SEEDIING FLORISTS' FLOWERS,
vorsiAs.-W. $J$. Epps.-To judge from the specimen sent, your
seedling (Epsii) flowers freely enough, producing a pair blooms from the axil of every leaf. Monareh is a flower po substance, with remarkably stout tube and sepals of a purplish vermilion colour, and petals of crimson purple. The sepals have, however, a roughness which is not agreeable; ; it is never freely than the preceding, of your two seedlings is and 6), of the stamens are partially metamorphosed in petals; in the latter, the flowers are borne a, on pedicles above three inches
long; the sepals are long and narrow, and with the tube of a purplish vermilion colour; the petals are large, of a deep crimson purple. If a free bloomer, the length of the flower
and foutstalk combined will render at elegant varsety. $\ddagger-$ W. T., Peckhum. - Your seedling would be very pretty, were
the tube ands sepals, which are of a clear flesh-colour, tipped with green, opening well and showing the bright vermilion -No, B is a handsome seedlimg, with short erimson vermilion alnost to reflex, after the manner of magnifica; ; petals pale rosy purple, stamens and pistil much exserted. 13, although
small, is of pleasing form, having a short, almost glubose, tube, with dark verminion sepals and sepals and primson 12 la corrolla. 14, the sepals are too long and narrow, as well as
rough and ill-formed. 11 , though alarge flower, wants bril. iancy of colour. $\ddagger-C . B$. .. ., a Subscriber.-Your seedling arevel, from the depth of its colour and the length of its fowers; lings produced of this beautiful flow er, that it 's difficult to dis linguish them; ; and many that were thought hithly of a few
menths since, have been cquallud and surpansed by more secdlings are large, well-formed, of good substance, with layge cornlias, and the sepals well expanded; tliey are as good as
most of those we have seen, but not equal to our finest
varieties.*
PLARGONIUMS,-A young Nurseryman-Your seedling is of
very desirable colour, but the upper perals are defective, frou the weakness of the blotch and the quantity of feathering; it was badly packed, so that we could not judge of its general
form, but the bottom petals are broad nnd well rounded.* colour, but unless its habit is dwarf it will be of little value, in conscruence of the small size of the flowers. The phld $x$ is not
different from $P$. suavenlens.t--T. $C$. Your seeding appears different from P. suaventens.
to possess the habit of the old $V$. Aubletia, with leaves like is very good, but we are afraid its habit is aganst it. NSIRs.- Clericus.-Maria Lister and Lu plus Superbe are both
flowers of good form and substance, but both very deficient in fle eye: the former variety bas very rough edges to the pe als. Milania and Blue Beard are very infering to the dark pe'als. Mand and in cultivation, The bloom of Lady Sale was
flowers alread the yellow appears uncertain. Sir W, Follett and
curled up;

Nox are both flnwers of pood substa, ce: the latter the best in not being well marked at the top. They are none of them beyond second-class fowers. -J. R. P.- Miranda (though
unquestionably too small in its present state unquestionably too small in its present state for showngi) is
one of the most perfect Pansies we have seen: form and sub. stance good, fine eye, good ground-culour, and the side petals cision-we should like to see it again when larger. Ne preather Colbert nor Portia are sufficiently good to send out, the former and deficiency in the ese, and the latter foom the colvurs being
weak, and having a washed out appearance it wants substance aiso.--A Lover of Punsies. - The general fantore in your flowers is in the want of substance, and very frequestly the smalness of the side petals also, which seldom meet above the decide upon the general form. No. 1 , good general torm, with
fine eye ; the beltug is imperfect but untorm, and the yellow deeper in the bottom than in the side petals, a bright and at-
tractive flower; 2 , colour poor: 3 , colour weak, edges rough; s, yelow not uniorm; 5 , very fine eye, but deficient in suh-
stance, markiug also irregular; 6 , yellow, marking imperfect,
petals too thin; 7, run colour; 8 , dark rich self, not equal to in form and substance; 10 , eye fine, yeliow delicate and good, markiog imperfect and wants substance; 11 , fine eye, very bad; 13 , colour too imperfect; 14 , good substance, general
form not good; 15 , too thin ; 16. thin, and eye poor; 17 , wants form ; 67 , imperfact in the poor; 18 , too thin, and not good in in the bottom one; the best of these flowers are but second rate, and are surpassed ly others in the same way, already out." pretty, and wery curiously marked; there are, however, two or

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

A telegraphic despatch reached town on Monday, announcing that the Spanish Regent had been driven to seek protection on board a British ship of war. The siege of Seville was raised on the 27 th ult. The Regent had heard two days before of the surrender of Madrid, and of the march of General Concha to the relief of the besieged. He perceived, therefore, that his last hope was gone, and imnodiately retired in the direction of Cadiz. The insurgent forces, however, so closely pursued him, that it was impossible to reach Cadiz ; and he was compelled, almost at the point of the sword, to embark at a small port on the shores of the bay, and seek protection on board the Malabar. Thus, the power which at one time seemed to bid fair to consolidate the interests of Spain has been overthrown in less than three years after the abdication of Queen Christina, and only 69 days after the commencement of the insurrection. In the meantime, the new Ministers have announced various measures, more in accordance with the character of a military commission than of a Constitutional Government. They have issued a Decree convoking the Cortes for the 15 th October, and have broken up the Supreme Court of Law, because the Judges would not recognise their authority as established by the enactments of the Constitution. Great disunion and jealousy are said to exist among the Generals themselves, and some apprehensions are enterfained that a reaction will take place before the assembly of the Cortes. - In France, these changes in the affairs of Spain are received with general satisfaction, and the Spanish party no longer conceal their ansiety to effect a marriane between Queen Isabella and the Duc d'Aumale. The Repeal subscription has ceased to be reported, and it is rumoured that the French Government have given orders for its suppression.- From Portugal, we learn that the tariff negotiations are on the point of being renewed, the Duke of Palmella having arrived in London, with full powers to bring the convention to a satisfactory conclu-sion.-From the United States we have accounts to a recent date, but they contain few topics of interest. The Repeal agitation in the States appears to be entirely at an end, and some of the New York journals describe it at a political farce, got up for electioneering parposes.
At home, in both Houses of Parliament, a great amount of routine business has been despatched during the week. The House of Commons has sat on some days for 13 or 14 hours, and many supplemental votes and matters of detail have been disposed of. On Monday Mr. Ewart's motion in favour of free trade was negatived by 52 to 25 , and on Wednesday, after a long debate, the Irish Arma Bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of 70 . On Thursday the second reading of the Exportation of Machinery Bill was carried by a majority of 78, and an amendment rejecting the Church of Scotland Benefices Bill was negatived by a majority of 31 . Both these Bills were passed last night. In the House of Lords on Monday, the Coroners Bill was thrown out in the second reading, by a majority of 24, and Lord Campbell's Bill relative to the expulsion of the Scotch Professors who have joined the Free Church, was thrown out without division. On Tuesday a conversation took place on the Repeal agitation in Ireland, in which the Duke of Welling ton expressed his conviction that from the measures adopted the Government will be able to resist every attempt against the public peace, and that it would be better to employ no other precautions until they become absolutely necessary.

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Courr--Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of
Wales, and the Princesses, are at Windsor Castle, and in
excellent health. On Saturday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with their distinguished visitors, walked through the Home Park, and inspected the new Royal Gardens at Frogmore. On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied by the Duke Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg otha,
attended divine service in the C'hapel Royal in the Park, and the Prince Augustus, and the Princess Clementine attended high mass at the Roman Catholic Chapel at Clewer In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness with the whole of their visitors and suite, walked out on the Castle-terrace. The bands of the Guards were in attend ance, and the assemblage was very numerous. On Monday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took thei usual walk through the slopes, and in the private enclosures in the Home-park. In the afternoon, her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Clementine, took carriage-airing througn the Great and the Princes Augustus irginia Water. Prince Abert, and the Princes August horseback. On Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied by their visitors, took their departure fo Onn by a special train, on the Greaceded to Woolwich, where the Duke Ferdinand, the Prince and Princess Augustus, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg Gotha On their departure, her Majesty and Prince Albert pro ceeded from Woolwich to Deptrord Dockyard, where they went on board the new Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince on leaving the yach formance of the Italian Opera with their presence. On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince returned to Windso Cast in the conse for Netherlands arrived at the Castle on a visit to Her Majesty. It is reported that the Queen intends to visil Brighton in the course of a few weeks, and that the Royal yacht will be sent round to the coast, in order that Her Majesty may make excursions in the Channel.-Th King of Hanover, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, left town on Saturday by the Birmingham Rail way for Stowe, the seat of the Duke of Buckingham, on O visit to His Grace, and returned to town on Monday with his company at dinner. On Wednesday His Majesty as Duke of Cumberland, gave an assembly at St. James's Palace, which was numerously attended, and on Thursday returned to Kew.-The Queen-Dowager left Bushey on Monday by the Birmingham Railway for Whitley Court
Worcestershire, and was received along the whole line u Worcestershire, and was received along the whole line uf
her route with every demonstration of respect.- The Crown Prince of Wurtemberg left town on Saturday, on his return to the Continent. - The Ministerial papers announce that Sir Augustus D'Este has presented petition to the Queen, claiming to be en
titles of his father, the lite Duke of Sussex.
Parliamentary Movements.-Mr. Oswald was elected has since taken the oaths and his seat.
Orders of Kniyhthood.-It is understood that the blue
riboon of the Order of the Garter, vacant by the death of of Abercorn. The Queen has been pleased to Marquess John S. Richardson, Bart., to be Secretary to the Order Duchy of Cornwall.- Her Majesty has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Privy seal land the office of constable of the Caotle of Launceston, Cornwall
Church Preferment.-The Queen has been pleased to make the following additional appointments to benefices vacant in consequence of the late secession in the Scotch Church :-The Rev. J. Hope to the church and parish of Dunscore, Dumfries, in the room of the Rev. R. Brydon the Rev. A. M'Nab to the parish of Kilchoman, Argyll in the room of the Rev. A. Cameron; the Rev. A Webster to the church at Quarff, Orkney, in the room of th Rev. J. Gardner; the Rev. H. Beatson to the parish of son; the Rev. D. M‘Callum to the church of Trumisgarry Uist, in the room of the Rev. N. M'Leod; the Rev. J Cochrane to the parish of Cupar, Fife, in the room of the Rev. A. Cairns; the Rev. T. Mackintosh to the paris of St. Cyrus, Kincardine, in the room of Dr. A. Keith
and the Rev. C. M'Culloch to the parish of Denny, Stir ling, in the room of the Rev. J. Dempster
Exhibition of Cartoons.- The Commissioners hav published a declaration respecting a second drawing exe cuted by Mr. Edward Armitage, as a proof that the car toon representing Cæsar's first invasion of Britain, to which the first prize was awarded, was really his work The Commissioners express themselves quite satisfied by the second drawing, and the premium of 300 l. has consequently been paid. The subject of the drawing, which of an ancient Briton defending his wounded son from th attack of a Roman soldier.

Celebration of Marriages.- By a recent Parliamentar return, it appears that the number of places of worship in England registered for the celebration of marriages up to the 30 th June, 1842 , was 1,922 , of which 187 were in Lancashire, 171 in Xorkshire, and 115 in Middlesex. In Cheshire there thus classified according to their religions denomination :-Presbyterians- 8 Church of Scotland 3 United Seces. Prosyterians, not otherwise defined Independents...52 Independents or Congregationalists.

Baptists. -7 particular or Calvinistic; 1 general or Ar
minian: 11 Baptists, not otherwise defined. Methodists (Arminian).-Wesleyan, 0 ; new connexion, 3 ; Primitive, ; Association, 4; Independent Melhodists, 1. Cal finistic Methodists. - English and Welch, 0; Lad Funtingdon's connexion, 3. Roman Cathohics, Foreign Churches, 0 . Miscellaneous.-New Jerusalem or Swedenbargian, ; Christian Israelites, 1 ; Evangelical
Friends, 1. Undescribed or belonging to no specific deFriends, 1. Undescribed or belonging to no specinc deas Presbyterian are 178; Independent, 798 ; Baptists, 461; Methodist (Arminian), 135; Methodist (Calvinistic), 42 ; Roman Cat

Apprehension of Offenders.- An act came into opera tion on the 28th ult., entitled "An Act for the bette Apprehension of certain Offenders." The object of this statute is to convey offenders who have escaped from the
colonies back acain to be tried, and those who escape from he United Kingdom into any of the British colonies in was committed. There are whe the alleged offence was committed. There are two somewhat similar bills mefore the Legislature with respect to France and more effectual provision for the apprehension and trial o offenders against the laws who may be in other parts of her Majesty's dominions than those in which their offences were committed. Offenders may be committed to gao was committed; and in order to prove the charge, copies of the depositions made to obtain the warrant are to b received in evidence of the alleged criminality removal does not take place in two months after the ap prehension, the party may be discharged ; and after the removal, if an indictment is not preferred within si expense of the party making the removal. The expense of removal, \&cc. to be allowed. No warrant for the apprehension of a party is to be endorsed, unless the offence shall be stated, which, to justify such endorsement, must be for treason or some other felony which appears suffiThe act came into operation on the day it received the Royal Assent-namely. July

## frotetan.

France.-The Paris season is now completely at an end. The King and all the Royal Family, except the pensien, Duchess de Nemours, and the Da Mo Hi Majesty, it isir departure for the end of September. The Duke and Duchess de Ne mours left St. Lo on Wednesday week, on their return to Caen. Preparations for departure were likewise observabe the hotels of the Ministers of War and Foreign Alfairs. Marshal Soult will shortly set out for his Gen. Bugeaud the Commander of has been made a Marshal of France. The National has ceased publishing its daily list of subscriptions in favou bat a report was current that orders had been given by the law officers of the Crown to seize such part of the tional. "It is migh be found at the ofice of the N reat carelessness on the part of the French Government and great tolerance on the part of that of England, of aiding and encouraging revolt and civil war in a friendly country ; unless the two Governments, indeed, as is pro bable, have allowed ridicule to do all that is necessary piece of buffoonery which some persons, after too goo says :-"A Frenchman lately visited the HOtHl de Bragance, to compliment the Royal occupant on the happ. evens which have laken place in spain. Maria Chris nfinite satisfaction, ss she believed that those events would ead at length to the pacification of Spain, particularly if as she most anxiously desired, the Duc d'Aumale shoul marry her daughter Isabella. We are able to guarante this to have been the sense of the words pronounced the journals that M. Salvandy is making preparations return immediately to Madrid, as Ambassador at th Court of Queen Isabella 11
v, announcing de, anouncing that the Regent has been driven, at the bik of the sword, to seek protection on board a British ship of war. According to the terms of the despatch, he norning a cadiz on he Jolu 72 guns. General Concha had pursued him with 500 horse up to Sta. Maria, where he took a boat. The Spanish frigate the Constitucion and several small vessels, which had gone over to the insurgents, blockaded Cadiz at the time. It appears that the siege of Seville laste having been raised on the night of the 27 th, and not on that of the 25 th, as hitherto supposed. The hombardment continued ten days in all, during which time 1,600 projectiles were thrown into the town. The Politica Chief, in his report to the Provisional Government Madrid, writes thus :- "We have great losses to deplore The streets are filled with ruins, and more than one edifice which had stood the wear of nges, is now levelled to the ground. But, in the end, we have conquered, and the candard of liberty floats proudly from the top of our in the telegraphic despatch arose, most probably, from
the fact that the Regent took his departure from Sevill on the morning of the 26 th, with 300 or 400 cavalry. He heard, on the 25 th, of the surrender of Madrid, and learning, at the same time, that the main hody of Gen. Concha's forces were near at hand (part of them having got into the fown on the preceding day), he saw that his last hope was one, and that no other altermative was left him than to retir He, therefore, determined on proceeding to Cadiz; and the siege to be continued until the evening of the 27 th Gen. Conche immediately pursued him, and after a vain attempt to reach Cadiz, he hurried round the bay towards Sta. Maria to intercep, the Regent in that quarter. Mh and a charge was immediately made by Espartero's troops which remained deroted to the last The accounts are no very communicative as to the details of this engagement. It appears, however, that ultimately Gen. Concha's troops number of prisoners, amongst whom were Gen. Juan Van falen, brother of the Commander-in-Cbief, General Alvarez, Osset, Osorio, and others of some rank in the serice, though not of such great notoriety. Whilst the nd ere thus engaged the kegent made for the sea-sia, Halen and Nogueras (his minisler of war), M. Gomez de a Serra (his minister of the interior), and some other officers, amongst whom is said to be his friend Linage. The accounts state that he took him the Military chest. entrusted their safety put ont to sea ceeded straight to the Malabar. Here he was at first refused one receiven, the officer in command declaring that he sulted the English Consul at Cadiz. The order for his reception soon arrived, and the Regent had no further cause for alarm. Once on board he showed some hesitason as to his future course. His companions were of opinion that he ought to proceed to Cadiz, which stil to the suggestion ; but in the midst of their deliberation, lond discharge of cannon and ringing of bells were heard in the town and it was soon after ascertained that this rejoicing was in celebration of the victory of the other party, and of the installation of the Junta of the pronunciamento. The account states that the Regent then vented doing so by illness. At Madrid in the meantime the Provisional Government have adopted the course of a true military despotism. They have October next, and directing that the Senate be integrally renewed, contrary to the express letter of the Constitution. A nother decree, equally unconstitutional, has been published, dissoiving the provincial deputation of Madrid and appointed other Deputies to replace those whose ser vices were dispensed with. By other decrees the tolls levied at the gates of 31 cities and harbours, and suppressed by 1 . been isur Tustia the has breakn up the supreme risming the President, Don Jose Calatrava, and nine other judges and fiscals, because they would not pronounce in favour of the new Government. The judges in councl were caluahother, it appears, to reply to an authoritative comer of Grace and Justice. Ther refused to recognise the Lopez Ministry, on the ground that it was not regularly excres ing the supreme power, and had not been estabished sancting to the enactments of the constle. The judges, whilst making this protest, expressed their readiness to their functions as usual, if required. To tho Senor Lopez replied by dismissing the ten judges who council, majority out of fourteen. Who assitisans who will not be likely to manifest the same scruples. The councils of the Ministry are also described as showing strong symptoms of disunion among the Generals. They have, however, published a manifesto, addressed to the nation, and signed by all the members of the cabinet The manifesto contains nothing worthy of notice, excep prom pll spod Spaniards will assure the confience and strengthen the bonds which hapily unite use" They have also re-號 es tion by the late Ministry. The Spanish buaget for of the precinitate dissolution of the Cortes by the Regent, and the taxes bad therefore ceased to be legally demandable. Portugal.-Letters from Lishon to the 3lst ung announce that the Qureen and intrine lo England by the steamer, for the purpose, it is sald, be renewing the tariff negotiations. The Duke
invested with full nowers, and it is confidently believed in Lisbon, that the convention will be fortıwith concluded. Germanx.-Great preparations are maniversary of the the August 6 ens Germany east of the Rhine was separated and declared independent from, other Carlovingian dominions. The Israelies of the R order to express their gratis manifested by the membersish provinces for the wate the Jems of Prussia, have present to be vested public securities, the interest to be applied, in equal prostportions, to the relief of the indigent Catholics, Proten
ants, and Israelites of the province. Accounts from Vienna state that the Austrian Government has concluded
treaties with three of the small North Italian States, and treaties with three of the small North Italian States, and
in which the Sardinian Government has joined, for the purpose of abolishing the many different duties to be paid on merchandise going up or down the Po; and this, it is believed, will be the first step towards the introduc-
tion of a uniform tariff all over Italy. The papers contain a letter from Goritz announcing that the health of the Duke d'Angoulême was seriously impaired, by a longstanding intestinal irritation, and that he is now reduced to a state of complete emaciation, Maria schooner, which left Saint Thomas, Guatemala, on intelligence of the death of Mr. Simons, the director of the expedition, whicl took place at sea on the 15 th May. Onists, who had arrived in the Theodore 17 days before nists, who had arrived in the Theodore 17 days before,
and were living for the present in huts erected at the end of the bay by Caribs, in the service of the directors of the colony. At the time of the departure of the Louisa Maria, the colonists were preparing to quit that low and
marshy spot, to settle on the more elevated ground. The Ville de Bruxelles arrived at $S t$. Thomas on the 8 th June. Gresce.-Letters from Athens of the 20th ult.
noounce that the Government had transmitted 500,000 announce that the Government had transmitted 500,000 on the loan. The people were much dissatisfied at so much money leaving the country, particularly as it was
not sufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. M. Rizos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, had resigned, but the King had not accepted his resignation
Turkex.-The Augsburg Gazette publishes a letter from Belgrade of the 22d ult., stating that Baron Lieven has demanded formally from the Senate the expulsion of Wucsitsch and Petroniewich, and has also protested
against the election of Prince Alexander. The Leipsig papers state from Smyrna, that the Sultan has it in contemplation to confiscate all property belonging to the mosques and other re
the public Treasury.
the public Treasury. voyagea for a sailing sbip ever known, having been only fifteen days from New York. An immense gang of coiners had been arrested at New York, the chief connterfeiter
being a blacksmith of Boston, worth 60,000 dollars. The village of Warrenton, Mississippi, had been destroyed by fire. Mrs. Gillmour, of Scotland, claimed by the British Government, had not succeeded in her insanity plea, as feigned She coid shissioners believed her insanity to be the unfortunate Gillmour, and denied baving murdered him. The Commissioner deferred giving his decision, and btated at the termination of the inquiry that he should accede to the application for the surrender of the prisoner. The Repeal agitation in the United States appears to be entirely at an end. The New York Journal of Commerce speaks of the whole movement as a political farce, got up
for the purpose of securing a few Irish votes in various districts. The memorial of the Rev. Sydney Smith to Congress, against the repudiation doctrine, was still creating a great sensation in the States. Emigration to
the Oregon territory continued to increase. Two expedithe Oregon territory continued to increase. Two expedi-
tions bad recently started. the last with 990 persons (male and female) with 121 waggons, 698 oxen, 296 horses, and 973 loose catlle. Sir W. Drummond Stewart's party bad
been spoken to on the prairiee, near the. Big Sandy River, all well. Sir William and his friends had protected a party of Pawnee Indians from their bitter foes, the
Kanzas. The troop ship Alert was totally lost on her pasaage from Halifax to England, having on board part of the 64th Regiment, all of whom, together with the crew, were saved. The Alert has since become a total wreck, H.M.'s ship Rose has been sent to their assistance, and a subscription has been commenced at Halifax to relie
their sufferings. The loss is said to exceed $20,000 \%$. India-and Caina.-Among the miscellaneous items in the papers received last week, we learn that the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Calcutta are endeavouring to call the attention of Parliament to the question of kets on a principle of equality with bome produce. resolution was agreed to at the May meeting of the society, bilities a committee be appointed to inquire into the capaexport of wheat from this country; and to report upon Indian expeniency of our expressing our graticu, as an pressing on the bome government the important measure of the admission of Indian wheat into British ports, and at the same time expressing our earnest support to the measure, as one calculated to benefit and advance the anxiety caused by the vague announcement of the Indian papers, that Lord Saltoun had met with a dangerous accident, had been considerably relieved by the last accounts, stating that Lord Saltoun was considered out of place in the lasty to do well. The accident, which took He was riding week of March, occurred at Hong Kong. horse took fright the vicinity of his residence, when his length succeeded in kicking his lordship off, who fell with so much violence as to of his ribs. When to fracture his collar-bone and several the accident, When the letters came away, six weeks after Were favourable bones had united, and all the symptoms Wrist
Wres $I_{\text {NDXEs, -The mail-steamer Teviot has arrived }}$

With accounts from Antigua to June 28th; Demerara The Antic St. Christopher's and Jamaica to July 8th. ing resulted from the late earthquake. It appears that the water on the bar of St. John's harbour has deepened to the extent of about three feet, and that at some of the wharfe, indications of a like effect are perceptible. The pilots will now, it is understood, be able to carry ove considered probable that the accumulations of soil. It is from the streets which had been gradually depositing in by the parts of the harkou, hag ble den dow hole basin; and that, at all events, some benefit ha attended the great convulsion. In Demerara, much poliical dissension continued to exist, and an important Orde in Council had been promulgated, authorizing the Court
of Policy to effect extensive law reforms. The weather had changed from wet to fair, much to the satisfaction of the planters, some estates having begun to suffer from an excess of moisture. The Jamaica accounts are not of
much interest. No change worth noticing, either in commercial or agricultural affairs, had occurred. The weathe had proved very sultry, and in some parts of the colony labour. Lord Elgin was in good health, though the death of the Countess caused the Governor and his family to
remain in a state of melancholy seclusion. The island was exempt from fever and other epidemics.
have mation under hand. The Governor had issued a proclathe colony of New South Wales into two separate colonie or the purposes of those Acts-the middle, or Sidney district, the other. The separation is not \& municipal but merely a territorial separation-the various civil institutions remaining the same, as well as the appropriation Chartist, has been hanged for the murder of the Newpor on his own confession. The jury on the inquest ha returned a verdict of "Murdered by some person or per sons unknown," He said that he was tired of his life, an had determined, on the morning that he absconded, to murder the first man be met.-Western Australia papers to the 8th Feb., and letters to the 12th March, have been ; they give evidence of a considerable increase i the flocks of sheep and horned cattle, and of the steady progress of the colony. An Insolvent Act passed the of those letters not a single person had petitioned for relief under the act. Many of the principal settlers are turning their attention to the cultivation of the Vine In the spring of 1842 an association was formed for the
purpose of inclosing and planting 20 acres of land as nursery vineyard, for the accom modation of the colonists,
The association have already upwards of 50,000 plants in the association hav
a thriving condition
ards of 50,000 plants in
Barlamem.
MAonday. - The Marquess in LoNDONDSRRY asked if it were true
 taken refuge on on board a aritikh stipp and , if soot that se oeminent

 by the Marquis of LoNDONDERRE, and the House having divided
there were: -Contents, 7 ; Nox-contents, 31 : Majority 24 .
The Earl of Aberoken moved the second reading of the China The Earl of AberDEEN moved the second reading of the China
Bill, which, he stid, was simply intended to the legisiation of
Hung-Kong, to provide for the government and protection of
Britioh subjects in Ching Britioh subjects in China.-After some oljectiont made by Lord
CAMPBELI, the Bill was read a secthd time.-Lord CAMPBEh moved the second reading of the Scotch Universities Professors
Bill. The Earl of HADDINGTON condemned the Bill as an absurd interference with the existirg law, as a breach of the Act o
Union for no adequate purpose, and as a futile attempt to legislate upon an inexpedient and unacceptable point. He noved wris negatived without a division, mand the Bill thrown out. The
Irish Excise Bill was read a throd time anr passed -lord Montragi, Rave notice on an early day to call their Lordshiys'
attention to the present state of the finances of the country Tuesday.-The Slave Trade Treaties (Austria, Chili, Portugal,
and Mexican Republic) Bills were read a third time and passed. and Mexican Republic) Bills were read a third time and passed.
Lord Brovoham laid on the table a bill, containing the unopposed portions of the Coroners ${ }^{\text {B Bill, which was read a first time, - }}$ ing for the extension of the license to perform the legitimate drama to other theatres beside the patent cnes; or else for the
contionen ent of the right of tle patent theatres to the performance of the fegitun ate of thama only. - The Earl of GiLencamwhinch he descrubct as theer greatest comprinnd of vanity, sels
sufficicricy, and absurdity hel ad ever heard read, - The Earl of RODRN presented a petition, signed by 5,000 Protestants of the meetings of the Rcman Catholics for the repeal of the union werc tolerated, they had been severely punished for celebrating theannito take into consideration the dang and caling upon their Lordships ants were exposed from an agitation which, they feared, would reout the law prohibiting poble Lord urged the injustice of carrying the few Orangemen who had ventured to transgress it, while imemblems of sedition, and marching in array to the sound of military music, were indulged with complete impunity. Let
the jaw either be put in force without distinction or not at all. At any rate let it not be strained to coerce a body of men who, under circumstances of great irritation, had manifested most creditable forbearance. With respect to the danger to which he was convinced that theirs was no unfounded alarm. They
were at least justified in such an apurehension when whey saw $a$ vast proportion of the population drilled until they rivalled the regularity of veteran troops, and implicitly obeying the commands of their leaders, who openly professed
their determination to carry repeal either by fair means or by

## force, and promised to their followers deliverance from the yoke of the Saxon. He eugured nufavourably, too



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## ene Rel Rar



## Dow endeavour to retrieve its errors. He approved the conduct of former Viceroys in calling out the yeomanry, and after an

 earnest appeal for porotection to the loyal protestants of frel andconcluded by praying, in accordance with the pelition, that the concluded by praying, in accordance weth the pelition, that the
loww feltang toppocesosions maight either be fepeaied or brought
into general operation into generai operation.
The vuke ot Wxilivion confersed, that the evils and incon-
yeniences attendirg the present state of affairs in Ireiand had




 done had been done to enable it "to prezerve the peace of the
country, and to meet all naistortunes and ci nsequences which may result from the vilience or the passions of thuose men who
unfortunately guide the multitude in lreland, He disputed unfortmately guide the multitnde in Ireland." He disputed
neither the extent of the couspiracy, the dangers to be expected
from it, nor the assistance it had derived from foreigners; but he was confident that, from the measures adrpted, the Govern-
ment would be able to resist every attempt against the public
pence; and he believerl it better, therefore, to peisevere in its perce; and he believerl it better, therefore, to 1 elsevere in its
present course, and to employ no other precautions nnifl they
should becomeabsolutely necessary.-- he Earl nf Wincue isma should beconre absolutely necessary.--I he Earl of Wincur Lsea
censured the Government for-not having punshed the leader of the agitation, who was guilty of treasong and sedition, after they
had dismissed magistrates for attending repeal meetings. - The
Earl of WickLow approved of the conduct of the Goverumet not calling for new measures of coercion, and recomment in means of preventing zagitation in future. I fee Marguess of CLANRICARDE suggesteal a long catalogue of improvements and
amendiments; and Lord Brouobam condemned the agitatcrs
and their foreign alles-his and their foreign alles-his opmon beiug that they were all
equally ridiculous, and that the whole uffair would quickly blow over.-The Earl of Glengali, insisted on the necessity of taking
some effectual measures to put a stop to the agatation. The
petilion was then ordered to lie on the table. Thursday.-The royal assent was given by commission to the
Excise Duties (Ireland) Bill, the Coritroverted Elections bill the Militia Ballot (Ireland) Bill, the Controverted Elections Bill, the

$\qquad$

of the peace in Irelund, and his reason for now presentiny it was
that he had seen an atrocions attempt made ulon the loyalty of
the British Army. LLord Broupham called special attention to
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ the ordinary constitutional right of the subject, and being either
unnecessary or unjust. - The Earl of LUCAN rai-ed a discussion rest,ecting bus dismissal from the magistracy, by the Iord Chan-
cellor of lyeland, on accuatt of a dispute with Mr. ${ }^{\circ}$ Malley,
which ended in fracus at the Casticbar petty sessions. The Friday, On a motion of Lort CAMPBell respecting a Bill re-
gulating the succession to proverty ins Scotland, Lord Broveasm
attacked with great severity the late proceeding in regard to the Scotch Church, particularly censuring Lord Aberdepu, Sir J.Graliam, and the Lord Advocate, Lord Brovarian
then withdrew his Bill for changing the Verue in Ireeand The
Duke of WriuThaton inulguantly condemned the allusion of
 of the rent, or for Repeal contributions, is one thing, and to possible to the comonission of crme, and so do all the maschref
possible to be done to the country, without exposins his own person, is another thing-but to corrupt the army is quite a
different thing, which, 1 hope and trust, I may promise your

## Saturday. - The House sat for about six hours, the main sub-

 laws, relating to different articles. Clause 10, which sff, c" ed . lie
British Watch-trade, was given up by the Government, and struck of the State Bill. On the 25th clause, which permits the produce stifl a British Colony, Mr, BANEEs objected to the admission of
American agricultural produce, through the State of Maine, into this country, on equal terms with the produce of Canadar He agraculture."-Mr. Gladstonk defended the clause, because it
has couformable to M. Websters proposition to Lord Ash-
burton ; because the permission it gave was a matter of no consequence one
having been a portion of the British territory, was parsed hilue a foreign power, with all its British privileges unimpaired, and
becanse the State of Maine did not grow enourh -Sir R. PEEL opposed the amendment because, as the Ashother produce, no distinction ought to be made. He thought it
extremely reasonable that, when we passed the State of Maine over to America, we secured to the produce of Maine the same privileges as if it had continued to be British produce. He also
thouglit no other country would have the effrontery to ask to bo equally favoured with Maine. - Mr. BANEES withdrew his amendother clauses were agreed to
morning, being House sat from noon till half-past one Tuesday Irish Poor-law Amendment Bull in committee, and advanced supply, Mr. Ewart raised a briof debate on free trade, by moving
that it was expedient that it was expedient that the principles advanced in the cele-
brated Import Duties Conmittee of 1840 should now be recoobrated Import Duties Committee of 1840 should now be recog-
nised in legislation, and at once applied as a remedy for the depression of commerce and the distress of the people, -Mr

 ness was a motion by Mr. Bormwick, respecting the detention pecting it.-Mr. Cochirank secorided it, and informed the House
that he was personally assured by Don Carlos himself that he was only allowed $\mathscr{E} 1,200$ per annum for his establishment, and he
was kept in close restraint. - Sir $R$. PEEL considered that the treatment of Don Carlos ought to be as lenient as was consiss
teat with the object in view. The British Government had
communicated with the French Govennment, and was assured roctraint
with the affairs of Spain as possible.- Lord $J$ MTANNERS defied Sir R. Peel or the French Government to justiry the detention of interpretation of the quadruple treaty. The cause for which the
Prince suffered was the cause of religion, of gi od order, and legitimacy. This was proved by the result; Dos Carlos had been
defeated, and anarehy and infidelity now triumphed orer the both the French and Britsh Governments had agred as to the thexpeciency of permite was on the point of being captured, he was saved
trom his Spallsh antagonists by British agenis. He was then
fin permitted to take up his residence ihat he wos not to the indle the flames of insurrection in spain In alterwards returning to that country, be was guilty of a breach
of faitl. He was not surprised at the motion, as it arose no doubt from the feeling that in the present distracted condition of Spain
Don Carlos should have a fair start in the general scramble. The documents asked for having been considered both by Sir $R$.
Peel ard Lord Palmerston as not produceable, the motion was Ihe House then went into
Ihe without a divisin.
 of the Chna war, with several others, one of which was s, 0000 .
for the Cald donian Canal, which rased considerable discussion ardd led tw a dvision, in which the Government were supported
by 137 to $13-T$ The next vote was 1,5000 , to defray the cost
munuments to the memory of the late Sir Sieney Smith, Lor Exmouth, and dimirral De Saumarez. - Dr. Bownive suguested
that in ali cases of public statues, models should be sent int, and the work assigned to the ablest modelist.- Sir R. PEEL thought
there was great difficnlty as far as regarded public competition in such cases. It by no means followed that the person whe
made the best model could execute the best statue, Mr. HA WEs expressed a hope that the Government would avail themselves
of the Royal Commission of Fine Arts for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of erecting memorias oo sen why the
gulahed in literature and science. He did not see why
military and naval profession should engross all the mational munuments. - Sir R. PRBL thought it very desirable that in the be erected to their memory, He saw no reason why the
country should pay that tribute only to distinguished naval and military men; on the contrary, it would be a great
incertive to exertion in science if monuments were erected to
the most eminent of her sons. He mad piven a good deal of ocnsideration to this suhject since it had been mentioned last year
by the hon. memener for Lambeth. The first fificulyty which struek hinh was, as to the place where such monuments should
be ereeted. Thore was very grat obection to placing then in
ecclesiastical edifices, for unless the publichad no great pulyic oliject would be attained. If they did not erect
them in any edifice-if hey erected them out of doors, it was almost necessary that they should be of bronze, then the expense
would be enormons, and a statue in bronze was not always a very great ornament. He always hoped that there might be some
portion of that great tuilding which was now erectig for the
porise of houses of Parliament tat might be appropiated torne stater not merely of men of political character, but of
of eminent men
persons distiuguished in literature and science ; Bnd if he were assured that there could be any part of that edince so appro
priated, he slould not have the slightest diffculty in referring
the matter to the commission which had been alluded to and which had discharged its duty with the greatest credit to itself.
But it was a commission appointed to consider the properest method of decorating the houses of Parliament, and if its dutiee
were extended beyond the sphere assigned to it, the commission might be made a general roving commiss. on for the encourage
ment of the fiue arts in this country. This was a matter requiring consideration, and he was not prepared at once to say that he
was disposed to recummend that the commission should underfor it. Therefore, unless he saw reason to believe that there would be some portion of the new edifice erecting for the houses
of Parliament in which statues to men of sciencecould be placed, he should wish to reserve to himself the right of judging whether
the commssion was the body which could be properly consulted
on the matter. Under these circumstances, he was afraid he could nut say anything definite, excepting that he was not adverse
to the priuciple of the proposition which had been suggested to the principle of the proposition which had been suggested.
The site for the statues was the chief dificulty. The hall at
Geenwich was aupropriated to naval men atd nothing could be more proper than such an appropriation, for it was suitable to
the genius loci. He did not wish that the subject should be pressed further at present. The Government would be prepared nent as Newton and Davy, but they would wish to be perfecti)
gatisfird as to the place where the stature could be put,
Mr. V. Smith felt that there was a great deal of weigh in the observations which had frallen from the right hoin
baronet, but there was one point which he had omitted to reter to the commissinn to ascertain if there could not be some
portion of the building for the new houses of Parliament which might be epprcpriated for the eception of such statues wh
 tion of the estatues? Without extenddng the esphere of the duties
of the cr mmissin, might not that body be also referred to to as-
cer an whet ther

 gri.und that the house was c.lled upon to vote one sum, when
giro her sum wasintendee 10 obe expended.-Sir R. PkEL explained
thot he that the Guvr rnment only haked tor the particular sum they
wanted tor the currei, e ear. With reterence to the sugenestion
 missi.n. - Mr. Husis trusted that the right hon. baronet would they were now locked up. He alluded to Westminster Abb.y
and St. Paul's, where they could not be seen unless the parties
desirous of beholding them first paid money for admission. He
thought the country would be prepared to have a proper place fitted up for the reception of all statues for which it voted money,
If, instead of throwing $200,000 l$. into the caledcnian Canal the If, instead of throwing $200,000 l$. into the Cale dcnian Canal, they have fitted upan appropriate bullding for the reception of these
statues. For the want of a suitable building, the statue of one of our greatest poets, executed by one of the greatest of modern sculptors, fiad been lying in the Custom. house for the last tell
years.-Mr. M. MinNBs thought it was extremely crenitable to years.- M. M. . Mor Montrose that, with all his economical prom
the hon. Member
pensities, he had always shown limself extremely gerierous with respect to matters of art. He, however, differed from the hon.
Member on one point, viz., as to the uriwilhngness on the part of Member on one point, viz., as to the urrwillingness on the part of
those who were the guardians of the great public depositories to meet the views entertained by the country: He belleved there
were great difficulties in the way, and from conversation he had had with those persins, he could state, that they were as anxious to open all to the public, and in every respect to accomplish the
wishes which, from time to time, had been expressed. He con-
curred in thinking that there was a class of monuments much curred in thinking that there was a class of monuments much
belter calculated for other buildings tuan a Christan church, and
he should be glad if the suggestion of Mr. Barry, as to the adinishe should be gian Westingestion of Mr. Barry, as to the admis-tion.- Captain Pechell expressed him- elf perfectly satistied with
he selection of the naval officers made last year to whom statue were to be erected, but if the list was not closed, he urged, as
deserving such an honour, the names of Sir R. Strachan Sir A. Cochrane, and Sir J. Duckworth. - Mr. Hume, in allusion to what had fation romi Mr, Mised against opening the monuments to the
objections could he raised
public, especially after the Government had declared its opinion Tuesday.-The House met at noon, and on the bringing up of the report of the committee of supply, Mr. Humz raised a short
discuission respecting the Custom-house frauds. He noved for copy of the evidence taken before the commissioners of inquiry ground of present inconvenience, promising that the evidence
would, however, be forthcoming as early as possible. The House was connted out at half. past four in the afternoon,
Wednesday. -The Coalwhippers Bill, after much opposition and Wednesday.-The Coalwhippers Bill, after much opposition and
six divisions, passed through committe.- Mr. T. Duncombs complained of the manner in which the nomination of High
Sheriff of Buckinghamshire for the ensuing year had been made by the Piivy Council.- Sir J. Grabam explained the facts
of the case, and stated that the nomination was strictly second reading of the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill-Sir R. PERE opposed the principle of this ball, at the same time
promised, on the part of Government, to give a fair consideration to the subject. He had already ordered a careful inquiry to be
made into the laws of England and Ireland, so far as they referred to the relation between landlord and tenant. - After
remarks by M. O'FERRAL, Sir A. BRorr, Mr. M. J. O'CoNNELLL, and Sir D. Norrexs, the mation Mas wh, and $11,000,000 l$ poses of savings banks were voted. Lord CiEments moved, as an amendment, that it be read a third amendment-Mr. M. Milings supported the bill, but on the latge measures of policy towards Ireland. - Mr. B. Wall opposed to and Mr. D'ISRARLi, Mr. SMYTH8, and Mr. C. Boller, censured
both the bill and the Irish policy of Government.-Mr. Sheil
quoted a sentiment of Sir R. Peel'g, when he said thet his quce to the Reform Bill might be unavailing, but would not be
fruitless. So would it be with the Arms Bill. He drew a parallel between the condition of Ireland under the Whigs and its present
aspect, affirming that the country was now more combined organize, varishing point, the Irish Executive had the confidence of the how, to a man, supporting the national movement of the Repeal seemed incapable of understanding, judging from the style in
which they had been spoken of in the House of Lords on the proceeding from thence to the subject of the grant to Maynooth, those who doled it out. He warned the House against the delu
sion of supposing that the Repeal agitation was an ignis fatuus rising out of the morasses of Derrynane; and detined a parlia
mentary line, by which the legislation even of an Imperial Par Irish domestic be made acceptable to the Irish people, on a jority of Irish members be duly considered; on the plan he must be given up, but with it legislation for Ireland was im-
possible. He concluded with a warm appeal to Sir $R$. Peel, to give effect to those "noble aspirations which make ambition bold and decided policy for Ireland, that the Arms Bill had been framed last year, before the present agitation had arisen; and
proceeded to show that the peculiar state of Jreland was th proceeded to show that the peculiar state of ireland was
justification of this and all preceding. Arms Bills. Mr. Sheil'
own proposals (made in his specch delivered jn a former stage the bill) for diminishing the evils of Ireland, Btrikingly evmed order to secure convictions at the ordinary assizes, he would ordinary juries, and would provide an asylum in a foreign
country for witnesses. After criticising the speeches of Mr. Smythe and Mr. D'Israeli, he passed to a general defence of the
whole policy of the Government. Mr. Sheil talked of the "dis ciplined yhalanx "o ecclesiastics combined for the Refeal of the
Union. Did be foresee that in 1829 ? Or would the prospect of what is now taking place in 1843 have then conciliated English Government did not endow the Roman Catholic priesthood, and
yet Mr. M. O'Ferrall distinctly told them that no concordat with the Pope would be accepted by the Roman Catholics, by which
thley would be subjected to the control of the Cown. Roman since that great measure had been passed, they liad recelved
other substantial additions to their claims for civil equality, as in admission to muncipal corporations. The Government, there-
fore, were justified in expecting that the prescrit agitation would subbide; aud they were determined to adopt every alternative
but an appeal to arms, and leave nothing undone wluch would tend to preserve the integrity of the empire. - Mr. M. J. O'CoN-
NELI remarked that Sir R. Peel was much given to "hope," but his expectations of returning traxiguillity to Ireland would prove third readung was carried by a majority of 125 to 55.
Thursduy. - The Hassing the met at noon, and after pase Designs Copyright Bill, entered into consider ation of the Muni-
cipal Corporations Bul in Committee. It underwent a protracted discussion, but was ultimately carried through this stage.
To a question from Mr. Hume, Lord STANLEX Eaid he had lately received proposals resjucting the importation of free
labourers from China to the West Indies, but he was no $t y$ et Pekro replie, that the Queen of Tahiti, having signed papers which she did to rrance ; but he declined to say further on the matter.
regard the

To a question from Mr. SHEll, Sir R. PRel answered, that the expressed his expectation that some negotiation would soon be
 moved as an amendment that a select committee be appointed Mpose the bill, but Mr. LABOUCHERE warmly supported it.Dr. Bowring all expressed their satisfaction with the measure ; while Mr. Ross, who had been called upon by his constituents in
the flax urade to oppose it, namitted that the arguments of Mr. and Sir R. Pbisl, took part in the debate, and the second reading
was carried by 96 to 18.-On the result of the division, Mr. Hiniliry declared his determination to unite with Mr. Cobden
and Mr. Bright, in seeking for a total rupeal of the Corn-laws. Scotland Benefices Binl, Mr, M. P. Strwart moved its committal that day three months.-After a discussic n, in which Mir. Humie,
Dr, Boyd, Mr. Pring le, Mr. Bannerain, Sir J. Gramant, and Mr. Coli,kTT, took part, the fouse divided, when the amendment
was rejected by a majority of 31 . Sir H. Hardinge moved the second reading of the Chelsea
Hospital Out-Yensioners Bill. The bill proposed that when these pensioners were called out to help the civil power, they
should be placed under the command of the half-pay officer by equipped with fire-arms. They were only to be called out in tary.-Mr. T. Duncompe moved the second reading that day
tirree months.- The House divided, when the second reading was carried by a majority of 49 .
Friday. The Irish Poor Law was read a third time and passed. The House then went into committee, and the Export
of Machinery Bill, the Fisheries' Bill, and the Bills for the Apprehension If Offenders in America, and France passed through Cliurch of Scotland Benefices Bill was read a third time and he Bill introduced by Lord Brougham in the House of Lords, otherwise they should have introduced it themselves.

## CITY.

Money Market, Friday._Consols for account closed at $94 \frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{3}$; Three per Cent. Reduced, $94 \frac{7}{8}$ to 5 ; Three-
and-half per Cents., $102 \frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$; New Three-and-half per Cents., $101 \frac{5}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$; Bank Stock, 181 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2年; Exchequer Bills, 59s. to 61s.

## Pitropolts amo its Yícimíty

Loss of II.M.'s Sleam-ship Lisard.-Accounts have been received of the total loss of her Majesty's steam-ship
Lizard, which was run down by the French man-of-war steamer, Veloce. It appears that before day-break on Monday, the 24th July, when about 20 miles from Carthagena, a light was reported on the larboard bow of the positive orders of the Admiralty when steamers meet each other, immediately put bis helm a-port, but owing to the other vessel putting her laelm a-starboard, the Lizard was struck by her on the larboard paddie-box, the shock of which the Lizard over on her officers and men below immediately rushed on deck, the officers and men below immediately rushed on deck, the to pump out, when the rush of water was the Lizard was apparently sinking so rapidly, that the nien were ordered to save themselves by climbing up the bowsprit rigging of the other vessel. At the instant the colision took piace the Jizards boats were ordered to be lowered, but the passage aft was obstructed by the bowon the quarter deck were the quartermaster's man at the wheel, and one or two officers, who had come up from their cabins, and who, seeing that to all appearance all others had left, followed their example. Determined, chance of saving her, the boats of the vessel (which proved to be the French man-of-war steamer Veloce, of 1,200 tons and 220 horse power) were lowered, in which some of the officers and men of the Lizard returned, and saved a sick boy and passenger, with some two or three others who had been left behmd in the first confusion. It was then discovered that the water had aiready made so much head as to put out the fires and to float the lower-deck hatches, and continued pouring in with such violence as had scarcely left the Lizard when she sunk head foremost. The night placed on her paddle-boxes, could not be seen patil sire was close on board the Lizard, which carried her lights as usual at the mast head. Friday, the frrst public meeting of the members and supporters of this institution was held at the British Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Admiral Oliver, Sir F. Austin, Sir Edward Parry, the Hon. W. Cowper, several civilians. The chuirman opened the proceedings in a brief address, explanatory of the objecta for which the society had been established, and characterising the His Lor or uelling as barbarous, unchristian meeting to a memorial, which oras read by Capt. Hope, embodying the sentiments of the committee on the subject, for the purpose of being presented to ler Majesty, respectfuly practice $b y$ the royal displeasure. Resolutions in furtherance of this object were proposed and seconded fy Lord R, Grosvenor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir Pas a and a deputation was Sir E. Parry, and oth the memorial to Sir J. Graham.
. Roberts, in proposing a vote of thanks to the char, manilar to that established in the reign of Louis XIV."

THE GARDENERS CHRONICLE.
would be formed in connexion with the society, by which personal disputes and points of honour would be settled, without an appeal to arms, a measure which he was sure would greatly tend to diminish duelling.
Anti-Puseyite Meeting, - On Tuesday evening a crowded public meeting was held in Marylebone, for the purpose of considering se best means of opposing hud church. The secretary read letters from the Earl of Glengall, Mr. Plumptre, M.P., the Rev. C. Day, the Rev. A. Rose, the Rev. E. Dalton, and other clergymen and gentlemen, apologising for their absence, and expressive of their cordial concarrence with the object of the meeting. condemnatory of the Puseyite doctrines were passed.
Temperanoe Meetings.-On Sunday, after morning service, Father Mathew administered the pledge to a large number of persons who had been prevented attending
during the preceding week. Throughout the day there curing the preceding week. Throughout the day there and from 5000 to 6000 received the pledge. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Father Mathew administered the pledge on Kennington-common. On Monday he was accompanied by a large number of Temperance Societies, who marched in procession to the Common. On their
way some of the people at the end of the line attacked Mr.C. Way some of the people at the end of the line attacked Mr. C. them in his gig, and severely beat him. They pulled him out of his gig, and tore his clothes from his back. One
of the principal assailants was apprehended and fined $10 s$. for the assault. Father Mathew and his friends were at the head of the procession, and were not aware of what had taken place. In the course of the proceedings on
Tuesday, the platform was attended by Mr. Milnes, M. P., Mr. P. H. Howard, M.P., and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, several of whom accepted the pledge.
Mr. Milnes and Mr. Howard shook hands with Father Mathew, and expressed themselves highly gratified with his extraordinary exertions. An address
was presented by a numerous deputation of the Society of Friends, to Father Mathew from the Protestant Temperance Associations of the south of London, expressive of their gratitude and delight at the sucproceeded to Fulham to administer the pledge in the ground, and the police refused to interfere, but the business of the day proceeded after Father Mathew had Mujesty's Government in holding these meetings. He applauding his exertions, and until now, even throughout Uster, where the most conflicting political and religious ophe magistrates and police to prevent the proceedings from being interrupted. From 1000 to 1200 persons took the pledge during the day; they were chiefly composed of neighbourhood, to whom a vote of thanks was awarded for having given the men a holiday on the occasion. Yesterday Father Mathew admimistered the pledge in the Riding
School, Albany-street, Regent's Park: he will also attend at the same place this day, and at Cumberland Market the pledge in London is computed to be upwards of 32,000 persons-viz., about 22,000 at the East End; 5000 on Monday, 3000 on Tuesday, and 1000 on Wednesday, Th Kednington Common, and 1200 at Fulham.-On Association was held for the purpose of opposing Father Mathew's proceedings, on the ground that their object
Was the spread of Popery. Great uproar took place, and the speakers could hardly obtain a hearing; the police Were at length called in, and the meeting broke up in great confusion.
The New Steam-ship Bentinok.-This fine vessel now moored off Blackwall. The Bentinck was built at Liverpool, and launched in January last. She is 2000 for 110 burthen, and 520 horse power, has accommodation double cabins, 12 family and general cabins. Twelve of the cabins are unusually spacious, being from 12 to 15 feet by 9 feet, and in the cabins throughout every possible confort of the occupants. Light and ventilation have been particularly attended to, the lower cabins are fitted with throughout are imp and cold, and shower baths on board, and a bath-room on the main deck. The Bentinck is the property of the Penin Eular and Oriental Company. She is sister vessel to the between Suez and Calcutta, affording a direct communication with Madras and Bengal to passengers by the overland route. The Bentinck starts from the river this day, and from Southampton for Calcutta on the 24 th August,
alta on her first trip to Suez on the 15 th December. Her average speed on the voyage round to Lecember. Her average speed on the voyage round to
Ondon has been little under 13 miles per hour, and she ccasionally ran 14 miles per hou
period of 24 hours Sthand Sunday last, within the short period of 24 hours, the metropolis was the scene of four
destructive fires-three of them occurring almost simultaneously, and each resulting in a great sacrifice of pro-
perty. The first occurred on the reraises of Mr. Mosely perty. The first occurred on the premises of Mr. Mosely,
machine-ruler and tool-maker, iu New-street, Coventgarden. It broke out on Saturday mosning, and ended in tity of valuable property, and serious injury to several of
house were destroyed, and a great sacrifice of property took place. It occurred at 11 on Saturday night, and was folfire on the premises occupied by Mr. Bird, an extensive contractor to the various Dork Companies, near the bottom of Old Gravel-lane, Shadwell. Mr. Bird's premises finest in the kingdom; besides this, on the same plot of ground, he carried on the business of a scum-boiler on very extensive scale, employing nearly 80 workpeople. these premises, covering nearly one acre, were levelled with the ground; the whole of which were uninsured, the stock was considered so dangerous that no office would undertake the risk. While this fire was raging, the re fection of another in the western part of London ren dered it necessary to despatch those engines that could be fourth outbreak had taken place on the premises occupied by Mr. Villiers, surgeon, in Great George-street, exactly before 3 o'clock, and burnt with undiminished violence antil nearly 6 , wholly destroying two houses and seriously juring several of those adjoining. Fortunately, no los of life resulted in any case. The total loss has been va-
riously estimated, and it would be impossible to give the ved not to exceed $30,000 l_{.1}$ a result attributable in a great measure to the efficiency of the Fire-brigade.
Inquests.-An inquest was held on Thursday on the
body of Mr . F. S. Ancona, whose death by drowning, Waterloo-bridge, on the 3 dinst., was noticed in our last The body was found under the second arch of the bridge on Tuesday evening. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Green and Mr. Rogerson, who were walking with the deceased at the time of the occurrence, that he was partially intoxicated, and jumped on the parapet of the bridge as a feat of daring and agility, and not with any verdict of Accidental Death.
Thames Tunnel.-The traffic through the Tunnel visitors who poss through from motives of curiosity. The number of passengers last week was 45,528 .
Chiswick. -On Tuesday evening a report was circuresiding in William-street, Chiswick New-town, had been killed by his own father, who in a violent fit of passion had nearly severed his head from his body with a grassthe son guarding his head with his left arm, received the weapon just under the elbow-joint, and it inflicted a wound ing to the bone, and dividing all the principal arteries. The father wa committed to Newgate on the capital charge. Another Wednesday, by a female, named Isabella Murray, upon her own offspring, an infant only nine weeks old, by poisoning with laudanum, but the measures taken to counteract the poison were effectual, and the child is likely to do well. Vicar of this parish has placed at the disposal of a Commiltee of the inhabitant householders seven acres of portion of the village, to be divided by the Committee into plots averaging about 20 square poles each, to be let to such of the industrious labouring classes of the district as may desire to use it as garden ground only

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The following is the number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, July 29 :-West districts, 98 ; North districts, 129 ;
Central districts, 138 ; East districts, 182 ; South districts, 202. Total, $749-(378$ males, 371 females $)$ Weekly average for the last five years, 903 - ( 461 males, 442 females, ) and for the last five summers, 846 .

## Throbmeral Nopos.

The Harvest.-The local papers are filled with reports of the approaching harvest. From the West of England we learn that the harvest has commenced in the neighbournood of Exeter, where a considerable breadth of in good condition near Bath. In Herefordshire, a large breadth of wheat and barley presents a most luxuriant appearance, and although the harvest will be late, still fine Weather will insure a full average crop of excellent quality. Hampshire, harvest commenced on the south side of Portsdown Hill last week. In Buckinghamshire, a sack of new barley, from the farm of the Rev. J. B. Reade, of Stone, was exposed for sale in Aylesbury market, on Satuiday. was to be seen in shock on Wednesday week, about Caldecote and Biggleswade ; oats were mown at Girtford, and at Bromham a very large field was in process of reaping. In the neighbourhood of Birmingham the crops look poor and withered, while in the Vale of Worcester the wheat crop is much better, and in many places abundant of the crops on the ground, even with fine weather, the harvest will not commence before September, and will not be more than an average one. In Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, the of a fall of snow in the month of July: Such, however, is the fact, for, on the 17 th ult, the called the "Old Mans the highest point in Coniston
cur, was partially covered with snow, which, in the anless the weather hours, disappeared. It is feared, that have materially injured the hay crops already cut, and that the hay and grain harvests will be very late. Scarcely one half of the hay is secured in the northein counties, but the wheat in Lancashire looks well, and promises an abundant crop if the weather continues fine In Norfolk and Suffolk, the whest with scarcely an excep tion is uncut, and the barley is generally green. The crops are laid to an unusual extent, and in many districts the winds have twisted the stems in every conceivable direction, not merely laying the corn flat, but breaking the straw. The consequence must be, that a great proportion of the grain will not ripen, or if it does, the grain will be small and shrivelled. Nom considerably within the month, and, until the advanced consured will fuctuate with the weather The chat is secure, are that price are at their bithest, and they will decline rather than otherwise, unless the harvest is more disastrous than there is at present any reason to anticipate. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis the operations of harvest have commenced. In Surrey several fields or rye and oats, at Peckiam and Battersea have been cut. In the parishes of Tottenham and Enmonto, fields of rye and oats have been cleared the produce appearing in good condition. Should the present warm weather continue the wheat will, in a few days, be ready for the sickle.
Thunder-storms.-On Wednesday, one of the most destructive storms which has occurred for some years wa apenced different parts of the country, extending, Com hent to the Midland Wintes, and from the East coast to Somersetshire aud Wits. At Rochester and Chatham the damage done by The hail is said to be incaiculable. The skylights in the Dockyard and public buildings bave been demolished, and the loss in every direction to individuals must be very great. Mr. G. Masters, nurseryman, estimates his Cor atween 400l. and 500l. The skglights over the Corn-market at the City Repository are entirely destroyed f fones broken, and scarcely a house in the nei which fell measured an inch and a half in length, and in the marshes, near the Cattle-market, pieces as large as a hen's egg were picked up. At Cheltenham the rain fell in such torrents that the High Street was nearly impassble. At Hungerford aecorrespondent states that the bail-stones were $1 \frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter; they demolished the glass in four houses 40 feet long, and swept the fruit from the trees. At Stamford many houses the damared and at Cambridge the hailstones are said have been as large as pullets' eggs; the University buildings and churches lost a great deal of glass in their windows, and the inhabitants were obliged to pump the water out of their houses. At Worcester, the ligbtning truck several buildings, and many animals were killed, but no loss of human life occurred.
Bedford.-Sarah Dazeley, who was tried at the last ssizes for the murder of her two husbands and daughter badministering arsenic to them, and sentenced to death ity went the last sentence of the law on Saturday in this city, in the presence of an immense
tors from various parts of the county
Bury St. Edmunds. -In pursuance of an invitation from the inabitants of this town, and several agricultu rists in the vicinity, Mr, Cobden and Mr. Mnore attended meeting on Monday, for the purpose of addressing the armers of Suffolk upon free trade and the Corn-laws On the motion of Lord C. Fitzroy, Colonel Addison was called to the chair. Mr. Cobden in a long speech laid before the farmers the asual arguments against the Corn laws. The Rev. Mr. Maberley then came forward to expose what he called the well-intentioned delusions of Mr. Cobden. He wished all classes to live, and was of opinion that the man who tilled the soil was, both upon principles of reason and scripture, entitled before any one else to a subsistence from it. He was proceeding at some leagth, when the people refused to histen to him. Mr. Hales, a farmer, then came forward, and moved a resolution in favour of free trade. He had had the honour of addressing them about three years ago, at a time when the people were in great distress; that distress now consome radical remedy. After some remarks from Mr . Moore, the resolution was carried with only two dissentients. Hull. It is stated in the local papers that Government is about to institute an inquiry as to the loss of the Pegasus. As the boats belonging to her are saved, proof can be obtained whether they were capable of takiog all were unusually large, and with the assistance of the lifebuoy, on the quarter-deck, all might have reached the shore had not these been lowered and swamped by the passengers in the first alarm.-Another of the unfortunate sufferers was picker castle to Leth on the 4 th inst, and put on shore at Holy Island. He was in the fatiguedress of the 96th Rely , Mr. Aird, a passencer of. Aird, a passenger, has also been found, with a piece the surface; and it is expected that many other bodies will soon be found, the diver's impression being that a number are kept down by the mattresses, \&c., which are strewed about the cabin.
loucester.-After several years' litigation, the will and codicils of Mr. James Wood, the late wealthy banker and
draper of this city, have been proved in Doctors' Com.
 00ml, and to the family of the latter gentleman $6,000 \mathrm{l}$. ; and the residue of his property, estimated at about 500,0002 , to his and the probate bears a stamp of 12,000 l. The executor named are Alderman Wood, John Chadburn, Esq., (who commatted suicide some time back under very extraordinary circumstances), Jacob Osborn, Esq., and John Surnam, Esq. The charges of three proctors engaged in the snit relative to the will amount to $17,536 l .3 \mathrm{~s}, 2 \frac{1}{6}$. the senior King's scholar at Eton last week, who lost his Fellowship at Kirg's, because there was no vacany event had never before occurred since the foundation of the culurs, in l thl. It appears, however, that this inthe Rev. Wh.tley Heald lost his Fellowship at King's unde milar circramstances. This gentlenan died is 1780 , holding the livings of Northrepps and Buston St. Law ence, Norfolk. An Eton boy, however, when he leave ton for King's, is first a Scl.olar and the
Liverpool.-A meeting of the propietors of the 5 St George Steam-packet Company was ast week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of effecting an enthre during the eight years of the company's existence as much is 500,000 . have been lost, and that the proprietors on hearing this, unammousle resolve on animmediate disso of the Company's steam-packets which had not lately been 10 sea, while the Cork proprietors agreed to tak hose packets which have for some time past been plying across the Irish Channel. Thus it seems that two com panies are to arise from the dissolution of the one. $A$ ishing a final report, will be shootly held.- Johs Ander son, whose case has been so often mentioned, and who is charged with having received portions of the money stolen London, was brought up on Saturday for final examinaion, when some additional evidence was adduced, with the view of corroborating several parts of hat given upon the previous days, and with respect to the diferent hand At the close the several witnesses were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner, who refused for make any state proaching assizes.
Manchester.- It appears that the damage occasioned to Mr. Fitzgerald's colliery, by the irruption of the water, not so extensive as at first anticipated; and that the colliery, so far from berug destroyed, is no further injured than be pumped out, atter which the raising of the coal will be resumed. - Another turn-out of mill hands has taken place at Ashton-under-Lyne, commencing with the spinners in Ryecroft Lower mill, but subsequently it since been carried into effect in every mill in the neighbourhood. It was caused by a notice for the reduction of wages, and appears to have been free from all politichl characier. Sided $20,000 l$. f.er annum, to the Hon. C. Spencer Cowper, the third son of Lady Palmerston, by the late Earl. He is no relation to the testator, and is now Secretary of Lega-

## ion at Sweden

Oxford.-The long-pending case of Macmullen $v$. the Regius Professor of Divinity was brought forward in the Vice Chancellor's Court last week, when Dr. Kenyon, the assessor, gave judgment in favour of the admissibility of the plainuff's libel in its amended form. The two principal exceptions to the libel, taken by Dr. Twiss, counsel for Dr. Hampden, viz., that the libel did not allege that the damages affirmed to be sustained by the plaintiff were consequential, or that the defendant had acted from reserved the question of costs till a further stage of the proceedings, considering that the question befora the an action for damages. Should no appeal be entered by that the proof of the plaintiff"'s allegations will be proceeded with early in the ensuing University term. The theological questions involved, and the effect of the ultimate crecision of the
Salisbury.-On Wednesday a meeting was held in this city inr the purpose of hearing Mrs Cobden and Mr Bught on the real of the Corn-laws, About 4,000 After several speeches lad been delivered it was unani mon-ly resolved "That in the opinion of this meeting, the primiples of free trade sre founded fore con the revealed designs of the Creator and there ore every act of legislation which interferes with the freedum of industry, under the pretence of protecting mann'ac'ures, agric,
for huith abolished.'
(Glumorgan), The toll-houses and bars in this count (Glumorgan), as well as in Carmarthen, continue to fall
by the hands of the Welsh Guerillas, who, from their local knowledge, the precaution of their spies, and the sympathy of the great body of the people, are still enabled to laugh at the mustering of the mintary. On Thursday worning the Rebeccaites assembled at Iy Coch, within half a mile of Swansea, and in less than a quarter of an hour demolished My coch and two adjoining toll-gates The Furnace toll-house and gate, together side bars near Llanelly, were also destroyed on the sam night, and the wood-work burned. Mr. Maule, of the Treasury, and Mr. Raven, who are present to conduct said wo be pinced of the necessity of some measures than those previously adopted to put down this career. On Friday, the men employed in the grea copper works near his town strack work, in consequence the man from 1400 to 1500 , and proceeded to perambulate the streets, marching four abreast. They were met by the with the works. The Mayor nnformed them that he had instructions from government to prevent large assemblages of persons from marching or congregating in the
streets; and he trusted that their good sense would induce them to obey his instructions. Mr. Vivian then addressed then, exhorting them to listen to direct them for their benefit, assuring them that emplogers to make the reduction in their wages; and that when any improvement in the trade and price of conper took place their mares would be adranced sain in pro portion. Several of the men attempted to show that by the reduction they would not be able to support themselves and families: but upon being cuestioned as to the amount of their earnings, they were compelled to admit that at the reduced price it would average above a pound per week, more or less, according to the several branches of their employment. Since this meeting took place several have returned to their work. Mr. Hall, the Comturbances, has concluded his inquiry at Carmarthen, after hearing privately the communications of every person who went before him relative to the state of the
country. Mr. Ellis the barrister also formed part of the commission, and directed his attention solely to the ac counts and management of the turnpike trusts. It is said that he has expressed a strong opinion against the
numerous side bars, and that he has drawn a bill, now before Parliament, having for its object the consolidation of the trusts, and the gracual paying of of the tallies. appears that these outrages, by reducing the incomea suffering in rendering the trustees unable to pay the holders being old people, who have invested the little avings of a life in these securitics
Ruilways.-The following are the returns for the pas $1.190 l$. ; Brighton, $4,926 l$. ; Birmingham, $18,402 l$. ; South Eastern, $4,022 l$. ; Great Western, $16,050 l$. ; South Western, $9,133 l$. ; North Midland, 4,6581 . ; Grand Junction, $8,849 \%$; Birmingham and Glowcester, 2,1146. Manchester and Leeds, 5,074l. ; Edinburgh and Glasgow Misl. Marand Courties, $2,60 \mathrm{Bi}$ a Biming 1,983. ; May 1 2981; Hull and Selby 1135: Birmingham and Denoy, 1,208 . 391 : Eastern Counties 3,0922 . - The half-yearly meetings of the different com panies occupy just now a considerable portion of public dention. The Grand Junction conhmues to pay a dividend at the rate at the expense of the guarantee fund, no pro ision being made to increase it out of the half-year' eturs, and also by adding the surplus of the preceding balf-year. The traffic has declined, but with rigid economy the expenditure has been proportionately redich
sum divided among the shareholders is $110,781 \mathrm{c}_{\text {., }}$ but th net profits appear to be barely 105,000 .-The Leeds an Selby Company bave declared a dividend of $2 l$. 10s. pe ne is leased to the York and North Midland Company The North Union Company pays a dividend of 2 . . Ss departments, and the interest reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. - The Chester and Birken head Company's accounts for the last half-year show , and declare a dividend of 78.3 d . on the original 506 hares, and of $3 s .7 \frac{1}{2} d$. on the haves, or Navirstion an Railway Company declare a dividend of $17.7 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}$, reerving a large surplus to equalize future dividends, sufficient to pay a dividend of $1 l .12 s$., but the sliareholders acquiescing in the views of the directors concained in their report, consented to forego a division of the ne eturns.-The York and North Midiand Company at the ecent meeting reported that there had been a faling of 1842 of dise, however, exceeded the corresponding half-year of 843 by $2682 l_{\text {, and as the working expenses had also }}$ een reduced to the extent of upwards of $1000 l$. on the half-year, the dividend of ten per cent. would be main from the early completion of the Newcastle and Darling
ton Railway, were represented as extremely encoaraging. Resolutions declaring the expediency of undertaking the formation of a railway to Scarborough, thus uniting the York and North Midland with Filey, Bridlington, Whitby Pickering, \&c., were unanimously agreed to, it being stated that the whole of the pronosed line would be completed for $260,000 \mathrm{l}$, or about 6000 l . or 7000 l , per mile. -At the meeting of the Newcastle and Darlington Company last week, the direclors reported that all the land for the line is, with a triffing exception, purchased, and that the works for the whole line are under contract and that the railway will be completed for opening on the lst July. With regard to the completion of the railway chain to scotland, there was no movement on the part of the moters of the West coast (Lancaster and Carlisle) live prefert, and the government commissioners had giver a preference to the Eastern (Rugby, Leeds, and Berwick) he, ir the Midand railways were continued to Newcastie, Which communication the Newcastle and Darlington would effect. Resolutions, authorizing the direetors to open negotiations with the Durham Junction, and to ascertain whether it would hime, were then agreed to.-At the meeting of the Brighton Company on Tuesday, the report of the eirectors announced that by a recent valuation of the locomotive to residue of unsold property was estimated at 28,177 l. A further sum of 11,611 . would be required for the purpose of re-ballasting the line and the total cost of the railway had been ascertained to siand at $2,707,872 \%$. The revenue account showed the expenses for the past half-vear to have amounted to 3,304l. The the receipts to 74,394l., leaving a defici o meet the current demands upon the company. Wharfs were now erecting at Shoreham Harbour for the reception of steam-vessels, and arrangements had been made with the General Steam Navigation Company for enabling nassengers to book through from ondon to Rouen, an ad vantage which would soon be extended to Paris. A long discuseion ensued aiho tor, when Mr. Joseph Thompson was elected in the Com Wr. Whan Company mer Wednesday, wen the din meeting in reforming the management, and in reducing tho expenture, bus the receipts as compared with the corresponding half-year, were nearly stationary, though there had been a diminution in the working expenses of
$11,500 \%$. An estimate had been made of the liabilities of the company, their claims, and disposable property, whic led the directors to conclude that a surplus woth remain after discharging all debts, and paying off the loan notes The amount received for the conveyance of passengers during the past half-year was $56,511 l$. The total receipt being $98,554 \%$, and the expenses $57,960 \%$., leaving a disthate vaiance of 44,054l. A dividend of 16. 10s. per carried for extending the line to Bradford, and for award ing 6006. to the members of the investigation committe as an acknowledgment of their services

## RELAND

Dublin.-.The Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal have ordered that Christopher Blake, Esq., of the county Meath, be superseded in the commission of the peace The papers publisha correspondence between Mr. Lucas Mr. John Bodkin, M.P., and Mr. Sugden, containing the usual questions and answers relative to the attendance ir. Bodkin at the Tuam repeal meeting. The replies being demed unsatisfactory by the Lord-Lie Benant an the Commissioners of the Great Seal, Mr. Bodkin bfice been informed that he is dismassed from the Mre J. H. Talbot has also had a correspondence with Mr. Lucas, who intimates to the ex-member for New Ross that having attended a repeal banquet at Enniscorthy, he is no onger a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Wexford.Mr. Ross Cox, who was despatched some weeks ago in
$\qquad$ . ecognise British jurisdiction.- After one or two post ponements, owing, it is said, to the inclemency of the weather, Mr. Gypson, the aeronaut, made an ascent in able for a petende excursion, Mr. Gypson descenderl in a field clove to the fy. Here the balloon was taken possession of by a part of quay porters, who demanded remuneration inclined to conoply with their demands, and, moreover, making some remarks derogatory to rishmen, the coal por vented their indignation by closing the vent of aceed on its and having cut the cords, suffered it to procumbered, solitary voyage. The balloon being left thus brisk with little prospect of its ever more being heard of.-A adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association was held a Saturday, for the purpose of reading the transhamber of letter from M. Ledru Rollin, member of the Chast week. Deputies in Paris, received Mr. O'Connell said that the hon. After reading thomunication met every view he had at gentleman with him disclaimed any wish to disturb im attachment to the Queen, which he would say it was im-
possible to disturb, as the Repealers were in reality the true friends of the Sovereign; therefore, the object
attributed to M. Ledru Rollin was false-that be wished to draw the people of Ireland from their allegiarse. He was not surprised that they should speak of the alliance between the Irish troops and French warriors in bygone times, because the violation of the treaty of Limerick alone (independent of any similar case) sent no less than 50,000 men into the Fiench service; and on the record in Paris it was to be seen that of that number on the field of battle. A letter of acknown ledginent was then adopted, from which the following is Your extract:-" We we understand each other perfectly. men who are struggling wilhin the limits of local law and constitutional principle for the rights and liberties of means than land-or men who desire to use no other no other efficacy than that which arises from their moral force and power. Your, indeed, allude to another contingency, in which you may be disposed to be more active cline to discuss, because we now deem which we de that it should arise, the British Government having retracted every menace of illegal force and unjust -if it shall continue to resist those to our claims the ordinary channels of legalised administration." Baltinulase-The Wicklow Repeal 1 emo 1 . 4 . place it this town on Sunday. Nearly 150,000 persons are said to have been present, collected from the five or Mr. O'Conging counties. At the banquet which followed, we will have the Preservative Society sitting in Dubliu, nad drawing up bills which they will call on the British Parliament to pass: if they will l'efuse, then respectfully call on ber Majesty to convene a Parliament in Ireland apostles of my sect-to promulgate my ductrines far and nour-to talk amongst yourselves and to convey amongst your neighbours the plan I propose, which will have the
effect of patting an end to abseniceism - to the clearance bystem-to the extermination of tenantsm-to the over-franchises- to the giving to our corporate towns the full dominion of their local affairs, and to Ireland generally Rev. Mr. Lalor, (parish priest of Baltinglass), acknowledging the tonst of the Clergy, "that rumours the Crown; but he would tell England, that wealthy though Ite was, she was too poor to bribe the Catholic clergy o in his eyes than that which was said to be in contemplation, for the history of all countries abounded in evidence to mow that the interests of true religion had invariably been

## SCOTLAND

Edinburgh.-The local papers state that since the late blasphere the High Court of Justiciary, for the sale of quence of a technical flaw in the indictment, a man named otherson has come down from London, and opened an authorities than before. With more open defarce to the the conduct of this man in Holywell-street was frequently trates subect of legal proceedings before the police magis that the Duke of Wellingo wall that there is no doub the ann, and that be will for a few days be the guest of the Duke of Hamilton.

## fiviscrlancous

[^13]Steam Draining Machine-On Satturday last, the ing of the Lake of Haarlem laid the first stone of the building of the steam-engine called the "Leeghwater," rom Mr. Leeghwater Ryp, mill-builder and engineer who published, in 1643, his book on the Lake of Haarlem in which there is a complete plan for draining that great lake. The Leeghwater is the first machine for draining thempt by steam instead of wind, and is the greates ralleled among us, and which will do honour as well to the Princes in whose reign it was projected, as t
the King under whom it will be coropleted. The cavit n which the first stone will be placed is about six and alf yards below the lowest of the water ; 1,400 piles have f this heavit building. The result of these fomerdation operations has proved that the soil is perfectly good and on, and there Marh Lane Exporess.

## 稚atho

House or Lonns.-The Athlone Peerage.-A Committee for
privileges assembled on Monday to hear the evidence in suppor of the claim of William, fitth son of the last Earl but ore, an tive Peers of lreland. The documentary evidence was not quite of examined copies of centificates of birth and burial and entol ments of peerages, but liaving been satistied that such copies had family and the relationship of the cifferent members clearly
proved, the Commiteeresolved that the claina had been made unt Appralis.-The Queen v. Millis. - This was one of two cases
brought up to the House of Lords on a wrat of error, from the Court of Queen's Bench in Irelay d, the alleged error being that
the Court had held that a marrage not celebrated in any cnurch such a valid marriage bs to make a sul.sequent mistrriage in the
Church of England invalud, and to render the parties contractin the same liable to the pennllties of bigamy, The defendant had by the Cout of Qucen's Beuch in Ireland. On that decision the Marcht last before sevcral of the Engish Judges, and in July
ast, tupen the motion of Lord Bioughat delivered on their behalf by Lord Chief Justice Tindal, to the
effect that the jufgment of the Court below was correct. The
judisment


## 




## Rulls' Court. - Hope v. Hupe. - This suit related to a cabine

 Esg., wind are estimated to be of the value of $100,000 l_{\text {. That }}$ That of the resiuuary legatees of has uncle, instituted one of the three suits now belore the Court, for the administration of his uncle'
estate and effects. In consequence of thas, Alemander J. B Estate and effects. In consequence of thas, Aleaxander J. B to declare that he was entitled to the cabinet in question, by
virtue of the deeds giving them to him, the one dated the 1gti of May, 1832, and the other cated the 10 th of Ap,ril, 14,38 'Inss
suit was followed by a third, institutca by flenry Thonas Hope claiming the jewels in question wed alled alleg to hav neither were the contitents of the deed, or the property intended
to pass, proved. From the case, as stated, it appeared that the to pass, proved. From the case, as stated, it appeared that the
late Henry Phip, Hope had for many years been collecting the cabinet in question, which now corisists of many rare speci-
mens; and in 182k it was alleged that he executed a deed, by which, after his decease, he gave sisteen of the nurst cainable,
if not all, the jewels in question, If not all, the jewels in question, together with his gallery of
puctures in Duchess-street, to Hery Thomas Hope; no trace however, of this deed can be found, other than a paper writmg
alleged to be a copy, but containing nothing from which it
could be ascertained that any deed had been executed. In could be ascertained that any deed had been executed. In H. P. Hope, the guardian of his son, Alexander James Beresford
Hope, who was then about eleven years uf age On the ondiamonds and precions stones, jewels, gems, and minerals, 2 lnches wide, and 12 incles high, with silver connices and
circular silver p.ate, engraved with the arinorial bealings of the said th. P. Hope, to John Raphael, since deceased, upun
trust for him for life, and after his iecease upon trust for his
nephew, Alexauder James Berestord Hcpe. Thas deed contanged nephew, Alexauder James berestord Hepe. Thas deed contaned
a power to sell or exclange the jewels; so that those disposcd
of were replaced by others of equal value. It albo contained a covenant for further assurance, and a clanse indeminfyng the
tiustees in case of any lose. This deed was duly execited and
delivered. it subsequenty, however, cane into the fossession i Henry $P$. Hobse, Bet ween the date of turs deed and 1838 , the calmet was changed for a arger one, nito which thejewers were
frymerred, partly because the cabmet was too small, amf partly because olu cabitict was allowed a space in the lunber-roum c,
time the
the owner, but ulimately it was sold to a gentleman io Sussex, o whose possession it now is. In 1838 HEnry Pli,ip Hole, for gift of the same jewels to his nequew, Alexazder James Beresford Hope, aud accordingly he sent the deed of 1832 back to Johus
Raphael, who preparid another deed, to which he, as trustee of juwes, by the description to the former deed, to A. J. B. Hope absolntely; this deed was ruly exccuted and delivered, and was
afterwartisdeiivered to H. P. Hope. In July, 1838, as H. P. Hope was golng to Hohand, whina Viscountess Beresford, the mort h hin three nephews, at the same time sayitg,-" Dear Mamma, , upon you, after my death, to deliver these sealed parcels of the pe packets was addressed to herself, one to $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{T}$. Hope,
and the other to Alexander J. B. Hope. H. P. Hope subsequently left England for Holland, but returned in the auturna, and at hib
request the parkets were returned to him unopened, lowing year he again wert to Holland, and he then in like manLady Beresford; he again returned to Eug and in th.e autumn Lady Beresford; he again returned to Eug and in the autumn,
sick and unwell, and took ap the rin , 11, ce at Beatury Park, in sick and the cuunty o

## 

 apon opening was found to coutann the key of the new cabinet meeting of the family this deed was read 1 mm miatily alter the wards Adriari J. Hope fled his liilt in this court for an adminiscabuet aud the collection of jewels, \&c. to him. It was argued

 hathunhing of the donor, and related chrefly to the allered sise sudcred to have been made befire the deed was executed; but, not be considered as uf any moment, and cid not vithate the deed,
as the collection would pass by that term, notwithstanding the
cabiuet was misdescribed. and it was submi.ted passed to A.J. B. Hope, either by the deed tended for Heury Ti omas Hope, that the validity ol the deetis flust be determined by a coust of law. The case of H. T. Hope, there-
fure, must stand over until A. J. B Hope had established his title ander the two deeds; if he succeeded, H.T. Hope would then failed, then Mr. H. T. Hope would give up has claim under the
deed. On the other side, it was submutted that this court could stamtated before the court could make any ceclaration. After stant over, and that A. J. B. Hope slionald be at liberty to bring
one or more action or actions, with liberty to use the name of Mary laaphael as plambuff, against, the expecutors, for the recovery

## applicatinn of the executors, Adrian John Hope was to be at libuty to defend the action or actions line tiane of the exes cutors of Henry Phinp Hope Hinty Thomas Hope was also to

 uncle, in the name of hat fallen, Thomas Hope, who was alleged
 One of the upper rocms was discorered to be in a biaze, but by
pronipt exertions the fre was halpily extinguished. Ihe pri-
 her gulty. M. Justice Pattesun, in paasing seatence, sald that
 the power, to spare her life; but upon what term s he was not be sent out of the cuuntry. Whatever ber future destiny might
be, care would be taken to inuress upon her mand the enc rmity of the offence which she had comnilted, and to teach her the duty Nurfolr Circuit, Norwich, - Wiliam Sanger pleaded Guilty
 presenting such forgeries to the London agents of the bank.
The facts of this case did not transure, but this paper at the fome filse a brief accolut of the circhmstances attending the
forgciy. The prisuner was a clerk 12 the bank at Lynn. The
prosecutors recommended the pri:oner to the mercinl tion of the Court, becaule he brad only spent 30l. of the stolen Was no reason whatever for the passing of a lenient sentence
upon hims rhe offence was a very bad one, and if he had not
been apprehended he would no doubt hove spent the whole of the meen apprehended he would no doubt have spent the whole of the
money. The learned Judge enlarged upo the enormity of his Btrney, Esq., v. Read, Ess.-This was an action of trespass fol awaygr up and cuttiug down furze and whins, and carrying Easton Heath. The defendant justified taking the gravel as the recupier of the manor farm, under a right fo take in for the repa-
ration of the roads theremn; and as to the furze and whiv, he jus-
tified under a right to take tiem lor the porposes of suel, of undexdranung, of making "bottons to ricks" "and of fencing his
yards. Issues here jomed on fhese clanns, and the planntifi aiso Saly, even file possessed the right, and as to that part the de-
fendant puid 10l. mito court. The plaintiff is owser in fee of the length, measuluing between 15 and 20 beet), and the defendant is
 is sues, cstablishing ti e ruhts set up, and adding that the excess t the sum of 19s., and that the difference between it and the
amount paid into court (106) ought to be retmined to defendant Uxpuris Clarcuit, Stapforn.- Charles Higginson was arraigued
for the wifful murder of has som, Willam Haykinson, at Eccles half, on the 2dt Aprik last. The prasoner plideaded Guilty, and
begged for mercy; but upon the representation of the judge inat
11.
 then an in-door servant to a gentleman named James, made an agrement with the wise of a cottager named Breeze, of Lipsley-
heath, min this county, that she shoula take care of the cluld at
her ment, however, and had recelved notice to find some other payson spade frum the coftager, he left with the boy, stating that he was then gomg to take him to his brother's. Mis. Breeze, who
had dressed the chid, handed over the remainder of bis clothes to the prisoner, and stated that At that time she The child was then in good health, with the exception of
slight inflammation in one eye. The prisoner was seen by

Woman who kuew him to enter a large wood, called Bishop's
Wood, with the child, about a quarter of an hour after
leaving Breeze's cottage. The child was never seen alive again. Wood, with the child, about a quarter of an hour after
leaving Breeze's cottage. The child was never seen alive again.
Suspicions were aroused, antt search was made in Bishop's Wood Suspicioth of May, and about 300 yards from the entrance to the
on the 10th
Wood marks of the ground having been recently disturbed were Wood marks of the ground having been recently disturbed were found about a foot beneath the surface, dressed in the clothes in
which he had been seen on the morning on which lie left Breeze's cottage. There was a bandage tightly drawn round his eyes, and
the surgeon who examined the body, Mr. Greatrex, of Eccleshall, stated that he found an extersive contusion on the right side of
the head, by which the skull was fractured. He gave it as his the head, by which the skull was fractured. He gave it as his
opinion, however, from the state in which the lungs were found,
that suffocation, and not the fracture, was the cause of death and this would appear to have been the case, for the prisoner said, while a thrill of horror throngh the court followed the
arowal, "there was no hurto the head: the child was alive
when Iput it into the grave!" The prisoner wras apprehended When I put it into the grave!" The prisoner was apprehended in Derbyshire, nearly fifty miles from the scene of his crime
When called on for his defence, hemerely said he ditit from want
for at that time he was only earning half-a-crown a week. An atterapt was made to show that the prisoner was a person of weak
intellect, but the Jury considered him perfectly capable of the Guilty. Mr. Justice Maule then passed sentence of death upon
the prisoner in the usual manner, holding out not the smallest the pre of mers
Gulty to illegally solemnizing a marriage, at Berwick upon soner, it appeared, resided at Lamberton toll.bar, whe pri- is
within the scottish boyder, and about four miles noth from Berwick. He has been in the habit of officiating there as take advantage of the greater facilities offered them by the the parties had made a runaway match, but on arriving at Lam-
berton found the "priest" was absent, having gone to Berwick. The parties followed him thither, and finally found him in street. They asked him to perform the ceremony, but this he at first refused to do, unless they would return to Lambezton. tions were on the alert, and that there was some danger of thei
being intercepted. As the evening, however, wore on, the pri soner became somewhat intoxicated, and in that state finally performed the ceremony. He suosequently yecorded it, however, North Wales Circuit, DENBIIs, - Evan Evars.
withas charged
with having caused the wiful muider of Margaret Davis by suffocating or strangling her, at Llanrwst, on or about the 3d of
May last. The Attorney-General, and Mr. Jervis, Queen' Counsel, stated the case, the detarls of whish were given in this
Paper at the time. The body of the deceased was foumd in a
ditch near the prisoner's residence, and apparently part of it had been eaten by dogs. It api eared also that the body had bee
removed from a peat bank about 70 yards from the residence o the prisoner, arrd it had a the body still remained in the place One circumstance pressed
maternally on the prisoner, that potwifhsfanding ban denial that maternally on the prisoner, that notwifhsfanding bis denal that
he knew to what place the deceased had gone, he had caused a bably return, mentioning Allsaints, and also that there was
 ployed a person to write it, and that alter he had so employed wetween the parties, and nothing to unfold the motive which could have led to the commission of the crime. After an ab-
sence of lialf an hour, the Jury returned a veraict of Acquittal. SPORIING.
TATTERSALL'S, Tquaspay.-The room was very thinly attended, and bettixig so flat, as almost to put a quotation out of
the question. The following brief list contains all the business 11--St. Legles' Gorhambury Criterion States.-2 to oftere on Rattan agst the Ugly Buck. Derby. -9 to 2 agst Scott's lot. i000 even between Imaum and Valerian.
MARK LANE, FRIDAP, AUGUST 11.-The weather continuing very fine, has produced a great dulness in our Market this and there is also some quantity of fresh arrived; in consequence
of the above, prices are fully 28 , per qr. lower for all descriptions. Barley, Peas, and Beans are in short supply and support our quotations. The Oat-trade is exceedingly dull, and $6 d$, to 18 ,
lower.

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 Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution.

CHEAP STATIONERY, CUTLERY, WORK-FACTURER.- Sloper's Embossed I'ostage Envelopes, without
 Bath-post,
3s. per Ream; Queen', Size (Note), 2s. per Ream; very superior
Foolscap, 8 d . per Quire, 12s. $6 d$. per Ream ; Envelopes, $6 d$. per 100 ; Copy Books, 4d. each, 3 . $6 . d$. per dozen ; good Pens, 1 s. 6 d. . per 100 ;
Embossed Blotting Books, 6 d . each; superior Bibles, gilt edges Embossed beach; ditto Prayer, Books, $1 s$. $6 d$ d. each; good Pen-knives, $6 d$. each; Rosewood Work-boxes, $2 s . ;$ Rosewood and Mahogany supe-
ior Desks, $78.6 \mathrm{~d} . ;$ superior Pocket-books, $6 d$. each, \&cc., \&ve. Goods exchunged, or Money returned if not approved of. A name-
plate engraved, and 100 best Cards printed for $4 s .6 d$. Bookhinding, Printing, and Engraving, at the lowest terms; 10 yer cent. off new
Books and Music. Parcels of $2 l$. value forwarded 100 miles free of carriage; of $10 s^{\circ}, 5$ miles from Londou, and any amount in town.
Lists of Prices, and samples of Paper, sent on the receipt of two
postage-stamps, from SLoper's Stationery Warehouse, 20, George-postage-stamps, from SLOPER's
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BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT. attwood, wimble, \& WARNER, MANUfacturers, Lawes, This CHURN being made eutirely of Block Tin, the necessary in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures the butter conin in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the
facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable acility with which it may be cleaned,
Churn from 7 to 81 lbs
Price, carriage paid to London. $\left.^{2}\right\}$

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s. $6 d ., 6 s$, , and 78 . Larger supplied to order. N.B.-Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmon
ger in town or country, and from the Manufacturers, Lewes.
To be seen in London, at Wright's Range Warehouse, No. 3,
Arthur-street, near the Monument; Rigey'g Brush Warehouse, Arthur-street, near the Monument; Rigey'g Brush Warehouse,
No. 80, Gracechurch-street ; Livermora and Son, Ironmongers, No. 80, Gracechurch-street ; Livermark and son, Ironmongers
No. 30, Oxford-street; BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish
important to ladies.
K EARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S pecuiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of ever lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gen-
tlemen of the Medical Profession, as a safe and valuable Medicine in effectually removing obstructions, and releving all othe inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which, at an early period of life, frequently arise from want
of exercise and general debility of the system: they create an appetire, correct indlgestion, remove giddiness and nervous headstomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innocent, may be salely used in all seasons and climates.
$*_{*} *$ It is necessary, owing to the numerous imitations, to inform the Fublic that KEARSLEY'S is the only ORIGINAL and GEAUNE MEDICINE of this description ever made, and has been particnlarly requested to remark, that qsars a testimony of authenticlly, each Bill of Drections contains an affidavit, and bears the
signature of "C. KEARSLEY," in writing, and each box is signature of "C. KEARSIUEY," in
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the least pain or incunvenience. Unlike all other remedies for
Corns, its operatiou is such as to render the cutting of Corns Corns, its operatiou is such as to render the cuttink of Corns
unnecessary, (indeed, we may say the practice of cutting Corns is at all times highly dangerous, and has been freenently attended their growth), and being prepared on the softest kid leather, it
adheres with the most gentle pressure, producing an instant and delightful reliet from torture, and, with perseverance in its applicatic
Prepared only by Joan Fox, in boxes at 1s. 11 d d. each, or three
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Vendors throughout the United Kingdom. A $28.9 d$. box cures the most obdurate Corns.

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are at once removed; there is no necessity therefore to cover
from the fyy. Gold detergent, $2 s$, 6 d . per bottle; lacquer and arem the fy. Gold detergent, $2 s, 6 d$. per bottle; lacquer and
fronze, 15.6 d. ; lamp, $1 s$. $4 d$. All are innoxious aind inoffensive. Sold by Upron and Co., lamp manufacturers, 33, George-street,
Hanover-square, and 66, Basinghall-street, City, N.B. -A trial Hanover-square, and 66 , Basinghall-
free of charge. The trade supplied.

TUWLARE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESE
$\mathbf{E}^{\text {UWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally }, ~}$ Tubs, Flower. Boxes, Esdging for'Garden-paths, ,de., Cmannufactured by him in Slate . may be been in use at orton
application to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.)
GaRDEN, fishing, sheep and rabbit

 CAPRS, AND TARPAULING COATS, for Garteners, Game-



S CURVY and IMPURE BLOOD.-Another most BUTIC DROPS.-The following bye meang of halse's scorrest, that the Guarclians of the Parish of Brent, Devon, have considered it their duty to sign their names to the accompanying
important decluration. It is well worthy the notice of the

 taking Hulse's scorbutic Drops, he was jiterally, covered with
 Arst bottre he noticed an improvement, and that by centinuing teerything else had failed. He had tries various sorts of medicines before takiog Hals's, scorbutic Drops, and had prescrip-
tions from the most celebrated oph sicians in this conoty without tions from the most cele bated physicians in this county wwthout
 as wer as any man in our parish. From otiler cu es also nade




$\mathrm{B}^{\text {ENJAMIN }}$ EDGICk-cloth Manuracturer, No. 2, 2, Duke. Atreet, London, orriage, and 208, Piccaailly, respectfuly informs the Nobility and


 Rick-cloth, complete, for Sale or Hire.
$\mathrm{R}_{\text {cial }}^{\text {OWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.-Under the Spe- }}$ the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Kurope. This


 the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. CAUTION.Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR that the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraven Prope wrapyer. All others are "aven Proprietnrs' Signature is also engraven on the wrapper, thus:-
A. RUWLAND
 per bottle. Ask for "RRowland's Macassar Oild" Sold by them, TO BE DISPOSED OF, 100 FRUITING PINEeach; 300 Smatler Do., at 1 s . each. Any person taking the stock will have the whole at 28. each, as the Proprietor is about to re-
move.-For particulars, apply to Mr. DuNGArs, Tiverton, Bathe

HARM wanted, at Michaelmas next, consisting of Out-buildings, within 10 miles of London: three-fourths Arable
Land would be preferred -Direct, post paid, to H. M., at Mr. Newlands,
' ${ }^{\prime}$ O LET, near Royal Leamington Spa, SIX ACRES Welling-HOUSE, Stalling, aud Dovehruse attacherd, The Acres is planted with a varicty of Fivit-tuees, Two Acres Asparagus and Seakale. Also, Four and a half Acres of rich For part culars inquire of Mr. H, Law, the Proprietor (who is Royal Leamington Spa.

## W

ANTED, an active, industrious, sober Man, to one answering the above descrijtion, and possessing the requisite qualifications, may address, prepaid, to A. B., Land fa
Cottage, Sydenham, Kent, N.B.-No personal applications in the first instance can be attended to.

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid
A S GARDENER.-A married Man, 33 years of age, of his profession, and can have an excellent charact r from a Noere his man with whom he lived four years and a half. A Situation wherect to
wife could act as Housekeeper would not be objected to.-Dires W. M., at Messrs. Hugb Rowalds' Nursery, Brentford, or

A S GARDENER.-A married Man, aged 38, without branch of his profession, in families of the first tespectability, is desirous of a situation. He also understands the manayy-woman, Which rituation slie would undertake, if, required. Every saility, character, \&c., can be given.-Direct to J.

A S GARDENER.-A married Man, aged 32, who make hmoself generally usefnarge He perfectly understands lins usiness, and can be well recommended from his last situatiol

- Direct to (i. C., care of Mrs. Kniatr, Post-office, Uper Holy, 1 slingto
A S GARDENER.-A married Man, who understand om this business, and can have upwayds of four years character from the gentleman he has left. No objection to the managcod,
of a Farm.-Direct to 'T. B., 15, Park-street, East-road, City-road.

TO NURSERYMEN.
A RESPECTABLE young Man, well acquainted with the A Home and Foreign Trade, and able to correspond in seveal languages, is desirous of obtaining a responsiole situation and Propagator in several resyectable establishments in this conulty from all of which highily satisisfactory recommendations for aul and \&c. can be obtained. - Direct
Sons
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# THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. 

## A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

 the horticultural part edited by professor lindley.No. $33-1843$.

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WiNDSOR AND ETON ROYAL HORTICLITC


'IHE HULL Botanic GARDEN. GRaND




 and may be viecwed every day fr
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FUCHSIA ST. CLARE.-This magnificent Faunsia





 Redestial Apollo $\begin{array}{ll}3 l . & 3 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 1 & 10\end{array}$ Rosesty
Dks. of Co
eabove-mentioned sorts can be warranted as first-rate, an Aly mon many secuinin prizes siis season, in London, Execter,


 Cancornal.s.street Lontion.
 Angast 15, 2083:







Extratine it Ex




## SATURDAY, AUGUST 19.

Price 6d.

## FASTOLFFRASPBERRY.


EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISIHO OE LON-
DON, LORD VISCOUNT LOR'TON, LORD SONDES, \&e.;
as weil as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
VOUELL \& Co. have much pleasure in announcing
Canes of the whove inabled to supply, at the latter end of Oct. next, fine -unequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and riclness of fla-
vour. Those to whom Y. \& Cn, sentitiast season have expressed their vour. Those to whom Y. \& Cn, sentitiast season have expressed their
highl admiration of its superiority over all other varicties, nd it has
hecn awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhbitions during the eseason- As a proor that they have not exaggerated its excel-
lent gualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LiNDLEX (sce Gardenergs) lent (julities, Fruit was sutbitted to Dr. LiNDLEX (sse it is as fol-
Chronicle of ine 22d July, page 502), whose opinion of
lows:-" FASTOLFT RAsPBERYY.-We have received from Messrs. Yows :-"FASTOLYF RASPBERBY,- We have received fromeressrs.
Yousl, of Great Yarmouth, fruit of the Fastolf Rasporry, nd
we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excelWe find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excel-
lence. The fruit received is very large, obtusely conical, and of rich
flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large flavour, far exceeding in this respect some other new and large,
varietics. The plants bear abundantly and in long succession."
They also exhibited it, on the 1st of Augutst, hefore the London Hor-
ticultural Society, 2 , Regent-street, and aprize was awarded to them.
 it more fully, or with areater confidence, to the notice of the public, merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the
autuninal months, and has maintained its superiority in the most
unfevorabie soils and situations, and requires no other than the
ordinary treatment of the old varictics. Fine Canes will be ordinary treatment of the old varictics. Fine Canes will be
ready by the latter end of October, and can be sent with safety to
nay part of the United Kinglom con the receipt of a Post-ofice
ordery upon the following terms:noy part of the United kingdom (on the
order; upon the following terms:-
Packages containing 100 Canes
50

less than 200 arc ordered.
Extensive orders arealready rcceived for the above; and to prevent
a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced la:t
a repetition of the disappointment which many experienced la:
season, by $\mathbf{Y}$. R Co. not being able to meet the demand, they therefeason, ispectfully solicit early application.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 17, 1843.
THE NEW YELLOW AUTUMNAL ROSE, "CLOTH OF
T RIVERS, Jun, has the pleasure of offering to his the West of France from Noisette Lannarque. This fine Rose was pur-
chased ly T, 1 , jun,, in the spring of 1842 , on condition that he might
 submit the following description as correct in every rest ect. Colnur,
brilliant yellow, of the same shade as Rosa Harrisonit; form, lar, like Noisette Lamarque, flowers of the same size; petals theck
and leathry, not hathe to file in the sun; habit extremer.y rulust, a4 much, or more bo than Noisette Jaune Desprez. Owing to the here, but is in bud, and will bloox shorl], T. R. offers it now,
that purchascrs may have the oppoxtunity of budding a few plants.
'rice $21 s$. each, package included, carriage paid to London ; as the stock is limited, no allowance can be made to the trade.
NOISETTE SOLFATERNE, from the same parents , and of the
same robust habit-colour, pale lemon yellow, $7 s$. $6 d$, each. same rolust habit-colour, pale lemon yellow, 7s. 6d. each.
Sawbridgeworth, Herts, August 17, 1843.
 YOUELL \& Co., possessing the most extensive stock
in the country of the above Splendicd Hardy Ornamental line robust, 3 year-old plants, 8 to 9 inches high, $10 l$. per 100, or
308 per dozen.-Great Yarmouth $N$ nrsery, August 17 , 1843 .

MAGNTFICENT NEW FUCISIA
C UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., beg leave to call the Lastention of the Puble to a very superb New Fuchsia, which
has ben rancel nu the Exeter Nursery, and which is decidedly
the finest variety ever produced. Flowers of it were submitted to Dr. findley, who, in the Gardeners' Chronicle of the 8th ult,
"Lucombe, Pince, and Co.-The blooms sent of Fuchsia Exoni-
ensis prove it to be a very splendid variety; it is a flower of great substance throughout, seed-vessels dark, tube and sepals of a rich crimson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand
freely, and disclose the rich crimson. purple corolla, which is very large, and of a peculiar denseness of texture. ${ }^{33}$.
The Plant was also exhibited at the last great meeting of the s.ondou Horticultural Society on the 12th ult, and obtained the Strong Plants will be ready for delivery on the 10th inst., at the post, carefully packed in stout tin cases. The usual dis-
bount to the trade if six plants are ordered. For a full description, N.B.-This Seedling Fuchsia has been fully proved, and will give satisfaction to those who purchase it.

FIRST.RATE SEFDLING PANSY, "UNIQUE."
OHN SCHOFIELD begs respectfully to inform OHN SCHOFIELD begs respectfully to inform
the Public and his Friends that he has Plants in good condition, nlow weadraw attention to the following opinion of the Editor of the Gard Chron. and others, on the above; see p. 409 , No. 25, Gard.
Chron., $1842:$ " 1 . Schofield..-No. 10 is a first-rate Pansy ; inside white and sman, in consequencwer the band of deep, rich, hluish
purple, which surrounds the lower petals broad; the cye purple, wand rich, the upper petals are mulberry-purple, the flower is large, of fine form, grood substance, withont crumple," Also, sec
"Floricultural Cabinet," Notices to Correspondents, Editor's remarks, No. 124 of this year, - Mr. Schowield s ansy is a ver, excelente was also in the winning stands at the Leeds Horticultural
The above wal
and Floral Society's Show, viz. in 1st 24 , 1st 12 , and 1 st 6 Seedhings. 'i he ahove tests have stamped the above pansy as one of the
very best in cultivation, A Select now ready, may be had on
 when six or more are taken. A remittance or reference requred.
A few packets of choice Pansy Seed selected from named Flowers, 2s. $6 d$. and $5 s$. per packet.
Knowstrop, near Leeds, Yorkshire, Aug. 15, 1843.
V. E. RENDLE respectully informs A mateurs who collections, that he will supplyaselection from the following sorts Hamlet, and Glory of the Cornish Gem, lianny, Aurora, Pride of Exe Vale, Circassia,
Constellation, Count d'Ursay, Crenle, Dido, Fair Mad of Devon,
Grand Monarch, Laviola, Oberon, Queen of the Fairies, Sapphire, Grand Monarch, Lavioia, Oberon, Queen of the Fairies, Sapphir
Favourite, and Sis Robert Peel, with a Plant of LYNE'S DUKE OF CORNW ALL, OR SUNRISElivered in October next-Orders will be executed in strict prece-
dence-Plants will be sent over to compensate for carriageReferercnce or remittance renuired from unknown correspondIJ EW PLANTS.-The following New and Beautiful Chisian Plants will be sent out as soon as ready,
Schizanthus candidus, Dr. Lindley, $7 s$ s. $6 d$. per plant.
The first is snow-white, somewhat fragrant, and quite distinct
from all others; the latter is white, with scarlet centre surrounded by a yellow border, folage large and gittering; both are hardy. Chiswick, in July, JAMmS CARTBR, Scedsman and Fiorist, 238 , (TOWTH OF PLANTS, - HUMPHREIS'S
INODOROUS SOLUBLE COMPOUND, to promote the frowth of Plants. Dissolved in water, this valuable Preparation may be uscd with great advantage, pither in the Drawing-
ivoon or the the conservatory. A single bottic is cqual in fetti-
 and may be preservcd without a Grcelhouse, Sold in bottes,
$1 s$. gd. each, with full instructions for Use, by Flavagan \& SoN;
Mansion House-street; Hurs \& M MULLEN, Leadeulall street; Wa. CLARE, Bishopsgate-Within; and other leading Seedsmen;
\&cc. in town and country. Wholesale Agents, Davy, Mack1ORTON'S "Walnurton ADMIRABLE" YEACH. Esp., Wallortion House, Sussex, and has recived the himhest teshamumals fre mi Dr. hindley, who had specinens sent him in 18 it.
This Fcach is a sceilag from the Nollesse, but dis \&reat mocrit consists in ats r.pempg fuly five weclent tlar our and nielting: alto-
the tuit of a full size, of excellent
gether a very dessrable tariety, and one which no good garden ought
 orders tor the whot in he sent to Alexinder if bir, Nurscry and T AND W. MYATT intend sending out, by the middle e DEPTFORD tural Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been,
submitted to Frofessor Linouev, for whose opinionsee Gardenerg' Chrunicle, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, extionting Eliza, 10s. per 100. -Manor Farm, Deptiord, July $22,1843$. SEEDS for IMMEDIATE SOWING.-The following Dwarf German Stocks, 12 varieties, 4 . 0 ,...-smaller packets ${ }^{2} 6$ Branching
Wallfower
Autumnal
German Giant, or Brompton síock, 5 varietics
English Ten-week
6
Fuse mixed German Stock
Schizanthus retusus and Grahami
Ipomonsis elegans and picta
Salpigiossis, beantiful, mixed
Salpigiossis, heartitul, mixed
Splendid mixed Cincraria, 20 varieties, (Gंreenhonse) packet
Chinese Primyosc, mixed fringed
Tinest mixed Petunia, 6 varjeties
Inommarca rubro-curilea, warri., (Greenhouse climber)

## Lophosperm Maurandya,

Actuileria, Delphinium, and Antirrhinum, finest mixed, cach
Pentstemon, 12 fine varieties, mixed
Polyanthus, finest mixed,
Larkspur, Dwarf German,
30 fine Hardy Annuals, in
30.
The first ton reonire protection. the next eight (from Cineraria ${ }^{6}$ to Thunbergia, inclusive) are Greenhouse plants; the remainder
are nuite hardy. Any of the above will be forwardcd free of all expense.-An catcusive Cataloguc or Dutch amal Cape Bulbs is in preparation, and nay be had, prepaid, on application to
Aug. 19, 1883.
M ESSRS. J. C. \& S. STEVENS beg to announce Boxes of ORCHIDACEAT, from St. Marcos and higla lands in Room, 38, King-street, covent-garden, due notice of which win be shortly given. Catalogues
and forwarded to Collectors.
38, King-street, Covent-garden, Ang. 18, 1843 .
TU NOBLEMEN, GEN LLEMEN, AND NURSERYMEN.-The
 leaving Kingsbury for some years) to offer for unreserved Sale by Auction, on the premises, on Wennesday, 30th Augusf, and
Two followng Days, at 12 O'Clock, the whole of his VALUABLE COLLECTION OF STOVE AND GREENHOUSE PI.ANTS,
before the fale. Kingsbury is situate about $6 \frac{1}{2}$ Miles from Jondon,
on the Edgeware Road.

M R. WARREN will sell by Auction, at the King's In Tread Inn, Twickenham, on Trikg AYM Aug. 29, , at $20^{\circ}$ clock, delightful part of the county of Middlesex, being a portion of
the celebrated POPE'S VILLA ESTATE, comprising upwards of the celebrated poper of excellent quality, aivised into plots of
? and admurably adapted for the erection of gentlemen's resi-
dences, possessing extensive frontages to the high road leading from London and Twickenham to Hampton, Chertsey, \&ec.,
and to the new road branching out of the same, and uniting with the road leading to the Southampton Railway at Kingston. tive condat new (lhurch and the river Thames, and within a short distrance of Richmond-britfe. Hampton Court, and Bushy Palace, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, eleven
miles of Hyde Park Corner, and three of Hounslow and the sury and any and healthy, and the neighbourhood distinguished for its
beautiful scenery and contiguity to the numerous Parkz and
Gitounds of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. The quality of the land is excellent, and a portion thereof freehold, umberland, as Lord of the Manor of Isleworth Syon, and is equal in value to freehold. A Station upon the proposed Middlesex and minures ${ }^{2}$ walk of these Iots. Purchasers may be accommodated
with other valuable portions of this Estate, in quantities varying The ints are marked out, and may be viewed upon application to Mr. Pendry, at the Prince Albert Inn, opposite the lots, of
whom printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, with plans, can l.e cotained any day prior to the Sale, of William Laslett, Fst. Solicitors, 160 , Oxford-street; F. W. DoIman, Esq., Solicitor, 27 ,
Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Messrs. Allem and Holmes, Solicitors, Bedrord-row, the place of Sale, Greyhound, Rich mimber Isleworth

TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS M $\underset{\text { stracted by the Executrix of and MORRIS are in }}{ }$ to salmit to public ecompetition on the premises, Albion-road


 FUCHSAAS, CACTUS, ERICAS, EPACRIS, with a selected assortmen
of CAPE PLANTS. Also a quantity of Hot-water Pipe, Usefil Timber, a Capital Set of Chaise Harness, and other effects. liad on the premises; of the principal Seedsmen ; and of th CROOME, WORCESTERSHRE,
To NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMENN,NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, Gind Others.- Cery mportant and Uneserved sate of Stove atad
Grenhouse Plants, of the Rarest description, the Collection
of nearly a Century, at Croome, the seat of the late Right Hon. MIR. R. C. HERBERT has the honour to announce late Right Hon. the EErlof Coventry, to surbmitto Public Anction, 184, withoot the least reservation, the whole, of the extensive
and rare Collection of STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, in the Conservatories and Greenhouses in the Gardens adjacent to The Aactioneer respectrully invites the attention of Noble-
men and Gentlemen, as well as Nurserymen and others, to this supert Collection of Plants and Exotics, as it will be found
that the present will afford them such an opportunity ans very seldom occurs of enriching their Conservatoress wind
of the Chocest Plants in the Kingdome They include East and West Indian Paits, Cape and Botany Plants, Cape Jas-
mines, zce., in endless variety, some of which are of an amazing growth, and were selected by the late Earl's Grandfather pass of an advertisement would be impossible; Catalogues are
 to him, Foregate. street, Worcester, The plants may ve viewed on aplication to Mr. CLARKR, Botanical Gardenier, at Croome, two days previous to the Sale.
The Sale will commence on Wednesday at 12 o'clock, and on Thursday at 11 o'clock precisely, Deffiord Station, on the Br-
mingham and Giloucester Railway, is within Two Miles of CroomeATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE CapitaI, 500, ${ }^{2600 \mathrm{l},-\mathrm{Empmpowered}}$ by Parliament. T. Lamie Murrciors. Chairman.
 John Giifithth Frith, Esq.
H. Gordon, Esq. $\begin{gathered}\text { John Remwson, Eqq. } \\ \text { Clement Tabor, Esq. }\end{gathered}$ Josph Thompson, Esq,
AdDitors. - Professor Wheattone, F.R.S.
Professor Graves, A.M., F.R.S. Acruarv.-W. Professor Graves, A.M., Foolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.A.S Thic cinperior advanages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a
reference to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five
years' standing, viz.:-

 Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next
Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy,
F. FERGUSON CAMROUX, SECRETARY.
TTHE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOLLERS, invented
 J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an
extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to offer it as most efficient and economical. it may be been at
Messrs. Chandler © Sons' Nursery, Vauxhali; Messrs. Lodrliges', Messrs. Chantier Anders Messrs. Hendersons Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; ; And at the Gardensof the Hor-
ticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have been effected si
of preparation.

A USTRALASIAN, COLONIAL, and GENERAL Edward Barnard Dirgctors. Henry Buckle, Esq,
Esq., F.R.S. $\begin{aligned} & \text { C. E. Mangles, Esq. } \\ & \text { J. B. Montefore, Fsq. } \\ & \text { Richerd Onslow, Es. }\end{aligned}$
 Colontil. BANEERS-The Bank of Australasia (incorporated by Physictinn-Dr. Fraser, 6 , Guildford-street, Rassell
Sounclitors-Messes Souchons-Messrs. Swain, Stevens, and C
The Advantages offered to EMIGRANTS to the Australasia kirst, That no extra Premiun is charged Nor Residence in any of the Astraiasian Colonies,
excepting New Zealand. Second, That no extra Premium is
charged to those who Assure for the whole term of life, for one charged to those who Assure for the whole term of life, for one
voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return voyage out to the Australasian Colonies, and for one return
voyage ; and that Premiums may be paid and Claims settled in those Colonies. And to all persons who wish to Assure their Lives, the Company offers unusuanly fravourable Rates of Pre mium, participation
subscribed Capital.
subscribect Capital. - Company, No. 126, Bishopsgate-street. . STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, fondon, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and
OUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been machengage n heating buikdings upon the above system with Tanks of turists to an Iron Tlank now fitting up on their premises, whic offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are orna-
mental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connectenk difficulty the hy any working Gardener without the sig remotimcuity, thu employing this much approved method of heating without the
assistance of Engineers. The Tarks can be applied to Boilers assistance of Rngineers. The Tariks can be applied to Boilers
and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron Will be found cheaper than of any other material. Mim. R\&NDLE, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish
information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for nyy size will be forwarded upon application to s. and Co.
HORTICULTURAI. BUILDING \& HEATING by HOT-WATER

J. WEEKS \& Co., ARCHTECTTS, \&c., Gloucester water Apparatus Manufacturers, beg, leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive
throughout the conntry for many years, is entirely confined to throughout the conntry for many years, is entirely confined to
the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER. CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; thcir largest con-
sumes but a small quantity of fuel, only renuiring attention once sumpes but a small quantity of fuel, only requiring attention once
in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in Length. improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means of an open trough wuder the bed, is now beigu universally adopted. References may be had, and their works seen at most of the
Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates,
Rrc., at their Horticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chel
HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING IL HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved prin-
 D. and E. Batbry having devoted much time to the consideraton of turs or the abote-mentioned parposes, have, by improve-
apparatus for
ments sugested in their practice, pendered their mode of heat nig not only very efficient, but very simple, and have combined durablity in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in Englancl, Scotland, and Ireiand, for
many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be
employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executrug the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick. Horticultural Buildings and sashes, and invite noblemen, gentlemen, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings
and models, at 272 , Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremely completeand convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more com plete than has hitherto heen hrought before the public.
$D$. and $E$. BAILBY were the first to introduce metalic curvili. near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their wo
others in this country and on the Continent
others in this country and on the Continent.
D.and E. BALLEY have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery; they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for Orehidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constanty, or at
intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory.
EDWARD WEEKS, Sen., Horticultural ArchiTECT, Hortulan-place, King's-road, Chelsea, original and
sole Patentee for HEATING by HOT-WATER, respectiully begs oinform the Nobility, Gentry, and all Patrons of Horticultureto perfection several essentially-necessary improvements in the to perfection several essentialiy-necessary improvements in the
fitting up and construction of Forcing frames and Hothouses, Greethiouse, Conservatories of whatever size or constraction,
namely,, a very powerful and effectual $B O 1 L E R$, at present un-
annell int heat; not possible to corrode or to be out of order: 2 d , a very gimple STEAMNG APPARATUS, by which the body of air in
the house is kept in coustant motion: and lastly, $a$ very simple the house is kept in coustant motion: and lastly, a very simple at
contrivance by which fresha air can be admitted or excluded at pleasure, even by the hand of a child, either within or withoul,
either a single or double roof. SUNS 1 ADES also on a very simple principle. E. Wriks begs further to state that as his inventions
have been shamefully pirated and unfairly imitated, by whicl he has suffered seriously, both in purse and reputation, he is now under the necessity of not allowing the inspection of his new
Inventions or his Factory, except by employers or their accedited inventions or his Fac HALLE
Rec., No. 2,
at CORWMA
 24 inches, $68 . ; 96,758 ; 28,845 ; 30,105 s$, each.
CAST-IRON RICKSTANDS, 2 feet 6 inches high, $5 s .9 d$. each. Garden Encines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior Garden rools of nil kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great
variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery, Dr. Arnott's Stoves,
Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The ahove low Anglo-Beligian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above low
prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to futare alterations.
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&ce., made upon the moat which can be fixed compte in any the of the woon on very low prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the Iron Trade. hot-Water apparatus for heating Hothouses, Consera vatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public, or Private Buildings,
\&co, with CottAn's PATENT, or Rockns' Borves. After 15 having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for they have-mentioned purposes, and by various
then that with confidence nncertake the erection of similiar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale, thor the convenience of those who wiai to AppaCottam ${ }^{\prime}$ s Patent Boiler, 24 inch

## Rogers ${ }^{3}$ Boiger Sizer, small size incortion.)

ang, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 libs., 38, (id. ench. Light Catte Hurdles, 8 ft . 6 in. high,weighing 421 llss . at 4s. od. each.
 BEET WIR fors RRAINED WIRE FENCANG. at $8 s$. per bundle
of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7 d. each. The Impred
 HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, \&c., 18 inches square,
 SHow Roms at the Manufactory, NO. 2, WINSLEx STB SET,
H ENRX HUNT'S PATENT GARDEN POTS and
 Flor ist, No. 23, and, Gardenerrs' Mazetle, May 6 . Sold Wholesale
Mand and Retaii at HUNP's Chna Warehouse, Queen's-row, Pinlicos
and No. 17, Great Rider-street, St. James's. N.B.- Nurserymen J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed - of Super Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, silicate of Potass, \&c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptfordcre had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recomG U A N O O N S A L E, ANTHONY GIBBS \& SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, \& Co., LIVERPOOL $\triangle$ ND BRISTOL. WOTTER'S GUANO. - TURNIPS, MANGELof OrANGR GLobsis MANGISL WURZELI, by Mr. A. Cont on of illarsham, near Cambridge. On Meadow Land, the Earl of Zetthe Foreign Guano the increase was only per acre, while similar circumstances.
These Facts prove the superiority of
 from 6 to
Lambeth
PUMPS of a Superior Construction, fixed and portand Pumps for deep wells. Also Pumps for Ships, Barges, Tanners, Soap Boilers, Brewers, Acc. Well-Digging and Boring exe-
col street, Fleet-street.

RENDLE'S TANK-SYSTEM OF HEATING.
A TREATISE (with Engravings), on Mr. RENDLE'S A. STEM OF HEATING HORTICULTURAL BULDINGS, at $5 \delta$. each copy
Union-road Nurseries, Plymouth, Aug. 15, 1843.
 AReprint from the first and genuine edition, such omissions and adteraions only having been made as were requit, that the volume might have some substance, and be a good table or
traveling book, copious additions have been made from other old $\mathrm{vol} \mathrm{m}^{2}$ of Facetixe.
"Another strange circuact from the Prefface that everylody presumes that he himself and everybody else are perfectly familiar with its contents... and yet, if the reader wired ask his acquaintance, it in in consequence of like questions ever set eyes an a copy.
that this edition is published.
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 College, 28, Upper Gower-street.

# R experimental Chemard to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer on Chemistry at the Royal Institution. London: 3 , Charles-street, Covent Garden. 

## 

## SATURDAY, AUGUST. 19, 1843. <br> meftings for the two following weers.

$\mathrm{W}_{\text {Hen }}$ the late Sir Alexander Burnes returned from his adventurous visit to Bokhara, he mentioned, as one of the more remarkable products of that country, its magnificent Melons,--large, juicy, and rich, beyond anything he had seen in the East. This those who visited Cabul; and seeds have been sent home in abundance by officers employed in the Affghan expedition. These seeds are now bearing fruit, and delicious they prove: not hard-fleshed, with a thick rind, like Oak bark, forming their larger part, and almost as indigestible as that substance, -but noble
fruits, thin skinned, delicate, and almost wholly eatable. Such a one was produced at a late meeting of the Horticultural Society by Mr. Fleming, the Duke of Sutherland's gardener at Trentham; and we have since seen a specimen of the famous Sirdar kind grown in the Isle of Wight, which weighed nearly nine pounds, and would not have been inaptly named (as some actually are, in the poetical language of the East) "a mountain of sugar.
Few things more plainly
that has been silently made show the great progress skill with which this delicate fruit has been thus readily brought to perfection in a most unfavourable summer: When Sir Joseph Banks first introduced these Persian Melons into notice, scarcely any one could find that they were better than Gourds; and
for a long time the late lamented President of the Horticultural Society stood almost alone in his success in obtaining them of their native excellence. Now, Knover, - - hanauks to the admirable precepts of Mr. of a knowledge of the principles, as well as practice, of gardening,--nobody seems to find any difficulty in the matter ; and nothing would more surely mark a gardener as a bad one, than his clinging to his favourite
old Rock Melons, in preference to the delicate varieties of Cabul and Candlahar, because the can canolicate vrouv therietatter In our opinion, a Melon is an infinitely better fruit than a Pine-apple, provided it is like the Ispahan, the Hoosainee, or, above all, the Sirdar ; it has the great merit of being much more easily grown, and we strongly recommend everybody who values his dessert not only in future to procure seeds of the Melons of the East, or of those which have been raised from hem, such as the Beectwood, but in future to expel
the whole race of Cantaloupes and Rocks as entirely unworthy of a modern garden.

The reason why the soil of old gardens is so fertile is, that there has been an accumulation of animal and vegetable matter, beyond what was necessary to raise
the plants cultivated. The only inconvenience arising from this is, that the soil has too little cohesion for those plants which, like Wheat, require a firm bottom and bence the produce of these is not in proportion to the richness of the garden mould: besides this, so matter which is undergoing spontaneous decomposition, that many good gardeners, where there is a considerable extent of old garden ground, fallow a portion of it, alding lime or lime-rubbish, and raise green crops, such as Tares, or I.ucern, whicl always grow
luxuriantly in such soils. After a year or two, during which all the superfluous animal and vegetable matter is convertell into humus, and becomes a constituent part of the soil, it is trenched deep and mixed with is it were, the too great richness of the black mould. The vegetables which grow in this renewed soil, if frey are not so large, are much more healthy, and have a fresher taste; and if Corn were sown, it would produce
a much greater crop, and one less liable to be lodged, than in the richer mould. In a field there is never he langer of there being too much organic matter in incorporate it may not be reguarly of and just under the surface, as the plough has turned it in.
 roots, finding plene shoots spring up vigorously. The for food at hand, do not spread
ret downwards, but horizontally. Suppose that there be a dry spring, so as to dry up the soil as far as the manure lies, -this becomes inactive, and, instead of
hourisling the roots, dries them up. The whole plant
suffers, and its growth is stopped; and when the ear comes at last out of its sheath and begins to swell, the straw is too weak to bear it, the root has no hold of the ground, and the least wind lays the whole plant prostrate. If the same manure had been well mixed with the soil, and this stirred to a good depth, the fibres of the young roots would have struck downwards and taken a good hold of the ground. No frost could then raise the whole plant out of the ground, nor any length of dry weather parch all the roots. When the seed is forming, and the greatest quantity of nourishment is required, it will be gathered by a much greater extent of root, and nothing will check the formation and swelling of the seed, as is often the case in very dry weather, and where the roots have no depth of s sil.

There is another circumstance which materially affects the weight of the crop : this is the distance between the plants. What would some farmers say, we proposed to hoe out the Wheat plants to ten inches or more apart, as we do Turnips? and yet whoever has examined a crop of Wheat of seven or eight quarters per acre, will have seen that it consisted of tufts of ten or fifteen stems, each proceeding from eoronal root, and that such plants required nearly a square foot of ground to grow in. If they are
crowded, the side stems are weak, and bear but small ears; but if they have sufficient room, all the stems are of equal height, and all the ears equally large : this, besides a heavy crop, produces an equal sample, which is more valuable in the market. The practice of dib-
bling the Wheat, which is found so useful in Norfolk and Suffolk, leaves proper intervals between the plants which can be hoed; and depositing the seed at a proper depth insures the formation of roots beyond fe influence of a hot and dry sun. The great faul dibble hole: if the seed is good, three or four grains, at most, are sufficient; of these, one or two only wil take the lead and form the tuft, the others will be overpowered by the more vigorous. When land is well prepared, half a bushel of seed is an ample allowance for an acre, the rows being at nine inches from each other, and the dibble-holes at the same distance in the rows. This allows of perfect stirring and hoeing of the intervals, and the complete destrucion of weeds. Whenever a simple and effective machine shall have been invented to make hole and deposit the seed with certainty and expedition or a perfect drop drill, which will answer the same purpose, and the land shall have been carefully prepared to receive the seed, we may expect to see he average produce of Corn in Great Britain and reland so increased, as to supply a cuntinually in creasing population; while the mechanic will hav his bread at a cheap rate, the farmers and the land ords will be prosperous from the more abundan return of their land. Let all wet lands be well drained all loose soils clayed or marled, if possible; the firs rendered light by repeated stirring and long fresh dung, the latter consolidated by pressure and enriched with well-decomposed animal and vegetable manure Let the crops be varied as much as possible, alternating the culmiferous and leguminous plants, and always having abundant green crops and roots to feed cattle and sheep in winter, increasing and economising every kind of manure, and blending it intimately with the sol by deep stirring. Whatever may have been the original soil, it will, in time, become fertile; the only difference being, that the rich alluvial soils require much less tillage and manuring to keep up their fertility; but if they are overcropped and neglected they will soon be deteriorated and produce less than much inferior soils, which are properly managed. With great care and industry good crops may be raised on very indifferent soils, but the additiona labour and expense should be fully compensated by the difference of the price or rent. Few men ar aware of the value of rich land, which is cultivated at little expense, compared to that of the poorer raised in usually made in valuations of rents. It may some times be advantageous to buy poor land, but it is eldom so to rent it; and our advice to all young farmers is, to seek for farms in the richest districts, and to exercise their skill and industry in keeping up fertility, rather than in producing it where it did no exist before, although the last is by far the more patriotic plan. Let this be done by rich proprietors, or by those who have accumulated a capital by the cultivation of the soil and have ample experience.- $M$.

Vulgar errors are, of all things, the most difficult to deal with, not because of any want of argument o evidence to refute them, but because the persons who entertain the errors are incapable of understanding rgument or weighing evidence. Accordingly, we find people still maintaining that the Berberry blights their Corn, and that one kind of plant changes into another We are reminded of this by a correspondent, who
writes thus:-" You will, perlaps, be astonished when I tell you that the majority of agriculturists in the eastern division of Kent assert, and most confidently too, that the plant they call Droke, ( to botanists known as Lolium arvense,) is produced-they do not,--perhaps entre nous, they cannot, tell how and why-from Wheat; that is, to use their own expression, Whea runs out into Droke. I conclude this would be better expressed by the word "degenerates" into Droke. I was told by a gentleman and his bailiff last week-and they are no mean judges in agricultural affairs-that wenty years ${ }^{3}$ experience had convinced them of the ruth of this matter, and that Droke and Wheat had been found both growing on the same root. I could not persuade them that they had sown the Droke with the Wheat, which seems to me self-evident, as this plant rarely appears in any other than a Wheat field. could not refrain from remarking to the batiff, that some morning I should hear of his honey Bees being changed into Wasps. Facts are stubborn things, but often think vulgar prejudice (I do not use the term ffensively) equally stubborn. My scanty knowledge of botany and fondness for natural history in general ells me that the All-wise Creator allows of no deviaion in his harmonious laws of nature, and that however frequently we may find what is termed lusus naturce, (or a sport of nature, we do not find, either in the animal or vegetable worlds, that one body or plant, from any cause or effect, can be transformed into another. I therefore assert, Wheat can never turn into Droke, or Droke into Wheat. In the latter pinion my opponents agree."

This strange fancy is as "old as the hills." The ncients, says Linnæus, fancied that Corn depencrated by degrees in bad land; that Wheat changed into Rye Rye into Barley, Barley into Rye-grass, Rye-grass into Brome grass, Brome-grass into Oats, and so on ; and they even believed that Brome-grass and Barley might on the other hand, improve into Rye. It was not so very unnatural that these fancies should be entertained when people believed that Bees sprung spontaneously wut pe forms of creation are all the result of chance and accident; but it is astounding that any others than atheists should hold such doctrines now-a-days. They might as wel believe that a man degenerates into a monkey, a monkey into a squirrel, a squirrel into a rabbit, a rabbit nto a rat a bat into a sparrow, and so Such absurdities hardly deserve refutation
We would here ask these persons to watch the growth of an Acorn; to see how its shell is burst-how the young root grows downwards-how the seed-leaves (cotyledons) hold together-how the little branch comes up, and cothes itself with leaves, not of an Almond or a Fir-tree, but of the Oak; and to try whether, by starving or feeding it, he can persuade it to become anything else. And then, when he is satisfied about that, to consider whether, if he cannot change the nature of the Oak, he can alter that of Wheat or Droke. Should he still remain in doubt, we would refer him to Linnæus's ingenious essay on the Transmutation of Corn (Transmutatio frumen torum), written to put an end (as it did) to this sort of folly in Sweden. If he is still proof to all such arguments, we can only conclude him to be one of those "quifungum habent pro cerebro."

SCUTELLARIA SPLENDENS; ITS INTEREST AND NEGLECT.
THis showy species appears to be receizing far less attention at the hands of cultivators than its real merit deserve. Though less gorgeous than the Naivia, and much ess capricious in its flowering than the Leonts (Lion' tail), it is, nevertheless, equally beautifu, and much more subservient to the limited convenieace of sman collection

With the exception of the instance of its caltivation in the establishment from whence its published figure is derived, I have not met with any other where its intrinsic value appears to have been equaily appreciated. This apparent neglect may probably be traced to its labit of growth, wherein it so much resembles many of our com mon half-hardy herbaceous plants, and offers one more instance wherein exists a strixing disparity between the general habits and the splendid floral developments of mature growth in many of our fine autumana plants From this has arisen a partia, and in some instances a total, neglect of the means requisite for renovating their constitutional vigour; thus leaving their latent beauties to "blush unseen," excent to the few who have discovered their apmopriate treatment. The natural result of this has been, in many instances, an exposure of the plan to a temperature unequal to their required growth in some cases consigned to the ungenial position of a nort aspect and in others wholly exposed to the open ground where, in both instances their stonted and collapsed appearance bore ample testimony to the chilling influences around them.

Scutellaria splendens is a half-shrubby plant, requiring, during its season of growth, a warm greenhouse, or on from from June to November, but wel adapted, by being excited at different times, to bloom eare to a discretion of the grower, when subjected to s ither itable
temperature. To attain a maturity of growth it should
be regarded as an herbaceous perennial plant, requiring an annual accumulated excitement, consequently should be kept throughout the winter months in a partial state of rest, until March or April, when, after being again excited by a partial development of its buds, its previous season' growth should be partly cut back, to test its amount of vitality, and when this is proved by a vigorous flow of sap t may then be disrooted and reshifted back to a pot commensurate in size to the vigour of the plant or to the ability of the cultivator in this department of his profes sion. When thus established in its first pot or shift the whole of its remaining stems of last season's growth should be removed. Its ultimate vigour and fertility will be proportionate to the accumulated development of its growth shem root or base of the stem. Paxton, in the Magazine of Botany," speaks of its bloom being inthus treating it as a semi-shrubby plant, either by retaining a portion of its previously-matured growth, or by causing axillary or side-shoots, would result eventually in the production of inferior flower-stems, as the only legitimate substitute for the amplitude and splendour of perfected growth. The principle upon which the practice of obtaining the greatest number of axillary or side-shoots is founded, as the only legitimate mode of obtaining the reatest amount of bloom, is more strictly applicable to plants of a shrubby and branching habit than to those which incline to be perennial and herbaceous, or of luxuriant and spare development; the latter requiring, generally, an accumulated vigour at the root, to insure an ultimate bloom.
The present species, being rigid in its growth, and latent in the foliation of its buds, excepting under the nost favourabie circumstaices, requires atolerabie botom drainage, and the dried siftings of heath-mould, diveste of its strong, fibrous portion, may be advantageously used as a substratum, or intermediate drainage, upon th potsherds. The most suitable compost is equal portion of yellow loam and dried leaf-mould, adding a sixth part of white sand. The application of heath-mould as a com ponent part of the compost, should, in this, as in most others for plants of soft-wooded growth, be entirely regulated by its open and well-pulverised quality ; without such a preparation, heath-mould is generaily too retentive of moisture for those plants requiring a rapid circulation. By the foregoing management, S. splendens will amply repay the attention bestowed upon it by its terminal spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers, from nine to twelve inches in length, which, whether regarded for their long continuance in bloom or gracefulness of habit, will not fail to recommend it as one of the most elegant and interesting of our autumnal flowering house-plants.--surrejanus.

## AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXIII.

Since I wrote my last week's article, I have seen two other scarlet Pelargoniums, which are very deserving of notice, viz., Pullen's Scarlet and Smith's Superb. The first is rather a shy flowerer, but is very large and o it is an improvement upon the same person's Emperor, and therefore perhaps the finest variety in cultivation The prevailing opinion that these scarlets are too stron for beds is an error, for if they are occasionally pegred lomn, the height of the plant will not exceed the lengtt of the flower-stem, which is the case with many plant of the tower-stem, which is the case with many plants here, and which produce flowers us large as smal Hydrangeas. For my own part, could procure a sufficient stock of the large, I would never grow anothe plant of the dwarf kinds; and, at any rate, a gre Or the tien or Pelar the season. Or the fy the milies of Pelargonium (a ma awarde o them, by the way, more by courtesy than any superio merit), some very good ones for bedding out were noticed of M. Beaton last week; and the truth is, that so many of these kinds flower freely when planted out, that it would be more difficult to name those that are not adapted for hedding out, than those that are. of the old dwar kinds, there is a beautiful little variety called Moore's Victory, which makes an elegant bed; and there is
also another of the same habit, with a light flower, also another of the same habit, with a light flower, but which I have not geen for a long time, and which we used to call Fair Ellen; and there are also many more old varieties in this way which I should much like to see again in cultivation for the flower-garden. From France we have some singular and free-flowering kinds-of these Sidonia is perhaps the finest, being of a rich velvety texture, and very delicately pencilled. Diadematum, and Diadematum rube scens, are also good kinds, as is, likewise, a very dark variety called Mulatto. Jehu is curious, and blooms profusely, and the Jew and Jewess make beautiful beds. Oliver 'I'wist is an orange scarlet, of profuse habit, and Wildfire, Fire Fly, Orange Boven, Rival Queen, and Queen Superb, may be classed with it. Gauntlet is a dis. tinct colour, whicla is only surpassed by Rising Sun and Sun-rise : these with Priory Queen, would make a lovely groxp. Lady Carlisle, Emily, Firebrand, Florence, Sylph, Vulcan, Chef d'œuvre, Lady Murfay, Lady Denbigh Alexandrina, Erectum, Matilda, and Fosteri Roseum, ar all distinct kinds, which make most excellent beds. The great advantage of bedding these kinds out is the prolongation of the Pelargonium season, as they are just beginning to bloom when the house plants are over. The treatment which these varisties require for turning out, is to store them, four or five plants, in a 48 -sized pot February or the beginning of March, and take gro 60 s in to keep them welt, staipperl पhe to the midale of A pril, to make them dwarf and bưshy, and likewise to prevent the blooming untit Uliey are well established after being
planted out. As a general rule, the ground should be rather poor than otherwise for Pelargoniums, and if it is of rather a gravelly nature, it will be all the better
I am obliged to "Omega" for his lint relative to the pairing of Roses; hut I was aware that strong-growio kinds would starve the weaker ones, if budded on the sam branch, and it was for that reason that 1 recommentied the weak-growing varieties to be placed in the most clevated positions on the branch, as the difference of elevation places the weak and strong-growing varieties almos on an equilibrium ; at least, so I have found it. I am gratified to find that "Omega' is, from experiment, so convinced of the excellency of my plan, that he is about to bud a wall of the Sempervirens, 214 feet long, with Bourbon and Noisette Roses," and I hope next year to hear of his complete success.- WF. P. Ayres, Brooklands.

## RENDLE'S SYSTEM OF TANK-HEATING.

1 Find in reference to the Chronicle, that the new system of heating lately brought into notice by myself is attracting the attention of Horticulturists, and it is my
firm opinion that as soon as it gets properly understood, firm opinion that as soon as it gets properly understood, it will be universally adopted wherever bottom-heat is required. At p. 501, Mr. Sherwond lias written a lons letter on the subject, and endeavours to throw cold wate on my plan, by stating that "it can never be made available for Horticuitural purposes to the extent that 1 anticipate, nor anything like it;" and his reason for so doing, is because he does not see how the atmosshere is to be heated, irrespective of the bottom-heat. This will be readily explained by the annesed drawing :-


The water enters the tank at $A$, and by means of plugs or valves (at the apertures B) can be made to circulate round the tank and pipes, or be made to pass throngh the tank or pipes separately. This is easily explained, and trust, therefore, that Mr. S. will not he prejudiced agains my plan, but will forthwith adopt the "tank system. He may be assured that he will be more than pleased with still more pleased in the saved, and expense that would be effected. The accompanying drawing repres a section and perspective view of the interior of a propa gating-house, heated on the tank system :-

A. $-\quad$ -

At p. 460 there is a letter from the Rev. J. Huyshe on the "Tank-system," which I should have answered before, but have been too busily engaged. Mr. H. seems, from the tenor of his letter, to claim for himself an im proveraent on my plan, and, to use his own words, stat Rendle is most material por the ons on Rendle is the depth of depth." On referring to my ireatise ( p .32 ), he will find depth." On referring to my treatise (p. 32), he will find the following advice :-"I would recommend the tank to be at least 12 ins. in depth, so as to contain a very large body of water, for the larger the body of water the larger the continuance of heat. What Mr. H. alludes to a p. 15 is the depth of the tank $I$ erected for the purpose of experiment, and not advice to others. This, "the material point," is explained ; the other differences, as to the thickness of the slate, or the exact position in which the boards ought to be placed, do not seem to callor observation, further than to state that I recommend the best articles to be used in the best possible manner. If a superior slate cannot be procured, an inferior quality must be used ; but still it must be acknowledged that the firmer the quality of the slate the more capableit is of enduring the heat of the water.-W. E. Rendle, F.H.S., Plymoulh.

## SRrengel on vegetable Manures,

## 11. Saw-dus

11. liters, worst litters, being almost entirely composed of woody fibre. Like the different kinds of straw, sawdust varies in The value of sawdust dopends timber which produce it. mineral contents and its nitrogen ; the amount of the matter is not known ; but I have analyzed certain kinds so
as to determine their mineral substances, as will be seen by the following Tuble:-
100,000 parts of red Beech contain of mineral sub19 p

| 19 parts of silica |  |
| ---: | :--- |
| 100 | $"$ |
| 24 | lime |
| 91 | $"$ |
| 9 | magnesia |
| 9 | potash |
| 50 | soda |
| 26 | iron, manganese, and alumina |
| 25 | sulphuric acid |
| 6 | phosphoric acid |
| chlorine |  |

350 parts of mineral substances
00 parts of Oak sawdust contain of mineral substances:-
56 par


208 parls of mineral Carlin.
Oak sawdust contains much tannin.
100,000 parts of Fir sawdust contain of mincral substances:
13 parts of silica
130
15 ", lime $\quad$ magnesia 1

0,250 parts of mincral substances.
100,000 parts of Scoteh Pine (?) (Kiefern) contain of mineral substances :18 parts of silica

## magnesia (carbonate of)

potash
suda
iron, manganese, and alumina
sulphuric acid
chlorine
0,270 parts of mineral substances.
100,000 parts of Elna sawdust contain of mineral substances :-

## 14 parts of silic <br> ${ }_{\text {magnecia }}^{\text {lime }}$ <br> potash <br> iron, manganese, and alumina sulpluric acid phosphoric acid chlotine

parts of mineral substances.
parts of silica.
lime.
magnes
lan
potash.
soda.
sulpharic acid phosphoric acid.
chlorine.
552 parts of mineral substances
From these facls, it results that if even 5000 lbs of saw. dust (mixed with excrements) be applied to a Magdeburg acre, the soll will not derive from it more, on an angl to than 20ibs. of mineral matter, which is not enost can produce any great effect. Manuring with sawdust the only be beneficial by supplying lumic acid; but as the decomposilion of sawdust is very slow, art must be brought in aid of that process. It should therefore be left (nixed with excrements) till it is thoroughly roten, or be, previous to being used as litter, thrown into accelheaps, till it is eutirely decoraposed; this will be anure erated by its being occasionally wetted with liquid manure and stirred up.
It is probable that the हawdust of Oak, Beech, Ash, and Elm, will contain somewhat more nitrogen than hat of Pines and Firs, on which account the former is able; but in either case its amount is insigninican, awnot equal even to that of IRye-straw. Yet, bad as Flax dust may be litter, it is preferable to the refuse oineral dust man and contain less matter, but are altogether destitute of nitrogen.
matter, but are altogether (To de conlininuctl.)
HOME CORRESPONDENCE.
7) ccayin larches.-At p. $542, \mathrm{l}$ observed some remarks Don the rot incident to laarches, in the red or heach wood of the cree, and which you atcribute to too while moisture in the boil upon which the Laren is grown, wrary the experience of a correspondent leads to
opinion, viz., that Larches are most liable to this disease When grown upon a sandy soil. I belicve that I am the first person who observed the decay of the red wood in
the Larch-tree, now more than thirty years ago; having planted many thousand Larches on the estate of Closeburn, in the county of Dumfries, unon a sandy soil, with a subsoil of gravel or red sandstone, and also upon a
slaty rock. I have found a great proportion of the Larchslaty rock. I have found a great proportion of the Larch-
trees unon the sandy soil begin to decay at the root in trees upon the sandy soil begin to decay at the root in
the course of ten or twelve years; and at the age of thirty or forty years the decay is found to extend three or four feet up the stem of the tree. The Larch-tree, planted upon the sides of hills composed of Greywacke, or slaty rock, so common in the south of Scotland, 1 have always found to succeed best, and not at all liable to the disease Which affects it when grown upon a sandy soil, which 1 opinion I entertained, that a sandy soil was not congenial to the Larch, was completely confirmed by observations Which I made in a tour through Switzerland (the country Britain) about twenty-five years since. In the valleys of Switzerland not a Larch-tree is to be seen; the Spruce Fir is the prevaling tree upon the limestone or sandstone, country ; and it was not until I came to the Slaty mountains that I observed the Larch-tree growing upon the sides of the hills. The Larch is not found to thrive well tion, neawn upon limestone orksire, upon a magnesian subsoil, I found the Larch-tree liable to a similar disease in the heart wood of the tree: in this soil the Oak also Inflers from premature decay. From my own expen sandy soils, should be cut down by the time they have arrived at forty years of age; and though the Larch is found no arrive to a great age in a healthy thriving state, yet I con sider it a profitable tree to plant in a sandy sonl, as
becomes useful when 12 or 14 years old for many agricultural purposes, such as the division of fields by a temporary paling, and hurdles for feeding sleep upon turnips; and lf alled to stand tul fa foars ola, houses, for boat-building, \&c. It is known to be a very durable wood for all puryoses in which it may be employed, containing much more heart wood than any other Fir
grown in this country. I have found the Scotcl Fir, at a considerable age, in a much mote thriving state in sandy soil than the Larch-tree, but mucis worse upon a
slaty subsoil ; it is much less compact and hard when slaty subsoil ; it is much less compact and haru whe
grown upon a slaty than upon a sandy soil. The wood of the Scotch Fir is made much more durable by soaking it in lime-water, when cut up for boards or the roofing of for more than forty years, and I. find the wood of roofs erected with Scotch Fir treated in this way at that period, to be perfectly sound; whereas roofs which had not been
subjected to this process, require to be renewed in little subjected to thirty process, The effect producert by submitting Scotch Fir to a soaking in lime-water, is to destroy the eggs of the worms which destroy the white or sap
wood of Scotch Fir by feeding upon the saccharime matter contuined in it. This the lime-water is found to ventra lize or absorb, and it thas renders our home-grown Fir
valuable substitute for the more expensive Baltic timber C. G. Stuart Montealh.
on the Larch, --Seeing in your Paper some remarks belief that a wet subsoil was the cause of this tree rotting in the heart, I beg to state what I know of the tree in
this guarter. Ist. When planted on very dry and very sandy land, it begins to rot after fifteen or twenty years, and to the extent of one half or more of the number.
2nd. When on the sides of steep liils, although wet at some seasons, we rarely find any of them rotten-say one the sides of rivulets, a rotten one is rave indeed. But if there be any stagnant water it kills them in the course of a very few years. 4th. If we wish the trees to become give to any hard-wood tree ; we allow the branches to
luxuriate on every side, just as they please. 5th. If they are wanted for taking out any but those that are killed by their neighbours overtopping them.-Doolly, Stonehaven.
Diseases of Tares.-The crops of Tares in this neighbourhood have suffered much from the united attacks of an Insect and a fungus, the latter probably the consequence formeak and depraved state of the plamens which accompany this note, that the development of the shoots has mass of abonly arrested, their extremities presenting a oles of the leaves fowers ander part of the mass are thickened and incurved, and in their axilla you will find a few White grubs, probably belonging to some Curculio. Of most cases, it an at competent these masses wither, and are invested with Botrytis vulgaris; sometimes, however, one or more shoots are developed, which flower, and are again produce be attacked, and even if this be not the case, the crop of is not only injured by the dese the others ureced towards maturity, the pods in the upper part of the plant are immature Which is at least an inconvenience. This is not, hovever, the whole of the injury, for the portions of the plant the pow parts attacked by the grub, not excepting even evidently, are invery injurious. I have not at present found speci-
eve
mens of the parasile in a perfect state, so as to enable me to ascertain the species. It is, I believe, a form either o Ascochyta Viciac or Pisi, of Madam Libert, the latter of
which-pointed out to me, many years ago, by CaptainCar-Which-pointed out to me, many years ago, by Captain Car-michael-in damp seasons destroys many a crop of Peas
but without the inspection of the reproductive bodies, it is impossible to ascertain this. The parenchyma beneath the red spots, is gorged with a gumay substance, of a beautiful red or Iilac, in which all trace of chlorophyll is lost. The hairs with the colourerl bases afford sometimes pretty object under the microscope. The main strength of vegetation is evidently diverted in great measure from
the seeds towards the coloured spots, and I have little doubt that the produce will be very much diminished in consequence, and probably few of the grains will be wel developed. 'It is not unfrequent for parasitic fungi to be
imperfectly developed. The red fungus, which is often so conspicuous on the leaves of the Sloe, is abundant in America, but, I believe, never perfect; and this is by no means a solitary instance, and is analogons to the fact that in certain countries many species of Mosses and Lichens never fructify. I do not find any special mention the diseases of plants.-M. J. Berkley.
Discase in Pansies.-Our Pansies here are dying with almost incalculable rapidity. The disease is by n means uncommon, but having never met with any perso the could satisfactority assign a reason, I purpose the cray assist me in finding out the cause. If a reason fo their decay cannot be assigned, perhaps some one may be dole to name a preventive, -as a remedy is out of the question, because the first symptom of disarrangenent is from want of nivisture. Some of them have completely failed in wet weather, wherr wo daily experienced falls o is evident it does not procecd from drought. The firs appearance of it chis scason was observable during the Mry tract of weather, which preceded the wet montas of be the first to suffer, but now weak and strong are alike subject to these ravages. The plants, when examined after death, generally present a mass of dead roots, partly acomposed; but on examination, we find that to
of the stem below sround are the first attacked limes (but seldom) the infection attacks the stem imme liately that a fiesh supply of young shoots fills up the vacancy we have only to regret the rare occurrence of the latter Cambstance. Our plants have been proco them propagated hundreds of miles from these places, but all are alike susceptible of the disense. The whole of our plant are already balf dead, and only those plants which hav disesse is wholly confined to those plants which have been kept in all planted out in kept in oll our investivations we can observe no in sect, unless in one solitary instance, which turned out to be a small maggot-but was this the cause or effect? It may fur bats of the pround, growing in different soils, but the disease is alike in both places; when there are two of a sort, if one dies, the other immediately
follows. Thus, two plants of Countess of Orkney both died together; of three plants of Major's Bridegroom, two Fiora Superb, growing at least four yards apart, died during the last fortnight. - $R$. $L$. Troperlum canariense.-In the new long garden-walk in Kensington Gardens the zeal and ingenuity of Mr,
George Davidson, one of the gardeners, have prompted him to train five plants of Tropeolum canariense or peregrinum upon dead skeleton trees, abliy disposed and dis the fort in a graceful shape, by twine attached from the estremities of the boughs, the whole being just now literally th a profusion of beantifuly ing from the refreshing pale green of the foliage, doubl agreeable in tho dal an bla trees assume so dark a hue, as by contrast to display the vage, reminding the beliolder of the Laburnums with which wheluctance in spring, and for which we have now presented to us a very cheap and efficient sub-stitute-six pennyworth of seed being enough to procure 100 artificial trees, covered with flowers of incessan renewal throughout the entire months of July, August, and Septemiver. Profuse mass of bloom, and the stems at ensure a most protur trained belind the tree, will diminisla the artificial sppearance of the treatment of the plant. As the seed ripens freely in the open air, this plan, once commenced, may be annually continued by the poorest cottager free of all expense. The seed also makes an excellent pickle, and I have met one gardener who daily improves his bread and butter at tea-time by the young leaves, which havea agreeable flavour. peeper of the Kensington Gore Gate, Hyde Park.James Mangles.

Prizes for Seedling Pelargoniums.-I feel obliged to One of the Judges" for his courteous reply to the observations I made at page 542 of the Chronicle, and for his explanation of the principles upou which the certicate

Die Krankheiten der fllanzen. Von Dr, A. I. Wiegman.
Braunschweig. 1839.
Pfanzen-Pathologie, von F. I. F. Meyen, Berlin, 1841.

That Seedling Pelargoniums excite much interest, is proved by the crowded state of the tent in which they are Soited at Chiswick, and is for the Horthall b gratife to determine whetber the pubic them. But i they are to be ranked below the common out-door fruits of the season, or if it be necessary to exmil the same seedling two successive years before a medal can be awarded to it, few gentlemen will, I think, take the trouble of sending their seedliugs for competition. To your correspondent E.H.S. or more than 25 years standing," I will now offer two or three observations. In the first place, I did not impugn the decision of the judges in the fruit department: they could not be responsible for the awards to flowers. In the next place, nyy remarks mounted to thi good Seedling Pelargonium as in producing a dish of good Horticultural Society should rearerd them with different rizes? With regul to the degree of skill required to produce rood Cherries, I will observe his admission, that bere "is as much skill required" in the production of one as the other, is quite sufficient for my argument.
Should, however, his life be spared to the Society another year, and should he cast his eye into the fruiterers ${ }^{7}$ shops hae month or uly, be will see such ae correctness of the opinion which the experience of an T.H.S. of more than aurter of a century has led him to aclopt, that the skill necessary for the production of that excellent ruit is such as to require the Horticultural Society to Banksin medts give siver and two . made its statement, we may be allowed to Charies, and that such as have been awarited have been conferred by the judges, by virtue of that authority which enables them ary to do so." 2d. That silver Kuimhtian and Banksian medals are specifically offered for secding florists' flowers and, therefore, if the judges do not award them, it is by virtue of that other authority, Whicis enabies tuem think it F.H.S." that the Society has done all that he desin and that blame, if there is any, lies with the judges. At that the society can do is to offer prizes; it is impossible for them to control the judges in their decisions. It has been alleged, indeed, that they have done so; but that statement was destitute of the smallest foundation.]
Vines.-In a leading article, at p. 443, you have advanced a doctrine which seems to startle many Grapegrowers, and to many it will be impracticable on account of having. Pines growing beneath the Vines. For my part, 2 , we find, "Every branch in me that beareth not fruit, he taketh away; and every branch that beareth fruit, he purgeth it, which may bring forth more fruit. This is my syster, good 1 have acted upon for many years, away all barren shoots, and $I$ purge all fruitful branches; that is, $I$ remove all laterals, and stop the shoot at the eye nest the fruit, or one above it. Now if the Saviour cultivates his church apon this principle, I don't think we can folow a better phers may say to the contrary. - A Subscriber.
Vives.- I have planted my Vinery fout years, and have since had three full crops of Grapes. The first year, the plants were turned out of 48 -sized pots, in February, and made rods of strong, good wood, 20 feet long. The second third year there was a greater crop. This year there is a still larger quantity, and excellent wood for the next year. I am persuaded this success may always be expected with proper management and a proper situation.-
Verax.
Will you state your management, for the benefit of those who are less successful ?]
Pines.-I have jast taken up a quantity of Pines from hark pit and planted them in a bed of virgin soil, with a bottom-heat obtained from a flue (not water). They were in a wretched state when in the bark, but they are now looking well and growing fast. They are planted in the soil, and I expect to have full-grown Pines with much less expense and trouble than by the old method, than which I can conceive nothing worse or more unscientific.
MFulbervies.-I am no great gardener, but I will tell you something about a Mulberry plant. I got a top shoo from a Muberry-tree carried through we bottom leaving the shoot a few inches above the surface. This was cut off wat it was in the was cut off when it had struck in the pot. What was put in it aftererds I don't know. Mr. Knicht, of Downton, once told me that by striking cuttings or taking plon, once told me tha by striking cuttings or taking plants Mulb Mulbery, period which is a very good one. 1 .
The Shaddock.-In the vicinity of Ingleton, Yorkshire, a beautiful specimen of the Citrus decumana, or Shaddock, has this year borne flowers. It is only three years since it was raised from seed; it does not usually bloom, even in the genial climate of Italy, before the seventh or eighth year. The above-named plant was raised in a sit-
Treatment of Strawberry Plants for Forcing.-Mr. Murdock's paper, at p. 542, on preparing Strawberries for forcing, is good, and many excellent crops I have seen
grown on the system recommended by him,-but I cor--
sider the following to be an improvement on that methud. I proceed as follows:-any convenient on that me from the I proceed as follows:-any convenient time from the the better, ) I take 60 -sized pots, and having filled them the better, I take 60 -sized pots, and having filled them wiace them along the rows of Strawberries, and lay one of place them along the rows of Strawberries, and lay one of
the finest runners in each pot (taking care not to break the wire). I let them remain in that situation for six weeks, and should the weather prove dry, they are care-
fully watered. I then remove them to a shady situation, fully watered. I then remove them to a shady situation, 32 s , singly ; as'I find one plant, thus treated, to produce more and much finer fruit than three, with a certainty that none of them will go blind: and such plants will
be found stronger and in a better bearing condition than those of two or three years' standing. The advantages of this system are, in the first place, that the plants make the best roots, and being supported by their parents until they can shift for themselves, or rather until they are recommend to be gentle in forcing until the fruit is fairly wet. Nothing, in my opinion, repays the gardener better for his trouble, or affords greater satisfaction to his employer, than a good dish of Strawberries, from the Ist February until the 1st of September,-C. W.
Apples.-In the last Saturday in July, at Preston market, Apples were sold by Mr. H. Homby, of Catforth-within-Woodplumpton, some of the past and some of the present year's growth. The Apples of 1842 were re Facile.
New Peas.-A neighbour of mine has grown Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, (sold last spring at हैs. per quart) side by side with the Early May, and he believes them to be a single variety. At any rate, the reputed new sort is no respect. I have myself proved that the Farly May in any into use nearly a week soomer than Farnes's First Early which also was advertised as a new sort, or at all events with a new name. $-\boldsymbol{J}, \boldsymbol{B}$. Whiting

Large Mushrooms.-Two prodigious Mushrooms were gathered on the lst of August last; one in a field near rort Green Cottage, Garstang, the residence of Mr. Saul which 6 inches㫙em 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, the height of the whole being 9 inches. This immense Mushroom mus have grown within 24 hours, as I had looked over the ground the previous evening, when there was no such well formed in all its parts. The other was gathered in Witinton Hall Park, near Kirby Lonsdale, the residence of T. Green, Esq., and measured $23 \frac{3}{2}$ inches in circum-gathered.-Facile,

Extraordinary Discovery of preserving Vegetables for an unlimited Period.-Our energies and exertions of late years have been directed to the improvement in? the growth of fruits and vegetables; but we have never yet of the year; but, thanks to the talent and research of a French gentleman, we are enabled, by a singular process, to enjoy not only fruits and vegetables, but poultry, game,
meat, and even milk, at all times, and all seasons. Wwould strongly mik, at all times, and all seasons. W pay a visit to the manufactory, 137, Houndsditch, where we have seen the whole process, and where we were Ward's Cases.-I am truly glad to see the Horticul. tural Society of London have taken Ward's Cases under their fosteriag protection, as I am convinced they will come more and more into general use, the better their capabilities are developed. The best guide to find out what may be done by them is to know what has already been done, and I am, therefore, induced to send you some to some future; reserving a more parint in bud and in blossom, Cattleya Forbesii, C. Loddigesii, GIoxinia maxima alba, G. speciosa two plants, Achimenes coccinea, A. Iongiflora, Thumbergia alata, and the white and pink double Oleanders (growing freely, but from improper season or pedium insigne, Dendrobium cucullatum, Crispa, CypriBrassia Lanceana, Oncidium flexuosum, O panilio, Maz, illaria stapelioides, Stanhopea frandifiora, Coloprne fax briata, Oncidium viperinum, Dendrobium speciosum, cupreum, D. fimbriatum, D. pulchellum, Maxill D. Harrisoniæ, Crinum longifolium, Gloxinia rubra, Gesneria elongata, Leelia anceps, Stephanotis floribundus, Hoya cangasa, and Gossypium herbaceum (alive, but making no progreas), Cypripedium venustum, A\&ceoclades maculata and a (supposed) Galeandra; the latter has never senial since its from Rio, last aumn. So conwhich does the atmosphere appear to be, that Brassia, pseudo bulb, with one arrested shoot uponit, has now not only pushed two other shoots, but vegetation is proceeding in the heart of the arrested shoot, a most unusual occurrence I believe Dendrobium speciosum consisted only of two very shrivelled bulbs, without root, and appearing quite rotten about the rhizoma; it has pushed a very healthy shoot, and is rooting freely. Cattleya Loddigesii, C. crispa, Oncidium papilio, and O. viperinum, though small plants, have each two growing shoots; and Leptotes bicolor, Which arrived with the Galeandra, and "consisted of five bulbs, has pushed in no fewer than nine points, and is rooting in proportion. Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense (I think, for it is too small as yet for me to be quite certain) has come up spontaneously in some of the Devonshire
peat, in which C. Loddigesii was potted. Gloxinia leaves
take root in three weeks, and form tubers as large as a full-
sized Pea in six. Portulaca Thellusonii, and Petunia magna rosea rooted in a fortnight. You will see by the above list that my box is none of the little elegant drawing-room like crows in a mist ; it stands six feet high, is four fe broad, and two feet wide, has a door at one end, two shelves inside, and as many hooks at top as possible for suspending logs of wood. During the coldest njghtlast winter, when the thermometer was at $6^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$. in the fields, the thermomete in the box fell to $38^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$.; during the summer it has neve been below $65^{\circ}$, and two hours ${ }^{3}$ sunshine raises it to $90^{\circ}$ sion, I would recommend boxes to be made two feet and a half wide, with a door at each end, large enough to admit the whole person freely ; and if it is wished to grow Dendrobia well it should be not less than eight or nine eight deorees here is in mine a differer at the top and that at the bottom of the box; but the lower situation answers quite well for Cattleyas, Lælias, \&cc. Allosorus crispus is Cuckoo.-I see in your last Paper that a correanonden appears to think it very difficult to keep a Cuckoo through winter. I should think warmth was very important a winter -doing. The only bird I ever heard of surviving and I believe that Cuckoo lived spring, when the family went to London, the bird went too.-Rural Chemistry.
and discharden on the one laughter hand by a malt-house, and the other by these destructive rermin; the consequence is that garden is completely honeycombed, and looking as much worse I fintwarren as garden, and to make matter worse, 1 find today taat the continual excavations have at last stopped the drain, so that the water now runs about the beds of the garcen instead of following its pests $\frac{1}{}$ Poison hat aried, bith ion of numbers, as a fresh diately the former one is destroyed.-Devoniensis. [We must refer this case to some clever correspondent; for we cannot suggest a remedy,-unless chlorine gas or
Fecundity of Bees.-A hive of Bees belonging to
I. Dobson, of Great Plumpton, near Preston, swarmed on the 12th and on the 26 th of June, and again on the forth a large swarm on the 4th of July. -F acile
Refuse of Paper-making.-A paper-maker wishes to be informed of the best manner of disposing of the refuse of the materials used in bleaching hin rags. These are ion suphuric acid, and manganese. After the distilla supposed that the residue consists of sulphate of sode and oxyde or sulphate of manganese,-in what proportions may this saline matter be used, diluted with water, for pasture land, or for arable or growing crops? and would fix the ammonia in dung, and be more serviceable in hat way as a manure for arable land? or, in other words ould it be best to use it as a direct stimulant to vegeta f or as a chemical agent to assist in the decomposition Paper-materials before it is brought into use? The ractice of mast of his brethen into the stream, and he has a strong misgiving that they throw away a very useful manure. Strewed on pavement and paths, the above-mentioned refuse kills the weeds fo the entire summer.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
Aug. 15, -R. H. Solly, Esq., in the chair. Sir H. Willoughby,
Bart., the Hon. G. F. Hamilton, Gen. Caulfield, Jas. Ackers, Esq. M.P., John Broadhurst, Esq., P. Rolt, Esq., and R.J. T. Tompson,
Esq, were elected Fellows. It was announced that the seed lately brought over by Mr. Hartweg might be obtained by Fellows,
upon application being made to the Secretay. Mr. Dean, gr to J. Bateman, Esqe, exhibited a collection of handsome Oxchida
ceous flowers, comprising a superb variety of Oncidium Lancea num; the richly-colowred Vanda Roxurghii; a fine spike of its having been produced by the selfsame pseudo-bulb which las green flowers, while those of the former are small, and of a dark preeplish brown; the same plant this year produced only blooms cies of a Camarotis, were also exhibited byMr. Dean, who received Banksian Medal for Oncidium Lanceanum and Vanda Rox
burghio, From Mr. Errington, gT to Sir $P$. G. Egerton, were
most beautiful cut specimens of Cattleya crispa and intermedia, for which, particularly the former, a Certificate was awarded from the same person were icaves of Rhododendron ferrugineum,
the undersides of which were covered with galls similar to the produced by the puncture of some insect Mr. J. species, and to Mrs, Lawrence, brought exceedlugly well-grown plants of
Erica Hendersonii; the curious Brassia irachiata; Peristéria Bárkeri, with a long drooping scape of rich yellow flowers; and Oaxaca three months since, at which time the scape of the Pcrisfor a time in the shade it arrived at perfection: a Banksian Medal cally Groom, highly beautiful Lílium lancifolium punctatum. Mr. Standish, of Bagshot, exhibited four seedling Fuchsias, which he stated to
have been obtained in the following manner : Having raised in 8iflora, $F$, formosa elegans, fertilized with the pollen of $F$. corymassistance, and gave ribe to the present plants, which showed that this tribe, inste nd of degenerating like Calceolarias, and many
florists' flowers, if not crossed, improved considerably: the sedfings were named Attractor and Colossus, which resemble each other in colour, but differ in size and character, having smooth
wazy crimson carmine tubes and sepals, with long, lange, and
stout corollas, of a purple crimson colour, President, with rose-
coloured tube and sepals, has a, large and stout
coroll corolla, with but little blue in it, and Candidate has a carmine mine; the flowers are large, the two latter long, and large also and the habit of all promises to be good. From Messrs,
Lacombe and Pince were blooms of their beautiful Fuchsia Exoniensis. From Mr. Epps, of Tunbridge Wells, was a plant of
his seedling. FuChsia called Monarch, bearing the areater resemblance in form and habit to the old globosa major.
Mr. R. Cooper, of Croydon, exhibited a white variety of Mesem-
bryythemum tricolor, the lolooms of which would not expand
in the shacle of the room in the shade of the room. Mr. Cuthill, of Camberwell, brought
four very fine plants of Lisianthus Russelianus, grown in hard
earthenware pots ; and a specimen of the Beech From Mr. Mountoy, and a Epecimen of the Beechwood Melon.
tiful vermilion and yellowe cut flowers of a new beauland apparently raised between G. cardinalis, crossed with psittacinus; Gloxinia carnea, and a sample of "Improved" Traylor's
Windsor Beans: a certificate was awarded for the Gladiolus.
Six well-swelled Queen Pine
 were sent by Mr. M. Henderson, gr to Sir G. Beaumont; they From Mr. Eyre, gr to R. W. Barchard, Esq., were two Moscow
Queen Pine-Apples, weighing 31bs. 3 oz. ant 31 lb .5 oz.; one was
particularly well swelled. a certificate swarded particularly well swelled, a certificate awarded. From Mr. C.
Barker, gr to the Rev. T. Thurlow, two Candalar Melons, for of Barker's White Spine Cucumber, from plants arown gro pots.
From Mr. Wortey, gr to Manbert, Fisq., an exceedingly fine-
looking scarlet netted Cantaloupe Melon. Mr. Col. Sowerby, sent half-a-dozen very fine Peaches, from standard
trees, grown in the centre of a honse upon the rafters of which Vines are trained; one of the specimens had been produced upon the end of a shoot devoid of a terminal bud. a Banksian medal prepared and arranged. From the garden of the society were brown species from Guatemala; Angelónia Gardneriana, a
pretty stnve plant from pretty stove plant from Brazil; Achimenes multiflora and coc-
cinca, Sálvia hians, and Zephyranthes grandiflora; with cut
fiowers of Gladiolus psittacinus, Acanthus mollis, and a variety

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
June 2.-J. Reynolds, Esq., Treasurer, in the chair. Mrs. M Stovin presented specimens of Anemone ranunculoides, found
uild in Library, Herbarinm, and Museum were announced. The concluRubi are divisible," by Groups into which the British Fruticose that the barren stems offer the best, if not the only plan, of diserect or arched mode of growth, and continuance of vitality, be resolve themselves almation. And in this view the differences the glaucosity, or greater or less degree of hairiness, and the
glandulosity of the barren stems. Commencing then with $R$. cesius, and ending with $R$. idrus, it will appear that seven groups
are casily scparable from each other, passing from one into the other in a very natural manner. These, at all events, may be can be classed without confounding really different things. unequal prickles, trailing, rooting. R. cresius and its various de-
rivatives. 2. Glandulosse. -l larren stem angular, hairy and prickly, setose, very glandular, arched or trailing, rooting. R.
radula of Weilhe and Nees, Koehleri, fusco ater, \&c. ${ }^{3}$. Vili-caule.- Barren stem angular, very hairy, but without glands,
prickly, arched, or decumbent, rooting, R. villicaulis, W. and N., R. leucostachys, Smith, \&cc, 4. Fruticosi,--Barren stem angula, prickles, rooting rarely. R . affinis, nitidus, rhamnifolius, \&ct. not rooting.- Barren stem angular, very smooth, nearly erect, W. and N., and R. fissuns, Lindley, 7. Idai.- Barren stem round,
downy, covered with innumerable small dilated prickles erect R. idyeus and varieties. The Paper was accompanied by numerous specimens, which are deposited in the Society's Herbarium. Wat son and Mr. R. Kilvington, of Philadelphia, presented a very large cates; and the President presented some plants from Singapore.
"Observations on Dicranum Dillenii," (M.SS. Taylor) by Dr. Thomas Taylor, were read.
HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY Thr Annual Show of this important Association has lately taker, from which we glean a few paragraphs. "There is something
extremely intremely curious in the rapid growth of this Association, and
in the enthusiasm whech has taken possession of many of its noble Members. It was no wonder that farmers, and those in the daily exercise of Agricultural pursuits, should have from of
first seen the advantages to be derived from this condensation
experience and discoveries, into a systematic and appreciale form, made patent to every, one connccted with land intercsts; farmer. Many of the first names among our nobility appear in have sent stock , hundreds of miles from their farms and estates,
to compete for the prizes of the Highland Society. The whole country for hundreds of miles round seems to have poured out the plainitural treasures-the mountains of Aberdeenshian and the wild shores of Loch Rannach. And it was a gratifying thing
to see noble and peasant, duke, earl, lord, gentleman, and simple farmer, all uniting in one great patriotic object-the improvement of the land and the produce thereo. Nothing was neglected on the part of the Local Committee for the accommodation The
Members, and for the exhibition of implements and stock. The great place of interest was, of course, the Show Yard.
fine grass-field in the form of an oblong-paralellogram, perfectly sufficient as regards size, and situated in the immediate vicinity of the town. The stalls for containing the different animals ran in parallel lines, with sufficient room in front and ranged the different kinds of stock, each kind forming a sepahere, both of high and low another: and many degree-their pedigrees being as keenly serutinized as those of the human race. The rough whrHighland bull, from the hills of Breadalbane, and the siee. The
shire and Teeswater from every fat pasture in the country. The short-horned breed was the finest part of the exhibition, and in he opinion of the Judges, the best that hasd stallions were also rood, and there were in particular some very fine mares. It may show the interest taken in the exhibition, when we mention, that the famous breeder, Jonas Webb, sent sheep from Babraciety's prizes. The crowd round the show Yard was enormous, conrather rough treatment in the way of jostling and squeezing tor admittance. Great as the crowd was, however, every one had an opportunity of seeing the fatisfaction of those qualified to judge.
of to the full
she contrics of cattle, \&cc., stood as follows:- Cattle, 326 ; horses, $74 ;$ sheep, 334 ; pigs, 30 in in all, 764 . This was the largest ex
hibition of cattie ever held by the Society, except that at Glasgow
 burgh last year, but that was the most extensive ever held in
Europe. There were 29 exhilitors of dairy produce, and a new
feature in the Show was some fine poultry, 17 lots in all. space prevents our fiving a list of the prizes for Cattle, \&c.,
which were extremely numerous. which were extremely numerous.
For Implements, which are more generally interesting to those
not present on these occasions, we must, find a littie room, although they are described as having been less numerous than in former years. toenthe following: "Thrashing Mill aml Stcan Engine attacher
of exhbited by Mr, Bridges of North Berwick; the sumplicity
of the arrangement, and the low price at which ut can he furnished, of the arrangement, and the low price at whichit can be furnished,
commend to to the agriculturist; and as the principle of conmec-
tion and method of acquining speed to the drum are exactly the same as those in our locomotive engmes, there can be no doubt
of its efficiency. Amomgst the Implements exnbited ly James Of its efficiency. Amomgst the Implements exlnbited by James
Siight and Co, of Edmburgh, was a working model of Ainslies
Pateut Drain Ti.e Macchine, which is saik to be capaole of pru-
ducing 40 tiles per mmute for any length of time each 16 inches framed, they are perfect in of form and in texture. - Weighing Ma-
chines, exhibited by Mr. Craig, of 163 , Trongate, Gasgow, chines, exhibited by Mr. Craig, of 163 , Trongate, Glasgow,
attracted considerable notice. They are of foreign inventon, on the parallel motion principle, are peculiarly delicate in model of a Machine adapted for the double purpose of weighing
carts or oxen. It is catculated to stand the roughest usage
without Without injury-the centres or proves, the great source of inac-
curacies of the common machines, being always at rest except
in the actuai operationof welthum, - A Hydraulic Ram, also exhlTh the actuai operation of welying.-A Hydraulic Ram, also exin-
bited by Mr. Craig, is a self-acting machne, so simply contrived
that, by the alternate actoon of arr and water, a continual stream is procured fromateny distance three hundred feet above the
course of any convenient strcam or rivulet. This maehne is not liable to get disordered; and is said to be an excellent and
cheap method for securing water, for house or engme purposes, in
situations where the situations where the wart of it has hutherto prevailed. The Ram
was certified by H. J. Burns, Esq., who has had one erected at
Cuttlenill Was certified by H. J. Burns, Esq., who has had one erected at
Cuttlenill, which has given entire satisfaction; the water, in
this instane when Amongst the various specimeus of "Scels, Roots, Plants, \&c., conspicuous place. It consisted of dried specimens and seeds of
grasses; several varieties of wheat, barley, and rye-crop, 1843 ,
from elegans of the French, and cultivated by them on inferior soils; Schrader's brome grabs (Bromus Schraderi), a large rapid-grow-
ing species, with soft, sweet, and succulent foliage, was for the ing species, with soft, sweet, and succulent foliage, was for the grst time recommended to be given as food for cattle; adso a,
coultivatedimen of meadow brome grass (Bromus pratensis),
in France, for permanent pasture, on the poorest descriptions of soils. Another collection of usef ul platits and
roots was that of Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Edinburgh. The roots was that of Messrs. Dickson and Co., of Edinburgh. The
Commitee remarked 24 specimens of hybrid Turnips as very
interesting. Some of these in shape and size appeared very fine, interesting. Some of these in shape and size appeared very fine,
particularly that of Skirving's purple top yellow. Messrs. Dickson also exhibited several specimens of Grasses, Bokhara Clover, and Heracleum elegans $s$ also some excellent specimens of
Arthur's Alsike Claver, a new variety, which, from its abundant herbage, ,urnmises to be cesmatle frir cultivation. Where it has freely, Some interesting specimens of hatural Ciasses, from
Mr. Bishop, land-steward at Methven Castle, attracted atenpratensis (Meadow Foxtail Grass), selected from the seeds of hay imported into Dundee from. Holland in 1826 . These
specimens are illustrative of the improvements that may
be made ind be made in the various species of cultivated Grasses, by
a judicious selection of seeds from natural plants. Mr.
Bishop had also a specimen of his succedaneum place of tares, and consisting of succedaneum, to be sown in
incarnatum, a little timothy grass, Trifolimm
ind and red clover. The succe incarnatum, a little timothy grass, and red clover. The succe-
daneum should be sown in April, and makes an excellent substitaneum should be siwn in April, and makes an excellent substi-
tute for tares. There was a sample of Potatoes, raised from seed
by Mr. George Sibbald, gardener, Crescent, Dundee, which promises to be a good addition to early garden varieties, and a the naked oat, exhibited by Mr. John Stewart, Carolima Port, Dundee, There was also a specimen of early Siherian Oats,
crop 1843, received from Messrs. Scott, Brothers, introtuced in that district four ychas ako, and where it is now
held in high csimation, being by far the carlicst surt hnown, and the quality first rate, One of the most extraordiuary exhil. Dundee Pullic Sempuaies. It consists of magnificent plants of
Onts and Barley, grown from seefl, which had undergone a certain chemical preparation, and without the and of any nuanure
 seeds, wheh have produced these strong heulthy pants, were
8own by him on land which, to his certaine knowledge, had no
manure of any kind for 11 years; and he declared himself quite ready to verify his statement by experiment and said that he Was willing, at any time, to impregnate with his chemical preparations, the seed which any member of the Society should send
to him for that purpose, so as to enable gentlemen to satisfy
themselves fully as to the efficacy of this wonderful mode of

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL
Oxylo'bium onovarum, Wedge-leaved Oxylobium. (GreenAs an addition to the hardwooded Australian shrubs with yellow plant, which lasts in blossom for some time. It isty best cultivated peat, and should be kept in a cold pit where it is quite secure
from frost plant should be seldom shited ufter it is once established; when the shifting does take place, it should be a liberal one. Grent
care must also be takela that the plant wever sutters for want of care must also be takeu that the plaver rccovers; moreover, it
water; If this happens it, havdly ever
should never be placed out of doors durng the summer, but always le kept in a cold pit where the lights can be pur, on in
wet or windy weather. It is increased freely by seeds or by cut-
tion tings, put in sand and placed on a gentle heat in the usual way
 native of New IIolland, whacce it was sent to Messrs. Londiges,
from Mr. Wm. MacLeay. Of the locality for it in that country we are uninformed. It very much resembles a heap of little c'ucum-
bers, whence the name has been dexived. Those bodics are apparently leaves, terminating the short articulated stems ; but
they rear they require further examination, for they may be of the nature
of pseudo-bulbs. The thowers appear from the hase of the Cu-
cumbers in sepals and petals striped with pink, and a three-loled lyp, whose
middle division is crisped very much, with five wavy elevated ridges along its micklle - Botrazal Register.
phyte, Orchiuxatuare. Dislucated Mormodes. (Stove Eipi-
modes has so entirely the habit of Monandria. - The genus Mormeans of distinguishing those two gencracexcept when in tlower a nature that, iormodes presents some peculiarsties of so strange species, we should be tempted to re regard them in several distungict
In particular, the columan, ingtead of being straight and etaudiug
erect in the centre of the flower, is bent over to one side, just as
if it had been subjected to violence. There is also a great irregularity of direction and proportion in the parts that surround
the column. Nowhere are these singularities so strongly marked the column. Nowhere are these singularities so strongly marked
as in the plant now before us, whose sepals and petals, instead of standing in an obviously alternate position with respect to places that they com hardly be recognised, and the whole floral sepals, the back one is placed almost opposite one of the petals; the first; and the lip, instead of being stationed exactly between
the two petals and two lateral sepals, turns its back to the lefthand sepal, and its face to the right-hand petal. And then the
column is bent to the left as well as the lip, but not in the same are, opposite each othere two organs are not, as they usually singnlar plant we some time since spoke of it thus:- "When hood of Valladolid, in Mexico, there was brought to him some safely in England, and one of them has at last flowered, proving stately habit, with a very delicious fragrance, although powerful,
but wit Its fiowers are three inches in diameter, pale lemon-colour, tion of all the parts, that it would be difficult to ascertain their real nature, if it were not for the token given by the labellum.
The latter has a deep brown streak drawn down its middle, and
covers over the columu like a hood. about three feetlong, narrow, deep green, with a very fine glaucous bloom upon their underside. It is worthy to be associated with these plants." It is a stove-plant, which should be potted in a
compost of turfy heath-mould, mixed with a portion potsherds. Water should be liberally given in fine weather, day, and $70^{\circ}$ by night.

## MISCELLANEOUS

O THE ROSE DE L'ISLE DE BOURBON
Hatri sorrow paled thy bloom, fair emblem of the mind Of her whose mourning wreath the Cypress sad hath twine
Wheres fled the brighter glow that sparkled in thy smile, Before thou bad'st adien to Bourbon's sunny isle? Ae know the rich red tints did mantle o'er thy brow,
As ky the Woodbine's armis enclrcled thou did'st grow,
Beneath the clime that gain'd a fragrance from thy birth, Beneath the clime that gain'd a fragrance from thy birth
And double value drew from beauty and from worth; Then whence this fainter shade, consumption's cheek might wear,
Increasing love by dreams of mingled hope and fear ? Dost fade with vair regret, and for thy birth-place mourn Or dost thou share the grief the widow'd bosom feels?
Is symp is sympathy the pang that from thy lustre steals?
Affection then will cleave with fonder zeal to the Affection then will cleave with Inder zeal witchery.
Imagination paints the husband's look of love,
As thee he first beheld in Bourbon's spicy grove;
Distinctiy as the voice, it tells the thoughts of home, That clust'ring to his heart, in crowding nyriads come. Imbibing half its charm from innocence' sweet breath! I'll covet none beside, fit offering wilt thou prove,
To her who, next to God, ranks husband, home, and love,
Thus, thus, his glance did speak, as thee he homeward bore, When hasting back to love, from India's fatal shore. The visions hope had raised, death's'er beheld, hand dispell'd; His fever'd veins but drank a mumuntary life,
From baimy airs that seem'd with healthful vigour rife.
He died-but friendly hands this tribute of the heart In safety bore to her', to dull grief's venom'd dart She placed thee where thou stand'st, fit soil for gem like thce Upon the grave of him whose heart was virtue's throne, As though thou fam would'st point to where the world should read, Nore.- The introduction of this Rose into lirance is ascribed
by some writers to the wish of a lady, that her husband, on his return from a long sojoum in the east, shonld bring her the most
beautiful Rose that the journey homeward presented to his observbeautiful Rose that the journey homeward presented to his observ-
ation. Touching at the Isle of Bourbon, he selected this from among the "gintering throng," but lived not to enjoy the pre-
sentation. Dying soon after his departure from the Isle, a friend who took charge of them, landed both the Rose and the corpse of
his friend in France, when the widow plated the flower upon Pine Apples from the West Indies.-Many thousands of this fruit imported from the West Indies, and as it is said from Nassau in New Providence, have beex sold by auction this week, and now crowd the fruterers' stalls, and mostly ill-grown, many not weighing more than half a pound, and none that we have seen exceeding two pounds. Some are in good condition, but many are rotten, and must have heated on the passage. To what variety they belong it is impossible to say, as they are quite unthey belong it is impossible to say, as they are quite unlike the specimens not improbable that they are small Providences. ever, not improbable that they are small Providences. flavour. It is understood that much larger numbers may be flavour. It is understood that much larger numbers may be alarmed at present, for unless future importations improve in quality, those accustomed to English Pine Apples would not place them on their tables. They will, however, be
acceptable to those who cannot afford the price of homegrown fruit.

## GARDEN MEMORANDA.

whor this garden is seen in the greatest beauty is in the latter months oto spryand the Arboretum is chlivened with Rhodedendrons, the numerous species of Crategus, Phitadelphus, \&c., and
the magnicicent Cilycme sinensis. Although far from being so gay at the present time, there $1 s$, nevertheless, much to interest becn effected withn the last twelvemonths, and many more are
contcmplated. The tank sy stem of heating has been apphed to a range of pits fronting the curvinnear stove, which was formerly taken the walls of the pit about three bricks in height, and by building a small furnace-house at the west cnd, separatci from
the curvilucar stove, and partly concealed by a mass of rockwork, which has greatly mproved the appeare about seven inche wide and the same in depth, rounded ht the bottom, and carned round the pit within a few inches of the exterior walls; the space
in the centre being filled with brick-rubbish, upon which a layer

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 case, and another upon a smaller scale has gir ence celal satisfactionin heating a range of Melon pits. In the latter, however, the
 smaliment
perineries,
Vine
inneries, and briffly alluded to at page 101, are particularly
interesting. The subjects of the principal experiments are Wheat
Potatoes, Potatoes, Peas, Turnips, and Beet, and the substances with
which they are treated consist of phosphate of ammonia, phos phate of lime, the sulphates of soda, lime, ammonia, maj nesia, and potash; muriates of ammonia and potash; salt and cerving no artificlal aid of any kind. Those rows of Putatues urnm
whinch the three compounds of ammnnia and mitrate of have bee
vigour an
differenc
difference was even more apparent; but whether their produco
will be equally remarkable, remains yet to be proved. Wheat treated with phosphate of ammonia and muriate of potash, appear to be much stronger than the rest; that to which nitrate of soda
has been applied is scarcely superior to that which has received nothing. but the most striking differcnce ss onservalie in that across the northern ends of all the beds of Wheat was dressed to grow more vigorously, and to produce finer ears. Turnips
have succeeded best upon land dressed with the phosphates of ammonia and lime, nitrate of soda, and the sulphates of ammonia
and lime; the former and the latter exhibiting a striking superonity. Scarcely any difference is manitest upolithe feas and
Beet, but a better jullgment may be forned of the lattr when
taken up. But perhans none of the capraments lave produced a mure curious result than a few which hase been
caried on with the White Paris Cove Cos Lettuce. Each experiment when the ground was dry, two barrowfuls of rotten dung, of superphosphate of lime. The Lettuces uppou the former centre; upon the second they are of a dark green, very open,
and promise to be of little value. whiie thuse dicesed wath superphosphate are exceltent, ageular, and well turned me. Ths
substance has also proved of serijee to Asparagus; eight wornand applied at once, is weak and yellow, showing that the dose Was too great; 2, the same quantity of nitrate of soda is rather
stronger; this substance pulverises the soil, and renders it lighter;' $3,20 \mathrm{lbs}$, of sulphate of magnesia, is scarcely' different at the rate of a hatufful of cachis to every four gallons of water, is
excedmgly strong - showing that weak dowes, applied often,
produce a much betfer cfiect thin when a


 which charcoal-dust and wood-ashes were sown, do not exhibit any marked difference from the rest, farther than an inclination
to grow stronger and later. Some expernments are also going applied a fortnight, their effect is not yet discernible. Superwell, three Chy sauthesmums treated winh it prowing vigorousily,
ant lecumng of a dark grecu under its application; and a searlet Pelar gomumin which had recelvo it cximmting a great superiority
over wine to whin phosphate of hme had been appled. In the service, the Roses beling perfectiy frec trom them, and P,um-
trees, whose growth had been quite stopped by their 3umbers for several preceding years, having this season made abundance
of wood, by leing occasiomally syringed with it, diluted in about mended at Girass lawns into manure, 1 heaps should be small and that they should be frequently turned; otherwise the exte-
rior of the heap only will decay. The plants in flower in the conservatory consist or the magninicent hiniscus splendens; the bilcha, planter out in the border; with a variety of Fuchsias, Hydrangeas, \&c. The Tea-Roses planted in the centre have
made vigorous growth, and are now blooming delightfully. The Araucirias have advanced rapidly, A. excelsa and cumninghami having reached within five or six feet of the top of the house glaced, instead of being a dead-wall, as at present. . he Orehidaceous plants are therefore removed to the greenhouse until pleted, the cririous Aristodichay gigas, the various slecies of nia Gardneriana, are blooming here in full perfection. The ciosum and Caládium esculenturn. In the Orchidaceous house, the singular Nepenthes distus sobrália macrantha is making rapid growth; and Stanhópa Wardii, var., Gongora maculata, HántPeristéria eata-the Dove or Holy Ghost Plant (so namect from
the strining resemblance to a dove contained jin the interior of arbrretum, have thrown up fiower-stems of great height; those
of Y. recurva and crtulatata bemb 10 feet high. It may, per-
haps, be interesting to know that Fuchsia discolor, which appears to be either identical with, or differs but very, slightly
from F. Riccartonia-is perfectly hardy; a cutting of it, which
 highly beautaful flowers, the colours of wheh far surpass Vmes have fruited in the curvilnear Vinery, and anongst them is a particularly fine white Grape, called the Rasen de
Calabre; the buncles are long, not unluhe thrme of the White water. The Ortliebscher is a smail, white Grape, bearing com-
pact bunches, only fit for wine, Rother gulabe has large bunches, bearing conisiderable resemblance to thine of the Black Morncco,
The Aramon proves to be the White Iroutiguan, the Z, Bibho of Sleily-the White
Black Hambargh,
small Green- flesh, is very lingh, alonut the sque and shape if it
ast syring by Messss. Cormack, pruve, here to Le ucthing mure
a noble specimen of the Douglas. Pine, 18 or 20 feet in height
be hoped that these will come to perfection, in order
handsome species may bo increased from native seced.

## 3ipebitus.

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mobl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's
Verhältniss zur
Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Veriältniss zur Pfianzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen
Frues. 1843 . It is, therefore, contear (continues Dr. M.) that L. has completely failed to prove that plants do not use humus for their food. Besides, the question whether plants feed on organic or inorganic substances, was mooted long be-
fore the publication of L.'s work. Although it is certain that the chief portion of plants is formed by the assimila tion of inorganic substances, yet, the collateral questions whether they receive organic as well as inorganic matter; whether all or only some plants require organic substances
for their existence, -these nuestions are far from an ultifor their existence, -these questions are far from an ulti-
mate and scientifically-corroborated solution. Conclusions, moreover, merely based on uncertain observations, or made merely at random, cannot be of value, and ought to have been replaced by minute and well-devised experiments. Iu this manner, L. might have become eminently useful to science. He professes (it is true, ) to to his Work contains the reprint of some made by Hartig, which he adduced in corroboration of his doctrine. But it is unworthy of a great chemist (concludes Dr. M.) to those of a gentleman like Hartig, who, we are sure, does not aim at the distinction to be considered a chemist, - a science foreign to his pursuits.
The experiments which have been hitherto made relating to the question of the organic or inorganic nourishment of plants, may be divided into three classes. 1st, distilled water or such as contained carbonic acid. Under both these circumstances they do not prosper; still, this are not prove the necessity of organic foon, because they which they are in contact with, under common circumstances. 2d, Or, plants have been reared in powdered terial the most luxuriant growth, Hower, and bear froit but he merely quotes in evidence the experiments of Lucas, reprinted in his Appendix. But the reasoning of L., under this head, is illusory. Lucas speaks of vigorous powder and decayed leaves; of such as are grown in charcoal powder alone, he merely says that they speedily become rooted. Of their further vegetation he says nothing ; and it has been proved by the experiments of Zuccarini that plants will not grow at all, or very bady, in this substratum. who relates, that Peas reared in charcoal did not grow who relates, that Peas reared in charcoal did not grow
much better than those planted in mere sand. The third class of experiments relates to the question, whether plants will absorb organic substances dissolved in water, and especially humates; and whether they will prosper under
these circumstances. The experiments of Saussure, Davy, and Sprengel are affirmative; but L. has reprinted (as stated before) those of Hartig, which are negative. The
whole question, therefore, is, to sdy the most of it, one yet undecided. At any rate, it cannot be solved by experiments upon a single species of plants; and it is begging the question to state (p. 122) that, "All plants are the same in the chemical nature of their nutritive process."
Dr. Mohl $^{\text {. }}$ then proceeds, at some length, to refute this unqualified assertion of Liebig. There is a considerable number, he says, of true parasites, which require for their food the juices of living plants. It cannot be doubted that such plants require substances of a pecuiliar chemical combination and quality for their food. Many such purasites are not green, and therefore cannot decompose car-
bonic acid, so that their food must necessarily consist of substances already assimilated by other plants, and stand in the same relation to the mother plant as the flower and ruit of other vegetables to their respective branches. Now this sort of nutrition from substances derived from living plants is also proper to a very large number of parasites (Loranthacæ) which are quite green, and therefore provided with organs for decomposing carbonic acid. Such plants are eutirely similar in structure to those which grow in soil ; but they must, of necessity, possess the capacity of feeding on substances already assimilated by other plants. To these true parasites are to be added the spurious parasites, which feed on decaying organic matter, amongst which some kave green leaves, and others are destitute of that colour. The latter can have no capacity for decomposing carbonic acid, forming organic matter from it and water. The same is also the case with many other plants of a green colour, which, although they decompose carbonic acid, still are proved by their place of abode to be dependent for their food on organic matter in a state of decomposition. From this series of plants there is but a step toward those growing in peat and heath - soil, \&c. I do not mean, concludes Dr. Mohl, to prove by these statements that all plants feed on organic substances; my object is rather to explain that the introduction of organic masserts, necessarily detrimental to the economy of plants ; and to show that it is by far preferable to have recourse to positive and precise experiments, than to indulge in groundless and general remarks and theories.

> To be continued.)

The Injury and Waste of Corn, from the present PracBy Hewitt Davis, Farmer and Land-agent. London. Waller
Triss little Tract treats of a very important point in Agri-
culture, which has been long a subject of discussion among practical farmers, each appealing to experience in support of his own opinion. It is well known that the late Lord Leicester, a very high authority, strongly recommended sowing plenty of seed, and maintained that Wheat should not be allowed to tiller, but that a single strong stem from each seed would produce a more abundant crop and a much more regular sample.
Hewitt Distanding this, we are inclined to side with Mr. good davis. With some exceptions, which may be very the land clean, and the soil where the tilage is perfect Mr. Davis recommends will produce a plentiful crop; but that the hoeing is essential, proty pirorous. With respent spring crops, there may still be some doubt, but careful experiments on various soils would soon settle that point ng thirists are much indebted to Mr. Davis for draw. Tract to thention to this subject ; and we recommend his municate to the public any further information he may obtain, especially the result of experiments made on soils.-M.
Ernatum, -In our review of Baxter's British Phenogamous
Botany; at p . 560 , the continuation of the title should have been-rior Figures and Descriptions of the Genera of British
Flowering Plants," and not "of the German and Britislı
Flowering Plants;"

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week.
 than the middle of Augusto It it tive we manage to flower them as
enrly as Christmaz, after potting them as late as the end of Septemenrly as Christmaz, after potting them as late as the end of Scptem-
ber and beginning of October; but this is too much for the buibs-
the to
 sensons' good nursing to bring them round again, so that they will
malke thio appearance mong the early spring bulbs in the heds and
borders of the the lower-garden. They manage difierently in Holland, where they lrow the nature of the plant so much better than we
do, especialy as exemplifed in our practice. There, from thime out
of mind, the first crop of forcing Hyacinths is potted about the
 something of the kind. H aloout six weeks the pots are full or
roots ; they arc then taken to cold frames and kept ciose to the glass


 business. If one party can procure these bullss thus carly, there is no
reason why the whole trade should not ye as early in the market
 regular planting season in the open ground is over. It would be
better, however, for all parties if they could be issued gix weeks in
 for other plinsts, were now planted where they are to mawer next
April and May; and as they do not push up till after the present
crons are over an lithe hy form
 better able to supply the equusisite nowishbent at the proper time
than if left out of the ground till october. Narcissii hat are Ieft in
the ground from year to yenn are the ground from year to year are now making fresh roots activety,
though no signs of vegetation are apparent in the hulbs rhis
in this tells su plainly enough that we should not put off planting
the time of planting Tulips.
I, -KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCIIARD.

## In-door Department. PINERY, - After the Augut shifting, young Pines generally make

 more growth in the next three monthe than during the rest of the noon, in a moist atruosphere.
VINBRY. If $a$ man liad no more to do now than to attend to the Vineries he might make a tour on the Continent, to see their vine-
yards, Give the ripe and ripening fruit plenty of air as Iong as the
 unimals.
I do not recollect anything in particular that requires to be done now in the kitchen-garden, except the e sual routine of keeping the
ground cleann and trenching vacant pieces as their crops are cleared off. I fear I have done injustice to the Prince Albert Pean, in saying
it was not go good as the Warwick, as I see they have found it the it was not so good as the Warwick, as I see they have found it thee
best early kind at the Horticultural Society's garden, where they pay more attention to these things than we do in the country. The
British Queen Pea, on our light soils, is the beet of all kinds, and
Hither will drive Knight's T Tall Marrow (is it not the same ?) out of the garden; it is fully as tall, is in flower when part of the crop is quite
ripe for seed, and the Pea is larger and heavier than the Knightian
 Knight's Dwarf Green Marrow, if the soil suits it, but all Peas are CADLIFLowers.- Be fore the end of the week sow $\Omega$ bed of these;
and at the same time a pinch of Red Cablage seeds, for planting SviNAcr. WW Winter Sprch. Spinach is always sown at the same time as
Sulifiowers for Caulitowers for spring planting. Ontons, savoys, Red, and two or
 work is now required in the Orchard but watching and preserving
the crops. Grafts may still be prepnred for exportation to distant parts. I have just prepared some for Bengal, to go in sawdust, via the Directors of the New Zealand Company, should try this mode also. -FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBISERY.
Srove.- There is a large class of stovent.ants that might now he
provagated from, and the old plants thrown away, after they have propayated from, and the old plants thrown away, aftcr they have
dolue fowering, betwcen this and Christmas; such, for instance, as
Cleodendrons, Clerodendrong, JJustiticas, Reollias Vininas, \&ce. Young, plants of
thece miglut easily he nursc. through the
 he fresh soil, they will be in a condtrion to stand the one-shift or
any other system. This would give more room for woody plants in ny other system. Mis wout give more room for woody plants in
winter, and the younger the ep lants of soft-wooded linds are the
better the the beter they always fiower. Hp any of thesc are too small for your
ideas of a fine specimen, propagate more of them, and plant hall-adonen of them in a pot tat the final shifting for blom.
dire minous.,-No two greenhouses are manaued alike anywhere



Cervansery is Lisin. - One of the best autumn plants for the conare now in theiris prime, and will continue in bloorm still Noventher,
I have knoww an I have known an individual flower of it leeep open for 23 days. It
 Worl in this house. The Vinca roisen and albaumates admined on ticlilis-
for the con lise
also
 should not he kept hres jate in autunn, but should be remored to
the coolest part of the stove. All these plants require now less arr and water, and the house is kept somewhat drier. hew, and yet not do justice to the subject. If Aceiclas intender for for corner they will not flower well nest suring. Uotloer wof the-way would now be better along with them in the open sun, if your old fine specinonilla glauca are planted out in a border, to make them as they go ons malking young wood till opertaken by frost, without
ripeni ripening woin per producing bloom. If they are full-grown speci-
ment, cramped in pots, give them pienty of
to thater and to the sun in the open air. See, also, to all plants intended for forcing next winter and spring, and attend to them necording to their habits. Acacia armata always succeeds best when planted out in a border
from May to October, while the plants are young. There is no more room to name individual plants to.dny
 the spances allutted to them, and needing lithle or no water, save the
pansing showers and the lieavy diews
file
 for example ; as soon as the plants begin to run over the of petco of the ben edgres of the i,ced. In thiree days more the shoots just instde repented, and in three weelss tha sides of the bacd forms a revular bankl five or six inches high, while the plants an the middle of the bed are from a font to 18 neches high, with a surface as cven as any has ever been touchecl. Fivery, thme the sides of the bed were cut the in the thin the rest hic cut it off. This brings ap the top of every shoot is kep nearly at that level through the season by close pruminc so of the stricmp annin you might atmost walk over the bed on the top Ching is impossible. Now, how or fifferent this is fromn the olla systern of cutting the sides of the bell with shears, and allowing the strongcest
plants to tower liere and therc all over the bed, which the firt rain will perhaps level to the ground. Mannged properly, all the Que yollowing Pelargoniums nre well suited for auturn, bects :-a ranizing lallit ; Jehu and Yeatmannianum, grandulorum, party-
 I,ord Paget, with tolerably large white flowers; an. IPrince of
Orange, a smaller flowcr, in the way of $J$ Hord Paget; its leaves are


## State of the Weather near Linnon for the werk ending Avg. 7 , 1843, as







## REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,

In consequence of the continued hot weather, Jate out-door fruit is now becoming more plentifal, and many kinds of vecgetables inferior. Pine are excellent and abundant. Amongst the
Grapes are very fine bunches of the White Muscat and Black Hamburgh. Peaches and Nectarines from the open wall fetcil from 3s. to 8s. per doz. Apricots are plentiful, and sell from $1 s$.
to $4 s$. per doz. Greengage, Orlean, Violet, and Moroce
Plo Plums are abundantly offierecl. Jarganelle Penrs are ripening
fast, and fetch from 4s. to $8 s$. $6 d$, per half-sieve. Morello Cherries fast, and fetch from 4s. to $88.6 d$. per half-sieve. Morello Cherries
sell from 8 d. to 18.0 d . per 1 b . Gooseberries and Currants are less plentiful. Filberts are brought in great quantities, and fectl from
408 . to $55 s$. per 100 ls . $40 \delta$. to 555 . per 100 lbs . Cucumbers are inferior. The supply of
Caulffowers is sufficient for the demand; but, with Cabbages and Turnips is sufficient for the demand; but, with Cablager. French Beans are excellent, and Windsor Beans are supplied in abundance. Celery is improving; the solid Red selling at about tis. per dozen bundles. Onions are exceedingly plentifue.
The supply of Pens is becoming limited. Carrots are very fine.
Shallots are abundant, hiss alreaty been imported. Cat Fiowers consist of Tropreolum pelegrinum, Eecremocarpus scaber, Bignonia venusta, ycliow and perpetual Roses,
Picotecs, and Carnations.



## Manures. - C. Notices to Correspondents.

small yardens in which the soil Is manturally poonr, than Potter's plants are in growth, It may be scattec ced over the , while the
 of show. You may appiy it now, and again once or twice early in
spring.t--Gounn. - There is no reasoul against your watering your nanure it on than heape. The vitr:ol and watcr, toad by load, ns you put
 of iron cheap, it will be more ranapeable, because it can be
applieut in powder without danger to the workman. $-R$ Rural Rw GABIDEN insw Cred by the last,
take the Common, Turley, and Ammerican Oaks, the Elim, Ma-
ple, Becch, Lime, Ash, Birch We, Becch, Lime, Ashi, Birch, Horse and Swet Chesnats
Walnut, Alianthus, Pines, and Firs. As Fisowrrina Terss on
otrinw othrawisi ornamertat: Tolip -tree, Deciduous Cypress
 Chote Shruns ror nomprns or THE LAWN may consist of
 thra sealraa and acuminata; Andromecla foribunda, Escalllinia tifola, and slauca, Caly canthus fifridmus, Ledum palustre,
Rhododendrons and For mack boindirs: - Common and Portugal Laurels, Ancuba
japonich, Phill Jaronica; Phillyreas, Hohlies, Box, Privet, Lallacs, Rilles aíreumi Vihurnumn Oxum; Philatelphins Gordonlanus and tloribundus guinea; Snowberry, and Common and Asiatic Berberd sanCimbens, you may have Periploca grreci, Clematis Hender radi, flámmula, forrida, montana, and viticenla, Bignonnia Tachians, , Pishio, Jifora cerulca, Ampelopsis quinquefoflia, AristoClimbing Roses. Lists of fruit-trees for any situation or aspects Forcinc.Hocses.-N. N.-You will find hot-water gutter the small boilers, now so much advertised, fair gardener. In the course of a short time managed by a able to give other plans of applymg this systeme hone to be
which we have lately pnblished Messis. Veitcl, Rendle, and others. For early forins from should have a south aspect, because you will never find light havc an eastere beginning of the year; if, therefore, you must nder the structure light. gavirnex's skill. Who the agents of Chanee are sure of your
Gore, you 1842 was bylowint over our nelvertisements. The index for separate. If, therefore, you received the one, the other mot have been with it. There are no figures of Horticulteral of the most useful have been occasionally given in ourcolnme culturist." to be met with in "Loudon's Suburban Hortijuticiously avoided making any regulations as to the construc are at present unacquainted with the best mode of either maexercise his mang inem, and herefore each exhoror must soon take an opportunity of sayming something on these shall peoule meanwhile we may observe that it is only ignorant Ward's pamphet, "On the Growthof Plants in Closely Glazed and pp. You will also get some information at p. 852 , of 2842 , upon your purple Laburnum is the shoot which you found variety originated. Such sportingellow Laburnum the purpure means uncommon, as you will fing by referring to p. 397 by 1810 fine variety; the blossoms are large and orance colour is a clear. The flower of a rose vermilion colour ia also very and Ericather variety wants size,* much bruised for us to determine what it was. We cannot eavas and Fruit. - $A$, $B$.
leaves of your Musa; read what we have often said before the similar subjects. To cut off the leaves of a plant in orter to ripen fruit, is exactly the same as cutting out your own
stomach in order to assist your digestion, The fruit when
ripe will be yellow,
 to heat, will be freund in late Numbers of the Chronicle. respondents for valuable information on this point, for which Apricors.-A room next week.
ripe, while, and Those of the Moncots dropping off before Brussels, Weil, unless there is some constitutional peculiarity in the top wet, $\ddagger$ kinds, which renders them beiter able to resist excessive or if we have they we have not seen your questions till now substances, fuch aplying salt; because it is a velicle for othe it is probable such, for instance, as muriate of magnesia, on which aiso in the spater during the whole of the season of growth, and Sea-kale should sping just when the shoots are leginning to move all the shoots as lone as the in the same way. It is better to cut is depends on the streas the cutting contin
folia, or the Lansley. - You have sent us Gastropacha querci Ant, infearly allied your cupboards to such an extent is a minute of it; however, you will find some difficulty inn getting rid orevices with plaster-of-Paris, so as to prevent the little crea
tures having hiding-places. Yousiould also expose the interior
of your capboards to the strong gaseous exliaiation arising

 arsenic mixes with something swect, and placed where the
Ants most abound.-- $A$ Subscriber, Ifaceclesfeld. - The insect which you suppose to be \& Butterrly is a Moth, belonging to
the family Phalenidx. It is called Fiipparcluus Papilio Sarius, and is of rather uncommon occurrence in this country. comoackes. -F. H. J.-We can assure you that the plan re-
commended by Mr. Louddigss slocs most completely answer the purbose of kiting these lests; only you nust persenere. By
followng his adv.ce the hothones in the Garden of the Horti-
cultural cultural Society have becn cleared of them
 comb. Yon can stupify them with the tungus which is coll
lectel for that pruppose. When small portions of honey are often
wanted.
 tion restreting the pamphlet anduded to.
 filled with broken crocks and smail lunips of peat, then a layer
of sumewhat finer peat aud sulver snand, ntul lastly, an mech of

a little sand may be sprinkled over it. Water the pans through a very fine rose, and place them on a greentiouse shelf,
where the soil will not be liable to be dried sun. When the plants are large enough, pot them ont
three together intoa 60 -sized pot. lu sowing Ferns, prepare the pots in the same manner, water them previousty to sowing through a very fine pose, dust the seed or spores over
the surface of the pot, and cover the latter with a handglass. Let the pots be placed in a shaty y art of the green-
house or stove, according to the temperature of tlie country of which the plants are natives, and let them remain undisturbed until the spores germinate
pens,- - A correspondent tells $u$ that "fint-pitching" is the
parig of stable-yards, and other places with round flint-stones.
Grass mat
 use of sulphate of copper,
such appliances will, howe
wi.ks.- $A$ foung Gardener.-The suhject of cross brecding in
plants is far from leing fully understood, and we hardly know phant is far from lie ing fully unlerstood, and we hardly know
what is possible. You may, however, be sure that a Fuchsia will not mix with a Pentstemon. The rule is that plants must be ship, and this can only be determined by experiment. Sow Fuchsia seed as soon as ripe in peat loam, and sand, or if
ripened late keep it till the spring, for the seedlings may damp of in winter. CoLours of FLOWRRS.- J. B. M. H.-Little is known of the
means of changing the colors of fowers artificially. Alum
renders the Hydrangea blue, and some saline substances, such as phosphate of iron and muriate of ammonia, appear to
heighten the tint if red; but there experiment has stopped. eiphten the tint if red; but there experiment has stopped.
If, however, you cause your Balsam to grow in some red nufusion, especially that of Phytolacea, the Virginian Poke, it it
not improbable that you may stain the veins purple. If also you grow the cuttings, when in flower, in a weak solution of prus solution of sulphate of iron, you will stain the veins blue.
 week' paper, you will find your questions ruly answered.


 mum purpureo-cxriveum. The creeper is wenuliandia poput

 formation you desire.- $W . H . P$.-Thanks. - Sally. -We can form no opinion concerning your blotched Alonsoa, for its flowers were crushed to pieces in the post-bags.--A. E.
Strawberry blossoms are blind from one of the following causes: -1 , They are naturally barren, as in the Haatbois; 2 , tliey are injured by cold when young, as sometimes happens in forced plants, or 3 , they are wet when flowering, as occurs in such
seasons as the last, or in bad forcing.--E. $E .-$ They are private marks. Myatt's Victoria Rhubarbis an excellent early
sort. Plant at the end of October. attacked by a parasitical fungus of the genus Uredo. There is no known cure. As the disease only aqpaens sow, when the growth of the plant is inished, it is is provably uminiportant.--.
Speedwell. -1 , apparently Dracoce phalun speciosum ; 2 , Cytisus níricans; 3 , Lysimácliia nemorum. Such wretched morsels are searcely determinable e- -Insignis, - Veronica exaltata,
Lupinus polyplyylus, Kitaibelia vitifilia, and an Aster of some kind. $-A$. $A$. - Eúconis punctala. $\ddagger \rightarrow A$. H.-The yellow
Ixia is apparently I . bulbffera; the white is erecta albifora, small green-fleshed Melon, which you say is very - Your proves to he of rich flavour. It has a sthin, but tremarkaticly
hard rind. $\|--A$ Subscriber:-If Messrs. Youell's adveltisc ments do not give you the information, a penny will proveure it
from them by post..- $D$. Beaton. - Lencocaryne ixiode J. S.- Campanula alliariexfollan.--Jochn Smith- Tourrétia
Iappaicea, an old and long lust plant.

 staceus brium Soplia; 13 , Cistopteris dentata ; 14, C. frigilis; 15 ,
 SEEDIING FLORISTS' FLOWERS,
VRrbivas.- N. N.-Your seedings reached us in such a crippled
condition, in consequence of the bad manner in which were packed, that it is impossille to form any just estimate of their qualities. The Plalox is only one of the many varieties
tef suaveolens, and is not at all handsome. AliAs.-W. Deans.--The bloom of your seedling Duehess of
Buccleugh was rather too much shaken in the journey Buccleugh was rather too much shaken in the journey. The
fower appears to be good in form, round, with the crown well up; the petal does not appear to open frecly, and the white is
not sufticiently pure, it is very regularly tipped of an agreeable not sufficiently pure, it is very regularly tippee
lilac. We should like to see another bloom,*
Picotises, - D. D.-Your flower can only be regarded as a borde variety; the petals are too small, jagged at the edges, and the
colour is too much distributed over the potals, Youell t $C$. -The bloom now sont is a deeided improvement tupon the one previousiy received: the edges of the petals are smoother, the forge and good also, -but, like Mrs. Barnard, (which flower it somewhat rcsembles, it wants two or three more pewals to
complete the crown; the rose edge is very perfect neat complete the crown; ho rese
delicate.* ArNations,-WV, Lodge,-Your seeding, Lodge's True Briton
(Scarlet bizarre,)
las large guard leaves, of a good form, with very smooth edges, the colours and striping distinct; lut the
next row of petals, and all the other pelals, are disproportion noxt row of petals, and all the other pelals, are disproportion-
ately small-a defect fatal to it as a show fower.
must of course exist dififerent degrees of merit, altogether,
they form a very creditable collection :- the eyes are invariathy fine, and gery creditable collection :-the eyes are inve substance is good , in some instarces
ble the combinatioi of colonurs is ivery cerrod; in some instances
wants substance, and there is a deep notch in T . T -No. 1 wants subsance, and uidere is a deep notch in the bottom
petal 4 , lo., and too small, 2 and 3 are delicient in rounciness,
they are also, in their present state, too small and deficient in they are, aliso,
sulustance.*


 grounded, are of delicate lavender ; the top pertils are velay,
with a deep blotch, surrounded by a dull crimson apon a deep with a dece blotch, slurrounded by a dui crimson apon a deep
lavender groond-colour. The flower is thin for its size, but it
is
 nilion the and selpals, the hatit whenng so as athust
roflex, showing the large crimson-purpie corolia ti) grea
advantame atvantage. Thle other is nothing more than the female bloom
of Fuchsia cylindrica seedlings, the contrast hetween the sepais and corolla being
very decided milion corolla of which looks well with the long, delicate tube
and sepals tipped with green; $6,8,56,58,65,121,143$, for the reason stated above, we shonld reject the colours in these varieties are too faint and weak; $2,56,81$, are
8.70 is pretty in colout, and forms a good contrast with your provements upon the varielies we daily see.- J. Brock, -
Your seedling Fuchia is very pretty in collour, but thongh a
good flower, it is surpassed by many already out. - A. $B$.good flower, it is surpassed by many already out. - - A. $B,-$. we prefer your smaller spec.mens, as the firm ot the fi we rs is
more perfect than mene larger sorts, which have the divisions on the corolia narrow and pointed, and when the flowers are
fully expanded these divisions separate. The best and the
 hybrids, - W. Rogers and Son.-We canot madertal e io

 more than tho inches long, and dasigure the fi. wer, by costroying its neat and elegant appearance, and by partiall Deans.-Your seedlings bear rather too much resemblance to
each other, and from the deep, rich crimson carmirie of the las. Nubiles is the best, being the laigest and nellest-coloured variety; next to this we llice Lh ansula. Sempuryturens is a
most prolific bioomer, and apuears an excellent variety to out mall, compared to many of the varieties now in cultivations

## NEWS OF THE WEEK

Both Houses of Parliament have been actively engaged this week in working up those details of business which are always crowded into the last days of the Session; and from the preparations in progress, it is supposed that the Queen will prorogue Parliament in person in the course of another week. In the Lords, on Monday, Lord Mont eagle brought forward his resolutions on the finances of the country, which led to an animated discussion on the tate and prospects of the Revenue ; the resolutions were opposed by Government, and negatived without a divi ion. On Tuesday, the second reading of the Trish Arms Bill gave rise to a discussion on the nature of the Roman Catholic Oath, Lord Camoys and the Earl of Shrews bury contending that the orth was not binding on Catholic Peers in their legislative capacity; while Lords Beaumont, Brongham, and others insisted that it was to be taken in its literal sense, as prohibiting a vote contrary to the interests of the Established Church. After some discussion on this point, the second reading was carried On Thurgday the Bill went through Committee, and was last night read a third time and passed, without alteration. In the Commons, the principal topics of discussion have been the Bill for organising the Chelsea Pensioners as a military force at the disposal of the civil authorities, and Lord Campbeli's Bill for altering the law of libel. Considerable opposition was shown to the Chelsen Pensioners Bill, and numerous divisions took place on its several stages, but it ultimately passed through committee after a $a_{\text {o }}$ vain attempt to limit its duration to nve years. For the particulars of the debate on the Defamation and Libel Bill, and for the routine business transacted, we must refer to our Parliamentary Report. From France, we learn that Mr . O'Connell's reply to the offer of assistance from the Republicans of Paris has given no satisfaction to that party. The Conservative press treats the whole affair with ridicule, and the Radical papers declare that Mr. O'Connell does not go far enough, and that French democracy has pitched its tent far beyond the line he has laid down.--In Spain, the new Ministry bave adopted the decided course Queen Isabella the national wish that she should be declared of age after the meeting of the Cortes. The address embodying this resolution was presented in the presence of the nobility, ambassadors and anthorities of and and Queen, in reply, signified her assent to the proposal. The adoption of this measure is attributed o the anxiety of the new Government to divest Espartero f all official character, to prevent the Infante Don Francisco from intriguing for the Regency, and, finally, o enable Queen Christina to return to Spain, which can only be effected by declaring the majority of her daughter.

In the meantime, Espartero has published a manifesto declaring that he has not infringed the fundamental law, and showing that he is not disposed to resign his office as chief magistrate. His arrival at Lisbon, of which our Portuguese news has brought advices, was at first supposed to have reference to some ulterior views for the reestablishment of his power ; but it is now known that the Portuguese Government have not permitted him to land, and that he is on his way to England.From the Levant we learn that the two deposed Ministers have at length determined to leave Servia, and take up their residence within the Turkish frontier. This result, it is supposed, will satisfy the demands of Russia, and lead to a final settlement of the Servian question.-From the United States we have accounts of a revival of the Oregon movement by Gen. Cass, late Minister in France,
who is avowedly hostile to England. The opinion now expressed is in favour of the seizure of the disputed territory by the United States, without assenting to any negotiation, treaty, or reference.

## 79, Neme Nems

Court. - Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the Princesses, are quite well, and continue at Windsor Castle. On Saturday, the Queen and Prince took horse exercise in the Great Park. On Sunday, they attended divine service in the Chapel Royal of Cumberte terrace, which was crowded with visitors. On Monday and Tuesday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their early morning walk, and in the afternoon rode out in the Park on horseback. The Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were also taken for an airing in the shrubberies and private iplantations in the Home Park, attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Wednesday being the birthday of the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty and Prince Abert dined with her Royal
Highness at Frogmore. The Earl of Haddington, First Highness at Frogmore. The Earl of Haddington, First Commander of the Royal yacht, have visited Windsor this Week for the purpose of making all the necessary arrangeweek for the purpose of making all the necessary arrange-
ments connected with the marine excursion of the Queen during the sojourn of the Court in Sussex. Her Majesty is expected to proceed from Windsor to Brighton, on Monday the 28 th inst. There is now very little doubt that her Majesty will honour Plymouth, and probably Pembroke, with a visit during the trip. It is likewise expected
that the Queen will honour the Earl and Countess Cawdor that the Queen will honour the Earl and Countess Cawdor
with a short visit at Stackpoole Court, Pembrokeshire. The Earl of Morton has succeeded Lord Rivers as Lord in Waiting, and Admiral Sir Robert Otway has succeeded Colonel Drummond, as Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The Duchess of Norfolk has resigned her appointment as Lady of the Bedchamber, and has been succeeded by the Marchioness of Douro.-The Queen Dowager, left Witley Hall on Monday morning on a visit to Worcester, returning the same day. Her Majesty was received with every
demonstration of respect, but in consequence of the demonstration of respect, but in consequence of the stormy weather the illuminations were postponed to Tuesday.-The King of Hanover came to town from Kew on Saturday, and dined with the Duke of Wellington, returning to Kew in the evening. His Majesty had a dinner-party at Kew on Sunday, on Monday dined with the Marquess of Londonderry at Rose-bank, Fulham, and on Tuesday, came to town and attended Viscountess Dungannon's evening party. His Majesty dined with the Earl of Lonsdale on Wednesday, and with the Duchess
of Gloucester on Thursday. -The Duke and Duchess of of Gloucester on Thursday. - The Duke and
Post-Office.-The negotiations between the Postmaster
General and the Post-office authorities of Belgium, Hol land, Austria, Saxony, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, and Russia, are, it is stated, finally concluded for the transmission of letters and newspapers to and from the above countries, similar to those between England and France by pre-paying the postage or not, at the option of the reduced the postage on letters to a uniform price through out their territories on the English system. The French Government is making arrangements with the Post-office nia to and from this country, viá France, will be placed under the same regulations as the Post-office Convention entered into with this country in June last.
Gazette Announcements.-The Queen has been pleased to grant unto John Townshend, Esq., of Lower Grosvenoratreet, and of Chatteris, in the Isle of Ely, formerly known as the Earl of Leicester, and one of the members for Bod may discontinue the surname of Townshend, and hence marth use the surnames and arms of Dunn Gardner. forth use the surnames and arms of Dunn Gardner. The Queen has also been pleased to grant unto sir Thomas folk, her Royal license and authority, that he and hi fors, her coyal license and authority, that he and his issue, in comprode, Esq, may wise the aurname of Roke Gode, in addition to and before that of Gage, and bear the arms of Rokewode quarterly with those of Gage.
The Cathedrals.- From the Parliamentary
The Cathedrals,-From the Pariamentary returns of the fees charged for admitting individuals to see monu-
ments at Westminster Abbey, it appears that for several ments at Westminster Abbey, it appears that for several years up to Midsummer, 1841, a fee of threepence was paid by each individual for admission to Poet s-corner and the nave, and one shilling more for admission to the ransepts and the chapein; but from Midaummer, 1841,

Poet's-corner, and but sixpence for admission to the remainder of the abbey. From Midsummer, 1841, to the end of the year, upwards of 30,470 persons paid this admission. In the year $1842,51,444$ paid the admission, and from January to Midsummer in the present year about 23,500 paid it. During the year 1842, about 1,290l. was 542l., the whole of which, ds stated in the return has 542l., the whole of which, as stated in the return, has
been appropriated to the "Ornamental fund," and for cleaning the monuments and tombs. The payment by each person for admission to St. Paul's is twopence, the fees arising from which are received by the four vergers,
and which during the year 1842 amounted to $425 l$; but and which during the year 1842, amounted to $425 l$. ; but
in consequence of the death of two of these vergers the in consequence of the death of two of
accurate amount cannot be ascertained.
accurate amount cannot be ascertained,
Foreign Wines and Spirils.
Foreign Wines and Spirits. - By a Parliamentary ported into the United Kingdom during and spirits imappears that the total quantity of wine imported from the Cape, Portugal, France, Spain, Madeira, Germany, and other places, was $7,216,113$ gallons ; the quantity of rum $4,619,804$ gallons ; the quantity of brandy $1,674,436$, with several thousand gallons of spirits, sweetened and not
sweetened, mixed, in bond, imported from the beforementioned countries, America, and other parts.
Window Duty.-The returns of window duty for the $t$ welve towns in England paying ithe largest amount, and
just published by order of the House of Commons, gives the several amounts as follows :-For Bath $21,898 l$.; Birmingham 11,093l.; Brighton 15,216l.; Bristol 15,056l. Cheltenham 6,755l.; Clifton 7,850l.; Laeds 7,514l.; Liverpool 30,7901.; Manchester 19,1576.; Newcastle 5,7101. Norwich 7,141l.; Plymouth 11,391 .

## dForeígn

France.-The domestic news from Paris is of secondary importance: The papers in general refer to Mr Connelis mention or Ledru-kolia's comunicathe Repealers. The Débats sneers at the whole proceeding, and declares that if M. Ledru-Rollin and the Radical journals are satisfied with Mr. O'Connell's letter, they are easily pleased. "It is impossible," it says, "to find more cutting satire upon the letter of the deputy of the like a polite man who has received a mark of politeness like a polite man who has received a mark of poniteness
which he did not seek or expect, and which he knows not what to do with. M. Ledru-Rollin says-' 'Sir, you have perfectly understood our intentions, and Mr. O' Connen how do they understand each other? If the Tory Government, says M. Ledru-Rollin, should profane the sanctuar of the law, France will give you active assistance. Mr
O'Connell reduces to its just value this offer of reinforce Connell reduces to its just value toss to discuss this contingency, because it can never happen; and he adds, ihis speech, that if France, or America, or any other power should attempt to shake the devoted attachment of the Irish to their Sovereign, such attempts would be repelled
with contempt. See, therefore, what the understanding is $0^{\prime}$ 'Connell is decidedly incurable ! He will never be relieved from that malady with which the National the other day reproached him in such burlesque terms-the Maladie Monarchique $l^{\prime \prime}$ The National also alludes to he subject, and declares that Mr. O Connel not time," it saye, "to decide whether his mode of proceeding is best. We receive it as a fact merely, and have beyond the French demown."-The tour of the Duk and Duchess de Nemours through the western departments had been attended with nostriking incident until their arrival at Mans, the chief town of the department of the Sarthe. city by M. Trouves C was there met at the gates of the addressing the usual felicitations to him, recapitulated the grievances of the department against the central Government, spoke of the attachment of the people to the dogma July national sovereignty proclaimed by the revolution of the Orleans dynasty accepting with sincerity the repre sentative institutions, and upholding abroad the dignity of France ; and concluded by reminding the Prince of the cruel trials his family had already undergone, of the vicissitudes of royalty, and of the gratitude of nations for the great citizens who have given glowing proofs of their devotedness to the glory and prosperity of France. Th dignity; but, although M. Basse, the Deputy of the slite of the who wated upon his an head or the uncourteous popuation, mada the Mayor, he did no think proper to prolong his stay in the town beyond three hours ; and the Mayor, the adjoints, and the librarian, have since been dismissed by a royal ordinance The tribunal of the first chamber of the Royal Court of Paris pronounced its judgment in the case of the executor
 donation of 30,000 f. French rentes, made by the late Marquis to an old servant, was neither out of proportion with his immense fortune, nor unlikely, when the liberal habits of the master were considered. . The Court consequently adjudged that the inscriptions should be handed The to Nicholas suisse, the executors to pay the costs.The raising of the timbers of the Telemaque, at Quilleboeuf, is still going on. The new company has savea
42 pieces, besides the caboose stove, and three casks of rancid tallow. Every piece of timber, as it is brought up,
is carefully sounded, in order to ascertain whether it may not have been hollowed out, and made a place of concealment for the diamonds and gold, whiah some persons persist in saying were embarked in the Télemaque. In a few hull will be take of the cargo will be landed, and then the ult. announce that, early in the morning of the 25th, Abd-el-Kader attacked in person the camp on the OuedAman, at the head of 800 cavalry and 200 infantry. This cump, which was intended to protect the works of he bridge in progress of construction on the Mascara. road, was only garrisoned by 250 infantry. The assailants were nevertheless repulsed with the loss on killed
 and several others wounded.
(he have accounts from Madrid to the inst. Their contents relate principally to the proceedings at the Palace on the prevous day, when the mistry be should be declared of age. This ceremony took place in the presence of the Infante Don Francisco and his ramily, the whole of the foreign ambassad ors, the grandees of Spain, the general officers, and all the authorities of rather long. After alluding to the termination of the Regency by the flight of Espartero, it proceeds as folMajesty ine will and want of the nation are, that you hear the national will expressed in the Cortes wishes to解 y the meet, and to take before them the oath required by the Constitution, which none but the Cortes can rehie rom a Constitutional Monarch. 10 this address eplied : "I signatures of all the Ministers, the Queen oyal - se. have heard with the greatest satiafaction the the nation has just expressed to me; and from the day I shall make oath, before the Cortes, to the Constitution of the State, I shall endeavour to secure the happiness of Spaniards. On the conclusion of the ceremony the troops assembled before the Palace retired, uttering loud vis in honour of Queen Isabelia. It appears that the Ministry was induced to adopt this important measure by everal considerations. It had been stated by Espartexo riends that he did not renounce all hope of recovering his authority, that he had positively declared that he would measures with his partisans in Estramadura and Gallicia to revive the struggle. Although little importance was attached to these menaces, the Ministry deemed it expe dient to divest Espartero of all official character. On the ther hand, the friends of the ex-queen chrsan an anxious to enable her to return immediately to spain, the majority of her daughter. General Narvaez, on being asked by a distinguished foreigner if the ex-Queen intended to visit Madrid shortly, replied, "Certainly; is but foir that her misfortunes shoald end with the minority of her daughter" Don Francisco de Paula, or mano rather Dor alth the Reger thera Regey had alread been for the purpose, under the meetigs lad was watching their proceedings, and to defeat their plans Gaisolvel at once to proclaim the Queen of Gazette publishes several decrees, pronouncing the dilions lution of the corps of operation, the stafl, and batal an of volunteers, organised during the insurrection, address from General Nandez to the amy, exho to union, aiscipline, andobedience to the laws. ap manifesto the who the 1 charge of Regent of the kingdom to give security to the constitution and to the throne of the Queen, af people, freed it from despotism. As chief magistrate 1 swore to maintain the fundamental law-neither to sawe owe thei infringe it. To this blind respect do its enemies ow time triumph. But I am not perjured. There was a and I when I witnessed the re-establishment of the lawned by then hoped that, at the expiration of the term eliver up the constitution, I should have been enabled inter and to the Queen a monarchy tranquil in it without the slighiorly respected. A military insurre commenced by a mghtest pretext, concluded the work iso often had more few; and abandoned by those whom I 1 a foreign land victory, 1 km compelled to seek reloved country. The fervently desiring the felicity of my belo to join her husband new Ministers. The Junta of Barcelona perseveresed opposing the provisional. Government, a of convoking a Supreme Nation Junta, in imitation of that assemble at Cadiz, in 1812. But the decree Barciona the Junta the Cortes having arrived at Barered useless perceived that their demand was rendered the inst., H.M.S. Mortugal.-On Sumbon with the ex-Regent of Spain, and 30 persons, including Gen. Van Halen and some lis his late Ministers, who have faithfully adhered to fallen fortunes, and voluntee to becon on of his exile. A. Council of Ministers wa the following morning, to consider the compand the occasioned by the presence of the iate Regen and, and probability that he would seek permission tosumtion of make Lisbon tate position in the neighbouring kingdom. The

Council sat for three hours, and resolved to refuse perPrometheus, on his way to London, and touched at Bayonne for the purpose of taking with him the Duchess, if she were still there; but she had already quitted that city for Paris. The Regent did not disembark from the Prometheus, but set sail for England on the 16th. The supposed renewal of the tariff negotiations by the Duke our last, has excited much interest in Lisbon announced in ally among the fruit-growers. The correspondent of a ally among the fruit-growers. The correspondent of a convention will undoubtedly serve, by reaucing to merely nominal rate the dity on Portuguese fruits, \& market. The Peninsular Company's packets Covent-garden ampton from this on the fifth day; and thus the enicure will be be leaving what Camoens calls "snowy England," climate ande to participate in the advantages of this sunny climate, and luxuriate in the choicest fruits and vegetables, long before they could be ripened by his own sluggish, sun, and for a fifth of the price of hothouse productions."
BELGIUM.-It Belgium.-It appears from the last official returns that the finances of Belgium are not in a flourishing condition ; the deficiency between the actual receipts and the budget of expenditure amounting to $4,714,911$ francs its pedestal in the Place Verte at length been placed on itself is 14 feet high, and weighs $20,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. The figure monument rises to 30 feet. The inauguration was cele sul in when enthusiasm. Mannoy, Belpian Consul in the Philippine Islands, has purchased at Manilla, for the Royal Library, a collection of very curious boor whin contains, among other works, a general History, the Philippine Islands, in 14 volumes; a Flora of those a Tagalog and Spanish Dictionarys, a Pampago grammar, Germany, -The celebrionary, \&c.
Jubilee, in commemoration of the settl Thousand Years ${ }^{3}$ German Empire was divided between the thre which the gons of Philip the Devout, was generally celebrated on the 6 th inst., more particularly in the Prussian States. The 6 th is said to have been the day of the settlement 1,000 years ago, and as it this year occurred on Sunday, the Queen, and all the Royal family, attended the the King, where a sermon suitable to the athed Cathedral, Dr. Strauss. The hymn of celebration was executed under variety of instrumdlesohn, and was accompanied by a great esting, and the impress. The singing was extremely interby the firing of cannons at intervals of panseas in lheightened Several of the Prussian intervals of pauses in the singing. intends to pay a visit next papers state that the King The Duke de Bordeaux arrived at Vienna on the 2d init. and intends, it is said, to pay a visit to England to study navait tactics.
Russia,- Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the Emperor has been afely del eldest dughter of the baptized by the name of Nicholas ; and that the Duke of Nassau is betrothed to her Imperial Highness Princess Maria Michaelowna, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Michael. The Swabian Mercury contradicts the statement that Prince Peter Dolgorucki has been exiled to Siberia by the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of his Emperor suggested the propriety of journal adds that the for a time at a distance from the of his keeping himself for a time at a distance from the nobility, lest he should
involve himself in serious disputes, and that the Drince involve himself in serious disputes, and that the Prince Turkey.-Letters from Belgrade in the Austrian papers state that Wutzitch and Petroniewitch Austrian ength determined on quitting Servia, and that an assembly of three hundred of the principal persons and elders of the country had been convoked at belgrade for the 8th inst To that assembly will be submitted, in the presence of Hafiz-Pacha, M. de Lieven, and M. Wanchenko, the
reasons which have rendered the departure reasons which have rendered the departure of those two
Primates necessary. On the same day, Wutzitch Petroniewitch will proceed to Widdin, where the Porte has desired them to fix their residence.-Accounts from
Tunis state that the Turkish fleet has not Tunis state that the Turkish fleet has not yet made its appearance off the coast, the ships which were seen on the is conducting the new Empress of Brazil to Rio Egypt.-Letters from Alexandria, of the 26 th ult., state that Captain Harris, lately employed on a mission to the Sovereign of Abyssinia, has succeeded in establishing the preliminaries of a commercial treaty, which may eventually lead to a useful commerce with that country, in which there are so many natural resources bitherto totally neglected. Captain Harris has left for England, with presents to the Queen, consisting of a mule of the royal stud, with magnificent accoutrements, and 25 chests of curiosities and objects of natural history. The lock at Atfeh is now finished, and being open to boats of all sizes, affords a direct communication with Cairo, obviating the necessity of changing boats at Atfeh, with the taz upon merchandise and the attendant expenses. The first boats pany with the Indian were those of the Transit Comrise early thindian passengers. The Nile has begun to country is now year, and velerybly wall stocked with cattle, there is every reason to look forward to increased agricultural prosperity.
nia, which States. -The Royal Mail steam-ship Caledothe evening sailed from Boston on the 1st, and Halifax on night, after a passace inst., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday other subjects of excitement, the sections of the Protest
ontroversy respecting the the United States are in hot this subject the newspapers have been filled for some time past, and some of the editors declare that their tables are weighed down by correspondence on the topic. They appear generally to agree that there is no resting-place for and they but the bosom of the Roman Catholic church, body by his influence and example. The Oregon question is once more before the public, having been and avowedly hostile in his sentiments towards England. He describes England as "boldly aiming at uniwill not lonr be avoided unles his belief that divisions nong be avoided, unless prevented by intestine tained by the leaders in the Oregen The opinion enterterritory shall be taken possession of by the United territory shall be taken possession of by the United
States, and that no negotiation, treaty, or reference shall be deemed necessary. These opinions of General Cass aspire to the Presidency in opposition to Mr. Clay and Tr. Webster, both of whom are mentioned as candidates tion of the lial has been abandoned. A considerable pormaterials ignt machinery has been saved; but the heary materials, including the engines, it was found impossible
to save. The Acadia, which sailed from Livernool on the Gillmour, charged with murder Caledonia left. Mrs. pronounced sane by the court in New York, but her case Washington to confer with the and her counsel is gone to very doubtful whether withe Attorney-General. It is chapters of "Martin Chuzzlewit," by Boz, have given great offence, and even Mr. N. P. Willis, the admirer and advocate of Mr. Dickens, has found it necessary to denounce English commander, Sir T. Thompson anform that the Queen under his protection, that the French commander is exasperated, and that the respective vessels are prepared statement. Another disturbance took place at Kingston, in Canada, on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, in which one person was killed. A collision has taken place in Newfoundland between H.M.S. Electra and the French fishermen, who had began to take bait on British ground in spite of repeated warnings. One man was arrived to demand explanation.

## 非arlíament.

Sinturday.-The House met at ti Dordick. The Coroners' Duties
 on Monday as follows:-"1. That this House oblo arves weit assent
concern and disappointment, that the expectations held out of a
surplus reve surplus revenue, cxceeding son,000t, for the year ending the sth
of Auril, 1833, have not teen realsed, but that there has bee
 and a receipt exceeding 1,300,0007. as duties uponnmentrain imported.
2. That the charge for the permanent delt has 2. That the charge for the permanent detu has heen incoreased
during the last two years, the Exchequer balance

 strictest cconomy which is consistent with the public service
and to attempt all such measures as may increase the ordinar and to atempt all such measures as may increase the ordinary
revenue by insurng to Briuls ind indstry, whetlier agricultural,
manufacturing, or commercial, its wrdest ant freeste and its largest reward, thus averting from the country the cala.
mity of the reenactment of a tax upon property in t time of

Honday.-The Admiralty Lands Bill was read a third time and inancial condition of the country. The late Minstry lad been
 had undertaken the task, backed by a Parliamentary confidence
almost unboundel and unparalleled.. From the mpooition of the roperty and Income-tax, it was estimated that there would be of $2,421,000$, . whinh made an error in the estimate of no hess than $2,940,000 \mathrm{l}, \mathrm{an}$ and this without reckoning the Chuese money
nd the 1,300, nool. from the corn duties, which was not calcuited on, and which, if added, would present a deficiency in the revenue, as compared with the expenditure, which was perfectly
irigntiful The Government were entitled to take credit for the
unpaid portion of the Property-tax, amounting to uuwarda of unpaid portion of the Property-tax, amounting to uywarda of
129,000 , , but still the deficiency was to be counted by millions, ans by far the greatest that had ever been know to toctur -on coats, Irish sipitits, \&cc.; and on timber, an unwise sacrifice
had been made of $680,0000 .$, besides inflicting an injury on sweden, which was entitled to the advantages of the most favoured nation, and had a right to claim beng placed in the
same position as the United States. In one instance had the expectations of the Goverument been realised, which was
Ge the nearest approach to free-trade principles. The loss on coffee and been estimated at 170,000., andt it amounted only to 48, 4801. , depression of the period. The anticipated income of the piresent
year was 50,150, ,ool, and a surplus was anticipated of Foo,oovi. But though the Government had made considerable elluctions, ha that of the preceding year. Under the circumstances of the country, he had ittle hope of the repeal of the Income-tax, which the Goverument had pledged tiemselves would be taken it had more than done, for tt was estimated that it would only yield $3,300,0002$, while its actual produce was $5,100,0002$. A substitute might be discovered for it without much difficulty, which Would be found in economy and free trade. It must te admitter Government. They were now removing the restrictions on the exportation of machinery; and they had but to extend the applii-
cation of the principle involved, in order immensely to benefit the country. After advocating the doctrines of free trade, he concluded by proposing his resolutions,- The Dake of WEL-
LNNCTON regretted the absence of the Earl of Ripon, whose LINaran regretted the absence or the Eari of Rpon, whose
illness threw upo him, who was but imperfectly accuainted with
financial
year had proved defective, from fallacious expectations, a con-
tingency to which all budgets were liable, and to remedy which
the Minister of the day nulut


 duties on wines and spirits was attributabie to teinereased hathe
of temper wince. It
tax hatid been colliectert betwe that a great portion of the Property tax hat becn cllected between Apris and July, but it had nut
been carred to to acount. A these, and the amounts
consequence of the forgery of
 the case much roen the estimates and the resalt, so as to ronder the Lord Monteagle. The bailances in the Exchequer were not
diminished, as stated in the noble Lord's resotution por
finded det funded deht been increaserd. Having every connd, nor had the
future resources of the cauntry, he trusted the Honse in the future resources of the country, he trusted the House would join
him in rejecting the motion.-Lord



 then stated that he had been set frec from all allegiance to the
party with whinh he was once connected. He thad it under the
hand of Lord Melbourne
 proper. The resolutions were then presant one, if he thought
Tuestay- The The ative adision.
on the 15 th claus eatres Reguation Bill, with an amendinent on the 15th claus, was react a litird time and passed.
The Duke aill

 agitating antil the Estallisisliseld Church was destroyed, and Pro-
testan


 necessary to Government, thoughio not precisely adapteu to the
present state of Ireland, coud not join in opposing it, but hee
contended that a real independence con contended that a real independence conferred on the Roman
Catololic priesthood would do more than anything else to
affirm the Act of Union; but then that provision should be made Aat of Union; but then that provision should not
Brense of the Estabilished Church. - Lord
Broviriam participated in the astonishment with
Winchelsea Br ouGHAM participated in the astonishment with which Lord
Winchelsea had
the Inish had Lord Camoys discuss the sabversion of the Irish Protestant churrh, and yepelled with indignation the on a policy of irritation. He defended the Coercoiou Billeto of
1833 and 884, , and contrastiog the almost tranquiluty of those
years with the years with the present organised insurrection, with its sedi-
tious publications and addresses, demanded whether the modit fied measure of security now proposed was not at least neces-
sary. He read extracts from the oath prescribe for Roman
Cathoic Peers, and contended that no subteristinction which
could be der Catholic Peers, and contended that no subtle distinction which
could be devised would avail Lord Camoys in reconciling its
averments witl the ouinions he Lord's insensibluty to thic obllogation of his cath was une anotber
proof of the evil character of the influence wielded by the Catho-
lic
 pretation of the oath-. The Earl of SHREWSBURY also yiotested
against against 1 t, and said that upon such terms he would nol liave cun-
descemiled to sit mi Partiament. He cunplained of the deprissed
 suppor ted the project for a provislon - and a liberal and sufficient
one -for tlie Roonan Catliolic Clergy.-Lord Bre

 than anythang else, , haic convirced thin of of the necessity of some able agitation anand although regreting that the Arms Bull had
 did not aftect then sn their legislative capacity.-The Marquess
 Thurs shy.-The Royal Assent was given by commission to the
 Bills.-Lord Broviliam phesented a petition from a petson of he name of Revelli, who had given evidence before the Athlone
 away from l is dative town, and lle therefore claimed tle enticely the papers relative to the dismissal of Lord Lucan the table
O'Malley from the magistracy, After a conference wid M. Commons, the emendments made by their Lorddiwips in the Earl the motuon to go into committee on the Lrish Arms Bill, priate a part of the iecclesiasticall revenues of Ireland to thpro-
elevation of the Roman Catholic priest, elevation of the Roman Catholic priests, sce. - After a short
defence by Lord Broug ind on of the late Marguess Wcllester
 clauses up to 23 (nclusive, were agreed to, and progress re.
ported.- The Holyrood-park Bill and the Designs Copyright Bull
were read enird time and passed. Friday,- The Coal whippers B1ll and the Sudbury Commission ron moved the comminttal of the Irish Poor Law Amendment Bull,
 drawn, and the Bill passed through commoittee. The Irish Armas
bill was read a third time and pasper.

## house of commons

Sathrday. -The House met at noon, and went into committee Attornies and Solicitors Bill, the Grand Jury Presentments Bill, and the Coal Whippers Bill, were read a thirr time tmend pasill,
Reports on several Bills were then brought up, and various
meosures were adranced aster
Monday. -The House mtage
amount of routine business,-On the motion for going a into come

Criments made a very long speech, complaining of the inequa-
lity of the legislation for the two countries, and objecting in pity of the legislation for the two countries, and objecting in
particular to the operation of these Loan Find societies in Tre-
lanti. No discrssionn followed, and the bill went through com-
nittee, with the exception of two clauses, which were reserved for further consideration.- Lord J. MANNERs presented a petition
from members of the United Church of England and Irelard,
praying for the establishment of an efficient system of ecclesias praying for the establishment of an efficient system of ecclesias-
tical goyernment, to which he called the attention of the Hose.
-To a question from Sir C. NA PIEt, Sir R. PEEL replied, that as the expense of the Chinese war had not yet been fully ascer
tained, he could not as yet say what the army and navy engaged in that war were entitled to as prize-money.-Mr. COBDFN asked
if the report was correct that the Duke of Palmela had arrived
in this country, in order to renew the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Portugal?-Sir R. PeE. intimated that he
was not oofficilly awnere of the fict, and, so far as this
wountry was concerned the negotiations were clesed, but h country was concerned, the negotiations were cinsed s but
had some reason to believe the report to be correctly founded.
On the motion to go into commitee on the Chelsea Out pensioners Bill, Mr. T. Doncombe moved as an amendment that it be
commited that day three months, and with freat vchenenc
denounced the liill as an attempt on the part of Government establish a milatary despotism over the people.-Mr. Whidirams
seconded the motion.-Sir H. HARnNow vindicated the army, and as obedient to the cuvil power in time of peace, as they were open to a cense of humanity, as they were ready to perform their
duty. The chelsea pensioners had been repeatediy called out, as in 1830, when a distribntion of arms took place, of which a
large proportion were sent down to Stockport. But he objected
to this mode of arming these men, without the intervention of an Act of Parliament. The metropolitan police force could be the authorities. The Chelsea pensioners were under the control
of the executive, ant were liablo to be deprived of their pensions
for disobediencc of orders. By the piesent measure, a portion of them would be organized in a way agreeable to the feelings of mere valuable to the civil authorities in any case of disturbance
mor younger and rawer troops, who, when excited, were apt to
than at
at with ferocity; and as the power of the Crown was undoubted,
the ohject of the Bill was at once constitutional and safe.-Mr.
 ston, Mir. Niswdigate, and Colonel Sibriorr supported the
original motion.-Mr Brotrenton would not make up his mind there were-For going into committee, 92; against it, 16:
majorty, 76 .-On the question, that the Speaker leave the chair, Mr. Husie moved that he should leave the chair that day six the Speaker leaving the chair, 92 ; against it, 13 : majority, 79.
A course of obstruction, similar to what was pursued in the
case of the Irish Arms Bill, followed, the result of which was, that after seven hours' debate, the House went into comm wittee, aid reported progsess, but without agreeing to the first clanse.
Twesday, -The House met at noon, and disposed of some routine business, but on the motion for going into committee on
the Chelsea Out-pensioners Bill, the Opposition was again renewed. After two divisions on questions of anjournment, and tour hours' debate, the question that the Speaker leave the
clair was left undecided, and consequently no progress was chade. The Fisheries Bill, and the Sessions of the Peace (Dublin)
Bill, Were read a third time and passed. Lord J. MANNBRS
called attention to the fact that some boys had been fned by called attertion to the fact that some boys had been fined by magistrates in lucks for playing cricket on a Sunday aiter divine
service, and asked the Attorney-General if the laws of England servented people from practising cricket or any other manly
pexercise on the Sunday after divine service.-The ATTORNBY-
GENERAI. Yeplied that if the boys were within their own parish Genkrai. replied that if the boys were within their own paristh
they wee not violating the law; if they were not he believed
that they were acting contrary to an Act of Palliament.-Mr. C. BuLLer brought forward his views on colonisation, and, in a
long specelh, urged the necessity of encouraging a simaltaneous
emicration of capital and labour to our colonies, especially to Canada. He called on the Government to co-operate during
 sation aroze principaly from the want of power to carry out an
eficient scheme. He assured Mr. Buller that the Government
ware disposed to treat his plan with the fullest consideration. Mr. B. Cocmrans brought the affairs of Grece before the
House, and moved for papers relating to our diplomatic inter-
course with the kingdom of Greece amone others, for conies of course with the king om of Greece ; among others, for copies of
tinse protocols which are supposed to have been signed since
1833. when the last was communicated to Parliament; also, copies of instructions transmitted to our Minister at Athens, in corisequence of those meetings of the representative of the three
Powers, at which, from any particular cause, no protocol was
signed; also, copies of those communications from. Sir Edmund Lysins which convey any information relating to the financial
state of Greece. - Lord PALserscon hoped something had lieen
done to impress the Greek Government with the necessity of fulfiling the obligations contracted with the European Governmin progress. With referene op King Otho's conduct personally,
the three Powers had offered, very earnestly and pressingly, their advice anon points of great importance, which friendly counsel,
he trusted, night be productive of beneficial effects for the people,

- Mr. Coc braNE said, in reply, that if these representations were not at tonded to by the King, it would be the duty of the three Lord PA Lasenston moved for copies or extracts of commun
cuin, Titween the Government and the ambassadors at Vienna
Paris, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople, and the Consil the late changes in the Government of Servia, He contended compleded the Sultan to accede to unreasonable demands, detriment of the balance of power in Europe, - S' F. Pek it
explaitied the transactions that have taken place in Scria, at
gnome length. The Russian Goverament had demanded nothing constiluter in Scevia should be made. That new election laving
been had, Rusia would, foubtless, abice by the decision. These
transactions bei transactions being sillilincounplesele, abir Rir Ry Peel decid not feel him-
self justified in granting the papers asked for.-Mr. MisRavil upon an ignorauce of which there was no precedent. The Fouse and
it had confined itscif to domestic questions, and yct now, when
it was about to separate, no man pretended that the country was
left in any other than a most perilous state at home. He wonld therefore vole for Lord Palmerston's motion.--Mr. Min NEs,
though he did not altogether approve the course taker by Ministers, was inclined to eive them some credit. He was understood
to w we the motion - Dr. Bowning lamented the inadecinate
used any contumelious expressions,- Lord SANDON referred to
the phrases "gross ignorance" and "disgraceful conduct," as the phrases gross ignorance" and Misgracerul conduct, as
havine been used by Mr. Disraeli.-Mr. Huma, after defending
Mr. Disraeli, inveighed atainst the ignorance and incor petency Mr. Disraeli, inveighed atainst the ignorance and incor petency
of our foreigin Consuls. IIc, lowever, was favourable io S.r R , Peel's policy of non-interference.-Mr. Suy Yris complained of and was not sorry to see a split in the Tory party,-LOrd PA IMER sTon replied. He justified the policy of making timely and strong
remonstrances in foreign affairs. It was true that war was areat remonstrances in foreign affairs. It was true that war was a great
evil to England, butother powers were just as much afraid of war as she could be; and if a nation forbore to interpose in time, she was
drawn into hostilities at last with greater disadvantage. As Sir R. Pcel had stated that the papers could not be produced without
projudice to the public interest, he would not press his motion. Wednesday. - The Episcopal Functions Bill passed through
committce. On the motion for going into committee on the Chelsca IIospatal Out-Pensinmers Bul much ppyosition was
shown to its permanent character. After fuur clivisons and seven hours' discussion, principally on the attempt to limit it
dur ath,n to five years, ir five yeurs ant a balf, the bll passo his oph committec, with a protest from Mr. Muse, who e erlared give no further opposition.
was not the intention of was not the intention of the Government to ask for any addi-
tional vote for increasing the existing means of curcating the people, as there was already a sum of 40,000 . placed at their dis Education bill had failed, it was yet the intention of the Govern ment to direct attention to the subject of education, and Counc found in force when they had succeeded to power. It was als Council, not in the letter, but in the spirit. agreeing to the Lords' amendments on the Theatres Regulation Bill, - Sir J. GraHam remarked that the Lords had struck out peare to the patent theatres.-Mr. Home thought that the Lheatres as well as everyching else.
The Defamation and tibel
The Defamation and Libel Bill stood next for consideration in committee. On the question being put, Mr. Cniristie gave a its nature, and given it their approbation. The bill extended the remedy by civil action from written to spolken defamatory words, truth to be pleaded in justification, under certain restrictions, as the public advantage that the alleged libel shouid be published; and it amended the present state of the law witizespect orovision which were calculated to give protection to the honest and
respectable portion of the press, while it reached the worthless individuals who used the press as a means of extorting money.of slander to the stringency of the law of libel he was rather disposed to bring down the law of libel to the level of that of slander. In the course of his own long professional experience,
he had never advised the bringing of an action for abuse; and he was disposed to condder the law as inoperative. It was unoffice of overseer, and so forth, was placed in the same class as serious crimes, as misprision of treason, procedure by indictinent
being equally applicable to both. But the bill before them contained objectionable clauses: he was averse to going back to severitios of punishment, which have fallen into disuse since
public opinion had ameliorated the practical operation of the law; he was unwilling to take cognizance of mere oral slander;
and he thought that truth should be alone pleaded in justification, ving the validity of the plea to the discretion of jury. But he cordially approved of all the provisions of the bill
which really amended the law, as permitting the plea of truth in cases of criminal information-After a few observations from
Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Bernal, who expressed their satisfacMr. MACAOLAY that Atorney-General had adopted the main principle of the bill, the Honse went into committee. In its progress, Mr. Bollar took the opportunity of speaking generally on the
measure, urging its adoption, not on the groundof its perfection, but because it was a decided improvement of the law-was calculated to protect private character from the professional
libeller, and drew a broad line between the honest public writer
and the mere trading slanderer.and the mere trading slanderer.-- The question of leaving to a
jary a discretionary power of judging of the validity of the plea
of truth, by reference to considerations of public adventage and private motives, raised a discussion, the Arrornex-GIsNeral
thinking it unnecessary to make any change in the law at present in this respect. The clause containing the disputed provision
was lost ox a division, by 38 to 30 . The bult, having been further The China Government Bill and the Coroners Duties Bill passed through committee. The Charitable Loans Societies
(Ireland) Bill was recommitted and all the clauses agreed to, Honse, saying that there was no use in his attempting to do anything; anci he would therefore go home to Ircland and say quer (Ireland) Officers Bill, and the Coroners Duties Bill were
read a third time and passed. The Law of Evidence Bill was In reply to Mr. Lanninaman, Sir J. Grailam said that he hat With respect to the memorial, as to the inability of sir David Church; and ano steps had been taken by the Government with Sir J. Graham having stated that he had no confidence in any
law for regulating the price of bread, Captain Pokifili gave notice, fie best mode of regurlating the price of bread in the nascero-
polis.- Sir R. PREL, on this notice, remarked that though legislation could not remedy the impositions of the bakers, yet he
thought that, if Gentlemen were not ashamed of exerting themwho charged a fair price, a check might be puat to bakers onl tant demands, That was the legitimate mode of putting down
the evil; and if his hon. Friend and other genstemen would exert themselves in encouraging those tradesmen only who asked a fair price, whe public would not be subjected to the injustice.
Mr. Wre postponed his motion on the sulject of legal educa.
tion in Ireland till next session. Fion in Ireland till next session.
Bill, and the Trish Pen Pensioners Bill, the Episcopal Functions Defamation and Lishel Bill were read a third time and passed. On Suppression Bill, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Fors'rbr, Lord SANDon,
Mr. Briout, and Sir J. Mibomay, strongly condemned it, and
severeiy censured Loxd Brougham with whom it originated R. Peel, Sir T. Wilde, and Lord Palmirston, supported it. -
The House went into comrittee, and after a long discussion it Was agreed that the bill should pass through committce, with the
nnderstanding that the discussion upon the amendments to be understanding that the discussion upp
proposed should take place on Monday


## CITY

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at $94 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}$ to $\frac{5}{6}$,
; Three-and-half per Cents. reduced, $102 \frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$; New ihree-and-half per Cents., $101 \frac{7}{8}$ to 2 Exc
at $1 \frac{1}{2} d_{\text {s }}, 56 \mathrm{~s}$. to 58 s ., and at $1 \frac{3}{4} d$. 58 s . to 60 s .

## FAtetropolis and its W̌íintity.

Destructive Fire.-A fire of a most destructive cliaracter broke out this morning, at a few minutes before 2 A.M., in Cotton's Wharf, close to London-bridge. The flames were discovered by a policeman, but so rapid was their progress, that the entire building in which the fire originated was destroyed before any engines could be got to work. The wharf and wavehouses on the east,
filled with combustible articles, followed the destruction of Cotton's-wharf, in their turn extending the fire This wharf closely adjoins the chut Topping's-wharf. This wharf closely adjoins the chmelk of st. Olaves, a prey to the flames, was directly followed by the roof and body of the church, not any portion or which side at present extends only to the premises of Mr. Goodchild, these next adjoining being Fenning's Wharf, Three schooners lying off Cotton's Wbarf are partially burnt, although both of the floating engines were brought to the spot. A large quantity of gonpowder in one of the wharfs exploded shortly before three o'clock. The shock was sensibly felt on the bridge, and at other distant points. directing the labours of the firemen. The deeds of St. Olave's parish were got out shortly before the body of the church took fire. It is impossible to estimate the damage done, but no fire of the like extent has happened in loondon for many years.
Will of the Duke of Sussex. -The will of his Royal Highness has just passed the seal of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The executors named in the will are Jord Dinarben, C.K.; K. Tynte, Esq.; and Mr.Walker (Comptroller of the Duke's household). His Royal Iligliness directs that a bond held by his daughter for 10,000 l. be discharged; and that the whole of his property go to his wife, the Duclsess of Inverness. He also directs the sale of his plate, jewels, and other articles, which have since realised the sum of $37,713 \mathrm{l} .9 \mathrm{~s}, 11 \mathrm{~d}$, , and provides that if Government does not purchase his library within a year, it is also to be sold by auction. The will is very short, and written on a small sheet of paper. The property has been sworn under $60,000 l$.

Custom-House Frauds...The result of the late trials connected with the Custom-house frauds has caused the heads of the various departments to issue circulars to those their securities capacity, with the view of ascertaining are alive and solvent. It is understood that in future similar returns will be made annually by all employed in the Customs department.

Taking the Veil.-mOn Thursday, four young ladies, named Beauchamp, Pallett, Dawson, and Savage, took preparutory to their becoming "Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy " in the convent of that order attache the Chapel. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Griffiths.

Temperance Meetings.- On Saturday Father Mathew administered the pledge in Hall's Riding School, Albany street, Regent Park. About 15,000 persons visited the 1,200 g during the day, but out or that number only from he 1,200 to 1,400 in eped the pleage. which presen which presented the appearance of a fair throughout the afternoon at an early bour, a number of persons decorated with green scarfs and bearing wands with orthe back of the platform. It of wery large dimensions, composed of town Roman are in the centre were follmength portraits of St. Patrick and Father Mathew, the latter attired in the robes of a Roman Catholic priest, and under them were jnscribed the words "The two Apostles of Ireland." On the obverse was beeding Aather Mathew then addressed the people and said, that in carm rying out this work of pherance on a Sunday after attending divine service, he believed he was performing a holy work. These temperance meetings were purely cration of the Sabbath-day. They had assembled to promute the obscrvance of that great cardinal virtue cmprend political had among them all shatfes wilh the religion of any man. A gentleman, who was apparently a clergyman, here interrupted him, and pointing Father Mathew to state why protessing as he slould insult fere with the religious feelings of any man, ic banner placed Porestants having that kow dinied that it was his flag, and requested that it might be thken down; some confusion ensued, which ended in the removal of the bammer. At the close of had taken the pledge. On Monday Britann Is ington, whither he was escorted by a Homia Fields, Frocession of perceived that the majority of the procession carried wands with crosses, and wore sashes on which were other Catholic emblems, when he ut once desired that they should be dispensed with, in order that Hould not ap no reltpious or political object in view, He said the the present, and all future occasions, no such distinctions should be made. The emblems
having been vemoved, the procession proceeded to the
place of meeting, where about 2,360 persons received the pledge: On Tuesday he attended at the same place, but the number who took the pledre was not so great as on the previous day. On Wednesday, after breakfasting at the IIon. Arr. Jerningham's, to meet Lord Brougham and pledge at Padington to Fabout 2,000 persons. Onistered the day he visited Enfidd, where about 350 persons took the Hedge; and yesterday he commenced his labours in St Giles's, which he will continue to-day and to-morrow. On Monday next he will administer the pledge at BlackFreath, on Wednesday and Tharsday at Millbank, and on Friday and Saturday at Bermondsey.
Balloon
Green, jun., made an ascent in his new balloon. Charles Albion, on an experimental trip to the Continent from the grounds of the commercial gas-works at Stepney, accompanied by Mr. Alfred Bradley. The balloon remained apparently stationary for some minutes. It then crossed the Thames and took a direction towards the Slowly coast, and the wind blowing gently, it was wafted noon the wind suddenly shifted In the course of the afterdescend at Cuckfield, Sussex, which they were obliged to at half-past 3 P.M. of the same day, after a voyare of four hours and a half. Of On Thursday morning Mr. Green resumed his attempt, and ascended from Brighton, accompanied by Mr. Bradley, as before. It was his intention to make for the French coast; and, in order to avoid the tanger arising from the dilation of hydrogen gas when exposed to the sun at a great altitude, measures had been the water, by means of a rope pendent from distance from having attached to it, at regular intervals, about a dozen inflated bladders to create a resistance on the surface of the water, The balloon having been filled at Hove, by half-past 8 the voyagers took their seats in the car, and the balloon, at a height of about 30 feet, was conbladders were made fast. The wea-beach, where the bladders were made fast. The wind at this time was the balloon, when detached, glided out to sea at a speed ( 120 feet long) answering their purnose effectively, and ( 120 feeping long) answering their purpose effectively, and scarcely, however, had the start been made, when the took a direction which must havebreast, and the balloon Wight. A few minutes more, and a further change made it doubtful whether the balloon would not change made before reaching Worthing. The wind still continued quence of which, the balloon having traversed the in conse-horge-shoe course, hovered over the Hove Coast Guard station, half a mile from the spot from which it bad
started. Here the voyagers alighted, and the ballon started. Here the voyagers alighted, and the balloovi
having been re.conveyed to the gas-works, a fresh supply of gas was taken, and the wind an hour afterwards being nearly south, the balloon again started in the direction of London. Both ascents were viewed by thousands of
spectators, who thronged the line of cliff from one spectators, who thronged the line of cliff from one extre
mity of the town to the other. The balloon was infle with 27,000 cubic feet of carburetted hydrogen gas, which had been diminished in density nearly one-half by being decarbonised, or deprived of its illuminating properties. Wrelsh Church,-It is announced that the committee appointed some time since under the presidency of the Welsh residents in London, have opening a church for rangements; and that the chanel in Ely-place their ar hill, has been engaged by them, and will be openedndivine service in the Welsh language at the end of next month.
Mortality of the Melropolis.-The following is the number of Deaths registered in the preek ending Saturday




## Fistrobncial Wefos.

The Late Storm.- The provincial papers are filled Wednesday week. It appears to have been partorm of severe in Kent; the damage done to property in Roclies6,000 l Medway is torn up for some distance, and acres of corn are damaged, the ears being cut off by the ice as clean as imunedate neighbourlood have seriousig suffered, the plants being totally destroyed. At Chatham Barrecks the "ater ponred down the parade ground from the terrace becity, that upwards of 100 cartloads of sand were washed down in front of the men's barracks. In the Dock yard no
less than 14,000 panes of glass were destroyed. The mail cart, on its way to Rochester from Maidstorie with the letcers, was overturncd, and the driver and horscs were
severely cut by the ice that fell ; the driver's hands bo Thig the reins, were cut in stripes and covered with, blood. lhe accounts from almost every village in the vale of Berks detail the damage inflicted citleer by the violent
hail or by the electric fluid. In many places the grain crops are described as having been completely beaten down, and the grain thrashed from the ears as cleanly as
if under the ordinary process in the barn. The trees in fury, are said to have been stripped of their leaves, the windows were broken, and the ground in a few moments covered with pieces of ice, measuring, in some instances, shire, and six inches in circumference. In Gloucestershire, and particularly in the neighbourhood of the city,
the storm raged with destructive fury for two hours and a-half. A correspondent of the Gloucesler Chronicle says, "The storm visited the neighbourhood of Stow-on-theWold, and the adjacent villages, with great violence; the lightning was aderrific; the thunder continual, like one constant peal of artillery. The ice fell in large lumps, and constant peal of artillery. The ice fell in large lumps, and
proved destructive alike to the crops and the glass windows: proved destructive alike to the crops and the glass windows:
pieces of ice were picked up weighing from two to three pieces of, ice were picked up weighing from two to three
pounds, pointed and jagged. It commenced about twelve o'clock on Wednesday morning for about an hour, and recommenced with increased fury for three hours in the evening of the same day." On the estate of Upper Upham, in the parish of Aldbourn, Wilts, the property of Mr.
Round, M.P. for Maldon, the crops were damased by the hailstones to the Malton, the crops were damaged by wheat, 54 acres of barley, 35 acres of oats, and 20 acres of peas and vetches, were literally thrashed ; such a scene of devastation has heen rarely witnessed. In Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire the most serious losses have been sustained in the fertile part of the coustry, comprised within the Bedford level, and particularly within the neighbourhoods of Wisbeach and Peterborough. In the fens alone upwards of 2,000 acres of hay, valued at $10,000 \%$., have been totally destroyed, and the pasturage for 1,000 head of cattle entirely inundated. In consequence of this upwards of 1,000 persons have been thrown out of employmost A letter from Norwich describes the storm as the say extraordinary ever known in that city. The glaziers the that all the glass in the city will not suffice to mend been smashed broken; hothouses and greenhouses have at 9 on Wednesday night, and lasted till 3 in the mornind All the cellars and passages were immediately flooded and it is not yet possible to calculate the damage. Mr. Bell, everycondale, the horticulturist, is a great sufferer; almost amouning in bis establishment was destroyed, to the amount of at least $3,000 \mathrm{l}$. Walls were washed down and in the county generally.-In addition equally extensive learn that the midland counties have been visited during been few days by storms, which, in severity, have not mingham, on Tuesday night, Wednesday week. At Birand the rain descended for some hours ing was most vivid, the Derby line of railway the rivers In most places th where it was fit for the side whe and a succession of storms is said to have been
cedented. On Wednesday to have been, almost uupre tropolis was covered with a dense a threatening thander and rain, which continuosphere, 10 'clock, when a light shower fell, after shone out. At Richmond, Clapham, Wandsworth, Kensington, and Brompton, at $80^{\circ}$ clock, the rain came down in torrents, flooding the commons and lowlinds, and accompanied with violent peals of thunder and flashes of lightning, passing over to the Surrey hills; whilst in town there was scarcely a breath of air ; and at Greenwich an down the
fine breezc
Alnwick.-Sufficient funds have been obtained to erect a monument to Grace Darling, the late heroine of the Fern Islands, in the church or churchyard of Bamburgh, Where she was buried. The bodies of the unfortunate passengers in the Pegasus steamer are found daily, float of Berwick, Bamburgh, \&c. Those of the Rev. Mr. M'Kenzie, -Mr. Brown, painter, Master Flowers, Miss Hopetown, Mr. W. Milne, of Edinburgh, and of several steerage passengers, have been found. It is reported along the coast that the crews of some French fishing-boat in the offing had picked up some bodies, and after stripping daily in operation, and have recovered a great deal of property and luggage.
Dirmingham.-On Wednesday, in pursuance of a reso lution adopted by the Chamber of Commerce on the 2nd inst., in consequence of the declaration of Ministers that inst., in consequence of the declaraction of Ministers that
the distressed state of the manufacturing districts arises from over-production, and that there are no measures within their power to relieve the present alarming embar-
rassments, a meeting of the bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and traders of this town and neighbourhood was held, to take into consideration the long-continued difficulties of trade, and to adopt such measures as the present crisis may require. Mr. R. Spooner presided. After a long discussion, it was resolved that a general meeting of the inhabitan
Canterbury.-On Saturday Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright isited this city for the puipso adarssing the farmers on the subject of the Corn Laws. About an hour before the meeting, the East Kent Agricultural Association assembled in order to determine what course should be pursued by the farmers at the Anti-Corn Law Meeting. Sir Brooke Brydges presided. It was then proposed by Mr. Boys, of Waldershaw, and seconded by Mr. James, the Novelist, "that the farmers of East Kent do not conCorn Laws at a meeting called by, or at the request of any person unconnected with the county." The resolution was carried by a large majority. Shortly afterwards, the meeting in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws took
place, Sir John Tylden in the chair. Mr. Bright and Mavour of free trade at great lengtb, and resolutions in Carmarthen, - Conte unanimously carried. chief-constable of the Andrew scort has been appointed chief-constable of the new Rural-Police in this county, appoint Coloni $L$ that her Majesty has been pleased to appoin Colone Love on the staff of the army, and to place enur wommand the districts of Monmire and South Wales. Mr. Hall, the chief-magistrate of Wowsen and morning from office to submit the erierwards proceeded to the Homeoffice $o$ submit the evaence and the result of his inquifies to Sir J. Graham. At Swansea, on Friday, the copper-
minerg had another interview with Mr. Visian miners that anotier noctvew with Mr. Virian. The men stated has was abolutely impossible for them to subsist on the renuced mages, in consequence of the physical
cxertion required in thic work being prefudicial cxertion required in thair work being prejudicial to hoally
from excessive perspiration, and their inlasling so sulphur generated in the furnaces. in which, they required more and better food than persons empluyed in other manufactures; aud that their eypences were consequently much greater than those of other workmen. Mr. Vivinn stated that the mines were worked at a loss, and that the reduction was caused by necessity not by choice, and that unless the men made up their minds to submit, the masters would come to a determination of putting out their furnaces altogether
Chester.-Through the activity of Mr. Baker, special high-constable of the Tarporley district, a clue has been obtained to the murderers of Matthias Bailey, gamekeeper to Mr. Wilbraham, who was found dead from a gun-shot wound, on the morning of the 28th ult., in a by-lane near Delamere house. The parties accused are John und Samuel Maddocks, both of them notorious poachers. They Fatmon been committed for trial at the next assizes belonging to $\operatorname{St}$. Ives local papers state that several boats coast, shot for pilchards last week, and took fre prish to 15,000 per bost, which sold from 1 . of six score. They were taken abom $18.0 \%$ per hundred from laud. The coasting vessels and boats from the Irish cosst report that there is abundance of pilchards on the north coast of Cornwall
Isle of Wight. - A short time since a meeting of the inhabitants of Ventnor was called to consider the propriety of ading a some means to ascertain the prachcabity or place. In or that a considerable 4 , a considerable sum lias been raised by public subscription, and a larse body of workmen are at this time actively employed, when the tide allows, in clearing away the rocks riom the entrance and site of the proposed harbour,
and piling them carefully so as to form a breakwater on the south and western sides
Manchester.-The turn-out at Ashton-under-Line still continues, and every mill is deserted, the men refusing to resume work at the reduced prices. No disturbance has taken place, and neither the police nor military have been called upon to interfere. On Monday and Wednesday meetings were held on Thacker's ground, the usual rendezvous of the turn-outs. Upwards of 10,000 were
present, and several persons addressed the meeting in iavour of the strike

Stafford. - The Birmingham papers mention that the iron-trade of south Stafirordsbire has Enown symptoms of improvement during the past week. They state that Mr Foster, of Stourbridge, has put four puddling furnaces in blast, which had been previously closed, and that an extensive ord
Oak Works.
Stockport.-Some of the power-loom weavers of this town have turned out for an advance of wages; and the conseguence of a threatened reduction of warn out in masters allege that this branch of the trade are paid higher rates than any other, as they have suffered noid duction for the last twenty years. The London Relief Committee have refused to send any more money to the aid of the Stockport unemploved manufacturing hands, on the ground that business has improvell, and employment is to be had. The local committee have in consequence discharged all the labourers whom they had employed in mproving the town for some time past.
Sheffield.-Two cases of great importance to Sheffield manulacturers, and to the cutilery trade throughout the kingdom, came before the magistrates last week for adjudication. It seemas that for some time past a practice has prevailed in the trade of puttigg the marks of superior articles on things of inferior quality. In the cases before the court, the knives, which were made of cast iron, were marked "cast stee." and sheer sfeel," in direct violation of putting a stop to facturers who mate their actices, and to protect manuthe metal. The charge was fully proved. The maise of fournd that the penalty upon Samuel Naylor was 417 Fl . 10 s ., and upon William Sanderson $1,395 l$. ; and requested the Haster Cutier to take the first opportunity of destroying had heen the manufacturers
Windsor.- The early trains from Paddington on Sunday being freighted with immense number of risitors, one train It is computed that upwards of 4,000 persons from 800 . and the neighbourhood visited Windsor durit from town Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended
in the morning at the Royal Chapel in the
and long before their arrival the edifice with strangers, who had reached Windso
trains, that the resident families who regularly attend the
chanel were unable to find room at the usual hour of service. chapel were unable to find room at the usual hour of service. Railways. - The following are the receipts for the past week :-Croydon, $561 l_{\text {; }}$; Greenwich, 792l. ; Blackwall, 1,205l.; Great North of England, 1,6697. ; Northern and
Eastern, $1,817 l$. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,132l.; Eastern, $1,817 l$.; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,132l. ;
Eastern Counties, 3,0381 , ; South-Eastern and Dover. Eastern Counties, 3,0381, ; South. Eastern and Dover.
$4,022 l$; Manchester and Leeds, $5,074 l$. North Midland, $5,307 \mathrm{l}$. ; Brighton, $5,717 \mathrm{l}$. ; South-Western, $8,124 \mathrm{l}$. Grand Junction, 9,785l. ; Great Western, 16,670l.; Birmingham, 20,193l. -The London and Birmingham Company met last week at Birmingham. The report announced the receipts for the half-year as $389,658 l$. expenses, $165,734 l$., leaving a net profit of 223,9246 . ing half-year of 1842 , was less by 13,1131 ., while the goods and cattle traffic was more by 10,0192, , making a
decrease in traffic of $3,094 l$., which, with other items, make a total decrease of $3,537 \%$. The reduction in expenses, on the other hand, was $8,767 l$, the total decrease the amount for the corresponding half-year, by 16,982 ; the net profit, with former balances, to be divided being 211,8552 . The receipts from passengers had been parcels, $23,125 l$. The number of passengers during the parcels, 23,125l. The number of passengers during the miles, the number of passengers per day amounting to
nearly 2000 . The works of the Warwick ton line are in active progress, and arrangements had been made for the execution of the proposed Northampton and Peterborough line. For the purpose of constructwould be raised, in addition to the existing capital of would be raised, in addition to the existing capital of
$5,500,000 \mathrm{l}$ rate of 10 per cent. was declared.-At the meeting of the Midland Counties Company last week, the directors re-
ported that the receipts for the balf-year had amounted to ported that the receipts for the half-year had amounted to
$62,324 l$; ; the disbursements to $44,987 \%$, leaving a balance of $17,366 \mathrm{l}$. which would have enabled the directors to declare a dividend of $1 l .6 s$. for the half-year, but that they
had to deduct a balance due to the North Midland Company, amounting to 1,5006 , which would leave an available surplus of $15,0 \% 0$. applicable to a dividend at the rate of $1 l .4 \mathrm{~s}$.
per share. The competition between the Midland Counties and the Birmingham and Derby Companies still continued unabated. The loss upon passenger-receipts to the
former company had been $1,472 l$., and to the latter, former company had been $1,472 l$, and to the latter, mate the Midland Counties, North Midland, and Birmingham and Derby Companies, which it was contended would increase the joint profits to upwards of 35,0001 . per annum, reduce the present scale of expenses, and tend to the convenience of the public. Although met by a
strenuous opposition on the part of the directors, a resolution was passed for the appointment of a conmittee to confer with the several companies on the subject, and report the result to a special meeting.- By the proceedings of the York and North Midland meeting, it appears the total receipts for the half-year were 40,0202 , and the expenditure
$17,562 l$., the balance of which, with a slight addition from the reserve fund, enabled the directors to declare a dividend of $2 l .10 s$. per share on the old shares, and of $1 l$. per share on the half-shares, An extension-line to Eastern Company on its half-year's profits pay a dividend of $12 s .6 d$. per share, and the returns present a consider-
able increase in passenger and goods traffic. A correspondence between the directors of the Eastern Counties and the Northern and Eastern Companies was read at mer meeting relative to an offer on the part of the
former for leasing the Northern and Eastern line at former for leasing the Northern and Eastern line at
a rate based on the present receipts and expenditure, to a rate based on the present receipts and expenditure, to considering the traffic as yet far from developed, or yield-
ing the reasonable return that might shortly be expected from the sources of revenue with which the line is said to abound. The balance for the dividend was $6,199 \mathrm{l}$. I1s. 10d . Counties Railway to Norwich, Harwich, and Bury St. Counties Railway to Norwich, Harwich, and Bury St.
Edmunds, by means of a line to be called the Eastern Edmunds, by means of a line to be called the Eastern
Union Extension. Plans and sections have been prepared, by which it would appear that the line and branches are well adapted to give Ipswich and Harwich, and the
surrounding districts, the benefit of railway communicasurrounding districts, the benefit of railway communica-
tion with the metropolis, as well as with the inland districts. The expected traffic is large, and the earthworks easy; and in furtherance of the object a meeting was held last week at Ipswich, when the High Sheriff,
the Mayors of Norwich, Harwich, Bury, Ipswich, and Eye, with influential landowners, were appointed a committee for carrying the project into effect.-An adjourned
meeting of the London and Greenwich Company place on Tuesday, when the committee of investigation made their report on the points referred to for considera-
tion. They recommended that there be three classes of carriages, that the fares be eightpence for the first class, sixpence for the second, and fourpence for the third, and that annual tickets for the first class be 12 guineas, and
for the second 10 guineas. After some discussion the report was received, and the committee requested to continue their services with a view to some arrangement of the Great North of England Company, at Darlington, the report showed a total receipt for the half-year of sable balance of $13,622 l$., out of which a dividend, at the rate of $1 l .5 \mathrm{~s}$. for the half-year, was declared. The number of passengers during the half-year was 64,173.-At
pany, the accounts showed a falling off in the receipts of
9002, , which was met by a d 900 l , which was met by a decrease to the same extent in
the cost of the working charges. The local passengers the cost of the working charges. The local passengers,
during the half-year, had amounted to 137,124 , and the during the half-year, had amounted to 137,124 , and the
general passengers to 48,110 . A dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared. - The half-yearly meeting of the Great Western Company took place on Thursday at
Bristol. The report states that the half-year's income has Bristol. The report states that the half-year's income has been 330,847 l. $19 s_{s}$, of which the separate earnings on the Great Western Railway are $275,306 \% .1 s$. 7 d . Compared
with the first six months of 1842 there is an increase on the goods of 5,9162 . 11s. $5 d$. ., but the passenger receipts been extended twenty miles Bridge) since June, 1842. The expenses of working the (omitting Government duty, and rates and taxes) by 5,359. 2s. 9 d., notwithstandirg the greater length of line than that of last year, arising from peculiar circumstances which are thus explained. The balance left undivided in January, 1842, was 18,437l. $5 s$. 1 d ., and in January 1843, 2,670l. 5s. 11d., making more than the difference The interest paid within the last six months exceeds that and Exeter railway is nearly balanced by the saving o expenditure. The total sum now availabje is 82,8866 . 6s. 9d., which gives a dividend of two.and-a-balf per cent a balance of $1,071 \mathrm{l}$. 6 s . 9 d . A portion of the permanent way between London and Maidenhead has been recon17,783l.7s. 11 d. The timber and rails taken up have been made available for the Cheltenham and Oxford lines. The irectors conclude by calling the attention of the proprie Plymouth projected plan for the continuation of the line to Plymouth, or some other western port. The business of
the general meeting having been disposed of, a special meeting was held for the purpose of empowering the Great Western Union, the Oxford Junction Line, and to negotiate with the Bristol and Exeter, and the promoter negotiate with the Bristol and Exeter, and the promoters the purpose of extending the line to that place. The directors were duly empowered to take the necessary
steps in these matters. steps in these matters.

## IRELAND.

Dublin.-The Great Seal of Ireland (in the absence of the Rolls to Mr. Justice Burton. The Master of the Rolls is about to visit Germany during the vacation. The Commission have dismissed Mr. C. Nangle from the
commission of the peace for Meath, Mr. Pettit from the commission of Wexford county, Mr. V. O'Connor Walmsley, of the county Dublin, for having attended repeal meetings. The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, when Mr. Reilly,
town-councillor, moved that the Irish हculptor, Mr. Hogan, be employed to execute a statue of $\mathrm{Mr}^{2} \mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Con}$ nell In the course of his speech he said, "Though O'Connell rules our hearts, and is the king of our affectons, and never did any sovereign sit on so glorious a throne. I hope be may live long, and see this statue in Speaker." The motion was carried by acclamation. The rent for the week was $913 l$. 10 s . $7 d$.
Cork.-The business of the meeting of the British eception was appointed to attend at the Committee o buildings in sets, at different hours, in order to be prepared to receive strangers as they arrive. The number of visitors
is said to be very great, and a satisfactory meeting is anticipated.
King's County.-The Irish papers state that the Adjutant of the 5th Fusiliers, Lieut. Robertson Mackay,
stationed at Birr, King's County, was shot upon parade on the evening of the 11 th inst. by one of his men. He fired when about five yards from the unfortunate officer and the shot passed through his body. He died instantly hat the gave himself up, and there is no reasoledge of any ther person. A coroner's inquest sat on the hody on Saturday, when the jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the prisoner, accompanied with the observation, "that discipline had in the 5th Regiment of Fusiliers." The evidence and finding were by order immediately forwarded to the Tara.- The long-expected Repeal demonstration on the hill of Tara took place on Tuesday. About 500,000 persons are said to have been present, and so general was
the holiday in Dublin that on Monday, at the commission in Green-street, the counsel for the prosecutions in three cases made application for the postponement of the trials which were fixed for juesday, on the ground that public of penalty to prevent the witnesses from attending the meeting. Every description of public conveyance was accommodate his customers, took the roofs off four hearses, and converted them into a sort of omnibus. Mr. $\mathrm{O}^{2}$ Connell addressed the meeting on the usual topics, declaring his confident belief that before another year expires he will address an Irish Parliament in Collegegreen. A series of resolutions condemnatory of the
Union, and adopting a petition to both Houses of Parliament for its repeal, was then carried, and the immense
multitude quietly dispersed. At the dinner in the evening, Mr. Grattan said that, the Prime Minister speculated upon four contingencies-firstly, upon an outbreak of the Irish people, in which he would be disappointed secondly, on the demise of Mr. O'Connell; thirdly, on the intention to buy the Catholic clergy; and fourtbly, on the attempt to sell the Protestant clergy. Upon this, Dr. Cantwell, titular bishop of Meath, said, "They may, perbaps, sell your clergy, but they never will purchase mine. As to the project of making a state provision for aever submit; and he would take upon him to declare, on the part of all the bishops in Ireland, that they would receive such a proposition with horror and indignation."
Clogher.-The Beifast papers state that a singular has caused great sensation, and done injury to the market as the people are really afraid that the town will also sink解 ine feet of water and dirt in it, caused by springs and gravel from the sides of the pit. As yet no cause can be assigned for the chasm

## SCOTLAND

Edinburgh.-The Commission of the Church of Scotand met last week in the aisle of the High Church be brought undected thideration, there was a very full attendance of members. On the motion of Dr Lee Principal Macfarlan, Moderator of last Assembly, took the chair. Dr. Cook in a speech of great length moved a resolution, expressing hostility to various clauses of the Bill, "as conferring on Presbyteries an extent of powe which no judicatory, bound to decide judicially upon what is brought before it, ought to possess, and as at variance with the professed object of the Bill, and calculated to defeat that ubject, but nevertheless approving of the gene amendment, that uThe Principal Hala mis as considered Loul A berde Coll same, and confidently hope that it will fulfil the patriotic intentions of the Government, by securing the peace and prosperity of the Church." A long discussion ensued which ended in a division, when there appeared-for Dr Colk's motion, 33; for Principal Haldane's amendment 1. The amendment was then adopted.

## 业abl.

Count of Quern's Bench, -In the course of last term the
Duke of Branswick preferred a series of indictments agamst Mr B. Gregory for libellous articles published in the Satirist. On when the defendant pleaded guilty, and judgment was deferred were preferred at the instance onuettly to this other indictments solicitor to his serene Highness, which the defendant unsuccess void the exed to remove by certinrari. In order, thenefore, to avoid the execation of the warrants issued upon these hilact-
ments, he defendant has been for some time keeping himself out
of the way of the way. In consenuence of this, a reward of $10 t$. was offcred
tor his apprehension. On Saturctay last information was received by the police that he was living under a feigned name at South end, where he was captured on the next day. He was taken
before the magistrates, and remanded until he procures the
necessary bail
Northern Cincurt, Aprleby.-Brougham-Hall Estates.-
Robinson v. Bird and Others.-In this case Mr. Knowles applied Robinson v. Bird nnd others. - In this case Mr, Knowles applied
to have the case postponed, but it was ulumately decided to pro-
ceed with it ceed with it. Sir T. Wilde, with whom were the Hon. Mr. Stuart
Wortley and Mr. Roebuck, stated that the present action was Wortley and Mr. Koebuck, stated that the present action was
brought to recover compensation for a trespass by the defendants, brought to recover compensation for a trespass by the defendants,
and an illcgal selzure of the goords or the pluintif. The panalifif was a tenant to Lord Broutl am, of the farm of Weatheringgs in this
ci unty, and the sezure was made under an alleged claim for arrears of rent due to the delendants. The defendants had pieade
that they were not guity of the trespass: and secondly, that the that they were not guilty of the trespass; and secondly, that the
horse in question was seized for arrears of rent due to the defend ants. To support the latter plea, it would be necessary for the
defenclants to establish their title to the property, but this they did not even attempt to do, and, independently of the failure o their proof, he would show conclusively that they had no title
whatever, and that they could have none, inasmuch as the property in question had been in the possession of the ancestors of possiblity be any legal title in period thit there could not by indeed, go buck as faras the reign of Henry II, and show tuat it from which the family of Bergham. Burgham, or Brougham, from that early period; but it would be necessary to show that the Birds, at least, had no title to this property, all the interes veyed to the Brougham famity so long ago as 1726 . But even if
there there was any tithe sth. existing in the descendants of James
Brol, the deffendants in the prenent actinn we evoly unale to hum any rclationship to establish a ftice betwey tor the assump-
him. There was no reasonable ground what the James Burd in tion that they were the representatives of the James Burd in question; but, at all events, it would be shown that is question,
Bird, who, in 1726 , was possessed of the property during a brief alienation from the family of Brougham, sith their uncle, sold the
"eath two taughters, who, togcther whit
ancestor for, $5,000 l$.
 until the present ctefendants, without any anthonty, without any
proof whatever of a title in thin $m$, urgell proof whatever of a title icked persons, had ventured to molest
advice of.jyorant or of wicupiers. When the distress
and annoy the rightful owner and oction was made, the regular and amoy the righttul ownest action was made, the regular
complained of in the present and the defendant, Adam Bird,
c.firer lad refuscd to auct, aneer named lrving, had himeplf macompanied by an auction trespass an action was brought, but not being so promptly followed in a body to Brougham-hall, anticipated, they weat, it appeared, it, evidentyisinterpreting the delay and thok possession of in punishing them for their conduct. The son of the plantiff was Weatherriggs, on the 21st Niarch last. Adam But the and Irving the auctioneer, were the acting parties. cient. Before leaving they made a schedule of the property the mare left it in evied within five days, they would return and sell. The schedule was put in, setting forth that a mare had been distrained for 100 arrears of rent due to Thomas Bird, and to Juhn liird or his agents. A number of deeds were then put in
question. The first of these was a conveyance by indentures
lcasc and rclease, dated the 9 th and 10 ofh of November, 1722 ,
whereby Thomas Carlcton and Isabella his wife, a daugher
James Brougham, inconsuderation of $3,150 l$, and Atkincon Carle tinn, ant Dorotl.y his wife, and Margaret Burd, granddaughters of to John Brougham, of scalcby, the mansion of lirougham-hall, the property of James Jurd, to the use of the sart Johng Brougham, for title and to levy a fine. There was also put in in evidence
the rthengraph of a fine levied in pursuance of the forner ded 2 d Gerorge $\mathrm{I}, 1$, 1 2\%. The next deed was date the former deed, 28 November,
$1-03$, ang nas a conveyance curolled in the Common Pleas, from Ilenry Brouphant, the elder, son of James Brongham, and Henry make a tenant to the $p$ rocipe, for the purpose of suffering a comdeclared to be to lenry Brougham, the elder, for life; remainder of his body, with remainder to the thght heirs of Henry hrougham,
the elfer. These was also an exemplification of a recovery suf-

 suance of this deed Trinity term, $23 d$ George III. A number of
witnesses were then examined to show the undisturbed possession
of of Lord Brougham and his predecessors under these deeds, ex. tice Wightman, in summing up, said that the present action had
been brought to recover damages for a trespass and illegal distraint. No defence had been set up by the defendants. The
plea, so fir as it was materal, was that the property belonged to
the wef the ceft ndants, but ius evidence had been grven to suppert that
plea, And of couse it foll to the ground. It was not, under these
crrcun, focunsfanecs, incumbent on the plamtiff to prove more tlian the
forchle entry and distress; but he had further gone into his own
title,
 claims some parties of the name of Bird might have had, they had
parted with them in 1726,117 years ago. It was for the Jury to say
whether provel, whe trespass was proved to theires they woull a ward. The action, did not
appear to have been brought for the sake of damages, but merely to get rid of the danger of annoyance for the luture. A very
modererate sum would, therefore, probably be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the case. Verdiet for plaintiffici-Damages 40 s.
Thomas Bird, Isaue Bird, Peter Bird, Thomas Bird (nephew Thomas Bird, Isaae Bird, Peter Bird, Thomas Bird (nephew
of $\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{s}}$ Bird, the elder), and Adum Bird, stood charged in
the Crown Court with having, along with John Bird, on Tuesday, May 33 , unlawfully entered the mansion-house o
Lord Brouglam, called Brougham-hall, in the parsh
Brougham, Brougham, and from the peaceable possession of the same, with
force and arms, unlawfully expelled and put him out. The several defendants, who had been admitted to ball, surrendered to take their trial. They lad the air of respectable mechanics,
and with the cacention of Thomas Bird (the neplew) describeri
in the calendar as able to read and write but imerfectly They
 appeared for them, stated that, on an exammation of the case,
he was satisfied that they hain monticient defence to this mollict-
ment, aud that hy his adioce the defendants would plead guilty.
 ants, armong out of the same clam, whincla surgested the course
of conduct on their part which liad glen rise to the present
indictment; and there had then been lawt before the jury a senes
 claimed. It wond, however, be open to them ever now to sup-
port, by legal means, any claim which they might fancy tley
possessed; but it was necessary they should be made possessed; but it was necessary they should be made aware, that
it was not to be permitted that parties should take the law into
therr own hands, and take possession by force and violence of property in the peaceable possession of ofthers, to which they might supphe they had some clainu of right. As the defendants,
however, sermed to be sensible that thelr conduct was nonjustifi-
able, he fire lus approntion, that nentence should not be passect, hat that the
jnulgment slomla be phastponed, and carried into effect only in
case of their being guilty of any further violation of the law. from Mr. Justice Cresswell, discharged on their own recogniz ances to appear to receive judgment when called own.
 M.P. for Macclesficld, for the recovery of a sum of 3800 . upon pleaded pay ment and the statute of limitations. The facts of the
case werc few and simple. It appeared that the late Miss Dun-
calf was the and was the survivor of three shaters, and a member of a wealthy
lation of hery, and that the defendant was a distant re Wards becanie. He the law armerty been an artucled clerk, and aftington property, on which
Miss Duncalf rested ands Duncalf resided, He was appointed collector of her rents,
and while acting in this capecty, commenced raising money
from her for years after, until at length it amounted to the considerable Sum claimed. Verdict for plaintiff.
Cota Mines, Bagillt-Hanmer V . Eyton and Others.-This case
excited considerable interest throughout the country, in coited considexable interest throughout the country, in
consequence of the property at stake, the damage being laid at
200,0000 . The Solicitor.General stated that the plaintiff, Mr. W. Hanmer, was the trustee of Sir J. Janmer, under the will
of the late Sir Thomas Hanmer, who was possessed of mine in the estates in the county of Flint including the
and which and whicl it was complained had been destroyed by the negligent miniug proprietors in the same county. The property borders the dip was from the uylands lown towards the river; the ceins were under the river. In 1826 it was leased to parties named Howells,
for twenty-five years, reserving a royalty of one-seventh. It
was sin to this colliery was one worked by the defendants, leased from Worked Sir J. Hanmer's mines, and several also of thie arifacent
mines, He worked through two faults, aud opened into Which, He let in anked through two faults, and opened into one, body of water, supposed to be tapped
from the river Dee, which filled a large space underground formed a sort of subterranean lake, knowa as the Boot-water, from the Joort Colliery, and which waskept out of the rest of the
collieries by a fault. This body of water was well known to all
then tarbeldiers, and it was also known, that if the fave disalt was dislieries. The defendants began to work their mine at Bagillt Was so satuatcol that water Howed from it futo the thets, whose pit towards the fault which was the barruer agamst the Boot-
water, Notice was given to their agent that they were proceeding in driving levels whivh would destroy all the collieries proceeding which
notice was repeated. He should prove by their own workmen
that this notice was given, and that they continued to work the $2 d$ July last, and it was providential that it happened on that day, as 100 lives might have been lost; the Boot-water burst in,
and first destroyed defendants' pits, and then plaintiff's pits. In and first destroyed defendants' $\mathrm{itss}$, and then plaintiff's pits. In
the first instance defendants oftered to pay the expense of drain: the first instance defendants offered to pay the expense of cain
ing the plaintiff's pits; but the learned comnsel said he was in-
structed that that could no bedone the structed that that could not be done, but that the colliery was
totally destroyed. With respect to the question of damage, he totally destroyed. With respect to the question of damage, he for some years the royalty had averaged amually about 1,547\%.;
and that there were about 91 acres of the three and five yard veins, which gave a gross tonnage of $2,344,427$, but, deducting
the uswal per-centage, the net tonnage would be about $1,687,998$ the usual per-centage, the net tonnage would be about $1,687,998$
tons. It would take 90 years to exhaust these beds. He entered into two calculations fonnded upon different scales ; one came he stated that he should sustain his statements by evidence; and
as Sir J. Hanmer had lost his property by the default of the as Sir J. Hanmer had lost his property by the default of the
defendants, he was entitled to full compensation at their hands. by the learned counsel, and, at the to prove the cnse as stated remained two witnesses to examine on behalf of the plaintiff.The trial was resumed on Tuesday, when the additional witnesses were examined, and the case for the plaintiff closed. Mr. Jervis
then addressed the jury in favour of the defendants. He said that the enormous damages claimed by the plantiff would amount to really was that the defendant had not attended to the idle and gossiping conversation with the people of the neiglhbourhood that he had recklessly destroyed not only his own property, but contended that it was caused by the ordinary working of the by, sincerely regretted it. No witnesses having been called for the defence, Baron Gurney charged the jury, who returned a
verdict for the plaintiff, damages $6,227 l$, with power to move for a reduction of damages to 1,600l.
Wbsteran Circuit, Bristol.-Isane, Thomus, and Robert WutWisTERN CIRCuIT, BRISTOL.-Isane, Thomas, and Rabert Wut-
Kins, were indicted for burgiariousy breaking and entering the
dwelling-house of Mary Hunt, and stealing divers articles, and for assaulting her with intent to murder her. The prosecutrix was a poor old woman living alone in a house at Brislington,
near Bristol, and the circumstances of the outrage attracted considerable attention at the time. Her house was broken into, and the bed was thrown upon her, with a heavy box upon it to pre.
vent her giving an alarm. Two of the prisoners attempted to
prove an prove an allibi, but the Jury found them all Guilty of the burglary Coleridge ordered judgment of death to be recorded, but told Would be upon that of their being transiorted for life
WesternCircut, Bridobwatrr.- Richurd Alvin
for the murder of an illegitimate child, pame and sex unknown, by tyeing a hayband round its neck, and producing suffocation. person of considerable property, residing, at the time prisoner is a Was said to have been committed, upon his owu estate, at
Crewkerne, where his father lived, and acquired considerable property as a banker. The particulars of the case having been
noticed at the time, it is sufficient to state that the child was the offspring of a servant girl, who swore that her master took the
chich from the bay-loft in which she was confined, that she never made up a hayband, but she did not see him do anything with it. Other witnesses deposed that
the body of a child was found in the prisoner's garden on prisoner, pointed out various inconsistencies in the evidence, see their way clear to find that the prisoner had killed the child by suffocation. There being no evidence whatever that could satisfy them
In oxpord Circuit, Stappord.-The Queen v. Arthur $O^{\prime}$ Nerb-uttered certain sedratious words to a large public meoting of
workmen, at Rowley Regis, on the 26 th Aurust, 1842 , intending to bring the laws and constitution, and the House of Commons int contempt, to obstruct the collection of the revenue, to
induce the subjects of this realm to refuse and resist the payment of taxes, and to persuade large bodies of workmen in the
coal and iron mines unlawfully to conspure and combine for the purpose of obtaining an increase of their wages, by abstaining from work, and to cause them to hold unlawful assemblies, to create disturbances, break the public peace, and resist the execu-
tion of the laws. The Jury found him Guilty. The defendant upon being asked what he had to urge against judgment, said "you value many and weighty reasons to urge. "If," he said ples should spread, there is no more certain means of so doing ence all the institutions. Moreover, 1 am not desirous flea sbire-the schools I have formed and taught, the congregations have preached to, the sick I have visited. Nor do I wish to leave hitherto been eble to a stainordshixem. But for conself have not the slightest objection to imprisonment. I shall in gaol hav ing from its pages studying the scriptures despetism and evil have ever struggled aganstr.', Mr. Justice Williams, addressing the defena sedltions speech; and when the situation of the
uttering a
country at the time that speech was uttered, and the conduct of the parties to whom it whs addressed, suffering, as I fear they
were, under great andl veal distress, are fakeninto consideratton it seems to me that the Jury could have come to no other con-
clusion. Having no connexion with the trade of those whom you addressed, though you state you were connected with them or some of them as their minister, you chose to select that particular time of excitement and distress for your visit and addres other topic than patience and submission to the law had been dwelt on by you, your address would, at least, have been cautious off allegiance to the Government, and to refuse the payment of at such length expressed, is best known to yourself. How far to anticipate as the result of modern enlightenment, and th without oceans of blond, of whiphecy, you so strongly express your abloorrence, it is for you to say. No reasonable man can thin about without $a$ fearful burst of the volcano, to which you yester.
day referred with so much apparent pleasure. Be that as it may, bear in mind that you are not prosecuted or convicted for you deliversd. Taking into consideration all the circumstauces o the case, the sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for Fotey v. Botfield.-The questions which gave rise to the premany points of law originating from the construction put upon the clauses of a certain lease made as long ago as the year 1801 . That lease operated as a demise for sixty years of an estate of Cipton, supposed at the time and eventually proving to contaio valuable mines of coal and iron, which was then held by different individuais in four undivided shares. The proprietors of these
land, covenanting at the same time that he should keep the surleave as much as possible unbroken, but that he chould have free
leave the mimes bencath, to erect such engines, whim-
sies, blast and air furnaces, cupolas, gins, and smeltinu work
as to him siovl as to him should secmaces, cupolas, gins, and smelting works,
such buildings and term, be left ou the land in good condition and repair. Si,me lease of the same estate, demismed, Mr. Botfield made an underto Mr. Turton, who afterwards accepted Messrs. Dixon and Co, as his under tenants. The mines were worked to 1837, then on
the expuration of the under-lease, Mr. Botikeld left the mines unworked till 1812. The original lease being determinable on one
ycar's notice being given by ctther party, the lesse gave that notice, and thus the lease granted in 1801 expured in consequence
on Lady-clay, 1842 . The main object for which the pienent
action was brought by Mr foley action was brought by Mr. Foley was, to recover his propor-
tomate share of the dilapidations alleged to have been caused by
the deffndants. the deffendants. The corenants of the lease being of a pectliar
construction, rendered the determination of this pint a natier
 the case, that a satisfactory determisation of the numernus
1ssues between the parties can be attained by the prenent tral.
The sittug of the Court on Monday, it was agan resumest, and concluded at two oclock, when Mr . Richarids addressect the jury on
behalf of deferddnt, and ar four o'clock the judge summed up the lengthy evidence with mucu minutencss. Tue jury rerianincd some:-We find that the mines were not finsibert, that they were
dot left in workmg condison; and we awail accordingly no damages for the broken surfac., regaring the whole as still a
mining property. Bat for removing the engines, \&e, we give ing buldings, 250l.; for dulaputations of the furnaces, $36+1$; for
basons, bridge-, \&c., 212l, total, $2,526 \%$. One-fourth ot which will be the share of the plaintiff.
Homb Circuit, Crosuon
Homb Circuit, Crow ion.-
Angell.--The crrcumstances unt
are, in many respects,
to the Jury, said, that, peculiar. Sergeant Shee, in his addintifi was an aged man a gardener, and defendant was a gentleman named John Benedict assumed the name of Angell, under circumstances that would after wards be detailed. The action was brought to recover about
20 acres of land, in the parish of Stockwell, and the title of plaintiff was founded upon the will of a, Mr. John Angell, who
died at Stockwell, in 1784 . By that will the testator gave to the male heirs of Winliam Angell, the frst purchaser of Crowhirst, all his lands and estates real and personal in Surrey, Kent, aud
Sussex; thll in detanit of such malc hens being in existence,
then the estates to go to the male heirs of Whlliam Augell, of Angells, and their heirs for ever, and in default of that branch, to William Brown, who was an Augell. The will also directed
that the party makitug out hin descent ot his name almoud lapperu
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 riglits. The 1 dence to make out the pedigree of plaintiff. It consisted of wills, other documentary testimony. Mr. Thesiger, for the defendant, stress was hud upon certan alteratons made in a parish regrister.
The Jury retired, takiug all the docnments with them, and re$\frac{\text { SPORTING. }}{\text { SPI }}$
TATTERSAIL'S, TaURSDAY. - ST, LeGEs,-7 to 4 offered on 20 to 1 agst Mr. Yarburgh's Dumpling (taken); 20 to 1 agst Lord DRrby,-Offers to take 1,000 to 30 ench about Voltri and Saddle Bow ; 1,000 to 20 agst Mr. Sadder's Johmy Broome (taken). MARK LANE, FriDAY, AUGUST 18...The Wheat Market is
very inanimate, a few samplea of fine old Wheat have been disposed of at about the rates paid ors Monday.-New Wheat has anything doing. Barley is $1 s$ in lower. Beans and Bonded scarcely
sale, and Oats are unaltered in value. Peas a dull Wh Cats are per Implrial cuarter




GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED. 1 . Smallcombe, Bradord, Wiltshire, 2-x
 ㅈ․․․․․․․․ -3.








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 R. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT, mended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulecrated sore legs, if of 20 yearsstanding, cuts, burns, scalds, bruises, chiillains, scorbutic cruptanding, cuts, burns, scalas, bruises, chitains, sorburc crap cancerous humours, se., and is a specific for those afficting
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18 . 1 qd $d$ and $2 s$. $9 d$. cach. Also his
PILUL/A ANTISCROPHULAC,
onfirmed by more than 40 years experience to be, without exor purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular wellings, particillarly those of tue neck, , c.c. The The are eficacecious that may be taken at all times without conninement or change of To those who cannot take pills, the proprietors would strongly

## ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,

Tor the cure of the scurvy, serofula, leprosy, and all scorbatic com plaints; they strens then the constitation, purify the blond, nnd pro-
mote a circulation of the fuids ; are gente in their operation, and
 By the hate Dr. Roberts'g will Messrs. BRACr \& Badnicurt
(who have been confidently entrusted with the preparation of his medicine for many years past), are left joint proprietors of the
"Poor Man's Friend," "Piluize Antiscrophule," "Larwell's "Poor Man's Friend,", "Pitiux Antiscrophulare" "LLarwell's
Pills," "Medicaterl Gingerbread Ants," and "Antiscorbutic Pills,"," Medicated Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic
Drops," with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare The still increasing demand for the above medicines, from all ranks, is the best and most substantitil proof of theirine utility.
Observe.be genuine, noless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Brid

$\mathrm{A}_{\text {LL }}^{\text {LL DISE }}$ Dily and effectually cured by DR. YOUNG'S MIXTURE. speedily and effectually cured by DR. YOUNG'S MIXTURE. Oong proved by ins unparalleled sucecess in a practice of many t more generally known, , in Bold, by the Proprietor's $A$ gent,


CORNS, BUNIONS, Re, CORN AND BUNION PLAISTER, fecls grea confirence in recommending it as the most certain care for all
Callous Swelligs on the Feet that has ever yet ben invented.
By the use of this Phaister inmediat benefit will be fouml, and in short time a Radical Cure will be effected by gradually dis. persing the Hard or Soft Corn, and entirely removing those
painfult throbbings so severely felt at overy change of weather.
 Medicine Vendurs throughout thic country.
Remember-"TIIE RUSSIAN CORN AND BUNTON PLAASTBR, BRITISH ShEET-GLASS for forticultural purposes.
1 RAKE \& BROMLEY have received Mr. Paxton's D RAKE \& BROMLEY have received Mr. P
 A square in the Great Conservatory, but in the Sheffiekt Botanical
Gardens about 5000 squares wcre broken, and the houses of a gentleman near Sheffield were conppletely yiddled, and the plonts n them much injured; , but at Queen's Tower, the residence of a
Eentieman whose houses were glazed with the Sheet Glass, and Eenteman whors
where the stor raged in ins itse utmost fury, only ywo squares, were
broken and even these were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck them obliquery; this is is a most graa,
tifying proof of the strength and superiority of the sileet Glass." The glazing of the large Conser vatory at Chatsworth was begun
y S . DRAEE in June, 1839, and finished in July, 1840 ; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened to render necessary lie slightest repair for breakage, and of the superiority of the Sheet Glass in resisting Haii, ,10 proof more conciasis,
factory could be given, than the above extract affords, A return to Parliament of the duties and drawbacks on Glass,
from the sth Jan. 1813, to the 5 th Jan. 1843 , exhibits the consumpien in Great Britain of British Shect Giass since 1833, in which
 ticultural Society of Londion, for your exhibition of specimens of
New Sheet Giass, which have bean duly received, and exhlibited
N
 To Mr. Drake. (Signed) Gronoz BenTram, Secretary,
By this return, it anpears that the quantity of Britush Sheet class returned for houne use In the year ending Jan.


An increase so rapid, as sufficiently to manifest that it it fastsuperseding, for all purposes to which it is suitable, every other DRAEE and
Drake and Brombry beg respectully to add that they shall
be always happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any be always happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Grass, or any
other particuars which it may be desirible to obtain, upon appli-
cation by letter, addressed to them at their Warehouse, No. 315 , xford-street, London
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 ats, Dogs, sc. 2d. per yard. Aiso on Sale, POLCEMEN's
CAPES, AND TARPAULING COATS, for Gardeners, Game New and secondl-hand capes like Cioaks. Upwarus of 100 Nerfandson, Net and Tent
1 O LET, near Royal Leamington Spa, SIX ACRES Wi.LLING-HOUSE, Stabling and Dove house attached. The groun is in the ingeststate oit-urees, Two Acres Asparagus and
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Seakale. Also, Four and h half Acres of rich Greensward. Possession to be had at Michaeimas or St. Thomas.
For Particulars, inquire of Mr. B. LAW, the P. Tor Particulars, innuite of Mr. B. LA Ly, the Proprietor (who is
retirng from business) Long Itchington, near Southam, and
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CHEAP STATIONERY, CUTLERY, WORK CACTURE WRITIVG-DESK, ANS DRESSING-CASE MANVU-
 Bath-post, $3 d$. . per Quire, 58 per Ream; ditto Note, $2 d$ per Quire,
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BUTTERMADE INTEN MINUTES REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
 degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in a pan of cold or hot water, which ensures thic butter coming
in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its constraction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderable advantages over those now in common use.

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Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 4s. $6 d$, , 6 s., and 7 . Larger
sizes made to order. N.B.-Thermometers and Butter Prints sizes made to order. N.B.- Thermometers and Butter Prints
supplied. May be obtained through any respectable ironmonger in town or country, and from thic Mantitacturcrs, LLwes. To be seen in London, at Wrout's Range Warehouse, No 3, Arthur-strect, near the Monument; RIaBY's Brush Warehou ie,
No. 80, Gracechurch. street; Livermork and SoN, Ironmongers, No. 30, Oxford-street; Benirans, 19 , Wigmore-street, Cavendish-
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SUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigurements of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unique
preparation ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, a balmy odoriferous
 compleaxiond delicatelely clear und fair It it invaluable as a rentvating and refreshing wash during travelling, or exjosare to thri
sun, cust, or harsh winds, and aiter the heated atmosyhere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly grateful arter shaving, in allaying the smarting pain.
CAUTION. - Much pernicious trash 18 now offered for sale as "KALYMOR:"-it is therefore imperative on Purchasers to see that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are printean on engraved on the Government stamp affixed to each bottle. Price
4s. ©d. and 9 g . dd . per bottle, duty included. Ask for Rowland's
Chemists and Perfumers. $\qquad$
to propagators
M ${ }^{\text {ESSRS. VEITCH AND SON are in want of a }}$ and can bring unexceptionable references as to ability und good
moral character. moral character. Letters, wih Terms, Reference,
addressed to Messrs. VeITck and Son, Exeter.-AUg. 17, 1843.

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid
 G. King, Esq., Ware, for 3 years, wyishes for a similar situation.

A THOROUGH PRACTICAL GARDENER, aged A 34, having just left a Nobleman's service, (from whom he tion in his profession, with any gentleman. He is married. without family; and his wife would have no objection to ner will situation of Housekeeper. All Letters adiressed as Dropmore Co., Nursesymen, Bristol.
A ${ }^{\text {S GARDENER.-A married Man, aged } 40 \text {, who }}$ arden, Greenhouse Cucumbers, Melons, \&cc, and has no ohjec ion to make himself useful, for which, as well as other His Wite could also officiate as Cook if required.-Diret

A S GARDENER, or GARDENER and BAILIFE-

 Highgate, Middlesex.
A S GARDENER.-A married Man, 40 years of ace, Henout family, who has had great practical exper and Enaudl.
fferent brancyes of his business, in scotland and has lived He understands the management of plantations and has Head-Gardener with a bishop and other ramon, near Richmond,
Direct to H. M., Post-ofice, Ham Common
A GARDENER, an experienced young Man, aged 30, A who can have an unexceptionable coaractek from a horse, nor to any part of the country.-Direct to T. H., 5 , GloucesterAS Hackney-rogd.
$A^{S}$ GARDENER and BAILIFF-A steady, middlepractice in Man, without encumbrance, who has had extensive
Coreve capacitis..-Direct 10 C . D.s at Messrs. Fractice in the above capacton Nursery.
Fo.'s, Kensing ton
Il acarointal

O NURSEN. well acquainted with

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{\underset{w}{w}}_{\text {well }}
$$ A RESPECTABLE young rade, and able to correspond in everal anguages, is des he has been employed as foreman and Propacator in several respectable estal) ishments in this counnlity




## THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. <br> A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY



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THE UXBRIDGE IORTICUKTURAL AN Will take place, by permission, in's the Urand EXhidition Soclety's Prizes, the Ladies will give when, in addition to the Gentlemen's 24 Dardeners. Fo be competed for by Amateurs and xlridge
DRIZES for DAHLIAS,
on TuEsDay, Serthe THANET FLORICULTURAL SOCIET
Entrance, 10 s.; the whole of the mouey so colicct $7 . ; 2 \mathrm{z}$ do., 11 Peter's, near Margate.

## SHOW. Alug. 23, 184

$\int$ AMES CUTHILL invites the Public to see the most seen in this country, the largest Plants having many hundred feet round. Plants frome of them being four feet high and six mberwell.
in cultivation to send out in November and Early Cucumber Seeds
[1. GROOM, Clapham Rise, LANCIFOLIUM.
eege to inform the Nalw,) by appointment, Florist to Her Majesty, Extensive Collection of this most byanand the Public, that his excepted.-Admittance gratis.
enom $90^{\prime}$ clock until 6 , Sondays
and TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINRS. YOUELL AND CO, beg reapectfully to announce that quasually fine, and having spared no expense, hy getting in iergone competition at any Horticultural Exhibition throughout the king orders to any extent and ves that they are in a position to execute atisfactory to those who pon such advantageous terms as to be They would also beg leave to remark them with their commands, mounting to upwards of 40,000 pairs of the very best sortse, bealthy plants be a sufficient guarantee that none but strong plant is destroyed when in out, and as every run or degenerated ceiving none but those true to name and colour.


> | Catalogues will be shortly beaft to Yoursul and Co. |
| :--- |
| on,-Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug. 26, may be had on applice |

WMr. LYNE'S NEW SEEDLING PEI,ARGONIUMS. has been the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, and the Trade, that he
Polargoniumsessful in procuring the stock of Mr. Lyne's new
He's Princess Alice
at the fol Celestial
Redworth
Apollo
Princens
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Rose-bud Rose-bud
Dk. of Co
Sunrise
have won many Seedling sorts can be warranted as first-rate, and Orders will beuay, Barnstaple, Truro, and Faimouth.
Will be ready be extecuted in strict precedence. The first plants man, Koud Nuptions and engravings can be obtained at th Covent-gightsbridge of Mr. GEORaX CHARLWOOD, Seedsman, Lidenhall-street, Lon of Mess.
Auppho, White Perfection, Imogene, Enchantress, Superb, and T. lished and Se. LOCKHART and DUNCAN, Florists they wheir List of Flower-roots for the present season, which
of and celebrated Florist at free on application. They have purctased able istinct DOUBISt nt Ha wlem, the entire stnck of three new Admiral of the Red They have named themAcmiral of the Blae
that all novelties contained in their List, and are happy to add hey solicit roots have arrived in excellent condition, for which

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26.
FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.


PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE
QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAAN, THE
EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LON
DON, LORD VISCO
as well as by the HORTTCULTURTAL, LORD SONDESY, \& KC.;
YOUELL \& Co. have much SONDON.
YOUELL \& Co. have much pleasure in announcing
Canes of the above higlicd to suluaply, and the latter end of Oct. next, fince

- umequalled for the extraordinary size of its fruit and richness of tla
pour, Thice
Your. Those to whom X. \& Cn. scitit it last scason have expressed their
tigh arlmiration of its superiority over all other varieties, and it has
jeen awarded several
Jen awarded several superiority over all other varieties, and it has
curing the season. As a proof that they house Horticultural exhibitions
Curing the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excel-
fnt qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. LINDLEY (see Gardencrs)
Chronicle of the

we find that it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excel-
lence. The fruit receiped is yery favour, far exuit rececived is very large, obtusely in this rexpecteal, and of rime other new and large
narleties. The plants bear abundantly and in
Then succession
They also cxhe phited it, on the Ist of August, before the Londion Hor-
t cultural Society, 21, Regent-street, and alrize was awarded to them. It would, thercfore, be unnecessary for You the \& Co. to recommend merely observing that it continues in high perfection throughout the
autumnal months, ind has maintained its superiority in the most Lnfavourable soils and situantons, and requires no other than the
ordinary treatment of the old varicties. Fine Canes will be
randy by the rady by the latter end of Octoller, and can be sent with safety to
any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Postor order) upon the following terms:-
Packages containing 100 Canes

Packages included. The usual discount to the 'Trade, when not
less than 200 are ordered
Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to preven season, by $\Psi$. \& Co. not being able to meet the demand, they the fore respectfully solicit early application.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, August 26, 1843.
J. HENCHMAN begs to offer the following fine Green Specimens for Exhibition ; and, at the same time, begs to state hat he has succeeded in raising 15 species of Banksia, and 12 tremely rare, together with many other new and interectin Flowering Plants from the Swan River, which may be purchase
on reasonable terms.--Brachysema villosa, $21 s$, fine foliage on reasonable terms.- Brachysema villosa, 218 , fine foliage and
 his Collection of Nine Sugs to inform Cultivators of the Pansy that now ready for delivery.
N.B. A remittance requested from unknown correspondents
-Edmonton, August 26, 1843.
THUNBERGIA FRYERI
J. FRYER begs to inform his Friends and the Public THUNBERGIA will be sent out on the 30th inst., free by post, a 7s. 6d. each, with allowance to the Trade.
which has been seen and highly approverommend the above highest authorities; it is noticed by Dr. Linneey, in the Gardeners' Chronicle of June 17th, where he pronounces it a distinct
variety ; and Mr. W. P. Axres, the writer of the "A variety; and Mr. W.P. Axres, the writer of the "Amateurs blooms of your Seedling' 'Thunbergia Fryerii,' which I consider a
distinct and very beautiful variety, and indispensable distinct and very beautiful yariety, and indispensable in every
collection of plants. I shall be glad to have two plants when you collectiont out."-Blooms will be sent frec by post plants when you containing two postage-stamps.
N.B. - A Splendid Collection of PANSIES can be supplication a healthy Stock, good sorts, $6 s$. per doz. ; fine show varieties, 12s. per doz.; send new and searce do., $25.6 \pi$. to $3 s, 6 d$. each,
which will be sent post free.-A remittance or reference tequer from unknowu correspondents.

W OODLANDS NURSERY, Maresfield, near Uck rienced with the NEW CHINA ROSE, IS PRINCE of WAL exp Wridiam Woob \& Son consider it their duty to express their mos sincere them orders for 1 , ind than eustomers who kindy favoure them with orders for it; and thus publicly to assure them that they
reccived the stock from Mons. Miellez of Lille, accompanied with recciva nics assurance of its being decidedly the very best Rose of its
the strongintroduced; and under this impression W. W class ever introduced; and under this impression W. W. \& Son sent
it forth to the public; and it is with much pain that they now find themly disappointed. Under thicse pircia their customers grie gave notice that they are quite willing to refund the money to those partics who have purchased it; or they will
the value, either in Roses or other Plants.
In consequence of the above vexatious failure, W.W. \& Sow have future until they have actually been flowered and proved by them-
selves.-Woodlands, August 23 .

## FUCHSIA EXONIENSIS

$T$ HIS FUCHSIA is admitted to be the finest variety ted at the Meetings of the London Horticultural Society, and has Dr ained their Cermo in the Gardeners' Dr. LindLey, Who, in
thus expresses himself
"Lucombr, Pince, and Co.-The blooms sent of Fuchsi Exoniensis prove it to be a very splendid variety, it is a fower of of a rich crinson carmine; the sepals are long, they expand frecly and disclose the rich crimson purple co
and of a peculiar denseness of texture?
Strong plants are now ready to be sent by post, at $10 s .6 d$. each, pplication to Lucombe, Pince, and Co., Exeter Nursery. proved, and will give satisfaction to all who cultivate it.-Exeter Nursery, Aug, 24, 1843.

## Price 6d.


登 The er succerss at the Chiswrick alid Regent's Park Exsuch very
 prize at the Royal Botanic Society of Lonidon, in Junce inst other prizezem siave sialso galled diver Meda.s, Certuficatec, and ofrered for sales
 have hitherto been let out at, will ensure tho thishest character,





The whole Coliection of 18 distinct sorts, F , Horticultural Socinated thus * all gained prizes at the London Exeter Nursery, Aug. 24, 1843
Youell \& hyacinths and othbr bulbs
arrdenee $c$ respectrunty to inform the readers of the finest HY ACINT having selected a most extensive stock
 and Haarlem, the fistance communication between I aimouth hours, and from the varieties beng closen for then great beauty be found to contain none but the very beat sorts, adapted eithe g, or fen border culture. fices, as follows:


Also, Narcissus, Early Singie and Donble Tulips, Jonquils,
 Nursery, Aug. 24, 1843.
R. WHITE \& CO., Nuregrymen, Parade, Poole, beautiful varieties, of Geranium, and considently recommend the

 billinancy of the colt urs of this variety added to its perfect sym Lyne's "Duke of Cornwall is well hnown for its pure and splen-
did colours." - Ed, Gard. Chromele, June 24, 184.3. It is a lut rimson scailet, ciear in its grann : petals fine and full sized, sloo arge and black, and a very fi.e bloomer, $21 s$. I, we's Lord
Elimgtom is a very delicate pink, with large black spot, margined Os. $6 d$. Ly ne's Princess Royal in a most attractive flcwer. Ihe under petals are a delicate rose with a clean white centre; the spot verging off to a de.icate pink, 215 . Ly ne's Circassian,
remarks of the Editor of the Chronucle. "f The form of the flower
 bright crimson spot. This is in every respect a first-sate flower
 Qraend of the Fairies

Flash
Witch Geranium, collection, large plants, 52., smaller, $63 s . ; 25$ fine snts of
 ready for delu cry new seeds of ther own saving of ncarly every
kind usually sown at this season of the year both of vegetable and flower.
. Housiana Persian" Melon, exhibited by Mr. Fleming, and so
much praised in the leading article of the (and the 19 th Aug., 5s. per packet of 6 seeds, Black seeded Bath 1s. per packet. Prince Albert Strawberry, 21s, per 100, British. N.B. Two Newfoundland Dog Pups for sale, at 63s. each; they are of the very finest Breed. The parent stands 2 feet 8 inches
high, and measures 4 feet 5 inches from nose to tail. GROWTH OF PLANTS. - HUMPHREYS'S Growth of Plants. Dissolved in water, this valuable Prepara tion may be used with great advantage, either in the Drawing Room or in the Conervatory. A single bottle is equal in fert1-
lising force to some hundred weight of rich Compost. use, not only common plants are improved by increased bril strengthened as to resist the usual alternations of tetics are so 18. 9 d . each, with full instructions for Use, by F Ac la in bottle Wansion Horse-street; HURST \& M'Mulden, Leadenhall strect \&c., in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY, MACK-
MURDO, \& Co., 110 , Upper Thames-street, London

STRONG PLANTS, by paid, and package includicl in tioc charme of pots, carringe

-N.B.-Carriuge paid to any distance, if by only one conveyance.

MI ESSRS. BENJAMIN ELY and SONS, FLoR1sts



Ely's Favourite, Praple-edged Piotee per pair- ${ }^{2} 0$ B. E. Kind on Roves ditto ditn ditto extensive coilection, consisting of npwards of 2500 pots, including all the best varieties, Catalogues
of which are now readd and may be had on application. JOHN HANCOCK AND SON beg to invite the attenOHN HANCOCK AND SON beg to invite the attento the above SPLENDD NEW FUCHSIA, of which they have
purchased the entire Stock, and they can, without doubt, pro-
notince ir the Fives YA PITTY ever introduced. The hath of the Plant is dwarf and closee, possessing all the
Thegnce the older species, without the large coarse foiliae
cle Rnd dinginess of colour which nearly all the modern varieties
have. It ts a great bloomer, -the fowers hang gracefully on long have. Tis agreat oloomer, the iowers are very large and dis-
footstalks, clear of foliage. The flowers
tinct. the tibe and sepals are of a bright scarlet crimson, expandtinct, the thane and chowng to great advantage the large beautiful breoms freely on a smanl llant, which is a great advantage. asssured that it cannot fail to give universal satisfaction. It will
be found one of the gems of the year. Strong healthy plants will be ready for delivery on the 15th of September, at 10 s. 6 d .
each, and wwil be sent by Post, pre-paid, to any partof the king
ech dom, carefuly packen in in cases.
if six. Plants are taken. J. H. and Son can also supply good Plants of ant with other New
niums, Fuchsias, Verbenas, and Camelilia, \&co, whe
Plants Plants. Catalogues of which are now published, and may be
had on applitation, by inclosing two postage-stamps. All the
varieties are accurately described in the above list.

 JOHN BROWN (Late Curator of the Botanic Garden,
 late Mr. John MiLNE, and hopes by perseverance and attention,
to merit the same liberal patronage as was bestowed on their predecessor. B. beg to invite attention to their excellent collec-
J. and H. $H$.
tion of Camellias, Fuchsias, Roses, Greenhouse, Herbaceous, and American Plants, new hardy shrubs, and ornamental Trees of
All kiods, of which printed lists may be had on application, at the
at attention to new and true Articles.
The splendid new Iniliume punctatum, Album speciosum, \&c.,
, are now in flower, Plants of which may be had. Also the new
Achimenes, Angelonia grandiflora, Viola arborea, with many Allowance made for carriage. Post-office Orders made payable


Flower Seeds for present sowing.
LBIOM ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON,
MIDDLESEX. M RS. MILNE begs to return her sincere thanks to for all past favours, and takes this opportunity of soliciting a
continuance of the same patronage and supprt for Messrs. J and coninuance or the same patronage and sapport for Messrs. J. and
H. Brown, who have taken the premises, and purpose carrying
on the business of the Albion Nursery, in all its various M1 ORTON'S "WALburton Admira ale " PEACH, Esq., Wallourtow Houze, Sussex, and has received the hiphess testi-
 the frutt of a full size, of excellent flavour and melting; alto-
gether a very desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought From the very limited supply of plants the orders will be executed
in rotation st One Gainea per plant, early in the autumn. All Seersman, Westergate Nursery, near Arundel, Sussex. MYATT"S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERR MES. MYATT intend sending out, by the midule
AND W. of August, their NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFRDD


 VARIEGATED AMERICAN ALOES.
FOR OALE, Six Large Specimens of this beautiful
Plant, three of which are from 4 to 5 feet high, and from 20 Plant, three of whick are from 4 to 5 feet high, and from 20
25 faet in circumference, and with proper treatment will bloom



```
cards to view
``` William MILLERA, having just gathered some
 it at 10s. \(6 d\). per packet,-2 ren
Nursery, Ramgate.
TO NOBLEMEN, GENILEMEN AND NURSERYMEN. -The




 MESSRS. J. C. \& S. STEVENS beg to state that will offerer for Sole by Auction, at their Great Room, 38, King-,
street, Covent-garden, 100 Plantit of ARAUCARIA MMBRICATA, street, Covent-garden, years old, from 8 to 10 inches in height,
fine specimens, three yed
In Lots of One Dozen each. May be viewed the day prior, hand
morning of sale.


M \({ }_{\text {ESSRS. }}^{\text {they will Sell by Auction, at their Great Room, } 38 \text {, Kine }}\) street, Covent-Garden, on SAATRDAY, Sept. 2 , at \(120^{\prime \prime}\) Clock, an
Importation of ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS which have just arrived in the finest possible order from st. large and fine masses of Lcelia superbiens, Barkeria spectabilis, Equctendrum Skiinneri, \&CC. The attention of growers is particu-
larly invited to this sale, which will be the last of the present
 tioneers, 38, King-str
and morning of Sale.
CROOME, WORCESTERSHIRE.
NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMMAN, GARDENERS and Others. - Very Important and Unreserved Sale of Stove anc Greenhouse Pants, of the Rarest description, tene Coilectior
of nearly a Centry, at Croome, the eseat of the late Right Hon
M \({ }^{\text {the }}\) R. R. C. HERBERT has the honour to announct
that he has received instructions Thate Right Hon. the Earl of Coventry, to submit to Public Anction late Right Hon, the Eari of Coventry, to submit to Public Anction
at CROOME, On WEDNESDAY and TEUREDAY, Aug. 30 and 31 1843 , without the least reservation, the whole of the extensive
and rare Collection of STOVE and GREENHOUSE PLANTS, in the Conservatories and Greenhouses in the Gardens adjacent the Mansion.
actioneer respectfuly invites the attention of Noblemen and Gentlemen, as well as Nurserymen and others, to th.
superb Coflection of Plants and Exotics, as it will be found that the present will afford them such an opportunity as very
seldom occurs of enriching their Conservatories with sonre sef the Chicest Plants in the Kimgdor. They include Eastard
of the Indian Plants, Cape and Botany Bay Plants, Cape JajWest Indian Plants, Cape and Botany Bay Plants, Cape Jas-
mines, \&cc, in endless variety, some of which are of an amazirg mines, \&c., in endless yariety, some of which are or an amazirg
growth, and were selected by the late Earl's Grandfathee, more than 80 years since. To enumerate the whole in the comconsequently already prepared, and may be had st the priscipal Hotels in Cheltenham, Bath, Leamington, Warwick, Birminghan, Hereford, Gloucester, Malvern, and worcesterl
warded by the Auctioneer to any pre-paid application addressed to him, Foregate-street, worcester.
The Plants may be viewed on application to Mr. Crarkis, Bo-
tanical Gardener, Croome two days previous to the Sale, Thanical Gardener, at Croome, two days previous to the Sale. Thursday sile wommence 11 oclock precisely. Defford station, on the Birpmingham and Gloucester Railway, is within Two Miles of Croome minghama
Mansion.
M \(\begin{aligned} & \text { R. WARREN will sell by AUCTion, at the King's } \\ & \text { Head Inn, Twickenham, on Tubsdax, Aug. } 29 \text {, at } 20^{\circ} \text { clock }\end{aligned}\) in Twenty-four Lots, TWICKENHAM NEW PARK, in the mos

 and
and admimaby adapted for the erection of gentlemen's resi-
dences, possessing extensive frontages to the high road leading dences, possessing extensive frontages to the
from London and Twickenhan to tompton, Chertsey, and to the new road branching ihe orton Railway at Kingston Hampton Court, \&cc. These lots are in the immediate vicinity of
the delegant new Charch and the river Thames, and within the (elegant new RCiurchond-bridge, Hampton Court, and Bushy Palace, the residence of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, eleven miles of Hyde Park Cr rner, and three of Hounslow and the
Southamptun Railway at Kingston. The sitnat.on is particulariy
 The fuality of the lab, ( is excellent, and a portion thercof freelold, and the rciuaunder copy hind, held or his (rrace the Duke ond North-
umberland, as L.ord of the Manor of Isseowh Syon and is equal Surrey Grand Junction Railway will be erected within a few Surrey
minures walk of these lots. Purchasers may be accommodated
with other valuable portions of this Estate, in quantities varying from two acres to 100 acres.
The lots are marked out, and may be viewed upon application to Mr. Pendry, at the Prince Albert Inn, opposite the lots, of
whom printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, with plans, can be obtained any day prior to the Sale ; of William Laslett, Esq.,
Solicitor, Worcester; Messrs. Burgoynes, Thrupp, and Clark, Solicitor, Worcester; Mestrets. F. W. Dolman, Espo, Solicitor, 27 , Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fielda; Messrs. Alien and Hoimes,
Solicitors, Bedford-row; the place of Sale, Greyhound, Richmond, GIiffin, Kingston, and of Mr. Warren, Land and
Timber Surveyor, Isleworth. NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE


\begin{tabular}{c|c}
\(\begin{array}{c}\text { John Griffith Frith, Esq. } \\
\text { H. Gordon, Esq. }\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{c}\text { John Rawson, Esq. } \\
\text { Clement Tabor, Esq }\end{array}\)
\end{tabular}

ActuAbr.-W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.
The superior advantages to those Assured with this Society will be best understood by a comparison of its principles and a years' standing, viz

Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next
Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premium
borrowed by the Assured without loss of Policy.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF heáting.
STEPHENSON AND CO., 61 , Gracechurch-street, London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and
DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged Do heating huildings apon the above system with Tanks of
in
sollicte the attention of scientific Horticulvarious maternals, solkcit the attention on scienter istes, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto cmployed orpe arairce can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connectert or disconnected
by any working Giardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of the
employng this much approved methor of heating without employng this mich approved method of heating the to Boilers
assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can he appled ard Pipes already fixed, and from the present iow price RENDT, E, of Plymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neigictorn to
any size will be forwarded upon application

THE LATE DREADFUL HAILSTORM.-Some friends of Mr. John Bell, Nurseryman, of Norwich, who
reside in the neighbourhood of London, being desirous of rendering him assistance in consequence of the severe loss he has sustained, through the destruction of the glass and the utter loss
of the crops in his houses, by the late violent Hailstorm which of the crops in his houses, by the late violent Hailstorm which
passed over that city, have resolved to do so by commencing a passediption; and they earnestly invite his friends and all who can estimate so dreadful a calamity, to assist them. Mr. Bres's loss is estimated to be above 2000l. The Gentlemen and Tradesmen
of Norwich have already commenced a subscription in his favour and a Committee has been formed to carry out their views. is intended to transmit all that may be subscribed to this Committee, and as it is desirable that no time be lost in collecting and forwarding the amount subscribed, the subscription will be to Norwich on the Monday following. The following Gentlemen Florist, Hans-Place Chelses Mr M. J. Webber, Fruiterer Centre-row, Govent Gerden Market Messrs. J. A. Henderson and Co., Nurserymen, Pine Apple Place,
Mr. Wollowing subscriptions have already been received Mr. W. Catleugh, Nurseryman, Chelsea
Messrice, Govent Garden. Place, Edgeware-road
Mr. G. Charlwood, Seedsman, Tavistock-row, Covent Garden. \(5 \%\) Mr. John Smith, Nurseryman, Dalston
IIOT-WATER APPARATUS.-Buildings of every號 in a superior manner, The trade supplied nd every requisite for heating. Bens, Dampers, Pipes, Cisterns,
BeNLER,
B3, Dorset-st., Fleet-st., London
Cottam and Hallen, Engineers, Iron-


 Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superior
Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agriculuys,
Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arrott's Stoves, Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Ste 1 ow
Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above subject to future alterations.
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&ce, made upon the most improved principle, eitber of iron or or iron and wood com ery low
which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at ver @rices, in consequence of the presen for hesting Hothouses, Conses
HOT-WATER APPARATUS fordings,
vatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, Public, or Private Build After 15 \&c, with Cottam's Patent, or Rogerss' Boilers. atuses for years experience, and haring fixed upwards os improvements which
the above-mentioned purioses, and by various ince the above-ruantioned mare maring that time, C, and H. can with confiacisive
uncertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most uncertake the erection of similar \(\Lambda\) pparatus upon the most ex
scae. For the convenience of those who wish to fix their own Apascae. For the convenience oflowing low prices:
ratis, they have affixed the follo
rat 1 s, they have affixed the following
Cottam's Patent 1 Boiler, 24 inch

\section*{Rogers \({ }^{2}\) Boiler, small size}

Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 18 . \(3 d\), per Foot.
STM, 6 ft . ong, with five horizontal bars, weighing about \(36 \mathrm{lbs} ., 38\), 1 da . each Light Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft .6 in . high, weighing
do.
Strong
do.
 of 150 yards each. Trights for ditto, \(7 d\). each. The Improve. HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, \&ce., 18 inches squ,

Show- Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, WinslBY
where every information may be obtained.
H OT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges, erected by DAN
EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN. tion of thic subject, and had much experience in the ey improveapparatus for the above-mencore pundered their move combuned ment not only very efficient, but very simple, and the charge. They durability in the apparatus with economy in the and freland, for have erected apparatas in England, scove had the honour to be many noblemen and gentlemen, and of London, in ex at Chiswick. works of their splendid Conservatory, 1 meteal all descriptions of D. and E. BAiLEX also construct ia minvite noblemen, gentig men, and the public to an inspection of theye the opportunity of exhibiting, amongstother metal works, a, adapted for the contiuued convenient kitchen apparatus, oranement of the oven more supply of hot water, and an arranght before the public.
plete than has hitherto been broughi. D. and E. Bailery were the and can refer to the Conses many attached to the Pantheon as one continent.
others in this country and prepared a quantity of the Galvanic D. and E. Bailusy have pre now ready for immedage pipe, for Plant Prote introduce to pues where vapour is constantly, of a Orchidaceous or other which may be seen at their Manu. intervals required, s, PATENT MANURES, composiliJ. B. LAWES'S PAC Lime, Phosphate of Ammoneptfordcate of Potass, \&c, are now in price 4s. 6 d . per bushel. These substances com creek, Lonicon, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { ch ; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone iools, Ga } \\ & \text { be had separately }\end{aligned}\) mended for fixing the Ammonia of D
Liquor, \&rc. Price \(48,0 d\). per bushel.

R:
 Hon. Mem. of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer London: 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden.

\section*{Tjo fationers cioronite.}

\section*{SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1843.}
mebtinas for the two following werrs.

\section*{}
\(\mathrm{I}_{\mathrm{N}}\) consequence of a statement which we made a few weeks since, directing the attention of our correspondents to the difficulty experienced in the cultivahave been Myatt's most excellent Pine Strawberry, we upon the subjured with numerous communications proceed to subject, the substance of which we now proceed to place before our readers.
Upon this, as
Upon this, as upon most other questions of a similar nature, the statements are very conflicting, some persons asserting that the variety is only indifferent, or not superior to the Old Pine,--others contending that stating that it is a most uncertain, some writers a most prolific bearer. On one point most of our delights in a Mr, R din a highly manured soil. In a letter from statement uperson, of Ravenswood, is the following "Let the upon this point:-
feet, and the ground be trenched to the depth of two feet, and throw in an abundance of dung during the too much, from the fact Strawberry can hardly have like many other sorts. The plants should be arranged in rows 18 inches apart, in beds four feet wide, A ounce in weight. They bear to them upwards of an or thirty on the bunch, and although we cultivatenty Elton, British Queen, and although we cultivate the kinds, they are not to be compared to which are good one great advantage of which is that it continues
bearing till Septem bearing till September."
Another correspondent, signing himself "Hiberan open space of ground, which I effect. "I choose of eighteen inches or two feet, \(I\) trench to the depth the bottom of the trench to the throwing dung into inches, and afterwards spreatine thickness of three four or five inches thick, and digging it in surface spadess depth. Beds four feet wide are it in about a with alleys between them two feet in width formed, take out from the latter the stiff soil to the depth of eight inches, which J throw upon the beds on each Iide. The manure which I use is rotten dung. If bed. About the middle of November, a liftle manure is forked in about the plants, which stand eighteen inches apart between the rows and one foot from plant to plant."
Another writer, under the signature of "J.W.C.Y." cultivation of opinion that "the chief requisite in the ing kinds, is free ground trench all other large rootso that the roots cand, trenched and well manured, depth before the approach of winter." The latter point we deem well worthy of attention; for if a scarcely forms roots suffici out late in autumn, it to prevent its being sufficient, before frost occurs, leceives so great a check that it either dies or it is The employmene the plant recovers its energy. Reader," regarded as a bog. earth is, by a "Constant Myatt's Pine is grow a cause of success. He says that bearing abundance of fruith him magnificently, and that his kitchen-garden is on a piece of reclaimed bog, and the great luxuriance of every vegetable med in question is quite astonishing. The Strawberries bore very fine fruit rows, edging the walks; they Year, and seem likely to do the same this yeart to Myatt's fact wine ; forth attention, without reference Theclaimed by judicious means. There is one more point means.
should which is, that Myatt's Pineveral writers borne the ser be kept upon the ground after it hatry our correspondents of With this statement some of coincide. Wendents of last year (pp. 491 and 525 ) this subject, as give the remarks of "Hibernicus" upon "In consequence of the the purpose.
magnificenly a moderate crop, and those of August magnificent one, while those made in 1840 had but a
small one (though last year they bore most abundantly), I am disposed to think that plants of Myatt's Pine will only bear two crops of fine fruit, and that adopting this kind of biennial treatment, I have cultivated this kind very successfully. My crops last year, as well as those of the present, have been most
abundant, and the fruit very large. It will not abundant, and the fruit very
succeed in a low, damp situation."

Mr. Reid, the intelligent garden recommends that a fresh bed should bo season, and the old ones destroyed. After mentioning that he always obtains excellent crops by the method recommended at p. 491 of last year's Chronicle, viz., of rotten manure slightly covered with soil, and making a new bed every season, he continues-"Whoever adopted this plan last autumn will not be able to see the result before next summer, as the runners are only
now growing for next year's now growing for next year's crop. I am still of than the soil, because if the soil in this the treatment them, why should I not have a crop from them, under the same management as other sorts? This I have never been able to obtain. Being convinced that Myatt's
Pine will not produce a crop under the ordinary method of transplanting, I adopted the following plan for moving them: I filled a number of pots (large 60 s ) with good rich soil, without putting anything over the hole at the bottom, and these I placed round the small stong a runner or two on each pot, with a rooted in the soil. Ihem to keep them down till they less than three weeks they were fit for removal, which was done carefuliy by keeping the balls entire. I thus 12 feet sumcient plant six rows across a border feet between the pows. They grew very strong beor
fore the winter, and many of them threw ont fresh runners These rows are now producing as heavy a crop as can be desired, and finer fruit than \(I\) ever saw before. The runners have nearly covered the four-feet space betwixt each row, and will make complete four-feet beds for next summer's crop. As there is still plenty of time to try this method, I hope many of your
readers will do so, as I have no doubt of their success I ought to mention, that, as soon as the rows have done bearing, or at least some time before winter, I cut them clean out; the space where they grew will serve for alleys for the young beds. The soil in this garden is a very stiff heavy loan, cracking in all
directions in dry weather, with strong clay at the
bottom" direction.
bottom.
"Discipulus," another correspondent, states that under ordinary treatment. The soil is naturally strong, and he covers down with manure in spring for the double purpose of keeping the soil moist and rich, and the fruit clean. Last year he parted the old roots, because he could not procure rumbers in consequence of the ravages of the Crane-fly; and these plants have borne fruit this season as well as the rest. He states, in conclusion, that "as far as his experience goes, he finds Myatt's Pine easy enough to cultivate, and by far the easiest to separate, as there are always an abundance of young roots at the upper part of the old plants, and the offsets thus taken off make very vigorous plants. A rich border, dry in winter, is certainly preferable for it."
It may be as well to observe that the dryness of the beds in winter appears to be of essential consequence ; and this may probably be the reason why Myatt's Pine succeeds so well with some persons when grown on a gentle slope. This is particularly observable at Mrs. Marryatt's, of Wimbledon, where it is cultivated in loam, and dressed over in spring with point, writes thus :-"I, last year, had occasion to make a new bed of this kind, and I selected for the purpose a south-east border, 6 feet wide with a wall \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) feet high at the back. As my soil is light, I first tender loam, and upon that I laid pigeon's dung, four inches thick. I trenched the border two feet deep, carefully mixing in the lung, and I also took care to have the border elevated towards the back at an angle of seven degrees. On the 26 th of October, I planted the border with second runners, a foot apart, and the same distance from row to row. I believe it is rarely following season; but any fruit to perfection the matured some very good fruit, and at this time, the plants are growing freely." We would therefore suggest that in retentive soils the bottom of the trenches, when the ground is being prepared, should be covered several inches thick with brick rubbish, and that the surface of the beds should slope gently towards the south-east; this would keep the subsoil dry in winter, and partially secure the surface from the parching rays of the mid-day sun in summer.

It may be as well, in conclusion, to mention a remark made by Mr. R. Saunderson, that " in gather-
ing this sort great care is required: if turned red on one side, the fruit is ripe, and if left longer-like its faveure, the Fine-apple-it loses that tart and musky

From the first appearance of the manure called Potter's Guano, we have expressed an opinion that it Would necessarily prove one of the most aseful of fertilizing agents; and experience proves us to have been right. In addition to the published accounts of last year we are now able to state that on Asparagus and other Kitchen Garden produce its action has been most beneficial during this summer. Little worn-out suburban gardens, where, for obvious reasons, manure cannot be applied, have been restored to fertility by two or three dressings; and have been crowded with flowers where plants could scarcely grow at all betore. It has, also, like the superphosphate of lime, the great merit of not doing mischief substances as the best materials that have yet been provided as substitutes for manure; and we are therefore glad to find that Potter's Guano has experienced such a reduction in price as will induce both farmers and gardeners to avail themselves of it.

When we have got a piece of good loamy land lying on a dry subsoil, or well drained, it is our own rault ir we have not good crops, or if the vicissitudes last years have been trying yreat extent. The two last years have been trying years for bad farmers; and we may look upon it as a warning to keep owa difference between the produce of two fields, both of nearly the same quality, but the one drained and subsoil-ploughed, and the other merely ploughed up in high and narrow stetches, must be fully convinced that the capital laid out in thorough-draining often pays a better interest, without risk, than the most usurious discounter of short bills could have the conscience to desire. This year it has been 100 per cent. and more, in some heavy wet soils, now laid dry. Draining, in the best manner, seldom costs more than 6l. per acre, and it can be done effectually for half that sum. Without being drained the cold wet lands which abound in England will not average 16 bushels of Wheat por acre, taking into the account the great many fields which failed entirely. The same soil wrill ay and manure, will average 30 bushels, with double the guantity of be saved. Here, then is a difference of seed may be saved. Here, then, is a difference of 15 bushels per acre, which, at six shillings, amounts to \(4 l .10\) s., andrained land, worth of straw more than on the of the draining, or cent. upon cent., on the capital We have ourselves realised this difference; and we have 10 acres of Wheat in a drained field, and eight acres in another of equal quality, but not drained, of which the first will average by estimate 36 bushels per acre, while we do not expect more than 20 or 22 from the other. The poorer crop has been the most expensive, owing to the constant hoeing and weeding required to keep it clean. After this, caln any proprietor or tenant hesitate to have his heavy and wet money to spare, let them borrow it, if they can, at five or six or more per cent. They will soon be enabled to pay off the debt; but every prudent landlord should urge his tenants to drain, and offer to find tiles on receiving 5 per cent. additional rent for the cost of them. He should erect a tile-kiln on his estate, if it is of any extent. Where the land requires draining, there is always brick-earth at hand, or clay, which can be readily tempered. Machines are invented every day by the use of which the expense of tiles is gradually reduced, so that half the sum formerly required to lay a field dry may be saved. For the last Number or half-volume of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," Mr. Pusey has collected a variety of useful information on thorough-draining,not new plans or theories, but the practice of genera. tions gone by, reaching to 150 years back,-so true is it that in Agriculture there is nothing new,eacept those things which rest on late discoveries in the arts and sciences; and in these there is not yet that certainty which would produce universal adoption: time alone have brought the subject of draining more those who have brought the subject of draining more generally before the farmers, we must not suppose that it is a new discovery. Can any traveller observe the pains taken in warm climates to distribute water over every part of a field, or see the works erected in northern countries to keep the water from the land, without having the advantage of draining suggested to him? It is true, that the first attempts to lay the land dry were by means of ditches and sluices, and by lowering the general level of the waters in a flat country: but ditches take up much ground, and hollow drains will carry off the water equally well. Once arrived at this point, it is only a step to the increase of hollow drain
to any extent. But as the drains increase, they may be made less and less, until a space two inches wide and four inches deep is sufficient to collect the superfluous moisture. Such drains may be made in a retentive subsoil at a trifling expense, and spread over the land-like the veins and arteries of the animal body, increasing in dimensions as they collect more stall streams, and ending in a capacious tile-drain, which pours out the water of many acres into the open ditches. We will explain our meaning in the next Paper, and we shall not be surprised if many of our readers have already anticipated our plan.-M.

ON CONSERVATORY CLIMBERS, \&c.
At this period, when people are busily engaged in planning out new modes of heating, and re-arranging houses, pits, \&ce, or in contemplating new ones, let me
suggest a simple, cheap, and efficient mode of rendering suggest a simple, cheap, and efficient mode of rendering
the conservatory superior and more interesting than anythe conservatory superior and more interesting than any-
thing that has hitherto been done, with the exception of a few instances, which proved highly successful. It is to a few instances, which proved highly successful. It is to
clothe the rafters with the best stove and half-stove climbers, for seven or eight months in the year, and thus climbers, for seven or eight months in the year, and thus to impart to it all the character and importance of an
exotic stove, with the cool, refreshing atmosphere suitable exotic stove, with the cool, refreshing atmosphere suitable
for conservatory plants, where those who cannot endure for conservatory plants, where those who cannot endure the broiling heat of the
Something of this kind seems now to be wanted, seeing that the better and more delicate greenhouse climbers are That the better and more delicate greenhouse climbers are
being encouraged as dwarf plants on trellis-work-a plan being encouraged as dwarf plants on trellis-work-a plan
very suitable to tender and small flowering-plants, but very suitable to tender and small flowering-plants, but, unrestrained freedom of a fine climber-and also that the stronger greenhouse climbers are now turned out against conservatory walls, so that we are left in the dilemma of having the same kinds of climbers in the conservatory as
against the hot walls in the open air, or we must contrive against the hot walls in the open air, or we must contrive
to grow others in-doors more suitable to our tastes and to grow others in-doors more suitable to our tastes and
ideas ; or, at all events, more in accordance with the higher branches of gardening.
The plan which I propose for effecting this change is exceedingly simple, and not at all expensive, having lad a less economical mode for the same purpose in operation
for some years, and I can speak confidently as to the result. for some years, and I can speak confidently as to the result. This plan is, simply, to build a narrow pit along the back of the conservatory, or along one end of it, if that is not
in sight of the main walks ; to keep up a constant stovein sight of the main walks; to keep up a constant stove-
heat in this pit; to plant out stove-climbers in it, and when they are of sufficient length, to introduce them through holes pierced in the back wall of the conservatory: or, more in detail, to build a pit, six feet wide and four
feet high, the whole length or breadth of the conservatory, feet high, the whole length or breadth of the conservatory, as the case may be, with glass sashes, in the usual way, at an angle sufficient to leave you head-room along a path next the back wall of the conservatory. This path may be two feet wide, leaving room for a bed four feet wide, excepting the four-inch wall along the path to keep a Vine-border, well drained, with a layer of rough bones over the drainage, and a good portion of them mixed with fresh turfy loam and a little peat and leaf-mould, to the depth of three feet. If you wish to try the effect of bottom-heat, nothing is easier than to run a trough under the drainage, with a two-inch pipe, to heat the water will not answer this purpose A common flue may bethe mode of heatiog, if you want to go the cheapest way to work, and the heat may be from \(75^{\circ}\) to \(85^{\circ}\) in summer, and from \(50^{\circ}\) to \(55^{\circ}\) in winter.
About the end of November prune all the side-shoots from the climbers to one eye, leaving the leading shoots, the first year, their full length, and draw them back to the pit, to be wintered there. For the first few weeks let the pit, to be wintered there. For the first few weeks let the
temperature of the pit be about what that in the top of the temperature of the pit be about what that in the top of the
conservatory was for the last month, say \(45^{\circ}\); this is to induce the plants to rest, because if the temperature here were kept higher at this time it might cause the plants to make a fresh growth at that dull season, after being so probably defeat your expectations for two or three years, it may appear strange to some that the tops of plants It may appear strange to some that the tops of plants will thus grow in a much lower temperature than that
necessary for their roote, but such is the case, and my attention was first drawn to it on seeing it so well explained by the Honourable and Very Rev. the Dean of Manchester, in his work on the Amaryllidaceex, p. 402; but we have a case far more curious bearing on the point, recorded in vol. i. of the Chronicle, p. 150, by Mr. Fox, of Bridport, who states that a shoot of a tender Passionflower escaped into the open air in summer, "through a small hole in the glass, "and remained outside all the hard winter of \(1840-41\), "without being much injured." Could anyone have believed such a thing possible, unless well authenticated? I am almost satisfied, although I have not yet proved it, that the tops of many of the stoveclimbers mentioned below would live well enough in the conservatory all winter, and be the meat
others that are shy flowerers bloom freely.
others that are shy flowerers bloom freely.
Where a stove joins a conservatory, this experiment might be tried at servatory, an intermediate house would suit better for some of the plants chosen for this purpose. If the conservatory stands in an open part of the flower-garden,
this is impracticable, without planting screens to hide the pit; and if the conservatory is built with glass all round, like the great Chatsworth conservatory, or the
come by painting the outside of the glass the length and as useful as any the best place for many kinds of propagation, for storing away bulbs, \&c., for smoking the conservatory plants in and for cleaning their leaves in wet days; it would also be a good place for many Orchidaceex: in short, there is no for furnishing to whicls it might be applied, as well the stove climbers.-D. Beaton.

\section*{(To be continued.)}

\section*{ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLVII.}

The Smajl White-Scale, or Oleander Shield-bearerAspidiotus Nerii. (Bouché.)-This insect belongs to the 2d section of Cocci, in which the scale is not fastened to is animal, but is left sticking to the leaf when the scale be removed from it This group Bouché has distinguishe as a genus, under the appellotion as arenus, under the appellation of Aspidiotus, or shield.
bearers the males differ also from Coccus in having two little processes issuing from the mesothorax, analogous to the balancers in the Diptera.
The small White-scale is a most abundant species upon various hothouse and greenhouse plants, and I have seen vatories.in the undersides of the They are generaly scattered all over the midrib. The targer leaves, but first attach themselves to the midrib. The larger ones (Fig. 1) are females, the scales being dirty-whitish or buff-colour, very thin, slightly convex, more or less orbicular, and are very much like Oystersurface (Fis 2 ine, even the surface (Fig. 2, greatly magnified) ; on removing the scale, a fleshy yellowish animal is disclosed (Fig. 3), which is proceeds from a nipple in the breast, about one-third from proceeds from a nipple in the breast, about one-third from horns, but there is often a little cottony substance beneath horns, but there is often a little cottony substance beneath the scale, especially at the tail of the female, where the eggs and the recently-disclosed young are often grouped together (Fig. 4); the former are oval, and yellow or brownish, and the latter are pale green, oval, with two
short antennæ, and siz small legs. The lesser scales (Fig. 5), of which there is always an abundance, scales fectly white and generally oval ; on lifting these up, a little brown pupa is found beneath, which produces the mal insect ; this sex differs so astonishingly in all the Coccidæ that have come under my observation from the female, that nothing but a perfect knowledge of the economy of this family could satisfy any one that they were even related to each other; for whilst the females are either horny scales, or fleshy masses concealed beneath a scale, which are constantly drinking deep of the sap, and never move from the spot where they are once located; the males, on the contrary, are little flies, which appear never to require any sustenance, and whose only object is to fulfil the great nitely smare. The male of the small White-scale is inithe little head has two distinct black eyes, the antennæ are hairy and said to be 8 -jointed-they appeared to be only 6-jointed in my specimen, which was dead and injured, the abdomen is furnished with two longish setæ, or bristles at the apex ; the six legs are moderately long and hairy at the extremity ; the tarsi apparently consist of one joint only, which is terminated by a single claw : the two wings are dirty-white and irridescent, and are more than twice back in repose (Fig. 6, magnified). With the small Whitescales are sometimes found clusters of ellintical white powdery cases (Fig. 7), not adhering very closely to the leaf; they contain a long cylindric greenish pupa, with two black eyes, and a stout process at the tail; these I suppose are the pupæ of the males : but since I have found doubtful regarding them and thin ther must belong to doubtful regarding them, and think they must belong to another species, possibly to the Aspidiotus Bromelice, has two elevated lines forming a cross, the sides of the abdominal margin ridge down the back (Fig. 8, magnified) small outlines denote the natural sizes of the different objects, as they are shown upon the leaf.


The small White-scale is, I believe, more difficult to eradicate than any of the others. It is supposed to have been introduced from America, and does not require the heat that most of the exotic species do; it is therefore Oleander \(\mathrm{ra}_{\mathrm{s}}\) as Acacias, Arbutuses, Aloes, Palms, and
similar plants. The Olive, as we have observed, is infested by it : but this is a very different species to the Coccus Slea, which inhabits the Olives in their native soils in the South of France, Italy, \&c., where those valuable trees suffer considerably from the immense quantities of the having bects which are produced, as many as 2,000 eggs Olives is always in circulationale, and as the sap offered to their increase, and consequently they are breeding the whole summer, if not in the winter, sometimes spreading to the Myrtles and Phillyreas also. If find that the peasants call them lice, and believe that they are produced by the ants, from those insects traversing the Olive-trees in search of the scales the Cocci,

\section*{Sprengel on vegetable manures.}
12. Peat-earth. - Peat is a substance composed of
vegetable remains, which are more or less decomposed and deposited in boggy or wet soil. When used as litter it is necessary to throw it in large heaps, that it may lose its superfluous humidity. At times, the vegetable remains of which peat is complosed are of a very filmy texture, in which case the heaps must be well cut through several times, else, when placed under cattle, it will not properly mix with the animal excrements. Where, however, peat case it is sufficient to shovel up the earth from the surface of the fields, which, by burning, ploughing, and larrowing, have already become soft and dry, and this earih may

\section*{at once for litter}

It has been proved by long experience, that peat-earth yields a superior manure, especially if it contain mineral substances, required for the growth of plants. As, however, the different sorts of peat-earth contain different quantities of mineral substances, their manuring value can The upper strained by the chemical analysis of their ashes. The upper stratum of peaty moor generally consists of hald possess little value as litter, heing deen already stated, posseas lat importas to vegetation. Hence, it follows that moss-pent canat be very cood litter, as indeed is proved by perimets fibrest by experiments on a arge scale. He rown fibrous-peat its ashes contain much gypsum, phosphate of lime, magnesia, and common salt; but even this sort of peat does not yield a very superior manure, being (in almost all cases) deficient in potash, and generally in nitrogen also. If, therefore, manure obtained from littering with peat-earth is to supply the crops with all necessary substances, the cattle must be fed with substances containing much potash and nitrogen, so that what is deficient in the litter may be supplied by the animals.
Peat-earth liter will be most advantageous in localities which are very dry and sandy, for the soil will then be supplied with plenty of humus, which (on account of its hygrometrical quality) will keep the soil sufficiently moisth. One of the chief advantages of littering with peat. earth, however, is, that not the smallest particle of nitrogen from the animals will be lost, because all the ammonia that given off from the urine or otherwise, or which the cathe may perspire, will be at once chemically combined with the humic acid of the peat-earth; at the same time
part of the superabundant humic acid which would injure vegetation will be neutralised.
In order that peat may be uniformly mixed with animal matter, and that it may be perfectly rotted, it is better to throw the peat-manure into large heaps, and to leave toing some time (say two or three montis), previaus to carted on the land. It is true that in doing so somet carbon will be lost in the sbape of carbonic acia, bily reneed not be taken into account, for it will bo peatplaced by the layer of peat. The rotting of tupst be manure in large heaps is the more necessary, and mosed carried on the longer, in proportion to the undecomsition vegetable remains it contaims; for that decomil if the soil be place in the ground very slowiy, espedvantage for soitter sandy and dry. Peat may be used to a with horses and sheep, as in this case it will fix that great amount on ammonia which these amimals furnish. In siep prevent straw may be strewed over the earth, in ordar the wool from being soiled.
In order to show that some sorts of peat-earth are, really very valuable on account of their mineral. ces.
I shall insert here the result of one or min:-
100,000 parts of dry peat-ear

> filica lime (carbonate of) menesporia (carbonate of alumina
gypsum
phosphat salt common sirn and manganess
oxide of iron and

10,040 parts of mineral substances.
If, the in the shape, only 3 , on one Magdeburg acre of latsd, (in the shape of manure) of gypsum, 228 lbs . carbonate of
they will supply 961 bs . of lime, 48 lbs . of magnesia, 186 lbs. of atumime, whicls of common salt, and 12 lbs . of phosphate of lime, of crops, will produce a considerabl.
especially in a sandy soil. But for the sake of showing that theranty of mineral earths, which, on account of smalliter, I subjoin the su
result of another analysis of mine, made with another sort peat-earth.
100,000 pa
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{0 parts of dry peat contained :-} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{313 parts of silica and quartzose gravel} \\
\hline 97 & " & alumina \\
\hline 190 & , & oxide of iron \\
\hline 33 & , & oxide of manganese \\
\hline 141 & " & lime (carbonate of) \\
\hline 86 & , & magnesia (carbonate of) \\
\hline 102 & " & gypsum \\
\hline 10 & " & common salt \\
\hline 12 & , & sulphate of soria \\
\hline 16 & " & phospliate of lime. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{1,000 parts.}

Now of this sort of peat \(33,000 \mathrm{llss}\). (in the shape of 30 lbs. of gypsum, 42 lbs . of carbonate of lime, 28 lbs of magnesia, 30 lbs , of alumina, 3 lbs . of common salt, 4 lbs . this shows clearly that the first port of phate of lime ; and preferable to the latter.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GIRDEN.-No. XXXIV.} hold a conspicuous garden plants Calceolarias deservedly have for forming orninge and yellow the best flowers we have for forming orange and yellow groups, and there are Which make good beds. In my estimation C. viscosissima flower is cler turning out, as the orange colour of the abund is clear and distinct, and it is moreover a most flower, and C. integrifolia and its variety angustifolia are most excellent yellows. C. rugosa and integrifolia are gardeners the many collections, and by a great number of much wrinkled, but their upper surface it is peaves are smooth, and the flowers are nearly double the size of ding out, integrifolia. It is an excellent one for bed ding out,-perhaps, taken altogether, the best we have. dense heads of flowers Chilian species which produces cafled C. densiflora. It makes a good specimen for form a good bed. C. bicolor is usefficiently profuse to but being very brittle is liable to useful in a fine season, wind in a bad one, unless very securely damaged by Of the hybrit varieties, with very securely pegged down. Cleopatra, and Pluto, Indian Chief, Harlequin, Sultana for Leds, as the for two more, they are generally unfit are soon filled withers being large and open in the throst the plants by almost every and are consequently washed off In a word, the usefulners smart shower of rain that falls. ratio to the size of the flowers, forlarias is in an inverse the less are they adapted for ont-door cultivation bloomas About the middle of August is considered the to propagate lard-wooded Calceolarias in the best time of scasons; but in this, the first week in Sepemerality be quite soon enongh, as more depends upon the wood cutiogs are put rin. They strike the time at which the frame; but it is a bad practice to root freely in a close them by heat, at least until the callosity is formate and thenefsma is scarce in the neighbourhood of Londed. has therefore, should this meet the eye of any person who be haf.ry to bare or few handred cuttings to spare, I shall The sowing of Californian for them. an operation which must not be other hardy Annuals is week in next month, if you do not wish to have the first remart flower.garden next May; and somévery judicion offered with the names of some useful rule, it is wrong Beaton a fortnight back. As a general and which it is desired any plant that is at all tender, strong in the autumm; and indeed, for my owe winter, lave always found small plants much mor
reasong cold than strong, free-growing ore capable of are less liable probably is, that containing little sap, they situats, or by being blown about lyy the wind sudden situation and poor soil, on a north aspect, well A dry suitabletting winds by a hedge or shrubs, is the meted beds are leftation; and if the walks between the four-feet thrown up in the ninter, it wiil be very much inge being the plants. out, a gencreenhouse next spring, and also for turning chellaw and elewh as Ipomopsis elegans, Clintonia pulhatus, p. humilis, a despicabled of Lisianthus Russelianus, it will not be Months. Branhyre in the flower-garden this time twelve several of my corsesumatents as mating an excellent bed cause, and to die off suddenty, and without any of it, is hope is and thus make gaps in the beds. This, howeverent it will be father the exception than the rule, and at anyer, I \({ }^{4}\) ouse next spring.--W. \(P^{\prime}\). Aypes, Broolilands.
 to a manure, I beg to ubnlity of the paper-makingrefuse give advice fied my attention. I have been requested to adice for the establishing a chloride of lime (bleach.
consider what manaftory; and have been brought to the chlorine refuse. This refuse is of the same nature as that from the bleaching of rags, and produced, like it, from salt, manganese oxide, and sulphuric acid (oil of
vitriol). The chemical nature of this refuse will depend upon the proportions of the articles used. There is almost always a large excess of manganese, but this is, or should be, separated by washing \&c., to be used over again. acid, it being the cheaper material. Such being the case, and the oxide of manganese almost constantly containing carbonate of lime and oxide of iron, the residuum must consist of the stlphates of manganese, of soda, of lime
(Gypsum) and of iron, and a portion of all these substances (although in proportion infinitely varied) enter into the composition of almost every plant, there is good reason, à priori, to suppose that the judibe beneficial, if your reiterated and excellent hardiy fail to observed, - " little and often." I do not know, that, with respect to the sulphate of manganese, any exact experiments have been recorded; and it may happen that forming a principal part of the refuse, it might exert a poisonous ingredients a chance of acting. Nothing, however, can be quantity, and, above all, carefully to experiments as to There is no doubt about this refuse being most results. for fixing ammoniacal matters, if the ammonia be in the the chronbonate of hydro-sulphate, (vide my letter in should the oil of vitriol have ben sed. or even if free, modus operandi will undoubtedly be partly as a stimulant and partly as a conveyer of nutriment, and the probability its best effect will be to the class of Saline Manures, dissolved in water. I hope that your Correspondent will have nerve enough to make the experiments I have mentioned, and philanthropy enough to communicate his esults when obtained. Most of the sulphate of manga ese might be separated from the other salts by a managed printer Peas In Perro's
nst. is a unst., is a receipt for preserving Green-Peas, \&c., which ripe) pe) when fit for the table, lay them to dry in the pods bave a continual warmth. When perfectly dry, put them away in a dry drawer till wanted ; and whether put them mas in a dry drawer till wanted; and whether at Christ-
mas, or 36 hours before boiling, they will be found nearly equal in every respect to leas fresh gathered." Now, barring the boiling, the Editor might have added within his edi-
torial brackets,-fine substitute these would make for smal shot for the gamekeepers to kill young rabbits with in the garden. This would be better young rabbits with in the from the Gardeners' Chronicle, editoral pirating paragraphs \(-D . B\). [We really are surprised that so respectable a itself to the charge of being a receptarle should thus expose Becs. "A once discovered a and their comb contained broes in Hawthorn-hedge, and thear come contained brood. To some this may pens. This season I found a weak sperm of Bes haphedge, having a small comb containing egrs Bees in a pollen, but no honey. The cold, and shortness of the time they had been in their airy abode, may account for the latter. Such occurrences do not bespeak much for the notion that Bees will not mork, I mean construct their cells, except in the dark.-J. W.
Fruit without Leaves.-Should there remain any doubt as to the maturation of fruit without leaves, I beg to state that last showed a single leaf sixteen inches long, which never showed a single leaf, but bloomed and set its middle of the shoot as allowed to remain as near the my young men, determined to t, together with two of Peach ripened and coloured beautifully, and was as fine those exhibited before the Horticultural Society. The shoot gradually died back to the fruit, which it reached when the lalter was about half swelled; but the disease went no further until the fruit was plucked, when it went on to the main branch, which, I think, fully testifies that the Peach had the power of drawing the matter necessary for its support.-M. Heuderson, Coleorton Gardens.
Melons.-I agree with you generally in your remarks, at p. 571 , upon the Melon, but not with respect to an anceremonious dismicsal of the "whole race of CantaMy object in writing to you is, to mention that I have this year succeeded in growing one of the most magnificent Melons I ever saw; the seed was sent to me from Syi hut I only succeeded in rearing one plant. The fruit was most exquisite, and meited in the mouth like the most delicious Peach; there was not much pulp in it, and the hard, --however, not near so rind, but this was rathe Melons. The shape was a fine oblong, and it was benuti fully covered with net-work, and when ripe was guit golden. It requires a smart bottom-leeat, and is inclined to be woody; this season-which, by-the-by, is no critegbout seven pounds. I am also growing the Candahar sent to me by a friend, but from the lateriess of the anar when I recevved the seed, I am afraid I shall not bring the fruit to perfection; for they evidently, like the Syrian, require plenty of sun. The fruit upon the

Candahar is now about the size of a goose's egg. I have of which camefrom the treen Mesh, a small fruit, the seed and is called the "Melon of the lurem" Intiropre, growing about nine varieties of Melorem. I am nuw has no difficulty with any of them. I also keepa a good eye on the new ones. \(-\boldsymbol{F} . \boldsymbol{P}\).
Disease in Pansies.-Seeing, at F. 573 , an article on
a Disease in Pansies," I beg to inform you year I lost nearly all my best varieties you that last manner. This year I tried the follora a similar been perfectly plant this season. About the begining of Ja single barrowful of soil, Abour the beginning of June I had a soil, river sand, and one shovelful of lime of loam, rich mixed toneth, about the heart of each plant, and the result has been as stated.- \(W\).

Asparagus.-The extent of scientific information which Chronion in the Gardeners cultivation of considerable Asparagus. It is, however, a matter of equal in size to equat in The suave a stateme er gooaness of the sol may be inferred Darmat grew last year at Durther adds, mo lise, hastrian gardeners generally lay move the shicks over the Asparagus when it appears above sher shem the inclemency of the weatmer, and cause it to shoot up apace. Besides, by this contrivance it is kept soft, for it is apt to become hard when exposed to cold winds. I should be glad to know, througl the medium of the Chronicle, whether the Austria gardeners continue to produce such monstrosities as to me it appears altogether incredible that one head of Asparagus should weigh hall a pound. I have experienced the good result derivable from spring protection, and there fore tostimony to its efficacy. In a garden of which once had the management we were annull more or less, deprived of an early crop till the adoption of auch a procedure. By some it may be argued that Aspa ragus is as hardy as any other marine plant, which inhabits our sea-coast. To this I readily assent; but when subjected to artificial cultivation, its primitive character schanged, by the appication or manure, which elare the vegerable tissue, sid it is consequently less able effects of cold to H. G. G. Sudlow, Esq., Heywood House, Westbury, Wilts.

Strawbervies. - The Strawberry deservedly occupies attention in the Chronicle, and it is to be hoped that your just remarks at p. 555 will speedily explode that almost worn out system of anaually mowing off the leaves, which cannot be too strongly condemned as unnatural and mischievous. My present purpose is to draw the attention of your correspondent "D. Z." to my method of management, differing as it does from the practice of other gardener's lately recorded in the Chronicle. To ripe fruit as early as possible out of doors I plant Seedling 18 inche port, in a row close to the boen's a south wall at a point where the pernendicular of wall forms an angle with the horizontal line of the garden soil, thereby giving the plants the be the exposure to the sun during the day. For the gent of crop, I trench, clean, and well manure the or the general the whole subsides, I draw the soil with a hoe ind ; when six inches high and two feet apart , early in into ridges when the first runners are in fit eary are planted out on these rina inches soil and the vigour of the rarieties Pines reyviring tre space than Scarlets. By December, I take the more nity of frosty weather to wheel on a quantity of half decayed leaves-scrapings from the wood yard, long dung Ma, to fill the space between the xidges; and early in May, the prunings of fruit-trees and other small loppings runners a few inches above the soil ; by this fruit and ruit is arge, well favoured, preserned pethed the and the ground is not impoverished by the growth of useless plants on the runners; the wood-sumports pevent this. Early in autumn, I remove all useless growth, fork up the soil between the rows, and repeat the mulching in tations may be kept in the highest state, Strawbery planfations may be kept in the highest state of productiveness pots, filled with rich mould, are placed in the 48 -sized pots, filled with rich mould, are placed in the bramules, of rooting, place two apart in each runners show signa them, them, place a few pebbles on the surface, which will also pots are filled with roots, the plants are shifted into the usual size for fruiting. In this way I bave never failed highly stored with organisable matter, Mands for forcirg, every respect to answer the purpose.-H. Bouters, Lce's Vursery, Hammersmith.
the Chonicle, as to the since I mooted the qucstion manure, founded on various propriety of using SaIt as Writings, where it is noted as allusions in the Sacred desolation. A corresped as an emblem of sterility and desolation. A correspondent (Mr. Brewer), ansinered ploying it. l requested own successful experience in emcolumns, to state the natum, through the medium of your of the application, the quature of his sonl, and the thequency bar, to waich he has never, to my knowledge, replied matter which I regret. The notice at \(p .427\), on disease
in Potatoes, brought the subject again to my mind. I have observed on various occasions, when the seed Potatoes are of a dry and floury texture, or what is commonly
known by the designation of "mealy Potatoes," they are very apt to produce, what, in the west country, seem to similar results and much absolute failure when the seed Potatoes had been exhausted of their natural moisture, by improper modes of keeping, by fermentation in the strength by premature growths, \&cc. Whether any of these causes operate to the production of "Bobbin Joans" in Cornwall, I cannot say; but Io meg to an old Potato-grower, who lived a series of years in the west coast of Argyleshire, respecting the application-not, indeed, of salt-but of saline matter.
My friend's statement was this :-That the west Highlanders set apart whatever portion of their Potato-ground was intended to produce the following year's seed, and
dressed that with Fucus, or sea-wrack; the effect was that the Potatoes, which grew upon that portion were so "squashy" (watery), that they were qqite unfit for the never been located near enough the sea to put the above practice to the test; but if some of the Cornish men near practice to the tesst ; would try it, they might possibly get relieved of the undesirable company of "Bobbin Joans. -Quercus. Watering Out-door Plants.- l , like your correspond-
ent "Moorland Willie" (p. 542 , am heartily tired of water-tubs and watering-pots, and have frequently experienced something like bis disappointment in the use of
them. I hope he will tell us of what his "Macintosh" them. I hope he will tell us of what his "Macintosh"
is composed, that others may profit by its application as is composed, that ot
Extraordinary Tenacity of Life in the Potato.-In March last I planted a piece of land with the Regent Potato, but having occasion to raise the ground, I had a level it in the autumn. Two or three days ago I sent a man to clean the ground, and was astonished at seeing the Potatoes, which had been buried fully 25 feet; and what was very surprising, considering the weakness of the stems, I found that tubers had been formed near the surface.-

Climbing Roses.-I have a strong climbing Rose, growing 16 or 18 feet high, in front of my house, which fiowers are only semi-double, with flimsy petals," that I intention of rooting it up. I shall, however, immediately bud some China and other roses upon it, and hope to too late for the operation. I beg to observe, en passant, that last year I put in a bud a red Rose rame uncommon white garden Rose-stock, five feet high, leaving common white garden Rose-stock, five feet high, leaving all the three sorts in hloom at the same time. This may not be new to practical men, but was quite so to me, who not be new to practical man an amateur. \(-E\).

The Mulberry.-The observations in a late Number respecting the propagation of the Mulberry, induce me to
mention a fact which passed under my own immediate mention a fact which passed under my own immediate
observation, and which appeared to me extraordinary. A observation, and which appeared to me extraordinary. A
large branch was torn from a Mulberry tree, in the garden belonging to the Widows 'Hospital, at Bromley, in Kent. The Rev. - Scott, chaplain to the institution, planted it
without any particular attention, and two years afterwards without any particular attention, and two years afterwards \(-M\). R.
Ginger.-Mr. Brown, of Merevale, at p. 557, says,
After the first 'crop of Ginger is gathered renlay "After the first "crop of Ginger is gathered replace the old sets, and they will produce a crop for seed the following year." Now, it appears that he excites his Ginger to a second growth. May I ask, When he first plants his
Ginger-when he gathers his "first" croo-and how he matures his replaced "seed" for the following season? Ginger being a great favourite of mine as a preserve, I am very anxious to obtain all information regarding it. I
have been accustomed to opposite culture these last six years with the greatest success, but still stoop to " live Potting Plants.-At p. 479, "E.C.," when speaking of the treatment he pursued towards some seeding Pelararticle "on Potting, \&sc." by me, and I would therefore beg to say a few words by way of explanation. If he takes the passage in question, which runs thusbury an inch or two of the stem of a plant is very injurious," in an isolated point of view, I grant him
some ground for his remark; but, if taken in connection some ground for his remark; but, if taken in connection
with some passages preceding it, I confess I cannot see the slightest foundation for his objection. I said, " \(a t\) its first remove from the cutting or seed-pot "" by which II mean, when a plant requires to be removed from the minute pot it was placed in-when taken from the cutting or seody texture-when it has has acquired a somewhat Woody texture- when it has adapted itself to the external it to darkness and moisture is anything but natural, any-
thing but wise. We know it is very often desirable, thing but wise. We know it is very often desirable, when
seeds by some ill-treatment become "drawn" in potting seeds by some ill-treatment become "drawn," in potting them off to bury the weak and fibrous stem to \(a\) consider-
able depth, to enable it to support itself; but this has able depth, to enable it to support itself; but this has
nothing to do with the potting of the plant, when its nothing to do with the potting of the plant, when its
stem and branches assume a more solid and woody texture stem and branches assume a mores sold and true character of the substance peculiar to the nature of its several parts.
When a seedling it conld scarcely be termed a plant, being
in fact nothing but an embryo, and had nothing, or partook very slightly, of the character of a true plant. The several
organs by which it was to absorb the nourishment from the soil, and adapt it to the constitution of the plant were certainly formed, but had not as yet become of such a
nature as to be affected by treatment, which, if the plant were subjected to it in a later stage of growth, would prove fatal, or at least materially affect it.-Tyro.
Wrens.-On the summit of an arch covered with the Laura de Voorst Rose, and within six feet of my door, is a Wren's nest, termed the "cock's nest." I could but notice with what astonishing rapidity,those little creatures constructed this nest, as it was only from three to four days from their commencing before the work was comoutside is roughly built of old thatch from a building hard by, and the inside is lined with coarse moss from the shed, The cock is the only one that appears to visit this nest, although the pair assisted each other in building it. There of the cock during the greater part of the day. Visitors have often been shown the peculiar situation of this singular nest, and not altogether without its advantages, as thas ofttimes been the means of selling plants of the abe lovely Rose.-S. Dillistone, Nursery,
Pelargoniums.-."C." blooms a few hundred Pelargo niums annually, from cuttings struck the year before in the open air, on the plan detailed by Catleugh. These are kept in small pots in a small Greenhouse throughout the winter with as little artificial heat and water as possible. In phe they are re-potted and removed into frames. As house, affording, from their irregular period of blooming, a continued succession of unbroken gaiety for three months. The appearance of the leaves is singularly healthy, but the flowers are inferior in intensity of colour and substance of petal to others so treated as to bear only a few and yellowish leaves. "C." states this fact in relation to Pelargoniums oniy. "C." must not omit to mention that
he does not use either bone-dust or liquid manure in the management of his Pelargoniums. The soil employed consists of fresh loamy turf, leaf-mould, peat from a moor August 13, 1843. part of very old stable manure. Bees.-In reply to Mr. Golding, in the Chronicle of July 1, I mentioned two things concerning Bees, which find he has noticed in the Chronicle of July 11, viz. :He supposed instinct in Bees to close their door-ways gainst their enemies, founded on what is related by pollen mentioned manner in his Work on the "Honey Bee." Mr. Golding is silent respecting the principal or leading point, - fortification à la Huber. For the manner in which "Quarterly Review" ( Honey Bee' may be considered as a standard work on our domestic Bee," and observes, "he would not be easily ed away by a 'mealy Bee story." I did not say he errors creep into standard works, for they are more likely to mislead than otherwise; for example-the writer in the Quarterly Review " seems to have been led away by a meall and reevel in a flower, like a donkey in a dusty road." One thing brings on another. I find that the same autho ity mentions some things at variance with Bee knowledge for instance, "Bees store away more pollen than they can ase, which, in its decomposition, becomes to them a sor trouble and annoyance." At one time I thought so too but now I think otherwise, and consider that a store o polien is as needful to the prosperity of a colony as that reared. The desire of Bees in storing up pollen is only in accordance with that of storing up honey, for it can only be collected at certain times, and becomes to them no nom or annoyance, when the real use of it is generany re should pollen was as valtabie as hoey, 1 question of it than they really want for honey mixed with pollen makes it into brood bread. Bees are good chemists, and of course know how to preserve it from decomposition. At p. 18, the writer in that intruded into Revew which the Bees sealed down, only round the edge of his shell. This, of course, appears very funny; but, after all, it only agrees well in instinct of Bees sealing anything giving straw hives three good coats of paint inside, a thing Which no good Apiarian would countenance, for the Bees know best what to do in this respect. Of that powerful nemy the Wasp, with which the Honey-bee has to conend, the writer remarks, "these brazen-mailed invader they very soon make themselves at home, waiking in and out in the most cool, amusing manner possible. As a natance of the extent to which these intrusions may be carried the was sent to Tintomolol Societ is July last a
 been put to flight by the burglars." A slight reflection may show that the last sentence is not correct, for only one Queen Wasp begins a nest, and of course cannot attack a hive however weak-nay, a hornet dare not attemp t. The trath is, Wasps never form their nests in Bee hives unless they are tenantless. Again the "Quarterly" observes, "Bees, like men, have their different dispositions, no that even their loyalty will sometimes fail them." He bays so, because he knew of "a hive, which having early exhausted ita store, was found, on being examined one
morning, to be utterly deserted; the comb was empty,
and the only symptom of life was the poor queen herself, unfriended, melancholy, slow, crawing over the
honeyless cells, a sad spectacle of the fall of Bee greatness." Loyalty sounds well, though it has nothing to do with this event; death put an end to the Bees because of their weakness, which also led to numbness and barrenness the queen; her being the longer-lived accounts for her Dr . Bevan "cuts the life of same writer mentions that that is, to six months, and he says, "if his account were correct, the sacrifice of their lives by stifling would not be ogreat a loss as it would at first appear." And he furher observes, their use in the second year is not so mucl for gathering honey, as for tending and nursing the young." Supposing Dr. Bevan to be correct, (and I that would not affect the plea of riving system, for their places are fill Respecting old or nurse Bees, though they may be seen with tarnished wings, yet I never could discover any that ere not able to quit the hive in search of food. In fact, Bees have too much enmity to their aged or cick to allow hem room in the hive. The writer in the "Quarterly," ike most of our Apiarians, follows Huber's belief, that the impregnation of the Queen Bee takes place in the air this most hidden thing in the economy of Bees, however wise will hardly believe Huber's statement to Bonnet iz, that "he constructed the entrance of a hive so as to prevent the Queen making her exit, but allowed free passage to the workers." If that could be accomplished why not adopt the plan to prevent the Queen eatering sid aperseding all attempts at ventilation. But the fact is ther is hardly a pin to choose betw. Bhole that would et out a worker and keep in a Queen Bee. The "Quarterly" also observes, that we are indebted to Huber for the knowledge that wax is produced from honey. This, I believe, is doubtful, and I consider that Bees collect wa from plants ; bowever, if 1 am wrong, it is excusabie, beyond the "ken of either a Farady or Liebig to discover" Speaking of or erare "I that the on recommended by Mr. Payne is too flat at top;" the com mon shaped hive, in my opinion, is more suitable for Bea question is constructed to hold another, or at least will think of the observations in the "Quarterly" respecting Mr. Bagster's "Ladies' Safety Hive," where he says "yet for aught we see, it is just as reasonable for a lady Wighton.
ruffes.-You noticed some time since the occurrence fufur Truffle (Tuber ferrugineuma, or rather, \(\mathbf{I}\) th fun in wsex. This has been sent me lately from teral new underground Corsham, from whence I have sum o Sowerby accurs in that neighbourhood in abnndance, and is wed Bath in preference to the common Truffle, under the Ba of Trufle, though it h8s 80 long been lost to botanists. It has, however, little in com mon with the Truffle in appearance or qualities. The surface is quite smooth, and the scent very like that decaying pears. The flesh is black, with fine whitish yellowish veins, and instead of being dry and brittle, n some states very juicy. The reproductive bodies no the tips of cer the lips of certain cells. It does norbeng it Me Tuber at all, but to Melanogaster. lanogaster Broomeianue, after C. E. Broome, , successful investigator of the namderground Fung successful investigator of the nnderground rung which has been adopted by Messrs. Tulasue (tor of the had communicated specimens) in the last Nome of your Annales des Sciences Naturelles. I wish some large, maca or Hampsire readers could meeh have in vall sought whe many or, and which, like the Mask botanists; an if so, that they would bave the kindness to comm. King's Cliff, Wansford, Northamptonshire.

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\section*{Mr. Gididings}




 25 bunches to the 16, Mr. Giddings; Whit, dh., 18 bunches to the
lb, Mr. Giddimga; 2,3 bunches to the ll, Mr. Hren. Carni-
tions (Medal), Garrate's Qucen of Roses, William JV., Wool's tions (Medal), Garrate's Qucen of Roses, William IV., Wood's
Mogul, Willmer's Solander, and Fleteher's Red Rover, Mr
Wood, Celles' Quenn of Shebs, Sir G. Crewe, Prince Albert, Mr. Guddings; Queen of Scarlets, Lown, Holmes' Count Parlina, Twilchett's Mey's Beauty of Wondhouse, Mr. Twitchett. Seerl/mens (rarnation,
Mr. Wood. Stix Pirotpes, Jolun's Prince thent Giddens' Diana, Seeding, Wond's Manfrod, Mr. Wod \(\$ 2\), Sharp's Gem, Brinkler's Masterpiece, Fiiddcms'Sr Roltt. Peel, Brinkler's
 Bandine, Beauty of the Plain, Lady Gilentworth, Garrick, Messrs.
Hudson; 2, Eclipse, Rival Snssex. Pickwick, Rily, Aren, Wheeler's Maria, Mr. Ready. Three Busmus, Mr. H. Green; 2,
Messrs. Hudson. Corlscomb, Messrs. Hndson; 2, Mr, Newman. Plasst in a punt, Achimenes lnngifinara, Mre. Wulthall; 2, Mr. H Green. Best large collection of Plana, Mr. Withalt; Mr. Widnall; Mr. M
Green. Mr. II,
 Diss Horticultural Society, Tuhy 27 .-The Third Show was not
quite so numerously attended as the last. gardens of Sir J. Flower, the Rev. B. Penning, and \(G\). St.
Wilson, Es Shown by the latter gentleman. The following is a list of the




 Felton Florists" Society, July 1\%-The florists of Felton and its at Mr. Appleby's, the North Eriton han, when prizes were

 and Variat; and 5th and 6th, to Mr. R. Ricliardson, with Theo

 four Seeding ; 5 th, to Mr. Jeffrey, with Wellmetm, Obcron, and aworded to Mr. J. Jeffrey, for the bests. single Sepeling Panry, whicl Was also exhibited by Mr. Burn, A to Cumb. W. Bicgautiful Stocks
there was no bat as Ranumeuluses. The table ne flowers was full and fine; many of the
were almost

\footnotetext{
 Mr. A. Hunter : awarded as follow:-For the best sive Pinks,
 Casas; 2, Me, Red Provins, Champon, Dak Tingeany, and I,as
Moss Provins, D. Cricliton, gr, to the Earl of Minto, for Red


 Beason, Calceoluriats, Mr. Crichtorn. From the latencss of the
Buch as Sre was no competition for several of the articlec articles presented to this meening, the There were a number of of Minto; some fine blooms of Cactus, Passifiora
}
carrilea, and Clématts Sieboldi. By Mr. Weir, a large collection
of cut Pelargniums, specimens of Alstroemeria pelegrina, Poltgala ophositifflia, Swa nemia alba and purpurea. By
Deans, 12 Seedling Pclargunums, some of wuich were attractive; cut Roses, Seedling Calceolarias, a card of Fuchsias
including Deansia, nobills, La Grande, corymbifor regina, effusa, fasciculata, recurva, \&ce. Also, from the garden
Vate of Eupsham Horticultural and FlorntThe Fourth Exhibilion the foNations.-Scurlet Bizarre.
Fletcher's Duke of Devonshirewrizes wer
W. Barnes, E.L.eader, Mr. Holmes. Crimson Bianrre. 1, Holmes's CounBarnes, Est, Cartwright's Rainbow,-3, Jarrett's Lucretia, Wbin's Squire Magnell,-s, Eiliott's British Queen, Mr. HolmesScarlet Flakes: 1, Gummery's Brilliant,-2, Orson's Rob Roy,
W. Barnes, Esq.; 3, Simpson's Marquess of Granby, Mr. HolmesW. Barnes, Esq. . 3 , Simpson's Marquess of Granby, Mr. Holmes
Rose Flukes: 1, Brown's Duchess of Gloucester, W. Marnes, Esq. Rose Flakes: 1, Browin's Duchess of Gloucester, W. Barnes, Esq. Barnes, Esq. Red Picotees: 1, Heart's Admiral Southam, Mr.
Holmes; 2 , Unknown, Mr. Clark; 3 , Graham's Dnke of Lecis Mr. Holmes. Purple Picotees: 1, Ketland's Queen Victorix, Mr Holmes: 2, Major Kealy, W. Barnes, 'Esq.; 3, Unknown, Mr. Pansies, Rev. J. Marshall. Dablias, I, roses, Mr, R Huntiey 2, Metella, -3, Egyptian Prinee, Mr. Clark; 4, Sussex Rival, Miss
Huntley ; 5, Seedling, Mr. R. Prancis ; 6, Phenomenon, Mr. Huntley; 5, Seedling, Mr. R. Francis; 6, Phenomenon, Mr.
Clark. BAıSAnS, Purple Flake, J. Clark, Esq.; Scarlet Flake,
Mr. Clark. Elt Clark, Harny AnNUALS, Mr. Moore. PRrenNals, 1 , Miss
Huntley; 2, Mr. Clark. Cockscombs, Miss Huntley. Heavilst Six Gooskekrita, Red, 1 and 2, Mr. Pinnell ; Grep, 1, Mr.
Randell; 2, J. B. Hiaynes, Esq.; Yellow, 1 ard 2 , Mr. Pinnell Ratidell; 2, J. B. Ilaynes, Esq.; Yellow, 1 and 2, Mr. Pinnell;
White, 1, Mrs. Ashwin; 2, R. Ashwin, Esq. Grapes, Black; E. Rudge, Esq; ; Whate, Mr. Pinnell. Metur, E. Rudge, Esa.
Cucumbers, Miss Huntley. Desert Apries, I, Mr. Z. Hughes; 2, T. White, Esq. PEARS, 1, Mr. H. Drury; 2, Mrs. Ashwin.
RASpBnRRIS, Red, Mr. E. Haines; White, Mr. H.Drary. Cher-
Res,
 \(4=4\) Weafford Horticultural Society, July 29.-The Summer Exhibi-
tion took place in the Assembly Rooms. The specimens were beautifully prepared by the Proprietors, and in the arrangements alsn a refined taste was displayed, a manifest improvement on Flowers:--Exotr's, W. Bolton, Esq. Eviras, G. LeHunte, Esq.
Hardy Herbaccous Plants, W. Bolton, Esq. Calceolarias W, ton, Esq. Pelargoniums, 1, J. Rowe, Esq.; 2, W. Bolton, Esq. B. Alien, Esq. Annual Flourers, W. Bolton, Esq. Picotees, J. W.
Goff, Esq. Ornamental Denquet, W. Bolton, Esq. Ornanental
Erotic Plant, G. Letlunte, Esq. Fruchsins, G. LeHunte, Esq.
 Ornamental Plants, J. Rowe, Esq. Venerables :--Cuulfiturers,
Pens, Kidney Benns, Turnips, Celery, White and Red, A. f. MeaCows, Esq. Berns, J. Nunn, Esq. Lettuce, W. Bolton, Esq. Melnns' (Green Flpsh), J. Rowe, Esq. Ditto (Scarlet Futpshs,
LeHunte. Esp. Grapes (Black), W. Bolton, Esq. Peuches, W. waveriman
 [We hope to be able to make up all our arrears of Country
Shows next week.] NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER
USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL
Plant.) Labiatia, Didynamia Gymnospermia. (Tame Herbaceous those pleasing little plants which grow only four or five inches in
height, are of a partially trailing character, and bear a profusion o
showy blossoms throughout the whole sum roduced in comparatively large spikes, at the end of the or lnteral branches, and besides being of a handsome the principal
prettly spotted in the throat. They are somewhat like those of a prettly spotted in the throat. They are somewhat like those of
delightful little plant which is so common on our hedirc-lanks, and
therefore searcely noticed much longer tube, and are arranged with greater effect. As it
nanie asscrts, it is a Japan plant, and has bect in the nursery Messss. Rollisson, Tonting, for three or four years. ravels in Japniz. From its native country the probabilit during will be found hardy enough to cudure our winters. At Messrs. Rol Insson's it has been treated as a frame plant, and grown in a pot
amongst Alpines and such-likco specyes, being exposed through the summer months, and merely placed in a cold pit during winter. It an excellent plant for mixing with a potted collection of Alpines,
being of small dimensions, great beauty, a most liberal hloomer, lasting in flower a great Iength of time, and having lue blossoms,
which are not very common in that class. It may also be cultuvated w.the extreme ease, not being at all delicate, and simply requirmng
the commonest soil. As a border plant, however, it will attain then a higher perfection than in a pot, and may possibly prove useful for
phanting in beds or patches. These it would cover with bloons planting in beds or patches. These it would cover with bloom
througlout the summer. It can be increased by cuttings or by tially trailing shoots, so as almost or wholly to cover then e parbottom, these will most likely root in the manner of Verbenas, and may atteruards be tant or
HigNóvia picta. Streahy-blossomed Trumpet-
honse (limber.) Bignomacear. Didynama Angiospermia...This handsome species has, we find, been in British collections since tlie year 1823; but, like many of its allies, it is so shy in developing perfected some blossoms last year in a stove; and the same suecimens have flowered agnin in the present scason. The plant is by no
means of a rambing habit, for, although its branches extend to a consideralle length, it is so well clothed with evergrecn foliage as to come out in pairs, towards the upper ends. of the shoots, and are
indluzdually of a large size, beng almost three inches in breadth. indundually of a large size, belng almost three inches \(2 n\) breadth.
They are of a deep lilac or purplish colour, with a whitish throat, moproperly manazed, it is next to impossible to get \(B\), when hloom : yet if rightly grown, and suffered to reach maturity before greenhouse or a cool stove will suit it. Still, it is. perhaps the best tory. In such a situation, it only neers to be placed in soll that is not shaded, or linale to be saturated with moisture, or too far from the glass, or very dcep, or imperfectly dramed, and at will specdily
arrive at a flowering condition. 13ut, when it bas grown sufficiently large to be capable of bearing flowers, the great point with it, as with others of the genus, \(x 8\) to refrain from prunng it, and let the
branches take their natural course, unless they become too straggling. Under such management it will not fail to flower; and it matters


\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

A/ ushrooms,-We have lately received the Gth Number of "The Transactions of the Gardeners" and Stemards"
Provident and Mutual Instruction Society of Iuther Provident and Mutual Instruction Snciety of Ireland: Mr. E. Owens, upon the cultivation of the Mustirn by Mr. E. Owens, upon the cultivation of the Nushrnom. flowing way. Hushoo in the ofen grownd, in the deep and twenty-four wide, and filled them with inches otten dung, previously prepared by frecuent turning, I an for inches deep, and six anches broad, placing the spawn about the size of a wainut, tweive inches by six inches apart in the dung in covering all with meiden over the dung on their sides, epth. I had maiden mould, about four inches in the season they naturally appear ins of hasture-fieldsand even for this period the plan is well worth a trial These beds may be made in March and August, and, if dry weather, they should have occasional waterings. In hem witheather I placed boops over the beds, and covered will be Mushriter or mats. If the spawn grows, here blanting. From the uncertainty of obtaining good crops Mashrooms in the open air, I give the preference to tivating most certain:-stable dung being one of the most necessary agents, should be prepared for that purthe steam frequent turning, so as to let off what ae term what is termed, a burning never be allowed to get turnings prevent and conn heat; in fact the frequent is the most proper counteract this. An open shed Mushroom-house long, constructed with slide 14 feet wide and 30 feet and a boarded ach end length of the house 4 feet high running along the whole length of the house. The space from the boarded passage with three divisions in the prepared ding for the heds, so that when in the boards, three at each sidectly formed, there win be six beds, beds are to feet deep at the walls of the house. The best seasons for forming the beds are spring and autumn, and then in commence with month-not all at the same period. We has subsided he irst bed, and atter the volent beating the surface, place the Mushroom spawn in it, just under asuuder and 6 inches apart ; after which the tod struck down by the back of a spade, and covered with inches of fresh maiden mould. Dry hay is then placed at which time the spawn will have sufficiently run throus the surface of the bed. We then strip off the hay, and In a copious watering from the fine rose of a water-pot. dan few days after, the Mushrooms will appear in abunthey are liable to be infected by insects. The beds left, have been describing will continue to bear from one month from the time the Mushrooms first appear; at which time or second bed will be coming into bearing; and 80 on on the surface should be removed, by which operation the thread-like substances that bore the crop will be cut down the crowns of the spawn in the dung. When the bed are dry, a layer of the same sort of material that they wer originally formed of, should be laid on them four inches eep, and over this maiden mould must be placed a is placed in the passsge, so as to cance the piorse-dung and the beds again to bear. By this mode of house ure, and from beds so constructed, a constant supply of Mushrooms may be had during the year.
More Orchidacea for Sale.-A further sale of Guate mala epiphytes is announced, and we are able to state that it will include some extraordinarily fine specimens of he rarer Guatemala species. In addition to Barheria pectabilis, there are large masses of Lælia superbiens Odontoglossums, Epidendrums, a Cattleya-like plant, and
Oncidium sphacelatum ; all in perfectly good order.

\section*{3Rebúnows.}

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to I'egetalle Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Moht. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Frues. 1843. \(\qquad\) Tubingen. In the second chapter Origin and \(N\) atain IIumus.) Liebig states, that vegetable matter is successively changed forms carbonic acid with the oxymen of the constantly air; all which forms a constant source of no tronspheric plants, which decompose both the carboni ashem for e roots, and that obtained hy the leares from the however, most certainly, was known long ago. N゙ew, L. intends to prove ( 1 . 56) that humus is unnecessary, mosphere. In derive their food exclusively from the atanteduluvian and corroboration thereof, he addaces the that its ermich repetation, and says of the former, dispense Palms, Graminex (sic .), and Ferns, could development of their foliage, as they are also distinguished L. says further, that in hot climates the succulent plants
require but a slight connexion with the soil, and develop themselves without its co-operation, in proof of which he adduces the slender roots of Sedum, Cactus, and Sempervivum. L. believes, in fine, that in lactescent plants the humidity absorbed from the air, and indispensable to their growth, is protected from evaporation by the
very nature of their sap, as humidity is surrounded very nature of their sap, as humidity is surrounded
by caoutchouc and is protected by a sort of impermeable integument! Risum leneatis, amici-exclaims Mohl, in allusion to these opinions. The assertion that antediluvian plants lived on a soil devoid of humus is so extraordinary, that M. refutes it at some length. We know, he says, that monocotyledonous and cryptogamic plants possess no tap-roots, but merely fibres, which, although they are slender, still are very numerous. The assertion, therefore, that plants with thick, branchy roots (like our trees) obtain their food from the soil, and those plants which possess fibrous ones are nourished by the air-is untenable. L. himself "considers the absorption of jnor ganic substances to be necessary for the nourishment plants; those, however, can only be absorbed by the roots." "The reader"-concludes M.-" will, I trust, not expect vegetation, which are really beneath criticism. If the lusuriant vegetation of the tropics, with their virgin forests, Palms, and arborescent Grasses, is to be typified by a ew Sedums, Cacti, or Semperviyums, and if lactescent plants are to be looked upon as surrounded by a coat of Indian-rubber ; then, certainly, anything may be proved -and, not least, the ignorance of the propounder.
Professor Liebig's third chapter, inscribed "The Assimilation of Hydrogen," proves pretty well that all which Chemistry has made out about chemical processes in the interior of plants amounts to almost nothing. L. states, and the component parts of water, or of carbon plus a and the component parts of water, or of carbon plus a certain quantity of hydrogen. Here, therefore, the very first proposition in the progress of assimilation contains of water is the more likely to take place, because water is of water is the more likely to take place, because water is the easier of decomposition; and this is plausible enough.
But what shall we thiak of the consistency of Liebig, if in all other parts of his work the decomposition of carbonic acid is considered as a self-evident fact (p.121); and leaves are said to possess powers of decomposition stronger than that of the most poweriul chemical agencies, because
they can decompose carbonic acid, which resists the they can decompose carbonic acid, which resists the
strongest galvanic battery! L. states further, that the frongest galvanic battery ! L. states of acids, of ethereal oils, (having no oxygen, and of caoutchouc, may be considered as combinations of carbonic acid with water; all, or the greater part, of the oxygen having been eliminated. This may be true in a chemical point of view, but it remains to be proved that these combinations are really formed by water and car-
bonic acid, and are not the result of other organic combonic acid, and are not the result of other organic combinations. But if the latter be the case,-if ethereal oils are formed by the mutual combination of organic sub-stances,-if they exhibit certain determined stages of vegetable metamorphosis, then the decomponic acid cannot be taken into account, because these do not exist as such in organic combinations; "and then" (concludes Dr. M.) "the process to which the above substances owe their origin is a far different one, and the ing their origin"" but is quite as erroneous as the assertion would be that sugar consists of carbonic acid and spirits of wine.
In the fourth chapter, "On the Origin and the Assimilation of Nitrogen," L. starts from the correct assertion, that even in a soil richest in humus, no vegetation can take place without the co-operation of some nitrogenous substances ; and that (as it has been proved by Boussingault) their nitrogen is derived from the atmospbere. But L. subsequently rejects the opinion (p. 65 ) that plants assimilate the nitrogen of the ail in a direct manner, and derive their nitrogen from the ammonia
contained in the rain-water (a discovery made by himself), contained in the rain-water (a discovery made by himself), in the form of ammonia, the analysis of the sap of Acorns, Birches, \&c., in which ammoniacal salts have been found. This idea is certainly the most valuable in the whole of Ls's work. But here, as elsewhere, he has been great importance in vegetable physiology. Considering great importance in vegetable physiology. Considering amount of nitrogen contained in plants, he bas entirely neglected the nitric salts, and asserts (without adducing any proof) that Borage, the Chenopodia, and the Jerusalem Artichoke, owe their nitric salts merely to ammoniaof John.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. niums, have attracted more attention than I anticipated. I have
reccived several letters reccived several letters lately on this subject, of which I shall
make use by-a nd-by; meantime, let us not forget the other families required for the flower-beds. There are many bad VerAmong Verbenas, take the bequire valiety of the creeping Scarlets,
or Melindres breed; then the best of the more upright sorts of the same colour, and these two will give you the cream of the
scarlet Verbenas. Then come the purples; there is scarcely a creeping one among them; but you may take the best coloured
dwarf, and the tallest among them this is sufficient for the purple colour. After that, take the pink ones in the same manner, and then the Whites- 1 wish I could say the same of blue ones.
The so called blue Verbena is like the scarlet Laburnum. Now,
 colour. Instead of niving the names, I shall wait to hear the must be dealt with after the same manner. But I must hasten to
explain one point in the culture of those dwarf Pelar goniums
which I named at the end of the last Calendar, and which are not well understood. These plants are mere weeds in the eyes of the florist, but like many old sorts, they make far better beds than the
large new ones. They are the Hybrid Pernetuals smone the Iarge new ones. They are the Hybrid Perpetalas among the
Pelargoniums; some of them are among the best for winter and early spring forcing; others have their foliage so sweet, that they are regularly forced with Sweet Briar, the Lemon-plant (Aloysia), and others of that stamp, to furnish bouquets. Hundreds of markets; this ore is also the hardiest of the family. It will stand 10 idegrees of frost in dry light soil. They are, moreover, an
anomalous race, dififering widely trom their fellows ; heir habit
is is more woody, and whle they are in butiom yon canmor that
shoot out of 500 that will do for a cutting, or that whll strike
rot il you choose to try it , all their shoots are analogous
the flowering portion on the top of the other sorts. This race i capable of hybridization only to a very limited extent, but an occasional one, with some mprovement, comes then. seen, and as they promise to drive the larger ones out of the
flower-garden in a few years, just as the hybrid Perpetual Roses are doing now with the older sorts, fishall be excused for gated to so long ox on the subject. Now, as they cannot be propa Irom April to November, and prodnce no woold for cuttings until Carly in spring, they must be taken at that time, or, what
better, a few plarts must be put into forcing early in January, from which a very large stock may be got bofore the flowern) smaliest plants should be reserved, along with as many Helio-
trapes, kpat through the and only allowed water enough to keep them alive. Abont the and put into cold frames, or some warm corner; and by a little down those out-of-doors. As many of the large Pelargoniums lately mentioned are scarce in remote parts of the country it
may be as well to mention that in sring these plants are easily multiplicd by cuttings of the roots two or three inches long, with the tops a quarter of an inch out of the soil.
kept rather dry in \(a\) close hotbed or stove.
- KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinery.-Shut them up in a moist heat of \(90^{\circ}\) in the afternoon, and as long as you keep them above \(60^{\circ}\) in the morning, all is
right; but as the autumn is the beest growing season, let the heat be np to \(60^{\circ}\) as a minimum, until frost and snow, with short
days, will lower it down to \(50^{\circ}\), which may be stated as the minimum temperature through the winter. never fail to show the practical gardener how matters have been managed in this house for the last year or two. I meau in those houses that are forced in March. The black Grapes are now of a
jet-like colour, with a fine bluish bloom; the white ones of a fine soft amber tint. Then the young wood is darkish brown, and She leaves perfectly green, but firmer and drier than formerly,
and the laterals \(i n\) a vigorous frowth. These signs show that the ronts are all right, that the vine has not been over cropped,
and that there 18 a fair and that there 1 al fair prospect for the next crop. Red ones, the woud is pale green, passing into white streaks; the foliage is
blotched with all colours, and dry cnough to be made into powder, and the laterals are only thread hine shoots. There are
many Vineries in the country showin both signs. I once sucand the means I used I shall state ere long
The late-sown Peas and Kidney-Beans have little time to spread their roots, and their foliage often throw off the passing
shower, so that they stand in need of occasional watering. Rows of Alpine strawberries are similarly situated, and ought ti be well watered, they should not be allowed to form rumbers at any time, their growth being difierent lom other strawberries. by dividing the plants; a few of the old plants will furnish a for this work, planting out the offsets in Nursery beds till next Taking up ONINS, and harvesting them, earthng up Cri,Rry, the Cardoons, with the watering of newly-planted out things, form the principal work wh the Ritchen-garden about this time,
or acdition to tie usual rontine of clearing the ground of weeds and exhausted crops. It is a never-failng rule to keep the ground well-stirred between rows of young crops. Spinach, Yeas, Dwar
Eeans, and late-planted Caulifowers are the only young crops now to be looked to in this way.
Asparang - This is now swelling off a heavy crop of seeds, Asparaovs. - This is now sweling off a heavy crop of seds, were made tolear be done by breaking and bruising the young shoots and teaves. The next hest plan therefore appears to be hefore their growth is over. much in need of water as Asparagas; but pondl-water is strong to reach; pour a dozen or so of large water-pots's full all round accorting to the size of the tress, and then put over them a bum
 free access to the next year's canes. From this time to the middte of Septrnaber is the best to prune trees of all sorts that are
anyways unhealthy, or of a tender constitution; ; it is also a good growths are avoided, and then no unripe wood remains to be injured by frost; the budx on the remaining branches will be more prominent by the force of the ascending sap being thus checked over before winter. For these reasons, and others that might be adduced, September
time to cut hedges

> R-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

STove. " What have you to say about the bulbous section of the dent. They.disilike much water at the roots, and should not have much shade, seeing that they grow on trees grox reason is that
peopie keep them too much shaded. Another good notwithstanding the number included in this section, few of them are realy fine plants. This reminds me that this is a good time o pot such Orchidacea as require eit. Odontogiossum yrand
will be in flower with me three weks earlier than last year; it was kept last winter along with others from the highlands o Mexico, in a temperature not exceeding \(45^{\circ}\). Any woody stove-
plant now in growth should be checked a little, unless it be ConsErvatory. - The different species of Begonia are wel suited for flowering in this house, and in rooms through th
summer: they are enabled to resist the dry atmosphere in sucl places, compared with that of the stove, by the suce culencey of their stems and foliage. The Stephanotas I mentioned some time since, is now nearly done flowering, and is growing away as
freely as a Passion-flower; it was only planted out in the end of last May, but I was preparing it since this time last year, by
keeping it in the same house with the Pelargoniums. Sudden hanges
Prrs.- Early Chrysanthemums and Sávia splendens, with
some of the Heliotropes and forcing Relargoniums, should now
be put under cover in pits, to bring them on slowly. Many of
the dwarf China, Bourbon, and Tea Roses, treated in this way, would bloom through November till Christmas, when forced
Cabbage and Moss Roses will be coming in; there in sothing as a week in spring
Fho wrir-Ganden- - After so much about Pelargoniums, the
next step will be to make a selection of the best, and most distinctly coloured of the antumn fiowering Cane Heaths, for nishing the flower-garden in the lattcr part of the season. Thave been collecting materials for this scheme for the last 12 months,
and shall put them into form in due time of bedding Pelary into form in due time. Meanwhile accounts the cointry. A correspondent from st. Andrews says he has planted out his hest planted out this class for years in England, but we find some run too much to leaf; others flower by fis and starts, or flower three weexs, then grow away as long ana slight shower, or fades away under a strong sun. Selections, therefore, and not collections, under sated. Beds. of Lapections, Hartweifit and nanus, with Salvia
are want
patens, Mignonette, Alonsoa patens, Mignonette, Alonsoa, and similar plants, will now require constant attention, to cut oft the flower-spikes as they begin to
geed at the botom; with care they may bept in flower to the
end of the season. \(-D\). Beanton, Shrublund Park Gurdens, Ipswich.

thernometer 36\%
REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
For the Weeek ending Aupust 25 , 8 , 843
THE consed an abundant supply of Fruits of every description to be broughit into very
market, and Vegetables are rather improving. Pines are very market, and Vegest the Grapes are excellent bunches of White Muscat; and Black Hamburghs, in particular, are good. Peaclies and Nectarines, from the open wall, fetch neary the same prices as last week. Apricots are plentiful, and hring from ls.
per doz. Greengage, Orlean, Violet, and Moroco Plums are
ery abundant. Jargonelle Pears bring from 4s. to 85 . Gd. . \(6 d\). per 1 b . Gooseberries and Currants are not so plentiful. Filberts are rather on the increase, and fetch from 408 . to \(56 s\),
per roolbs. Cucumbers are everywhere inferior. Caulflowers re sufficient for the demand, Cabbages and Turnips are bunning to improve a little. French Beans are goud and wears. Celery continues to improve; the Red Solid is selling at 18 s . per ar. oundles. Onions are plentiful. Peas are becomis Cut Flowers are chiefly composed of Tropæolum peregrinum, Bignows, venusta, Yellow and Perpetual Roses, China Asters, Sweet

Vavan =utan

 quirer, An Irishman, and others.- We really mutme since, and seems to have been forgotten:- "We must againe mentections o is not in our power in selected, and whrse packes to the expens common flowers, ill selected, to put themselven. It is unrea beg our corresponde the pain of neglecting the to the examinaonable to expect us of common plants whe neighbouthond muirer can obtam of the first gardention on such points to We are most ready to afford information limit to such inquiries We should say that one or two plants are as many as whe enerally be necessary to send at a to be excused for no lenps of plants are sent our, good-nature has of date and our orrespone somewh we return
serupulously. Little hits of weeds, shrivelle a annl broken,
crowded to ther in Post-ofice covers, and florists ' fowers,
 nctually load our table. We have
florists towers, which are always
the latter should be taken care of.
Gue latter should be taken care of
exco. Lapis, - Both the imported and Potter's Guano are excellent manures for meadow-land; but the first can only be employed in wet weather. Why not dress hare your lind wit one and half with the other? There of Potter's over Peruvian Guano is that
very well be.
very well be.
Soor. Herbert.
Soor. - Herbert. - This is a very good ingredient for mixing with compost heaps in moderate proportions.t.
 Hearina,-An Inquirer--It matters little what the size of a
boiler is; the smaller it is the faster the water will heat-the larger it is the longer will the heat be retained when procured.
A boiler with two or three gallons of water will be ample for the houses you describe, -N. N.-You wi 1 finl the meaning of hot-water putters explamed in the papers on the well rendered with cement inside, or of semi-cylmdricai draining-
tiles, covered with slates or flue tiles, in both cases connected with a boiler. We shall soon explain the matter more fally. -The quantity of pipe you will require depends on the size your room, and other circumstances; about that we canno
very well advise you. Pipes are much used in the form coils where local circumstances render strastht pipes inconvenient. \(\Lambda\) whole house may be It is impossible to is welve prices; evperybody must ascertain that for himself. There are plenty of advertisements showing where to apply.-—J. B. H, - We do
not remember to what you allude. Water-gutters for bottomnot remember to what you allude. Water-gutters for bottom-
heat are now making very generally near London, by rendering heat are now making very generally near London, by rendering cement; and this seems to stand. Pernaps, if you do not find cement; and this seems to stand. Pernaps, if you dotion early
today what you want, you will repeat your question week. Boilrrs.-A. B.-We have no personal experience in the use of and, in fact, one is about to be apphed to some tank heating in the garden of the Horticultural Society.
BEECH-T'REES.-W. R.-It is very dificult
BEECF-TREES--W. \(R\).-It is very dificult to form an opinion
respecting your trees; but if some do well and others do ill in respecting your trees; but if some do well and others do ill in
the same gromnd, there must be some mischief at the roots of those wheh suffer. We would suggest to you to examine the
roots of those which are sickly, and ascertain whether they roots of those which are sickly, and ascertain whether they
have not got into some place where water cannot reach them
in in sufficient quant

Smeding Cactr.-Gerurde.-If your Cactus of Jenkinsonii it must be a good thing ; for the flowers are will depend on its habit ; so far as the flowers go, they are very fine. We should be tha
Eaths.-H. T. S. writes that his "Heaths are much infested e. ventricosa and vestita are covered with the varieties of like grains of sand, and of an adhesive nature, and that his suffered to get dry, frequently droop as if they wanted water which makes his spirits droop, as he expects every time will be their last. For this catalogue of ills he very naturally wishes to know the causes, so that in future he may guard against
them." From what can be gleaned from \(H\). \(T\). \(S\).'s note I them," From what can be gleaned from H. T'. S's note \({ }_{\text {o }}\) I
should say his management of Heaths is radically bad and the fact of his being guided in his management by Mr. Macnab's treatise confirms me in this optnion, for however excellent the Ireatment recommended in that work may be for the locality
in which it was written or other places similarly situated, it is in which it was written or other places similarly situated, it is
well known to practical men that for a guide-book in the management of ifeaths it is calculated to do more harm than good. I have not time to state the why and wherefore of this assertion at present, but at some more leisure opportunity
I may state my reasons in full. Now the preventive for these diseases may be stated in one sentence, viz., keep your plants diseases may be states in one sentence, viz, keep your plants
clean, water regularly and ventilate freely, for diseases in
Heaths are more frequently induced by neglecting to do these Heaths are more frequently induced by neglecting to do these things properly than by any other cause; as if they are not
freely ventilated, they are sure to become mildewed, and if you allow them to be covered with dead flowers, heavy dew and dust, you place them under the most favourable circumstances
possible for the generation and propagation of all the insects that plants are subject to. The Scale whinch H. T.S. Speaks of
is no doubt some species of seale insect, which has been very troublesome in many coltections thus season, probably ow ing conerquent upon it, and the snbstance which looks like adthesive fsand is, is suspect, the young brood of insects before they
lave formed their coverine scale. If the plants are not mucli infested, they may be cleaned by washing them repeatedly away, as the probablity is you will kill the pants hero you clear then of the scale. Mildew is engendered by a damp
atmosphere and bad ventilation, and may be radicatecl by spriukling the plants and dusting them with suphur once a week as long as there is a speck of mildew upon them. You rust, however, persevere or you whll not conguer. Tlie drooping of
Epacrises under a bright sun, when growing freely, is not an times. W. \(P^{\prime} A\).
Roses, \(-H . W . B\).-Choose your scions in February and graft in March, \(A\) A Subscriber may bull her white Banksian with the following :-Bennet's Seedling, Laure Davoust, Banksire-
flora, Donna Maria, and Rampant.f \(\mathbb{P}_{\text {elargonivms.-Herbert.--It is most advantageous to sow the }}\) UchsiA.-.J. \(\%\).-The flower sent is nerely two blooms growing together; it is not unfrequent on the variety called Majestica,
of whicil sort your flower is a specmen. A Milins,- D. D.-The following 12 Dahlias, for variefy and
first-rate propertics, will form an excellent stand, if you can
manage to liave them all in tine condition on the day of cxbrbitom - to lave them all in tine condition on the day of exthr-
Wriumph, Mrs. Shelley, Maria, Dorld's Prince of Princess Royal, Dowagen Last, Bedford Shrprise, Hudson's Mall's Quech, Springfield Rival, Indispensable, and Lec's Bloomshury.
You will there find the 87 of the prent vol. of the of the Dahlia laid down by
Mr. Mr. Wild thare find the properties of the Dandia sanctioned by the Floricultural Society of Peacir Trigs.- Rumbler.- You may root-prune your rampant
Peach tree mow with advantnge; taking off the ends of the strong roots which rim in a downward direction, where you Straw the surface of the ground. \(\ddagger\)

\section*{pondent who has the 2deled edition of "Haynes on the Strawberres,"} ing, time of planting, distance, \&cc. He has H.'s ist edition,
but has been

ligible. When you have become aware of the irpuortance of
these little regulations we shall be happy to insert your correspondence; but till then you must excuse us.--J. M. P.-
All ranners may fruit in the autumn of the year they are planted, and Alpine Strawberries will fruit the first year they as.- Freston.-For the back wall of a vinery, you cannot have
a better variety than the Brown Turkey. If Fig-trees are kept in a healthy state they will not be subject to red spider. Should this pest, however, commence an attack, it may be subdued by
syringing and sponging the foliage, and by frequently diffusing house. If of earl. Ramoler--The best way of preserving seed Potatoes of early kinds is to store them away in pits surrounded with
straw and earth. We think that greening would be no ad. vantage, 呚-OUdsuos.-If you now plant sets of the Early
Manly, or any other good carly Potato grown in 1842 , and lay
a sufficient thickness of litter betwecn the rows before the approach of frost, they will afford you young Potatoes early in
winter. You may try a succession of the same sorts from tubers of this year's growth exposed to the sun and air, and planted
next month; but your success will greatly depad on the
mildness of the season. Were you to plant the sets in pots, mildness of the season. Were you to plant the sets in pots,
you could move the plants under shelter when such is you could move the plants requisite.!
EETVUCES.- T. G. Crediton,- Now is the time to sow, for stand-
ing the winter, the Hardy Hammersmith and Brown Dutch
Cabbage Lettuce; also some of the Brown Cos, if good shelter Cabbage Lettuce;
Tobacco.-Herbert.-There is no law to prevent anyone from growing Tobacco for his own use in England. t . dents-Insects," - Papilio sarius was printed for Papilionarius.
- W. \(H\). Rogers, Shivey. - We are cbliged to you for forward ing the moths, the species of which we camnot, however, positively determine, as eve specs. We presume the species is
scale remained upon the wing
Tinea vestianella. The moths deposit their eggs soon after they Tinea vestianella. The moths deposit their eggs soon after they and you should do all you can to destroy the insect in the larva up the suggestions we gave you some time since, we expect you will not be much troubled with these moths another season The small black bee flea, we suppose to be a Haltica. Topreven and size of a large flea, we suppose to be a When they are just shooting, we recommend you to syringe the

into English.--J. M. \(P_{0}\).-The books you name are useful into vogish- Physiology has advanced a good deal since their publication.
arden Walks.-A Subscriber.-The mode recommended fo
forming garden-walks, at p. 379 of last year's chronicle, is a follows :- Procure a quantity of road-sand, or similar pow-
dery material ; let it be thoroughly dried, so as to feel like dhst when handled. Sift out of the cinders from the dwelling house, or the stoke-hole, the iner parts, and
made perfectly dry. Then mix the materials carefully, in the proportion of two parts of road-sand to one part of cindersiftings. Next provide an iron cauldron in which coal-tar can be made boiling hot. In a dry place, on a dry day, spread a
quantity of the sand and cinder-ashes on the ground, as a quantity of the sand anderalang it hollow in the middle and into that hollow pour the hot tar; then, with a shovel, incorporate the whole, as in the operation of making mortar When a stiff paste has been thus formed, het of three or four the ground witi a spade, to the thid made as Jevel as pos-
moches, which must be beaten frm and made and rather coarse
sible. Then powder it all over with dry and sand, after which a few passages of the roller will and the work
gotections.-
quarter-inch laps, is merely to be used for the purpose of wintering half-hardy things, such as Fuchsias, in large pots, Ver-
benas, Carnations, \& \& benas, Carnations, \&re, and in the summer to be placed in
front of a Vme against a south wall, a sufficient slope for the glass to AvotD Driph in the winter whll be 9 inches infrort and
18 inches at back, \(i\), \(e\), one deal in front and two at back. The frame will be of use to the hardy Vine, if it is put on in the frame of an evening, so as to raise a dew on the foliag when the plant is leafing; but you should diminish it while the flowers are setting, and discontinue it when the fruit is ripening. Ventilation must be provided by some means of raising
the frame from below, so as to admit a free circulation of air. the frame from below, so as to admit a free circulation of air, of last year's Chronicle.--A Subscriber.-We are not aware
that we can add anything to the information on this subject that we can add anything to the information on this subject
contained in our volume for 1842 . The Index of it will refer you will be so gond as to say on what point you want furthe information, we will endeavour to supply it. Ward's Caces.- Wr. Ward's pamphlet on this subject, and to previous papers in our columns, especially in 1842. We see no
advantage in watering plants with fresh anmal gelatine; in that state it will not act; when it becomes putrid it wh
uceful in the same way as other decaying anmal matter. ictirre-Clibaning--C. C. A. has a flower- painting which re quirss cleaning; the fomowng process can of ectly safe one.-Moisten a portion of suriace of you painting, about the size of the palm of the hand, with saliva or tepid water: rub this about with y our fingers a short time, then is quite dry. This process you must repeat while you perceive be your intention to varnish the picture, after cleaning it surface as above described, get some whiting, put a portion o it in the palm of your hand, and mosten about with your fingers, to ascertain if it be free from particles of grit, that might injure the surface of the pacture when assured of this, apply th to the panting, and cover its or soft cloth, and let it remain tull next day ; by this proces every particle of a greacy natill be in an excellent state for a cont of varnish. Thi slould be done on a dry day, using mastick varnish, with a few drops of drying oil. This is a harmless process, whereas alkalies or other strong liquids, frequently used for the purpose,
destroy the integrity of a picture, by removmg or injurng the delicate glazings, whech can never be restorcd, \(F\). Wimhs, and Warners' Churns, we have not hall sufticient experience of it to give a decided opimion. The princtple is good : to lieat the help of a little ice this may be done in the warmest weather; but not having an ice-house we conld not get it sufficiently cool this hot weather. dary may probably do well: on the whole, we prefer the old plunge churns, and think the butter comes more readily in them. M. tisers. It is for those who have articles for sale to make the fact known, and to state their prices; not for us. If they do We think what you inquire about has been advertised. - \(-A\) Subscriber:-1, Lysimáchia quadrifslia; 2, Melilotus leucantha,
 tural Society can give youl an order of admission to the Garden. pondent, M."P.R.W.-The Botanical name of Chicory is beth.-1, Solanum pseudo capsicum 2 2, Acacia melanoxylon;
3, Acacia, not yet published, 3, Acacia, not yet published.t--Hutfeld, -DIplotaxis tenuifolia
and a Melissa, near M. grandiflora, but apparently different in and a Melissa, near M. grandiffora, but apparently different in
its smaller flowers.-T. B.-1, Abrona augustum; 2, Pterospermum lanceæfolium ; 3, Cleome rosea--A Aipsy, -1, Sta-
tice Limonium ; 2 , S. latifolia.-E.S.-A. Solanum, allied to S. carolinianum,--F.M.P.-Galeopsis Ladanum, Circzea luvaticum. Manettia coccinea is a Cinchonaceous plant from Brazh.-Fiorin,-No. 4 seems the real A. vulgaris, or Fiorin; tion where better grasses whll grow.--A Striver, - We are
sorry to hear of your ill-succes; your har leetter, the next
time, desire your notice to be placed clear of the stamp, when time, desite your notice to be maced clant is Urtaca penciulificra,
you scmi to to our publisher. Your plated
or some species nearly allied to it. J. M. K. -1 , Narthecium ossifragam; 2, Anagallis tenella; 3, Empetrum nigrum. \(\dagger\) -
E. J.-Give your seeds a good bottom-heat.t- Ryall Hill.-
Thanks.

\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.}

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
CArceolaras.-Holit. Bright. - Your Seedling is a beautiful
varlety, of moderate size, mood in form, and light variety, of moderate size, good in form, and l,right an culour *
Fucusias.-T. 3 . The sel,als are too narrow in No. 1, and the appears a disproportioned flower, from the tube being so slen-
der, but it is a good-coloured and rather showy variety; 3 , tube and sepals smoothloured a rosy verminnon; the later turn
up and expose the whole of the corolia, which is stout, of a corulla rosy purple thy gcod surpassell by 0 the latter flower having a longer tube, buthg in better j, ropor rosy u urple corolla; 6 is the best of your Scecllngs, tube and purple rose-colour, forming a g od cuntract in ch lour, texture
fine; is a llower of good quahities, but the sepals do not appear to expand sufficiently; 10 , smooth tube and seprais, of green, corol,a purple crimson. The best varueties 111 this collection are Nos, \(6,10,5,9,3\), there is rather ton much simi
larity between some of the sorts ; they are pelerally very rood in colour, texture, and size.*
s usual, a host of letters liave arrived too late for answers this week.

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

The Prorogation of Parliament, after a long and busy ession, took place on Thursday with the usual ceremonies. The Queen's speech, delivered by Her Majesty in person, makes but a brief allusion to the subjects which have occupied attention during the recent session. It merely refers to the Bill for making a portion of the church revenues available for the endowment of additional Ministers in populous parishes, and mentions with satisfaction the passing of the Act regulating the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland. It also contains the usual para graph, announcing that all Foreign Powers continue to give assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace. The speech then alludes to the disturbances in Wales, to the adoption of measures calculated to repress outrage, and to the inquiry instituted into the circumstances which have Ied to insu bordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law. It then proceeds to the main topic-the Repeal Agitation in Ireland The speech declares that it has been and ver will be, Her Majesty's earnest desire to administer he government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and that from a sincere conviction that the legislative union is essential to the strength and stability of the Empire, it is her firm determination to maintain inviolate that great bond of connexion between the two countries. In conclusion, it states that a demand for additional powers has not been mude, from an unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, and from a belief that those who have influence and authority in Ireland will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation, which disturbs the industry and retards the improvement of that country. - The business transacted during the week in both Houses of Parliament, prior to the proro gation, was mostiy or a routine character. The Chelse Pensioners Bill, the Customs Bill, the Slave Trade Suppression Bill, and the Bills for the Apprehension of Offenders in France and the United States, have become law, together with many others noticed in our Parliamentary Report. In the Lords, on Tuesday, a petition from Sir Augustus D'Este, claiming the titles of the late Duke of Sussex, was presented to the House by her Majesty's command, and referred to the committee for privileges; o that in the next session the Sussex Dukedom will no doubt become the subject of discussion. In the Commons, on Monday, Sir R. Peel said that the Government of this country regarded Espartero as de jure Regent of Spain, and that he would be received with the respect and sympathy due to his high character and nomerited misforunes. The Regent has since arrived, having landed at Woolwich on Thursday, with his wife and several of his Ministers. The Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and other Members of the Cubinet, were among his earliest vi itors. A Court of Common Council has been summoned by the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of welcoming the Regent to this country.

In France, the Opposition papers have availed them-
elves of some exaggerated accounts of aggressions committed by British ships of war at Newfoundland and Tahiti, to renew their expressions of hostility to Eugland. -In Spain, the proceedings of the new Government have caused a reaction at Barcelona, Valencia, and Cadiz, and the establishment of a Central Junta is loudly demanded by the republicans of Barcelona. The Regent has issued a protest against all the acts of the new Government, and
expressing regret that he was compelled to leave the expressing regret that he was compelled to leave the derived the powers of his Regency.

\section*{私的me Nems.}

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, arrived in town on Wednesday from Windsor of the same duet which her Majesty's speech an closing the sessions of Parliament was arranged and agreed upon. After the Council, her Majesty held a Court, and gave audience to several ministers and official personages. On Thursday the Queen prorogued Parliament in person with a speech from the throne, which will be found under our Parliamentary news. The Queen and Prince Albert re Royal Highnesses the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale arrived at Windsor Castle from France, on a visit to her Majesty, and accompanied the Queen an Prince Albert on an excursion in the Park. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise, and in the evening visited St. George's Chape, accompanied by the rench Princes. Their evening, and left the Castle at an early hour on Wednesday morning, on their return to France. MonMajesty to leave the Castle, upon the long contemplated marine excursion in the Victoria and Albert yacht. not expected that her Majesty and the Prince, with the infant Prince and Princesses, will be absent from Windsor for a longer period than ten days or a fortnight. This, however, will depend, in a great measure, upon the state
of the weather during her Majesty's visit to the casst. It of the weather during her Majesty's visit to the coast. It
is understood that her Majesty will embark at Southampton, and that the Royal infants will remain at Brighton until her Majesty's return. It is also rumoured that the Queen, in this preliminary excursion, will cross over to
Ea, near Dieppe, so as either to visit King Lonis Philippe Eu, near Dieppe, 8 as either to visit King Lonis Philippe King of Hanover left towa on Saturday for Kew, where his Majesty had a dinner party on Sunday, at which the Duchess of Gloucester, Prince George, \&c., were present. His Majesty came to town on Tuesday, and was visited by the King dined with Viscount Lowther, and on Thursdas returned to Kew.
Church Preforment, -The Queen has made the following appointments to benefices in the Church of Scotland the parish of Cargill, Perth, in the Rev. W. C. Rose to Stirling; the Rev. W. Elder to the raom of the Rev. M. Forfar, in the room of the Rev. D. B. Mellis ; the Rev. J. Mann to the parish of Kiltearn, Ross, in the room of the Rev. D. Campbell ; the Rev. P. M'Kenzie to the parish of Tongue, Sutherland, in the room of the Rev. H. M. Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Millar ; the Rev. T. Davide, son to the parish of Abbey St. Bathans, Berwick, in the parish of Cromarty, in the room of the Rev. Hall to the parish of Cromarty, in the room of the Rev. A. Stewart; in the room of the Rev. J. Alexander.-The Queen has also boen pleased to nominate the Rev, George Pocock to the perpetual caracy of St. Paul's Chapel, Marylebone, oid by the resignation of the Rev. J. H. Caunter.
The Army. Her Majesty
The Army.-Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint H.R.H. Prince George of Cambridge to the staff
in the Ionian Islands, Major-General Brotherton has in the Ionian Islands, Major-General Brotherton has issued a district order at York, expressing the sense he entertains of the services of His Royal Highness during
the time he has been in the north-eastern district. The Major-General states that His Royal Highness was in command of the troops at the breaking out of the disturbances last year, and performed this difficult duty with General has always found His Royal Highness most zealous and attentive, and he considers it a particular advantage to the service that an officer of the exalted
station of His Royal Highness should have laudable an example. The Major-General regrets that His Royal Highness is leaving the district under his command, but states that" wherever his services may be required he will be followed by the good wishes of all who have had the honour to serve with him.

\section*{\(\sqrt{F}\) orefígr.}

France.-The Paris paper, with few exceptions, bave England in the affair of Newfoundlang the aggressions of brieny in our last, and in another alleged dispute botween the English and French ships at Tahiti. The Opposition papers comment"in severe terms on the collision with the was killed by the fire of an English vessel tutionnel observes, that even were it triel. The Constiermen were within English limits, and that warnings had meen given and disregarded, the English corvette had other meana to enforce respect for her rights than by having
recourse to the Fargument of fire-arms. He could hav
seized on the delinquents, and have had them seized on the delinquents, and have had them trie
instead of firing upon them. According to the first stor from Tahiti, the English Captain had enticed Queen Pomare on board, seduced her from French alliance made her hoist her national flag, saluted it, and when the
French threatened to bombard, the English threatened to cannonade the French. A different version has since appeared, which states that "Queen Pomare having when the French Clag, the British Commander saluted is placing his vessel between the island and the British frigate, signitied to Queen Pomare that she must hoist the
 on the English frigate st the same time, if he was not listened to. But Queen Pomare obeyed the French des Débat inunctions, and hoisted the flag. The Journa brother journalists infuse into these events. "The mis sion of the press," it says, " is to enlighten the public mind to correct prejudices, and calm old enmities; on the conWe coit does mosty but revive, foster, and envenom both world, and how having no sincere and keep them whe our first care is to treat them as enemies, to construe al their acts into insults, and to view every accidental misfortune as a premeditated insult? Let it be well under stood; nothing injures us so much in the regard of Europe and of the world as that quarrelsome, discontented, and jealous tone which we seem to assume on ever occasion and to seek every opportunity of exhibiting rice of the country, there would henceforth beno po the treaties, alliances, peace, or security",-" no possible Correction and 12 th inst. with the trial of M. Petiaux, the architect of the town, for neglect of duty in not having taken proper measures to prop up the bell-tower, so as to prevent its falling down on the 7 th of April, by which accident seven persons were killed. The principal witnesses were four the mects, who had been specially appointed to examine opinion that M. Petiaux ought to have foreseen the fall of the monument, and the Court condemned him to 100 f fine and costs. M. Petiaux immediately lodged an appeal. Spain.-From Madrid we Iearn that Espartero, the 30th ult., on board the Betis, a protest, signed by him and those who accompanied him, against all that had been done and might be done contrary to the constitution, and expressing regret that he could not obtain By permission of the cortes to leave the kingdom Baldomerre of the 16th, the Government declared Don test, deprived of their titles, ranks, employments, and decorations. The elections are now the great source of interest. The convocations are already made, and a
numerous body will very soon assemble. The Government has sent orders into the provinces that the National Guard should be everywhere and forthwith organised. A grand electoral meeting has been held, at which various political personages inculcated reconciliation and union A directing committee was appointed, and the representa Tives of several provinces, such as Alicante, Murcia assembled for the same purnose be thadrid, had also had likewise been siven in pose. Several public dinners tero. The banquet on the 11th, at the Pardo, concluded with a dance, in which General Serrano danced with th young Queen, and General Narvaez with the Infanta, her sister. On the 15 th, high mass was celebrated of the triumph of the "in the Royal Chapel, in honour sat on the throne which had not been occupied since the days of Isabella the Catholic, no Princess having reigned over Spain since that period. At this solemnity an the high dignitaries of the state, a number of General and the elite of the society of Madrid, were present. The still in a very agitated state. Although the Junta had resigned its powers as a supreme Junta, it was stil striving to retain much more authority than the Govern ment of Madrid was willing to leave it. It had not, howThe emigration in above 200 National Guards derable. General Arbuthnot, the new Captain-General had refused to recognise the Junta, and had shut himsel up in the citadel, waiting till the column marching from Uni ero, ha democratic paper, founded to overthrow Espar new Chief, Narvaez On the evening of the 13th, says, the Liberals mustered on the Rambla, and paraded \({ }^{2}\) a banner, to the cry of "Long live the Central Junta, najority" Thoderados, and down with the Queen's gallantly held for Espartero, by Brigadier Echaleca, and length submitted to the new Government, finding hopeless to hold out further, but it does not appear that Covernment troops have Junta of Saragossa, following the example of that of Bar ment for the purpose of demanding the re-union of a Central Junta. Some of the Regent's friends have made a demonstration at Cadiz, which has been declared in a state of

Portugal.-The only news from Lisbon relates to the Portuguese Governmont to allow him to land. No
new facts are stated, except that the Spanish Minister at Lisbon, Señor Agailar, who owed his elevation to EsparCabinet The against his reception by the Portuguese Condemned at conduct of the Government is generally 10th, the Regent dined on board the Formidable with Commander sir C. Sulivan. His departure from the one ship, and arrival at the other, were attended with the ships; but the \(F\) Bishop of Gibraltar had arrived at Lisbon, on a visit to hi diocese, and consecrated the British Chapel of St. George, and the adjoining burial-ground. The queen is now perfectly restored in health, and drives out daily. The Her baptisme young Princess is proceeding favourably the Emperor and Place on Thursaay; the sponsors bein sented by the resident Austrian Minister, the latter by the Infanta Donna Isabel Maria. The name of the Infant Princess is Maria Anna.
GERMANX.-Considerable importance is attached b the German papers to the journey of the agent of Do Carlos at Vienna, to Ischel, for the purpose of conferrin with Prince Metternich. M. de Flaber, who, it is said, his most confidential councillor, has at the same time
left Frankfort for Baden Baden, where the Grand Duke left Frankort for Baden Baden, where the Grand Duk Michael of Russia resides at present. A letter from the talian frontiers asserts also that Don Carlos had sen is abiration should be married to either of his sons. Sir R. Gordon the British ambassador at the court of Vienna, had also proceeded to Ischel, to confer with Prince Metternich on mposed on Britin, anauf the unfavourable condilion published. - From Berlin we learn the tariff about to be Prussia returned Berlin we learn that Prince Albert of remarkable journer his wife left Berlin for Italy on the next day. The Minister from the city of Hamburgh had arrived for the prirpose of presenting to his Majesty the address of and has been unanimously voted by the Nenate that ancient city for the timely and generous assistanc which the King yielded on occasion of the late conflagra ton. The address, written, or rather painted on parchazure, and red, is set in a ters highly colourethic goble, or winged frame, made of the scorched ak timber of the destroyed Town-hall, and ornamented with castings out of the bells of the different churches, which fell a sacrifice to the fire. The Opera-house at Berlin was destroyed by fire, on the 18th, after having stood exactly 100 years.- The commission appointed by the King of HanHanover joining the Customs Union has unanimously declared against such a step, and at the same time the declared against such a step, and at the same time the
Bavarian Diet has passed a resolution to petition the King to use his efforts for the purpose of persuading the King of Hanover and the Hanse towns to join the Union. ITALY:-The Inquisition of Ancona and the neighbouring districts along the shores of the Adriatic, have issued an Edict against the Jews in that portion of the Papal State The terms of this decree are so severe that they have atracted great attention on the Continent. The prescribed in the enjoned under the pitan of Rome:"1 Ene Edicts of the Supreme Inquisition date of this day (24th June), all Gipsy and Christian domestics, male and female, whether employed by day or (Jewries) , must be dismissed from service in the Guet are eas), and Jews resiang within our jurisaictin nurse, or availing tian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain being immediately punished according to the pont decrees and constitutions. 2, That all Jews who may possess property, either in town or country, permauelvin share in or rents or interest, or any rigat inty, mus within the anded property or leased landed prop dispose of it by a positive and real, and not by any pretended factitious, contract Should this not be done withia by time specified, the Holy Office is to sell the same public auction, on proof of the annual harvest bet n. 3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any he their amily, shall inhabit the city, or reside in, or rem Ghetto property into any town or district where there is (piace of residence for Jews); and that such return to their respective Ghetto within the peremptory period of six month according to the tenor the especialy in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presublicto associate at table with Christians, either in in in houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto. 5 . Sut of the city which has a Ghetto no Hebrew shail sleep out milia Israelite quarter, nor make free to enter into Hebrem conversation in a Christian house. 6. That no 1ever, to shall take the liberty, under any pretest wbaterstians induce male Christians, and stin the Ghetto. 7. That no Hebrew whin he bodadations even only by the day, Hebrew shall hire Chist Chetto. 8. That no Hebrew ither male or female, shall frequent the houses on Christians, or maintain friendly relations men and women. 9. That the lawsed by the Hebrew respecting the decorum to be obe their Ghetto, to trave who may absent themselas all Hebrews are . or books of any kind, and from purchasing, reading, or
keeping possession of prohibited books of any sort, under the penalty of 100 scudi and seven years imprisonment and they who have such articles in their possession mus and in case of failing to do so, they will be subject to the above-mentioned penalty. 11. That the Hebrews, in conveying their dead to the place of burial, shall not observe any pomp or ceremony, and must especially abstain from singing psalms, or carrying torches or lighted Ghers through the streets without the boundaries of the and suffering other punishments, to which the nearest reatives or the deceased will be condemned." It is stated from Rome, that the Pope is determined to put an end to the "nefarious transactions" of his Jewish subjects, and that the Ancona ordinance is only a precursor or
more severe measures. There are some fears of political disturbance in South and Central Italy. Neapolitan officers have been recalled to their duties, and the Prince of Palermo has gone on a mission to Paris. Every precaution has been taken at Bologna and along the Po. These, with other lcircumstances, indicate rather a con spiracy which has failed, than one likely to break forth.

Turkey and Persia.- Constantinople letters of the 2d inst. state that the conduct of Wuscitsch and Petroniewitsch had caused considerable embarrassment to the Government, as they pretended that their departure would be the signal for disturbances, and that the people would oppose their departure. Baron Lieven proposed to proceed to Kragojewatz, where preparations were making to convoke an assembly of the people on the 8th inst.-A long statement has appeared in the daily papers containing a narrative of Saaleh Mahomed, one of a family at Herat which has been employed on various services by the British political agents. Saaleh Mahomed states that Major Todd directed him to join Capt. Conolly, and that he accordingly accompanied that officer and Col. Stoddart to Bokhara. After recounting the seizure and confinement of the whole party about December, 1841, he states that he and other servants were led ont to execution, that his own life was spared, but that the others were murdered on the 10 th June last year. "The next morning," he says, "a secret message came from Capt. Conolly, saying he had heard that I and anlahdad Khan had been killed, and that he was full of me to remain in Bokhara, that an English cantlemen (Mr, Thomson) had yone to Khiva, and that he (Capt Conolly) had contrived to send Hoossein Leng the Heratee, to Khiva. When I afterwards went to Khiva, Heratee, to Hoossein had actually gone to Khiva, but found that after the departure of Mr . Thomson. On Suaday or Monday the Ameer sent to Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Conolly certain letters from Cabul, which had got into the Ameer's possession seven or nine months before, the con-
tents of which the Ameer desired to know. This \(I\) heard from Syed Hich the Ameer desirec to know. This heard had Shed Hoossein, the brother of the Topchi Bashi, who had charge of the two offcers. The Ameer sent at the same time a message that he would rree them in a few days, and told them to be of good heart. On Tuesday, at night, their quarters were entered by several men, who stripped them, and carried them off to prison; but I do other. In stripping Colonel Stoddart a lead pencil was found in the lining of his coat, and some papers in his waist. These were taken to the Ameer, who gave orders that Colonel Stoddart shonld be beaten with heavy sticks until he disclosed who brought the papers, and to whom he wrote. He was most violently beaten, but he revealed othing ; he was beaten repeatedly for two or three days. On Friday, the 8th or 9 th (the 7 th) of Jemmadee-oolEovel (17th of June) the Ameer gave orders that Colonel Stoddart should be killed in the presence of Capt. Conolly, who was to be offered life if he would become a Mahomedan. In the afternoon they were taken outside the prison into the street, which is a kind of small square. Their hands were tied across in front. Many people assembled to behold the spectacle. Their graves were dug before their eyes. Col. Stoddart exclaimed aloud at the cruelty and tyranny of the Ameer. His head was then cut off with a knife. The chief executioner then turned to Capt. Conolly and said- 'The Ameer spares your life if you will become a Mussulman.' Capt. Conolly answered, ©Col Stoddart has been a Mussulman for three years, and you have killed hina. You kilied Yoosoof, to o die.' Saying which he stretched forth his neck. His head was theng graves which had been dure and I myself have seen the spot and the small hillocks which mark the place. One the executioners gave me the foregoing relation, and, that I nighe offered to bring me the heads, if I chose, He i might take them with me, but I refused this offer. To this concludes with an account of his own escape. Teheran, has added Col. She following testimony under his own signature, dated Teheran, Nov 23, 1842. "Besides the internal evided Teheran, Nov. 23, 1842. "Besides the narrative, I wish to add that the appearance and manners of the Ais wish to add that the appearance and manders possessing young man, contribute highly in strengthening impression in favour of his veracity
United States.-The packet-ship Europe arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, bringing news from New York one day later than the Caledonia; and the Independence arrived on Wednesday with news 6 days later than the Europe. The ammercial accounts are in substance the same as the last rioval, and the papers contain little which was not premiusly known. The case of Mrs. Gilmour, charged with Mrucering her husband in Scotland, is still undecided. Mr. Fox, the British Minister, has formally demanded
her from the United States Government. Her counse repaired to Washington immediately, for the purpose of
meeting the demand by objections in the highest quarters and the result thus far is, that the whole case is referred to the Attorney-General of the United States. No order, therefore, for a delivery of the prisoner to the British gives his opinion in favour of such a course. In Canada, a Mr. Thomas Kinnear, a Scotch gentleman of good family in housekeeper was also murdered. The murderer fed but was captured near the Falls.
was also murde

\section*{Glarlíament.}

Saturcay.-The Chesease Pensioners Bill and the Trish Charita-




 next session,-LLord Brougisan, in making a formal motan and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, took occasion to praise law, pointed out the necessity for a complete digest of an index to the criminal law, and expressed his satisfaction with the mea-
sures for impovine the law which had been passed during the present session. -The Lord Chancrlior joined in the eulogium on the Criminal Law Commissioners, and added a compliment to Lord Brougham for his Jabours on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.-Lord Campbell. joined his testimony with ments on Lord Brougham's "satisfaction" with the amount of the law reforms of the session.-Lord Brougham retorted, vindicated himself from the charge of ignorance brought agaiust him
for his Slave Suppression Bill, the authorship of which he assigned to his Slave Suppression Bill, the authorship of which he assigned Courts bill, the County Courts Bill, and the Factories Bill, mainly BBiL reminded the House that the opposition to the Irish Arms Bill had been the cause of its being very materially amended and
improved.-Lord Monteagle also remarked that the Factories Bill would have failed if the Arms Bill had never been heard of,
The educational clauses fell before the opposition of the masses out of doors. - Lord Brougham said it was the opposition not of
masses, but of sects; to which Lord Montrache replied, that here were at least two Lord Wharncliffe, in laying a pile of papers on the table, opinion that the Lord Chancelior of Ireland had acted perfectly
right in dismissing the noble Earl fron the commission of the peace.-The Lord CFANCALLOR concurred in thisopinion, which he said he had derived from a perusal of the documents.-The had been impelled by some other force than a perusal of papers
into this tardy vindication of his colleague, the Irish Lord Chan-intlor.-The Earl of LUCAN complained of the conduct of the Government towards him, and charged Lord Wharnclife wers,
trickery or evasion in delaying the production of the papers,
with the view of defeating the chance of a fair discussion of his case before the session closed. - Lord WHArNGLirfe indignantly Broustan strongly censured the conduct of Lord Chancellor
Brouen which was definded by the Duke of Wighivaton, and Sugden, which was defended by the Duke of Wibilivaton, and
after some general conversation the subject dropped. The rest of the evenine was spent in disponing of the business betore the House, various bills being carried through certain
stages, or passed. The Customs Bill, which stood for third reading, raised some discussion, - Rarl STANHopr animadverted Parliament at a late period of the session, and censured those approve of. He opposed the grounds on which the unrestricted
exportatlon of machinery was defended, and showed the results exportation of machinery was defended, and showed the results
that would flow from this free-trade measure, as well as from the admission of the corn of Maine into this country as colonial produce. The noble Earl moved that the Bill be read a third time
that day three months, -Lord Monteagle supported the exportation of machinery as a measure which gave an additional argument for demanding a free trade in corn. He pointed out the
difficulty there will be in refusing to Sweden and other countries, with which we have reciprocity treaties, the same commercial advantages which this Bill gives to the United Srates through MONT, the amendment of Lord Stanhope was negatived withnut a division, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.- The Irish Poor Law Bill, the Irish Exchequer and
Hons Bills, were read a third time and passed
Tu'sday.- The Rnyal Assent was given by commission to the Custums Duties Bill, the Cathedral Churches (Wales) Bill, West
Iudia Iglands Relief Bill, Episcopal Functions Bill, Mintia Pay Bill, Apprehension of Offenders (France) Bill, the Apprehension of Offenders (Amcrica, Bind, China Government Bill, Atorneys and Solicitors 13il, Writs of Frror Bill, Warrant of Attorneys Bull, Hackney and Stage Carriage Bull,
Copyright of Designs Bill, Coroners' Duties Bull, Theatres ReguCopyright of Turnplke Acts Bill, Coalwhippers Bill, Affidfavits, \&c. (Scotland Rnd Ireland) Bill, Arms (Treland) Bull, Grand Jury Preentments (Ircland) (Ireland) Bill, and several private Bills. The Bull, the Muncipal Corporations Bull, hand the British Iton Company Bill, were read a third time and passed. -A petition was
read from Sir Augustus d'Este to her Majesty, "claiming to be Duke of Sussex, carl of Inverness, and Baron of Arklow, and prayit of summons to pass the Great Seal, to summon the petitioner to sit in Parliament, and there to cnjoy the rank and privileges
to the sard titles, dignities, and honours belonging." This petition was presented to their Lordships by her Majesty's command, together with the report of the Attorney-General thereon. It was
read and refe
and report."
Lord CAMP
Lord Camprrll, in moving that their Lordships agree to the mill, while regretting some of those amendments, expressed his Bil, what the Bill would still have the effect of putting a stop to
hope that certain disreputable newspapers which now only existed by publishing, or threatening the the truth the greater the libel," was now maxim of, "the greater truth would now be admitted, and the Jury put an have to say whether it was for the public gond that the
would have imputation was cast on the plaintiff. If it were proved to wantur and maincious, the pryblic bencfit, then they would say it were proved that defendant was not guilty...The Lomp Cm. supported the Bill, and the Commons' amendments were agreed passcd, after an ineffectual attempt by the "Marquess of ClanRICARDE to omit the 47 th clause. The Commons amendments to moved for returns relating to the operations of the Poor Laws,
and stated his object to be, to suggest whether the Government might not, among themselves, agree to exert their influence in
procuring some extension of out-door relief; and next to suggest the propriety of Govermment calling on the House to grant, next
session, a select committee to inquire generally into its opera-tion-E Earl STANTrope supported the mition, which was agreed.
to, and their Lordships adjourned until Thursday. to, and their Lordships adjourned until Thursday.
Thursday. - About 2 o'clock this day her Majesty
Thursday.-About 2 o clock this day her Majesty arrived at the
House in State to prorogue Parliament. The House was crowded Ho every part; nearly all the foreign ministers, were present.
The sound of trumpets indicated her Majesty's arrival, and, preceded hy heralds, and sirrounded by her court, her Majesty
entered the House, led by Prume Abert, and was conducted by him to the throne. The Duke of bucclengh carrete, and Lord Wharncliffe carried the cap of maintenance. The Duchess of Bucclengh and Lady Dunmore aticuded
Majesty's entrance, every person rose, and after she had taken her seap voice, bade the lords and gentlemen be seated. Her
in a low
Majesty looked well. Prince Albert, who was dressed as a fieldmarshal, also appeared in good health.
The chair of the Prince of Wales was placed on the right of that of her Majesty, and at an equal distance on the left, and on the
same platform as the Prince of Wales's chair, but lower than the throne, was the chair of Prince Albert. few minutes the Speaker, accompanied by a consideralle number of members, came to the bar. The right honourable
gentleman immediately addressed her Majesty on the usual gopics of detail and finance. The royal assent was then given in Bills for the service of 1843 , and for grantir,g relief to the West Indesamaion and Libel Law Amendment Bill, the Foreign Juris. diction Bill, the Bill for more effectually Suppressing the Slave the Bill for Appointing Commisisioners to inquare uto Bribury at
Sudbury, the Public Notaries Bill, the Chelsea Pensioners Bill Sudbury, the Public Notaries Bill, the Chelsea Pensioners Bill,
the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, the Charitable Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, the Municipal Corporation (Ireland) Bill, the
Liverpool Fire Bill, the British Iron Company's Bill, and Westen's Her Majesty then read, in a clear firm voice, the following
speech, laying a very marked emphasis on the passages relating to Ireland -
"The state of pablic business enables me to close this protracted mentary duties.
"I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me Foreign Powers.
"I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, entownment of additional minucters. I confidentlo trust that by the zeal and liberality of my subjects - and that belter prowision
will thus be made for pulhic worship, and tor pastoral supernntend-\(-2=\) doubts respectule thefecturisdiction of the churcle of Scotiand in the
admission of ministers, and for securing to the peop admission of ministers, and for securing to the poople and to the
courts of the Church the full exercise of their respective ri, thts. It is my carnest hope that thas measure will tend tei restore religious
peace in Scothand, and to avert the dangers which have theatened a
sacercl institution of the utmost sacred institution of the utmost imp,
welfarc of that part of my duminons.
fricudentinue thy receive from all Forign Powers assurnnces of their perce. "Gentlemen of the House of Commmen ,
"I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have olject to comhine a strict repard to comomy with the consideration
which is due to the exicencies of the public service. My Lords and Gentlemen, the public peace has heen inter rupted by lawless combinations and disturbances, unconnected with
polhtical causes. I have adopted tice measures which I deemed Lest calculated tor the repression of outrage, and for the detection and
punivliment of the offenders. I have at the same tmee drecterl an

 subyects in Ircland, and to excite them to demand a Rep eal of the o admmaster the Guvernment of that country in in sprit of strict ing such amendments met the existing laws as mary tend to mprove
the social condition and to develop the naturnl resiurces of Ircland, esential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and tabilty of the empage. it is my firm determination, with your suphave forborne from requiring any additional powers for the counteras well from my unvillungness to d.strust the ctficacy of the ordi-
nary law, as fron ny relinuce on the good sense and patriotism of nyy people, and on the solemn declarathns of Parlament in support
of the I.egislative Thnon. I feel assured that those of my faithiful subjects who have influence and authornty in Ireland wil discourage,
to the ntmust of thicy power, asystem of pernicrous agithtion, which and exas the mindustry anmand distrust and anmosity between difCrent classes of my people."
At the conchusion of the Speech, the Lord Ciancellor, by her
Tajestr's command, then declared the Parriament prorogued to Thurstlay, October 1uth, to which time it accordingly stands pro-
rogned. The speaker and the Commons retired, nnd the ladies and
gentlemen who had crovded the House soon separated; and thus gentlemen who had crowded
concluded the session of 1843.

\section*{HOUSE OF COMMONS.} Monday, - \(A\) new writ was of Mr. A. Camphrilt, uho has accepted
for Argyllishire, in the rom ond
the Chistern Hundreds; and some additional discussion took place on the Slave Trade Suppression Pill. Mr. HiNnafy w, thdrew his
notice for paners relative to the ofenpatinn of taht, by the French,
on an assurance riven by Sir R. Pecl that a commumeation was in progress wheh could not be produced.
In answer to a quistinn pult by Mr. BonTn
reception the Goternment would give to Fspartern, Sir Re Pe the reception the Goternment would give to Espartern, Sir R. PEEL
stated that he regarded Espartero as dr tur, Thegrite he had ceased to esercise the functions of that ottice de fucth, and
that he should be recewved in this country with the respect due to his tune. He would take that opportumpy of stating that no disposition this country to depart frum that hangh tone which the Sflanish
Government ought to adopt in its intercourse with other nations.
There There had been no one single act done by Fspartero in conduch, ing the
diplomatse clators of Spain mith this conntry at ranance with, hat
paramount duty whinch he owed to nix own. He did not beleve the paramount duty which he owed to nis oun. He dod not beleve the
reins of power had ever been placed in the hands of one who entertained a more sincere demre for the independence of his country.
The accusations against this country of having interfered with the
 Government was inclined to recognise it as a Government d
jure.- Sir R . PERL said, that, in declining to answer tlie question
he would

 prejudiced.-In reply to Mr. Hawzs, in reference to the pro-
priet of. decoraty the new Houses of Parliament with stu-
tues of distinguinished persons, Sir Robert Psize, said the house would probably recollect that there had been some thiscussion
on the subject a few nights ago, and the hon. (eentleman had propesed that commissioners, apponited to the partuctleman duty o inquiring into the best mode of encouraging the arts in connec-
tion with the bilding of the new Houses of Parliament, should be empowered to consider whether it woud be a advisable that statues, or other recorvis of puble gratitude to persons who ha
disturguished themselves in literature, science, and the arts, shoul be placed in them. He (Sir R. Peel) rather objected to giving a
general power to the commissioners, but said at the time that hic gencral power to the commissioners, but said at the time that hc
had no objection to authorize them to ascertain whether there was any part of the edifice now being constructed for the two
houses of Parliament which could with propriety be appropriated to the reception of such statues or memorials, and if they
were of opinion that any part conlld be bo appropriated, that they should have funl powers port consilder be 80 appropriated that the of attaining the double object of raising a lasting record of pullic
gratitride to distinguished persons, and, at the same time, encou
 mace, hy giving to the commissioners full power to consider
the question. In reply to Mrs EWART, as to any probability
of the cathedrals being thrown open to public inspection, Sir R. Prers said he had no ruthority in the matter, and could only express his nwn strong opinion in reference to it. He could only
state that, for the purpose of protecting property from any injury
which which might arise from the admission of the public, the governtheir power, to obviate the objections that hari been marde to the
suggestions on the subject; and he should have thought, after the example of throwing open the cartoons without charge, from which not the slightest injury had arisens, it would be considered
that free access might be allowed without the appehension any mischievous corsisequences, and that where the admission was
unrestricted, the public would themselves act as a police, as was exemplifed in the cases of the British Museum and the Cartoo The usher of the black rod then appeared at the table and dellVered the Queen's command for the immediate attendance of the
House in the House of Peers. The Speaker, attended by the House in the House of Peirs. The Speaker, attended by the
members present, forthwith proceeded to the House of Lords, and on their return the right hon. gentleman read at the table, the

Money Market, Friday.-Bank Stock closed at 182 ;
Money Market, Friday.-Bank Stock closed at \(182 ;\)
Three per Cent. Reduced, 95 ; Three per Cent. Consols, \(94 \frac{1}{8}\); Three-and-half per Cent. Reduced, \(102 \frac{3}{4}\); New Three-and-half per Cent. 1013; Exchequer Bills, 58s, to 60 s. prem. ; do. at \(1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d} ., 56 \mathrm{~s}\). to 58 s . prem.

\section*{Flletropolis and its Fícimity.}

Prorogation of Parliament.--On Thursday, \(\overline{\text { St. James's }}\) Park and all the avenues along which the royal procession passed for the prorogation of Parliament, was crowded suite left the Palace at a \(\frac{1}{4}\) before 2 . The corsty and sisted of five royal carriages and six, which preceded the The Queen sat with Prince Albert on her left, having the Duchess of Buccleugh and the Master of the Horse oppo site. The escort consisted of Life Guards, under the command of Colonel Reid. Upon the state carriage issuing from the marble arch, the band of the Blues struck up the tune of "God save the Queen," which was responded to by the cheers of the populace. As the renewed along the whole line to the House of Lords Her Majesty on her return was also loudly cheered. Seizure of a French SMerchant Vessel by an English
War Steamer.-On Thursday afternoon intelligence received at Sheerness that the Cyclops war steam-resee had captured at Cork a French merchantman having a quantity of fire-arms on board, and proceeding to the coast of Ireland.
The late Destructive Fires.-In addition to the deswithin the space of a few hours, in the rery metropolis. One of them was attended with the loss of ive lives, and altogether there has not been such a series Tooley-street, briefly mentioned \(\begin{gathered}\text { years. The fire in }\end{gathered}\) extensive. It broke out in the premises of Messrs. Ward
, Was the oilmen, near the entrance to Topping's Wharf. Before the engines could be got into play it had extended to the buildings of the wharf, and to the tower now used as Watson's telegraph. The latter took fire about 3 o'clock, and about the same time the roof of the church of St. Olave's, Southwark, which joined the east end of 'Topping's nar, look fire, ar. which time the excitement in the aeighbourhood was beyond description, all persons
being most anxious that the church should, if possible, be preserved. The hose of the County engine which the flames had penetro the body of the church, which the flames had penetrated near the organ. Other branches of the brigade engines were also taken into the building, bat, notwithstanding the exertions of the firemea and the parochial officers, they failed in attaining that object, and in a very short time the fire reached the belfry and flame burst forth. By \(60^{\circ}\) clock no portion of the building but the bare walls was left standing, and the attention of
the firemen was mainly directed the firemen was mainly directed to prevent the flames
extending to the adjacent extending to the adjacent wharfs and warehouses, several ultimately successful, the danger; but their destructive element being confined within the limits already described. When the fire broke out there were several coasting-vessels lying alongside, some loaded and ready to sail at daybreak ; sensible of th some difficulty that the crews could placed. Many of them which they and thei tossel were craft in to the centre of the river, beyond the reach of the are ; but four were aground, and, it being low water, were
consequently immorable. These were the Fleece, schooner, of Exeter; the schooner Cornwall, of Truro The The crews mounted the rigging, and for a length of time but the flames rapidly increasing soon forced them to quit their situations, the hapreasing soon forced them to quit lives were in jeopardy. towed away, but one, which was iying alongside the wharf, was burnt to the water's edge. By this time the concourse of persons attracted by the extraordinary light in police had to was immense, and the auty the was ardua in perform in keeping the pressure back was arduous in the extreme. From all the bridges, which the fire could be distinctly traced. The numerous towers and steeples in the metronolis and the houses and wharfs which lined the river side were perceised and whar distinctness than in the noonday sun; St. Paul's and the Monument had a most beautiful appearance, their summits seemed as if sheathed with the brightest copper. The fames at intervals rose to an immense height, and there was not a portion of the metropolis which was not brightly far as the eye could whole scene along the Thames, as the illumination, an appearance brilliant beyond description. The extent of the damage is as follows :-The destroyed, with the contents, in Tooley-street, totally turpentine, and other inflammable articles. Insured in the Sun Fire Office. Loss said to amount to 10,0001 Messrs. Scovell's premises, Topping's Wharf, totally bisted of numerous warehouses, filled from the base conto the roof with valuable property of various descriptions from all parts of the country, no portion of which has been saved. Amongst other property destroyed were 200 and of paper belonging to a west country manufacturer ; Sir R. Dundas, of the Lowestoff ammonia belonging to is burned. Messrs. Scovell estimate their loss at 20 , 0001 a great portion of which is covered by policies in the portions. St. Olave's C'hurch Offices, in nearly equal prono portion of the edifice remaining but the walls and the pews in the body of the Church, which are all greatly The interior of the tower has been entirelyg of the roof. the remains of the bells church underneath in broken lying in the porch of the insured to the extent of 6,000 l. in the Phoenix Fire Office. All the sacramental plate, and other parochial muniments and records, have been preserved. In addition to the above, the Telegraph Tower, and several other buildings of done to the ce are destroyed, which, with the damage dane to the shipping, will swell the total amount of the fire to still burning, on Saturday morning, the rite of matrimony was solemnised by the Rev. Mr. Kennev, the vicar nuder old The bridegroom, in the first instance, was a standing. about sixty years of age, and the bride whout airty of age, and the bride about thirty, while After the fire, Mr. Braidwood stated that he thought he might have saved the church, but, at that trying moment, being a pubicc servant, it was a matter of pounds, shillings, is whol whim. If he had attempted to have brough Fenning's-wharf must the church, the warehouses and abandoned the church, which is insured for \(6,000 \mathrm{l}\)., fo the purpose of saving premises worth at least between
\(300,000 \mathrm{l}\). and \(400,000 \mathrm{l}\). There were, hower, engines playing on it up to the very last moment, and ander all circumstances, he and his men did all they could to save it from destruction. The property destroyed and damaged is insured, and the amount of insurances are ,0001. be as follows :-Sun Fire-office, 9,000l; ; Union, henix, 6,000 ., Aura mori. Yotal, 25,000 . was raging at Topping's Wharf, at its greatest height, an other fire, altended with a melancholy loss of life, took place on the premises of Mr. Newberry, Fetter-lane opeaive chemist and firework-manufacturer The first alarm given to the neighbourhood was the report of a lond explo son, and on the police running up the lane they found the sop front and all its contents completely thrown into the street, and flames bursting forth with extreme fury. After the lapse of a few moments they discovered Mr. Newber'y getting out of the second-floor window, who cried out to rder to sidered the most availableely, however, had the core he suddenly precipitated himself into the street and fell on his precipita up the unfortunate road. The police instantly picked had received such \(\mathrm{m}_{\text {, }}\) when his dying moments re to Bertholomes Hospital. buts. He was conveyed to Barthoto exist Within a few min hes arr Mr. Newberry lad jumped from the windom, at the window, several this time a lare number of persons had assembled, who state that the cries of the females for help were painful in the extreme; but explosions of estructive character constantly taking place, conte with fire works shooting from the burning building in all directions, and other combustibles blazing forth kept the police from rendering any assistance at the risk of losing their own lives
appeared, and were not alterwards seen, the whole of them perishing in the flames. A short time before the engines could be got to the spot a large quantity of gunpowder xpluse in Burtlett's passage occasioniug great destruction f property, and throwing the inhabitants into a state o the greatest confusion. The house Fe Feter-lane was Mr. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. Rose, Miss M'Crindell, and Miss Eliza M'Crindell. This party were to have embarked or Ramsgate in the morning, and had made preparations accordingly. Mr. Rose was for many years a clerk in the Law institution, Chancery-lane; Me has a accident suffered amputation. Miss E. M'Crindell left her lodgings in Gough-square, on the previous evening, and slept in Fetter-lane, in order to be in time to see her sister off to Ramsgate, and thus fell a victim to the but only two of the bodies could be identified. After a long inquiry the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time expressing a hope that the fire ladders in future would be placed in such a situation that they could be more readily brought into operation, it being clearly proved that the fire-escapes could not From the evidence at the inquest, there appears to be no doubt that the explosion was caused by the fal of some bottles of fulminating mercury, which are supposed to have been thrown down by the cats in the premises ; and it will be recollected, that a atal accia a explosion of thime since at Apothecaries the fire was raging in Tooley-street, and the blazing embers were liter Ally falling in showers upon the High-street, a consider able piece of ignited timber fell into the chimney of the The engines were speedily on the spot, but the flames were not extinguished before considerable damage had been done.-The first fire on Friday night broke out in the rear warehouse of ment. The damage done was very great, but the flames were prevented from extending to the adjoining houses.-On Saturday night, while an experiment was making with Robinson's night signals for ship. ping, from a skiff on the river off St. Katharine's-dock8, some of the combustible materials of which the signal lights are made, accidentally ignited, and instantly set the skiff in a blaze. The persons in it, to save themselves were with great difficulty saved from drowning, with the exception of one young lad who was carried away by the day night a fire broke out at No 14, Cambridge On Sunnew and unoccupied house filled with planks and flooring The flames communicated to the adjoining house at the corner of Norfolk-crescent, but were ultimately subdued. of accident, and a reward of 100 l . is offered for the apprehension of the incendiary. - On Tuesday morning a destructive fire broke out in the oil and varnish manufactory belonging to Messrs. Wentworth, floor-cloth manufacturers, at Old Ford West, within a short distance of flames made rapid progress, and in the space of the minutes after the discovery, every part of the building, which was composed principally of wood, and about fifty feet long by thirty wide, was one burning mass. The On Thursday morning a destructive fire broke out in the extensive warehouses of Mr. Mandeville, hemp and cane merchant, Kent-street, Borough. The warehouses are 130 yards in length, and from the combustible nature of the same morning a fire broke out in the premises of Mr . Bourne, a cooper, in the Cornwall-road, Lambeth. It Bourne, a cooper, in the
spread so rapidly that Mr. Bowrne and his wife threw themselves out of the window, and were severely injured. The premises were consumed. the Pluton French war-steamer arrived at Wad morning the Prince Jo Joinville, and his brother, the Doolwich with attended by the rchimede and Napoleon wic d'Aumale, in the French service. Their Royal Highnesses, on leaving the Chateau d'Eu, near Dieppe, proceeded in the Pluton to Boulogne on Friday, and the next day sailed for Calais, to review the troops and National Guard. On leaving Calais, they sailed for Dunkirk, and arrived there on Sunday, making but a brief visit. On the departure of their Royal Highnesses from that port, they sailed direct for this country. The Pluton was detained nearly two hours in the Downs before a pilot came on board, and it was determined that the steamers should anchor for the night off Chatham. Their Royal Highnesses consequently remained on board at Chatham until Monday morning, and arrived at Woolwich about 9 o'clock, under a royal salute from the Artillery. The Princes landed shortly the Dock-yard authorities and the officers of the garrison. They left Woolwich immediately for Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty, escorted by Lord Hawarden and Capt. Seymour. On Wednesday morning their Royal Highnesses left Windsor Castle and arrived at the terminus of
the Great Western Railmay, at Paddington, at ten minutes before eight, with their suite. They entered two of the Queen's carriages, which were in readiness at the
station, and proceeded to the French Embassy, in Manstation, and proceeded to the Frencli Embassy, in ManPaul's Cathedral, and afterwards paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester, and Prince George of Cambridge. The Princes thes proceeded to Buckingham Palace,
where they took leave of Her Majesty and Prince Albert returning to the residence of the French Embassy, Highnesses dined with the French Chargé d'Affuires. On Thursday at an early hour they left town in one of the Watermen Company's steamers for Woolwich, and breakfasted on board the Pluton. They then landed under a royal salute, and minutely inspected the dockyard and arsenal. They partook of a luncheon at the soon after which the steamers took their departure for Havre under the customary salutes.

Arrival of the Regent of Spain.-On Wednesday, H.M.'s steamer Prometheus arrived at Woolwich, having on board Gen. Espartero and his suite. Sir F. Collier, Superintendent of the Dock-yard, immediately went on board, and on the part of the Government assured the Regent that every accommodation, both to himself and his suite, would be most gladly rendered. Sir F. Collier also informed his Excellency that carriages for the conHis Excellency, however, declined the offer, having preHiously arranged to embark in a small steamer for Hungerford Wharf, where the carriages of the Embassy would be in attendance to receive him. He added, that he wished his visit to as private as possible. His Excellency conversed in the French language for some time with Sir F. Collier, and took occasion to express in the most unmeasured terms his gratitude for the extreme kindness he had experienced from the British authorities from the moment heplaced his foot on board the Malabar ship-of-war
The Duchess of Victory and Donna Eledia Espartero, The Duchess of Victory and Donna Eledia Espartero, the Regent's niece, also expressed their acknowledg ment. Despatches were'm meedal Woolwich. Lord Bloomfield Coment of the Royal Arsenal, arrived at the dockyard shortly after twelve o clock, and went off to pay his respects to his Excellency. Shortly before two, a steamer belonging to the Watermen's alongside the Prometheus, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency and suite, and baving taken the whole of them on board, proceeded to Hungerford Wharf, where car riages were in waiting to convey the noble exiles to Mivart's hotel. The Prometheus left Jisbon on the 12 th for Bayonne, and finding on arrival there that the Duchess had previousiy let for Havre, the Regent pro under airect to Falmouth, wher strea guard-ship in th port. He merely landed for a short time near the Qua rantine station at the East-end of the harbour, and expressed his desire of proceeding at once to Havre for the Duchess. Captain Ellice, however, could not grant permission for the Prometheus to go to a port in. France, but ordered the Commander to sall for Portsmouth to confer with the Admiral, who at once acceded to the Regent's at Havre, and returned direct to Woolwich. Among the Regent's suite are General Van Halen; General Augustin Nogueras, Minister of War; Señor Gomez de la Lacarte several Aides-de-Camps, and Secretaries. Immediately after the arrival of the Regent at Mivart's, on had a long interview with his Excellency, and subsequently with the members of the staff who accompanied the Regen to this country. Throughout Thursday the hotel was literally besieged with visitors of all ranks. The Duke of Wellington was among the early calls, and subscribed his name as follows in the visitors' book:-"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington et Capitan-General Duque de Ciudad Roderigo." The Earl of Aberdeen and Sir R. Peel also visited the Regent. In the course of the day a to the Lord Mayor requesting him to "convene an early court, to welcome the arrival of General Espartero in this country, on his being driven into exile by the and whose sernics he energies, and the Prime Minister of England) 'that he will be received by all classes in this country with that respect which is due to his his merito deserve'"' The Lord Mayor fortunes which his mext for entertaining the subject.
Temperance Meetings.-On Monday Father Mathew administered the pledre to the inhabitants of Greenwich, at Whitfield's Mount, Blackheath. Some delay in the commencement of the proceedings took place in consequence of his having attended a breakfast given by Colonel Dawson Damer, at which he was to have met the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and a large number of nobility and gentry. Neither His Grace nor Sir Robert was present, but the latter sent a letter of apology, expressing regret that the commands of her Majesty detained him at Windsor. There were, however, upwards of seventy of the nobility present to meet Father Mathew, and among them Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Marquess and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lords Camoys, Clifford, Lovat, \&c. Father Mathew, on reaching the Broadway at Deptford, was met by a teetotal procession, headed by horsemen, and accompanied by a temperance band. Father Mathew rode in a carriage and four, and was followed by tweive other carriages, each crowded with temperance advocates. His carriage was preceded by about a hundred and fifty young women and children, carrying a banner, on which was inscribed, "Wel within
Father Mathew, to Greenwich." On his arrival the barrier, the scene which ensued almost exceeds description. There were at this moment at least from immediately opposite the hustings a publican had erected
a capacious booth, and provided himself with an entire dray, containing not less than ten barrels of ale and porter. Soon after Father Mathew commenced speaking a large body of persons, who had evidently got intoxicated at the beer booth opposite, aided by a number of Marines, made a desperate rush in the direction of the hustings, knocking down the barrier, and sweeping the people before them with such violence that even the hustings were in danger. The police appeared paralyzed, but subsequently some of the ringleaders were taken into custody. Many of them wore papers in their hats, on which was written, "Member of the Malt and Hops nocietss as a badge of distinction. Father Mathew said it was impossible for him to proceed, and therefore he would at once relinquish the task, and proceed with administering the pledge to all who liked to take it. The Hon. Capt. Jerningham was the first who took the pledge on the platform, and was followed by small far as, including several Greenwich pensioners. As far as the administration of the pledge went the affair was a failure; not more than 500 having received it during to be not less than from 50,000 to 60,000 persons. On Monday Father Mathew breakfasted at the Hon. Mrs. Howard's, where upwards of 50 persons of distinction Dinaben, Effintim, and Montegale, the Earl of Arunde and Sumey, Lord ad Maners, Lady Step Lady Murray, \&ec He then proceeded to administer the Lade a plo Blo tions at Blackhe place to keep in check not only the members of the "s Mal and Hope soch. but any ore int do for doy lik ford dock look the pledg. Suitly with excention of a brief contest between the opposing parties during a heavy shower which had compelled them both to take shelter under the arese of the railmay. On Wed nesday Father Mathew adnuinistered the pledge at Westminster, in the neighbourhood of the Fentendary, about 1200 persons. On Thursday he alcnded at the same place, and soon after his anill 0 nide tion was created a mongst the teatotallers by the ihe of the Duke of Wellington, on horseback, facing the hustings, leading to Vaushall-bridge. The Duke, who was attended by his groom, pulled up for a meedint, evidenty for the purpose platform. Father Mathew ecogsard, and took off his hat to him, and for his Grace, the call was responded to in a most enthusiestic manner, which the duke acknowledged by taking off his hat ana bowing down the road towards the House of Lords, amidst the arwed cheers of the peopie.
Miessrs. Hammersley's Bankruplcy.-It appears that dividend of \(2 s\). 11 d. on the estate of Messrs. Hammersley is now in course of payment at the offce of the Account-ant-General in Chancery. The announcement is oaid to be a relief to the creditors after the long suspense under which they have laboured, but the amount is to most of them a source of disappointment. Notling is known as Balloon Ascent.-In our account of Mr. Green's attempt to cross the Channel last week, it was mentioned Continent, Mr. Green and his companion, Mr. Bradley, frermined on taking an excursion imand, and started appears that they effected their descent in a fieli at Patcham, a village a short distance from Brighton, on the line of the railway. A number of men, busily employer same nom the train from London, which reaches Brighton at half-past 12 , passed the balloon. The guard, on his arrival at Brighton, reported the circumstance to the superintendent of the line, who despatched an express engine to the assistance of the aeronauts. The gas being emptied from the balloon, it was packed with the apparatus in the car, and with Mr. Green and his companion con* veyed to Brighton, where they intend awaiting a change of wind, in the hope of being able to cross the Channel. From an account since published by Mr. Bradey, to appears that in lifulty has been occasioned by the loss of gas when the balloon has risen to a considerable altitude. Owing to the atmo much less dense than at the arface of the earth, the gas expands and rushes from the neck of the balloon, thereby occasioning not only a loss of the sustaining power, but in some cases personal danger to the aeronauts, instances being known where suffocation has nearly resulted in this manner. Mr. Green feet which he shortens to any recuisite degree, and the end, trailing on the ground, creates a friction, which the levity of the balloon cannot entirely overcome. The balloon is thus kept in the air at a height (within the length of the guide-line), at the pleasure of the voyager, tion and strength at varying heights, as is penerally the cose, is enabled to select th t current whioh best suits his object. For effecting the same end when over the sea, about a dozen blarders, partly filled with water, and then guide-line; and the sscent at Brighton was for the purpose of trying whether the plan would succeed on the

Water equally well as it had proved to do on land. The | leading members of the Political Union of 1829. Ward
process of decarbonising the gas also appears to have been
successful. By the means adopted at Brighton, the levity of the coal gas approximated to that of pure hydrogen, and some idea may be formed of the great ascending power which the balloon (a small one), containing 24,000 cubic feet, possessed when they left the shore, by stating that the disposable ballast amounted at least to 6 cwt .
New Zealand Company. - A special Court of Directors and members of the New Zealand Company was held on Monday. The Governor, Joseph Soames, Esq., in the chair. After a few words from the Governor, to the fraising a loan of \(50,000 \mathrm{l}\). to carry out the establishment of two new colonies; the one to be called New Edinburgh, the other the Church of England Colony, the secretary company report. From this instead of calling upon the shareholders to pay the remaining moiety of their liabilities. The three distinct settlements already established are going on sacissactorily, and settlements have been placed in this position upon a capital of 200,0002 ,., through which the company have acquired a property of about a million of acres of fertile
land in favourable portions of a colony in which the minimum price of Waste land is fixed by the Legislature "has been only \(200,000 l\),, our actual outlay for colonizing purposes has been nearly half a million; the difference, your directors must "repeat, was supplied by the confi"
dence of the public." The report conclades by stating dence of the public." The report conclades by stating
that the directors are on the best terms with Government, and that the settlement of New Edinburgh is a favourite
ne in Scotland. Mr. Soames, and Sir I. L. Goldsmid one in Scotland. Mr. Soames, and Sir I. L. Goldsmid
then expressed their determination to lend the money then expressed their determination to lend the money public fail in making up the amoun
Metropolitun Improverients.- The Marquess of Exeter is about to restore the building once familiar to the public
by the title of Exeter 'Change. The erection of a new by the title of Exeter \({ }^{\text {'Change. The rection of a new }}\) arcade from the lower end of Catherinestreet in arcade from the lower end of Catherine-street, in the
Strand, to Wellington-street North, is already menced, from the design of Mr. Sydney Smirke, and will be called "Exeter 'Change." "The architecture of the principal entrances is of the Elizabethan style, with red of glass, the entire length of the building, will be fitted up with shops, exclusively appropriated to the sale of hardware, as in the former building.
Metropolitan Antiquities. - The portion of London Wall, on Tower Hill, which was surrendered in April last by the Common Council to the Society for building churches, in order that it might be pulled down, and a threatened removal of the wall, as one of the few remaining monuments of Roman London, was much regretted by antiquaries, and Sir R. Inglis at length used his infuence tect has been instructed to rearrange his plan for the proposed church, so that the wall may be preserved entire.
Mortality of the Metropolis. registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, was as tral districts, 151; East districts 196 . South di Cen197. Total, 801. Weekly average for the last five years, 903-(461 males, 442 females,) and for the last five sum.

\section*{Frobimcial Netus.}

Alnwick.-The Jury, in the case of the two bodies recovered last week from the wreck of the Pegasus steamer, have returned a verdict of "Accidental death, occasioned by the gross carelessness of the Master and those on the Company on each body. The divers are still recovering cargo and luggage from the wreck, and several more bodies have come on shore along the coast, the friends of Birmingham.-The ceremony of laying the identified. tone of the Queen's College of Medicine forndationtook place on Friday last, in the presence of nus town assemblage of the inhabitants, professors, and students. The ceremony was opened by the Rev. C. Craven, in cumbent of St. Peter's, offering up a prayer for the success of the undertaking, after which the High Bailiff deposited in the cavity of the stone a case containing copies of the deed, of incorporation, of the Warneford prize trustdeed, of the various addresses delivered by the Rev.
Chancellor Law, Mr. Sands Cox, the Rev. Vaughan Chancellor Law, Mr. Sands Cox, the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, and Dr. Johnstone ; the prospectus of the col-
lege, with the list of professors and the laws of the Queen' Hospital, together with coins of her Majesty. The PrinHospital, together with coins of her Majesty. The Prin-
cipal, Dr. Johnstone, then affized a brass plate, bearing an appropriate inscription, and addressed the assembly at some length upon the benefits of the institution, and announced that a gentleman had placed in the hands of
the trustees the sumo of \(1,000 \mathrm{l}\). for the foundation of four scholarships of 100 ., to be held for two foundation of four
so ferred upon students who shall for two yeare, to be conferred upon students who shall have resided in the college
twelve months, and have been distinguished for their good twelve months, and have been distinguished for their good conduct, and availed themselves of the moral and religious instruction of the warden.-The local papers state that, period, is again likely to be the scene of a great policical agitation. The present movement originated with the Chamber of Commerce, which has adopted Mr. Attwood's
views on the currency and that gentleman has been Tiews on the currency; and that gentleman has been requested to place himself at its head. The whole manage-
ment of the agitation, it appears, will be transferred to the
meetings alre held almost every night, at which the burgesses congtatulate themselves upon the return of Mr. Attwood to public life, and pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power to support him in any measures he may propose. No public announcement of expected in the course of a short time.
near Ponthen.-A meeting of the parishioners of Llanedy bear Pontardulais, in this county, was held last week, to operate prejudicially upon the interests of the country generally; and more especially upon the agricultural establishment of the police force, when several farmers addressed the meeting, contending that there was no necessity for a rural police, and the sense of the meeting being taken, every hand was held up against it. On the subject of tithes, they were equally unanimous, and it was elata of the meeling, ing ford sign a letter to the titheowner of the parish, applythe free-traction in tithe. The meeting then discussed of catle urade question, and the effect of the importation they had ber farmers stated that was a proen deluded by the notion that the Corn-law whatever, while and that the Corn-laws did them no good free-trade, their Corn could not be lowered much in price as it was all consumed by themselves, and sold to the neighbouring towns. If they thould not have free-trade would fail wurks and copper-works in the neighbourhood The chairman then fook the wounse lose their customers. question of free-trade in Corn and all other articles of rood, when all hands were held up in its favour. The new Poor-law was then discussed. It was stated that the amount of Poor-rate for the parish was nearly double what lieved was less. There are abont number of poor reUnion, and several farmers complained of the unfairness of compelling their small parish to pay towards the support of the poor of the populous parish of Llanelly, which, they contended, was the effect of the new Poor-law. They also poor-rate to officials under of money paid out of the operated very heavily on their parishes, and deprived the pas of what would otherwise be expended for them. It meeting, was the best law which, in the opinion of the poor- the new Poor-law or the old, when the poor of each parin was relieved by the overseers. All old we hel discussion then ensued in favour of the old law
complained of the great number of gates bars, when all that a man could scarcely paying toll. They were willing to pay reasonable tolls, miles was intolerable. They also maintained that landords and magistrates ought to see the reasonableness of he proposition that lime and all kinds of manure should was also discussed, but they were more objected to from principle, than because of the amount, which they said was very trifling in their parish. After discussing these subjects they agreed to an address to the titheowners and of Lianon was held on the 9th inst., which was crowded to excess. After several persons had spoken, a series of reso-
lutions were agreed to-copies of which were to be for warded to the titheowner and landlords of the parish, and which embodied the topics of the Llanedy meeting. They also expressed the regret of the parishioners at the late out-
rages, but at the same time stated their firm conviction that unless the landlords and titheir firm conviction reduction in proportion to that in the agricultural market, the depredations will not terminate. The resolutions stipendiary to the pory orseer to receive and pay all moneys relating dispensed with, "as that would tend materially to restore the country to peace and quietness once more
Exeter.-The Western Times states that Sir W. Follett, recent assizes, 4,0002 , in fees
Isle of Man.- The Isle of Man Joint Stock Bank its lisbilitenment last week. The local papers state that the shics amount to about \(30,000 \mathrm{l}\)., and that many of persons in moderate circum there are a large number, are fall with peculiar hardship. They aleo state that 20 . a shock as that produced by the unexpected stoppage of memory of the olden experienced in Jersey
American vaulter, who papers state that Mr. Aymer, th polis a short time since by his performances at the Eng the Circus of Mr. Batty, in this island, where he was, a filling in ere Aymer was and set, in thro hich, included wha fell on his neck, and death was of alighting on his feet, he Smith, death in a similar manner, during the management of Messrs. Ducrow and West, at Aslles'somagemt or Liverpool.-On Tuesday evening an attempt of character was made in Dick's Coffee-house in this bity, occupied by Mr. Newton. During the temporary left upe or the landiady from the bar, some person unknown Mr. Newton, and the other to a friend of his. The land-
lord was upstairs, the house being full of company, so that be did not open the one for himself; but the gentleman a box was other was sent proceeded to unwrapit, when An inspector of from which particles of gunpowder fell. An inspector of police was called in, and having cut the side one box open, he found it to be full of the finest unpowder, and a lucifer match wrapped round with sandaper in the centre of the powder, one end being fastened the lid box what bo as to ignite and explode mhen the was moved. The boxes were taken to the magistrate, logether with an anonymous letter, which was received the day before, and the affair is now undergoing investigation ment in the town, there being at the time nearly 200 perManch
. The turn-out at Ashton and Dukinfield lishments have cored at an end, and the different estaills have resumed their employment. Some of the the turn-out has afforded to put their engines and machinery in thorough working order.
and.-A correspondence has appeared in the daily Chancelloreen Mr. Badeley, of the Temple, and the Vice解 Thecting the late proceedings in the case of Dr. Pusey. tenay, the Right Hon. W. E. Gungannon, Lord CourColeridge, Mr. Acland, and a large number of non-resident members of convocation, who begged respectfully to express adopted with regrerence course which Dr. Wynter had deprecate," they said, "that construction of the statute under which Dr. Pusey has been condemned, which, contray the general praciples of justice, subjects a person planation or defence ; and we think that an the church and of the university require, that when a sermon is adjudged unsound, the points in which if the condemne distinctly stated, as antion to or tion of doctrines supposed to be erroneous." Mr. Badeley a prescat his adares, quested by the Vice Chancellor to submit it for bis inspentin In rets, and retarned it by the hands of his bedel. nill cellor says, individual or my official strongest censure. In tha forme, is deserving of the by implication, i a marmer case, il imputes to me man painful respg my position woula wost deeply feel it ion, and am capable of being influenced by deliberacon tan capale beng inmenced by my Assuming it to be addressed to me in my public capacity graver character attaches to it. If it be not altogether , then is it an unbecoming and unstatutable sity in the execution of his office. In eith of the Univeroreceive it, and hold it to be my duty to admonish those who may have hastily signed it, while I warn others who may have been active a praving careful regard to the oaths by which they bound themelves upon admission to their several degrees: this act of theirs having a direct tendency to foment, if not create, divisions in the University, to disturb its peace, and interfere with its orderly government." The Oxford nearly state that a paper containing the of anism, has been withdrawn from circulation tractariquence of the earnest remonstrances of several bishops. Portsmouth. -The Lords of the Admiralty arrived at this port this week on a tour of inspection, baving preing the usual business, the sheerness. At A court-martial was held on proceed to Plymouth. Majesty's ship St. Vincent, for the trial of board Her Jenkins, late of the Ferret, on a charge of drunkenness and insubordination. The Court found bim Guilty, and was dismissed the service
Reading.-On Saturday last, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bry the fewv hriculturits whe Association having previously reco Berks Agricultural no part in proceeding the med of ing is said to have been under 350 Mr. Sleman took the chair, and Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Moore, and Dr. Perry, addressed the meeting, and a resolution in favour of free trade was carried unanimously.

Windsor.-On Thursday week Prince Albert visited the Ordnance Survey Office in this town, for the purpose of inspecting the plans which, by command of her Majesty, have been taken of the Home Park, the Castle, and ToW The indsor, including Frogmore and the Royal Garden The survey is drawn on a scale or ive feet to a mile by party of Sappers and Miners, under the command of Capt. Tucker. The plan preparing for the ofice Woods and Forests, for the improvement of the drainage is on a large sheet of eleven feet square. In looking ove this plan, his Royal Highness suggested various improve meats, among wich may be ment. an ornamental canal in the Lower Park, commencing by the Maestricht Gardens, and terminating at the extremity of the Park, about half-a-mile below Datchet-bridge, the fall of which being six feet, will insure a constant rumning stream. His Royal Highness gave directions for a re dor the purpose of being placed in the library of the

Castle, and then inspected the Ordnance plans, which are drawn an a simila, scale for the omico or wod and Forests. The whole of the work is executed with great minuteness, and when finished will show the contour
levels which have been struck out at every four vertical levels which have been struck out at every four vertical
feet above, and two vertical feet below the flood-line of feet above, and two vertical feet below the flood-une of
1841. Several sectional lines have also been executed by the party of Sappers and Miners appointed to assist Sir H. de La Beche in the contemplated drainage of the sidered of an infectious character. His Royal Highness expressed his approbation of the progress of the works.
Railways.- The following are the returns for the past week:-London and Brmingham, \(19,041 l\).; Great Western,
\(16,687 l\). South-Western \(, 8,423 l\). ; South-Eastern, \(4,515 l\); Eastern Counties, \(3,0855 . ;\) North Midland, \(5,225 l\).; York and North Midland, \(1.980 l_{\text {. }}\); Greenwich, 9656 ; Croydon, 483l.; Brighton; 5,251l. ; Blackwall, 1,408\%. ; Hull and Selby, 1,2106.; Midland Counties, 2,865 6 .; Grand Junction, 9,4201 . - At the annual general meeting of the Canterbury and Whitstable Company the accounts showed a total receipt for the year of \(7,785 l\), and the expenditure
of \(4,935 l\), leaving a balance of \(2,849 \%\). The report stated that great improvements had been effected at the Canterbury station, and that, in addition to the saving that would accrue to the company, the distance between Canterbury and Whitstable might benceforth be performed in the space of thirty minutes. The railway does not yet but the report gives hope of such amnouncement at the next meeting. -The profits of the Great North of England Company for the last half-year have amounted to \(13,622 l\), from which the Directors have declared a dividend of 11. 5s. per share, carrying to a reserve fund the balance equalize dividends in future. The interest on a greater part of the bonded debt of the con pany las been reduced Company continues to pay five per cent, the amount declared at the meeting of last week on the profit of \(3,578 l\).-The half-yearly meeting of the London and Blackwall Company was held on Tuesday, and was number of passengers carried in the ing June, 1842 , was \(1,063,015\), and the amount 20,4092 . were 999,683 , and the corresponding period of 1843 showing a decrease of 63,332 in the number of passengers, and 3,057 . \(19 s_{0} .6 \mathrm{~d}\). in amount. In the receipts for double that of the last half-year. The total revenue for the half-year was \(23,937 l .12 s .1 d\)., and left a balance of \(3,0162 ., 19 \mathrm{~s}\). \(5 d\)., which would be reduced by \(1,433 l .9 \mathrm{~s}, 9 \mathrm{~d}\),,
for repairs of engines. The total capital up to the 30 th for repairs of engines. The total capital up to the 30 th
June was \(1,289,080 l\). The committee of investigation had concurred in the recommendation of the directors for extending the steam-boat traffic, as the only means of
insuring a dividend. It was stated that if a good Woolinsuring a dividend. It was stated that if a good wool-
wich traffic could be supported, the present prospects of the railway warranted the conclusion that with industry and perseverance a dividend at the rate of \(\frac{1}{4}\) per cent. upon the present prices of the shares might shortly be expected. The whole of the Directors having resigned
their seats, five of them who had expressed their willingness to serve again if required, were re-elected, with five other large sharebolders, who were members of the
late committee, and for their services they are to receive collectively 10002. per annum.-At a meeting lately held at Redruth, subscriptions to the extent of proposed Cornwall Railway, including 5000l. from Lady Bassett, and \(5000 l\), from Mr. Pendarves, M.P. It was also announced that Lord Wodehouse and others had taken the value of their land in shares. The half-yearly
meeting of the Pontop and South Shields Company toole place on Monday. The report showed that, notwithstanding the depression in the coal trade, on which the income of the railway mainly depended, the total receipts for the half-year amounted to \(33,264 l\)., the expenditure being directors recommended a dividend of 30 s. per share, being at the rate of five per cent, on the paid-up capital. The total amount of tonnage for the half-year was 324,826 , being an increase of 9,000 tons.-A new line is now in contemplation to join the Brighton Railway at Croydon. It is proposed to issue from the Greenwich line, near Deptford, Fith from thence to pass through Lewisham, Southend, Eltham, Adiscombe, and Bromy, umately frolling into the Brighton line at its junct.

\section*{IRELAND}

Dublin.-The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess de Grey left Corrig-na-Greena, Killiney, where they have Tueen enjoying the sea-breeze during the summer, on Tuesday, for the Vice-regal Lodge, and they were expected occurred which have enabled the authorities to place the myaterious murder of Lord Norbury in a train of judicial mysestigation. It is now about five years since his Lordinvestigation. It is now about five yea in a plantation on his
ship was assassinated, in open day, in ship was assassinated, in open day, in a plantation on his could be ascertained at or subsequent to the inquest was, that the murder was committed by a single individual, Who was seen to cross the country after the deed had been perpetrated. An immense reward was offered, but no clue could be discovered to reach the murderer. It
appears that a man named Peter Dolan is now in custody, charged, upon sworn informations, as the actual murderer. He was apprehended in England, and is committed to
take his trial at the next assizes for King's County.-The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on
Monday, when Mr. J. O'Connell, \({ }^{\text {in }}\) in consequence of the absence of his father, moved its adjournment to the next day. The rent for the week was announced to be , 38. 18 . \({ }^{2}\). At this adjourned meeting, Mr. Ot Conthe Irish Parliament." This document is arranged in nine clauses. 1. The first declares that the people of Ireland recognise, acknowledge, and will maintain the rights of Queen Victoria and her heirs for ever. 2. In his they also acknowledge the privileges of the Peers of House 0 . They insist on the restoration or the Irish House of Commons, consisting of solemnly declare that they will resist the Union by all legal, peaceful, and constitutional means. 4. The plan legal, peaceful, and constitutional means. 4. The county members to be increased to 173 ; and 127 members to be returned from cities and towns. The
county of Carlow, being the only county in Ireland with less than 100,000 inhabitants to member; every other county having above 100,000 inhabitants, io have an increase of two members; those above 150,000 , an increase of three members; those above 250,000 inhabitants, an increase of four members Tipperary, having more than 400,000 inhabitants, bu less than 500,000 , an increase of eight members; and Cork, having more than 700,000 inhabitants, an increase Dublin, having more than 200,000 inhabitants, to hav eight members. The University of Dublin, two. Cork Re, having more than 100,000 inhabitants. Limerick and Belfast, four, having more than 500,000 inhabitants. Gal 200, Waterford, and Kikenay, three, having mout 700 inhabitants, to have two members, and 49 other towns, nex highest in the ratio of population, one member each. schedule of the different places to return members to the Irish Parliament is here added, to show their relative ber of members assigned to each. The report then procalled 'household suffrage,' requiring six months' residence in the counties ; with the addition in the cowss holders or not The mode of voting for members of Parliament to be by ballot. 8. The monarch de facto o England, at all times hereafter, whoever he may be, to be regency, the Regent de facto in England to be Regent de jure in Ireland. 9. The connection between Great Britain and Ireland by means of the power, authority, and of change, or any severance or separation. The foregoing plan to be carried into effect according to recognised law and strict constitutional principle." Mr. O'Connell then Catholic
 of Lords, he concluded by moving that the Repeal Association prepare a petition for the abolition of all oaths affecting Roman Catholics, with the exception of the one Oth of Alt of the treaty of Limerick. Mr. O'Neill Daunt seconded the motion, which passed unanimously
Dalkey.-A preliminary experiment of the principle upon which the atmospheric railway is to thas made on Saturday, and answered in every respect the expecta tions of the patentees, as well as of all those concerned The experiment was one made solely for the satisfaction of the engineers, the works being as yet in a very crude and imperfect state. Some carriages being placed on the line with the engine, and all the necessary arrangements being made, the train started from Glasthule, a littie below Kingstown, and proceeded at a very rapid rate, travelling over a mile and a quarter in three minutes and apar. upon any regular railway by atmospheric pressult of the experiment was considered to establish satisfactorily the success of the atmospheric system. A few data of the ing. When finished there will be in length 9200 feet of open pipe. The close pipe forming the connection with the air-pipe is upwards of 400 yards. The engine is 100 principle. The air-pump is double stroke, its diameter 67 inches; the diameter of the tube or oven pipe 15 inches. The station at Dalkey is 76 feet higher than that at Kingstown. The elevation varies-one in 57 being the greatest, one in 240 being the least, and the main ascent descend from Dalkey by its own gravity, at the rate of from 30 to 35 miles an hour. The sharpest curve is only 547 feet radius. Another trial took place on Tuesday still more success than the first experiment. Two carrigges stil more success than the first experiment. No carriages ascended returned down the inclined phour, in three minutes, mentum, in five minutes, so that a rate of 50 miles an hour may be easily obtained with perfect safety.
Cork.-The business of the British Association is the chief topic in the Cork papers, and the proceedings are reported at too great length for us to enter into the details. The Earl of Rosse was chosen president of the meeting. The report of che council stated cray the expenses of the publication of the reduction of the catalogue of stars in pubicaistoire Celeste, and of the catalogue of stars in the

Southern Hemisphere made by Lalande, which had been effected at the expense of the Association. The report of accounts shows that the receipts for last year were \(3,271 l\). 4 s . \(4 d\). , and that the expenditure consisted of payments for various grants for scientific purposes, 1567. 5 s. \(11 \frac{1}{2} d\). ; printing reports, \&c., 4462 .; salaries, 435l.; and expenditure at Manchester, 328 l. 8 s. 10d. ; leaving a balance in hand of 496\%, 4s. 1d. The property of the Association consisted of funded property, 5,500l. which, with other assets, made a total of \(6,705 l\). - At the meeting on Monday the general committee resolved that the next meeting should be held at York, under the pre sidency of Dr. Peacock, the Dean of Ely, in this town
Roscommon. The Repeal demonstration in took place on Tuesday, and was attended by as great a number of persons as any previous meeting in the prospoke at great lengtb, and said he "would place the teetotallers in the fust rank of the Repealers. Napoleon boasted of his Body-guard-his Imperial Guard-but he boasted of a more than Imperial Guard-he hoasted of guard of Christin teatiers. He adduced the fact as a fuan ar five millions ledged tel 1 moral miracle had or It was it that res mow such masses-how could he have brough a million and a hal of people together if he were not backed by the teeto allers? They we the first preservers of the liberty o Ireland, and it was for that Father Mathew was sent. Belore the expiration of the week he would pabish his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliument. They of course acknowledged Victoria as their Queen, God bless her. And they would maintain all her prerogative. The rish House of Lords would be acknowledged with all it privileges, and they would insist upon the lrish House of Commons having the number of three hundred members. He would submit to the public the number of counties and the towns which should have representatives in the Irish Parliament. The machinery of his plan for proceed ing for the repeal would be laid before the people, and he had no doubt they would seriously read it. Their succes was at hand. He read in the signs of the times and in the actions of men, that the hour was come when Ireland should have ber own Parliament, and when her virtuous, faithful, and religious people, would be free, prosperous, and happy. At the dinner in the eveniug, Mr. O'Con nell adverted to the late discussion in the House of Lord on the Catholic oath. He said he had " intended to propose to them a resolution that day, agreeing to petition for the abrogation of the thing called a Catholic oath. If the meeting had heen a smalier one, he would have done so, but he promised them that he would let no other meeting For it was without pring a petition to abolish that oaththat scoundrels and hypocrites should insult them, and that they should be taunted and insulted every other day consented to any arrangements. He never would have did not conceive that they would have put the same construction upon it as they did upon the coronation oath. Nothing but the most prejudiced malignity could have dared to attach the imputation of perjury to a body of Christians who were not emancipated for years hecause they would not consent to perjure themselves. Than be subject to such insults they ought rather not to take the any more, and fling the emancipation in their teeth for that which be had wrung from them before, he could get from them a second time.

\section*{\#\# \({ }^{2}\) am。}

Central Criminal Covri.- The late Duel.-At the sitting of the Court yesterday morning, George Gulliver, Surgeon in the
Royal Horse Guards Blue, and Holland Leckie Daniel Cuddy Royal Horst in the same regiment, surrenderede to take ctheir trial
Lieutenan
on an indictment charging them wilh beiny concerned in the on an indictment charging them wilh being concerned in the
fieath of David Lynar Fawcett. At a few miuutes after io the rieath of David Lynar Fawcett. At a few mivutes after 10 the
Judges (williams and Rolfe took their seats upon the bench ond the names of Alexander Thompson Munros Duncan Trevor Grant, William Hondand Leekpe Danul Cudty, ant George
Gullise, were called; ouly Mr. (uddy and Mr, Gull, ver answered,

\section*{and they were immediately placed in the dock The Attorney-
General then samd that, having caletully perused the deposituans
in the case of Mr. Gulliver, he was of opinion that the charge}

\section*{in the case 1 Mr. Gumver, he was of could not be sustained, and he, therefore, wished to}

\section*{Clarkson expressea his grateful feelings to her Majesty's
Attorney-General for the course be had taken, and wislied} Attorney-General for the course be had taken, and wislied
to know whether it was his intention to enter a nolle prosequi
on the Coroner's inquisition as well as on the indictroent? on the Coroner's inquisition as well as on the indictraent?
The Attorney-General replied in the affirmative. Mr. Gullver
the the, left the de ck, and Mr. cuddy was called upon to plead to
the indictmont and the Coroner's ingijsition, to both of which
hic ind a finn tor of voice, phaded "N", gully." Both charged he, in a fin tor e of voice, pheaded "Nut quilty," Both charged
him with the wilful murdur of the deceased David Lynar Fawcett.
The Attorney-General then stated the case for the prosecution The Attorney-General then stated the case for the prosecution,
and recapitulated the facts which are already known to our readers. Mr Gulliver was called as a witness to the main facts, and the other faltes who had alreary given their evidence before
the Coroner, were also brought forward as witnesses; but their evdence was given fat such great length that we cannot now
give it in detail. Serjemphen addrassed this Jury for thm prisoner. give it in detain. Sonly thing that was proved agyinst Lieut. Cuddy was that he was present; bat there was no proof that he was
thus adng, asfisting, and abetting Lieut. Munro in takning the Ite of the dcceased; and to find him gulty of the offence charged,
they must be satisfied that he had gone there to assist him in the
murder of Culonel Fawcett. murder of Culonel Fawcett. But so far from there being any
prof of such beng the case, there was everything to show that
Mr. Cudfy was, until the very last moment before the fatal shot
doing all in his power dong all in his power to prevent the calamity which shot,
civals in the case, it seemed probable conduct of the printherefure called power to prevent the fatal proceedings. He consented to affix the stigma of "Wilful Murde" to the name of
this young man in the commencement of his career in life. He left the case with confdence in their hands, and if they could not come to the conclusion that the prisoner had gone out by
previous contract, criminally to act in the matter, they could not
connect him with the death of colonel Fawcett, and he thought
they world agree with him in thinking that there was not sufti-
cient cirtence in the case to ind they woild arree with him in thinking that there was not suffi-
cient evidence in the case to induce them to come to the conclu-
sion that he was guity of the clarge whel hy the in



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- ENRY HUNT'S D'TENT GARDEN DO'S and Air, of whicli lighly ffavoting improved notices have appeared in Pututon's Florst, No. 23, and Gardeners' Gazette, May 6. Sold Wractical and Retail at HunT's Chna Warelouse, Queen's-row, Pimlico;
and No. 37, Grent Ruler-street, St. James's. N.B.-Nurserymen A LMOST INCREDIBLE-GILDING.-The instant the surface with Upron's Gold Detergent, and the entire reMoval of Fis-spotc, at the expense of only a fewpence for a Jarge proof. 'I his proof will be given danly from 11 till 5 , free of solicitation to purchase. Upton and Co., Lamp Manufacturcrs,


CARDEN, FISHING, SHEEP AND RABBIT ing Nets, \(\frac{4}{4} d\). per Yard, woollen, \(1 \frac{1}{2} d\). per yarded, mended Sea Fish\(4 \frac{1}{2} d\). per yard, \(3 \frac{1}{d}\) feet high. Long Hare and Rabbit Net on cords 30,80 , and 100 yards each. Net for Fences against Rabbits,
Cats, Dogs, \&c., \(2 d\). per yard. Alo CAPES, ANI, TARPAUUIING COATS, for Gardeners, Game28. \(6 \delta\) each. Also and Farm Servants; the Capes at 28 . and New and Second-hand Tents and Marquees for sale. Robert ricriardson, Net and Tent
New-road, near Euston-square.

TO LET, near Royal Leamington Spa, SIX ACRES DWELLING-HOUSE, Stabling and Dove-house attached. The is planted with a is planted with a variety of Fruit-tiees, Two Acres Asparagus and session to be had at Mrichaeimas or st. Thomas,
For Particulars, inquire of Mr. B. LAW, the Proprietor (who is retiring from business), Long Itchington, near Southam, and
at Royal Leamington Spa.

TO SE LET, Lomed, hale a mile from Staines, Middlesex, a housix. Joomed, Cottage in excellent reparir, and suitable outmorrounded by walls 0 fect hed, a Kitchen-garden, 300 feet by 90 trees and Espaliers, Tanks, Fumps, \&c.; the Grapery is in good repair, and has excellent Vines. Rent, 35 guineas pex annum
for the whole, or 20 guineas without the Kitchen-garden and for the whole, or 20 guineas without the Kitchen-garden and
Grapery.-Apply to Mr. Taymor, Builder, Staines.

ITO BE SOLD, the LEASE, \&C. of about half an acre - of Garden-ground, with Cottage, and large Greenhouse, marticulars, apply at the Rosemary Branch Nursery, Sheppertor

\section*{WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.}

A S FOREMAN, in a Small Nursery or Private Gar part of his life in the various departments of che Nursery business Did have objection to a situation as Forester and Gardener wood, Regent's. park.

A S GARDENER.-A married Man, free from encum brance, who possesses a Practical experience in every
department of the Profession, would have no objection to the management of a few acres of land, new ground work, and Im provements in general; can have a most unexceptionable character from the family he last lived with.
Durham-place, Notting Hill, Kensington.

A S GARDENER.-A middle-aged married Man, with so tana from his last Situation. His Wife is a good Cook and Dairymaid No objection to in-doors, or out or any part of the country,-
Direct to R. W., care of Mr. Cutbusy, Nurseryman, Highgate,

A S GARDENER.-A middle aged Man, having a thobranches, being about to leave a Gentleman, a F.H. S., from
causes which can be satisfactorily explained, and from whom he can have a six years' character, is desirous of obtaining a Situation No singl
A S GARDENER, at Home or in any of the Colonies. A - A respectable muldle aged Man, who perfectly understands Cattle, \&c. Every sutisfaction ars to character atkl \(c_{1}\) tallificatuons can be obtainca by appyyng to P. (i,. at
man, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden.


\title{
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. \\ \\ A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
} \\ \\ A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
}

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 35-1843.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.
Price 6d.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
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 The The Beaning Metings jill be held every Truspry during the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, carriage free. Six blooms are required of Seedlings of 1842 , and one of those of
the present year.-Aug. 31,1843 . T.C. WILDMAN, Hon, Sec.
 -Tural and Floral Society will be held in Migh Wy . Lavombe Horticul-
on Wed of the public at One o'clock, by Members' tickets, or by payment of One Shilling. J. G. TATEM and T. WEEELER, Secretaries,
of whom further particulars may be had.
TO GROWERS OF CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, and PINIKS. OUELL \& CO. beg respectfully to announce that unusually fine, and having spared no expense, by getting in large quantities of every known variety worthy of cultivation and for dom, they flatter themselves that they are in a position to execate Orders to any extertit and upon such advantageous terms as to be
gatisfactory to those who may favour them with their commands. satisfactory to those who may favour them with their commands.
They would also beg leave to remark that their stock of the above, amounting to upwards of 40,000 pairs of the very best sorts in
cultivation, will be a sufficient guarantee that none but strong
healthy plants will be sent out, and as every run or degenerated healthy plants will be sent out, and as every run or degenerated
plant is destroyed when in bloom, parties may be fully assured of plant is destroyed when in bloom, parties may be
Teceiving none but those true to name and colour.


Catalogues will be shortly ready, and may be had on applica-
tion.-Great Yarmouth Nursery, Aug., 31, 1843, SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY I UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co. beg leave to inform the Public, that they have obtained the entire stock of the fol-
1. Wing very Splendid PELARGONIUMS, raised by CAPT. Thokrequisite in a first-rate flower-good habit, round shape, and filt petal; and they feel convinced that such novelties cannot fail to
please those who purchase them, and will greatly improve all

 Phosphorus do, \(21 s\) Ceres
The whole collection of six distinct varieties for \(5 l_{\text {, }}\), package A description of "Pluto" is given in the Gardeners" Chronicle
of June 17, 1843. "Horatio Nelson" was exhibited at the Chiswick show in June last, and was greatly admired. A full
descriptive chare Catalogue of Pelargoniums, which ray be had on application. L., P., \& Co. beg leave further to say, that, having in this, as in great reduction in the prices which Seedling Pelargoniums of the lighest character are usually let out at, they hope in consequence
to meet with an extensive sale.-Exeter Nursery, Aug. 30, 1843, J. CARTER begs leave to inform the and his Customers in general, that his new CaTaLogy, OF GENUINE DUTCH BULBS is now ready. Should any of he will immediately forward one on application. 238, High Holborn, London.
\&iNe CAPE FRICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, \& J. \& J. FAIRBAIRN beg leave most respectiully to or of extent the attention of Gentlemen desirous of forming new, tribes of Pants, to their Stock, whech are in the finest health and
vigour posible, and from its extent they are crabled to offer any
quantity upon the foll quantity uspon the following advantageous terms
100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas an
100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas
cris
75
50
25

J. \& J. F. talke leave to acquaint Cultivators of Fuchsias and Ver-
benas that their collections contain the best and most esteencd
varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greatest care, and delivered free in London.
spondents.--Nurseries, Clapham, дear, London, August 28, 1843.
\(H^{\text {ORTICULTURAL }}\) SOCIETYY OR LONDON offerd at the Enibitions in ine Gariens. in 1834 .
TheSociety distributes the following Medals and Rewards; viz

\section*{C. The Certificate
SB. SilverıBanksian Medal
SK. Silver Knightian Do. \\ SK. Sivernankian Knightia Do.
LS. Large Siver no. \\ SG. Larke Snver Gilt Do,
GB. Gold Banksinn Do, \\ GK. Gold Knightian Do.}

Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in
money, or in plate. In case an Exhibitor shall receive a First Prize in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any
other Medal in the same Letter, except in \(C C, D D\), and \(E E\). CLASS I.-FLOWERS; for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of each other. Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 new and first-rate varieties
cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast. GB-SG-LS-SK. in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to cast. SG-LS exhibiting in \(B\) cannot also exhibit in \(C\).
N.Bersons
Pelargoniumas, in collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 8 to cast. LS-SB
Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 6 plants in 6 varieRoses, in pots; Amateurs to show in collections of 12, Nur-
serymen in collections of 25 , distinct varieties. N.B. It is the wish of the Society in a future season, to allow cat specimens to be exhibited at all.
- Moss Roses in loose bunches, so as to exhibit, as far as posstble, the habit of the variety; in 12 variet,es. SK-SB-C.
Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties. LS-SK-SB-C.
N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter can also compete for the following,
Other Roses, exhibited as in the letter \(F\), and in 25 varieties, \(\mathrm{SK}-\mathrm{SB}-\mathrm{C}\).
N.B. Higher medals than those here offered for Roses cannot be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for ex-
hibition withoutattention to the regulations here explained, they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.
ard
and - LS. Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties. GB-NG N.B. It is expected that the same plant shal not be exhioited
on more than one occasion.
Cape Heaths, in collections of 6 distinct varieties. SG-LS N.B. No person who shows in \(I\) will be allowed to exhibit Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. \(L S-S K-S B\). Carnations, in pans of 24 distinct vai ietics. JS-SK-SB. Picotees, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS-
CLASS II.-FLOWERS ; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.
-GB-SG-LS. Plants, in collections of 30 plants. GK
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuehsias, Greenhouse Azaleas,

Rhododendrons, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, and Pelargoniums, to - . be excluded from \(P, Q\), and \(R\). -SG-LS.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in \(P\) not to compete in \(Q\) also.
Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 distinct specie Stnve or Greenhouse plants, in collections or 6 distinct species,
SG-LS-SK.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in \(P\) or \(Q\) will not be allowed to compete in \(R\) also.
Greenhouse Azalens, in 12 distinct varieties. GB-SG-LS. Greenhouse Azaleas,
Greenhouse Azaleas, in 6 distinct variettes. \(S G-L S\)
N.B. No one can show tn both classes of Azaleas. N.B. No one can show in both classes of Azaleas.
Stove or Greenhouse climbers, in collections of 6 species. SG-SK.
Exotic Orchidacer, in collections of not fewer than 20 species. I.G-GK-GB. \(V, W\), and \(X\). GK-GB-SG.
Exotic Orchidace in single specimens. SG-LS-SK.
Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. SG -LS Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. NG-LS
-SK.
N.B. It is highly desirable that these cases be made with a movable door, so as to prevent the condensation of the
water on the inner face of the glass during the time of exlnbition. Distinct varieties of Tall Cacti in flower. GB-SG-L.S.
N.B. The GB and SG Medals are not to be given if fewer than six varieties are exhibited. BB. Cinerapias, in pots, in collections of 12 distinct varicties. SK-SB;
 and not by the usual Judges. Exhibitors will particularty observe that none but new or rare plants can be exhibited
under this letter. Nothing uill be regurded ns new which has been eahibited in the Gurdens in a mrevious season.
DD. Miscellaneous subjects. SK-SB-C.
N. B. Cockscombs, Hieartsease, Hydrangeas, and cut \(f\). are altogether excluded from exhingenon. Exhibltors under
tlus head will not be thereby entitled to a pass ticket. EE. Seedling Florist's flowers. SK-\$B-C. N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelar-
goniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state goniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state.
No person will be aillowed to exhibit more than five seed-
hings at each meetiug. Exhlutors under this head will not lings at each meeting. Exhilutors under this head will not
be thereby entitled to a pass ticket. be thereby entilled to a pass ticket.
NDPITION to any medals assigned to the classes \(I_{1} P\), \(Q\), and
 guided in ther judiment by a consideration not only of the correctness of the names, but of
and the neatness of the writing.
CLASS III.-FRUIT ; for which Market Gardeners Fruiterers, or persons in the habit of regularly supply
ing the market, and private growers, exhibit independ.
ently of each other.
N.B. All fruit must be FULIY ripe and welt-coloursp; if the .B. All fuar must be folly ripe and wELL-colouren ; if the FF. Miscellaneous collection of fruit, consisting of at least three different kinds, Peaches ard Nectarines being considered as
only one kind. GK-GB-s. only one kind. GK-GB-uS. Gourds, and similar Kitchen
N.B. Cucumbers, Tomatres,
Garden produce, are extuded from this letter. Garden produce, are exluded from this letter.
Grapes. SG-LS-SK-5B. GG. Grapes. SG-LS-SK-§B.
HH. Pine-Apples. SG-LS-SK-SB, HH. Pine-Apples. SG-LS-sK-SB. KK. Other kinds of fruit. SE-SB-C. ing the number and value 0 ' the Silver Medals offered by the
Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals Society for particular objects, and also of conferring Silver Medals
or Certificates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if they think it necessary to do so,
The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society"s Medals are offered less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Horticultural skill, the design of the encurage the
statuting these meetings being not so much to encole stallector as to reward the skilful Gardener; they are also not to make any award in cases whcle the objects exhbited do not
appear worthy of a Mertal : otherwise a bad sugle exhibition mifht obtan a prize, mere y because tuere Copies of the above list may be ootained at 21, Regent-street, FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.

\section*{}

PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE
QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE ULEE OF BUTLAND, THE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOTNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, \&c.;
as well as by the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. YOUELI, \& Co, have much pleasure in announcing Canes of the above highly- to oluaple and wouch-esteemer RASPBFRRRY -unequalled for the extraordinary size of its frunt and richness of flavour, Those to whonn X. \& C. Co. sent it last season have cxpressed their been awarded several prizes at various Horticultural exhibitions
during the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its excelduring the season. As a proof that they have not exaggerated its escel-
lent qualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr. Lindelxy (see Gardeners' Chroncle of the 22d July. page 502), whose opinion of it is as fol-lows:-"Fastolyp Raspierri.- We have received from Messss.
Youble, of Grewt Yarmoutb, truit of the Fastoftl Raspherry, and we dind that it merits all that has hern stated in favour of its excel-
lenec. The fence, The frut recelved 15 rery large, obtusely comean, and large
flavour, far excenchag in this respeet some other new and They also extal, atid it, on the lot of Aheust. he ore the Lontoon Hor
 it mare tuliy, or with greater conticence, to the notice of the puble,
mere.? uliserving that it contmues, in high perfection througnuat the autumnal montls, and has muntaned its surperiorty in the most ordinary treatment of the old varrethes.
ready by the latter end of October, and cand be sent wath safety to
any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-0ifico order; upon the following terms:-

Packages included. The usual discount to the 'Trade, when not Extensive orders are already received for the above; and to prevent a repetition of the disappointment whick many experienced last
season, by \(\mathbf{Y}\). \& Co . not being able to meet the demand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.
Mayatt's "British Queen" Strawberry, 20s. per 100.

\section*{Great Xarmouth Nursery, Angust 31 ", 1843}

Raised by the NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES, Mrs, Beavon red edge, 10 s . \(6 d\). ; Miss Jane, fine purple edige, 10 s .6 G. ; and II ESSRS. NORMAN being appointed to send these having grown two pairs of each, and bave exhibited them in thei winning pans: also first prize ior Mrs. Beavon, in class-shewing; they possess beautiful long pods, petals large with a good wire-
edging round each, making a noble back tier flower. The stock being limited, early apphcation will be necessary. They have pair. N. \& B. Norman beg to state that their Catalogues can be varieties, with which they have gained 29 prizes at the principal - -.....near

J AMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks and at the same time begs to apologise to many for not being last syring, 11 consequence of bemg short of plants, hat stock having suffered so much by his removal from now ready to send
is now happy to inform the Public that he is no out fine heaithy plants, consisting of all the best varieties, at out inse heaithy plants, consistmg of ain upon a prepaid applimoderate pric's, a list of which all warranted collected 1rom the
catron. Extra fiue Pansy sed, ald
best named varieties, \(28.6 d ., 5 s\), to 10s. per packet. best named varieties, 2s. 6 d., \(5 s\), , to 105 . per packet.
Mal's Crimson Superb Sweet William, plants,
seed, 1 is. per packet.
Pansy Nursery, Fottenham, near London.
W. E. RENDLE respectfully informs Amateurs who collections, that he will suppuly a selection from the following gorts at FIVE POUNDS PER DOZEN :- Lyne's Lord Ebrington, Coruxsh Gem, Fanny, Aurora, Pride of Exe Vale, Circassian, Constellation, Count d'Orsay, Creole, Dido, Fair Maid of Devon, Favourite, and Sir Robert Peel; with a Plant of Catalogues of Pelarpon CORNWALL, OR SUNRISE. livered in October next-Orders will be executed in strict prece-
dence - Plants will be added to compensate for carriageReference or remittance required from unknown correspondents. -Unuon-road Nursery, Plymouth, August 31, 1843.

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACNTHS AND ornrr beles.
YOUELL \(\&\) Co. beg feepectully to inform the readers OUELL \& Co. beg respetfully to inform the readers

 selves, from the faciity of comnunication between Yarmouth
and Haarlem, the distrance not recmpring more than

 be found to contain none but the very bests sorts, adaptede dither
for glasses, forciing, or open bordel culture. Prices, as follows:




 31, 1843 .
S. GIRLING, of DERLING vERBENAS.

 they have been seen by several extensive grovern ent ffrst-rate



an immense etrus. of fraprent towers. 5s. 5 .
 fril of all the Verbenas in cuitration. \({ }^{\text {fis }}\).
 other scarletst apppear as pink or pale e erimgon. 38 . 6 d.t

 Rrung N- rich marion, fine shape, and very compact, extra
five Mingerzer



 inclosed in tin-boxes, where a set are taken, and forwarded, post
tree, to any part of the kinglom







UNRIVALLED NEW FUCHSIA, "LOWRYII. tion of the Floricultural World to the above spe iteNDID and can witil the greatest con filence prounconance the ithe entire best tockek,

 purchase it
Plants
wil


 Hew riants, catalos ues, of thich many tow the had on application
 WOODLAND'S NURSERY, MARESFIELU, NEAR UCKFIELD, W YLLIAM WOOD \({ }^{\text {Sndsex }}\) SON have the pleasure of
 Messrge. WARERR and WARNER's, Sedsmen, 28, Corahill, and
will continue to be shown there duriog the season. -
H. CORSTEN, FLLRIST to Her Majesty the Queen,

 one dozen single ditito ; one dozen Tourruesol diatto, onnendopen,

Splendi scarlet geraniums.

 may see specimens ghown upon a new optinite, in the open
 to be disposed off they yre from two feet to six feet in height, and
bushy in in proportion Conway's new and handsome Forcing Geranium LANEII,



\section*{T.} and Sbeosmgn, 156, Cheapside, London, have just pub lished their List of Flower-roots for the present season, which
they will forward post-free on appuication. They have purchase of a celebrated Florist at Haarlem, the entire stock of three new and distinct DOUBLE HYACINTHS of great beauty, and suitable for Glasses or Pots. They have named them-

Admiral of the Blue
\(\begin{array}{ll}\text { Admiral of the White } \\ \text { T. and C. L. and D. beg to call particular attention } & \\ 6\end{array}\) various novelties contained in their List, and are happy to add that all the roots have arrived in excellent condition, for which
\(D^{R}\) HORNER is about to part with his Fixy Coloffered for sale. Thesconsist only of the rearest tand finest rarieties, being chiefly a selection from the best of Tyso 's, Lightbody's',
and Weterstone's, with a few others. There are about 1300 or 1400 roots, and nearly 200 sorts; they will he parted with very

J AND W MY Tredling strawberries. J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their Which has been exhibited at the London Horticullurait Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also Jeen Chronicte, No. 26 , p-417. It is a most prolifici bearer, exhbutug
at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and 1 lerom on the same

Whe british quien and prince albert peas
W.
above two New Yarietics, and will be whluer have harvestedt hy the stock is limited. They will be seext out, as las
packages, bearing the name of the firm, price \(3 s\), 6
The usual allowance to the trade.
W. STENT, SUPERB EARLY CABBAGE SEED. has about 100ibs. of the above Seed (of this year' 8 trowte, that he he can recommend as genuine, at 12s. per lib, gaving received
the Stock direct from Mr. SToNE's, as his very best kind. Orders, with remitences, will receive immediate attention.
stockwith, Aug. 30,1843 .
GEORGE MILLS having this season saved SEEDS offers it with confdence to the puble, as the best kind known to him, at \(5 \delta\). per packet, containing six Seeds, which will be sent fre G. M. begs to observe, that however good the kind of Cucumber,
good fruit cannot be obtained at an early season unless the seed has Eood subetance and is well organised, a point often unthought of It is gencrally supposed that if it will grow it is suffcient; ;
more particularly when sown in the autumn.
NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE
Capital, \(500,00006,-\) Empowered by Parliament.
T. Lamie Muracy, Esp, Chairman,
John Elliotson, M.D., F.R.s.
George Lungley, Esq.

Joseph Thompson, Esq.
AUDITORS, \(\rightarrow\) Professor Wheatsone, F.R.S.
Professor Graves
ActuAry.-W. S. B. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S.
Will be best understood by co comparison of its principles and a rearence to the last Annual Bonus declared on Policies of five

 Policies now entered upon entitled to participation in next
Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assured without loss of Poilicy.

COTTAM and hallen, Enginetrs, Iron Strebt, London, and at Cornwall Road, Lambeth.


GARDFN ROELERS
GARDFN ROIL.LRS 18 inches long. \(348 . ; 20,448\).; 22,508 s, CAST-IRON RICKSTANDs, feet 6 inchese high, \(5 s, 9 d\), each.
 variety, and every description of Hortirinltural Articlesta, Arvicult trat
Implemients, and Furnishing Ironniongery ; Dr. Arnotits Stoves, Implemints, and Furnivhing Ironniongery, Dr. Arnott's Stoves,
Anloo Belpian Cookns stoves, Broilng Stoves. The above low
prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.
HOTHOUSES, CONSER
ATORIES, \&c., made
upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined prices, in consequence of the er aesent deppressed state of the Iron Trad Trade.
HOT-WATER APPARATUS for het vatories, and Greenhouses; Churches, hating Hothouses, conser
 the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which
they have made dur they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence
under the erection of simimiar \(A\) ppparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those what with to fox their ext Apspa-
ratus, they have affixed the following low prices Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch \({ }^{\text {(Larger Sizes in }}\).

> Rogers' Boiler, small prop
 ong, with five horizontal bars, weighini about of the ground, 6 ft , Lisht Cattle Hurdles, 3 ft , 6 in, high, weighing 42 lhs , at 4t 4s. ou. each.
 BEST WIRE for STMAINED WIRE FENCING at 8s. per bundle of 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7 d. each. The Improved
continued, and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy Wire-work, \&cc.

78, ; 4 feet 0, , 8. , 5 feet, 13. ; 6 feet, 155 .; 7 feet out of the ground


STEPGENSEN TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING
Son and CO., 61, Gracechurch-street DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engage varions maternals, solicit the attontion of with Tanks o Arists in an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided atvantages over wery other article hitl herto
cmployed for the same mental in orppearance can lie made frome tanks to to 100 fect long and
 anderne the opportunty to persons in remote districts of assintance of F mell approver method of heating without the and Pipes already fixed, and of P be found cheaper than of any other material. Mr oflymouth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish any size will be forwarded in his neighbourhood, and prices for horticulturaia Bullding \& heating by hot-water.

J. WEEES \& Co., ARChiteots, \&c., Gloucesterwater Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility na Gentry, that their business, which has been extensive the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS Of every Coscription, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER. sumes but a small miantity of tuel oly rech; ; sunies but a small qiantity of fuel, only reciuaring attention once
in 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcmg-houses 300 feet in Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means Refere gay biversally adopted. Vobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Horticultural Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates,
\& ce, at their IHorticultural Manufactory, Gloucester-place, Chel-

THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented SHEWEN, Ironmonger, \&c., Sevenoaks, Kent size from JOHN J. SHEwRN having had every opportunity afforded him by an offer it as most efficient and eopnomical: it may be been at Messrs. Chandter \&\& Sons' Nursery, Vauxhail; Messrs. Loodtres's',
Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine A pple-place ; Messrs. Vettoh And Son's, Exeter ; Mr. Ponley's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical Sicciety's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Hor-
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same heated by HOT-WATER ARPARATUS, on improved and economical principles
Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Drawings and
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for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations; hence they are useful in scrofua, seoriate sellings, particularly those of the neck, They are eficaciou also in rheumatism, and form a mild and superior family aperient,
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for the cure of the scurvy, scrofula, leprosy, and all scorbutic complaints; they strengthen the constitution, purify the blod, , and pro,
mote a circulation of the fluids; are gentle in their operation, and no not require cessation from business. In bottles at \(28.9 d\). each.
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By the late D. Roberts's will Messrs. BrAch \& BARNICorT By the late Dr. Roberts's will Messrs. Brach earanion medicine for many years past), are left joint proprietors of the
"Poor Man's Friend," "c Pilulae Anticrophule," "Larwell's Pils,","Medicated Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic Drops, \("\), with the excluaive xight, power, and authority to pres
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The still increasing demand for the above medicines, from Observe.- No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, , ate Dr. Roberts, Brid-
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BRITISH SHEET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES. D RAKE \& BROMLEY have received Mr. PAxton's Letter, dated Chatsworth, July 18 , 1843. . . The terrific hailstorm which vosited this locality did not injure a sfluare in the Great Conservatory, hut in the Sheffied d Botanical (Garhear Shetifield werce completely riddled, and the plants in thentleman njured; but at Queen's Tower, the residence of a gentleman whose ouses wero clazed with the were not in the raof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck
them obliouely, this is
 supcriority of he sheet crass.
The Diazing of the larke Conservatory at Chatsworta was begurs
Jy. DrAR in June, , 8899 , and finished in July, 1840 ; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened to render necessary the
slightest repair for breakage; and of the superiority of the sheet. slightest repair for breakage; and of the superiority of the sheeet.
Glass in resisting Hail, no proof more conclusive or aatisfactory couldt Glass in resisting Hail, no proof more
be given than the above extract affords.
A retura to Parliament of the duties and drawbacks on Glass,
from the 5 th Jan. 1813 to the 5 th \(J\) In 1843 , exhibits the consumption in Great Britain of British sheet lasss since 1838, in which year for its introduction to the notice of the Horticultural Society of Lordon. \& sir,-I bave the honow to return you the thankg of the Hor "f sir,-I bave the honour to return you the e thanks of the Hor-
ticuttural society of London, for your exhbibition of gpecimens of the Members who have met this day.
 retained for home use was -
1838
1889
1840
1841
1842
1843

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An increase so rapid, as suffciently to manifest that it is fast super-
seding, for all purposes to which it is suitable, every other kind of Glasso
DRAKE and Bromler beg reapectfully to add that they shall be oh petter, addreesed to them at their Warehouse, No. 315 , oxfordstraet London.
H EALTH being paramount to all earthly blessings, reserve it when restored. The Stomach and Enema Pumps edical Authorttics in this Kin, were sanctioned by the highest ents of Eurone, India, and Americe (vide the Life of Sir Astley Cooper). J. R. begs to inform the Public that he has now made uch improvements in the above, which surpass anything of the nd durable and are fitted with tubes that will stand the hoitest limate, and are not liable to be out of repair. Manufactured N.B.-None are genuine except stamped with the words "RRam"s

H GMOWTH OF PLANTS. Dra ensed fertilizing power a few grains dissolved in water at Hyacinths, and other bulbs; and to promote the growfi of
cuttings, and the germination of seads. Sold in bottles 11.9 d .
 and other leading Seedsmen, \&cc. in town and country. Whilesale Agents, D
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NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Others.
TO BE LET on Lease, a NURSERY-GROUID, sists of a valuable stock of Plants, Trees, and shrubs; lake Greenhouse, Pits, Frames, \&cc. Added to which is a conventent
Dwelling-house and Seed-shop, Cottage, large Barn, Stable, add spacious underg
improverments. N.B. Immediate possession may be had on advantagears Ammediate possession may be had on advantagears
M ESSRS. VEITCH AND SON are in want of \& moral character. Letters, with rerms, Reference, \&c, to de W ANTED IMMEDIATELY, from 5 to 15 Acres of of five or six rooms, in or near a market-town, and in a healthy DURE ST. VINCENT ARROW-ROOT.-This nlle is warranted equal in quality to the bett price considerably under that usually charged, cannot fail to a price considerably under that uspaldy charged, canced by families as a great desideratum for the Nursery, as also for culinary purposes. To be had in tin cases, of 6 , 12 L and 18 lbs , at 15.8 d . per 1 lb ., of C. West End.
S UN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigure S ments of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that un190 preparation RowLand and
liquid, and now universally admired for its sovereign virtues
vendering completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendern vating and refreshing wash during travelhng, or exposure to of
sum, dust, or harsh winds, and alter the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will fint
after shaving, in allaying the smarting pain,
CAUTION, -Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"-it is therefore imperative " Pur printed on the that the words "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR" are printed on wrapper, and "A. ROWLAND \& SON, 4s. \(6 d\), nud \(8 s\). \(6 d\). per bottle, duty included. \({ }^{\circ}\). Ask for Rowtand's
Chemists and Perfumers
N URSERY TO BE DISPOSED OF.-Containing
 Three Greenhouses, One Forcing-House, Pits and Fran on business, about Four Miles from the Royal Exchange. For par iculars, giply to Mr. King, Hackney-road.

W ANTED, the following Numbers of the Gardeners'
 4ix Ave Maria.-lane, London.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1843.
I meetings for the two following weers.
Tuesday, September 5. - \{Horticullural

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From 'the first establishment of this Journal we have thought it a duty to give our support to those who advocate the claims of New Zealand as an agricultural colony, because we have always considered that the evidence in the possession of Botanists as to its climate and products was such as to leave no reasonable doubt as to its fertility and salubrity. We
stated long since, that, so far as it was possible to judge from the information that had been received in Europe, New Zealand is the colony where of all others there is most to hope and least to fear; and that, in fact, with the single drawback of the possi-
bility of collisions with the natives, everything gave bility of collisions with the natives, everything gave promise of its being the most advantageous settlement to do this partly from a desire to point out to agricultural emigrants the place where of all others their energies could be best directed, and partly for the sake of contradicting the false reports, which,-
invented by the disappointed in New Zealand, and the interested in Australis and Van Diemen's Land, were largely propagated in this country by the daily press. According to those stories, the country is either uncultivable from its ruggedness, or absolutely sterile, or storm-bound, or flooded, or so overrun with bush and fern, as to cost more for clearing than it is worth, or, finally, exposed to the constant inroads of ferocious
savages, who refuse to recognise the validity of the savages, who refuse to recognise the validity of the
sales which they have made, and perpetually threaten to resume by force the land of which they have been deprived by fraud.
Public opinion has now taken a direction so decidedly favourable to New Zealand, and the vast importance of it is at last so fully recognised by the fluous to combat any longer the misrepresentations tha: have been made upon the subject. But its colinization is still only in the bud,--thousands are
stil wavering as to the place where their little capital stil wavering as to the place where their little capital
wil be best invested, and it is of such vital importance to hem to know exactly what they have to expect as emgrants, that we think we cannot do better than diect our readers' attention to a rich supply of facts which have been furnished by the settlers themselves, int collection of their letters which has lately been pulished.* For here we have no suspicious testiagnts and speculators, but plain and simple statemots from men actually in the islands to their friends athome.
In the first place, it is highly gratifying to see that or fears of quarrels with the natives were groundless, vderstood, or that the judicious regulations of the lew Zealand Company have effectually removed all tuse for serious complaints. Disputes, indeed, have !curred here and there, but so far as we are
:quainted with them, they have arisen from causes :quainted arranged, and with the worst of the natives, hose acts their own countrymen openly discounteance. We may add, too, that where they have led to npleasant consequences, this has been mainly caused y the cowardice or wrongheadedness of the settlers hemselves.

The New Zealanders are a fine race of people, 1 settler at Nelson ( \(p .78\) ), "stout and well made. Says nilder, kinder people, I believe, does not exist. Our ladies of the Fifeshire, that almost dreaded the idea of seeing an ugly tattooed New Zealander, would no more
be afraid of one of them, or I believe not so much, as be afraid of one of them, or I believe not so much, as
they would of one of their country of the lower ordersat least they are perfectly harmless, and I believe that nothing would induce them to meddle with, or injure a
white man believe in no case have they been known or proved to do so; I a little suspected it, but I now believe no such thing; the lost things I have found, and I have
trusted them anywhere, and lost notling by them., -"Some dress in English clothes," says Mr. Gillingham, a yeoman, (p. 154), "the others wear blankets, which is a poople. I tike them much, and am not afraid to race of miles inland to live amongst them; they seem to be very harmless and strictly honest ; they come into the tents, sit * "Letters from Settlers and Labouring Emierants in the New
Zealand Company's Settlements," 12 mo , Smith and Eider, 1843 .
down, laugh, and are very entertaining with their gibberish." "The natives," says another witness (p.158), "are a good-humoured, good-for-nothing set of vagabonds ; extremely well- disposed to Europeans; and when inclined
to work, which is but seldorn, they are of great assistance to work, which is but seldorn, they are of great assistance
in constructing houses ; at first they took tobacco for in constructing houses; at first they took tobacco for every trifing service they rendered; but now nothing will
do but clothing or money. There is not much fear of their quarrelling with us; they are too much alive to their interests for that. As long as they continue as well treated as they are at present, there is no chance of any
interruption in the amicable intercourse between the two races."
So that, ingtead of the fierce and bloodthirsty ogres which they have been represented to be, they are really above the average of European peasants. Indeed, it is quite evident that they are amicable and kind-
hearted. The greater part of the population in Cook's Straits originally came from Taranaki. This name alone has a magical effect upon them. Whenever Mr. Cook mentiuned Taranaki to them, they began to cry like children, and made a thousand inquiries about old friends, old pahs, gardens, rivers, \&cc. \&cc. (p. 156.) And when a destructive fire broke out at Wellington, destroying fifty-nine of the best houses in the town,
the natives actually collected five pounds among the natives actually collected five
themselves for the sufferers (p. 57).
The calumnies relating to the natives being thus disposed of, let us see what the settlers say of the land, which we have been told is all cut upinto gullies and precipices, utterly unfit for agricultural purposes, and incapable of improvement by the plough :-
"Here," says Mr. W. Bayly, a yeoman of Devonslire, "are thousands and tens of thousands of acres as level as cleared, all that I have seen, that the plough shall go over nineteen acres out of twenty. The soil is very deep in
high land as well as low. I believe for climate and soil not better to be found in the known world. I know a man that has tilled the third crop of Potatoes in the same piece of ground, and I am expecting a crop within twelve piece of
months.
culture ; it is a beautiful soil and a beautiful climate ; all kinds of Corn will grow well. You may grow Pease all the year. That small portion of Wheat which I brought
with me vielded after the rate of seven quarters to the acre. I saved the whole of the seed, and made myself a hat with the straw, which I believe to be the first that has been made of straw grown in the colony. I have sown beautifully. I have got half an acre of land in cultivation. We sow the Wheat in July, and reap in January. I am sorry to say, there are but few who support cuitivation, fierce as it is represented." - Extract of a Letter fron a good, very good ; and much superior to any land at bome We con produce two good crops in one year, which can't be done in Eugland: Wheat, averaging sixty bushels an acre, and Potatoes sixteen tons ditto." \(A\) A small Devonthe independent colonist, have assumed a healthy and vigorous bearing, full of well-grounded hopes, and determination to do their utmost by a soil Which barel Esq., p. 67.-" The soil is a black vegetable mould, about four feet or from four to six feet deep; generally speakieg, the subsoil is a yellow clay. -Mr. Charles
Palner, p. 17..." New Zealand looks more like an English nobleman's domain;-rich valleys with gentle slopes, and woody knolls, dark groves of Pine, apparently sush filled with songsters, - nay, everything that can cush filed with songsters, - ayy, every captivate the senses." - From a Settler. p. 113 .-" ' 1 can truly say, ' Here one can live in ease, without care or trouble, in one of the most genial and healthy climates in the world, and where it only requires the hand of man to make a plenty of clear land suitable for grazing in the immediate neighbourhood, within two bours' sail of the heads. There is a large valley extending for forty miles inland, clear of trees, and covered widn cese in
capable of maintaining large herds of cattle, if once it was opened up. The country is only becoming known; n sooner is one valley explored and surveged than another is
discovered contiguous to it. They seem mostly to turn up discovered contiguous to it. They seem mostly to turn up bare hills from the winds which blow with such violence on the coast, which three-fourths of those who come out here only see, and have no idea of the lusuriant evergreen -Alexander Perry, Esq., p. 20.- "The valey of the Hut is mich more extended, he finest districts for agri cultural purposes in all New Zealand. In fact, there is capital of at least one hundred thousand Englishmen. A Taranaki, where new Plymouth is situated, there is an opening for at least a million of people ; and the country there is open, so that you may have a clear view upon almost any of the rising grounds for at least thirty miles, andin Wallace, p. 12." "This is the finest Wheat and Barley country that ever was seen, and that you would If from this we turn to the accounts of the produce obtained, the evidence is not only satisfactory, but even beyond all expectation:-
"I don't believe any country in the world will beat this for breeding; sheep, I have little doubt, will breed twice in the year. Some of my goats have kidded three times in less than fifteen months. I landed four females and one male, and in less time considerably than two years, counted 25 in number. Our bush or rich land is too strong for Wheat. I put some into my garden, and had to cut it down twice before I could get it to stand up, so luxuriantly did it grow. I have some Oats growing in my garden, on rich soil, seven feet high; and some of the stems measure one incl in circumference; and a large sort of English Pea growing so high, that I could not reach some of the upper pods. You will think I am romancing, but I give you my honour that I am not. Some Cabbages (the Flat Pole) growing on a piece of only been on our farm, measure five feet across, and hav 15,000 of the Flat Pole, Jersey Cow, and 100 Headed Cabbage for our milch cows. Cabbage plants are 2s 6d per hundred, but I grew all we required, and more. A this present mament my garden is groaning under a Aro fusion of most excellent land, near an acre in but not all cleared athor fenced in Some Mal feet and eight feet high. in fact Imp quite at a seven say what the land will at produce when under a proper system of cultivation and produce when under a prope from the climate as the (attel from the - " Wheat is caled which is abont the en calculated to pay 25l. an acre wuch a ", much lower."-A Private Letter, p. 29.-"This is a most splendid country for farming, when the land is cleared. You know I brought some Wheat out with me it was two quarts. I had a small spot of land, and sowed it, and I have reaped and thrashed ten gallons from it ; mine was the first harvest in the country., Ihad ten men and boys to cut it for me one evening." - William
Henwood, p. 149 . Henwood, p. 149.
Captain Smith has a large garden, with Cabbages 12 feet round, Onions 20 inches round, Roses, Pelargoniums, Sweetbriars, fruit-trees, and all kinds of vegetables.-H. S. Tiffin, to his father, p. 11. And another person, ( p .117 , ) speaks of his Turnip Radishes 16 inches in circumference.
"Mr. Molesworth raised last year at the rate of eighteen tons of Potatoes (Kidneys) to the acre, and ninety bushels of Wheat to the acre.* This is in the Valley of the Hutt, on land nemly reclaimed from the forest, and
or three times in the year." \(A\) Setler, p. 33 .

It should here be remarked that this flooding is one of the evils which people have been told render New Zealand unfit for cultivation. But Mr. Stokes shows most distinctly that the floods of New Zealand are-as those of the Nile-a source of fruitfulness, and not of injury.
"In my last visit to the Hutt, I ascertained a very interesting fact relative to this point. I should state that this winthe Hutt has several times overflowed its banks ones, and Wheat that had been four times covered with water, and yet was in beautiful order. But the point to which I wished to direct your attention was in the instance o Mr.-_'s Burley; that which bas been flooded is, flooded has been attacked by the grub. Now, a flood in New Zealand seems to produce an opposite effect to what it does in England, or a colder climate to ours; it pro duces a fertilizng effect in the deposit which it leaves, and, as it would appear, a salutary effect in destroying in England, and the frosts which usually succeed floods This is this is important to be known, because in the district of the Manewatu, more to the north, and stin warmer than 100 . 00 holson, on ell er side 100,000 acres of good Jand, easily drained, and still more easily brought under cultration, but which must be occasionally subject to overiows hom the fiver. Now, is Hutt) are beneficial, they must remove any apprebension or
The only well-founded complaint concerning the soil applies to what is called fern land, extensive districts of which have fallen to the lot of some settlers. This is represented to be a strip of land along the coast, about 200 yards wide; behind which is a belt of bush land, as it is called, composed of the most beautiful shrubs from five to twenty feet high, filled up with fern of the same height, which is about three miles wide
It is said by one person (p. 204) that this sort of soil " will not grow a heavy crop the first year, the land having been run out by the fern; fund there is such an immense quantity of fibrous root left, that, after rain, it puffs up, and you walk over it like walking dries too quickly, and you lets in the air, the ground day to make things grow" Aire rain every third declares that it is all humbug what has been said about fern land being so good (p. 156). But as Mr. Jollie observes (p. 126) the very fact of the fern being so rank shows that the land has in it the power of vigorous production. And such is evidently the fact, for a writer at p. 204, says, that a great
* This must be considered an exceptional case; the average i6 tone for Potatoes.
improvement takes place in its quality after the first year, and that he does not desire to see finer Potatoes than he has on that land. The great question for the settler is how to deal economically with this sort of land. The fern grows 6 and 7 to 15 and 20 feet high, and to clear it is a serious undertaking. No doubt the wiser course is to leave it in the first instance, and to scatter the ashes on the land; by this means the saline matter which the fern has been robbing the land of is all restored, and will immediately give the peaty soil a tendency to decompose and consolidate. That the fern will again spring up is certain; but once down it is easy enough to keep it down. The continual destruction of its young leaves will speedily put an end to the roots; and we are told, what is quite to be expected, that any smothering crop will answer the purpose. The Rev. C. Saxton ( p . 105) found that a crop of Vetches killed the fern which grew up among them. And then, when the fern is gone, the settler has the richest land in the colony: There are in stances, says Mr. Jollie (p. 126), of prolific crops of nearly everything on land of this description; and in general one may observe over the place, as a pretty certain rule, that the finer the crop the higher had been the fern which previously grew. This must necessarily be the case, and if we were to settle we should be much inclined to try our luck with the unpopular fern land. Let us add, that, to remove the fern, and not to burn it where it grows, will infallibly deteriorate the land excessively.
Can any sensible person, after such evidence as this, say that the reports unfavourable to the land of New Zealand are other than mere calumnies? If we next look to the condition of the agricultural settlers every thing bears the face of prosperity.

At present there is not a single good workman lef on the hands of the Company: all but the stupid, lazy, or feeble folk, having been hired by settlers going upon their land, or they are working for themselves. Of abso-
lutely idle people we have none, and the settlement has every appearance of a thriving and industrious community. It will be a beautiful villagy sort of a country,
wherein the population will be principally farmers and well-doing peasants, with a sprinkling of large landowners, professional men, and shopkeepers."-Letters received by Thomas Woollcome, Esq., p. 188.
No country seems to offer such advantages to the industrious labourer,
"The agriculturist (farm servant), earning 8s. or 8s. \(6 d\). per week at home, out here would save more than be could earn at home. I am persuaded that all classes of Thomas Shaw, p. 135 .-" "We can save ourselves about 6 l. in a month; our trade is a very good one, I assure ou ; single men are getting from \(2 l\). to 3 l. a week, and they can live and lodge on
-George Beavan, p. 28.
Let it not, however, be imagined that New Zealand is a country for the lazy or the apathetic; or that independence is to be gained there by walking about with the hands in one's pockets. Idlers enough have tried the experiment,-of course they have failed ; and, attributing their ill-success to anything rather than their own misconduct, have raised the outcry which has found an echo in Europe. Let us see what the settlers say on this head :-
- All the complaints that I have heard, arise only from the drunken, the idle, and worthless portion of the com-munity-fellows who would do good nowhere."-John
George Cook, Esq., p. 166.-"It is really lamentable to witness the want of courage and industry in a large number of young men who come here. They arrive with the idea that they are to have no difficulties or discomforts to contend with, yet most of them have fled from home in despair at the dismal prospect they were abandoning. are well to do. I should not mind landing in this place without a shilling, confident that I could make myself a pursuit in three months."-A Resident, p. 23.-"Very many of the young gentlemen which come out, walk the beach and smoke their cigars, and spend their money in
the grog-shops, which are very plentiful."-William Dew, p. 37.-" I would not go back to England again if I could have a free passaye back again, for I know I could not do so well in England as I can here, nor no labouring
man besides; but I can tell you a drunken man is not much good here; a good steady man is sure to do we here."-John and Ann French, working Emigrants.

But the idle and dissipated are not the only discontented persons. There is anothey class, who, with good intentions and some means, are equally unsuccessful: these are the gentlemen who, knowing nothing of cultivation at home, undertake the management of land abroad, and, incapable of farming in England, think that the antipodes will teach them. New Zealand is not the country for them. The men who should adventure thither are good farmers with a capital of 1000l., good labourers with no capital, and country gentlemen with abundant wealth. All these may render the country a blessing to themselves, or become themselves a blessing to the country. It is, however, to the first class, more than to any other, that the colony must look; and we trust that the New Zealand Company will take measures to encourage their
emigration beyond all others. A system of cheap cabin passages will be a powerful attraction; and that, we have reason to believe, is already promised.
But we must conclude. Our space is exhausted But we must conclude. Our space is exhausted without even an allusion to the important scheme of
establishing a Scotch colony on Banks' Peninsula. That may form the subject of further observations hereafter.

A Correspondent asks us whether we recommend an open tank as a source of bottom-heat, for he says that many persons are using such a contrivance. We hear this with regret, because the plan is sure to
fail. Where an open tank is used three things happen: the steam condenses among the soil and renders it mere mud; the tanks become foul with soil that drains into them; and by degrees the boilers themselves are choked up. All such contrivances as placing hurdles, faggots, or other open materials over tanks have everywhere failed, or will do so. The tanks must be closed with some kind of solid, though porous, material. We prefer soft pan-tiles ; but slate answers the purpose vexy well.

There are various systems of draining, according to the circumstances in which the water lies in the ground. However beneficial draining may be in to remove the moisture under the soil. In grass land - provided the water does not stagnate in hollows which have no outlet, or remains to soak the ground too near the roots of the grass, so as to rot those of the a reservoir for dry weather, when it rises by capillary attraction and refreshes the roots. We read of floating islands in great lakes and rivers, naturally formed by trees and branches, and covered with vegetable earth, which rest entirely on the water, and are covered with the finest verdure
The first question to be asked, therefore, is, whether the land is too wet? and whether the crops are injured in wet seasons by the water rising and remaining too near the surface? -to what extent the drains should carry off the superfluous water?-whether it is regularly distributed through the soil, or lies directly over an impervious subsoil?-whether the water is merely accumulated by the rains exceeding the evaporation,
rises from springs, or runs down from higher grounds rises from springs, or runs down from higher grounds?
Each of these circumstances may require a different Each of these circumstances may require a different
mode of draining; and whoever should think of applying the same remedies to all cases, must be considered as one of those quacks who, having a nostrum to sell, insists, on its curing all disorders, whether dropsy, consumption, or any other.
The following directions on draining are intended for one kind of land only; that is, where a thin stratum of earth, mellowed more or less by the
influence of the contact of the atmosphere, and enriched by cultivation and occasional manuring, lies over a stratum, more or less deep, of a compact loam or clay, through which the water cannot percolate ; so that, in wet weather, the lower portion of the soil becomes like mud, pr , at least, quite saturated with water, and the roots and delicate fibres of plants are
injured, if not destroyed, by excessive moisture, unless they be coarse aquatic plants, suited to such a soil. If the surface is nearly level, the whole of the soil, at a certain depth, will be found equally soaked with water but if it be irregular, with risings and hollows, the water will slowly run over the subsoil, and render the hollows still wetter, so that it may there xise up over the surface, producing temporary pools. The effect of water standing long on one spot is to kill vegetation,
and also so to dilute and wash out the soluble portions of the soil as to render it much less capable of bearing a crop, even when the water has been carried off. scientific drainer before he lays down his plan. The straight line, being the shortest, is always to be preferred for carrying off water speedily ; but a straight may have to go round the foot of a hillock, to collect what filters down between the soil and subsoil; and you may have to go round a hollow, to prevent the water from running into it, and so save the trouble of very deep drains to draw it from the bottom when it is once lodged there.

A section of the land, which canalways be obtained by digging holes and boring, is essential to lay down the best plan for the drains. The drains must be sufficient to carry off all the superfluous water; but it is a useless expense to have them larger or deeper than is
necessary. They should consist of three distinct sizes at the least: very small, where they merely collect the dripping of the upper soil; somewhat larger, where many smaller drains pour in their contents ; and the main drains, which carry all the water of many acres be proportioned to the quantity of water. The depth must also be regulated by the size of the drain-the larger it is the deeper it should lie, and better pro-
tected from accidents which might choke it. In a
soil where the upper soil is nine or ten inches deepthat is, where the plough has gone to that depth-and
the hard impervious subsoil is found a few inches lower, a drain should be dug first so deep as to reach the solid clay, which comes out in spits without any crumbling, as if cut out of soap or cheese; and in this solid mass the main drains and the secondary drains should be cut to the exact width of the tiles to be used, if this be the mode of draining: if they are to be filled up with broken stones, such as are used for macadamising roads-an excellent material-the must be made wider and deeper. On an average, the main drains should be three feet below the surface, if they are five or six inches wide at bottom. They should be filled up with solid clay or loam, rammed down over them; for it must be recollected tha they are mere subterraneous channels, and do not at all dry the land around them,--they merely carry off the water collected by the secondary drains. The main drains should cross the greatest declivity of the field at the bottom, and have a sufficient fall into a river or deep ditch. In mos cases one main drain may suffice; but in fields of great extent several main drains will be found necessary, that they may never be so full as to burst upwards, which would be a continual source of trouble and expense. The secondary drains may run down the declivity of the land; if this be not too steep they may in general be laid in the direction in which the land has been usually ploughed. Two feet six inches will in general be sufficient depth, and this will bring the tiles directly over those in the main drain,-much the most advantageous mode of union Immediately over the tiles or stones in the secondary drains it may be useful to press down some stron heath, if it can be readily procured, or any porous material which will not rot soon ; and the earth thrown over the heath may be a mixture of the soil and subsoil, trod in well, but not quite impervious to water. Thus these secondary drains will act as collectors of water, as well as conductors, and keep the soil dry from 10 to 15 feet on each side. We are well aware that we have hitherto only described the common mode of thorough draining, such as has been so ably advocated by Mr. Smith, of Deanston, and applied with much success by many proprietors and practical farmers. This is the mode we adopted ourselves. The secondary drains, as we now call them, according to the present mode of draining, require to be at no greater distance from each other than 12, or at most 15 , feet; the tiles being four or five inches in diameter outside, and two or three inside, with a flat tile to rest on. This is expensive; and by the suggestion of a friend we are about to try which, if it appears likely to succeed, may perhaps be
also tried by some of our Agricultural readers. It is to also tried by some of our Agricultural readers. It is to
have the secondary drains. in parallel lines down the declivity, as before, but 50 or 60 feet apart, and convert them into conductors; and to form smaller and shallower drains to collect the water from every spot in the field and pour it into the conductors. We shall explain the plan by a diagram.


The collectors are small drains, about 20 inches deep, made in the solid clay, as is the practice in Suffolk and Essex with a shoulder, as described in the last Number of the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England," and a sod of grass, or a peat, or any porous substance pressed into it to support the earth thrown over it. These drains are very cheaply xecuted by men who have the practice. They are only two inches wide at bottom, and a horse happening to step over them, will not have room for his foot to make any serious impression. The subsoil-plough may work to the depth of 14 or 16 inches without fear of injuring them. If one should be choked, it will cause no stoppage in the others, and can readily be repaired; or, which is safer, another may be dug by the side of it. Thus the expensive and regular tile-draining is united with the shoulder-draining, and at a great saving of expense. The collectors may be 25 feet long,-the portion of the drain which carrie the water four inches deep and two wide, and the adhesive subsoil will not allow this to fill up. The distance between the collectors must depend on the nature of the climate, and the average quantity of evaporation, but in very wet soils 12 feet will be quite near enough. The conductors can be made and finished by a practised workman for \(2 d\). per pole of \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) feet. The expense is easily calculated. The main drains will cost altogether \(8 d_{0}\) a pole, the
secondaries \(6 d\). We will hereafter give more exact
results when we have drained some fields in this way.-M.
The fearful storm which devastated some of our midland counties the other day has fallen with sad violence upon a most respectable market-gardener at Norwich. The large forcing establishment of Mr.
Bell, of Bracondale, has been almost annihilated, his Bell, of Bracondale, has been almost annihilated, his
loss being estimated at \(3000 l_{\text {., against which it was }}\) impossible to insure; at least, the Hailstone Insurance Office, which is now beginning to make itself known, had not become so established in public opinion as to call upon individuals to avail themselves of the security it professes to offer. A calamity of this sort is overwhelming. Mr. Bell, a substantial yeoman, one
of that class which forms the main-stay of the country, of that class which forms the main-stay of the country,
is ruined-by no errors of his own, but notwithstanding his honest well-directed industry, by a
terrible visitation of the elements, unless those who terrible visitation of the elements, unless those who
can feel for such disasters will assist him. His friends and neighbours who know him best, have, as the Norwich papers -tell us, subscribed already \(750 l\). towards the restoration of his establishment. His London friends have also set on foot a subscription, as
our advertisements explain; and we hope that the our advertisements explain; and we hope that the
liberality of Norwich will not be greater than that of the country generally.

\section*{ON CONSERVATORY CLIMBERS, \&c.}

The first plant that I would turn out into the bed in this pit would be Bignónia venusta, the best of all the old stheve climbers. this opinion is altogether untemable, and a mere delusion. out in a front border, and trained up within three inches of the glass. Through a temporary defect in the heating apparatus we could not keep the house warmer than from
\(40^{\circ}\) to \(450^{\circ}\) for several weeks, and the inside of the class was often encrusted with ice in the morning. The Bignonia did not seem to be much affecter by this treatment; it grew away freely next "summer, and by the following
Fobruary every joint of the last year's wood was covered Fobruary every joint of the last year's wood was covered
with bloom, and the plant continued to flower annually with bloom, and the plant continued to flower annually
early in the spring, with no better treatment than being warmer in winter.
The next climber would be Echites suberecta, from Jsmaica. This lovely climber flowers profusely in the
stove on the ourreat year's growth. Like the Vine, it requires a great deal of room, and to be spur-pruned in geat desideratum, a brilliant yellow Convolvulus, or Ipo-xoea,- What a beautiful contrast it would make with the
boomosa Learii on the rafters of the conservatory! Then le Allamanda cathartica, more hardy than the last, also Dwers on the current year's wood frome June to October,
ad requires therefore to be very closely pruned, and kept ad requires therefore
omewhat dry in winter. After that, Stephanotus floriundus, the easiest of all the recent introductions to janage, as sweet as the Cape Jasmine, and, like it, pure
hhite. The delicious fragrance of the old Pergularia odohite. The delicious fragrance of the old Rergularia odoatíssima claims for it a place in this selection. It does
not require much room; its flowers are of no beauty, and 6 should be trained on the same rafter as the Stephanotus. After these comes the Combretum purpáreum, which lowers from April to November, if the shoots are occa-
sonally stopped through the growing season; and as it kooms on the current years growth, it requires to be osely prused in winter. The Honorable and very Revein for some time, leaves the head of the Combretum in e conservatory all the winter. By this system only can e beered. Mr. Brewster, gardener to Mrs. Wray, Chel nham, is the most successful cultivator of this fine ant, flowering it on the side spurs and on the young ood also. Attempts are now being made in some
the Metropolitan establishments to flower the Beauontia in the stoves, but this will not be. For ten ears I tried all conceivable means to bring it to flower in ears stove without effect; but by the above system owers as freely and regularly as a Pelargonium.
Next come the stove and half-stove Passion-fiowers, ribe, of all others, the easiest to manage. One or two of bese will be enough to plant permanenily in the pit, as ay, Passiffora quadrangularis, a magnificent, free bloomtay, Passifora quadrangularis, a magnincent, free bloomng plant, on which kermesina, Loudon, and race-
nosa, might be worked. P. alata also might be tried ; in nosa, might be worked. P. alata also much like the quadrangularis in general appearance, but with larger and deeper coloured flowers. These two species are often confounded
with each other. I have grown them both for the last 15 With each other. I have grown them both for the last 15
gears, and the only clue I can give for their identity when not in flower, is the glands on the foot-stalks of the leaves quadrangularis having invariably four greenish uniform glands, while alata has only two of a yellowish tint: this
will be a sure guide to purchasers. Anyone fond of rich mill be a sure guide to purchasers. Anyone fond of rich
foliage may plant P. ligularis, but its flowers are no better foliage may plant P. ligularis, but its flowers are no better
than those of the common one. P. holosericea is rather pretty, and there are others more curious than ornamental, such as vespertilio, with its bat-wing-like leaves; foetida,
with its curious fringe-work inclosing the flower, \&c. The with its curious fringe-work inclosing the flower, \&c. The same section as the common blue Passion-flower, which it much resembles ; but it is a half-stove plant, and the

\section*{verywhere.}

There are many others which might be mentioned, but I have run to too great a length already. I may, however Bignónia Cherere har or two about greenhouse chabers a true greenhouse plant, and, like all the Bignónias, does not bear much pruning, unless indeed you prune them like G Gooseberry bush, without spurring, so that what you is trained at full length. Tacsónia pinnatistípula does not bear the heat of a light greenhouse in summer: the only lass do good with it is to take it out through the fron mas , then it \(\mathfrak{j t}\) outside, where it may remain till Christ mas; then it may be closely pruned and wintered inside.
This is the way I propose, and have practised with the rest of the conservatory climbers, after introducing the stove ones as above: the principle is the same in both cases It is true \(\bar{I}\) have not yet flowered all the plants which recommend for this system, but am so well acquainted
with their habits that I have no fears as to the result.D. Beaton.

\section*{AGRICULTURAL PESTS-Dodder, Broomrape.} I SEND you some specimens in flower of Cuscuta epilinum, which appears to have thoroughly established of it (by Babington) in the "Journal of the Royal Agriof it (by Babington) in the "Journal of the Royal Agri-
cultural Society," Vol. ii., p. 63 . I have lately seen it referred to in some journals, as our old Cuscuta Europæa; but this is a mistake. I have wrapped up these specimens in the stems of another species of Cuscuta, to which I beg to direct the attention of agriculturists. It is now two or
three years since I first received a dried bundle of this Cuscut, which had then flowered; it was sent to me from the neighbourhood of Bury St. Edmund's, and described as a pest hitherto unknown to agriculturists, and which
was doing considerable injury to the Clover. I observed that it closely resembled our Cuscuta epithymum ; but not thesely resembled our Cuscuta epithymum ; but whether itg seen it in its fresh state, 1 fert uncertain species his lately-published "Floda" as a possible variety of C. epithymuma, which he has called B. trifolii, at the same time expressing a doubt of its identity with this species. About a fortnight or three weeks ago, one of my neighbours invited my attention to what he considered to be a noveity in this parish. Upon accompanying bim to a about two yards in diameter, covered with the stems of this very Cuscuta. The appearance was as if a quantily of fine, closely-tangled wet patgut, had been carelessly it were either dead or much injured, and it was evidently spreading itself rapidly in all-directions. I see no appearance of flowers on it as yet; but I have transplanted some to my own lawn, where it has taken possession, and rhope soon to be able to give \& better account of what species it may really be. 1 find (as might, à priori, have been expected) that it attacka Lucerne also. My object in directing the attention of your agricultural readers to this parasite is, to advise them of the propriety of eradicating it as speedily as possible wherever it may happen to make its appearance. It has certainly been introduced into this country with foreign seed ; and unless some care thoroughly established amons, we shall soon have it as neglected pest, the Orobanche minor, has already become A simple means of checking this Cuscuta is, to mow the spots where it has attached itself to the Clover, and carry the mown plants entirely away. I see that the farmer in whose field it has here shown itself, has been content with merely raking it off; he has consequently left a con-
siderable number of fragments behind, which are still siderabe number of fragments behind, which are still
attached to the Clover, and are again spreading in all attached
directions.
Having alluded to the Orobanche minor, I may mention that this plant has also been slightly noticed in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," Vol. i., \(p\). 173. Upon finding it in our fields when Ifirst canoe to reside here, I asked the farmers whether they attempted to keep it under. I found that some of them had never noticed it, whilst others who had observed it were not aware of what it was. As 1 knew that its seeds are extremely minute and abundant, and that on some parts of the Continent it prevails so much that Clover cannot be growa there, 1 recommended them as requiring very pulled whilst in flower, such a process that the neigh-
little time or trouble. I was glad to find that bour who took me to see the Cuscuta had ever since adopted this practice, and no longer allows the Orobanche to perfect its seed in his fields. May I venture low extend my recommendation to all farmers those who are unacquainted with the singular habits of this description of parasite, to dig up a plant or two which may happen to be attacked They will be able, with a little care, to find the the Orobanche atcer and if they will allow a Botanist to explain, they will understand that, as the Orobanche has no healthy leaves of its own capable of supplying it with nourishment, it borrows, or rather steals, the proper juice which has been prepared in the leaves and has descended into the roots of the Clover. It is thus that is enabe to perfect its strange and lurid-looking fiowers, to ripen its own seed at the expense or the his cattle, in order that the farmer may afterwards be able to fill his own pockets.

The Cuscuta has a like bad habit, only with this difference that it altacks the stems and not the roots of the Clover As both plants are readily propagated by seed, they should be watched and never allowed to perfect their seed. it is very possible that their seed may lie dormant in the land for a long period, until a fitting opportunity shall arise for its germinating; and at all events it may be widely distwo ate withe sea the Clover iselrwn, Hitcham Suffolk, 25 th August, 1843.

THE KILLOGIE;
Sid beds, and for pipes, fluke, \&c. in hothouses. Some time ago I sent Mr. Loudon a plan for a hotbed adapted to the very poorest class of country cottagers built without an iron nail or a brick, and calculated to generate "bottom-heat" and "top heat," moist or dry, without pipes, flues, hot-water, or steam-and in the absence, too, of all fermenting materian, by the agency of fire only, and that in its simplest and cheapest form; on the open hearth, a grate or "ingle" in the centre of a chamber, or killogie-or, in other words, by radiant heat, as it hath from time immemorial been used in the parching of corn, \({ }^{2}\) c. The readers of the "Gardeners' Magazine " in general gave Mr. Loudon little praise for this communication, and in the Gardeners' Chronicle, Dr. Lindley passed it over by saying " in our simplicity we took it for a hoax." I will now beg leave to trespass on your valuable columns a littie, whilst I attempt to show that this system of heating, so far from being a hoax, will be found the simplest, cheapest, and the most efficient, and moreover the oldest; for thousands of reasonable men have borne testimony to its merits for ages past as well as a the present day; and if I were to ask the miller or maltman how it happened that whilst he eagerly adopted every improvement in the machinery connected with the grindin and dressing of the corn, \&c., he still continued to dry the grain in the old way on the kiln over an open fire; or, in his own words, over the "ingle" in the "killogie," notwithstanding all the heating apparatus, new and old, approved improved, and re-proved in hot water and steam, I think the miller or maltman could easily show that the perfect manner in which the ingle and killogie maintain an intense heat at a small expense, leaves little room for I provement in the parching of corn or malt; and where, required a temperature so high as would be sufficient to parch corn in a few hours? Here, then, is a simple fire grate in the centre of a cubic room, set up for a fem shillings and managed by the man that feeds the miller's swine, or some equally unscientific hand, doing the worl of heating the kiln-room or hothouse, and the corn or hotbed to an extent that a hot-water apparatus wort 100 guineas would not be equal to; and I question whether the powers of hot water could in any reasonable space of time prepare grist for the millopper, and if could, the intricacy of many hot-water apparatu, and kiln of the maltman or miller
Therefore, instead of condemning the miller for not heating his kiln or hothouse by hot water or steam, a gardeners do, let us see whether he bas not a better system than they, and if this can be proved we are come to the point, namely, to consider the propriety of borrowing it for gardening now-a-days embraces such a host of men, so differently situated as regards their means and their wants, and in such various localities, that whilst many will be found glad enough to try a cheap and ready way of obtaining heat for the culture of exotics, others more highly favoured will no doubt say, and that traly, that there is nothing like plenty of strong cast-iron pipes and hot-water for heating all sorts of hothouses; but I could name many very respectable men, who, though they know the better way right well, havo a strong reason for not trying it, namely, the want of funds for that purpose, and where this is not the case, short leases prevent many from building permanent structures, in the same way as they pitch a tent where they would not rear a castle. To sich the ingle and killogie are well adapted, and for such I write. I am quite surprised that fire for bottom-heat, as well as for top-heat, is not more generally in ase wherever heat is wanted. I should first try fire, as the most likely agent to raise it effectually, and whoever has experienced the cleanliness and constancy of that mode of obtaining it for horticultural purposes will not be easily persuaded to return to the litter, with the labour and uncertainty of raising it from fermenting materials-not to speak of the cost, which in most cases is double that of fuel ; yet, strange as it is there seems a general notion that linings of litter and large beds of dung are cheaper and better for hotbeds than flue and fuel; these ideas, however, are fast wearing out, and I hope the day is not far distant when it will be as rare see a man injuring good manure by making hotbeds and linings of it, as it is now-a-days to see a man winnowing corn between the opposite open doors of the barn, as ons fathers did ; and though this wind was free of cost in the first instance, yet the process became expensive in labou capricious lime, whilst the supply of wind was alway in obtaining heat from fermentation ; it is equally uncosetrollable, and uncertain as the wind.
But mark the change in a few years' experience: artificia wind from the fanner, impelled by machinery, can now be regulated in its duration and force to the greatest nicety; and, moreover, is at command by day or night, withii doors; at a moment's notice it begins, and the director of the work can suspend its services by a word. The same may be said of heat, when supplied by fire; kindle
the fire over-night, and your hotbed is warm and sweet in the morning, ready for culture of any kind, and its duration and intensity will be as much under control as the pinions of the fanner; and in our variable climate, where a few hours will raise or depress the thermometer thirty degrees, a perfect control over the supplies of heat is Treatise on the Cucumber" (pages 11 and 12), -which, by-the-by, may be taken as a fair, indeed a refined, sample of the system of dung hotbed making; he turns dung eight weeks to sweeten it, zud after he allows its body to rest in the bed he shakes the face of it for another fortinstrument is tuned to play its part, during which time in istrument is tuned to play its part, during which time in body has heard, Mr. Niver would, from all accounts, have reared Cucumbers from seed and ripened their seeds to sow again, in less time than Mr. Mills takes to tune his strings. But, mark well, Mr. Mills owns that steam from
dung thus prepared is not superior, after all, to the steam obtained from heated bricks for growing Cucunabers; and his improved pit is neither more nor less than a hothouse flued and buried in a dung-heap, the heat being dry a that obtained from hot iron. surely such statements need so comment to show that heat obtained from sweetened filth comes slowly, and costs foul handling, and heavy unreasonable labour to come at all; witness Mills, shutting his lights to keep the heat in, at three o'clock in he morning of 13th Nove, 1840 (see page 29)
But I should not complain of the filth and labour of fermenting materials so much, if, after all, we could control to the but, unfortunately, it is always in the inverse ratio matter of course, we want heat most, that is just the as and in windy weather, when linings are the coldest. See, then, the necessity of trying some simple fire apparatus to generate heat for horticulture just when it is wanted; and here it may be as well to remark, for the sake of those Who wish for hot moist air in motion in their hothouses, that it is just as easy for ignited gunpowder to stand still and as for moisture, I should rather prefer system heated; and then I could easily add moisture as I might see occasion, for the continual damp or vapour arising from occawater in an open tank or gutter must seriously injure the pollen of flowers, and the colour and flavour of fruits while ripening off. I prefer, therefore, a close apparatus, containing a column of water three or four inches in diameter, with the simple saddle boiler of malleable iron; containing little water and without bricks, forming both sides of the fireplace, such as Fowler, of Temple-bar, and sides of the fireplace, such as Fowler, of Temple-bar, and
others, have been so successful with, combining strength and simplicity, and such a control over the heat as enables the cultivator to increase or dimanish it with the greatest nicety, and make it moist or dry by merely turning a up the "killogie," in preference to these inimitable and truly practical systems of heating, which leave nothing to be desired, except that they were cheaper for horticulture. I only wish to throw in my mite towards substituting something in place of the decaying masses of filth for hotbeds in British gardens, and to enable the moorland cotter and the American backwoodsman to nurse, force, and cultivate exotic luxuries with three-light Melon-frames and the use of his own good axe and spade: where he can find fuel, however coarse, there he can always have a good hotbed without dung or any other fermenting material. The walls of the fire-room, or killogie, must be isolated, as it were, from the outer walls of the house, by a cavity, such as is common in Cucumber pits, built after Mills's the firearom \&c. \&c. are growing in the hothouse, and as there never can be any difficulty in finding space for a fire-room in any Grape or Pine house, since the killogie will occupy the tan-bed generally lies, for it is well the house where first four feet immediately under the glass roof is the only atmosphere in which fine fruits can be produced, and the empty space beyond that is highly injurious and wasteful, as it has to be heated to no purpose, and there being no surface near the glass for the reaction of the rays of the sun, the amount of vapour that sun heat would raise is The filling up of this empty space in Vineries, therefore, cannot fail to be beneficial; and in the case of Pines, the killogie will be invaluable as supplying bottom-heat killogie will be invaluable as supplying bottom-heat I am acquainted with. The roof of the killogie may be made with iron sleepers and flue tiles; or, instead of tiles, iron castings, the same as for a kiln, only not with holes, as
kiln coverers are made. I need not say how many other kiln coverers are made. I need not say how many other forms it may take, and of what various materials it may
be made, as bricks and mortar in the form of arches, stone or brick walls roofed with flag-stones, either flat like a kiln, or in shelving tiers like an amphitheatre-the force of the ingle or fire being always directed towards the sunny front, to make amends for the sloping rise in the glass, as the higher level will ever be the hottest. The
depth of the killogie should be 9 feet. the grate shaped depth of the killogie should be 9 feet; the grate shaped
like a punchbowl, with a circular plate of like a punchbowl, with a circular plate of iron, rather larger than the surface of the grate, hung right over the fire, at a distance of 3 feet from the surface of the grate,
thus making 3 feet from the ground to the top of the grate, and again 3 feet to the reflector, which will hang 3 feet from the roof. A fire-room 16 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 9 high, will heat a Pine stove or Vinery of the ordinary size, say 25 feet long and 12 wide-A. Forsyth, Alion Towers, August 8, 1843.

THE GARDENER'S LAMENT,
FOR THE MXDDLE OF AUGDST, 1843 .
Thie chilly west begins to blow again,
His rotten hreath mfects my garden round, A howsand millews follow m Lrs.s train, The clouds " tuck up their petticonts" * \(*\) in haste,
And wade and welter through the murky air, Shower upon shower come pelting thick and fast,
And desolation rules the broad parterre. And desolation rules the broad parterre. My tender Poppies off in whirlwinds flyHeadless my noblest Dahlias prostrate hie, gone o setting sun pale ©notherra cheers, No merry morn the bright Convolvulus calls The muchy morned Pansy htdes her face in tears,
Oppressed with moisture, too, the Lily falls. My dwindling Balsams, pranked with many a dye Begrim'd and prostrate in disorder lie;
Ah! naught remains to soothe my melancholy. My orchard, too, no better tale relates; The trees themselves a withering fate awaits, No savoury juice my well-dressed Peaches own Necturines, once huscious, all insipid seem;
And are, paught, and hard as nether stone,
And Grapes but nil, or nothing worth the name y bursten Gages drop from of the trees, The same sad fate awaits my ripe Morells
Mildew'd are all my ralh-ripe Cocagees,
And hletted all my best tright
Whip me the fools who prate of western breezes, Of balmy zephyrs and eternal spirings;
Oive me the subtle east, tho' oft it freezes, In summer months it warmeth and surnmer brings But still the west and north-west winds prevailing,
Atlantic vapours, rushing to and fro, Atlantic vapours, rushing to and fro,

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXV IN my desire to bring the various kinds of Scarlet and other Pelargoniums adapted for bedding out prominently onder notice, I find I have forgotten to mention two variegated and Ivy-Ieaved varieties of the variegated. Captain Mangles' variety, or what in some parts of the country is called "Pullen's variegated,"-is perhaps the best, as the markings are very distinct and the white particularly good. The flower however is very small, of groupink colour, and not profusely produced, so that in colours of the foliage than the flowers. Amorg the common and golden variegated, there are several kinds with rich scarlet flowers, but as they have no established names the amateur must examine the gardens in his neighbourhood, and choose for himself. There is in the Shrubland, or Smith's Emperor, but unfortunately it is an exceedingly shy grower, and therefore, being in few hands, is more likely to be lost altogether than extensively trailing habit are plants indispensable for furnishing vases and baskets, or running over Rockwork or Rootwork. Among these, one which has been named in compliment to Captain Mangles, and which has peculiarly wrinkled leaves, is the best, as the white is clear,-indeed, has a silvery appearance. Sometimes whole tbranches in this variegation produced with leaves entirely white, bu impossible being a diseased state of the leaf, it is found impossible to perpetuate these white varieties. There are golden and plain white markings, all of which, as they produce white or pale-pink flowers in large corymos root freely now in any sandy soil under hese clases wil are placed a dozen or eighteen plants in a 32 -sized pot they may be stored in it until they require to be potted off next March.
Another very interesting tribe of plants which now My spring increased for another season are the Petunias. now that they are in bloomerable array of names, but varieties, and among them the following are all \(I\) consider worth preserving. Gem, or, as it is called in some places, Triumphans, is the largest flower that I have seen, but it is a shabby grower, and is of a pale rosy purple colour. preceding, and of a purplish rose colour, with a dingy white centre. Lady Peel is the darkest variety in cultivation, is colour ; it blooms freely in rather rich velvety maroon Standishii is synonymous with this variety. Next in colour may be mentioned a variety which originated in the Clapton Nursery, called Duncan's Seedling; the colour is rich crimsonish purple, with a dark centre, and elegans is a smaller flower of the same colour, with a White centre. Medora is a very rich rosy purple, and well worth cultivation. Of the pale-flowered kind Beauty is very properly the most beautiful; the colour is White, with dark centre, and the petals shaded with rosy is French-whith like Dodd's Mary Dahlia. Erubescens grower and profuse flowerer is well, and being a dwarf white flowers we have not a really aood variety ; the old Nyctaginiflora is dirty, and Climax and Bristol Boy are readily by cuttings at the present time may be propagated post in a cutings at the present time, in light sandy commentioned, may be slord a dozen or a score in a pot through the winter
The next fortnight is the best time in the whole year
A familuar expression for the festooning which sometimes show
itself in the cumulus-cloud about to dissolve in nimbus.
for propagating Chinese, Noisette, and Bourbon Roses by cuttings. With a sandy soil, gentle heat, and a close frame, they will strike as freely as Couch-grass, Have earnest inquiry of all Rose-fanciers at the present time and many and loud are the forebodings that it will not and many and loud are the forebodings that it will not
come up to the description. Be that as it may, it is a very come up to the description. Be that as it may, it is a very
nice-looking plant, and a good grower.-W. \(P\). Ayres, nice-looking
Brooklands.

WEIGHT of FINE HORTICULTURAL PRO-

\section*{DUCTIONS.}

Pine-Appie, Queen.-Weight, \(5 \mathrm{Ibs}, 14 \mathrm{oz}\) 。 ; length, \(10 \frac{1}{2}\) in. ; breadth, \(6 \frac{1}{2}\) in. ; number of pips in height, 9 . by Mr. Spencer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne Pine-apple, Queen. Weight, 5 lbs. 3 oz.; length, 10 in.; breadth, \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) in.; number of pips in height 10 ; crown small. A well-formed fruit, grown by Mr. Spen cer, gr. to the Marquess of Lansdowne.
Met.on, Beechwood.-Weight, \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) lbs.; grown on a bed fermented dung and leaves made up in the usual man ner, by Mir. Carmichael, gr. to Mrs. Hawkins, Bignor

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}

Testa di Quaglia.-No answer having been given to an inquiry made some time ago by a "Constant Reader" Malta the Testa di Quaglis a curious plant called in plant has been known in England evorm you that the 1738 , under the name of Martynia Proboscidea, that it is mentioned by Miller in his "Gardeners' Dictionary" as cultivated under that name in England in 1759, and belongs to the class Didynamia Angiospermia. It requires shelter in the winter, but can be raised as other half-hardy plants. Miller recommends sowing the seed in tan bark; but, as he says they frequently failed to vegetate, may not a more hardy treatment suit them better? It was imported to England from the banks of the Ohio, where it Girger - Yur 590 , is anxious to gain all the information he can with respect to growing Ginger. My method is as follows:About the end of March or beginning of April, two goodized tubers are placed in a \(24-\) eized pot, and planged into a bark-bed at the hottest end of a Pine-pit, using very rich compost, consisting of half loam and half manure, previously incorporated at least twelve montas ; the bottom-heat should be \(80^{\circ}\), or \(85^{\circ}\). As soon as the roots will hold the soil together, they are re-potted into a No. 12 -sized pot, and plunged again ; they now require a powerful heat, and proper attention to watering. By the end of June or the beginning of July the crop is
gathered. If the old tubers be replaced in July, tley will have plenty of time to mature a secoud crop before Christmas. They will, however, do best planted out in rich soil, with a good bottom-keat, and gathered as they grow, up to a certain time, similar to plundering an Asparagus-bed. Thope your correspondent will make known his practice for my benefit, as well as for that of dhers. I must add, that this is my first attenspt of posseng the tubers twice in one year. Ours have yeth we get from the West India Islands - W. Brown Merevale.
Standard Roses.m-Whoever is desirous of forming lines fhese, well-organised under the shortest notice, should bud eariy in June; cut all away, to force the inserisd frequently produce a head of flowers. Most sorts (perhaps all of them) will yield to this practice.-W. Brown
Maggot in Onions.-The ravages of this pest to the Onion tribe have become very serious. Last year I totally lost a crop by them, and this year 1 have seen many crops seriously injured, and in some instances quite destroyed; and as I have tried an experiment or two, and have lucceeded in obtaining a promising crop, I beg leave, through our pares to detail the meang I have ped ground intended for Onions was well manured with rotten table-dung, and thrown up in ridges to be mellowed by the winter frosts. At the proper season for sowing the seed I had the ridges levelled, and the plot divided into hree parts: one part was covered with wood-asbes, nother with soot, and the third was lea ars or seed was then sown in drills; it came up very well, and for a time they all appeared to thrive alike: that part som with soot, however, soon took the lead; the wood-ashes were next; but the part that was dunged only begun to show symptoms of maggots, and is now a failure. There mew maggots amongst the wood-askes, but not one bougst the soot. Now as soot can be more easily anged than wood-ashes, and as I have proved its efficacy, I trust that many of your readers who may have auflered Appleby.
Myatt's Pine Strawberry.-After your notice of this Pine Strawberry, the culture appears so clear that I am reluctant to again throw over this variety any mystery as to its cultivation. Deep trenching and manure (with early planting) will go very far to ensure success with any Strawberry, if the plants are not crowded; but as many persons may not have the dry situation recommended for their preservation in winter, I can inform them that the very finest unfailing crops, in my experience, are growa oining or floods and and I have seen them produce their finest crop after lying
under water for days or weeks, during a very wet winter. This occurs in Mr. Sheppard's market-grounds at Deptford, where they grow in the wildest luxuriance, and produce most prolific crops; the plants are renewed annually, and judging from these results I have hitherto deemed a moist bottom to be essential for this variety of my favourite moist botto
fruit.
ruit.-M.
Hydraulic Cement.-T have a water-work that costs mé yearly a large sum. The course is made of ridge tile and rick,--the sides are worked with Roman cement; the Roman cement will not stand the frost; -What I wish is
that some of your correspondents would inform me if I could use any other cement for the purpose ;-whether could use any other cement for the
the asphalte would answer?-J. \(B . H\).
Rust on Grapes.-Having the thinning of Grapes in a late Vinery, and having frequently sees it mentioned in the Chronicle that allowing the hair of the head to come in contact with the berries, and unskilful handling in thinning, would cause rust, I beg to say I purposely caused several bunches to come in contact with my hair, and likewise carelessly handled them during the operation of thinning, on all of which there is not a single berry showing symptoms of rust; while on the surrounding bunches, some of the berries are almost totally covered
with it; sad \(I\) should mention that they are now about to with it; and \(I\) should mention
Rendle's Tank System.-I am sorry that my letter on this subject should have been considered by Mr. Rendle as nothing more than an attempt to throw cold water on his plan of heating; if such were the tendency of my Temarks, I most earnestly wish those of your readers who have not read Mr. R.s the instruction in that treatise, and not on what the author now offers, which is entirely supplementary to it. The suggestion, however, at p. 572 of the Chronicle, \(I\) consider excellent. And if flow-pipe into other pipes the circulation in the tank is not arrested, I am convinced that a great deal is done towards rendering the plan useful in Pine culture. But there is one thing which should not be overlooked, namely, it does not admit of the pipes being fised one inch ligher in the house than the tank, be that where it may. Whether that is a disadvantage as compared with other tank systems which do, leave other persons to
determine. Respecting the saving of expense that would be effected by the adoption of this plan, I am willing to defer to Mr. R.'s opinion, but I cannot see so clearly as he seems to do, that the saving of fire is attributable to the use of a large body of water ; because whether the quantity of Water is great or small, it merely transmits the heat given
oft in the combustion of the fuel to the air in the house As this air is constantly being cooled, a continual demand of hea; is made on the radiating surface to maintain the desied degree of temperature. Now, through whatever meaum this heat may be imparted to the house, the
quatity of fuel necessary to produce it will always be prety much the same. If a large body of water yields twie as much heat as a smaller quantity, it is because hasfirst received twice as much as the other. My opinion is, hat the most economical qualities of a heating apparats consist in its having as much surface of boiler priented to the fire as possible, and the most effectual pryention of loss of heat through flues, \&c. ; and in its byeans of a quick circulation of water, whether through pies, gutters, or tanks: these advantages once secured, th cuestion as to quantity of water I regard as one of con veince rather than one of expense. Mr. Rendle tells us thatit is his "opinion that as soon as it (his plan of heatg) gets properily understood, it will be universally adoed, Which implies that it is not properly under oo step farther by giving my opinion, that no would pla of heating is properly understood, and the reason in welvritten letters which have recently appeared in the Cdeners' Chronicle on out-door watering, tell us in lamage not to be misunderstood that we are very far fro knowing in what state the elements are most con. gell to the growth of plants in our own climate, and it cliste from which we bring plants was more accurate. N, , although the subtilty of the working of nature may folver elude the sagacity of human research, yet it is my huble opinion that the only unerring rule by which we caxdapt places to plants, is to be deduced from a greater
kndledge than we already possess of the laws which adapt pits to places. When we can duly appreciate the necessitof sabjecting a plant, at certain periods of its exister, to a series of changes in the surrounding elements, sillar to what the Almighty Creator had determined its ciatal vicissitudes to effect, in order to its perfect deve-
lonent; \(I\) say, when we can do this, it will be with more ce than we have ever yet evinced that we shall make clice of a heating apparatus. And, considering the faciliss which practical men now enjoy for making known to eth other their ideas, and receiving every species of sontific information relative to Horticulture, I regard no loger the idea as Utopian that the opinions of gardeners, ory be heard, buit that they will become the inventors of evrything necessary for carrying on their own operations, Takk System of Heating.-I have put up a small boler (Rogers') with a wooden tank, under a Melon pit, san xperiment. The result is so entirely satisfactory "intend to apply it to all the houses. I never saw
say that I added an open gutter, fixed along the
the pit, which I think an improvement. \(-T . P\).
". Aromatios.- Under this word, in the' Gardeners' Chro nicle of 12th Aug., 1843, p. 559, middle column, is this passage :-" The approach to Ceylon can be determined If this has been given by one who has actually perceived
by the fragrance of Ceylon at the distance of many miles, the Writer of this note has nothing farther to say. But if it must lake the liberty of doubting the statement. I have several times approached Ceylon, and anchored pear the island; and having read and heard similar statements, was on the alert to sniff the said fragrance, -but none could be perceived: Many of my shipmates had also heard the like; but neither then nor on carlier occasions, found any
confirmation of the rumour; therefore I cannot help setting the notion down a that the Miltonic authority of "Sabean odours" being
wafted from the spicy shores of Araby the Blest," is mere poetry-

Cheered with the grateful smell, old O Oceain smiles-
the same. "And again, as to the "spicy shores of Araby the Blest," or unblest, it may be set down to the like perfumes of Arabia" is a common household phrase, and as erroveous as common. Scores of quotations, poetica and prosaic, might be given in addition to Pope's
"And all Arabia breathes from yonder box." But his may suffice.-O Oriental.

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.}
\(W_{R}\) are indebted to the columns of the "Athenæum" for the tion ang relate to Botany or vegetable Physiology. The Amost re-
markable thus gemmipara, concerning whose supposed identity with S
Romanzoviana we hope now to have some means of deciding
On the Infuence of Light on the Grouth of Plants, by Mr. R.
Hunt. - The peculiar infinence exerted upon the germination of seeds and the geers or se subject of the anthor's investigations The reas some yhow the surprising powers exerted by the mare
Tumious rays in preventing germination, and in destroyine the lamious rays in preventing germination, and in destroying the
healthflul vigour of the young plant. Plants, when made to grow under the influence of the red rays, bend from the light as some cious in quickening the growth of plants. Since the publication of the last Report, the author has tried plants of a great variety
of kinds, and the same effects have been produced. It has, however, been foun,
tion, and pives a lian, and gives a heathrul vigour to the young plant, its stimu-
litreng inf uethee are too great to ensure a perfect growth The
sthe plant appears to he expended in the production of strength of the plant appears to he expended in the production of
a beautiful deep green follage; and it is only by checkme this tendency, by the substitution of a yellow for a blue light, that the etiolating nuthence of the qreen rays was observed upon, as well
as the power which plants possessed of sending out shoots of as the yower which plants possessed of sending out shoots of a
great length in search of that light which is essential to their
Virour. :
Mushstrous Violets.- A paper from Mr. R. Milliken, on a sup.
posed anomaly in the Fructification of the Violet. Mr. Babineton said that the anthor of the paper had described the a ppearamines correech ioula some flowers were later than others in appearing,
t.at in tion
and the the and thac the later ones were generaily imperfect, not having any
corolla. The later flowers appearimg without petals had misicd Mr. Milliken to the supposition that these produced their fruit as
the result of the flowering of the first fowers.--Prof. E. Forbes the resut of the flowering of the frrst flowers, - Prof. E. Forbes
stated that the absence of petals was a permanent state of some of the species of the Violet.
Cant ina escomposition of Carbonic Acid Gas, and the Allkaline
arbonates, by the light of the Sun. By Prof. Draper, New York. -The decomposition of carbonic acid gas, by the leaves of plants remarkable facts in chemistry. Dr. Daubeny, in a very able paper in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1836, came to the
conclusion that the decomposition in question was due to the rays of Lront, a resultobtained by the agency of coloured glasses, who have attributed it to the chemical rays. There is but one conducting the experiment in the prismatic spectrum itself.
When we consider the feebleness of effect which takes place, by eason of the dispersion of the incident beam through the action or the prism, and the great loss of light through refiection from
its surface it would appear a dificinlto oeration to effect the
deternination in this way. Encouraged, however, by the purity of the skies in America, I made the trinl, and met with complete
success. The plan followed was that already described for detersuccess. The pian followed was that already described for deter-
maning the active ray. in the case of conlorme and hy drogen. A
\(\qquad\)
 heat, the tube occupy ing the red. sparace, or evch the one zin the
extra-spectara red space, whuld, at the close of the experiment contain most gas. If it were the ' chemical rays, ", in the common
acceptation of the term, we might look for the effect in the blue, viopetation or indige the term, we might look for the effect in the blue,
vot it it were the LTG HT , the gas should make its appearance in the yellow, with some in the green, and
some the the range. I made the trial several times, and found it much more easy to accomplishe than 1 had expected. The results
were briefly as follows, -In the tube that wwa in the red space a minute bubble was sometimes found, but sometimes none at all. That in the orange contained a more considerable quantity; in the green a ruuch smaller quantity; in the bive, the indigo, the violet, and the extra-spectral space at that end, not a solitary
bubble. From these facts, in connexion wurth some results oltained by the wese of behromnte of potanh, as an absorptive decomposition, and that the rays of heat and the tithonic rays

 decompositron of these salts y leares in the sunnigh, and found
that it took place with faclily. Nor is the effect limited to the cmoval and decmposition of the second atom of the acid. It posing and yielding oxygen gas. In like manner the sesqui.caronate of ammonia may be made to yicld a very pure oxygern
cas.-- Prof. A Jochu marie a few remarks on this communicatsin hich announced results so different from our received ideas on were the most active in producing the decomposition of the
carbonic acid absorbed by the plant,-MI. Hunt said, that he had
listened with great surprise to Dr. Draper's paper, as, from his
own experiments with coloured glasses and transparent carefully analyzed so as to determme what rays were absorbed


 to which ine experiments.
the resalt of exita
Saxifrages. - Mr. Mackay exhibited specimens of the Irish Saxixrages. He calleed attention to the species resembling the
London Pride (Saxifrage umbrosa), and with the specimens of
 fraga was dificiouit genus to stady. There were many specimens
on the table, which, if they came from different countries, would
be natorally describod es species put which be naturally described as species, but which, as they were all
gathered in Ireland, he had no besitation inc calling varieties. It
was no pronf that a plant was a species because it remained the was no pronf that a plant was a species because it remained the
same in cultivation for a great length of time, for many varieties
 S. umbrosa elegans, geum, and hirsuta, were species. The
variety S. u. of Mr. Mackay, was not the London Pride of the
English Gardens, which was identical with the London Pride of
the Pyrenees. Prof. Forbe the Pyrenees. Prof. Forbes said, that the difference between
betanists whth regard to species and varieties, culd
bonly be
reconciled by ascertain reconciled by ascertaining from each writer an estimate of the
value he attached to particular characters. For the want of this
ver there was much confusion even in Botany, but the evil was much
greater in Zoology. The vague mander in which the characters of animals were crawn up by British zoologists, was a constan
canse of complaint amıng continental naturalists
 very rare plant had been discovered by Mr. J. Drummond in a
salt mansh near Castelon Beerraven, in the county of Cork, in
1810 From an imperfect specimen, Sir J. S. Smith had de-
scriben scribed and figureditt, and it had not been seen again till 1841, when
It was re-fourd by Dr. Sharkey. Only one specimen was again
 specimens, which were eng ow on the table, The orrineal plant was
not a Neottia, as had been supposed by Smith, but was now referred to Splranthes. Mr. Babington stated, that he had care-
fully exan ined the plant on the toble, and believed that it was a
 rom whence these specimens were brought, Mr. Hincks stated
that amorigsome Califoritian plants recerver in 1 .ondon had been
found what appeared to be a spirantues meminara Linaria ytulica, -Dr, Aliman exhibited specimens of a Linaria Which he had gathered in Ireland. He believed it be a new
species, and had described it at a meeting of the Ryal
Aritit Academy. It had been supposed to be the Linaria Italica of
Tieviranus, which had also been tound in Emgland but this plant
dififered in many respects from L. Italica, Mr. Babington thought thered in many respects from Lre. Italica. Mr. Babington thought
the plant of D. Allman differed from the English L. Italcca.
hould this Linal. Should this Linaria be a new species, it whill probabily be new to
the European Flora. Dr Allman stated, that Botaists in Lendon
hed with this opinion. the very rare Trichomanes speciosum, and also of one discovered
by Mr, Andrews of Dublin, which differed from it in many points, and which might probably turn out a new species. The principal reatures of difference that this Fern presented were, the posses-
sion of bipinnate fronds, long bristles, and the trianguiar form of its fronds: in all these points it differed from T. speciosum. Mr.
Mackay had cultivated the plant in ouestion since Mr. Andrews Mackay had cultivated the plant in question since ar. ADrevs
discovered it, and it was his conviction that it was a new species.
Litelity

 from any source, seeds of which the great age could be clearly
\(\xlongequal{\text { Cath Royal United Horticultural Society, August 19.-The fifth }}\) show for the season took place in the Horticultural Gardens, was striking.1. characterised as such such by the entronodecioo of a
marguee expressly contrived for the purpose, and erected at the
 of the tent was rendered attractive by an external orbicular embellishment, surmounted by a gold eagle, alternated with Holly hocks
and wreathed Laurel, and bearng aul inscription in the inner oircle
and indicative of the lurpose of the tent. On the cortain of the
tent, behind the sland, was fixed a beautiful Holls hock star. The pripcipal competitors for the prize were Mesirs. Salter,
Emerson, and Kitley. It was awarded to the first mamed.













C. Yeedes, Esq. 2 , T. Emerson, Esqq; 3, G. C. Tugwell, Esq.



 Scartet R R.
wetl,
Tots,
Onion



 Cambriage Frorists \({ }^{\text {s }}\) Society, July 24. The show of Carnations and Picotees, which was ben anticinated, considering the remark-
better than milat have
bale coldness of the season. The prize stands of these flowers \begin{tabular}{l} 
able coldness of the season. The prize stands of these tlowers \\
exhibited respectively an agreeable variety of the chicest sorts \\
\hline
\end{tabular} and appeared to sive much satisfaction to the connoisseurs in
such matters. 1 twill be seen from the e ist subjoined. that Don
John (against which some of the northern forists have been John (apaint which some of the northern forists have been
making such an outcry) maintains its position as a first-rate
scarlet bizarre; it occupied, on this occasion, the dozen places assigned to its class. We must not omit to notice a beantiful
seeding Picotee exhibited by Mr. Wood, of Hantingon, and
seame
 Dalton's Lanceashire Lass;



 Addenbrooke's Lydia and Dr. Barnes; 7 , Mr. Wood, Wisson's William the Fourth; 8 and 9 M. Mr. Twitchentt, with Marquess of
Granby and Lowe's Grand sultan; 10, Mr. Wood, Addenbrooke's


 cashire Lass, 3 and 4 , Mr. Wood, Sir GGeorece Crewe; 5, Mr
Haylock, Duchess of Deronshire; 6 , Mr. Rickard, Lancashire






 Sharp's Defender; , , Mr. J. Taylor, Hufton's Druailla, 4, Mr,

 Vespasian 3 , \(6,7,8\), and 9 , Mr. Twitchett, with Brinkler's Lady
Emily, Brinkler's LLady Chesterield, and Brinkler's Lady Emily 10, Mr. Wood, Wood's Lord Hinchinbrooke; 11 , Mr. Twit-
chet, Laty Chesterried; 12, Mr. Reay, Vespasian. Rose (heazy edged), Mr. Crisp, 5 prizes, with Green's Queen Victoria
Rose (lighte edgedi: 1 and 2, Mr. Wood, with Gidden's No, 122 and Favourite; 3 and 4 , Mr. Twitchett, Brinkler's Beauto of Cran-
field ; 5, Mr, Twitchett, Purchas's Granta; 6, Mr. Wood, Pur-

 Messrs. Hadson. Specimen Plant in a pot \(; 1\), Mr. Green, Mau-
randya Barclayana alba 2 , Messrs. Hudon, Hoora carnosa; 3 ,


 Corth Horticultural Society, July 26 . The exhibition of Flowers,
Fruits, and Vegetables, took place at the Corn Exehange. The varied contribntions from the Flower Garden were not so
numerou3 as on former occasions. The Fruite were fine and in
nem
 and Vegetabes. From Mrs B. Fritzarald, a collection of Fruits
comprising Grapes and Melons, and well-grown Greenhouse an Sture Plants, amongst the latter we notiticed the beantulfal Ron
deletitiappeciosa, and Ixora grandiflora, covered with flower: the
Aesa
 amongst which we noticed a brace of immense Cucumbers
From A. Newman, Esq, a collection of Rnses, Fuchsis, and Dahliag, and a variety of Vegetubles. From the Rev. J. Stopford
a collection of Roses, Pansies, and Herbicuruus Plunts. From J

 From Sir G. Goold there was also a collection of Fruits and
Veyetables. From Mrs. Morrogh there was a beautiful collection of Greenhouse and Eerbbaceous Plants, compaprising some Seedling

Fuchsias of rare beauty. From Capt. Hill there was a splendid
collection of Pelargoniums, amongst which were some fine Seedlings, also a variety of Fuchsias, Roses, Pinkts, and Dahiass. From
W . G. Bradford, Esq., there was a beautiful illection of Cape

 M. H. Conway, Rsq., a collection of Carnations and Picotees,
and a large assortment of treenhouse Plants, comprising some
fine Pelargoniums and Fuchsias. T. H. Hewitt, Eqq, sent a sple did specimen of Fuchsia corymbiffora. From W. Beamish,
E-q., a collection of Carnations and Pieotees, and a variety of Fruits and Vegetubles. From W. M. Reeves, Esq., there was a
 collection of Punsis. The botanical prize was awarded to D Sullivan, of Blackrock, for the best "Hortus siccus" of tifty
named Native Plants. From Messrs. Haycroft, of the Victoria Numedry, there was, as usual, a brilliant display of Greenhouse
Plants, amongst which we noticed many novelties in Pelargo-

Cork Horticultural Show, Aug. 22.-The Horticultural Society had a numerous and fashionabie attendance in the room of the
Corn Exchange. The principal oontributor was the Earl of Kingston, in whose collection we noticed Cycas revoluta (the
Sago Paim), a large plant of Brometia, a beautiful assortment of
Greenhouse and stove.plants, amongst which was Clerodendron Greenhouse and Stove.plants, amongst which was Cierodendroi
speciosissimum ; there were also Fruits, Pines, Grapes, Melons, Guavas, \&cc, in great perfection. From Viscount Doneraile's garCypripedium insigne; also a collection of Dahlias and Green-
house plants; the Fruits were Grapes, Peaches, and Melons From Sir W. Chatterton were Fruits, Vegetables, Holly hocks, a collection of, Fuchisias and other Greenhouse plants, a taste.
fally-anranged basket of Flowers, and a collection of Vegetables. From W. Beamish, Esq., was a collection of Greenhouse plates,
Fruits, and Vegetables. Colonel Hodder contributed a collection Mrs. Blakeney Fitzgerald was a collection of Fruits, amongst which we noticecd some excellent Grapes, also a fine Melon and
 Dahlias, and other flowers. From Col. Piper was a nicely arranged large Bouquet, , some weil-grown Grapes, and 2 colof Greenhouse ulants; amongst which was silene laciniata, a ford, Esq., were well-grown Grapes, Peaches, Melons, and Plums. From A. Newman, Esq, was a collection of Roses, Dahlias,
Greenhouse plants.
Miss Lyons contributed some good Plotees and Carnations, a variety of Hollyhocks, German Asters, and
Hardy Annual Flowers. From S. Lane, Esq., was a collection of Fruits and Vegetables. From J. Lindsay, Esq., War a Bou-
quet and a large assortment of Fruits and Vegetables. From J. M. Travers, Esq., was a collection of Fruits and Vegetables; amongst
the former we noticed some fine Pcaches, Melons, Grapes, and Gooseberries. Conser Datura and Fuchsia corymbifiora; also a fine specimen of Vallota purpurea. From W. M. Reeves, Esq.,
were Dahlias and Vegetabies. From R. S. Coppinger, Esq., wers Vegetables, and a large Melon, From J. Bennett, Esq, was
collection of Dahlias, Roses, Pansies, Vegetables. From Rev, J. Stopford, was a collection of Herbaceous plants and Vegetables,
C. Terry, Esq., sent a large specimen of the Oak-leaved Hy yrangea. From M. Conway, Esq.,s was a collection of Picotes,
Fuchsias, Pelargoniums, and other Greenhouse plants. From tees, and a variety of Annual Flowers, Dr. Bual contributed
some very large Triooli Onions, weighing on an average aboat Solb. each. J. Halloran, Esq, exhibited a miscellaneous collee-
lion of cat Flowers. From W. G. Bradrord, Esq., were some finely-grown Calceolarias, and Cape Heaths ; also a collection of
Roses, Dahlias, and Pansies. There was a large collection of Native plants contributed by D. Murray and D. Sullivan. The
colivection from Messrs. Hay croft comprised upwards of oue collection from Mesars. HRyy crots comprised upward of ope
hundred specimens of Greenhouse and stove-plants in Flower;
sto amonst some fine plants of different varieties of Gesneria, Achimenes, statice, Pimelia, Thumbergia, Chironia, and Ciape isian and lots of the beautiful Brachy come iberidifilia, Dahlias in great variety,
wilh cut specimeno of Herbaceous plants and Roses. M. Cutter contributed a collection of Green
varieties of Cacti--Cork Advertiser.
Devon and Exeter Botanical and Horticultural Society, July 28, RThe 44th Extibition took place at Congdon's Royal subscription
Rooms in this city, and was aurpassingly fne. Foremost among
Ren the contributors was Mrs. Welis, who had a quantity of well-grown
specimen Plants. The OOchidacee were very grand, particularly Cattleya crispa, , having 19 fiowers open on it; C. Harrisonix, with 14 flowers, on it, Stanhopea insignis, with 9 pendululous flower-
8pikes: S. Wardii, 8 c. The Stove or Hothouse Plants were very
 an immense mass of blue flowers; Clerodendron squaratum,
Golphemia splendens, Gensera splendens, zc. The Greenhouse
Piants consisted of Bor Ane specimen of Elichrysum prolfferum, Leschenáaltia for
mosa, Siphocámpylus betuleefolius, \&c. The Ericas or Heath werc crceediulyly file. The Fuchsias contained many new and
choice *orts well grown. There was also a fine specimen of
Lilium lancifolium punctatum. were very good. On the fruit-table weo observed a fine Queen
Pine, some good Grapes, and a choice collection of fruit, also exhibited by Mrs. Wells. From J. W. Buller, Esq., Sir T. Acland, Lousada, Esqrs., and F. Cross, Est., were collections of plants, Mr, J. Clark, exlibited a beautiful collection of Alowers. Mx. R.
Webber, a stand of superior Carnations and Picotees; amongst Which we noticed in Carnutions, Parker's Sophia, Earl Grey, Prince Heath's Superb, Mary Anr, Gidden' Diana, Webber's Devonia,
Duchess of Kent, and Crask's Duke of Wellington. The contributions of the Nurserymen and Florists were as liberal as
magnificent; Messrs. Jucombe, Pince, and Co., having beauteous specimens of Achimenes grandifora, multiflora, pedunculata,
rosea and longiflora, Brugmánsia floribunda, Ixora grandifora, \&c. ; also that beautiful Stove-plant Cyrtoceras reflexa. violacea, with its large rich violet-coloured flowers; Boronia great attention- but we must particularly notice their new collection of cape Heaths, and a chrice display of named Devoniensis, Calceolaria Standishil, \&cc. Messrs. Veitch \& Son had most valuable and rare Orchidaceous and Stove-plants, Ericas, \&c Messris. C. Sclater and Son exhibited a fine collection of Stove
and Greenhouse Plants, Carnations, Picotees, Fuchsias, \&ce, among which the following were very fine :-Angelonia grandi-
flora, Glooxinia rubra, Sinningia guttata and violacea, ILophospermum Hendersónii, Stcphanntus foribundus, Achimencs ingiAriel; a quantity of remarkably fine Balsams and Cockscombs. among other fine kinds, the following were particularly 10 ticed: Rogersonia, Cormackii, speciosa, Lanei, Towardi, Venus
victrix, globosa rosea elegans, Gem, Iveryana, Grenvill, Brockmannii, formoss elegans, pulcherrima, and a kind with variegated
foliage, namely globosa variegata. The collection of Petunias were beautiful, many of them quite new, and of brilliant colours. There were also a fine box of Verbenas; a Seedling Pentstemon Carnations and Picotees, in pots; Carnations,-Rainbow, Gem Prince Abbert, Achilles, Coronation, Fire-i, Lady Morgan, Victoria (yellow), Mary Anne, Plenipotentiary, Erin-go-bragh, ling of Messrs. Trude's Sictore present and of the most unique and beautiful kinds ever seen, cotted with almost
black on a light ground, of beautiful form and symmetry: fine collection of Roses, containing Duc de Trevise, Emerance, La Fontaine, Madame Laffarge, Micalea, Edward Jesse, Triumphant Adonis, Charles Duval, Achile, Kean, Felicité Parmentier, Aspasie, La Grandeur, also came from the same. Prizes were H. Porter, Esq.; 2, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; best Pine-apple, , M Mrs.
Wells; 2, E. Lousada, Esq.; best dish of mixed Grapes, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.; best dish of atuch, Major Toll ; best dish of Sest dizh of six Nectarines, J. B. 9; best dishh of white Cherries
 Porter, Esq. \(;\) best dish of black, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; best berries, J. W. Buller, ESq. \(;\) best dish of ripe dessert Apples, the
growth of the present year, F. Cross, Esq. VEGETABLEE.-Best siver Medal, and best dish of Peas, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.
best dish of drourf Kidney Beans, and best dish of Scarlet Rumners, J. W. Buller, Esq. + best dish of Broad Beans, F. Cross, Esq. ;
best dish of Articholes, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.; best three Cabbages, J. W. Buller, Esq. \(\cdot\) best three Caulifiowers, Sir J. Kenna-
way, Bart. ; best six Cos Lettuces, H. Porter, Esq.; best siz Cabage, do., S. T. Kekewich, Esq.;
Porter, Esq.; best dish of red Potatoes, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart.
best dish of white, Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. - best dish of Kidrey, H. Porter, Esq. j , best d doh of Seedling, raised by the exhibitor Porter, Esq. \(\cdot\) best dish of Shallots, S. T. Kekewich, Esq. - best
bunch of twelve Turnips, J. W. Buller, E. sq .; best bunch of twelve

 Pine apple, E. Lousada, Esg. \(;\) Melon, L. Ponsford, Esq.; Apples
1842, Sir J, Kennaway, Extra Vegrtables. - Collection of AND PLANTS.-ORCHIDACBE.- Best group of six Plants, Mrs Wells. Stove Plavps - Sir best specimens, Silver Medal Mrs. Buller, Esq.; six secuna best, nowest and hpN. do. MTs. Wells. of Heaths, Pelargoniums, and Fuchsias.) Mrs. Wells; 2, J. W Buller, Esq, three newest and best sorts, Mr. J. Clark; Helve
best Cape Heaths, Mrs. Wells; six best do., Mr. J. Clark; sio best
new Fuchsiad, J. W. Buller, Esq.; 2, six newest and best Yelar", grmumns, Mrs. Wells. HERBACEOUS Aclants.--Best twelve Fardy
Plants, Mrs. Granger ; 2, Sir T. D. Acland ; newest and best ingle collecti collection of Verbenas, J. W. Buluer, Esq. ROSES.-Best colle,hon
of any kind, H. Porter, Esq. 2 , F. Cross, Esq. Carnanons
AND Picoters.-Best twelve Curnations, Mr. Colson; 2nd anobest twelve white ground Picoteeas, Mrs, Wells; 2, Mr. Colson best
six yellow Pichleps, Mrs. Wells, HEARTSEASE,-Best eigheen Annuais.-Slichest Corkscomhis, mo pots, H. Porter, Esq. ; 2 Si
 W. Kingdon, Esq. ; new Annual, Sir T. D. Acland; Design for
fluwer-busket, F. Cross, Esq.; Sedling Pelargonium, J. B. East Norfolk and Suffolk Horticultural Show, Aug. 25.-To the Yarmouth indebted for the only Horticultural Exhibition a the year with which we have the pleasure to be gratified. lridiay
broke forth with unclouded brightness, and foreboded alay of unalloyed epjoyment. By 12 o'clock, the hour at whin the gardens The exhibition exceeded that of former years, indsome
loads. Them
of then deserve particular attention. A Peach Tree, beloging to Joseph Bayley, Esq.s not less than three feet high, andbearing 20 Peaches of beautiful form, good size, and fully ripe. some declared by the judges to be the finest they had seen thisyear. very fine, while a large collection of F.pchsias, \&c. \&c., froh the
nursery grounds of Messrs. W. and H. Youell, exhibited (mit for a prize), , added great altogether the largest and most respectable weever saw there, while the entertainments providerl by the liberalts of
mine host were far beyond mediocrity. The judges awlided The East Lothian Horticultural Society, July 27.-The scond dington, when the following prizes were awarded:-Seedlig Pelar
 horn ; 2, Mr. Rentoul, gr, to J. Balfour, Esq. 6 Pintse, , Mr. to D. Anderson, Esq.; 2, Mr. Street, gr. to Mrs. H. N. Ferguon,
12 British Roses, 1, Mr. Thom; 2, Mr. Street. 24 Pansies, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\)
Martin; 2, Mr. M. Dawson. 3 Petunias, Mr. A. Kinghorn

 Aitchison, Esq. . 2, Mr. Kinghor. Balsam, 1, Mr. R. Hamilton,
gr. to Sir D. Kintoch, Bart. : 2, Mr. D. Mitchell, gr, to the Right
Hon. Lord Eicho.
 Hamourgh Grapes, 1, Mr. C. Anderson, gr, to Sir T. B. Hepbump
Batt, 2 , Mr, W, Henderson, Gardener. Bunch of Grapes, uny
other variety, 1, Mr. J. White, 2, Mr. C. Anderson. 3 Peaches, 1, Mr. T. Fleming; 2, Mr. W. Rentoul. 3 Nectarines, Mr. D.
Mitchell; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\), T. Meming. 25 Chervies, 1 , Mr, J. Street, 2 ,
Mr, C. Anderson. Melont
 1, Mr. W. Thom ;
Mr. J, Ad
Mitclell; \(2, ~ M r\)


 Fachisie, \&co., and a great number of Greenhouse Plants.
















 Princess Charlote; 5, Mr. Yeomans, British ; Queen; Banton, Mr.
Banton, Hufton's Fair Rosamond Pury

 Mary; 4 , Mr. Banton, Nuli isecundundus; , Mr. Mr. Rilott, Lee's





















 named, Mr. J. Vidamour. Collection of Rosess in in \(t\) Serlete FYued

















 Sellia junceaphocampylus bicolor, Melaleuca thymifolia, Rus. Bouvirum, Solya salicifolia, Frissula Bowendens, Helichrysum
Erotic Pia splendens, Nérium splendens, Newlelea rosea,
Plantroduced tion of Cut, Saunders, Lílium Achimenes grandifilora, Exotiom punctatum Plants, Mr, Mr. Shanders. Sorts', Mr. Saunders. Collection of
phorbin, Mr. Saunders. 3 Hothouse phorbia jacquiniflora, Cattleya crispa, Oncílium flexuosum, Eutatum. 6 Fenusta, (iladionolus ramosus, Mr. Shunders, Amaryllis
gens multifolium punc-Prizes,-3 Hothondlerio, Moneypenni, Venus victrix. Extrat E. Turgis. Tickets of commendation were affixed to the

Undermentioned : To a Collection of Picotees, Messrs. Hasle
and Lumby. Seedling Pelargonvum, M. Blackford.
 ders. Two Mr. Sannders. Collection of Pansies, Mr. Saun-
plants plants each, were exhibited by Messrs. B. Saunders and
E. Turgis. Nurserymen were ext Mr the following Flower-prizes:- Best from competition combs, Mr. Bertram \(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) camara, Rocila cilizta.
\(\qquad\) f. Pansies (12 sorts), Mr. P. C. Patriarche. Patriarche. Collection Commendation-tickets were affixed to Poing Undestre (Extra prize.) and Mr. W. Cuming. 12 Globe Amaranthns, Mr. Hodsel Mr. Lempried Raspberries, Mr. T. Hooper. Bigarreav Chervies, Mr. Lempriere. Whate Raspberries, Mr. Lempriere. 6 Lemons,
Mr, Lempriere. 1 Bunch Blarte Grapes, Mr. Lempriere. 1 Bunch \({ }^{1}\) ollection of Gelon, Mr. Jooseberres, Mr. J. W. Wupré. Hoper (Extra prize). Mr . J. Poingdestre. Red, Mr. J. Hammond. 6 Sapla Currants,
 (Honorary prize), Mron, Mr. Robin (extra prize). Pine-upp,le,
Capt. J. Clement, Vearautherries, Keen's Seedling,
 Sest Basket (6 sorts), 1, Mr. Bertram; 2, Mr. Dupré; ; , Mr. Bertran. Robin.
6 Stalks of Rhubarb, Mr. Marett. 2 Vegetable Marrows, Mr. G.
Falle. 3 Heads of Celery, Mr. Dupre F. Dumaresq (Fxtra prize). Commendation-tickets were aftixes Mr N. Poingrmentioned Articles. - 2 Plates of Apricots and Plums t . Grape Vine (in Poot), Mr. J. Poingdeatre. \({ }^{\text {I }}\). Turnips, Mre
Townley.-Jersey Times. Kennoway Forticultural Society, July 29 .-The first exhibition
this season was held in the PRIochial Schoolroom following premiums were awarded:-1, Mr. J. Thomsonen the Calceolarias, two Pelargoniums, six Pinks, and best rariety of single Suveet Williams ; 2,12 Heartsease, three Phlorest, two double
Sweet Williams, four Herbaceous Flowers, and for 1, Mr. A. Bennet, best three Antirrhinums, fouree early Carrots, Potatoes, sizt; 2, two Pelargoniums, 12 pods of Peampanulus, best two Chena Roses, 12 Heartsease, faur Annuals, red and wher,
Currants, two Let Mres, Carrants, two Lettuces, and heaviest 12 early Potatoes; 2, three a pint of black Currants. 1, Mr. J. Cowper, best 24 pods of Peals
four late sown Onions, Gooseberries, and variety of Swe 2 , six autumn J. Burgess, best four Roses, and four Herbaceopus Flowers,
three border Flowers, and two Stocks of doum. R. Edie, best three Phlores, two double Wallfowers, ty. 1, Mr. Sweet Willams, 12 pods of Beans, and four Turnips; 2, two double Roses, four other Roses, and three Antirrhinums. 2, two China
Dallas, best two Stocks of double Catchfy, Meaviest tw. Dallas, best two Stocks of double Catchfly, heaviest two Cabbages,
and six antumn sown Onions; 2, four Annuals, Goser 24 pods of Peas, two Caulions; 2, four Annuals, Bind four late Careberries,
W. Dickson, best two double storks, three Border Floucers, Mest
flavoured Gooseberries,
 Ranunculuses; 2, six potata Onions, four Turnips, bast six
Lettuces. 1, Mr. H. Meldrum, best black Curvonts, and best
Strautberres; 2, Havoured Gooseberres Straubermes; 2, flavoured Gooseberries, and red and white
Currants. The following sweepstakes were also decided:-Best
six Pelurgoniums, Mr. J. Thomson. Best 12 Pand
and four six Pelargoniums, Mr. J. Thomson. Best 12 Passies, 12 Pinks,
and four Ten Weeks' Storks, Mr. J. Wishart. Best 12 Herbace
Floners, best variety of sing
 best flavoured Gooseberries, and 24 pods of Peaur, Mrples, pint of
12 heavest Potutoes, Mr. J. Methven. Six best sprin. 12 heaviest
Onons, pint of best, white Currants, and a pint spring sown
Currar Dewar. Besides the articles brought for competition , the Mr. J some good Dahlias from Crawfurd Priory; a collection of
Sweet Williams, Herbuceous Flowers, double Sweet
Roses, and some large stalks of Rhwubrs, double poppies, Chion of a variety of beautiful Sweet Williams, from Mr. J. Ewing, some
fine black Currants, from Mr. J. Thomson; iwn beant Cockscombs, two large Cumumbers, three fine ; Caulifowers, and Mr. Haig's garden; a fine variety of seedhng Heartsease, from Mr. Kilgour; a Pelargonium, and a beautiful Hydronypen, from
Windyates Inn; Caulyfoucers, and some well-kept Apples, Durie, a beautiful collection of Roses, Sweet Williams Dples, from from Kingsdale garden ; also a collection of Bouquet of Flowers, Pinks, French and African Marygolds, and Pelargoniums, from
Balfour.-Fife Herald.
Leeds Horticultural and Floral Society, August 9.-The second street. The display of plants and flowers was beautiful. Amongst being part of a collection, for which Mr. Kearsley received the first prize; and a collection of Balsams, from the gardens of \(W\)
Smith, Esq. The prizes were awarded as follows - Faut Class-- Pine, 1, L, Hutchinson; 2 and 3, R. Hopps. Grauts, Firs R. Fletcher ; 3 W. Carr; ditto (T) ; ditio (white), 1, R. Hopps; 2 G. Watson. Apricots, L. B. Barker. Oranges, , and 2, G. Watson.
Lemons, R. Fletcher, Melons, 1 and \(2, J\), Broughton; 3 , J. Kegrs ley. Cherries (red), 1, J. Schofield; ; , G. Groughton; Watson; 3, W. Kears-
Straucher. Rusplerries, half-pint, 1 and .3, G. Watson; ; 2, W. Car. Gooseber
reses (red), 1 and 2, W. Clark; 3, D. Meldrum ; dito
 ley; , ditto (white), 1 and 2, W. Carr; 3, G. Watson ; ditio (black),
1, W. Clark; \(2, ~ G\). Watson; ; 3, E. Ward. pears, W. Clark. Win ter Apples (dessert), 1, W. Clark; 2, J. Walton; ditto, baking, I
and 2, J. Walton ; 3, W. Clark. Summer ditto (dessert), 1, W
Clark, Clark; 2, J. Walton. Plants, Second Class-stoves., 1, W. Carr ;
2 and 3, L. B. Barker. Cullection ff three, L. B. Barker, Climb 1,2 and 3, L. B. Barker. Greenhouse, collection of three, 1 and 2 ,
L. B. Barker. Etreulent ditto, 1 and 2 , 1. B. Barker. Erira, 1, L. B. Barker; 3, J. Ripley. Collectitn of three, W. Carr. Pelar-
Gonium, L. B. Barker. Collection of three, 1 , J. Rıpley; \(2, ~ D . ~\) 1 mind 2, H, Major: 3, J. Kearsley. Fuehsth, 2, H. Muor; 3 , Kearsley; ditto, I. Fr. Major. Collection af three, 1, J. Kearsley; ker. Cullertion of three, 1, L. B, Barker; 2 and \(3, J\), Schoficld. Lobelia, S. B. Barker. Petunia, 1 and 2, J. Kearsley ; 3, L. B.
Barker. British Plunt in fover, 3 , Kearsley. Rose in pot, L. B. Barker. Ruses, pan of twelre, T. Deuxbury; ditto six, 1 and 3,
J. Morrel; ; 2 G. Hamlin. Stocks (cut fowers), six, ley; 2, J. Broughton Marygolds (a tray, 1 , G. Hamlin \(^{2}\); \(2, \mathrm{~J}\)
Morrel; 3, E. Ward, Design in flowers, 1, J. Morrel; 2, J. Kears ley. Tender Bouquet, I,. B. Barker. Hurdly ditht, 1 and 2 , J
Kearsley. Anurals, collection of six, 1, L. B. Barker ; 2, J. Mor Cucumbers a brace ), 1 , G. Watson, Vegetables, Third Clas 2 and 3, E. Ward. Caul
fower, two heads, 1, J. Kearsley ; \(2, G\), Haminn ; 3, E. Ward
 Turner ; 2, J. Walton ; 3, J. Broughton, French ditto, Beans, I, E. Ward ;
2, W. Carr. Scarlec Munn ers, 1, F. Ward. Letlure





 Amatars, pan if eaght dissimilar Bloms, J, J. R pley, wh... Joitl
Dragoon, Chaton, Captain Ross, Lord Lonsda.e, Marguens O. land; 2 , Scedhnen, 62, B, Scarlel Bizarres, 1, Duke of Suther.
Kearsley. Pink Bizarres, 1, Caxton, B, Ely Col. Wanman, J.
 Bratish Queen, J. Kearcley, 2 , Milwood's Preinner, B. EEV and
Sol. Rose Flakes, 1, Lady Ely ; 2, Duchess of Sutherland a

 ling, B. Ely and Son, Purple, litht. edged, 1 , Kirtland's Victoria
3, Empress, B. Ely and Son; , Unknown. J. Schoficld. Res
Pscofees, 1, Marchioness of Wateriornow, Se.

 Willaam Tell; 2, H. Major, viz., Priuce of Wales, Coiservifeld Marchoness of Anglesen, Jehu, Waltham Abbey, Bridegroom
Curon, Hector, Oliver Moonshne. Auch, Black Bers, Fair Ro wamond; 3, J Kearsley. Pun of szix Seedhings, 1, J schofiald Ro of Milan, Imogene, Surypise Sanofies, 1, J. Schincefield, v.z., Maic
Albert, Peter Dick, Giory of Kial, Prume Albert, Peter Dick, Giory of Knostrope, Hector, Jewes, Seed
Ing (unique), Eclipse, Earl of Clarendale, Defiance. Seeding (Schotield), Sunbeam, Lovely Bride, Euphe Tell, Curic n, \1vi Whites; \(2, \mathrm{H}\). Major, Liz., Prince of Whles, Convervatue, Blacl
Bess, Marchoness of A. Glesea, Pracess Royal, Hector, Jehua, Curion, Glory, of Kinostrope, Wai
tham Abbey, Pliny, Alicia, Elizabeth, Oliver Moonsine Fair Rosamond, the Prine, Desideratum, Marphinse, Imogene,
Sunbeam, Perfection, Lictor ; 3, L. B. Barker. - Leeds 'immes,
\(\qquad\) Exhibition was held at the Bird itth Hand Inn, Cheetham Hill,
Mauchester. The Prizes were awarded as follows:- Scarlet Biarres: 1, Rainforth's Gameboy, Col. Lee ; 2, Kaye's Omninm Primus, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 3 , Ely's Eart of Mexborough, Mr. W.
Sodge; 4, Hoyle's Dirke of Leeds, 5 , Walmsley's M1liam iy
 Cuxton, 3, Ely's Lord Milton, Mr W. Lodge ; 4, Gregory's King
Alfred, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Soorne's Blonmsbury, Mr. W. Lodige 6, Ely's Duke of Bedford, 7 , Walle's Britsh Queen, Mr. R. J.
Kaye; 8, Cartwright's Ranbow, Mr. J. Hoiland. Scurlet Flakes.
1. Wilson's W,
 Susannah, Mr. J. Scholes; 7, Potter's. Champion, Col. Lee; 8
Festival, Mr. J. Knott. Rose Flakes: 1 , Fletcher's Duchess o
Devonshit Devonshire, 2, Lady Scott, Mr. W. Lodige ; 3. Ellott's Duciurss o
 Ashworth's Miss Walker, Mr. R.J. Kave; 8 , Ely's Lady Gardiner,
Mr. J. Holland
Mand Mansley's Beauty of Woodhouse, Mr. R. J. Kaye : 3 , Ely's
Mango, Col. Lee ; wright, Col. Lee ; Marsden's Joliy Arigler, Mr M Major Cart-
Turg
 Warley, Mr. J. Hoiland, S, Kaye's Monlarch, Col, Lee; 4,
John's Prince Albert, Mr J Scholes; 5, Crask's Queen Victoria, J. Kaye ; 8, Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, Mr. J. Scholes. Ncarlet
Edgedt 2, Pearson's Nopparell, 2, Benn's Marc Autony, Mr Scholes; 3, Sharp's Duke of Wellington, Mr. W. Lodge, ; 4, Ely's M, Chadwick's William the Conqueror, 7, Wood's Marshal Soult,
Middleton Carnation Show, Aug. 21.-The above annual show
Was held at the house of Mr. Harrison, the Masons' Arms Inn Was held at the house of Mr. Harrison, the Masons' Arms Inn,
Middleton. The following prizes were awarded :-Scarlet Bi-
zarres :zarres: - I, Kayc's Omnium Primus, Mr. R. J. Kaye; L, , llep-
worth's Ieeader, Mr. J. Walmsley; ;, Rainforth's Gamebny, Mr worth's True Briten, Mr. J. Holland, Mr. Hoyle's Duke of Leep-
Mr. R. J. Kayc. Wainman, Mr. J. Holland. Cronsm Bizarres -1, Cartwrichty Rainbow, 2, Cartwright's Travelling Queen, Mr. J. Walmniey,
3, FIy's Whllam Caxton, Mr. J. Heap, 4, Ely's Lorif Muton Soorn's Bloomsbury, Mr.J. Walmsley; , Wakefield' Scholes; Paup Pry,
Mr. R. J. Kaye; 8, Gressley's Lord Brougham, Mr. J. Hollard,
Srarlet Flakes:-1, Mansley's Lord Byron N Srartet Fhaye; 8, Gressley's Lord Brougham, Mr. Mansley's Lord Byron, Mr. Hollaty,
Chadwick's Brilliant, Mı. R. J. Kaye;

 Ster, Mr. R. J. Kaye, 5, Barringere's Apollo, 6, Reurden's Luin,
Mr. J. Holland; 7 , Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. R J.
Dobhin's Mountaineer, Mr. J. son's Miss Thornton, Mr. J. Taylor, Purple Fiakes:-1, Hud.
lotte, Mr. Wurner's Princess Char. Victoria, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Henry Hunt, Mr. J. Scholes; 6, Major Cartwright, Mr. J. Walmsiley; Mr. R. Mansley's Euclid, Mr. J. Scholes. Picoraxs-Purple Heavy Edged:-1, Mitchells Beauty
of Warley, Mr. J. Taylor; 2 , Crakk's Queen Victoria, Mr. J.
Holl; ; Seedling, Mr. J. Walmsley; 4, Kaye's Men K. Kaye; 5 , Dickson's Trip to Cambridge, 6 , Hufton's Isabella,
Mr. J. Scholes. Purple Light Edied:-1, Mither cundus, Mr. J. Scholes; Light Edged:-1, Mitchell's Nulh Se- Mugleston, 3 , John's Prince
Albert, Mr. J. Holland; 4, Jolks's. Albert, Mr. J. Kolland; 4, Jackson's Delight, Mr. J. Scholes:
Field Marshat, Mt. J. Holland ; 6, Lee's Bonny Bet, Mrs R.

Kaye. Scarlet Heany Edged. - 1, Pearson's Nonpareli, Mr. R.J. J,

 Scholes , 5 , chadwick's, Willam the
6, Sharr's
Duke of Welliug tor, Mr, R. J. Kage.

Morrungside Preatical Gardeners' \({ }^{2}\) Sotiety, Auveust 1.-The third















 Neepsend Goosberry
her he the hourd
Prizes were awarded :

J. Wilson Ditto

Nouth British Profersional Gardenerg' Society, July 19.-The Besides the usual prizes given at this period of the year, Meessrs.
Dickson and Soos placed at the disposal of the Committee one
 half a goinee as a prize for the e 12 berst Pansies, os that the arti-
cles sent for competition were both numerons and select. The 10.s. Dd. for the siz best Pelargoniums, Mr. 3. Young, gr to T.
Oliver, Esq.,-Glory of Jersey, Fairy Queen, Rising sum, Prince


 Black-eyed Susan, Fiora M'Donald Prince Charlie, Lass of Bre-
chin Jeanie Deans, Duke of Northumberland, Meg Merrilien,
Curion, Miss Russell, end Jesie ; 2 , Mr. J. Gilmour. For the




 scented, Yellow China, Yellow Noisette, Swan-neck, Mispnifcent
and La' Belle; 2, Mr. W. Cuthbertson. For the six brat \(J\) Jutch
and Roses, Mr. Alex. Forrester, - Brutus, Perolla, Mary Stuart, Whtte
Beth Moss, La Nubiemne, and Madame Laffag ; 2, Mr. George Sir-
lit ling, Meiville Castle. For the six best Fardy Annuuls, Mr. H. Gibb
 toca Wrangleans; 2, Mro J. Goodall, gr to the Mrrquess of
Lothian. For the besi Seeding Pansy, Mr. D. White, grat Whitehill; 2 , Mr. J. Downie. For the six best Stocks, Mr. P. Thomson
2, Mr.J. Young. For the six hest Hardu Shrubs, Mr. G. Stirling

 Alex. Forrester,-Cypripédium spectábile, Orrhis foliosa, Delphi-
nium velutinum, Glaciol us byzantinus, Peeonia Potsii, Dictamnus frax xinella alba; \({ }^{2}\). Mr. J. Adidisin. For the best bunch of Ham.
unrgh Grapes, Mr. J. Goodall: 2 , Mr. W. Cuthbertson. For the burgh Grapes, Mr. J. Goodall; 2, Mr. W. Cuthbertson. For the
best hunch of Grapps of any sort-Muscat of Alexandria-Mr. W. Cuthbertson; 2 , Mr. J. Godall. For the best Cauliffower, Mr. J.
 Mr. J. Dooglas. The followink were sent for exhibition:- - From
Mr. W. Cuthbertson, several first-rate trusses of Nertum splen. dens. From Messrs. Handasyde, a collection of 24 mixed Roses of great ceauty, \& coltection of 30 ine Pansies, and a fine plant
of siphocampy collection of 24 superior Pelargoniums. From Messrs. Lawson
and Son, a box of 24 distinct varieties of Pansies, 一The plants and Son, a box of 24 distinct varieties of Pansies, -The plants
and flowers sent for exhibition were superb, and were of course greatly admired, both by professionals and amateurs,
Norwich Horticultural Society, August 3.-The August show was held at the Corn Exchange, and attracted a great many visitors, the spacious hall being, athous,
was scarcely room to move. Although not presting so meny
 Bracondale, this exibition, nevertheless, offiered several points
of attraction in the excellence of the fruits, plants, flowers, and vegetabies. There were some excelinent speciment. The fruits were fine, particulary the Grapes, Currants, Gooseberries and Strawberries. Lord Stafford, H. Cooke, H. N. .N.
Burroaghes, R. Foster, and C. . B. Tompsom, Equs., exhibited some esplendid. Grapes. Nothing could be finer than the Currants,
the several dishes of which were most seductive objects. Fine the several dishes of which were most seductive objecti. Fine
Strawberries were exhibited by J. T. Mott, Esq., the Rev. O. MMathas, and Mrse. F. Noverre, a dish of Eiton Pine, sent by the
Matter were very large, and of exquisite flavour. The Bigarreau latter, were very arge, harries, and the Gooseberries were also unusually fine. The vegetables were of f superior description.
The Rev. \(J\). Burroughes had \(a\) number of excellent specimen of
 were heautiful specimens of this charming flower, with its delicate white petals, and their rich dark erging. The Carnations shewn
by Mr. Burronghes were also extremely choice ones. There wes by Mr. Burroughes were asso extremey chice ones. a considerable variety of Fuchsias from his greenhouse; one of a considerable variety
these was the celebrated St. Slare, the flowers of which are
elegantly formed, and the colour a bright crimson. A large colelection of Roses were exhibited by Mr. Bircham, from the Hedenham Rosery, but riot or a prize. The Picotees and Carma-
tions of the Hon. and Rev. R. Wilson; those of Messrs. Norman, Nurserymen, of Woolwich, (not exhibited for a prize); and of
Mr. G. Dover, were much admired. J. N. Wiste, Esq. C. Middleton, Esf.; Mr. J. Barkway; and J. Stracey, Esq., ex hibited some excellent specimens of the Fuchasi. A table in the centre of the
room excited much attention: It was covered with magnifcent qpecimens of Erica and Greenhouse plants from the Bracontale Nestryalingia, infund bubulformis, Irbyana, cubica ninizor, eximia, first five being large specimens, the other six smaller ones. Achimenes longiflora, two very large plants of Achimenes coccinea, Gloxinta, caulescens and violicea, Cleome pur-
purea, a very curions stove plant; 12 Fuchsiag, amonnst
which wis a very fine variety, named Epssil, Another teble Which was a very fine variety, named ep, of nature. It was possessed equal intereet to the admirers or nizure.
covered with a fine collection of Foreinn and Britis Ferrs. Every
shew exhibits an improvement in the cottagers' About 50 of this usefulc clage exhibited, and the oniions, Cabbages, Parsneps, Bean,
ceeded by any in the room. There were 1500 visitors during the
 Lection of so, the Rev. J. Burroughes, Modesta, Quiz, Joan of
Arc, Wood's Agrippla, Lady of the Lake, Sir W. Wideteon,
Cind Mrs. Bevan, Lacly Douro, Miss Oshorn, Madonna, Proserpine, Gidaten'S Diana, Deborat, Hero, Zenobia, Julia, Sy,
Emuty, Jenny Jones, Princess Royal, Ellen Tree, Princess Helern, Hebe, Ked Rover, and Maid of Orjeans. Best Do. of 24, the
Rev. J. Burroughes; Do. of 18 , the Hon. and KRv. . Whisn ; tron of is, the Hon. and Rev. R. Wison; Do. of 12 , the Rev. .
Barroughes Balsams, Mr. J. Wighton, gr. to Lord Stafford
 R8 was the prize of two guineas for the best Coltection of 12.
Both prizes were given by Messrs. Youell, of Yarmouth. Buchriags, best Collection of 18 , C. Short, gr, to H. H. Burronghes
Esq-; Do. of 12, S. Short, gr. to J. Stracy, Eqq., , the Rev
 Achimenes, Collection of, C. Middleton, Esq., and Cishort. Cockspomhs, J. Gordon, Esq. Picotees in pots, Mrs. F. Noverre
Curuations in in Muts, Mr. G. Dover. Achimenes, C. Short. Ixorut



 Mina., Stacey; 2, R. N. Bacon, Esq. Apricots, Brususels, Mr
Wighton. Gooseberries, 1, Regent, 2, Newo Champagne, Mr. W
 Black Napde,
Flegg Seedling, W. Gale. Cherries, Black Tartarian, Mr. Cock

 Vietoria and Auvergne, S. Short. Beans, Long Pod, E. Kemp Kidiney, Mr, Cockburn and J. Scotti, Esq., were equal. Potuto
Onions, W. Scarlett, S. Shert, and Mr. \(G\). Dover, were equal


third meeting was held at the Assembly Roomis for the exhibition
of Carnations-Stove, Greenhouse, and Herbaceous Plants, Ericas
and Hardy Shrubs, \&c.; and considering the late unpropitious and Hardy Shrubs, \&c.; and considering the late unpropitions
weather, the display of plapts and flowers was admirable. The Prizes were as follow: -CARNATroNs.-1, Mr. Pearson: Game-
boy, Lord Brougham, Marquess of Granby Lady Fora, Beauty Hinchinbook worth's Hector, Troone's Ringleader, Ely's Lady Ely, Princess Charlote, Derby Willow, Brown's Lovely Ann, Jackson's Delight,
Ely's
G Ely's Grace Daring ;
Puxxley's Srince Albert, Hufton's Foxliunter, Mansley's Euclid, ter, Robuchess of sutherland Mirkland's Dhichess ornce Albert Wimer's Elizathe Sth. Sarlet Bizarres, , , Martin's Splendid,
Pickering; 2 Ely's Jolly Dragoon, Taylor. Crimson Bizurves
 ering; 3, E. Mundy, Esq... Pearson. Scarlet thates,
Marquess of Granby, Pickering; ; 2 , Rob Roy, Taylor; 3, Ring leader, Peafson. Purple Flakees, 1, Mango, Taylor; 2 , Knott's
Alfred the Great, Pickering ; 3, Beauty of Woodhouse, Pearson Rose Flakes, 1, Unknown, Taylor; 2, Barringer's Apollo ing ; Taylor. Light-edged Red Picotee, 1, Robinson's Duke of Wel-
Ingron, Robinson; 2, Wheeler's Queen Victoria, Pickering 3, Sharp's Wellingto, Pearson. Heery-eldged Parple Pieotec
1, Boothman's Victoria, Taylor ; 2 , Hufton's Neherolah, Picker
1. ings 3, Monarch, Pearson. Light-edged Purple Picotee,
in,
Nulli Secuntus, Pearson; 2, John's Prince Albert, Wood;
 Mr. Pearson, Milton, Elizabeth, Zelica, Agnes, Magraith, Arisseedilinga), King's sulphurea elegans, and nine seedlings. 1 is Amateur's. pan of 20 (Neville's, Cream, Ruval Yellow, Aune, Larvent Delicata, Dr, Johnson, Black Diamond, and nine seedilings. 18 do. 15 blooms, Mr. S. R. P. Shitton, Biark Prince, and fourtee seedlings. lit do. of 10 blooms, A. Llwe, Esq, Clara, Black
Prince, Milton, Mubberry, Miss Hoare, Lady of the Lake, Whitetes Ann, Mrs. Walter, Xellow Perfection, Diana (Lowe's), Seedihngs, Yellow-edged, Mr. Pearson; White-edged, Mr. Pearson; Sel
(puce, with purrole and white eye), Mr. S. R. P. Shilton,- Bes Miscellaneous Coltection of Cut Flowers, Mr. Pearson, Best Collec Hibiscus Richardsonius, Kaulfossia amelloides, French Mary golds, Phlox Drummondi, Rhodanthe Manglesii, Schizauthu venustus and Hookerii, Schizopetaion Walkeri, Clarkia alba and grandiflora, Erysimum Peroifskianuas, Gma phent pat color alba, Lupinus nanus,
Callfornicum. Beat dealen's collection of Roses, Mr. Pearson
 S. R. P. Shilton: Phlox omniflora alba, Potentilla Hopwoodian Best six. Stocks, Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. Best collection of Diunthus,
and Mr. S. R. P. Shilton. Best pan of Dahlias, Mr. Spencer; Brides the Great, Lewisham Rival, Oriental Pearl, Seedling, Conserva


 speciosissimus, Q. Whiker, Esq. Calceolarla rusoon, Mry Escl. Herbaceous Plants, F. Wright, Ess.; 2, Mr. Pearson of Verbenas, Mr. Pearson. Miscellunzenus rolleftion, Mr. si Venus victrix, tricolor, formosa elegans, Riccartonia, Brewsteril Devonia, racemiflora, sanguinea, graudis, mirabilis, insignis, Youeli, Standishi, Chanslieri, fullens, corymbifora, MoneyPennii, Thomsonia. Fuchsia tricolor, G. Walkeler,
elegans, A. Low, Esq. Cockscomb, G. Walker, Esq; 2, G.
 2, eximium, Mr. Pearson. Hhodanthe Manglesii, G. Walker, Esql
Clintoria pulchellh, Mr. S. R. P. Shiton. Orange Tree, in bear.
 largoniums tricolor, F, Wright, Esq. Campanulu Barleri, , Mur
Pearson. Collection of Greenhourse Plants, A. Lowe, Esq.: Thul bergia alata, speciosa, and alba, Lantana aculeata, Balsams s Bizarro and double fiked, Achimenes longiflora, Rochea falcata, Diantin superbus, erbenas, Anias albz and speciós Geum speciosum, and Swainsonia astraga. lifolia. Frurr:- Pine, Queen, 1, G. Walker, Esq.; 2 , J. Milles, Exq,
 Whitt Grapps, Nice,, , Mines, Esq. \(;\), Muscat of Alexandris,
G. Walker, Esq. Melon, Egyptian and Romana, G. Walker, Fral
 berries, Antwerp, F. Wright, Esq.; Red Do., Antwerp, F. Wripht,
Esq. White Gooseberries, Eagle, Mr. J. Robinson; Red Do. Companion, Mr. Merer, Mi, Mr. JJ, Robinon, 2, Whitesmith, \({ }^{\text {P }}\) Wright, Esq. Green Do., Thumper, Mr. J. Robinson. Black Curpunts. Hugden, 1. Mr. S. R P. S. Shlton: Grape,
Fixtrul Prize, Mr. S. R. P. Shiton. White Curvants, Grape, Esq.; 2 Mr. Edwards. Vigeriabifs :-Pens, Matchless, 1 , Rev.





 Collection, Mx. Lee.
 Honiums.one ditto in po
single sweed Calceolurias, six Antirrhinumms, hrise seealing ditto, rour Stooks, six seenling Pansies, four double Sweet Williams, one
Fuchisia in pot, two Campunuluss ,







Roses, three Chinh ditto, 24 Pansies, 22 ditto, six ditto, Herbaceous
Plant in pot, Grenhouse Plant, three Verbenas, two Pentstemons
2, four Pelargoniums, six Hembaceos 2, four Pelargoniums, six Hertaceous Flowers, three Phloxes. Mr. J. Stuart, best 12 Cherries, six largest Strawberries, two Let tuess, 2nd dish of Currants, 2nd Design. 1 , 1, Mrr. T. Crawford,
best three Carots; 2 , six Pansies, six seeding ditto, Pansies, collection of Cut Flowers. 1, Mr. D. Stevenson, bes
Design, Early Cabbage; 2, six Potaloes. Mr. J. Makim, 12 pod of Peas. Mr. T. Fernie, 2 nd three Potato Onions. Mr. Cassel exhiouted a beautiful collection of Pinks and Roses. From Ra-
mornie was an assortment of Roses; Mr. Ireland, a collection
of Annuals; Mr. of Annuals; Mr. Galloway, of fine collection of Pelargoniums;
from Ferryiank, two large Cucumbers ; froms Mr. William Anderfrom Ferryisank, two large Cucumbers from Mr. William Ander-
son, some fine black Currants.-Fife Herald. Practical Floral and Hortocultural Sncinty of Ireland, Aug. 25.
-This Soverety held therr Annual Show of Fruits and Flowers in
the Rotunda whel the Rotunda, which was numerensly attendeds. The following
are the awaicls, vIz; - Si, Store Plunts, 1 , J. C. Humplireys, gr

 Passithora Lnudinii and fitula, Cern, cgia elegans, Thanbergia
aurantia, elata, and alba. Greenhouse Exotic in Flower, \(1, J\), C,
Humphroys, for Etica jasminiflora; 2 , Mr. P. Smuth. Three Humphroys, fir Erica jasminiflora; 2, Mr. P. Smuth, Three
Mimuluses, J. H. Evans, Esq, for rosea, M.Lainii, and Evansii.
Six Fuchsias, Mr. B. Kane, gr to E. Cibborn Esq,
 Single Specimen Furhisia, J. C. Ammphreys, for Chandlerii, Mr.
Evans extibited a beatutul specimen of cordata in flower, for
wiucll an extra Wumphreys, for Helichrysum proliferum, Canna Brazilicnsis,
Augelonia pulescens and scrrata, Erica refleya Augelonia pulhescens and scrrata, Ericar reflexa alba, Vininca atba,
Acropera Londigesi, Garfoguia multiflora, Syningia gutata; 2, Mr. P. Smith. Six Herb accous Plunts, 1 ,' 'T. Pidgeon, Esq.. for
Pentstemon splendens, Gladious forıbundus, Lifum tigrinum
 J. H. Evans, Est. Pubic Garisens.-Bnsket of siar Stove Flant,
Mr. Livingstom, for Clerniendron fragrans, Gesneria Zebrina, Eupliorbia spendens. Aclimmenes rosea and longifora, Lantana
rosea. Six Light Pelarroniuthe
 piece, Lifeguarrsman, Mervileanum, Conservative, Yetmana-
num grancuforum. Six. Fivicts, Mr. Livingeston, Num grandiflorum, Six. Wricts, Mr. Luvingston, for eximia,
Ewereana, Hartnellii, Irbyana, ampallacea, ampullacea vittata.
Stuve Earotic in Flower, Mr. MiLaine, for a Greenhouse Exotic, Mr. Michael Shaw. 6 Fuchsias, Mr. T. Farrell, for Victory, Eclipse, Robnsta, Paragon, Marquis, Defiance.
Ornamental Plunts, Mr. Livingston, for Erica ampullacea and Aitonii, Fuchssa Dalstonii, fugtidan, for Erica ampullacea and
leyana, triumphans, and Fenderso Verbena Bur-
bena, bena, Queen, Calcenlaria, Corunation, Fuchsia fulgens, Encaca
Harthellin. 6 Hertutceuls Plunts, Mr. Lıvingston, for Mimulus ramosus, Yucca filamentusa, Gladitiolems psittacinus, Exatic De-
vice, Mr. Mechael Shaw, Open Cond



 do., any variety, Mr. Ogilvey. Grupes, Whate, land 2, Mr. Kelly ;
 taigne, 1, J. C. Hamphreys; 2, Mr. Smith; do., any varıety, I,
J. C. Humphreys; 2, Mr. Smith. Nectavines, White, 1 , Mr. Ogilvey; 2, Mr. Smith; Av, Red, J, C. Humphreys. Apricols,
1, J. C. Homphreys; 2, Smith. Plums, Green Gare, Humphreys; 2, Mr. Ogilvey \(:\) do., any variety, \(1, G . M\). Walthe
Esq.; 2 , J. Welsh, Esq. Gonser

 son, Esq.; 2, Mr. B. Kane ; do., Pink Flake, 1, Mr, B, K. Jack



 ferent varieties, 1, Mr. A. Campbell ; 2, Mr. Living.; 24 do., difdifferent varieties, 1, Mr. Campbell; 2. Mr. J. Gough; 12 do.,
crimson, purple, striped, tipped, scarlet, G. M. Walthew, Eso,
Pubule crimson, purule, striped tipped, three vaneties of white; lilac, A. Campbell. Mr. Hodgens exhibited a plant of Phormium
tenax (New Zealand Flax), upwards of ef pht feet high a basket of Feachsias. Mrs. Desmond exhibited her wax and also tioasket of Fuchsias. Mrs. Desmond exhibited her wax imita-
Domong amgt wihich was the Maxillaxia tetragona. The Rev. Mr. Mr. M. Thawe judges awarded an extra prize for 24 Pansies to
M.

Rochdale Carnation Mreting, Ang. 22.-This meeting was held
in the Vactoria Gardens, Rochdale. The following prizes were
awarder awarded. - Scorlet Gardens, Rochdale. The following prizes were Mr. J. W, Wimediling, Mr. F. Marchant; 3, Kepworth's Leader,
Rainforth', Hepworth's Abion, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 5, Rainforth's Gameboy, 6, Ely's July Dragoon, \%, Hoyle's Дuke
Leeds, Mr.
Walmsley. Cheethan, ; Elliwt's Duke of Sutherland, Mr. Cheethaley. Crtmsi, Biacrres: 1 , Wakefield's Paul Pry', Mr.
Lord Lord Milton, 4, (iregory's king Alfred, Mr., J. Cheetham; 5 , Ely'
Duke of Bedford, Col. Lee; 6 . Mansley's. Robert Purns, Mr
 Willam the Fourth, Mr. J. Scholes. Searlet Flates: 1, Wilson,
Simison's Marth, Mr. T. Smith; 2, Potter's Clampion,
P Rolson's Mas duess of Granby, Mr. J. Cheetham, 4 , Orson'
Koh Zoy, M. J. Standrug ; 5, Chadwicke's Brillant, Mr. R. J.
 Mmitt ; 2, E.y's Lovely Am, Mr. K. J. Kaye; 3, Ely's Lady. Ely,
Mr. In Smath; 4, Lowe's Marchioness of Westmuster ringel's Aphlo, Mr. S. Holland; 6, Clegg's Beauty, Mr. J. Stant-
of Suthing Beauty, Mr. J. Cheetham ; 8, Elliott's Duch Lee: Dhon, 5 , Elj's Mango, Mr. S. Standring ; 4, Leighton's BelleroAngle, Mansley's Beauty of Woodhous, 6 , Mansden's Jolly
Pcot, Mr' Cheetham; 7, Hall's Major Cartwright, Col. Lee.
 Victoria, Mr, J. Standring ; 4, Jackson's Delight, Mr. J.

Scholes. Purnle Heavy Edged: 1, Mitchell's Beauty of Warley,
Mr. Theetham; \(2 ;\) seedling; Mr. J. Walmsley; 3, Lee's Bonny Mr. J. Cheetham; 2; seedling; Mr. J. Walmsley ; 3, Lee's Bonny
Bet, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Robiuson's Mrs. Muggleston, Mr. J. Hol-
land. Scarlet Light Edged; Ely's Mrs. Horner, Mr J. Hollond 2, Ely's Lady Howden, Mr. J. Scholes ; 3, Sir Willam Middleton,
4, Mrs. Maynall, Mr. J. Holland 4, Mrs. Maynall, Mr. J. Holland. Scarlet Heavy Edged: 1, Marchant's Milkmaid, Mr. F. Marchant; ; , Birtle's Lady Taibot, MrT. Smith; 3, Wollard's Little Wonder, Mr. R. J. Kaye; 4, Benn's
Marc Antony, Mr.J. Holland. N.B.-Mr. J.Cheetham exhibited a bloom of T'witchett's Don Joh

\section*{Sheffield Gooseberry Show, Aug. 1.-This was held at Mr. Wilson's
sign of the Haigh Tree, Sheffield Park:-}


Mr. T. Groves, Corsair's Squire Clarke, 3, Mr. T. Groves, M1.
Iiott's British Queen ; , Mr. T. Groves, Queen of Sheba ; 5, Mr
E. Kelly, Leighton's Bellerophon. Ros ", E. Kelly, Leighton's Bellerophon. Rose Queen of Sheba; 5 , Mr.
Lady Peel; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Seedung. Mr. T. Groves,
Grover Lady Peel; 2, Mr. T. Groves, Seedung, 27, Virgo; 3, Mr. T.
Groves, Low's Marchioness of Westminster; 4, Mr. T. Groves,
Rosia. Pip.
 Dixon"s Trip to Cambridge ; 4, Mr. T. Groves, Crask's Victorra;
5, Mr. T. Groves, Hufton's Drusilla. Red Picoteos
Groves, Jose
 Seedling ; 5, Mr. E. Kelly, Hufton's Will Stukeley. Di. Dhiras.-
Best Pan of Dahlias, Mr. T. S. Wond, consisting if the follown flowers:-Wood's Seedling, Vanquisher, Grace Darling, Wıg
nall's Argo, Widnall's Eclipse, Essex Rival, and Girhmg's Iudis-
pensable. Best pensher. Best Tiel, (S.P.). Mr. T. S. Wood, Beaty Sedling Van-
quisher Plan-
Best White, Mr. E. Kelly, Lewisnam Rival. Best Yellow, Mr. T. Best Orangr, Mr. T.S. Wood, Bloomshury. Kelly, Phenomenon.
S. Wond, (rrace Darling. Best Light Purple, Mr. Rose, Mr. T. Grling's Indispensable. Best Dark Purple, Mr. Mones, Pickwick,
Best Scarlet, Mr. T. S. Wood, Tournament. Best MLaroon M, T. S. Wood, Seedling Vanquisher. Frults And Vbabrables.-
Best Apples, Mr. Grainger. Best Gooseferries, Mr. Newns. Best
Preserring dutto, Mr. Newns, Best Kidney Beunns. (runners), Mr. Grainger. Best datto, dwarf.,
Mr. T. S. Wood. Best Cauliffowers, Mrs, Wood. Beat Cabhure, Mrs. Wood. Best Potataes, Mr. Granger. Bent Best Cabbuge,
D . Crawford, Esq. Best Spring Ontons, Mr. Newns.-End Eniowes',

Solihull Floral and Horticultural Society, Aug, 15.-The first
exlubition was held in the green-room of the George Inn. The MissWalker, Mr were awarded :-Carnations. - Premier Prize, Mr. S. Bunn; 2, Colonel Wainman, Mr. J. Britten ; 3, Brown' Crinson ZBzarre, 1, Hugo Meynell, Mr. J. Coudrey. Haines. Milton, Mr. J. Haines; 3, Paul Pry, Mr. J. Haines ; 4, Gregory's
Alfred, Mr. J. Hanes. Scarlet Filukes. Be J. Fletcher; 2, Beauty of Cradley', Mr. J. Haines; 3, Seedling, Hudson's Miss Thornton, Mr. J. Haines; 2, Mary Ann Mikes, 1, Coudrey. Rose Flakes, 1, Lovely. Ann, Mr. J. Hannes; , 2, Lady
Ely, Mr. Purcock; 3, Miss Walker, Mr. J. Haines; 4, Easom's Elizzbeth, Mr. J. Hanes. Walker, Mr. J. Haines; 4, Easom's
secundus, Mr. J. Haines. Light-edged. Premier Prize, Nolli secundus, Mr. J. Haines. Light-edged Red Red, 1, Wood's Queen
Vintoria, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Anacreon, Mr. S. Bunn; 3, Lord Sandes, Mr. J. Coudrey. Heavy-edged Red, -1 , Mrs. Horner, Mr.
S. Bunn; \&, Mrs. Myynell, Mr. H. Pope; 3, Martin's Vietoria,
Mr. J. Haines. Haines; 2, Lady Stight-edged Pohn, Mr J. Coude, 1, Lord Sandes, Mr. J.
S. Bumm; 4, Mitchell's Miss Hancox, Mr
 toria, Mr. J. Coudrey; 3, Isabella, Mr. J. Coudrey ; 4, Incompa-
rable, Mr. H. Pope. DaHiras.-Premier Prrze Pict J. Coudrey. 1, Rouge et Nore, Mr. J. Coudrey; 2, Springfield
Rival, Mr. H. Pope; 3, Pjekwick, Mr. Purcock ; 4, Beauty of the Plain, Mr. J. Coudrey; 5, Lewisham Rival, Mr. H. Pope; 6 , Yel-
low Defiance, Mr. H. Pope. Gosererries,- Premier Pring London, 23dwts. \(12 \mathrm{grss} .\), Mr.J. Barton. Red, 1, Companion, 23dwts.
2grs., Mr. J. Barton; 2, London, 22dwts, 10 grs ., Mr. J. Barton

 Mr. W. Bajer, Yellove, 1, Brard Lime, 23 dwts ; 8 , Allas, \(15 \mathrm{dwts}, 17 \mathrm{grs} .\), 2, Bumker's Hinl, 20dwts.12grs., Mr., J.Fartfield; ; 3, Gunner, 20 dwts.
19grs., Mr. J. Barton 5, Shuttle, 17 dwts. \(12 \mathrm{grs} .\), Mr. J. Barton. \(; 6\), Two to to One, 16 dwts ;
\(10 \mathrm{grs} ., ~ M r . ~ S t a f t o r d . ~\) 8, Seedling, \(16 \mathrm{duts}, \mathrm{Mr}\). J. Britten. Green, 1, Thumper, 23dwts.
10grs., Mr. J. Farfield; 2, Peacock, 20dwts. 10grs., Mr. J. Fair20 d wts, sers , 9 dwts . 8 Betts; 6, Providence, iodwts. I6gra., Mr. J. Bartowts., Mr. W.
 18dwis, Eagle, 19dwts. 17 gres., Mr. J. Barton; 4, Tally-Ho 6. Ostrich, Mr. J. Bartou; ; 5, Competitor, 17dwts., Mr. J. Britten ;
16. 23 grs., Mr. J. Barton ; 7, Audesley Beauty, Fairfield. 12 Collections of Wetts. Beatables, Colleetion of Fruit, Mr. J. M. Molineaux; 2, Mr.
W. Baker
Uttoxeter Royal Horticultural and Floral Society, Aug 15.-The Inn, when the following prizes were awarded:-CARNA Red Lion Best Pan of Carnations, consisting of Colonel Wainman, Blooms-
bury, Rob Roy, Seedling (Monarch), Enchantress, Drusilla, and Matilda; Mr. Bagshaw, Second Pan of Do, consisting of Earl Criterion, and Miss Hunter; Mr. Bagshaw. Scarlet Bizarress, Esq.; 3, Earl Mexborough, Sir F. C. Sheppard Leader, T. Hally Drart, T. Hart, Esq. ; 5 and 6, Colonel Wainmant, Mr. Bagshaw. Crim3 and 4, Blo - 1 , Lord Milton, T. Hart, Exq. ; 2, ditto, Mr. Holmes; 6, ditto, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Scarlet Flakes, 1, Potter's Champion ; Mara, Sir T. C. Sheppard ; \(\delta\), Ringleader, T. Hart, Esq. ; 6, Miss Key, T. Hart, Esq. Rose Flakes, 1, Lady Scott, Mr Hoin 5, Elizabeth. Mr. Bagshaw; 6, Lovely Amn, Mr. Holmes. Perp.; Ely's Mango, Mr. Holmes, \(;\), 4, Enchantress, 5, Mr. Magshaw ; 3,
Mr Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. Holmes ; 4, Enchantress, 5 , Major (artwright,
Piscborn, Mr. Hoimes. Red heavy-edged Holmes, 4 and 2, Matida, Matuld, Mr. Bagshaw; 6, Povey's Giory, Mr.
Hart, Esq. Red light-edged Picotees, 1 , Sivern's Nonsuch, Hart, Esq.; 2, Mrs. Horner, Mr. Holmes; 3, Sivern's Nonsuch Marcus, Mrq. Holmes; 6, Sivern's Nonsuch, T. Hart, Esq. Purple heary edged Picotees, I and 2, Defance, 3, Bloomsbury, 4, Incomple
paraule, 5, Bloomsbury, 6 , Amelia; T. Hart, Esa edged Piootpes, 1 , Crask's Queen Victoria, Mr Holmes; 2 light Seedling Carnatoons, 1, Scarlet Bizarre, 2, Rose ditto, T, Hart, Esq
 Cis. Philips, Esq.; ditto, 6, Best Geres Collection of 6 Plants, Sir T. C. Sheppard, Mr. Holmes ; Bes ling (Beady of Heybridge) R. Philips, Esq. Stove, Greenhongifora, 2, Achimenes grandiflora, Stove Plant, Achimenes house Plant, Salvia patens, Plant of Carmmerce, Lemon Tree,
Lord Vernon; Annuals, Sir T. C. Sher Hart, Esq. F Ericas, and Collection of Roses, Sir Cockscombs, T. 6 Piants or different varieties, Lord Vernon : Pelargonimm Hodges Frut and Vreetabless - Best pine Lito, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Grapes, I, Sir T. C. Sheppard; 2, Pine, Lord Vernon; Belack
 and Green Plums, Lord Vernon. Red Plums and Blue Gage,
Lord Vermon. Melon, Sir T. C. Sheppard. Raspherries and Red do., berries, No Philips, Esq. ';'Red Uo.s Sir T. C. Sheppard; Xellow do.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
[SEPT. 2,


\section*{MISCELLANEOUS.}

Wine from the common Bramble.-Tive measures of the ripe fruit with one of honey and six of water, boiled and strained, and left to ferment-then boiled agaia and put in casks to ferment, are said to produce an excellent
Wine. The colour of Wine is often rendered darker by a Wine. The colour of Wine is often rendered darker
mixture of Blackberries with the Grapes. Loudon's Gardeners' Magasine.
To make Raisin Wine.-Half Smyraas and half Malagas are best, seven pounds to the gallon-wine measure. Boil the water and let it stand to get cold; pick out thel argest stalks, and wash out the barrel witi a little brandy; put the fruit in whole, and let it stand six or seven months, according to the quantity made. If the to give it room to swell, and should not be stopped down until it has done working, but stir it every two or three days. If it be madeal the night before bottling, mix some burnt sugar in it, and put a little into every bottle,-a cwt. will require a barrel
Dock-Mud.-This is probably a most valuable fertiliser It contains the whole wash of the city; and after a rainstorm \({ }_{3}^{7}\) the most valuable portion of the street dirt settles in the docks. Soap-suds, soap-lees, pot-liquor, \&sc., are the greater portion of the docks, when in the dock-mud, or the tide is low, is a pungent proof of its fertilising foul, or the tide is low, is a pungent proor of in some conpower. This material should be collected in some con-
venient spot where it can be landed, put into heaps under venient spot where it can be landed, put into heaps ander open sheds, mixed with lime, plaster, or charccal, and let
lie until a thorough decomposition takes place, and then lie until a thorough decomposition takes place, and then applied to the land. There can be no doubt that one cartload from sach a compost-heap would be more valuable to the farmer than three loads of the best street-dirt. It
has been objected by some that dock-mud contains salt. has been objected by some that dock-mud contains salt. This, instead of being an objection, will be found to be one of its most valuable properties. The celebrated guanomanure contains more than 30 per cent. of sea-salt, a larger portion probably than would be found in dock-mud. I should consider that a compost made from dock-mud would be very little, if any, inferior to the guano-manure. -American Agriculturist. [We trust the Editor is more correct in his other statements than in this concerning the per centage of sea-salt
little more than a trace of it.]

Mushroons.-Some people assert that the Mushroom, or that part which springs from, or appears above the earth, is the stem, or principal part of the plant, and those parts under the earth, its roots. Frowth are totally departed from ; for, as a stem, or principal part, with its appendages, advance from the earth, its roots spread in the earth in proportion and at the same time; but to aver that the roots will extend of themselves in the earth, without the roots wil extend or its buds expanding, or advancing in growth with them, or nothing less than nonsense; and in this case the Mushroom, being the last part produced, after the plant in Mushroom, being the all directions, and goes through the the earth extends in all directions, and goes the stand of growth, is evidently the fruit and combined; and as the plant is subterraneous, it pushes its fructifying part into the air to perfect its seminal organs, and resembles in this respect aquatic plants at the time of flowering, as they send their flowers above water for the same purpose--E. Owens, in the Transactions of the
Gardeners' Society of Ireland. "This is very'true, and Gardeners' Society of Ireland. " [This is 'very'true, and the observation does credit to the acuteness of Mr. Owens, who does not seem to be aware of the views of modern
Botanists on the subject.] GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Mrs. Sherbourne, Hurs House, near Prescot, Lancashire.-On centering a glazed passage leading to the principal range of stoves,
 Thstroemia indica, hearng myrias plant grown to perfection can
Thase who have never seen this
have but a very faint idea of its beauty, and as Mr, Durden (the
worthy gardener at Hurst House) succeeds so eminently in its
cultivation, I will briefly describe his system of culture, although it may not differ materially from that by which many gardeners are accustomed to grow it. In the autumn, after the plant has
done flowering, it is removed first to the greenhouse to harden done flowering, it is removed first to the greenhouse to harden
it a little, then, if there be no fear of frost, it is set out of doors it a little, then, if there be no fear occommodated in a back-shed,
for a time. During winter it is ac,
where it cannot be injured by frost, nor be excited into growth where it cannot be injured by frost, nor be excited int gris beason. Some tume in February a great part of the soll is slaken from
the roots, and the plant is repotted in light. rich, sandy loam and the roots, and the plant is repotted ing back to two or threc inches
leaf-mould. The strong shoots are cut whole vigour of the plant may be concentrated in the few huds
which are left at the base of the last year's shoots; the pot is which are left at the base of the last year's shoots; the pot is
then plunged in a smart bottom-heat in the stove. The plant check, and remains in a partially dormant state for a few weeks. It is at this time that persons unacquainted with the nature of
the plant turn it out into the greerhouse or open air, supposing that there is no chance of its flowering for that year; but if the
plant be stnll kept in the stove it sonn commences a second
growth, ald ultimately flowersin profusion. A white Mauranoya, growth, ald ultimately flowers in profusion. A whte vauranal looked
called alba, falling gracefuily over an ornamental vase,
very pretty, and opposite, in a similar vase, a fine variety of Pnlox calcy pretty, and opposite, in a similar vase, a fine variety of Pcinea,
verummondi was blooming beautifuly ; Kalosánthes cocinea,
with its bright starry corymbs, showed how beantful it can be when it receves a little good treatment; a fine old plant of
Plumbágo capensis, profuseiy, producing its beauthinl blue flowers; and a noble plant of Cléthra arborea are equally worthy
of notice. The Orangery, a noble structure, standing in the centre of a long range of stoves, contains the principal collection
of the Citrus tribe. The centre of the house is divided into long narrow pits, about two feet m width ; between each pit is a path
about three feet in witth. The Oranges, \&c, are planted in the about three feet in wicth. The Oranges, sc. are pres present, as it wore, trees in frint are kept so thu that they do not intercept
too much of the light from those behind, thus the greatest possible quantity of fruit is obtained from the space allowed, and the
house has at the same time a very neat appearance. The trees house has at the same time a very neat appearance. The trees
are loaded with fruit in every stage of maturation; tioc large Shaddocks, \&cc. having a beautifni appearance when contrasted
with the fine dark-green luxuriant foliage. Several plants of Passiflora quadrangularis are trained along wires near the glass, and are producing numerous fine fruit. The beantiful Mandevila
suaveolens, planted in a border, and running the whole length suaveotens, planted in a border, and s well as if it were in its widd
of a rafter, Is growing and fowering as
native woons, and the no less beautiful Petrea volubihs is flourish. ing beautifully, in a similar situation; Jasminum azoricum and simplicifohum, Beaumontia grandiflora, Thumbergia grandifora,
and several other climbing plants, all contribute to beautify the and several other climbing plants, all contribue (i) is just putting
house. A strong plant of Bignonia prandilora forth a fine spike of flowers. Thunbergia Hawtayneana is in in Ardisia crenulata, about two feet in height, and almost as much ardisia crenuiara, a a beautiful object, beng loaded with myriads of its little red berries a handsome plant of the Cimnamon-tree (Cinnamormum verum bearing bundreds a quantity of ripe fruit; a pretty Ipom ceacalied ficifolia, trained over a barrel-shaped trellis louse, and reaching from the foor to the glass, eighteen feet in height, is a very singuiar-looking plant, slender stem \(1 s\) crowned by a bunch of lanceolate leaves, about
two feet in length, which give it a very paim-like appearance.

\section*{IRebielos.}

In. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physi ology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Planzen-Pnysiologie.) Tubingen. Frues. 1843.
(Continued from page \({ }^{376 .)}\) and Assimila
In a chapter like that "On the Origin and Assimila tion of Nitrogen," it was to be presumed that Liebig conveyed to the plants. As almost all plants grow in black mould, the re humus was to be examined topic interesting not only in a theoretical but practica point of view. But L. treats the matter very slightly merely stating (p. 83) that humus stands in the same relation to ammonia as powdered charcoal, viz., condensing the ammonia. But we have seen although the latter substance absorbs ammonia even more forcibly than humus, yet plants will not prosper in it. This, therefore, does not corroborate L.'s assertion. The province of a true chemist, in this case, instead of being satisfied with the trivial fact that rotten wood absorbs ammonia, would have been rather to inquire whether these two substances will combine, and what combinaty asserted that humus and Sprengel and Mulder hatur ammonia will form combinations somb, in all sorts of humus, a soluble nitrosure also found, in all sorts of hains the conveyance of genous extract, by which he explains experiments, and without even taking notice of those of such men as the above, Liebig despatches the whole question with the assertion that the humic substances contained in black mould (Danana Ere) are entirely insoluble in water
The explanation of the action of gypsum on plants is connected by L. With the existence of carbonat gypsum is decomposed by the carbonate of ammonia of the air; and he considers it, therefore, a means of fixing ammonia, and conveying it to plants, of grasses, and by the increased luxuriance and fertility of meadows manured with gypsum." This explanation (replies Dr. Mohl) is only true in a chemical, but not in a physiological point of view; because if its action consisted in fixing ammonia, there is no reason why it should not act beneficially on all plants, especially on Corn. And although L. asserts the latter to be the fact, (Am. d. Chem. u. Pharm. xli. p. 369), yet the farmers, who are pretty good judges in these matters, will not agree with the Professor. If L. explains in a farther part of his work the manan influence which, (he says) could not have been previously un.
derstood, it is certainly not to him that the discovery is owing, but to Sprengel, who in his "Doctrine of Manures" has also explained the influ
their attraction of ammonia.
Of the fifth chapter, headed "The Inorganic Constituents of Plants," Dr. Mohl says, that Liebig justly rejects the prevailing opinion, that the salts absorbed by plants act merely as stimulants, and is right in considering the bases absorbed from the soil as necessany consticuent of vegetation. Liebig says, that all plants contai vege table acids, which become combined with inorgan bases or organic, formed by the plants themselves) into neura r acid salts;-that, considering the constant presence of these acids, we have to inter that they serve some wital purpose, and that their formation constitutes some neces sary part of the vital process. Hence, Liebig arrives at the conclusion, that several earthy or alkaline bases can be substituted for each other in the vital process, and that the quantity of the saline bases absorbed by plants depends on the saturating capacity of the acids they contain. This, (says Dr. M.,) is the second new and important principle perfectly evident for it is only supported by the analysis f two plants. Whether the enigma which still shrouds the absorption of inorganic substances has been thus solved Dr. M. thinks doubtful. This theory, he says, is, in this respect, one-sialit, and neglects the considerproportion of earth andors, which appertains to such ation of the specific proporion substances in a that the replaciog of one to a certain extent ; that, moreover, the same quan for the certain base, which may bor prosperity of one plunt, may aot as a poily is conspicuous as. In this respect, hme more Alps, compared with that of as the flora of the calcareous Alps, In this respect some primitive rocks, clearly proves. plants are very fastidious, and will only bear sort of soll, whilst others grow in soth, the substitution which may be called fastidious of soil, the sabstition of one base for another cannot be supposed to take place. what Liebig has stated or retracted in his late work, "Organic Chemistry in its Relation to the Doctrines of Dr. Grubes and Sprengel." Dr. M. considers the explanations of \(L\). in that place only as additional proofs of his inconsistency, and another sample of the uncertain style of his writings, "which leaves the reader, on almost style orect uncertainty what it really is that Liebir means." In only one instance, concludes is the the ping, in alluding to Dr. M., the that is taken up by plants, and is that, moreover, whence the formation of wood takes its origin: acting, therefore, like one of those particles of a solution on which the first rystals are formed, and that in Equisetum and the Bamboo silica assumes the form and functions of the wood. This theory Dr. M. calls a physiological blunder, (as it certaing is,) proving Prof. Liebigsiology of plants.
onnected with the pheint, says Prof. Mohl, (p.37,) Another important por, is that the saline bases absorbed by plantd are not only absorbed in the shape of carbonates, (which are easily decomposed by the mere vegetable acids, ) but often also in the shape of phosphates, sulphates, \&c. According to all experieace, these salts are not less essential to vegetation than in ingredient bined with organic acids. Silica, also, is an ingredents. equally essential to the growth of most, if not all, plams. Which part these substances take in the vital process, sume that the sulphates yield plants the sulphur required for some of their organs. Of the phosphates we knowg still less; we are ignorant why they chiefly occur in young plants, and in their seed; and we are perfectly ignorant the quantity required for vegetable growth-for analysir shows that the amount of phosphates varies considerabls, as is best seen in the different sorts of grain.
\(-1\)
knaphytosis ; or, the Rejuvenescence of Plants: being a Key to explaining their Growth, Flowering, and Culture tificution, with Practical Application to the Culture of Plants. By Dr. C. H. Schultz. Berlin, 1843. Hirschwald. 8vo, pp. 214. [Die Anaphytose oder Verjuingung der Pflanzen.]
THis is the title of a book of Professor Schultz, of Berlin, who, having previously published a work on the Berlin, who, having previousiy publisas applied himself to the regeneration of all nature. It is difficult to bring the ideas of the author into a compass adequate to our spa chawe will,
Dr. S. begins by stating, that "It is often not enough
Dres Dr. S. begins by stating, that but a full result of such efutation will be only achieved when, in lieu of ersed." and mistakes, something better and true is propowing Che main object of the author appears from the however, passage - "The recent progress of science, part of prompts us stronglance with the laws of nature finorus, must be acknowledged that, since the time of a nechait has not much progressed bers the whole of our mor nical terminology, which stil form is a newsystem phological knowledge. This work, is in its leading feaof Vegetable Physiology, or at leaunt pages of the preface, proceeds to censure that aversion of theoretical Botanists, and to complain that the aversion of theoretical

Botanists for practical application has caused a de facto separation of theory and practice, theoretical Botany, however, having often "sat upon addled eggs" (11). look to horticultural, agricultural, and forest operations; investigate the processes of vegetation in all sorts of plants on a large and comprehensive aissertation on the morphological meaning of the different organs of plants, into which theoretical disquisition we are not inclined to follow. Dr.
The new term, Anaphytosis, is thus explained to be that which lies at the bottom of all vegetation, as well as the foundation of all vegetable metamorphosis; namely, a continual repetition 3 n the development of organs, whica,
although they are similar to each other, appear always although they are similar to each other, appear always novel, sprouting constantly out of the substance of the
individual plant, and repeating in different forms the old type of vegetation. Thence, it follows, that those parts cannot only be divided and dissevered by art (without
losing their vitality), but will divide spontaneously, and by the mere impulse of nature, which explains the prodigious increase of plants, especially in the tropics. This may take place by root-spawn, as in the Gramineous, Liliaceous, and Orchidaceous plants, or by branch-spawn,
as is the case in the exotic Figs and Mangroves, whose lateral branches again form roots and twigs, by whose continuation, almost ad infinitum, a forest of plants is formed out of one plant, which, although yet connected together, still lead each its individual life. This infinite regeneration may take place, moreover, by leaf-spawn, as
is the case with Ferns, many Sedums, and Liliaceæ, and more especially with Algæ; or by trunk-spawn, as in Everywhere we find the same repetition of the same exterior organs of plants, similar to each other, and to the repetition (Wiederhalung), which governs all vegetation. In order to give a precise name to these phenomena, the tosis ;" by which name is meant the living reproduction of the same organs during the growth of plants, as well as their constant regeneration. It is this Anaphytosis which enables a plaft to continue itself (sic! ), to extend itseif,
to branch off, and multiply, ad infinitum, every part being always equal to that whence it is derived. This, however, takes place with relation to certain partitions, or separations, by which longitudinal growth is divided into separations,
articulations, where Anaphytosis continually begins anew. The parts produced from this process of articulation, are The parts produced from this process of articulation, are
called Anaphyta, or vegetative articulations. We have considered it right to attempt an explanation of that idea of the author, which he regards as important enough to be placed on the title of his book; but we must refer again to the work itself for his views concerning what he calls Metanaphytosis, Enanaphytosis, Exanaphytosis, \&c
In a subsequent page Dr. S. "dilates on the conditions of flowering. In stating the difference between a mere general growth and the art of flowering, he says:-" On this head a common mistake requires to be rectified, viz, that
plants can be forced into flowering and fruiting by being deprived of nourishment, and especially by any such checks to their growth as pruning, transplanting," \&c. It was
Linnæus who, in his doctrine of Metamorphosis, first inLinnæus who, in his doctrine of Metamorphosis, first in-
troduced this error. A really stunted growth, however, troduced this error. A really stunted growth, however,
(brought on in any way whatever), can never lead to vigorous fructification or flowering.' We know that it is the flowering and fructifying of crops which most exbaust the soil, whilst mere herbage may be grown on worn out ground. Hence it follows, that it is flowering and fructi-
fying which demands the strongest nourishment, and the known results of pruning trees or exposing bulbs rest on other grounds than those generally received. Even where mere flowering without fructification is desired, land must be well manured, for we find everywhere that the floral organs require quite as much support as the mere individual plants
The chanter "On the Relation of Chemistry to Botanimena connected with "the transformation of chemical substances into organic forms, lead to some general remarks on the relation of Chemistry to Botanical Phy
siology, which tle author thinks has been litherto entirel siology, which the author thinks ias been bitherto entirely
mistaken. The recent improvements in (so called) organic Chemistry, relating to the transformation of substance into the organisation of plants (and animals) has threat-
ened the entire absorntion of Vegetable Physiolory in chemistry, and seems likely to bring us back to the worst itself of the alchymists, when it was thought that even life itself could be analysed by their coarse methods. Plysiology, under these circumstances, has done little more than
The physiology of plants has a great practical bearing on medicine, rural econoray, and all the practical opera-
tions of social life; and this importance is in consequence of the formation of useful substances in the interior of tions of vegetative processes, yet, after all, the grand operations of orgànic life in plants overrule all chemical and the gardener palthough the physician, the agriculturist, "part of Botany, they must always fall back on Physiology, payment the vital principle is the bank where all chemical of chemistry to phaysiology is founded on the contrast The life organised form and formless chemical elements. organic form ; and mere chemical substances can never
become the exponents of life, without having first acquired organic forms. Vegetable life, in as far as substances enter into its forms, is the vanquishing of the chemical propies of these very substances, and they obtain their cess of assimilation. This process has never yet been properiy understood, and this is the reason of all the assimilating process of nutrition to consist in a mere chemical change of substances; but, on the contrary, we qualities of substances, in their utter transformation into organis forms. If the process of assimilation were one merely chemicaf, chemistry would have to displace physibut a subordinate chapter of the science of chemistry. But we see, on the contrary, that it is botanical chemistry that has intruded on the province of physiology, and has carried there, like death, its ravages amongst the living,
sweeping away with its fatal scythe all traces of sablime organic life.
Dr. Schultz himself answers the question as to assimilation. The very name (he says) is so closely connected
with the inmost nature of the process, that we cannot but admire the greatness of the human mind that, by mere instinct, has expressed, in one word, the pure and entire truth. The Latin word (and still more the version of it into German-verähnlichung) tells us that we have here to
do with the rendering dissimilar substances similar-with the conversion of shapeless nutritive substances into definite forms. It is this changing of chemical matter
(chemismus) into organic life, which is the culminating point of all assimilation. These considerations, however still lead us to the fact, that the substances to be assimilated by plants (their food) are of a chemical nature, and \(\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}\) the other hand, the organism of plants is qualities death, again resolved into chemical substances, and it is another of the provinces of chemistry to analyse and But we have stated enough of the speculative part of space to matters and must devote the remainder of our ter. In the chapter inscribed-" Formation of Substances in Different Parts of the Plant," the author saysThe difference in the formation of different substances in difference in their vital processes." \({ }^{\text {" }}\) On this account the parts of a plant above and below ground are often in as different a position as animals living in different
climates. Nourishment and water, although they are absorbed by all parts of the plant, still arrive at the interior under different modifications of soil and air; and by an equally different reaction on the part of the organs,
different substances are generated. It is, moreover, light to which the above-ground parts owe their peculiar and little oxydised substances, whilst the root and other sabsweet ingredients. All the modifications of vegetation are not brought on by a quantitative but by a qualitative difference of the vegetative process, which, again, depends on condion of the vital sap and the vital vessels; by which, in fine, the condition of the sap formed in the determined which aves, sters, tubers, and the roots, is the formation of flowers. The sonced and consuuranisation of the substances employed in forming the vital sap go always hand in hand. The sap of the woody fibre usually contains only 2 to 3 parts in a thousand (rarely 2 to 4 per cent.) of solid substances. The vital sap, flowering, 15,20 , nay 40 per cent. of solid substance The saline contents in the vital sap of a Mimosa pudica will instantly crystallise into the finest dendritic forms. This great amount of saline matter in the vital sap is connected with the fact, that the bark (the focus of the vitalsap vessels in most plants) contains a greater amount of neck show that the amount of ashes in the bark of the Willow is 3,1 per cent., whilst the wood yields only 2,79 per cent., in Pinus silvestris the proportions between of saline matter in the sap is, however, only apparent towards the period of flowering, and again decreases during and after that period, when those peculiar substances which are developed at that period are again absorbed. Mollerat has observed, that the herbage of Potatoes dried
shortly before blossoming, yielded 9.20 per cent. of its weight of ashes, but a month later only \(5 \cdot 12\) per cent. The general supply of food is the same for all plants, and will suffice for their mere growth; but flowering and of salts, different in each individual case. Thus we find that the toughness and hardness of timber depend on the mineral constituents of the soil. It is well known, that Oak grown in the most fertile humus of American grown on the calcareous soil of Germany is of a superior
" The chief effect, however, which salts would exercise on he flowering of plants, consists in stimulating (Reitzung) and contracting the vessels and cellular tissue, so as to inrease evaporation and concentrate the sap which unites hem. But it is essential that the saline stimuli should be kept in a due proportion to the amount of general food; that the braad in wheat and other grain is generally caused by such a disproportion between general food and saline stimuli.' "The author's remarks upon that sabject
occupy considerable space ; we can only afford room for the foilowing extracts. Besides the general stimulating and exciting properties of salts, the phosphates and sulphates appear to contribute towards the formation of peculiar substances, 一such as albumen and gluten, as is apparent in fruits and seeds; whilst ammoniacal salts cause the development of pollen, which is nitrogenous. Phosphoric and sulphuric acid, and ammonia, may therefore be considered both nourishing and stimulating substances, and equally beneficial in flowering and fruiting As to other salts, the acid of which they consist seems to exercise less influence than their base, for vegetable acids are apt to be much changed and transformed by the vegetative process. We know that many composite plants, such as Wormwood, Calendula, and Carduus benedictus, contain considerable quantities of saltpetre; whence I suspected that the Jerusalem Artichoke, which only flowers about Berlin late, and badly, might be brought to flower early by manuring it with a solution of saltpetre in water. By watering it during several summer months with a weak solution, my Artichoke flowered in Augus and bore fruit. Further experiments made with beech ashes gave the same result, and convinced me that it was merely the alkali which acted in this case, the vegetative process of the plant supplying the rest. I believe, therefore, that plants are able to prepare nitric acid from the ammonia of dung and rain, if assisted by the calcareous contents of soil.
Common salt and chioride of lime (continues Dr. S.), seem to bevery advantageous in the flowering of most plants, which, however, can only endure a small quantity of them. Salts of lime seem to have so much the same effect as those of potash and soda, that it is only necessary to place lime in their way, provided there is no deficiency of manure in the shape of general food. Lime will, in the main, promote the flowering and fruiting of most plants to an astonishing degree, because calcareous salts promote evaporation and the concentration of the sap. Silica, however, seems to act differently on plants, as inthe family of Grasses, which absorb the greatest amount of it, in the form of a soluble silicate, especially that of potash. From will absorb no silics sand without potash, even Grasses and it is only from decomposed feldspar that they will absorb the sili fro f feldspar io whence the berefial fet produced by manuring Corn whe th the by aning Corm wranite Bet go bor the silica of c is from or potash, and form therefrom silca, as appears from the crystals of sinica . The phosphates, sulphates, nitrates, and ammoniacal salte do not act merely as saline stimuli, but their constituent parts enter into the organic composition of flower and fruit in the shape of food; for the plant assimilates the phosphorus, sulphur, and ammonia of these salts, and uses it in the formation of albumen, gluten, and pollen.
The following observation completes the series of Dr Schultz's arguments:-"The influence of the above and other salts, as well as of manures in general on vegetation, has been hitherto considered too generally; whilst there a differeace in their influence on growth, and on flowering and fruiting. Hence a great many erroneous notions have originated, for mere growth requires so different a nourishment from flowering, that one sort of food will advance growth but not flowering, and vice verst; whilst many circumstances must combine to produce growth, flowering, and fruiting in the most perfect state.
Although we have occupied so much space with a notice of a book whose title cannot fail to excite curiosity, we must confess that we find much less novelty in the matten than in the manner of \(i t\).

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. That the autumn is the best time to bud Rose no one who haz.
tried it will fispute. A correspondent writes -I Is hall begin to bud
miy Rose the my Roses this week (second week in August), and continue to do so
occasionaly to the end of September, as I find dormant buds are more safe to stand the wuter." From some experments 1 have
been engaged in for the latest two years, I ara led to infer that the autumn, ne many cases, is a hetter time to graft and bud many kinds
of treos
 having at bud at its axil is to prepare proper nourishment for the
full develosment or organisation of that bud , that the leaves of some trees possess the property of furnishing the buds in a few days,
that otbers talce some weeks to effect this, while a third will require a month or two to furnish the buds, as independent membera of the
system. Now, if \(I\) bud from a shoot in May whose buds system. Now, it
fully organised before June, the shoied or rind of the be bud may unite
 repented failures 1 set down the tree as "difficill to propagate" by
budding, whereas my own innorance of its ceonomy was the true.
budser cause. If, on the nine Rimat, after the maturation of the buds, and find
or September, or any
 autumn is the safest time to bud those trees and shrubs that are sup-
posed difficult to increase in this way, and that such trecs may be graited in the autumn, and unite in less time, and with greater
safety, than it any other season, ts a very lmportant point to attend to. During this ingurry I have met with some singular and thteterest-
ing facts, one of which will be welcome news to many, and with it shat conclude my remarks this week. The Rhododendron in the
nutumn will bud as freely as the Rose, and graft in the open ain as autumn will bud as freely as the Rose, and graft in the open air as.
easily as the Apple or Pear. The only precaution that is necessary
in this operation is to take prominent buds from the first growth of in this aperation is to take prominent budc from the first grow th of
this season, as many of the family have made a second growth this this season, as many of the family have made a second growth this
month. Variegated Holles may now be grafted and budded witm
the month.
the greatest freedom. The Rhay now be grafted and budded with
best by sude-arafting, and buds of it alson heng better be inserted does the manner of side-grafting, with a portion of the solt wood retaned
behind the hud; all autumn buds nay thus be inserted. I seareely experimental buds and grafts, so that with this usefu! precaution there will be no fear of success. The following observations may be
useful to those little versed in these matters:- Insert autumn-graft ys you would; buds, leave about an inch of the graft out, at the top
stock. If the bark of the stock be very thin, or if it do not part
freely from the wood, you had hetter put in the grafts and buds as reely from the wood, you had hetter put in the grafts and buds as
in side-grafting, cuting out a thin siice, and preparing the pratis so
as to fit the place, and tie rather gently, as the stock is soft, for fear as to fit the place, and tie rather gently, as the stock is soft, for fear stock, it will be an additional security from the heat of the sun. The
best grafting clay is made hy putting a lump of soft clay in the
bottom of a small pot, with a little water over it; then stir it with a atick until it is rather thicker than paint, and with \& small brush made with stripes of matting tee. tiv a hittle stick, paint over the
tying, and whale the pant is wet, , rust a hitte dry cand or mould
over it, and when at becomes dry no rain will wash at off, and the sand will keep it from cracking.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Punks. - After they are firmly rooted, about this time, some good
growers whom I know, make up a heap of fresh horse-dung at the grotside of the succession-pits, to supply moist top-heat through two
or three holes in the end wwall, Others leave a space of one light or three holes in the end waun insils, there to steam away more
cmpty, and introduce the dung ind
slowly, and cover it over with a wooden shatter. Any other plantwe slowly, and cover it over with a wooden shutter. Any other plant we
cultivate except the Pine would soon be destroyed by the rank ammo-
niacal vapour thus createrl. but Pines delieht in it for three months in the autumn, or at any time when they are growing freely; and this which is more or lens irregular. This is, moreover, the simplest way to clean Pines from scale, bugs, \&cu. be fully coloured by this time, and Muscats hegrnning to assume them dry until the frost o very cold nights set in. These Grapes, in a good house, may be such a had Grape as it is often represented; but it should never be
touched till six weeks after it is fit for table; ; its flavour will much touched till six weeks after it is fit for table; , ts favorr will mach
improve during this time in a dry atmosphere, thd there is
in this country that can produce such fine clusters with equal ease; at thinning time any bunch that is not likely to weigh three pounds should be cut out.
FRrNCR BeNs. The thinnings from those sown at the end of
July covered from early frost, and would succeed the lagt ones from the open air, others should now be sown in boxes twice or three times
during this month, according to the wants of the family, and afterduring this month, according to the wants of the family,
wards transplanted into pots or beds covered with glass.

About the beginning of May we planted out a few hundreds of the
forced Keen's Seedling Strawherries and by the time the Eltons were over these were coming in for a second crop, which lasted to the
end of August. But a good gardener tells me he gets three full crops of the same plants within thelve months. Thus, those forced last spring and planted out in May, beng now done bearing, he
will take up and pot in next October, and cut away the man portion
of the old roots, as by that time there will be plenty of strong young of the old roots, as by that time there will be plenty of strong young
ones produced immediately under the surface of the ground; thess he puts into a cold Vinery, for forcing by the end of January, and a
third crop will be gathered by the end of the twelvemonth. Cutting third crop will he gathered by the end of the twelvemonth. Cutting
off the leaves of Strawberries at this time is not a worse practice than digging the heds in winter, as you cut off all those fine roots
formed late in the autumn near the surface of the ground. The old plan of covering the beds with a rich compost, leaving only the tops Artichooes.-If any of your rows or beds are seven years old,
lose no time in cutting them down, and trench the ground as deep as you find it good, while it is yet dry; not but what the plants might go on for another seven years, and still bearwell enough, but it is had
management to let pround lie out of rotatinn so long. Goosebery, Currant, and Raspberry bushes are often leit on the pround nebtil the
plants cease producrg through sheer exhaustion of the soil. Thyme, Sage, Mint, and Tarragon that were cut over last month are now getting quite bushy again, and in fine condition to be
taken up for potting, or to be put in boxes for forcing gently in
Ointer. informed; but here we have abundance on our light soils, Haw-
thornden and other Codlinga for the kitchen should be gathered thornden and other cod
before they are fully

\section*{II,-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY}

Stove.-There will be little variation in the treatment of gtove plants for a long time to come; the great point is to get them well currents of air, and by giving less water. Another mosp essential part of their management is to have them perfectly cleaned from insects in the dead of wint Ggyenaoovs.-The best kinds of greenhouse plants are very Wanted about the roof of this house,
when they are comparatively crowded.
Consezvatory.-No plants look more gay here in the autumn or Black-eyed Susan, as we call it. I have seen Mr. Fryer's seedling, with the light eye, and a very pretty contrast it makes with the rest, large specimens of Galphimia glauca, a half-stove plant from
Mexico, make a gay appcarance also at this time, and is one of the easiest to manage. The old Lagerstromia indica comes in beautifuliy at this time, when properly managed.
PITs AND Frames.-At this stage of the Calendar I received a printed at the bottoma:-" Hyacinths, when intended to flower early, ahould be planted the last week in september ; and for flowering at a later period, the third week in October." Hyacinths planted the last
week in september will flower at therr usual time in the spring, if in just is wreks too late. These directiong of the old cataloguea deceive thousands, and nothing but the force of custom can be pleaded in excuse.
Flower-fíardev.-The heds
tion through the autumn ; the fingers and knife must be constantly at work-thinning, pruning, stoppang, and regulating plants and
the outlines of the beds. Fivery flower should be cut away which offers to seed as soon it hegins to fade. Dahlias and Hollyhocks,
with other tall growera, require to he kept well trimmed, and ticd up regularly to stakes. The hibrid Phloxes are particularly gay at this
season. Fuchsia cory mbiflora in rows or single standards will have
a fine effect from this time until frost comes. Will "Delia." allow a fine effect from this time until frost comes. Will "Delia"' allow
me to publish her criticism?-D. Beatonsi Shrubland Park Gardens,
Ingurioh.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Bin} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{ниом} & Wind. & Rai \\
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\hline Avernge & 20.085 & 29,986 6 & 75.1 & 54.8 & 68.0 & & . 00 \\
\hline \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Auguat 25. Fine; very fine; cloudy; mich lightning at night. \\
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2.4. Cud us, logely overctat and warn. \\
21. Hazy; hot, with bright sun ; clear and warth at \\
Moan temperature of the wint clear and warm at nigh
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REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET, IN consequence of the steady state of the weather, the market past week, which are offered at nearly the same prices. Pines
still continue plentiful, still continue plentiful, and Grapes are excellent, and quite sufi-
cient to meet the demand. Peaches and Nectarines are very

 h. Gnoseberies are how nearly in the market; and Currants, bikewise, are on the decrease. Filberts are very plentiful, and
bring from 30s. to \(45 s\). per 100 ibs. Raspberries are selling at from
 per Hoz. Caunhonvirs are good and plentiful. Cabbager and Beans are exceedingly, plentiful. Peas are becoming rather
scarce. Tomatoes are from 1s. to \(2 s\). per punnet. Carrots are
 and retorta Coreopsis tinctoria, Plumhago capensis, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Pelargonnums, Verbenas, and Pansies.
 Fites, pe
Meion
Plums
Ple


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\section*{Notices to Correspondents.}

Back Numbrrs op the Gardenirs' Chronicle.- We are so
often applied to for particular Numbers of the Gardeners Chronicle, ot ocomplete pets, and so many are now ont of print, that we think it will save ell parties tronble if we publish a list
of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who of the Numbers which may still be had. Any subscriber who
will forward to our publieher Post-office stamps, eqnivalent in Wall forward to our publibher Post-oftice estanps, equavale many Numbers as are required, shall have them
value sent. Those Subscribers who are very anxious to complete their sets should write at once, as we have very few copies of
some of the Numbers. \(1841:-1,6,8,13,14,15,16,17,18,20,22,23,24,26,27,28,29\), \(30,31,32,34,49\).
\(1842:-4,6,8,10,11,12,16,18,30,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,48\). \(1843:-1,5,6,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,22,23\),
 CorresponDents. -H. W. Humphreys, Lncon, A. G, C. Thomas, and several more, received with thanks.
MANURRS. \(-S\). C. - Paper-shavings cannot be used as manure
unless they are thoroughly rotted, which is dificuit. is to throw them into a cesspool, the contents of which are to be employed on your land. Or, which is perhaps quite as well,
you may burn them, and take care of their ashes. \(C\). \(B\). , you may burn them, and take care of their ashes.-C. C. B.-
Water in which charcoal has been thrown, to keep the water sweet, has no eflect eith gor good or bad on plants.
the boiler under the flow-pipe. All that is required is that the return-pipe shound enter the bilier as nae t the bottom a \& pos-
sible. We recommend the tank-system to you by all means. sible. We recommen of the troughs in the Horticultural Garden are old tues, with the inside endered water-tight by meanis of
cement; others are composed of hard-burnt semi-cylindrical drain- bricks, covered with flue.tiles. Ashes are thrown on the
top of the tiles, Ignoramus.. An Arnott stove may be used top of the tiles,-IGnoramus,- - An Arnott stove rayy be used
for heating so small a house as you speak of. All you have to do is to keep a large open pan of water on it, to moisten the
dotmosphere, and to wet the ashes before they are raked out, so as to destroy the dust which renders such stoves a nuisance. You may conduct the pipe through the house, but in that case escape: we however doubt whether it will he necessary in so escape; we he.
URVILINRAB Roors.-A Subscriber.-The glazing ribs of the
large Conservatory in the Horticultural Gardens are of rolled iron. The expansion and contraction are so trifing as to cause \({ }_{36}\) no feet lone and 18 feet wide, the height of the back wall 36 feet 14 feng. of course this is regulated by the height of
be 13 or fent.
the front wall. Lewss.-An Irish Subseriber's lawn may be laid down with 1 lb .
Avena flavescens, 5 lbs, Cynosurus cristatus, 3 lbs . Festuca duri-
 Clover, per acre, if his land is light, if heavy, he must leave
out Avena favescens, and increase his Cpyonus out Avena flavescens, and increase his Cynosurus cristatus. Pne-plants, - A Young Pine Grower.-In a bark bed, 26 feet by 8, you mat keep up a successiou, and fruit so Pine-Aple plants,
the sorts being chiefly Queens, with some Black Jamaicas. is owing to that abundance of foliage the look of which you
disslike. We should do nothing but stop the shoots till the
fruit is gathered. We, however, send you the answer of a
practical Grape-grower, for your better guidance. "All the practical Grape-grower, for your better guidance. "All the
shoots on the Vines in question should now be stopped; but as there is a goond crop of fruit it will not be safc to meddle as there
much with cutting out or shortening the laterals, for by so
doung the flow of sap is liahleto be der dong the flow of sap is liahle to be deranged, and the bunches,
in consequence, eitl er shirvel or colour bady If the foliage in any place too much crowded, a litlle regularity may be
effecter by means of the knife; but so as not to deprive the
 berry covet shade?" and states that he had 1811 and thi year they bear most abundantiy; he gathered some measurng year inches and a half, and some two nches and three quarters Some runners he planted last autumn uncer a south wail, abou
four inches apart, and this year they bore a full croy. Elton P.ne grows vigorously, and bears abuudantly in almost any situation; but as it contains a yood ceal of aciory, it is adyisale to plant it where t whll he fuly exposer to the sel. in temperature much lower than \(60^{\circ}\) It requires a soil consisting
of loam and dung, with the addition of a little it will reely, however, except when pianted out in the open border. . . C. - The following will answer your purpose, viz.Amie vibert, Moisette, Desprez, Bourbon, Phcenix. We know of no yellow Rose sufficiently hardy.
Riargoniums.-C. E. T.-The bottom leaves of your Pelargomums, bernming hrown and dropping off, seem to indicate ax
ineficient supply of water; althoughit they may not be alowed to flare we would dyise you to ascertain carefully whether thie roots of the plants be thoroughly wet. The spotting of the leaves may be caused from exposure to the sun's rays in a wet
state, or from the use of any crude stimulativg manure Icorens.-H. W. - We recommendy yol to procure the folliowing Victoria, Agrippina, Barraut's Cornelins and Brice, Dickson's Trip to Cambrudge, Sharpe's Duke of Wellington, Hector, and Criterion, Gridern's Sykes' Eliza, Giidicen's Dlana, Wilidman's Isabella, Nnlli, Sykes
secundus, Green's Queen Victoria, Kirtland's Mrs. Annesley, and Queen Victoria, Orson's Queen Adelaide. *
UCHSTAS,- Igrurramus may select for cuttings young shoots
contaning a sufficient quantity of organisable substances : cut acce immediately below and them into silver sand, and place them in a shady sitnation until they strike root. \({ }^{\text {. }}\)
D. \(B\).-We are not acquainted with the variety you have sent a bloom of, *
Vhe Neapolitan, Russian, Tree Violet, and Double Blue, with a white variety, LANTS. - C. B. - For autumal Greenhouse Roses, take Boucére, Triomphe de Laxembourg Noisette Lamarque, Jaune Despréz, Mirande, Caroline. For trailing evergreen plants on Arbutus uva ursi, Cotoneaster microphylh, lberis sempervirens, Genista triquetra, Juniperus proserata. For Aquatics in a Gereenhouse, LLimnochoraris Humboldtii, Aponngeton distáchyon,
Caladium bicolor Nymphea cerolea, Pontederia azurea. Caládiam bicolor, Nymphea pround that produces the rot ano silesian Lettuces ground that produces the rot among your siesian Letures
than Guano ; unless, indeed, the latter has been making them grow too fast, and then any other manure would have produced the same efficct. You may keep down weeds on a gravel walk by stronge doses of common s.alt, but it becomes necessary to
repeat the salt from time to time. Much the best remedy, however, is to pick them out as they sprig up.
 may require, unless one is acquainted in detail with the
uantity and kinds of peretables required, the number of perquantity and kundi or vegetabe siequired, the number of per-required,- whether for the whole year, or only part of it; also,
whether the hot-houses are used for growing Pines, Grapes, ox for forcing such things as strawberries and lrench Beans ; what quantity of flowers are required to be forced early in the spring; if the hot houses are for entirely growing plants, the into account before any correct idea can be formed of the exact quantity of lahour requircd. As far as we can make out from your letter, about two men and a boy constantly (besides the garcencr), and at very busy times, such as getting in the
vegetaole crops in sprims, some extra assistance would b wanted. The time for meals is half an hour for breakfast, and summer, and from dayli eht until dark in winter, and generally there ts some remuneration given to the person who looks afte the fires during the winter-time, at night. If We have answere more is to amount of labour in a garden is to be cetermined on, and there are still other matters for calculation. We camnot, however answer further inguries on this head, because all cases require in question.
Subseriber had ns.-The subject of the letter of the Wife of sidering the means of tmproving the condition of the agricultural labaurer. We will take an early opportunity of giving in a leading article. M.
the means proposed for killing the scale on Pines, the most effectual is exposing them to steam at so as to avoid killing the plants. If stem is appliaed it is bette to invert the plants. If the latter are very foul they are hardly worth keeping, S. D. - Scerva basteata is the fly which you find so abundant in the conservatory. It is commonevery
where at tins season of the year. We cannot recommend to destroy it, as we never heard that it did any serious mischier best friendis, beurg a noted devourrer of plant-1ice, or aphides, inch lons when full grown grul, Mi -The curiously or an roli of lcaves, which you discovered in the wooden frame of centuncularis. It cuts snatl oval pieces, out of the leaves and lines its or annt with them, dividing it into compartments each compartment the Bee stores with a substance resembling Bee bread, and into this she lays an egg, which shortly turns it be grull and feeds upon the good thmings laid up for it until "Insect Architecture," you will find a detailed account of this Bee, win the roof of your Apple-house alone; if you attempt to inclose them in the way you suggest, we should fear you would disturb and do muchinjury. - .- .- we describe about an inch long aud of the thickness of a quill
we suppose to be that of Tipula oleracea, the common Daddy-long-lers, whe is aboundant in every direction. If brine (not salt-water of the strength of sea-water, which you have been using) or lime-water have no effect in destroys dihir the nuisance by turning your soil op as winter come on, and then by hand-ptcking secure as many as you can,
letting the birds and frosthelp you also, and they will do much

Pure gas-liquor would undoubtedly kill these grubs if it reached
them in the soil, but at the same time we fear it would kill any plants you might have in the ground. It wour it would keill any a month before you would be able to use the soil agan.--one-tisrd full size. You had better try watering your turf with
brine or lime-water, which we expect, as the arybs will not be brine or lime-water, which we expect, as the grubs will not be
very deep under the surface, wh destroy them. \(S\). very deep under the surface, wli destroy them.
Booss.-N. \(J_{0} S_{\text {, }}\)-No such work as you

\section*{of publication.}

Exportatron-C. W. B. - In sending your seeds to India, do not use a box at all, but put them as loosely as you can into a
canvass bag. You will find the reason for this stated at length some time sin feetly dr

\section*{Cactus A Subscriber.}
of your Cactus are imperfect fruits, which have swelled up after the flowers disappeared. \(-A\). \(C,-\) Spiranthes eastivalis. Their metid. - The Horticultural society does award medals at C. We are sorry to say we do not understand your question. Your plants are 1 , Eupatorium cannabintm; 2 , Puli-
caria dysenterica. caria dysenterica; 3, Pedicularis palustris; 4, Epitobium hirsu
tum; 5, Lythrum salıcaria; 6, Polygonum persicaria; 7, Sta tum ; 5, Lythrum salıcaria; 6 , Polygonum persicaria;
chys syivatica; 8 , lysimachia vulgans: 9 , Chelone glabr
 Sedum telephium. \(\ddagger+\) - W. D.-Send six Post-office labels, the numbers shall be forwarded to you, \(\ddagger-\)-A Reader, Swansed very good one. it will be useful to many, and shall be adopted.* hardy plant, and will not disqualify a collection of stove an greenhouse plants.--W. S.-Your Apple appears to be the agent in Angland; five pounds will buy a great many, order should be sent direct.--An Essex Subscriber.- You Plum appears to be the Drap d'Or. This sort is earlier that the Green Gage; and it may be further distinguished by having the Drap d'or. "- A Constant Reader.- "Martin Doyle's Flower Garden," \&c.,--J.Wood's letter is an advertisement.--R.C Linaria triphylla; Monarda oblongata.--An Amateur. annual. --H.-You may sow your seed about the end of this month, Milne's Early and Walker's Black Spine do well for
early fcrcing.t-J. \(D\), Pavks.-We have recelved no Petunias early fcrcing. \(\ddagger--J, D, P_{\text {avlks. }}\)-We have recelved no Petunias
that have not been noticed. *-H. W. B. - Your Pear from a that have not been noticed. *-H. W. B.-Your Pear from a
north wall, ripe and very good, is the English Caillot Rosat the Hawthornden. \(\|-\) -

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS
a, double flower, and a very pretty onuchsia is unquestionably the divisions in the corolla, rethd the sepals, being doubled in quantity : it is neatly formed, colour good, tube smooth, sepals - Your seedtings, if cabundant corolla violet purple.-.- \(x^{\prime}\). Joness, flowers; but they exhibit no improvement upon varieties long
since familiar with cultivators. since familiar with cultivators.--J. D, Parlks.- The small
variety you sent is like many raised by every variety you sent is like many raised by every one who grows
seedlings. The larger sort, which blossoms profusely at the end of the branches, is a much better filower ; tube light pink,
sepals tipped with green, corolla briliant vermilion, a very
pretty variety. corolla of a deep vermilion, seplightly expad well, showing a stout, buds are handsome, and the foliage stout, and of a morple; the
size; it is a bright, handsome, and show, Two very large and showy Fuchsias, the light variety has the
tube and sepals of a very delicate pink coront tube and sepals of a very delicate pink, corolla rosy vermilion; sions are small and puckered; the darker variety has stout purple; and sepals of a bright rose, corola light sedinge,
phe pistil; the other is rasiares four inches to Calceolarias.- Y. \(\quad\). \(O\), - In packing and youger.*
the division in the paper through whioms you the flower too large, so that several of you passed the head of and it is impossible to tell to which names the flowers be longed; there were, Plato, Vesta, Gipsy Maid, Claudur, bright brown blotch upon a bright yellow ground, with a attractive flower. With the exception of one called a very
and the Lass of Richmond, they are flowers of good form; former of these is too small, and the latter is too indented at Village Antal, with the clear yellow margin, and Moleny are both good; they are generally fiowers of the same character, good in form, with blotches of colour nearly covering the colour; some are clear, others less distinct; they are defound in size, being considerably smaller than the Calceolarias cult vated about London. *--Nichols.- Your seedling is a well formed and pleasing flower, but it is too like mauy long since
in cultivation. in cultivation.-- [Fratum.-The Calceolaria noticed las
week was raised by Mr. Apreight, not Braght, as printed. ]* very very good, it being of a clear rosy salmon, with a small and decided spot, it is a pleasing flower. The substance, however, is rather delicate, and the upper petals are too pointed.*-
T. Jones.- The petals of your scedling are too crumpled
une uneven.- Andate.- Your seedling is a bright, clear, and rose terminations to the lower petals, which are broad and suooth on the edge; in the upper petals the spot is intense
surrounded with rosy crimson colour.* srabnas with rosy crimson colour.
ling Verbenas, and compared them with the sorts cultivated varieties. The are inferior, ardi some equal, to the named Norieties. The only one that appeared novel and distinct was
No, 7 , a dark velvety maroon with small flowers; this appeare Parker than any variety we had seen.*
substance, and the ground-colour, which is poor, is not int in As usual, a host of 2 and 3 are very undersized.*

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

The event of the week is the promised, visit of her The aresty to the King of the French at the Chateau d'Eu. excited a great sensation on the Continent ; and of has British Monat sensation on the Continent ; and as no meeting of Henry VIII, and Francis I., on the Field o the Cloth of Gold, the event is doubtless one of peculiar interest. The French papers are almost exclusively journals hail theussions on the subject. The Ministerial pliment to France, and the Queen as a significant complionent to Framee, and as a symbol of that pacific civilizaour timich tends every day more and more to the glory of our time and the welfare of mations. The Opposition
papers, with few exceptions, admit the compliment, but regard it as an unforeseen and mysterious episode of British policy, the result of which will probably be a treaty of commerce, or some other consummation intended to undermine einterests of the French manufacturers. The people, how ever, are represented by all parties as delighted at the prospect of the Queen's visit, and there is no doubt that
Her Majesty will meet with a cordial reception from all classes in France. The Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament, and the simultaneous manifesto of Mr . O'Connell, are noticed with dissatisfaction by the French papers, which have found a fresh cause of grievance in the hospitable reception given to the Regent of Spain by the British Government.-In Spain, notwithstanding numerous party meetings, the new Government appears to have lready been position; and it is ramoured that it has celona and other provincial cities continue in an excited state, and a Central Junta is still demanded as the only means of pacifying the \({ }_{d}\) country.-The reception of the Regent by the Portuguese Government is the chief item of our news from Lisbon, where the conduct of the Executive is generally condemned as unworthy and in-hospitable.-From Italy we have particulars of the recent troubles in the Papal States. It appears Stat a general insurrection had been organised in the States of Central and Southern Italy; but that a premature outbreak in the Bolognese disclosed the nature of the conspiracy, and led to the apprehension or flight of the principal insurgents.-Accounts from the Levant demands of the Emperor of Russia, and have withdraw to the Bulgarian territory.-From the United States we learn that the law authorities at Washington have decided on the surrender of Mrs. Gilmour to the British Governont, under the 10th article of the Ashburton Treaty and that she is now on her way to England, to take her
trial. This decision recognises the loth article of the treaty as a subsisting law of the land, and consequently as binding on the judicial authorities of the United States. so that in all future occurreaces of the same kind this countries.

\section*{殒ome Newos.}

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor embarked on their the details of which will be found in another part of our Paper. On the same day, the Prince of Wales and the the Dowes left the Castle for Brighton, under the care of panied by Viscou Lyttelton. Her Majesty was accom Hon. Miss Liddell (Maidning (Lady in Waiting), the lesley, Colonel Wylde, and Mr. G., E. Anson. The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl Hardwicke, the Hon. C. A Murray, and Colonel Arbuthnot, are in attendance on the Saturday, being and the Princesses, at; Brighton. On Majesty gave a fête at Virginia Water in honour of the day. The Royal party dined in the Fishing Temple, at while frigate the Belvidere, and the pleasure-grounds from the the lake. The frigate and Royal barges were illuminated with variegated lamps, and the military bands of the Life and Foot Guards were in attendance. The event was also afternoon of the same day his Highness ans. In the la Victoria Recent of Spay his Highness the Duke de Aberdeen and Colonel Gurrea, arrived at the Castle, and, after an audience of her Majesty, returned to town. On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their survice in the chapel of the aterwars attended divine service in the chapel of the Castle. The Queen Dowager continues in the enjoyment of improved health, at Witley King of Hanover has resided at Kew ghbourhood. The King of Hanover has resided at Kew during the greater part of the week, where the Duchess of Gloucester has
been on a visit to his Majesty. The Duchess of Kent left Frogmore Lodge on Monday, for the Watford station of the Birmingham railway, and proceeded thence to Witley Court on a visit to the Queen Dowager. Prince George of Cambridge took his departure on Sunday for Antwerp on his way to assume the command of the troops in the Ionian Islands. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands is still visiting the Duke and Duchess of Leeds at Mar Lodre, Braemar. His Royal Highness has had excellent sport and is much pleased with his visit to Scotland.
Parliamentary Business.-A parliamentary return has been published, from which it appears that from the 2d February to the 17th August the House sat I19 days, and three Saturdays; the hours of sittings were \(986 \frac{1}{2}\), and it sat \(105 \frac{1}{2}\) after midnight, making the average time of sitting on each occasion 8 hours and 17 minutes. It also appears that the number of petitions for private nated in the Lords, and 164 in the Commons Upon these petitions 181 bills were introduced, of which number thirteen were only read a first time, seven a second, six a third, 150 received the Royal assent, and five were with drawn at various stages during their progress. Of the fifteen were for the formation and improvement of roads
- 13 for harbours- 35 for railwass- 13 for inclosures13 for improvements in towns and cities-3 for ces-teries-16 for the regulation and improvemenme estates, and the remainder consist or bills for peerages divorces, police, canals, docks, piers, gas and other companies, \&c. Upon a comparison with former years, the private business in both houses is shown to be much le
Church Preferment.-The Queen has been pleased to Church foid wing appointments to benefices in the Scotch to the parish of Marrem, Forfar in the Rei Rev. A. Ferguson; Rev. J. M'Master to the parish of Barr, Ayr, in the room of the Rev. E. B. Wallace; Rev. A. M. Ferguson to the parish of Muckhart, Perth, in th parish of Longforgen, Momson; Rev. W. Ritchie to the J. Walker; and the Rev. G. Arklay to the of the Rev. R keilor, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Laird of Inver The Army.-It is understood that the Reverd
Principal Chaplain of the Forces, is the Rev. Dr. Dakins, period of more than 33 Forces, is about to retire, after pucceeded by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, the present chaplain succeeded by the \(R\)
to Chelsea College.

Consular Appointments.-The Queen has been pleased to appoint John Rice Crowe, Exq., late Consul at Kam merfest, to be Consul-General in Norway ; William Miller Esq., to be Consul-General in the Sandwich, Friendly, Society, and other islands in the Pacific Ocean; William Esq., late Consul at Risa to New Orleans; James Baker George B. C. Wynyard, Esq., to be Consul at Riga.
Post-Office.-It is stated
in rural districts, that the Post-Mastence to Post-offices concurrence of the Treasury, has issued a regulation whe which any place whatever within the United Kinedom may have a Post-office, with a free delivery of therefrom, provided that one hundred letters weekly may be expected to reach the Post-office; and that when one or more places shall be contiguous, or in the route which a postman would take in his course of delivering letters, these places taken together shall be reckoned as one, if they can amongst them show that one hundred letters weekly may fairly be expected to arrive for the inhabitants of them conjointly. The Postmaster-General having concluded the arrangements that have been pending for Companies, for the transmission of the morning Railsay the early trains the followine notice, which mais by operation yester, the following notice, which came into public, being the official list of the different intesting to the which letters and newspapers the different post-towns to which letters and newspapers can be forwarded by the Appleby, Banbury, Bangor, Bath, Basingstoke, Beauma Stortford, Berwick, Berkhampstead, Birmingham, Bishop's Brampton, Brouburn, Bradford (Yorkshire), Brackley, Brampton, Brough, Bristol, Brighton, Buckingham, Burnley, Burton, Cambridge, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Chatham, Chepstow, Chelmsford, Cheltenham, Chester, chester, Conway, Coventry, Cowes, Cuckfield, Dartford, Daventry, Dover, Fareham, Fairford, Farringdon, Fenny Gtratiord, Feversham, Folkstone, Gateshead, Godalming, Haydon Bridge, Hemel Hampstead, Hertford, Hexham, Haydon Bridge, Hemel Hampstead, Hertford, Hexham, figlaworth, Hoddesden, Holyhead, Holywell, HuddersLechlade, Leighton Buzzard, Lewes, Liverpool, Maiden head, Maidstone, Manchester, Margate, Maryport, Miln horp, Mold, Monmouth, Newcastle-upon-Xyne, Newport (sle of Wight), Newport Paguel, Northampton, North shields, Oxford, Penkridge, Penrith, Portsmouth, Pres ton, Preston Brook, Ramsgate, Reading, Rickmansworth, Rochdale, Rocbester, Rogby, Ryde, Saffron Walden Sittingbourne, Shoreham, Slough, South Shields, Salis bury, Southampton, St. Asaph, St. Albans, Stockbridge Stafford, Stockport, Stone, Stroud, Stoney Stratford, Stratford-on-Avon, Sunderland, Swindon, Towcester Tring, Ulverstone, Uxbridge, Wallingford, Walsall, Ware, Warrington, Warwick, Watford, Weedon, Whitehaven, Wigan, Wigton, Winchester, Windsor, Wolverhampton Workington, Worthing, Yarmouth. All Ireland and Scotland.'

Houses in the Uniled Kingdom.-By a parliamentary Engr just issued, the number of inhabited houses in migland is stated to be \(2,753,295\); the number uninWaled, 162,725 ; and the number building, 25,882 . In 10,133 ; number inhabited is 188,196 ; uninhabited inhabited houses is put down at 503,451 . number of 24,295 ; building, 2,763; making a to, uninhabited \(3,454,101\) inluabited; 198,049 uninhabited; and 30,634 houses building throughout the United Kingdom, Ireland Fine Arts Commission. ThesComi
in their second report to her Majestioners have sent competition of artists at the Cartoon exhibition the satisfied them respecting the Cartoon exbibition has artists in the practice of cartan their capacity to attain excellence in those qualities which are essential in historical painting ; and that they now propose, in pursuance of the plan before fresco-painting of a artists to exhibit specimens in them to proceed to thederate size, which may enable rations proceed to the selection of artists for the deco. They in fresco of certain portions of the Palace. They report their announcement relative to sculpture submit gpecimens; and farite thas the order in which the
several branches of art and decoration applicable to the embellishment of thr Palace have been considered has been, and must cortinue to be, determined by the time requisite for the preparation of the works, the study required by the ectists in modes of esecution which are new to them, axd by the progress of particular portions of the building. They conclude by stating, with reference to the architett's report, that they are not yet prepared to lay any specific recommendation before her Majesty, both in consequence of the building not being sufficiently adranced, and because the result of the inquiries and experimeats made and making by and under them coming to any final conclusion in this respect. And with reference to that part of the architect's report which reference to lucal improvements in the neighbourbood of the Palace, the commissioners consider that, however deserving of attention the improvements in question may be, they do not
Religious Worship.-A Parliamentary return has just been printed, entitled "A return of the amount applied by Parliament during each year since 1800 , in aid of the religious worship of the Church of England, of the Church of
Scotland, of the Church of Rome, and of the Protestant DisScotland, of the Church of Rome, and of the Protestant Dissenters in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively,
whether by way of augmentation of the income of the ministers of each religious persuasion, or for the erection and endowment of churches and chapels, or for any other purposes connected with the religious instruction of each such section of the population of the United Kingdom, with a summary of the whole amount applied during the above period in aid of the religious worship of each of the above classes." The abstract of sums paid to the Established Church shows that the total was \(5,207,546 l\)., which is divided in the following manner :-Church of England reland, \(1,749,818\) l. The total sum paid to the Church of Rome is set forth at \(365,607 l\). 1 s. \(2 d\)., comprised in the ollowing two items :of chapels, 2,113l.13s. 1 d . The total sum paid to Pro testant Dissenters is \(1,019,647 \mathrm{l} .13 \mathrm{~s}\). 11 d . in England and Ireland. The recapitulation shows the following three sums:-Established Church, 5,207,546l. ; Church The sums were advanced from 1800 to 1842.

\section*{fforetgn.}

France.-The promised visit of Queen Victoria to the French Court, at Eu, excites the attention of the whol French press, and is the theme of many a grave leading article. The ministerial Journal des Debats confine spectacle may be given to Europe," and affirms that the immense majority of the French nation would associate itself on this occasion with the feelings of the King, an would be happy and proud to receive the Sovereign o
Great Britain in the territory of France. The Press declares its satisfaction at the event as a compliment \(t\) the monarchy, but does not intend to forget the many grierances which the English Navy has inflicted upon
France. The Constitutionnel adopts the same tone, but accepts the visit as a proof of the good understanding between the two Governments. Another Opposition print Le Siecle, expresses great distrust about the intervie result, because the English Cabinet can authorise such step only for some interested purpose. The republican
\(\mathbf{V}\) Vational declares that when Henry VIII. shook hands with Erancis I. on the Field of the Cloth of Gold, he was already meditating that perfidious aggression which so greatly injured France, and that though Queen Victoria is not of the blood of Henry, and Louis Philippe resembles Francis little enough, it is not a declaration of war that the National apprebends; what it dreads most is the possibility that the Queen has a treaty of commerce in her pocket, by which all the cotton-spinners, and are to be sacrificed. The French people, hower are delighted at the prospect of the Queen's visit, and even the Paris Bourse has partaken of the general feeling on the occasion. The impreasion is so strong that her Majesty will also visit Paris, and that the British Embassy is preparing in great haste for her reception, that a number of boxes have been hired at the Grand Opera for several days to come, in hopes of the Queen honouring that
theatre with her presence. It is also said that M. Paul Delaroche has been directed to proceed to Eu, to make a drawing of the interview, for the Royal Palace at Versailles.-After this exciting topic the speech of
her Majesty on closing the Session of Parliament, and the simultaneous manifesto of \(\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{O}^{4}\) Connell, are the principal matters referred to in the Paris journals. Each paper finds great fault with the party which it pecu-
liarly favours. Thus the Débats finds Sir R. Peel wanting in decision, whilst the loyalty expressed by Mr \(0^{\prime}\) Connell for the Queen is an abomination to the National. The Débats would have the Government adopt measures forthwith against the Irish agitation, and the National would have Mr. O'Connell fing of all reception given to the Regent of Spain, and particularly the visit of the Duke of Wellington, who, in addition to offence in the eyes of our Paris contemporaries of leaving a card on which one of his Spanish titles was inscribed, has produced a tirade against the English Government,
which they suppose to have no other motize in the kind reception of Espartero than a determination to oppose the new government Sebastiani to England is also commented upon with much gravity. All the Opposition journals concur in stating that this visit is of a pitica chacter, and of a nature to compromise the dignity of France, but they are not at all agreed as to the precise object of the mission. According to some, he is gone to apologise for Otaheite ; others say that he is charged to fish out the designe of England as to Spin. and some suppose that hi mission has for its object to prevent Sir R. Peel from taking offence at the violent language of French journal respecting the affair at Newfoundland; so that in the have gain to sustain the imputation of sacrificing the dignity and honour of France to the pleasure of this Royal family on Monday. His Majesty, the Queen, the Queen of the Belgians, the Comte de Paris, and other members of the Royal family, left Eu in a char-a bane, drawn by six horses, on an excursion to Treport by the
new road of Mers. On arriving at the bridge of the Lock of Assas, at the head of the canal, which goes from thence to the sea, four of the horses, when entering on the bridge, took fright, either at the noise of the cannon, which were firing at the fort of Tréport, or from that of the water rushing into the lock: One of the leaders threw himself on the slender chains which were placed to protect footpassengers, which instantly broke, and he fell into the canal, dragging with him in his descent two of the who was riding one of the wheelers, with great presence of mind and strength of arm, turned his horses' heads, so as to bring the pole of the carriage against one of the posts at The King and Queen, and Queen of the Belgians alighted, and their Majesties, having satisfied themselves that no one was hurt, went on foot to Tréport, amidst cries of the whole party in such fearful circumstances was very great. The Queen was much affected, and wept bitterly great presence of mind ; he held the young Count of Paris in his arms, and refused to leave the carriage till every member of his family was safe
Spain.-The Madrid papers have at length published the protest of Espartero, noticed in our last, in which he solemnly protests against all that has been done ore constitution of the monarchy; and also the decree issued not in ame, depriving the Regent of the title of Duke of Victory and of all grades and emoluments. The journals of the 21 st, ult. state, that a numerous meeting Spanish Institute on the previous day. The President, the former deputy, M. Rodriguez Leal, opened the discussion by reading the programme adopted by the committee, which hefairs, which the 'Coalition denounced as most insolent The basis of the programme was,-I. The faithful execu tion of the Constitution of \(1837 ;\) 2. 10 . Nathe . Nationa independence. A letter has been published by the Pay master-General of the army, completely disproving the Puerto de Santa Maria the military chest of the army The Members of the Juntas who have arrived at Government, and it is probable that the submission to the present rulers of the nation will soon be genera The Queen and her sister arrived at Segovia in the morn ing of the 18th, and were to visit on the next day the citadel, the Mint, and the Alcazar, an old historical edifice having been reported that the excursion of her Majesty tary party to keep her in their 0 wn hands, and that the would eventually carry ber to Pampeluna, the Ministry had been obliged to contradict the report in the Gazette of the 19th, declaring it calumnious and unfounded that city, and indeed the whole of the province, as in state of complete anarchy. It would appear that Col, Prim, bad, to a certain extent, acquiesced in the wishes of the Supreme Junta, with regard to the formation of of Catalonia, held by General Arbuthnot, in the name of the Madrid Government. The latter had no means of enforcing respect for his authority, and still continued in the citadel with a few battalions, on whose devotedness he could not rely. Brigadier Echalecu had been conirmed appointed Gen. Pajol governor of the citadel, and Col, Milans, who had been the first to raise the standard a Reuss with Brigadier Prim, governor of the Attarazanas, which was still occupied by the volunteers. The Captain General of Seville bad issued a decree, appointing Courts martial at Cadiz, and condemning to death all who Espartero.
al.-The Lisbon papers are filled with discus sions on the late conduct of the Portuguese Government the river, the Duke of Terceira sent on board one of his Adjutants to offer his services to the Regent. This act of mos was expected that the Duchess of Victory would pass the
rontier in order to arrive at Lisbon, an escort of honow was proposed, but refused, when it is well known that this ady experienced every possible attention and respect from the conquerors of her busband. An extraordinary courier was despatched to Madrid with every particular relative to the impediments placed in the way of the Regent's land ing, This express was accompanied with the most posiherld follow precisely the conduct adopted by Mr. Aston The recognition therefore of the Provisional Government tas not yat mace in Lisbon
Germany.-The Berlin papers give long details of the alarming fire which took place on the 19th ult., which reduced the Opera-house to a heap of ashes. Who one of the most magnificent theatrs in the woris, and one of the greatest ornaments of the srussilingen one Frederick the Great. The two buildings on one aide, the invaluable Royal library, and the palace of the Hereditary Prince of Prussia, were alarmingly threatened - so much so that the most valuable manuscripts and works in the library had already been packed up for removal, but through the exertions of the fire brigade, both buildings escaped with only slight injury. The Hereditary Prince has addressed an autograph letter to the magistrates of the city, requesting them to express his gratitude to ail the citizens who had assisted in preserving his palace from the threatened conflagration. The investigation in to the origin of another fre, which a few months ago reduced to ashes one of the largest and most frequented places of amusement-the Colosseum-has assumed a very seriou appearance. The owner of the establishment, who wa known as a very enterprising and wealthy man, has bee arrested in consequence of these investigations. - Th Duke of Cambridge arrived at Cologne on the 18 th ult and after land to Coblentz. The papers announce that the Duke of Bordeaus is the point of resuming his project of tre velling abroad, which he had been obliged to postpone in coin aro The Prince will travel under the name of Come de Chambord, and will first visit England and the north of Germany -Professor Rante, of Berlin, one of the most celebrated historians of the age, has arrived in London for the purpose of extending his learned researches to the State-Paper Office, and various important archives, for which every facility has been granted him.-According to a circular just published, the new sect of the Jews formed at Frankfort has agreed to the following points:-"We recognise in Mosaism the possibility of an unbounded progressive improvement. The collection called the 'Talmud,' and all Rabbinical writings and assumptions ounded on it, have no binding power for us, either dogmatically or practically. A Messiah, who shall conduct the Israelites back to this land, Palestine, is neither expected nor wished for by us; we recognise as our native land that alone to which we belong by birth and civil relations." The members of the reform association are to sign the declaration which expresses energetically against these Grozette of Judaism declareme at Baden, among the inhabitants as well as visitors, because the pharao-bank has suffered immense losses, and has actually been broke twice within two days. When it took place the second time a universal "bravo" sounded through the saloon, and the musicians were called from their beds to celebrate the misfortune of the professional gamblers.
Italy,-We have accounts from the Roman States of the agitation and troubles which have arisen there. It seems that an insurrection was prepared for the month o August, in Sicily and Naples, as well as the legations The King of Naples had, however, taken every precaution. He had sent a number of troops to Sicily, and taken steps to fortify Messina and Syracuse. It was on the rumour of some troubles in Naples that the Liberals of Ravenna thought the time was come to make a demonstration Accordingly an engagement took place on the 15 th, at Savigno, between a detachment of carabineers and the insurgents of Bologna, who had made an irruption into the rural districts. The latter were in number between 40 and 50 , the carabineers and the volunteers were from 25 to 30 . The captain of the carabineers and four of his soldiers were killed; the remainder, having no ammunt tion, made their escape. The insurgents then entered Savigno and caused the Secretary of the Commune, and two volunteers who were carrying despatches, to be shot. The Cardinal Legate of Bologna adopted precautionary measures, recalled the troops from Ferrara and Romagns, and despatched against the insurgents several detachments who were familiar with the country about the mountan Most of those suspected were seized, but many escaped the coat. It is said that the Austrian garrison or Minis ter, Rise has not bus thought it necessary to fly and hide himself, as implicated
\(\qquad\) Russia.-The Paris papers announce that the young Grand Duchess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of the Duke of Letichtenberg, died a few days since on the 1 13th August, between five and six in the afternoon, Mos cow was visited by a violent storm, with a showe panes o which did considerable damage. Above 0,00 pofs of sixty glass were destroyed, the iron plates on those on sixty houses were torn off, and also many of carden trees, others. Much damage was done to the Anothe many of which were torn up by the the anth June, is storm, with hail, which took place on the 20th June, it remarkable on account of the extent of country wents of

St. Petersburgh, Moscow, Poltawa, Kiew, \&c., that is from the Euxine to the Baltic
Greecen-Accounts from Athens of the 10 th ult. state that their Majesties bave just removed to the new palace, the furnishing of which is now almost entirely completed. This structure is of immense magnitude, built of marble from Pentelicus, after designs by a Bavarian architect, but in the estimation of most people, it is devoid of external grandeur and internal comfort, although the total cost amounts to such an immense sum, that the King has contrived to prevent any exact estimate thereof being made
public. The Government had suspended twenty-five Propublic. The Government had suspended twenty-five Pro-
fessors of the University, in compliance, it is said, with fessors of the University, in comoliance, it is said, with
the desire of the protecting Powers, who insisted on the strictest system of economy being introdnced into the finances. The crops had suffered severely in most of the provinces, and the greatest misery pervaded the whole
Turkey.-The Vienna papers announce officially the result of the assembly of the notables and people of Servia at Kraguzevatz, which is, that the two leaders, Wutsitsch and Petronowitsch had consented to subnait to the demands assembly had not made the slightest demonstration against this measure. Later accounts state that they had arrived at Belgrade on the 14 th , and were to embark on the day following for Widdin. Accounts from Constantitinued to hover about the Dardanelles, followed by a French man-of-war steamer. Large bodies of Turkish troops were concentrated at Adrianople, which, at a
period when the Divan professed theoselves anzious for retrenchment, cuused some surprise. Nothing satisfactory retrenchment, cuused some surprise. Nothing satisfactory
had been concluded by the commissioners appointed to arrange the difficulties between Persia and the Porte.

United States.-The Royal mail steam-ship Acadi arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax on Tuesday. arrived at Liverpool from Boston and Halifax on thesday.
She left Boston on the 16 th , and Halifax on the 18 th , and has consequently made the passage in twelve days.
The dates from the United States are from the 8th to the The dates from the United States are from the 8th to the 16th ult, inclusive. The authorities at Washington have decided to deliver Mrs. Christina Gilmour to the officer who went in pursuit of her from this country, and a
warrant to that effect has accordingly been issued. The counsel of the prisoner had made another attempt to save her, by an application to Judge Betts for a writ of habeas corpus, but without success. The Judge, in reply, gave the following as his opinion on the law of the case:on application for the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus :- I am of opinion that the loth article of the Treaty of Washington, concluded August 9 th, 1842 , is, stitution of the United States, in force as a subsisting law of the land, and is accordingly to be observed and of opinion that a commissioner appointed by a Circuit Court of the United States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, is, by force of the act of Congress of August 23, 1842, empowered to perform the functions pointed out by the 10 th article of the said treaty. I am of opinion that it is not competent for a Judge of the
United States, in vacation, to revise, on habeas cor the adjudication of such commissioner as to the efficiency of the proof of criminality of a party charged before him. rightfully allowed for the purpose of inquiring innot be legality of a warrant emanating from the executive branch of the Government, intended to surrender a person duly committed to a marshal of the United States, to the authoarticle of the said treaty, before the party shall be thereby article of the said treaty, before the party shall be thereby
actually transferred to and detained in such British cusactually transferred to and detained in Such British custody within the United States. I accordingly refuse to cision will form a precedent for the guidance of both countries in all similar cases, and is therefore of consider-
able importance.-Mr. Wickliffe, the Postmaster-Generai of the United States, had been stabbed, but not mortally, on board a steamer between Portsmouth and Baltimore, by a Mr. Gardiner, who it is stated took this mode of revenging himself on Mr. Wickliffe, because that gentleman refused to interfere to secure him an office. The Philadel. phia papers contain accounts of a fearful hurricane which 12thed over that city and the surrounding country on the 12th ult. Many parts of the city, and some of the adjacent lands were deluged. Several bridges, houses, trees, fences, and hay-stacks were swept away, and 27 lives were lost. A Boston paper states that an American sloop of War brings intelligence respecting the discovery of a beaudown in the in the Pacific, extending 40 miles, not laid weat latitude, 165.05 . It was called Eadie's Island, after the man who first discovered it. Mr. Cushing, the Amaerican Ambassador to China, had sailed in a war. 8teamer for Alexandria, thence to proceed to India by the overland route. On the 19 th, off the coast of Newfound land, the Acadia steamer ran down the barque Merchant, head and and and sustained by the collision the loss of her were all saved, and brought by the steamer to England. The commissioners upon the demarcation of the boundary makine progressing rapidly in their business, and are the Rive up for their delay in the spring. The survey of Pealls to the mouth is nearly completed from the Grand Falls to the mouth of the St. Francis. A party of survey-
ors is at work near Lake Pohenaguook, and another party has ascended; to the head waters of the St. John menture at work upon the line between the monument and the St. John, amounting in all to about 100
men. Two parties are at the north end of the line, two parties are at the sonth end, and the other two near Fort
Fairfield. The distance is about 78 miles, and all the parties together advance about one mile each day. They clear out a passage 15 feet upon each side of the line, cut-
ting down the trees smooth with the ground. The linetrees are cut upon the spot, and the stumps left standing. It is said that this line is a very crooked one. In one place there is a square offset of about 40 rods. The whole inclination to the westward.
Thariti.-A copy of the following curious letter, in the English Government gyainst France, protection of ceived in the City:-"Tahiti, Jan. 23, 1843.-My dear -Health and Peace to you, and Queen of Great Britain, Jehovah, the foundation of our power as Queens of by respective countries. We dwell in peace from the arrangements made by our predecessors. This is my speech to in my helplessness, and in the difficulties in which my nation is involved with France. The existing Protec torate Government of France in my dominions I do not acknowledge. I knew nothing of what my Chiefs and Captain Jones, I being absent at Raiate. On the arrival of the French Admiral, A Du Petit Thouars, the same chiefs who formerly signed the document requesting and Parsita, the person who was left in three governors (Paraitaita, the person who was left in charge at Papecte (Paraita is the root of this great evil), the French Admidesign in signing the document, sent it over to the at Moorea, through the medium of my messengers, Tairapa and Mr. Simpson, for my signature. Tairapa said to me, do not write your name, you must pay a fine of 10,000 dollars; 5000 to-morrow, and 5000 the following day and should the first payment be delayed beyond \(20^{\prime}\) clock the first day, hostilities will be commenced, and your signed cause I was afraid, for the British and American and be residing on my land (in case of hostilities) would have been indiscriminately massacred ; no regard would have been paid to parties. This is the way my Government Governmen from me and constituted into a French enemies, Paraita, Hitate, Tati, and others connected with with ; it was they who combined and entered into agreemen not be Sovereign of Tahiti that they me that I should and also their children. And now, my friend, think of me, have compassion on me, and assist me; let it be pow in my Government; let it be prompted by the feeling which caused the Messiah to come into our world to save trouble, in my affiction, and great helplessness. Do not cast me away, assist me quickly, my friend. I run to you same as afforded covered under your great shadow, the now dead, and whose kingdoms have descenders, who a weaker vessels. I renew that agreement ; let it be lasting and for ever. Let its continuance extend not only to ourselves and children, but to our children's children. My friend, do not by any means separate our friendship. This is my true wish. I now deliver up to you, my friend, my last effort my only hope of being restored is am like a captive pursued by a warrior and nearly taken, am like a captive pursued by a warrior and nearly taken, I fear I shall lose my Government and my land. My Ifrend, send quickly a large ship of war to assist me. A Frencb ship of war is daily expected here-speedily send a ship of war to protect me, and I shall be saved. It is my wish that the Admiral may speedily come to Tahiti. may come just at this present time. Continually send here your ships of war; let not one month pass awa without one, until all my present difficulties are over. I have also at this time written a letter to your Admiral on and peace to you, may you be blessed, my sister friend, Queen of Great Britain, \&c.-Pomare, Queen of Tabiti.'

CIXY.
Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at 95 for the Account ; Three-per-Cents. Reduced, \(95 \frac{5}{8}\) to \(\frac{7}{8}\); Three Half "per Cents. 102 \(\frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{7}{8}\); Bank Stock, 182 \(\frac{1}{2}\); Indi Stock, \(265 \frac{1}{2}\).

\section*{Getropolis and its zrićnitp.}

General Espartero.-The Earl of Aberdeen, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Regent on Friday evening, to signify her Majesty's pleasure that his High-
ness should have an audience with the Queen on Saturday afternoon at Windsor Castle. In consequence of this command, the Regent proceeded by a special train to Windsor on Saturday, accompanied by Col. Gurrea, his private secretary. The Regent wore the full uniform of a General in the Npanish Army, his left breast being ornamented with various decorations of Knighthood, the Star of the Order of the Bath placed concpicuously in the
centre. Colonel Wylde condacted his Highoess to the Royal presence, when he was introduced to her Majesty
and Prince Albert by the Earl of Aberdeen. The interview of his Highness with the Queen lasted about half-an-
hour. On leaving Windsor the Regent came direct to town. The Duchess of Victory and Donna Eladia went out in an open carriage in the afternoon of the same day and took airings in the Parks. The Duchess and her niece walked in Kensington-gardens abont an hour. On Monday the Earl of Minto, Lord Monteagle, and numerous other visitors, called upon the Regent. Viscount Pal merston also waited upon his Highness, and was engaged some time in conversation with him. The Regent visited the Duke of Wellington and the Farl of Aberdersited also called upon Sir R. Peel, but had of Aberdeen, and the right hon. Baronet not having then arrived in wh from Windsor Castle. The Regent subsequed in town Lord Stanley and the Earl of Clarendon part of the afternoon the Regent and Duchess, and Donna Eladia took airings in Hyde-park and Kensingtongardens. On Tuesday the Regent went with the Duchess and Donna Eladia to visit some of the public buildings in Hyde-park. Hapd afterwards took a carrage-drive in Hyde-park. His Highness saw several friends at his Duchess of and among the calls were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, Lieut_-Gen. Sir John Macdonald, and several Members of Parliament. In the evening the Regent dined with Lord Palmerston, to meet the Earl of Clarendon, Lords Ponsonby, Monteagle, Glenelg, Seaford, \&c. On Wednesday his Highness removed from Mivart's to a villa in the Regent's Park, which he has taken as his residence, Yesterday, according to previous notice, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, assembled at Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of weicoming General Espartero's arrival in this country as an exile from Spain. The court was exceedingly crowded, not only with members, but with strangers. After a long and desultory discussion, resolutions were adopted expreseing sympathy with his misfortunes and hopes for his speedy recal. The Lord Mayor then announced that he would invite bis Hishers都 House, where the resolutions sbould be presented.
Temperance Meetings.-On Sunday Father Mathew administered the pledge in the village of Stratford, Essex. In commeneing his address the rev. gentleman said he had often spoken on the subject of holding a temperance meeting on the Sabbath-day. He believed that a meetforwarding the reformation of heaven for the purpose of to Almishty Gedormation of mankina, was as pleasing of a cathedral. If an ox or an ass fell into a pit on the Sabbeth aral. If an ox or an ass fell into a pit on the out. Was it not, then, incumbent on them to attempt orescue from the vortex of dissipation, on the same holy day, that being who had a soul to be saved ? Why professors and ministers of the church should oppose them e could not understand. If they could not concur in the vews of the teetotallers, surely they might leave them lone. The fact of his being a Roman Catholic priest did could have no effect on the goodness of the canse. He could have no effect on the goodness of the cause. He adhered strictly to the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, and would lay down his life for any one of them still he allowed the same liberty of opinion to others which he claimed for himself." Several other persons addressed the meeting, and in the course of the day about 600 peradminiok the pledge. On Monday Father Mathew at Rag Fair the pledge at Hackney, and on Tuesday o welcome Where about 8000 persons were assembled self, wame him. Father Mathew, on presenting himcalumnis loudly cheered. He expressed regret at the denied which were sought to be heaped upou him, and total the allegation that his mission to London was a considering all the circumstances of opposiLond contended that the total abstinence movement in of thon had made more progress than in any other part upwar United Kingdom. He had given the pledge to he hards of 50,000 persons, and he believed that before prove done as many more would take it. In order to come he was not mistaken, he called on the people to St. Giles's. This invitation was fully responded to, and before the close of the proceedings, nearly 2,000 person had taken the pledge. In one of his speeches, Father Mathew alluded to the encouragement given him by Bishop of Norwich in a recent letter from which the lowing is an extract:-" I regret that I cannot attend at Cambride on the occasion of the Rev. T Mend at visit If on the comes to Norwich, I shall think's my duty to sanction a meeting, and pay every respect to an individual to whose zealous exertions in recovering so large a portion of the community from the degrading and ruinous effects of intemperance, men of all religious persuasions and parties owe a debt of gratitude." Father Mathew admanistered the pledge at Somers Town to number on Thursday, in the Bunhill-fields burial- stome in the City. Yesterday he paid a visit to burial-ground, said that upwards of 60,000 persons in London alone had already taken the pledge at his hands. When circumtances shourd a hoped he should pledge double the number. It had been his intention to stop a fortnight longer, but having an engagement in Dublin on the 17th, be should be obliged
 however, before be left. England, have the honour of visiting the Bishop of Norwich, and thence he should go to Birmingham and Liverpool, and on to Dublin.

Metropolitan Improvements.-Mr. Barry has completed the internal decorations of the Travellers' Club, the arabesques of which are executed by Herr Sang, a German,
and possess considerable merit. The erection of the new attic gives a very picturesque effect to the exterior, and to the group of clubs in which the Travellers' seemed, until this alteration, to be sunk. The new Conservative Club in St. James's-street is also progressing, and is likely to be a magnificent feature in that neighbourhood. Pater-noster-row is to be invaded by architectural magnificence, the Religious Tract Society having authorized the construction of a new establishment, which is now far advanced, and shows a great array of stone columns and pilasters. mittee appointed to inquire into the means and expediency of preventing the nuisance arising from the smoke of fur naces and fires in the metropolis and elsewhere presented their report to the House of Commons. The committee consisting of Lord F. Egerton, Viscount Sandon, the Lord Mayor, Sir W. Clay, Capt. Plumridge, Mr. Mackinnom, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Hindley, most eminent men in chemistry, from practical engineers of high reputation, from leading masters, manufacturers, and proprietors of steam-engines, and from persons who have smoke, which is the result of imperfect combustion, may in all cases be much diminished, if not entirely prevented by mears of a proper admission of arecantions, so as to insure perfect combustion. It therears them that the expense of putting up the various pparatuses and patents which had been laid before them, and which answered the two-fold purpose, not only o preventing smoke, but of lessening the quantity of fue equired, was not only very trifing, but hat the outla might be repaid within the year by the dinat the preven tion of smoke might be accomplished in all steam-vessel by a similar process, and by the use of anthracite and private dwelling-houses might be entirely prevented by the same means, or by the use of stoves or grates formed for the more perfect combustion of coal. The committee looking at the measure as one of a sanatory nature: aud as essential to the comfort and well-being of the populashould be brought into Parliament at an early period in the next session to prohibit the production of smoke from furnaces and steam-engines,
College of Surgeons.-The regulations of the College have just been altered in the following points :- 1 . Students were formerly required to bring proot of having stadsed demonstrations, and by dissections, during three anatomica seasons or sessions, extending from October to April inclusive." The latter part of the rule now runs thus :"during three winter sessions, of nactice of surgery chemistry, materia medica, and madwifery, was formerly of the obligatory length of 70 lectures ; this is now lef teachers, expressing the opinion of the Council that it highly inexpedient that the pursuits of stadents should be period of the winter, period of the winter, and strongly recommending

Strike of the Type-founder's.-On Tuesday, a meeting of journeymen type-founders was held, to resist the reduction of wages proposed by the London firms of Messrs.
Figgins, Thorogood, and Caslon. From the statements of the speakers it appeared that in July they reduced the wages 10 to 25 per cent., which they further reduced to 75 per cent., without making any proportionate
reduction to priaters. It was also stated that Messrs. Sharwood and Wood were resolved to make no reduction, that Mr. Wilson would not reduce the wages beyond the diminution that took place last July, and that Mr. Miller of Glasgow not only continued the old prices, but also allowed his men certain privileges. All the speakers expressed their willingness to submit to the reduction that took place in July, but declared that they would not submit to any further reduction. Resolutions were adopted to that effect. The secretary stated that the funds dependent upon it.
British Museum.-.On Tuesday, the west end of the centre building of the old Museum was disposed of, for he purpose of being taken down, in consent of the old building called the Gallery of Antiquities. The site to be cleared will be built upon to form the new frontage. The new west wing, which is several hundred feet beyond the old wing, is in course of erection, and exhibits a soid ing, it is expected, will not be completed for some years.
 Richmond, 5,669 ; Teddington, \(3,1 \& 7\); passengers ; iudeRichmond, 5,669 ; Teddington, Wandsworth, Hammersmith, and Brentford. Fires.-On Thursday night a large unfinished mansion on Westbourne-terrace, On entering it the police found that a large pile of flooring-boards stacked together in the place were in flames, but by prompt assistance, the fire was confined to that part of the premises in which it commenced. The
proprietor, Mr . Ponsford, believes that it was the work of some incendiary, as no light had been on the premises during the day. About a week since, a brother of the same gentleman offered a large reward for the apprehension of the party who fired another unfinished mansion in Cambridge-square, but as yet the incendiary has
one \(0^{\prime}\) clock, a fire, which was not extinguished until property to the amount of some thousand pounds was consumed, broke out in the spacious premises well known as the Stingo Brewery, in the New-road. The flames were subdued for some hours, and at one time it was Hospital would be consumed. They were, however Hospital would be consumed. They were, however,
arrested on the south side of the brewery, beyond whicli arrested on the sout

Stephen's, Walbrook.-A vestry meeting was held in this parish last week for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of cleansing the Cbr parish church, one of the inest designs of Sir Christopher
Wren. A long discussion ensued ; many parishioners objecting to a rate on the ground that the church was endowed with considerable funds of which they knew nothing, as Alderman Gibbs, the perpetual churchwarden, had long refused to submit any accounts to their notice. The Alderman at length intimated, "that, if not estry ote the required sum for repairs, and the meeting was adjourned sine die
Shoreditch.-The churchwardens of this parish have ad an interview with the Bishop of London, on the ubject of the Puseyite innovations in the mode of per orming divine service. The opposition to chese formerl one of the most numerously attended at the east end of the metropolis, has been for some time almost wholly deserted. The circumstances in which the parish is placed are of a singular character. The vicar has been biocesan, on a plea of mental aberration. The ministerial duties, therefore, devolve on two curates, appointed by the vicar, and who are charged with making those innovations against which the parishioners protest. The Bishop, after reading the memorial, put several questions to the duties of the church were performed. Upon points of discipline represented to have been either evaded or discipline represented to have been either evaded oro mised that a strict investigation as to these matters should take place. But with regard to the morial, his Lord upon the grounds set forth by the memorialists. The allegation was much too vague, general, and indefinite, to justify a summary course of procedure. Besides which
the curates were removable only by the vicar, who had originally appointed them. So long as the vicar was the incumbent of the parish, he could not be divested of the right to nominate his assistants. The bishop then adion in the district of Shoreditch, and said it was more than ever essential to keep up a cordial union between ministers and their flock more especially those who were charged with official dutie uppertaining to charity and education. These were matters that should engage the attention of all men, and in which

Richmond.-On Saturday the first stone of a new building for the Mechanics' Institution at Richmond was laid by Mr. Selwyn, Q.C., amidst a numerous assem blage of the gentry of the town and neighbourhood.

\section*{3Probincial Nabis.}

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion. - On Monday morning her Majesty left Windsor Castle on her long left the Castle about half-past seven, and joined the South Western Railway at the Farnborough station, where carriage specially fitted up for the occasion had been provided by the directors. The various stations on the line between Farnborough and and outhampton were decoadjacent country and villages were assembled in grea numbers to show their loyalty and gratify their curiosity All of them expressed their gratification by loud cheers,
and her Majesty and Prince Albert bowed repeatedly as the train passed a very rapid rate. Shortly befor 11, A.M.., the train reached the terminus at Southampton, Where every preparation had been made to do honour to
the Royal visitors. Unfortunately the morning was not propitious for the occasion. The rain was descending in drizzling showers of sleet, and the wind was blowing cold and comfortless; nevertheless, thousands of people were assembled, both sides of the railroad were crowded, and he platform at the tenhas was covered. Wellington, the alighting was received by the Duke of Wellington, the
Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool, the chairman, and several directors of the railroad, \&c. Her Majesty was loudly cheered as she entered the Royal carriage, which was drawn up close to the platform. She band struck up Royal salut Queen, and the cannoms and eteeples o the churches the bells rang out peal after peal of welproce. The Duke of Welliag tonilst the Royal cortíg took its course through Marsh-lane, St. Mary-street, into Northam-road, then to Marland-place, down the Fighstreet to the Royal pier: There was hardly a house tha laurel and flowers were erected across several parts of the road ; all the shops were shut, but the windows every visitors incessantly. On reaching the pier the rain had fillen so bil the mermer spread fallen so heavily that the mayor aua aldench sprad werk do her to the Victoria and Albert yacht; Where her Majesty
was received by Lord Haddington, and other Lords of the Admiralty, Admiral Sir C. Rowley, Lord Adolphus Fitz Abence, sir H. Pakenham, and other offcers. Lord accompanied her Majesty on the excursion. The Duke of Wellington was on the pier, but did not go on board the yacht: his Grace left for London at l o'clock by a special train. Immediutely on her Majesty ascending a deck of the Immed Majesty did ling in to shortly after 12 oflock the jor proceeded down Southemp the yacht got under weigh, and proceed assembled to witness her departure. The steam-squadron manned their yards as she got under weigh, and followed in her wake. A number of the Royal Yacht Squadron who were lying off also made sail. The Queen's yacht vent only at half speed for some time after she left the ier by which they were able to keep up with her, but as soon as she put a little more steam on they all dropped astern, with the exception of a new iron steamer, the south Western, which, with some difficulty, contrived to kep in her wake. All the others, including even the men-or-was teamers, could not keep up with the yach, and were left
 Arter passing Calshot Castle the yacht directed her course Cowes. The Warspite, 50, the Modeste, 18, and the Grecian, 18 , were lying in Cowes roads, and as sonn as
the Royal Standard was descried they each fired a Royal salute and manned their yards. The battery at Cowes Castle, and the Royal Yacht Squadron Ciub-housealso fired. From Cowes the Royal yacht steered towards the Motherbank and Ryde, and again went at less than half speed, in order to enable the steamers astern to come up with ber, and to give the immense fleet of sailing yachts, which were now trying to keep her company, the opportunity of doing so. This was a beautiful sight, and would have been even more splendid had the weather been fine. The Royal yacht forme time but at length dropped astern. After passing Ryde the yacht proceeded towards Spithead, and passed round the St Vincent, 120 , which fired a Royal salute and manned her yards. Her Majesty, after leaving." Spithead, returned to Ryde, where the Royal yacht was brought to an anchor, and Her Majesty and Prince Albert landed in the admiral's barge at the Ryde pier, and walked to the town, the parties on Majesty Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded Majerty pass. Her Majery and the proced the late Lady Vernon and now the property of Col. Vernon Harcourt After staying there a short time, the Royal party returned on board the yacht, which immearely squadron to Cowes roads and aned and slept on board the yacht, and early on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the Prince, went on board the Earl of Yarborough's yacht Prince afterwards landed at West Cowes, where the carriage of Earl Delawarr was in waiting to convey them to Norris Castle, where her Majesty formerly resided when Princess Victoria. Upori landing a salute was fired from Cowes Castle, and another from the Royal Yacht Squadron Clubhouse, and the yards of the Modeste were nianned. As soon as her Majesty returned on board the yacht from Norris Castle, the vessel immediately got under weigh, and went to the eastward round St . Helens, and to the back of the island. She was accompansed by the Cyclops, modorthe, Lightning, and other steamers, yachts. The royal yacht went at a quarter speed, to enable the sailing vessels to keep up with her, which, however, they could not do; and when off St. Helens they fred a royal salute, and the Victoria and Albert procee After having visited Ventnor, Shanklin Chine, Bladkgang Chine Freshorer and other places at the back of the Isle of Wight her Majesty proceeded to the westward along the coast, and about siv in the evening, wa he anchored in Portland Roas about 3 miles from Wey month. The mayor and corporation of that town went mfi in boat to lo know if it was her plessure to land. The hopes which kad been entertained that the Queen and Prince would go on shore were disappointed, for the intelligence brought by the mayor , that her Majesty did not intend yacht and the other steamers got under weigh, and proceeded down the Chaunel. It was a beautifully fine morning, and notwithstanding the early hout at whicl the Queen proceeded on her course, numbers of boats had put off from the shore, filled with persons hoping to obtain a glimpse of her Majesty and Prince Albert the they took their departure. About five oclock in wis evening, a signal announcing ber Majesty's approachortly made from the breakwater at Plymouth, and sound afterwards, the Caledonia flag-ship anchored in the sowing and the several men-of-war in the harbont, fritate the Inconstant, Formidable, and a Neapolitan ord and fired a Royal salute. The yards were then mane, rhe Rosaips decorated with Hags of all descrind rapidiy Royal yacht entered at the eastern channel, ane she was passed through the Sound to Barnpool, the men-of-war moored. Royal salutes were fired from the mobe, as her Majesty sprount Wise, and Morous workmen of the breaky approache. as her Majesty passed that great national undertaking A landing-place bad been constructed at Mount-Edge
cumbe in anticipation of her Majesty's landing there, and another was erected under the Hoe, under the directions of the Town-Council, in the event of the Queen's landing
at Plymouth. Shortly after the arrival of the Royal yacht, at Plymouth. Shortly after the arrival of the Royal yacht, of the Lords of the Admiralty also arrived. The day was throughout exceedingly fine, and there was scarcely a breath of wind blowing when her Majesty reached the port. On Thursday morning her Majesty landed at Mount Edgecumbe, and walked through its beautiful grounds, while
Prince Albert visited the Dockpard, attended by the Lords of the Admiralty. The Prince returned to the yacht about 12.: It was expected that her Majesty would then visit the Caledonia, and hold a levée in the course of the afternoon, and after going over the dockyard with the Prince, port, and Stonebouse. Her Majesty is not expected to
King of the Erench, before Sunday morning.

\section*{g of the French, before Sunday morning \\ Brighton.-On Tuesday morning as early as \(100^{\prime}\) clock} a great number of persons assembled at several hours awaited with patience the arrival of the Prince of Wales and the Princesses. Shortly after three o'clock, a salute from the battery announced the approach of the Royal
visitors, and a carriage and four, containing the Prince and Princesses, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, entered the Palace-giounds, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. She Greadier Guarsi wed without any and saluted the Royal visitors, who arrived wi other carriages, containing the Marquess of Ormonde, Lord Hardwicke and other members of the Royal household.

Bristol.-On Sunday morning the extensive Logwood Mills of Messrs. Lediard and Mortimer, at Chewton Keynsham, about six miles from this city, were destroyed by fire. As the mills are situated at a short distance from the Avon, a plentiful supply of water was obtained, and the engines were enabled to play, after their arrival, with out interruption ; but they were only enabled to prevent the fire from reaching the house connected with establishment. The mills were completely destroyed.
Carmarthen.-The proceedings of Rebecca and her thguters assumed to Gelly wernen, near Llanon, the house of Mr. Edwards agent to Mr. R. G. Thomas, the lay impropriator of the thes of the parish. Mr. Edwards was ill in bed at the time, but the Rebeccaites fired into his windows, broke 52 panes of glass, and destroyed the extensive greenhouses hud gardens adjoining. Miss Edwards appealed to their ill, and confined them that her father was exceeding on any future day. After letting off a few additional charge they left the house, but attacked and plundered the cot tage of the gamekceper in their retreat. On Thursday trates , information having been received by the magis gast that the Rebeccaites intended besetting Prender detachment of cavalry, and another to Pembele for company of marines, both of which arrived at Haverfordwest at eleven oclock. The magistrates determined that of need the cavalry and marines should come in case assistance, Very soon after their arrival, Rebecca horse and foot, made their appearance, when the special men attacked Rebecea, who was mounted upon a was and carried a double barrelled percussion - a charger and carced double-barrelled percussion-gun, loaded with off and lodged the contents in the loins of the horse, and the constable succeeded in securing the gun. The second barrel was loaded with ball. Rebecca finding herself disarmed, gallopped off, the horse, however, fell dead at the distance of a hundred yare between the constables and the rioters, when two of the Iatter were captured. Their faces were blackened, and they were otherwise disguised. Finding themselves Vigorously attacked by the constabulary, the rioters fled in all directions. On Friday the prisoners captured the pre vious night were brought before the magistrates. They amined, and the prisoners were fully committed for trial A large meeting Friday on Mynydd-Selen to consider their grievances. From 3,000 to 4,000 persons were present. A petition to her Majesty was adopled, submitting the grievances of the turnike-gates, the new Poor-law, the tithe-commu tation, the increased amount of county-rates, the magisdissolve the present and to convoke anew Parliamesty "t directions to consider the various grievances of the country and to ameliorate the same; and aiso rally, whe the commercial prosperity or the country gene supply-a course which would conduce to the prosperity of the whole country, and the petitioners amongst the number
land, undere The colliery proprietors of West Cumber upon by their ming that a general strike had been agree last week beld a meeting and came to the 1 st October to admit any a meeting, and came to the resolution no the union. This brought pn the until he had renounced Mresent the pits in the whole district are standing still. vessels in the held daily in different places, and several but at preseat there is no prospect of a reconciliation.

Chatham.-On Tuesday afternoon a fine display o siege operations took place at Chatham, under the direc Engineer department. They included the varions manoeuvres incidental to the siege and capture of a fortress the blowing up of bridges, \&c., concluding with a general assault, which carried the enemy's position by storm.
Derby
the magistrates this week, a youth named Growcock, the
son of a confectioner at leicester, who lately removed to
Nottingham, having surrendered himself to the police as a murderer. It appears that he had endeavoured to destroying a young child into a cave for the purpose of child, when he made off, and went to Beeston. He there met with another child, whom he induced to accompany him to Derby, and attempted to murder ber on the way commit murder, and it is supposed that he is insane.
Farington.- A meeting of farmers and others connected with agriculture took place at Farington last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting by their labourers on their farms. It was represented to the meeting that a short time ago a hay-rick, at Lodg negligence in this parish, was entirely consumed, owing to the heaving laid himself down under the hay-rick to take bis dinner, and afterwards smoked a pipe of tobaceo ; severa that the tobacco, which was not extinguished in the pipe, bad set fire to the man's coat which communicated it to the rick, and thus the rick was destroyed. Resolution for the suppression of smoking on the premises were then put, and carried unanimously
Gravesend.-On Tuesday morning, the vicinity of the was thrown Darnley, at Cobham Park, near this town, the perpetration a most painful state of exciteme havin perished by the hand of his son. The body was found in the park about 30 yards from the road, covered with
blood At first it was surmised that it was a case of suicide, Ar it was surmised that the corpse, and that part of Cobham-park where it lay, circumstances tunate man had been murdered. There wie seversevere gashes in the throat, and a large knife 8 inches long covered with blood, was found lying on the grass, removed to the inn at Cobbam, where it was identified as that of Mr. 2. . Dodd, who had taken tea with his son a the house on the previous evening, and after hiring two returned. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person doubt that it has since been achained beyond was no other than his third son, Richard Dodd, 24 years of age, and that he committed the act whilst labouring under the aberration of intellect. He was an artist, and has gained several prizes at the Royal Academy. A year or two ago he accompanied Sir Thomas Phillips, the late Mayor of Newport, on a tour through Italy, Switzerland, his art. Owing to his arduous studies and exposure to the sun, his brain became affected to such an artent as produce insanity. He returned to England three months since, and he was visited by several physicians, and only as late as Saturday Dr. Sutherland was called in and recommoended the strictest caution in watching his mo ments, af seene heing considered necesary Mr change of scene his son into Kent, and reached the Ship Tavern at Cobham, on Monday evening. There they had tea, and Mr. Dodd requested that beds should be provided for them both. The son was noticed to behave in a very sullen manner, and took a pint porter in preference to cea, and at about hall-pat a
 received as to the flight of the son. The police have trace of him could be discovered. It is generally supposed that he has destroyed himself.
Leicester:-A young man named James Garner, the on of a small farmer residing at Rearsley, was found murdered last week on the farm of Mr. Messenger, Gaddesby Lodge, whose service he had entered about 17 weeks previousiy. It appears that deceased had excited the jealousy of his master, by the partiality shown to him by the housekeeper, and that Messenger had often missing for some days, when some Irishmen agreed to reap a field of wheat about 500 yards from the residence of Messenger, and the latter went to show them, but as oon as be got to the corner of the field he turned round by the hedge and went away. The Irishmen then went amongst the wheat, and had not proceeded far befor from it, and in a state of decomposition. On the left side from it, was long. The body was identified, and the axe was palf los. proved to berg Murder against some person or persons unknown, but Messenger was immedialely apprehended on a magistrate's warrant and conveyed to Leicester, on the charge of murder Marlborough.-The school for the sons of clergymen and others, recently Thabished at of Salisbury officiated,
assisted by the Marquess of Aylesbury, the Mayor and Corporation of Marlborough, and large number of the Oarford
Oafford. -The Poor-law Commissioners have sent down their rules for the governance of the Oxford union workcommissiner guardians (who are elected under a local act), have appointed a committee to consider the same, and lave expressed their intention of opposing the commissioners by every method in their power.
Stafford.-The execution of Charles Higginson, who bas been lying uuder sentence of death in the county prison, for the murder of his child by burying him alive, days after his condemnation, in a very hardened and ncorrigible state of mind; but the chaplain succeeded at length in making some impression upon him. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and was sensible of

\section*{Railways.-The traffic for the week has been as follows} -London and Birmingham, 38,648.; Northern and Western 7 ,9201. Noth Midund 4,38\%: Grand Juth o 9,1011 . Midlond Counties 28681 ; Grand JuncLeeds, 5,2092 . - York and North Midand, 1,794l. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2,0507.; Birmingham and Derby, 1,368l.; Great North of England, 1,510l. ; Hull and Selby, 1,1512.; Liverpool and Manchester, 5,136l.; heffield and Mancbester, 528l.; Eastern Counties, 2,907l. ; London and Brighton, \(5,044 l\). ; Croydon, 447l.;
Black wall, 1,2767 . Greenwich, 757l. At the meeting of the Eastern Counties Company last week, a dividend of 5s. per share on the new shares, and a dividend of from the latter in respect of the \(2 l\) per shere uncalled, was declared payable, less the income-tax; and the report presented by the directors on the occasion made it appear that the traftre on the line is steadily increasing. The cost of the line throughout is stated to be \(2,800,0002\)., and betweon that date and the 16tמ. Angust, there has been an additional expenditure of \(30,9706.13 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}\)., but against hese anounts, 48,830 . was received from sales of surplus property. The traffic had much increased since the entire opening of the line, and when the extensions of the are made, a the and eastward into Sulioik and Norrolk, traffic account it was stated that after reserving \(1,003 l\). for the depreciation of stock, there remained a balance of net profit amounting to 22,9982 , out of which the directors made the above dividend, leaving the sum of 8816 . to be carried to the next account. The application for the branch hne, from Stratford to the Thames, was to be renewed in to lease any extension lines at rentals that would pay moderate interest. The gross receipts for the half-year moderate interest. The gross receipts for the half-year
were \(43,182 l\). A long discussion ensued in respect to the litigation with Lord Petre, and the necessity of tomin to a coming to an arrangement so as to avoid expense, when it within a objina quarter a mib of Inver by the Cumb lavestigation, appointed by compan at the doum the adjourned meeting last week, that the proprietor should adopt a proportionate miluge ton, instean of the now existing toll of \(4 \frac{1}{2} d\). ; but that, should it fall short of 11,500\%. per annum, the other Companies should make up the deficiency to the Greenwich proprietary. A desultory discussion of nearly four hours' duration ensued upon this proposition, Resolutions and counter reso-
lutions were proposed and withdrawn, till at length the lutions were proposed and withdrawn, till at length the
recompender recommendation of the committee was
modified form, the amount of the mileage toll being fixed at \(13,500 \%\). instead of \(11,500 \%\). A resolution was the passed, authorizing the committeo Brighton, and Dover Companies, joint, bale of tha portion of the Greenwich Railway used by them, for the sum of 240,0006 , or a lease to them or the same at a per manezt net centa or a,po. The so day reported to another adjoumed Companies had declined this ofier, unhess the Greenwich Company would give up a cetain portion of their land this condition was at once rejected, and the comaitle resigned. The old tollage of \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) d. per passenger wil therefore continue until the other Companies shall engage to bring, at moderate fares, passengers to London-bridge, when the directors of the Greenwich Company will be prepared to mar passengers, and for short distances.-At the Bristol and Exeter and Bristol and Gloucester meetings, the extension of railway communication with Devon and Cornwall was discussed, and so well is the project supported by these companies and the Great Western, that there is apparently every probability of the work being forthwith commenced. The understanding is, 80 far arrangements are concluded, that the Bristol and Exeter Company shall subscribe 200,000 ., the Great Western Company \(150,000 \%\)., and the Bristol and Gloucester Company 50,000\%. The dividend declared at the Bristol and Exeter meeting was at the rate of 118 s . per shat free of income-tar, payable on the 30th of Octobe The balance of receipts and expenditure up to the 30th June was \(360,004 l .6 s\) s. 2d.-The report of the Birmingham and Gloucester Company for the last half-year shows that the receipts have been 42.6181 .17 s . 6 d , and the expen diture \(25,935 \%\). 11 s., the difference between which sums, deducting \(12,41 \% \mathrm{~L}, 8 \mathrm{~s}, 11 \mathrm{~d}\), paid for interest, \&c. left a divisible balance of about \(5,500 \%\), sufficient to declare dividend of \(12 s\), per shaxe, deductingiacome-tax. Thetraffic
both of passengers and goods has slightly increased. After considerable discussion with reference to negotiations with neighbouring lines, upon which a quantity of correspondence was read, a resolution was passed empowering the directors to raise the sum of \(41,000 l\)., and three new direc tors, some of whom had taken a leading part on the recen committee of inquiry, were elected to fill vacancies.-The Pontop and South Shields Company declare a dividend of 30 s. per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent. on their paid-up capital. The total receipts for the half-year were \(33,264 l_{\text {. }} 3 s\). \(4 d\)., while the expenditure was \(23,047 l\). \(13 \mathrm{~s} .4 d\)., leaving a net balance of \(10,216 l .10 \mathrm{~s}\). The traffic accounts show a considerable decline in the quantity of coal shipped for foreign destination, owing to the high duty on the export but a proportionate increase in the delivery for home con Darlington Junction is announced to be steadily progress ing to a completion; and the debt of the late Stanhope Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway meeting was occupied, in Edinburgh and with the digcussion of the question Sunday travelling, but Sir A. Agnew was defeated by an enormous majority. The dividend declared was at the rate of \(1 l .2 s .6 d\). per share on the original shares, and fund of \(25,474 \mathrm{l} .19 \mathrm{~s} .5 \mathrm{~d}\)., from which this amount will be paid, there will remain \(1,699 l .19 s .5 d\). to be carried to the reserve fund, now amounting to 7,6996. 19s. \(5 d\). Reso lutions were passed to enable the directors to extend the
line to North-bridge, Edinburgh, and to take powers to line to North-bridge, Edinburgh, and to take powers raise additional sum of 150,000 . In comsequence of the facilities afforded by the London and Dover Railway to Folkstone, in three hours from London-bridge, and by the steamers twice a day to Boulogne, in three hours from Folkstone, and vice versâ, the directors of the Paris diligences are having new light coaches constructed that will run from Paris to Boulogee in 16 hours, inatead of 22, as heretofore; so that the whole distance will be performed within 22 hours from Paris to London, which will be nearly as rapid as the Post-office estafelte.-At the meeting of the South Western Company on Wednesday, the report 1,893 l. 2 s . 11 d . The branches of expenditure under the directors' control had been considerably reduced; but the increase of parochial rates, and the maintenance of the Gosport line, in a great measure counteracted the beneficial influence of this saving. The directors were, however, enabled to recommend a dividend of 30 s , subject to leaving 573l. 18s. Id. as a balance in hand. The repor stated that the docks", at Southampton were now open; that Government contemplated removing the mail-packets from Falmouth to the former port; and that the co their place of meeting in July next. The report concluded by tating that a new pier had been which por the Gospond and periods of the tide. The report having been unanimously adopted, the chairman addressed the meeting in a speech of sqme length, incidentally alluding to the patronage which had recently been bestowed upon the railway by her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duke of Wellington, who had expressed their satisfaction the company's mode of conveyance. A discussion ensued with reference to the establishment of a more ith the railway between Southampton, Havre, and the Channel Islands, and a resolution was passed recommending that application be made to the proprietors for subseriptions in promotion of the measure:-By a Parliamentary return just issued some information is afforded respecting the number of railway bills brought into the louse of Commons, with the number of acts which have been passed since the close of the year \(1839:-\operatorname{In} 1840\), the number of bills was 27 ; in 1841,24 ; in 1842, 23 ; in 1843,31 : total, 105. It appears from the return, that of the bills introduced in 1840, 23 became acts of Parliament; in 1841, 19 ; in 1842, 21 ; and in the present sessions, 25. The return further shows that the number of plans deposited for the three last sessions of Parliament at the Private Bill office was 62

\section*{1kELAND}

Dublin.-Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney has been sworn in one of the Lords Justices." The Lord Lieutenant sailed for England on Saturday. The Lords Commisof Cong, Galway, and Mr. P. Lynch, of Mayo, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Cong-bridge ; and Mr. W. Lalor of Queen's county, for having attended a Repeal meeting at Mars of Parliament have published an address beral member to the people They state that they have in vain appealed to the Legis lature tribunal of public opinion. They demand the higher tribunal of public opinion. and equalty in regard to ecclesiastical ious communities into which the population of Ireland is divided; a more ample representation in the Legislature; franchises adequate to give full expression to public opinion; the assimilation of municipal rights in in the benefite of the public expenditure; that the pro fescion of the Roman Catholic Faith shall no longer be made a ground of virtual, as it has ceased to be one o legal, exclusion from official station; that in the general administration of the affairs of the empire, Irishmen shal be called to take part, in a proportion commensurate with the eatent to which Ireland contributes to its greatness
that the management of local affairs shall be confided as much as possible to those who are identified and acquainted with the interests of the country; andar control, shall be self-government, subject to popular canization of local applied, wherever practicable, in the organization of locas
institutions. "Should this remonstrance be successful," they say, "we cannot, indeed, promise the restoraion of those feelings of attachment which a few years since had begun to expel from the national breast
sentiments engendered by centuries of oppression. We can ouly expross our conviction that those who confide in the influence of justice will not have misplaced their trust. It may still be in the power of a goverament which shall merit the confidence of the Irish you that every day's delay increases the difficulty of the
task, and gives additional strength to those who maintain task, and gives additional strength to those who maintain that there is no hope of 'good government for Ireland The meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. Steele said, that as it had been determined by a vote of this association to give an order to Mr.解 of his country should be represented presiding at Tara, or as he appeared at Mallow, when uttering a fiery defiance the people of Ireland. The Irish preople despised the threats of that puppy Peel, and that old Indian SeapoyWellington. Mr. Hogan preferred to execute the statue in the latter attitude, and therefore he would move that this association give its approval to the suggestion. On the base of the statue should be the memorable words trample upon me, but it shall not be on my living body, but on my corpse.' he motion, having been seconded by Mr. Scott, of Edinburgh, passed with acclamation. An allusion having been made to the Queen's speech, Mr.
J. O'Connell said that they distinctly recognised the . Oct that the Queen was in a position of coercion- that the speech in question was her Ministers' and not her own. She was under the constitutional coercion of her ministry, supported by a majority of the present houses
of Parliament, and was obliged to make that speech. It of Parliament, and was obliged to make that speech. It induce her to use any stronger phrase than the milk-and water one of "deep concern." Mr. O'Connell then gav some further details of his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, and concluded by moving that distric repeal wardens should be appointed for the two firs towns on bis list which are to return members This poin Parliament, namely, Arklow and Ardee.
being disposed of, he informed the meeting that he would postpone his speech in reply to the Queen to Tuesday All he would say at present was, that the speech attri-
buted to her Majesty was no more hers than it was his. The sentiments were those of her Ministers, and it was daring profligacy on their part to endeavour to make the
Irish people believe that the Queen did not possess ever claim to their love and affection. The rent for the week was \(1,380 \mathrm{l} .7 \mathrm{~s} .4 \mathrm{~d}\).-At the adjourned meeting on Tuesday Mr. O'Connell moved, that it be referred to the committee to prepare an address, directed to theirfellow-subjects resident in every part of the universe obedient to the British throne, stating the grievances under which the people o Ireland are suffering. He then proceeded to the Queen' his teeth-they might taunt him from high placesbey ther corm of a nation He had Corent in trish members 30 of Govern. a to whom, and more than twonlirds of hem not kepealers, had signed chat documend ay whe British found the bill of indictment against the bitish Gove ment. There was not, he saia, a single bonet man Ireland who would not find a verdict of Guilty agains the British Government on this indictment. Looking to the enormous grievances described in that declaration which he had himself a thousand times exhibited, he hel it was a sacred duty to be discontented with British mi rule, and he would continue discontented so long as his country suffered under such a weight of evin. These 50 rish gentlemen had published this code of charges againa he British Government, unequalled by anything the Christian Greeks could have brought against the Grand Seignor. At the commencement of the late session of Pariament this was the condition of frelad. worse than nothing; for all the existing evils had been aggravated. The grievances of the Poor-law had been rendered more intolerable, and they gave Ireland should close the session with a speech insulting to Ireland. He agreed with the Morning Chronicle that the speech was a compound of impudence and stupidity; but, mark, e was not speaking of the Queen. Kings, indeed, condescended to scold him, and Queens also would say something harsh concerning him. Of William the Fourth's seeck he had said the it was insolence and stupidity combined. The Tories hold her Majesty in chains. They have the Parliament at their back, and she cannot escape from them. But, oh! he wished she had poken that speech by commission, and that she had not delivered it in person. He regretted that they made her do this thing herself. This is their worst crime. He entertained for her Majesty a sort of parental feeling. She had the hearts of the Irish people at her command.
They would have died for her. Was it not treasonable in
her Ministers to deprive her of such sympathy?-to tak that grace from her which is the very surest prop of the throne? But was there anything in this to retard them in their career? No; but something to stimulate them As to the Tories, he would not think the Queen's life safe in their hands but for her children. Thep were a security them against the worst evil that could happen. He next went through the several clauses in her Majesty's speech seriatim, and commented at great length and with much vivacity on each. He declared his conviction that the union were not reperled in his lifetime the result ould be a sanuinary struagle and a perpetual separation While be lived he would keep away the danger of despair he would endeavour to protect the connection, by placing it upon the only just footing on which it could exist. Ministers boasted of not having sought for ordin be the wase crime to prosecute Mr. O'Connell concluded a speech of more than two hours duration by moving that it be referred to the committee to prepare an address to be placed before he Majesty and all her subjects, setting The motion passed uuanimously

Cork.-The meeting of the British Association termi nated on Saturday, when grants of money to the amount of 1,887l. were awarded for different scientific purposes. The Mayor of Cork presided at a meeting on Wednesday hen a committee was appointed, who nominated Prof M'Neill to prepare the necessary plans and report the best line of railway from the terminus of Cashel to Cork, so as to form a general line of communication from that city to Dublin; and he is required to express his opinion in his eport on the application of the atmospheric principle, as ell as the locomotive power

Mayo. The address to her Majesty from the high eriff, grand jurors, magistrates, \&c., of this county, ondemning the Repeal agitation, has been forwarded for presentatior. It has beeu signed by.sixty of the gentlemen who form the grand panel of the county, by seventyine magistrates, twenty of them being deputy lieutenants, nd by twenty of the last grand jury. But four or five of names to the address.

\section*{ames to the addres}
finding of murder of Adjutant Mackay, and as earchin in into the star conom its management in the field, and every other ircumstance that could in any way throw light on the cause of the recent complaints. He has expressed himself most favouraby state that in his opinon the regiment is in the highest state of discipline, and not overdrilled by the Colonel.

SCOTLAND.
Edinlurgh.--The local papers state that the labours of the committee appointed by the public meeting of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, to manage and apply the funds or the relief of the unemployed tradesmen and labourers, have been brought to a close. The last works thoug taken by the committee were the walks formed through
the Links, which are considered of the most essential service to the inhabitants of Edinburgh; and taken in connection with the Meadow-walks, the public now enjoy a promenade not surpassed by any city in the kingdom. Priace Albert, during the visit of the Court to Scotland last year, having expressed a desire to try the experiment kingding the Black Cock in the southern parts of the kingdom, several cocks and hens were sent to Windsor hast week, as a present to the Prince from the Duke of great difficulty, were secured on the estate of the Duke in the Isle of Arran, where they are bred in the highest state of perfection, and are prized for their extraordinary size, many of them weighing from 12 to 14 lbs.

Aberdeen.-The Bishop of Aberdeen, Dr. Skinner, has published a pastoral letter, announcing that the Rev. Sir William Dunbar, Bart., late minister of St. Paul's Chape in that town has renounced his canonical obedience, and withdrawn himself from the jurisdiction of the Scottish Episcopal Church, contrary to his ordination vows. The Bishop, therefore, acting under the provisions of Canon XLI., declares that the sain Sir W. Dunbar has ceased to be a Presbyter of the Church, and that all wis misterial acts ale with people to avoid all communion with the said sin oray and sacraments, or in any way countenance to him in his presert course
Dalmarnock.-The Glasgow papers state that George Wilson, the steeple-climber, who had acquired some celebrity by his repairs of Carrickfergus steeple in Ireland met his death on Thursday week, in the inside of a pipe at the Springfield dyrsay appears, which is 18 inches in diameter, had been recently laid down between the works and the river, but previous ringing it into use, it was necessary to clear Wilso applied to clean it, but his offer was declined, because h was much intoxicated at the time. The unforturate man however, entered the pipe when those in charge wer temporarily away from its mouth, and for the course of ffort hour and a befor he could be extricated. He used to make his ascents on chimneys and steeples without scaffolding, by merely fixing amongst the bricks little sharp pieces of wood for the hands ond fer the made a pathway to the summit by which a cat would scarcely venture to ascend.

Inverness. - The number of strangers at present in the
Highlands is greater than has been witnessed for many Highlands is greater than has been witnessed for many
years. Steam-boats, coaches, carriages, and inns are crowded, and every scene and object of interest is daily visited by large parties. Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the Dukes of Marlborough and Leeds, and
numerous visitors, have arrived for the sporting season. numerous visitors, have arrived for the sporting season.
The reports from the Moors show that the gronse are plentiful though not equal to last season for numbers or quality. Mr. A. Camphell, M.P., of Monzie, bagged to his own gun on the 12 th, \(184 \frac{1}{2}\) brace of full-grown grouse,
6 mountaia hares, and 5 snipes.

\section*{THEATRICALS.}

Haymarket.-At this theatre last week Mr. Planché presented the public with a picturesque and agreeable Quensberry Fette. The period is fixed in the year 1728
Quen and the scene of the first act is in the grounds of the Duchess of Queensberry, where a fête champêtre is held under the patronage of royalty. Throughout the piece, royalty, nobility, and gentry agree for once to throw off
their fine titles and court dresses, and play the parts of shepherds and shepherdesses, millers and milkmaids, under the assumed names of Chloe, Daphnis, Amaryllis, Lubin, affect to live in the golden age of the poets, but in the region of Dresden china, recorded to us by the chimneypieces of our grandmothers, when every shepherd wore flute, and wore a waistcoat spotted with gold fowers white every shepherdess had a hat with a gilt edge and fondled a lamb with gilt feet. The main feature of the plot is the appearance of a real countryman among this artificial creation, in one Giles Fairland (Mr. C. Mathews) Who comes raw from Somersetshire in search of some obtaining a situation. The opportunity for playing off a practical joke upon his fellow masqueraders is too good miller; and he at once determines upon introducing Giles to the festivities, representing him to be a Russian Baron, with an unpronounceable name, who has created an gives to sensation in Paris. The only instructions he
gre to dance and make free with every her. These instructions he obeys with an alacrity truly He kisses the Countess, he kisses Laady Bab Blazon (Mrs. Glover), he kisses, he kisses Lady Bab Blazon self; in fact, he kisses all the ladies, young aud old, running after them like a wild colt, and knocking down anyGiles's path is not smooth to the end. The Queen is ignorant of the crimes he has been conmitting whis imagines he has only been carrying on coural titing, and While he has been embracing Countesses, and pushing (Madame Vestris) stands his friend, partly becanse Rosidale Saved her dog from drowning in artly because he has because, bearing his real name by chance, she find partly he is lier foster-brother. She therefore concealis him that a while in a summer-house, where he puts on a court
dress (not the pastoral dress) belonging to a Visconnt bepherd, and then escapes from the place with the Countess. Of course, there is a good deal of jealousy on the part of Sir Felix, the recognised suitor of the Countess, and loud complaints from the Viscount at the loss of his velvet suit, which occasion somee amusing scenes, in the course of which the latter are ingeniously returned, and the former appeased; and then all ends meerrily as a marriage bell. The part of Giles was excellently sustained
by Mr. C. Mathews. He gave the country by Mr . C. Mathews. He gave the country dialect with great effect, and by his heartiness and bluntness really made and was announced for repetition every evening by Mr . Mathews, amid loud applause. The two scenes in which the action takes place are remarksble specimens of good taste, fully reviving the best days of the Olympic.

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Contagion of Plague,-Letters from Cairo, of the 28th June, state that some very important results have been the Russian Government to Egypt, in order sent by experiments as to the contagion of plague, and the means tory conclusion propagation of the virus. One satisfacmore be done, that conclusion must lead to the early modification and final overthrow of the whole quarantine 8ystem as at present constituted; for the Commission sort, after to the unanimous opinion that articles of any 50 deg. to 60 deg, of Reajected to a temperature of from plague. The Commissioners collected a large quantity of garments, of sundry tissues, and of susceptible raw supposed, wirus of were thoroughly impregnated with the chamber hirus of the plague. These were placed in a 50 deg. to 60 deg. (Reaumur), some portions loose, some portions tied lightly, others closely pressed together, some others in tied lightly, others closely pressed together, and to the action of the heally closed. They were subjected persons, of all ages heat for forty-eight hours. Sixty-six ments and, Syrians, and Negroes, were clad in the garWhich had been thus treates. exerciseus medical authorities at Cgiro of Healh, and exercise the necessary control and surveillance over these
very important experiments. The result has been, tha not one single person of the sixty-six has been attacked the Cominissioners to which he has been subjected. The not been in any way deteriorated by the action of the heat; that the colours of the various manufactured articles have been attended with scarcely ; that the experiments securities may thus be obtained against the communication of plague at an exceedingly small expense.
largest ever cast in Enew days since an immense bell, the 11 cwt 2 q qrs, and 121 lbs ., was shipped on board the Lad Seaton, lying in the London Dock. This bell, which is intended for the new Catholic cathedral at Montreal, was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Mears and Sons, White of persons. Some idea may be formed of its immense size from the fact that it required 10 tons of fused metal to form the cast, and the casting itself weighs upwards of three inches, that its clapper weighs at the edge is 7 feet the wood work, which is composed of old English oak, the bell , the iron work more than half a ton, and that the bell itself is heavier than the Great Tom of Lincoln a fund subscribed by the merchants been paid for from fund subscribed by the merchants, artificers, agricultarists, and inhabitants of Montreal
Statistics of Paris.-The Courrier Frangais states that the number of indigent poor in Paris has varied considerdry since the commencement of the present century. In in 1808, 116,703; in \(1809,118,202\); in 1807, 187,914 in 1811, 116,670; in 1812, 93,836 ; in \(1813,102,806\) and at present the number receiving relief amo 102,806 62,539. The National observes, that it is no wits interest to consider the sums expended within the last 24 years in the improvement and embelishment of Paris, which have rendered it one of the finest cities in the world. Expended on works relative to the distribution of in flag, aqueducts, reservoirs, fountains, \(30,986,347\) f. enlarging the public avenues, \(39,047,708 f\).; the construction of commercial edifices as well as in objects of art and decoration, 62,984,919f.; in the purchase of ground Human Infusorfa. Anses, \(17,802,729 \mathrm{f}\); total, \(168,465,764 \mathrm{f}\).
of Sciences, a very curious paper was read from M. Mandl, entitied, "Microscopic Inve ing If we are to believe M. Mand1's the Tongue and Teeth.
mouth is a perfect cemetery, where millions of infusoriz fhat their catacombs. Leuwenhouk had already told us and that the muicous secretionsed with infusory animals, their ocean ; but it remained for M. Mandl to discover that the tartar which covers the teeth is formed of the mountains of the dead of these inhabitants of this ocean. M. Mandl knews not to what cause to antribe this ocean. of these microscopic animals, but he has ascertained, he says, that they are most numerous in persons who live on spare diet, and are instantly killed by ardent spirits.
workmen were digring a workmen we agging a new sewer for the hotel erecting opposite Cadogan-pier, Chelsea, at about 18 feet from the surface, they discovered a great variety of fossil bones, forming the skeletons of various animals, some of which are of enormous magnitude, consisting of the mas-
todon, the elephant, the ox, the elk, the hyens, the wolf, \&c., all of which are in good preservation. Many of the specimens have been selected, and are now in th possession of the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, rector of the parish The Comet. -The Canton papers of April lst. state that the comet which caused so much sensation in Europe had been visible from Manilla and Singapore since the beginning of March, but during almost all that time the weather at Canton had been so unsettled, and the sky so continu ally overcast, that it was only seen there for the first time on the night of the 28th. The comet itself was barely visible to the naked eye, but its tail was of great extent, adds, "it sets at about half-past ten in the south-west, ind when first seen disappeared soon after nightfall; it is probable, therefore, that it will remain visible a long while. We believe this to be a comet hitherto unknown. As may be supposed, the Chinese arein great consternation about it, believing that it forebodes evil."
The Singing Mouse,-This heading, strange as it appears, is not a fiction, as the incredulous may ascertain to their complete satisfaction by a visit. We give the fol-
lowing account, furnished us by an intelligent corre-spondent:-I have much pleasure in endeavouring to give you some account of a musical phenomenon which I have just beheld and heard. I will do so in as lucid a manner as I am able. This wonder is in the shape of a "singing mouse!" Let it not raise the smile of in-
credulity, for sing it does in verity. The little creature is credulity, for sing it does in verity. The little creature is
the common house-mouse, of the mabculine gender. When I heard him be was in full song-having all the notes of a full-grown canary. The imitation in the sostenuto passages and cadences of that bird was perfect. I feel a powerful glass, which I purposely borrowed, I could observe the tremulousness of the throat; and I asked the proprietor to retire from the room for a moment, which he did, in order that I might convince myself that I was not being made the dupe of ventriloquism. I then placed \(m y\) ear close to him, and the effect was still the same.
human being could make his piano passages. One circumstance places this beyond doubt; for sometimes parties have to wait a considerable time before he will pipe. An where he was taken for happened recentiy at the Palace, Princesses to hear him. But I was informed that he fully made up for this sul I was informed that ing more lustily than he ever did before. He requires o be attentively observed, and by so doing you catcl his ariety. When quite still bis notes are surpassingly digrinct, and have all that peculiarity of the notes of the canary when lie is singing himself to sleep. When he was in motion I tried the effect of sound upon him, by vibrating a tuning-fork upon the table. This, although repeatea several times, neither deterred him from singing nor in the slightest degree alarmed him. If I may hazard conjecture, his pitch is more than an octave above that of the bird be imitates. It is very difficult to guess hom this faculty got into him ; for, supposing that he listened to the canary from his hiding place, the larynx is not formed for sucha purpose. However, I must leave the matter to physiologists and modern Daines Barrineter simply contenting myself with silent wonder, naw then exclaiming prodigious!" Its history is somem interesting. The wife of the man to whom it belong (they were poor people, but are now on the high road to competence) occupied the second flat of a mean bouse in Redcross-square, Cripplegate, and, "save the mark" at a tailor's. One night, not being able to sleep for what she conceived the gentle singing of her bird, she removed the cage ; but the singing remained, and not coming from the quarter in which the poor innocent Dick was placed, it both puzzled her and excited her curiosity for the rest lef's nost, sometimoise was of a fitting kind, like Hamerer felt convincimes here, sometimes there. She, howshe mas A that and she was the syren was egg to this knight of the goose--Globe.
of the British Associationgland.-At the recent meeting of the British Association at Cork, Professor Owen read bis report on the Fossil Mammalia of England. This Was commenced at the request of the Association, and at Manchester he gave an account of those extinct quadrupeds the extremities of which were terminated by hoofs. He gave instances of the fossil remains of a species of monkey, a bat, several species of bears, lyyena, badger, wease, wolr, and a gigantic species of tiger now unknown, with a gigantic beaver three times the size of the present beavers of North America. He first described the fossil rmains of the elephant. Many naturalists (and amongst malia were natives of the country to prove that these mamfound, were reminded of the elephants brought to by Pyrrhus, yet, when they crossed the German Ocean, and found similar fossil remains in Britain, where there is no account of any being brought, with the exception of ne by Julius Cæsar, they had ample grounds for supposing that they were formerly natives ; and in support of this argument many of them were discovered in Ireland, where Cæsar never put his foot. The remains which had been pecies ered much from both the Asiatic and the African fossil ivory there were formation of the teeth. In the or cement, so that they always retained their chaformation in African elephant this character in the they are in parallel lines in the form of a lozenge, but the teeth pre parallel lines in the Asiatic elephant, where teeth found hach broader. The most common fossil Asiatio much narrower in the former broade. whe in the the are much covered by Cuvier in 1796. There were about 3,000 extinct species of mammalia discovered, not one of which could bpecies of ham hisored, not one of which could be mistaken for the African elephant, besides which which hossil Siber been foun the dug foun dug up in all parts of tangland, upwards of 2,000 specimens ing winn the lu of coast ou Yarborough. He next alluded to two species male muie, and might have belonged to a species of Zebra, and the other about 13 hands high. There was in this class the gigantic elk, commonly called the Irish elk, but elk, but to the deer species. The horns were different from those of the elk, being broad at the base and narrow as they approach the top, the species approaching closer to the rein-deer than to any other. There was anothen species of deer which could not be distinguished from the red deer, but that it was much larger, and the remains of which were found in great abundance in Essex, Norfolks

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Cenntrla Criminal Court.-James Trenate, James Huggett, the dwelling-house of Mr, Alphonso Mackinary with violence in Old Red Lion public-house, Bridge-rnad, Iantosh, landlord of the of the 1 13th alt
policemau

\section*{across han, whom the
sammes with}
sammed up, with a capitalisoners Trenate and Hudiaty refurned a verdict of Guinty with intent to murder him. Mr. M. Chambers police constable, on this indictment, said, that as the prisoners were already conthe evideace upon the second indictment. The sary to go into the evidence upon the second indictment. The prisoners wer
the effence of which they had been convicted was one for which the offence of which they had been convicted was one low would
they had forfieted their ilives. The extremity of the law
not be carried out, but they must expcct to reccive the most nevere punishmint next to that of doath. The Judge thien
nodered the sentence of death to be recorded, with the underraceren that the prisoners shonld he trausported to a penal
standing that
set + lement for the remainder of their lives. The Judge then

 benfy cance
defendert and his counsel, at the conclusion of which, Mr. Prendel gant ana Mr. Clarkson said they had been instructed by theic
client to follow the course which had been anmptct on a former


 aficiavits which hie had heen fesirit nunt fing for the netormation
of the Ciurt. ine Iam. Mr. Botkin sald, he appearedon the part of nis Higlinees the
Duke of Brunswick and Mr. Vallance, whis bad both been mate newspaper, the attacks on the latter gentleman beng solely grounded on the fact of his rendering his professional assist
to the Duke of Brunswick. Hus learneri friends for the defen
had thought fit to aumpt the cource which harl been adopted the pait of the prosecution to interfere. He undcrstood, from that the judgment of the Court upon these indtictments shound,
for some purpose of other, stand over until the next session.
Now, he whithed it to he clearly understooc that to the course \(p\), pe act the or unsel fir the prosecution were ricither directiy not
indnectly any partiew whatcver. Ho reminded the Court that led to those results which the promises of the defendant had held
out to the jrosecutors. Mr. Baron Rolfe said, that as he was at uphly the prisoner, as the facts were not before him. If the case
had gone to trial, the facts would have been gone into, and he had gone to then sen what course it would be necessary to
should have then
pursue; but as the matter now stood, he had obvinusly no means of krowng whether or not the gunshment whe mieaded guily to the pubication of two libels, which nught have
peen a very serious offence, or a matter bordering upon no offence at all. He did, therefore, think etherld le pursued, or
Ir pouct in the application to the crurt ,hould be
that he hould be furnished with affidavits, in aggravation or
 securnties, l.imseltin 8 Col 2 . and two bails in 40 Rashturv. Noshth, - Thus was a arit of right, being the last which the time limited by the late act for the improtement ot the laws
relating to real property for bringing such actims. Varinus prothe cornpletit \(n\) of the numeroun forms and ceremonies necessary moved that the knghts summoncd sl ould be caled on to appear. Branher answered ic the call, being girt with swords. The The axitno \(1 /\) mader - J. han Hulme was indicted for the wilfu lie sawyers of A-htori-under. Line, in consequence of which ths masters procured fresh hands. The turn-outs resented this by atacking the jew comers, and great riots were ane named Cooper
In the midst of these violent procedings a man
was murdered, and the prisoner was implicated in this transaction, but acquitted. He sfterwards went to America, and returne
in June or July last, when the was apprehended for the nffenc with which he now strind charged. It appeazed that among tha
persols, mujured durng the affray, the deceased Garland wa
severely welunded by the prisoner, particularly in the finger,
whic term. nated in a lock-jaw, and dicath ensued. Mr. Justic Wigh nan having summed up the evidence, the Je, after making some obscrvations upon the nature of the offence, and the crim-
nality of the circumstances which led to it, sentenced the prisone to lo transparted for
Thr felomousiy receivng seven Hank of England notes for 100). each the property of The circumstaricis of the robbery were fully given
ben stolen.
in this Paper aiter the last Preston Guild, and the particulars of ine prisoner's connexion with a persons called Jemmings, a clerk
 doentirs' clerks proved the payment to the prisoner, and the
number of thic nots, and many witnesses traced them from hand
nume of Jenninys dheloced a scene of profligacy sarcely to be credtred. and that the prisoner to d ham they were part of the Preston-
Gulc robbery. There was alco a note of \(1,000 l\). which he said he got trom the prismer, and which was parn the pocket of Mr.
whicu the prisoner sand han been taken from omnibus in London.
Blakemore, M. Blakemore, M.P., as he stepped out of ane of the party watched
He liad heen watched out of a bank.
him vach to the bauh, when he complained of the robbery, but

 Ponts by othe wituseses. Mr. Wilins. adidesed. hind jury for Ine Judge simmed up the case, and the Jury returned a verdict
of ruhty: He was then eentenced to be transportd for 14 years.
 out of the mude of his carrsing on the business of a vitincl
manufccurcrat Jathersea. The indictment was very long, and
contaucut a grat i, umber of counts, but they were all to the same ffect, charging the annoyance of the passengers upom the highway
near his manufactory, and to that of the inhabitants of the
neighbourhood. Mr. Thesiger addressed the Jury at some neighbournood. Mr. Thesiger addressed the which the indictment was instituted against the defendant. It appeared that he is the proprietor of a vitriol manufactory at Battersea, near the
Red House, and it was alleged that the works carried on were the means of occasioning noxious ctfluvia, which was not onls
destructive to the crops growing in the neightiourhood, but also
 distance from the spot, and even across the river. It was also
alleged that persons travelling in steam-boats up and down the rive were materially inconvenienced by the noxious eftiuvia
that issued from the defendant's premises. A number of witthat issued from examined in support of the prosectation, among,
nesses were
whom were Messrs. Brande, Phillips, and Cooper, the chemists, all of whom deposed to the noxious character of the effluvis that issued from the manufactory of the defendant. Mr. James,
however, in cross examination of Mr. Brande, elicited, that if the effluvia were sufficient to cause inconvenience on the oppo-
site side of the river, it must of necessity be destructive to the vegetation of the immediate neighbourhoor, deal of evidence
distincty proved was not the case. After a great deal in dispute might be more satisfactor \(\mu\) ly settled by arhitration; and, atter some consultation between Counsel, it was at levgth
arranged that scientifio persons should be appointed to view the arranged that scientific persons should be appointed to vew carry-
premises, and that such arrangements slould be made for mg on the business as to prevent inconvenience to the pury were discharged without returning any ver Western Circuit, Bridgewater.- John Skinner and seven
other persons, who were acquitted on a former day during the assizes of the felony of destroying a house erected for collecting tolls, were now indicted for a mistemeanour in puth at the former
toll-house. The evidence was given at great length to although, to the surprise of the Judge and bar, the Jury acquitted all the Jurymen were challenged who had sat upon the previons trial. The same evidence precisely was then gone through. The lars by other persons. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up, told the Jury that they had notaing to do with he former veract supposed to exist; the only question for them was, whether any or either of the prisoners took part in the proceedings of that Guilty. The learned Judge then addressed the prisoners in the rolowing terms : - Prisoners at the bar, fit to find you not guilty shey are the judges of the fact, and are responsible to God and their own consciences for the verdict they have pronounced. It been justified in their own minds in coming to that conclusion. I protess to se decent and respectable men. I see nothing at all-I conducted yourselves properly during the trials. I do hope that 30 far as in you hes, you why time of that which is unlawful and notous If you took part in these proceedings, it was, as yo must all have known, a breach of the law; and we have had, and have at this moment, too fresia and tocsaw. People who begm, and people who wink at, such breaches, and suffir such breaches may he. I do hope ald anvise you not the the fing of the second time or the first, as it may be. Youl may all be chsciarged; and 1 advise you to go home
peaceably, ald don't consider this as a trumpl. Surrey Sessions, Croydon,-Derby Clubs.-The Town Hal
Croyden, was on saturday crowded by persons anxious to hear the decision of the bench upon an information land agannst the house. It will be remembered that some months ago an informa tion was laid against the same house, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { technical objection. The same informer has since laid a second }\end{aligned}\) information, which now came on for hearing, and on account of the circumstances connccter with ilt, and ine of cubs of this description, and then deal of anxiety. It will be unnecessary to state caused a good that the information was laid under an old Act of Parliament, viz., that of the 12th Geo. .1., and charged the defendantawful and mischievous game, called the King's Arma Derby Club, and that a number of persons subscribed small sums
money, to be divided amongst the winners at such unle game, and that they also fssued tickens they had forferted the
mischievous and illeyal game, for which the
um of 2onl. Mr Thomas, harrister, appeared in support of the sum of 20ni, which purported to be laid by Whllam Kerrod, sniria
intormation,
water manufacturer, of Chelsea, and said that the defendants were charged with having set up a certain manalul scheme or wame, to induce pivided into prizes, the first berigg \(70 l\). The person who had gained the second prize had brought an actad tecided that these lotieries were illegal. He then proceected to say that this information would never have seen that a scheme was prize hat not been whey was advanced, and that prizes were dispributed, and if he did this he had very little doubt that the bench would feel it to the them. After some evidence bad been given in support of the information, Mr. Adams said herted upon the Ac of Parlianient on which it had been framed. The preamble of that Act, and the different sectinns in it, sliowed that it was in
tended to put down what were termed "ilttle goes," which wer tended to put down what were termed "hittle goes, "
depending upon the public lotteries that existed at the depending upon the public lotteries that exise for advancing smal surns of money by a number of persons, to he divided in prizes in
some public lottery." That could not be made to apply to the present case, for supposing all the facts to be proved, they only
showed that a number of persuns had advanceri money to be divided among themsentunder which the information was framed He, therefore, felt no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that the information must be dismissed. The Chairman said he quite concurred in what had opinion that this Act of Parliament did no apply to Derby Clubs, as they were termed. Mr. Thomas trusted that the bench would not allow it to go iorth to the worid of pould give no opinion on the subject, Itwas quite enougre them. Mr
decide uprn any case when it was brought before Thomas: It would be very dangerous to let it go forth to the of Parlament does not apply, there are plenty of means by which they may be punished. , Ar. Adams. Aished. The information when an offence is
was then dismissed.

\section*{SPORTING.}

> TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.-St. Legare - 10 to 1 agst Lor Wrather's Natwith (taken freely); 14 to 1 agst Lord Exeter \({ }^{3}\) Lucetta colt; 30 to 1 agst Majur Yarburgh's Dumpling, taken).
Very little dome except in the first two, who were in great
request. Nothing said about Cotherstone. DRRBY,- 40 to
agst Mr. Hehtwold's Leander (taken); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Payne' Vat colt (taken)


MARK LANE, Friday, Sbptember, I.-There have been a dition, and prices are down 28 , per qr.--Foreign is held on the same terms, and there being a large arrival of ships from the Baltic, the buyers held off purchasing. Barley, Peas, and Beans

 Northumberliand and Scotch: \(\therefore \therefore\) Feed to To Potato 17 to 85


 English
Itish
Sisth
Sish.
Sinch.
Foremp

\section*{}

GAZETTE OF THE WEEK.
OF INSOLVENCY. - P. P. R. Woolley, st Lawrence,
















WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
AS HEAD GARDENER.-A, Chamberlain, Garnd will be glad to engage in a Nobleman or Gentleman's ser-
 West Lodge, Byfleet, Surrey.
A S GARDENER.-A married Man, aged 40, who has Directust left his Situation, where he lived upwards of 7 years. A S JOURNEXMAN GARDENER.-A young Man, A. 21 years of age, who has had considerable practice in with a Situation under a good Gardener, where he could imp given for two years instraction,-Direct, post-paid,
 A S NURSERYMAN, FORESTER, \&c, - The Aith an eligible situation. He has at present undernually fallen from 80 to 100 torss of bark, is anxious to make nimself useful in any in the apploy of a Nobieman in the county of Salop.-Direct Mr. L. Richmond, Walcot, Ludiow, salop.



\section*{THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 36-1843.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Amen & 23ta \\
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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON. - JUNIOR The School will opent on Monday, the 25 th. Scptenber. The ber to Christmans, from Cluristmas to EE, ister, ant from Easter to
the 4 th August. The yearly payment for each Pupl is 15l., of Which \(5 l\) is paid in advance each term. The heurs of attend The arc from a duarter past nine to three quarters past three. The
afternons of Wedicesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Druwing.
The subjects tanght (without extra charge) are Reading, Lud Attificial, the Fnglish, Latin, Greek, French, and Gerinan sical and lolitical;
of Mathematics and
Any Pupil may omit Greek, or Latun aud Greek, an
There is a general examination of the Pupils at the end of the
Session, and the prizes are then given.
The discupline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment
A Monthly Report of the conduct of cach Pupil is sent to his
parent or guardian. Several of the Masters reccive boarders. Further particulars may be obtaned at the Office of the College. The College Lectures in the Classes of the Faculty of Medicine, on the 16 th of October.- August, 1843 . Scruos, - Mr. W. Fise LWOOD, Private Tutor and Assist-
ant Master, receives a limited number of Pupils from the School. The house adjoins the play ground of the University, to which
(with pernission of the Council) a communication has been opencd for the Pupils' recreation. Mr. HASELWOOD undertakes the tuition of the Pupils under
his care in the subjects connected with their College reading, and in those branches of education that have an immediate reference to their future prospects in life. Each. Pupil has a separate
bed, and the number being lumited, a Term's notice is required Prinr to removal.
Further particulars may be obtained by application at Mr.
Hastuwoov's residence, No, 20 , Upper Gower Street. UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF her MOST THIE SALT HILL GRAND DAHLIA SHOW will Railway Station, on Friday, September 22, 1843, on a Scale unt equalled at any previous Exhibition.

First Class First Class
Second Class
Third Class Third Class. Nurserymen
 Entrance to the
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Entrance to the First, Second, and } \\
& \text { to the Fourth and Fifth Classes, sach. } \\
& \text { Entrances to be made on or before the } 19
\end{aligned}
\]

Strances to be made on or before the 19th of September Seedlings not to be exhibited in Stands with
So towe ny te removed derore orcleck. As the first tian from the West of Fatland, and the a past I may be taken of these trains for the conveyance of the blooms, as the tume for strging is extended to \(\frac{1}{6}\)-past 11 o'clock. Train
arrive at the Slough station every hor throughout the day. A Mititary Band will be in attendance. Admission at \(10^{\prime}\) clock
Tickets One Shuling each. All communications to be addressed to Mr. Thomas Brown Honorary Secretary, Slough,
A PRIZE OF TEN GUNEAS-OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND, FOR TWO BLOOMS OF A WHITE DAHLIA. cornpetition for it should take place at the South London Exhib the Fl rricultural, on the 26 tha inst. The Exhibitor, to be entitied HRIZES for DAHLIAS, open to all England, will be on Tusarded by the THANET FLORICULTURAL SOCIETX, Entrance, 10s; the whole of the money so collected will be given
as a Third Prize, Place of Exhibition, Ranelagh Garders, St.
Peter's.
J. G. Hodeson, Secretary.
- St. Peter's Vicarage, Sept. 8, 1843 . 1 SOCIETY.--The DAHLIA Show will be held at the Royai Gicmaia Garders, Norwich, or Wednesdax, the 20th inst determined to appropriate the entire receipts, on this occasion, in
aid of the Subscriution now being raised for Mr John Beris, of Bracontlale, who sustained so heavy and serious a loss (upward WMLLALER AND SON, King's Road Coese - by Appointment, Florists to Her Majesty, bee to inform and PICOTEES are now ready for delivery, and which they offer at the following low prices, viz. :-
25 Pars of Canations or Picotees, Fine Show Varieties \({ }_{25}^{12}\) Pairs Dairs of Pinks
Aremittance or reference from unknown Correspondents require

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9.
ARRIVAL OF DUTCI HYACINTMS AND otiar bulbs. OUELL \& Co. beg respectfully to announce they
have received from tharlem therr annual importation of
the above in most excrilent condition, adapted cither for Glasses, Forcing, or open-bo!der culture. Prices as follows.

Extra fine Ditto.
Extra fine, and very superine Ditto
Tlie seleqtion being left to Y
Catalogars may be had on application.
FASTOOLFF RASPBERRY. For particnlars of which see their Guvertisement in last week's Paper
Great Yarmanth Nursery, Sept.
SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGUNIUMS, AT GREATLX LUCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co. beg leave to inform the




inclutled.
A descrintion of "Pluto" is given in the Gardeners" Chromicte
of June 17, 1843 . "In ratio Nelson"" was exhibited at the Chis.
 descriptre character of all these is contained in \(L\), P., \& Co.'s Strong plants sill be ready for delivery on the 2 nth October next.
L. P., \& Co. ber leave furt er los sy, tuat, liaving in this, as in the casc of Mr. Bes,s Seedhnys, cetermined upon making a great reductinn in the priees which seeding pelargonums of ence M ESSRS. TYSO AND SON, Wallingford, Berks, the Public, to their extensive collection of Florists' Flowers; assortments of winich they offer at the
TULIPS.
In beds, containing an equal number of Roses, Byblœmens, and
1st Assortment. - A bed of 30 rows, or 210 bulbs, includ-
ing many extra nine new sorts
Ad bed of 40 rows, or 280 bulbs, ditto
A bed of 40 rows cultivated ditto RANUNCULUS
Messrs. T, and SoN having cule with unparalletert success, are enabere exbibited by them at the Surrey Zoological and Chiswick Gardens in June last, and to whicli Silver Meflals were awarded. SEEDLING RANUNCULUSES.
\(* 50\) Splendid new show varieties, 1 root of each
\(* 50\) Very fine named varieties
ditto
100 Named Secthus Mixture
100 Fine Seedling Mixtures
SEED saved from the abovo this scason, of very superior quaSEED saved from the abovo this scason, of very superior qua-
lity, in packets of 5 s. and \(10 s\). each, with printed directions for sowing and future management.
RANUNCUEUSES, IN GSTABLISMBD VARIETIEs.
 Ditto
\(* 100\) Ditto, fine sorts,
\(* 100\) Extra fine named Mixtures ditto
CARNATIONS, 25 superb named sorts, I Pair of each \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { PICOTEES } & 25 \text { ditto } & \text { ditto } \\ \text { PINKS } & 25 \text { ditto } & \text { ditto }\end{array}\) Thic articles marked thus *, weighing less than 16 nunces, can now be transmitted by post, and will be sent, carcfuliy packed, ant prepaid, without additional charge, to gentemen forwarding
the cash with the order. Parcels too large for post, will have the cash with the order. Parcels too large for post, wire have
Dlants or Roots included to defray the expense of carriage. Plants or Roots included to defray the expe Catalogue may be ha
Messrs. T. and Sow's Gencral Descriptive
 V ESSRS the arrival of their choice and extensive collections of HYACINTHS, IRISES, land, uchile \(2 n\) bloom, they feel confident their Collection this year surpasses any yet introduced into this country. The prices are
the same time considerably reduced, owing to the annually inthe same time considerably reduced,
creasing quantities which . S. and Sons in
facilities of communication with Haarlem. A priced descriptive Catalogue is just published, and may be
had gratis. N. B. -Flower-seeds for Autumn sowing just harvested, 20 showy hardy sorts for \(5 s .-\) Reading Nursery, Reading (YIIEAP FIRST-RATE PELARGONIUMS. - The at 4l. 4s. per dozen, to melude careful package and car riage paid to London - Amyntor, Favourite, Dido, Sapphire, Worider, Constellation, Nestor, Rısing Sun, Madelina, Prince of Waterio, Conntess of Ashburnham, Glpsy, \&c. \&cc. \&c.
Some first-rate llybridised Pelargoium Seed, at \(105.6 d\). per pkt
Worsery, Ramsgate, Kent. -Willism Mrlier, Providence Nursery, Ramsate, Kent
WILLIAM E. RENDLE has the pleasure of informWing the Nobihty, Gentry, Amateurs, and the 'Trade, that he has beeniums, and offers them at the following Prices:Pelargoniums, and offe
Lyne's Princess Alice

Celestial
Repollo
Aprinceps
The above-mentioned sorts can be warranted as first-rate, and have won many Seedling Prizes this season, in Londnn, Exeter, Plymouth, Torquay, Barnstaple, Truro, and Falmouth.
Orders will be executed in strict precedence. The first plants whll be xeady after the oth of Nuvember. Union-road Nursery, Plymouth ; of Mr. W. Bristow, Seeds-
man, Knghtsbrige; of Mr. Gsorat CiAnlwood, Seedsman, man, knightsur or of Messrs. Hurst and M'MuLLEN, Seedsmen, Leadenhailstre Perfection, Imogene, Enchantress, Superb, and
Lyne's White Sept, 8, 1843.
\(J\)
-D. PARKS, Dartford Nursery Dartford Ken



 (a dirctul malady, and but hitle unuerstood, bublished hy
Brittain, 11, Paternoster-row. Can be obtained irom the anthor
or publisher, under a \(2 /\) stamp. M1ay also be har of all Booksellers. DU FCH FLOWER ROOTS, \&C,
AMES DICKSON AND SONS, 32 , Nouth Hanoverstrcet, Edinburgin, have Just recelved their First Annual Im-
portation of DU1 CH FLOWER ROOTS, in excelient condtion. They have been selected with the greatest care from the best culorders are respect tully solicited, which shall meet with immediate aud most careful attention. They would also remmed ther friends
that the best specimens of Hyacinths whach gained the Narseryman's Prize at the Horticultural Soc:cty's Exhibition were 1mJ.D. and Sows will in a short tume have completed their full muncd to be so advantageous for layiog down pernanent pasture. At their Nurseries, at Inverleith and Broughtor Sonsubs, Fruit and Forest Trebs, Seedling and Transplanted. Theur Evergreens they woudd particnlatly recommend to the
notice of their Ficmds and the Prublic, being persuaded that in
 Lavral bayc, Lauinstivus, and the leadmg hinds, being all
twice and thrice transplanted, and the finer soita first raised in pots and then plantect ont, they can be liffed with the balls entire, and transporte.t with safety to aliy distance, also an extensive
Collection of Dahlas, Pansies, Gieenhonse, Stove, and hel ba-
coous Plants, \&e., to which they regulanly add such new sorts as
 TiWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES,-- "6 LADY
 obtaned prizs at the Norfolk and Norwich Inticul ural Exhi-
bition; and Y. \& Co. fel assured that no further prof of their

 confincl tu the edge. 'This is considered to be greatly superior long pod.
"Mrs. Benyon" (red edged); also possesecs every character
 long lrod,
The stock being limaited, early application wall be necessary, to may とe had on application, and will be found to contain upwarde of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation, and which are sent out upon the following terms.


TIIE SPLENDID SCARLET GERANIUMS. flower are
 brders and in pots, that will be wortby of their notice. varieties, well adapted fur traming against the walls, , te. of Conservatorieg,
 unquestionably tha bost yet raised for that purpose ; strong 8s. A liberal discruant to the Trade.-Old Brompton Road J. HENCLIMAN bers to offer the following fine grown as Specinen Plants for Exhathtion - Bractiysema villosa,
\(21 s\). ; fiue follage aud su!cudid scarlet flowers, one of the fiucst plants set matroducelt. Chore zema cypositifilia, 218 .; a new and from any prrvously introducel.
Hovea alicifolia. 158.0 d.
Hovea pungens
 Ditto do major Dryana Fraserif, beartiful foliage, 218. J. Henchans alco legs to inform cuitivators of the Pansy,
that his comlection of mine superior seeding varieties is now ready for delivery, price \(30 s_{0}\) - Edmonton, Sept. 7, 1813.
THIS FUCHSIA is admitted to be the finest variety at the Mectime of tre London Horticultural Society, and las gained Lisy, who, in the Gurdeners' 'hronicle of the 8 th July, thus expresses hinnself:-
"Lucombe, Pince, and Co.- The blooms sent of Furhsia Exoni-


 proved, and will gise satisfaction
Esecer Nursery, Sept, 8,1843 .

 they have been seen by several extensive growers and first-rate They will be ready to send out on the have ordered them liberally. had on forwarding a Post-office order for the amount, by unknown AMETHYSTINA, A beautiful bright lavender; large pips; forming BEAUTY-Fine lively cherry coloured pink; excellent shape and halit; immense bloomer: One of the most distinct and beauti-Bridesmaid-A beautiful pale blush, tinted with blue; very Boute DE FEU-This is of the most dazzling scarlet, making all YortuNe-TELLER-Blash pink; inmense trusser, some of which
measure 10 inches in circumference measure 10 inches Lowatelora-Violet purple; very large, and remarkable for the
length of its tube: fine, \(38.6 d\).
denown-rich maroon, ReNOWN-Tich maroon, fine shape, and very compact, extra MrnsTrgz Boy-lilac and white, with a bright pink Eye, a White Perfection-a beautiful
centre, excellent shape, and habit fine, 3s. \(0 d\). . N.B. - The above can be had separately, at the prices quoted, nclosed in tin-boxes, where a set are taken, and forwarded, post S. G. also begs to state that he will have two fine distinct
Seedring Firinins to send out early next spring, at which time Plant- of all the leading kinds in cultivation, can be had at
moderate prices. To Dahlia Growers, \(S\). \(G\), take this nity of saying, his extensive Collections are nearly in full bloom: Colchester, and thence by Criterion coach you reach Stowmarket the same eveniag, and the same coach leaves Stowmarket every
morning (Sundays excepted), quarter before eight, and reaches
London by one o'clock the same day; fare from London to Stow. SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATE UCOMBE, PINCE, and Co., beg.







 D) UTCH FLOWER ROOTS.-P. E. ERHARD, of



 D UTCH FLOWER ROOTS.- Best named HYA-



R. WHite AND CO., Nurserymery, Poole beg


 T. and C. lockhart \& duncan, Florists Ithe and dEEDSMRN, 156 , Cheapside London, have just pub-
 Able tor (,t) .... or Pots. They have named themAdmiral of the Blue
Admiral of the White
T. and C. L. and D, beg to call particalar attention to the various novelties contained in their List, and are happy to add
that all the roots have arrived in excellent condition, for which they solicit early orders.
TAMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks and at the same time begsers to apologise to many for not being
able to comply with many orders wheh he was favoured with last spring, in consequence of being short of plants, his stock is now happy to inform the Pabiic that he is now ready to send
out fine healthy plants, consisting of all the best varieties, at moderate prices, a list of which may be had upon a prepaid applibest named varieties, \(2 s .6 d \%\), \(5 s\), to \(10 \%\). per packet. Mar's Crimson Superb Sweet William, plants, 4s. per doz.
Meed, \(1 s *\) per packet,-Pansy Nursery, Tottenham, near London,
J.

FINE CAPE ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, \&c.
\& J. FARRBAIRN beg leave most respectfully to or of extending their present Coilections of thesirous of forming new, vigour Mants, to therr stock, which are in the finest health and vigour possible, and from its extent they are enabled to offer any
quantity upon the following advantageous terms :-

J. \& J. F. take leave to acquaint Cullivators of Fuchsias and Ver-
henas that thir collections contanin the best and most esteemed
varieties, All orders they mon varieties, All orders chey may tha faroured with packed with the greatest care, and delivered free in London.
P.S.-.A remittance or reference
ondents. - Nurseries, Clapham, near London, Sept 8 , 1813 cor
MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.
AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out thei Of Which STRAWBERRY, the DEPTEORD PINE, the fruit of Which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural
Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has submitted to Professor LiNLLEY, for whose opinion see Gardeners'
Chronicle, No. 26, p. 4 . 1 . It is a most prolific bearer, erhibiting Chronicle, No. 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhinititing
at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same
 WHE BRITISH QUREN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS. move two New Yaricties, aynd will be obliged by early orders, as
the stock is limitert. They will be semt out, as last sprine, in packages, bearrag the name of the firin, price \(3 s\).. бdt. por quart. The usual allowance to the trade.
N. - "ComMc \({ }^{\prime}\). \({ }^{\prime}\). Early Kent Pea," 14s. per bushel,
\(G\) EORGE MILLS having this season saved SEEDS Of of his EARLY FORCING CUCUMBER with great care,
offers it with confidence to the public, as the best kind known to
him, at ss. per packet, containing six Seede, which will be sent free him, at 58 , per packet, containing gisx Seeed, whicect will be sent free
on the recipt of a Post-office order payable at Brentord. G. M. begs to observe, that however good the kind of Cucumber,
 It is generanll supposed that if it will grow it is sufficient ; it is not-
more particularly when sown in the autum unnersbury Park, Acton, Middiesex, Sept 8, 1843
THE FARMERS? AND GARDENERS' HAIL
 Those marked thus *are Members of the Royal Agricultural
Society of England. \begin{tabular}{c|c}
\(\begin{array}{c}\text { The Duke of Rutland, a Trustee } \\
\text { of tile Royal Agricultural }\end{array}\) & \(\begin{array}{c}\text { D. Watts Russell, Esq., M P. } \\
\text { Stafford }\end{array}\)
\end{tabular} Society; Leicestershire vernor of the Royai Agricul-
tharal Society; Sunfolk
The Earl of Coventry; WorEarl of Ducie, Vice-President Society; Glincestershire
The Earlof
rington; Chomoror and War
rint fordshire
Lord
Rayleigh, a governor of Lhe Ryyal Agricultural So-
the Rety
ciesse
viscount Campden, a Governor Viscount Campden, a Governor
of the Royal Agricultural
Societ, R Rutlandshire
Lord Stanley, Society; Rut, M. Staire
Lord
vernor of the Royai. Arricul-
tural Society; Lancashire tural Society; Lancashire
Cord Feversham, a Governor
of the Royal Agticultural Society; Yorkshire North-
The Hon. H. Fitzroy; Norn The Hon. Henry st. John Sir Thomitse Gooch, Bart,, Vice-President of the Royal
Agricultural Society; WrenSir T. Buffolk
Sithridge, Bart.,
Somersetshire West Sir Romersetshire West Simeon, Bart., Isle of Wight
Siint Baring, Bart., a Go-
vernor of the Royal Agricul-
 Hants
Sif A. Malet, Bart., Wilts
Sir W. Knighton, Bart., Ha Sir W. Knir Mont, Bart., Hant M.P., a Gov. of the Roy,
Agr. Soc. Warwickshire
Sir R.G. Throckmorton, Bart, *Sir J.W. Wollen, Bart., Redenham, near Andovere, Hants Siv Thos. Mansell, Guernsey
Wm. Miles, Esq., M.P., a Gov. Vm. Miles, Esq., M.P., a Gov.
and Member of the Council of the Roy. Agr. Soc.; So Quintin Dick, Ess., M.P., Essex
W. Bagge, Esq., M.P., \(\&\) Gov. Bagge, Esq., M.P., a Gov
of the Roy. Agr. Soc.; Nor

\section*{George Thornhill, Rsq., M.P.,} Hunting idonshife
Hoskinis, Esq., M.P., Here-
fordshire

Joseph Rogerson, Chairman, a Envi or the Roy. Agri. Soc. of of the Council of Member Youatt, a Gov, of the Roy. *J. Bilackstone. *Wm. Smeddle Joint Soircirors,-*John Rogerson; C, Boydell.
Bankras. - The London \& Westminster Bank, Throgmor OTICE.-All claims upon this Company will he morton-st. month of Nov. next, according to the conditions of the Policy.
op.
September 2, 1843.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND LIFE ASSURANCE, Capital, 500,0002.-Empowered by Parliament.
 \begin{tabular}{l|l} 
John Grifith Frith, Esq. & \(\begin{array}{l}\text { John Rawson, Esg. } \\
\text { Clement Tahor, }\end{array}\) \\
H. Gordon, Esq.
\end{tabular} Auditors.-- Porefessom Wheattsone, F.R.S. hrr. W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S fere best understood by a comparison of its principles and a years standing, viz...

Policies now entered upon entitiled to participation in next
Annual Division. Two-thirds of all premiums paid can be borrowed by the Assure without loss of Policy paid can be

NEW ZEALAND COMPANY. - COLONY OF Books for the Registration of Applicants for the Purchase of Land in the Colony of NEW EDINBURGH are Now Open. Intending Parchasers must pay the Deposit of 10 per cent. to London, or to the British Linen Company's Bank in Scotland, either of whose receipt must be produced previous to any application being registered at the Company's House.
The allow amount of 11,0002 . of the Emipsation Fund, Purchasers to the to avail themselves of it, should make an early application avoid disappointment.
Further information may be obtained by applying to the Sconton, or duildings, GEorait ReNNrs, Esq.e at the New Edinburgh Colonists' Office, 21, South-street, Anarewss-street, Edinburg
New Zealand House, Broadwstreet Buildings, 6th Sept., 1849
COTTAM and HALLEN, Engineers, Iron-

 Garden Figines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs, Superio Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great
variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Ayricultural Implements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are subject to future alterations.
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., made upon the most improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined,
which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low HOT. WATER APPAR PTUS HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Consercc., with СотTAM's Parisnt, or Rogerss' Boilisns. After 15 years' \({ }^{\text {c }}\) cxperience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Apparatuses for
the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upun the mast extensive scale. For the convenience of those who wish to
ratus, they have affixed the following low prices:-

Cottam's Patent Boiler, 24 inch
Rogers' Boiler, small sizep
Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 1 . 3 . \(2 d\). per Foot
, with five horizontal bars, weighing about 36 ibs ground, 6 ft . anctic Aurdles, 3 ft .6 in . high, weighing 42 lbs . at 4 s , od. each. \(\begin{array}{llll}\mathrm{x} \text { Hurdles, } 4 \text { feet high, do. } & \text { do. } & \text { 45 los. at } 4 & 4 \\ \text { do. } 60 \text { lbs. at } 5 & \\ 6\end{array}\) of 150 yards each RAINED WIRE FENCING at \(8 s\). per bundle continued, and every otber kind of Fencing, Fancy. Wire Improved , \&c.,
HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, \&ce, 18 inches square, 35. Od.; 20 inches, \(48.6 d . ; 22\) inches, \(5 s, 6 d\). each.
CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long out of the ground, ; 4 feet 6,98 ; 5 feet, \(11 s . ; 6\) feet, \(15 s\); 7 feet, 20s. per dozen. SHow-Rooms at the Manufactory, No,
where every information may be obtained.

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.
STEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street, DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, havam been much ensaged in heating buildings upon the above system with Tanks of turists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are orna. mental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connected or disconnected
by any working Gardencr w,thout the slightest difficulty, thus afiurding the opportunity to persons in intemnte districts of employnng this much approved methorl of heating without the assistance of Enginecrs. The Tanks can be apphed to Boilers will be found cheaper than of any other material. of Plymonth, has kindly undertaken to receive orders and furnish information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for
J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed cate of Potass, \&ce., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptfordcreek, London, price 48. \(6 d\). . per bushel. These substances can
be had separately; the Super Phosphate of be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is recom-
mended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas Liquor, \&sc. Price 48, \(6 d\). per bushel.
1) R. LHOTSKY, of the University of Saxe-Weimar, moirs, on Natural History, Botany, Genlogy, ecc. written in German, French, Italian, or Latin, Charge, for translating an average
sheet of text, 22 . 2s. Letters, addressed to Mr. Pamplin, Botanishel Bookseller, Writh-street, Sohos, will be duly attended to.

\section*{Cbo Caxdmes' Cbronicle.}

\section*{SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1843.}
meetings for the two following weers.

\section*{}

Professor Henslow last week called attention to the silent but dangerous progress that is making by a new Agricultural pest, the Clover Dodder, which threatens to destroy the Clover crop atogether in
some places. We have been favoured with a communication, which will be found in another column, from Sir James M'Adam upon the same subject; and we understand that the evil is beginning to cause serious alarm among Agriculturists.
There can be no effectual means of opposing the inroads of this new enemy, without knowing what we have to oppose. It may therefore be as well at once
to explain its habits, and to offer suggestions for its eradication.

The Dorders are a singular race of true parasites, inhabiting all the temperate and warmer parts of the globe, distinguished by Botanists into numerous species, butall having the same manner of growth and multiplication. They are leafless annual plants, alied they lay hold of. Their flowers, which are small, appear in balls on the stems, speedily form fruit, and end in producing each four seeds, about the size of a grain of Mustard, within which is coiled up an embryo
plant, looking like a miniature snake. As the number plant, looking like a miniature snake. As the number
of flowers in each ball is, in our common species, on an average, about fifteen, it follows that every ball will furnish about sixty young plants-whence the rapid spread of such pests may be easily understood.
he ground, and usually seems to lie dormant till the succeeding year ; sometimes, however, it is said to germinate immediately. When the spring returns, the embryo sends one end down into the earth to form a root, and with the other it rises upwards, like a small white thread or worm. At this time it is not a parasite, but seems to derive its food from the soil, like ordinary plants. It cannot, however, do so long, but
withers and perishes, unless it touches some livitg branch and if it succeed in doing so, it imme diately seizes the live stem by means of a sucker, which is protruded from the point of contact, and then, twining from left to risht, anslf ornits mot and ceases to have any further connexion with the soil. From that time forward it is a true parasite feeding on the juices of the plant it has seized upow,
After making a few turns round the branclu, and securing itself firmly in its new position, it agai lengthens, and catches hold of some other brancie when more suckers are protruded; and thus it goes on-branching, and twining, and sucking, and branclaHenslow well describes as reseinbling "fine, closel tangled, wet catgut." Now the Dodder has a new and indenendent seat of life wherever it has twined round a branch; and as it is incessantly twining and separating, and twining again, a single plant is speedily on the condition of a polype-so that if it be cut into a thousand pieces, each piece will immediately go on growing, as if nothing had happened to it. Tearing the Dodder to pieces, then, so far from extrirpating it, ris short statement show it is a formidable enemy that has been thus unfortunately introduced to our fields. and as these things are not very nice in their food, it may next take a fancy to our Wheat fields, unless we can speedily put an end to its presence. It is of little use to cut it in pieces, - it is of no use whatever to do so, if the fragments are left where they can catch hold of anything else.

As it is only an annual, it would be killed if we could prevent its flowering; but that is difficult, because of its hiding itself among the lower branches of plants, where it cannot well be seen: and a few
heads of flowers will soon renew it in a succeeding year. The right plan would be to dig up the Clover where the Dodder appears, so as to form a circle considerably beyond the patch apparently formed by it, and then to burn it in heaps; or, in cases where the entire field is infected by it, to sacrifice the whole crop, and burn it. This may appear a violent remedy, but it is the only one likely to be effectual; and even this will fail, if (which is not yet the case, but soon
will be) the Dodder is allowed to form its seed: for, they will fall on the ground, lie hid in the crevices, and reappear with the next crop,-when all the labour will have to be done over again.
\(W_{\text {HeN }}\) the ground to be drained is of small extent -as a garden or small paddock-the spade is the best instrument to begin the work with. The main drain having been dug in the lowest part of the ground, with a proper fall into some river or ditch, the conductors as parallel as the ground will allow, and the tiles, with or without soles, laid in firmly and evenly, and covered as we explained before, the collectors are now to be dug: these will be from 24 to 30 inches deep, with a small declivity towards the conductors. The water must run very slowly, and almost continually, in these; for if they get very dry, the moles are apt to work in them, and choke them: this, however, is
not likely to happen if the drains are cut in the tough solid clay

The first thing is to dig a trench, about 18 inches deep, in the direction in which the collectors have been laid out, the bottom of which slopes very gently towards the conductore ; this bottom must be carefully cleared out with the shovel, leaving a width of 9 or 10 inches of solid subsoil. Should the top soil be deeper, the trench must be deepened in proportion. This will require the conductors and the main drain to be
deeper also, which should have been calculated before they were made

In this solid clay bottom a very narrow channel, 10 inches deep, is dug, with a spade only 3 inches wide at the insertion of the handle, and \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) or 2 inches the end, the length of the blade being 13 inches, n each side. The anmere
on each side. The anmexed cut
will give a clearer idea of it.
The slit which forms the channel
for the water is 10 inches deep, and is cleared out by a hollow scoop, 2 inches wide, made of strong sheet-iron, steeled at the point, and attached to a long
handle at an acute angle, as in sides of the channel quite smooth. When this collecting-drain is finished, it must be covered, first, with tough peat, if this can be got, or sods, with the grass downwards, or with heath pressed in by the feet, so as to fill a third of it, and a few inches of the trench, as is marked by the dotted line. If no heath is to be dotted line. If no heath is to be had, a rope of straw may be twisted and forced in: this will last a long time, and if it decays, the earth over it will have formed sn arch, which will keep the drain open when the straw is rotten. We have seen drains thus made, which ran well after they had been made twenty-ive years. The peat, sod, heath, or straw, must be well pressed in with the feet, so as to form a complete plug, leaving 6 inches clear below, for the water to run; over this, some mellow earth from the surface, or small gravel, should me thrown in, till the trench is filled up to the bottom of the top soil. This should be well rammed in, in a dry state, and over it, to fill up to the surface, the common soil may be used. If the surface is in grass, the sods may be laid back from the place out of which they were dug, allowing something for the sinking of the earth.

In a kitchen garden all the drains must lie deeper, to allow for the usual trenching. There the collectors may be 3 feet deep, and the conductors and main drain 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet respectively. This method, although it is somewhat expensive, will soon be found profitable, by the improvement of the soil and the increase of the produce.

But if the land to be drained is extensive-say fields of from ten to twelve acres-and the soil at top is poor and shallow, the expense must be reduced as much as possible. In this case the plough must do the greater part of the work, to be only finished by manual labuur. Expensive draining-ploughs have been invented, but they can only answer on large been or where draining is contracted for ; a common estates, or whath a sharp coulter and broad fin to the point, plough with a sharp cour of pornt, will do a great part of the work, if properly managed. Suppose the dechivity of a sufficient fall in that of \(c d\) to carry off the water; then \(c d\) will be the direction of the main drain which may be straight or winding, as the lie of the land indicates-a \(a\) will be the direction of

\section*{the conductors}

Let a plough make parallel furrows across \(a b\), so as to have a very slight deviation from the level, say one inch in 10 feet, more or less. The distance of
these furrows may be from 10 to 15 feet, according as the soil is more or less retentive of moisture. The do very wher 9 inches, with a depth of another furrow, leaving a small balk between it and another first. The section of the furrow will then be as
 under, where \(a\) a is the slice turned
over \(b b\), the two furrows. The
plough next splits the balk \(d\), taking five or six inches more of the soil and raising it up obliquely, against the sides of the first slices, right and left. Thus a trench is made 10 or 11 inches deep, and 18 wide. The section of the trench will now be somewhat as under, if the mould-boart is of a proper concave shape, and the
subsoil will pro-
bably have been
reached. In this
trench the drain-
ing spade is to be
used, digging out
a trench 9 inches
deep and 9 in-
ches wide. The
bottom will now
be 19 inches below the surface, and the narrow spade and scoop finish the narrow, drain, the bottom of which will be 27 or 28 inches-quite deep enough for ploughed land to allow of subsoil-ploughing without danger of interfering with the drains. For more minute particulars we must refer to the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, vol. iv., p. 28. It must be noted that the plough crosses the conductors and that only a portion of the trench made by the plough is required for the collectors: but it would be more trouble to have ploughed out short trenches of 20 or 25 feet in length than to go on from one side of the field to the other at once. The ploughman may raise the plough and ease his horses when he goes over the portion which he knows will not be dug out ; but at first, before he is quite aware of the plan, it will be best to let him plough to the same depth throughout. The stirring of the soil will do rood, even where no drainis wanted, and the whole trench will be filled up by reversing the operation.

If the subsoil is not of a uniform clay, some variation will be required in the operations, which we will next touch upon. The principle, however, will be the same. \(-M\).
In our observations last week on New Zealand, is a typographical error which destroys the meaning of the paragraph in which it occurs. Speaking of the morle of clearing fern land we are made to say, "No doubt the wiser course is to leave it (the fern) in the first instance." What should have been printed was - "No doubt" the wiser course is to burn it in the first instance" as indeed is obvious from the context. Since we are obliged to correct this error it will be as well to explain why we recommended the fern to be burnt since it involves a question of general busbandry in or countries as well as New Coaland Wh Wherever whealinar har by a rank vegetation, of wa her sarily rich in what is called homs matter which results from the decay, year alter year, of fragments of leaves and branches that fall on the ground --in other words, it is rich in carbon. To such land it is useless to add more carbon. If the vegetation that overruns it is gathered together and forced to deay so as to become ordinary manure and in teay, so is restored to the pand that would bat cond bon that tainí be to ada casbo taining it in excess; so that applying such manure is total loss.

But, on the other hand, it is equally mischievous to carry the wild vegetation off the land, for that would be to incur a large expense, and at the same time to impoverish the land for this reasou: all vegetation, of whaterer kind anther matter taken fors in and absoluty the soil in the prolth of plants. Such malutely necessary to the readed, for soil rarely contains should never of them. Ferns yield as much as \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent. of such matter, obtained from a great depth beneath the surface. The question is, how to preserve the alkaline and other matters that are important, and to be rid of the carbonaceous subinporeat, \(h\) superfluous; the answer is by fire stances whe all the latter, and leaves all by fre, and behind in ther
But it is not merely the preservation here of substances valuable, and the destruction of matter useless to plants as food that is accomplished by fire: Another most important purpose is thus served. The black mould of such places as the New Zealand fern land, is like our peat mosses, in great part very slowly convertible into vegetable food, because of its insolubility.

Plants growing in it are not unlike aninals placed the chill off; it would be perfectly ridiculous to have hotthat they cannot bite it matter as is obtained by burning is immediately to render soluble that which was insoluble, and so to convert the vegetable food actually stored in the ground into a form on which plants can freely feed. The true plan of clearing and preparing such land is to fire all the vegetation, standing if possible, in order to save labour, but at all events to fire it and spongy peat, which forms over the surface of the being followed by ploughing and such other operations as will suggest themselves to every farmer.
It is known to many farmers, though not to everybody, that skilfully reclaimed peat is among the
richest of all soils. Peat, indeed, and wood-ashes, richest of all soils. Peat, indeed, and wood-ashes, properly mixed, form a manure equal to that from cows. An interesting instance of this effect is men-
tioned by Dr. Dana, with which these remarks may be concluded:-
\({ }^{4}\) Mr. George Robbins, of Watertown, is an extensive manufacturer of soap and candles and of starch, and still enriching and gladdenng his land. For four years, and it is believed bis crops will compare with four years, and , ultivators around him ; le has not used a spoonful of manure made by any animal, walking cither on two legs uses not a shovelful of their manure, buts, 100 hogs; he uses peat and swamp muck, mixed with his spent barilia ashes. The proportions are, one part of spent ashes to After shovelling two or three tall, mixed in the spring. plourhed in. The effect is immediates, and, so far, lasting. excellent, it makes the whole quite ' on sandy loam are excellent, it makes the whole quite 'salys '

\section*{THE KILLOGIE;}

\section*{SUBSTITUTE FOR FERMENTING MA \\ beds, AND FOR PIPES, FLUES, \&c- iNRIALS IN HOT-}

But, connected (concluded fom page 608.)
Vineries, I must say something of the applied to heating Grape-house and border, for eariy forcingstruction of the for the finer sample of Grapes at all seasons any gardening book, and under the head "Grapes" I will guarantee you to find the following prime order :- "Be sure to have the bottom under the Vine-border well unconnected with the killogie, and consequently quite to the subjert in hand, I can only entreat such to have patience a while, and they slall see that this is the principal part, for I mean the killogie to strike at the root of the Vinery and under it, I must get at, if possible git in the Vine-border-taking, therefore, the absove text, "IBe very well in its way, and has done very well this is all but as I have proved it to be a mach better way to day; the top of the Vine-border, I should dispense to drain drainage under, and, on the contrary, puta foot thick any clay, grout, or puddle, to keep the moisture in the Vineborder from entering the vaulted chambers under it: by this you nill see that I mean the Vine-border to be high, and rigularly cellared under, for the following a Vineiy to an angle of about \(30^{\circ}\) to the glass roof of the sun at nearly right angles, and after securing excellent under-drainage, and some crack compost, you will no doing well. Strange enough, he could clearly see the necessity of the steep roof, yet ever and anon had a mote in his eye in looking at the Vine-border, not to see the the rays of the sity of holding its face equally well up to ment about this, for whoever intends to grow Ge any argumust place the Vine roots in a warm medium, at least perfectly free from chilling and excessive rains, frost, and and what more simple method could be devised than raising the Vine-border high and dry to meet the summer sun? and by thatching its steep surface during winter you change the climate entirely; for as far as that compartmont is concerned, there is " no winter in the year; the roots of exotics during their period of rest, are effectually werded off, and when the air under the border in grates or ingles, such as plumbers by means of firematering, there is such a thorough control over the materiel for Grape-growing, as renders it almost entirely upon skill, and not upon seasons nealy altogether dependent no easy task not upon seasons; and though it may be no easy task to get prejudiced persons out of the old sive observation and experience, that it is impossible to get Crapes, or, indeed, any other fruit, to its proper
flavour, if tile snil in which they grow is saturated with fidvour, if the soil in which they grow is saturated with
whit is colouring. Again, let any one try and I warrant late will learn to his cost that the Vineboider should be dry, for the roots will keep sucking the cold rall, becones affected by it. And in sfe system, fruit nothing can be done whils the roots remain in cold wet earth-the roof only can dry it, and nothing else, and the
fire, if necessary, which it seldiom, if ever, will be, will take

Water pipes under a Vine-border where heat of such coarse quality would do, and where the supply is only Enormous as the fuilding a short time.
Enormous as the building and labour in erecting such a vine-house as the above section may appear, I must tell the readers of Gardeners' Chronicle that there are cross sections as much bricklayer's work as this, and nearly as steep Vine borders, and the crops of Grapes you But leisure know as well as I were first-rate.
But leisure fails me. In conclusion, therefore, I beg leave to say that it will be found an excellent way to
warm a bed of earth, to kindle a fire under it in vaults 7 feet high; and to prevent water lodging in the Vine-border, I would give it no quarter there at all, from the time people take up their Potatoes lill they begin to plant them again in March, by having wooden shutters fectly waterproof. No more complaints of cold wet subsoil or bad drainage,-no more talk of your Vines losing root In the winter-the earth, as well as the other elements of fire and water, for Grape-growing, are, or may be, now at rich or poor, wet or dry, the media in which they are placed, as regards both branch and root, being now of


Linnæus has remarked that most Aloine plants, when cultivated in the lowlands, are rendered quite sterile. In most of these cases, we see that sterility is compatible with long life and health. Is it, then, too bold a theory to suppose that all double flowers are first rendered by some change in their natural condition, to a certain degree, sterile; and that their vessels being charged with organizable matter in excess, (which would be greatly the organs orhich are nearest in their morphologichetsand position to those whose functions are checked? there any shadow of truth in this theory, or is it an abor tive one, as are the buds of the Gentians ? \(C\) D avor [We can only say that this is at least as reasonable an hypothesis as any that we have seen; but the greater frequency felds doble flowers in gardens where soil is rich, than in Mr. Divere it is poor, offers some difficulty in the way of Cabbage-leaf, grown into the form of a perfect fund the fold of paper into which grocers put sugar funnel, like borne on a long footstalk from the centre of an. It was from which a Cabbage had been cut this summer, I remember that De Candolle describes pitchers at the end chose of the same kind? [Yes.] Yes.]

\section*{ROSES IN POTS.-No. II.}

Ir is an excellent plan to remove all the Tea-scented, Chinese, and tender varieties of Noisette Roses, to a cold is not only to afford them protection from frot in. This is not only to afford them protection from frost, but many teader varieties, especially those grown on their own
roots, are liable to suffer materially from the rains in rots, are liable to suffer materially from the rains in atumu. Through the winter, the lights or covering should be removed in fine weather, that the plants may have as much air as possible; and being in a state of
comparative rest, they will require but little water Where a cold pit is unattainable, such varieties may be removed to the north side of a wall or fence, and a temporary frame erected; upors this a light covering of Fern prhich will throw off be laid in the mavy rains, and form a thatch, which will throw off the heavy rains, and form no small protection against frost, at comparatively little trouble. The front of this erection may be left open, that air may circulate freely amongst the plants to prevent damp, and the pots should be covered over with Fern or stable-litter. In selecting plants from the ground to grow in pots, I prefer such as have grown moderately through the summer ; they will be more compact, and the wood solid and better ripened than that of those which have grown very vigorously; and it is of great importance to have them polted early in the season. As before mentioned, most of the sorts will bear removing by the middle of September,-certainly the varieties of Teascented, Chinese, and Bourbon.
The operation of pruning may be performed at two seasons; in November for early fowering, and in March, or even A pril, to procure a later bloom. The first season after removal the plants will require to be pruned closer than at subseruent periods; and it is worthy of remembrance, that the flowers should be produced as near home as possible, or, in other words, that the plants may become close and bushy. The Moss, Provins, Gallica, and most of the autumnal Roses, may be pruned in close, within three or four eyes of the base. With the exceppruning a very robust growers, there is little fear of the hybrids of Chinese it is far otherwise . Buth with disposed to form wood, and should be well thinned out, and the remaiuing shoots left longe

In pruning all Roses, where the shoots are crowded or cross each other, it is beneficial to cut some entirely out, that those left for flowering may stand a good distance upart; for if too many be allowed to remain, they will become drawn, and produce weak flowers. It is, in fact much in favour of a good bloom, to have the shoots thinned during the previous summer, which assists in ripening the wood. And, as a general rule in pruning, weak growers should be cut a cloge, growers le long, und those of intermedia The hardy varieties (pruned and not pruned) may now (November) be removed to an airy situation in the garden, and plunged in the ground up to the rims of the pots from one to two feet apart, according to the size or pots from one to two feet apart, according to the size or
habit of the plant. It is well with regard to Roses grown in pots that they be ulways kept plunged.
plant in the disadvantages following the plunging of the ground, and the foclity aforded for the ground, and the facility afforded for worms to work into the pots, I have the soil taken out of a sufficient
depth, and a geed-pan with the bole enlarged placed at the bottom in an inverted position, upon which the pot is placed. It answers perfectly, and further secures an placed. It answ
After the plant
After the plants are plunged, the pots should be covered over with stable-dung, to protect the roots at the top from frost in winter, and to keep the surface of the soil moist through the summer. Atout March, the texider varieties may be brought from their winter residence, and treated bere when late prong, be pruned. Where the buds push out very numerously, the strongest and those which have a tendency to grow outwards should be selected to remain for flower, and
the weak ones rubbed off. The plants should be frequently looked over for the purpose of destroying the grab, which will otherwise eat into the buds, and spoil the bloom; frose worked plants all suckers or wild
shoots should be cut out shoots should be cut out as soon as they appear, and in
some instances the backward or side flower-buds be nipped
out. As soon as the warm weather appears, it will be well to look after that tiresome pest, the A phis, or Greenfly. In looking round, you will see one or two tiny ones Walking about your plants; you may think they are of no your enemy, for they are then meditating where to provide for millions of their race. Wash the ends of the shoots, or syringe them, with Tobacco-water. I have also found equal parts of Scotch snuff and sulphur vivum very effectual into a shallow pan and the ends of the shoots dipped in. One thing is important-never allow them to collect their

Great attention should be paid to watering ; and, though plunged, the plants will require through the summer
months a liberal supply. When they are coming into bloom, such varieties as are of a drocping habit wil require the adjustment of a neat stick; we should render
however, be too lavish with threse supports, or they rend the plants stiff and unsightly. A light shading should now be formed, to protect them from the sun's rays during the
middle of the das; this should be constructed to draw up, middle of the day; this shoud be constructed may have the advantage of the dews, so beneficial to Roses at this season of the year. Here they may remain till the middle of September, when they should soil shaken turned fresh supplied. and such as require it shifted into larger pots.-TV. Paul, Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXVI.}

AONG all the various tribes of plants that decorate our flower-gardens, there is not one so beautiful, or which the Verbena. A very few years back our collection of these plants was limited indeed; but now, thanks to the spirit in collecting and cross-breeding, the varieties are almost
innumble; and though it is to be expected that among so many there sliould be some indifferent varielies, yet, taking them altogether, there is scarcely a variety that is not worth cultivating in gardens where there is sufficient vailing fashion for cultivating selections rather than collections, I will endeavour to enumerate those varieties Which may be consid

First, then, among the throng of beauties may be men. tioned Chandler's atrosanguinea, and when I say that the brightest of the Scarlets, as ignea and Melindres latifolin
are pale compared with it, the reader may form some idea of the brilliancy of its colou and a very free and robust grower. V.ignea is the next in colour, bnt it is rather difficult to keep through the winter and Croucher's maxima is nearly as dark, with a betce
habit of growth. V. Hislopii is a bright scartet, with something of the breed of Teucrioides in it, and V. melincires, \(m\). superba, m. latifolia, are kinds known and esteemed by
every one. All the varieties of Tweediana are good; but V.T. superba is the best. Of the tose-coloured or pink kinds Barnsii is the best, as the old incisa is a very straggling grower, and fades very much under a strong sun.
Anong the purple kinds, V. Stewartii is the best, but V. Charlwoodiana, Hendersonii, and Triumphans are so much like it, that it is difficult to distinguish the flower When of the plants. The two first are probably the best, though all four are worth cultivation. The orange-scarlet speciosa and Croft's formosa elegans are most worthy of notice. The first has large flowers, with a white centre and formosa elegans is very appropriately named, for it scarlet is elegrabilis is in the same way, but not quit so bright. Of the white varieties V. Teucrioides must be laid aside, as it is very much surpassed by Youell's
Princess Royal and the Queen. Princess Royal is a very pure white, more so than the Queen, and a plant of excellent habit. The varieties of V . Teucrioides are rosea is a purplish rose colour, and Girling's eximia is a flower of the same character, but two or three shades forkers Burleyana might be caled a deep rose or raby colour and change to pale rose, so that there are several colours upon a plant at the same time. V. lngramii is a fine variety, with deep
rose-coloured flowers tinged with salmon. V. Taglioni, very fine, with immense corymbs of flowers of a Superb, are of nearly the same colour, and all three very good. V. Iveryana is a rosy purple, very good;
and V. Bishopii is a parplish rose-coloured kind, which makes a good bed. Of the lavender-coloured varieties V. variety raised at this place, which I have named Brooklandsia, which corresponds admirably with Niellii, and Howers very profusely. V. Hycleuna is a pale bluish same colour; V. Laconii, the biue one that was to be, is a deep bluish lilac, but a very good variety. Alh the pre-
ceding linds are good and distinct, and worthy of a pluce in the smallest collections.
While I am writing I have received specimens from Mr. Girling, of Stownarket, of his nine seedlings, and I
must do him the justice of saying they are fine varie ties, with large flowers and desirable colours. Boule centre. Bridesmaid is a pale lovely bluish colour ; Fortune Teller and Minstrel Boy are very beautiful Beunty, Renown, and longiflora, are desirable colours;
White Perfection is curious, and Amethystina is a gem, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE}

Clover Dodder.-A desire to be useful will, perhaps, be the best apology I can offer for the liberty I have taken to give an account of a most pernicious an destructive plant in a field of Clover, called Seven Acres, on this Farn, which has attracted great attention, and caused much alarm. Its name, if I am correctly informed, is Cuscuta (Dodder) or Indian Grass. It commences in small patches all oper the field, and gradually extends itself in circles of from 5 to 7 feet in diameter, destroying in its progress all vegetation, Clover, Weeds, and every thing; it then appears to die off, leaving the whole area fourth part of the crop of Clover is already destroyed and the evil still continues. This Weed has the appearance of a large mass of yellow horse-hair, which shoots up through the Clover upon an average of 9 inches deep, and twines itself around every stalk of it. A portion of it throws out a small white flower at the joints. It is must liave been mixed with the seed of the Clover when sown, which was purchased from a general Corn and Seed-denler in this neighbourhood. I am anxious through turists upon their guard against so fearful an enemy, and I will highly esteem the favour of any information that may be elicited on the subject.-James M'Adam, Tindon End, near Thaxted, Essex. [This is the plant mentioned last week by Prof. Henslow as the Cuscuta Trifolii, and the subject of some observations in a leading article of to-day We have also received specimens from Mr. Stock from the neighbourhood of Bungay.]

Asparagus.- "Este," respecting Asparagus, begs to say that his beds are 14 yards long and yard wide. He trealed all with sal the produce was finer and more abundant than ever, in spite of the cold wet season. The salt was applied the first week in March. All the small weeds were killed at first, but they grew afterwards so rapidly that much weeding was nece
7 he salt was strewed, and suffered to melt by itself.

Wasps.-Last year, it will be remembered by all persons, that this insect was unusually abundant, and most annoy ing both in doors and out ; all kinds of fruit were attacked and the poor Bees were engaged in continual warfare. In the spring of the present year, 1843, the Queen Wasps, as they are called, were observed by many persons in Kent, as being exceedingly numerous. I never remember in any spring laving seen so many; strange to say, \(I\) hav seen but one Working Wasp this autumn. What has become of them? I observe, in Dr. Bevan's most usefu book on the "Honey Bee," that a simisar 1806. On the summer of 1611, Dr. Bevan quotes an author, by name Butler, who noticed a similar circumstance, 8. e., anextraor dinary number of Wasps in 1611, but none in 1612. The same occurrence is noticed in 1620 , but no wasps in Dr. Bevan, " of the Entomologist, that betwixt the years of scarcity here recorded, there was a lapse of exactly 1833 ; in the latter case, instead of being preceded, the were succeeded by an abundance." I shall feel obliged o any of your correspondents who baper, pro bon this subject to forward them to your Paper, proben Wasps' nests were destroyed on my farm, of about 200 gcres. Peaches, Nectarines, and other fruits were muc injured by them; for the garden swarmed with these intrusive vermin. This year I have seen but one wasp indeed, several "Queen Wasps," as we call them, were seen. We have a notion that every queen then destroyed prevents a nest. Three or four Hornets have been seen Hornets' nests have been seen by any of the haymakers Hornets not When premises, near Woodbridge, Suffolk. No Wasps have, believe, been seen in that neighbourhood this year, while lust year they were sad pests. How have yo

Peat-earth.-Until "Moorland Willie" diacloses his weather, will derive much benefit by being top-dressed with well-pulverised dry peat-mould: it obstructs eva poration, and being a non-conductor of heat, prevents the ronts from being scorched during the day, and clailed at night by radiation. As a proof of the non-conducting properties of dry peat, I may state that, by its application and that of other non-conducting (non-fermenting) materials, we had a daily supply of Seakale last spring, from in flavour to Seakale forced under pots with fermenting horse-dung.-Thomas Cowan, Churchill Garden.

Bees.-As friendly collision presents the best, as well as the pleasantest mode of eliciting truth, 1 have been towards my esteemed friend, Mr. Golding; a tone which towat too well calculated to deprive our apiaxian brethren of farther communications from the same intelligent source. Mr. Golding's letter of June last was writter in a spirit of friendly disquisition, accompanied by that warm spicit of hospitality which he is ever prompt to evince; lenge would have led, not only to a courteous reply, but
to a cordial shake of the hand ; and have laid the foundation of a friendly intercourse betwixt two gentlemen, who ought to combine those powers which both so eminently possess in the furtherance of science and the eradication of error. Mr. Golding's object in addressing Mr. Wighton was, to induce him to put failh in an averment of Huber's respecting which Mr. Wighton was sceptical ; and as Mr. G. had had ocular demonstration of certain proceedings on the part of his own Bees, which appeared to afford evidence of their throwing out intrenchments of some sort, and which might reasonably be supposed to lave been constructed as defences against an apprehended intrusion; he very fairly inferred that in the case mentioned by Huber, the Bees might have done the same, and therefore that the statement of that prince of Apiarians rested unon probable grounds. The fortifications alluded to by Mr. Golding, if Mr. Wighton will allow me to call them by that name, fell under my own observation when 1 was on a visit to my friend's house, and the representation which I have given of them in the "Honey Bee" is very correct. As respects "Mr. G. s referring Mr. W. . M . the \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Review, for the manner in whicl? Bees collect pollen, I }\end{aligned}\) think there must be a misconception, though, as I have not the letters before me, being at this time on a visit at Tenby, I cannot speak with certainty. If my memory do not fail me, Mr. G. merely opposed the opinion of the Reviewer upon the whole of the "Honey Bee" to Mr. W.'s criticism upon a single point. Neither Mr, G. nor myself would hesitate for a moment to acknowledge any errors which may have crept into the "Honey Bee ;" indeed, to obtain the benefit of their correction, Mr. W. may see, in the first edition, (which I find he possesses, as well as in the last, that I call for ingenuons criticism to elicit such criticism from Mr. W., in the most eflicient manser, I shall be happy to present him with a copy of the second edition, hoping thereby, should a third be called for, that it may reap the benefit of Mr. corrections and suggestions.-Edward Bevan

Conservatory Climbers.-Allow me to recommend to he readers of the Gardener's' Chronicle, a beautiful plant of the above-named class, which Mr. Beaton has slightly alluded to in his very interesting paper on mean Bignonia cherere, which is decided one of the finest in my conservatory. It was planted in one of the borders, about eight years since, and though it did no bloom for the first hree years, has eve since nowered regularly, and been generally admired. It grows very rapidly, and would, if not restrained, cover thole building, which is between 30 and 40 feet long. Its manner of blooming is, I think, pecula fy vatable, as it does not produce its flowers simultaneously to develope them from the commencement of June to the end of October, their large size and rich colour rendering them very conspicuous. The plant is decidedly not a Stove-climber, as in the same house the exquisite Big nonia jasminoides thrives and flowers as freely; while in the spring, the Kennedyas and Zichyas are equally prodiga of blossoms. Mr. Beaton has assuredy rendered an essential service to Florists, by publishing his valuable remarks on a method of rendering ones conservatories far more attractive than they have hitherto been; but I must dissent from his opinion that he has run to too great a length, as the opinions of a practical gardener like him self are the very things that, among others, tend to make the Gardeners Chronicte so useful. He would confer boon on me and many others if he would now give us little information respecting plants that are strictly Con servatory climbers. With Bignonia venusta, planted in the same house, I did not succeed, nor does Ipomœea Learii, though growing luxuriantly, flower well. Mandevilla suaveolens is equally fine, but without blossoms. Canavalia Bonariensis, though possessing handsome foliage and a tolerably free flowerer is, I think, an uninteresting thing ; and Duranta Ellisii refuses to gratify me with blossom, though healthy and vigorous. Jasminum heterophyllum I must discard, in spite of its beautiful leaves, as it has never flowered but once in England. Siphocampglus bicolor must give way to something else, though it is an ever-blooming plant, from its being almost hardy in our climate. Bignonia jasminoides I bought from the strong recommendation of a nurseryman, and that too kindly ner produced a single blossom. Will Mr. Beatom kindly aid me in my desire to cover the pilars of my conbeing possibly enabled to carry out his plan, by erecting a building at the back of my Conservatory for the growth of Stove Climbers, may I also venture to ask, if, by increasing its size beyond the limits he suggests, it might be mate avaiable for the growth of a selection sta plants, and for forcing flowers for the Coive the sun's its about wil west, but the ende that the same heating appor When will Mr Geaton favour ns with his list of Cape Heaths, which I think prow feature to our flower-gardens-does he purpose sinking the pots, or turning the parts out, into beds of Heath-mould? had once a bed of Erica cruenta which was very beautiful;-the plants aurvived one winter, with a slipht protection, and the second summer were a mass of bloom; but the next winter proving more then usually rigorous, they all perished. - A Devonian.

Cellar for Roots.-One of my neighbours stores his Potatoes every year in a cellar or pit of the following de-scription:-The subsoil is a loose, stony rubble on the upper oolite, and has been excavated to the depth of 5 feet and width of about 8 feet; round the interior is a dry stone wall, which is carried 2 or 3 feet above the level of the surrounding ground. A roof, with about 18 inches in
thickness of thatch "stubble "covers the whole. Outside the wall and up to the eaves earth is laid firm, in a sloping manner ; the entrance is by a door at one end. When the Potatoes are stored some loose straw is shaken over them. I have frequently seen the Potatoes taken out in the spring in excellent condition, and I never heard that
any were injured by frost. I have also seen similar pits any were injured by frost. 1 have also seen similar pits
in places where the soil is a stiff clay, but in such cases a sloping bank has been chosen for the purpose of easy drainage. I am induced to send you this short descrip-
tion, from seeing in a late Number of the Chronicle, pace tion, from seeing in a late Number of the Chronicle, page
285 , a communication from "Lusor," who says that many 285, a communication from "Lusor," who says that many
years ago, he stored his Potatoes in a limestone quarry, years ago, he stored his Potatoes in a limestone quarry, many feet in thickness, and covered the whole with stubble, several yards in thickness, yet his Potatops were
spoiled, and even the wind was not excluded. I cannot help spoiled, and even the wind was not excluded. I cannot help aperture where the enemy entered, he would have found the covering something less than several yards in thickness. I have never heard of fruit having been kept in such places, but I beg to inform "Totty" (see page 245) that a gentleman lately showed me several sorts of desert
Apples which were as hard, and sound, and juicy, as when Apples which were as hard, and sound, and juicy, as when
gathered from the trees. He had kept them in narrowgathered from the trees. He had kept them in narrow-
mouthed large earthenware jars, sealed upuntil wanted.Cultor
Roman Cement.-I fear your correspondent "J. B. H." has not had his work properly done, or he would not have occasion to say that "Roman Cement will not stand frost." Supposing his brick-work to be properly executed, with a the cemt ottom to prevent settiement or cracking, and find that Roman Cement will stand frost The brickwork should be well wetted prior to the application of the cement, which should be from a first-rate factory, such as Francis and Sons, and what is technically called No. 2, river-sand (which is better), and should be finished in one coat; a second, or setting coat, as it is called by plasterers, should not be put on, as it almost always scales off after thoroughly dry, and then have two or three coats of boiled oil and tarpentine. When this is completely dried the Water may be admitted, and if properly done no frost will work has failed either from improper construction of the brick-work, or the cement being dead before it was used, or from being mixed with other material than sharp sand, liable to we split by the render it porous, and therefore [H. Heylyn, of No. 5, Acre Lane, West Brizton, offers to give information to "J. B. H." on this subject.]
Farnes' first early Peas, beg to say that I have some May and Warwick this season, and the results were decidedly in favour of Farnes', as the latter were fit for use from ten to fourteen days before the others. I merely notice this to show that persons must not be too
hasty in drawing conclusions from one, communication alone, as we see from Mr. Whiting's account the results are widely different. \(-C\). Noble.
Ginger.-I beg to thank Mr.
Ginger.-I beg to thank Mr. Brown for his ready commore tedious than my own, is doubtless very good. That Which I call mine is, however, Mr. Markham, \({ }^{\text {He }}\), of Hewell, and was published by him in 1831, in the sevesth
Vol. of the "Gardener's Magazine"" page 577, gigned "Zol. of the "Gardener's Magazine," page 577 , signed "March I pot my Ginger in small 32 or 36 pots, according to the size of the tuber-loam, rotten dung, and leaf mould, in equal parts, by all appearance being their spade, or the hand. After filling the pots with this compost I proceed to place the Ginger upon it, but barely it in a hotbed, frame, or some such situation, to placing If it will push without more water so much the better or time. The pit in which this practice has so complet answered is abunt 7 feet wide, with linings ore each side; it is prepared a few weeks previously to the planting of 2 feet of halt decayed tan is placed in the bottom, upon a good drainage of rough pieces of wood and branches, and upon the tan to the depth roughness of the soil placed deep. it is precisely the same as that in which I first plauted my 'sets.' Planted in this compost, at about growth. Giving them a hittle water when planted will suffice for some time, as I keep the pit almost close, even over them to preserve them from the burning sun sufficient till they begin their growth, when too much heat and water cans scarcely be given them. The pit should be their mowth is almost incredible. By the middle of September the crop will be ready for gathering. I always preserve the oldest part of the tubers for future planting, placing them, after a little drying, in a pan of dry sand, setting them in a cool dry situation, free from frost or "seed. ' With the following season." It appears Mr. Brown gets two crops in one season; about three lights of the above-mentioned pit produce me from 40 to 50 lbs . of very fine Ginger with scarcely any trouble at all ; and this I find an abundance for the consumption of a large family J. M. Dytch.

Tobacco.-I observe in your "Answers to Correspond-
ents" that "Tobacco may be grown in England by any one for his own use." This I believe to be true, but only to a certain extent. Many years ago (I presume before the
union of Ireland with this country) Tobacco was cultivated in the neighbourhood of Kelso, in Scotland ; indeed, so in the neighbourhood of Kelso, in Scotland \(;\) indeed, so
successfully, that I believe an act of Parliament was passed prohibiting the growth of it by any person beyond a limited number of plants, I think not exceeding one thousand. Some years after the union with Ireland, it was discovered by some agriculturists that the act was
limited to Great Britain; they, therefore, went very largely into the cultivation of this plant, and with no less success than in Scotland. This of course led to the extension of the act to Ireland, and I suppose with the
same limitation as to the number of plants. The above I believe to be a correct statement of the case. \(-F . H . S\). Morphology. - As 1 perceive you are interested in
Morphology, I take the liberty of forwarding you a branch of Spruce Fir, in a state of monstrosity, as a
specimen from a quantity of plants in the growing here in the vicinity of old coalpits, upon the banks sormed of the refuse
small coal. It appears the dry weather of last plants growing upon this porons material only about three feet high) to form incipient cones in great
abundance; and the excessively wet spring
of this year has forced them to elongate in their more natural state as branches. I do not know that this cumstance, but Inever
 saw it so abundantly exemplified as in the plantations named, and it appears to me an excellent example, as showing the relationship between fruit and branch, clearly proving them originally one and the same thing, only in
different organic state.-Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.
different organic state.-Joseph Paxton, Chatsworth.
Larch. I have examined the Larch in various situ tions in this part of the country, and find that it thrives well in soil that may be considered light and moist. Some years ago a considerable quantity of Larch was cut that
grew on part of the Earl of Dunmore's property. The grew on part of the Earl of Dunmore's property. The the trees were affected with the dry-rot. Neither does it appear to thrive well on soils that have a moist tenacious
subsoil. Draining would be an improvement to such soil. Again, in soils that are moist and sandy, with mixture of peat, the Larch grows well, and produces woo that is healthy and hard. Upwards of twenty years ago
I visited the Larch-trees at Monzie, (and it is commonly I visited the Larch-trees at Monzie, (and it is commonly reported that they are next in size to those at Dunkeld, Which are the largest in Scotland) ; those at Monzie grow tendency to keen the soil moist.--Peter Maokenzie
The Chinese Primrose.-In my experiments from time to time in acclimatising plants, it was no small satisfaction to find the purple and white Chinese Primrose able to endure the rigour of our winters, flowering in early beauty with the Crocus, Polyanthus, and its other fair sisters of the spring. This I have effected (even in Middlesex) at more than one place, and in successive seasons, by planting out early in September, strong old plants in front o soil was a poor light loam on a sandy subsoil. In drained under the roots of the shrubs border not well brickbats or a flower-pot reversed under each plant; in this situation I had plants which did surprisingly well, without any other protection than the sbade of neighbouring Evergreens, from under whose fostering wings many there were sereral inches of snow on the ground; ; indeed they did not appear to suffer so much from frost or snow, as from the cold March winds-when, as Stillingfleet beautifully expresses it,-

Winter still lingers on the verge of Spring,
Retires reluctant, and from time to time
Looks back, while at his keen and chilling breath
Fair Flora sickens,"
Plants in other aspects of the garden planted similarly did not answer; those on the north perished first,
east next, and those on the south, though surviving the winter, vanished in March and April by the soint effects of frost and sunshine. In passing, I will observe, if plants of the Chinese Primroses, not excited by fire-heat or allowed to flower during the previous winter and spring, are planted out about the end of May in the flowergarden, on elevated beds in a mixture of loam and leafmould, and shaded a few hours from the mid-day sun, they will become very ornamental during the summer, but in this situation they are early destroyed by frost. I have found in various localities early planting to be cases Au lavourable for accimatising exotics. all things, luxuriance of growth must be guarded against, as every practical gardener knows that succulent vegetaand a low temperature acts injuriously on plants in pro
portion to their watery contents; therefore attempts should be unceasingly made, by thinking gardeners, to place exotics in the most favourable situations, so as to render the numbers, inure them to our climate, and possible flower-garden at all seasons as attractive as interest for means by which these can be introduced in the flowergarden is in the selection and diversity of its flowers and shrubs.-H. Bowers, Hammersmith Nurser
What your correspondent " E one" Stock. - In addition to this subject, in your valuable paper of August 26 pecting I may mention that a gentleman, a very near relative mine, had a common Rose-stock, on which he budded all the Moss Roses that could be obtained in the county in which he resided. The buds took, and in the following year the tree was quite a picture of beauty, every shoot ing of this subject it may probably kind. While speak if I mention that my relative had also a Pear-tree trained against a wall, on which he had grafted fourteen different kinds of Pears. He selected those Pears which be considered the very best (he being a good pomologist), and he was gratifed to find the ger after year ensh he duced fruit true to its kind. Unfortunately, however, for these trees, my friend determined on making great alterations in his garden, and, consequently, the trees were obliged to be removed. This removal, however, had no effect on the Rose, which continued to thrive with great Iuxuriance; but the Pear-tree did not survive this transmission, it being about the middle of June when it was

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.}

Sept. 5.-R. W. Barchald, Est. in in the chair. R. Osborne,
Esq., and W. Ellis, Esq., were elected Pellows of the Society, Fss., and
From Messrs. Veitch and
Sin, cimens of Echites splendens, mnd a species of Allarnanda, said to
be grandifora, but appearin! to le only cathartica; also a beaube egrandifora, but appearint to be only cathartica; also a beau-
tiful little plant of a verticorria, for which a certificate was
and suntted Aowers; also a new speries of Achimeney, which sprung up spontaneously among the roots of a mass of Orchidaceex, which
was purchased from Mr. Skinner last year, and havine in its was purchased from Mr. Skinner last year, and having, in its
habit of growth and appearance of foliage a marked resemblance to A. pedonculata, but distinctly different in the flower, which
is of a violet-rose colour, with a dingy yellow throat, closely
dote dotted with mal-roue brown spots, ; he flingers yllow are rather larger and
handsome as some of the others, yet it evidentily possesses
 plants of Catasetum Russellianum, Oncidium microchiium, Max-
 the latter about six feet in, height, and bearing 15 fully expranded
bloo blooms. This plant was stated by Mr. Robertson to have been
presented to Mrs. Lawrence some time ago by Baron Hugel, and is perhaps the only plantof the kind in the country: a silver rubrum. Mr, H. Groom, of Clavham Rise, also exhbited a col-
lection of Lilium lancifolium album, and lancifolium roseum,
particularly wellparticularly well-grown specimens, varying from 3 feet to \(5 \frac{5}{2}\) feet literally covered with heantiful white and pink frow each pot, They
had been grown in a span-roofed house, about 21 fect long by 18 feet in breadth, on a horizontal stage: a Knightinn Meclal of a most beautiful new variety of Miltonia candida, and a cut Banker of Govenia sp., very curious, and rather handsome: a
Bedal was awarded for the Miltonia candida. Mr Trenfield, of Lee, sent some seedling Verbenas and a hybrid
Glowinia, with light pink flowers. Mr. Pawley exhibited cut Beaufoy, Esq., were some very fine Pe From Mr. Allee, gr to H hAtive, Noblesse, Milett's Mignonne, Red Magdalen, Kensingten,
and Padley's Mignonne, finely swelled and beautifully coloured: a certificate was awarded for the Violette hative and Noblesse. ton Nectarines, with some good bunches of unnamed Grapes Mr. M. Henderson, gr to Sir G. Beaumont, sent five fine bunches
of the Muscat of Alexandria Grape, weighing respectively 2 lbs . Elridge, 210 s . 2 oz ., 2 lbs . 12 oz ., 1 lb . 13 oz ., arid 1 lb .13 oz . Mr. Grapes, imported from Paris in the year 1839, resembling in appearance, a good deal, the Black Morocco. From Mr. Trinder,
of Forest Hill, was a new variety of Pine-apple, weighing \(2 \frac{1}{b}\) bs., not so well grown as might have been wished, butwell- flavonred, and reported to be very handsome, under favourable circumstances. Mr. Frazer, gr. to Sir C. Sullivan, sent two nice looking
hybrid Persian Melons, two Citrons, and some well-swelled and beau their great beauty, were interesting from the circumstance wa
their having been produced by a tree 16 years of age, which was removed 2 years ago from a south to a west aspect, and never produced previous to its removal such fine fruit as those exhibited.
Mr. Frazer is of opinion that all Peach-trees of any size are improved by being occasionally removed and properly transplanted. A Certificate was awarded for the Peaches, From Mr. Jones, gr.
to Sir M. Disney, were excellent Noblesse and Grosse Mignonne Peaches. A Certificate was awarded for the former. Frori
the Gardens of the Society were plants of Peristeria Barkeri. with its fine pendulous scape of yellow flowers, Bolbophyllum
Cand Careyanum, Achimencs coccinea and longiflora, Babingtolia camphorosmæ, an exceedmgly pretty plant, bearmer on its fine
droping lranches a multitude of its small white flowers. This sanguinea, Statice mucronata, and cht flowers of Jupinus semperflorens, sent by Mr. Hartweg, particularly rematkable on acecomt
of its forming a large hush, densely covered with flowers, cluting the whole year, in its native country, Peru. Prom the Garciens
of the Society were also sent, the Nectarine Plum, Imperatrice Nectarine, and George the Fourth Peach, an American variety, Which is found most worthy of cultivation of any from the United

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.


Thiches above the soil, compact, and during the blooming pexiod
very showy with its fine yellowish flowers. Jt was raised from New Holland seeds several years ago, and is a plant that comnearly all thesomumger. This is one of those ine rinooted plants nhich are easily injured, wate frequentattentition in their culture,
and require to be managed well, or they are never worth growing. and require to be managed well, or they are never worth growing very fbrou and open heath-mould and loam, with the base of
the stem, wherice the roots proceed, lef a little exposed. The
The
 They are advancing, for it it a species which, if not thus pruned,
will straggle, become very week and slender, ond have dis-
pleasing appearance. When the specimens are two years old, pleasing appear
earance. pruning may be almost wholly left off, as it is near this time the plant may be pruned in the winter. It will flourish
the in any light airy greenhouse. The spectes is multiplied, some what slowiy, by cuttings, which should be taken from the
branches that do not seem inclined to fower much. If they show any disposition to bloon, even atter they have formed
roots, the finwer buds should be tumety taken away. It is ex tremely nuthirious, in all casse,
Epidenniva Shombirgiti, Mr. Schomburgk's Epiden-- (Stove Epiphyte.) Orchidacee. Gynandria Monandria. rinum, a very nearly related kind, standis among the more inte-
resting and beautifal of the order. It has far more ample clusters resting a ad beautiful of the order. It has far more ample clusters
of hooom than the majority of caulescent Epidendra, and the
individual indivicual flowers are much of carger than those of the best species,
such as . ellipticum, \&cc. while their colour is a deep rich red, such as E . ellipticum, \&cc. while their colour is a deep rich red,
with a tinge of yellow in the centre. They remain perfect, too, from one to two months. It was introdnced by Mr. Sholon urargk
the from British Guiana a few years back, and sent to Messrs. Lod-
diges, with whom it has been frequently in bloom, It is now, diges, with whom it has been frequently in bloomyly It it now,
likewise, in most other large nursery establishments. Messs. species, by planting it in a pot filled with roumh heath-mould and potsherds. It seems to tourish in a worm, moist house, and
succeeds well where it can be suspended over a cistern, or a large succeeds well where it can be suspended over a cistern, or a large
body of water from which exhlations are constantly going
forward In the winter it siould have a somewhat drier spot, for ward. In the winter potting it and all similar plauts, the hase of the stem, from which
the roots are emitted, shourd lice phaced ratlicr lugh in the pot and above the general level of the soil. A small pat may be duced. To propagate it, it is only necessary to take away care-
fully one of the stems, and pot it separately older stems will throw out literal branclese, which form roots at their base; and when the tendeucy to do this is perceived, a little
moss should be wrapped round such parts, which, by being kept moist, will encourape the development of roots, and young glants
will speedily be formed, fit for detaching andtreating as separate will speedily be formed, fit for detaching, an
specimens.-Paxton's Mragazine of Botumy.
LYCASTE PLANA. Even.flowered Lycaste. (Stove Eniphytyte.) by Messrs. Loddiges, with whom it fowered in October last. is conspicuous for the large size of its leaves, and is in fact ve near 1 .. macrophylla, from which it differs in the petals being
quite even, not undualeted, nud in the lateral sepais being much
more exaciy bluntness on the tubercle of the tin. The beauty of the flowers of L , plana is far greater than in L . Thacrophylla, which wents the rich red. wine colour of the plant before us. Like other
species of Lycaste, this requires to be grown in turfy peat; the
pot pot to be half filled with potsherds, and the soll considerably ppeato-bubs imberded in the soil, or they will damp off
summer, after the thant has commencer drowing plenty of summer, after the plant has commenced growing, plenty of water
should be given to its roots, and a slight syringitit over head once shivice a day as the weather permits. The hany days, and the temperature kept about \(80^{\circ}\) by
day, and \(50^{\circ}\) by night. In winter, for a few weeks, very litt
 kept moist it will be quite sufficicat, and the templerature may
be alowed to fall as low aus \(58^{\circ}\) by day, and \(50^{\circ}\) by night.-
Botanicul Register.
 in Covent Garden, for the Horticutural Society, and in the Chis-
wick Garden it flowered in the autumn of 1842 . It is a charming
tend tender annual, about a ioot high, which flowers most abundantly
from July to September, if treated in the following mamner. The sed should by sown about the middee of March man in pots. Thited
with woith a mixture of sandy loan, oid lime-rubbish, and well-decomon a hot-bed, and when large enough should be potted off ringly
into small sixty-pots, flled with the same kind of compost as that
in in which the seeds were sown. The young phants w
should be again returned to the bict-hed, and whirn
she blished, helir pors bemg woll filled withr rovots, shourth be re rotted into upright this
this the pots should be placed on the fromt shelf of and. After Where they are freely exposed to the sun, but guarded from wind
and rain, the first of which destroys the flowers, and the latter the plants. Care must also be taken in watering, the plants; for
on this much depends of the success in their
 senson, if it is plansed ins a hot situation, where it can be protected
from heavy rain and wind, but it will not, under such circum from heayy rain and wind, but it will not, under such circum-
stances, display all its beautiful effects.-Botanical Register.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS.}

Chalk in Brazil.-It is a generai opinion among geologists that no chalk occurs in South America; this was Humboldt's conjecture, and all succeeding geologists have adopted his view. Mr. Gardner has, however, in a paper
read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, proved that in Brazil there is a very extensive chaik formation probably extending over the whole of the immense shoulder which forms the most eastern point of the Amedistrict is very level, and large tracts of it all the way up consist of what are called Vargems by the Brazilians. These are large open spaces destitute of trees or shrubs for the most part, and only covered with herbaceoue vegetation, and that sparingly, during the season of the rains. The place where Mr . Gardner found his evidence of chalk is situated in about \(80^{\circ}\) of sonth latitude, and \(40^{\circ}\) of west eastitude, or about 300 miles in a straight line from the last coast. The locality forms part of an elevated tablepard, which stretches continuouslyfrom the sea-coast southprovinces of Cearáa and Piauhýy. It is generally elevated from 500 to 1000 feet above the level of the country to the east of it, but not so much above that to the west; and at

2000 feet above the level of the sea. To this range the name of Serra Vermelha is given by the Portuguese, and Ibiapaba by the Indians. Between the 10 th and 13 th degrees of latitule it takes a westerly direction, and in erminating at the mouth of the Amazon, under the valley, including the provinces of Piauhŷ̀ and Maranhas Italian Rye-grass.-The following communication from Dr. Blundell respecting the early and abundant produce of Italian Rye-grass, we extract from the Mark Lane Express:-It is how more than three weeks since I drew your attention to the fact of my having cut a specimen of
Italian Rye-grass on the 12th of June, the seed of which was only sown on the 27 th of the previous April, which measured the astonishing length of 18 inches, cut clear
from the surface soil! This, from the sowing to the cutting, is little more than six weeks ! I make little doubt that many of your readers considered, as I did at the ime, this rapidity of growth as surpassing that of any other known kind of grass; but what will they say when I in-
form them that on the same spat of ground, and from the selfsame plants, I have obtained a second growth of grass, cut on the lst of July, the average specimen of which
measured from 15 to 16 inches ! This is only a growth o ighteen days, or very neariy equal to one inch per day Again, another sample of this Italian grass, sown on a was also cut on the lst of this July, measured 5 feet 4 nches, and was only just then full in seed. Surely these facts are of themselves sufficient to establisia the high
claims of this grass to the notice of the agricultural public. since my former letter appeared a gentleman has written to ask me the question, "Whether Italian Rye-grass will succeed sown after harvest, upon a Barley stubble which is sown with Clover, for sheep feed;" and as this way be a question which may arise in the minds of others, in a manner, too, that will surprise and exceed their most sanguine expectations. Again, I may further remark that such is the avidity with which stock of all kinds will eat this grass, that having once tasted it, they will forsake every other part of the field for that on whind Great Produce.- We find in a late Number of the American Agriculturist the following statement:-"In the large crops, for which premiums were awarded at a meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society. a plentiful use of barnyard manure, and some ashes and plaster. The corn was planted in hills two feet apart each way, kept clear of all weeds, and a product of 122 bushels sown to the acre, on well-manured land, and 102 bushels btained. In the same field, side by side, without maobtained ; thus demonstrating, even on naturally rich land, the benefit of adding fertilising substances to it. The ame care was used in the cultivation of all other grain and also of the
commonly large.

\section*{GARDEN MEMORANDA}

Mrrs. Sherbourne, Hu'st House, neatr Prescot, Lancushire, too seldom to be met with. The principal collection is contained
in two stoves, and perhavs a better or a more varied private collection, considering the short time that has elapsed since the
talented prorivetres irst devoted separate houses or the cultiv.
ation of Tropica froits, cannot be met with in the country. The greater part of the plants are as yet yourg, and several years,
with the best of culture, must elapse before many cf them can

 them to bear truit. The centre of eack of the two houses is
occupied ly a bark-bed, such as is usually appropriated to Pines. but at a greater distance from the glass. Mayy of the plants are
plunged in the tan, but the greater part merely stand upon it. would thke up too much space for the columns of a newspaper; neture and extent of the collection. There ere some remark kably
fine plants of the Rose Apple (Jambosa vulgaris); the Rose Water Jamba (J. aquea): the Malay Apple (J. Malaccensis), ne nd Papaw-tree (Carica Papaya), the Moncecious (C. monoica), and
two other varieties, -all flowering and fruiting abundantly). Afine ant of Sourson he Custard Apple ; Terminalia angustifolia; the Star Apple
Chrysophyllum Cainito) ; the Alligator Pear (Persea grat ssiple ail fie plants, especialy the last; there are, hesulec, very finc tedi, resemblimg M. Carendishli; fine young phante of thic

 A thocorpus intergrina, and anuthicr Apecies of Breail-fiut of Cicca distetha; another of the Butter-Nut (Cars man ramer remarkable wlants. The back wall of unc of the stoves is
covered with (attley's (Guava (Psidium Cattleyanum). There are alse in these tirir fiwcrs, the yrme phatots which are culitvativ speccosum, lirowng "p many hine flowers; N. Luteum, and a
third a witite specres. N, mphiza cerenlea, rulra, auti oulorata, na two beaniful slants of Pintedera crassipes; IXerra coccmea plant of ligmonla grandifolia but abemontana grandinora; a sat
 traincil up the numerous pillara, zender these houses gay and interesting, Against
large plant of the Lee-chee (Exphoria Litchi);
of Jiso a large plant
Jambosa aquea, and another of the Cherimoyer (Anopa cheri-


\section*{Liebuetus.}

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebigs
Verhätniss zur Pflanzen-PAysiologie.) Tubingen.

In that chapter which is devoted to the Cultare of Plants, Professor Liebig puts forth a regular theory of vegetable nutrition-as tar, namely, (observes Dr. Mohl, tematic arrangement. He again starts from the assump tion, that humus cannot be absorbed and used as food by plants for two reasons-one chemical, and the other
physiological. He, in the first instance, denies that humus of vegetable mould possesses the properties ascribed to it by chemists, it being absolutely msoluhle in water, and not combining with earth into soluble salts whose stalactites, instead of consisting of humate of lime, do not contain a trace of vegetable Dr. M. say has no does not intend to settle these opinions, for he time. He merely throws out the following remarks:'It cannot be positively asserted that the humates conwater will vegetable mourd are insoluble in water, because water will dissolve out or the soil a certain amount of an organic, brownish substance-an experment which can be
made tith any garden soil; still coal of humus seenos to possess the property of subtracting these substances from a solution passing or filtering through soil, otherwise (as has stated) all our springs would contain brown water It appears, moreover, that besides coal of humus, the (although in astancer degree) the property of with possess有 which the greater purity of springs coming from : great depth may be ascribed. Stzll this withdrawal of orgavic substances is obviously only a partial one, for our spring-water is never free from organic substances-a fact which spring-water is subject. This perfectly agrees with the new experiments of Saussure, who found in all waters an azotised substance soluble in water. All these facts, thereore, give quite another result from that which L. has arrived ill a., that the water which filters through vegetable mould will always supply plants with some portion of organic matter. How far this substance influences the nutrive examine, but which he has neglected to enter into. Saussure has, however, made some experiments on the absorpby the roots of plants (Bibl. Unir. vol. xxxvi. p. 340 ) Although these experiments do not strictly prove that this is really the case, under all circumstances; still they go so are healthy, and do not, by their putrescence, vield humots substances to the water. L., in a subsequent refumous f these an error of calculation! In another part of this chanter (p. 109), L. says, that humus, if not properly exposed to the infuence of atmospaeric but that woter a in such soil, for the humus will consum ants can grow in such soly the air. It is (says ceivable how a man can write such things, when the inspection of any peat moss will show the fallacy of such

The second argument which L. brings forth to support his favourite assertion of plants not feeding on humus, is based on physiological grounds. He first announces as a general principle, that, under the appellation of food, from substances oniy can be included, as being derived from external sources, can maintain all the vital functions, and which the organs of a plant can use for the formation of the substances peculial to them. This ambiguous
definition includes (says Dr. Mohi), some anomalies, and
does not apply to several reputed kinds of food. Starch, does not apply to several reputed kinds of food. Starch,
for instance, is certainly one of the substances on which for instance, is certainly one of the substances on which
man feeds ; yet he could not live on it alone. In farther explanation of his views, Liebig adduces the example of a grain of Wheat, which contains the necessary ingredients of the germ, and the first fibres of roots ; and he adds that we have to suppose that these ingrelients are mized just in
the proportion that is required for the development of those organs. If one of the ingredients, say starch or gluten were superabundant, they would not serve either for the formation of leaves or otherwise. Carbon, also, as well as ammonia and water, are always combined in plants
with an azotised matter; and it is for this reason that with an azotised matter; and it is for this reason that and consequently no bumic acid (wlich stands next to them in a chemical point of view), are not used as food by plants, but would rather impede the vital process and kill the plant. ( \(p\). 116.) In analysing this string of assertions, Dr. Mobl observes, in the irsst instance, that is a fact doubted by no one; but he doubts whether the quantitative proportion between the absorption and igestion, be based on fact. L. says that this proportion must exist in the grains of Wheat. But Hermbstadt \({ }^{\text {a }}\) fine experiments on the different sorts of grain show quite the contrary ; for one sort of Wheat contains 41 per cent. of starch to 34 per cent. of gluten, whist another sort shows a proportion of c5 to 9 . But this varying proporthe organs of vegetation themselves, as may be seen in the roots of Beet cultivated on a soil rich in vegetable therefore, does not support Liebig's assertions. Indeed, he himself, in some degree, contradicts his own statements, when he says ( p .119 ) that if plants obtain a greater proportion of carbon than of nitrogen, then the or wood, nor for any constituent part of an organ, but or wood, nor for any constituent part, an organ, but resin, mannite, gum, sce. \(\qquad\)
aed.
Hooker's Icones Plantarum, Vol. II., New Series ; or oi. VI. of the entire work, bas appeared, with a most interesting selection of plants. The figures are executed in the same bold stgle as those of former volumes, and are remarkable for the vigour and truth of the drawings.
A mong them are many from the Straits of Magellan, A mong them are many from the Straits of Magellan,
which just now are particularly acceptable. Others are from New Zealand, and will be useful to the more scientific among the settlers in that colony; as, for example, the most curious species, thought to be of the same genus, with the habit of Lycopodium phlegmaria; Ourisia ma crophylla, a handsome herbaceous plant of the Fox-glove
tribe; Phyllocladus trichomanoides, the Tanehala Tree tribe; Phyllocladus trichomanoides, the Tanehaha Tree, one of the finest of the Conifere ; and a fine blue Lobelia
physaloides, from the woods of Wangaroa. Among Van Diemen's Land novelties are those curious plants called by Don, Athrotaxis, which form a very peculiar set of
Conifere, nearly allied to Cunninglamia. Containing such illustrations as this the work would be one of the most acceptable of all presents in our southern colonies, Library.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week, modes of heating hotbeds, hy the trough system, \&Rc. \&c., some o nnswer from time to time, in obscrvations at the head of the Caiendar
but as this can only be done ir an unconnected form, to suit the dif. ferent uueries, I shall draw up a paper or two on the subject, the firz water do you recommend for tic truyglis? almost every one inquires
and as this seems to be less understond, by the best advocates of the system than it ought to be, 1 shail answer it first, from my own
practice. The heat given out by a hody of water in these tanks does not depend on its depth; and this is one of the most important
 the water in the tank le half-an inch or 20 inclies in depth. One corre
spondent, in June last, almout ruarrelle, with me on this point, but with my own troughs, and my atteution was first drasn to it by the
young men who attend our fires insisting that the less water they inches depth of water in the troughs at the time, and the housc was Fater at the surface was \(140^{\circ}\), and as the frost increased we had to increase the heat of the water up to \(150^{\circ}\), and a few degrecs hy her
once or twice. This lieng ascertained, the water in the trough was water kept up the temperature as usual, that is, two inches in depth a was \(10^{\circ}\) out-of-doors. Except in hard weather our troughs were never not in prophortion to the slepth of water, but to the surface it presents
to thic led to be heated, the most economeal plan in the end will ine to nale the tank as wide as the bottom of the bed, or nearly so. A
three-light Mclon hed, gix or seven feet wide, will probably require for use early in FFbruary. This depth is not suitable for incrensed
heat. but as a riservorr of heat, which will hold out 12 or 15 hours.
 Now, this may not be the exaet ratio, but it is near enough for
practice; nad reotlect the calculation refers to Melon and Cuccumber
beds, whinre 2u inches or two fect of moil lies over the top of the tank;
 previus arrangements; he makes no provision for moistening the
Wotom of such a he l, and a kardener cannot well ascertain the
muisisure of te soil in the bottom of lis Melon beds. In a para-害taple detheleading article tanks become foul with soil that drains into them, mere by degree
are choked.". Now, this mere mud is the very best thing that can
be for prowing Melons and Cucumbers in, providing you keep a dry
atmosphere over it, and the surface of the bed also quite dry, and
stirred thrce or four inches deep. Melons and Cucumbers for the marikets of Mexico have been grown on beds of mere mud, floating
on the lake of Chalco near that city, time out of mind, to say nothing of the floating beds of Cashmere, where great quantities of Melons, Cucumbers, and Gourds are grown every year on mud beds
two feet deep. Melons could thus be grown in any part of the world where strons, dry hent prevails; and here, in England, we can now
imitate this state of things. Dr. Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard," the best book on the suhject in our language, has this remark bearing require a very high temperaturc and dry atmospherc, and an ex-
tremely humid soil." I.-IITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinery. - Now that the beds are settled down to a more tem-
perate bottom-leat, see that they do not lower too perate bottom-heat, see that they do not lower too much, for want of
turning the linings; as they are growing fast, they will stand a brisls
bottom-heat of \(80^{\circ}\) or \(85^{\circ}\), as long as the weather keeps fine : they bottom-heat of \(80^{\circ}\) or \(85^{\circ}\), as long as the weather keeps fine; they
will also stand a good current of air: this will harden therr lenves
and riper them and ripen them, as it were, before the dull days overtake thema in a
green succulent state. We can never pay too much attention to
plants of all soits, in plants of all sorts, in order to assist and hasten their growth when
they are in motion; if we get them well ripened, as the season advances, they are better fitted to stand against our long dull winters; keep then longer in growth late in the autumn, and fires may, therefore, be applied sooner to them than to other stove plants.
Vinery. In spring we give most air at the top of the house, in regularly all the way donn; but in autumn we reverse this plan with the younger portion of the shoots well ripened, as these are to sumays
more suculent than the bottona shoots, and though they may apear bromn on the outside, the maner portion of the wood still requires heat to sipen it, there is nothisg like getung all the young woud well
ripened throughout while the leaves are yet fresh. Laterals and the tol,s of long rods may now do more harm than good, if heft grow.ng.
as all the buds are fully organised; these send down ther organised would otherwise do. Whether tlis be so or not, experience has taught us that these had now better be cut away. houses, except any of the latter that are in bearing, might now be
turned out bebind a north wall, and pruned at once. Some of the turned out betind is north wall, and pruned Strawberries in pots for forcing often throw flower of the at this time; if there is a good stork on hand these might be en-

Wheeling in rotten dung, for vacant pieces of ground, and digging
or trenching them; looking after the Onions, to get them well dried, tying up Lettuces and Endive occasic,nally, witin the general routine
of weeding and keeping the grouxd clear, is the principal worl now in the kitchen-garden
what we call universal compost, and put it under cover while dry is made up of exhausted Melon-mould, rotten dung, and leavea, the
refuse of the potting-sheds, also last winter's gatherings from hedges, post-yard, and exposed to the weather all the season. Not a blade
of Grass or a withered flower should be lost. Depend on it, if there be one gecret in gardening more than another, it is to keep a sharp
eye over the compost-yard. plenbbage, -If you have any more left on the seed-beds there in CAD purpose hy-and-by. Lettuces. - While the weather is fine get in the lust sowing for Celery may get a good earthing-up now, when the soil is dry,
and so may the Cardoons, as they have now finished the greater part Tomatoes promise well; pinch off all their lateral shoots, and
stop the leaders just as you would the Vines ; but they like mor sun than Grapes, and you may cut off some of their leaves, to let the
sun reach them. Orcmard.- Any of the weak, useless side-shoots mary now be cut stallis among the Peach-trees, if there be any earwigs, and blow them
into a pot of water in the morning; this will soon thin them. See is over if you paid attention to the size of the flowers, the leaves an fruit will now go a good way to determine their right names. It is impover Gooseberry and Currant bushes might now he taken off, and the put on the coverings apain. Wasps and flies are not very trouble-11.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHKUBBERYY. Srove.-After this time the syringe need not be much used, and thrown about as possible; admit large portions of air, and let the his will prepare the plants gradually to go quictly to rest hefore the winter. Any more growth care what is made, and be contented.
etter irst served" is always adhared to in this business; they also houss it is much better to order soon what plants are wanted, so that one
may get the cream of the stocls, and have time to recover the plants may get the cream of the stocl, and have time to recover the plant
from the effects of carriage, before the winter sets in. Conscrivatory. - I have just heard that anew plant for the conthus nigricáns; and if it proves such an acquisition as L. Russelligive us a paper on his treatment of the lattcr? many people find a
difficulty in managing it. Little shade will now be wanted to ward difficulty in managing it. Little shade will now be wanted to ward
off the sun from this house; the plants will require much less water,
and the house should be kept close, and shut up carly in the after-

Pits and Frames should be filled with good things for next
year. As soon as the cuttings are struck let them have a few weeks out. of-doors, if possible; it will revive them much before wnter, and
will also enable them to stand the confinement with greater freedom. Flowea-Garderi-middle of June, will begin to have blanks among their beds, while
those who deapise these temporary plants will have full display till cut off by frost. From the middle of April, therefore, to the middle hings are cuming forward to take their places,-D. Beaton, Shrub



The highest temperature during the abave period occurred on the 12 in

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REPORT ON COVENT GARD EN MARKET,
For the Weelc ending Sept. 8, 1843.
Turf continued fine weather has improved che quality, and in-
creased the supply, of Fruits and Vegetables of almost every kind but in consequence of a great number or the nobinty having retired exceedingly plentiful, and are said to be of excellent quality. Grepes are supplied in very large quantities - particularly Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria- and are selling at from 28 . to \(4 s\). per 1 lb .
Apricots are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. Plums Apricots are onered atiful, particularly the Greengage, Violet, and Muscle; the Orleans are becoming less plentiful. Peaches are very
abundant, and bring from 45 to 6 s. per doz. Nectarmes fring fri na 1s. to \(4 s\). per doz. Figs of good quality are offered at from \(4 s\). to \(6 s\).
per doz. Good Filberts continue plentiful, and are sellung at fromz Cucumberaw per brace, are from \(5 d\). to 1 s . Cauliflowers are rood and plentilul, and bring from 2s. to \(6 s\). per doz. Cabbages and Tiur-
nips are plentiful. Peas are offered at from 3s. to 4. per half - sieve nipsare plentiful. Peas are offered at from \(3 s\) s. to 4s. per half sieve, Tomatocs are from 6s. to 7s. per half-sieve. Some good Endive may
be got, at from 1s. to \(1 s\) 6d , per score. Carrots and Shallots are plentiful. Among Cut Flowers are Ericas, Fuchsias, Pelargoniums,
Verbenas, Calceolarias, Stocks, Dahlias, and Pansies.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Pine Apple, per & \\
\hline Graper, hothoure, per lb,o 88 to 48 & \\
\hline  & \\
\hline thes, per dozen, of to 6 or & Apples, dessert, per be \\
\hline Apricots, per & Pears, per half.sieve, \\
\hline Fips, per doz, is \(10 c_{3}\) & Oranges, per diven, 1 l \\
\hline II Mutch, each, 19 to 2568 & Lemens, per doz. 19 to 28 Gt \\
\hline P. ums, per punnet, 18 to 28 & \\
\hline  & Cneumbexn, per brace, \&din \\
\hline & Gherking, per 1,000, 56 to 7 \\
\hline Gager, Green, (Bakin & \\
\hline Currants, per hall-sieve, 3 to is & Nuts, per hi \\
\hline - Black, per htsy, 3soid to 5 s & - Bra \\
\hline ed, tor wine, per sv., & \\
\hline & \\
\hline ve, \(8_{8}\) & Tomatoes per his \\
\hline GE & Ables. \\
\hline Cabbages, per doz., 9at to & Leeks, pe \\
\hline Caulit & \\
\hline Beans, \({ }^{\text {F }}\) & 1.4 \\
\hline - Windsor, per steve, 18 to s s fol & \\
\hline  & \\
\hline Potatory, Niew, per ton, & Peas, p \\
\hline & - pers macle, 38 to ts \\
\hline  & Cos, per sente, Gd 2018 jd \\
\hline tichokes, green, per doz, 18 & Celery, p. hd., (12 to 15) 9 d to \(186 d\) \\
\hline etable Marrows, per doz, 6 d to 18 & Small Salade, per punnet, \\
\hline Turnips, per dozo bu & SW \\
\hline Horser Ratish, per butidle, &  \\
\hline  & \\
\hline - Turaper doz. Lanch, 9deols & Fe \\
\hline cte, & En \\
\hline Motn, pers, per doz id to 9 d & M \\
\hline , peen, per bunch, \(4 t\) & Muhtromm, per poetle, is fid th 2 s a \\
\hline Spinach, per fiove, 1o 6d to 28 & Wallnute, Green, per bushel, 7\% to 9s \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Manurgs.-B. F.-Thices Correspmdeni.}
piter top-dressing should be applied when plants arc in full growth, or are just about to grow ; the Asparagas is now ceasing to grow. Yut nid of stem is dead, and then Potter's Guano, at the rate of 2 lbs , to a rod, in April, repeating the dose in June and the beginning
of Angust. Two cwt. an acre of this manure will be found excellent for any field-crop. used any Guano in growing their Tulfis last season; and if so, Guano used.
Fruit-frer borders, - \(R\). E.-Your garden being on a slope
affords you the command of drainage; but to drain ofl the affords you the command of drainage; but to drain ofl the
water after it has gone through the substratum of your garden, water after it has gone through the substra not all that could be desired; for in its continual progress it chills the roots of your peraturg proportion to the dificrence there is between ing the growing scason. It will, therefore, be advisuble to cut nir the top. With regard to the wall borders, as the subsoil is bad, it will be better not to disturb it; for to break part of it up and mayer of concrete interposed, sloping from the wall, between the bad subsoil and the top portion is the best remedy phe trees should be carefully taken up in autumn, and as the border is prepared, replanted very shallow, covering their roots with ich turfy laam. A draim should be made in front lower than stagnant moisture, a sufficient supply of water should not be withheld. If you trench as near the stems of your standard trees as you can without depriving them of too many roots, they will begin to bear as soon as young roots are struck out vigorously, instead of shortening in winter, have recourse to summer pruning. Il June 30. We have to apologise for the
answer to this letter having been mislaid by our assistant till now. It is, however, still in good time for operations. featino.-R. G. L. - In our opinion it is or nogreatconsequenld be guided in some measure by their price. Most of them answer the purpose very well. As to their size, that; too, is immaterial; the larger they are the longer the fire whil be in pro-
ducing its cffect, and the longer the eflict will be mantained when the licat is up; and mere rersâ. When small boucis are others prefer the horke.shoes, which, f whell sec, are excecdingly good. For such houses as yours, what the makers call
second-size bilers are periaps the best.- \(A\) broblier Sat as possible, he would inform him through the medium of the
Chroncle, where such a boiler as that described at page 38 of the vol for 1842 may be obtained; and, if posside, how
must be set, so that the fire flue may, as stated, pass below, round, through, that over' it.

Protecriva Pits-Caranensis will find these fully described at
p \(6: 9\) of our volune fur 1841 . All that is necessary is to kep
them rliy, and to exclue severe frost ; some froct, undcr sucli circumstances, will coless ham than fise-hent mudicionsly
applici. If you think nome kind of heatmg eoparatus rcally
necessary, use a floc, or, better, bot water pipes, but do not ncessary, use a flue, or, better, hot-water pipes, but do not
 ing jants in winter. Pliey do not olvstruct the light too much
fo such plants as merely require shelter. Pits with peat walls.
spoken of about a y car ago as being very warm and good, will spokell of about a y ear ago as being very warm and good, whi
last for many years, if well made. They merely require to be supported inside by upright stakes here and there, e
at the corners, and to slope at an angle of \(45^{\circ}\) outside. Mimulus,-H. 1 . - The valieties of M muius sin have sent will
form excellent border flowers. Seedining of the same colours
we have had sent from other parts, but your flowers are the Lorbospmenum, -H. \(T\).-Unless the spoting on your seedling
comes more distinet than in the specimens sent, it will not be Worth keeping.* Niller.-We should like to see some flowers Warwirk. - Yuccan.- Cat the fiower-stem off your Yacea gloriosa
directly it has done flowering, and take away all the suckers except three of the strongest. Then remove a tittle of the soil of equal parts of sandy loam and cowdung. q/
Loberral Furams.- Persona.-This plant wili do best planted
out in the open border, in a rich ligit soil, as early in spring out in the open bnrder, in a rich light soil, as early in springg
as the weather will permit, where it may remain until Autumn;
when the roots should be taken up and packed closely together into a cold frame, and kept free from frost during winter. \(\ddagger\)
Roses. \(-A\). \(C\). \(E\), The following list of 24 Roses comprises good fre-flowering kinds for an amateur's garden, which are easily
procured, and not expensive:- Bremus, camine red; Mor-
dannt de Lainny pale blush; Double Yellow Sweet-briar, bright yellow; White rese; Glote White Hip, white; Rose du Roi (Perpetua),
rermson; Madam Desprez, rosy purple; Bizarie de la Chine dark crimson; Madampe Campan, spotted, Triomphe de Laffay, white ; Duchesse d'Angoulene, rose; shailer's Provins, pale
rose; Quen of Deamark, blush; Riego, rosy lilac; Parny, slate; General Lamarque, dark crimson; Jean Hachette, rosy Fuchsias.-A Cunstunt Reader:--It is very doubtful whether Jou may succeed in raising plants to produce (as a permanent cha-
racter) blooms similar to the one you sent. It is a mere sport, a thing not at all uncommon with this species; you may, how To flower Fuchsia affinis, pinch it well in the pot, nnd give it good shift, and treat it well, t-M.L. W.-- A Correspondent Fuchsia has been raised with the true Fulgens' bloom at every leaf, instead of being in clusters at the end of the branches? * clear away the soll carefully all round them, and examine the
state of their roots, as prohably the old ball may be very dr below, of very damp, or probably the soil in which they ar planted may not suit chiem; in either case they whill have lost
all their small routs. If their soots be found to be in a very ad state, take them up and clear as much of the old soil off a and give them a good a mixting; afterwards place them in the roots be sound, take away a portion of the old soil, and
replace it with a mixture of three parts sandy leam and on part peat, to whicli may be added a small portion of well decayed cowdung-. then five them a good watering; and pointed at one end, and picrce the old ball in various directions, old of Pheasure.-C. M. L.-This plant is Camelina sativa formerly called Myagrum sativum, a plant allied to Rape, and
possessing similar qualities. It is the equoppo of Theoplirastus, the puacyay of Dioscorides, and probably the Irio of Pliny. I oned for thentinent it is cultia ware that it furnishes thread.
lized without the assistance of single ones, if they are really metamorphosed. Nor will single flowers produce double-
flowered seedlings, unless in the presence of flowers partially louble. If you are right in saying that the double Ten Weeks Stocks in your friend's garden had meither male nor female have not examined them with sufficient care
respers.-H. C.-The following are showy and liardy :-Clé
matis Hendersonid, deep ilue, fowers from July to September Cl. monlana, white, Bowers in May; Cl. azárea, large blue
flowers in May and June; Cl. Siebobldi, white, with purplish centre, flowers in June and July; Tecoma radicans major, searlet, flowers in August and September; Rose Janne Desprcz,
buff, very fragant, in dower all the antuma; Rose Noisette Lamarque, white, annual or tender: -Tropeolunn pentaphyitum, green and
purple, in Hower ali the autumn; T. peregrinum, pale yellow,
in flower all the summer and autumn; Rhodochitom volubile, brow, in flower all the autum, forhospermum erubescens pink, in flower all the autu
inks.-J. \(M, G,-\) You may as well attempt to multiply a pound
of salt by a bushel of feathers, as to graft a Fig on a Vine. To be sure there is an old statement, as old, we believe, as Columella, that the thing may be done, but is apiece of absurdity, the quite Mr. Thonin.
Mulberraes. \(-f, f\), -The Mulbery Tree does not usually fruit
at an early age, and when subjected to close pruning and training against a wall, as yours has been, till within the last four years, it is in consequence retarded to lose the benefit of the
rahher cold, you must endcavour not
wall, which you will do ina great measure by allowing the tree to grow without pruning or training. You must only regulate
and thin the branches at the winter pranisg; and stop and thin the branches at the winter prunisg; and stop the procuring information respecting Currant-bushes from Haines's
pork, will, in a sloort time, send the requisite extracts from the Work, will, in a short time, send the requisite extracts from the Relons.- J. \(M, G\), and very many more correspondents, must
inquire for the seeds of the Eastern Melons of their friends or
of the nurserymen. We cannot give away such things; our of the nurserymen. We cannot give away such things; ou
duty is done when we point out their existence. Asparagus; they are both one kind; the difference in colour Mildew on Pras.- \(P\). A. - There is little doubt but that this
disease is produced from your soil becoming hard and caked disease is produced from your soil becoming hard and caked
abolut the roots, of the plants; stiring it up and keeping it Clear of it by altering the condition of the soil. \(\ddagger\) fifferent kind

having, - c. L. - The bad state of the herbage on your meadow, is owing, probably, to an excess of tannin
having in this casc. Any kind hime and dung are the best correctives prove the Grass. Sand, marl, or chalk, in sufficient quantity will produce white clover, and destroy the coarse tussocks but if this has been tried without effect there may be some other cause of the growth of poor Grasses, which a carelu
analysis of the soil may discover. \(M M\). Coss.-Teodore.-Acoording to Gorham, Maize contains 2d per
cent. of albumen, and 3 per cent. of gluten; good Wheat, on the contrary, contains, according to che cent. of gluten
the end of its stem, where the fiowers rise, and the singular Pear growing out of another Peal, are not very rare, but are
highly curious proofs that all the organs of flowers and fruit are fornsed from conversions of leaves, You will find figures
of the latter in the "Theory of Horticulture," p. 59 and 61 , Truprins.- Persona, is anyious to know whether our kind
correspondent the Rev. Mr. Berkley has grown any Truftes, and whether the Tuber moschatum would not be a good sort to with some observations on this point. Moving Plants.- A Young Lady may move her Pelargoniums,
\&e., to a distance of fifty miles, by turning them out of their
pots, or digging them out of the ground, and packing them tightly in moss, in a wooden case or basket. If space is an injury to them.
Moss on Frotit-Trens.-Ignoramus.- Scrape of as much of the Moss as you possibly canl, and wash the trces with lime-water,
Shorten brancles in autumn, with a view to the production of Joung shoots, a sprinkling of which will greatly invigorate the trees " Shows.-G.-We ferfectly agree with you that the reports of Country Shows are too offen interestung to none
hut the parties concerned; but it is interesting to them that they should be recorded. As we give them at a great expense
to ourselves, and at no expense to any one else, for they appear hardly complain of them in fairness.
 common species.--A.B. \(C .-A\) dark-coloured Thrips appears witl water, so as to give them a good washing, repeating the with water, so as to give them a good washing, repeating the
operation three or four times at intervals of a day or two,
Should not this rid you of the nuisance, mix with the water Should not this rid you of the nuisance, mix with the water one-tenth of gas-liquor, and proceed as before,--philo Veritas.
-If your Pines are covered with the white scale in the way you describe, we recommend you to destroy your plants a If, however, you wish to try a remedy the best is the one
mentioned in last week's Gardeners' Chronicle, No mentioned in last week's Gardeners' Chronicle, No. 35, page 616
Insscrss, in the "Answers to Correspondents." This remedy consists in exposing the Pine Msckilankovs. - \(P\). Mackenzie.- The term "factitious" signifies those short characters which are used to characterise
genera in the classes where they are placed, without reference to other considerations. Thus, "Corolla tripartita, labio ovato," was the factitious character given by Linnæus to
Amomum in Monandria Monogynia; signifying that all Monandrous Monogynous plants which have that character belong omomum.-We regret an Old Subscriber should have to complain of the way his Gardeners' Chronicle is folded; he
should write to the newsagent who supplies him, as it is his fault.-Rhodon- Cistus and Deutzia scabra will do in peat.
Smith's Queen Victoria, in our oplion, is a finer variety than Eppisil. It is usual to prune Rhododendrons and other American a Grecuhouse plant. \(-Z\). can have Nos, 13 and 14 for 1842
if he whl send his address and \(2 s\). H. \(O, K\). The spots on Copan.- It is not much to the credit of a nurseryman that he Copan, - It is not much the sold you the Crimson Nerine rosea, a Cape plant, for a new yellow Brazilian Ar.aryllis.- S. Y. - Your Plum is the
Nectarine Plum. H - Z - The frut you sent is that of the Cydomia japonica. - Samuel Buckland.- Abroma augustum,
a leaf, it is impossible to say what species, kind, but, without youndish obovate Pear, red next the sun, and speckled, which
you have under the name of Imperial Swan's Egg, is the Beurre de Mons. The other, under the name of Aston Town try to help you with the Echinops.- A. B. - We are unable to
recognise your plants by description. The Ipomced is possibly an Arcyreia-but it is of little use to corjecture. What is known, and most surprising things they are, All sorts o called Dutch roots would be the very thing for that colony.-Discipulus.-There is no good treatise on forcing Figs; but
papers on the subject lave becn pablished by many modern gardeners. Perhaps we may get some one to see what can be done to meet your wishes.- Hste.- Many thanks, but the
garden of the Horticultural Socjety is so overstocked with plasts, that in woura be inconvenient aised there. The Solanum is probably \(S\), pinnatifidum. - A. Z.-It is illegal for any person to flower at this season is merely accidental, and in all probagracilis can only be preserved by cuttings. There are no greengracilis can ondy
fieshed Cantaloupe Melons \(\ddagger\)--Persona. - We do not think
that Mushrooms would succed in the situation you mention, during winter, as they would require a temperature of from in the row should be about 9 inches. \(\ddagger\)-Croydon-Mesembryánthemum dilatatum, Pyrethrum Parthenium flore pleno. \(\ddagger\)
 Parthenium, Mesenbry onthemum hour Tobacco in a dry airy situation, excluded Spread out your
from the sun's ray. \(\ddagger-\) - Edward Spary, -Your blooms have
not arrived. \(\ddagger-\).

\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.}
alcbolarlas.-Messys. Fogers and Son.-Your seedling No,
is a fine variety, having curfously-formed blothes of a ligh
maroon colour, distributed over the entire front of the fiower, maroon colour, distributed over the entire front of the fiower,
upon a light buff-ground, it resembles the singular varieties
raised by Mr. Standish; it is a beautiful and desiralle fow raised by Mr. Standish; it is a beautiful and desirable flower
No. 2 , another varicty of the same character, but differng in No. cclours, having red. brown blotches upon a yellow ground,
the some of the old varieties, and falls far short of the beautiful
flowers introduced of late years.* flowers introduced of late years.*
promise well, but we want to see better specimens before we promise wel, but we want to see better specimens before we
can speak with confidence abont their properties; the flower
with the darkest tip has the better former with the darkest tip has the better-formed petal, thoughr rather
ribby; but both these specimens show the disk. The petals in ribby; but both these specimens show the disk. The petais in
the lighter varjety are rather pointed; and though the centre is weli up, there is some coniusion in the
petals. We should like to sce them again.*
uchsias.-T. B.-Your seedlings are nue varieties, but thare is
too great a smilarity in the colour, especially in the corollas too great a similarity in the colour, especially in the corollas
a selection of the finer sorts would be the most desirable a selection of the finer sorts would be the most desirable.
No, 20 is a flower of good form, with rosy red tube and sepals,
the latter terminating in a decided green; corolla large and
stout, of a crimson purple. This is a fair-sized flower, an though not so large as some of the others, it is the one we the next in order of merit: this is a fower of fine size an the next in order of merit: this is a fower of fine size and
substance, it is 2 anches long, tube and sepals of a bright
red, corolla stout, with rather more purple, forming a quod red, corolla stout, with rather more purple, forming a quod
contrast. 15 is also a good flower in form aurl substance; it, however, wants purple in the corolla, and is surpassed by
varieties we have lately seen. 16 is inferior to many we have varieties we have lately seen. 16 is inferior to many we have
scen of the same charater. 14 and 17 are deficient in the
corollas, 13 is no improvement. 19 a good showy flower, but wanting purple in the corolla. 21 is a very pretty fower, but also wants a greater contrast in the colours
Your seedling is an extremely pretty flower, very like DevoniYours seeding is an extremely pretty flower, very like Devoni-
ensis the bright and attractive; its habit is fine,
throwing out several flowers from each joint, and throwing out several howers from each joint, and, as you say,
the present year's shoots are more thian six feet long, its igorous growth and freedom of blooming points it out as an Waldron.-The small seedling is a pretty, lively-looking
fower, and most abundant bloomer; it is very small, and wi.l not suit the present taste, which is directed towards the large
varieties. The larger seedling, bloomine in bunches, termination of the branches, wants sobstance, particularly in the corola, which is thin and not equal to others which are
out. \(-T . B .-N o .25\) is a large and showy flower ; it measures nation of the having but a slight tinge of purple in it. 26 is also showy, but
the corolla is objectionable, from the divisions separating and forming into ridges. 27, tube and sepals bright red, curolla vermilion, the latter tipped with green and expanding well, verminon, the latter tipped with green and expanding well,
corolla maroon purple; a pretty variety of a modinm size.
The two latter flowers we consider the best.- W. Diller.Your hybrid between fulgens and corymbiflora is a very hand increasing in size till the diameter is a quarter of an inch; the tube is of a delicate pink colour, having sepals of a greenish primrose, forming a strong contrast to the bright red corolla
seen between them; the flower altogether is s, 1 inches in length, and the buds are very handsome as they approach into branches, coutaming altogether 150 flowers.-H. I.-The Fuchsia is a rich-coloured flower, with sufficient purple in the able.--T. \(B\).-The sepals of 30 are rather coarse, and appear but it wants more colour in the corolla. 31, large and singular in colour, being of a rich dull crimson; the corolla in this forms a contrast to the lighter flowers, *

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

Her Majesty's visit to the King of the Frenci is, as might have been expected, the chief topic of interest both at home and on the Continent. The reception given to her Majesty by the Royal Family and people of France cannot fail to be satisfactory to British feeiings ; and the French journals, with few exceptions, regard the event as a graceful compliment paid to the nution at large in the person of its Sovereign. In their leading features, the details of the Royal Progress are not less picturesulue than those of her Majesty's visit to the Highlands last year, while they surpass them in those incidents of persomal and national character which will ensure the meating at the Chateau d"Eu a conspicuous place in the history of our time. Notwithstanding the visions of commercia treaties which baunted many of the French papers on the first announcement of the Queen's visit, they now express regret that her Majesty did not extend her excursion to Paris and Versailles. They accept the fact, however, as a proof that the visit to France was not one of curiosity or pleasure, but a mark of friendship towards the reigning dynasty, which is all the more welcome, because associated with no object of merely temporary interest. The Ministerial journals hail the visit of the Queen as a pledge of peace-the most sionificant, perhaps, which has been given to France for 13 years, and welcome it as a proo that, after all the vicissitudes of their history, the happiness of a King or Queen still excites the sympathies of the French people.

From Spain we learn that a battalion of one of the royal regiments at Madrid demanded their discharge on the evening of the 29 th , and were immediately disbanded. The new Government, either from alarm at the movement or from a desire to declare Madrid in a state of siege, arrested the non-commissioned officers, and ordered them do be shot on the following day, without even the form of a court-martial Considerable excitement ensued, the military were placed under arms, and all the generals in the capital who were supposed to be favourable to Espar tero were summarily compelled to leave the city. In the meantime, Barcelona had manifested an increased opposition to the new Government, and Saragossa and other town were in a state little short of insurrection. The British and French Ministers, however, had officially recognised the Provisional Government, and the diplomatic relations of the three countries continue as heretofore -From Switzerland, we learn that the long-pending dispute respecting the Argau convents had been no sooner placed in a fair way of settlement, than a civil war broke out between the French and German inhabitauts of the Valais. A confict has already taken place in the neighbour hood of St. Maurice, and it is feared that the Diet will be compelled to divide the canton into two independent governments.-.The insurrection in the Papal States has also assumed a formidable aspect; guerillas have formed not only in the Bolognese, but also in Romagna; and large bodies of troops have been despatched from Rome to the March of Ancona. The armed bands of the Papal

Legations, driven along by the military, have entered Tuscany; and have cause wotering-places are deserted. Grand-Duchy that all the watering-places are deserted.
The Tuscan troops have been put in motion in all The Tuscan troops have been put in motion in all to cross the Frontier. - The news from the Levant contains some interesting particulars of the massacre of the Nestorian Christians by the Turkish Pacha, and of the renewed disturbances at Jerusalem.-The delay in the arrival of the India Mail, which was expected at Marseilles on Friday last, has excited much surprise. Government on Wednesday, announcing that the steamer which usually brings the despatches from Alexandria had returned to Malta, having waited six days at Alexandria without procuring any tidings of the mail. The conclusion drawn from this fact is, that some accident has occurred to the steamer between Bombay and Suez, or having been atteropted, and without due regard to the probable state of influence of the winds at the period of crossing to Suez.

\section*{静品me NTems.}

Court.-The Queen and Prince Albert, after visiting Plymouth and Falmouth, took their departure for the French coast on Friday, and landed at Tréport, on a visit Mo the King of the French, on Saturday afternoon. Her Majesty remained at the Chateau deu until Thursday, when she left France, and landed at Brighton in the afterThe Court will remain at Brighton until Monday, when the Queen is expected to embark for Ostend, on a visit to the King of the Belgians. The details of her Majesty's in the general account of the Marine Excursion, in in the general account of the Marine Excursion, in the Prince of Wales and the Prices remained at Brighton.-The King of Hanover left Kew on Saturday to return to his own dominions, after a sojourn of three months in this country, his Majesty having
arrived on the 2 d of June. His Majesty was loudly cheered on his departure from Kew. The Admiralty
barge, having on board Lord Bloomfield, Sir F. Collier, barge, having on board Lord Bloomfield, Sir F. Collier,
and Admiral Brace, had previously arrived from Woolwich at the Brunswick-pier, Blackwall, to attend his
Majesty on his embarkation. His Majesty went on board Majesty on his embarkation. His Majesty went on board
the Admiralty steam-yacht, Dover, at a quarter-past the Admiralty steam-yacht, Dover, at a quarter-past eleven, and immediately left for Antwerp, under the usual of Kent has returned from Witley Court, the residence of the Queen Dowager; on Tuesday she accompanied her
Majesty on a visit to Malvern, and on Thursday arrived in town on her way to join the Queen at Brighton.
Health of Sir Robert Peel.-The Dublin Evening Post gives the following from its London correspondent: pain, that the fatigues and anzieties of office have again impaired the health of the Premier. About three years since there had been symptoms of internal disease, which, fortunately, yielded to judicions treatment and a vigorous constitution. Latterly, however, similar symptoms have will find it necessary to relieve himself from the cares and turmoils of public life. There is, I am happy to learn no cause for serious apprehension at present. The Queen, I understand, had expressed a desire that the Premier should accompany the Royal party to France; but the account of delicate health, of some relaxation amongst his family circle, and Her Majesty kindly dispensed with his attendance
Illness of Lord Western.-We regret to state that this venerable nobleman and well-known agriculturist, while on his estates, was taken suddenly ill which he is making accounts received in town from Felix-hall, Essex, during accounts received in town from Felix-hall,
Military Pensions.-The following \(G\)
Military Pensions. -The following General Officers have been added by the Commander-in-Chief to the list of
those already in receipt of pensions for distinguis those already in receipt of pensions for distinguished services :-Major-Generals Sir Henry Watson, Sir Dudley
St. Leger Hill, Sir Richard Armstrong, James Ferguson, St. Leger Hill, Sir Richard Armstrong, James Ferguson,
Post-office.-Her Majesty's Government having decided that Southampton shall be made the port of arrival and departure for the Peninsular, Mediterranean, Oriental, and West India mails, instead of Falmouth, notice lhas
been issued that the following arrangements pinll come been issued that the following arrangements will come
into operation on and from the 18 th inst., on which day the next West India packet will be despatched. The respective mails to be forwarded by the packets from Southampton will be made up in London, and transmitted from London to Southampton by the morning, instead of
the evening mail, as at present, upon the undermentioned days :- Peninsular mail, viz., Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, every Thursday. Mediterranean, v Malta, Greece, and the Ioniar Islands, Ist of the month, and the Thursday nearest the 15 th of the month-except erranean and East India mails will be made up in Lon don, and despatched on the previous morning. Epypt and India, 1st of the month. West Indies, 2d and 17th of the month-except the 2 d or 17 th of the month falls on a Sunday, when the West India mail will be made up and despatched on the following morning. The Brazilian packet will continue to be despatched from Falmouth af
at present. Letters to and from the Mediterranean and the East Indies, \&c., intended to be forwarded by the ward be addressed via Southampton.

Parliamentary Returns.-It is stated as a proof of the expense of these returns that during the last session, one return connected with one of the metropolitan prisons, moved for in the House of Commons, occupied three
clerks upwards of thirty days, and contained, amongst other particulars, upwards of 13,000 names. It was also carreighty that it was almost more than a

National society. The subscriptit \(2,000 l\).
National sociey.--The subscription in aid of the new movement of the National School Society, in behalf of education in the mining and manufacturing districts,
already exceeds \(90,000 b_{0}\) of this sum 630 individuals have contributed no less than \(70,000 l\).

Church Preferment. -The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments to benefices in the
Church of Scotland, vacant in consequence of the late secession. Rev. R. H. Whyte to the parish of Dryfesdale, Dumfries, in the room of the Rev. D. B. Douie; Rev. J. L. Rose to the parish of Markinch, Fife, in the
room of the Rev. J. Sieveright; Rev. R. Stewart to the parish of Lochs, Ross, in the room of the Rev. R. Finlayson; Rev. G. Greig to the parish of KirkpatrickDurham, Kirkcudbright, in the room of the Rev. G. J.
Duncan; Rev. W. F. Burtt to the parish of Ferry-Port on Craig, Fife, in the room of the Rev. W. Nicolson ; Rev. G. Addison to the parish of Arbirlot, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Kirke; Rev. W. Hunter to the parish of Baldernock, Stirling, in the room of the Rev. J. Pollock.

\section*{JForeten}

France,-The visit of her Majesty to King Louis Philippe is of course the exclusive topic of the Paris journals. Of the landing of the Queen at Triport, and
her arrival at the ChAteau d'Eu, abundant details will be her arrival at the Chateau d'Eu, abundant details will be
found in another part of our Paper. The columns of our Parisian contemporaries are chiefly filled with accounts of the visit, and with speculations on its consequences, but
they almost unanimously greet the arrival of the Queen they almost unamimously greet the arrival of the Queen visit has not been extended to Paris and Versailles. The Journal des Débats, the Ministerial organ, does not underrate the importance generally bestowed by the French press on her Majesty's visit. "In accepting the
King's hospitality," it says, "Queen Victoria to g hospitality, it says, "Queen Victoria has wished her aur ber confidence in and her personul attachment to as Queen of England to rive family. She has also wished, of France a pledge of political sympathy and good understanding. It is for this two-fold object, and we thank her for it, that the Queen of England has come to France; and it is as being a pledge of peace, and the most significant one, perhaps, given to our country for thirteen of this young Queen, who bears with so much gracefulness, and with so serene and charming a brow, the weight of a great nation's destinies." In a subsequent paper it visit of the Queen of England. Whatever may courteous done to the contrary, public satisfaction is expressed on but with therywhe one meets, utmost good-will. We are happy for the sake of our country despite of all, and even after the terrible vicissitudes of our history, a King or a Queen is still a great deal with us The mark of gracious deference given by a Queen-by a -to a Prince subjected to such cruel trials, and at the same time, so visibly protected by Heaven, will not be an in different or unperceived occurrence in bistory. That meeting of the two first crowned heads on the globe mus not be viewed by us as a mere vain ceremony. It is more another guarantee given to the security of the world. We thus realised, and that universal neace is henceforth esta blished in the world. No, certainly. France and England will continue to follow their various, and often rival for tunes; touching one another at all points of the globe, they bear the glory of it: but it will still be a greats, as they bear the above all those hazards, the good-will of the two Govern ments and mutual sympathies of the great bulk of the two tions, express themselves on the subject with much polite ness ; several that are habitually opposed to the Administration evince the utmost courtesy towards ou but as in history. The Commerce, however, persists in believ ing that the treaty of commerce is already settled, and that the Queen has had nothing to do but to request the signature of Louis Philippe! Another exception is the National, the principal organ of the Republicans, which do unable to drop for days the catalogue of grievances it has solong been urging against this country and the resentment slumbers not for a moment It bewails the expense to which the brief sojourn of ber Majesty may put the nation, and foretells that there will be a chapter in the next budget under the head of "Voyage de la Reine Republican party is the expression used by her Majesty Republican party is the expression used by her Majesty
on meeting M. Guizot-m' 1 am delighted to meet you
again." On this point the National contends that Me Guizot has been thus affably noticed solely interests of his country to the will and pleasure of Ta and nterels A melancholy accident has happened at villequier, on the Hugo and her husband were drowned. They had accompanied their uncle, M. Vacquerie, and his son, to Caudebec, in his boat, which unfortunately upset upon a sandbank, and all the party perished
Spain.-Accounts from Madrid to the 30th alt. announce that, on the night of the 29th, a battalion of the regiment del Principe revolted in the capital. The men them. This battalion was immediately disarmed . Tive sergeants, the sergeants, two corporals, and one private were shot on the
morning of the 30 th, in presence of the garrison, which appeared to be devoted to the Government. It appears that the soldiers made no political demand, but merely asked for the fulfilment of the promises made by Gens. Narvaez and Concha, viz., that every non-commissioned
officer who deserted the Regent should be raised a grade, and that the soldier who wished it should, if he had grade, a certain number of years, be dismissed to his home. The Juntas forced the military chiefs to keep their promises in the provinces ; but in Madrid Gens. Narvaez and Serrano refused. A disturbance conseguently ensued which terminated, as above stated, in a probic execution, without even the forms of a court-martial. The Queen and Infanta returned to Madrid on the evening of the 30 th. They were received with the warmest enthusiasm. Madrid was then perfectly tranquil, but the troops were kept under arms, and several generals whose adiesion was suspected had been ordered to leave the city. Mr. Aston, Minister Plenipotentiary of England, announced, on the 28th, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, at an andience which he bad asked for that purpose, that his Government had acknowledged the Provisional Government of Spain, and that the relations of good harmony and friendship which had hitherto prevailed between the two countries would continue as heretofore. The Duke de Glucksberg, the Charge d'Affaires of France, had also presented his credentials to the Provisional Governments Barcelona was sill much agitated the 29 th ut. The lists of electors had been torn off the doors of the provincial deputation, and the arrival of the long-expected troops was anxiously occupied bs the Patulea, who refused surrender itil the regular troops. General Ametler, who had quitted Saragossa with several battalions for the purpose of reinforcing the Governor of Barcelona, had not advanced further than Lerids, being fearful of an insurrection at Saragossa. The committee instituted at Seville for the pertainin the extent of the devastation sustained during Gen. Espartero and Van Halen's bombardment, commenced their labours on the 12th. Above three hundred buildings are stated to have been destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \(4,000,000\) reals.
Portugal.-Letters from Lisbon of the 28th ult. state that the unfavourable reception which the Duke of Palmella met with from the Earl of Aberdeen has been the subject of a good deal of political speculation and surmise respecting the probable issue of the treaty. Petitions, statements, complaints, and representations have been made to Government, pointing out the impropriety of giving the final blow to the lingering industry of the
country. It is generally stated that Lord Aberdeen will not depart from gions altimatum, and that the Dake of Palmella will be obliged to give way.
Germanx,-Accounts from Munich mention an interburg between King Leopold of Belgium on AschaffenBavaria. The King Leopord of Belgium and the King of of the King of the Belgians to have the iron and woollen manufactures of his kingdom allowed more advantageous entrance into the German Union.-From Berlin we learn rel his Majesty has already issued a cabinet order for the revuinding of the Opera-house, for which purpose he has within 80,000 dollars, and that it is to be finished Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have arrived at Rumpenheim, on a visit to the Landgrave. Letters from Cologne state that sentence has been passed on Lieutenant Ton Pelzer, of the 28 th Foot, who had killed a M. his second, a Lieutenant in the same regime death, and labour in a fortress for ten years. It is expected, however, that his Majesty will commute Lieut. Von Pelzer's abridged, and that the punishment of the second will be who was the second of M. Hein.-Accounts from Carleswhe state that a nobleman who shot his servant last week in the reighbourhood. of Mannheim, has, notbrought to justice, and it is supposed that he has made his escape to England. Meanwhile, the affair is the topic of the day, and even his best friends do not attempt to speak a wrord in his defence. The cause of the murder is now ascertained to be that the servant ill-treatment af which the master inflicted on account of Ministment of his borses.-M. de Lindenau, the Prime Minister of Saxony, has resigned his office, on account of Gilhealth. - From Hamburgh we have a report taat Gen. Espartero has demanded, through the Englishi Chargé d'Affaires, whether, in the event of his wishing to go there, be would be permitted to reside. The reply permisaio under the will. be granted. The company of equestred to the management of the \(\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {, }}\) Ducrow, after having performed in the various towns
of England, were induced lately to visit Hamburgh for a professional experiment. After a few weeks stay, during which time their performances were miserably attended, stud of horses, dreases, property, \&c., to satisisfy his creditors, and return with his company to England.-A fatal duel has just been fought at Baden. About a month since a ball was given by subscription to the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, to which M. de Haber, the list was revised by the directors, M. de Haber's name was objected to by M. de Goler, an officer of artillery in he gave M. de Haber blows, which the latter did not gentlemen Hat he was therefore unfit for the society of gentem. M. He Haber sent his friend, M. Verifkin, a Russian officer, to M. de Goler, positively denying his statement, and calling upon him for satisfaction for the calumny and injury fastened upon him. M. de Goler, by the advice of Haber, saying that he did so because he could prove that he was not entitled to be treated as a gentleman. M. de Haber then had a letter printed and posted, saying that M. de Goler had calumniated him by false statements, had misled his brother officers, had refused to give him
satisfaction, and that he therefore was a liar and a coward. This led to violent language between M. de Goler and M. Verifkin, the friend of M. de Haber, and blows were given by the former to the latter; the consequence was a meeting on Sunday at Carlesruhe, between Mide Goter M. Verifkin was shot dead, and M. de Goler received a ball in his chest. M. de Haber has fied to Switzerland. state that while - the long-pending dispute of North Switzerland is in a fair way of being appeased, by Argau consenting to restore the nunnery of Hermetschyel, the
Liberal party of the Valais-the one speaking the French tongue and inhabiting the Lower Valais, the other speaking German and inhabiting the Upper Valais-have
resorted to a civil war at and near St. Maurice. The accounts of the conflict in the \(S\) wiss papers are as yet confused; but it is to be feared that the Diet, to restore
peace, must treat the Valais as it treated Bale, Schwitz, peace, must treat the Valais as it trented Bale, Schwitz, ent governments.- M. Thiers, the historian and late premier of France, has arrived at Berne, for the purpose of making himself personally and minutely acquainted with purpose of his forthcoming volumes of the "History of the French Revolution." M. Michelet, professor of nearly at the same time, to study on the spot the movements of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy, whose life will be treated in the sixth volume of his "History of France." A letter from Chamouny states that the ascent of Mont Blanc was made a short time since in a most rapid and E. Tairraz, of Chamouny, and a party of thirteen persons. They left the Prieuré at noon of the 23d; at half-past six in the evening arrived at the rocks of the crand Mulets, two in the morning. They were seen ascending by the old road exposed to the avalanches, where the three guides of dinaire, who was in advance of the other travellers with two of his guides, arrived at the summit, where the rest of past eleven they commenced their descent by the new past eleven they commenced their descent by the new
road, and at seven in the evening arrived at Chamouny. ITALY.-The Cardinal Legate of Bologna has issued a proclamation which removes all doubt as disturbpapers also state that the bands which have retired to the pountains of Tuscany have spread alarm throughout the country. According to a letter from Leghorn of the country. According to a letter from Leghorn of the
27 th, great agitation was observable in the towns on the coast, and such persons as bad come to bathe at Leghorn stated in our last, the insurgents are now committing stated in our last, the insurgents are now committing basis of their organization. They have drawn nearer to the duchy of Modena, and several reginents
have been marched against them. Tidings of the result are the more anxiously expected, as the insurgents have spread the report of all Italy having risen.-
A riot occurred at Naples, in the church of the Annunziata, A riot occurred at Naples, in the church of the Annunziata,
on the festival of the Assumption. The crowd of people, many of whom it was suspected were drawn thither by other motives than devotion, was so great, that in spite of the spaciousness of the church (the nave of
which is supported by 24 Corinthian pillars of white which is supported by 24 Corinthian pillars of white marble), a terrible pressure ensued; thefts were committed, aud such a scene of disorder arose, that it was found necessary to call in the aid of the military, and a party of Swiss troops arrived. The people, irritated by the presence of the soldiers, began to attack them with
knives and stilettoes. Meanwhile a party of Sicilian troops, on duty at Porta Capuana, arrived, and with the view of awing the mob, discharged some balls from a small cannon, and some blank shots. Order was soon restored, but not without the sacrifice of several lives, and about 20 persons were carried to the hospital, all more or less seriously wounded. The church having been proconsecrated by the remains closed until it las been again terceded with his Maiesty in behalf of the criminals, sentence of death has been commuted to that of 30 years? banishment to the galleys. Another source of uneasiness

Walking in the streets, wlose dresses liave been burnt by means of some combustible preparations thrown upon crowded time, was thus attacked, and bas died from the injuries received. Amongst other victims to this outrage are the Duchess de Grotoletta and the Princess Canit Greece.-A letter from Athens, Aug. 10, states that a gang of twenty-six coiners, Greeks, Turks, Italians, and handed have been discovered and arrested in that city, and fabrication of Greek crowns, and French two-franc pieces. Other parties connected with this gang, to the number of by birth and fortune, belong to the higher ranks of society, Turkey and Symia. - The Levant mail has brought Constantinople letters of the 17 th. The Porte seemed inclined to pursue an Anti-Christian course of policy.
The expedition of the Pacha of Mosul against the Nestorians, has been stained, as was to be expected, from the co-operation of his ausiliaries the Khurds, with every sort of atrocity. The houses of the inhabitants were fired, hey themselves hunted down like wild beasts and exter mother, brothers, and sisters of the Patriarch, were the objects of peculiar barbarity, the former having been literally sawed in two, and the latter mangled and mutilated The Patriarch himself succeeded and has taken refuge in the house of the British Consula Agent at Mosul. The number of victims who have pe-
rished in this massacre is not yet known, and can only be known when that of the fugitives has been ascertainied The population of the mountains amounted to 100,000 . Musir fate has been truly extraordinary. Surrounded by Mussulman hordes, pent up for ages in their native for-
tresses, the very existence of these children of the primi tive church had remained almost a secret to the rest of
Christendom, and their obscurity seems to have been their Christeadom, and their obscurity seems to have been their
best protection. No sooner had their country been ex best protection. No sooner had their country been ex-
plored by Missionaries, than this visitation befel them, and the public is called upon to sympathise with them in their destruction, before, perhaps, it had become generally aware of their existence. Letters from Mosul
throw much of the odium of this sad affair upon Eurothrow much of the odium of this sad affair upon EuroMissionaries that first excited the jealous apprehensions of the Pacha of Mosul, and caused him to attack the tlemen, with is is affrmed even that some of these genthe American missionaries, suggested to him that they were assisting the mountaineers to raise forts, whereby
they would be hereafter enabled to set the Sultan's rity at defiance.-Letters from Jerusalem state, that an sequences, had have been attended with serid French consulate. It appears that the Consul, contrary to the usages established, had insisted upon hoisting the tricolor on his house. A fanatical multitude resented the supposed insult to their holy city, and the flag was torn from the building. Reschid Pacha endeavoured to disperse stone. On the following serely wounded on the hand by a because the pole had not been destroyed, and much difficulty was again experienced in quieting the tumult. Guns were discharged into the windows of the consulate, but fortunately no lives were lost. An assault has also been physician attached to the episcopal establishment. After an altercation with a guard, he was dragged from his horse, beaten, ad Prussian consulate on demanding the doctor's liberation was also insulted and illtreated culprits, however, have since been punished, on the demand of the British and Prussian Consuls.-Accounts from Erzeroom are far from satisfactory. The negotiations are for the present suspended, and the Persians are beplague to be assembling troops on the frontiers. The plague has broken out betwen Eral coravan obizona, and also at departed from Scutari, in presence of the Sultan and the great officers of state, with the usual ceremonies West Indies and Mexico.-The Royal mail-steamer Medway arrived at Falmouth on Sunday with West India, Mexican, and other mails, bringing twenty-five passengers, and on freight 344,478 dollars, \(102 \frac{1}{2}\) abibous, 1,270 ounces of silver, 1,533 ounces of gold, and other valuable cargo. Of the dollars thus brought 33,525 are on account of the Mexican dividends and 85,024 are a consignment to the directors of the Real del Monte Mining Company. The Severn brought the Jamaica mails and dates from that island to the 8th of August to st . Thomas's, where they were transhipped to the Thames on the 14th. That vessel brought them to Bermuda, at which island a severe hurricane was experienced on the 18 th ult., which did considerable damage to the breakwater, and to several small vessels. In addition to this catastrophe, the fever pecular to the group was raging with great virulence at St. George's at the time the steamer left, and was considered as severe as the epidemic of 1819. It commenced early in August, and by the 20th of the month, more than half the military had been attacked, aud were then in at the latest accounts sixty men were ill, including nearly all the nou-commissioned officers and officers, with Colonel Barry, commanding officer of Engineers, All kind of labour had been suspended, the civil population having experienced the effects of the feyer to a great extent. Lieut.-Colonel Arabin, commanding officer of the artillery, had also died of it. The mails from Demerara come down to the 4th,
and from Barbadoes to the 9th August. The Windward Islands are reported to be generally healthy and the crops truck by lourtnining. On the 4 th Angust the Medway was By this arrival accounts are receivel from Tampico to
the I9th July, and from Vera Cruz to the \(2 d\) August. The Mexican squadron had returned to the latter port on the entered into for six montho. The commissionels from Campeachy appointed to settle the differences came up in a Mexican brig of war. The commander of the Mexican orces was imprisoned in the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa to inquire into the was about to sit in the city of Mexico, from Port-au-Prince, dated 7 th August state Advice opposition to the present order of things had declared tself at Aux Cayes, headed by a black General Salomons, ho had some hundred armed supporters; but it had been effectually put down, the general having taken to the woods. New South Wales.-A letter in the Northern Slar from Mrs. Williams, states that the paragraph which has appeared in the papers stating that her husband, Zephahad committed the Chartist colleague of Frost and Jones, hanged, is wholly under in New South Wales and been letter from in say it she has had a letter from the Home-office, in which it is stated that a
person of the name of Williams had recently been executed person of the name of Williams had recently been executed
in New South Wales, but not her husband, who is alive.

\section*{CITY}

Money Market, Friday.-Consols for money are quoted \(95 \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{4}{4}\); and for the account \(95 \frac{3}{4}\); Three-and-Half per Cents. Red., 102 采; New Three-and-Half per Cents., \(102 \frac{1}{8}\) Long Annuities, 12 9-16; India Stock, \(265 \frac{1}{2}\) to \(266 \frac{1}{2}\) ndia Bonds, 69 \(\qquad\)
fitetronolts and its zómity
Return of the South-Sea Expedition.-Captain James Clark Ross has just returned from his voyage of explorada the South Seas. He transacted busimess at the Adraly on Wednesday, having left his ship at Portsont. He was in exceltent beath and spirits, and General Espartero. His the result of his voyage. and the Dispartero.-His Highness, with the Duchess oon having previously obtained permission to inspect them on that day. Mr. Barry, the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, and Mr. Eastlake, the secretary to the Commission of Fine Arts, were in attendance to receive his Highness, who spent upwards of an hour in the Hall, and on his departure expressed himself much gratifed with the drawings. Mr. Barry afterwards accompanied the Regent over the worlss of the new Houses of Parliament. On Tuesday His Highness, the ton by the day mail train to visit Windsor Castle. They frst proceeded over the state apartments, and from then through the private apartments of Her Majesty. They afterwards ascended the Round tower, and remained on the ramparts for a considerable period. The Regent They left the Castle about two o'clock and as ceeded through the the prod ings of the inhabitants with the greatest courtesy. They then drove down the Lony Walk to Virginia Water, where they remained for upwards of an hour, and returned to town in the evening.

The Fate of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly.-On Thursday a public meeting was held at the Crown and Ancbor Tavern, for the purpose of opening a subscription ascertain the fate of Col, Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, ascertain the fate of col, Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, captivity. Capt. Grover presided, supported by about 100 gentlemen. After referring to the facts already noticed in this Paper and dwelling at some length on the narrative of the Persian servant, which we published a fact that three months before the statement apmeared in the papers, the friends of Col. Stoddart had received a letter from him, in which he used these words, "I am in high favour with the Ameer, and I pray you not to believe any reports of my death that may reach England. He had made strict inquiries at the Foreign Office for the purpose of ascertaining whether Govermment had received any official report in confirmation of the statement, but he found nothing, unless some vague intelligence to the effect that Col. Stoddart's head had been cut on consenting to become a Mussulnan-that he replied "You have murdered Col. Stoddart-I will die a Christian;" upon which he was led out and decapitated. Beyond that there was no document to be found in the Foreign Office that was not a repetition of the Persian's statenaent, to which he should invite the attention of the meeting, believing, as he did, that it was a fabrication from first to last. The following resolution was then moved by Mr. Buckingham; seconded by Col. Humfrey and carried:-That in the uncertainty which exists respecting the lives of C )]. Stoddart and Capt: Conolly, second resolution ascertain the real facts of the case. The of the Institute of Civil Engineers; and seconded by Dr. Burnes, brother of the late Sir A. Burnes :- That a Committee be formed, to communicate with the British Government on this subject, to send out immediately the Rev. Dr. Wolff to Bokhara, and to take such measures as may be necessary. This having been likewise carried, Capt.
Downes, Ran., Lieut. Raper, R.No, Mr. Buckingham,

Col. Humfrey, Capt. Moorsom, and Capt. Grover, were appointed a Committee, with power to add to thei number; and a subscription was opened for accomplishin The Cartoons.-This extibition having closed to the public on Saturday, the removal of the cartoons was com menced on Monday. The drawings which were successfu n the competition will continue to be exhibited in the Suffolk-street gallery. The unsuccessful competitors ar also, it is said, about to get up an exhibition of their sub-
jects, though it is not yet fully arranged where it will take place. A large proportion of the artists are in favour o the Pantechnicon, while a section, with Mr. Haydon a of 4000 persons were admentted in the course of the day, and it is calculated that upwards of 300,000 visitors of all classes have attended the exhibition. The greatest order and decorum have been observed throughout, and not single robbery has been brought to the police ofinces a exhibition place
attended. The fittings will not be removed from th Hall, as the commissioners have another exhibition in
contemplation for the ensuing year, which will consist of frescos of moderate size, executed on portable frames.
Middlesex Mayistrates.- The Lord Chancellor ha appointed the following gentlemen as magistrates for the
county :-Mr. Dodd, M.P., Montagu-square ; Mr. Pil cher, the late Sheriff, Russell-square; Mr. Walter, Bearwood, Berks; \(\mathbf{M r}\). Ewin, Park-crescent; \({ }^{\text {Mr }}\) Mr
Hooper, Stanmore; Mr. Carter, of Brockley-hill ; Mr Rowe of Covers House, Laleham; Mr. Platt, Hyd Park-gardens ; Mr. A. W. Wood, of Uxbridge; Lieut.
Col. Sydney North, of Arlington-street; Mr. J. R. Mills, ftamford-hill; Mr. W. Crake, Stanhope-street, Hyd Park-gardens ; Mr. F. T. Young, Great Cumberland place; Mr. T. H. Black, St. Anne's, Limehouse; Mr. E Kingston ; Mr. J. W. Marriott, of Sunbury ; Mr J. Bentley, of Highbury-park; and Mr. T. B. Herring ing-hill, has also J. peace for the city and liberty of Westminster
Metropolitan Improvements.-The new street from Shoreditch Church to the St. Katharine and London Docks is making rapid progress. Nearly all the houses on th have been taken down, and in a few weeks there will be direet thoroughfare from Spitalfields' Church, in front o which the new street will pass.--In consequence of the progress of the new Royal Exchange, orders have been adjoin' the east end of the structure. The space to be cleared away will be from Cornhill to the Church of St. Benedict, at the corner of Threadneedle-street. In the latter street several houses have been pulled down, facing thoroughfare..-Mr. Barry has received instructions from the Woods and Forests to value the property from Chelsea Old Church to Battersea Bridge, preparatory to its removal for the purpose of constructing the new road along area surrounding the enclosure in St. James's. park has long been remarkable for its soft and wet state in winter and for its uneven condition in summer, cutting the shoe of pedestrians with the sharp gravel which forms the sur face. A new experiment has just been tried between th culated to obviate these objections. The gravel alread used in the park has been taken up, and a stratum of concrete, 6in, thick laid down in its place. The concrete has the old gravel, and, in order to produce a good colour, small quantity of the screenings of yellow gravel has bee lightly spread over the surface. The experiment has only terminated a few days, but the part laid down is remarkabl sence of large stones.-The Marylebone vestry on Thursday resolved by a majority of i1, to adopt wood-paving in the New-rosd from King's-cross to St. Pancras' church, a dis tance of \(11,000 \mathrm{yds}\). The cost for paving with granite would be 4s. \(6 d\). . per yard for three years, and the expense would cost ils. per yard, 6 . per year, whilst the wood parish for two years, and after that time only \(6 d\) per yar per annum. It was stited that in 19 years the paris would save \(2,000 l\). by the adoption of wood-paving. - The works of the Nelson pillar continue to advance rapidly and the castings which form the Corinthian capital hav several tons. They are fastened together by immense hooks, and strongly rivetted. Several tons of stone wil which the statue is to be placed. The statue is hewn ou of two pieces of Cragleith stone of great hardness, and when joined will stand 17 feet in height
Temperance Meetings...On Saturday Father Mathew administered the pledge at the New City Burial Ground, Bunhill Fieds. He had previously breakfasted with the meeting, and publicly took the pledge apidst the cheering of the people. Father Mathew, in the course of hi aldress, congratulated himself on the support of hi administered the pledge to the Marchioness of Wellesley administered the pledge to the Marchioness of Wellesiey. 2,200 in this spot. On Sunday Father Mathew revisited the apening scene of his labours in the metropolis, and again administered the pledge to 2,000 persons in the
Romandatholic Cemetery, Commercial-road. On Monday
he concluded his mission in the metropolis by administering the pledge in Calmel-buildings, Manchester-square, which Mathed upon as the st. Giles of Marylebone. Fathe Chapel , Chapel, breakfasted with the Rev. Dr. Piquot, the minister
in company with the Spanish Ambassador, the Dowage Countess of Clare, who took the pledge at the hands of the rev. gentleman, and a large number of the nobility. The proceedings of the day were commenced by the Hon. Staffor Jerningham, Mr and Mrs. Buckingham, and a batch o pearly twenty other ladies and gentlemen kneeling and receiving the pledge on the platform. A party of brewers draymen forced their way into the cro path a barrel o ale, but they were ultimately expelled, after a violen the pledge in the course of the day was 3,000 . The result of the rev. gentleman's labours in the metropolis and suburbs are 68,000 who have publicly taken the pledge, and about 6,000 made up of schools and factory workmen, to whom it was administered privately. Im mediately after the last batch, Father Mathew came on The rev. gentleman, in an affecting manner, spoke of the reception with which he, as a stranger in the metropolis o England, had been everywhere received. Since he ha been in London not a single word had been uttered against him, personally, which could at all be painful to his fee ings, and the public press, of every description of politics, had acted in so kindly a spirit towards him, that he powery begged to tender the conductors or that great and clusion, he ural engine his heartfelt grasing of sobriet as comparged upon all a hope that the grace of the Almighty might enable those who had taken the piedge to keep it. Father Mathew been invited by Bishop Stanley, Thence he poes to Bi mingham and Liverpool, and then to Ireland, having on the 17th to preach, in aid of some public charity, in Dublin.
The Mayoralty. - It is said that a large body of the ivery are anxious to re-elect the present Lord Mayor fo nother year, on account of the satisfactory manner in particularly those connected with the hospitalities of the City.-Alderman Lainson has resigned his gown as Alderman of Bread-street ward, in consequence of indisposition He declined serving the office of Lord Mayor during the present year from the same cause.
Excise Seizures.-A few days since an extensive seizure was made by the officers of Excise, in Anchor-yard, Old treet, St. Luke's, where they found a complete actory fitted up for the purpose of drying and colourin pans end leaves. It consisted of two large furnaces, drying matter, drugs and a quatity of "ten" ready to sending with some in the process of transformation from green to although the a particle of good tea was to be found The persons owning it made their escape in weight entrance of the officers, as no person was to be found on the premises, but the state of the pan proved that the

Westmirister Abbey-
Wesme in ments are in progress in the little cloisters adjoining the
Coroner's Office. A small tenement, which has been built about 180 years, a portion of which projected over the east side of the cloisters, and was considered in to dilapidated a state to undergo a repair, has beea removed original building was discovered, which is supposed to have been erected during the reign of Edward I.-Th Dean has given directions that the public shall in future have the privilege of passing, after clivine service, from through the western entrance, which lias for many year been closed, the only entrance still being by the gate at
Poet's-corner. The monuments in the choir bave under gone a thorough cleansing, and all persons will now hav the opportunity of viewing them free of charge.
Old St. Paul's.--During the last few days, in the course of some excavations south of the Cathedral, for the formation of a new sewer from Paul's Chain to London House yard, several human remains were found. Many of the skulls were quite perfect. They were discovered at variou depths, some as low as eighteen feet from the surface. It is
 666. During the rich was destroyed by the great fire in massive walls, about five feet wide, have been cut throug at a depth of twelve feet from the surface, some of whic were constructed of suci solid materials that the workme were obliged to employ powder to separate them.
St. Olave's, Southwark.-The largest vestry meeting on Tharsdo of the parishoners of So Diave's took plac be taken in consequence of the destruction of the parish propriety the late fire, Along discussion arose on the the old one for the purpose of building a new whare but on the question being put, it was resolved by a large ma jority to rebuild it on its present site. A committee, wit intend its erection.
Knightsbridge-The papers have contained reports of What is called a "military outrage" at Knightsbridge, in which some pivates of he R-by with swords and pistol The affair, however, which was a drunken brawl, has been reatly exaggerated. Some soldiers were assaulted by the irequenters of one of the low public-houses near the
barrack-ates; their comrades rescued them; in the fra some heads were broken on both sides, and a woman wa alass of a was all that by the soldiery

Kingston.-On Wednesday morning, at three \(o^{\prime}\) clock the inabitants on the Mation, situate between Kingston and Ewell, were alarmed by an explo sion, which shook the cottages to their foundation, an entirely demolished the glass in the windows. It wa of discavered thal Everythinge had exploded ma beed redaced to ruin Everything contained in them was destroyed, but no live were lost. The foreman had only locked up the mills, and left them apparently in perfect safety, ten minute before the explosion
Mortality of the Metropolis. - The number of Deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Aug. 26, was a follows :-West districts, 125 ; North districts, 189 ; Cen tral districts, 166 ; East districts, 199 ; South districts 213. Total, 842. Males, 433; females, 409. Weekly average for the last five years, 903 -
females); for the last five summers, 846 .

\section*{非robincial Nolos}

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion.-The Queen and Prince Albert, as mentioned in our last, held a levee on Thursday at Plymouth, on board the yacht, and afterwards paid a visit to the three towns. Her Majest port and Stockyard, and atter passing through Devo mouth by the Mayor and Corporate Officers, who pre ceded Her Majesty through the streets leading to the Hoe, and returned thence by nearly the same route to the Borough boundary on the Stonehouse Mill Bridge, wher the authorities of Plymouth took their leave. The processio then returned through Stoke and Devonport, to the dock yard, where Her Majesty re-embarked and went on boar the yacht. Her Majesty and the Prince then went to vie the Breakwater, upon which they landed and remaine some time, when they returned to the yacht, and dined and slept on boara. la the evening the ships of wa lue Te Whal What Falmoub, aids Maie \({ }^{2}\) Prince Albent to the wher Majesty and Pe hor putting out to sea. A few minutes before tel she took
her departure, steering towards the Eddystone light-house which the Royal party were desirous of closely inspectFal. From the Edaystone the yacht steered toward Falmouth, which she made about half-past one, and jesty did not land at Falnouth, but proceeded from the yach into the barbour in the barge, accompanied by Prince Aldert Salla in the shipping, and everywhere as her Majesty passed she wa
received with the most enthusiastic cheering. The mayor and corporations of Falmouth, Penryn, and Truro, put o in boats to wait upon her Majesty while in the barge, an were most graciously received. After palling round the harbour, and inspectirg all that was worth attention, he Majesty and the Prince returned on board the yach Which immediately got under weigh, and steered for the coast of France. The yacht passed Cherbourg about hal past 6 on Saturday morning, and was saluted by the
batteries of the town and fort with 101 guns. All the ships de Joinville were diessed in the Plutor to esco her Majesty to Tréport. At 4 P.M. the royal yacht came in sight of Treport, when a cannon was discharged as the signal of her Majesty's approach. At \(50^{\circ}\) clock the royal fumily, consisting of the King and Queen of the French the Gucen of the Belgians, the Duchess of Orleans, an the Princess Clementine, accompanied by M. Guizot Châtean d' Eu to meet thiral Mackau, ©c., den the and the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg accompanied the procession on horseback. On reaching Tréport, his Tajesty entered a state barge and proceeded to meet th the Belgians, while the Queens of the French and tent erected at the landing-place to receined in royal visitors as they stepped ashore. As the King ap proached the royal yacht, a salute from all the steamvessels was fired, and this being taken up by each esserin the roads and by the batteries on shore, a con meeting of theled during the entire ceremony of the firs the yacht backed stern, out of siftr of the spectators ashore. The Kine on reaching the deck, embraced her Majesty, and shook Prince Albert most cordially with both hands. A few minutes afterwards, the Queen and Prince Albert, led b the Prince de Joinville, descended from their yacht, and took their place with King Louis Philippe in the state barge, amid'st renewed salvos of artillery. The reception Queen Royal visitors by the Queen of French, the Quee of belgians, and the graceful and heartfelt kind ; and this part of the ceremony was also hailed by the assembled multitude with the mos expressive demonstrations of concurrence and of joy. He Majesty saluted on the cheek the Queen of the Frencl, and afterwards kissed the Queen of the Belgians in th most affectionate manner. Having taken their seats in the first char-c̀̀-bano, drawn by eight horses, the Roya personages proceeded onwards towards Eu, followed by nations present. On their arrival the bands of the French
regiments struck up "God save the Queen," and in a few moments King Louis Philippe appeared at the balcony, radig our Qucen, whom he presented to the peope The enthusiasm with which her Majesty was received is said to have been extremely fine; even the troops joined in the repeated cheers which burst from the crowd assembled, and the voice of the King of the French himself was heard louder than them all, as he waved his hat and led each round of cheering. The delight risible in the King's He became young again, and trod, and spoke, and acted, He became young again, and trod, and spoke, and acted,
as though he was the most delighted of the party. At eight o'clock the King led Queen Victoria and the Queen of the Belgians into the banquetting-hall, Prince Albert following with the Queen of the French. Nothing could surpass the magnificence displayed at this truy royal feast. The decorations of the hall, the costly
ressels, plateaux, chandeliers, \&c., of gold, were disposed in 'the utmost taste, Queen Victoria sat ou the right hand of the King, and, flushed with excitement, and undisguisedly happy, chatted and laughed alternately with his
Majesty and the Prince de Joinville, who sat on her right. Majesty and the Prince de Joinville, who sat on her right. Prince Albert was seated between the Queen of the French, in a dress of crimson silk, with a profusion of diamonds, and wore the insignia of the garter. In the evening the Ville d'Eu was illuminated, and the spire of the ancient collegiate church, adjoining the chateau, was covered with
lights to its summit. On Sunday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert and suite assisted at the Church service, *hich was read in a chapel prepared for that purpose in the château, by one of her attendants, no chaplain having been appointed to the yacht or to attend the Queen in her arsion. The royal party walked through the grounds of the Palace, but did not make any public appearance or take any other recreation, keeping the Subbath strictly.
On Monday, the Royal Family of France, the Royal ctive suites, with the Ministers, guests, and officers, residing at the court, left the chateau to proceed to the forest, about five miles from the town, extending upwards of twenty miles in length, and having a main breadth of two miles. The "Mont d'Orleans, \({ }^{\text {J }}\) Where the fete was held, is a hill embosomed in the forest. The advance of the royal party consisted of horsemen, the de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince of Saxe Coburg, and the other Princes, all in plain clothes, Prince Albert alone being distinguished by the ribbon of the Garter. Six chars- \(\grave{a}\)-bano contained the rest of the company. In the first was seated his
Majesty the King of the French, having our Queen at his ight. The Queen of the French and the Queen of the Belgians occupied the second seat, and the third seat was filled by the Princess de Joinville and the Duchess d'Otleans, the latter in deep mourning. In the first seat of the second char-a-banc M. Guizot sat, between the
Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpoo. Lord Cowley, and the other lords and official personages, occupied the other vehicles. The young Count de Paris and the Duc de ants, and by a different direction. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the people as the royal party passed; they hailed the appearance of our Queen and Prince with Sovereign seemed enchanted with the reception given everywhere to his guests. His Majesty, in fact, is said our Queen. His own subjects hardly recognised in the light, exhilirated, and enthusiastic cicerone of the fair the Freng of England, the serious, anxious Monarch of the hill, an English party approached, and one of them having shouted "God save the Queen," his Majesty all the fervour of deep sincerity, and in English,
God bless her." Arrived at the top of the hill, which tey did about four o'clock, the royal party entered the
tent, and partook of a dejeuner. The King then led her Majesty round the green platform, thus exhibiting himself and his roysl visitor freely and without restriction to the crowd which circled the enclosure. The two other the promenade, playing "God save the Queen" and the spectators cheering to the echo. The royal party then entered the reception tent, where a few presentations were made. Her Majesty, during the jetce was remarked to the Prince de Wirtemberg, the son of the late Princess Marie, most affectionately. The Royal party returned to route with increased enthusiasm. In the course of the evening a concert was given by the professional persons the had been summoned from Paris for the occasion. At musical party to join the general company. On Tuesday morning Prince Albert, attended by ihe French Princes, tant arout lst Regiment of Carabinecr, in a plain disand afterwards inspected the infantry barracks. In the afternoon the Royal party visited the sncient collegiate Which is dedicated to St. Lawrence of Dublin, its founder. Itaving inspected the several chapels, the architecture of into interior, and the stained glass windows, they descended d'Eu, They then proceeded to Treport. The King of the French having handed Queen Victoria into the chasHighness said be could not precede his Majesty, the King, with the utmost grace and humour, exclaimed,
laughing, "Ah! there is nothing of 'Majesty' necessary replied the Prince. "True", said the King, "I am a little stout, but I will sit sideways," and he insisted on placing Prince Albert betwixt himself and her Majesty ; and, thus sitting three abreast in the first seat of the charabanc, they proceeded to Tréport. They were cheered designed to inspect the vessels in the port and road, but the tide being low, and the sea running rather high, the excursion was postnoned. The Royal party drove to the jetty of Trénort, and returned to the palace to dinner In the evening there was a concert of vocal and instrumental music. On Wednesday, the royal diversion consisted of a drive through the forest of Eu, and a cold
collation at St. Catherine, distant about twelve miles. Passing along the same road as that which they took on Monday to the féte champétre, until they got embedded Route Madeline, and halted at those points which afforded the best points of view. During the drive, than which few could be chosen more diversified, her Majesty seemed by ils church, palace, college, and other edifices, which by ils church, palace, college, and other edifices, which
are seen to great advantage from the hills leading to the forest. The Queen turned several times to gaze at the forest. The Queen turned several times to gaze at, the
several objects that most forcibly struck her, and expressed her pleasure at what she saw to the Queen of the French, who sat beside her. In this excursion the Prince de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Montpensier, the Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and saite, King of the French occupied the first seat of the first char-à-bane-the three Queens of Great Britain, France, and Belgium, being seated in the second banc. In the first seat of the second char, M. Guizot sat, as usual, with Lord Aberdeen on his right, and Lord six in all-contained the other remaining carriages- strangers, and officers staying at the chateau. In the evening there was vaudeville, M . Ancelot, the direcieur, having arrived to superintend its performance. On Thursday morning, abont 8 o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert left the chateau, accompanied by all the members of the Royal family, and proceeded to Tréport, where they were ceived with the greatest entbusiasm. The king of the Guizot, the Dukes d Aumale and Montpensier, with M. others, accompanied the Queen ou, boaluted with a Royal salute from all the English slips. The yacht then got under weigh, attended by the St. Vincent Tapoleon de Joinville accompanied her Majesty in the yacht. The Queen's steamer soon ran all the others out of sight; and arrived at Brighton about half-past 3 , exactly 6 hours and quarter of a mile off the pier, the water being too low to permit her coming alongside. Her Majesty's barge was ng being made at the pier to facilitate the landing of her Majesty left the barge much below the lowest point to which the platform could be carried. The Queen became rather nervous at the delay and alterations necessary, and the
cheering added to the excitement. Her Majesty waved her hand, and the signal being at once understood, the cheering instantly ceased, and the boats which were crowding round the royal barge kept off. In a short party landed in safety. On reaching the entrance of the pier her Majesty was loudly cheered by the assembled thousands on the cliffs and beach. Her Majesty acknowledged the hearty greeting of her subjects by repeatedly Her Majesty and Prince Albert appeared to have borne the voyage without the slightest inconvenience. At the end of the pier esplanade her Majesty and the two Princes got into a close carriage, surrounded by a guard of honour, will remain at Brighton until Monday next, when she will go to Ostend on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by the Prince de Joinville. A mong the other incidents of her Majesty's visit to France, artists were sent for by the King to make sketches of the different scenes for the Royal Gallery at Versailles. The Royal landing at Tréport was confided to M. Juge at, the command and marine painter, whis expressly to paint it This picture is said to be already finished, and is described from sea, looking into Treport, as the Royal barge of the King approaches her Majesty's yacht. The barge having come alongside the yacht on the seaward side, made this necessary, but that very necessity has contributed to had the point of view being taken from any other quarter. The picture is about l8ins. long, and a foot high. It has all expressed their approval of it. Among the numberless questions to which her Majesty's visit has airen quew have been mooted respecting the supposed incapacity of the Queen to leave her Britisli dominions without the sanction of an express act of Parliament. Some lasve is the person affected by this restriction. It appears, however, that the third clause in the Act of Settlement, hich enacted " that no person who shall hereafter come to the possession of this Crown shall go out of the domi-
nions of England, Scotland, or Irelaud, without consent of Pariament," was repealed very soon afterwards, in the frequent journeys to Henover" says Mr. Hallam "were frequence of the racionover, says M. Hall, "were consented to en "Me The ariament upon record of a British Mose Continent, was in 1821, when George IV visited Hanover Upon that occasion a commission wes issued under the Gpon that occaitio cortain Majesty's Guardians and Justices of the United Kingdom Majesty e Guardians a same during lis Majesty's absence from the said United Kingdom, or till further sigaification of his Majesty's leasure; any four or more of whom The Harvestereign during his absence
The farvest-The favourable and steady change in effect upon the crops throughout the United Kinedom and the harvest has nearly all been housed. The reports received on Wednesday, from the agricultural districts, at Mark-lane, were most cheering and on the whole, the aryest has been far beyond the expectations of the agriculturists and factors. Seldom has such weather been now at this season, the temperature during the last week varying from \(70^{\circ}\) to \(75^{\circ}\), and occasionally as high as \(87^{\circ}\) in the sun; the average state of the barometer has Middlesex Middesex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Wils, Berks, Bucks, Herts, Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, the Home and the Midland counties, the fields are open to the sportsmen. In Yorkshire, Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland, and the whole of Scotland, the harvest will be over by the end of this week or next. In Hampshire, Gloucestershire, and Wales, the crops have been most abundant, and all safely stacked. In Scotland the Barley and Oats are extremely fine and full, and the average is far above what was anti. cipated, as in the Highlands they expected rather a failure. The accounts from every province of Ireland are most satisfactory, and the greater part of the crops have been housed. The Turnip and Potato crops, both in Eng land and Scotland, which were rather threatening in conse quence of the excessive rains, promise to render a good return, as the sudden change in the weather has had a beneficial effect on the fields. From the Hop districts of Kent, Worcestershire, \&c., the Bines are reported to be looking extremely fine, and will return more 150,000 average. The duty is now estimated at 8b. The snecue packet of new Hops sold as high as tous in not making large purchases. The importationof foreign wheat, in consequence of the The importations to 14 s ., have been rather larger than daty having fallen 60,432 quarters, barley 7,826, and oats 2,670. English 14,300 . The quarters, 6,720 sacks of flow ; Irish oats ber quarter on wheat, Kent and Essex is at 36 . to \(3 s\). Norfolk, 40 s . to 54 s . ; Suffolk, 36 s . to 54 s .; flour, 40 s . to 45 s . ; ditto fine, 46 s , to 52 s . Notwithstanding the fall in the market, the bakers throughout the metropolis still charge \(y d\). for the first quality and \(7 \frac{1}{2} d\). for the second bread, per 4 lbs . The price of bread in Paris is for first quality, \(6 d . ;\) second ditto, \(5 d\). per \(4 \mathrm{lb}, 8 \mathrm{oz}\).
loss of th. - Information has been receired of the total Navigation Queen steamer, belonging to the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, on Saturday night. She had only
been built about four yeare, of 500 tons burden, and 180 horse-power, and is one of several vessels which the Company have lost within the last three or four years. it the weather fair and cling dotil they were abreast of St. Ann's, when there came on suddenly a thick bank of fog ; they never saw anything after until they struck on the north-east side of skokham Island, at 11 P.M. The Captain reversed the engives, and backed off, when they drrected their course for Miford, thinking to save the ship. About the distance of one mile from the island they saw a sloop, and calted her alongside to assist. At this time there were ten feet water in the hold, aud the vessel was fast setthing forward, when the Captain put the quarter of an hour the steamer sunk in 16 fathoms. All the crew and passengers were saved excepting one, but they lost their clothes and luggage, and nothing was saved or the ship's property but the plate, two compasses, and the boats. The ladies were nearly all in their night venin, and arrived in that state at Mifordon could not find the harbour. It was most fortunate that this little vessel hove in sight before the steamer sunk, as all hands would otherwise have been lost. There were about 20 cabin passengers and rather less than that number on deck. It is remarkable that in all the wrecks of steamers, off and suak in deep water; whereas in the case of the Clumbir, recently lost on the coast of America, she was allowed to remain on the rocks until all hands and a great portion of her cargo bad been sared.
Carlisle.-Mr. Stephenson, the Civil Engineer, was Intely engaged by the corporation of Carlisle to give an means of introduciog water into that cily. He totimest tlee expense of the morks at the large sum of \(30,000 \mathrm{l}\) Carmarthen. - A reward of 500l. Las been offered for the discovery of the persons who, on the night of the wernen, in the parish of Llanon, Edwards, of Gally-噱 this paper at the time.-The Welchman newspaper publishes a letter from Rece in which she
gives an account of herself and her proceedings. Th
following are extracts:-" Rebecca's rights once obtained we shall be as quiet as mice; there will then be no further strife between the slaves (slaves no longer) and the slavedrivers. It is in vain to employ special constables; the should think, sir, that English gentlemen and brave dragoons might sure be more suitably employed than by being turned into pike and toll-men; they are, however, of no use in the world, and to their long swords bids defiance to all of them : we don't care a straw for all the soldiers, rural police, and special constables. for Rebecca can bring into the field a better force and a mach more numerous one. Rebeca is more than 100,000 strong. The people, the masses, to a man, throughout the three cowntice of broke are with me. Oh yes, they are all my children." them. My childreu are simple, without information and politics. They shall not always be thus. If God spar and if she dies, Miss Cromwell and a band of brave mountaineers can cut their way through every obstacle. We and Regenerator." " "The Government commission sent down to listen to and redress our grievances is English Rebecca and her children rejoice. For we know that England will do more for oppressed. Welshmen than Wales itself with its jobbers and degenerate gentry would ever have done. But it was Rebecca who gave the word of command. It was she who brought down the envoy from the seat of the Imperial Legislature. Once more, sir, ffarwelwch; Rebecca's heart bleeds for her countrymen she hath compassion for her countrymen, contempt for cowardice, hatred for oppression, and love for all honest independence. By these presents let all men know Rebecca."-On W ednesday night, a collision touk place between the police and the Rebeccaites, near the Pontardulais gate, between Swanseu and Llanon. The riaters attacked the gate in a considerable body, and completely destroyed it. The police then advanced, and commanded them to desist; instead, however, of doing so, the Rebeccaites fired a volley at them. The police were then ordered to fire, which they did twice, wounding several of the Rebeccaites, and shooting the horse of the leader. A egular battle took place six prisoners, three of whom were wounded, two severely. While they were securing their prisoners, the rioters returned to the attack, with a view of rescuing them; but two of the magistrates having ridden off for the troops, a party of the Dragoons from Swansea, Who were out on the road, and some of the the prisoners have been seat to Carmarthen, and three to Swansea. They were taken in their disguises, with faces blackened, and bounets and nightgowns on. Upon the arrival the toll-bouse, and a sentry placed over them ; four Dragoons were stationed at the gate, and the remainder patrolled the country, but could not succeed in capturing any other prisoners
Mr. Baron Rolfe, at the of his wife at Stock port, underwent the extreme seatence of the law in this city, on Saturday. The circumstances under which the murder was committed were of an aggraa tod character. It appeared that the prisoner, who was of indulging in the use of intoxicating liquors, and that after having long liarboured bis intention, he stabbed his wercy, athe judge beld out no hope of ing for a commutation of punishment, were forwarded to the Home-office from Chester and Stockport. They were, being that be could not, consistently with his public duty, comply with their prayers.

Derby.--On Saturday, Willian Grocock, the youth mentioned in our last as having surrendered himself to the police as a murderer, was brought before the magistrates for examination. The girl whom he had enticed from her home, and then attempted to murder, stated various acts of violence he had committed before he struck her on the head with a hammer. Her evidence was confirmed by the surgeon, and th
trial at the assizes.

Gravesend.-During the whole week, the village of Cobham, perhaps one of the most retired and beautiful in Kent, has been the scene of much excitement. Numerous visitors from London have arrived, attracted by the
details of the murder of \(\mathrm{M}_{3}\). Robert Dadd, noticed in our details of the murder of Mr . Robert Dadd, noticed in our
last. The melancholy tragedy bas created a feeling of deep gloom among the inhabitants of a district seldom disturbed by deeds of violence. The Earl of Darnley is at present in Scotland; his mother, the Countess, was residing at the hall when the catastrophe occurred. Mr. Dadd was the son of Mr. Stephen Dadd, timberfor himself in Chatham as a chemist thirty years ago, and remained there until a few years since, when he took the silver gilding and ormolu business of Messrs. Pincott, of Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East, in which he commanded a Hreat share of Court patronage up to the hour of his death 3 daughtera, but has been a widower some years. Hewas a lecturer on chemistry, mineralogy, and geology; an active member the first presidents and founders of the Mechanics' Institute in that town. A few days before his death he was
earnestly advised to place his son under restraint, but was such a course, expressing at the same time his opinion that retirement for a short time in the country, with kind treatment, would operate beneficially. As stated in our last, the son was an artist. The Cartoon, No. 14 in the George after the death of the Dragon," was his composition; and it is remarkable that the work was begun immediately on the return of Mr. Dadd from italy, and occupied only a few hours. It is, of course, little more than an outhe, and bears marks of haste in other respects, the mposition being generaly considered exaggerated. The leaning on the shoulder of St. George, is considered as stood for this figure, at his own earnest request. The motto chosen for the drawing is the word "Industria, its completion. The latest accounts of his noovements route for Marseilles. The fuct of the murder having been committed was then fully known, but the passports being committed was then fully known, but the passports being however, set the telegraph to work, and on his arrival at Marseilles he will no doubt be arrested. He is said to have plenty of money with him.
IIastings, -On Friday last, being the 1 st September, the Rev. Henry Pratt, of Worthing, left home in his chaise
for the purpose of enjoying a duy's partridge-shooting on the estates of his father, the Rev. J. Pratt, at Seddlescomb, and while in the act of removing a fowling-piece off. The contents of the barrel entered the body of the unfortunate gentleman, and his death was instantaneous. Mr. Pratt had only been mev. Sir I. G. Thomas, Bart., Rector of Bodlam, in that neighbourhood.
Lyme Regis.-A fatal accident occurred in this town during the recent visit of her Majesty. On arriving off
the harbour, the yacht shaped hex course for the landslip, towards which point a general movement was made by a large number of persons who had congregated to see her Majesty. Amongst the equestrians was Mr. J. J. de Bruen, who had been residing here with his brother for the season. His horse went at a rapid pace towards the margin of the cliff forming the deepest part of the chasm. On approaching the brink the horse made a sudden stop, and it is supposed that Mr. de Bruen, on perceiving the over the gentleman survived but on hour and a half. He was a wealthy merchant of Holland, and only in his 24th year. A coroner's inquest has been held on the body, when the jury retorned a verdict of "Accidental death."
Norwich. A meeting of the committee for erecting a monument to the late Earl. Helchaster opinion was in favour of the high ground on which the obelisk now was the first structure erected upon the estate by the first Earl of Leceister, the present Earl was averse to remove The committee decided upon a column without sea, so that the monument may be useful as a landmark. issuedthampton. -The Lords of the Admuraly have Madeira, the West Indies, Mexico, and the Mediterranean, are to be embarked and landed at Southampton, instead

Falmouth, by which the steam-ships and their passengers will be allowed to proceed direct to their desti-
nations. At the meeting of the Southampton Dock Company last week, the report announced that the tidal ock was completed, and opened for trade on the ist July wick, the architect, to construct warehouses for the northern quay of the tidal-dock, calculated to contain northern quay of the tidal-dock, calculated to contain
2,500 tons of merchandize, which would be completed by about the end of the year. The revenue account showed a total receint from the commencement of the undertaking
of \(326,788 \%\). and an expenditure of \(319,731 \%\)., leaving balance of \(7,056 l\).
Tyne.-The local papers state that Mr. Roberts, the barrister, has been retained by the Miners Association o this and other coal districts as behalf at the signing of bonds, and to give them general advice. He is to have a salary of \(1,000 l\) or the first year, and \(500 l\). annually thereafter
Railways.-The following are the returns for the past week:-London and Birmingham, 17,356l.; Great Eastern, 4,202l. ; Eastern Counties, 2,881l. ; North Midland, 5,045l. ; York and North Midland, 2,011l. Greenwich, 825l. ; Croydon, 362l.; Brighton, 4,990l. Counties, 2,753l.; Grand Junction, 8,527l.-The pressur of the railway meetings has now nearly passed, and few of any importance remain to be recorded. At the meeting of the Manchester and Birmingham Company last week, the payment of 26,911 l. to the Grand Junction Company amounted to \(52,118 l\), and the expenditure to \(29,555 l\). leaving a balance of \(22,562 \mathrm{l}\), out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of \(15 s\), per share. Compared with the previous half-year, the increase in palls to 10,000 tons surplus profit, \(10,801 l\). The conveyance of the mails from Manchester to the South was still under the consideration of the Treasury, but the dispate with the Sheffeld Company had been decided by an award against
that Company to pay to the Manchester and Bir mingham Railway \(3,490 \%\). per annum for further station accommodation. - At the meeting of the Hull and Selby Company, the report stated that the receipts for the half-year were 25,7361 ., expenditure \(17,1 /\)..; lear of \(9,910 \mathrm{l}\). for the disbursement of a dividend of 20 s . per share, being at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the subscribed canital.-The Birmaingham and Derby Company have announced a dividend of 58 . per share. The most prominent point of discussion at their meeting was the amalgamation of the Midland lines, for the consideration of shich a special mefting of shareholders has been called.-The report of the Yarmouth and Norwich Company at their meeting last week announced that the per-
manent way would be laid nearly throughout the whole line by the end of November, and the railway completed for public traffic by June, \(1844 ; 49,759 l\). had been rethe payment of expenses, \(10,686 \%\). in the hands of the bankers. The original estimates, however, would be ex ceeded by about 15,000 ., to meet which and other contingencies, the director's were empowered to borrow a further sum of \(50,000 \mathrm{l}\).-At the half-yearly meeting of the Maryport and Carlisle Company last week, the report stated that the line was now open from Wigton to Carto \(3,675 l\), being an increase of ubout 1000 l . over the average produce of the past five years.-The Glasgow, Paisley, and Kilmarnock Compuny continue to pay a dividend of \(12 s .6 d\). per share, receivable on and after the 15 th but the passenger traffic, on the other hand, had slighty declined. The mortse debt of the Company has been renewed at the lower rate of 4 per cent.-The Dublin and Drogheda meeting took place this week. The report stated that the expectation of completing the undertaking at the rate of 14,000 . per mile is still relied on, next May. It appears that there is a movement in favour of extending railway communication from Drogcrease the traffic of the Dublia and Drogheda line. The receipts from the portion at present in operation were \(102,888 \%\)., the expenditure 94,921 ., leaving a A new line, to be called the Great North British Railway, has been proposed; to run from Edinburgh to Berwick upon-Tweed, which will complete the chain of railway communication from London to the North. By its communication with the Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Great Northern lines, which will be completed to after, it will form an uninterrupted route, between Edinburgh, Glasgow, and all parts of Engldad. The journey between Edinburgh and London will then be effected in the space of sixteen hours. The cost of construction is missioners, who have surveyed the route, it appears tha the tothl traffic from passengers and goods will reatize about 110,000l. per annum.-A branch railway is now in隹保 arn Ralway at Bishopstok. Its coastruction South Eastern Nailway with Folkestone Harbour is the rapidly progressing. Whe harbour ise Harbour is now large hotel is bullding near the Pavilion, with a frontage to the harbour, capable of containing nearly one hundred sleeping rooms. The number of passengers who let Dover during the week was 742 for Boulogne, 314 for
Calais, and 155 for Ostend.-On Ituesday week scveral huodred inhabitants of the north, from Yorkshire and pecial places, visted diverpool on a plis Ralway, and returned agam by the same route on the following day. The Londorn and Blackwall Rallway cost \(326,070 l\). per mine, which is the highest cost of any rallway in the \(264,733 l\). Tne three lines whinh were esecuted at the owest cost per mile are the Arbroath and Furlar, the Aylesbury Junction, and the Hayle Railways, which Londor and Birmingham , and \(6,940 \%\). per mile. The Great Western \(55,330 \%\) the South Western 27,7506 ; the Liverpool and Manchester 49,320\%, the Manchester and Leeds 59,8006., and the London and Brighton, 64,370l.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin--Mr. Callaghan, M.P., has offered his services s one of the 300 delegates to form Mr. O Conneli's has already commenced his canvass for the Representation of Nenagh in the same assembly. The Lord Primate, Lord J. G. Beresford, has been sworn in as one of the Lords Justices, to act during the absence of the Lord Lieus Justices, to act duriag the absence of the Lor Lieutenant. The weekly meeting of 'the Repeal Associa-
tion took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell having first ion took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell having first Clontarf, on the 8 th October, when the chair would be Clontarr, on the sth October, wen the chair would the Danes and large mound erected over the bodies of thaceedel to wor means of obta it of obtaining it. As to the Queen's speech, he said, that palk rish people, had only acted as a stimulus to goad them on with him, instead of throwing any damp upon thei that there is not the slightest danger from Repeal agitation. Wore than is not the slightest danger from Repeal agitatilers More than half the people of Ulster had become Repealers.
They had given up their intended meeting on the 7th inst.
which was a cloud happily passed a way. Their Repeal meet-
ings would now go on without interference from any quarter. There was, however, one source of apprehension-arising referred to a letter which appeared in a Dublin paper, from a correspondent of the Morning Chronicle, in which the writer insinuates that such persons had been brought over from England to create a riot at the Tara meeting. not pass over lightly. By whom were these monsters employed? By the Government? By the police merely, or whom? Was it not terrific to think that underlings should be employed to get up a riot in order that slaughter might be done on the people of Ireland? Such persons the people of Ireland were determined to keep the peace, head with great vehemence for some time, and expressed his determination to hunt the matter up. He next alluded to Mr. Feargus \(O^{\prime}\) Cornor's plan for the workpeople of England - the obstance of a sacred month, in he sought no revolution-but a bloodless, stainless onea return to a former time-- acac 1782, or 1829 . To be sure the people of Ireland would,
if required, leave the harvest uncut-or give up the consumption of exciseable articles. "I throw out this hint to show that we are not deprived of peaceable resources. The harvest is now nearly cut, so that I am for the present like a man speaking the day atter the fair, and as to the non-consumption of exciseable articles, we will wait for
the emergency." He next entered into the subject of his statistical inquiries for the basis of the future constituency of Ireland, and repeated nearly all the chapter of last week on the same head. He again dwelt on the great necessity
of not being in too great a lurry with their work, He Establed by predicting the downfall of the Irish Church Establishment, and said that there will, shall, and must
be agitation in Ireland, never to cease till they have their Parliament in College Green. The rent for the week was announced to
Belfast.

Belfast.-A meeting of those noblemen and gentlemen the 7 thig inst., for the purpose of expressing their determination to resist the Repeal of the Legislative Union, maintain the integrity of the empire, and take measures testants of Ireland, took place last wreekerties of the MroDonegal in the chair. A series of resolutions was passed expressing thir satisfaction of the meeting with the Queen's
speech, and declaring that "as lopal subjects of her Majesty, determined at all times to support the authority of the Queen, and ansious to comply with the spirit,
well as the letter, of her expressed wishes, they feel their duty to forego the meeting fixed for the 7th Septem. their enemies, however unjustly, as the cause of continuing political agitation." They also declared "their full conbut a religious effort to organise their Roman Cotholic fellow subjects, for the purpase of dismembering the
British empire, desiroging the Protestant religion, overPapal domination in this country." A declaration to be signed by all the Protestants in Ireland, and presented to In their several spheres and stations, to maintain the
Holy Scriptures as the standard of Christian faith morals, preserve unshaken loyalty to the Queen, defend together to defend, with their properties and lives, the Untegrity of the empire, as cemented by the Legislative balloon on Saturday from the Botanic Gardens in this the Cumbertund d, if possible, to cross the Channel to descended near Craigavad House, the residence of Mr. returned, and within a few hundred yards of the sea, and occupied twenty-nine minutes ; the distance being about Corts from the gardens.
given at Cork in hous incident occurred during the ball exemaplified the adroitness of the Trish nolice. A nurich of the swell mob honoured Cork with a visit for the occasion, some of whom came express from London, and among them several female practitioners. The crowded and thitier of course they repairec. Aus inspector of police, dressed in ball costume, having observed one of introduction, and obtanne il the honour of ber hand for an Dext quadrille. The gentleman, of course, in the pauses mouch pleased with her military-looking admoirer. The menade, and when near the door, he quietly resigned his menade, and when near the door, he quietly resigned his
partner into the bands of a brother officer, about whose appearance there could be no mistake.
SCOTLAND.
Edinburgh.-An annual synodical meeting of the EipisArgyle clergy of the united diocese of Moray, Ross, and Argyle, was held at Inverness on the 17th ult., at which, the ocease to the umbrage taken by certain parties to \(t\) was the unanimous opinion of the Synod that there inght to be no difference between the Episcopal Church In Scotland and the united Churches in England and
Ireand, in the administration of the holy communion.

In consequence of this opinion, the Dean was requested requisite the desire of the Synod to the Bishops, that the that the English communion service should henceforth be exclusively used.
Braemar.- The presence of a royal Prince at one of those athletic exhibitions, a "gathering" in the Highlands, is an event so unusual, that the Braemar meeting this year possessed an extraordinary attraction to the men of the mountains." His Royal Highness Prince Alexander of the Netherlands being at the Mar-lodge, the annual gathering on Friday week by his presence. The Duke of Leeds, with many of his followers in full highland garb, and many of the gentry, collected at the park-gate, When the Duke received the Prince there on his arrival from Mar-lodge. The highland games then commenced, such as putting the stone, running, throwing the hammer, tossing the bar, leaping, dancing the strathspey and sword dance; and at the conclusion of the amusements prizes were awarded to those competitors who had distinguished themselves in the various games. At the termination of Castle, General Sir Alex. Duff, president of the society, of Leeds, Lords Prudhoe, Elcho, Lilford, and a numerous party of visitors.

\section*{fliscellameous.}

The Royal Banquet at Eu.-The following extract from a description of this banquet, by the reporter of the Morning Chronicle, who was an eye-witness of the scene, will hardly fail to interest our readers :-" In the
evening I obtained admission into the Palace, and the rare opportunity of seeing the Royal host and hostess, very splendid one. When a King of France entertains a Qbtained England, whatever of costly or gorgeous can be sion the magnificent stores of Louis Philippe were put in place is a large and very richly decorated one, looking on the garden terrace. It is hung round with portraits, set in handsome frames, and the roof is pannelled, richly gilt, and painted with subjects taken from the history of France. The plate, which was all gold or silver gilt, was of the most splendid description, and in the centre was a most magnimaterial, filled \(\mathbf{n}\) ith flowers. At 8 o'clock dinner was nounced, when his Majesty the King of the Prench, with her Majesty Queen Victoria at his right, and the Queen of the Belgians at his left, proceeded down the grand staircase to the chatteau. The King of the French appeared to be in excellent health and spirits, and to enjoy himself vastly semblance to some of the later portraits of George IV. He is a handsome and portly man, and not at ail the clumsy, vulgar personage which he is occasionally repre-
sented in lis portraits. He sat at the centre of the table. On his riglt pouds. left the Queen of the Belgians. The effect of her sea excellent health, but the sea and air have given her a more flushed appearance than that with which we are accustomed to see her ; nor has the sun been more sparing of her complexion than it would be of that of her fai the Prince of Joinville on her right hand, and carried on a most unimated conversation with him during the whole time of dinner.
enjoyment and freedom as if she were totally unconsciou that upon her shoulders rested the whole weight of the
government of Great Britain. She had on a dress of scarlet silk, and wore upon her arm the Order of the Garter, and across her breast the xibbon of that Order. Her head-
dress was very plain, the hair being simply braided, and har jewels were bandsome emeralds and diamonds. The Queen of the French sat immediately opposite the King,
having Prince Albert on her right, and the Duke d'Aumale on her left. Her Majesty on this occasion was very silent and the conversation dir not appear by any means so animated on this side of the table as on the other. However her Majesty, though reserved and silent, enjoys the pre-
sence of company, and the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert have been peculiarly gratifying to her On the left of the Queen of the French-of whose dress 1 can say nothing, but that she wore a very long what all the world says be true, may hereafter be the Prince Albert of Spain. He is a good-looking, fair young man, anse approprialed the
of the sense of the family. Next to him sat the Princess of Joinville, an exceedingly handsome and pretty person, with a most superb diamond necklace about her neck. It younger. Her figure is very slight her looks two years fair, and her features small, delicate, and beautiful. Where there is so much of beauty it is not very easy to pick, but, upon the whole, Think the Princess of Joinville should left of her Royal father. She is so often in England the her figure is known to many of your London readers. She is handsome, and of pleasing appearance and demeanor, and is said to be the great favourite of her parents. Of her, I can only say that he is a very roung man, who is assiduously engaged in the cultivation of a pair of moustachios of great promise. His neighbour was the Princess Clementine, who has been recently married to Prince

Augustus of Sase Coburg, a cousin of our Prince Albert. he is not quite so handsome as the rest of the family, but hat says nothing in a family so distinguished for beauty as Shat of Orleans. The Duchess of Orleans was not present. She was at the château, but being in weeds, French etiquette does not allow her to dine in public. She was, howz ever, one of those who went to Tréport to welcome the Queen, and 1 have since learned that Queen Victoria ple," to she speedily became a preat and The only is and was moly ham was nuch admired bye Victoria huel beau garcon. rentiemens There is but one opinion among them rench her beauty, her exceedingly fine bust, aspecially her as to and shoulders, and her amiable and, especialy her neck and shoulders, and her amiable and gay manners. In a household 1 la tion dine tion during dinner, and the gaiety of her conversation both with the King and the Prince of Joinville. Of the other gueste, the most conspicuous from the position I occupien, were M. Guizot and the Earl of Aberdeen, both of whom looked very grave. I have only to add, that, with the exception of the King, who wore a military dress, and of M. Guizot and the Earl of Aberdeen, who were in diplomatic dresses, all the rest of the party were in mufti. The dinner party broke up at a quarter past ten, after Paris The nas some music. Tue mutucians came from Paris. The number of attendants, liveried and unliveried, The royal livery of fully equal to the number of guests. the royal livery of France is like our own-scarlet ; but with her made in a very Louis Quatorze style, loaded of our carvo worsted lace, like that used to trim the linings prised at the num, and the effect is heavy. I was rather surbat \(I\) understand of style in France, though to me the effect was a bad one, as it took away uniformity. I have given a very inadequate description of what was, in fact, a most gorgenus scene; but where there is so much to admire, and so much siomember, the whoie is apt to become a mass of confuson in the memory. The apartment in which the banquet most brilliant style ; but I may mention, for the information of those lucky people who may be fitting up handsome diming. rooms, that in the King of France's there are no chandeliers. All the candles were placed upon the table," The Chatleau d \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{Eu}\).-We ure indebted to the same source for the following account of the building which our time.-"The Clateau d'Eu came into the hands of Louis Philippe, not as King of the French, but as heir to Duke of Penthievre, and from whom he helso inherited the Comte d'Eu and ather extensive inheritances. The Chate the beach The "stant from Treport, which is on the sea certainly bare of trees from its proximity he Chateau is it is otherwise one of great beauty. It has one great attraction, the want of which is felt by our countrymen it has a beautiful sward and green bills. None know bat those who have felt the want of these beauties how badly they are compensated by stunted vineyards or indifierent the a small, but pleasing river rumning through it, and studded witl cottages, orchards, and farm steadings, which reraind In strongly of similar scenery in the south of England. In prassing through all parts of Normandy, Englisimen they sontinally struck with the simfanity of the objects sible see to those they bave fen and and it imposin this counfry, without being struck with the fact, that we owe much of the beauty of our home scenery in England to our Norman ancestors, who only imparted to us The caste of the country which they themselves had left. The château was built in 1578 by Henry of Loraine le Bulafre, Duc de Guise, on the site of a castle which had
belonged in turn to the Lusignans, the Briennes, the Artois, the Clives, and the Saint Pols, and was burned of the successiou of its various jossessorg, and the dependence to be placed in this country on family greatness. At all events, it is certain that on the breaking out of the Revolution the chateau was seized upon by the so-called Nationsl Representatives, and consigned, with all its valuable effects, to the hammer. How any part of those effects happened to be kept not sho clearly explain ; but this is certain, that after being it was restored on the return of the Bourbons to France, to the mother of Lovis Philippe, who left it to her sons, and in whose possession it has been for several years. Louis Philippe, and it is splendidly fitted up, chateau by being clothed with a most valuable collection of historical and family portraits, includiog those of the Royal Famil and of the various lines or Counts ofthe the number of 1100 . The pictorial decorations are such as reader it superior to any palace in France, with the exception of Versailles alone; and from the beauty other appointments furniture, and the propriety of its other country, either in splendour or comforts Its greatest
deficiency is in room, the want of which is severely felt at the present moment, when so large and important an accession is expected to the number of its innoates. On ordinary occasions, however, it is quite large enough for the necessities of the Royal Family, living, as they do here, without ostentation or show. The park and pleasure grounds are limited, being only about 120 acres in extent, and the effect of even much of that is lost in consequence of its straggling position. Still it is not without beauty, and much is doing by the present King to improve it. Extensive walks, and drives of excellent construction, have been made not only through the grounds themselves, bu to all the most attractive portions of the neighbouring valley, and especially to the heights which command picturesque views of the château, the town, and the ses. The portion of the park adjoining the chateau is remarkably well wooded, not with 'weedy elms,' but with a variety of trees, carrying a beauty of foliage which would do no discredit to any park in England. The Chatteau nomenclature of 'fantastic,' for it has high roofs, pinnacles, enormous chimneys, and other excrescences, which do not accord with the architecture of modern palaces, but which still are not without beauty and pleasing effect. The building itself is of considerable extent, and its principal front handsome and imposing. In approaching it from Abbeville every one must be struck with admiration both of the beauty of the structure and its charming situation, surrounded as it is with woods and green fields, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the picturesque town of Eu, and the tranquil river below.'

A Royal Ode.-The following incident is mentioned by the reporter of the Times, among the other anecdotes of her Majesty's visit to France :--On Monday morning the King sent for M. Auber, the composer, and received him with his usual affability, and said-- \(E h\) bien! M. Anber, we must have by to-morrow night, or commemorate the auspicious visit of her Britannic Majesty to Eu.' 'Sire, it is impossible,' replied M. Auber, asto Eu. "Sire, it is impossible, rephed M. Auber, asare always thinking of time. Au reste, it must be done.' 'But I have no theme.' 'Pooh, pooh! you have her Majesty. You will act under positive inspiration.' mean, Sire, that I have no poem.' "No poem.
bonne heure. Let us have a poet forthwith." bonne heure. Let us have a poet forthwith.'
was sought for and found, and was kept safe und Was sought for and found, and in a very comfortable apart ment, with all requisite historical documents, and out of which he was not to issue till his wosk was complete. \(\mathbf{M}\). Auber was subjected to a similar impressment.

\section*{SPORTING}
 Prizefighter (taken), 10 to 1 arst Mr. Wrather's Nutwith (take 12
to 1); 20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Lucetta colt (take 25 to 1). miseria (taken); 8 to 1 agst Lord Miltown's Scalteen (offered); 9 to 1 agat Mr. Sadler's The Conqueror.
Doacaster Cup.-5 to 1 azst Sir Gentheote's Sirikol.
MARK LANE, Frinay, Sprtimber 8.-The Wheat market is very firm to-day, notwithstanding the large arrival of Foreign, both old and new English, as well as Forengl, are cqual to those
made on Monday. Halley, Peas, and Beans remain the same,


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Co SON, \(20, H A T T O N\) GARDEN, LONDON; Counter 1 to per bottle. Ask for "t Rowland's Macassar Oil." Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
VI ECHI'S CHESSMEN, in Ivory, Bone, and Wood, which may also be said of his Backgammon, Draft, and Chessboards, Cribbage-boards and Pegs, cushioned Bagatelie-tables, Pope-Joan Boards, Work-boxes, Desks, Pocket-books, Writingand Envelope-cases, Dressing-cases, Tea-caddies, Table-cutlery,
Sheffield Plated Ware, Penknives, Scissors, Hair, Clothes, and Tooth-brushes, Combs, Razors, Strops, \&c., \&c. Quality of all the articles first-rate, and prices very moderate. Mechi's Razors and Magic Strop and Paste, are renowned throughout the world; and all those who find shaving a painful and unpleasa
BUTTERMADEINTEN MINUTES B RGY THE NEWLY-INVENTED CHURN. This CHURN being made enssex. degree of temperature cun be given to the cream, by placning it in a pan of cold or int water, which ensures the simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderabie advantages over those now in common use.

Price, carriage paid \(325 . \quad 358 . \quad 428\).
Metal Pans for Chums to stand in, 48. 6id., 68., and 7s. Larger sizes made to order. N.B.-Thermometers and Butter Prints supplied. May be obtamed from the Manufacturers, lewes. ger To be seen in London, , it Wright's Range Warchouse, No. 3,
Arthur-street, near the Monument; RIoBY's Brush Warehou ie, Arthur-street, near the Monument; Rion y's Brush Warehou ie, No. 8, Gracechurch street, No. 30, Oxford-street, BENHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavelidis.
square. Export Agents, BARNBS \& CO ., 109, Fenchurch-street.
SLATE WORKS, ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.
F UWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, 1. that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Conservatory by him in slate, may be seen in use at Warton Cottage, upor DURE ST. VINCENT ARROW-ROOT.-This nut Bermuda Arrow-Root, as certified by Dr. Ure, and being sold at a price considerably under that usually charged, cannot fail to as also for culinary purposes. To be had in tin cases, of 6, 12 , and 18 lbs , at \(18.8 d\). per 1 lb , of C. W. Lopres
Sole Agent to the Importer at the West End.

F THE Public is respectfully informed that the ROYAL 1 POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will RE. OPEN On MONDAY, the 18th of september. The pcriod EXTRAORDINARY fuly occupied ARMSTRONG'S HYDRO-ELECTRTC MACHINR, which, with a NEW FEATURE in the MICROSCOPE, and
NOVEETIES, will be introduced on the re-opening.

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.
AS GARDENER. - A young Man, aged 28, who tion; has no objection to take care of a small Farm or some
Meadow. Land.-Direct to T. E., at Messrs. HoukISson's, Lower
A GARDENER.-A single Man, 26 years of age, where be has lived six years; he perfectly understands higs, business in every department of Forcirg and Kitchen Gardeniblewith the Management of Plants. No objection to a sing
handed place, or as Under-Gardener in a first-1 ate Establishment. wetters addressed to S. Girling, Nurseryman, Stownan
A S GARDENER.-A respectable, industrious, single recomm, ged 36, who understands his business, und can be WB, Union-street, Westbourn-street, Pinlico.


\section*{THE GARDENERS＇CHRONICLE．}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS．
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY．
No．37－1843．
SATURDAY，SEPTEMBER 16.
Price \(6 d\).
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THE LAST FLOWER－SHOW Of the SEASON，
 Septe，being the third and last Exhibition on the the Gardens for
1843．Wpwards of 70 Gold and Silver by the Society，with extra Prizes，open to all England，including
the first competition for the Ten－pound Prize offered by Mr
 Flowershmow，comprising a Promenade Musicale，Eltora and its
Wonders，by day and night，concluding with the Festival of Boodha！with splendan new ereats and Indian

H AMPSTEAD RLORISTS＇SOCIETY．－The 1843，will be held at the Holy－bush Tavern，Hampstead，on
TuEsDDAY，SEPT． 19, which，from the number entered for tition，is expected to be superior to any former autumn Exhibi－
tion of this Society．The doors will be open to the public a M ANCHESTER BOTANICAL AND HORTICUL prid，on WEDESDAY，the 20 th inst．，at Two \({ }^{\text {ochock，}}\) ，when
prices will be awarded for the best specimens of Dahlias，Fruits，
ani Veretables． By the polite permission of the Commanding Officers of the 12 th
Royyu Lancers and tlee 8 Ith Infantry，the Bands of these Regiments
will be in attendance． This Meeting will close the Public Promenades for the season． B RIGITON FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL
 108, Eaccl pan must couttain 12 diss．dimilar flowers，sectlings to
be excepted．
Entrance money， N．B．－Specimens must
spection of the Censors．

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST ＇THE SALT HILL GRAND DAllLIA SHOW wil Rail way station，on Fridax，September 22 ，1843，on a Scale un－ equalled at any previous Exhibition，
Prazes．

 Filth Class S．Seedlings of of 1843 TBi 1 llom \(\}\) unlimited
 Stands will be provided for the Exhibitors．
Seelt named flowers．
No Fings not to be exhibited in Stands with named As the first train from the West of England，and the \＆－past 1 may be taken of these trains for the conveyance of the blooms，as arrive at for staging is slough station every hour thast thoughoclock，the tay trains Tickets One Shilling will be in attendance．Admission at \(10^{\circ}\) Clock Holl communications to be addressed to Mr．Thomas Brown PRIZE OF TEN GUINEAS－OPEN TO ALL ENGLAND， Yt was arranged lest year respecting this Prize，that the first
competition for it should take place at the South Jondon Exhibi－
tion toon，in the 19th inst．，the second at Salt Hill，and the third at
the Flivicultural，on the 26ith inst．Tle Exlibbitor，to be entitled
to

TUCHSIA ST．CLARE，－This magnificent．Fuchsia



\section*{DICKSONS DUTCI FLOWER－ROOTS．}

 second inportation of the eseason of BULBOUS FLOWER－ROOTS，
consisting of a superb collection of Double and Single Hacinths，

 Fritillarias，Snowdrops，Crocuses，Anemones，Ranunculuses，
T Theroses，Alstroemerias，Geanerias，Gloxinias，Tropeolums，\＆c． －all carefully selected，of very superior growth，and moderate
in price．Thy have also received their usuan suply of Early
Garden Seeds，Winter Tares， Garden Sceds，Winter Tares，\＆c．for Autumn sowing． Nirseries，Leith Wark，Pilirig，and Red Braes，where they have
a complete stock or Seeding and Transplanted Trees，Shrubs， a complete stock or Seedlings and Transplanted Trees，Shrubs，
Thorns，zc．for Forests，Underwaod，nad Hentges．Sanples，
required，will be forwarded to any par of the trited Kingdom． required，will be forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom．
col and Co．bave for a long series of years made it their parti－
cular sudy to add lection of Frait Trees．Evergreen，and Decidnous Flowering
Sther Shrubs，Greenhouse，Stove，and Flower Garden Plants；and they
flatter themselves their Stock will，on inspection，be found most
lexter extensive，and complete in every department．The following
splentid New Calceolarias will be sent ont for the first time during autumn，being the entire stock of the finest Seeddings prowiced
this year by Isaac Anderson，Eso，Maryfield，including those for this year by Isaac Anderson，Esq，，Maryfield，including those for
which the Silver Medal was awarded to him by the Caledonian Horticultural Societylin waly，1843，3，and they are considered by the first judges both in Scotland and England to form quite a new

 12 other new varieties of great beauty，produced from seed this
season by D．and Co．and other growers，price 5s，to 10． 0 ． 6 ．each． Noblemen and Gentiemen may obtain superior Gardeners，
Land Stewards，and Foresters，on application Planting con－
tracted for．－1，Waterioo－place，Edinburgh，Sept．，1843． ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTIER BULBS．
YOUELL \＆Co．beg respectfully to announce the 1 have received from Harlem their annual importation The above in most excellent condition，adapted either for Glasses， orcing，or open－border cuture．Prices as fillows
Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths

Red，Blue，White，or Yellow ：\} \(6 s\) ．per doz，

he selection being left to Yovisur，\＆Co
FASTOLFF RASPBERRY．－For particolars of which see their Adyertisement in last week \({ }^{\text {² }}\) ，Paper．
Great Yarmouth Nursery，Sept．14， 1843.
CTEORGE LIGHTBODY，Falkirk，begs to inform Growers that he has a few spiendid new Sorts that bloomed grene first tine in 1841 and 1843，These fine varieties will be to prevent disanpointment，the stock being limited．Deseriptive
Catalopiues may be had on application．Ranunculus seed，in Packets，at \(28.6 d\). ；also a few Packets of Auricula Seed，war－
ranted to have been saved from the choicest Stage Flowers，
MAJOR＇S BRIDEGROOM PANSY：－H．MAJOR PANS，at sstock oach．It is heallowed pronts or this most beatent judges to be decidedy one of the best out：it is of large size and good shape， its colours distinctly bright throughout the flowering seasen For A．mateurs and persons desirons of growing only a small col－ lection，H．M．offers 12 first－rate sorts，including Bridegroom， for \(20 s\), ，postage free．The best months for planting for a spring
bloom are September and October．A few packets of select pansy－seed，2s． 6 d．and Knondents a remittance is respectruly requ．
Knosthorpe，near Leeds，Sept．1．1． 1843 ．
WILLIAM IVERY，FLorIsT，Peckham，near London， that he will send out lis six superb and distinct Seedling CtNERA RIAL，after the 26th inst．；they have been successively exhibited
at Chiswick Gardens；Botanical Gardens，Regent＇s Park，and South London Floricultural，where their merits are well known． Ivery＇s Cueeraria，Emperror，fine dark shaded purple Emperor，fine dark shaded purple
Regina Victoria，pure white beautifull tipped with purple Price of Peckham，pure white，blue eye \(:{ }_{5}\) Delicata，delicate lilac shaded pink Delicata，delicate lilac shaded pink
Regulata，rosy purple，fine form
Wै．I．cail particularly recommend the following name





\section*{HEADLY＇S NANEW PICOTEES}

H EADLY＇S NANETTE ；purple edge，rather heavy， 105．per pair．Bond＇s．Countess of Winterton，after the style of
＂Trip to Cambridge，＂although distinct， \(7 s\) ． \(6 d\) ，the pair，and all the others that are coming out．John Dickson＇s Catal，gues for Aplications for Catalogues may be made at the Nursery，Acre
Lane，Brixton，and WARNER and WARNB＇s，Cornhill，London．


\section*{TWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES，－＂LADY}
 by that gentleman to Messrs Youshr oc o．They have already obtained prizes at the Norfolk and Norwich Horticulural Exhi－ bition；and \(Y\) ．\＆\＆Co．feel assured that no further proof of their
superior merits is necessary when they refer to the eminent
 guard－leaves and petals throughout of fine form and substance， confined to the edge．Whis is considered to be greatly superior to Mrs．Barnard，or any flower of its class，and carries a fine long pod．benvon＂（red edged）also possesses every character the substance，and the bloom expanding so correctly as no to
require the aid of dressing，and，like the former，has a beautiful lonk pod． The stock being limited，early application will be necessary，to may be had on application，and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best varieties in cultivation，and which are 12 pairs of good show varieties，


Great Yarm
Warner and Warner Seed Merchants， respectfuly to inform the Nobility and Gentry，their importation of DUTCH BULBS have arrived in excellent condition．The Hand Splendid Varieties．Catalogues are now ready，and will be forwarded post free．

TULIPS，RANUNCULUSES，HYACINTHS，\＆c．
II．GROOM，Clapham Rise，near London（removed MAJESTY，respectfully informs the Novility and Gentry，that his Bub Catalogue for this autumn is ready，and will be for－
warded by post on application．He bers to state that he has a large stock of the beautiful New Lily（Eilium lancifolium）and a
fine collection of Auriculas，which he can supply at very moderate

T．RIVERS，Jun．，respectfully informs his friends， －that his descriptive，Catalogua of RoSES is now ready for
delivery；it will be esent as usuan，post－paid，as soon as possibly convenient，to all those who have ever honoured him with their have one by application，inclosing a twopenny stamp．
T．RAvERS takes the present opportunity of informing the Public，that his stock of Plants is of unprecedentedly fine and
vigorous growth，and from personal inspection，he can assert that Yigorous growth，and from personal inspection，he can assert
it is unatequaled in extent in Europe． Owing to the increasing taste for Dwarfs and Dwarf Standards，
he has paid more than usual attention to their culture；so that fine Dwarfs mayy be had of many sorts hitherto only，grown as
Standards．The Dwarfs of the various choice Varieties of Moss Roses in particular are more than usually fine，having made
shoots from four to six feet in length，and stont and robust in slioots from four to six feet in leng th，and stont and robast in
proportion．Plants of TTa－scented Roses and others in pots of
extra，size，can be，had，for immediate forcing．The＂Rose Amatcur＇s Guide，＂third Edition，is now in the press，and will
 tion of Roses in Pots for the Greenhouse and for exhibition，and
a notice of the leading new Varieties，forming a complete＂Rose DOUBLE ROMAN AND PAPER－WHITE NAR－ fragrant of fll the Narcissus have just been received in most ex－
 Hyacintbs for glasses，ditto for pots；Norcissus，Tulips，Jonquils，
Iris，Crocus，Anemones，and Ranunculus，of which lists，with re－ duced prices，may be had ree，per post． WILLIAM MILLER feels much pleasure in announc－ fortuante raiser of that extracordinarily large and distinct Fuchsia under the signature＂\(W\) ．Miller：＂＂Mour hybrid between fulgens and corymuifora is a very handsome fiower：seed－pod diameter is a quarter of an inch；the tube is of a delicate pink colour，having sevals of a greenish primrose，forming a strong
contrast to the bright red corolla seen between them：the flower oltogether is 3 finches in length，and the buds are very hand－
some as they approach maturity；it flowers in a large，broad bunch，which is divided into branches，containing altogether 150
flowers， N．B．－Plants next season at 12s． 6 d．each，with the usual alowance to the Trade，when not less than six are taken．Early
orders will be necessary，to secure plants，as many nurserymen that have seen it have ordered plants of it．
Providence Nursery，Ramsgate，Sept．13， 1943 ．

\section*{AURICULAS，POLYANTHUSES，CARNATIONS，PICOTEES，} J OHN HOLLAND，Fxorssx，\＆C．，Market－place，Mid－ the attention of Gentlemen，Amateurs，Fiorists，his Friends，\＆c to his extensive stock of the above Flowers，which are this season． unusually fine，and are now ready for sending out，comprising
the finest Slow vraieties in cultivation．Gentlemen，Amateurs， the finest Slow varietues inc ititivation．Gentlemen，Amateurs，
\＆ec．，purchasing，would find to their advantage to possess his

J．T．WILLMER AND SON，King＇s Road，Chelsea，
 and piCOTEES are now ready for delivery，and which they offe \({ }_{12}^{25}\) Pairs of Carnations or Picotees，Fine Show Varieties．\({ }_{2}^{2}\) ． \({ }_{25}^{12 \text { Pairs }}{ }^{25}\) Pairs of Pinks

IV. E. RENDLE respectfully informs Amateurs who are is want of a few good Pelargoniums to improve their


 Catalogues of Pelargoniums can be obtained-Plants will be de.
 Reference or remittance required from unknown correspondents. \begin{tabular}{l} 
MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRABEERRIES, \\
J. AND W. MYATT are now ready to end out their \\
\hline
\end{tabular} NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruut

 W ERRITISH QUEENAND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.
J. CORMACK \& CO., beg to announce


R.


 3, beg. to inform the public, that they have just



 Carnation, Robes,
 \(\mathrm{G}^{\mathrm{EO} R \mathrm{OLGE}} \mathrm{MILLS}\) having this season saved SEEDS




W ILLIAM TREEMAN, GARDENER, respectfully or Exportation \& infe assortment of the bets PATENT SPAWN,

\(\mathbf{M}_{\text {and other }}^{\text {R. J. KING begs leare to in inform Market Gardeners }}\) Honoura others that he has recived instructions from the to submit to Panilic inetrion the staok and crowing crops of
teverat Market Gardeners In Wick Lane, Hackney, of whieh due sentice will be givens the ground being required for the victoria
not
park

TO BE LOE FRUTT-GROWERS GARD OTHERS.





\section*{T} TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTACT, Desir nd Stock, situate at camberwell, surrey. Extensive Frontage, well situated for busininess, and an andiacen Extensive frontage, weit situated for business, and an adacen Acres. The Stock comprises a choice collection of ornamenter Irees and Shrubs, American Plants, Evergreens, Rose and Jae
 Trees, Gooseberries, Currants,
best varieties.
to commence business, as the rent is moderate, the stock well to commence business, as the rent is moderate, the Stack well deniable for business. For further particulars and cards to view
apply to W. A. LorD, Esq., 16, Loughborough-road, North Brixapply to W. A. Loed, Esq., 16, Loughborough-road, North BrixCottam and hallen, Enginbers, Iron-



GARDEN ROLLERS 18 inches long, \(34 s\).;
inches, \(608 . ; 26,758 . ; 28,848 . ; 30,1088\). each. Garden Engines, Mowing Machines, Garden Chairs. Superior Garden Tools of all kinds, Garden Vases and Pedestals in great ariety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Apricultural
mplements, and Furnishing Ironmongery; Dr. Arrott's Stoves, Anglo-Belgian Cooking Stoves; Broiling Stoves. The above Low subject to future alterations.
HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&c., made upon the mot improved principle, either of iron or of iron and wood combined which can be fixed complete in any part of the Kingdom, at very low HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conser vatories, and Greenhouses, Churches, Public, or Private Buildings,
sc., with COTTAM's PATRNT, or RogßRs' Bonlers. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed rupwards of 1500 A pparatuses for the above-mentioned purposes, and by various improvements which
they have made during that time, C. and H. can with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensiv scale. For the convenience of those who winh to fix their own Appa
ratus, they have affixed the following low prices :(Larger Sizes in proportion.)
Rogers' Boiler, small size
Do. do parge do.
Hot-water Pipe, 4 inch diameter, 18.9 d . per Foot.
STRONG IRON HURDLES, 3 tt. high, out of the ground, 6 ft .
 Strong do
OX Hudles, 4 feet high, do.
BEST WIRE for STHAINED WIRE FENCING at \(8 s\), per bundle f 150 yards each. Uprights for ditto, 7d. each. The Improved continued, and every other kind of Fenemg, Fancy Wire-work, \&c.,
HAND-GLASS FRAMES for Cucumbers, \&c., 18 inches square, 38. \(6 d .320\) inches, \(45.6 \mathrm{~d} . ; 22\) inches, 58.6 d. each.
CAST-IRON FLOWER-STAKES 4 feet long ou


H OT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHUBCHE
 D. and E. BAIIEY having devoted much time to the considera apparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by smprovements suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very sumple, and have combined have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for employed by the Horticultural Society of London, in executing the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick, D. and E. Balley also construct ia meral all descriptions oi men, and the public to an inspection of their varions drawings and models, at 272, Holborn, where they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongst other metal works, an extremely completeand convenient kitchen apparatus, or of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public. D. and E. Bailey were the first to introduce metallic curvili.
near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservany athers in this country and on the Continent
D.and E. Bailey have prepared a quantity of the Galvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery Orchidaceons or other Houses where vapoar is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manufactory THE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented SHEWEN, Ironmonger, \&c., Seveno Kent J. SHEWEN having had every opportunity afforded him by an
extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to extensive practice to bring this apparatus to perfection, begs to Messrs. Chandler \& Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges' Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Veitch and Son's, Exeter; Mr. Ponley's, Plymouth ; the Royal Botanical Society's Gardens, Regent's Park; and at the Gardens of the Hozticultural Society of London. Considerable improvenents in been effected since last season; particulars of which are in course of preparation.

WIRE-WORK, HOT-WATER APPARATUS, GREEN-
CT.THOMAS BAKER, MANOR-HOUSE, MANOR S PLACE, KING'S-ROAD, CHELSEA, Manufacturer of INVI Rabbit-proof. WIRE-WORE in Trainers, Arches for Walks, B rderlng, Fiower-stands, Pheasantries, \&c. HORTICULTURAI
BUILDINGS, Green and Hothouses, Conservatories, \(\& c_{\text {, The }}\) The same heated by HOT-WATER APPARATUS, on improved and Parties waited on in Town or Country, and Dr
Estimates free. Work for the Trade as usual.
Ward's Cases, or Domestic Greenhouses

RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.
STEPHENSON AND CO. G1, Gracechurch
London, Inventors of the improved CONIC S TANK
ANDOM
RICAL
RICAL CO., 61 , the DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much engaged in heating buildings apor the above system with Tanks of
various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticulurists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which offers most deciced advantages or every other article hitherto mental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connecter or disconnected by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. Mr. ReNNLK, information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for information to any persons in his neighbourhood, and prices for
any size will be forwarded upon application to s. and Co.

J. WEEKS \& Co., Architects, \&c., Gloucesterwater Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave to inform the Nobility thro the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER. CONCAL and other BOLLERS of all sizes; their largest connes but a smal quan ity or length. of an open trough under the bicd, is now being universally adopted. References may be had, and their works seen a most of the Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the country, nearly the whole


H
OTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&cc, made Ho, and three-light Cucumber and Melon-Boxes and Liphts of all sizes kept ready for nmmediate use, packed and sent to all
parts of the Ku grion, watranlefi best material. Two-light Boxes and Liphts tomplele, from 1l. 8s. Garden-1.ights made and glazed from is. per frot, ar J
Claremont-place, Old Keut-road.

I ATE in the season,-therefore offered for the price of BARROW GARDEN.ENGINE, holding nearly 18 gillons. Superior in power and principle, will remain in order for years.
May be eena at Mr. SMYTH's, No. 7 , Bray's-buiddings, Lowerroad, Islington.

I ENRY HUNT S PATENT GARDEN POTS and



 BY THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS \& SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, \& Co, LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

POTTER'S GUANO.-The superiority of this powerful MANURE being now completely estaished, it is only nade in the price, and that it may be obtained either at the Works or of Mr. Porrish's Agents, who have testimonials of ith efficasy- - 28, Upper Fore-street, Lambeth, London
don Agent.
\(*_{*}^{*}\) Nurserymen required as Agents in all the princlpal towns.
J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed cate of Soper Phosphate of Lime, Phosphate of Ammonia, 8 ., are now for sale at his Factory, Dept fordcreek, London, price 4s. Bd. per bushel. These substances can be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime alone is rec, Gas mended for fixing the Ammonia of
Liquor, \&\&. Price \(4 s .6 d\). per bushel.
HORTICULTURAL ALMANACK.
The STATIONERS' COMPANY will publish, with their usual
 - and CALENDAR and REGINERN By GEORGE W. JOHNSTONE, Esq., Fellow of the Agri- Horticultural Soctety of India; Corresponding Member of the Maryinish Gardening, " " The Kitchen Garden," ac
*** This Almanack will afford a large supply of matter, inter dener, as well as the amateur cultivator of flowers and iruit and general icader. Besides containing calendarial orection and suggestions for every department during the current which have characterised the previous twelve months. The content will, for the most part, vary every year; and it is recommerll bo
that each annual publication be preserved, as an index will given to bind u
To Nurserym
To Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Implement-makers, and Publisher of works a peculiarly desirable organ for advertisements, as a very large number will at once be circalated through ne for reference in the bands of those most desirable to be suad acquainted with their content
Cultivators of Gardens generally

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1843.

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The observations on the Tank system of obtaining bottom-heat, made by our valued correspondent Mr. Beaton, both last week in his Calendar and in a more extended article to-day, will be read with great interest, for they are the remarks of a man of much experience and skill. We are, however, sure that he will excuse us for differing from him on one point upon which he has strongly insisted, namely, the propriety of employing uncovered hot-water
gutters, which allow the steam to condeuse among the gutters, which allow the steam to condeuse among the
soil of which the bed they are to heat is composed.

We have already pointed out what we conceive to be the evils of this plan. It is impossible to prevent impurities in large quantity falling into the tanks or gutters, and it is to be apprehended that they will by degrees choke up the boilers ; it is equally impracticable to hinder the conversion of the soil into mud Mr. Beaton admits the facts; he also recognises the force of the first objection; but he contends that the second is untenable and that mere mud is the best thing possible for growing Melons and Cucumbers in, p. 632). Here we are at issue.

That both the Melon and the Cucumber are capable of digesting an unusual quantity of water is most true There is somewhere an account, we believe by Mr. into a tank of water through some solid masonry, and spread in the fluid in all directions. The practice in some hot countries, of growing these plants on beds float ing upon the surface of lakes, is familiar to everybody and therefore it might be true that open tanks convert ing soil into mud will suit the Melon and Cucumber without its at all following that they would be equally advantageous to other plants; in which case pits thus constructed could be employed for nothing else-a serious inconvenience in all except very large gardens, and no advantage in any. But we doubt whether excessive moisture at the roots is advantageous in this country, even to the Melon.
In the I'heory of Horticulture (p. 121) this question has been gone into; and mention is there made of certain experiments with the Melon made in the garden of the Horticultural Society with reference to this very subject. Those experiments all failed. Persian varieties of the Melon were grown in baskets of earth standing in a tank of water, and they were trained under the glass of a curvilinear iron stove, where they received all the heat and light they can have in this climate. The plants for some time grew vigorously, their roots struck into the water in all directions; but some of them rotted at the ground level, and in those which bore fruit the produce was quite inferior to what would have been obtained under ordinary cir-
cumstances. Yet in this case the conditions of the floating gardens of Cashmere were fulfilled, as far as ircumstances permat,-but they were not all fulfilled, nor can they ever be: the bright light of the East was wanting, and the water was stagnant. In a Persian lake the water is in continual agitation, from many causes; and the intensity of light is such as the ey All scarcely bear, while the heat scorches up the skin All these conditions are necessarily wanting in this country; and therefore we submit that the pructice of advantage. But if we understand Mr. Beaton rightly he prefers the muddy state of the bed where Melons are cultivated over open hot-water gutters, because it hus approaches the state of Eastern lake-gardens.
It strikes us that there is another serious objection to obtaining wet-we do not say moisture, but wetby conveying it from below: it cannot be regulated, nor can the amount of it be ascertained at any time; while, on the contrary, if water is communicated from above, and proper drainage is provided below, no gardener need be ignorant of the state of the
roots of his plants. And this is, in fact, the practice of Persia, whose Melon-gro
by water let in from above.
Mr. Beaton attaches importance to the dryness of he atmosphere in which Melons are grown, and we perfectly agree with him that it should not be wet; but if the soil is dry on the surface, and only moistened below by condensed steam, we do not understand how the red-spider is to be kept down. Mr. Knight, the best Melon-grower we ever heard of, found no remedy except sprinkling the leaves frequently and lightly
For these reasons we adhere to our opinion, that, for all purposes, Melon-growing included, it is adris-
able that the hot-water gutters used for affording bottom-heat should be closed up with sorne kind of porous material, either all round or at the sides. And, as far as we are at present aware, it will be found that if the spaces between the gutters are filled with rough materials, such as fragments of bricks and pottery, beds by the ordinary modes of watering, where excessive moisture is desirable.

When the subsoil in which the drains are to be formed is not a compact clay, but a loamy gravel, the labour in draining is greater. Loamy gravel is quite as impervious to water as clay, but it often lies on a sandy stratum which is porous. In this case pits may be dug, into which the drains may be conducted and the water will sink down; but if this is not the the gravel crumbles, and no clear channel can be dug with the narrow spade, tiles or earthen pipes must be used : some of the latter are now made with a very small bore, and at a low price. They will answer admirably to lay in the narrow drains; and if the sides crumble in, the pipes will always carry of the water. Some of these pipes are manufactured at the ow price of 20 s , per 1000,13 inches long. They are not close, but there is a sufficient opening left at the joining of the edges, bent round, to let the water in and they are not likely to choke up soon. The most roublesome subsoil to meet with is a running sand, ull of water, which is frequently the case where the boundaries of a stratum of clay approach to those o sand and gravel. If the loose sand lies in a small compass, some very stiff clay may be first thrown into
the trench, so as to make an artificial subsoil for the drain to be cutin; but if it be extensive, the only rmedy is to find an outlet for the water accumulated in the sand, after which it will become dry and porous, and no further draining will be required on that spot But the subsoil, without being a quicksand, may be wet, and thus the drains will not stand In this case pines are the best rais un guiter of concrete, according to the plan of Lord James Hay, which we have not yet had an opportunity of trying. This, it is said, will traverse a quicksand or bog, and carry the water through any soil.
In many fields of which both soil and subsoil appear light, traces may be seen of water having stagnated in winter. The cause of this can always be traced readily, by digging holes here and there around the wet spots, in spring. If water stands in them for ny time after rain, draining is required, but not always complete thorough-draining. The water in his case filters horizontally through the upper soil and meeting with a bank or obstruction, is accumulate where the subsoil is impervious, and lies in a kind of basin. One large deep drain carried judiciously through this basin and the obstructing bank, will lay the whole surface dry at a trifling expense; or some diverging branches may be required to collect the water from different small basins. The application of the system of thorough-draining on such lands would only be expense misapplied, and perhaps render the land less productive than it was before. But where a loose sand lies on a stiff clay or marl, no cultivation can be successful till the subsoil be laid quite dry in summer and winter. We find, in consequence, that it is in such lands that the system of under-draining has been practised the longest, and been considered as an essential preliminary to all good farming. Practice invariably anticipates theory, and the application of common seuse by a sensible practical man leads to much sounder systems than the theories of the most acute philosoplier, which very often are logically deduced from uncertain principles. The shrewd, well-informed farmer learn more by walking over a field where the crop
has failed from the land being too dry or too wet, than he probably would by reading the mos reputed system of Agriculture. We are far from disparaging the labours of those who collect facts and record them, judiciously explaining, the principles which these facts establish; but we defy any man to have correct notions on soils and cultivation who has not had long experience, and often corrected opinions hastily adopted by the inspection of his crop in seasons which widely differ-as is so often the case in this
climate. The same may be applied to draining. It is one of the best means of obviating the evils of a moist climate: but in some very dry seasons the undrained land may have the best crops; and in some situations draining may not be necessary, and be a useless expenditure. Before any one begins expensive improvement, it is prudent to consult some experienced practical man, and notallow himself to be led away by the wonderful increase of value of some lands produced by simply draining them. If your land is dropsical, tap it; but do not draw off the moisture which is conducive to health. The same observations apply to subsoilploughing or trenching. When the subsoil is porous or well drained, and the top soil is of a good depth and mellow, his last should be stirred to its full depth, and a few inches more, to mix some of the subsoil with the upper soil, and in the course of time the productive soil will be much deepened. In a few years the subsoil or the trenching-plough may go still deeper, and the depth of good soil will be much increased. But suppose you bave six inches of a very moderate soil over a stiff yellow or blue clay, however well drained, and you use the subsoil-plough to the depth of 14 or 16 inches at once, (which will require six only make a temporary channel in the clay, which will close up by the first rains; and if you examine it the year after, no traces of your subsoiling will remain, and all your labour and expense will be thrown away. This is the consequence of applying a useful principle injudiciously: but if you only move three or four inches of the subsoil, some of the upper soil will be wasned into the openings made by the subsoil-plough, and prevent their closing, while the roots will follow the good earth, and be kept moist at that depth. This has a reference to the depth of the drains laid in such a subsoil: in many cases 14 inches is a sufficient depth for the small pipes to be laid, 20 inches for the conductors, and 26 for the main drains. The depth of these last may be as great as the lie of the land will allow, for they have no communication with the surface, except through the conductors; but the nearer the small collectors are to the surface, and to each other, the more perfectly they will dry the land. It must, however, be kept in mind that you may over-
drain, and lay your land too dry : on a clay subsoil this is seldom the case.-M.

\section*{BOTTOM-HEAT}

At the moment when Mr. Rendle thought his tanksystem had settled the question of bottom-heat, which has been in agitation for the last quarter of a century, it appears he has only formed a link which unites the two fied with great chain-thus forming a circle. He is satissolid pieces of slate, differs nothing in its properties from that obtained by Mr. Forsyth's primitive Killogie system. The Gardeners' Chronicle occupies an intermediate station between Mr. Rendle and myself, and recommends the use of porous tiles to cover the tanks, so that the heat should not altogether be deprived of its moisture: while of convere heal saturated with moisture, with the power these jarring principles, how are the uninitiated to arrive at just conclusions on the subject? I recollect being in But predicament ia 1825 , between steam and hot water. chain, whose ends Mr. Rendle has united :-About 1820, the late Mr. Stewart, gardener at Valleyfinld, in Fifeshire, one of the best gardeners of the day, began to give bottomheat to his Pines, from a chamber heated by a flue, and covered close with thin flag-stone-hot water and slate coverings not being then thought of. After three years' trial, the advantages of this system were laid before the "ondon Horticuitural
But the gardening world, like the rest of mankind, is slow to adopt improvements, and is sadly put out at any new or startling idea. This innovation of bot-tom-heat met a host of ridicule and objections on the threshold, and was firmly reesisted by the advocates of tan-beds and dung-linings : a proposition for obtaining could not well be surpassed in absurdity; and when they were told that a lajer of sand-piaced under the pots to receive the drainage, or otherwise watered - pould supply the necessary moisture, they were panic-struck with the idea:-turning linings for one's life-time wack with the in Now we must relle was Mr St in the the Mr. form vapour instead of having it direct from atal oraising Rendle had proposed his system in those days, it would have been sure to have met with strong opposition from gardeners of the old school. However, this opposition did some good, in so far as it paved the way for, or rather gave rise to, a less objectionable mode of obtsining bottom-heat, accompanied with the great desideratum of moisture-this was steam, discharged into chambers filled with stones: steam itself having previously met with a "powerful opposition," (vide M‘Phail, "Gard. Rem.," 2d d.) But now, the comparison with dry bottom-heat turned element which gave it birth was found to answer better ;
and bere a second struggle ensued-between the adrocates
of sleam and hot water (see the first 4 vols. "Gard. Mag.") No sooner, however, had the advocates of hot water influenced the public mind in its favour, than the most extravagant ideas were formed respecting the efficiency of beatame a question whether laundries could be heated by became a question whether laundries could be heated by
these pipes, or whether the moisture transmitted through their pores should not damp, rather than dry, linen! Thus it generally is with the public mind : a new proposition for facilitating operations must either be nothing at all, or perfection at once-there is no room or time for interme iate degrees. Experience, however, soon determines the quickly with our subject of bottom-heat. Then hot-water pipes were placed horizontally, in rows of 6,10 , and even ver them. A coat of tan or sawdust placed over the pipes did not mend the matter-line former soon rotted, and the latter, if kept dry to hold out longer, resists heat of perfectly dry bawdust over pipes will resist all heat up to the boiling point-a circumstance taken adrantage of in etting conical boilers.
This being ascertained, the next step was taten in 830, by a clever gardener, Mr. Cameron, at Woburn House, near Beaconsfied, who directed Messrs. Grange under his Melon-beds, heated by a 2 -inch leaden pipe connected with the boiler and pipes that heated the pits across them, and at two inches apart, a thin covering of urf over that, and then the soil for Melons. This answere acceedigly well, and Mr. Cameron grew fine crops in rears afterwards Mr. Weeks made a more efficient and less expensive application of this principle, by the use of rick troughs, and by passing an iron instead of a leaden pipe through the water; the covering of the tarks was the sam rater coull be lowered in both cases, also, and dry heat obtained, when thought fit. These are now called Green's pits, and have been in use ten or eleven years, by scores of ardeners and nursery men, without a single objection having oo expensive raised against them. But Green's pits are bave come in as a substitute. These Mr. Rendie's tanks complete, and unobjectionable as far as they go, and for tove plants in pots, for propagating-houses, or for all I have been working upon the very same principle an with porous covers, ever since 1837. The best gardeners and most scientific men in our line in. Europe have seen my bed and Mr. Loudon, among the number,-and an account of its management is given in the "Proceedings of the Herefore, 1 ought, nust be more for the want of brains than of practice Now, I contend that no gardener can grow Pines out of pots, winter Cucumbers, or early Melons, in these closed most objectionable modes of the old school, and for this very reason-that the principle is in direct opposition n this summer in the aware of the experiments carried the tank system; I went to see them in May, June, and July ; the plauts and fruit looked exceedingly well, but ithoutany heatatall. I cutmy earliest Melo pitmaston, same week that these were planted. In three yegre in the hear of gardeners-and good gardeners too-having lost their places because they could not grow early Melons a Cumbers by this system, just as others lost thei places through Mr. Penn's apparatus; and is it, there all this, should thus remonstrate against it? Let Mr Rendle consider these objections, which I offer with th est feelings to all concerned. From actual experience, find he has already effected a very great improvement, and The objection raised in a late Chronicle about the so draining down into the tank and boiler is a valid one, and must be borne in mind; but that about the vapour turnifg he soil into mud is not borne out by experience. From last January to August I had beds constantly subjected to trong vapours from below, one of which I turned over bout the midale of August, to renew it for late autumn Cucumbers; the soil, for the first few inches on the top, fter the plants got established; the next foot of soil was a moist friable state, such as you would choose for rdinary purposes ; but the bottom spit, next the turf, was fter a fall of rain, and the roots of the Cucumbers formed net-work over the turf. Now, if my bed were turned upside down, it would nearly represent one placed on only the first foot below would be like ashes, while the My cid plan of running an inch of rough cinders between
ind the prf, and pouring water through holes
stret in, hould save the surface-soil from this; trivance for watering their beds. After I hear all that can on said for or againgt all this, 1 may perhaps write

THE TREFOIL DODDER
1 buava just visited the Clover-field in this parish, which
stated to be two yards in diameter three weeks ago, now six yards in diameter; which gives us a minefold received appears to have promoted the spread of the Cuscuta, possibly by laving retarded the development of the flowers and by thus fitting the numerous fragment eft unon the Clover for makiog independent and more igorous shoots. Another patch is now a perfect mass of cream whe fow fles stationed themselves, in eeeming enjoyment of the succu lency of the heads of flowers. As you have thrown out suggestion that this Cuscuta may possibly become a checked, I directed my attention to the plants upon which it is now growing and I observed it was attached to and evidently attacking the following species-Geranium dis sectum, Dancus carota Cardaus arvensis Euphorbia exigua, Viola tricolor Malva splvestris, Linaria spuria Senecio vulgaris Medicacolupulina Alopecurus arvesi and anor Some of the plants do injured by it, as they continue vigarous where the Clove is completely dead. I was surprised to find it had so firmly attached itself to grasses, because I was impressed with a notion that no Phoenogamous parasite ever attack an Endogenous species. I had imbibed this notion from De Candolle; but upon referring to his Physiology find that he does not speak quite 80 positively o the subject as I had imagined he did. He mention an Orobanche said to have been found in Sicily the roots of Chamærops, and our very Cuscuta which is found twining itself about grasses, though he still doubts its deriving any real nourishment from them. The fact, he sys, may be observed in fields where clover an grasses are composcd ors ge min among s bis bus to grow upon an Endogen. He names a garden whinch the unsetting of a waggon loaded with infected Clover in this garden be noticed the Cuscuta on plants belonging to thirty different families, but still they were all Exogens. He concludes from these observations, that apparently Cuscutse can exist only on Exogens, or at least much more readily than on Endogens. The determination of this question may be worthy experimental research next year. Y cer and attacked the stems of the grasses round which it has
twined itself; but very possibly its attacks may bear some twined itself; but very possibly its attacks may bear some analogy to those of animal parasites, which cannot long upon very few species of animals. Thus the dog-flea will sometimes bite ourselves but will not remain with us and thus the lice which infest partridges will often annoy the sportsman by crawling about him, but he runs no risk of a colony permanently establisbing themselves on any part of his person.-J. S. Henslow.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN,-No. XXXVII
In the propagation of the Verbenas mentioned last week, the compost used should be poor and sandy, as the object is to get the cuttings to make plenty of roots with out producing much top; for as in most gardens it is indispensable to store joung plants through the winter are kept, there will be the less fear of their damping off are kept, there wincough being overcrowded. The soil we use here consists of the refuse of the potting-bench, such as peat, leafmould, and loam laken from the balls of plants in repotting, to which about one-third of sand is added. In this soll common plants root with great freedom, and by allowing it to become dry before the plants are potted o root is lost. In making choice of cuttings, we take the short-jointed branches, and we insert from 18 to 24 cuttings in a 48 -sized pot; 80 that on an average we store about six dozen plants on every square foot of a pit or
frame, so that a frame six feet square is capable of wintering nearly 2,600 plants.
The various kinds of Anagallis and dwarf Lobelias mak beautiful beds ; and of the former, A. crerulea grandiflora Phillipsii, and Monelli, produce beautiful blue flowers while A. grandiflora makes a good pale orange-red group A. Parksii a bed still paler, and A. carnea is of a pale flesh colour. A. Brewerii is highly spoken of by the raiser,
but as I have not seen it, I cannot speak of its qualities. Of the Lobelias, L. azurea is a lovely colour; also L. erinus, pubescens, and erinus grandifiora, of the
Pineapple-place Nursery. L. bicolor farnishes Pineapple-place Nursery. L. bicolor furnishes a bed with pale blue flowers very quickly; \(L\). unidentata is a stransable for vases and baskets ; and L. hutea, though not be dispensed with. \(L\)., or, as it is a plant that canIsotoma sillaris, makes a good pale blue group; and L. ramosa and heterophylla are two strictly annual kinds of great excellence. The whole of these varieties are very valuable, and ought to be cultivated in every garden
In the management of greenhouse plants, especially hard-wooded ones, as Heaths, Epacrises, and other Cape and New Holland shrubs, Amateurs frequently commit a great error in permitting them, or too frequently forcing not get ripe before the dull weather sets in, the consequence 18 , the points of the young growth become mi dewed, and damp off in the winter, and the plants do no bloom well, if at all, in the following season. Now it nould be quite as reasonable for Wheat cut quite green to produce good Corn, as for unripe wood to produce
fine fiowers, because maturation, in both cases, depends upon the due elaboration of the sap, by which it becomes
organisable, and fit for the reproduction of its kind ; and the first effort of reproduction is the formation of flowe the object for which decorative plants are cultivated. find to make these remarks, because in my rambles 1 find many persons encouraging their plants to grow at injudicious thing. As however, the weather is promising there is yet time to ripen the wood, and to effect thig, water must be gradually withbeld, and the plants have all the sun and air possible, but if the weather should become dull, a little fire may be used, with air in the daytime to expel the damp from the house. These remarks are applicable to all hard-wooded plants, let them begrown on whatever system they may, but more especially to plants grown on the one-shift system, as the rate of growth is so ranid on that system, that more than ordinary attention is necessary to get the strong shoots properly ripened. The progress and great improvement which this system of poting is generally effecting in collections of plants is very pleasing; and though a few may traduce the system, because it does not accord with their preconceived notions and prejudices, it is a source of high aratification to me, that no pen of acknowledged ability has yet ventured to combst the princinles upon which the practice is founded and therefore if the principles are sound it is the error of their application, and not of the system to which want of success is attributable.-- W. \(\boldsymbol{P}\). Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}

Encouragement to Planters.-Sbould you deem the following circumstances worth inserting, I can, from personal investigation, vouch for their autbenticity. It may possibly be an incitement, to persons to plant who otherwise might not be inclined, holding out a hope to them of seeing timber Society own planting, both ornamental and valuable. The and Commerce were pleased to Arta three different years, their gold medal to Dr. Thackeray, of the city of Chester, for planting the greatest number of forest-trees, amounting altogether to 850 acres, from the year 1804, 400 of which belonged to Mr . Wilson Jones, of Hartsheath Park, Flintshire (late M.P. for the borough of Denbigb) in the counties of Denbigh and Merioneth, and the remaiader on his own property in the counties of Denbigh and Flint. The plantations of Mr. W. Jones were from their being formed, regularly praned till this pentle man came of age to manage them himself, and those planted from the year 1817 to the present time, upon his own Iand, have been regularly and annually pruned and thinned under the superintendence of Dr. Thackeray himself. More than 200 bushels of Acorns have either been dibbled in the 20 or sown in the nuseries for the purnose of filling up all vacancies which may arise. The purpose of filling up all vacancies with fied arise. The taken from th wo been thed wise foung trees asunder: and being judiciously pruned, the tenants have to cause to complain of their land being in any hay injured by these ornaments to the country around It will occur to those experiaced is cuch matera, that effect of oeglect in thinning and pruning is very injurious effect of aeglect innoig an prilng mode of perform ing this duty; and it is to be hoped, therefore, that a few hints be useful to to be jour readers as are ancious for information this subject from one not unaccut tomed to the busineses and having no personal interest promote in the suggestion he offers, but a sincere desire prose \({ }^{2}\). from an from an apprehension of injuring the stem of a tree, by the bor the should undoubly be and the bark doubtedi be calla the bark receive a to lung consqueace, ghorance this, I res am the pri as leave notho but an the the proprietors of entes sensile of thus do to their platations, they would no longer withold an improvenea. I would beg lese tall ine antion of those who lave any plantations to this important trath. Orderly thinning the trees is the next essential to pruning and for ibis purpose the following simple method ahould be and inving and impeding the progress of the neighbouring flourishing trees, ac., and then the pruning of these will be found most beneficial; and the training off judiciously the large side-branches will cause the upright ones to shoot the stronger, and by cutting out the dead and decayed wood, the tree is preserved alive : this simple method will prowace clearness from knots, straightness, and length, and will advance the quality nearer to that of foreign timber; for it may be traced taat where trees are tall, and clear from boughs or knots, the whole substance of the wood is ill always be grain ; and experience proves that such will always be the case. A considerable additional increase in circumference may certainly be expected, in ins whip each other, and for the admission of those nowerful agents, sunshine and air. The practice should be decidedly condemned of cutting off large limbs to improve the timber, and lamentable effects of it may every day be scientific though pruning of forest-trees is but little understoodidoh instructions may be easily had by any in every way profiman earnestly seeking it, and must prove in eving Wherever there are ap plantations, or hedge-row trees, to the benefit of the proprietors and the ornament of our country. A long and progressive work of thin-
ning and pruning demands a skilful and anxious master, and ought to be begun early : in this they differ
from single trees in lawns, \&c. \&c. One common and great error has been to cut off branches to the height of 14 feet from a tree not above 20 or 30 feet high. When this is done the trees remain stationary, and are often
stunted, to such a degree as to assume the appearance of stunted, to such a degree as to assume the appearance of
old age. The leading shoot has always been encouraged and all others checked which have a tendency to compete with it, so as to divide the stem into forks; it being well known that when the leading shoot is destroyed, the
growth of the tree is greatly impaired. By increasing the growth of the tree is greatly impaired. By increasing the
number of leading shoots, the strength of the nutritious principle is in a great measure diminished. To confine to the production of one valuable stem the vegetative power which in a forked tree luxuriates unprofitably in a multiplicity of branches, has been the main object of this gentleman's system for nearly 40 years. In short, from three to five of the largest and strongest side-branches, which would have borne too great a proportion to the leading thereby modifying the tree, and directing its energies gradually to the top, preserving at the same time a sufficient quantity of foliage. Trees thus managed will form close and healthy stems, without any exterior blemish, and be trained to any reasonable altitude, according to the sol neglected, - such is the propensity of most descriptions of trees, or what may be termed "round-headed treess" in open spaces, - they run into branches, without due attention the thus check their loftiness ; and thus the formation of useful timber will not ensure, as may be observed in all parts of the country. The only rule to attend to is, to and free from clefts, the trunk free from all the large branches, leaving those only of the smaller kind that are necessary for the health and support of the trees, and advances in age. But the trunk must be cleared very slowly at first, when the trees are young. Only keep the branches that are left thereon small, by pruning, so as not to injure the tree when it becomes timber. No man can ever plant to profit who does not go through his plantacold, calculating heart , Nothing can he more unpleasant than to cut down a thriving tree; but it must be doasan you will have no timber. Plantations should be thinned and pruned on a regular principle, which will prevent the trees choking each other. If they have been neglected loss of time, and if taken early they will want but little loss of time, and if taken early they will want but little
trouble and expense. I think from experience we may trouble and explense. I think from experience we may
fairly conclude that, providing proper caution is used in fairy conclude that, providing proper caution is used in
pruning, and that we do not cut very large branches, it ia pruning, and that we do not cut very large branches, it is operation, for those smaller wounds caused by prudent operation, for those smaller wolnd's caused yy prudent and gradual pruning, whil heal an a reasonabo the, and P.S.-It has been suggested by a highly-respectable Scotch gentleman residing near Cupar Angus, that much
benefit would result from the encouragement by planters of some experienced and well-qualified pruners and trainers, who should go from estate to estate, to show to young pruners and trainers of young woods a proper
system of management in thinning and pruning, extending their pretensions no further. He is certain, and I agree with him, this would answer, could gentlemen be prevailed upon to shake oft old prejudices and fancies. An inti-
mate knowledge of the habits of growth of the different mate knowledge of the habits of growth of the different
species of forest-trees, and of the influence of soil and species of forest-trees, and of the incluence of somber, is absolutely required in the business of valuing plantations prospectively. There can be no doubt of the great adyan-
tages arising to the country and to individuals from a continuation of the system of planting which has already done mo much good for Scotland. The amelioration of the climate, the improvement of the soil and pasture, the con venience to the poorer population, the profit to the richer,
the independence and defence of the country; every conthe independence and defence of the country; every con-
sideration, in short, only impresses more deeply on every sideration, in short, only impresses more deeply on every
thinking person the conviction that the landholder acts at once a prudent and a patriotic part, when he covers his barren acres with wood. It is one of the few modes by which he can add anything to his income, beyond his mere rent-roll. When an old hedge is planted the labourer should be allowed one penny for erery young tree he saves,
by which means the estate will soon be covered with fine by which means the estate will soon be co
growing timber, at a very trifing expense.

\section*{Admeasurement of Trees planted at Nerquis, in Fintshire, and} Admeasurement of Trees planted at Nerquis, in Flintshire, and
Lhanarmon, in Denbighshise, , in \(181 /\) and the folluwing years,
by Thomas Roberta, and taken in July, 184s.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & at Bottom. & at 7 feet higb. & at the branch. \\
\hline & ft. ins. & ft. ins. & feet. \\
\hline Silver Fir & & 18 & 16 \\
\hline Do. - & 27 & 17 & 18 \\
\hline Balm of Gilead & 2 7t & 17 & 17 \\
\hline Do. & 38 & 210 & 17 \\
\hline Spruce. & 40 & 26 & 12 \\
\hline Do. & 96 & 2 & 15 \\
\hline Larch & 46 & 9 & 20 \\
\hline Do, & 43 & 30 & 20 \\
\hline Sycamore & 9 & \(2{ }^{2} \quad 21\) & 12 \\
\hline Do, & 210 & \(2{ }^{2}\) & 18 \\
\hline Elm & & & 17 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{D}_{\mathrm{o}}\) : & 268 & \(1{ }^{16}\) & 15 \\
\hline Ash & 27 & 19 & 18 \\
\hline Do. & 30 & 19 & 20 \\
\hline Oak & 210 & 17 & 18 \\
\hline Do. & 210 & 110 & 18 \\
\hline Do. & 0 & 110 & 20 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
-H.W. Humphreys, Vicar's Cross Nursery.

Clover Pests; Clover-Rape, de.-For the last seven or minor in the Clover-fields in this neighbourhood, but never so much as in this summer. In the latter part of the almost every field which had been cut for hay, but more particularly on gravelly soils, and in many instances the Clover plants were much injured, so as materially to affect the second crop. If the attention of the farmers be readily extirpated, as it is a wery conspicuous plant, show ing itself above the Clover; and in all cases where the Clover is left for seed this should be carefully attended to. The Orobanche does not show itself again in the same field till it is again somn with Clover. I can fully cor roborate Professor Henslow's remarks upon the "Cuscuta not noticed it till this year : it is now committing great ravages in some fields directly under my notice, being now in full blow and vigour ; it destroys everything it comes in contact with. I intend carefully to notice its habits, and shall on future occasions give you the result. I thin patches, at present only in the Clover, -Henry Dixan, Witham.

Transplanting.-"Ortolano" appears to be surprised standard Rose and Pear-trees; but I do not see how could have been expected that a Pear-tree, (which is one of the worst trees to remove, as it is frequently badly rooted, when the fruit is just forming and the tree making its growth, should succeed. All gardeners know that to reot then would be certain death. Wrolan does teen sorts being grafted on it, "and each shoot producing fruit true to its kind, year after year," I conclude that i was of no small size. In removing a Rose-tree in June Chave frequently succeeded ; but there is a wide difference between a Rose and a Pear-tree. By frequent watering think it impossible to save a Pear-tree of considerable size at such a seasor.- Timothy.
Wasps.-I find that these insects are very numerous and roublesome both in my house and garden, near Taunton nd a centleman, not a mile distant, informed me last week hat 14 nests had been destroyed within a bundred yards of his house ; and another friend states that they were so ploughing, as well as having made a nest in the thatch of his farm-house.-C. A. Roeford.- In the vicinity of Bristol, although not so numerous as last year, still they annoy us very much, attacking the fruit, and spoiling it before it is near ipe. The working Wasps did not make a great many Queens in the spring.-Hesperus.
Potter's Guano - A neighbour of minethe
received some of this manure a few monthe that he he had shaken out of the sacks as much as he could, he washed them, and the water produced a very striking effect upon his grass land.-* South Wales
Vines.-In looking over the Chronicle lately, I wa glad to find one of your correspondents, (page 573,) since in your Paper, on Vines growing all sumnaer without stopping. He says you startled many Grape-growers in nd thing. 1 mast acknowledgo hlo 1 was or these Subscriber" has chosen the highest authority-One that "knew all things and spoke as never man spake." I do in some measure,'understand Him when speaking of Him many of these, that have brought forth fruit purged, that they might bring forth more fruit. Some, like himself have suffered poverty, -others He has suffered a wicked world to persecute,-and many have had to pass through brought them forth as gold. Have been endeavouring for some years to understand it on the Grape-vine, but I must confess that I have not yet found out the secret A Subscriber" quotes the xpth chapter af John and 2nd taketh away, and every branch that beareth fruit He purgeth, that it may bring forth more fruit." And then he says-"this is my system," "ithout telling us what hat system is. Are we to understand that those that in the spring, that do not show fruit? I am afraid we hould have very irregular crops of Grapes, and very unsightly Vines. Whatever system of pruning and trainregular crop of fruit from the top to the bottom of the regular crop of fruit from the top to the bottom of the
rafters. "A Subscriber" cannot mean the Long.rod system, because he says he purges or stops all fruit-bearing brunctus, has practised the Long-rod system knows that
one that hat those brandis the win e and their places taken up with branches linto the brought forth little or no fruit. This cannot be his system. I shall he glad if "A Subscriber" will be so obtaining good crops and fine fruit.-A Subscriber from he Beginning
Melons.-It is said that pigeon's dung is the best manure for Melons; and that the Persian fruit thence derives its superiority. nobles and wealthy individuals are said to keep ten, fifteen, twenty thousand pigeons, chiefly for their Melon beds. Not having been in Persia, the writer of this note
cannot speak from actual knowledge; but what is here stated is given on very good authority.-E. M. [We towers with to be the fact. It is said that sma dung can be cleaned out, are built in the Melon-fields of Persia. No doubt Guano would have the same effect. But those Melon-grounds are said to be regularly irrigated.] Amaryllis Josephince.-Some of your readers may feel interested in a short notice of a specis Stan the near Ludlow. The 8 sem is 23 inches in height, by two inches in width; flattened, but thickest down the middle, and slightly iwisted. From the head of this spring twenty-nine stalks, about 11 inches in length, bears a flower, 4 inches long, from the base of the germe to the extremity of a petai; pale orange-coloured in the tube, dull red at the moulh, but appearing rich and brilliant in a transparent light. The six stamens are of unequal lenath: the filaments and pointal carmine coloured, and the pointal is about a of an carmine than the petals. The germen is triangular and \(\frac{s}{5}\) of an inch in length. The plant is leafless: it is now in full flower, but its beauty is begianing to decline. The soil vegetable mould-with a little sandy bog-earth. The buib has been blown in a common pinery.-J. Smith. Grape Wine.-I gathered my Grapes one fine day, (rather an inch into a tub, and presseld hit joll cricket-bat. Each bunch was thus pressed as it thrown into the tub, and the produce was about four gallons of juice. To this was added about fourteen pound of loaf sugar and about four gallons of pure pond watei I allowed the stalks and seeds to remuin during the fermentation (which was very steady for some days); then strained off the Wine, and allowed it to remain exposed eight-gallon cask, which I did not bung down for three weeks or a month afterwards, when all fermentation bad entirely ceased. The wine was bottled off in about ten or eleven months, and has been mistaken by experienced
travellerg for Moselle. Encouraged by have since made two more quantities, but I bue ins, instances made wo nore quanties, but 1 have in bot the fermentetion: 1 an cas sugar the consequal is mine now is like "CC pagne non mousseux." I may add that the strength of the wine is very considerable; it burns like brandy, particuarly that made last year, in which the proportion of juic to water was as three to one. All wine-makers that I the consulted have some nostrum or other to improve indispensable, but I have not used anythiug of the kind. The Grapes \(I\) used were chiefly early white varieties, but being ripe. The time was October.-An Original Subscribet
Peas.-I sowed a pint of the Prince Albert Pea early in the spring, and at first felt disappointed at their slow progress. However, they realised my expectations a last by coming in a week earlier than the Early Frame,
which were sown siz weeks earlier. As \({ }^{\text {s. }}\) soon as the first crop of Prince Albert's had ripened seed, I again sowed few short rows under a wall exposed to the sun On the 6th day after they were sown they were geneon the 28 th day from sowing they were in full flower. They are, however, very dwarf, and the pods are not large nevertheless, I think it is a remarkable instance of rapid growth and perfect
Original Subsariber
Double Slocks.-In looking over your "Notices to Correspondents, in last Number, p. 633, what you say to "Timothy" about his double flowers attracted my notice. You observe that double flowers cannot be fertil's.d with You will pardon my saying that some (I do not say ell) double flowers cannot be fertilised at all, of which ti.e Stock, the plant specified is one. I well remember its being a common notion that double and single Storks
should grow in close contact, (I have often seen them tied ogether, heads intermixed, ) with the view of the double mpregnating the single, that the progeny from the seed might be double, this was the result of mere ignorance, for if you take a solitary flower from a double Stock and examine it, you will find it possesses no organs of feriliza-
tion whatever ; but is a mere mass of petals without either stamens or pistil ; consequently, impregnation cither way is a natural impossibinity. Some double flowers, however, bear seed, of which Delphinium Barlowii is one instance; and I have known the double-flowering Peach bear fruit, which was spoken of as a "great marvel" at the time. I was then young, and never thought of examining the blossoms. Again, you observe, "Nor will single flowers produce double-fiowered seedings, umless in the presence of flowers partially double." This also think a mistake, and for the following reason: Some years ago I was very anxious to get double Stocks, and selected and marked flowers with \(5,6,7\), and 8 petals, making sure of success, and yet utterly failed. Whence hen, you will say, are we to get doube-flowering Stocks? for as "Timothy" describes his friend's Stocks being without male or female organs, they certainly are "absolutely sterile." Double Stocks, then, are mere monsters, the effect of culture; and if you will promise not to teil all the world I will endeavour to instruct you how to produce them: that, however, I shall reserve for an other day,-Querous. [Of course when flowers ule respondent observes, some which are not entirely mitso

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formed will do so. The doubleness of flowers usually arises from a change of stamens into petals, as in the Rose, Ranunculus, Anemone, and Cherry; but it often happens that in such cases the pistil is not transformed, and when that is the case the assistance of flowers either wholly or partially single is required, and will produce the usual effect. As to Stocks, we should like
opinion of Stock-seed growers on that point.]
pinion of Stock-seed growers on that point.
Hydrangea.-A fact has come to my knowledge which may be useful to the lovers of blue Hydrangea. A lady, a friend of mine, removed some plants that had always showed pink blossoms from a former place of residence, and planted them in a bed of bog-earth. They immediately began to blow blue, and have continued to do so for the last three or four years,-as fine a blue as the
plant is capable of. On examining the bog-earth, I find plant is capable of. On examining the bog-earth, find matter, which I suppose to be an oxide or a carbonate of iron (sand, a little clay, and peat, forming the bulk of the
mass). The springs which feed the peat-bog from whence mass). The springs which feed the peat.bog from whence the earth was taken are strongly impregnated with sula smell of sulphuretted hydrogen is sometimes to be perceived about them ; and I have seen sulphur sublimed amongst the peat-turf fires of the cottagers, who burn it. In the chemical changes which take place also amongst the bog where the water throws down its iron, I think it a portion of the aluminous matter of the clay, and the plants may thus get alum in its nascent state. But, whether it be the superabundant oxide of iron, the sulphur, or the sulphuric acid, or the aluminous compound, the fact of ferruginous peat-bog being favourable to the blueing of Hydrangeas may be relied on. Perhaps it may be right to mention, that the subsoil of the aboveOn the Proftable Management of Bees.-The object of the writer is more particularly to address the Bee master, who may have for years past kept Bees, on what is now called the old system,-and if I can induce such persons, at present averse to any change, to advance just one step, it will, I feel confident, be the means of their advancing many paces by another season, for their own profit. It is not to be expected that the cottager can purchase one of Nutts he could not make one complete under 40 s. He must be shewn a cheap way to arrive at nearly the same end, and if he does not procure within a few pounds weight what might be gained with a collateral made, and that on a very simple plan. I commenced keeping Bees when I found it practicable to procure honey without destroying the Bees. From expericato of their habits, to gain some little knowledge of the subject; having rept Bees on several plans, and in differently formed hives. I will begin with the most simple, and and and tempt the owner of a stock to prepare a hive for his swarm next nseasol, Bay 16 in. diameter, left with a flat top, about 12 in . diameter, into the centre of which make a hole 2 in.-_take the edge of in the inner side to allow more room for the Bees to ascend-fit a bung in moderately tight, and 1 . the top without any aperture to allow the Bees to go in and out. Let a swarm be procured in the usual way, which covering to protect it from the weather, on a pedestal, but not too near a wall. Should the swarm be a very early one, syo dress the top hive and withdraw the covering to the 2 in . hole; this will most likely not be required till the following year; , when the top hive has been on-say
from the Ist of June or middle of May, according to the season, about the first week in August, in order to pro cure the honey moun the previons mons and sepa rate the fastening the Bees have made-draw the top hive upon a clean board or sheet of tin, and carry it 10 yards off ; have ready a large garden-pot to stand the hive in, and should the operator have sufficient nerve he may shake nearly all the Bees out into a large dish and replace the hive in the pot, and in 20 minutes all will have lefthave done this frequently without a sting. If when the hive wos it had been weighed and also the stand, and the weight had been on the side of the stand so as not to b the weignt hald enable the owner to ascertain sufficiently correct the amount of honey left for the stock for the correct the awo stock is always the cheapest to main siner. A Ans Theve known many willing to try the above plan during he the winter. When Bees are torpid, cut ofthe hop of the ive and and nite it the hive with long brads. The prepared, and unfficiently provided for the pinter, and himself sufficiently ufficiently provided for the winter, and himself sumcient epaid for ant ine crouble a aving or looking and and and and days time lost, and not so numerous a collection of hives, ordinary cottage hive. This must be the first step, and should success attend it, books on the subject will be read, new plans talked over, in order to find a mor improved way beyond this our first step in improved
Bee-keeping.-G.C. Bee-keeping.-G.
Aromarias. "Oriental," at p. 609, seems to doubt the power of aromatics-as stated at p. 559 , I would beg leave to inform him, that a friend writing to me from Columbo, the odour of the Cinnamon was perceived by all Columbo, the odour of the Cinnamon was perceived by all

Magnolia fuscata.-I shall be glad to know if any of the flowers of the Magnolia fuscata possesses any attraction for blackbirds and thrushes. We have had a fine plant in bloom all the summer in our conservatory, and some time ago I was much surprised, upon going to shut the house up, to find several very large panes of glass They were repaired, and, to my chagrin; I found the same they for a fays afterwards: but in this instance the cause was apparent for a bleckbird, which had been killed y the violence of the concussion, lay dead amongst the fragments of glass In order to prevent such an occurragments of glass. In order to prevent in future, \({ }^{\text {I }}\) I fastened a net over the windows necessary to be opened, and this proved sufficient for some ime, but yesterday I found that a thrush had effected an norance, ind it could only have been through a broken mesh in one corner of the net, as that was the only mesh in one corner of the wet, ahich a bird of its size puld enter. Tit thong did not strike me could enter. Until then, the lhoug of the abore plan (smelling a between Melon and Pine apple) that caused their ertinait in and that they had mistaken it for that of fruit. I do not like to discard the plant on such a supposition, which, after all, may be only thought ridiculous one; therefore I shall feel obliged by information thereon.-Jno. Cox, Thame Park.
Disease in Pansies.-I agree with "R. L." that the otting of Pansies is many growers are of opinion that the anpeles (Juli) are the cause, I shall endeavour to prove a large plant, just beginning to flag, be carefully taken up, and the roots washed, on in of the principal roots, and to have extended thence ppwards to the main atem. The affected part will be brown and decayed, particularly where it was irst diseased nod if illas been some the tibres will have quite rotted away. to the main stem, those roots proceeding for the stem this case extending downwards. In no instance in which I ave taken up plont which has just begun to droo ave I ever found pne of the Millipedes, although, on the contrary, there will be numbers if the plant has been long ffected. These insects, as I believe, only attack decayed matter, and never, to my knowledge, undecayed. In this opinion I am borne out by your correspondent Ruricola, see vol io, p. 196, and in conirmatio of what he there states, lately saw Julus complanatu with a small fly in tis mouth. I am unable to assign the cause of this sudden decay, but as some soils and localities are more subject to 1 , than others, I wil give my observations upon in. 1 have always found pansies grown in soll which has been longest in cultivation, and therefore containing the greater quantity o humus, to be most liable to it; while, on the contrary resh loam, rather stiff than otherwise, is the best suited to them. The real secret, however, I think, for the healthy growth of Pansies, is good air, as smoke and the vicinity of a town are most prejudicial to them. This is the conclusion at which 1 have arrived, from an examinafion of most of the metropolitan nurseries, as well as thos in the country. In connection with what \(X\) xecommended . 147, 1 beg to state that now much prefer dry airy situation to a moist one ; and instead of shading plants, whether for exhibition or not, I think it mor advisable to keep them as open to the light as possible, from their tendency to draw. When seed is sown, the sowing sould never be delayed beyond the autumn, as it make a great difference in the quality of the seedlings, and these should always be transplan
luxuriant growth.-An Amateur.
Hyaraur Chronicle, asks if Asphalte will answe better than Roman Cement for Tanks, \&c.,-I reply, the former material is wholly unsuitable for upright walls or any description of water-work. Roman cement, if properly used, will uniformly succeed; it is applied to a great extent in the reservoirs of water and of gas companies, as well as in docks, \&c.. The material should no be used too late in the year; the frost will never affect it if the work has had time to dry. In the formation sand, but the inside stuccoed with cement alone, the bricks being first well wetted. If "J. B. H." will adopt these precautions, he will not incur further failure.-Nine EIms.
Wheat-sowing.-In the review of Davis's tract on the Injury and Waste of Corn from the present practice o too thick Sowing," it is stated that different opinions are beld respecting the tillering of Wheat, some maintainin that it should be allowed to tiller, others that it should not. Without entering at all upon the question, I would simply ask if the cause of the tillering of Wheat is ascertained by Agriculturists of the present day? for find that various opinions were entertained respecting it by farmers forty or fifty years ago. According to 1807, "Tillering depends much on the expansion of the soil properly repressed." Dr. Cullex, again, in 1768, gives it as his opinion, that tillering is promoted by resistiog the progress of vegetation in the yoots, by the ladhesion of the soil, and by cropping the leaves. In more recent cimes, it appears to be the opinion of others that it proceeds from a certain property belonging to the plant. In the description of the variety of Wheat called "Mongaswells " we are informed that it tillers well, and again, in the Gregarian variety we are told that it tillers sparingly. Perhaps the opinion of Vegetable Physiologists of the present day respecting the caise of the tillering of Wheat

Chronicle, and would oblige your humble servant,-Peter Mackenzie.

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.}

FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. Sept. 5.-Mr. Manger in the chair. Messrs. Orson, Palmer,
Smith, Whidman, Mearns, Fox, Dickson, Brown, Couk, Bushell,
and several others, were present. It was again announced that and several others, were prese
the meetungs would take place on every Tuasidiay during the pre-
the sent month. The followng seedling banliay were sent fo


New Zealand Horticultural SEALAND. Shis Was the first
exhbition this year of the Wellinton Horticultural Societ The day was exceedingly fine, and the room was thronged with visitors, who appeared to be very much gratified with
the number and variety of the articles exhibited, partucularly in the class of Vegetables, whitch or size and and exceilence could not be surpassed; and an impartial visitor must have ieft the room full convinced that the climate amal capabx-
jities of the district of Port Nicholson will amply reward the exertions of the Colonists. Where all was so good it may seem almost invidious to particularize; and, in many instances, the disappointed competitor could scarcely regret failure in a contest waitanced. specimens of Potatees, which were very excellent, and to the Carrots exhibited by Mr. Molesworth, who obtained both prizes. The two objects which attracted the greatest atention were Netted Cantaloupe Meton, grown and weighmg 10 lbs ; and two frame Cucumbers, by F. A. Moles worth, Esq., the largest of which measured 23 ins. in length, and 7 ms in circumference. The wheat, of wiuch several sample were exhibited by different settlers, was magnifcent, and
merits of the two successful competitors were very nearly balanced. In the class of Flowers many interesting specimens were exhibited, and several of the rarer kinds to which extra prizes were awarded, atracted great atticultural spirit is dail gaining ground amongst us. Capt. Rhodes also exhibited som seeding Peach-trees and Oaks, rased in the Colony, which we particularize, as they arrived too late in the room to be submitt to the notice of the Judges. Where were alsotsome exhe sited by Messrs. Johnson and Moore. There are two interesting facts to which we are anxious to draw the attention of our eaders. The first is The spiryted competition op the Native in this class. The other fact is the growing interest felt by the coty. The number of Subscribers from among them is daty increasng, and a reference to the list of prizes wil show competitors. Another
among the most active and sucessful gratifying circumstance must not be logt sight of. Some of the
at Wade's Town. One gardener there (Mr. Scutchings), obtamed
eight prizes. Another (Mr, White), obtained the prize for Barley,
competing competing against opponents from the district of the Hutt. The awarded to
honourable t of this suburb, and are the best answerer to the statement "that
the hills of Port Nicholson are the the hilss of Port Nicholson are barrens", and to Mr. Chnrton's
statement "that the winds are the scourgi" of the place, and that
nothing can withstand them and prosper." Our friends In Eng land may be informedt that Wade's Town is siluated (mn the hills part of the Thakore range), at the north-western extremsthes
the town. We suspect that those who have expressed these they not recorded in print. On the whole, the exhintion may
be considered as the best which has taken place since the forma-
tion of the Society. Several additional subscribers' names were received, and Mr. Molesworth has very liberally contributed th sum of, \(5 b\). for himself and fmily. His Excellency the Acting
Governor, during his stay here, aiso subscribed to the funds of Governor, during his stay here, also subscribed to the funds
 Cobbages, Mr. Jumes. 4 Lettuces, 6 Carrots, and 4 Turnips,
Molesworth, Esq.
6 Scarlet Runners,
J. Knowles, Esq. 6 Onions



 Fruits.-First Prize:-Melon, E. Johnson, Esq. ; Cucumber,
 Pryze:-Dahlia, Mr, Brady; Seedling Pansy, 6 Pansies, and
Seedling Pelargovium, Mr. Scutchings ; Petargoniums, 3 Bul.
sams, aud Device, Mr. Wilkinson; 12 Annuals, 4 Stocts of varietien wo of each, and Bouquet of two Flowers, E. Johnsour, Esq.
Colleetion of Native Plants, Mr. Hurst. ExTRA PRIZes : Hollyhocls, Mr. Scutchinks; Tigrodza Paromia, Hydrungeat, and

 TAozrs' Prizzs: Best four warieties of Vegeaphles, Mr. White;
Second best do., Mr. Jamen.- New Zealand Colonist.

\section*{Countrx Shows.-Erratum, -In the Berwick Horticultural So-
ciety's Show, p. 59, the name of the person who gained the
prize for the best quart of Green Peas, in pod, should have been prize for the best quart of Green Peas, in po}

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
Leguminosæ, f Papilionácere. Diadélphia Decándria.-Tyis (Hardy Shrub.) is obviously distinguished from the Scotch Laburnum by its
fowers growing in short erect racemes, and not in long drooping
ones. Although, from its similarity in foliage to the Labumum, it is liable to be confounded wht that plat, yet it is, in fact, as a giguntic form. To what size it will grow is unknown- pro-
bably erght or ten feet high; but on its Dalmatian mountains it is
said is still more concentrated in this species, as we are told by the
German botanists. The General Baron Welden, after whom it is named, assuring us that its very flowers produce headache, and
that the goats which feed on it produce poisonous milk. [But
how is it ReNNATHERAMATuTINA. Morning Renantlsera. (Stove Epizi-
phyte.) Orchidáceæ. \& Vándeæ- Sarcánthidæ. Gynándria Monandria, - Althoughi this plant bears no comparisun with the
magnificent China species on which the genns was founded, yet the vumber of its flowers, and the richness, though not bril-
liancy, of their sunts, it mation


 a shrub of great beauty, introduced by Messrs Vtitch and Son, a shrub of great beauty, matroduced by Messrs
of Exeter, from South Brazit, and is particularly well suited to
greenhouse cultivation, because it does not grow to be a large Bouvandianageable triphylla in its habits, and may be managed in the
Batd
same man same manner. Neycrthcless, we presume that it may be grown
to some size if desixed, for our wild specmens have ihe appear-
ance of comang from a large bush.- Botuthenl hegaster. phyte.) Orchídáceæ \& Vandeæ. Gynándria Monándria, -This curious little plant, allied to the rare Onclium barbatum, inhabits trees in the forests of thie Organ Mountains of Brazil,
Where it was found in ApriI, 184 , by Mr. Garduer. For its intro-
duction cuction to gardens we are indebted to Sir C. Lemon, who re.
ceived it from Brazil in August, 1841, through I, icutenant Turner, of H.M.'s Packet "Ranger," and in whise collection at
Carclew it flowered in Nov., 1842 . The towers are large in proportion to the size of the plant and vely handsone, continuirig a
long time in perfection. The sepals are of a durg brown, slightiy
spotted, become much undulated at the margiul, alld spreading so us to petals are similar in colour to the sepals, but rather shorter, The almost twice as wilde, recurved at the point, and undulated at the margin. The plant appears to grow in large masses on the branches of trees, to which it is attached hy its numerous round,
filiform, ash-culoured yoots. It is grown at Carclew in a warn
an moist stove, suspended fro
Register.

\section*{MISUELLANEOUS}

New Kind of Corn.-Mr. R. Clarke, the Senior lately brought into notice a kind of grain called "Fundi," or "Fundungi," (Paspalum exila Kippist,) cultivated by industrious individuals of the Soosoo, Foulan, Bassa, and Joloff nations, by whom it is called the "Hungry Rice." It is a semi-transparent cordiform grain, about the uize of Mignomnetteseed ; the ear connisto of two
conjugate spikes, the grain being arranged on the oute edge of either spike. "The ground," says Mr. Clarke, wood and hoeing between the roots and stumps. It is sown in the months of May and June, the ground being slightly opened, and again lightly drawn together over the eeds with a hoe. In August, when it shoots up, it carefully weeded. It ripens in September, growing to the height of sbout eighteen inches, and its stems, whic are very slender, are then bent to the earth by the mere weight of the grain. The patch of land is thea eithe suftered to lie fallow, or is planted with Yams or Cassada, in rotation. Experienced cultivators of this Lilliputian grain have assured me that manure is unnecessary,-nay njurious, as it delights in light soils, and it is even raise Kissy. When cut down, it is tied up in small sheaves and placed in a dry situation within the hut; for i allowed to remain on the ground, and to become wet, the grains become agglutinated to their coverings. The grain in the sun, to allow of the more easy removal of the chaff in the process of pounding, which is performed in wooden mortars. It is afterwards winnowed with a kind of can fanner on mats. In preparing this delicious grain for ood it is first put into boiling water, in which it is poured off, and the Foulahs, Joloffs, \&cc. add to it palm oil, butter, or milk; but the Europeans and Negroe connected with the colony prepare it as follows: to the grain cooked as above mentioned, fowl, fish, or mutton, With a small piece of salt pork for the sake of flavour, is
added, the whole being then stewed in a close saucepan. This makes a very good dish, and thus prepared, resemble "Kouskous." The grain is sometimes made into puddings, with the usual condiments, and eaten either hot or cold with milk. By the few natives of Scotland in the colony it is dressed as milk-porridge. This grain could be raised in sufficient quantities to become an importan article of commerce; and I have no doubt would prove valuable addition to the list of light farinaceous articles of rood in use among the delicate or convalescent. The paratie with which Mr. C. has favoured us, is, before prethe husks, it car dull brown colour. We, very fine millet
Receipt for making Grape Wine.-Water, \(4 \frac{1}{4}\) gallons, and soaked in Grapes, 5 gallons, beer measure, \(10 \frac{1}{2} d\). per lb,-the Grapes, perhaps, 5 s . The cask in which it Was made held exactly \(6 \frac{3}{4}\) gallons, beer measure, and produced 34 bottles of wine clear. A bottle of the above wine kept ten years,
Gardeners' Magazine.
Improvement in the Cullivation of Hops.-The Rev. Mr. Formby, vicar of Frinsbury, has the credit of suggesting this, which consists in stretching a stout wire The advantages are, that poles of much less value than those usually employed may be used ; that injuty from gales of wind is avoided; and that the alleys being open digesse of ihe smn and air, the malling, near Rochester, a garden of nine acres thus cultivated affords a most pleasing sight.-Country Paver.
Dr. Joseph Hooker.-. We have gre
announcing the safe return of this excellent Naturalist, after all the perils of the adventurous voyage of discovery in which he was engaged. We understand that his collections in Botany are ample, considering the poverty which he has already been the means of introducing, are the Tussack grass of the Falklands, with the Winte
Bark and Evergreen Beech of the Straits of Magellan.
GARDEN MHNORANDA.
Windsor.heard much of the castle and its noble and commanding terrace, I first directed my steps thither. I will not attempt to describe
the sensations which I experienced as I traversed the magnificent the sensations which 1 experienced as I traversed the magnificent
suite of apartments which distinguish this Royal residence from all others of its class; strll less will I seek to give utterance to the intense delight with which 1 gazed from the castle windows upon the widely extended and riclly-wooded landscape which
was spread out before me. The castle and the view from its ter race, as well as the splendid old chapel, have bren described a
hundred times, and if nothing be so "tedious as a twice-told tale,' it would be very bad taste in me to launch rut upon a topic which has been so often exhausted. Let us turn then to a sub-
ject which combines within itself all the charms of novelty, and in which nature and art seem to vie with each other, in their endeavour to excite our admiration and surprise; and such a
subject was brought under my notice by a vist to the new Royal Gardens, situated at Frogmore, about a mile from the castle. I hat often heard of the great operations which were carrying on
within this spacious area; but I confess I was not prepared to expect such a coup-d"ceil as greeted my approach to the forcing department of the gardens. Let any one imagine a range of
Horticultural buildings, upwards of goo feet in length, all comHorticultural buildings, upwards of 900 feet in length, all com-
posed exclusively of metal and glass, and presenting the elegant and fairy-like appearance peculiar to these structures, although
united at the same time with real strength and durability. Then let him enter this noble range of forcing-houses by the door at the eastera end, and, looking directly before lim, he will com-
mand a vista of 400 feet, comprising a greenhouse, two pineries, two peach-houses, and a vinery, each one communicating with the other by means of a glazed corridor or lobby; and all the doors being stationed exactly opposite to the one by which the
range is entered, an effect is produced which no words can aderange is entered, an effect is produced which no words can ade-
quately describe. Then, as the visitor leisurely walks through quatery describe. Then, as the visitor leisurely walks through and he will find that the principals, or framework, by which is to
be understood the rafters, standards, gutters, and sills, are all composed of cast-iron, whilst the bars or divisions between the panes of glass are of copper, and the rims of the sashes or ligits liarity which he cannot fail to observe is, that the whole range of from st to 80 inches long, and of such a thickness as to obviate
arises from the action of frost is effectaally prevented by the curved form in which the ends of the panes ara cut, and by the The particulars which I have thus noticed with reference to the east wing of this range, will equally apply, in all points, to the
west, or corresponding wing. The central space hitueen the two wings is occupied by the residence of her Majesty's head tecture; and it is m contemplation
conservatory or fower-house, whinch whill fill up the spaces, at
present existing between the dweling-house and the winge, thus making the entire length of the range 935 feet. It has beci \(m y\) are famed for ther Horticultural buldings, but I can truly aver that I have never seen a range
that in the Frogmore gardens;
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visit, whenever an opportunnty may ocour- Caltural murcutsto

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Barton, near Bury St. Edmunnds.-Amongst the young trees a
of the books of reference do we


Witnessed here. Sir Henry Bunbury received from the Hortispring of 1831 it was planted out. It is now, as nearly as can be and the girth of its stem, at one foot and a half from the ground bearing cones. Next to the Douglasii, P. Coulteri has been
the most rapid in its growth. But a young P, insignis is
now growing at a prodigious rate. One of the finest trees her is a Magnolia acuminata, which was planted in August, 1825. It
 feet high. Some persons in the neighbourhond complam that years. There is no such symptums here in those growing on
clay with the greatest vigour and beauty Pussibly in the former cases the roots have got down to hard chalk.

\section*{aRebiétos}

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dro Justus Liebig' Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen. Fruas. 1843.

\author{
(Continued from page 632.)
}

The assumption (continues Dr. Mobl) that the organs of plants consist of gluten, albumen, and wood, and that ther constituents, like sugar, starch, \&c., are mere secretions, is decidedly wrong in an anatomical point of view, fibre alone and all ther ingans consists of woody served in the cellulare substance, \&cc. The same objection may be raised against the opinion, that starch, gum, \&ec, may, be raised against the opiniog, that starch, gum, \&c, stituent parts of the organ. On the other hand, Dr. Mohl considers Liebig's opinion, that a greater amount of nitrogen is required for forming woody fibre, than sugar, gum, starch, \&cc, as perfectly true. This is corroborated by the experiments of Payen, who found in all young organs, while in a state of vigorous development, an abundance of nitrogenous juices-which leads to the conclusion that nitrogenous substances are esseatial to the development of new elementary organs, a position fully borne out by recent microscopical experiments on the formation of the celluar tissue in prms. Of this the case, neary related to wood smount of nitrogen. and that a less requres alo a it may suffice for the abundant forma amount, althouga a all on produce a smatl tion of thest by tielt The of woody fibre, is an opinion auopted by Lieoig. It may be also assumed, that if such an amoun or nitrogen as is sumcient is the dided hetween the formation gum and other similar substances (composed of carbonic acid and water, ) and that of woody fibre-the same amount of nitrogen might suffice for the formation of a greater amount of woody fibre, and therefore, for the more vigorous grow . where the plant has already absorbed part of its food in the form of substances, which (being composec of carbonic
acid and water) have also attained the first degree of vegetable assimilation.
Liebig believes, that, in this case, the function of the leaves will be impaired. This, however, it is impossible to decide, as we have not even an idea of the variations which the assimilative process may undergo, according to the aiference of the substances on which plants feed. It is also, in most cases, less essential to know whether plants absorb only organic substances and water, than whether it is necessarily in conjunction with inorganic matter, that sach a the digestion (Verarbeitung) of inorganic substances would not be suspended ; bat, ia conjunction witi his assimalative process, another and different one wound make ita appearance." To decide on the existence of these prowhich , as we neitherdergoes in plants. manner in which gum or sugar are formed, nor of the further changes of these sub. stances into woody fibre. Chemistry, it is true, can change wood and starch into sugar, but only by the application of strong chemical agecies, wich we know are not made use of by plants. 10 imitate the real process is beyond the reach of chemistry; still, it is to this very process that plants owe their growth. Under such cirorganic substances, and to observe make plants absorb their growth exhibits subsequently. It has been shown already that certain plants live only when they absorb organic substances; our cultivated phants prope the same Saussure, which have not been hitherto disproved. The theory of Liebig, therefore, is untenable, and is equally

\section*{the nutritive processes of plants}

Liebig has himself felt that arguments found fact are required for the support of his theory, and he has pitched upon Mount Vesuvius to supply it. He dwells, therefore (page 181), on the luxuriant crops in the environs of this mountain, in a " soil, which, according to its origin, does not contain the least trace of organic matter, and sill is considered as the very type of fertility. We possess, however, no chemical analysis of this soil, L. say anything on the subject, cinders, neither does Leneral volcanic origin. But it would be a surprising thing (says Dr. Mohl), if a soil, on which, for many centuries past, most extensive farming operations (Dreischwirthschaft ?) have been carried on, should be destitute of humus. This could be only the case, if, after every few years, it was again covered so deeply with the ashes of
constantly new eruptions, that the ancient soil and all constantly new eruptions, that the ancient soil and all its organic mater should be placed beyond the reach of new cropy. This, however, we know is not the case, and even such eruptions as do take place at intervals could not effect this. destruction of Pompeii) was that of 1822 , which amounted on the slope of the mountain to 3 feet, and in the plain
from 15 to 18 feet; but this was (according to Humboldt) from 15 to 18 feet; but this was (according to Humboldt) over, that even the slightest fall of volcanic cinders kills vegetation over an extensive area, so much 80 that one crop amongst eight near Mount Vesuvius is always lost through such calamities. It is, therefore, these very falls of ashes which cause the formation of a vegetable stratum on a large scale, and such must contain humus. This corresponds entirely with what Mr. Lyell states
( \({ }^{6}\) Princ. of Geol." \({ }^{\text {in., }}\), 148), that he found, near Pompeii, under the volcanic cinders of 1822, a layer of vegetable mould of the thickness of three feet.

\section*{The Guide to Service. The Farm Bailiff:}

Amongst the tracts published by Mr
Amongst the tracts published by Mr. Chas. Knight under the title of "Guides to Service" there are few in which so much practical matter has been condensed in a very small space. When we say that we have reason to
believe that this little work is from the pen of our old believe that this iittle work is from the pen of our old friend Martin Doyle, we prepare our readers for finding it
full of aseful practical information. We have perused it full of useful practical information. We have perused it with attention and much pleasure; and we can safely recommend it to be placed in the hands of every young farmer, as well as into those of young bailiffe, for whomit is intended. As a specimen of the style in which it is fritten, w
' Now, though a [worn-out and tired animal requires rest, as well as nourishing food, to recruit his exhausted powers, this cannot be correctly said of the earth, which is perpetually reproducing, and only fails in yielding her productions from the exhaustion of those properties which constitute the food of plants, and which are only supplied, in an effective degree and quickly, by manures that contain the required principles. The earth, so far from taking advantage of any kind of rest which a farmer may be disposed to give it, will produce something-it will not rest energies; and, therefore, on the same principle that a parent will give his children some useful sources of occupation, to prevent them from doing mischief, which he knows they will commit rather than be idle; or as he will cultivate their minds, and sow the seeds of useful know ledge, lest noxious weeds should spring up in their room, so will the prudent farmer sow something that will produce a profitable return; he will imitate the practice of the gardener, who never dreams of letting bis garden rest, because he knows that it will perpetually produce useful plants of one sort or other, and that if he does not cultivate some of them, a rank and luzuriant crop of weeds would be the spontaneous growth of the teeming earth."
We need hardly add, that the most experienced farmer will find something to learn by the perusal of the 125 pages of which this little work consiata. \(-M\).

Rivers's Descriptive Catalogue of Roses for 1843-44 has just appeared. Its excellence as a guide to purchasers announce it. We must, ecrever, state that, in thi edition, Mr. Rivers has done additional service to Rosefanciers by pointing out the best sorts, by paragraphs, calculated for small or large purchasers, and by marking those that are remarkably sweet-scented.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. IN all lofty conservatories, where mixed climbers are intended to be brought to the greatest perfection, the roof-sashes should be
fired down, and no air given at the top of the house. All the front and cond sashes if the house lie detached, should be made to open; and if the back part be a solid wall, there should be ample provision
made for giving air along the top of it ; or, what is better, let open. made for giving arr along the top of it ; or, what is better, let open
ings be left in the back wall from top to hotton, and fitted up with
folding shutters, for the purpose of ventilation. Mr. Paxton has
 hody of a house thus arrarged can be kept as cool as that out-of-
doors; while the top of the house sa as lot as a stove, or at lenst as
hot as au intermediate house ; and clumbers will grow and flowe with great freedom in such a temperature. Now this arrange-
ment is neariy the reverse of uhat you gencrally see ; and the Calenplants we find it to answer very well, and it is very casy to manage The roof in nearly air-ticht, and the panes of plass are 45 incles in length, by six inches in breadth, and are of the bent slicet glass. In lens, flower as well as you could wish, with others nearly as tender The grand desideratum for conservatory climbers is, that they should that they are of thone kind that are not yery liable to ingects: but
if they be judged by this standard their number will become
scarce indeed, Here and there one may see a climber flowering in all tlie gorgeousncss of its native dingle, while others in the same
house may be under mediocrity, and perhaps only a source of vexahouse may be under mediocrity, and perbaps only a source of vexa-
tion or dsappointment., Now, instead of trusten, to one person's opinon, as "Devonian, " proposes, how much hetter would it be
others would follow his example, and say what best succeeds wit them, and what failed, or what they did not like; we might thus, in a few weeks, be in posseasion of all that is known on the subject.
As a proof of the fallacy of trusting to any one's opinion implicitly As a proof of the fallacy of trusting to any one's opinion implicitly,
however extensive his practice may have been, I may state that I did not previously know that Bignonia cherere flowered from the 1st o who tried and flowered it in a cool house. The one from which th Dropmore in 1829, and from this plant mine originated in 1830, and flowered in 1833, and for two or three years flowcred only from the middle of June to the middle of August. Canavalia Bonariensis, like Thunbergia coccinea, is too much like the Scarlet-runner Bean to
of much interest. Duranta Ellisiii 1 never saw grown as a climber
Duranta Suranta Plumieri answers hetter, but Plumbago eapensis, whe Ne thing; and, like the Durantas, is a thirsty plant, recuiring until Octolmer, by shortening some of the strongest branches through
the summer. Jasminum heterophy hum I fluwered three year the summer. Jasminum heterophyllum I fluverce, three year
rumnung; it is only fit for the rubbish-heap. 13ignonia, or yathe
Tecoma jas minoides, is a grand climber, nnd one of the verv lost handy ones. A friend of mine, at Cheltenham, who , s sery fond of clinllerg,
thus writes concerning it:- This plant has bens so fine thi season that I really do think we have nothing at all so truly beauth the giass; early in spring I had it taken down and bent in all forms
so as to cover about four square yards; from the middle of July it has been one mass of bloom, having from 400 to 500 blossoms ex-
panded every day." Siphocampylus is best trated as a pot plant
for winter fow October. A plant of it against our conservatory wall has acarcely been out of flower for the last two years and a balf.
1.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinerr.-The late heavy rains, though partial, have reduced the houses; at any rate no sudden depression should be allowed yet ndecd, young Pines will be in full grow th for two months to coine;
it is much better to assist them well now than to allow them to grow winter. See,
long time hence
Vinery-AAl young Vines, and those grown on the long-rod
system, should bave the top sashes now kept up day and night, till system, should have the top sashes now kept up day and night, till
the wood is perfectly ripe, and the air necessury for the fruit admitted by the front sashes only. It is an excellent old plan that of growing \&c., towards the top, and the hardier ones at the hottom, of the heat at top, while the
Late Merons, Cucumbras, Musurooms and Kidney Beans,
to come in next November, and some other things which are never attempted but by good gardeners
be excused if I pass over quietIy

On Sunday, the 10 th inst., an awful thunder-storm passed o previounly very dry, and could take in the net but slowly; in wess
than 10 minutes all the level portions of the kitchen-ecardens were covercd ankle-decp with water, thus putting a stop to all operations on the soil for some time.
Listrucs.-The last sowing of hrown Dutch Lettuee is gencrally says he lias not lost a plant from this sowng fur the last 10 years,
because they come up slow and stocky through the cool of the autumn Sprinack.-The Winter Spinach, Onions, and Carrots, sown in as the surface is dry, after every rain. Recollect, stirrings in this Water-cresses.-These will grow just as well on a damp, shaded border in the kitchen-garden as along the brook side, and will be ten
times safer for use from such a place than in the natural win they are always more or less sown over with the eggs of insects and
other creatures frequenting pools or running atreams. Now is the other creatures frequenting pools
best time to plant slips of them
CADLIFLOWERS.- Sec that the plants for next year are all right;
cially the plants from the last sowing. insects, which is not difficult this geason, there is little to do now in
the orchard. Mr. Rivers tells me that his dwarf root-pruned trees are better this year than ever they have been.
I.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
Srove.- Some years ago people used to light fires to ripen off
their stove plants about this time ; but a better plan prevalls now when the plants have begun growing freely in spring, the heat is arrly, so that by this time no ripening of wood or late growths
is needed, and the plants are gradually put to rest by the natural decline of our seasons. Plants thus managed should never receive more than \(55^{\circ}\) of artificial heat in the dead of winter; yet there is
no danger if a warm day rises the temperature up to \(80^{\circ}\) or \(85^{\circ}\), with a little air. Orchidaceæ growers will he glad to hear that the queen
of these gems, Lolia superbens, is throwing up a strong flowerpike, treated on the cool system, but not with me.
Gremgovss.-This house should now be in thorough repair,
and in a clean, sweet condition, as many of the more tender plant and in a clean, sweet condition, as many of the more tender plants
must soon be removed in-doors. If the weather holds tolerably dry all the stronger grecnhouse plants should be left out as long as pos apparent, as the tights can be left off, except in rainy are mos frosty
weather, whereas the weather, wherean the greenhouse has no such advantage.
Co NSERYATory. - What a luxury a nice light conservatory is, Iet
ite ever so small, when attached to part of the sitting-rooms and what a contrast, too, with the heavy, ill-arranged, old-fashioned greenhouses, only fit to winter half-hardy shrubs for planting out
in summer! There are scores of such greenhouses all over the country, which should be pulled down and converted into modern mach, and the enjoyment and luxury which thus may be obtaine will pay all the trouble and expense in a very short time. Now that shall be excused for loading the Calendar with these digressions, an foreign to this part of the Chronicle. in when the frost overtakes them in the flower garden. No one need be afraid that 1 shall lose sight of this subject; but without going
arther, I may state that I want more information on the sulbject which I lost half-a-dozen; the rest are looking ns well as can be until they get too big for the place. But for flower-gardening lunged in pots. Next, weck I shall say how I think they ought t Flower-garden. - Having a little spare room, under this head The suyserymen put four Heang for Heathe flower-garden next season mall pot, for the winter, and next May these are separated, with pots are now full of roots, and this is the besto gized plant to order
for turning out next May, ns they cannot be too young to begin with:
you ofter see advertisements offering 100 of these for \(5 l\). From this
time to the end of you often see advertisements offering 100 of these for 5 . From this
time to the end of October is the best time to order them. As soon
as as you get them home prepare a frame for them, from which you
can exclude the frost hy putting a layer of rough peat at the bottom, then an unch of sandy peat mixed fine, but not sifted ; on this bottoni place your little Heaths about 6 or 9 inches apart out of therr pots,
and fill in betwen them with the nixed fine peat, pressing it gently
round their balls; the tops of the plants should be about 6 nelhe round their balls; the tops of the plants should be thout 6 neles
from the glass; they will snon root into the fresh soil. Kecp the glass of every fine day till next Mar, then take them up with a Yowel, and they will carry a grood portion of the soll with their roots.
You wis lose operin ball far licter than if you left them in the pots all winter; bestles, the plants are much safer in this way than
in pots through the winter; the ronts also hemg in a free open state, where sets in next autumn you may take them up with a trowel, and they will carry large portions of the soil with them, like a young Rhodo.
dendron plant; ;ome of this soil you can trim away from them remove them back to the frame, to be planted as before, them, and wider apart; and recollect, by this system they are never to be put into pots at all, whatever their age or size may be; unless, indeed,
stch of them as may form very fine specimens; these, perhaps, you


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Sept. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Batremikrin.} & \multicolumn{3}{|r|}{Tıгимометrr.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Wind.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Ratn.} \\
\hline Friday \({ }^{\text {a }}\) & Max. & M M ILic & Mıx. & & Mera & & \\
\hline baturday? & 31.103 & \({ }^{3}\) & 79 & 65 & \({ }^{8100}\) & \(\stackrel{\text { E. }}{\text { F }}\) & \\
\hline gunday \({ }^{10}\) & 30,022 & 29355 & 74 & 56 & 6,0 & & . 52 \\
\hline Monday \({ }^{12}\) & \({ }^{30} 0025\) & 29.142 & 71 & 58 & 16.0 & W. & \\
\hline Wedinday \({ }^{12}\) & \begin{tabular}{l}
80.200 \\
30,138 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & 30.183 & \({ }_{78}^{75}\) & \({ }_{17}^{81}\) & 63
50
50 & N.E. & \\
\hline Thursday 14 & \({ }^{29.847}\) & \({ }_{29.884}^{29.931}\) & 69 & 62 & \({ }_{60} 5\) & E. & 0t \\
\hline Averape & \% 114 & 30 & \% 4 & 55. B & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Light floating haze, very fine; overcast.
Easterly haze, very fine throwghout.
"oggy, with havy dew ; howery, with sunny intervala in forenoon
gim, thunder commenced, with heavy rain ; cloudy at night.}
 Mean temperature of the week nearly 88 above the average.


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
An abundance of fruit of every kind has been supplied during very plentifal, particulary the Queen, B.ack Jamaica, and Providence, and bring nearly the same prices as last week. Among
Grapes we noticed some excellent bunches of Thlack Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria, which are seliting at from \(2 s\). to dis per 16 . Apricots are now aimost over for this season. Greengage Plums are becoming very scarce, and bring from bs. good qua
Nectarin Nectarines are very fine and abundint, particularly the former,
and are considerably reduced in price. Figs are still plentiful,
and are offered at from \(2 s\), to ds per and are offered at from 28 . to \(4 s\) per dozen. Filberts are also very Good English Melons are selling at from 18. to 3s, each, and are
quite sufficient to meet the demand. Cacumbers bring from 6 d . to is. per brace. Cauliflowers are becoming scarce, and are rather of inferior quality. Cabbages and Turnips are quite plen-
tiful, and continue to bring nearly the same prices as last week. Peas are selling at from 3s. to 4s. per half-sieve, French and
Scarlet Runner Beans bring from 1s. to 1 s. 6d. per half-sieve. Tomatoes of excellent quality are very abundant, and are very
much reduced in price. Endive may be had at from 18, to \(1 \mathrm{s.6d}\). much reduced in price, Endive may be had at from 18, to \(18.6 d\).
per score. Shallots bring about the same price as last week. Carrots bring from 1s. \(6 d\). to \(5 s\) s. per dozen bunches. Cut fowerr nana; Gardénia radicans, Gladiolus psittacinus, Fuchsias, Yelar\(\underset{G}{\mathrm{Plne}} \mathrm{A}\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Rappb & Filberts, \({ }_{\text {c }}\) \\
\hline Damsons, per hF-sv, \(1 s\) od to \(2 s\) od \(d\) & \\
\hline Apples, densert, per bueh. \(5 * 16\) & Tomatcee, par hr, \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Caboages, per doz., od to 18 bd
Canliflowers, per dozen, ds to \(\alpha s\) Beans, Kidmey, per hiosieve, 9 d to \(1 s\) \\

\end{tabular}} & bur., 1s to 28 \\
\hline &  \\
\hline & \\
\hline & Peas, per ay, as to \(4 s\) \\
\hline  & \\
\hline & - Cob, perscare, od to lasd \\
\hline & Small Splade, per punnet, gd to 3d \\
\hline tahle & \\
\hline  & \({ }^{61}\) \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {Horse }} \mathrm{H}\) & \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline , Horn, p. dozz bu & \\
\hline Loong, per dozz & \\
\hline & \\
\hline Splaach, per siave, 15 to 180 cd & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
Notices io Correspondents.
Manure. - T. B. -The remarks on Potter's Guano which you have quoted are applied to its effects on little sulurban ex-
hausted gardens. There is no treatize on its application, except that originally published by Mr, Potter. For garden purposes, tity; ; t may be applied broadcast, and washed or raked in.--
A. \(H\), -Animal mare is injurious to Yews, but we are pot aware that it is so to Holies.-Govyn next week. good manure : but bones will perhaps answet best. We
}
should use both, and as much as the expense will justify.
There is no fear of such land being overmanured by any ordi-
nary mary arcount of application. The bones had better be hall-.inch you can destroy their secls, as lhappeens when they are vioand such weeds, cannot be so killed, it it is better to burn them
in the usual way, and cast the ashes in the usual way, and cast the ashes on the land
HEATiNe. \(-R . W\). \(B,-I t\) is very difficult to
 would overheat it. You miglt, however, have a small conper
or tin builer made so as to heat the water in some gutters such as are now using near London for bottom-heat, and by using
cinders and such refuse for fuel, you might manage to keep it ind yood ordcr. in a week or wo we shight manishage tittle peep it
in
which Which you might advantageously adopt, 一A Young Pine-
grower will find Rendles sTreatise frequently advertised in our
columer
 cement, , nnd you make a good joint with the renck work and
flow-ppe. You must, in that case, make the partition with
flew tipe. fiew-tiles.
of the gardins.- S. C. - By paring and burning the surface
of lawn which you intend to convert into a Kitchen-garden, you will certainly destroy any grabs that may
infest it ; but at the same time you destroy likewise that tury infest it ; but at the same time you destroy likewise that turfy
texture so desiralle for the purpose of renderng the soil open, and pervoous for the roots of plants. It it will therefore be better
to trench it down and as you have plent of lime at command, a moderate quant ; ity will do yoord. If you commence operations
now, you may prow any veretable nut
 Well as elsewhere, is the soil is rich and stroug enough, and not exposed to heavy gales.

 ever, delight in a riell light mond, consisting of old turf, well-
decayed dung, leaf-mould, and sand. You may likewise add a
litte ment, we apprehend that the premature dicay of your plants has been occasioned by it, or somemathe diecay or your platis the necongenial nature of the soil, seed until the end of February or beginning of March, when it may be sown with devantage, in posts filled with almost any sort of soil of a light nature and pllacerl in a shifht bottomheat. - \(O\). P. Q. - Your specimen was
dried to enable us to ascertain its name*
The green insect on the leaves may be destroyed by fumigating the house with Tobacco.smoke. \(\ddagger\). called, is is usknown - The cause of seeding Pines shanking, as it it
the disease never antecks them when raised in pure loam. The sketch of the Araucaria seed is sent to the wood- engraver. Thanks.
want of colour in the grapes is accounted for. The cause of Which ought to improve their good condition. Possibly you have over-pruned; probably you have neglected ventilation;
very 1 kely you have kept the leaves mucli too hot at night; for the unhappy state of the fruit. Keep leaves heallthy and the leaves will take care of the bunches, under all ordinary
 the Vine differs from a close imitation of those circumstances the clegree of imperfecticn become manifest in the fruit. 1 If the
roots be well conditioned, and if a healty foli Mincs bed throughout the growing season, then only will your son, with proper management. It thod crop in the following sea be borne in mind that
the very best fulfiment of these prelimuary conditions, nor insure you
against Rgainst the recurrence of your present comp, inint -berries defi-
clent in colour, and unequal in size. Ample folaze may be produced; and it, may contumae very healthy for alluge may but if the
deriod be of too short turation period, be of oo short duration, the wood ood or a the eseason but if the
be perfected, and imperfection of the future produce, under any ciccustances, must inevitably result. \| Guano if you like. But be careful to apply yorder; and with very wet wea Guano if you like. But be careful to apply it in very wet wea-
ther, when the Vines are beginning to swell their buts, and
every week afterwards, as long as they are growing. A litle
 be tied down almost close to the front wall, a cavity being formed between them and the flue, wront wall, a cavity being
Were it not for the proximity of the fhie, tharcls or slates.
Whecention Woud be unnecessary in carrying out your intention of em-
ployng your small Vinery as a greenhouse during winter, for
all he the

 sot, whan must endee is lizoury to to find ways and means so as not to
subject it to any lower degree. Rorr-rases, -A Constutut Subscriber, - If your Pear and Cherry-
trees, which blosson abundantly, yet bear no fruit, have not
 shing the branches with a view to obtain a sprinkling of young
the and and anply fresh compost to their roots. Drainings of thoots; and apply fresh compost to their roots. Drainings of
tentable aill prove benficial to them, and likewise to the
generality of pity
 and plant young trained trees, instead of attempting to bud
other sorts on those late varieties which you wish to do away
with the old bark of the latter, since you state they are vigen ins,
but becauze some of the resulting shoots are apt to become too out beeause some of the resilting shoots are apt to become too
liururiant, nd consequently gubiect to gum, a disease which
the cuttinghan \(P_{\text {Pr ces }}\) AND back of the old branches would also tend to induce. 11
 the fruilt succeed those left to ripen on the etrees. Liork over
 they will soon get mellow enough Those for Ritclica use
 so obliging as to tenspon. - ithe a fasawhe which you have been
very thin skinen of the variety, and
 berries with double their bulk of sand, and then to dig a hole inches 2 feet in depth, into which the berries are put, about 9 the soil frick, and covered with a piece of old mat, to provent
cover mixing with them. Then fill up the hole, ruary it with litter, to keep the wet from penetrating. In Fect.
sandy sandy soili, in drills, and covert them, about inch in depth. If with the foot. \(t=\) very light, they may have a gentle pressure


Therefore the fruit of your Vegetable Marrow could not die off
before coming to fower. Beng trained against \(a\) wall, it per-
haps haps may have suffered. in the operation; the plants are pro-
bailly too weak to perfect more than thos having alveady set. When the latter are takeno off, others may
succeed. succeed. Of course you know how to fertilize the females. 1 surceed well if water stagnates in them. Asparagus wil ever
be wet, then Spring is the best tur soil must
mut must be raised an ang is the best time for planting, and your bed
me the surround Ing ground \(\ddagger\) unsond. in the first week of Alugust, yet not affected bey the
magrot, is to be attributed to the cold maggot, is to be attributed to the cold and wet summer. On a
chavge of temperature taking place at the time mentioned the tops of the crop, in many instances, were attacked by a sort of in drills along with the Onions-seed, is a good preventive against Onion crop.ll
 a few days; then give them a good washing with the syringe.t
Arrow- noor .- \(R\). G. The Arrow-rootadvertised by Lopresti as "Pure" has been examined by us with care, and we cana assure you thatit is perfectly genuine, and of the first quality, althougil
only 2odd a pound. Cheap Arrow-root is generally a vile adulteration of Potato and other starches, and quite unfit \(f\)
the diet of invalids , but this is free from and Rdvise evergbody to try it.
will no- Writish shood glazier will sort his glass, a bad one
will
have been deceived with glass is gutite fut; and we fear you not know that crooked panes oughit not to lap over flat panes, common sense
but only thowe of the owners, in many of the reports of Country Shows, it is because we cannot get better information. The as much a you can; but we are helpless. If we thought that a non-insertion of all reports without the names of winning flowers Would correct the evil, we certainly would adopt that plan, but
at present we doubt whether the result would be what you ssecrs.-G. \(E\).-The insect you complain of appears to be the Chelifer cancroides, or common Mock-scorpion. It is nearly ance you speak of, but is not unfrequently met with abuad the bark of trees, dead leaves, and even, occasionally, in old gas-liquor and water mixixd, in the erroportion of 1 of the former insect, if you water your Melou-beds with it. \(F, H, S\).-The fleas in your stable, kennel, \&c., will probably not trouble you so much in the winter as they do now; ; but as you wish to know how to get rid of them, we advise you for a time to remove all
kinds of liter, furniture, \&c., from where they abound everything which might harbour the fleas to the ain for a few
days : then whitewash your walls, directing the brush well into all crevices, and wash your floors with a mixture of \(\ddagger\) gas fleas and such like vermin, and you cannot pray too prevent attentioan to this point. MI . W. - We have examined your
Vine ine-leaves, and we can discover no insect on them, ex-
cert the Mealy Bug, or a species of Coccus scale-blight, in a ery young state-so young, indeed, as scarcely to be visiblc
without a magnifying-glass.
From what we see, however, the leaves we have little doubt but that the cause of the evil you speak of to your Vines is a Coccus, and to get rid of it is
no easy matter.
still mach may be done, and we recommend fully rub off from your vines all the rongh exterior bark, using a stiff brush where required, to get into the aulgles of the
branches, \&ec. Then wash the vine with strong soap-suds or if you do not mind appearances you may maver stry sour vinud sior
whitewash, which will do ans well the greater part, if not the whole, of the insects, which may remain on your vines, and when completed, you should white. all crevices, and the floor you should wash with a mixture gas-liquor and water, as recommended above to "F. H. S. ',
You must carefully follow the instructions we have given, and not mind troulle if you wish to succeed in getting rid of such
a pest as the scale-bight on the vine.-- \(E\). \(M\).- The larvee of a valiety of insects live in such Fungi as you describe. We cannot attempt to say what those you have observed will turn
to, without more particulars. AIl
In are maggots. Your questions of " where they will goo," and
"what they will do," we must also decline to answer until we can determine what the maggots are, Your other question
of "how they came there" is more easy to answer, gots, withoot doobt, result from eggs laid in the Fungi ay some insect. You need not fear that these "devouring reptiles,"
as you call them, will attack any other plant. - Este - Yo Caterpillars were much crushed before they reached us, how ever we have seen sufficient to make us suppose them tow- be
the larvea of the common Cabbage Moth, Mamestrn Olevaeea. We know of no better method of getting rid of them than by diligent
quick lime.
WoonLicE,- L.J.J. Various methods of destroying Woodlice have been given in our columns; but it is a difficult task to get
effectually rid of them; their numbers may, however, be effectually rid of them; their numbers may, however, be con.
siderably thinned in the following manner:--Put a coid boiled potato into a small pot, and cover it lionely with moss, led
two or three of these traps be put along the back wall of your Yinery, where the e orace are most namerous.
should be examined every mornire traps shouk. collectea
they will become much less troublesone.-Ireland is also
 publish it for you. 9, Colletia spinosk; 8 , Potentilla insignis ;
3, Antennaria margaritacea; 1 , Podolepis jaceoides; 5 , some New Holland Helipteram. The rest indeterminable.- Holcus. - Rosa tomentosa and Hieracium umbellatum. .-J.F.-Mar-
 to that genus it doee not come from the East Indies.-- A. The Pentstemon is pretty, but we perceive little novel in it.
However, ti it dificult to say anything of single flowers sent by
post, pactect in sandil
post, pacrea is a fine showy thing.- - A.G.-Chimonantilus fra-
 stone is so tender that, in many instances, it will give way to the
pressure of the finger and thumb. Triteleia uniflora. The Pleurothallis seems new, but tannot be determin ned
andmit
speculation or discussion into the Political pait of our admit no spectiacion ord is a recuscon into the Political pait of our
Paper, which is fore camnot comply with your suggestion.-An old Subscrizer
-The best paint for hothouses on the outside is, beyond ail comparison, the black oxide of manganese, prepared by some
one at Exeter. If your white paint rubss off your sashes like one at exeter. Ihour white paint rubs ofr your sashes inke
whitewash, wo should advise you to rub the painter off your
 or Sweet's "Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis." - A. K. - Your
plant appears to be Epipactis purpurata, but it is a, mere variety


\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.}

\section*{arci-LAriAs.-A. G. N.- Your seedling is a very pretty and
well-formed flower; but larger specimens, similari pring}

 in a bad colour; the Torolla has a ragged coarse, and terminate partially unfolds, and 40, though a very large flower, ithe
sepals do not expand sufficiently to render it a desirable introPANetion.* better than your 21 . Nost of the dark selfs now drower of good cultivated are
would be desirable if size could be added to it: theperties, and
be said

 ling, clear and distinct, but wantug a b butctly in the lower peor-
 well-formed tower, good eye, ground-colour clear and uniform. not carried out to the edge.

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

The announcement of the Queen's return from her visit to the French Court had scarcely reached the remoter parts of the kingdom, when Her Majesty set out on her second marine excursion. The visit to Belgium which we have this week to record may be deficient in the political importance which was inseparable from the excursion orestrance, but it is nevertheless suggestive of
many interesting topics. The visit of the Queen to those fine old cities plentifully scattered over the Belgian territory, and which for centuries have been associated with important events in the history of Europe-the promised visit to Brussels-and, above all, to the plains of Waterloo cannot fail to be regarded bereafter as remarkable inci dents in Her Majesty's reign. The details of the Royal progress, so far as they bave yet reached us, are confined to the preliminary ceremonies and receptions, but nest general interest, to engage attention.
The accounts from Spain contain the details of another insurrection at Barcelona, which has again made that unhappy city the scene of fresh anarchy and bloodshed. The collision anticipated in our last took place on the 3rd, between the forces of the Government and the troops of the revolutionary Junta, the president of which fell in the first attack. The insurgents made themselves masters of the city, while the citadel and the fortress of Montjuich remained in the hands of the Government troops. On the evening of the 7th, the fortress of Montjuich commenced firing on the town, and with resalts even more Espuctive than those wich followed the bombardment of spartero and Van Halen. The Exchange and other public buildings were seriously damaged; upwards of 50,000 inhabitants quitted thecity, and the canals which supplied the fountains were cut off. The firing still continued at the date of the last despatches, and a general rising throughout Catalonia was hourly expected. Meanwhile, the proceedings of the new Government at Madrid are said to be impeded by disunion in the Cabinet ; an open alliance had taken place between the partisans of Espartero and those of the Infante Don Francisco, and doubts are entertained whether the Administration will be able to hold together until the meeting of the Cortes. The insurrection in Italy also continues to excite alarm; Bologna was proclaimed in a slate of siege politan frontier were overrun by numer men. Several arrests had been made in the northern provinces of Naples, and the king had adoper dinary precautions to prevent the movement from extending to the south. No authentic explanation has yet been given of the origin of these disturbances, but they would appear to incicate a more extensive combination than the Itaian Governments are willing to admit.-No tidings of the Indian mail have yet been received, and there is now
little doubt that the steamer from Bombay has been compelled to put back by the monsoon or by some accident to her machinery.

\section*{710me News.}

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Brighton on Tuesday for Ostend, on a visit to the King and Queen found in another part of our Paper. During her Majesty's absence, the Prince of Wales and the Princesses will remain at the Pavilion. The Duchess of Kent returned
from Brighton to Frogmore Lodge on Wednesday. The from Brighton to Frogmore Lodge on Wednesday. The proceeded to France in the steamer Pluton on the same proceeded to France in the steamer Prders have been received at Windsor Castle to prepare for her Majesty's reception on Wednesday next.
Should the weather prove fine, it is expected that her Majesty, on her return from Ostend, will land at Brighton otherwise, the Quee
thence to Windsor

Parliamentary Movements.-The election of a membe for the county of Argyll, in the room of Alex. Campbell, Esq., of Monzie, who has accepted the Chitern Hundreds,
took place at Inverary on Friday, when the Lord Advocate was returned without opposition. It is now understood that there will be no immediate vacancy for Sheffield, and
that both Mr. Ward and Mr. Parker will retain their seats. Health of Sir R. Peel. -In reference to the statement of the Irish journals, noticed in our last, the Times an other Ministerial papers declare that there is not the
slightest foundation for the gloomy announcements they contained. The Right Hon. Baronet, they atate, certainly appeared much harassed by the great physical and mental labour which he must have endured during the late session of Parliament, butbey ond that, from which a little relaxation would soct
Church Preferment.--The following appointment have been made to benefices in the Church of Scotland, vacant by the late secession : -Rev. R. Fairweather to
the parish of Nigg, Kincardine, in the room of the Rev. the parish of Nigg, Kincardine, in the room of the Rev.
Alex. Thorn. Rev. W. Simpson, M.A., to the parish of Barry, Forfar, in the room of the Rev. J. Lumsden The Rev. John Campbell to the parish of Reay, Caith-
ness, in the room of the Rev. Finly Cook.

\section*{ffortign.}

France.-The Ministerial journals contain a series of Royal ordinances, granting promotion and decorations to a number of officers of the navy and army who were preEu. The King intends founding a new picture gallery at Eu, to be called the Victoria Gailery. In it will be placed a series of pictures connected with the proceedings of the
Queen's visit. It is at present intended that the number Qhall be about 30 , of which six will be of a large size, 9 feet by 6 , and fourteen of smaller dimensions, the remainfeet by 6, and fourteen of Amater bpecial building is to be of the ensuing spring. The King of the French has conferred on Prince Albert the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour. Previously to her departure from France, her Majesty presented to General Baron Athalin, first aide-
de-camp of the King, a gold snuff-box, with her Majesty's cipher in brilliants : on the cover, and on leaving the Châteaut, her Majesty left \(1,000 \mathrm{l}\), to be distributed amongst the household. A Havre journalistates that it is contemplated to erect at ing of Queen Victoria, with two allegorical figures, representing England and France holding each other by the hand. Oneen from Brighton, brought news of the safe arrival the Queen from Brighton, brought letters from her Majesty, addressed to the Queen of the French, was delivered to her Majesty by the Captain of the steamer. The Patrie
announces that apartments are fitting up in the Palais announces that apartments are fitiong , of the King of Royal, for the reception, it was believed, of, of 450 horse
Napies. The transatlantic steamer Darien, of power, was launched at Cherbourg on the 3d. She is one of 14 steamers of 1000 tons burden, and 450 horse power, which commodious manner for passengers and commerce, and armed with four carronades and Nantes, , ordeaux, will sail for the French possessions in the which they will sail for the French possessions
West Indies and the foreign ports in the New World, West Indies and the foreign ports in the New World, Spaxi.- Barcelona is again the scene of anarchy and
bloodshed. On the evening of the 3 d , the Government steamer, which was despatched to Tarragona by General Arbuthnot for reinforcements, arrived at the quay with
some companies of the line. The terrace and parapet some companies of the line. The terrace and paraped
above the quay was lined with volunteers, who warned the troops that they would fire upon them if an attempt to land was made. Unintimidated by this threat, the commanding officer on board the steamer ordered his men to disembark, which they did under a heavy fire from
above. The engagement then became general, and the above. The engagement then became general, and the citadel fired several well-directed rounds of grep
canister into the insurgents. This checked them, and enabled the troops to effect their entrance into the citadel, but not without experiencing a heavy loss. Among the slain was Gen. Baiges, president of the Junta. The firing continued during the whole of the 4th, and at 7
p.M. the artillery of Atarazanas was playing on the P.M. the artillery of Atarazanas was playing on the
soldiers of Col. Prim, who were endeavouring to get up a soldiers of Col. Prim, who were endeavouring to get up a
battery at the Mole. M. Degollada, the new president of the Junta, showed himself everywhere, in order to refute the report of his having left Barcelona. The
innurgents had planted a battery at the breach of Cana-
eta, which had compelled the forces of Prim to retrograde On the 5th, the three battalions of volunteers who wer
lately at Saragossa, under the command of Brigadie Ametler, were expected from Lerida. The garrison which consisted only of 2,500 men, occupied the citadel and the barbour. The revolters were in possession of the city ; the National Guards remained neutral. Emigration had recommenced, and upwards of 50,000 inhabitants had quitted the city. On the evening of the 7th the fort of having superseded Gen. Echalecs in the command of that fortress. A brigade of artillery from Molino del Rey, and 400 militia men of Igualada, had arrived at Gracia, and the militia of Vic, Villafranca, Manresa, and Berga General against the insurgents. On the 8 th the state of things at Barcelona was nearly the same. In the evening the fortress of Montjuich recommenced the fire on the Atarazanas. The fire had dismounted the batteries directed on Barcelonetta, and the citadel, and the canals to be cut which supplied the fountains; but there were a great many wells in Barcelona, which had rendered this measure abortive. Col. Prim had done serious damage with his artillery, and three 24 -pound
shots had traversed the drawing-room of M . Penleaze, the British Consul. The Exchange had also been much damaged.-Our accounts from Madrid are of the 4th inst. Division among the members of the Lopez Cabinet daily more serious, and it was doubted whether they would hold together until the meeting of the Cortes, The summary justice done by General Narvaez on the occasion of the mutiny of the Princesa regiment had displeased two of the Ministers ; another motive of dissen which Adould maintain athers set aside; a thir rause of strife was the appointment to places and com mands, each wanting to promote his favourites, Althongh the news of the sanguinary struggle at Barcelona had not reached Madrid, the accounts from Catalonia created great anxiety, and it was said that the Minister of War had determined to act with vigour against the Barcelonese, Much uneasiness was also felt regarding Sevile, where de Paula have combined with a portion of the Exaltados, in order to cecire a wor tion Cectel The Andalusian prints of the 30 th and 31 st Seville as adopting extraordinary precautions. Notwithstanding these causes of slarm, and the many other difficulties that beset the new Government,
that was thought Cortes would be enabled to meet on the 15 th October The Gazette officially announces the recognition of
new Government by the English Cabinet. Accordin new Government by the English Cabinet. According the offer of a loan of \(400,000,000\) of reals, to be applied to the construction of roads, canals, bridges, lighthouses, and telegraphs, made to 1 by Don Jose Salamail. The following are the roads which the contractor will have to called Delas Cabrillas, from Madrid to Valencia. A branch from La Minglanilla to Cuenca, and from thence Guadalajara, on the roads of Barcelona by Saragossa, and of France by Soria and Lagrono. A road from Madrid to Lugo and Corunna, with various branches. From Madrid to Barcelona, the line not yet made between Sara gossa and Lerida. From Bailen to Mengibar, from Grenada to Malaga, from Cordova and Andujar to Luceda, and from that bridge to Malaga. From Albacete to
Murcia and Carthagena. From Madrid to Toledo. These works, if the state of the country allows them to be undertaken, would give employment to 80,000 men.
Portugal.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the 4th event, the mission of the Duke of Palmella being the talk of the day. Sir R. Peel having declared in Parliament that the Cabinet of Great Britain had not solicited in the slightest way a renewal of the question regarding the treaty, the issue is anxiously looked for, the united wish o growers, that it may again fall to the ground. The Royal Family has returned to Cintra, the palace at Lisbon being about to undergo alterations and improvements; and everything is in a state of perfect tranquillity,
Gibraltar.-Accounts have been received of the total loss of the steam frigate, Missouri, one of the finest vessela in the United States Navy, which was destroyed by fire
in the Bay of Gibraltar, on the 28th ult. She was found to be on fire about 8 P.M., and the discovery was immediately followed by flames issuing from the engineers store-room, where it is supposed it originated amongst the combustible spirits and oils. The large pumps were put into operation without a moment's delay, but the nature progress of the flames. The moment the fire was discovered, Captain Sir G. Sartorius, of the Malabar, 72 , then in the bay, afforded assistance under his own immediate superintenderce, and the Locust, steam-vessel, Lieutenant Lunn, got up her steam, and on coming alongside "the Missouri, endeavoured to tow ther into deeper water, but she had unfortunately already grounded, and could not be moved from her position. Finding it impossible to scuttie the vessel, and great danger and loas of life being apprehended, should the fire, which was making rapid progress all over the vessel, have communicated with the powder magazines, it was resolved to flood them, which was done, and only a trifling explosion took place whout 3 'clock an Sunday morning. Sir R T. Wilson, the gevernor of the fort, on the fire breaking out;
proceeded personally to the wharf, and despatched two fire-engines, under the charge of the Sappers and Miners, but their united efforts with others and the crew of the vessel, proved unavailing to check the progress of the flames, and it was only when all hopes were given up of further assistance being useful, that Captain Newton of the Missouri could be induced to abandon her, which he did, with his crew, by the assistance of the boats of the Malabar and other vessels in the harbour, withou saving anything except the clothes they had on. Mr.
Cushing, the American Minister, appointed to proceed Cushing, the American Minister, appointed to proceed out, and fortunately secured his papers, and conveyed them safe on shore. When this was accomplished, he returned to the vessel and united with his countrymen in their exertions to save the vessel. The sight was one which will not soon be forgotten; the dark lines of the masts, spars, and rigging for a long time forming an mposing spectacle amidst the brimant fames, relieved oy surrounding objects were as clear and distinct as at noonday; a sight of a similar description has not been witnessed since the memorable conflagration of the floating batteries in the celebrated siege of Gibraltaro The was crowded, until an early hour on Sunday morning, with spectators, anxiously watching the progress of the flanes; but it was not until eleven A. M., that Capt. and converted into one mass of charred wood and cinders, which sunk soon afterwards in four fathoms water. The Missouri was nearly 2000 tons and 600 horse power She mounted 28 guns, and was pierced for 44.

Germany.-It is stated in some of the continental papers that a meeting between the Emperor of Russia, the has been arranged for the purpose of conferring on the possibility of exchanging the right of succession of the duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, for the samie hereditary rights, to Hesse Cassel. The Emperor arrived at Berlin righta, to Hesse Cassel Grand Duke Michael, the Duke of Leuchtenterg, and the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, of Leuchtenberg, and the Grand Duke of saxe Wermar, had also assembled.- In consequence of the permission granted by bonaparte, his Cow, morning of the 5th inst near the village of Dhelboan. morning of the 5th inst. near the village of Dhelboan. After a combat which lasted ten minutes, the second a separated the combatans Pron Count Pound Frank Fronkfort papers announce that M. Nabe, who was the cause pher (was been which were publisach in the for arrested, and an inquiry into the facts instuted by order or the Government. On hear of the surviving combatant, M. de Goeler, the populace assem bled before the hous i.m. de Hab Caruhe, and proceeded to break and demplete a strong body of the work of destraction was complete a strong body o troops was called out, and the people were dispersed From the same authority we learn that those opposed to the reform in the Jewish religion, which makes of the progress in Frankfort, had considered the Rabbi, Dr. Reisser, to join them as signal triumph. But now it is understood from the Jews' Gazette that he besitates to join the new sect, merely because, in his opinion, the doctrines of it do not extend oo far as to cause a thorough reform, particularly as wants to have abolished altogether. The Senate of Frankfort has authorized a loan of two millions of florins, at an interest of three per cent. towards, and expense of the railroads from the Mein to the Necker, ast from Frankfort to Offenbach.- We mentioned in our the retirement of M. Von Lindeaau, Prime Minister Saxony, after an official service of forty-five years This venerable statesman has announced his intent flowapply his state pension of \(3,083 \mathrm{rix}\) dollars in the follow ing manner :-" The principal and 700 rix dollarstist, nually to purchase a historical picture by a saxon ais to remain the public property; 300 dollars to a diseuds guished pupil of the Technical Institution, who intem to to qualify himself as a civil engineer, to enable himical travel for two years; 400 dollars to eight Evanges at clergymen, whose income does not exceed 400 dollars, the rate of 50 dollars each ; 900 dollars to 36 Evangelica schoolmasters, whose income does not exceed 200 m Huat the rate of 25 dollars to each." We learn fromed in gary that the magnates have now unanimously joinat the the representation to his Majesty, requesth.
Imay be removed from Presburg to Pesth. of the 3d Fracy.-According to letters from Legculating reports of the overthrow and dispersion of the insurgents in the legation of Bologna. Numerous bands, nevertieless, have raversed the mountains of the country. A great by a of persons had been arrested, who were to Spinola, the military commission. On the 26th, Cardinal Spi of siege Apostolical Legate, proclaimed Bologna in a state ding the in virtue of an order from Rome. Notwithstanarg again display of numerous forces, some armed bands bast Cast appeared. One was commanded by a prestis atate of Bolognese, in the district of Ravena. things does injury to trade and business of ever their funds tion, and most of the depositors have with been sent round from the savings banks. A circular has been description of eight persons, for the arrest of each of whom a sum of 300 crowns is offered. They are the Counts Zambeccar!
and Biancoli, the Marquises Messara and Tanara, and the brothers Muratori, Turri, and Giovanni, landowners. A circular of the 2 d gives the description of eight other persons, without, however, offering a price for their arrest racter than was at first attributed to thextended chaacter than was at first attributed to them. The last ccounts from Naples state that a great ferment exists in me kingdom of the Two Sicilies; that bands of armed and on the frontiers of the abruzi ad on the frontiers of the Abruzzi. The King of Naples ad commanded severad arrests to be made, and had taken the Southera provinces and to Sicily.-From Palermo we learn that for provinces and to Sicily, -From Palermo we have been committed in that city in open day, and the Sicilian police seem, to a certain degree, to be on an understandiag with the robbers. On the 16 th ult, at he moment when a shop was plundered, the police receiv arrived, headed by an inspector. The inspector ar him a bullet in the stomach, and the agents fied, leavAg him on the spot.-The German papers announce that Austria has persuaded the smalier states of Italy to join and Naples southern Customs' League, but that Sardinia Naples bave refused to do so.-The elobe states, upon the authority of letters from Marseilles, that the article published a short time since as a decree of the Inquisition of Ancona against the Jews is a fabrication. for a dilload from Venice to Padua is open to the public or a distance of about eight French leagues. The bridge Which will cross the Lagunes in order to bring the line into Venice, will be 1700 metres in length, and will not the completed for two years. The distance from Padua to the Lagunes is run in two hours, and the Lagunes are crossed by boats, specially appointed for the service, in
half an hour. This railway has cost in construction about half an hour. This railway has cost in construction
\(180,000 \mathrm{fr}\). per kilometre, or \(720,000 \mathrm{fr}\). per league.
Holland. - The first trial on the railroad from Utrecht to Amsterdam took place on the 10 th with complete succese, on the section from Utrecht to
Brenkelin. The project of a railroad from Antwerp to Breda is engaging public attention at the former place, as well as in the Dutch cities. In the event of Belgium carrying the line to Breda, it is understood that the Dutch Government will undertake the continuation of it to to Rotterdam. Some objections to the contemplated measures are offered, but the general feeling seems to be in favour of them, and there is, accordingly, a fair prospect of their being carried into effect.
Sweden.-Letters from Stockholm of the 1st state that amongst the foreigners lately arrived in that city are mer a merchant from London of considerable property, Who with great zeal devotes his time to effect the abolition of slavery. For this purpose he visited Stockholm three years ago, to persuade the King to an emancipation of the slaves on the island of St. Barthelmy, but did not succeed in getting an audience. Whether his endeavours this time although the successful is said to be very questionable,

Turkay. -The Levant mail has arrived, with news gade, Constantinople of the 23d ult. An Armenian reneagain, who subsequently recanted and became Christian
was, notwithstanding the endeavours of Sir S. Canning to ob, notwithstanding the endeavours of Sir S. Cancated in the fishmarket of Constantinople on the 22 d . It Wag generally expected that this compliance with the prejuretrib of the populace would eventually be visited by a severe not only . The efforts of Sir S. Canning were dictated Turkish by humanity, but the desire of rescuing the mast necessarily draw down upon it from all civilized Bince re. On the 17th, a Princess was born, who has Bospheceived the name of Jemileh the Beantiful. The the ehorus was illuminated for three nights in honour of Eevpr.
8teamer Polyphemave advices from Alexandria by the the Indian mail. The Memnon steamer, which was to Aden left Bombay on the 18th July, had not reacked town on the 14th August; and the Governor of that to Suez, to bring back the mail from England. The Membad, it is thought, must have put back to Bombay from did was to return to Aden immediately, conveying the Luonleft Overland mail of the 5 th of August. The Polyphemus letters from Alexandria of the 29 th ult. There are sad complaints Alexandria of the 29th ult. Therely on the part of English but of the commercial people, of the Pacha's disposing of his produce of the country by private sales, contrary to intelligence of the discovery of a gold mine in the Soudan ar \(\mathrm{Dj}_{\mathrm{j}}\) Doslebel Tull, in 8 degrees 28 minutes south had sent Achmed Pasha, the Governor of this province, expected specimens of the ore to Alexandria, where it is expectations be realised, it will be an immense advantage U conamerce of the country
bome days States.-Great interest has been excited for And the Hist respecting the voyage of the Great Western bettint., the latter leaving Boston on the lat inst. againg beas been in favdur of the Hibernia, and she has lights were her rival. On Truesday, at midnight, her froma the river after another rapid passage of nine days from Halifax, and eleven from Bosston. The Great

Western did not arrive till Thursday, at 4 A. M., but it appears that justice was not done to her powers this voy quality that it was difficult to keep steam up the greate part of the passage. In her outward voyage the Hi bart of the passage. In her outward voyage the HiWestern. This arrival brings news from the United States 6 days later than that received by the packet-ship Liver pool. The heaviest rain-storm ever experienced at New Yor though with dimin clock on the 21 st ult., and continued day. The damage done to property in the city and Brooklyn was very great, and the accounts from neighbouring town cases of yellow fever had takt of disasters. Some alarming cases of yellow fever had taken place at New Orleans, and
great apprehension was felt that the disease would prove great apprehension was felt that the disease would prove
more fatal this year than usual. One or two cases are reported even to have occurred at the Quarantine at New York. Mrs. Christina Gilmour, alias Cochrane, charged with the murder of her husband, by poison, at Inchinnan, board the Liverpool, from Nep York. She came over in the custody of Mr . M \({ }^{5} \mathrm{Key}\), a police officer from Scotland, and, after having been confined in the Bridewell of Liverpool during the night, sailed for Glasgow on Tuesday, Auburn State prison have recentiy substituted the effusion of cold water upon the bodies of refractory prisoners instead of scourging. This is an important change in
prison discipline, and is likely to be adopted very generally throughout the United States.- By a tabled very generally it appears that the aggregate annual expenditure of the several States, in their executive, judicial, and legislative departments, was-Executive, 198,470 dollars; Legis-
lative, 747,253 dollars; Judiciary, 646,185 dollars-total 1,591,908 dollars.-The Caledonia mail steamer, which left Liverpool last week for Boston and Halifax, took out field, Mr. Macready, and Judge Haliburton, author o Sam Slick.

\section*{CITY.}

Money Market, Friday.-Consols continue rather flat at \(94 \frac{1}{5}\) to 5 for Account, and \(94 \frac{7}{3}\) for present transfer at \(1 \frac{3}{2} d\). per day, 59 s . to 61 s . prem., and at \(1 \frac{3}{4} d\). per day, 61s. to 63s. prem. \(\qquad\)
ffletronolis and its Fícintiv.
Elidia, Espartero.-The Duchess of Victory and Donna inspection of the interior of Westminster Abbey a hasty previous to the morning service, at which they were present. Having expressed a wish to hear the service, The Duchess signified that General Espartero and hersel would shortly make a more protracted visit, so that they might go over the entire edifice. His Highness has accepted an invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor on the 26 th, at the Mansion-house, when a distinguished party will meet the Regent, including Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, and other noblemen. The Regent has hitherto enjoyed a far better state of health in this country than his previous indisposition led him to expect. His Highness, with the Duchess of Victory, and Donna Elidia, Metropolis, but preserve the strictest incognito. On Wednesday they visited Greenwich Hospital, and were conducted over the whole of that establishment by Adm. Sir J. Gordon.
improved.

The Murder of Mr, Dadd.-The unfortunate young man whose parricide has excited so great a sensation has been apprehended in France, but not until he had nearly passenger with a razor. It appears from the statement of the French gentleman that, on the night of the 30 th ult., he and was seated on the imperiale of the diligence by the side of a young Englishman, whose looks seemed to be wandering, and who had been for above a quarter of an hour amusing himself by lowering the gentleman's cravat and collar. This singular practice provoked the traveller, who desired his neighbour to have done with it; the latter then drew from his pocket an English razor, and set about cutting the throat of the unfortunate Frenchman, who, despite a vigorous resistance, received four rather deep mastering the younding his wounds, be succeeded in justice of the peace at Monterear, quietly declared that his name was Richard Dadd, and that he had just arrised from England, where he had murdered his father. He was lodged in the Melun house, and was soon after sent to Fonged bleau Mo most surprising story is that the momeng circumstance of this strange give all he had on him in order that his victim might be taken care of! His apprehension is the first instance of the operation of the new law between France and Eng lagard to the young the Royal assent last session. In that immediately after the commission of the parricidear that immedately aiter the commission of the parricide he prosted to Dover, at which place he took a postchaise and Tuesday, the day after the murder anived aoout 4 A.m. on the Ship Hotel. His dress was torn At Dover he went to the ship Hotel. His dress was torn and disordered, and he had met prith ancident having his appearance that he had a large sum of money with him, and exhibited a purse one side of which was filled with notes, and the other
with gold. Shortly after his arrival he engaged an open boat to take him across to Calais, for the hire of which he paid 10l. On landing at Calais he was stopped and taken to the Passport-office. He said he was engaged on business of the utmost importance, and was desirous of proceeding by the shortest route to Marseilles, and his passport being found strictly en regle, he was suffered to proceed on his journey. The passport had been obtained by Richard Dadd, in his own name, from the French Am bassador in London, on the Thursday before the com mission of the murder. Whilst at Calais he purchased a new suit of clothes. The clothes which be had worn
from Dover he left at the inn at Calais, and when they vere examined after his in was discovered tha they were saturated with blood. At his examination before the French authorities he stated himself to be the son and envoy of God, sent to exterminate the men most possessed with the demon. He relates with the greatest coolness that in the park of Lord Darnley "he was seized being with him who is said to be his father, with a divine inspiration which commanded him to sacrifice him; he mmediately plunged his knife into his breast, and as death did not ensue fast enough, he made deep wounds in is neck with a razor. Dr. Leblanc, who was com missioned to examine him, asked what he thought of such an action, when he replied that he considered it a good one ince he had destroyed an enemy of God. He also con sidered his attempt on the French gentleman a good action, and is said to have but one thought, which is the extermination of a large part of mankind. The money he has with him is believed to be his own, as it is known that e has recently realised a considerable sum as an artist. He was recommended to Sir Thomas Phillips as a traveling companion by Mr. David Roberts, the academician. Soon after his return from Egypt, Dr. Sutherland, who had been consulted in his case, stated his distinct opinion that he was suffering from sach an aberration of intellect hat he could not be considered as a responsible agent, and had directed that he should not on any account be permitted to go at large. His father, however, who had in early life practised as an apothecary, paid little attention to this, but said that quiet and retirement was all that the son required; that be would take him down into the country, and he doubted not that his son's health would soon be restored.
will court of Aldermen.-It is supposed that there Bread-street, vacant by for the Aldermanic gown of Lainson. Four candidates started at once for the rown -Mr . Hughes Hughes, barrister, late Member for Oxford, who was returned some years ago in the room of Sir J. Shaw, as Alderman of the ward of Portsoken; Mr. Cripplegate; Mr. B. Lawrence, solicitor, in Council for Bread-street; and Sheriff Pilcher. Mr. Pilcher retired after a very brief canvass, but the other three are determined to go to the poll.

City of London Registration.-The following are the Liberals :-Livery objections-Conservative, 610. Liberals, 300 ; total Livery objections, 1,000. Household ob-jections-Conservative, 724 ; Liberal, 350 ; total household objections, 1,074. Livery claims-Conservative, 13 ; bond fide clatal Livery claims, 24. The above are the only of addresses, \(\& \mathrm{c}\). Household claims-Conservative, 60 Liberal, 41 ; total household claims, 101.
street-Sweeping.-Arrangements have been entered for the daily cleansing of all the commissioners of sewers the City, with the strect-sweeping machines. of the City whe or six different contracts, will now be cleansed under five and ther removed, the machines being capable of passing through the most crowded thoroughfares at the rate of two miles an hour, and without causing obstruction to the traffic.

Accidents and Inquests.-On Friday evening an inquest was held on the body of \(\mathbf{M r}\). John Rogers, aged 47 , which was found on the same morning on the shore of the Thames, nearly opposite the Penitentiary, Mılbank. From the testimony of the witnesses, it appeared that deceased, who was the well-known nursery seedsman and florist, of Ebury-street, Eaton-square, had lately met with some disappointments in trade which hed a certain extent affected his mind. On Wednesday morning last, be left home to go to Epsom for some money, but had not since that time been seen or heard of by his friends, until bis body was identified at St. Margaret's workhouse, where it had been conveyed after being taken out of the water. A police-constable who was on duty between one and two o'clock on Friday morning, near the Penitentiary, was called by a person mamed Davis, who said that a man was in the water in the act of drowning, but when he came up he had disappeared near some barges. A bargeman was immediately hailed, and, after a short time, a hat and hand. kerchief were found, but the bo w wat nearly five o clock. There mas match ory, but two pocket-books, containing a verdict of "Found drowned."- On Tuesday an inquest was held at St. George's Hospital, on the body of G. Bolton aged 12 years, a fine youth, son of the head-gardener of Osmond Sampayo, Esq., of Peterborough House, Fulbam, who for the effec of a gun-shot wound whis be received und the following circumstances. it appears home, accompanied by a boy named Buller, for the pur pose of attending alace of worship. On their way phither they met two youths, named Bagnard and Whitley,
the former of whom carried a gun with a percussion lock, accompanied them to the grounds of Mr. Bagley, the gardener, near Broon-house, where they were joined by a lad named Russell. Bagnard was subsequently in the act of holding the gun while Whitley fixed on a cap, deceased at the time standing in front of it, when Russel cautioned him to move away, but he the lock went down, and the contents of the gun loaded with powder and small and the contents of the gun loaded with powder and sman ground. Mr. Bannister, house-surgeon of St. George's Hround. Mr. Bannister, house-surgeon of N . Geopital, said that, on deceased being admitted, he was found to be suffering under a gun-shot wound, about an inch it length, on the left side of the abdomen. Deceased the intestines were found to be ruptured, besides other serious injuries, which had proved mortal.
Accidental Death; deodand on the gun, \(8 s\).
Shipwrecks. The particulars of the following shipWrecks have been received in the Caty this week:- Tndia ship Regular, Capt. Carter, on her passage East India ship Regular, Capt. Carter, on her passage
from London to Bombay, with a valuable cargo of iron, from Londer, \&ca, sprung a leak on the 84 h July, in lat. \(37^{\circ} 30^{\prime} \mathrm{S}\)., long. \(36^{\circ} 80^{\prime} \mathrm{E}\). The captain, crew, and passengers, after vainly endeavouring for four days and nights to stop
the leak, at last took to the boats, the former not leaving the leak, al last took to the boats, the former not leaving
her till her gunwales were under water. They were on the following day taken on board the Cleopatre, French frigate, where they received every attention.-The Queen Victoria, also an Indiaman, left Bombay for Liverpool on
the 11th March, with a cargo of India produce, and, on the 11 th March, with a cargo of India produce, and, on the 7 th April, during a sharp gale, struck on the south-
weat reef of rocks off Rodrigues, and soon became a total wreck. The captain and some of the crew were saved, but Mr. Serle, first officer, Mr. R. Plankett, Thomas Rickinson struck, on the 27 th May, on the reef of rocks off Ponte d'Oror, on her passage from the Mauritius to London. The officers and crew got into the boats, and succeeded in reaching the beach in perfect safety--
The Amelia Thompson, the property of Sir J. Pirie, Bart., The A melia Thompson, the property of Sir J. Pirie, Bart.,
was lost about eighty miles S.E. of Madras, on the 23d Was lost about eighty miles S.E. of Madras, on the 23 d
May, having been suddenly overtaken by a heavy squall, which completely threw her on her beam-ends. Part of the crew were saved, but Mr . Quarry, chief-mate, Mr.
M'Neil, third mate, and five of the crew, were drowned. M'Neil, third mate, and five of the crew, were drowned.-
The Princess Augusta, a schooner, from La Have to HaliThe Princess Augusta, a schooner, from La Have to Hali-
faz, was lost on the 20 th ult., about twenty miles west of Cape Sable, after being thrown on her beam-ends, so that no exertions of her crew could right her. Only one out of the whole crew was saved.-Accounts were received
by the last mail from the Brazils of a storm which hapby the last mail from the Brazils of a storm which hap-
pened during the 24 th and 25 th June at Monte Video, and occasioned the most dreadful consequences. H.M.S. Fantome, 16, commanded by Capt. Haynes, was totally lost during the violence of the hurricane. All the crew
were saved, and are on their way to England to await a were saved, and are on their way to England to await a
Court-Martial.-By accounts from Sydney intelligence has been received of the partial destruction of the schooner Catherine, Capt. Bannatyne, in April last, off the Isle of Pines, by the powder magazine being purposely fired, in order to prevent her being captured by a gang of native pirates, some of the crew having been murdered in a conflict with them. The surviving portion in extinguishing the flames and getting the vessel out to sea, they endured severe sufferings for several days, when a vessel hove in sight, which proved to be the the distressed vessel, and through his exertions the lives of those on board were preserved. It is feared that three
other versels which are missing, and trade to the islands, have been captured and their crews murdered.
Fires. - On Saturday night a destructive fire broke out in the floor-cloth and table-cover manufactory of Mr. Cleverley, on Walworth-com the fire originated in what is termed the ovens, buildinge used for japanning, about one story high. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the range of buildings, 60 feet long, and
about 25 in breadth, were entirely destroyed.- A fire broke out at nearly the same hour on the premises of Mr. Cropper, hatter, New Brentford. that the whole house would have failen a sacrifice to the flames, but they were prevented extending further than the shop. The two adjacent houses were slightly injured.In the course of Sunday morning the engines of the brigade force in the east end of the metropolis attended were of no particular importance.-On Tuesday morning a poilt premises of the Religious Tract Society, Paternosterrow. The officer alarmed the inmates of the adjoining houses, and having despatched information to the fire
stations, Mr. Braidwood with two engines promptly stations, Mr. Braidwood with two engines promptly
arrived. Water was soon procured, and an entrance arrived. Water was soon procured, and an entrance
having been effected, the men succeeded in preventing the fire extending beyond the cellar, where it originated, through some unslaked lime having been left by the workmen among the timber on the previous night. To the vigilance of the offcer may be attributed the saving of much valuable property belonging to the leading booksellers.
Mor tality of the Metropolis.- The number of deaths
registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2d, was as registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 2d, was as
follows:-West Districts, 151; North Districts, 169 ; Collows:-West Districts, 151 ; North Districts, 169 ; Central Districts, 160 ; East Districts, 222 ; South Dis-
tricts, 207 ; total, 909 (males, 489 ; females, 420 ), Weekly tricts, 207 : total, 909 (males, 489 ; females, 420 ). Weekly
average for the last 5 years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 females); average for the last 5 years, 903 (

\section*{根robincial 2 rebos.}

Her Majesty's Marine Excursion.-On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent and the ladies of the suite, took an excursion in the royal steam-yacht to Worthing, and landed at Brighton Pier after an absence of three hours. On Tuesday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert embarked for Ostend, on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians, und the
salutes from the Chain-pier guns, the battery, and ships-of-war in the offing. All the vessels manned their yards, and were decorated with flags. About \(30^{\circ}\) clock the yacht passed Dover. A royal salute was fired from guns of the Castle. These alutes had hardly died away before the yacht rounded the South Foreland, and in a very short time was out of sight. About haif-past 3 the and half from the shore, and 'immediately afterwards the first gun was fired from the Admiral's flag-ship the \(S\) Vincent. A royal salute was simultaneously given by the
St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Camperdown, as the yacht steamed down the Channel. Twenty-seven galleys put off from Deal on the first intimation that her Majesty was approaching. The men were all dressed alike, and the On the royal yacht arriving abreast the St. Vincent, the yards were manned, and the band struck up "God save flags from. All the men-or-war wele scene beigg one of extreme beauty and interest. The yaclit proceeded on her course down Channel successively passing inland of the men-of-war, and affording the spectators, who thronged view ench to the number of some thoush were seated on the deck, near thesty and the Prince, Having passed the Camperdown, which was the most easterly ship, the royal yacht was put about, and returned to seaward of the ships-of-war, coming round the flag-ship, which was moored between the St. Vincent and the Caledonia. At this moment a royal salute was fired from the terrace battery in front of Walmer Castle. The Ariel mail packet, having on board the Duke of Wellington, had by this time approached the yacht ; and bis Grace having end been gig which had put him aboard from the pier, and been the royal squadron, which had been far outstripped by the yacht in the run from Brighton, now began to arrive. A mong the first was the Lightning Government steamer, and the General Steam Navigation Company's ship Mercury, which left Brighton with a large party to proceed on an excursion with the squadron. with several packets, soon followed, and by the gaiety of their appearance contributed very much to the beauty of the scene. The Duke of Wellington having proceeded on board the yacht, the off in his barge, to pay his respects to her Majesty. The Penelope war frigate arrived off the Castle about half-past 5 , and fired a royal salute on joining the squadron. The galleys and sailing-boats remained near the yacht until Duke of Wellington had accepted an invitation to dine with her Majesty on board, they one by one returned to the shore, and the crowd on the beach dispersed. The which time the wind, which throughout the day had been blowing fresh from the northward and eastward, had considerably increased, and her Majesty, upon the Duke's landing. His Grace, however, in thanking her Majesty for the concern she evinced on his account, made light for the concern she evinced on his account, midel, which brought him as near the shore as possible; here he got into the barge and rowed towards that the pier from which he sta yard, where the surf was not so great as at any othithout a
of the shore. Here the Duke landed, but not withor consideryble ducking, for no sooner had the bows of the boat touched the shore, than a heavy sea broke over her ktern, and completely arenched his mrace, and rode of to Waimer Castie. A numerous assemblage of persons had congregated on the beach where the came on shore, and loudly cheered him. Several o Royal yacht, did not arrive until some time after her, and then they came up one by one, according to their several rates of steaming. At nine o clock the men-, ach of the
steamers illuminated and manned their yards, each men ers illuminated and thaned At Waluner Castle there was also an illumination, and rockets were sent up by the shipping, and also on shore. At an early hou and Wednesday morning the squadror got their steam up, and made preparations for taking heir departure. About
weather had moderated, and the day was fine. seven o'clock the Royal yacht got under weigh, and stood out to sea, followed by the other steamers which forst the squadron attending her, and also by the Penelope steanfrigate, which had been ordered to join the Royal Her Majesty arrived at Ostend shorthy atir 2 oclock, and disembarked immediately, the yacht having made the voyage full two hours earlier than was expect for the landing sequence of this, many of the preparations sorl busily employed at the payed an the arrival of the yacht, the King and Queen of
the Belgians went on board, and were received with every
mark of affection on the part of her Majesty, who was apparently in excellent health, and the lighest pos. sible spirits. The Royal party then landed, King entered his Majestys carriage. The Leopold occupied the back seat; the Queen of the Leopold occupied the back seat; the Queen of The Beigians sat opposite Afeem, win Grand Marshal of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Give Inden the Burgomaster of Ostend, with the other dignitaries of the town, together with our own Consal, and a crowd of generals, omcers, gentlemen and ladies of rank, were in atmendantely
upon their Majesties. The Royal party immedial drove towards the palace, amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the multitudes who lined the streets along the entire route. Ostend had poured out all its populace, whose numbers were increased by the strangers present in the town. Soon after their arrival, the Royal party dined in occasion. Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour, and the Burgomaster, were the only persons invited to join them. In the evening the town was illuminated, and about ten o'clock the Royal party returned to the palace. On Thursday, King Leopold and Prince Albert visited the yacht and afterwards reviewed the infantry. The Queen took a carriage airing, and in the evening the Royal party dined at the Hotel de Ville and afterwards honoured the theatre with their presence. The Royal yacht and the convoy of steamers left in the course of the day for Antwerp. Hers Majesty intended to visit Bruges yesterday, and return to
Ostend at night ; to visit Ghent this day (Saturday); spend the Sunday at Ostend, visit Brussels and its environs on Monday, proceed to Antwerg on Tuesday, and embark for England on Wednesday.
Birmingham.- Father Mathew arrived in this town on Saturday, on his way from Norwich to Dublin. On Sunday the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Spencer arrived from Oscott, and preached at the Catholic church in avorr of Me tem preached to a crowded congregation. On Monday the rev. gentleman was entertained at a public breakfast by nearly 200 ladies and gentlemen, including many influential inhabitants. Mr. James, the Mayor, presided as magistrates, by Mr. Joseph Sturge, and a large number of dissenting ministers. The pledge was then adminis cered to about 1,000 persons. On Tuesday a public breakfast took place, at whick the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman presided, and advocated the teroperance movement at and administered the pledge to several of the students. Brighton.-On Sunday morning at nine o'clock her Majesty and Prince Albert walked out unattended, and after taking a promenade on the Grand Junction Road, where they escaped recognition for a considerable perion, they walked on the Chain Pier. They passed through he turn-stile entrance, and came so unexpectedy upon payment of \(2 d\). a head before he discovered the rank of his visitors. After passing half-an-hour on the Pier,
her Majesty and the Prince returned to the Pulace. The greater number of persons who witnessed the Royal party leave the Pier contented themselves with bowing, bur closely on their footsteps; and her Majesty and the Prince quickening their pace as they reached the Castle-square the porter's lodge instead of the usual entrance. A prilikely ther in a morning paper states that it is not a vulgar that public (be they inhabitants onother opportunity, during the short stay of the Court here, of annoying the Queen in a similarly rude and indecorous manner Her Majesty who has more than once expressed her feelines on the subject is not likely to pive them anothe chance. How different is the case at Windsor, and how extremely different was the behaviour of the public at Walmer, during the Royal visit last autumn. Unless the Brighton people mend their manners, I very much quesBrion if the Queen will often honour them with a pisit." " Bristol, - A fire broke out at the Castle Inn, in this city, on Wednesday week, attended with loss of fiden for ana W, Whal having died from the injuries they sustained. It appears that the fire originated in the bed-room of the landlord The little girl had been sent up with a basin of gruel, and the cuppose foll a plaber of people in the house at the time; but the fire had 80 fal made head when the alarm was given, that the house furniture were completely consumed ; the property wan not insured. By the exertions
the adjoining houses were saved.
Cambridge - We
Cambridge. - We Jeam from a correspondent whe visited Cambridge on the 8th, to inspect the damug by the late terrinic tempest to the glass in the btent Garden, that no one can have an idea or the houses. Whole sashes are without a single pane of glass left in Whole sasbes are without a single pane of glase bars
them, and some have, in fact, little more' than the puit. Woodwork, with small fragments of glass jutting irn They look exactly as if they had been thrassed with abot rods,
4,000 feet of glass to be restored, and of course many the plants have suffered severely. There is no storm record that ever happened in this county at all like it. Carliste.-The Bishop of Carlisle has just comple his triennial visitation of his diocese. for the general condition of the Church, there was much cause for thankful-
dis.
ness, and referred at some length to Acts of Parliament recently passed, having for their object the welfare of
the Church. He then dwelt at great length on
He the Courch. He then dwelt at great length on
the controversies within the Church, and expressed a hope that on all matters of this nature the clergy would so conduct themselves as not to render themselves liable
to the charge of using unseemly taunts. In removing the to the charge of using unseemly taunts. In removing the Bought only the cause of truth, and they condemned those errors, not for the Eake of condemnation only, but for
that truth by a regard for which he trusted they would ever be actuated. The Bishop then proceeded to the consideration of the authority of the Church, as Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic, and pointed out the great difference
between that claimed by the Church of England and the assumed infallibility of the Church of Rome, noticing in detail several points of doctrine in which the two Churches differed. Much of the discussion, he believed, which had recently taken place, and many of the irregularities which had been complained of, would have been avoided, if the
parties had, in the first instance, submitted their doubts parties had, in the first instance, submitted their doubts to their Ordinary, a practice strongly to be recommended
in all cases where clanges were contemplated. The Bishop, after some remarks on the daily service, suggested the propriety of a due attention to divine worslip, and the ordinances of the Cluurch on Saints \({ }^{\text {d }}\) days and other
festivals, and proceeded to notice the subject of the dress of the clergy. He did not concur in the opinion that the whole service should be performed in the surplice, for although there was no canon that treated on the subject expressly, he thuught it was to be inferred from what was enjoined-tbat those parts of the Church service which
were purely ministerial, should be performed in the surplice ; but during the sermon, which was more to be con sidered as the opinions of an individual than as the appointed service of the Church, it was not improper that the gown should be used; but in this, as in similar cases, the best plan would be for the clergy to adhere to the apply to the Ordinary. His Lordslip made some remarks on the educational clauses of the Factories Bill, and the check that their abandonment had given to the was occupied with the consideration of local matters.
Carmarthen.-Last week the parishioners of Llandefeilog parish, about six miles from Carmarthen, met for the purpose of discussing their grievances at a place called Raymond Lodge-a public-lonse by the road-side. There
weie present about 60 persons, most of them substantial farmers. The proceedings were cliefly conducted in chair. Dr, Paicton, a relative of General Picton, and possessed of considerable property in the parish, was reporter of the Times obtained permission to attend the meeting, and states that the following resolutions were put to the meeting in Welch, and agreed to unanimously: gates are too numerous, and the tolls too high. 3. Poor this is to be done under the direction of the guardians. Third, the guardians ought to choose and pay all the
officers connected with the workhouse, Fourth, there ought not to be any separation of man and wife. Fifth, Sixtld law was better in cases of bastardy than the new before the accounts ought to be passed before justices, as 4. Tithes. First, the meeting wish that the tithe should go thewards keeping the poor and the Church. Second, of the land. Third, they ought to be reduced at least 4 s . 6. Ch. in the pound. 5. Cuurch-rates ought to be amonded. Second, that the law . First, they ought to be separated, as in Madagnscar and Otaheite. 7. County Stock. The meeting thinks the same with regard to this grievance a to be ynydd Selen meeting did. 8. The Corn Law ough Fithout. 9. There onght to be no by-law on the highway, Every gates, the poor, the tithes, and income.tax. 11. The Archbishops and Bishops"have better work to do are to be in Parliament, 12. No clergymen or preachers \(f_{\text {aithfully. 13 }}\). The law ought to be amended in many other raise meeting thinks Sir Robert Peel will take off this tax if he is dre to do so. 16. Soldiers are serviceable where they as to tithed to adopt a petition relative to the grievances of Tyyywern, A daring attack has been made on the farm of Llanwern, belonging to a magistrate, Mr. W. Chambers, morning, fetween I and 2 oflock, the barns and out building, between I and \(2 o^{\circ}\) clock, the berns and out300l, worn stacks, all of which were consumed, and about
property destroyed. One of the farm boys on fire, and and, and on looking out saw the out-buildings Bame, and about 15 men disguised leaving them. The
anen were then seen to go across the country to HIn her farmo occupied by Mr. Chambers, called GelbyThree, where they set fire to the corn and hay stacks. liet fire to toly consumed. On the same night the rioters Leanelly to to toll-house at Hendy Gate, on the road from tipwards of 70 years of age, who had received frequent motices that if she did not leave the gate, her house should
be burnt down. The old woman on being awakened ran into the road, and to a neighbouring cotlage within twenty yards of the toll-house, shouting to the people who lived in it, to "come out and help her to put out the fire
as there was not much." The occupier of this cottage, a as there was not much." The occupier of this cottage, a
stout able man, was afraid to go out, and begged the old stout able man, was afraid to go out, and begged the old
woman to come into his cottage, which she refused, and *oman to come into his cottage, which she refused, and
went back to try and save some of her furniture. It appears her exclamation had been overheard, for the rioters returned, and set fire to the thatch again. The
old woman then ran across the road, and shouted out "She knew then ran across the road, and shouted out, dead. She staggered as for as the neighbouring cottage door, and there sunk down dead. An inquest on the body was held on Monday at Pontardulais, when the
surgeon distinctly stated that on a post mortem examinasurgeon distinctly stated that on a post mortem examination he found the lungs considerably congested, with marks the substance of the left lung. Nothwithstanding thi evidence, the jury returned the following verdict :hest, is to this jury unknown. -The Carmarthenshire magis trates in Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, resolved to defer the question of a rate for a rural police to October next and the magistrates of Cardiganshire have assented to reduction of the turnpike tolls.
Dorchester.-The Dorset Chronicle publishes a long on the of hefestive celebrate the prace at Milton abbey Henry Damer. On the first day, beef, breat, age of Mr. distributed among the people, and the tenantry dined with their young landlord. On the following day a déjeuner and bail took place, at which all the principal nobility and gentry of the county were present
Exeier.-The salutes fired at Plymouth in honour of
or the hills s late visit to that port were distinctly heard steignton, Black Torrington, \&c. In one instance, near this city, the eminence on which the firing was heard cannot be short of 46 miles from Plymouth by the mail-line road.
Harrogate.-It is said that there are at present upwards of 2000 visitors congregated in this town; and all the Carew, Redcar, Tynemouth, Shotley-bridge, Gilsland, as well as the Lakes, are full of company.
Hereford.-The Musical Festival, which was held on Suints? \({ }^{2}\), Wednesday, and Thursday of last week, in All the Cathedral, was on a late years been usual with the three choirs of Worcester, Gloncester, and Hereford, and the attendances at the had been studiously kept down, and it is hoped the receipts may cover them. Tho collections after the three services amounted to \(865 l\)., being 200l. less than in 1840 , but \(50 l\).

\section*{more than in 1837.}

Liverpool. - The local papers mention a rumour that John Anderson, convicted at the Assizes for having
knowingly become possessed of the notes stolen at the Preston Guild, has declared that if any hope of a commutation of punishment were held out to him, he would give recollected that this gentleman was found dead in the summer of 1840 , near Bootle, under circumstances of a mysterious character, which have never since been cleared up.-A Repeal meeting took place in this town
on Wednesday, which was attended by Mr. D. O'Counell, un., and other members of the Dublin Association. About 40 persons were present. Mr. Mithen, which set forth that this public demonstration was held, not only as evidence of increasing
in Liverpool, but with a view to express a fixed resolve to persevere in constitutional agitation till Ireland should obtain her right of self-government. In the course lection of "rent" in Liverpool averaged only 2l. or \(3 l\). per week; at the present time it had reackitio., so that the "Repealers Treasury" in Dublin, at the funds about 1000 l. per annum. Mr. O'Connell, jun., then came forward to support the resolution. He spoke at some lengtb, and retired at che close or his address. A riot then the proceedings should be stopped; for fights commenced in different parts, many of the benches were torn up, and an attack was made upon the stage by the anti-repealers
in the pit. In the confusion the table at which the reporters were stationed was destroyed, and they had to effect their escape as well as they could. The police secured the assailants, several of whom were seriousiy building, order was eventually restored, and, with a few trifing cxceptions, it was preserved to the end of the profor Liverpool, and a petition to Parliament for immediate repeal was adopted.
Leicester- - Mr. Messenger, the master of the man receritly murdered at Gaddesby, was fully committed on
Wednesday week, on the charge of Wilful Murder. There Wednesday week, on the charge of Wilful Murder. There
were several additional witnesses, but the examination, which lasted the whole of the day, being private, the pariculars have not transpired.
Norwich.--On Thursday the 7th, the great demonstraFather Mathew took place in St. Andrew's Hall, which was illuminated for the occasion. The hall, considered one of the finest in the kingdom, and said to be capable of
accommodating from 5,000 to 6,000 persons, was crowded
to suffocation. The orchestra, used on the occasion of the musical festival, was appropriated as a platform; and long before the time appointed it was crowded with the ladies and gen or city. Father Mathew, accom panied by the Hon. Stafford Jenningham, and the Rev Mr. Nellyan, rector of Carlton, arrived on the platform shortly after seven, and on making his appearance, the entire assembly rose, and received him with enthusiastic cheering. Mr. J. J. Gurney, on taking the chair, said he felt great pleasure in doing so, as, although he some time since looked upon the principles of total abstinence as a faltacy, he begged firmed, absolute, and pledged teetotaller. The total abstinence movement was in harmony with the Christian doctrive of the Gospel, and, therefore, it was a neutral ground, on which they all could meet and join heart and hand without political or religious differences. Upon that understanding he had taken the chair, and he hoped that the procedigs would be carried out in the true principles of Christian charity and love. Shortly after this the Bishop of Norwich, acconopapied by several hadies, arrived, and his appearance on the platform was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheers. The entire assembly rose, and the applause which ensued was tremendous for some minutes, which was renewed on his Lordsuip walking up to Father Mathew and shaking him cordially by the hand. The Bishop then addressed the meeting at great length, stating that he had come there contrary to the advice of many of his friends, but he should have considered himself degraded if he had been induced to remain away by the calumnies circulated against him and the Temperance cause by certain parties in that city. He had watched over the character of Father Mathew, and he would sayand say it publiciy-that he sincerely believed that it was embodied in the words in print which he held in his hand. He then read an extract from a printed document, which declared that Father Mathew was a gentleman by birth during his whole life, although possessed of the franchise he had never given a vote, meddled with politics, or mixed with any agitation; and that he was a meek and spiritual-minded man. The Bishop then proceeded as follows:-" Where did this excellent system commence? Its birth-place was the land of freedom, in Acuerica, raised by the descendants of British But where did it alight? Not in England, but in the Protestant town of Belfast, where it began, not with the Catholic, but with the Protestant clergy. It then winged its way to Liverpool, and the manufacturing districts, where I met, and to my shame be it spoken, I opposed it Yes, three years ago I opposed teetotalism as Eutopian treatedit with ridicule and asa thing which would pass away as the dew before the sun. I have since, however, looked at both sides of the question. I have followed it from house to house, from cottage to cottage, and conviction was so strongly enforced upon my mind, that instead of being louger ts enetay, became its staunch and enduring friend with the religious tendency of temperance societies. shall neve fors isiting the cottage of a man who had been all his life a drunkard, and which was the abode of misery and wretcledness. He became a teetotaller, and in six moth is the scene of comfort and dioss This man, with tears in his eyes, placinc happiness. quarto family Bible, said, 'This is the frat thin I purchased with the money I saved by piving before by drunkencon daily comfort and companion ever crime since. In proport His Lordship concluded by crime has diminished." His Lordship concluded by
calling on the meeting to receive Father Mathew in the saling on the meeting to receive Father Mathew then came for honest Christian charity. Fable length. He said t could no beot that he should reply to the charge not be expected fallen frade against , phose friendship he had long snomin going to Ireland, in order to thank his Lordship personally, and if there had been any deviation from the path of rectitude on his part, he would not have dartank how himself. The Rer. genteman in mher they had the meeting for had received him. On Fida, Thell haninistered the pledge, in St. An \({ }^{\text {dind }}\) with the Bishop. He left Nors, and administer th on saturaay for Bron, under the patronage of Dr. Wiseman the Roman Catholic bishop.
Oxford.-On Friday the remains of Dr. Bridges, Preident of Corpus Christi College, arrived here from Ilfracombe, and the interment took place on the next day in the chapel of the College. The suneral of Dr. Grayson, Principal of St. Edmund-hall, took place on Wednesday, in the chapel of that ball. 1 is Pregident of Corce that, in 1823, the Rev. Dr. Cokr, Pipal of St. Edmus, and the Rev. Dr. Thompson, Principal of st. Eamundhall, the predecessors or the daily papers state that it is dead at the same time. - Littemore, near Oxford, a college in which young men holding Tractarian principles may be trained for missionary labour ; and that the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge, formerly Bishop of Barbadoes, will be principal of the institution, - Oeford, that Mr. W. Lockthe authority of a letter from Oxford, that Mr. W. Lockbart, B.A., of Exeter College, who for the last twelvemonths has been an inmate of Mr. Newman's house, at
Littlemore, and about four years ago adopted Tractarian principles, has declared himself a convert to the Roman Catholic Church.-On Wednesday Mr. Cobden and Mr

Bright visited Oxford to address a county meetiug, convened by the High Sheriff, on the subject of the Corn laws. The meeting was attended by the members for the county and city, and several of the landed proprietors,
but by very few farmers. Mr. Cooper, Deputy Sheriff, but by very few farmers. Mr. Cooper, Deputy Sheriff,
presided. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, after aliich presided. Mr. Cobden spoke at great length, after which
Lord Camoys came forward, and concluded a brief address by moving the following resolution :-"That the Agricul tural interest being the paramount interest in this country to depress that interest would be injurious to the entire community-that suddenly to adopt free trade in corn must produce that effect, and that therefore it is the opinion of this meeting that a moderate fised duty upon the importation of foreign grain is the one best adapted to the present position of the agricultural interest, and the welfare of the country." This resolution was seconded by Mr Langston, M.P. Mr. Bright then spoke for upwards o sn hour in favour of a total repeal, and was followed by Lord Norreys in favour of the existing Corn-laws. The noble Lord said, that while he fully subscribed to the ing very great depression at the present time, he at the same time felt that the remedies proposed by the League could only aggravate the distress-whith be attributed in great measure to the enormous over-production by th his Lordship while speaking, which induced him observe that he had attended the meeting becouse it had been convened by the high sherifif, but he was perfectly eware that it was not a meeting of farmers, for very few of that class were present. Mr. Henley, M،P., followed the variation in price is far greater than in England. He spoke at considerable length, and concluded by expressing his concurrence in the opinion of his colleague, that although some farmers might be present, he grat Corn-Law League, had purposely absented themselves. Mr. Cobden replied, and an amendment in four of trade was carried by a large majority.
Portsmouth.-The Pluton, Archimede, and Napoleon, French war steam-vessels, whicl joined her Majesty's escort, from Treport to Brighton, arrived here on Friday
thorning, and came into harbour for coal, which was immediately supplied from the dock-yard. They were saluted by the flag-ship and the garrison. The Napoleon is propelled by Smith's screw, and is a remarkably handsome ess the respective merits of which a commitee of, gineers were appointed in France, who decided in favour gineers were appointed in France, who deciced in favour adopted in the steamer now fitting therewith is the least ffic ent of the whole. The Princ de Joinville arrive Brighton, alighted in the dock-yard, and immediately Brighton, alighted in the aock-yard, and immediately his flag. His Royal Highness soon afterwards landed nd inspected for Nayolcon under another salute from the Virtory and and from the garrison, as his Royal Highness passed out of harbour. The Pluton immediately atterwards hoisted the Britisla colours and returned the sal
Plymouth.-On Monday last the fourth story of the Breakwater lighthouse was completed. The air chamber
only las now to be put up, when the entire building will e ready for the reception of the lantho making in London. The part now up is 46 feet above the level of high water, and when finishe
Ranisgate.-A fishing smack, belonging to this port a box floating on the water; they picked it up, and on examination it was found to contain about \(\mathfrak{0} 0\) letters, besides a number of newspapers. From the address on office by the ship George, or Royal George, to Sydney some time last year. It is surmised that the vessel has made the voyage, and returned without delivering the letters, and that in order to avoid discovery and evade the penalty ( \(500 l_{\text {.) }}\) the box was thrown overboard at the
entrance of the Thames, as two 7 lb . weights were attached oo the box, on purpose, apparently, to sink it. it was delivered to the Customs, for inquiry to be instituted. Shrewsbury.-The Shrewsbury Journal states that
few years ago when the late Earl of Leicester held hi few years ago when the late Earl of Leicester held his
agricultural meetings at Holkhano, a sheep was sheered in the morning, the wool washed, combed, spun, and wove the cloth made into a coat, and worn at dinner the same country A somerthat simiustry and ingenury of the effort was accomplished on Saturday last in Salop. Mr. past nine in the morning; at half-past one some of the morning's produce was in loaves, one of which Mr. Davies presented to his landlord, the Earl of Powis, as a sample of the season's production
Ware.-The churchwardens of Ware, finding that \({ }^{\text {Th}}\) the Bishop of London refused to aid them in their quarrel whanges in the Church Service, determined on appealing to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who declined inter-
ference. The parishioners therefore resolved on holding meeting, which took place on Thursday, when it was resolved unanimously-1, "That the Vicar of this parish having refused to comply with the wishes of his parishioners, in regard to the performance of the church service, under the plea that he is bound by his ordination vow faithfully to observe all the rubrics of the Church, and
notwithstanding which several of them are not so observed-Resolved that the churchwardens be desired to
take all proper and legal means to have the rubrics rigidly and strictly adbered to.-2, That it is the opinion of thi meeting that the congregation should quit the church im mediately after the conclusion of the Nicene Creed.
Windsor. - The embellishments and renovations which have been for some time in progress in St. George's
Chapel, having been completed, the edifice was thrown open gratuitously to the public on Tuesday and Wednes day by order of the Dean and Canons. On Tuesday it was visited by upwards of 5000 persoris, from all parts of the beighbourhood of Windsor and Eton, and many from the metropolis and the various towns and villages on the line of the Great Western Railway. The whole of the private chapeis, which have undergone extensive repairs an embellishments while the works were in progress, an which contain many objects of great interest and high antiquity, were kept closely locked by the attendants, and the public were carefully excluded from every part of the nd building, with the exception or the nave and choir, intention of the authorities to pernit the public to viem the interior two days in every week, when the vergers will be prohibited from receiving any fees. Tuesdays and Fridays are the days mentioned for the chapel to be thus At the next chanter held by the Deani and Canons this matter, it is said, will be discussed and determined upon. is also expected that at the same time a scale of fee vill paid to the vergers (on the other days of the week content and grumbling which now prevail between the public who pay, and the vergers who recelve, fees.
Railways. - The following are the receipts for the past week:-Green wich, 8292. ; Brighton, 57532 . ; Black wall, chester, 4867. ; Liverpool and Manchester, 52871. Glas gow and Greenock, 1534l. Hull and Selby, 11112. 1233l. ; Birmingham and Gloucester, 2034l. ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 25691. Midland Counties 26181, Nout Midland 47061 . Grand Junction 8277l. South-Western, 8227l. Great Western 15,1401 ; London and Birming ham, 17,404l.; Northern and Eastern, 1574l. - The meeting of the Croydon company took place last week The report showed a balance in favour of the company o ation of stock, leaving a had beet set apart for deprecihe directors recomended a ividend of \(4 s\) per share The works for the new line to the Bricklayers' Arms were now in operation, and the directors congratulated the proprietnrs, that the exertions made by the Greenwic Company to establish a case since it had been proved before committees of the House and the Board of Trade, that the Greenwich Company had undertaken the widening of the line by their own free will, and with the understandiog that if the rate of tol asing the line, that then the other companies might seek another. The directors had canvassed, with the Greenwich committee, and with the directors of the Brighton and Dover companies, the propositions made har an ome to the conclusion hat it was not advisable to ente nto any further negotiation upon the subject, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { out that } \\ & \text { heir efforts should be directed to the construction of the }\end{aligned}\) Bricklayers' Arms branch, where they had no doubt that he great bulk of the cheap traffic might be satisfactorily conducted. considerable length on the questions in dispute between meeting of the West London Company, the report stated that the works were rapidly approaching completion although some delay had arisen from negotiations betwee The junction of the line with the Birmingham and Grea Western Railways would soon be effected, and the whol was expected to be completed before the end of Novem ber. The total receipts up to June last were \(174,000 \mathrm{l}\)., en a batac at the brikers of about 4002 . Ine he meeting and cadopted, Lord Kensingolders on th mproved pren directions was then discussed, and it was resolved that 6002. per annum be allowed the directors from the da when the line is opened.-The Manchester and Leed Company at their meeting have announced a dividend of 23 per cent. on the \(100 \%\). and \(50 \%\). shares, and a dividend or 5 per cent. on the 250 . shares. The traffic of the line has increased, and the management have turned lheir attention to the curtailment of expenses. According to the report presented at this meeting, the directors ard now occupied with the subject of the extension of railway ommaication to liverpool-A project Hastings with plation for uniting Rye, Tenterden, and Hassings Dove railway at Headcorn Th a bramen for a single line of rails is \(250,000 l\)., exclusive of land, and it is expected that the line, when completed, win be leased by the propeatern Company. A meld at Rye last week, when resolutions were passed for opening a subscription imme-diately.-The works of the new railway to Oxford have been commenced at the junction with the Great Western Railway at Didcot, and it is expected that in nine months the line will be opened to Oxford.-A new railway from Worcester to Cardiff is proposed, in order to connect the populations of the north of England and the midland
counties with South Wales and Ireland. It will com mence at the Taff Vale railway, pass through Wales, cross the Severn, and unite with the Birmingham and Glouceste Railway at Worcester. The cost will be 1,500,000l.-Th nhabitants of Plymouth, after a conference with Mr Branel and Mr. Saunders, of the Great Western Railway, hate resolved on adopting th
communicate with their town.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-Mr. J. P. Malony has been superseded by direction of the Lords Justices, for baving attended Repeal meeting at Gort, nearly three months since. The Commissioners of Education have dismissed a schoolmas fer named Haydon, the master of the National School at Owning, Wicklow, for having altended the Repeal meetng at Waterford, in opposition to the rule of the Board, which prohibited teachers. National Nchools from attend ing politicyl meetitigs.-The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday, but nothing of an consequence occurred, Mr. O Connell being absent on his Western tour. The rent for the week was 735h. Two subsequent meetings bave been held, and at the last. Mr \(0^{\prime}\) Connell brought forward his address to the nation in reply to the Queen's speech. This document was exremely long; it contained a minute reeapitulation of the grievances of Ireland, and concluded by advising the people to continue in consututional agitation, uncir the obtained their Parliament in College Green.-At the appeared of police on Monday, two M o Mr. M. mick, a bookseller, in reference to Mr. Edward Kelly, who conducted himself in a very singular manner in un Cormick's shop on Friday and Saturday last, usiog anguage which appeared to him seditious, and speakin M. Coapon which he called a Repeal gun turday, from which it appeared that Mr. Kelly went int his shop on Friday, and after having asked for a copy o and "The Irish in Army ters on the" commence alluding in strong language to the Repeal question, intimating that physical force must be resorted to for its in this strain, be spoke of a " Repeal gun," which he said he had at home, and which lie would bring with him, and show to Mr. M'Cormick when he was passing by that way gain. On the day following, he called again at the shop, bringing with him the gun, which was made to reMrs. M•Cormick, and told her to take care of it till his return. No sooner had he left the shop, than Mr. M1.Cor mick, acting upon the advice of counsel, apprised the police of the affair, and having lodged information, pro cured the arrest of Mr. Kelly. Mr. M'Cormick's coun sel stated that Mr. Kelly liad rendered himself liable to a prosecution on many grounds, either for his having visions of the Arms Bull, by leaving a weapon in the house of an unlicensed person, or else for carrying such a weapon, he being himself unlicensed to do so. The informathons having been read over, the magistrates decided on holding Mr. Kelly to bail in the sum of 1002 ., and two supon ond binding, Mr M‘Cormick in sum of 50 o is a young Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County, is a barrister, and formerly held a situation in the Post-office. He peal dinner at Maryborough .-Much conversation has peal din aftin in bias become embroiled affain in ain the it is saich, wa placed \(p\) that placed he relerred the whel Blatio thy 1 lio
 thon hay transpired- On caturaay the engineers engas The prin tonded che sin the line from thence by Eino, the Curragh of The sulvey waill be sent off in a few days to Sir R. Peel, for consideration of Govern
Loughrea.-The Repeal meeting in this town, for whic extensive arrangements were made, took place on SualinaMr. O'Connell arrived on the previous evening it in the sloe, about 17 miles from this town. On concourse of people from the surrounding districts. He was met at the villag of Kilreecle wre the regularly formed by the traties of Luughrea Galway and Ennis, and by perpm from Aihenry, Tuam, Gort, and other places, all of which Repeal sentiments were inscribed. During the entirs proceedings the rain came down in torrents. Res Queen's were proposed and carried condemning its efforts speeck, and pledging the med to obtain Repeal. At the \({ }^{2}\) Mr O'Connell on Bodkin, M.P., presidea, his right hand, and by O'Connell said that as be worthy and honest Repeal in his countenance, but a happy facs afrid of the asked him this question: Heplied at once he sawn no Queen's speech? terrified by the ghost of a speech. The Queen's speech was the speech of her Ministers. The people were
always so ready to make the distinction; but it was his solemn duty to point it out to them, to make them understand it. It was his duty to diminish as much as possible the tendency of the speech to create an unpleagant feeling towards the Soverelgn-a result which would be as wrong, constitutionally, as it would be melancholy There, indeed, the Queen's name was a tower of strength. Until ber accession to the throne, Ireland had received nothing but insult and injustice from sovereigns of the House of Hanover. After the Arms Bill, Ministers had one trick untried, and out they brought the Queen. All Europe was to be astonished by her speech against Ireland. Oh, what a trick! It was even worse than a
scolding match between two fislu-wives in Bilhngsgate : they were obliged to bear one another in reply; but here advantage that Judy took of them. When Ministers advantage batingudy took of them. When Ministers shillelaghs, and if they would give them fair play at scolding, there he was ready for them. Wher had ause to or the Queen's speech? No one; but they had cause to
rejoice in it. Ministers would not have used so rotten a weapon as that if they had any better. If anything could resist a repeal of the union, it would not be putting a few paltry words into a respectable lady's mouth. Peel
supposed that the Iriish were a changeable nation, and supposed that the rish were a changeable nation, and
that they would soan get tired of the repeal agitation ; but he was grossly mistaken. So far from shrinking from but he wrs grossly mistaken. So far from shrinking from will you let us at them?" These mighty meetings were people evaporated. After some further observations he people evaporated. After some further observations he Tuesday; at Lismore on Sunday next; at Mullagah on the 1st October; and Clontarf on the 8 ih . In this course they would proceed; but their measures were not limited He was making averagements, to have his parliamentary scale complete and ready against accidents; for who could calculate how soon they might have their Parliament? Let England be involved in any awk ward dilemma with one of the states of Europe-let any other country on
the fuce of the earth attack her, and in 24 hours they would have their own parliament. Ireland had his plan before it, and he was going on with it. He hoped that
every town mentioned in bis scheme. would furnish two every town mentioned in his scheme would furnish two
persons to act as repeal wardens for the purpose of persons to act as repeal wat was done he would call his protective society of three hundred Irish gentlemen about him. More than one member of Parliament had
offered himself as a member of this society already. He would proceed cautiously and deliberately, with an eye to shoal-water, steering the bark of Irish liberty through every danger, till it should reach in safety the port of
repeal, He called on the people to rejoice. The day of deliverance was not distant-the day when the country should be a nation again was not distant.'
Cavan.-A meeting of the Protestants of Killyshandra, in this county, in favour of the Legislative Union, was beld on Saturday week. This is the first out-of-door meeting against Repeal which has been held ; and it is
mentioned as remarkable, that no party emblem or banner mentioned as remarkable, that no party emblem or banner The resolutions agreed to bore reference chiefly to details of organisation. Those of most general interest were the following:-"That the Committee be requested to confer with the noblemen, gentlenien, magistrates, and clergymen connected with the district, and in whom they place confidence, in order to appoint from amongst them prethe view take-presidents, «c. and gentlemen who signed the requisition for the meetIng in Belfust on the 7 th September, there shall not be a general meeting of the Killyshandra District Association at present. But that in case the agitation of Repeal continues to be carried on in defiance of the wishes and
determination of her Majesty, it sball be Ieft to the Committee to call such meetings as they may think necessary. That in compliance with the existing law, no members of the Association shall parade together or join in procession, wearing, or having amongst them any banner, emproveke fan, or symbol, the display whereo way ferent religious persuasions, or accompanied with music of a like nature or tendency; but that the appropriate 'Rule Britannia,' and that its proper flag or banner be the Union Jack

> Edinburgh.-The Special Commission of the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scolland have issued a minute, signed by Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Gorden, calling of wealth and influence, to various representations that have been made to them from difterent parts on the coun-
try. They state that they have learved, on undoubted authority, that in some cases proprietors of land have refused sites for buildng places of worship for the free church; that in other cases servants and dependents have world, on no other ground but that they have left the Establishment ; that the cottagers in some parishes have been warned, at their peril, not to shelter under their roofs the ministers who have left their manses for conscience' sake; and that in one instance an interdict has been applied for to prevent a minister from preaching
on a cerlain estate, or on the sides of the roads and high
ways that pass through it. The Commission do not disbut, after recapitulating the grounds of the late secession, they state that any attempt to check the growth of religious opinions by such means must obviously be unsuccessful. "If," they say, "the most unlettered peasant in our land is to be reclaimed from what we regard as error, Any other by an appeal to his understanding and heart, weakness of the cause that needs to be supported by such instruments; and while he will be alienated in affection from any one who can resort to such expedients, he will be more rivetted to the doctrine he has that the mere force of secular power cannot bury religion, and that every effort to do so always leads to the most facal results. They proceed to show that even an fere with the rights of conscience will surely lead to dislocation of the different orders of society; and they coenclude as follows :- The inhabitaus of sotland have and for their attachment to their religious institutions and no efforts on our part will be wanting to cherish in their hearts feelings of loyalty to their aing to cherish in respect for thelings of lue the and due if their for those who occupy the hyer waks of life; but trampled on, they cannot possibly entertain any feelings of regard to those who do 80 . It is earnestly hoped that a sense of what they owe to God and their fellow-men, will keep the industrious classes in this country from any finose excesses which have disgraced other parts of the kingdom ; but we feel bound to state, that should the measures adopted towards them by some of the higher rill unavoidably be kindled in their bosoms, and will be transmitted from generation to generation. Such a result every man will surely deprecate, even should it never lead to open outrage, for it win tend to check industry in all land, and ultimately it may engender a disregard over the land, and ultimately it may engender a disregard towards duty to bring these things calmly and earnestly under the notice of the wealthy and powerful among us, and it is our has dictated them they may be received in the spirit that as mill tand them, and taat they may lead to sucli an issue land, and to the promotion of that brotherly kindness, peace, and good-will among all classes, which are its genuine fruite
Glasgow. - We regret to learn that fever has of late progressed to a very alarming extent in Gorbals, in couseof the poor, and other inhabitante, was held on Friday last, for the purpose of taking measures to alleviate the distress and disease so extensively prevalent. Some
details of a painful nature were laid before the meeting, amidst preceding day, no fewer than 71 persons afficted with is borne in mind, that the barony embraces a population of nearly 60,000 , and that fever is not confined to one locality, but to a greater or less extent prevails over all
the poorer districts, some idea may be formed of its extent. The parties, it is said, are, for the most part, in utter wretchedness, and some of them lying on bare straw. A committee was appointed by the meeting to receive subscriptions for their relief.
Zetland.-It is stated in John o' Groat's Journal that another shoal of whales has been captured in Sandwick, numbering nearly 450 , and producing to the parties concerned upwards of 1400 .

\section*{型a!}

Policr,-Mansion-House--Capt. William Tune, commander commercial Company, appeared to answer the complaint of the directors of that company, under circumstances of a very serious
nature. Mr. Clarkson said, it was with great regret the directors nature. Mr. Clarkson said, it was with great egret the directors
found it necessary to hring forward a charge against Capt. Tune, who had beens ror several years in their employment, and had uniformly conducted himself in the most irreproachabe manner.
The facts of the case, as far as the inquiry had hitherto gone, were these:-On the 5 th inst. there was delivered to Capt. Tune,
at Boulogne, six packages, each contanumg golid, checks on
 vinisly booked at the company's office in Boulogne, and paid for
according to the rates agreed upon by the company. The Captain according to the rates agreed upon by the company. The Captain
admitted that five uf these packages were contained in a bag, and adm sixth package, tngether with the bog whicl contained the others, was delivered into his thands by the clerk to tl e agent just
previously to the starting of the vessel for England. He further stated that, arter the vessel had gos under weigh, he went down inter he opened the beg and countel out the five parcels, which,

 don, and, put the key in lis pocket; that he remanned on deck
dinar
duitiil the vessel reached thic Margate Roads, where the anchor was dropped until the diay broke. That after the anchor was
droppedic retired to lis cabin and went to bed, but clid not lick limself th; and after ly ing about two hours lie was called by the ancluor, and proceded to Loudon, Tue Captaiin's statement fur-
ther reprisented that on the ship's arrival at the wharf, and after
 Louscin agent into the e abun to get the packages, but on going to
the drawer in which lic had deposited them, he found only one Wem there. It was due to Calt. Tune to say that he gave an imp-
mediate alarm, and caused the vessel and the passengers to be searcher, and every thing else to be done, which, under such cirunconscious of any ksowled ge of the disappearance of the property, In vain were the passengers then remaining on deck and their luggage searched; the other passengers who had proceeded
to the custom-house with their luggage were also subjected to examination, but no trace of the minsing parkages could be found.
Police-officers were also called ins, and they, with the castom.
house officers, made an examination of the vessel, but without
success. \(A\) short time afterwards a third officer belonging to the
Custo

 side floonng, through, which a parcel migit thave dropped bet treen
the timbers, the fion.ing of the yearel was strippd off, and cept a note addressed to the Captain hy the agen' at Boudrg ex
nn some business relating to the vessel. It was proper to adt
that the barth that the berth just alituded to was not used by any person, and compass, ready for use in case of necessity. lights, ruckets, and compass, ready for use in case of necessity. These were the reat present might be formed to solve the apparent mysterious dis-
appearance of the four missing pickages: the one, that if the
were delivered were delivered on board at all they were faken back again, and those who delivered the money, and the party to whom it was
delivered. The other assumed that the money was on board, bat through the connivance of some of the crew with other persons
 in the care of the Capath, was found \(n\) a place clowe to the wise subritted the extreme improbability that any perstn could
have extered the cabin without his knowletge while he was resting, and abstracted fron drawers, which it was difficult to open
at any time, the property confided to his care. It was needless, he said, to state property conat suspiciou pointed very strongly to the Capt., them in his cabin, that he deposited them in the drawer, that he had access to the cabin while he was on deck, for he fromad it after having been called by the mate, and all the circumstancts
seemed to forbid the supposition that any persin entered the catin while he was aslee \%. The steward and co k of the sessel, dance, ant prove that the robbery coul I not have bees effected
b) strangers, without exciting the attention of some parties in
the fore eabin. be remarted for a week, and stated, that the d rectors being
anxious that he sloculd receive as much recommodation as might be consistent with the respectainility of his character, and the
natue of the difficulty in which he was at pres ntinvolved, wert day of investigation. Alderman Gibbs Chen required two re-
spectable securities for 500 . Each, anti Capt. Tune to be bound himself in the sum of 1000 , The Captan was then ramban fed for as containing a sum wf money munch inferior to what each
package eally contailed. The Captain and the whole of the
crew, inctuning stewards and waiters, have been dischargent, ant QuReN SQuArs, -Alfred Wager, a gardener's labourer, was ber of valuable plants from the nursery-grounds of Messrs. Buc
 object clearly being on these occasions to observe where the mos-t with a large dog that was lonsed in the ground at night. From
time to time pots were misst d from the greenhouse, and on
 \(5=4=5\) \(2=2\) taken from his narcely. Sedich was made for the prisoner, and
on Sunday evening he was apprehended. Mr. Burrell asked the prosecutor if he could swear positively to the plant produced.
Mr. Buck replied most positively , with the same certainty as any Taylor wished for time in this case, 111 order, if possible, to find the reniainder or some other portion of the stolen property.
Mr, Burrellsaid he woulf give the, but wished to hear the other
 covered that his week's earmings, which he had received from
has master on Saturday mght, and which amounted to 14 . 2e
had bean had been stolen. Pri-oner l.ad got up carly that morning and
gone out, and, on his return, was given nnto custody on both the shrt, wastcoat, and landkerchief which he now wore after
the inutiey had bechs stol \(n\) on the Sunday morning, and found with seyell shinimgs in plant identified by Mr Buch defence man whom he did not know, in the street, and asserted that he
had never touched the poor roan's money. He was remanded
until Saturday.

\section*{SPORTING \\ Doncastar racks, Monday.- The racing commenced, rather inauspiciously, with a match, in which Blue Bonnet, the winner
of the St. Leger last year, showed temper before she had ran a of the St. Leger ast
quarter of a mile, and got rid of her jockey; her opponent Mania
was thus left to carter over, and will thus appear amongst the starters for the St. Leger, Le, Ster course. Mr. Payne's f. Mania, Her Majesty's Plate of 100 gumean, for three yre, \({ }^{\text {ist }}\) gibs ; four Tyre, 4 yrs; Lord Exeter's Wee Pet, 3 yrs; Mr. Isaac Day's 8st flbs, fille-, st slibs. The second saved his stake. Red Hous, ton's Sis. to Martingale : Mr. Irwin's Foig-a-Ballagh, and seven \(A\) Plate of 501 for horses, \&sc., that never won Plate or Sweep-
stakes; three-yrs old, 7 st 7 lbs ; four, 8st 5168 ; five and aged,
}

\section*{Tussix.- Turo yenr-old Produce Stakies of 110 sovs. each,
ft., fur colts 8 st \(\% 16 s\); filies, 8 st 5 lbs . 2 subs) No} h. ft. Fur colts 8 st (lus ; if hes, 8 st 5 ibs. 2 subs.) No race.
Clevelund Handacup, uf 20 sovs. each, 10 ft., but 5 oniy if
declared, whth fol. added; the second saves his stake. One mile. 13 subs., 5 declared. ) Lord Chester field's Kinght of the Whistle,
\(5 \mathrm{yrs}, 8\) st 12 lbs , bat Lord Eglinton's Blue Bonget, 4 yrs, 7 st 7 lbs ; \({ }_{3} \mathrm{yrs}, 6 \mathrm{st}\), and Mr. Walker's Raven 9 hs ; Mr. Akelton's Plinaley, Great St. Leger. Stakes, of 50 scrvs each, h. ft., for three year-old
colts, 8 st 7 lbs ; filles. 885 lbs ; the second to receive \(200 \%\), out of coits, 8 st and ; he third to save his stake; the winner to payt of
the stake, and
to the judge. St. Leger Course. (127 subs.-Mr. S. Wrather's Nutwith, by Tomboy (J. Marson), beat Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone,
by Touchstone (F. Butler); Lord Chesterfield's Prizefighter, by

Gladiator (Holmes); Lord Exeter's cby Beiram, out of Jucetta by Muley Moloch; Mr, D. Cooke's 'Trueboy, by Tombay; Mr. Bell's Reviewcr, by Romulus; ard Major Yarburgh's Dumpling, accomplished, Prizefighter quitting the crowd in a few strides, and taking up the running at a steady pace, Reviewer following
in his wake, Nutwith third, Cotherstone, Lucetta, and Trueboy
next, and the others in next, and the others in good places. The speed increased up the Lucetta colt was observed to move up, he mis position in the race on passing the T.Y.C. beilig next to Reviewer; this horse, however, fallen back to the ruck; Lucetta colt tired immedrately after,
and ere he was round was passed by every horse in the race. Up to this time Prizefighter had a strong lead, but it now graduand Aristides were lying close up. This lot ran in a body to the and Aristides at their quarters. At this point Aristides made an attenpt for the lead, ald fairly reached the leading horses, but
died away in two or three strides, and left the three to finish the
race. At the stand Cotherstonc's lieail was still in adivance of Nutrace. At the stand Cotherstone's lead was still in advance of Nut-
with, prizefithter bugg at the latter's quarters, and in this way
the race continuea thll within a dozen yards of the chair, when Marson made an effort, ar d landed his horse first by a head,
Cotherstone beathig Pruefigliter for the second prize by a nek. So finc ran a a capital l lace thrnughout, and fmished at Prizefighter's were tailed cff. The race a as timed at 3 minutes and 20 seconds.
Value of the stakes, subject to the usual deductions, 3,100 . Value of the stakes, subject to the usual deductions, 3,100l.
The Selling Stakes, of 10 sovs, each, with 60 added. The winner

 Plagsman, 4 yrs,
\(3 \mathrm{grs}, 6 \mathrm{st} 12 \mathrm{lbs}\). WEDNESpAY.-Match for 200 sovs., h. ft., 8 st 4lbs each. Red
House in. Lord Chesterfield's Joan of Arc, by Gladiator, 2 yrs, beat Lord Glasgow's f. by Voltaire, out of Snowball, 2 yrs.
The Foal Stukes of 100 sovs.

 Lord Glasgow's b, c. by Velocipede, out of Amulet, Eeat Lord Joe Lovell, by Velocipede. ond the third saves his stake. St. Leger Course. (76 Subs. 45
and
declared.)-Lord Eglinton's Pompey, 3 yrs, 7 st
glbs beat Mr. Forth's Venus, 3 yrs, 6st; Duke of Richmond's Lothario, 3yrs, struggle was maintained to the close, Pompey winning the best
handicap of the season by a head, Venus beating Lothario for the handicap of the season by a head, Venus beating Lothario for the
tecond money by a neck, and Priscilla Tomboy finising an ex-
cellent fourth. Semiseria, Eboracum, Portrait, and the Silkworm fily were next, but all beateu oft.
 Dumpling, Peter the Hermit, and Gorhambury, also ran. Won by
twenty lengths.-The cup this sear was a novel subject for aracing
match. It was not an imagimative illustration of racing or fieldsport, but a miniature equestrian statue-and an adminable elike-
ness, moreover-of the Duke of Wellington. It had been moulded in silver from a model originally designed by Mr. Baily, R.A.A., sent composition belongs solely to that gentleman.
Svoepstakes of 200 sovs. cach. -Mr . Bowes's Cotherstone beat
Col. Anson's Napier and Lord Eglinton's Aristides, in a canter. Two-year'old Stukes.-Colonel Anson's The Princess brat Lorrt
G. Beninick's All ronnd my Hat and Mr. Williamson's The Curé Nine ran. Won easy,
The Inteeper's Plute.-Won by The Bishop of Romford cob,
beating ten others by twenty lengths. MARK LANE, FR1DAY, SEPTEMBER 15 - We had a few arrivals
of Wheat frcm Essex to-day, the dry parcels realised Monday's prices, but that which was not in perfect condition, was very un advance of \(1 s\). to \(2 s_{0}\). per qr. Barley, Peas, and Beans remain as
last quoted, and the Oat trade fs stili declining. IRITISH, PRR IMPERIAL QUARTER,



\section*{ \\ }





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OTT, Ged OTANIC GARDEN; OR, MAGAZINE OF
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\(33.3 s\), best quality, 5 .-At FISHE
street, City, 10 doors from London-bridge.

D kAKE \& BROMLEY have received Mr. PAXToN's ""The tetrifich hailstorth July 188 , 184
 dens alout 5,000 squares were broken, and the houses of a gentleman near Sheflield were completely riddled, and the plants in them much injured, but at Queen's Tower, the residcnce of a gentleman whose
houses werc alazed with the shect Glass, and where the storm rased in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and even these
were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck them obliquely; this is a most gratifying pron the strength and
supcricrity of the Sheet Glass, The glazing of the la
The glazing of the large Conservatory at Chatsworth was begun
by \(J\), Daks in June, 1839 , and finished in July, 1840 ; during the subsequent period no casualty has happened so render necessary the subsequet period no casualy has happened to treakage; and of the superiority of the shect Glass in resisting Hail, no proor more
be given than the above extract affords
A return to Parliament of the duties and drawbecks on Glass, from the Sth Jan. 1813 to the Bth Jan. 1848, exhibits the consumption Drake had the honour to receive the following Letter of Thanks London. "sir,-I have the honour to return you the thanks of the Hor ticuitural society
New Sheet Glass, which have been duly received, and exhibited to the Members who have met this day. 1 am, Sir, your very obedient Servant,
"ToMr. Drake. (Signed) Grorge Brintham, Secretary"
13y this return, it appears that the quantity of British Sheet Glass retained for home use was.-
In the year ending Jan. 7
\begin{tabular}{l}
1838 \\
1839 \\
1840 \\
1841 \\
1842 \\
1843 \\
tly
\end{tabular}\(\quad: \quad \vdots\)
\(\qquad\)
An increase" so rapid̉, as sufficiently to manifest that it is fast superseding, for ail purposes to which it is suitable, every other hind of always happy to furnish Lists of Prices of the Glass, or any othe particulars which it may be desirable to ohtain, upon application by

R OYAL POLEOPEN TO THE PUBLIC. R PUBLIC EXHIBITION of TWo important Discoveries in which will be exhibited Daily at Three oclock, and at Eight in showing Objects in NATURAL HISTORY in all their varied Solours. LECTURES Daily on CHEMISTRY and NATURAE,
CHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachhoffner.-The PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Ryan and Professor Bachhoffner.-The
arrangement of the OPTCAL DEPARTMENT is under the management of Mr. Goddard. DlSSOLVING VIEWS and COS
MORAMIC PICTURES, MODELS of all kinds of MACHINERY in MOTION, DIVER and DIVING BELL, \&c.
Leader of the Band, T. WALLIs, Mus. Doc.
Open Mornings and Evenings, except Saturday Evenings.
CUN-BURNS, FRECKLES, TAN, and other disfigure ments of the Skin, are pleasingly eradicated by that unigue preparation now universally admired for its sovereign virtues in completely removing all cutaneous eruptions, and in rendering the complexion delicately clear and fair. It is invaluable as a renovating and yefreshing wash during travelling, or exposire to the
sun, dust, or harsh winds, and after the heated atmosphere of crowded assemblies. Gentlemen will find it peculiarly gratefal after shaving, in allaying the smarting pain.
CAUTION.-Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "KALYDOR:"-it is therefore Kmperative on Purchasers to see wiapper, and "A. ROWLAND stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 4s. \(6 d\). and 88 . \(6 d\). per bottle, duty included.
Ask for Rowland's.
WANTED, at Michaelmas, a steady, respectable Man. his business.-Apply personally, orby letter, post-paid, to A. B. Post-office, Gosford Kidlington, Oxford.

WANTED, in the County Town of one of the Mid sary tha Counties, a shopmaNin the seed trade. very steady habits and pleasant address,-Direct to B S G. Postoffice, Birminom, stating full particulars of former employment, and salary required.

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
A S FOREMAN or PROPAGATOR in a Nursery.-business, having passed the greater part of his life in its various
departments. The most satisfactory references can be given as and Co.'s, Seedsmen, Cheapside, Londo
A S GARDENER. - A single Man, 26 years of age, where he has lived six years ; he perfectly understands his business in every department of Forcing and Kitchen Gardening,
with the Management of Plants. No objection to a singlehanded place, or as Under-Gardener in a first-rate Establishment. will be foryarded to the Advertiser and duly attended to A S GARDENER. -In a single or double-handed edge of practical Gardening; could take the management of a small Farm, with Stock and Poultry; his Wife is capable of managing a Dairy. Has just left a Situation filled by himent.
y cars, owing to his late employer leaving for the Continent. Apply to George Adams, Send, by Ripley, Surrey. A G GARDENER, or to take charge of a Horse and and make himself generally, useful.- Direct to
Strong's Cottages, Brook Green, Hammersmith.
THE ADVERTISER, being mell acquainted with Denjents on Estates and Pleasure Grounds, is desirous of Engaging
himself where there are extensive improvements required comfortallere residence for himself and a smanl famuly in the
country is more the object, than extent of pecuniary emolument. Direm tn G. L., No. 1, St. Vincent-place, city-roan

to the Editox, , Saturday, September 16,1843 .

\title{
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{No. 38-1843.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{INDEX OF THE PRINCIPAL Horticuitural subjects} \\
\hline Amateuri Garden, No.XXXYYII. 84.5 & \\
\hline \({ }^{\text {A Ppple }}\) And Pear-treces, to gather & \\
\hline Atomm trius, ffectiof, nearcie & \\
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\hline Barton, nemr Bury St. Fdmunds & \\
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F LORICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.Inst,, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, at \(30^{\text {chelocks, when }}\)
48 Prizes will be awarded for simgle lifooms in all the classes), besides 1st and 2d clase prizes for Seedlings, six blooms of thone of 1842 being to the Secretary. The admission is gratuilous, on introduction CLAPTON, STAMFORD-HILL, AND STOKEMUTUAL INSTRUCTION.-Gardeners and Persons engaged in Horticutural pursuits, whon orc desirdeners of taking part in the forma.
tion of the boove Institution, are requested to meet in the Lancastion of the above Institution, are requested to meet in the Lancas-
terian School Room, Stoke Newington, on MoNDY evening, oct. 2,1843, at 70 'clock,
object.
 pair.- These two splendid Pieclees were raised by the Rev.J.
Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, and kindly presented
by that by that Eenteman to Messss. Your LL and Co., for Particulat of
which, see their Advertisement in this Paper of the 16 inst. and will be found to contain upwards of 800 of the very best ing terms:-
 Great Yarmouth Nursery, sept. 25, 1843
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Great Yarmouth Nursery, sept. 2f, 1843. } \\
& \text { ARRINAL OF DUTCH HYACNTHS AND oTHR BULBS. } \\
& \text { YOUELL \& CO. beg respectfully to announce they }
\end{aligned}
\] Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as followsFine Single or Double Show Hyacinths : ) 6 , per doz. Extra fine Ditto
Extra fine, end very superior Ditto The selection being left to Yours, \({ }^{188}\) Co.
Catalogues may be had on application-
FASTOLFF RASPBERRX,--For particulars of whic dvertisement in this Paper of the 2 d inst.

\section*{ches, 101 . per 100, or 308, per dozen,
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Sept. 21 , 1843,}

DELARGONIUMS.-A mateurs are informed that they can now, on application to JAS. Pamphin, be suppued with from the followng List, for six Ginineas. As the undermentioned have been duly nanouniced, , and the me
precieted, any encomium 15 nedless.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Achilles & Count D'Orsay & Laura \\
\hline Acis & Countess of Wilton & Prince Albert \\
\hline Ada & Creole & Princess Royal \\
\hline Adelaide Kemble & Dk. of Devonshire & Queen of the Si \\
\hline Aurora & Dk. of Wellington Fair Maid of Leyton & Sir Walter S \\
\hline British Queen & Galatea & enu \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

From unknown correspondents it is requested that a post-office J. P. takes this opportunity of mentioning his fine healthy assortment of Fruit and Forest-trees, Shrubs, Evergreens, \&ca, also hi the ensuing season, will find this worth notice.-Nurseries, leearoad, Leyton; and Whip's Cross, Walthamstow, Essex. CHOICE PANSIES.
T. FRYER begs to inform his numerous Customers and most of the leading varieties of PANSIES, priced Catalogues of separately, on application, containing a postage-stamp. Fine from good do, \(6 d\). to \(1 s\). F. Can likewise now supply strong at 5 , each (allowance
admired new THUNBERGIA FRYERII
to the Trade). Clarendon Nurgery, Camberwell, Sept, 22, 184s,

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23.
Price 6d.

\section*{Y} E ers of the above that they have succeeded in raising Four ties, both in size form fiful Seedlings, possessing first-rate properThey will prove a valuable acnuisition to those who ocmpete at Rxy Horticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as
follows:-"Ecilise," a large, flat, and well-formed flower, of formed fower, with a fine eye, primrose ground, with a pencilled edging of delicate blue round the petals. "Lady Alice Pecl,",
white ground is alarge round flower of extraordinary substance, the petals are well formed, and in fine proportion, the quantity of top petals and margin of a dark purple. "Ann" "is also a flower of good form and substance, white ground, siightly tinged which
purple, with fne brown and purple eye.
\(Y\), and Co. can most confidently recommend the above, which are now ready to be forwardic to any part of the Kingdom, per post free, at 21 s. the four varieties. They also beg to draw atten-
tion to their healthy stock of this tribe, which they are offring tion to their healthy stock or this tribe, whiching
upon the following ternis:-
12 Extra fine and very superior show varieties
\(\qquad\)
SPLENDID SEEDLING PELARGONIUMS, AT GREATLY 1 UCOMBE, PINCE, \& Co., beg leave to inform the 1. Public, that they have oltained the entire stock of the follow-
ing very Splendid PELARGONIUMS, raised by Capt, TuviRTELI, first-rate flower- good habit, round shape, and firm petal ; and the y feel convinced that such novelties cannot fall to please those
purccanse them, and will greatly improve all select collections.
Pild \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Horatio Nelson do. } & 21 s . & \text { Fairy Queen do. } \\ \text { din }\end{array}\)
 cluded. dcscription of "Pluto " is given in the Garideners' Chronicle
of June 17, 1843. "Horatio Nelson" was exhibited at the Chiswick Show, in June last, and was greatly admired. A full descriptive
character of all these is contained in L , P ., \(\&\) Co.'s Catalogue of character of all these is contained in L., p., \& Co.'s Catalogue of
Pelargoniums, which may be had oñ application. Strong plants
wifl
 the case of Mr. Beck's Seedlings, determined upon making a great
reduction of the prices whieh Seedling Pelargoniums of the highest character are usually let out at, they hope in consequence to meet

JAMES PAMPL PELARGONIUMS.
sufficient stock of those splendid varieties raised now Wis onon, which have hitherto been the admiration of the Floricaltural world, he is enabled to ofier the following List, any 12
selected from which will, on receipt of a post-oficice order for
12.
\begin{tabular}{l} 
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stow, \\
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Altce & Fulgens & Princess Sophia \\
\hline Alice Gray & Gem of the West & Priory King [tilda \\
\hline Anna & Hon. Miss Black & Sir R. Peel \\
\hline Assassin & Meikle Wonder & Superb \\
\hline Camilla & Lord Allington & Van Amburgh \\
\hline Enchantress & Prince Ernest & Vesta \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Nurseries, Lea-road, Leyton; and Whip's Cross, Waltham

\section*{\({ }^{\text {T}}\)} EADLY'S NA NEW PICOTEES. purple edge, rather heavy, thick petal, rose edge, good white, and edging well defned
Bond's Couniess of Winterton, after the style o Tripta Cambridge," although distinct, \(7 s\). 6 d, the pair, and al the others that are coming out. John Dickson's Catalogies for
1843 are now ready, comprising all the best flowers in cultivation Applications for Catalogues may be made at the Nursery, Acre

J AMES PIPER begs leave to offer the following articles, at very moderate prices:-
Achimenes Iongifiora
1s. \(0 d\). Fuchsis
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Acmin roses .} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Maurandia alba} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Fuchsia Brockmanii} \\
\hline & Britannia,Sm \\
\hline & Champio \\
\hline " & Corme \\
\hline & Defiance, Smil \\
\hline & Deans \\
\hline & Exonien \\
\hline
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Norsery Stock and Bulbs of all descriptions,
prices.-Parkstone Nursery, near Poole, Dorset.
A PAUL TO LOVERS OF RONES.
A. PaUl hand SON, Nurserymen, Cheshunt, Herts, CATALOGUE of ROSES will be ready carly in Oct, and will be forwarded, as usual, to therr annual customers. It call also be had from the Nurseries by post, free, on melosing two postage stanips.
To those only who have not seen their stock during the present cason, it is necessary to say it is on the finest possele condrion Collection of Autumnal ROSES, which are now in spendid bloom The facilities afforded by the Northern and Eastern Rallway, reachmg the Waltham Cross Station (near to which the Nurserie should avail themselves of, to make a personal inspection.

\section*{J. T. WILLMER and SON, King's Road, Chelsea} - by Appointment Florists to Her Majksty, beg to inform and PICOTEES are now ready for delivery, and which they offer at the following low prices, viz, :-
25 Pairs of Carnations or Picotees, Fine Show Varieties. 2 \({ }_{25}^{12}\) Pairs of Pinks

TTARNER AND WARNER, Seed Merceants, respectfully to inform the Nobility and Gentry, their importation HYACINTHS are large and handsome, consisting of several New forwarded post free.

Splendid sebding pelargoniums, L PCOMBE, PINCE, \&C Co., beg leave to inform the nd beautiful SEEUETNG PELARGONIUMSS raised by Mr. Brcx, of ISleworth, and exhibited by him with such very yreat




 niums, of the highest character, have sitberto been 1et out at, will
insure for them sitron, healthy plants will be


\section*{\(\stackrel{*}{*}\)\begin{tabular}{l} 
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Brititi \\
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\(\begin{array}{cc}\text { Beck's } & 2 \\ \text { do. } & 2 \\ \text { do. } & 2 \\ \text { do. } & 2 \\ \text { do. } & 2 \\ \text { do. } & 1\end{array}\)
Stella
The whole Collection of 14
10 Those marked thus * all gained prizes at the London Horticultural
Society, and the Roval Botanical Society of London.
Exeter Nursery, Sept,

\section*{H. \\ TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, \&C.}
. Irom Walworth) by APPOINT MENT FLORIST TO HER
 wardel by pot on applicitione He bers to state that he las a
Warge stock of the beautiol New Lily (Lilum lancifolium) and a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate

DUTCH BUEBS,
MESSRS. SUTTON \& SONS respectfully announce HYACINTHS, 1RISES, ANEMONES, TULIPS, Re.; and from the attention they devote to the selecting the best sorts in IIol-
land, while in blocm, surpasses any yet introduced into this country. The prices area the same time considerably reduced, owing to the annaly in-
creasing quantities which J. S. and Sons import, and the present facilities of communication with Haaxlem.
A priced descriptive Catalogue is just pablishca, anti may be
had gratis. N.B.-Flower-seeds for Autumn sowing just har had gratis. N.B.-Flower-seeds for Autumn sowing just har-
vested, 20 showy hardy sorts for 5 s.-Reading Nursery, Reading,

A PAUL AND SONES IN POTS.
A. PAUL And SON, NURserymen, \&c., Cheshunt tageous time to remove ROSES from the open ground to grow in Pots. They have paid particular attention to Roses for this purpose, stems, expresesly for the purpose, ready for sale. When left to their

SEEDLING CARNATION, PICOTEES, TULIPS, RSON'S CANDIDATE, Scarlet Bizarre, in character
and colour of Walmesley's William the IVth, with a better white and fulier in the centre; it obtained the Prize for the best
S. B., at the Siriey Floral Soccety, beating all the old fowers in the class; and also obtaned a seedling Prize at the Floricultura
Society of London, the only times of i.s bing shownthic season. A blocm was also sent to the Editor of the Cinrdeners' Chronicle upon which a vely favourable opimion was grven m that Paper
on the 2gth of July. Strong plants are now ready at 10as \(6 d\). per pair. Also most of the best and choicest sorts of Carnations and
Picotees in cultivation at very reasonable prices, as well as some fine new Picotees not yet out. Fine named Carmations and R. O. has likewise a small but well-selected collection of Tulips or sale, of \(3 u\) rows, amongst which are Polyphemus, Mno,
speare, Waterloo, Leonatus Posthumus, Platoff, Surpass-Cataspeare, Warque, Carlo Dolci, La Mere Branne, Franciscus Primus, Ros-
cius, Acapulco, Princes Charlotte, Cenotaph, Violet Jmperial, Lawrence's Friend, and La Joie, Alexander Magnus, Aglaia, Alla ha, Claudiana, Diana, Ca, with, sliding doors, open work in front
and handsome Cainet,
and sides, and sides, made for ten draws, six of which are complete and par
titioned off for ten rows each. Price \(9 l\). Apply to R. Orson,

DUTCH CAT Other BULBOUS FLOWER-ROOTS. DUTCH, CAPE, AND OTHEX 176 , Leadenhall-street, respectrully solicit attention to their many new and bcautiful varieties of HYACINTHS, AMARYLLIS, XIAS, \&C., \&c., all of which are of first-rate quanty. Since friends the prices of which are about the same as other respect. able Houses), another under theirs. HURST \& MCMULLEN beg to state that their prices shall be reduced in conformity with any other Catalogue. The list will be forwarded by post
GROWTH OF PLANTS.

HUMPHREYS'S COMPOUND to Promote the - Beauty and Preservation of Plants, may be used either in densed fertuluing power a few grains dissolved in water at intervals is effective. Applicable to all greentouse plants, to
Hyacinths, and other bulbs and to promote the growth of cuttings and the germination of seeds. Sold in otties 18. 9d. McM My fandeadenhall-street; W. Clarak, Bishopsgate-Within: THoMAs WATRINSON, No. 6 , inarket-piace, Manchester; and sale Agents, DAvY, Macemurdo, \& Co., 100, Upper-Thames-
street, Freet, FERNS.
W. PAMPLIN has lately considerably increased his of cultivators of these elegant plants to the same. grows, on being supplied with six penny postage stamps. The grices of established plants in Pats range from gd, upw
Lavender Hill Nursery, Wandsworth, near London.

A \({ }_{\text {Species of }}^{\text {CHIMES }}\) Achimenes, whicl was exhibited at the Meeting of
 be had of the Mresrs. Henderson, Nurserymen, Pine-Apple Place,
S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, near Stowmarket, Die begs to refer the readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle to his
Advertisement of SEEDLING VERBENAS, \&c. of the 16th inst.
NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.
\(\mathrm{B}_{\text {parterershin }}^{\text {LACOWER, }}\) having this day dissolve B partnership by mutual, consent, the this dasiness will now be



 best sorts. Buck's true
Szptember 19,1843 .
M ESSRS. CARNATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS MI Show varieties, with which they have cairice 23 Prizes
this season, can be had on pre-paid application..-Bull-felde,
Wool wicc.

NEW IRISES. - This being the best season for planting IRISES, Messrs. SUTTON and SONS respectfully
tmate that they have for many years possessed one of the very intimate that they have for many years porsessed one of the very
bestst Collections of these beautiful Frowers to be seen in England, adding anuaally thereto the most distinct varieties from Holland,
and seli them at very moderate prices. The Collection now contalns 32 varieties, 30 of which are each a contrast to all
orhers, and may be had by neme, \(15 s\), for the best 30 , or any
 Will be given in due time, but the above are particularly recom.
mended to be planted early, to insure a fine bloom. The New mended to be planted early, to insure a ine bloom. The New
Catalogne may be had Grati, at the seed-shop, 7 and 8 , Market-
place, Reading, Berks. N.B.- All goods delivered free to any place, Reading,
part of London.
J. HENCHMAN begs to offer the following fine - Grkrviouse PLANTS, which are peculiarly sutable to be
grown sphecimea Plants for Exhibition:- Brachysema villosa, plants yet introduced. Chorozema oppositfolia, Ils, from any previously introduced.
Hovea illicifolin
\({ }_{\text {Ditto }}^{\text {Hove illicifolia }}\) do Dryandra
may be o.
anchester.
The above may be obtasined of MT, WATKINNSON, Florist, Mar-ket-place, Manchester
that his collection of nine superior seedinitivators of the Panieties is now ready
for delivery, price 308, - EEdmonton
PINE PLANTS, - 200 or 300 good Fruiters to be Sold, height. To sexave trouble, the price of the Pree, from 6 to 10 feet in heigh
Apply to
Sussex.
TO GARDENERS or AMATEURS, - A Lady wishes Ito EXCHANGE a Case containing 101 packets of EAST


MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.

J.. AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their which has been exhibited at the L.ondon Horticultural



THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS. W. J. CORMACK \& CO., beg to announce to above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders, as
the stock is limited. They will be sent ont, sas last spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price \(3 s\). \(6 d\). per quar
The usual allowance to the trade. N.B.-" Corm tet Early Ke

\section*{\(R\) White eastern melon seed.}
R. Wita SIAN MELON SEED, from the Froit exhibited by Mr. FLEMTNG and which the Editor of the Gradd. Chnon Considers Linfinitely
superior to all other kinds. It has an exceedingly thin rind, a superior to all other kinds. It has an exceedingly thin rind,
most exquisitely delicious fiavour, and is extraordinarily large R. W. and CO, beg. to inform the public, that they have just
Re be received their annual supply of BULBS, and as they eraploy an
Agent in Haarlem to select for them, they are able to offer every Agent in Haarlem to select for them, they are able to offer every
variety at very moderate prices; and can safely assure all who
 128, very finest kinds, 15s. to 188 , adozen. Carnations, hoses, on application, Orders amounting to \(5 l\) sent out free of charge it
if less than \(5 l\), Bulbs will be sent over to compensate for the cost 
IG GYPTIAN WHEAT.-Three years ago, a Mummy Wheat. Wame urued in London, and in its hand wast as small bag of

 MMPORTANT SALE OF GREENHOUSE PLANTS.
M ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS M ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are in
 of the newest varieties of Camellias, Azalea Indica, Furchistas
 tonstone.

\section*{M}

LBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON faly announce they are instructed by the Executrix of the the middle of October the valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of fine Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, American Plants, Deci-
duouns Shrubs, and other Plants, of which Catalogues will be duly published. - American Nursery, Leytonstone.
TO BE LET TO BE LET or SOLD, with immediate possession, situated at Battersea and Elizabeth-street, South Pimlico, with the Stock and Houses and the valuable Business and connexions
attached to the same, belmying to the lite Mr. Jonn Rockrs,
recently deceased. For particulars apply to Mr. JoNES, Baker, 6, Eccleston-street,
Nursery, Leytonstone \(\qquad\)
TO BE NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Other
TO BE LET ON LEASE of 21 Years, a Small Com-
 quire of Me
tonstone.

Valuable orchidaceous \& orhrr hothouse plants, Plants, that anmounce to the admirers of Curious and Rare
 and Valuable Collection of ORCHIDACEOUS and other HOTis decilining the pursuit.
In the Cillection will be found Choice and Rare specimens of Cattleyas, including Labiata (very fine), Crispa (very large), Mnssi
(a flowering plant), Loddigesii, Citrina, and Evidendrums, all (a flowering plant), Loddigesii, Citrina, and Evidendrums, all
fine ; several rare Maxillarias, Oncidiums, Dendrobiums, Aeriues Brookii, (a fine plant), Odontoglossum, grande, \&cc., with other
varieties of Parasitical plants, including Gongora, Liptotes, Cyrtopodium panctatum (a fine plant), Cypripedium, Catasetum,
 figura, by Mre Bateman, together with a fine assortment of Cac-
tuses from Mexico, and other highly interesting Hothouse plants. tuses from Mexico, and other highly interesting Hothouse plants.
The Plants are in excellent condition, and have been carefuly The Plants are in excellent condition, and have been carerully The whole may be vie wed two days previons to the Sale, and
Catalogues had at the office of the Gurdeners' Chronicle; of Messrs. WinsTANLEY, Paternoster.row, London; at the place of Sale;
and of Messrs. THoMAs WINSTANLEY and Sons, Church-street, Liverpool.
A SOLLECRIPTION SALE OF FINE TULIPS, \&c. Roots, in nearly 600 varieties, comprising most of the
approved sorts in cuitivation, with some exquisitely fine new broke flowers; also several lots of fine RANUNCULUSES, ANE-


Paper. Tickets 10s. \(6 a\). each.-Paisiey, 15 th september
TO BE LET, and entered on in November, the NURIear SERY GROUND \& FRUIT-GARDENS S Situate at TREWAN,
ne near ST. COLUMB, containing Two Greenhouses with Vines in
full bearing Pasture Land sumpient for keeplug \& Horse and a
Cow, a Cottage, and also the Good Will of the Nursery and Sed Business, for many years past carried on by ThomAs Bgansmr,
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\section*{SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1843. \\ MEEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS
Tuesday, Septembar 26 . Floriculural ... 7 p. \\ }

The newspapers have lately contained an incom plete account of an interesting experiment on the which it appears that a field may be cropped with Wheat without employing more than the \(2,400 \mathrm{dth}\) of the usual quantity of seed-corn. By the kindiness of Mr. Archdale Palmer we are now enabled to state the exact facts, which are explained in the following letter from that gentleman :-

As my triend Mr. Pownall has anticipated my intention to make the following experiment public, which have no doubt has attracted your attention, I cannot longer delay transmitting it to you for the readers of the Gardeners' Chronidle, agreeably to my original view, as soon as I had ascertained the actual result, and that could this week.

1842:-July. One grain of Wheat sown in a potAugust. The same divided into 4 plants, which three
weeks after were again separated and made 12 plantsweeks after were agan separated and made 12 plants-
September. The same 12 plants were again separated, and made 32 plants-November. The same 32 plants were again separated into 48 plants which were then planted in the open ground, not particularly prepared for them, 18 inches from each other, occupying a space of 11 yards by 1 yard, being the 440 th part of an acre; consequently 440 weigh \(\frac{3}{4}\) of an ounce.
weigh of an ounce. Then of the 48 plants died, and the remaining 38 plants were cut down, unfortunately, before the Corn was ripe, as the lirds had already tuken one-fourth away. 1972 stems were counted. It was turested this
week, and the weight is 2 2 16 ., which, according to the preceding calculation, consists of 22,000 grains. The Wheat sown is known by the name of Eclipse. I have thas stated the simple fact, but there are many observations which will naturally arise in an inquiring mind, when it is known that the cultivators of the soil in this country do not reap, upon the average, above 30 bushels for 3 bushels sown. I am aware that a remark will be made of the trouble and some little expense for the garden-pots, which were 48 s , if the experiment is carried on to a larger extent. But let every person interested in this account try themselves-they will, as well as myself, be nstonished at the result.-Archdale Palmer, Cheam." It appears from this experiment that by a new application of manual labour, three quarters of an quantity now used may be averaged at two bushels qual a weighing about a hundred and fily pounds. and ally not be too high a price to take as the average value of seed-wheat, and there fore the saving in corn will be about eighteen and sixpence per acre.
Of course the practical question is whether this cighteen and sixpence will cover the cost of manual labour required for the operation of setting Wheat instead of sowing it. If it does cover the expense it would be an enormous gain to the country, because it would immediately afford a large amount of employment to those labourers who not being able bodied are most in want of it. We doubt whether eighteen and sixpence an acre could be possibly expended in the operation, if judiciously conducted on a large scale; but that is a question which any intelligent farmer can answer better than we can
We would only observe that if, as we are told, \(3,800,000\) acres are annually planted in Wheat in England and Wales, the application of solarge a sum as \(3,500,000 \mathrm{l}\)., -which would be the amount of saving by Mr. Palmer's operation at the prices above assumed,to the relief of the poor, is something which demands a very different notice from that of a passing comment
a newspaper
We shall take an early opportunity of returning to this matter.
\(W_{\text {Ith }}\) a compact subsoil within 18 inches or less of the surface, and which lies nearly parailel to \(i t\), there is very little difficulty in contriving artificial channels of various dimensions, so as to carry off the superfluous moisture, or, more properly, to prevent its stagnating
and accumulating between the soil and subsoil. But the case is very different when the subsoil varies continually, and is never parallel to the upper surface, but undulates, or has various dips, quite unconnected with the declivities of the surface. This is very frequently the case where there is a change in the geological position of different strata. To take a familiar example, tion of different strata. Wi take a faminar exampe, Metropolis: the London clay-one of thost uni-form-lies in a basin of chalk, which crops out all around it; in some places the clay is 300 feet deep, or more; and in others, at no great depth, the spade can turn up solid lumps of chalk. The pure chalk is always pervious to water, and if it lies within reach so that pits may be dug into it, these will often carry off all the water which may be conducted to them by drains or ditches. It is possible that, in some cases, the chalk may be saturated with moisture which has o outlet , but this case is uncommon, except where the chalk itself lies in an impervious basin. We only wish to point out the situation of those lands which border on the transition from one stratum to another In most cases, especially when the chalk and clay meet the circumstance is pointed out by numerous springs coming out of the chalk. It requires good practice anc some science to drain land which lies in such a situation, but by adopting correct principles founded on experience, the difficulty is easily overcome. General rules and directions, however, are not applicable to cases which vary without end. Where the London clay has another soil superimposed on it, which is generally of a poor gravelly nature, abounding in round pebbles and loam impregnated with iron, or, as in Suffolk, with a marine crag, there the meeting of the light soil and clay subsoil is accompanied with endless variations. One would imagine that the upper soil had been carried by currents and whirl pools, which had mixed it in the greatest confusion ; here producing a bed of gravel of great thickness, and there scooping out the clay into holes, which were immediately filled with this chaotic mixture of every kind of earth and stones. In another place, a complete bed of fine sand has evidently been deposited over the clay, and this again washed away by subsequent currents, leaving the clay bare in the valleys. These soils generally require draining, wherever the sand meets with the clay. If the clay were level, or had any regular inclination, the task would be easy; the springs being cut off at a certain depth by deep-lying drains, the wet ground below would immediately become dry and sound : the upper soil, being porous, would require no other drains than the ditches. But this is scarcely ever the case, and the loam, which is formed by a mixture of clay and sand, usually called brick-earth, is as impervious to water as the clay itself. In good brick-earth, dranns may be laid as we described before, but where there are continual variations in the subsoil, from loose running sand to loamy gravel and stiff clay, there pipes alone will act effectually, and they must be so made as to fit into each other, to prevent their shifting. Where the sand is loose and running, a foundation of brick-earth or clay must be made first, or of concrete, if that can be done sufficiently cheap, as we are assured it can; the pipes may have holes, or what is better, merely a slit to let in the water, without letting in the sand, which must be kept out by a layer of straw, or furze or heath, as can be most easily procured. Pipes are now made by a machine, which every brick-maker can have constructed for a very few pounds. It is merely an imitation of that by which macaroni is made in Italy. A quantity of well tempered clay is put into a wooden or iron cylinder, in the bottom of which is an iron plate or disk, in which the exact section of the pipe is cut out; a strong piston forced down by any simple machinery drives perpendicularly of the size of the bore of the pipe having a shoulder and handle at the bottom. When the pipe is thirteen inches long, it is cut off with a wire, a boy seizes the handle of the mould with the pipe on it, and places the pipe on a barrow with a fla stage on it, which, when full, is wheeled away. A the moment the first boy removes the mould, another boy places another vertically, to receive the next pipe One cylinder when filled will squeeze out 12 pipes, or more; it is then removed to be filled again, while it is replaced by a full one. With a little practice the operations go on most rapidly, and the greatest portion of the labour of moulding pipes and bending them is saved. We have no doubt, that, with fair competition, pipes 2 or 3 inches in interior diameter may be thus made and burned, where fuel is moderately cheap, for less than 20s. a thousand, and larger in proportion. In the machine we saw at work there was no contrivance for making one end of the pipes wider to receive the smaller end of another; but it is obvious that a slight enlargement near to the handle of the mould which receives the pipe, as it is formed, would effect the purpose completely. With such pipes any soil may be cheaply drained; and we hope that the very simple machine which makes them may
be so generally adopted, that the expense of thorough-
draining with tiles will never be urged as an objection. If the draining costs \(4 \%\). per acre, which it seldom will come to, we will venture to affirm, that the first Corn crop of any kind, grown on the lamd after it has been drained, when the winter and spring have been wet will amply repay the whole outlay; and every succeeding crop will give a considerable increase of the former average of crops on the same land.-M.

One reason why the obtaining heat by hot water circulating in earthen flues or gutters has met with so favourable a reception is its cheapness. Although iron pipes and evaporating-pans may be the best materials where durability is important, and there is much work to perform, yet there are thousands interested in garderis who cannot afford their expense, and who therefure have been obliged to dispense with heat ing apparatus altogether until the tank system was again brought ford mens were pointed out of applying it economically. There is, however, still a difficulty with almost everybody in knowing how the apparatus can be best constructed ; and, therefore, we think it desirable, without waiting for perfection, to state the general result up to the present time of experiments on the subject in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where it is at this moment either used or about to be used in several different places.
The gutters there were originally constructed of old flue-tiles and bricks set in cement, rendered insid with the same material, so as to be water-tight, and covered with flue-tiles, having moreover common chimney-pots adapted to them here and there, so as to allow steam to rise out of the gutters into the house upon occasion. An attempt was afterwards made substitute cutters of Stourbridge clay a very hard material, but it was found impossible to prevent the fracture of their joints, in consequence of the expansion and contraction of these gutters ; the attempt was therefore discontinued, and the materials of construc tion first employed are still in use.
It was also supposed that leaden pipes for the flow and return of the water from the boiler to the watergutters could be secured by being passed through bricks well coated in cement. This however failed, in consequence of the expansion of the metal when leated, the joints again breaking and allowing the water to run out. This difficulty is now completely overcome, by building into the end of the watergutters next the boiler a piece of stone, pierced with gutters next the boiler a piescrews are secured. To these union screws the flow and return-pipes are afterwards adjusted.

As the porous nature of the materials purposely employed for gutters, and the unsound joints, caused a perpetual leakage to some extent, it was found necessary to be able to examine the height of the water in the gutters at all times; and this was effected by continuing them into a cistern, built in the wall of the stoke-hole, and always uncovered. By this means, or the y y wation, leakage, or otherwise
In Mr Rendle's plan, the whole under-surface of propagating or other beds has been made to rest on a tank of heated water, whence the name of the "Tank system." But this seems to be a superfluous expense. As far as can be at present judged, quite heat enough is obtained from a gutter running all round a pit, near the exingal wall without touching it, and by allowing the outer wall to communicate with he ir furthe air or thently, and, as it seems, effectually.
These preliminary remarks will enable the reader to these prethe reasons which led to the construction understand the reas long and 6 feet wide, of which the following are the plans and description :-


Fig. 1 represents a section of the water-gutters, \&c. at the stoke-hole. The boiler is one of Stephenson's, which requires no setting, connected with the gutters by means of inch-and-quarter leaden pipes, and the cistern A. This cistern is formed by a vertical stone, tapped with two holes and fitted with union screws, and resting on a horizontal stone. The flow-pipe is
adapted to one of these screws, the return-pipe to the other. The bottom of the cistern is kept about three
inches deeper than the bottom of the gutters, so as to permit sediment to fall into it, as has already been stated.


Fig. 2 is a section of the pit, showing the hot-water gutters, which are made by placing a 14 -inch tile on hollow brickwork, as indicated more particularly at Fig. 3. A brick on edge forms the sides ; the inside is then cemented, as shown by the shaded part, and the whole is finished with a 14 -inch tile on the top. A space of about two inches is left between the gutter and the front wall, and allows the air from the under side of the gutter as it becomes heated to ascend and pass over the partition marked B, to be made available for top-heat.

\section*{ON THE VARIETIES OF CYCLAMEN.}

In enumerating the following species, I have divided them into two sections. The firstare those with orbicular or reniform leaves ; the second are those with angular or
hastate leaves. hastate leaves.

Sgction I. - (Round or kidney-shaped leaves).
No. 1. Cyolamen coum (the round-leaved spring-
fowering Sowbread).-This species has entire round flowering Sowbread). -This species has entire round
leaves, heart-shaped ate the base, of a dark green on the upper surface, and reddish parple on the underf. It is destitute of that white marbled appearance ont the upper
surface so common to most of the other species. The surface so common to most of the other species. The flowers are rather small, scentiess, of a bright reddish
purple, and produced from January to March. The roots are also rather small, flat, and quite hardy. It is to be found

\section*{No. orbiculare.
No}

No. 2. Cyclamen Europcum (the round-leaved summer-flowering Sowbread). - This species has small leaves, which are slightly denticulated, and roundly heartshaped, strongly marked on the upper surface with an
irregular white band. The flowers are rather small irregular white band. The flowers are rather small, bright-reddish purple, and very like those of the preceding
both in size and colour. They are produced from July to both in size and colour. They are produced from July to
September, and are sweet-scented.
The roots are small and quite hardy. It bears the following names in collections :-C. Clusii, C. westivum, C. Jittorale, C. officinale, C. retroflexum, C. Hungaricum.

No. 3. Cyclamen vernum (the round-leaved winterflowering Sowbread).-This species has leaves double the
size of those of \(\mathbf{C}\). coum, and nearly four times those of C. Europesum ; they are quite round and entire, with the lobes at the base overlapping the stalk, and marked on the upper surface with an irregular band of white, which is not the case with the leaves of C. coum. The flowers are like those of the two preceding kinds in form and colour, but a little larger and produced from November to January. The roots are rather larger than those of the
two preceding kinds, and the plant is frequently confounded with C. coum in collections. The name hyemale (winter) would be far more appropriate for this very distinct species, for it has done flowering before spring commences; this may account in a great measure for its
always being confounded with C. coum, (the spring-floweralways being confounded with C. coum, (the spring-flower-
ing kind, ) but it may be distinguished at first sight by its larger leaves having a. very conspicuous white band on their upper surflice. 1 have raised this species from seed, and the plantt byve always retained this character, and that of flowering during the winter, if protected from the
wet. It has the leaves of C . persicum and the flowers of C. coum.

No. 4. Cyelamen Persicum (the reniform. leaved spring-fowering Sowbread.) -This species has rather large upper surface and deep purple on the under side. The flowers are white, but there are several varieties raised from seeds, some with white flowers having a pink eye, others all pink or pale lilac, some with jagged petals,
others with double flowers, others with
sweet-scented flowers, and others quite inodorous or with dotted flowers, It blooms from February to May, according to the treat-
ment it receives, and is an excellent plant for moderate
forcing. The roots are rather large and flattish ; they tender and soon destroyed by frost. It bears the following names in collections :-C. pyrolæfolium, C. odoratum.

Section II.-(The angular or hastate leaved.)
No. 5. Cyclamen Neapolitanum (the anynlar-leaved autumn-fowering sowbread). - This is the largest, most
robust, and hardiest of all the Cyclan.ens; with large various shapad leaves, mostly five angled, but sometimes triangular or hastate. They are, however, always the same shape on the same plant, and very much resemble the leaves of the common Ivy, but are distinctly marked on the upper surface, and have an irregular broad band of white and purple on the under surface. The flowers are Aug, purple, scentless, rather large, and producen from
Aupptember. There is a white variety, differing in nothing except the colour of the flowers. The roots are very large, rough, flat, and quite hardy. It bears the rollowing names in collections :-C. autumnale, C. purpupurpureum. It is to be found in nearly all collections under the name of C. hederefolium, a very appropriate appellation.

No. 6. Cyclamen hederafolium (the angular-leaved spring-fiowering Sowbread).-This is a very desirable species, with broad, denticulate, marbled, dark-green, and purple on the under. The flowers at first are white, but as they adrance and get fully expanded, they change and narrow. It flowers tropetals are particularly twisted and narrow. It flowers from March to May, and is very tender. It bears the following names in collections:-C. repandum, C. latifolium, C. ficariæfolium, and C. fra-grans.-George Gordon.

\section*{COTTAGE GARDENS IN SCOTLAND.}

Tre letter, some months ago, of a Stirling correspondent Who wishes the subject to be taken up in the columns of the Gardeners' Chronicle for the benefit of the cottagers fore pointing out to the cottarticular those articles which he ought to grow in his garden, and how he ought to crop with regard to succession, something else must be done, otherwise the generality of such persons will look on the suggestions as merely to be read, but not to be put into seems to be, and the aristocracy of Scotland, who have means and infuence, must take up the subject, and hold garden well, and to to the cottager to coltage and all connected with it neat and clean. In England this system is now pursued with the best results ; and although there are some societies in Scotland for the same purpose, they are
far from being so general as they ought to be. These objects should be carried out, in the first place, by purchasing kitchen-garden and flower-seeds for distribution amongst the cottagers; and in the next, by holding out to them. The prizes should not be confined to the first, second, or third best, but a large number should be rewarded in some way; in fact, all who have shown anxiety about the matter should be stimulated and encouraged. This has a much better effect than when the best only receive the prize, because in this case the great mass are apt to be discouraged.
tellize cottagers of Scotland are a slarp-sighted and incondition clase of persons; and, in order to better their propose to do is really for their hefit. Every we propose to do is really for their benefit. Every one
knows that, until a few years hack, they. were notorions for the manner in which ashes and filth were allowed to accumulate in front of their doors and round the walls of in the country attempted to make them a little cleanlier and more tasteful in this respect, and they have certainly succeeded, for heaps of ashes or dunghills in front of cotwitness now almost unknown. But it was curious to round. The lord's commands went forth, directing the dunghills to be removed; the gardener from the Hall was sent to make gardens in front of the doors, and to plant too with shrubs and flowers. The walls of the cottages all was done, it was of course expected that the cottagers would attend to them and keep them clean and neat; but many of them felt much to grand to be comfortable, and that it into their heads that it was not for their benefit planted these gardens was obliged to attend to them himself; and in one place, which I had an opportunity of (which a few weeks agos the pales in front of the doors down, ware everything destroyed, excepting a few stronggrowing trees.
The aystem of changing masters too frequently operates this is pagainst the improvement of cottage-gardens: in the south of Scolland. The cottagers here are of two
in classes-either "Shinds," that is, farm-servants, engaged to work horses ; or "cottars," who merely rent houses and the former are engaged by the year, and are paid chiefly in the produce of the farm, that is, a a certain quantity of Corn, with Potatoes, food for the fields, which they can plant their houses for the ame ends at Whitsunday. Many of both classes change houses ends at Whitsunday. Many of both classes change houses
and masters every year or two, and of course it would be
difficult to make such persons feel much interest in the gardens which are always attached to their houses.
Taking these things into consideration, and having mingled in the society of the cottagers of Scotiand for mately acquainted with their consits and fy become intiadvise all those who are anxious to improve the 1 cend tion to begin by making their homes comfortable. Having done this, try to make them feel an interest in their gardens by those means which I have already pointed out, and it will soon be found that they will not be behind their English neighbours in their love for vegetables and for flowers. I have often heard many of the higher classes of society, who are in the habit of visiting England, regret the difference between the two countries in this respect. The English cottager has his house covered with Roses and other creepers; his Pelargoniums in the windows are attended with anxious care, and he has generally a little plot of flowers and neat walks in front of his window. His vegetable garden contains, besides the more common things, French Beans, an arbour of Scarlet Runers, Celery, Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, and various other ardens of are rarely or never seen in the cottageMr. Paxion's Cottage Calendart in the state to profit by tage Gardening published weekly in the first volume of this Paper. The higher classes in Scotland, therefore, have the power in their hands to raise the character and enjoyments of their cottagers ; and in making this appeal to them in behalf of our countrymen I would at the same time remind them that they will thus contribute greatly to their own enjoyment. What can afford higher gratification than to see the cottages converted from a kind of table or cow-house into a comfortable dwelling-place, the
 atis, and Honeysuckle, and the cottager and his family
taking an interest in his garden.-R.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXVIII.}

The time bas now arrived when the Amateur who Ginks of having a show of fowers through the winter and early in sperg, purpose. If my former instructions have been attended , a great number of plants will have been prepared, motted on, and now be strong healthy plants, well esta heir to brave the whiter's dulness, and cheer us with of Caforial tock of Chinese, Tea-scented, American amnuals, a nice tock of Chinese, Mea-scented, and Bourbon Roses, with bundance of Cinerarias, Violets, and Mignonette in several diferent stages of growth. If these things have not been preparta, there is not a day to be lost, as, though he feather is and mromising at the present time, it is ot be expetan long continue so ; and if the plants are not well established, at the latest, by the hoom with anyitho after management will induce them to Oom with anything like freedom before the spring. wilf be those to bloom next of the plants now potted nusu anusually large specimens it is recommended to put four rive pran s in a por for those persons Shows, to to compete for prizes at the Horticultural Shows, to consider whether such specimens will be per mitted to compete under the bead of "the best 12 flants." I throw out these hints, because I hear that ome persons are preparing plants in the above manner, Which will most certainly disqualify them for exhibition. cinerarias do not like to be too muct exposed to currents of cold air in the winter, as I have frequently seen them much injured by being set out some distance apart after they lad become crowded in the frame. The proper way lo set them so that the leaves just touch, but never to rew them to be crowded. If the runners have been regularly taken from the Neapolitan and Russian Violets,
 quite time that the best of the plants were potted, and the remander planted in a frame or on a warm south border, Some inended in my former article on this subject.
Some importance is attached by some cultivators to the potting of Hyacintlis and other bulbs early in September, fut, in my estimation, quite as much depends upon the Fofter treatne ent of the bulbs as upon the time of potting. For bulbs to bloom at Christmas, the most hardy of the blishle varieties should be used, and after they are established in their pots, they should be placed in a brisk bottom-heat, and be kept covered with inverted pots, and four inches long. One of the London nurserymen, in the instructions ong. One of the London nurserymen, in the recommends filling the pots with soil, and placing the bulb on the fining the pots with soll, and placing the it in a conical form very lighty with soil. This plan I thed several years back, and though it answered very well, trude themselves over to it, viz., the roots frequently proget brokenseres over the sides of the pots, and therefore material. The old system of potting with the apex of the bulb leve old system of potting with the apex of preferable. It is top of the pot is, in my estimation, the buibs are plun matter of little importance what soil as the cap necessary for the production of the flower is already stored in the balb, aud only requires proper treatsoil, or placed over whether it be planted in moss or planting a number of Van Thol Tulins in small 60 size pots, and also the different kinds of squills, such as Scilla Chinese bifolia, \&c. These, with a few Hyacinths and Chinese Primroses, make admirable little groups for the ar trag-room table when neatly arranged in flat baskels or trays, and the surface of the pots covered with moss.

I do not consider it necessary to give the names of the various kinds of Bulbs, 8 s, if the amstenr purchases at a respectable house, he may depend unon getting proper
kinds-that is, if he applies in time. \(-W\). \(P\). Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORIRESPONDENCE.}

Bollom Heat.-I am sure that the Editor of the Gardeners' Chroniclewill give me credit for maintaining an
opinion formed from my own practice until I am satisfied opinion formed from my own practice until I am satisfied
that it is untenable. At first, I jutended to hear all that could be said on both sides of the question before I made a reply; but now I see that the Gardeners* Chronicle
and myself are in a position like unto the travellers with the cameleon, and that some explanation is necessary. The Chronicle defends a totally different arrangement
from that which I wished to alter. Without a section, or from that which I wished to alter. Without a section, or
a more detailed account, I cannot say how I should like a more detailed account, I cannot say how I should like
the plan it defends; buthere it is:-"As far as we (Gard. the plan it defends; buthere it is:-" "As far as we (Gard.
Chron.) are at present aware, it will be found that if the spaces between the gutters are filled with rough materials, such as fragments of bricks and pottery, any quantity of
water may be communicated to the beds by the ordinary water may be communicated to the beds by the ordinary Now these observations camnot refer to Mr. Rendle' systerm, for he occupies the whole bottom of his bed with the two gutters, or the flow and return chanuels, with a the two currents, and for resting the edges of the covers on. These covers are "slate-stone, liz inch thick, cut square at the edges, and fastened to each other by lhoman and, of course, cannot have "spaces between the gutters" to allow of drainage, so that we are arguing two very
different things under one name. Then, with regard to Melon growing, I was not writing an article on their cul ture; nor do I advocate mud beds for them; I merely alluded to such mud as is supposed to be produced by the admission of vapour (not steam) from below, and
endeavoured to show that such mud is not produced at all and now, to simplify the question, I say distinclly thatneither mud nor anything like it is in reality produced in twelve effect produced is simply this-for 1 have noved it before the subject even originated in the mind of Mr . Rendle:open spaces, say one-eighth of an inch, were left at certain intervals between the edges of the slate coverings, with bottom-heat, then a layer of an inch or two in thick ness, of rough coal ashes, clinkers, or what is boy's marble; then cover this layer closely with thin the vapour never passes through this layen of turf; merely fills the turf like a sponge, and whatever moisture or "wet" that passes further up, is carried by capillary attraction, and when the roots of Melons get within the nary vigour, and no red spider will ever come near vigorous-growing Melon plant. When plants have grown the vapour openings, and their roots will suck the sponge dry; by degrees, the "circulating medium" thus cut off will soon tell on the branches above, and a great deal more fruit will be set in consequence thas the plants can
bear. You may then thin them, leaving about double the quantity for a crop, and let in the vapour again to swell ing, I deny in toto that he was either a first or a second rate grower; he only knew them physiologically better most intimate friends, and not far from Downton Castle and what was going on there at that time I was not a and good man to say, that, whatever attainments 1 have made in the true principles of gardening, I learned them from his lips. His Melons were always a source of red spider, through a defective apparatus,-and that defect too, which I wish in these pupers to obyiute. I must modify my assertion, however, so far as to say, that if Mr. Knight had had a properly-constructed apparatus, I saw bear as good crops, ss those of a first-rate gardener. In conclusion, let it be clearly proved that I am wrong, and Renly bottom-heat, such as is now in use in Mr. poses to which botom-heat is applied, and I shall imme diately explain another apparatus, which will supersede the tank-system altogether, and only cost one half the expense,-D. Beaton. [Since it appears that we have been speaking of one thing, and Mr. B. of another, there persist in stating that Mr. Knight's Persian Melons have never been excelled, and rery rarely equalled; and that as a Melon.grower he aras unrivalled. Lrat ine course of could ine ollerwise? The final result is what should be looked at, and that was perfect.]
Rendle's System of Tank-heating.--As I think that any and duty to assist in carrying it out to its full extent, I again observations that have recently appeared in the Chronicle relative to the "Tank system of heating," and, in the preeks since. This writer, for whom I entertain great respect, does not seem to have considered the matter well, or he would not have asserted "that there is one thing
which should not be overlooked, namely, it does not admit of the pipes being fixed one inch higher in the house than refer to Loudon's Magazine as far back as the year 1829, and he will find an article therein published relative to the syphon principle of lheating; by the same means nothing can be easier than to conduct water six inches, or even six feet above the level of the tank, care of course being taken that the flow-pipe be situated at least two inches higher in the water than the return, and that provision be made at the highest point with an air-cock or pump, to draw off the air which will be replaced with water. Thus easily, and I trust satisfactorily, have I explained to Mr. Slerwood how this presumed impossibility is possible, and if there are any other queries which the readers of the
Chronicle are disposed to put, I am willing to answer them through that medium ; for I should be sorry to hear of an apparatus being put up in an imperfect or incomplete manner. This offer will, I trust, be acceptable. Mr. Beaton, lately, in the "Calendar of Operations," has a long article on the "Tank system," in which lie states that he agrees (or rather agrees with me)
that "surface of tank is of much importance," and upon this rests what is considered MX great improvement over the pipe or gutter system, and what I have ever atudiously recommended and have always advised. The most economical plan will be "to make the tank as wide as the bottom of the bed, or nearly so." This is just the plan
that must be universally adopted. But with regard to the depth of the tanks, I think that Mr. Beaton is running into an opposite extreme to a rev. gentleman whose name appeared in your columns a few weeks since, who recommended that the tank should be two feet deep. The difference is certainly very great between these two ardent advocates of the system, but in order to avoid extremes, I advise that the tanks should be between six and nine mones deep. Io not state this without experiment, the tanks were only four incbes in depth whereas in the new one, (which is but 50 feet by 13 , and considered one of the most complete houses of the kind in the kingdom,) (he lauks are eight inches in depth; my motive for making this alteration has been already stated a body of water, when once heated, retains its heat for a considerable time." This 1 have fully experienced, and noy experience, I trust, will not be thought of a moderate depth, as being the most economical for the saving of fuel will be found very great. When the tanks are only an inch in depth, a very little fire will raise the water to a great leat, but the fire will equire constant attenc certainly have a atrong fire to get i up to a high temperature, but the firing afterwards re quired is trifing. Batisfied. Mr. Beaton then goee on to state that "Mr. Rendle's system falls short of pre vious arrangements, he makes no provision for moistening the bottom of such a bed." In answer to this, I would observe that in my treatise a plan is suggested for form-
ing a bed for growing Pines without pots. The first straum over the slates, or tiles, should be of rough mate rials, the cultivator applying, as the case requires, according to his judgment, liquid, which would filter to the ratio as iufluenced the heat below. This plan is equally applicsble to the cultivation of Melons or Cucumbers. 1 am gratified to think that it is the intention of Mr. Beaton to write an article or two bearing on the pron a more laudable pursuit.-W. E. Rendle, F.H.S. Disease in Lavch. - Can any of your Correspondents inform me through your columns the cause of Larch turnextremities of the young shoots with the leaves are the most infected; the Larch will be three years old next pring ; the side branches, especially the lower ones, make no growth; the leaves turn brown and fall off; the upper inches, while half the plants die, or nearly so; here and there one makes a moderate growth, (about one in ten, that were planted out into nursery lines in the sume year ( 1842 ) and are growing within 50 yards of the other; ye they are quite healthy, and have made very fine growth The lealliy three yeaserd were all one remained afte the lest had been selected, and there was no difference digging. The seedlings मlanted this spring are not in fected. I have had Larch discased in the same way before, but never to the same exient. One square of Larch may injurected, and another, only a few yards off, may not be the suring, but I can renember their being once slightly infected in the sume way about the latter end of summer I ought to state the chmate is late and wet, being in the I shall be glad to know if there be any remedy. - A Paddy Wasps.-Last year there was a great number of nest in this neighbourhood (south of Irelund); this year 1 have only heard of two, and seen one, and that one on the top are they a peruliar kind? The nest is about 6 inches in bottom, tha 7 to inches deep; the Wasps enter at the and appears to be enlaiged from the nest increases in size, Wasps.-We have a great qusutity of Wasps in this neighbourhood, near Shiffnall, (South ShropsLire,) but
not quite so many as last year. There has been upwards of 130 nests destroyed, and it has not weakened them much; the Bees, too, eat the fruit nearly as much as the Wasps. There was a great quantity of Queen Wasps this sprigg. We destroyed a great many, and the wet weathe in the beginning of

Transmutation of Corn.-I lately preached a sermon, at Northtawton, upon the parable of the "Tares" (§ईavia, most probably Darnel), in which I introduced, for the Chronicle inustration, a which icte respecting the Lolim arvense, or temulentum Droke, generally knowa among the farmers of Kent as Droke, and was understood to be-but which it really was not-uegenerated Wheat. In the partor Devon to which Drunken Plant" "n by the nated and observant farme Drunken Plant." A strong-minded and observant farmer of that parish, Mr. William Durant, afterwards observed, Your remark respecting the Droke was sufficiently cor rect as an illustration of your subject, but, depend upon it, you erred as regarded the fact. It is degenerated Wheat! It is not often seen in good land; but it almos uriformly appears where a rough moorland has been broken up and sown with Wheat. I lately met with a stalk of it, and upon pulling it up, brought up the entire root, with two ears of Wheat-(a fine illustration of "Lest ye root up the Wheat also"". "Upon the most accurate examination, by disengaging the earth from the fibrous roots, first by the finger, and then with my knife,-I found al three stalks growing inseparably upon one root. I laid it aside,-but lost it,-intending to have endeavoured, by cultivation, to restore it to Wheat again! ! 1 assured him it was a distinct plant, and not degenerated Wheat "Well," said he, "you may use my name as publicly as you please for the fact, that, Wheat or no Wheat, all the plant spring from one root." You will perceive that the misap prehension is not, by any means, confined to Kent.-T.D Morphology,-At p. \(630, \mathrm{Mr}\). Paxton has described as a monntrous state of the cone of the Spruce Fir, a not uncommon production on that tree, occasioned by injury done to the leaf-bud, by A plides. It is this which assume the charaster of a pseuco-cone, and which afterward develops, as he describes, into the usual condition of branch. He will find that this appearance generally extends about two thirds of the way round the axis. The cell-like cavities at the base of the abortive leaves are filled with Aphides, in an early state of their development and I have aso seen them contanning a species of Cocci nella, which 1 presume had entered them to attack the Aphides. If I remember rightly, this appearance has been noticed and figured in Richards Coniferg," and also somewhere in the "Magazine of Nuturul History." -J. S. Henslow.-一In reply to your correspondent from Chatsworth, I beg to state that the branch of Spruce Fi presenting, some appearances shich he supposes to proceed from cones never properly developed, is th production of an insect. These occurrences are perfectl familiar to my eye, although they are less prevalent thi ear than usual. They begin to appear in the spring and soon contain in cells humerous larve which finally merge in the shape of amall firs. These nests the become brown and hard, and are certainly not unlike imperfect cones. P.s.-Since writing the above 1 have referred to Selby" "British Forest Trees; at p. 465 you correspondent will find this matter fuly explained. The insect is there called an A phis-it has, think, rather the appearance of a Cynips, but is no doubt well known to naturalists, and perhaps some one may oblige us by giving its scientific name und history.-Aslerope.
Conservalory Climbers.-Allow me to correct a typographical error in my remurks on Conservatory Climber: in a late Number. After recommending Bignonia Che rere, and stating that it bloomed nost freety, in conjunction with B. jasminoides, 1 mentioned a few plant that refused to flower at all; among them Bignonia jus minifolis, not jasminoides, as it has been printed, an which contradicts the former part of my statement. bought the latter plant from the strong recommendation of a nurseryman, \({ }^{2}\) Hortus Britamicus," as an ornamental stove climber, ten feet high, of an orange colour and a native of Orinoco, introduced in 1826 ;-Dloes Ms Beaton know it?-A Devonian

Myatt's Pine Srawberry.-The information which you have collected on the culture of this valuable fruit will be very useful. 1 hav bern to every one; they ar ought in addition to ve km" of the "Botanic Garden" published on the lst of the present month, and as Mr Maund, the writer of them, is a careful expermenter, will copy them for your use. He has lately tried the effects of Guano on several garden crops, aud says, "It is quite evident that the luxuriant growth given by Guan 0 this shy-bearing Strawberry is higly adrantageous to Pistility. Most persous aree flannowng Myalt Pine strawberry to be the cult to cultivate successfuly, any no love, however, If compers be planted as early se the can be obtained, certainly not later than July, and the beds be supplied with Guano-water, 40 oz to the gallon once a week, for four weeks, commencing as soon as the blossom-buds are visible in the hearts of the plants, we believe they will not fail to bear abundantly; and by ma uring the latest flowerg, will continue longer jo bearing than many other sorts. Probably it would be advanta geous to apply a little Guano to the plants in September aulated at this ceason, be plants may pasibl diven into flower to the prejudice of the spring blossom."-ativa

Prejudices.-Wif your correspondent " \(Q\)." cצnects a favour frae ane, he might aye be civil, I think, a I ne misca'
ane; for though a puir chivid may hae the misfortune to be planted on a moor, and may be a "Moorland Gardener," it disna happen as a necessary case that he maun be a "Moor-
land Willie," sic a ane, ye ken, as a Scotch poet describes land Willie," sic a ane, ye ken, as a Scotch poet describes, Wha went a courting auld Gaffer's bonny Jean, wha lived to look for the lassie wi' his spectacles on, and when he saw her, sang to the tune of "Whistle o'er the lave o't." began reading the Chronicle; and anither thing I hae also observed by means \(o^{\prime}\) that periodical-that it is nae canny thing to be an innovator: it taks guns \(0^{9}\) nae small calibre, and bullets that wad fill the mou' \(\mathrm{o}^{\text {' }}\) "Mons Meg," to batter doon the walls o pride and prejudice, and
indurated custom. If ony ane like mysel' was just to say that "Wines do not work when Vines are in the
flower," he would soon be knocked down by the believers in antipathetical and sympathetical doctrine, with large extracts from the work \(0^{\prime}\) Sir Kenelm Digby, and mind \(\mathrm{o}^{\text {' }}\) thousands \(\mathrm{o}^{\text {' }}\) the readers \(\mathrm{o}^{\text {a }}\) the Chronicle "fhat an unco ado there was about the recommendation of reason to believe that mony a gardener disna think them gude things yet, just because they didna mak the discovery themsele, or had ony merit in bringing them before the times, and no gang sleeping through the world a'thegither, they would learn mony a usefu' lesson frae sources that they little dream of, for even bairns will speer things and do things that might mak auld folk wonder; and sae ystem" controversies were attracting the "one-shift mony, that an earthen dish that had been used for holding pickie met with an accident that made it of no use for the purpose it was intended for, and 80 it was laid aside as it requires a clay vessel to be weel burnt and weel glazed to hold pickle he bairns in their daffin would build hapand malk gardens, and they would have a flower-garden in the muckle glazed pot, and they managed to fill it with garden-earth, and planted a flowering sbrub in the centre, thing it was when they had finished it. Thought I to mysel', when I saw it, puir things! ye never heard \(o^{\prime}\) "glazed potta" and the "one-shift system," and yet ye about it ; ye little ken what division there is in the gardening world about the thinga that are gieing ye sae muckle delight. And weel the plants grew, as they were maturing o' out-door plants in dry weather. Giardeners hae got so recustomed to the Waterigg o certain crops in the plants, if they could speak, would say - "No more, I thank you;" but they will continue to pour it down their throats, or rather up their throats, although the drink that they receive may not be to their liking; it may conof lime, and carbonate of soda, besides nitrates and muriates, that I ken little about ; and the warst thing ava is, ates, that 1 ken hitle about; and the warst thing ava is, that mony gardeners neither ken nor care about the testing o their water-they dinna ken the use \(0^{\circ}\) the chloride Noo to understand the use \(0^{\circ}\) these and sic like things, Would be a wonderfu' help to dispel the mists frae their een, and they would be enabled to look upon the secrets nature wi as clear a sight as if they had rubbed their
een with eyebright. But it would, perhaps, be an easier way, and it would save a great deal o \({ }^{\text { }}\), trouble baith to the head and the hands, to be more carefu' 0 ' the ammoniaised Water \(0^{\prime}\) the heavens when it comes to the earth for the
benefit \(0^{\circ}\) the plants we hae charge \(0^{\prime}\); for I think we are taught somewhere in the Chronicle, that all the nitrogen O' plants can only be obtained in the form of ammonia and that the ammonia is supplied by rain-water, that carries it doon frae the air in which it had been hanging for I dinna ken how lang; but all the ammonia that falls wis the rain disna remain in the earth, for only a part of it is
taken up by the roots, and the rest flies awa again, maybe taken up by the roots, and the rest flies awa again, maybe
to be washed down on the sands \(0^{\prime}\) Africa. Noo I am thinking that the covering or mantle that is spread over the roots \(0^{\prime}\) certain crops answers a twafold purpose in escaping by means o' \({ }^{\text {' }}\) evaporation, and retain a sufficient quantity \(0^{\prime}\) moisture for assisting the decomposition of organic matter in the soil. It often taks awa the pleasure \(0^{0}\) 'gardening in summer when every muscle \(o^{\prime}\) the body is strained wi' the water-barrow and watering pots, and the same habitation wi' Callitriche and fresh-water soldiers. Noo I can assure your readers that it is a far pleasanter thing for the mind, and much easier for our mortal parts, Just to tak a walk among the out-door corops, and witness to their roots in dry weather ; and although I may hae succeeded to please mysel' in the material I hae used, cautiousness until anither season may test it better bot tell him wishes to ken what the covering may be, I may tell him something \(0^{\prime}\) its nature-it sucks in water nearly as weel as a sponge, and parts with it as reluctantly as the devotee \(o^{\circ}\) Mammon would part with his gowden gear. A Moorland Gardener.
The Early May Pea
The Early May Pea, alluded to by Mr. Noble, is, probably, the Early May of the seed-shops, Which is some-
times one sort, and sometimes another. The Pea known
feet high, and is, as I before stated, several days earlie than Farnes's First Early. Mr. Noble might easily satisfy
himself upon that point, by procuring the kind I salude himself upon that point, by procuring the kind I alluded to mine were obtained from Mr. Richard Gadd, Seedsman, \&cc., Dorking.-J. B. Whiting.
Peas.-I think that the paragraph headed "Farnes"
Early Peas," in the Chronicle of the 9th instant have escaped your usual penetration. It instant, must to be an advertisement, for the purpose of bringing into public notice a Pea which I have no doubt is a very good one; but I have no hesitation in saying that there is not any Pea known in this country (by whatever name it may before a good stock of Warwick's, procured from the principal houses in London, if sown in the open ground on the same day and under similar circumstances. And erring a great e Horticuitural society woud be con at large if they would devote a portion of their garden but I fear this would be imprabeticable, which are advertised too large a space); the public would then be introduced to many of their old acquaintances with new names. but was tod the foregoing ever, glad that I did not send it, as I observe in your present Number another articl headed "Peas," which requires a few remarks. Your respondent, an "Original Subscriber," says that in the spring he sowed a pint of the Prince Albert Pea, and which were sown six weeks before them ; this may be very true, but it proves nothing. Had he, at the same same Frames that he had previously sown, he would probably have found that they would not have been
before the others. The earlier that Peas are sown the longer time they require to come to maturity, as I have proved in my own garden; for two or three
seasons I sowed early Peas in November and some of the same Peas in March, but I always found that the latter sown were not more than a week behind the first. On the the same garden side by side, some " Prince Albert," The fir Kent," "Early Warwick," and "Early Frames." The first were fit to gather seven days before the War-
wicks, the Kent four days, and the Warwicks about four or five before the Frames. I beg, however, to ohserve the two former bore no comparison in the size of the pods or quantity with the two other sorts.-F. H. S. [The paragraph in question was certainly overlooked. All new it is possible that they should be] it is possible that they should be.]
Clover Dodder...Since
Henslow Henslow, on a species of Cuscuta which he suspects to
be introduced with foreign seed, \(I\) have observed it growing in some rows of Lucerne, which I sowed with seed imported from Khelat, and I am confident there was not a plant of Cuscuta on the ground, or anywhere near it.
On a piece of ground close adjoining that sown with the Khelat seed, I sowed some lucerne, saved in this country which is quite clear from the Cuscuta, which proves tha you a specimen, cut from the middle of one of the rows and which is a faint sample of the rows that are infecte with it.-W. Scott. [The specimen sent was not in flowe but it looked very like the Clover Dodder.]
To heep Wasps from Fruit. The bes
To keep Wasps from Fruit.-The best remedy to
prevent Wasps from attacking wall-fruit is to plant close against or near the fruit tree Symphoria racem) close the year 1836 (when I made the memorandum), in my rather's garden, we had a Moor-park Apricot with a quantity of fruit upon it, and near to it stood in blossom there was not a single fruit touched, although all day long the blossoms of S. racemosa were frequented by the Wasps.
Vegetable Marrow.-I perceive that a corresponden complains of his fruit falling off. Mine have this year fallen off by hundreds in the early part of the season, and Ill attributed it to the uncongenial early summer, which was can be produced of all the different sorts.-Rus.
Grouping Plants in Flower-Gardens.-If there is one feature more characteristic than another of the improve ment in modern Flower-Gardens over the old, promiscuous method of planting, it is the facility with which a plant's character can be determined at first sight,-from the large masses of one plant grown together, as well as the contrast of colour produced in grouping: this seems to me who urge as an excuse for plants, the abstruseness of the art; and it is in some degree to this circumstance that I attribute the rapid progress grouping has made of late years, and the prospect a wonderful increase to the number of its followers in thus years. Some important facts conspire to lead me which employers co-operate with their gardeners in carry ing into practice their intentions, and also the improved taste of gardeners ; for, after all, it may be safely asserted and proper that employers should suggest, but at the same time recollect that this is 80 completely a practical system, that large scope should be given to the gardener's inventive faculties, for in proportion as this is observed developed in the Flower-Garden. Another reason why I think it is progressive is the fact of an increased number
within the reach of all. And what better proof could cite than the circumstance of meeting with the grouping system-not only in the noble domain, but also in the system- 80 is House, and many others Priory ; also Brookiands, broo the man of leisure, as well as to the man of business ; . plex expression-all being distinctly seen, and the whol picture conceived with ease and facility.-

\section*{FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE}

Salerno, August 27, 1843.-These latitudes have been visited with a summer of extraordinary coolness, accom panied by a long duration of dryness, which readers th ircumstance more singular still. Till within the last fort rage summer weather, and even now the mornings and nights are decidedly cold, though the sun acts with great intensity through the clear medium always afforded by the prevalence of north winds at this time of year. The conse quences have been prejudicial to the crops, especially the later harvest of Indian Wheat which was dried up ber the ears properly filled. The vintage will likewise suffer me the same causes. The ornamental vegetation has, some of the been subjected to the same evil, except in as Sterculia platanifoli and ther grow, such blossoms of which have never expanded, and are now falling off.-K

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.}

Sept. 19.-G. Bain, Esq,., in the chair. The Rev. R. C. Jenkins,
C. R. Read, Eqs., Mr. Yonell, and Mr. J. Backhouse, were
elected Fellows. Fro elected Fellows. From Mr. Mills, of Gunnersbury Park, was length \(24 \frac{2}{2}\) inches, and \(\frac{12}{2}\) inches in diameter; ; the stem on which
 two curious specimens of monstrous Pears. From Mr. Fleming, gr to his Grace the Duke of sutherland, were three Persian
Melons, measuring reepectively 15 inches long and 7 broad, 16 inches Iong and
welghine

\section*{Banksian Melal was awarded., and 8 Mro Mr. Busby, for which a
Park}

 ch was gathered from plants that had ben thercer in spring. Mr. Fish states that he has been gather
ing them for more than three weeks past, and expects them to continue until checked by the cold, frosty nights. There is,
however, nothing new in the syste, adopted. From three years' experience, he adds he fingerally crop now will not prevent the plants from bearing abuurdantly
in the succeeding season, and states, moreover, that his best fruit during the months of June and July is generally obtained from ing year; for these a certificate was awarded. From Mr. M. Henweighing 5 tos. 5 oz ., Beaumont, was measuring gent a Globe Pine-Apple,
in breadth; long limer of fruit. Mr. Saul, gr, to Lord Ebrngton, sent a Quend Pine-
Apple, weighing 4 libs. and measuring 9 incles long and
\(5 \frac{1}{2}\) mehes in breath \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) mehes in breadth; number of fips in length, \(10 ;\) a very
handsome, well-swelled fruit: alko three fine large bunches of
Hla Black Hamburgh Grapes, grown on the spur system, with well-
swelled berrips, but not so highly coloured wished, otre of them weighirg 1 lb .14 nz., and the two others
2 lbs. \(10 z\). each. A Banksian medal was awarded. From Richard
Brook Mr. Ivery, Nurseryman, Peckham, was a new seedlinape. Fiom Hæmanthus of Peckham. R, W. Barchard, Esq., sent a plant of plants of Begonia Evansiana, Mandevilla suaveolens, Chironia
frutese from Jamaica by Mr. Bia camphorosmæ, and a Hymenocallis, sent rostaphylis arbutoides, Fuchsia, Standishii, and cut flowers of LuROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY the Surrey - Thoosexical Giartiens, and was numerously attended Then thias on this occasion were not so good as we have usually stands of Messrs. Brown, Wian not so severe. We missed the
was also a defing, Bates, \&c. There plants. The best was that sent my Mr. Bruce, gr. to Boyd
Miller, Esq., among which were some well-grown plats Achimenes coccinea and longiflora, a beautiful specimen of Wit. senia corymbosa, Erica vestita coccinea, numerously covered
with its beautiful dark red biossoms, and E. Aitoniana, and irbiana, pretty little plants; also good plants of Justicia oblon-
gata, Polygala grandiflora, Crinum well-grown plant of Crowea saligna, producing a multitude of its beautiful light pink flowers; likewise Amaryllis reticulata, Roscoeana From Mr eturious and rather beautiful Curcuma chiefly of Heaths, among which we noticed a very pretty plant of Erica mammosa pallida, exsurgens coccinea, Aitoniana, bearing E. verticillata, with its fine rich scariet blossoms. Also at beautiflowers; three young plants of Gardoquia Hookerii, and a fine specimen of Boronia pinnata. In Mr. Hamp's collection were Crista-galli, Ceropegia candida, pretty good plants of Erythrina Pattison was a good plant of Fuchsia Youngii, covering the Mr. with its fine pendent branches, Sollya linearis, and Hoya carnosa a beautiful , of Kingston, sent a collection of plants, comprising a handsome plan fora, pedunculata, and coccinea, the latter covered grandiof Gloxinia ribt flowers, also Fuchsia tricolor, a mice little plant sinuata. Mr. Allerton, gr to D.F. Shears Esgown plant of Statice Fuchsias, Amaranthus. From Mr. Gaines was a collection of also sent 12 Fuchsias, rather pretty plants. Finds. Mr. Pawley well-grown, which attract plants of Lisianthus Russellianus, MATEURs, -Dahlis list of the prizes awarded:-CLASS I.for the following :-Admiral Stopford, Hudson's Princess Royal Johnstone, Adam's Prince Albert, Wheeler's Maris Cid, Sir \(\mathfrak{F}\). Ansell's Unique, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Triumph, President of the West, Phenomenon, Dodd's Prince of Weales, Presiden

Duchess of Richmond, Bedford Surprise, Burnham Hero, and
Conservative. 2 , Mr. Goodchild, for Asmodeus, Widnall's Echsipervative. pringield Purple, Lee's Bloomsbary, Perpetual Grand,
Duchess of Richmond, Widnall's Queen, Ansell's Unique, Grand
Din Duchess of Richmond, Widnal's Queen, Ansell's Unique, Grand
Baudine, Will Watch, Conservative, Bedford Surprise, Admiral
 Royal, Springield Rival, Bridesmaid, Rienzi, Essex Triumph,
Pickwick, Northern Beauty, Sir R. Sale, Indispensable. 3 , Lady
Pat Paget, for Northern Beauty, Pick wick, Ansell's Unique, Lee
Bloomsbury, Widnall's Queen, Bridesmaid, Rienzi, Maid of Bath,
 Spring field
An Murray,
Eclipse, Beaut

 West, Optime, Rose Unique, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Wheeter's
Maria, Conqueror or the World, Ansell's Unine, Laura, Dodd's
Countess of Pembroke, Beauty of Sussex, Miss Abbot, Hope, Lady Ann Murray, Mrs. J. Richardson, Admiral Stopford,
Hodges' Competior, Perpetual Grand, Andrew Hofer. Am A-

 sons' Princess Reyal, Sir Fr. Sohnstone, Girling's Prince of Wales,
Andrew Hofer, Essex Triump, Bedford surprise, Sir R. Sale,
Viver Vivid; 3 , Mr., Murro, Antugonist, Widnall's Queen, Coronal,
Essex Triumph Argo, Hudson's Priness Royal, Nicholas
Niche Nickleby, Bedford Surprise, Maria, Ansel's' Unique, Andrew
Hofer, Beanty if the Plains, , Mr. Goldingo, Phenomenon, Presil
 Noir, Whl Watcl, Ryal P'esitcent, I,er's Bloomsbtiy; 5 , Mr
 Chelsea, for Beanty of Sussex, Essex Triumph, Doddr's Prince of Wales, Euclid, Catheugh's Tournament, Pick wick, Northeru Beauty, Rouge et Noir, Hadson's
 Lady Ann Murray, Hope, Unique, Andrew Hofer, Widdalil's
Queen, Egyptian Prinee; 2, Mi. Parsons, for OOtime, Lee's Bloomstury, Dodd's Rrince of wales, Hpe,

 Catleugh's Eclipse, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Amato, Phenome non, Duchess of Richmond, Couzin's Scarlet Defiance, Girling's
Prince of Wales, Grand Baudine, Admiral Stopford, Argo,
 well, for Hope, Antell's Unique, Cyclops, Dodd's Prince of Maria, Ansell's Queen, Springield Rival, Corenal, Acam's
Prince Albert, Inulispensable, Eva. Ne Plus Ulra, Countess of


 Richmond, Penelope, Bedford Surprise, Widnall'g Queen, Paul Pry,
Miranda, Pickwick, 2 , Mr. King, for Beauty of the Plain, Adim,
 Wales, Duchess if Richino ind, Andrew Hofer, Wisthall's Q





 Middle Siver Medrl, Mr Davis 2 Small Silver MI Medal, Mr. Townie, Colle etion of Miscelluneo
12 varieties, Mr. Brudges.


 in bunches, Mr. Paul. Cut Flowers, Mr. Fairbairn. Siw sonts of
Fruit
on



 Whate Dahia, to be exhibited on the wee occasions, smallest blooms
to Mr. Whidman's Baineas the the exhibited, but were the only two flowers that were quite perfect

 exhibited, and amony them some very promising flowrers of the
Seedlings of 1842 . Four blooms: 1st prize was awarded to Mr. Bourne, of Chelsea, for a parple flower named The Model; 2 , to
Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury, for his Stundard of Perfection. The Mr. Keynes, of Salisbury, fer his for their of ood and promising gualities were, 1 , a light purple, named Kapartero, from Mr.
Cousins; 2 , dark purple, Mr. Wildman. PANBIEs.-. Seeding

 It is to be regretted that the universal complaint that names neglected 2 a it was at this exhibition. This omission should be remedied. If the committee were to frame a resolution to the effect that every collection of flowers should be disqualified, in Which this point is disregarded, and acts strictly up to that law,
we thould hear less of these inconveniences. Drampux. -In the Report of the Meeting of the Floricultural
Bociety, for " MI, Smith's Preeident," read Mr. Orson's.

\section*{COUNTRY SHOW,
Salt ITill Dahlian Shonc.- This exhibution was} of the Sloumh Nurscr. - This exhibution was held in the grounds of the slow yh Nurscry, where, in adwatinn to the inincoliate
attractions of the flowet-show, tie company had the privilege of strolling through the houses and the extensive and well-malnaged
gardens of Mr. Brown's establshishment. The day was remarkably
 numcrinus partics of vistors apperared much pratified. The stands
of Danhlias were yery numerons and good, many of tiem remark-
ably fine. The following is a list of the awards :-CLASS 1 .-


 vender; 2 , Mr. Brown, Lady Sr. Maur, white tipped ; 3 , Mr.
Brown, Rembrandt, dark ; 4 , Mr. Turvile, Champion of Essex,
 Mr. Whale, Duchess of St. Albans; 4, Mr. Headly, Meteor. The
second competition for the prize of iol., offered for the hest white, was a warded in favour of Mr. Bragg's Antagectisist. The names
of the flowers in the successful stands will be given next week.
NOTICES OF NEW YLANTS W HICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
ExONIENQ1s, The Exeter Fuchsia, (Greenhouse Shrub.) Onagraceæ. Octandra Monogy nia.-The Floricultural
markets are now rapidly beconing filed with all kinds of hy brid Fuchsias, between some of wheh the most discriminating judge
would scarcely be able to perceive any tar fible distinction, or
one which could be expressed in words. And this is in qreat part due to the hybridist taking hy brids which are not themselves
sufficiently distinct in habit, or in the form and colour ast their sufficiently distinct in habit, or in the form and colour on the
flowers, to breed from ; the result of which pratice must thways
be an increased confusion among the sol ts, without obtaning be an increased confusion among the soits, without outaining
anything novel enough to deserve special nitie eir culture. It
cannot be too mnch urged on the attention of those who seek to be very distinct species, or, if themselves seecilings, they should be equally different. This beautiful Fuchsia was raised by Mr.
Pince, of Exetcr, between \(F\). cordifolia and \(F\). giobosa, the former being the female, the latter the male parent. It was
thought, in the experiment, likely that the fine mong flu ers of hosit ; and this olject seems to have been very well accom-
pliched, tor F. Exonicnct, besides a kind of intermediate habit
and foliage, has large flowers, which have a lonie tobe expanded and foliage, has large flowers, which have a long tabe, expanded
deep crimsony scarlet sepals, and a dark nurrle corolia. It was raised during the sprirgg of 1842 , and planted cut in the open has proved to be quite hardy at Exeter. We cannot say much
concerning it from personal observation; but we are informed that it blooms freely, and is a very handsome plant. The flowers
are certainly fine, and of the very best colours. It would appear to bloom best when suffered to produce its blossoms at the
natural geason, and not at ail forced forward. A cool greenlionse or pit will therefore be minst favourable. Like all hybrids if this
class it should have a tolerably rich soil, and a raller large pot. oam to form a compost for it, and it will require to be carefully watered in the simmer, becanse Fuchsias are apt to lie infured
by drought at this season.-Puxton's Alugazine of Botany.
 Claptonge and A'serss. Rollisson's, 'Tootung, in the autumn of last
year, when it anwered, somewhat muperf ctly, at both therr
 mursel ymbll, M. Van Hoatte, of Ghent. It that now heme diffused be as common as A. Inngifna, to white so arge as those of A.
The fowers, apparently, are not quite so
lougifora; but they are of a very rich and britiant coluur, essen-


\section*{and coccuea, the af, cies whilhe a valua he heddition to the i resent}


be remcved to a warm qreenhouse or conl stove, where it will
bloom protusely.-Paanton's Magazine of Botany. (Greenhouse Shrub,) Leguin inose. Diandria. Monogynia,
A neat and rather showy greenhouse shrub, the flowers of which remind us, in their size, form, and colour, of Enthales macrophylla, a handsome Swan River herbaceous plant, in its character, the present object is of more value, while, when grown favour-
ably, it will possibly be quite as profuse as the Euthales in its production of bloom. Seeds of it were imported by Mr. Low, of and the \(p\)
it seems
tain the tain the height of three or four feet when left tuchecked. Indeed,
it has much of the upright tall habit of Hoven eelsi, when that shough L. bipunctata has a freer develnpment of branches. The leaves, and are not at all inclined to be terminal. They abound most, however, towardis the top of the plant; which is perhaps doubt that, when differently managed, this plant would as reariliys
yield to culture as many other well-known greenhouse shrubs and become as dwarf, bushy, and free-flowering. To bring about these conditions, it should be treated pretty niberaly in regard the loam used for potting it in, and giving it a larger shift than is allowed to common greenhouse plants generally. growing, 80 as to induce it to remain low, and to throw out a
number of laterals. Such treatment answers admirably with Lalage ornata, and this is a species of a very similar nature. It
blooms in the months of March, April, and May; demanding only a light and airy place in any greenhoase. Cuttings, taken off in early spring or summer, root with freedom.-Dan's Magazine

\section*{Botany.}

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

Black Currant Wine.-To every gallon of water put 5 lbs of Currants, picked from the stalks, and a pint of Raspberries, Boil these for an hour, and strain them off, without rubbing the pulp through the sieve; then add \(2 \frac{1}{3}\) lbs. of raw sugar, and boil again for another bour; When cool enough, work it with a toast of yeast, it stand for three days in the tub to work, before tanse of four or five days afterwards, add a pound
of chopped Raisins to every gallon, and stir it for a day or two with a clean stick, and bung it down when fermentation has subsided. Skim all off that rises in the tub before tunning, wash the barrel out with spirits, and add
the latter in the proportion of a pint of spirits to 5 gallons of wine.-Anourmous.


GARDEN MEMORANDA

\section*{Hewell, near Bromsgrove. - Within a few miles of the town of} Bromsgrove lies a fair domain, long sisce wrested from the church
by the from hard of King Henry the Eighth, nho gave it to the
Earl of Windsor in exchange for the estate of Stanmore, in Berk shire. It was afterwards pllaged by the leaders of one of the petty risings in the time of James the First, and after other passed to 1 st presel, noble propictor, the Honnurable Robert
Clive. We had often heara of the excelient management of the rumour is much behind the truth, Hewell is a model
are, and all shold be. walled area of about four acres, con The Kitchers garden is a wailh-houses, and therr usual accomo panminents. The walls that surround it are about 1.946 feet longs, the walls. We doubt whether it is possible for kitchen-gardening Markham. The ground is completely filled with vegetables, and all good ones, except where the ueg gre covered with perfectly trained fruit-trees; the crops in the formg houses are all that house of Grapes stands by the side of 11 -grown Pines; or that well-kept Strawberry ground surrounk, and all good. Weeds there are none. A short time since, the Peach-trees sufferesfrom disease is gone. Anong other matters that deserve particular mention, is the commencement of an experiment of growing Pine apples out of po more promising than the experiment as far as it nothing can be construction of the house in whith it is proposed to effect this we have Mr. Clive's permission to make pablic, and prise some Peach-growers to find the Peaches in one of the fine forcing-houses trained on a borizontal trellis eight feet from the roof at the back edge, and it may surprise themmstances. This
that the crops are excellent under those circur house, however, is admirably glazed. In another place is the
delicions Nerii Fig, the best by fax of the white sorts, ripening delicious Nerii Fig, the best by rax of the which, for Worcester, shire, and the season of 1843 , is something iul management of the Kitchen.gardenteas interesting to a gardener, aud of courge gardens ure quite to a casual v1sitor. Embosomed in beautiful more attiarated from each other by little natural ridges, or by skilfully manared evergreen screens, and seen, as each may be, from commandilg evere thiss style of gardenng, there is all the pleasure of unexpectad taste that is so generally associated with artificial "surprises
In the first place, there is the Rock Garden, an ancient stone quarry, with of rock, overrun with a profusion of the Osmand Royal, the Ostrich Fern, Hackfooted Maiden's Hair, Hart's, Tongue in its many variet
beautulu Fcrns, among wh
\(\qquad\)
 thirrities of St. James's Park had but gone to Hewell before they
erected that wretched thing before the Palace! surrounded with fragments of rocks, for the cultivation of plants that love the
dampness of such, places. How the climate suits them will be
judged when we mention that the Mountain Avens (DIyas octo judged when we mention that the Mountain Avens (Diyas octo-
petala, the Minorca Sandwort (Arenaria balearica), Corsican Thyme, and all such things, overrum the place. Round the basin

until changed into humus, and decomposed into ammonia,

But our space is already much exceeded.
But our space is already much exceedrd. We must pass over
a pretty litte Grasc Garden, where the many graceful species
of that race which the crowd of that race which the crowd passes by without a regard, are
tastefurly collected into beds in front of the Conservatory.
We must pass the Cowsmratory itself, notwitlistandinm the excellent health of the Camellias, Oranges, and other plants. We camot even stop to describe the copper sash-lines on which the
heavy perpendicular wrindows are suspended, nor the neatest of
all artificial edgings to the walks, formed of hard all artificial edgings to the walks, formed of hard Stourloridge
clay; but we must at once proceed to a little gem, called the
Durch Garne. It forms a semicircle, with its back resting against the wails of a temis-court; around it is a walk, formed of the frapments of
sandstone, used in this country as a substitute for gravel; beyond
the walk is a dwarf hed Arbor vitæ belt are the usual shrubs and trees. The garden itsel broad tessellated circular area in the centre, and paved with red gravel path, which, joining the gravel walk of the circumference, points towards the centre. Each of these fow, with the
edged with Box. The i edged with Box. The space within them is divided into two equal parts, by a series of three lozenges, commencing in the The lozenges themselves have two ed dings of dwarf Box separated
by a narrow path, paved with white pebbles. By these means in pattern is formed of very great beauty. The general effect thus boxes, holling small plants, disposed in lines alonge the main between the gardicn and the wall of the teunis-courct. Nothing can he prettur than this, and it well deserves imitation; but it
should be borne in mind that such designs will not be effective unless there is the same happy arjustment of proportions, colonirs
and accessories, and the same favourable circumstances in natural situation, of which advalitage has been taken with so
much good taste by Lady Harrset Clive.

\section*{arebitotos.}

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetalle Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mohl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verbältniss zur
Frues. 1843.
,.mirca-Physiologie.
(ind

the end, insteac In a subsequent part of this chapter (p. 124) Dr. Liebig expresses his surprise, that in all the works or Agronomists
and Physiologists, one looks in vain for the leading principles of cultivation; nevertheless, at the end of this part of his work, he states that cultivation supplies every plant
with that sort of food which it requires for the developwith that sort of food which it requires for the develop-
ment of such organs or substances as are most available to ment of such organs or substances as are most available to
man. He further dwells on the means of arriving at that man. He further dwells on the means of arriving at tiat
end, viz., the chemical analysis of the inorganic ingredients of soil. But these latter facts, says Dr. Mohl, were known long before Liebig, Charles Sprengel having written a series of memoirs, to demonstrate the importance of the Growth of crops, and for that of certain organs in particular. Under this head, Liebig certainly ought to have mentioned the name of Sprengel, and although he has not
done so (concludes Dr. M.), the history of science will done so (concludes Dr. M.
In the last clapter, which is headed "Rotation and Manures," L. opens the difficult question, why several crops of the same plant will not succeed on the same soil in an uninterrupted succession, and why, therefore, farmers resort to rotation. He thinks De Candolle's theory the
best explanation of this, forgetting, it seems, that that best explanation of this, forgetting, it seems, that that coarse excrementitious theory has no better foundation
than bad and injudicious experiments of Macaire Prinsep, the same man who misled De Candolle on other occasions also. Liebig, however, (says Dr. Mohl,) who has no idea that these experiments are fallacious and controverted by all succeeding ones of the same kind, works out this theory
in its most minute details, and proves, \(\alpha\) priori, (p. 149, in its most minute details, and proves, a priori, (p. 149,)
that plants must have excrements. He divides the latter into two classes: those, namely, which have been absorbed by the roots, but not being adapted for the nourishment of plants, are again returned to the soil ; and secondly, stech substances as having been transformed in the vegetable organism by the process of nutrition, are the result
of the formation of starch, woody fibre, gluten, \&c. Excrementitious matter of the first class may serve as food for other plants; nay, they may even be essential for that purpose. Those of the second, however, cannot be used by other plants in the formation of woody fibre, \&c. * Which is abundant at Hewell in other places, in consequence of Mr. Marizham having discoveren that it may be pro-
carbonic acid, \&c.
This theory,
This theory, says Dr. Mohl, is not only destitute of all reasonable foundation, but is directly contradicted by the experience of Rotation. There is no known evidence in proof of the existence of such excrementitious matter. It is
true, Liebig says, that such must be the case true, Liebig says, that such must be the case, but then he
adduces no proof except an ambiguous analogy with the adduces no proof except an ambiguous analogy with the animal kingdom, and forgetting, as he so often does, that unfortunage 24-" that analogy is the parent of animal functions which places both on the bed of Procrustes, and is the cause of all error." "There is not," concludes Dr. Mohi, "the least necessity for assuming a
secretion from ronts. If secretion from roots. If substances formed by vital prothe form of na further use to a plant, they are excreted in of secretion in though the leaves, or deposited in the form with decaying leaves." This theory is, moreover, at variance with the experience of what takes place in the shifting of crops. According to Liebig's views, the excrementitious only injure the second class above mentioned would not be assimilated by any others before it is transformed into bumus. But experience points quite another way, which the stubble of Clover, Lucerne, or Saintfoin, at once produce for the growth of those species, will Liebig should attempt to crops of other plants. If that such excrementitious matter cannot be assimilated by the plants, whence they are derived, but may be used nutrition, he will upset his whole doctrine of vegetable compou, according to which not only all the organic starch, sugar shem remain behind after the formation o (and thus all the organic substances of plants) are abso lutely deleterious to other plants. It is impossible, there fore, not to arrive at conclusions entirely opposite to those of Liebig, especially if we consider the phenomena the growth of greater length. The baist it is still fertil for others, can only depend (says Dr. Mohl) on two causes. The first generation of plants may exhaust the soil of such substances as are indispenable to rowth, 50 that the second generation will be starved; and this cer tainly takes place: but it cannot be the main cause or the failure of crops, else manure would sagin render th soil suitable for the same crop, which is only the to to a slight extent. We must, therefore asure that first crops do communicate to the soil substances detrimental to the subsequent crops. These substances must be of an organic nature. It has been shown that these cannot be excrementitious, and therefore it follows that such deleterious substances must consist of organic compounds, derived from the roots which have accumulate with the remains of roots, the same after a lapse of years, whilst other crops will thrive luxuriantly, we may conclude, that the organic compounds of such roots will be absorbed by plants previous to thei eing decomposed into inorganic substaces; and that, food, although those of the same kind will be ipjured by them.
(To be concluded in our next.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week, the Achimenes family, and a pretty race they are, even in their

 hybridisation. Another botanist and acute naturalist writes me, in
answer to a remark I made on crossing-" "I do not dislike the answer to a remark I made, on crossing- "I din not dislike the
hylriodissation of plants at all, when jurdiciously done; but tilere are
so many nulen

 Which has been in fower with me since last June. 1 impregnated
them about this time least fear, and he remarks-"Your Achimenes will be improved I doubt not. Try the same process with coccinen
and
longiflora, grandififora, \&ec., and some varieties might turn up, ", This, 1 have already done, but I find
longifiora rather difficult to seed. Toses is merely
 endiless. race. Apart from the interest of producing crosses in this
family, what would you think of shlo Camily, what would you think of shaking the validity of the family
name,
CCandowithsthatanding the high anthority In which it rests (viz., De
 the purpose, hut whether 1 shall be the first to obtain a cross between
them and the Gloxinias or Gesneras, or to prove such a cross impossible, , know not. \(I\) was the first who shook the foundation of Sin -
ni. gia, cross by the pollen of as g. guttegita duated on the old blue Gloxinia.
Achimenes pedunculata Achmenes pedunculata comes very near the Gesneras in common
appearance, and among the Gloxinias we have the imbricated scaly diving into botanical matters, let us suppose the Achimenes pedunculata and Gloxinia maculata fit subjects for proving whether or not
the Achimenes is a true genus. It is true we may fail in the first the Achimenes is a true genus, It is true we may fail in the first
instance, or may have many " miserable aspects,", or perhaps run
 the Achimenes interbreeding among themselves, there cannot be a doubt on the subject, and I hear there are several others of them in
Guatemala, not yet introduced.
 would advise every one who has it and the coccinea to cross a few
flowers now; , to sow the seeds early next February, and when the seedlings begin to flower, next June, to select the finer varieties in
the sme way. A. perdunculata and corcinea are the two latest-
flowerine one Alowering ones, and if an equal number of the roots of each were yed unculata throws up stems from two to three fect high, and only
fowwers on the upper half of the plant; the coccinea fills up the
spaces below, and flowers down to neat the edge of the pot, the contrast is very good in playts we bave thus treated of the this poenson, the
but not knowig. but not knowing how they would turn out, I did not suggest the
union specimens at the time, but I shall glways treat n few pots this way in future.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

PrNERY. - A schoolfellow, who has been rooting up some Pitch get yourself into hot water with this bottom-heat business; but you are on the right scent, and I can assist you, as far as the Pine-plian have heard. I had the curiosity to follow down the roots of \(w\) two piants, and I recollect one root hewng nearly six feet ong ong ord
perpendicular, whent I broke st accillentally; the lower I went the more moist was the soil, which is a stron, reddlishl luann, and full of they keep growing so fast, and let all the crowns and suctions while
tale the y eef growng on fast, and lite all the crowns and suckers now
talken off plunged immediately in some safe place, that tley may
form stron \(V\) intiry.-Have you tried the plan for thoroughly ripening the
top wood which 1 spoke of last week? Take never adopted a better or an aserfer plan for the puypord for it, you
much in
mach an
hack doors but think proper ly the frout ventilators and end ar hack doors, but keep the Eashles fixed till every leaf in the houso is
down and when the leaves on the carticest Vines are nearly you will, of course, prune the plants in the unual way. Vine-borders
should now be well stirred with a fork, fo make a y y ht porous face, as long as the weather keeps fine.
The first half of Septenter was more like summer weather than bushes are, in consequence, in a fair way of being well riverned which is, of all others, the surest hope of a good crop next season.
Capsicums and Tomatocs, of which yery little hopes were entertaned early in the season, have made rapid progress since the muldle of
Iuly, and will turn out a fair cron fier nll catenever more promising at this season, or less infected with the
caterpilar, as far as I can hear. All seeds of weeds carried into the be springing on all hands, up and the soil andiflower Plants should be well earthed Lindve and Lbrruce. - Some of ench of these should be tied up WATER-ckessene Arey you going to try n bed of this on a north
border in the kitchen-ariten? border in the kitchen-garden? They may be planted for weeks yyt,
but the sooner you get them in now the less likely they are to be
thrown out of the tor SWERT and Pot-rikzBS-- This is a very good time to pull up
old heds of these and to plant young suckers of them on trest bed
 autumn should never be put off till the epring. A row of Chycs is
useful in any yarden fthey may now be divided and planted as an cdging some where. Old Camomile beds and 50 other things which X
cannot thunk of now, may be rencwedif ORCHARD. -The pood old rule of handling fruit as if they wore so many eggs, when being gatherell, should not he losts sight of, and the
longer the fruit 1 s expected to keep the precaution is wore
 De pruned or trangplanted ITLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY
Srove. - I forgot last weck to tell " "Devonian" that a west aspect,
with the the on the end of the house by 11 A.M., will do very well for all kinds of stove plants, and I should think for forcing a preat
number of plants, too, after the berming arrangement thor his house would be to havea walk down the middle,
with a four or five fees wide hed en eave wald servatory to be made for the climbers, with strell ; that nex next the con-
other plants over, for would make an admirabie bed heated on Rendle's 'Tank Syystem the whole may be heated by one fire ; but this should be done by a
first-rate artust, as some nicety will be xequired ; besides, there are mank inossk. This is the only part of the Calendar I dislike
 and the wider you make it the nore unsightly it teecones. If you plant Vines to run up the ratherss, it it unsither one thing gner. the othour,
or if you atterapt climbers in the same way, your friends and neighbours will say, "،
Co

 along the rafters, or up pillars which support parto of the roof - and
the depth of your horiers; also, if there are horizontal 1or Yron back to front, to brace ap ther roof-I shall engage to furrish next planting time; sand aiso, if you wish it it, the treatment of each beginning of June is the bear. From the end of March to the I shaul have done wisth this Calendar next Christmas, and must have stock of plauts for furnishmy all these heids? 1 have been asked at August, and striling eeverythiny w wist. Sinply by begining early in Pelargoniums in the open air, the rest in long, narrow boxes, four
inche
Gardensen, in, ins close cold







REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
and gentry in continuance of fine weather still keeps the nobility and gentry in the country, and the market is, in consequence
rather duy atiful, and is of good quality. Pine-Apples are guite sufficlent to
to
meet the demand; good Queens are selling at from 3s. to 5s,
per lb. Black Hamburgh and Muscat of Alexandria Grapes are very plentiful, particularly the former, and lring from 2 , to 48 . per lb. Among Plums we noticed the Golden Drop, Goliah, and per sieve, Peaches and Ncctarines, of excellent quality, realise and bring from \(2 s\), to abundant, and are offered at from 30s. to 45 s . per 100 lbs Apples and Pears are plentiful. Melons bring from 1s. to 38 , Canliflowers ave becomming very scarce. Cabbages and Turnips
of good qualhty, are abundant, Peas are not very plentiful, and are oftered at e same prices as last week. Frencli anit scarlet half sieve. Tomatoes are excellent, and bring from \(1 s .6 d\). to
ss. \(6 d\). per half sieve. Carrots are very
Emall, and inferior. 3s. \(6 d\). per half sieve. Carrots are very small, and inferior.
Endive is selling at from 1s. to \(1 \mathrm{~s}, 6 \mathrm{~d}\). per score. Shallots bring from 6d. to 9 . per ib. Among Cut Fowers and triceps, Agapanthus umbellatus, Amaryllis guttata, Plumbago capensis, Gardenia radicans, China and Pernetual
Roses, Calceolarias, Pelargoniams, China Asters, Verbenas,
Pinks, and Carnations.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Pine Apple, per lh., 3 s to 58 Grapes, hothouse, per lb, is to 40 Portugal, per 1b. & Qranges, par 100,10* tr 248 Lemong, per doz. 1s in \(2 s\) od - par 100,7* to 148 \\
\hline Peallh's, pert nozert, Ls to ofs & Cneumbers, per brace, od to 1 \\
\hline  & Gherkins, per 1000, 58 to 78 \\
\hline Melons, eauh, 18 to B & Red \\
\hline Pu' Dutch, each, 18 to \(\frac{20}{} 80\) & \\
\hline  & Sw \\
\hline Golden Drop, per pur., 1 to tos & Nuts, perr \({ }_{-}\)Brashel \\
\hline Dambors, per hi & Baruelona, 284 to 21 \\
\hline Les, diessert, \(p\) bush. Ps od to 580 Cd & \\
\hline Apples, rithen, per be & Fil berts, English, p 1001 las , 404 to 558 \\
\hline Orankes, per duzen, 18 bid to \(3 s)^{\prime \prime}\) &  \\
\hline VE & JLES. \\
\hline Calba & Onions, Large, per hif-gy, 18 to 18 cid \\
\hline & \\
\hline & \\
\hline Peas, per & \\
\hline  & Chilis, per foo, is to \({ }^{\text {cos }}\) \\
\hline - &  \\
\hline & \\
\hline reen, & W \\
\hline \(\mathrm{V}_{\text {egetable }}\) Marrows, per doz, od to te & \\
\hline Tarnipe, per doz bunches, 1 s to 2 s & Sweet Basil, \\
\hline Red Beet, per dozen, 9id to is & Waterceress, per doz. sm. bun. \(3 d\) to ad \\
\hline R Radish, yer bundle, 1 & Pa \\
\hline Epring, p. doz hande & \\
\hline & Fennel, perdoz, bun., 2a to 38 \\
\hline  & Endive, per score, 18 to 1 dind \\
\hline & \\
\hline na, Spring p. doz. behe, 18 6d to \(3_{s}\) & Chervil, per punnet, \(: d\) to \(3 d\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Manures.-J. \(H\),-Gypsum will fix ammonia, if in fine powder,
and provided the manure to which it is applied is kept moist. their not being rotted. The Kentish farmers chop them int ground by hand. They give them no other preparation. The great value of the rags depends on their slow but gradual
decay when in the soil. All analyses are troublesome and decay when in the soil. All analyses are troublesome, and chemist his fee, and get him to do it for youl; it is much the cheapest plan. For the detail of the manner of proceeding you may consult Johnson's "Agricultural Chemistry," Heating.-A Paddy,-Such dips as you describe may be effect with particular arrangements, but they are always better
avoided and are wholly inapplicable to the tank system of heating. Yon should consult Mr. Ainger's excellent papers on
such matters in our volume for 1841.-- E. Y.S.-We hope that a leading article to-day will give you the information you desire. We know of no cheaper mode of constructing a pit With bottom-heat.--Leyton,-We, also, reter to the same
Four-inch walls will do, but nine-inch are better If you do not mind the expense, you can employ hot-water pipes used for the purpose you name, it seems hardly necessary. from the heap than - Plants grow better in compost fresh length of time; therefore you will do better to shift your vines on the approach of spring than in the autumn. \(\|\) - Mierlin.By plunging the pots in garden-soil during winter the drainage will become completely stopped, and this, indepentent of frost,
will cause many of the roots of your Vines to perish. They should be keptia a cool vinery; or if this accommodation cannot temporary shade, the pots being surrounded with dry litter to protect them from frost, and modify sudden changes of tempera-
fure. will ripen, so whll likewise the White Muscat Muscadine, or, whinch is the same thuge, the Chasselas Musqué, Turf from a rich pasture, with plenty of bone manure, will form a grood
compost for your Vine-border. 1 - Ignortmus. -- Your Vmes to maturity, notwithstandmg the great reduction of froliage. but they win not continue to bear half as many weiglity bunches as there are leaves on the plants, In future it will be ade constitution of the Vines will be impaired. \(\|\), \(S\). \(C\). \(-A\) variety, in addition to the Black Hamburgh and White Sweetwater may be either the White or Black Frontignan, according to your preference as egaras A Constant Reader.-This plant will flourish best in a warm humid atmosphere. It requires a
soil consisting of peat, leaf-moutd, znd sand, and should be soil consisting of peat, lear-mout,
well attended to with water; the temperature should not be
below \(60^{\circ}\). below \(60^{\circ}\).
cersias.-G. G. Wintle. - In all probability a deficient supply
of water is the cause of your blooms dropping off. \(\ddagger\)
 then sow it in a gentle hotbed, thin, and let the seedlings grow
for the first season without disturbing them. After that, when for the first season without disnct the leaves have dicd of they may be treated like their parents. All you have to take care of is that the s
NNUALS. - \(J . D\). -The cause of failure in some of your Annuals
is their being gown at improper seasou. Others Rhodanthe Manglesii, Clintonia puichella and elegans, and Lupinus nanus, will do much better if they be sown in shallow pans, in the month of February, and put into a cool pit where
the temperature is about \(40^{\circ}\), if they be wished to flower early; but if not, and there be no convenience of this kind, sow these along with the others, about the beginning of April. If you
treat them in this way, and the season be favourable, you may possibly meet with success.
new Raspberry shoots, for they are what will produce your crop next year. Xt is, however, a good practice to stop them
in September, bechuse the buds which are to bear fruit next year become strengthened. In the winte
cut out the old canes which are done with.
Strawbrarics - Fragaria, - Three varliet, earily, medium
season, and late, may be Keen's Seedling, old Pine, and Elton. season, and late, may be Keen's Seedling, Old Pine, and Elton.
The Old Scarlet is the earliest of all, but is rather a shy bearer. aspect wall, you may plant the for five trees on your eas
and Royal Charlotte Peaches, and the Violette Hative Necta-
rine. Three trees for your south aspect may consist of the Gross Mignonne Peach, and the Violette Hative and Elruge
Ncctarines. Ncctarines. \(\|\)
Ears.-W. \(L\).

\section*{Hacon's Incomparable keeping dessert Pears are these:-} Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, and Beurré Rance. \|l
of its cracking is owing to some derangement in the fow of sap. This in standard trees is generally occasioned by vicissitudes of wet and drought; but in whll trees it is likely to occur
in consequence of a sudden privation of foliage by the operation of summer proning, which of ccurse should be guarded against, resembling the Wireworm, is that of a dipterous insect. It is probably the larva of Thereva, plebeia, a common fly. Little
appears to be known of its history; but as it is supposed to be a vegetable feeder you will do well to destroy as many of the
larva as you can find.- \(E\). L. The grubs you find boring underneath the bark of your Oak-trees near the roots we have no doubt are those of a beetle, but we cannot say what species untll we have a grub for examination. Wherever from the
appearance of the bark the grubs show themselves, we advise and destroy the the and destroy the grubs. Careful hand-picking appears to be the
best remedy.--J. D. and Co. -The beetie you forwarded to us is called Otiorhynchus sulcatus. The injury it does in the
grub-state to your young Rhododendrons, eating the bark off grub-state to jour young Rhododendrons, eating the bark off
just below the surface of the ground, we think may be pre-
vented vented by pouring a little gas-liquour and water, mixed in the
proportion of nine of water to one of the liguor round the root of each plant at the time the grubs prevail. The perfect insect possible you must search well your Rhododendrons, mand as well under all stores of dead leaves or rubbish, which may be laying on the ground near them,--W. \(C\), NCeC. - The Cater-
pila, you find so very injurious to the young Firs in your pillais y ou find so very injurious to the young Firs in your
plantations, are those of one of the Saw-flies, and we think they plantations, are those of one of the saw-ilies, and we think conti-
belong to Lophyrus rufus. This insect is known on the Continent to do very great injury to the Fir-tribe, and the usual reme-
dies pointed out for its destruction, are the shaking the Caterpildies pointed out for its destruction, are the shaking the Caterpil-
lars from the branches, destroying all that fall on the ground, and lars from the branches, destroying all that fall on the ground, and
the removing of the moss and dead leaves collected at the roots of the trees, which will be found to contain quantities of the
insect in the pupa state. The moss and leaves should be burned
ransplantina.-Peter.-If you must remove your trees now,
take them ul) carefully and replant them as theng care that their roots are kept moist in the interval. Let ciently supplied, if the state of the weather render such irAcirs.--J. K.-The article on the Melon in the Dundee paper,
and some others, is stolen from the Gardeners' Chronicle, Quousque tundem-一? gial, but it is treated as an amnual, because it is always klled freely. We are much obliged by your information about the Country paper, and think we must have acknowledged it. The plunder committed by some newspapers is most disgrace-
ful to them. We believe that the ground on which they defend themselves. is that they cannot afford to be honest, which is the excuse of pickpockets, highwaymen, and all such worthies.
An Old Maid's seeds are from some Indian Botanic Garden, and not from Affghanistan, as she has been informed. They If sown now they are more likely to grow, but then the seed lings will probably be lost in winter. Upon the whole, it is
better to take the chance of their succeeding next March. better to take the chance of their succeeding next March.
They are of little value.-A Constant Reader,-We would not nevertheless, we do not apprehend very serious mischief, if there is no help for it. Wh. Wh. Philibertia grandiflora is a
greenhouse plant, and those who deny it do not know what greenhouse plant, and those who deny it do not know what
they talk about.-A Journeyman.- Provide yourself with grammar, it does not much matter which, a dictionary, and a Latin Testament, and you will be provided with the means of
beginning to learn Latin. The latter will be a good exercise beginning to learn Latin. The latter will be a good exercise
for translating, \&c. of your Salvia; so much depends on management. The flowers plant is well grown.-Rus.-We cannot advise you as to disposing of your crops. You must trast to the nearest
market. Tome.-Sophronitis pterocarpa. - Anna. Cassia chinensis; a Greenhouse shrub, propagated by cuttings of the 1, apparently White Clover ; 2, Cerastium tomentosum: ' apparently white Clover ; 2 , Cerastium tomentosum; 3 ,
Achillea ptarmica, with double ffowers. There is no reason
why the seed of the Shamrock slould not ripen, unless it should run excessively by the root, in which case it is very likely to be barren. We presume you regard the Shamrock to
be the Trifolium repens, but the real Shamrock is the Oxalis Acetosella,--W. Revaux. - The plant is a Gloxinia, new to If you wish to have its real name determined you must send some uncrushed flowers.--N.-We cannot volunteer in your
case. As an advertiscment you would have to pay about \(\overline{E s}\).-- Georgina. - The models of Pekin Peaches are not authentic. ordinary size and weight. They would do very well with us if we could get them. C. I. S. M. - There is a good receipt for hut it is more apt to drop its fruit prematurely than the Brown Turkey, and other short-necked varieties. The Pears were too much decayed. 11 -An Amateur.-It is the variegated variety
of Convolvulus major.--W. \(W\).-Ptelea trifoliata.- A Con.
 rus Sassafras; 1 , Rhus cótinus: both common hardy trees,
that every gardener ought to know.--A, \(D\). Aspdium loba-um.--P. R. W.- Euphorbia cyparissias, Mentha hirsuta Artemisia maritima, Erigeron acre, Trifolum repens. -
\(H, P, I .-M a l v a\) capensis, Psorálea bituminosa, Erica verticillata and taxifolia, Acacia linearis, and an Oxyanthus of some kind, but so shrivelled up, that it is not easy to say
of what species. We have named them this time, but we bey to refer you to our advertisement at \(p\). 592, relating to this
subjec'£--F, \(K\).- Paxton's Botanical Dictionary," Young Pine-grower.--In your bark-bed, 26 ft. by 8 ft., you can ows, 30 succession-plants; and in 2 feet along the fron two sufficient quantity of crowns and suckers can be nursed more than 30, in case of accidents. \(\|-\) A Devonian. - No. I,
Passe Colmar; 3, Bearre de Capiaumont: not certain ss to the names of the other two

SEEDLING TLORISTS' FLOWERS.
and compared with the different kinds in cultivation, and the anly novelty appears to be No. 1 , which is of a rich plum-
onlour, and dies of a rich blue : the other seedling
colour the flowers, do not differ from sorts already out.-J. Andrews. Your fascination is a brilliant scarlet, but it does not surpass
other varies. fist sight-the jagged edges of the petals, and the ground colour of the lip, different from the side-petals; in othe respects the fower has good properties-it is round, the petals
large, of good sulbstance, and in good proportion; the side-


\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

Her Majesty's progress through Belgium, and her return to Windsor on Tharsdays after a flying visit to some of the most interesting cities in Northern Europe, will be found recorded in detail in our general account of the Excursion. The reception given to her Majesty by the Belgian people, and particularly by the citizens of the ancient seats of European commerce, was at once gratifying and honourable to both countries. The details of the visit to Bruges, more especially, will be read with interest; nothing can be imagined more picturesque than the welcome given to our Sovereign by that fine old capital of the merchant Princes of the middle ages.
From France we learn that several political arresta were made last week among the lower classes in the capital, and that papers have been discovered which prove the existence of a secret society among the idlest and most dangerous portion of the people. The Republican party are beginning to show their opposition to the arming of the fortifications of Paris, which are now so far advanced that the Government may be considered inde. pendent of their hostility. The National Guards at a review last week made a public demonstration against the armaments, and the Republicans of Nantes have published a protest to the same effect. The Minister of Marine, notwithstanding the clamour raised at his. supposed reduction of the fieet in compliance with the views Dugland, has issued a report statiug that he needs a supplement of 15 millions of francs to his Budget, in order to meet the charges of an extra force of armed vessels, and to defray the expense of the mission to Chiaa,-The accounts from Spain announce a fresh complication of parties and of interests the adherents of Espartero having entered into a compromise with those of the Infante Don Francisco for the purpose of supporting the marriage of his son with Queen Isabella, and of demanding the Central Junta. The Government, however, beset by difficulties on all sides, have issued a manifesto, stating their objections to a Central Junta, and praying the nation to await the opening of the Cortes. At Barcelona both parties are inactive, and apparently await the arrival of reinforcements. Two commanders of the Government troops have joined the insurgents, and the neighbouring garrisons have sent in their adhesion to the Junta. The city is still closely blockaded, but a large force is collecting throughout Catalonia to march to the assistance of the insurgents. The insecurity of the Government is daily becoming more evident, and it is currently ramoured in Madrid that they have appealed to the intervention of France.-The state of Italy continues to give rise to much uneasiness; the rerolutionary movement has spread to the streets of Rome and Naples, in which seditious proclamations have been distributed in open day. The insurgents have formed themselves into armed bands, and are still masters of the frontier paases. Several arrests, however, have taken place, and the absence of a competent leader must ultimately produce the failure of the insurrection.

\section*{}

Court.-The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at Woolwich on Thursday morning, on their return from Belgium, having embarked in the Royal yacht at Antwerp on the previous evening. Her Majesty and the Prince proceeded from Woolwich to the Great Western Railway, and from thence by a special train to Windsor Castle. The Princesses also arrived at the Castle from Brighton on Thursdey afternoon. The Prince of Wales will not return to Windsor until the beginning of next month; the health of his Royal Highness has considerably jmproved during his stay at the Pavilion. The Prince and Princess Hohenloe Langenburg have arrived at Frogmore on a the enjoyment of excellent health and takes daily exercise in the neiglabourhood of Witley Court, paying occasional visits to the nobility and gentry of the western part of worcestershire.
Her Majesty's Visit to Belgium.-Our account of her Majesty's excursion last week, came down to Thursday night, and conciuded the festivities at Ostend. On Friday morning the royal party visited Bruges, the venerable seat the Counts of Flanders, and the regal residence of the Dukes of Burgundy. This fine old city once more appeared in her pristine glory, and the efforts of the inhawhich, for beauty, pomp, and dramatic effect, has rarely
been surpassed. From the railway station to the Hotel
de Ville, along all the streets leading from the Grand Place,
through each avenue or passage through which the procesthrough each avenue or passage through which the procesof every colour in the rainbow was formed by passing pieces of dyed stuffs from window to window-each being most of them having suspended from the centre some device or emblem complimentary to the royal visitors. In addition to this fantastic but really beautiful awning under which the procession was destined to pass in alternate shade and sunshine, trees innumerable were planted on either side of the streets, charming the eye with their ingular contrast, and decorated with festoons and gariands imaginable. Besides this avenue of a thousand dies, flowers, bouquets, flags, festoons, transparencies-in fact, every conceivable badge or emblem of festivity and welsteeple, and tower. All this, superadded to the picturesque and quaint gable-ends of the private dwellings, mingled with the ornamented scrolls and carvings or the old mansions, lit by a brilliant sun, presented a sight at once astounding and delightful. Provincial Governor, the Burgomaster, and the other political and municipal authorities. They then entered their carriages, and were escorted by two troops of Cuirassiers to the Hotel de
Ville. As the cortege passed along, the reception given to it by the multitude was most enthusiastic. "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre \({ }^{27}\) was repeated by every tongue in the mingled dialects of Duteb, Flemish, Walloon, Englisb,
French, and German, and altogether the scene was one of French, and German, and altogether the scene was one of
genuine pleasure to the visitors and visited. Mounted gendarmes and a great many companies of infantry, chasseurs, national guards, and other military, added
brilliancy to the entire spectacle. On their arrival at the brilliancy to the entire spectacle. On their arrival at the
Hotel de Ville, the party were led into the salle a manger, Hotel de Ville, the party were led into the salle a manger,
where a sumptuous banquet, under the modest appellation of déjeuner, was prepared for them. The Hall of Council had the honour of being converted into a break fast-room for this occasion. The plate laid out was splendid, a portion of it, for the old massive plate belonging to the ancient corporation of the city, the remainder having been lent by the King for the banquet. Immediately after the dejeuner the Royal party went to the residence of the Governor of
West Flanders, where they made but a short stay, and then proceeded to visit the Church of Notre Dame, containing the monuments of Charles the Bold and his daughter Mary, wife of the Emperor Masimilian, and the Etatue of the Virgin and Child, by Michael Angelo. From
Notre Dame the Royal visitors went to the Cathedral of Notre Dame the Royal visitors went to the Cathedral of
St. Sauveur, when they examined the pictures it contains, St. Sauveur, when they examined the pictures it contains,
and thence they passed to the Hospital of St. John, and its Chapter House, containing the masterpieces of Han Hemling. They then proceeded to the convent of English nuns, whence, after a short stay, they went to the hall of the Company of Crossbowmen, and from that to the Palais de Justice, in which, in the council chamber of magistrates, they stayed some time, admiring the famous chimneypiece, the Fifth, Mary of Burgundy, Charles the Bold and Margaret of York, sister of our Edward the Fourth all full of life and character. From this place the Roya party proceeded to the railway station, on their way back to Ostend. As our Queen and Prince passed through the Grand Place, which they were obliged to do several time during the day, they never failed to look up with admiration at the great tower or belfry which rises majestically above the ancient Cloth Hal, and from which, "Rule Britannia," "God save the Queen," and other airs. Her Majesty also, as she traversed the square, invariably glanced with interest at the house inhabited by Charles II. the company of Crossbowmen. As the procession traversed the square for the last time, it halted to allow the Queen ceeded, a midst the cheers of the peopter which it prowhere the authorities of Bruges received the thanks of the Royal visitorg and took their leave. The Royal party arrived before six o'clock safely at the Palacd theatre afterwards, as had been anticipated. On Saturday morning the ancientcity of Ghent washonoured by a visit of the Sovereigns, an incident as remarkable in its history as any among the long number of events by which its annals are distinguished. The Royal party entered the city about hearty congratulations of thousands of voices. The streets, as at Bruges, banners, dev, were interminable lengths of coloured fotton, banners, branches of trees and the ars acture of the place, and The Royal party on young firs stuck in the pavement through the principal streets all of a proceeded through the principal streets, all of which were
crowded with people. The corporation of the city crowded with people. The corporation of the city
and the various public societies, with their banners and ensigns, fell into rank, and a regiment of Cuirassiers and the band of the regiment of the Guides also joined the procession-the cannon fring a salute, and the bells of the celebrated belfry, as well as those of The royal party first stopped at the hotel of the welcome. Government, where their Majestie atighe Provincial Gonducted into the apartment in which refred, and were condact After having remained some timments were prepared. After having remained some tinae, they were way they passed under a triumphal arch bearing the inscrip-
tion "La Ville de Gand, à la Reine Victoria et à son auguste épouse; L'ancien voisinage d'Artevelde, salue the arch was painted in large characters "A la Reine Victoria et au Prince Albert;" and on either side "Victoria Reine d'Angleterre, 1843-Philippine de Haynault Reine d'Angleterre, 1343." Their Majesties were received by the bishop and clergy of the cathedral in full canonicals, and surveyed its stately monuments and fare specimens of carving and sculpture. The Emperor Charles \(V\). was christened, in the transept, was particularly pointed out to the observaThe candlesticks brought from the old palace of Whitehall which are also here, attracted her Majesty's attention. They are very fixe specimens of workmanship, and recall many historical recollections. From the Cathedral the visit to the Quai aux Bles, proceeded to the "Beguinage," make the reguin nuns-where everything that could The royal party then returned to the hotel of the Provincial Government, where, after a short stay, they proceeded concert was prepared for their amusement. As the royal visitors passed through the Place d'Armes, the acclamations increased, and on their alighting at the theatre a ledged their gratification in the most affable manner. Their reception in the theatre was a counterpart to Queen" was played by the musicians, the whole company tanding. The royal party, on leaving the theatre, went short. The cortege then made for the station of the rail road, and quitted the birthplace of the Emperor Charle Gaunt," amidst demonstrations of good wishes towards them similar to those by which they have been everywher tish Chaplain at Ostend, performed the service of our Church in a private apartment of the palace, and the Whole of the day was devoted by her Majesty to repose, sels, where they arrived about 2 P.M. The city was
densely crowded with visitors and troops, who greeted her Majesty with loud and repeated cheering as the pro cession made its way to the palace. After partaking of dejeuner at the Palace, the Royal visitors and their suite assisted at a concert given in the open air in the Park by
the Royal Harmonic Society. After this they visited the museum, the exhibition of Fine Arts, and other sights, and then returned to the Palace. They were followed in their course by crowds anxious to get a look at the Queen and
Prince Albert, asd were everywhere hailed with acclama tions. At eight \({ }^{\prime}\) clock a banquet was piven by the king at which all the distinguished persons in Brussels, and the chief civic authorities were present. Soon after 10 the Royal party went to Laeken. In passing along the illuminated streets they were recognised and cheered at every step. The illunoinations which Brussels exhibited in The number Queen Victoria are described as really superb ranspmber of illuminated temples, triumphal arches, and treets various-coloured many elegant shapes. The whole Allée verte up to the Park the devices and illuminated arches were trul magical. Her Majesty had every reason to be satisfied with her reception in the Belgian capital; and even at
Laeken, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, the fes tivities were continued, fireworks were discharged, and si young girls of the village presented our Queen with a bouquet. On Tuesday afternoon the Royal party left Lawen for Antwerp. At Matines the train stopped for master Majesty. Madlle. Keitelaers, the daughter of one of the sheriffs, accompanied by a party of young ladies, were also in attendance to present the Queen with a bouquet of Antwerp, amidst enthusiastic cheering the train arrived pliments were paid to her Majesty by the civil and military authorities, and the reception given to the royal party by the people at large was even more cordial and interest ing than they had received at any previous part of thei route. They drove direct to the Palace, when the usua tained her Majesty with the procession of the Giant which perambulated the town with the ship, dolphins, \&c. all of which figured at the celebration of Rubens's festival After taking a short repose and refreshment, the Royal party left the Palace with the intent of visiting some of the sights of Antwerp. But such was the crowd, and their inspetion to them, that they were obliged to limit tiful spire and for the "Deposition from the Cross" by Rubens. From the cathedral the Royal to the Place Verte, where a concert was prepared for their entertaimment, and where a handsome pavilion ised for their accommodation, opposite the statue of Rubens. The fatigue, however, under which the whole party were suffering prevented them from waiting for more than one piece. A banquet at the palace, to which all the distinguished persons and authorities in Ahe city were hrillio, terminated the day seat onming The city was briliantly iluminated dumg the evening? pavilions, and transparencies, contributing to render the
general illumination the more beautiful. Fireworks were discharged in abundance, and the bells of the cathedral continued playing "God save the Queen" with extraor dinary correctness and effect. Her Majesty did not go to the theatre, or to the many other entertainments which the liberality of the city had prepared for her. During the entire evening and night, Antwerp was one continued scene of festivity out-of-doors and within. In the course of the day, a special envoy despatched by the King of Holland to compliment the Queen on her arrival near the confines of his dominions, and to invite her to honour his territory with a visit, was received by her Majesty, who returned thanks for the King's courtesy, but declined the visit at present. On Wednesday morning, the Royal travellers left the Palace, accompanied by the King and Queen of the Belgians, to visit the Museum, previous to their taking their departure for England. Her Majesty reanded an hour inspecting the various Works of Rubens, andyke, Matsys, Jordaens, and the other Flemish in the Royal yacht amidst a succession of salutes frod the steam squadron and the citadel. The Kin from Queen of the Belgians accompanied her Majg and ar as Lievenkenshoek, opposite to Fort Lillo they went ashore, and bid farewell to their illustrious gnests. The Royal standard was saluted by 101 guns arrived within the dominions of the King of Holland The Royal yacht bore away for the coast o England, and arrived in the night in Margate roads, where she hove-to till daylight, as there was scarcely sufficient water for her to run over the flats, and she could not make her way throngh the Queen's Channel, as the night was too dark to distinguish the buoys. The Cyclops also brought up for the night, but the smaller steamers were a long way astern, and were hull down before sunset. The Yacht got under weigh again soon after daybreak, and was much impeded by a dense fog in her passage up the river. She reached woolwich, however, shortly before 11, when her Majesty disembarked amidst the salutes of the batteries and welcomed by enthusiastic cheers from the people assembled at the landing* place. The Queen immediately proceeded to Paddington, ad arrived at Windsor by the Great Western Railway at 1 o'clock. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were looking
remarkably well, and have derived much benefit from their marine excursion. In the afternoon, the Queen and the Prince drove to Frogmore Lodice in pony phaeton the Prince drove to Frogmore Lodge in a pony pareton Princ and after remaining at Frogmore about an hour and a half, feturned to the Castle through the Park. Post-Office.-An inquiry having been made of the Post-master-General, whether, if a letter bearing the penny stamp be addressed to the residence of a person, and be thence forwarded to him at some distance in the original stamp will cover the further transmission by poat, the letter not having been opened, and having undergone no alteration beyond the mere substitution of address? the directed from one place to another is legally liable to addiional postage for the further service.
The Army.-Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the 22d (or Cheshire) Regiment of Foot to bear upon its regimental or second colour, and also upon its appointdistinguished gallantry displayed by the regiment in the campaign against the Ameers of Scinde, in the early part of the present year.

\section*{fforeton}

France, - Several arrests for political causes were made in Paris on Friday and Saturday last. For some time the police were aware that a society had been organised for their criminal projects into execution. Wuring the put of Friday the principal members of this association were arrested a pine in the Rue Pastorel, and in other quarters of Paris The individuls arrested are about 20 in number, and on a their places of residence, a quantity of seditious pamphlets arms cartridges, and gunpowder were discovered. All these individuals belong to the operative cosses and are destitute of the means of existence; they had refused for some time past to labour for their bread a fact explained by the principles of communiam which they profess. Notwithstanding the secresy they observed, the authorities traced them, and at once seized all the elements of this conspiracy. That the individuals just apprehended is affirmed by pere description, though or a verylow degre, who add by persons connected with the Goen then in due time in due time, and that the public will be surprised at the evidence procured aganat them. There are persons who rection this projected Republican attempt with the insur rection at Barcelona and the disturbances in Italy. There are those likewise who affirm, that if her Majesty had come to Paris, and a review of the Naino al Guards had taken place on the occasion, the Repul licins would have contrived to provoke some hostile demonstration. That something of the kind was meditated was hinted by Ropubican print, when it was ascertained that the Queen Would not visit the Capital.-Her Majesty's visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians is noticed at considerable length by several of the papers, and with much displeasure France of the ultra-Liberal prints as her brief stay in France offended. Thus the National, which maintains that if the Queen had come to Paris she would have been nothing more-declares that her Majesty extend her
excursions to Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, and Antwerp
solely because Belgium has proved ungrateful to France ; solely because Belgium has proved ungrateful to France;
and the Commerce deems it quite evident that, in and the Commerce deems it quite evident that, in
displaying more courtesy towards King Leopold than towards King Louis Philippe, the sole object of our
Sovereign and Government has been to diminish the effect Sovereign and Government has been to diminish the effect
of the visit to Eu! The Ministerial Journal des Debats replies to these insinuations by saying, that the Radicals, having been unable to make out as they wished, that the
visit of the Queen of England was an insignificant and visit of the Queen of England was an insignificant and unimportant act, have changed their tactios, and now
endeavour to transform it into a malevolent and lostile proceeding. "England, however,-and we are pleased to say it,--has cordially approved of the step of the Queen,
and unanimously expressed a hope that this kind of ad. and unanimously expressed a hope that this kind of ad -
vance may contribute to efface entirely the resentment and even the remembrance, of past misunderstanding.
Whatever may be said or done, it will be impossible to Whatever may be said or done, it will be impossible to prevent the Royal interview at Eu from being viewed in that is to say, as a pledge of reconciliation between the two nations."-The Commeroe contains a protest signed by the republicans of Nantes against the armament of the
fortifications of Paris, and states that, at a review of the National Guards of Paris, which took place on Saturday in the Bois de Boulogne, some cries were raised in oue of the legions against the arming of the fortifications conthe Finance Minister of Queen Christina, died in Paris last week, in his 55 th year.-The Moniterre publishes a report of the Minister of Marine, stating that he will Budget. The Minister begins by owning, that instead of 164 armed vessels, to which he was limited by the
Chamber, he kept up upwards of 200 . This surpliss of expense, together with that necessary to fit out three more vessels for China, has incurred an expense of five
and a half millions. The French naval force off China is to consist of two frigates and three corvettes. The half millions more; steamers for Senegal, a quarter a million; barracks in Guadaloupe, two millions. These, With a deficit of three miltions on the Marine Budget of plement to the Budget-of these, the Minister says he only wants sis millions immediately.
inst. No fresh disturbance had coarria to the 14 th persons said to be connected with a secret political association had been apprehended, and the precautions which insecurity of the Government. Such were the difficulties which beset it, that its enemies found the people disposed Which beset it, that its enemies found the people disposed being demanded. The Government has published a manifesto, stating their objections to a Central Junta, and praying Spaniards to await the Cortes, which will content
all. A complete schism had taken place between the Progresistas and Moderados, and a compromise had been entered into between the former and the Esparterists, Who have agreed to support the marriage of Isabella II.
with the eldest son of the Infante Don Francisco ; to demand the Central Junta; and to insist on the question of the marriage being decided at the same time as that of the majority. The Military Intendant-general has published through the Garette, a refutation of the statement
of the financial chief of Espartero's armoy, M. Paredes, of the financial chief of Espartero's armoy, M. Paredes,
who certified the fit appronriation of the \(1,500,000\) reals brought from Madrid by the ex-Regent. The Intendant asserts that only 563,650 reals of that sum had been lawfully employed; that the remainder was carried out of
the country, and, as stated by M. Cardero, distributed the country, and, as stated by M. Cardero, distributed
among the followers of Espartero at Lisbon. It is said, however, that the disinterestedness of the ex-Regent, and indeed his contempt for money, is so notorious, that even Gaxette, that he had stolen funds belonging to the public Gasette, that he had stolen funds belonging to the pubic
Treasury. The Queen was said to be seriously unwell, with an affection of the stomach. Mr. Aston left Madrid for England on the 9th. From Barcelona we llearn that the insurgents were in high spirits at Colonels Martell and
Amettler having joined them. The former had addressed Amettler having joined them. The former had addressed possible with Cols. Prim and Milaus. The city continued to be strictly blockaded, but a large force was collecting throughout the province of Cataionia to march to the
assistance of the insurgents. The Captain-General Araus, Assistance of the insurgents. The Captain-General Araus, Whostill contivued inactive in the citadel, had been obliged to discharge 400 of his men, who manifested an unwillingness to fight against the inhabitants of Barcelona. Col. Prim Was in the same inaction at Esprugas, three leagues from Barcelona, with a battalion and some hundreds of National Guards. Meanwhile the pronunciamento against the Government, and in favour of a Central Junta, was proFigueras described thoughout Catalonia. The garrison of Figueras, described as the strongest and most formidable Cortress in Spain, had declared in favour of the junta. Lampurdan, and another important garrison and fortress, Hostalrich, had also sent in their adhesion to the junta of Girona. An attempted rising at Vich, in favour of the Government, had totally failed. A Barcelona letter of the loth informs us that Mr. Penleaze, the British Consul, who had landed from the Medea, to which be had gone in consequence of his house being exposed to the fire of the forts, was arrested while walking in the streets; but upon the application of M. de Lesseps, the French
Consul, who interfered with great promptitude, he was instantly set at liberty by order of the junta, with many apologies for the conduct of the eivie guard, who had mistaken him for another person. On the 13th the insur
gents fired on a bat of the French brig of war Méleagre, Which was about to take in water at the fountain of the
port of Barcelona. One of the shots took effect and a sailor was seriously wounded. The Consul of France demanded satisfaction. The Constitutional of the 10 th had announced that the vigilance of the Junta had prevented the French from setting fire to four factories. The Consul bas also demanded and obtained satisfaction on this subthe same the 14th the condition of Barcelona was still Madrid made common cause with the Junta. The fire from the citadel and from Montjuich had already occasioned more damage than was caused by the bomParace, that of M. Cifré, one of the finest in several French manufacturing establishments, and other buildings, were in ruins, and some children had been killed by the bursting of the shells in the streets. It is said that no less than 100,000 persons have fled from the city. Portugal.-The accounts from Lisbon are to the 11th nst., but the news is altogether unimportant. The pend opes and with Great Britain shll codinues to agitate the immediately interested in the non-execution of the convention, use every means in their power through the press to for this important affair the public mind would scarcely have anything to engage attention. The Queen and Royai family are at Mafra.
GERMANY.-It is reported at Berlin that the King of Prussia has written an autograph letter to the Queen and excursion as far as Berlin. the extend their continental between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia ; the two monarchs walk through the streets of Berlin unattended by any guard, whilst the inhabitants cause
them no inconvenience. It was said that community of Berlin were about to present an address to the Emperor in favour of their fellow Israelites in Russia, the Emperor in favour of their fellow Israelites in Russia,
who complain of oppression.-A review of the tenth corps of the army of the German Confederation is to take place in the neighbourhood of Lunenburg, between the end of this month and the 8th October. The whole number of troops assembled on this occasion will be 28,000 , of which Hanover sends 13,054 ; Brunswick, 2,096 ; HolsteinLunenburg, 3,600; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 3,580; MeckLubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, 5,019.-In Hanover the Lagistrates have given notice that, by order of the Treasury of Great Britain, the differential duties are abolished which Hanoverian ships have hitherto been obliged to pay on the exportation of coals from England to any other than Hanoverian ports ; henceforth Hanoverian
ships will not have to pay, in this case, any bigher duty than English ships. - An anti-temperance society has been founded at Hamburgh by a person called Bocker, and
numbers 2,000 members. The Government thought fit numbers 2,000 members, The Government thought fit to prohibit such opposition to the principles of Father
Mathew. The society consequently met on the Danish territory, and on returning to Hamburgh caused a serious hospital which M. Solomon Heine, the banker of Hamburg, has built at his expense for indigent Jews, in honour of the memory of his wife, who died some years back, was publicly inaugurated. The members of the Senate, the freign ministers, most of the public functionaries, and a M. Heine, in an address, to the spectators, declared that he had founded the establishment principally for Jews, but not exclusively, as the poor of all sects should receive assistance there. This hospital, called Betty's Hospital, from the first name of Mme. Heine, is situated in the midst of a fine garden. A library, a gymnastic ground, covered with piazzas for exercise in wet weather, \&c., are
provided in the building. From Hungary wo learn that a provided in the building.-From Hungary we learn that a weissenburg, about 35 miles from Pesth. The fire began on the 5 th, and was still burning when the despatch was sent off ; 400 , and according to other statements, 600 or 800 houses were already reduced to ashes.
Holland.-Her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange was delivered of a prince on the morning of the 15th and is doing well. A letter from Amsterdam states
that pauperism has become really frightful in Holland. "It appears," says the writer, "that, in 1841, the charitable institutions relieved 595,093 individuals, which number, compared with the whole population, estimated at \(2,931,143\) souls, is at the rate of one to tive. The expended by them in 1841 amounted to \(19,026,993\) florins about 41,000,000f.)"
Malita.-Accounts from this island mention the death of Cardinal Fab. Sceberras Testaferrata, at Valletta, on the 1st inst. His obsequies were performed with great pomp on the 2d. The Cardinal was one of the oldest noble families in Maita, and was Bishop of Sinigallia in the march of Ancona.-Lieut. Holman, the blind traveller took his departure from Malta on the 3d for Naples. He will afterwards proceed to the Roman States and Trieste. ITaly.-Accounts from the frontier state that, on the afternoon of the 29 th ult., at Rome, when the Corso was much crowded, a number of proclamations were distributed containing a most violent attack upon the Pontifical Government, and inviting the people to arouse from their apathy. Several persons were arrested, but no disturbance took place. Traveliers who had arrived a few days and Ceprano road, reported that the whole part of that road situated on the Neapolitan territory was infested by a numerous band of brigands, most of them mounted on
good horses, and all of them well armed. Two carriages, which preceded the diligence, were completely plundered by those robbers. All the way from Capua carabineers were posted on the road, but they were unable to check the brigandage, and had been more than once compelled to fly before the banditti. At the head of the band were three convicts who have escaped from the galleys.-The most contradictory reports were circulating as to whether assistancernment will act by itself or demand foreiga Meanwhile, the malcontents disseminated in the mounces, are daily increasing numbers. They propese to cains on a guerilla war. Most of them are well armed. They are now in the narrow passes of the Apennines, in the direction of Pistoja, the Bagni della Porretta, Savigno, and Vergato. It was said that the Government had offered passports to the leaders to quit the country and an rejected. The Tuscan Gut that those conditions bad been Dragoons the Tuscan Government has despatched 200 ment of Modena is about to do the same. It is believed that the insurrection would have extended throughout Italy had the insurgents possessed a leader sufficiently skilful to conduct the attempt. The cause of the insurrection is said to be the constant refusal public opinion. The derree relative to concessions to public opinion. The decree relative to the Israelites of Ancona and Sinigallia is now said to be authentic, but it is accurainted with the decrees. However, they who are cquainted with the real state of things are convinced that the 26 th wilt not be executed, -Letters from Naples of he 26th ult mention that symptoms of disorder were beginaiog to manifest themselves in that capital. Atlempts bad again been made to set on fire the clothes of ladies of rank in the streets of Naples, and with fatal effect. Several arrests had taken place. The Neapolitan Government was afraid to call in regiments from the provinces, where, it appears, considerable excitement the festa of the Madonna di Pie di Greats been sent to lace on the Bth Madonna di Pié di Grotta, which took Glace on the 8th without interruption, although the Governeat arrested several persons, in fear of a movehown themselves in at Naples that two guerillas had shown themselves in the Abruzzi, and that four battalions were about to be sent into that province. Mount Vesu. vius has lately given signs of an approaching eruption. The crater, after having sent forth for some days columns af fire and smoke, emitted on the 18 th, from six to ten in Grening, loud detonations like cannon shots.
Greece,-Letters from Athens of the 3lst ult. state British dismissal of General Church and some other was felt by the British residents as a proof of the ill-will entertained by the existing Government towards every thing English, which could only be counteracted by the appearance of a few British ships of war off the coast. and arable discontent had been created by extra pay and allowances made by the King to his favourites, to the Ministers of War and of the Interior for secret service money, which absorbed the whole of the economy made in other departments. An article has appeared in the Continental papers, dated from Constantinople, and pretending to be a kind of review of a pamphlet, published at Constantinople, under the title of "Divine Providence constantly watches over Greece," in which it is stated that King Otho's dynasty cannot last, and that the only way of securing the permanent prosperity of Greece would be to elect a descendant of the ancient Byzantine Emperors to the Grecian throne, of which there still exist many in different parts of Europe, such as the Courtenays, Montmorencis, Hohenlohes, \&c. Several thousand copies of this pamphiet have been circulated through Greece and Turkey.

Whst Indirs.-By the mail-steamer Dee, which from at Southampton on Wednesday, we have account farm Jamaica to the \(23 a\) Aug. The weather continued ing removed the anprebensions of severe drought. Generally in all the colonies the weather was reported to be seasonable and favourable, and the crops promised well. The combined Court at Demerara had discussed and passed a new tariff of duties for 1843 to 1844, by which the duties on imports from Great Britain were reduced generally from the surcharge of two-and-a-half per cent. on the specific duties to one per cent. Among the passengers by the Dee, is the Ex-President Boyer of St. Domingo, who has come to Europe for the benent of his health.-Accounts from Bogota state that Mr. Stenart the British Charge d'Affaires to the Republic of New Granada (formerly M.P. for Haddington, and a junior Lord of the Treasury), died in that city on the 15 th July.

MoneyMarket, Friday.-Consols closed at \(95 \frac{1}{3}\) to 4 for money, and \(95 \frac{1}{4}\) for account; New Three-and-Half per
 Bonds, 69 s . to 71 s . prem.

\section*{fftetropolts and its Eicimity.}

Gencral Espartero.-On Monday General Espartero, with his Duchess and niece, visited Woolwich with his avite. After witnessing the evolutions of the Royal
Horse Artillery and field batteries, of Lord Bloomfield, they batteries, under the directions the models and specimens of arms the Rounda, containing the models and specimens of arms, the barracks, stables, and hospital. After partaking of a déjeuner at Lord the Royal Arsenal, including the laboratory and store-
houses，where accoutrements are always ready for 10,000 horses and their riders．In this department General Espartero and his officers seemed struck with the immense number of articles to be seen at one view，and their sur－ prise was not lessened when Lord Bloomfield at the eastern wing，pointed out to them about 28,000 large
guns，and upwards of \(4,000,000\) of balls and shells guns，and upwards of \(4,000,000\) of balls and shells
arranged on the grounds of the Arsenal．The whole arranged on the grounds of the Arsenal．The whole practice was carried on，under the command of Major Horsby，and the firing was the best exbibited for some time，almost every ball falling at the font of the fiagstaff， about 700 yards distant．Two rounds of 10 rockets each were then fired by the rocket troop，under the command of Major Strangways，and went of beautiful＇y，some of them entering the target at 800 yards range． number of vessels entering the range causing considerable
delay，it was discontinued；and General Espartero，the delay，it was discontinued；and General to town． Tuesday they paid a visit to the public establishments the City．At the Guildhall they were received by \(\operatorname{Sir} \mathbf{C}\) Marshall，Sir J．Pirie，\＆c．，by whom they were conducted into the Aldermen＇s room，the council chamber，the freedom－office，the library，reading－roonis，\＆c． Court of Common Council were assembled at th
and received their visitors with loud cheering． Excellency and family next proceeded to the Mansion－ house，to pay their respects to the Lord Mayor，by whom they were subsequently accompanied to the Bank．A this establishment they were met by the Governor and Directors，by whom they were shown the various offices and departments，with the machinery and apparatus em－ ployed in printing notes for circulation．They examined and a new machine for weighing sovereigns．A highly respectable assemblage had collected inside the Bank，by whom they were enthusiastically cheered，the same demon strations being manifested both on theil approach to and
exit from the Bank．They also went to the Mint，where they inspected the machinery
Court of Aldermen．－Alderman Magnay has declared his intention of becoming a candidate for the ensuing mayoralty，the resignation of Alderman Lainson having placed him in competition with in Monday Wardmote was held Bread－street Ward for the election of an Alderman，in the room of Mr Lainson．The two candidates proposed were Mr．
Benjamin Lawrence and Mr．Hughes Hughes（High Sheriff of Hants）．The Lord Mayor declared，upon the show of hands，that Mr．Lawrence had the majority；upon which the friends of Mr．Hughes demanded a poll．At the termination of the polling for the day，the numbers were－for Mr．Lawrence the close of the second day Mr．Lawrence had a majority of 10 votes．On Wednesday at the close of the poll the Lord Mayor declared the numbers
Lawrence， 89 ；Mr．Hughes， 82 －majority．\(\%\) ．The Lor had not a derutiny of the votes been demanded．His Lordship，having read the names of the scrutineers Optober，for the scrutiny
Court of Common Council．－On Tuesday a Court was held，at which Mr．Bunning was chosen Clerk of the Woriss，in the room of the late M．r．Montage，by a ma－ principal clerk in Mr．Montagu＇s office．The number principal clerk \(\mathbf{~ w h} \mathbf{M r}\) ．Montagu Mr ．Bunning 106 ，for Mr ．Young 68 ．
City Revenues．－An article on the corporation of Nondon and municipal reform，which appeared the Westminster Review，has been reprinted as a pamphlet，with a view to its extensive circulation． It contains a general siew of the city revenue，corporate and parochial，from the summary of which for public and charitable objects prodace an annual sum of \(364,096 l\) ． 11s． 91 d ．But，notwithstanding these endowments，the local rates for the poor，the church，paving，lighting watching，\＆c．，form a heavier burd of London，or in any corresponding district of the United Kingdom，amounting for the year 1841 or taxes levied by the corporation on coals，provisions，ec．paid by the public at large to the amount of \(202,549 \% .12 s, 7 d\) ．These sums are annually raised for municipal objects withi

Bank of England．－At the general half－yearly meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock on Tharsday，a dividend was declared of \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent．for the half－yeur ending the
loth October next，deducting 7 d ，in the pound for income－ tax．In making this dividend of \(3 \frac{1}{⿳ 亠 丷 厂}\) of \(7,167 \mathrm{l}\) ． 17 s ． 11 d. ，the state of the banking business，and the difficulty which all banking concerns experience in realising profits，baving rendered this step necessary．The 5,8641 ， \(5,864 l\) ． \(0 \mathrm{~s}, 3 \mathrm{~d}\) ．；so that the tro sums together make about
\(13,000 \mathrm{l}\) ．taken in the twelve months． 13，000l．taken in the twelve months．
Acceleration of the Indian Mails．
ing of merchants and others interested in the speedy transmission of letters to and from Irdia，China，Australia， Ceylon，\＆c．，was held on Tuasday at the Hall of Com－ meject of the meeting，the chairman explained that all that was expected was an expression in general termas in favour of improved commanication，without reference to any company whatever．Consistently with this view，the
resolutions had been carefly prepared so as to show what
the public desired，and to leave entirely to the Government the manner and the means to be adopted in carrying out their wishes．They were to the effect that the present from Bombay seldom reached England in time for the mem bowb to answer their letters and that a similar in convenience attended the arrival of the outward mails at Calcutta ；that any plan that could be adopted to remove these defects，by accelerating the communication between the two countries，would be of the greatest national benefit；that memorials on the subject should be addressed to the East India Company，and copies sent to Government；and that to manage and watch over the matter a committee should be appointed．The resolutions vere passed almost unanimously，and the commitlee was meeting on the 1st of December
The Iouses of Parliament．－In order to afford room for the employment of additional workmen，a portion o alace－yad，extending from the entrance o estmin ster－hall to the Terrace，has been inclosed by a high purpose of enabling the stone－masons to proceed in chiselling the ornamental designs．The construction of the external walls has advanced so rapidly within the last month，that Mr．Barry conceives that the roof may be thrown over a great portion of the main structure before be winter．There are at present ppard 300 mason engaged，including those employed in hewing the stones but as the latter operation is necessarily tedious，the con－
tractors have determined to carry out Mr．Barry＇s design so far as they can，by putting on the additional hand which the increased space obtained by the inclosure of Palace－yard will permit to work with convenience．Con－ Palace－yard will permit to work with convenience． siderable progress has been made in the preparation o
the carpentry work for the interior，which will conse the carpentry work for the interior，which will conse－
quently have the advantage of being well－seasoned，and The Pr Warp
The Prize Cartoons．－The eleven cartoons，which obtained the premiums announced by the Commission of
Fine Arts，have been placed in the Suffolk－street Gallery， Fine Arts，have been placed in the Suffolk－street Gallery，
for public inspection．The rest of the cartoons have been conveyed to the Pantechnicon，Belgrave－square，fo exhibition．At the Suffolk－street Gallery artists are already employed in making reduced
cartoone，for the purpose of engraving．
Custom House Frauds．－A few weeks since a large seizure of contraband tobacco was made by Mr．Fogg，an inspector of the Thames Police，on the premises of a baker in Eastrield－street，Limehouse，Which was removed been made by the Commissioners of Custom information of some of the parties engaged in the transac tion，which has terminated in Exchequer writs being issued against Fogg and 10 other persons．It appears that the revenue has been defrauded to a great extent by the smuggling of foreign tobacco，which was carried on uffic the Thames in the presence of the time previous the seizure，two lightermen had been in the habit of going down to Gravesend for chaik，which they brought up in large boat．Every trip they made to that place was to cover the contraband trade they were carrying on－ctuat bringing four or five tons of foreign mandact landing the tobacco at Limehouse or Ratcliff．The parties ultimately quarrelled，and information was given to the Fogg immediately put in bail for 1,1002 ．，the amount of penalties sought to be recovered by the Crown．Six thers have also put in bail，but two have cot been abo where they are likely to remain till next term，when the trial will take place in the Court of Exchequer．The sloop which brought over the tobacco from landers，and the Custome heen seized and condemaed．The Board ments，although，on their own slowing，they have been for some time engaged in extensive smuggling transac－ tions．They have been receiving weekly salaries for some time past，and one of them boasts that he is to receive a penerally appointment as gauger．They wes，in the pro－ ceedings against persons for employing non－freemen on the river．One of the principal purchasers of the con－ Whitechapel－road，against whom an Exchequer writ has been issued．The tobacco was generally conveyed to his house by a man dressed as a baker，in a bread－bask， carrien over his shoulders，and，to carry on the deceptich， Other dealers received it in like manner
Wesleyan Conference－The daily papers state that the Wesleyan Methodists have been compelled to abandon reduced immediately．The permanent income of the society is said to have diminished to such an extent as to render this step necessary．－The annual address of the Conference was published last week，and contains a general notice of the public occurrences of the year which bear upon the religious interests of their body．After referring pon the filts made to bring about a substantial union between different religious bodies，it proceeds to lament between ditterent religious＂odies，it proceeds settlement of＂emissaries of the at The riti，＂supported by the authority and force of a great European nation．＂It alludes to the late secession in the church of Scotland，and expresses a strong adherence to the principle avowed by the seceders，in asserting the right of every Christian church to exercise its ecclesiastical functions uncontrolled by the civil courts．In regard to
the Government measure for promoting education in the manufacturing districts，it congratulates the body on its Narawal，but states that the Conference must not in guise or overlook the fact，that their recent proceedings in erence to public education have involved them in a moa erious responsibility．＂The case，＂they say，＂stands thus to be greatly in need of education．It is proposed to ive them a certain amount of education upon cern tain terms；but we，in common with other bodies， object to the terms proposed，and are understood thus to prevent them from receiving the education offered．Un reat or greater than absolute ignorance or unless the erms proposed were such as to neutralise the benefit of education altogether，it is manifest that we must either exert ourselves to the utmost of our power for the instruc the gailt of depriving them of instruction altogether－ neither giving it ourselves nor allowing it to be given by dence suppose，indeed，that any private o deno which would result from an amount of good equal able patient zeal and self－denying liberality may find ample cope，and secure an ample reward，in almost any circuit in our contion．The establishment and maintenance of efficient day and infant schools in large towns，and the urther improvement of our valuable Sunday－schools every mend to your kind and most carefol attention＂I regard to the Church of England they state that they have been lier as one of the main the Protestant faith ；but her title to be解 by the encouragemend deplore，＂they add，＂this alarming departure from the plicity in divinpl doctrine，and hom its godly sim－ Yet we are aware that there is a numerous and powerful body of holy and faithful men to be found in the ranks of Cod the the and the authorities of that Church，may soon feel it to be a duty which they owe to Christ and to the souls of men， to stand Corth，and，by a purify their branch of the Christian community from the purify their branch of the Caristian commana

Allhallows，Barking．－At a meeting of the vestry of this parish a few days Bince，a correspondence was read departure from the usual mode of performing divine ser－ med several the parishioners to secede or absent themselves from the parish church．The Vicar had expressed regret that any alteration in the per－ formance of avine worship had tach place，or hat thing sach ported that the former mode had been resumed，and those parishis who had discontinued their attendance at the church had returned

The Spitalfields Weavers．－On Saturday a meeting of hand－loom weavers was held to recive hereport of an interview which took place at the Board of Trade on the previous Thursday，between a deputation of the operative weavers and Mr．M Gregor，on whe occasion a memo rial，signed by 8949 persons was presented to the Lords of the Privy Counch for Trade．The deputation stated to Mr．M－Gregor that the abodes of many of the weavers had been visited by them，and that they presented a seen of deplorable poverty．Several had no bed to lie upon，
and had scarcely any clothing．This was the case in many instances where the loom was at work deputation then referred to the advantages derived by the Spitafields Act，observing that since that act was repealed the effect had been injurious to the operatives and the tradesmen，as the average earnings of the former pex deputation wos informed that Government was aware of the operation of some of then allegations in reference to smuggling；that their case would be investigated by Government between that time and the meeting of Pur ment considered advisable would be introduced by them early in the next session．
Model Prison．－The commissioners appointed by Government to superintend the management of the Pen－ tonvilie Prison have just presented their report for the approval of the Secretary of state．The report，which signed by Lord Wharncliffe，Duke of Richmond，Earis of D．Bu and Chichester，Lord J．Russell，the Speaker，sid B．Brodie，Dr．Ferguson，Maj．Jebbs，Mr．Crawford，and Rev．W．Russell，states that it is intended to appropria 35 en pron to the reception of convicts between 8 a a age，under sentence of transportation not undergo te years，and that the convicts so selected slans in the prison of probationary discipline for 18 months Land under theirn they will be removed to Van Bisioners report that the prizoners evince a ready conformity with the rules and regulations of the prison，and that they have made considerable progress in the trades in which hey instructed，namely carpentry，joinery，shoemaking，hiont ing，rug－weaving，mat－making，and weaving．The repors， contains a letter from Sir J．Graham to the Commissioner be wherein he says－＂I propose that no prisoner shalit is admitted into Pentonville without the knowledge that the portal to a penal colony，and that he must thencere．＇ Statistics of the Metropolitan Police．－By a return just
issued, in compliance with an order of the House of
Commons, relalive to the city snd metropolitan police Commons, relative to the city and metropolitan police force, it appears that there are 20 superintendents in the
metropolitan division, receiving from \(200 \%\). to \(600 \%\). per annum ; 110 inspectors, whose salaries vary from 80l. to 200\% per annum; 465 serjeants, with incomes ranging
from 60\%. to \(80 \%\). ner annum; and 3790 constables, receiving from \(44 \%\). to 816 . per annum, including clothing and 40 pounds of coals weekly throughout the year. The amount paid on this account during the past year, including 3620l. for superannuation and retiring allowances to Thames police, amounted to 295,754 included a sum of 97211 . received from theatres, fairs, and races. The number of district surgeons is 60 , and the amount paid for books, \&c. is 757 l . The total rate received during the past year from the various wards in
the City of London and its liberties, for the maintenance of the City police force, is put down at 41, 714l., and the expenditure at \(41,315 b\)., the gross pay, irrespective of other charges to the force, amounting to 29,800 l.
Mortality of the Metropolis.- The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 9 th , was Central Districts, 160 ; East Districts, 182; South Districts, 241 : total, 880 (males 460 ; females, 420 ). Weekl average for the last 5 years 903 ( 461 males, 442 females);
and for the last 5 summers, 846 .

\section*{和robincial Nefos.}

Aldborough.-On this part of the cosst of Suffolk last week the sound of the heavy firing on the occasion of Her weather was very fine, with a slight breeze from the The The distance from shore to shore is 88 miles. The firing during the siege of Antwerp was distinctly heard on the解 cosst
Bangor.-The Bishop of this diocese, at his fifth trienexcited much interest in North Wales charge which has adverted to the question which had occasioned so much interest in the principality and sympathy in the Eaglish sees of St. suspense; and although he could not encourage any sanguine expectations, he would not despair of the ultimate success of their appeals to the justice and good feeling of the Government and the Legislature. After adverting to the different mensures which have recently been brought ceeded to examine the progress of Tractarian principles. "After making every allowance," he said, "for the uprightress and good intentions of the writers, the soundness and orthodoxy of many of the priaciples which they from their labours, it must be confessed that they have in many respects taken a wrong direction, and assumed an exaggerated, and therefore erroneous, form ; and that able construction, liable to just exceptions and censure. In an address of this kind 1 cannot of course enter into an analysis of those writings and opinions, but must content myself with animadverting on a few of those leading features of their theological school-if I may so express the first place, they appear to have thrown-the phrase is, I belien, hemselves into a system, or \(I\) should which they call Catholic, and hold it up to admiration as something infinitely superior to the imperfect and lifeless Catholicism of their own Church; for I cannot discover that they have any clear or definite notion of the system which they admire, or have drawnany precise line between Catholic of doctrine and discipline. We must not, however, suffer ourselves to be led astray by the cloudy grandeur of this system. An attempt has been made to show that the Romish doctrine condemned in our 22 dirticle of Religion concern-
ing Pargatory, Pardonings, Worshippin5 and Adoration ing Pargatory, Pardonings, Worshippins and Adoration
of Imges, as well as Relics, as also Invocation of the \(\stackrel{\text { of }}{\text { Images, as well as }}\) Saints, is not the doctrine publicly professed by the Church of Rome, and ultimately sanctioned by the decrees of the Council of Trent, but certain superstitious practices and opinions, which, though tolerated and winked at by that
Church, form no part of its system. The inference drawn from these statements appear to be that-I will not say from these statements appear to be that-I will not say
Protestantism, for this is a term which the writers have taken great pains to repudiate-but members of the Church
of England may safely hold this doctrine, as it is authoritatively taught by the Church ofn vening the docirine of our own Church, or offending
against the spirit of this article of religion. Now, no one Who is acquainted with the history of those times, can those doctrines, as they were held and acted upon in the Church of Rome at the time when God's providence called them to their grest and necessary work; nor can it
be doubted that it was the object of that Council to give sanction and fresh authority to the doctrine which she had tauglit, nud which had been rejected and condemned by gro Reformers. That Church may have condemned a few ples on which they were grounded, and the practice phies on which they were grounded, and the practices to Which they necessarily led-untouched, but they were con-
verted into articles of faith, and added to the ancient Creed of the Church Catholic and Apostolic." The Right Rev. Prelate dwelt at considerable length upon these
points, and observed, that it had been urged that the line
of argument pursued in the last Tract, and the sense affixed to the several Articles of our Church brought under Church were intenced to confirm in their attachment to the going astray England certain persons whose minds were vinced that the tendency of this Tract is to draw sncl minds still nearer to Rome, by palliating the evils of her doctrine and practice, and cutting from under our feet that ground of necessity and of an imperious sense of obligation, on which our Reformation is based. The Bishop explained and defended the term Protestantism, observing that the eminent divines of the seventeenth century identified themselves and gloried in the name of Protestant. He did not look upon the movement with the same feelings of alarm that many, for whom he had a great respect seemed to regard it; being persuaded that through the favour of Providence, the effect of any erroneous doctrines would soon pass over. The Bishop next adverted to certain irregularities in the performance of the public services observed), must be discontinued, if they do exist (he made for the discharge of those public duties, as shall cut off the plea of necessity. Another statement, which he trusted was not correct, that clergymen do not scruple to give their attendance at dissenting places of worship, thus too cheir sanction to opinions that were, he feared, Church and the Meeting-houses, and that there is no such sin as schism. But (observed the Bishop) if there are any of the clergy who allow themselves this liberty, they may be sure that while they give offence to the sound part of denominations, whom they expect to conciliate by this show of liberality. The Bishop concluded by exhorting the clergy to observe wise and seasonable moderation.
Beaumaris.-The new quay in this town has been comnenced, and several stones have been already laid down. The length of the quay will be 570 feet, breadth at the work will be completed before next summer.
birmingham.-This town has been rendered very gay during the week by the Musical Festival, which has filled the town with company. The rehearsal took place on Monday morning at the Town Hall, and on the same was gone through at the theatre. The morning performances commenced at the Town Hall on Tuesday, with Rossini's Stabat Mater, a selection from Handel's De borah, and other oratorios. On Wednesday the performance consisted of scraps from Dr. Crotch's Palestine, and miscellaneous selection from Costa, Croft, Attwood, Thursday they included the Messiah, and on Friday they terminated with gleanings from Handel, Haydn, Mozart cc. At the theatre, on Tuesday evening, the English version of Rossini's Lady of the Lake was given with On wednesday Bellini's Norma concluding with extracts from Son of Mozart, Mendelssohn was a concert. The Festival concluded last night bere full dress ball at the theatre, the pit of which was boarded ver, and the stage fitted up as a tent, M. Jullien condon. The band, with Herr Konig on the cornet-à-pisthe General Hospital.
country into still the ejectent greater alaron, by adopting measures for the ejectment of the landlords. As Mr. Adams, of
Middleton-Hall, one of the county magistrates, was returning home last week, from this town, where he had been attending the adjourned Quarter Sessions, he observed a fire in the direction of his seat. Upon inquiry, he was coolly informed that Middleton-Hall was on fire. On approaching nearer, he found this to be too true, for the stacks in the farm-yard were in flames, and the wo near his house was literally alive with armed men entered his house, and found his family in a state of pair, the female members of it expecting every moment would be their last. After endeavouring to reassure them, Mr. Adams armed himself, and proceeded to secure his papers, title-deeds, and other documents, at the same time despatching an express to Carmarthen for the military, to protect his property and the life of himself and family. protect his property and the life of himself and family. as the men had before been out on duty it was not thought proper to send assistance. The feeling of want of protection in the midst of a lawl at midnight, with a part of his premises blazing near him induced Mr. Adams to take the determination of at once leaving the country with his family. The family of Mr. Chambers, of Llaneliy, hree of whose farms had the hay Mr. Chen Mr . Cbambers, jun., alone remaining. It is believed that Mr. Adams has been made to suffer from the vindictivefell from him the srand jury roome expressions that fell from ain the grand dinary verdict returned at the inquest on the old woman shot at Hendybridge-gate; near Pontardulais, the most grave appreheasions ate entertained. It is said that the of terrorism prevails, that men dare not render themselves obnoxious by even doing their duty. The attack by the police on the Rebeccaites at the Pontardulais-gate, attack, have been productive of the most serned in that quences. It was confidently predicted, by both the magistrates and the police authorities, that it would put
an end to Rebeccaism, but the result is directly the The murkdies of soldiers are oblised to mave throughout the night upon every rosd, in order to warch incendiarism and other acts of violence lais-gate, which the military went to protect on 5 . night, wes again destroyed on Sunday, and the wilurday given notice, that if any more tolls were attempted to taken, they would pull the house down. The rited to be also destroyed the Fishguard and Parkymorfa tomat gates, and cautioned the toll-collectors not to tornpike toll; but not lieeding Rebecca's warnings, they collected the toll as usual on the Saturday. This exasperated the Rebeccaites, and notices were sent to them to remove their furniture, or the toll-houses would be destroyed on Monday night. On Monday night, true to their threat, completely destroyed it. They then proceeded to Parkymorfa toll-house, and instantly demolished it. After firing guns and frightening a great number of the inhabitants, they leyelled a piece of wall belonging to the road surveyor and dispersed about 3 o'clock. About 2000 persons going onembled in the town looking on whilst this was going on, but no one interfered. A weir near Cardigan been given th destroyed. It appears that an alarm had pull down a small weir near a place called Velingigfran ; the marines small weir near a piace called Velingigfran; and during their absence the Rebeccaites embraced the opportunity of demolishing another called Llechryd weir. Though this weir had stood for ager, and braved many a The num flood, it was destroyed in about 15 minutes. 300. Wlite the marines were returning from Velingig. fran, one of the rear-guard, who was behind the others fell in with a party of Rebeccaites on a cross road. He Yes. Ca done. He was Yes. Take off the cap, which was house treat hen whed andicin Cardigad some ale, and hoerated. He arrived in Cardigan about two hours after his comrades. It is the coppermen at Swansea has ceased, and that all the men have returned to the works.
dimsoy. -The Duncannon steamer was lost on WedHumber. It ane Spurn Sands, at the entrance of the Humber. It appears that she had been engaged by a party of ladies and gentlemen for an excursion down the Humber to the Spurn light. She left Barton at an early hour, and during her passage called at Hull and otber places to receive the company, which amounted altogether o abo passengers, including a military band. On reaching the Spurn, the company were landed on the sands, which are ligh and dry at low water, and are a great resort for pleasure parties along this coast during pummer. The steamer was run on the sands for the purpose of more safely landing the company, and it appears that proper precantions were not adopted to get her of before the tide fell lower. The consequence of
this neglect was, that her stern kept lowering as the water this neglect was, that her stern kept lowering as the wates eceded, whilst her bow was firmly imbedad in the sand, until she slipped completely into one of the steepest parts of the Spurn. In the meantime the party was enjoying hemselves on the sands, unaware of che calamity which ad befallen their conveyance, and on their return to the vessel, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, they found to heir surprise that the sea was rushing in at the cabinwindows. The crew failed in altering her position, and as the tide rose she gradually became filled, and was soon lost to the eye. It is presumed, from the manner in which she is imbedded in the sand, that her back is broken, and that she will conscquently become a total wreck. The company were rescued from their perilous situation by a sloop, and were safely landed at a late hour the same evening at Barton.
Guernsey.-The Bislop
Guernsey.-The Bithop of Winchester in his recent charge at several of the parishannel stands, delivered stated that of other he had lately published a charge to the clergy his opinions on various mattere, and especially on those points of controversial doctrine, which, at the present time, engrossed so large a share of attention. He had seen no reason to change the opinions he had then expressed. It was only in proportion as Church that they could hope to become faithfal instruments in their vocation, and to give glory to the name and word of God throughout the British empire, and the world at large. It was the duty of every minister of the Churcla to examine seriously the ground on which he stood, and by his life and teaching to avoid creating doubt and uncertainty in the minds of those to whom le was called upon to minister. His Lordship proceeded to speak of a few points on the right understanding of which the usefulness of the ministry depended. The first of these was the doctrine of justification by faith, as maintained in the Eleventh Article of the Church, and cited a long list of eminent divines, British and foreign, who in all periods of the Church had maintained it. One of these authorities had said, "If this article is lost all is lost;" and there could be no dispute that doubt on this point opened doubts on all points. If the clergy preached anything else they did not preach the gospel. The bishop then considered effect, not the means of justification. His
it was the Lordship deprecated 1 eserve in the communication of
religious knowledge. In regard maintained emphatically the great importance which was inherent in them; but they were not to receive undue
exaltation. With respect to preaching, his Lordship considered that too mucl prominence was given to it by some persons. Its efficacy was undoubted, but as a human instrument it ought to be kept in subordination to the sacraments. The bishop dwelt at great length on the character and claims of the clergy, and concluded by urging upon them the duty of renewed energy and fa Hafod.-On Tuesday, Hafod, with its magnifice domain and mansion, and the estate and mansion of Cwmelan, on the banks of the Elam and Wye, with other properties in the counties of Cardigan and Radnor, beonging to the Duke of Newcastie, were sold af consisting of about 30,000 acres. Hafod was formerly the property of Mr. Johaes, the translator of Froissart, and was for many years in Chancery, during which period it fellinto by the Duke of Newcastle. The property comprised, in addition to the land, several mines, farms, and sheep pastures, with the advowson of Eglws. Newydd. The estate of Hafod, as originally announced, was divided for sale into four lots; but, at the sale, the auctioneer stated that the of 13.500 acres, with the mines, pastures, advowsons, \&c.; and 1,390 acres of woodland and plantation, of which 400 was 1,979l. The auctioneer calculated the value of the estate to be about \(135,000 l\), at thirty years purchase, taking the woodlands at a valuation of from 50b, to 1000 . an acre ; and for the purchase of the annual income arising from the rental, with the profits from the mines, \&c. One article for saie Eglws Newydd, by Sir F. Chantrey, representing Col. and Mrs. Johnes at the couch of their daughter, in her last moments. Another article was excepted from the sale, which was a chimney-piece in the dining-room of the mansion at Hafod, which cost 1,4006 . The first ofter
for this estate was 75,0006 ; the next, \(80,000 l\), and it was knocked down eventually for 109,0001 . It was said that the reserve sum was higher than the sum offered. The next estate was hat called Cwncl, scres. For this 24,0001 , was offered. The reserve sum acres. For this \(24,000 \%\), was offered.
being stated to be higher, it was put up in lots, but relinquish stated to the third lot. The same result took place with the Dolyclettwr estate, consisting of 176 acres, returning
a rental of \(237 \% .2 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}\)., for which \(7950 \%\). was offered. a rental of 237 l .2 s . \(3 d\)., for which \(7950 \%\). was offered. The room

Isle of Man.- It appears by the balance-sheet put forth by the directors of the Isle of Man Joint-stock Bank, that after deducting the doubtful and bad debts
from the assets, the capital of the bank has been lost from the assets, the capital of the bank has been lost three and a halt times over. Don Carlos, to be repaid on his entry into Madrid.
On the morning of the 12 th instant six criminals On the morning of the 12th instant six criminas escape from their cells, and to let themselves down from the parapet into the fosse, a height of 60 feet, by means of blankets. They climbed the outer wall, and seized a boat on the beach, by which they reached a pleasure-boat at anchor in the bay. In this they immediately set sail, and are supposed to have gone to Ireland. Liverpool.-A man, named Henry Eastland, alias James F. Bentley, was apprelended in this town,
on Tuesday, for obtaining money by forged letters of on Tuesday, for obtaining money by forged letters of credit, purporting to be drann on Messrs. Lubock's Fiampton," manager of the County of Gloucester Bank. The fraud was detected, and the prisoner was remanded for further inquiry.

Manchester.-A young man named Tyler, casbier in the employ of Messrs. Reyner and Brothers, of
Ashton-under-Lyne, whose warehouse is in this town, absconded last week, having received, in the course of the day, accounts to the amount of nearly \(900 \%\). It has since been ascertained that he sailed the same evening to New York, by the Caledonia steam-ship from Liverpool.

Oxford.-The Rev. James Norris, whose name stands the third in the list of Fellows of Corpus Christi College, was on Saturday elected President of that Society, in the room of Dr. Bridges. As the late President did not hold
any College living his death has occasioned no vacancy. Portsmouth.- A court-martial was held on Tuesday, on board H.M.S. Victory, Rear-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Piesident, to inquire into the circumstances attending the loss of H.M.'s steam-vessel Lizard, of Carthagena, on the Veloce \(y\), in consequence of the freach in tro, and to try Lieut. Postle, the officers aud ship's company, for their conduct on that occasion. The Deputy Judge curostances, addiressed to the senior officer at Gibraltar, Mr. Hosking, on the part of that officer, read a staternent Lizard were then called as witnesses; and having substantiated the statement of the Lieutenant, the Court delivered sentence as follows :- "That the loss of H.M.'s of-war steamer Veloce running foullof her, fon the morning of the 24th July, by which the Lizard was sunk ; that no blame was imputable to Lieut. Postle for his conduct on the occasion; that Mr. Slaughter, a supernumerary midshipman, serviug on board her, was highly blameable for having lelome was imputable to any other of the officers, or of the ship's company; and the court adjudged the
said Mr. Slaughter"to lose two years' time of service as a midshipman; and adjudged Lieut, Postle, and the remainder of the officers to be fully acquilted. \({ }^{31}\)
Reading. - Extensive repairs are in progress in St. Mary's church, in this town. During the course of last week three ancient sedilia, of early English architecture, were discovered in ruins behind the wainscotting on the south side of the chancel; the fresco painting at the back
of them, and the encaustic tiles, being still in excellent of them, and
preservation.

Southampton.-In accordance with the new regulations, making this port the station for the Royal mail packets, the first mails arrived on Monday by railroad. They consisted of 54 bags, weighing upwards of two tons, for various islands in the West Indies, and were immediately shipped on board the mail-packet Teviot. A numerous assemblage of persons collected on the pier, to witness the first embarkation of mails from this port. The Teviot, on passing the town, was saluted from the platform and from the Royal Yacht Squadron's house. All the estahave arrived here to superintend the packets.
Windsor.-On Saturday Capt, Fernyhough was installed in St. George's Chapel, with the usual cerein the room of the late Capt. Cummings, and on Monday Capt. Cochrane was installed one of the Military Kuiglits, vacancy having been occasioned by the appointment of nyhough to the Governorship.
ways.-The following are the receipts for the past and Glocester, 2,141l. Eastern Counties, 2,988\%.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,629l.; Great Western, 15,053l.; Grand Junction, 8,4592.; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayrshire, 1,5972.; Great North of England, 1,552l.; Hull and Western, 7,6141 ; ; Black wall, 1,1202 .; Greena ich, \(763 l\). Brighton, 5,58. ; Cloydon, Counties, 2,663l. ; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,255l.; Northern and Eastern, 1,711l.; North Midland, 5,024l. couth-Eastern and Dover, 4,393l. ; Sheffield and Manspecial meeting of the North Midland Company was held at Derby on Monday, for the parpose of considering proposals for the amalgamation into one concern of the capiCompany, with the Midland Counties and Birmingham and Derby Companies respectively, and upon other business touching the future maanagement of the traffic The attendance of proprietors from Manchester, liver pool, York, and London, was more numerous than on any negotiations between the directors of the three companies, with reference to an amalgamation of the three companies into one, and which had resulted in a mutual determination formal ratification of the proprietors. He believed it would benefit not only the railway, but the public gene and euhance the value of the shares; and in the other, it and euhance the value of the shares; and in the other,
would enable passengers to pass through to the north without those obstructions and loss of time now incident to the present system. The propositions were to the effect that, in future, the three lines, witdings, capital, \&c., should be consolidated into one buildings, capital, \&c., shonld be consonared which ehould be liable for the mortgages, bonds, \&c. of the other companies, to the amount of \(1,855,000 \mathrm{l}\) the united company to be also liable for all the contracts of the other companies prior to the union; the aggregate share capital to amount to \(5,158,0002\); each holaer to be to his amount in the other companies, the North Midland and Midland Counties holders receiving an equal amoun of dividend, but the Birmingham and Derby receiving 27s. \(6 d\). less per share. The number of directors not to exceed nineteen, three to form a provisional committee;
and finally, that an Act of Parliament be obtained in the and finally, that an Act of Parlianent be obtained in the using their united efforts for the efficient conduct of the traffic. A long debate ensued on the various propositions which were ultimately carried unanimously. The Birming bam and Derby Company have since met and agreed to the proposals.-On Wednesday a special general meeting of the
Northern and Eastern Company took place, in order to uthorize the directors to raise a sum, not exceeding \(67,822 l\). 4 s , 5 d , for the purposes of the undertaking. A resolution to that effect was submitted, and passed unanimously. Mr. Masterman, a director, said he had the satisaction to report that they had the offer of the whole of the money at 4 per cent. for five years. In reply to a pro prietor, the chairman said the Hertford branch was ex pected to be opened by the first week in November, and as o carrying the line northward, a special meeting would be called.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. Connor, the well-known notice the in of ene adoption of a resolution to the following effect :-" That until our national rights of self-legislation, in the pospession of our own Pariament, and of a valuation and pay no rent, county cess, rent-charge, tithe, poor-rate, or any other charge out of land." This notice having been the galleries, but it was received with great surprise by
the rest of the meeting. Mr. Connor, appearing to get heated by the commotion he had raised, spoke a few
abrupt sentences. He said that humbug had been going on long enough. It was time now to do something for the people. There was much talk in this room about pounds, shillings, and pence, but in the meanwhile the millions were starving. The resolution was one which he would never give up ; he would sooner part with his life. Mr . John \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) 'Connell called on Mr. Connor to desist. Such a notice as he had read could not be received by the Association. It would at once endanger their cause. such a matter there. The effect of such a motion, if adopted, would be to divert the public mind from th peaceable progress they were making, and to bring the in direct collision with the law authorities of the land. Had that notice come from any body else but him, it would not matter so much, and at a moment, informed that opposition to rent had begun in the of Tipperary. He was not surprised reached portions stitutional violence-this traitorism to repeal and the country spreadiug in Carlow, because that country was the blank in the repeal map of Ireland. Several orem expressed their disapprobation of the hotion, and after considerable interruption, the fol owing resolutions were passed :-1. That this Association pounded wh horror and indignacion the doctrines proounty cess, tithes, poor-rate, or rent-charge, this day, in the attempt he made to put upon the books a notice plainly and grossly lllegal, and directly tending to create and ancourage criminal outrage and violence throughout the country.-2. That if anything can add to these feemings, is the consideration of the time Mr. Connor has chosen for making such remarks-a time when, in the county of Carlow, where Repeal has hs yet made hittle progress, a violent and criminal opposition to rents has, according to this Association indignantly rejects, and refuses to inserk on its books, or to allaw to be for a moment entertained, Ar. Connor's notice ; and that they deckare that all who put forward such doctrines, and offer such advice to the people as is contained in that notice, are either maumen people who support that cause, and Old I reland." The repeal rent for the week was \(1,462 l .1 / \mathrm{s} .8 \mathrm{~d},-\mathrm{A}\) gunner of the Royal Artillery, at Ballincollig, has been sent away prisoner to Woolwich for trial by court-martial. His name is O'Brien, a native of France, but the son of Irish parents. He was heard to give a warm expression to his contempt upon the question of repeal, and treated wiss -Father Mathew arrived in Kingston from England on Saturday, in excellent health. The mail packet reached the jetty soon after seven o'clock, but even at that early hour there was a large crowd assembled, Who warmly papers state that the account of Lord Cardigan having placed one of his officers under arrest was exaggerated in all the material points; that the officer was reprimanded for lounging when on duty, and was told to consider himself under arrest until the circumstance was reported to the Lieutenant-General commanding, who was then on another part of the field, and who, on being made acquainted with the case, rode down, and after severely eprimanding the officer removed the arrest.-DDr. Prior, Vice Provost of Trinity College, died on Saturday, aged 79. The lucrative appointment of First Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Hamilton to the Second Remembrancership, has been Pennefather
Clifden.-The Repeal agitation has extended to the far west" of Ireland, amidst the wilds of Connemara. A meeting was held on Sunday, at what may be called the mile western point of Ireland, Clifden, miles distant from Dublin, being a new town, not having supported by Dr. M'Hale, Mr. D. Browne, M.P., and a large number of ex-magistrates. The proceedings, which were greatly interrupted by heavy rain, commenced with resolutions expresing allegiance to the Queen, and condemning the Act of Union Mr. O'Connell then addressed the meeting at great length on the usual topics. He stated that as soon as the repeal of the union should take pho her ris argel to erery howoler abolished, the franchise extended to every householder and father of a ramily, absencee rents spent ia rreland, a equity of tenure increase, there would be good wages for everybody, and plenty and prosperity; would spread over the country,
Lesburn.-On Wednesday week, an anti-Repeal demonstration took place in this town. The meeting was called for the purpose of adaressing the Quees, and of endering to her Majesty the ants of Lisburn and its neighbourhood, for the especial reference which, in the Royal speech delivered at the
close of the last session, she was pleased to make to the Repeal agitation.
Carlow,-On the night of the 8th inst., about fifty men assembled on the lands of Coolmanna, in this county, and cut down about two acres of oats under seizure for rent due to the landlord, whose attorney, having received intimation of the proceedings, collected some people in the vicinity, who came up in sufficient time to prevent the property being carried off the land. Informations havo
Cork.-The fortifications of Cork, garrison are proceed-
ing with considerable expedition, and already have loopholes been formed in the different ungles of the building under the inspection of the Royal Engineers: To the north-east of the building a platform is in course of erec-
tion, which will command a long range of country, and it tion, which will command a long range of country, and it
is supposed will be surmounted with a swivel gun, of conis supposed will b
siderable calibre.

Eutinburgh.--The SCOTLAND. account of the Norkern Slar of last weekcontain from the pen of Mr. Hill (late editor of the paper), who has just been making a tour in this country. "The general complaint," he says, "which met me in almosi every town was, 'That agitation is dead ; ' the enthusiasm of the people seems to have greatly gone down everywhere, Great demonstrations, expensive and numerous proces
sions, and flags, banners, music, and hurraing noises, ar sions, and flags, banners, music, and hurraing noises, are people out to hear lectures. They seem tired of lecturing and tired of the agitation altogether."-The estimates for the execution of the works for the improvement of the Cecur in Canal show the differences which son tender were iten calculations of contractors. On were, in round numbers, as follows :-Lowest, 134,000l. ; second lowest 1360002 . ; third lowest, \(223,000 \%\); highest, \(230,000 \mathrm{t}\) It seems that the second lowest offer bas been accepted found guilty of the murder of his wife, at the Stirling Court of Justiciary. It was attempted to prove that be was insane in regard to his conduct towards his wife, The Jury, however, unanimously found him Guilty, and Lord Moncrieff passed sentence of death.-Colonel Wil liam Nicol Burns, the second son of the poet, has lately returuned to Dumfries, after an absence in India of 34 years. and conferences have been pubtished in reference to a minute of the Senate, stating public deed, Laid on the table of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, seceded from the Established Church, and has since joined himself with those who have openly and offcially declared their hostility to that Estaa correspondence with the Chancellor of the University and the adoption of a memorial to the Secretary of State, Andrews, for the purpose of holding a mutual conference in reference to the case. The meeting was unanimously proceedings of the Presbytery, but should leave them to proceedings of the Presb
follow their own course.
Hamilton.-Great festivities have taken place in this neighbourhood in honour of the first visit of the Princess
Marie of Baden, Marchioness of Douglas, to Hamilton Palace. The road from Douglas Mills to the palace (about 18 miles) was lined by the Duke of Hamilton's
tenants-some from as far as thirty miles off-chiefly farmers on horseback, who fell in after the open carriage, in which were the bride and bridegroom. The procession was headed by a troop of cavalry, and when a salute of cannon from Cbatelherault announced its entrance into the park, it was joined by a body of tenantry on foot, who
followed the horsemen to the palace. On the balcony stood the Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Countess of Lincoln, and the Countess of Dunmore, with severai gentlemen. His Grace descended the steps to hand the Marchinness up to the balcony, and her appearance there,
with that of the Marquis, was hailed with the heartiest cheers. After this, about 1600 persons, consisting of the Duke's tevantry, the yeomanry cavalry, and many gentlemen of the county, sat down to a cold collation in three large buildings fitted up for the occasion. In the Riding room the Marquis of Douglas, and in the third Sir Norman Lockhart, with Mr. Magee at a supplementary table. The tenantry were placed at the tables in clans, each clan wearing a different and appropriate device, and dis-
tinguished by a banner of its own. The magistrates and town council dined together in the town-hall of Hamilton under the presidency of Colonel Richardson.

\section*{fficsellaneous.}

Wellington's Birthplace.-Having visited some of the emarkable ruins around Trim, the chief of which is a vast pile called John's Castle, we hired a car, and at
six in the evening drove off to Dangan Castle, four miles six in the evening drove off to Dangan Castle, four miles domain, we entered a narrow avenue by an iron gate, which was opened by a woman whose house was one of two or three low thatched huts. There were no trees shading the avenue, but a high thorn hedge, bushy, wild, and lofty, skirted it on either side. When we
bad proceeded 300 or 400 yards, the park, that had once been finely wooded, but which, like a bald head, with a tree here, and two or three there, and a few more, stunted and denuded of their ornamental branches, eminences, once so magnificently wooded, now so shabbily bare, opened upon our view. The road went towards a gentle slopain wheeled to the right. On the brow of bari; gray, treeless, shelterless, and in most parts roof less. Broken cars and waggons, and ploughs that were idle because it was summer, and harrows idle as the ploughs, lay strewn about, aud told of people who were as idle as any of them, else they would have had them put tidily out of the
way. Cows were lowing in rear of the house to be milked cows were to give. The astes thatir allowance of what the ous places, keeping vagrant pigs and cattle asunder, were kept to their posts by old ropes and stones, which had to be rolled away ere they could be opened, and rolled back again ere the pigs could be restrained from accompanying the visitors to the front of the castle ; and even then, a sharp admonition over the snout was requisite to make them remember they were pigs. The dogs, which were ready 10 and calves, or at strangers like us, were lying on the dunghills that lay on the rondside: and those who bade them be quiet were leaning idly on the hay waggon or the stone wall, doing nothing more than On being think they were looking at us, and us only us entrance to the front of the castle, and another went and our request to be oudmitted to the interior inmates, showed us the windows partly built up and The fron wholly carried away. It may have been a pleasant house, it occupies a fine situation, and is surrounded by ground phich, if it has not been, might be made, one of the finest must have been plain. A ted arinted door the house its place by a great purtion of the doorway being built up 0 fit it, being opened to us from the inside, we entered cleared the main portion of the building entirely above; and what had once been the dining was all open and library floors, was now a flower-garden. During the lime the house was occupied by the O'Connor family, save in the wing towards the rear, where the present inhabitants now live. To this' wing we proceeded, and the young lady who kindly led the way, on taking us to what is belief was, that in this room the Duke of Wellington and the other members of the Mornington family were born. There was a spacious bow-window looking out upon the garden and farmyard, which occupied ground slopiug Inside the room was a large circular recess, now shelved round, the shelves filled with articles of ornament and use -glass, china, and such like. This recess is quite large hold the family couch of the Courtess of Mornington, and subsequently that of the mother of Feargus \(O^{\prime}\) Connor When about to leave Trims on this visit, 1 put a few questions to an old gentleman who stood by the doorway of
the hotel, such as "How far to Dangan Castle?" "Who ives there now" "and so on. He told me that he was a tailor, stinc carried on business in Trim, and had made
clothes for the young Wellesleys when boys. He made clothes for the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, now Duke of Wellington, when a boy. He also did work for him when he was the Hon. Captain Wellesley, and came to Trim on
the recruiting service. He remembered, "us distinctly as "it had been yesterday," when the corporation of Trim elected this young officer to be one of their merubers in
the Irish Parliament, when it was alleged that he had not the lrish Purliament, when it was alleged that he had not attained his majority. On that occasion the nurse who Trim, and he remembered seeing her, "as plainly as had happened but yesterday," put on the witnesses' table and sworn, and she proved that that very day one-and-
twenty years she saw the Hon. Arthur Wellesley born at Dangan Castle.- Morning Chronicle.
Imperishable Bread.- On the 13th inst, in the Mayor's private room, at the Town-hall, Liverpool, a box of bread years ago, and proved as sound, sweet, and in all respect as good as on the day when it was inclosed. This bread is manufactured of a mixture in certain proportions of
rice-meal and wheat-flour. The coarsest quality of may be used, and will produce bread not inferior four of the finest description by the ordinary method. It was stated that it is also extremely nutritions, very beneficial was eaten by, and a certain abti-scounced it excellent in which opinion he was joined by all present. It was asserted by M. Alzard, the discoverer of the process, that
the bread would keep two centuries without alteration. M. The Jacquard Loom.-A Lyons journal states that the principles of the Jacquard loom to musical instrument His first trial has been on the accordion. A card is used to vary the tunes as it is used in the weaving to change years and mu. Mirlaveau has, it is adue
The Eleotrical Eel. -Two fine specimens of this sin brought by the by rica, where they were caught in one of the tributary six inches in length, and appear to be male and female judging from the difference of colour, one of them being nearly the same throughout, with the exception of the have been purchased by the proprietor spots. They Gallery, and will have their powers tested as soon as they Thave recovered from the effects of their sea voyage voyage during a gale of wind. Form of Ships.-An important paper on the form of ahips was read at the recent meeting of the British Assoreport which was only given in anal of attention. The mass of papers and drawings would fill volumes, , formed
on a series of experiments extending over five years Which were perseveringly conducted by the late Sir Jame Robison, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Johu Scott Russell-; and for this purpose grants, amounting to nearly 1000 ., have It prould at different times by the British Association, of the experiments, and the varions platice even the nature ing at the form of ships hest adopted thed for water with least qualities of a good ses-going boat. The general results alone can be given, and these are of the most startling kind to those ship-builders who conceive the old plan of construce tion, of having a round head and a fine run aft, to be beat to be accomplished was to a rough sea. One great object wave, which resists the progress of a vessel as effectually as if it were so much deeper immersed in water. Tlis, it was found, would be best effected by increasing the length The ship, for length seems to be an essential requisite. The shortest lengtl for a boat required to move through found to we 205 velocity of seventeen miles an bbur was found to be 205 feet, and the shape of the water-line, or of that part of the ship which floats on the surface of the wrom the widest midshin :-The fore part of such a vessel, tapered off to midship section, must be 120 feet, ond be tapered of to a fine point, like a Thames wherry. The thongh mill thist be 85 feet; and the form more rounded, though still terminating in a sharp point. Mr. Russell said that when old seamen and ship bnilders saw this plan roughe positive that such a vessel could not live in a of shipea, as it was directly opposed to all their notions of ship-bullding, the cod's-head and mackarel-tail form being the one they had always preferred. Experi-
ments, however, were made on a large as well as on a small scale, with a view to test the qualities of the dif* ferently-shaped vessels, some of the experiments being made on ships of 2,000 tons burden. The resulfs proved of the plan now recommended is far superior to the beat cod's-head and of ships, and that, as compared with the when movina mackarel-tail construction, the advantage, than double, or, in other words, the resistance to the motion through the water, was as 52 to 129 ; and the
advantage of the new form was found to increase with the increase of speed. As sea-going boats, those of the phinted shape were found far superior, for they not only the waves-- which fact was ascertained after a series of experiments, also conducted at the expense of the British Association. The bottom of the vessel being of the sathe hem as the waves, they conceive that it moves through the undulat being so mucl tossed aboul as it would be the vessel moving through it. Be the canse, howe with what it may, the results of these experiments were so conclusive, that the ship-builders on the Clyde, where they partiality to the cod's-head and mackerel-tail form the have adopted the principles of construction which these experiments have proved to be the best. The practical fitect of these experiments is, that there are at this tica 20 first-class steamers constructed of the sbarpapointed form which surpass in speed, and in other requisites of a on The Paviour's Dog.-Everyone will remember the fireman's dog, which for many years was the constant attendant at a fire, let the distance bave been ever so great. Another instance, equally extraordinary, of the devotedness of oue of the canine species, to all her occupation, Borough. The commissioners of pavements ofthe easter division of Southwark have a number of men enstern employed in the parishes of Bermoudsey, St. Jóan's, St Olave's, \&c., and wherever they are will be seen a brown terrier running about the works they are engaged on, and never leaving till they leave. No one knows where he comes from, where he sleeps, or how he obtains his food, except what he gets from the men, whose strange companion be has thus been for no less than eight years. He boes regularly to the stone-yard near the Greenwich Railwinter, and waits till the men go to their work. Butif should should have missed them in any way, he proceeds over the
district till Le meets with them, and then takes his stalion by a barrow. No other dog dares approach the spot, or a a biped the clothes of the men. When the labour is over he goes anay, but no one knows where. As a matter of cousse, he is a great favourite among the men, and from Mr. Hall, the superintendent, having made his peculiariA N \(\epsilon w\) River. -Lieut. Christol her, of the Jndi
N \(\epsilon w\) River,-Lieut. Christol her, of the Indian Navy, of Africa, by Capt. Haines, has succeeded in discovering a large river to the northward of the river Jub, which he entered and traced for 130 miles. As he advanced, he found it increase in width and depth, and according to the report of the natives, a civil and cbliging race, it continued be from 200 to 300 feet wide and 60 fet described to meandering stream, with banks in hich st deep, a clear tion, yielding all kinds of grain, which are abundant and cheap. Lieutenant christopher has named his discovery the Hain
Hydro-Electric Machine.-A few days ago there was a private exhibition of Armstrong's Hydro-Electric Maw chine, at the Polytechnic Institution, the powers of which far exceed anything ever, before shown. Previous to the experiments, the lecturer, Mr. Backhoffner, gave a succinct account of the accidental discovery, in 1840, by a
workman at Newcastle,-that, when a common st. am
boiler was discharging its steam, a large quantity of electricity was produced, by the friction probably of the man thrust his hand into the steam, and received a severe shock, for which he could not account. Mr. Armstrong, shock, for which he could not account. proving that the workman received an electric shock, and larger and more powerful stream of electricity than any other apparatus. The machine now exhibited is notbing more than an ordinary steam-boiler, with a few metal points added at the top, the more effectually to produce the added at the top, the more effectual electrical state to which the machine was negative electrical state to which the steam is discharged. The pressure of \(90 l b s\). on the square inch had been in practice found the best for all experimental purposes; and with this pressure very large electrical machine, heretofore exhibited at this institution, was powerless. Instead of 60 spontaneous disinstitution, was powerless. Instead of 60 spontaneous dis140 ; and filled Leyden jars, having 80 square feet of tinfoil, in 12 seconds, whilst the former machine filled them only in 50 seconds. A constant stream to all parts of the
boiler was kept up, and with this increased power it may boiler was kept up, and with this increased power it may
well be supposed that all the former electrical experiments well be supposed that all the former electrical experiments the electricity over the tin-foil on the tubes was far more brilliant, and the aurora borealis exceeded in intensity and in beauty anything before witnessed, the violet coloux Was brighter, and at the same time deeper, and the exelectric spark. Five discharges were taken consecutively from the battery over beaten metal placed upon paper in a less space of time than could possibly have occurred by the aid of any electric machine hitherto made. Nor were creased though they were in brilliancy. The electricity was passed through and ignited common wood shavings and an electric spark easily and immediately ignited loose
gunpowder. The lecturer well observed, that with such a power, yet unworked in experimental philosophy, it was impossible to say what other new facts might be brough prising in the effects it produced, but this will far out Whinlwind.-The Piesse machines.
Whinlwind.-The Presse, Paris paper, says:-"A phenomenon as strange as it was frightful is now the sub-
ject of conversation at St. Pierre, in the Oise. Two children have been carried off by a whirlwind in presence of their parents. The whole country, within a circum-
ference of two leagues, has been visited without any news ference of two leagues, has been visited without any news
being heard of them. It is feared they were carried into the river Oise."

\section*{廷ab}

Centrar. Camainat. Court. - Theodore Gombrecht, a young
Gemman, stated in the calendar to bea merchant, was indicted Huthlawd another, his employers. The prisoner expressed his indictment. The Recorder said the prisoner must clearly under-
stand that his pleading guilty would not in any way avail him so dear with entirely upon its merits, just as though the evidence
dealt with he had passed a sentence, upon the representations of Counsel, had been raised as to its inadequacy, and he should take care to Avoid such a course irt the firm of Huth \& Co. The prisoner
that he was a partner
had been in their service for some time, in a confidential employ ment, and was \({ }^{2}\), respectably connected. On account of cir-
cumstances tha dad come to his knowledge, in reference to the transaction, l.e was most anxious to recommend the prisoner to
the merciful consideration of the Court. The Recorder-1 believe
the presenu indictment charges the prisoner with embezzing the sum of 4556 h ins. Is that the extent of your loss? Mr. Gruning-
No. We have reason to believe that the prisoner has embezzled at different times nearly 3,0002 . He was in the habit of getting
cheques for the purpose of our business, and appropriated the prcceeds to himself. The Recordicr having consulted with Alderand after observing that he had been convicted of a most serious
ofene, he felt it to be an impprative duty to pass upon him a sentence that would remove him from this country. He might
apply, however, to the Sceretary of State, and he had no doubt Crown in exercising jits prerogative of mercy, that it would be extended to him, and the sentence he was about to pass might be at piesent appeared, he feit himself called upon to direct the prisoner to be Transportd for seven years.
Slave Troding. The Queen \(\nabla\). Zutueta and Others.--Thursday
having been appinted for the hearing of this case, Senor de having bcen appoirted fort the hearing of this case, Senor de trial, on the ground of the absence of a material witness, without appeared from the statement of Mr. Sergeant Bompas, that the Aususta, the ressel in question, had been captured on the 7 th
Feb, 184, having left Eughand in the November previousiy. She
was condemned as a slayer hy the Privy Council. She had sailed Volage cqupp,ped by defendant for the purpose of carrying on
mercantre trade, or a traffic in slaves. After a long discussion ponement of the trial to the next session,
The Satirist. -The case of Mr. B. Gregory, Editor of the Satirist, Poscha, - At tive Woolwicl Police-office on Wednesday, Messrs.
Alcxander Dlakesley and William Hort, two gentlemen cadets at the Royal Military Academy, attended, to undergo an adjourned
examination, on a charge of assaultog several police constables young ment, named Charles Ingleby, Fricderick Cust, and James
 had ben detained under arrest. The Court Was crowded to

attended on behalf of the prisoners, and said that probably the sion of the defendants to make any compensation the magistrates might deem right, besides which a faithful promise should be Grove said that he most certainly would not take upon himself to adjudicate in such a case. That a furious riot had occurred
there could be no doubt. Whatever the future punishment from there could be no doubt. Whatever the fature punishment from He would not make any remarks on the case, but, having liad a consultation with several magistrates at the Gireenwich police-
court, and his opinion being coincided in by them, he should hol all the offenders to bail to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court or at the sessions. Mr. Colquhoun protested and would not waver from it. All the defendants were dresse placed under arrest by their officers, who became their bail,

\section*{SPORTIN}

Doncaster races, Friday. - The Payk Hill Stakes of 50 sovs each, h . ft., for 3 yr olld fillies, \(8 \mathrm{st} \mathrm{7lb}\) each. (27 subs.) Won by
Col. Cradock's Peggy, beating Mr. Payne's Mania, Mr. Osbaldes Monck's f. by Silkworm.-The Scarborough Stalies of 20 sovs
 Era, and Mr. Meiklam's Philip.- The Town Plate of 100 l , heats, aged, gst 31 br . Mr, Plummer's Alice Hawthorn, 5 yrs, beat in both
eats Mr. J. Day's Patriot, 5 yrs. heats Mr. J. Day's Patriot, 5 yrs; and Mr. Sherrard's Peter the Hermit, yrs.-The Earl of Glasgow, and Mr. G. R. Lumiey
Tickhill, have accepted the stewardship for 1844 ,
STATSTICs of The Sr. LeGER. This celebrated sporting event STATISTICS of THEST. LEGER. - This celebrated
has now been estalished 67 years, as the first race recrded in
the "Calendar"" was rus in 1776, which was won by a flly by the "Calendar" was rus in 1776 , which was won by a flly by there were six subscribers, five horses starting, and all being
paced. Last year, when Lord Eglintoun won with Blue Bonplaced. Last year, when Lord Eglintoun won with Blue Bonsubscribers ever known; while this year they have decreased to
127. The largest ficld that ever started was in 1825 when Mr.
Watt's Memnon was the winner, 30 appearing at the post, and two being placed by the judge. There are several instances re corded where all the horses that started have been placed, parti
cularly in 1792 , when Lord A. Hamilton won wiflh Tartar, 11 cularly in 1792 , when Lord A. Hamiton wot and and and that this prac-
starting, year of the race, when 10 started, and were placed, Bourbon, the property of Mr. Sotheron, being the winner. The first time that
two horses were placed was in 1797 , when Mr. Goodicke carried
oft the stakes with Lonnger. of the stakes with Lonnger. The first nobleman or genteman
who won the St. Leger in succession was Lord A. Hamalton in
1786 , with Paragon; 1787 , with Spadille; and 1788 , with Young 1786 , with Paragon; 1787 , with Spadille; and 1788 , with Young
Flora. His Lordship was subsequently a winner in 1792 with Tartar, and, when Duke of Hamilton, In 1808 , with Petronius, the following year with Ashton, and in 1814 with William. Mr. Petre, also, was a wimner three successive years; in 1827 , win
Matida; 1828 , with the Colonel; and in 1829 , with, Rowton. Mr Petre likewise won in 1822 with Theolore. The first year that
the Marquis of Westminster became successful was in 1834, with Tonchstone; afterwards, two years in succession-in 1810 with
Launcelot, and in 1841 with Satirist. Mr. Mellish and Mr. Pierce were both winners, two years in succession; the former in 1804 and in 1805 , with Sancho and Staveley; and the later in 1817
and 1818 , with Ebor and Reveller. Mr. Goodricke was a winner of four Legers; in 1782, with Imperatrix; 1790, with Ambidexter;
1797, with Lounger; and 1801, Quiz. Mr. Watt likewise won 1797, With Lounger; and 1801, Quiz. Mr. Watt likewise won
four races; in 1813, with Altisidora; 1823, with Barefoot; 1825 ,
with Memnon; and 1833, with Rockingham. The only horse what ever won the Derby and St. Leger he same 3 ear (18u0) was
Champion, the property of the late Mr. Wilson, is the father of the turf," and the only mare that ever carried off the Oaks and Mr. Mostyn. The length of the st. Leger Course is one mile
ix furlongs and 132 yards, being about a quarter of a mile six furlongs and 132 yards, being about a quarter of a mile record of the race having been run is 3 minntes and 17 seconds.
This was achieved in 1838 by Lord Chesterfeld's Don Juan.
MARK LANE, Friday, Sgrtimber 22.-We are without any
fresh arrivals of Engish Wheat since Monday, and that which fresh arrivals of English Wheat since Monday, and that which
remained over has been taken off at prices pretty well equal to remained over has been taken off at prices pretty well equal



FAMiliar Astronomy. By George Darley, P A,B, Author of A System or Popular Geometry, -Com--and a System of Popular Trigonometry. 12mo, with Engrav. "There is a vast deal of astronomical information conveyed in a most winning and unassuming manner in this delightfol little of its inteligigence, reflects infinite eredit on the taste and talents of its projector and editor, Mr. Darley."- Sun. D RESS COATS, Superfine cloth, 30 s. to 40 s . ; extra quality, 568, Frock-coats, silk facings, 358 . to 45 s.; ; ditto, 25s. ; Waistcoat nere, Tunic and Hussar suits, 308s.; s. suit of Superine Black Clioth,

BUTTERMADEIN TEN MINUTES REGISTRKED ACCORDNG TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT,
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This CHURN being macle entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placing it in 10 or 12 minutes. The simplicity of its construction, and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconstderable advantages over those now in common use. The great advanof summer placing the Churn in cold water will be the means of hardening the Butter.

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Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, 48.6 d. , 6 s ., and 7 s . Larger To be seen in London, at Wriant's Range Warehouse, No. 3, No. 80, Gracechurch street ; Livirmone and Son, Ironmongers,

E. DWARD BECK invites the attention of HorticulELATurists to the different articles manufactured by him in upon application to the Gardener-Sundays excented.
ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.-Under the Spethe Royal Iamily, and the several Courts of Europe. This Chil effectually produce and turning grey, free \(1 t\) from scurf and dandriff, and will render it deightuluy soft and ftexible. it will also preserve the coimure . Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR OIL ;" it is therefore of great importance to purchasers to see on the wrapper. All others are "aross IMPOSITIONS." The A. ROWLAND \& SON, \(20, H A T T O N\) GARDEN, LONDON; Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6id., and double that size 218 . per bottle. Ask for "Rowland's Macassar Oil", Sold by them, W ANTED, as PRINCIPAL SHOPMAN in an extensive retail seed Estabishment, arespectame possess a thorough knowledge of the business, and give unexceptionable references as to character, ability, and integrity.
Also, a NURSERY FUREMAN of experience, who is competend o undertake the General Management in every department, the strictest investigation. Apply, in the hand-writing of the ap. licants, to A. B., care of Mr. Gao. Charl
row, Covent-garden, London.-Sept., 1843.

\footnotetext{
WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
\(A^{\text {S FOREMAN in a Nursery, or Private Gardener.-A }}\) partment; no objection to a private family; could take the manage-
ment of Land, Cattle, \&c. if required.-Direct to G.S. Th, 47 , Cocho
rane- terrace, St. John's-wood, London. A S GARDENER.-A married Man, without jncumfecty acquainted with every branch of his profession on the most improved principles, and can be well recommended by a Nobleman, with whom he lived about 4t years,- Direct to
Messrs. Ronalis's Nursery, New Brentford, Middlesex.
A E GARDENER.- Where one or more hands are stands the Grenhouse and Hothouse, early and late Forcing,

A \({ }_{\text {S }}^{\text {S }}\), who is a first-rate - Grape-grower, and thoroughly under stands the cultivation of Pines and early Forcing, the manage-
ment of the Greenhouse, and Flower and Kitchen Garden. He can have 8 years' undeniable character from the situation he has

A GARIENER and BAILIFF--An active married
A Man, witlout family, 40 years of age, who possesses sound practical knowledge in Gardening, Farming, and Stock; woodquired. His recommendation is perfect in every respect.-

A GaiRDENER.-In a Nobleman or Gentleman's withr ut incumobrance, who is now disengaged from a Situation where he has been living the last 15 years, having previously
lived in a Nobleman's family in the north of England. A satisvender Hill Nursery, Wandsworth-road

A S GARDENER or BAILIFF.-A middle-aged, marability and claaracter will bear the strictest investigation.-Direct

}

\title{
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. \\ A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY. \\ No. 39-1843.
}

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

JMES BLACK begs to intimate that he has retired


 Kensing ton-square.
TWO NEW, SEEDLING PICOTEES, " "LADY



 ing tersm:
12
pairs






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Extra fine, , and very superior Ditto \({ }^{\circ}\).9s. to \(128 . \quad \%\)

Avertisement in this Prex - Fror particulars of which see their
 inches, 100 , per 100, or 305 . per dozen
Great Yarmouth Nurrery, Sept. 28 , 1843.
Raised by the Rew sevio Burding Pico \(\overline{\text { Nevers, }}\)








 HUR Ceadenand street, reespectruly solicit attention,
BULBOUS-ROOT CATALOGUE, LWhicll will be fonlion to thei



 state that their prices shall be rediced in ocon formity with ny
other Catalogue. The list will be formarded bop post on applica
and
 TH GROOM, ranunculuses, hyacinths,
H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (remored
 harcted by post on apor thatis antumn is ready, and will be for-
 fine collection of \(A\) uriculas, which he he can supply at very moderate
prices.
\(H^{\text {EADLY'S NANEW PICOTEES. }}\)
1 thick petal, rose edge, good white, and edge, rather heary,

 1843 are now ready, comprising all the best tow tow st in oultivation Appiceation for Catelogues may be made at the Nursery, Acr:
Lame, Brixton, and WARNKR Aand WARNRE, Cormill, London.
 If cutivators of these elegegant plantst to the same. W. P. will furnish his new priccul Catalogue of the sorts he
 - ROSES IN POTs -

 Pots. Thes have paid particular attention to Roses for this purpose
and have now some the

A Chimenes hirsuta. - Plants of this New the Horties of Achimenees, which was exhibited at the Meeting of
 at





Price \(6 d\).
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
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\(J\) AMES \(\begin{gathered}\text { TO GROWERS OF PANSIRS, \&c. } \\ \text { his }\end{gathered}\)


 sisting of all the best, at moderate prices, a list of wlich may be
had on applit cation. Extra fine PANAS SBED, all warranted, collected from the best








P E. ERHARD, of the Rrira of \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Dutch }\end{aligned}\)
his Friends, and the Public pencirilly that tre thect fully to inform extensive Culiection of DDTCH FLOWER-ROOTS, of the best
 Depot, 359 , strand, corner of Burleigh-street.

To CALCEOLARIA GROWERS.
rare opportunity occurs to make a Collection of CALCEO-
J OHN STANDISII, NTriseryman, of Bagshot, has
 Calcenanas above have bech ringec from two of the best apotted whell wrie crossed with great care a and J. S. wil. Warrant that
the wint of them will be worth full the price given, and are preisely the same as he will grow himsclf; but shousd any donbt arice, customers alc solicited to come to Bagshot and sflect for
themselves, as J. S. has bred from two sorts only, and those were
selected selected as being the best in every way, and will, no doubt,
bring some of the greatest novelties ever seen in Calceolarias, bring some of the greatest novelties ever seen in Calceolarias;
they can be sent by post for the next month, after which the plants will be toolarge, and can then be sent packed in small
boxes or llampers. N.B. - A remittance is expected from anknowni correspondents.
PRESERYATION OF PIANTS.

II UMPARELS'S COMPOUND to Promote the the Diawneaty and room or in the Consersatory, and from its condensed fertilumes porter a few grains aissolved in water at
intervals is effectuve. Applicable to all Grecuhouse plants, to
Hyacinths, and other bulbs; and to Hyacinths, and onther bulbs; and to promote the growth of
cuttings and the germination of secds. Sold in botiles \(1 s .9 \pi\). cuttings and the germination of secds. Sold in bottles \(1 s .9\).
each, by FLaNAGAN \& Son, Mansion-house-street; Hurst \&
 other leading Seefsmen, \&c. in town and country. Whole-
sale Agents, DAYy, MACKMURDO, \& Co., 100, Upper-Thamessale Agents,
street, London

J AMES PIPER, Parkstone Nursery, near Poole, begs Achimenes longiflora . \(1 s, 0 d\) Fuchsia Eclipse,Smith's \(3 s .6 \mathrm{~d}\) Achimenes longiflora


Champion,
Defiance,Smith's \({ }^{\text {D }}\)
Deansia
Exoniensis, Pince’s
. has a fcy hundreds of large Rhododendrons fit to plant s.ngly orn liwn \(n\), and aturat 10,000 of other sizes, which he could
furnish at gieaty zedued prices. Nursery Stock and Bulbs of II descrin
dind atrsery, MARESFIELD, near UCKFIELD
WM WOOD Avo GON have the honour :o announce Therr min chact stack of boths Sturdath and Dwarf koses is this The new supll mentary Last of Greemhouse Plants and Nursery be had ut tue same time.
ublished, and may
S. GIRLING, of Danecroft Nursery, near Stowmarket,
\(J\).

\section*{MYATT'S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRIES.} AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their
NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PIN, the fruit Society, and a Banksian Medal awarded. It has also been
 at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the sam


\section*{W}

THE bRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS. W. Cheir Friends and the Public that they have harvested the above two New Varieties, ayd will be obliged by early orders, as
the stock is silimited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in
隹 packages, bearing the name of The usual allowance to the trade.

N

\section*{W BLACK NEMOPHILA.-Seed of Nemophila} Discoidalis to be had in smail packets at
N UTTTNG, Seedsman, 46 , Cheapide, London.
\(M^{\mathrm{E}}\)
IMPORTANT SALE OF GREENHOUSK PLANTS. Structed PROTHEmEROE sublic conp MORRIS are in-
 orclock, a Collectities of Camellias, Azalea Indica, Fuchsilis, Geraniums, Chry santhemums, and about the morning of sale.
Chice Greenhouse Plants. Mas be viewed the me maty
Catalogues may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, Ley. Cataiogu
tonstone
M ESSRS. PROTHEROE \& MORRIS are instructed
 house Plants, consisting of the newest Varieties of Camellias,
Azalea indica, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, \&cc.
ALBION ROAD NURSERY, STOKE NEWINGTON.
 late Mr. Jown Milne to offer for public competition about
the middie of October One valuable NURSERY STOCK, consisting of fine Evergreens, Orbamental Trees, American Plants, Dect
duous Slrulu, and other Plants, of which Catalagues will be duly publishe

O BE NURSERYMEN, GARDENERS, AND OTHERS. \(T\) all that well-known NURSERY-GROUND and GARDEN situated at Battersea and Elizabeth-street, South Pimlico, with the Stock and houses and the valua the late Mr. Joun Rograns,
attached to the same, belonging to the
 Nursery, Lestonstone.

H ORFIELD NURSERY, one mile from the city o
 1. Further particuarsington, or to the proprietor, on the premise who is leaving the business on account of ill health per cent. taken off.
B President-The Right Fonourable the Earl of DEVON.
 The second enrolment, making 500 members, being now filled up, mmediate measures will be taken for opening the establishpent. For this parpose the spacions and handsome residence of
the tate Lord Wrottestey, in George-street, Hanover-square, has
been taken, and will be furnished for the use of the Literary been taken, and wil inst tute, while the adjoinivg mansion, for-
Department of the
merry the residence of Lady Cowper, w will be also fitted up with merly the residence conviences for the Club Department of the
all the requisite conven
 early application can alone secure ane early registry. Such applcations can be made personaily,
from 10 to \(s\) oclock, at the Hanor-square Rooms, where the Committee sit daily, and where prospectuses and cards of admission may be procured. horticulturas building \& heating by hot-water.

J. WEEKS \& Co., ARCHiTECTS, \&C., Gloucesterwater Apparatus Manufacturers, beg leave eto inform the Nobility and Geutry, that their business, which has been extensive
throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to throughout the country for many years, is entirely confined to
the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every description, and the HEATING of them by HOT WATER. CONICAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest consumes but a smail quantity fral, 10 hours, and will heat a range of Forcing-houses 300 feet in length.
Their
of an open trough under the bed, is now being universally adopted References may be had, and their works sen at most of the Nobility and Gentiemen's seats in the country, neariy the whole
of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of the London Nurseries, and a great, variet, or horticultaras
Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates sce.t, at their Horticultura
see, nemr Slomesquare.

H

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORJES, upon improved principles, and at very moderate charges,
EDWARD BALLEY, 27, HOLBORN.
D. and E. Batury having devoted much time to the considera-
tion of this subject, and had much experience in the erection of apparatus for the above-mentioned purposese, have, by improvements suggested in their practice, rendered hed mave combined durability in the apparatus with ceonomy in the charge. They
have crected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and hnve had the henout emproye their splendid Conservatory, 1ately erected at Chiswick.
work D. and E. Batlery also construct 1 m metal all descript,
Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentle Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, ferir various drawings
men, and the public to an inspection of their and, models, at 272 , Holborn, where they have the opportunity of convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued supply of hot water, and ara arrangement of the oven r.
plete than has hitherto been brought berore the pubic. near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory attached to the Pantheon as one of their
others in this country and on the Continent.
D.and E. BALLKY have prepared a quantity of the Golvanic Plant Protectors, which are now ready for ummediate delivery they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe,
Orchidaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at intervals required, and which may be seen at their Manuraceny.
 SHEWEN, SHEWE having had every opportunity afforded him by an extensive practice toring this appamical: it may be seen a
 Hackney; Messrs. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place; Messrs. Ventch
and Son's, Exeter ; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanical and Son's, Exeter ; Mr. Pones's
Society's Gardens, Regent Park; and at the Gardens of the Hor ticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have of preparation.
CTEPHENSLEN TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING. London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and DOUBLE CYLINDRICAL BOILERS, having been much enkage in heatilg butillings uotion the attention of scientiffic Horticul arists to an Iron Tank now fitting up out hether articie hilherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are oriaa
mental in appearance can be made from 10 to 10 feet long and of any width and depth, and can be connecter or disconncete by any worke opportunity to persons in remote districts of employng this much approved method of heating wid to Boilers and Prpes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron of Ply mouth, has kundly undertaken to receive orders and firnish
information to any persons \(m\) his nelphbourhood, and yrices for information to any persons im his neighbourhood, and prices fo
any size will he for warded upn application to \(s\).and Co.
HORTICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.
\(\mathrm{K}^{2}\) EAD'S PATENT GARDEN SYRINGE, for the \(\mathrm{R}^{\text {invention of which he has been honoured with the Silver }}\) Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society, as the best instrimient
ever offered to their nutice. J. R. has so mp rovev the above,
 ary quantity, from a putt to a table-spmonful. Likevise, small
Machines, Paic, Trucks, and Garden Engines of every descripHion, that will discharge water in a continnous, powerfil strexm, made on the most improved principle, en Engines now in use. The above are the best adapted for destroying insects, in Gardens, \&ce. deadly havoc on ail choce from 31 years' experience in Gardening, and 23 years in. Manufacturing and Improving Instruments can
safely warrant. The valves, being solid metal, can never get out
 Circus, Piccadily. N.B. PNe
with the words, "READ'S PATYNT." AGRICULTURAL MACHINE WORKS, BEVERLES, CROSSKILL'S LIQUID MANURE CARI, which


The Body of the Cart is made of Cast-Iron, and holds about 200 gallons. A, The Brass Valve Lever. horse, the man pulls the Iron Laver, A, tron Pump, which cannot possibly choke or get out of order. E, The Flexible Leather in Hull, \(25 l\) l.
CROSSKILL' PORTABLE MANURE DRILL, for drilling any quantity of soot, lime, salt, \&cc.-will contain 8 bushels o

POTTER'S GUANO. -The superiority of this powerRut necessary to inform the public that a matial be obtained either at the
made in the price, and that it may Works or of Mr. Porter's Agents, who have test efficacy, \(-28, ~ M a r s ~\)
don Agent.
\(*_{*} *^{*}\) Nurserymen required as Agents in all the principal towns. J. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed cate of Potass, \&c., are now for sale at his Factory, Deptfordcreek, London, price 4s. \(6 d\). per bushel. These substances cancreek, London, price 4s. mended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps
Liquor, \&cc. Price 4s. fid. per bushel.

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 sither in moncon or theol on Powrlis, and Pryor, st. Helen's Place, Londom; Enwards, DANson, and Cors Lit
Importers, Liverpool.

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PUBLISHING MONTHLY.
ABOX, 18. Gdi; SMALL, \(1 s ;\) GARDEERS' EDITIN, \(6 d\). THE
OTAN IC GAR EN OR, MAGAZINE OF
 OnNAMENTLLPCANES, both herbaceous and shrubby suitable of names; classes; orders, height of the plants; time of flowering; native country; history; qualities; most approver modes
of propagation and culture; and other information, interesting to Every lover of a Garden. Annexed to each Number,
With Wood-cuts of admired Flowering Plants, mostly such as
have been newly imported into this countrys with the necessary information respecting them. Also,
In which are given, improved methoders nected with gardening ; and miscellaneous information. Also, in each Number, till complete, commencing with the new volume, on the 1st of Jannary, 1843, a portion of Professor
BOTANICAL DICTIONARY,
Written expressly for the Author, there being so great a want of such a Work: thus, the ther, trifing coas, once a month The Volumes already completed of this standard Botanical ork, can be had at the following Prices :
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This day is published, price 3s., with three Eugravings, No. II. of
T'HE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE and the 1 TRANSACTIONS of The AGGHLAND and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of SCOTLAND. Confishs: f.and, Labour

 Value of different Manures-Experiments in Raising Potatoes
with Dung, Fape-cake, and Guano-Cheese from 13utiernitk-On Shelter-Meeting of the Highland and Agricultural Society at
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Scienves are rendered as familiar and brought commonest ideas as possible; the demonstrations of proposi commonest ideas as
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simplest, but to their shortest form. a few Lessonns so much of the Elements of Euctid as is necessary in its leading Truths and general Principles. By GEORCB DAB i.EX, A.B. Fourth Edition, 48 . 6 d. cloth.
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application of Algebra to Geometry. application of Algebra to Geometrys. limited knowledge of these sciences, there are perhaps no treatises which can be reak ",


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 travelling book, copious additions have bee
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Extract from the Preface. with this work is, Another strange circumstance conne and everybody else will perfectly familiar with its contents.. and yet, if the rive hundred ask his acquaintance, it is is in consequence of like
ever set eyes on a copy. It is in consequan
that this edition is published."
London: Whictakrar and \({ }^{2}\)

 on Chemistry at the Rnyal Insttrution.

\section*{eve Garoeners \(\mathbb{C b r o n i d e}\)}

\section*{SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1843. \\ meetings for the following wheis.}

Rumours of further important alterations in the Royal Botanic Garden of Kew having found their way into the daily papers, we have made such inquiry into their truth as enables us to state the exact facts. after a careful investigation of the state of Kew in the year 1838, by order of the Government of the day, and after an attempt made a few years afterwards by
some gentlemen connected with Lord Melbourne's Government, but not by that minister himself, to break up and disperse the collection, had been frustrated, this noble establishment was transferred from the Lord Steward's department of the Royal Household to the department of Woods and Forests, and placed under the able direction of Sir William Jackson the great improvements that immediately followed this wise measure, in conjunction with an immetiate discontinuance of that narrow-minded exclusiveness which had well nigh ruined the Garden. We have spoken of the altered system of cultivation-of the renovated collections,-of the excellent plan of naming of their rubbish,-old houses repaired and others built, -and of a general infusion of more than its former activity into an establisliment whose decrepitude had
for years been the wonder of Europe and the scandal of England.
Of such improvements there has been no cessation; on the contrary, all that a full examination of the state of the Garden has shown to be required in order to render it effective has been liberally sanctioned by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The noble personal interest in the works, and no doubt can now be entertained that the Royal Botanic Garden at Kew will soon become, as it ought to be, the first
establishment of the kind in Europe. While the parks near London are rendered, by the excellent plan of naming the trees and shrubs there, a suurce of information and delight to those who seek for no more knowledge than floats on the surface of things, others who desire to apply themselves to the study of
the Vegetable Kingdom in detail, and as a branch of science, can do so at Kew with all the advantages which the most extensive collections can afforl them. To enable the public to gratify their increasing taste in this way, the Garden is open freely to all comers, no sinall sonrce of enjoyment 1 to and that this is the fact that, although Kew is 7 miles from London, and few people yet know that the Gardeu is open gratuitously, upwards of 20,000 persons have visited
it within the last 12 months ; and, be it added, without any serious cause having arisen for regret at the adoption of so liberal a noeasure. Additions to the plants are flowing in from all quarters; communications are opened with almost every part of the world, whence valuable acquisitions may be expected, and collectors are despatched to foreign When Sir William Flooker took supplies.
garden in 1841, it consisted of only eleven acres, garden in 1841, it consisted of only eleven acres,
including the Arboretum. These, during the very first winter, were altered and improved, and the four acres Were added on which stand the large Conservatory, built by King William the Fourth, and the noble Orangery belonging to the palace-an old-fashioned Ribernatory, crowded in the winter with large plants The 1
The latter building has since been greatly improved, by having a large window opened out at each end, and
these ends made to correspond with the tront, while powerful ventilators have been constructed at the back and it is now a very handsome place, well adapted for the purposes it was intended for. A large double pro-pagating-house has been built upon an admirable conlruction, heated with hot water, and furnished with An Orchidaceous house has been doutled in size, completely renewed within, and heated upon the best principles, with a double hot-water tank in the contre covered with slate. This house, however, is not likely lection, for many species size for the Orchidaceous col-propagating-house, equally well suited to their growth.

One half of this fine Orchidaceous-house is occupied by a noble collection of such plants from Woburn, which his Grace the Duke of Bedford presented to the Queen, and which her Majesty graciously resigned to the Royal Gardens of Kew. There is an inseription indicative of this present. The Cactus-house has been cloubled in size, and heated by lot-water pipes, and is now wholly filled with a most extensive collection of such plants, many of which have been procured by purchase, and others presented by the late Mr. Lam
bert. Mr. Parkinson, and others bert, Mr.. Parkinson, and others, Among them is
the Cochineal Cactus, bearing the Cochineal insect, the gift of Mr. Bruce. The house, thus extended, is made to join and open into the Heathhouse, which, indeed, is itself almost a new construc tion, and filled with Heaths or allied genera. From this building the hot-water pipes are conducted into now side pits on the outside, where many varieties are now cultivated. The large Proteaceous-house, and
whas been called the Cape-house, have been much improved by the removal or alteration of the steep shelving which till lately deformed them, and the plants are seen to much greater advantage.
It was not intended to make any further alteration in the stoves at this season, because the almost immediate erection of a magnificent hothouse is contemplated; but in consequence of her Majesty's present of Orchidactæ, Sir W. Hooker felt it his duty to make a requisition to the Commissioners of Woords and Forests for the enlargement of the first large stove On the left hand side as you enter the garden. This, like every other reasonable application that has been made for benefiting these noble gardens, was immediately granted. The important alterations are at the present moment in progress, and the house will soon be completed on the most approved princi ples; the glazing of the new portion being with sheet
glass, and the heating partly on the tank system and partly with hot-water pipes.
Such lias been the progress in renovating the Kew garden up to the present time.-But othes and grander plans, more worthy of a great nation, are either in progress or under consideration. The excellent management of Lord Lincoln, and the skilful advice of Sir worthy alike of the establishment and of the cuuntry; and we are persuaded that in the erection of them,
utility, beauty, and needful economy, will be alike consulted. We know that the able architect and master of the works, Mr. Robinson, is devoling his best energies to the consideration of the plan of a magnificent stove, and it is probable that his designs will be completed in a few weeks. It is intended that this building shall be 200 ftet long (exclusive of the approach or vestibule), 100 feet wide, and 55 high Like the great Conservatory at Chatsworth, it will
have a lofty centre surrounded by aisles (forming one interior), with a carriage drive through the middle.
But it was impracticable to find a site for so large a building within the old and narrow limits of the garden; and this impossibility compelled Sir W Hooker to make application for an extension of the garden, from the adjoining pleasure-grounds, which in themselves are in the highest degree beautiful and ornamental, and are already stocked with fine trees. Seventeen acres were at first asked for; but if we are
not misinformed, upon this plan being submitted to the consideration of the Duke of Cambridge, who, as well as the Duchess, takes the deepest interest in all that concerns the prosperity of the Gardens, and their being made available to the public good, H.R.H. saw that by taking into the Botanic ground an area of rather more than forty (we believe forty-six) acres, surrounded by a magnificent belt of wood, and including a fine piece of water, the form of the Botanic Garden, and what remained of the pleawas also taken by the Woods and Forests ; and at this moment a light and elegant wire fencing-so light, indeed, that the grounds they separate appear to be but one-is actually in progress. The Garden, therefore, may now be reckoned to contain sixty acres, and a more suitable piece, whether as to extent, or beauty or convenience as to distance from the metropolis, cannot, perhaps, be found in the world. The noble
stove above alluded to will be erected on this area large portion of which will be occupied as Arboretum Having thus stated the facts connected with the Royal Botanic Garden, as far as they are at present within our knowledge, we cannot but advert to certain newspaper attacks upon the King of Hanover, in which that Sovereign is asserted to have "obstinately refused his consent to the proposed measures. This, and similar statements respecting Kew, tending authority for asserting are wholly untrue. It is in deed, not to be denied, that, at first, his Majesty showed some displeasure at the many alterations that had taken place, during his absence, in the domain which he had long been accustomed to look upon as regal and patrimonial property; but no sooner was the nature of the alteration in ;question explained to
him, with the improvement it would be to the property as viewed from the Palace and from the other Royal residences, together with the advantage the public would derive from it, than his opposition, if so it can be called, was withdrawn.
And now that we have alluded to this gossip of the day, we may as well contradict another story, of similat origin, which asserts that the King of Hanover would not permit the British Association to construct a pathway to an old Observatory in Kew Park, which has lately been placed at the disposal of that body. No such pathway was ever required by the Astronomer who formerly had charge of the building; the Royal Family never experienced the want of it when they visited it ; and to construct it would be so costly that we do not for one moment believe that the managers of the British Association would think of misapplying the money they are intrusted with in so indefen sible a manner. We believe the story, the origin of
which we can easily guess, to be either wholly unfounded or an enormous exaggeration.

When we were considering the means of increasing the comforts of agricultural labourers our attention by which they might be more independent of the vicissitudes arising from a greater or less demand for labour. A correspondent drew our attention to the subject of arly and improvident marriages-one of the natural results of that reliance on parish charity, u bich should be a comfort to declining strength and helpless old age, but which the young and active should look forward to as a great evil to be avoided, if possible. In those countries there there is no legal provision for he destitute, the idea of the wants of sickness and old age is continually present in the mind of "the daily
labourer. It is a stimulus to exertion and self-denial; and no man would feel happy and comfortable if he had not some little storereserved for sickness or accident. Hence young men hire themselves out to farmers, who lodge and feed them, and they lay by the greater part of their wages for several years before they venture to marry. The young women do the same. In Prussia a man is not permitted to marry until he has a certain sum wherewith to begin the world. This would be looked upon as an intolerable tyranny in a free country like Britain; but of all arbitrary laws few are
better calculated to increase the cumforts of the lower orders. In other parts of Germany, where there is no such law, custom and prudence have the same effect: a ycung man of eighteen will receive from \(8 l\). to 101.8 year wages, besides his board and Iodging; much less than half this sum keeps him decently in clothes and linen. In ten years he has accumulated a sum sufficient to buy a cottage and a piece of land. The young woman, to whom he has been long engaged, has also been in service, and saved \(3 l\). or \(4 l\). a year, sufficie the end of a few years amounts to a sum provict to furmish a cottage. As soon as this is provided they marry, settle themselves comfortably, buyues to work for his old master, or for another, the wife takes care of the garden, the cow, and the pig. They have children; but these are no burden to thern -as soon as they can run about they begin to subordination and the rudiments of learning suited to their station; and in the intervals of school-hours they assist the mother in her domestic arrangements. Her time is fully and usefully employed, and if she occasionally works in the fields, it is at harvest, when good wages are paid. The husband returns from his work in the evening, and finds a hot supper ready,-if it were only some boiled milk and bread, but most commonly a mess of vegetables stewed with a piece of pork, or a kind of soup chrefly made from vegetables, with the addition of a piece of butter or a little meat, in which his brown bread is soaked.
The comfort produced by a hot meal, as well as its economy, can only be appreciated by those who are accustomed to it; and the use of skimmed milk or butter-milk for this purpose is one of the great advantages in keeping a cow. With a cow and a little industry there is seldom any poverty. The cow is kept constantly in the stall ; grass is cut by the side of roads and fields, which otherwise would only produce weeds. A spot of Lucerne in the garden, or little field, may be cut five times in the season, if kept ciean by weeding. In winter there are Turnips, Cabbages, Carrots, and Potatoes. A few Beans soaked in water add richness to the milk, and these are easily raised in the garden. The butter is mostly sold. A calf is reared or fatted, according to circumstances; and a great part of the husband's earnings can be laid by for times accident or sickness. when they be spared in health, the time maycome daughter is to be married, or a son set up in some small business or trade. When time has brought grey hairs there are dutiful sons and daughters, who will not see their aged parents overworked or in want of comforts in their old age. With the same affection
with which the parents nursed their infant children do these, when grown up, attend to the wants and comforts of their aged parents. There is no Unionhouse in which they may seek a dismal refuge; and to let an aged parent be in want, would cause the children to be looked upon as ungrateful monsters, not fit to be associated with. This picture is no doubt a favourable one, and there are exceptions; but in those countries where prudence is looked upon as a cardina virtue the exceptions are few. Would that we could say that in Britain the exception was not the rule ! Boys and girls marry without a bed of their own to lie on; they have no thought beyond the day; and parish murst. They cannot, neither do they expect, parish must. They cannot, neither do they expect,
assistance from their children. As soon as these can assistance from their children. As soon as these can
earn bread to maintain themselves, all connection with the parent often ceases. A poor widow who asks for charity, if she is reminded that she has ablebodied sons who earn good wages, and who have no families of their own to maintain, will answer, without casting any reflection on her children,- they spend their own money : and so they generally do even before it is earned, it must be allowed that in
clean neat cottage-for it mus. England the cottages are generally neat and clean-ask what they have for dinner, and unless there are boiled potatoes, there will be nothing hot. The husband has taken a piece of bread and cold bacon or cheese, and this he washes down with a pint of bad beer at the nearest beer-shop. The children, if they go to school, have a piece of bread and drink water. No comforthave a piece of bread and of heal at night; a cup of hater miscalled tea, ande meal at night ; a cup of of bread and drjpping with it, is and at best a piece of bread and dejpping with it, is the chief food of the wife, and if thr husband comes
home sober, which is not always the case, he finds nothing comfortable, after a hard day's work. If the wife earns anything, it is by occasional work in the fields in hay and harvest time, and in destroying weeds. This barely finds her a few clothes. When accidents or sickness lays the labourer on his bed, accidents he belong to some club-which luckily is unless he belong to some case-and has a weekly allowance, the wife often the case--and has a weekly allowance, the wife
goes to the vestry or relieving officer, and demands goes to the vestry or relieving officer, and demands
an allowance, which is given as a cheaper alternative to "taking the whole family into the Union-house. Is this caused by a greater depravity among the British labourers? By no means, but simply by a disregard of prudence, and a want of foresight; by improvident early marriages; by beginning life without a provision for it, and by the utter cespair of rising above that class who earn their daily bread, and eat their daily bread, literally taking no thought for
the morrow. The greatest benefactor to the whole the morrow. The greatest benefactor to the whole
race of labourers would be the man who could impress on their minds that prudence is a virtue, and improvidence a heinous sin.-M.

\section*{ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLVIII.}

The Small Brown Scale, Aspidiotus Proteus, nobis.-It was, I believe, upon the succulent leaf of some species of Aloe or Amaryllis that J observed a variety of
Cocci, which were transmitted to me as the Small Brown Cocci, which were transmitted to me as the Small Brown
Scale; they were scattered over the shining upper surface Scale ; they were scattered over the shining upper surface of the leaf, as shown in the figure 1 , which is a portion
of the apex only, and they were more crowded near the of the apex only, and they were more crowded near the
base. The first variety I examined resembled an elongated mussel (fig. 2): it was horny, of a dirty testaceous colour, brown at the middle and along the margins, which were edged with white; at the tip, which was attenuated, was a blackish spot; some of them were pierced with a round hole, from which I conclude that they had been stung by a minute Hymenopterous fly, called Encyrtus";

most of them were empty, but beneath one of the largest I detected what I suppose to be a dead female; the horny proboscis was long and visible, and some of the legs were projecting from the side: the body was composed of many segments; the apex was rounon, serrated by the angles of the segments (fig. 3).
in theryer tender, formed oval swots upon the same colour the anterior portion is orbicular (fig.4), with a smaller ovate scule (fig. 5) on its back, and projecting over the margin; * Curtis's Brit, Ent, foll, and pl, 395; and Guide Genus, 593.
this was easily detached, and must be one of the young which had just formed a shield; they both have an elevated ridge along the centre : this latter is the base o the large oval membranous one, which is opaque band across the middle, the apex being rounded and membranous, as are also the sides. On lifting up the large orbicular scale I generally found the female dead, with a few elliptical purple eggs beneath the brown space just alluded
to, with masses of whitish egg-skins, which, slining through to, with masses of whitish egg-skins, which, silining throgur tint to the surface; occasionally a living female was dis closed sticking by its proboscis to the leaf; the outline was somewhat orbicular, the head arow and semera and crenated, but the hinder portion was denticulated and ciliated (fig. 7).
A third kind of scale was elliptical (fig. 8), with an oval shield over the head, often blackish, with transverse
stripes; this occupied only one-fourth of the entire length, the semainder forming a separate membranous appendage two-thirds of which describe an oval of a chesnut colour beneath these scales either a pupa is concealed, exhibiting the black eyes, antennæ, and the slender apical process of the male, or the male itself, which is a mere atom, yet similar in form and colour to that of "Small White Scale," which we lately described and figured : the antennæ are as long as the aniwal, a slender, horny bristle, nearly as long as the antenne; the wings are large and rounded, with a subcostal and an oblique nervure; the anal betæ appeared to be wanting.
The Small Brown Scale, although unnoticed by authors, seems to be very abundant and perfectly distinct from the others. It evidently belongs to the second section, or Aspidiotus; and as it is undescribed I have given it the name of \(A\). Proteus, from the variety of forms it assumes 1 cannot, however, be certain that figures 2 and 3 may not becies but as an fhey wited they cannot belon species ba the ritioter thich they can Which they can be refrred. greatly magnined, and their natural sias are shown upon larger figures in their natural positions. It may be as rell to state that fig. 3 is a very minute creature, and was taken from under a larger scale than those exhibited on the leaf at fig.
That every endeavour ought to be made to extirpate the Scale insects on their first appearance cannot be too strictly insisted upon; for if this be neglected, all the plants, of a similar character at least, will shortly partake of the disease. "Mr. Knight found that a Nectarine in a pot taken from his Peach-house with a few of the Scales upon it, communicated them to the trees on the open wall, and during the succeeding summer and autumn, ancreased so as to extend over nearly a whole In the winter of 1832 a dressing of lime and flower of sulphur was applied to them, and in the following spring the insects wholly disappeared. In the spring of 1834 , when the blossom-buds of Peach-trees were as large as hemp-seeds, a solution of lime, sulphur, and soot, was thrown on all the trees by an engine, and not a single blistered leaf was to be seen." In the course of our researches we have found many gardeners who have spoken very highly of a mixture of equal parts of soot and sal phur, which they had dusted over their Scale, and at the ame perfect success in erdeffects to the plants. On the other hand, some cultivators state that the application of sulphur is of no use. Surely a course of experiment might be pursued without much difficulty, which would lead to the truth as well as to beneficial results in these important matters. The best means of cure may be brought into disrepute by careless operators, after which no one has any faith in them, and thus scarcely a remed that has been recommended, but bas either been con demned as useless or asserted to be injurious.-Ruricola

\section*{PLANTING.}

I have just enjoyed a great treat in a morning's ride through the woods of an old and respected friend in North Wales, who has adopted an improved system of planting and pruning, with such judgment and success that I am induced to communicate to you, fors yo sis and and for the benefit of your readers, his simple methots and a few of their results. I am not without hope hat by your recommendation, and his example, much migition done to render lands now uncutivated he healthiness and and add much to the beanty a
productiveness of our country
The system adopted is the plantation of poor soils and waste lands on the elevated parts of the country. He plants the summits of hills and ridges of elevated land which are otherwise unproductive ; and by his systematic method of pruning and thinniag, obtains healhy, turiving and profitable*, woods. By this means he not only improves the landscape by clothing its prominent features, but, as you will readily conceive, gives sh
The circumstances in which these trees are planted are by no means favourable to the growth of timber. They are 800 feet above the level of the sea; the poverty of the soil is such that its actual value in 1816 was so low that the fee-simple did not exceed one pound an acre. It is sidecring to keep ia mind these circumbund was formerly waste-land, covered only with_Moss and Heath.
The plantations were made in 1814.16, and the tree which I saw on this visit were of such sizes as the follow
ing. Six or seven years ago 1 visited these trees, which
were little more than healthy plantations; they now extend rere little more than healthy plantations; they now exten have made since that time has surprised me. The luxucisnce of the folinge and the clear skin on the bark testify the following list of sizes

Size of Tress at Merquis, in Flintshire, 800 feet above the level of
the sea, wlanted in \(1814-6\), the property of Dr. Thackery, M.D The sea, , ylanter in 1814-10, the property or Dr. Mackery, M.D
Cantab.


The method by which these are produced is very different from the common method of pruning-the method of Dr. Thackery is to prune always, not at stated periods of three and seven years,- not ac ound. His the year, but every day ar in system of treatment. grow th than its cure. These 500 acres are in the charge of one woodman-and but one; but there he is all the year round, not with hatchet and saw, butwh hs prang-kife or chisel-nothing larger. He does now harge braes to flourish and then lop tbem on, so destrong much of the produce of the soll, and leaving in the timber the unsightly scars of extensive wounds. He correts the errors in the young green twig belore it has developed itself, and in the following manner,-and this is a second feature of his system, viz., by pruning always, which is the first, and by prunimg downwards, which is the second; perhaps I may add, by cutting close and leaving no stump, as a third maxim.
Thus, then, the woodman spends his days in the woods, - he examines each young tree, beginning at the top: here his object is to select the leading shoot, and The immediately removes all who dispute its supremacy. for if strongest slioot is left without reference to direction, straight when its competitors are removed;-going down the tree, only the Jarge branches are removed, leaving an ample foliage of the smaller branches to cover and feed the stem of the tree; thus all the nourishment goes to increase the stem, and there is nothing to divert and health, light, and air pervade them. To me it seemed that the plants were happy -in short "the trees clapped their lands and sung in joy,"-not a decayed branch, or Found, or unhealthy plant was to be seen, and below wound, or fern and grass grew healtiful and rank.
Such is the pleasing sight which has made one of the most areeable and instructive morning rides I have ever enjeyed. The surrounding woods, which have not been educated under this gentle schoolmaster, present a lament educale such an education. Sho country, I hope you will not fil to por to these woods, and I wish you would brine your readers with you to see and judge for thembring your readers wo likewise.- \(-\sigma_{0} \lambda_{0}\).
selves, and go and do

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XXXIX.
IN one of the best books that have yet been written on The Culture of the Vine under Glass,' the author, Mr. James Roberts, recommends a system of pruning, or rabicadisbudding the Vine, which 1 believe, prior to the pubrica tion of the work, was peculiar to himself. The peculiarities of this system consist in pruning the Vines while the leave are yet green, and of divesting the rods or spurs at same time of such of the buds as are not required to pro duce fruit in the following season, the effect of whe leaves get the organisable matter prepared by 60 . concentrated in 20 or 30 buds, instead of being dine old among three times that number, as it would be on thion or getreral system of management. This operation founded on a physiological law, which is brought in practice in the every-day occupation of the pras we grardener viz, the concentration of the sap. Thus ter all know that by divesting a healthy tree of the greater part of its fruit in the early part of the season, will be concentrated in that retained, and it will becom mull fine in consequence-a circunstance taken pantage of and mo the crops and we are equally well aware by pre very closely in the autumn, wy pil it had been left unpruned; and why? because the sap it had ben loted Now, in Mr. Roberts's practice, not only takes advantage of the concentration of the prently resource lut he also husbands the plant s all and while it is still capable of being improved thereby, buds therefore removes all the superfluous wood amn, or as (retaining the leaves uninjured) eard growth or elongasoon as the woodery considerable extent ceased; and tion has to a yets an immense volume of highly elabo full, result is, he gited in the plant; the buds become plump, sap concenly excitable, so that by the least application of
heat in the forcing season, the buds burst from their bonds with all the strength of giants refreshed. In this way Mr quite capable of performing; and thus he gets regular quite capable of performing ; and the to the bottom of the Vine, and not two or three large bunches at the top of the plant, with a few spindle
as is generally the case.
Ten days back, I took two young Vines, of equal strength, and growing side by side, and having pruned hivested one of half its buds, and this morning the buds divested one of half its buds, and this morning the buds ou the plant so treated are at least three times the so an I with the result, that I intend to disbud the whole of my Vines without delay. The only thing to fear is the bursting of the buds prematurely; but it a lateral cause of fear is removed.
Now, as the Vines in the greenhouses of a great number of Amateurs are generally in a very unfruitful state, I introduce this system of management to their notice with the hope that it may be of use to them, and has heen confusion. In the management of out-door Vines it is also equally applicable ; in truth, in the management of all Vines whatever, because it is a system of nursing the strength of the plant, and therefore must be good. I method of performing the operation :-"You may proceed to disbud, beginning at the bottom of the Vine, leaving a bud you think well placed on the side of the shoot, (preferring that to either the lop or cut clean out the two following, leaving the fourth, taking out the next two, and so on till you reach eight or nine feet in beight, as to that length the cane nottom, disbudding the other side in the same mamer, so that in that length you will be able to leave eight or ten permanent eyes to form fruit bearing spurs for the following year, or five on each side. I particularly caution against injuring the leaves when the budter, and may yet be useful in more perfectly maturing the stem and remaining buds. In a few days the wounds or cuts will have dried up, touch them with a little paint, keep them cool and dry until the leaves have commenced dropping generally." This system of disbudding may seem severe, and though the Amateur can use his own recollected it is recommended by a gardener of sound practical attainments, and is therefore not a theoretical speculation. Those who are interested in Vine culture would do well to peruse Mr. Roberts's publication.-W P. Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}

Encourngemient to Planters.- In the Chronicle of last week is an article of some length under this heading; and sofar as its tendency is to encourage plads out very consay everything in its favaur, in my opinion, be too strongly deprecated. Having formerly written so many ar paper in detail, but merely call on all proprietors and managers of young woods and plantations to consider well what they are about before they adopt the practice either of Dr. Thackeray or that man residing near Cupar, in Angus." Judicious thinning is absolutely necessary; but systematic pruning is unquesmay be presented by some plantations that have been pruned, yet I maintain that they would have been bette Without it, and that their thriving appearance is in spite of anxious that it should be published to all the plunting world that pruning is rather a discouragement, inasmuch as it retards rather than accelerates the growth of trees. It is much to be lamented that woods and plantations generaliy effo ts of M. Iumphreys tend to correct that evil, I cor dially bid him God speed : for one cannot walk or ride in any direction, but for a very short distance, without having taste and feelings shocked
plantations.-Quercus. [We quite agree.]
Destruction of Small Birds.-"Este," referring to an article in Gardeners' Chronicle two or three weeks back, on the Destruction of Small Birds, begs to say that he Caternillar. In a neighbouring parish, where a Small Bird Club exists, they are yearly overrun with vermin.
Fruit without Leaves.-In addition to the statements already naade, respecting the maturation of fruit upon There is here three healthy good-sized Peaches growing upon a shoot which has not an atom of leaf upon it, from the point to three inc back nearly to the first fruit would scarcely have believed this upon the testimony of nother: for I had imbibed the fe swelline and ripening to lhe well-being a fow lan end of the shoot pening purpose of attracting the sap. This is one thing \(I\) have had to unlearn. Gardeners have many things to unlearn R. H., Canlley, near Doncaster. [This matter' seems to be misunderstood. The necessity of a leaf above a fruit before swelling of seems clear; but after it has once
begun to swell, the leaves above it may, no doubt, be dispensed with, for reasons which we cannot now find

\section*{room for. Would "R. H.'s" Peaches
they had had no leaves beyond them ?]}

Interment of Bees.-A correspondent who signed him self "Yeoman" favoured your readers with a simple and easy method of preserviug Bees during the winter, namely burying them in leaves several feet deep. I made the trial with one hive of Bees in the winter of 1841-42, but from some cause or other the experiment was unsatisfactory, as the Bees were all dead when I took them out in March, 1842. "Yeoman's" communications were published in the autumn of 1841, and he mentioned that he found hill be difficult successur. enough to cover three or four hives; at any rate, they vould not be sufficiently free from moisture to be used for I shourpl he, unless they coutd be "rill inform me if he still continues to inter his Bees during the winter, and Whether he is still successful. instead of leaves: it might be cut into short pieces with a chaff-cutting machine, if required. What is the proper house or bnilding is most proper? Ought the Bees to be interred on a frosty day? Should they be stopped up with perforated zinc before the holes? It is stated by al -that damp is very injurious to Bees, and I scarcely conceive that leaves are dry enough ; but if "Yeoman" will give ns at lew lines in enty Number of the Chronicle, I shall be extremely obliged to him. Most of the cottagers in my neighbourhood destroy their Bees with sulphur ; could they not be smoked with the puff-ball recommended by Taylor, Cotton, and others, put into a hive, and buried in the way "Yeoman" recommends?-W. E., Suffolh. Saline Manure.-Mr. Potter kindly and promptly answered the queries of a Paper-make "espect a whetort refuse in the "hronicle of trials miaht Augst, when he hoped the result of any trials might be conmanisuggests, but one or two others of a practical nature which I made during the past and present year are quite at his service. Last autumn I carted into a Wheat eddisll (?) a quantity of mud washed down from off a sandy soil, intending in the spring to carry it over the land and sow it with Oats. To hirs mud 1 put about one cat-load to ten of the refuse, turning it over twice during the winter, and breaking the hard pieces, that it might amalgamate the better with the mud. This I carted over my held in February, leaving a sman portion without looked well, 1 sowed my Oats; they carae ap, and I perceived a foilure gion prop, of the field that was covered with it. On examining the spot more closely, 1 concluded the worm had got into them, and from that time it continued so to destroy the root of the other parts o the field ; but a luxuriant crop of weeds, \&c. Still must state further that the plant of Oats was destroyed a little beyond where this was not laid, but that only for Turill space. Itried it also this sum and ashes, with little dung, and added, as before, some of the retor refuse, turned it together two or three times, and laid it over my field (about 15 small cart-loads to the statute acre), ploughed it in, and then, after some time, ploughed it again, bringing it to the surface, and sowed my Swedes, putting over a few ashes also. I considered my season for wet, and the subsoil being clay, I could not sow till the 27 th June, and then, after repeated rolling and harrowing, I could not sufficiently pulverise the soil; but my Swedes soon came up, and I have never had any grow raster, or pre, consider this refuse very beneficial as I now use it With regard to the manganese that is left behind, 1 have no doubt the quantity is consufactory had been for some years superintending a concern of the same kind in Sweden; his master there was a chemist also, and he was aware of the manganese left, and tried to separate it by washing, but he could not sufficiently dos manganese by him, he is putting this refuse by till there is a large accumulation, and then purposes putting up some simple machinery to grind it in water, washing away all the saine and ohhelus using that as a manure. But there he had no thougbt oke which he did use for that pur pose; it is the liquid we draw away after builing our rags in lime; this liquid he carried to a distance in wooden shoots over a piece of pasture-land; but on applying it it was tolace dug out, into which he turned this liquid filling the hole with any description of refuse be could collect, and then after a sufficient time carried it over his land, and found it very beneficial in promoting vegetation We boil our rags for several with the others are dissolved. woollen rags may be mixed with the vegetating properties of this liquid? \(-J\). \(S\).
Potter's Guano.- have read with interest jour re conmendations of Potter's Guano, and as I have made an experiment with it for Wheat, the result, as far as I at present can give it, may be interesting. For many year ledge in chemical science would discover some concenirated dressing for land that nould equal, if not surpass, nures now in use. I was, therefore, greatly pleased io
observe lately the attention of scientific men turned to this subject; and having accidentally seen some circulars Mr. Potter himself was a practical chemist. I determined Mr. Potter hinasela was a phal What, Tetermine pose I prepared geld in are par pose 1 prepared a thira of the the directions
 nure, and the expect the D part had the ady it who saw it, though the other was a very good crop; it being thicker on the ground, the straw longer and firmer and the ears much larger, fuller, and heavier. I will also bbserve that I took several persons into the field, and as a trial, asked them to point out the part where the Guano was put on ; this they always did exactiy. I may add, that at harvest, when the crop wased, uonse, and the workmen who were eaplo 1 , ghin our ber, were sent by a friend, who as soon 1 saw him oum return told me that 1 had a very excelient crop generall. but much the better where the Guano had been. Wuen the Crop was carried, I was plensed to hear the men remark how very heavy the slieaves were, and large the ears of Corn. So far, this trial of the Guano has been perfectly satisfactory, and I intend to employ it again more extensively. I regret that I am not able just yet send you the result in quantity and weight.-George Wilkins, Wix, near Havwich

Bees.-In criticism and controversy it is difficult to avoid giving offence. This is applicable to myself. In the Chronicle of Sept. 9, Dr. Bevan complains of the tone which I adopted towards his esteemed friend, Mr. Golding." If I have gone beyond bounds I am very sorry for it, and sincerely hope that expressions I may have inbrethren of farther information from the sane source." My observations on one point in the "Honey Bee" are, I am happy to say, taken by Dr. Bevan in the true light I accept his kind offer of a copy of the second edition of his work on Bees, with many thanks, and I shall regard it as a great favour from the able Author.- John Wighton. [If it is sent to 3 , Charles-st., Covent-Garden, it will be forwarded.]
Mulbervy. - Lop off astraight branch, at least 8 ft . long, from a large tree in March, the nearer the trunk the better; a hole 4 fevery little branch, and leave it quite bare; dig from ise deep, plant the it a litte basin of earth to hold wor if the aron be dry give it every morning a bucketlul of water throughout the summer. In two years it will have made a good head and will bear fruit.-

Gardeners' Association.-From an advertisement in the Chronicle of last week I learn that the Gardeners in the heighbourlood of Stoke Newington are about to form an this, as I consider it to be essential to the happiness and well-being of the Gardening community. Having for some time witnessed lis deners, I think it high time that they should adopt for themselves some means of prevening the dircsa that aplears to await luem, and low gentlemen reducisg hieir estabescarce. There on my situations will become still morescarce. The many good practical Garueners at proser are and before this distress becomes mare pro the be call the attention of my brower Gar pron of forming a Society,-1 will say a Joint stock Company, and let the shares be 1. each; and onules and regulations Committee may be chosento I may suggest the further preondacing the Solishing a garden, to be conducted by practicabity of estading might be carried on in all its branches, and, if the funds should allow, likewise ornamental gardening, and when any member of the Society shall be thrown out of employment, if be bear a strictly moral and sober character, wat he should be employed, and receive 15s. per weck, unill something better offer for him. I beg leave to observe that all Gardeners should give this a fair and weighty consideration, as it is in their power to provide a confortable live. lisood for many of their now starving brethren, and as situations are generally uncertain, we do not know how soon me may want employment ourselves, and when such Society as that proposed is once formed and set a-going, it will pay itself, and will not require yearly subscriptions. - William.

Fumigating.-My standard Rose-trees being very much infested this year with the Green Fly and other insects, I bad recourse to the following useful, and at the sume time very cheap and simple, contrivance to ma myself ahem. 1 ordered my carpenter to make me fees no and four feet in diameter, of an octagon shape, with one of the sides made to open like a door, with a hole an inch in diameter three inches from the ground to admit the nose of the belloms. I then lifted it over one of my Rose-trees, and placed the fumigating apparatus in the interior; after a few minutes application at the bellows had the pleastre of seeing those detestable pests fall to the ground. After a good syringing the trees looked Of course the box may be made of any size.-G. Young, Iruleing.

Cover Dodder:-On looking through a small field of Khelat Lucerne, I found a great many patches of the inclosed plant, which I strongly suspect to be the Dodder
to which you have recently been calling attention. Wherever it has appeared the Lucerne is either dead or dying, to be sovethins wheth it is the Dodder or not, il appears [It is the Clover Dodder, certainly ; and this is an interesting fact connected with the probable introduction of this Tran
ransplanting, fc.-I am very much obliged to your Chronicle, at p. 645, and I am fully aware of the truth Cont what he states. I take blame to myself for not expressing myself differently when speaking of the Pear-tree mentioned at p. 630 . I should have said that it was
never expected to survive such a check; indeed, it was never expected to survive such a check; indeed, it was
never put into the ground after it was taken from the
place which it had occupied for about eight years before. place which it had occupied for sbout eight years before. To save any further doubt, and the to say, that it was
no sooner out of the ground, than it was chopped into pieces. The beight of the Pear-tree was about twenty feet; it was trained against a south wall, and its shoots were only allowed to be produced on one side of the main
stem. These shoots ran more than five feet along the wall, and produced a good quantity of fruit. It was by the method mentioned by "Timothy" that the Rosetree was saved; and I am quite sure it is impossible to June.-Ortolano
Vine'Disease.-You are certainly right (see "Notices to Correspondents,", p. 649) in imputing the want of But the cause of the disease puzzles me. The house is twenty feet long by twelve wide, with the usual height. I have about seven cart-loads of tan, besides heating with allowed the heat to be more than eighty degrees. I gave air by opening partially two lower and two upper sashes. Perhaps the current of air may have caused the mischief. described; here the sashes are so fastened that I cannot ventilate by them. Here I have no tan, and here the foliage of the Vines is in full vigour, whilst the Grapes,
Hambro' and Esperione, are as black as Sloes ; in short, I am puzzled. Perhaps you can throw some light on my failure from an examination of the leaves I have sent. The roots of all the Vines in both houses are from the same bed or ground, where nothing is allowed to inter-
fere with their growth,-A Subscriber. [From the appearance of the leaves sent to us, we should judge that the mischief has been caused by allowing a current of cold air to pass over the leaves while tender, and perbaps wet with dew.]
Vines,-I perceive that a correspondent has been endeavouring to prove the propriety of a certain system of Vine culture by arguments drawn from a passage in better if Scripture were not brought forward in cases where Scripture can be no authority at all. The object of the mission of the Great Founder of Christianity to this World was one of far higher import than the improvement quently, while He gave His followers a set of rules whereby to regulate their lives, which, unlike any other system of Ethics ever promulgated, was incapable of improvement, suited at once to every man in every age, adapted alike to
nations just emerging from barbarism, and to those which nations just emerging from barbarism, and to those which
have attained to the highest pitch of refinement, He left have attained to the highest pitch of reinement, He left slow progression of ages for its development. Whenever the arts of life are mentioned in the sacred writings, they
are merely alluded to in order to illustrate something else. In the passage in question, it was not necessary that the principles of Vine culture referred to should be the best that could be adopted; but it was absolutely necessary
that they should be such as were at the time universally understood and acted upon. Had they been one step in advance of the age, the illustration would have required a mental effort to understand it, and consequently would not have answered its purpose. It appears to me that we might as reasonably employ women to grind our Corn by tivate our Vines by the rules of Scripture. I would say, in conclusion, let your correspondents in their life and conversation adhere as closely as they please to Scriptural rules; let them make the Scriptures (to use their own
expressive language) " a lamp to their feet, and a lantern to their paths:" but they must seek some other guide in to their patbs: "but they must seek some other guide
the culture of their Vines.一W.H. M., Trentham.
Petunias.-From two or three pods of Petunias, viz. the one called "scarlet," but which is in reality a bright rose-colour, I have raised this year seedlings of several shades of peach-blossom and lilac, deep rosy-purple,
and pure white; also white, with the outside shaded with and pure white ; also white, with the outside shaded with lilac, and dark eye, without any hybridisation.-E. Double Stocks.-In compliance with your suggestion and \(I\) fiud them to be decidedly fructification ( we never have seed from the double flowers). I was in the Isle of Wight last week, and I consulted two or three eminent Stock-growers on this subject, and they were not aware of the double flowers being useless. At my request, each examined a flower, and their opinions exactly agreed with mine, viz., that they are entirely destitute of either stamens or pistils. Your correspondent "Quercus" agrees with me in this respect, and I hope to learn, others respecting this beautiful flower.-Timothy.
A Petrified Tree.-At the atone quarry of Mr. Littler, in the outskirts of St. Helen's, is a petrified tree, apparently a relict of an antediluvian period, which has attracted many
visitors. The lower part of the trunk of the tree, which is aboue, and stands out in alto-relievo from the side of the quarry in the solid stone, and at the depth of about 25 feet trom the surface. The top root is quite discernible, and in the stone for the space of several feet. The branches in the spone for the space of several feet. The branches
and upper part of the tree have been cut away in the course of excavation. The bark, apparently from the con-
tact with it of a slight stratum of coal, has a blackish appearance, and beneath the roots there are also traces o coal, in which one of the roots has been imbedded, least 10 yards below the surface of the tree, and at with vegetable fossils, some of which are marked in longitudinal or transverse ribs, whilst others bear the imf the of leaves, \&c. It is the intention of the proprietor of the quarry to present this petr
Mechanics
Institution. - Facile.
Camelina, or Gold of Pleasure.-There is a report feeding of cattle, has an acrid quality which disagrees with them. Perhaps some correspondent may be able to satisfy the public on this point. As it appears not to
exhaust the soil, this plant may be more safely cultivated than Flax, for the mere purpose of producing oil and oil-
Schomburgkia tibicinis. - I send you the following extract from the letter of a friend resident in Honduras, to seldom flowers. He says, "You talk plane, which so not flowering with you, or but once. When round at the New River lately in the dry season, they were all in flower of a pale straw-colour, (some are of a deep pink) hanging over the water, where there was plenty of air and sun. too moist and confined, at least for this sort." It would seem that there are very distinct varieties of this species, not be thought too glowing from the pale variety, mish Howered at Lady Ackland's.-PTons KElii.
Rats.-In answer to your Correspondent "Devonipowdered Assafoetida 2 grains, Essential Oil of Rhodium 3 drachms, Essential Oil of Lavender 1 scruple, and Oil of Aniseed 1 drachm, and prepare them as follows:-first, mix the Assafoetida well with the Aniseed, then add the Oil the oil of, and still mix all in a mortar, after which add wanted. Next, procure a large wire cage-trap, into which introduce your mixture on a small saucer, or any such
vessel ; close down the trap and place it in spicuous part of the garden, and leave it to work for itself, and communicate the result.-An Irishman.
Peat.-I think it is Dean Swift who says, that, howeve one thing assemblage is crammed or wedged together of room upwards; but then the difficulty, the veacata qucestio, arises, how are we to get at it? I am strongly reminded of this by the piece of kind information com municated by your correspondent "Thomas Cowan," to use pulverised dry peat to protect the roots of my marvellous " mackintosh." I "Churchill Gardens" are situated, perhaps in the "Moorlands" also, as the material recommended is not to be
found everywhere. Having been bred in a part of the country-

Mong Moors and Mosses, many, 011
I am very well acquainted with the virtues of pulverised question arises-Howions of chalk and clay, Dean Swift's there is plenty- 400 miles off, and some nearer-but, even jike age of railways and steam-boats, it is as much "Moorland Willie's" mackintosh; but, apropos of peat arth : when a youth, I went first to work in a new garden, the other half a dry sandy bank or acclivity. When the former remained in its natural state it consisted of a substance something like semi-liquid, with a tough surface of found immersed old Roman millstones, and some other antiques; but when dry and used for garden crops, it was in consistence a light porous peaty earth, and its produc-
tions were of a character I have never seen excelled. Every kind of garden crop grew in it with the utmost luxuriance-especially Celery and Cauliflowers; the former
came out as white as if new washed-some of the latter measuring from 20 inches to 2 feet over the crown, taking the convexity. Ever since, I have had a favourable opinion of peat as a garden soil, and if this should attract the notice of any of your numerous readers who have had the privilege of gardening on peat, \(I\) should feel gratified to learn the result of their experience.-Quercus.
Fungus on Bark -beds.-In the Chronicle of August 2 h 1 observed in the " Notices to Correspondents" that an inquiry had been made respecting a method to destroy with much annoyed with it this season myself, insomuch that was compelled to turn a great many plants out of their pots in order to clean the roots, which was effected by rushing the Fungus completely off with a brush, and this, my plants, and I has had the effect of wholly saving ay plants, 1 , one since in consequence ; although it had spread through Before replacing the plants, I watered the bed well all
over with boiling water, and covered it with salt, which quickly dissolved, and in half an hour afterwards I covered tover again with an inch of sand, to prevent the bottom and I can safely affirm that I have never seen the least appearance of anything of the kind since.-D. Z.
Onions.-The Obion seed was remarkably good this season, and in many places the crops were thicker than what they were intended to be. After some of my beds of Onions were thinned, some of the thinnings were left in
the ground. In a short time after they were pulled, I bserved that the bulbs swelled much faster than those that were left growing ;-the outside leaves of those that were pulled soon withered, and one or two of the heart leaves continued green for some time, after which they died. The bulbs were as large as common marbles, and had the appearance of being firm and ripe, while those hat were left in the beds were scarcely half the size, at in a bealthy growing state. Would the leaves drawy nourishment from the atmosphere, to swell the bulbs when the roots were dead ?-Peler Mackenzie
Hawthorn.-There is a brown knot-like substance common upon the young shoots of the Hawthorn hedges; it is full of small apertures. The mouths of the openings appear to be surrounded with fringes, something work of insects?-P. M. [This is the Fungus called ※cidium laceratum.].

\section*{PROCEEDINGS UF SOCIETIES.}


COUNTRY SHOW.
winning stands as promised last we
 Queen, Candiate, Phenomenon, Indispensable, Bediford surprise,
Widnall Eclipse, Pick wick, Beeaty of the Plain, Essex Triumph,
Lady Cooper, Hudson's Priness Royal Lady Cooper, Hudson's Princess Royal, 2, Mr Mr Howard, Burn.
ham, for Dodd's Prince of Wales, Admiral Stopford, Mrs. Shelley, ham, for Dodd's Prince of Wales, Admiral Stopford, Mrr. Shelley,
Beauty of Sussex, Lady Cooper, Bedford Surprise, Widell, Qeauent Phenomenon, Essex Trinmph, Hudson's Princess Royal,
Quvid, Sir R. Sale 3 , Mr. Skelton, Ivor for Andrev Hor Prince of Wiles ; 3, Mr. Skelton, Ivor, for'Andrew Hofer, Dodd's Unique, Perpetual Grand Hudzon's Princess Rehmond, Walter's Widnall's Queen, Essex Triumph, Mrs, Shelley, Sir \(F\). Johnstone ; 4, Mr. Headley, for Cambridge, Phcenix, Lady Cooper, President
of the West, Essex Triumph, Victor, Dodd's Prince Do Wies,
Dut

 Rayyal, Mrs. Shelley, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Euclid, Admirable, Essex Triumph, Bedford Surprise, PPerpetalal Grand, Widnall's
Queen; 2, Mr. Turvile, Sprinqfield Leons, for Norther
 Vivid, Indispensable, Widnall's Quee, Phenomenon, Essex Tri-
umph, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Lady Cooper, Hudson's Princess Royal, Grand Baudine, springfield Rival, Mrs, Shelley; 3, Mr.
Ford, Pinkney's Green, for Admiral Stopford, Duchess of Richmond, Blue Bonnet, Great Mogul, Hudson's Princess Royal,
Catleugh's Eclipse, Lady Cooper, Grand Baudine, Marchioness Catleugh's Eclipse, Lady Cooper, Grand Baudine, Marchioness
of Exeter, Mrs. Shelley, Widnalls Quen, Sir R. Sale; , Mr.
Weedon, Hillinglon. Weedon, Hillingdon, for Mrs, Shelley, Bedford Surprise,
Kidnall's Eclipse, Antagonist, Widnall's Queen, Burnham Hero,
Hudson's Princess Hudson's Princess Royal, Beauly of the Plain, Lady Cooper, 3i) Class, Nuryerymen,-24 bluoms: 1, Mr. Brown, Slough, for Lady Cooper, Competitor, Adm. Stopford, Springfield Rival, Asmodeus, Mrs. J. Richardson, Springfeld Purple, Mrs. Shelley,
Hudson's Princess Royal, Great Mogul, Widnall's Queen, Sir R.
Sale, Vivid, Pickwiek, Phenomenon, Sale, Vivid, Pickwiek, Phenomenon, Candidate, Catleugh's Eelipse,
Grand Baudine, Beauty of the Plain, Essex 'I riumph ness of Exeter, Andrew Hofer, Bedford Surprise ; 2, Mr, Bragg, Slough, for Vivid, Great Mogul, Admirable, Candidate, Lady Cooper, Admiral Stopford, Springfield Purple, Marquis of Lanschioness of Exeter, Essex Trumph, Hudson's Princess Reyal.
Catleugh's Eclipse, Phenomenon, Burnham Hero, Beauty of leugh's Col, Baker, Mrs. Shelley, Duchess of Richmond, Cat leugh's Tournament, Paul Pry, Andrew Hofer; 3, Mr. Keynes,
Salisbury, for Duchess of Richmond, Mr. J. Richardson, Girling's

Prince of Wailes, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mrs, Shelley, Admi-
rable, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Eclipse, Queen of Lilacs, rable, Beauty of the Plain, Widnall's Eclipse, Queen of Lilacs
Marguii of Lansdowne, Ne Plus Ultra, Hudson's Princess Royal nomenon, Perpetual Gryand Perfection, Admiral Tstoph's Eclipse Winnalls Queen, Bedford Surprise, Competitor, Conservative,
4, Mr. Haxrison, Dowham Market, for Widnall's Elelipse, Hut
 leugh's Tournament, Admiral Ssopford, Penelope, Dodd's Prince
of Wales, President of the West, Metella, Mrs. Shelley, Beauty of thee Plain, Beauty of Sussex, Norfolk Hero, Maria, March
of Exeter, Burnham Hero, Favourite, Hero of Stonehenge.

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL
Rhodopendron Pragrans. Fragrant-fowered Rose-bay.
Hardy Evergreen.)

 ago. It forms a compact, dwarf shrub, decidedly
with small and dense foliage, and numerous clustcrs with small ard dense foliage, and numerous clustcrss of pretty
pale pinkiish lilac blossolas, 1 which there is a variety of elicicte
tints, approaching to white in the centre. It has quite the habit
 flowered variety of R. ponticum, with the leaves a litte wrinkled,
and destitute of much glossiness. Its natural flowering sea-on
 or the front of shrubbery borders, or for giviug variety to bed
of \(R\). ponticum, by being placed at intervals round their margin. of R. ponticum, by being place at intervals yound their margi
It is is ans on excelent plant for growing in tubs or large pots, \(t\). place about the tlower-garden or pleasure-grounds in conspiculuy
positions, or to stand in the conservatory, or portico or hall of mansion, for purposes of occasional decoration. But, as it ory, in pots or tub feeping ina warm greenhouse or conserve into blom sufficientiy early, to prevent its appearing too com-
mon, while its fragrauce will be brought readily within reach. Treated in this manner it constitutes a realy attractive plant The matter is the most economilecel plan, as it on ony requires a
small portion of a shoot, but it is probable that the layering method will best retain the habits of the plant.--Paxton's Maga a zine of Botuny
 Marliư' Stanhopea. (Stove Eniphyte.) Orchidaccer, Gynandria
Monandria, A native of Mexico, Miscovered by Barou Kar-
winski in 1827, and afterwards by M. Galeotid. It is one of the most distinct and mannificent speceies of the the genus, and in the
magnitude of its blossoms is second only to S . tigrina.
 trausparent white, with large sphts ot intense crimson; the tip is
also a clear ivory white, except a slight discoloration at the ths The horns are of great size and strevthth, and taper into a kind of

 sing, In the original S. Martiana the sepals are straw.col ured,
 and is very sweet scented. - Botanical Register:
 has pinnatifid leaves, with uncar, entite, , ather wavy nu incits.
The flowers are pure white, without stain of any oher colour ;
their lower lip tas the midide lobe divided into flat segments, and the two lateral ones setaceous and sumite The upper lobe is two-lobed. It was found wild near cocuirter. Pheurothalluss SmitninN. Smith's Pleurothallis. (Stove
Epiphyte.) Orchatacere. Gymandria Monaudria, Tuis plant
 May, 1843. Like others or this genus it prove s to be ouly inter-
esting as a subject for the Botanist, who on oivecting the
Farious parts of the flower and examining them tiol miscroscopere, cannot fail to be hiymly delighted will wing their
singular construction



 with the same evtour. Liatcilum spetted in the same manner as
the lower sepals. The plant requires the constant heat of molst


\section*{MISCELLANEUUS.}

The Cinnamon Plani.-"The best and most productive soils of Ceylon are a brown loam, resulting from the decomposition of gneiss or granitic rock, abounding in tion of clay iron-stone, called in Ceylon, Kabookstone The soil of the Cinnamon garden, in the neighbourhood of Colombo, (as well as that near Galle, and elsemhere in which the Cinnamon tree is grown; and in many places silicious kind naturally, is a remarkable instance of the where the Cinnamon plant flourishes is white as places this is pure quartz sand. Below the surface a few inches, where the roots penetrate, the sand is of a grey colour, A specimen of this, dried thoroughly, was found to consist of -

\section*{98.5 silicious sand}
1.0 vegeta
0.5 water
"It may appear surprising that the Cinnamon plant should succeed best in so poor a soil; but, other circumstances considered, it admits of explanation. The garden is nearly on a level with the Lake of Colombo, its situation is sheltered, the climate is remarkably damp, showers are frequent, the temperature is high, and uncommonly equable. These are the principul peculiarities to which the excellence of the Cinnamon, and the luxuriant growth of
this valuable shrub, in a soil so apparently unpromising,
may be justly attributed. * * The interior is supposed not to be so well adapted for the growth of the Cinnamon thence is coarser and thicker in appearance, and of too rich and pungent a taste. The best description, and that Which grows in the gardens around Colombo, and at the he I places mentioned, is obtained from what is all size, from four to ten feet in heigh: the trunk is slender, with a number of branches shooting out from it on every side. The wood is light, soft, and porous, and in appearance resermbles that of the common Osier. A vast number of roots and fibres run out from the root of the tree, and whoot up rapidly into slender twigs, which form, as a green, resembles that of the Laurel. When the leaf first appears, it is of a red or scarlet colour, but it afterwards changes gradually to green. The blossom is white, and when in full blow, seams, as it were, to cover the tree in a very beautiful and striking mamer. This tree produces species of fruit resembling an acorn, but not so large which, when ripe, is gathered by the natives, in order to extract oil from it; this they use for perfuming their bodies and hair, and, when mixed with cocoa-nut oil, it also gives a very pleasant and good light. When the tre the rond decays, it is usualiy burned down to the ground plants, much better formed than the preceding ones. The bark of these shoots is extremely valuable. -Col. Camp bell's Exeursions in Ceylon, as quoted in the Athencuum. Ginger Wine.-Put 5 gullons of water to \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) lbs. of lump-sugar, boil and skim it, then put in 5 oz. of ginger
bruised, (not ground,) the peel of 3 Lemons and 3 Seville bruised, (not ground,) the peel of 3 Lemons and 3 sevil. and put it in a thin cloch, e it stand until just warm then put in 1 spoonful of good yeast, and let it remain unti next day slightly covered over. Wash out the barrel witb some brandy; pat into the wine the peel and juice of the Oranges and Lemons and 2 lbs . of Raisins cut open stir it every day for a fortnight, and let the bung be put and stop the 1 . . of isinglass ado porking, let the wine stand seven weeks before you bottle it.-A Anonymous. New Phlox.-Another of those pretty varieties of Phlox suaveolens, with red introduced among the white understand, in the possession of the Nurserymen under the name of striata delioutissima. Its flowers are delicately streaked all over with rose of different tints on a

\section*{hite ground.}

Ren Retation of the compliment to Mr. Loudon, the well-known writer on Horticultural subjects, who, we regret to learn, is lying at Soulhampton dangerously. The a hor or the shi had seen only one shest wics her Loudnia lower slopes of the Darling Range, but it is more common ot east of the hills, where it sports from a golden yellearn that Mr. Drummond has since found another species with differently shaped leaves and seed-vessels, which be has named Loudonia flavescens; it grows in a flat piece to the where war star at the Swan.

\section*{GARDEN MEMORANDA}

Mount Edgecumbe, the seat of the Bight Hon, Eurl of Mrount Edgecumbe.-This deliglititul place, which has been highly ex-
 fower-gardens and pleasure-grounds, and expressed herselfhighly
fieased. Mount Edgecumbe is a promontory about five miles pleased. Mount Edgecumbe is a promontory about five miles
long and three broad; it is situated ont the west of Plymouth sound. The beauties of this cele admirer of Nature's grandest
trajed by the most enthusiastic
 ao jistice to it, in depicting its claur thity and truy magnificent extreme, and m giving a description of it I campot do better than
use the words of Mr. Loudion, who visied the place last year. In his Magaine he states, "High as were our expectations from
his the publishled descriptions, and the ornc celebrity of the place, we On shi, ping, and on a large town, all at cur cet, irom such a stu-
pendous heipht. The effect on the mind is sublime in the highest degree, buat yct blenderl with the bealtiful. There was something
to us quite unvearthly in the feling it creatcd." Tlisis is a vivid escription on ether side toward the sca. In some places it is rocky and abrupt, and irregniarly bounded with noble trees: it is in itself a by almost every stranger who cones to the town, certainly Nayurc, combined with Art, has done a great deal for this place: its crowned with handsome spccimens of trees. The house is a build-
 Sur Rechard Edgecumbe, Knt., but has recently undergone exten-
Sir sive alteration, and alarge sum of money has been expended by and distinct fluwer-gardens. viz, the Itailinh, the French, and the English. The Italian garden is alarge plot oc grosind, surrounded
by a fine belt of Arbutus, Laurestinas, Aucubas, and other evergreen shrubs, which thrive here in great luxuriance it is nicely laid out, and has a very liand some fountain in the centre, which is adorned with four Caryatides, representing mernialds, standing, oin agh which the water rises to a constiderabie height. On one side of the garden is a very large and ornamental conservatory, upwards of 100 fet in length, and of proportionate width ; in this is a large coilection of orange and Ler months these are placed
size and growth ining the summer along the garden-walks, and produce a grancerect, some orence six of these noble specimens cost the late Earl a sum exceeding
goo guineas. The garden is adorned with handsome specimens
of Aloes, Yuccas, \&sc., with statren
Belvidere, and the Venve Bearden, weare led by enus de Medicis.
of Flora, Ceres,
Passing from the Italian Garcen, we are led by a circuitous walk, bounded by evergreens,
to the French one, which is but of small size, and is nicely orns mented with a Fountain, Roses, Fuchsias, and varinus sorts of herbaceous plants. Advancing from this hitle retired spot, we siderable extent, laid out with beds of various shrubs and, flowersand traversed with gravel-walks.
mental pleasure-- round, are some very fine specimens of Cedar
of Lebanon, of immense size. in height: also Cork trees
height, and some fine specimens of Came : Ilia japonica, which stand out withont the least protection, and thrive most Juxuriantly; also fine plants of Edwardsia grandiflora are
rous growth. But one of the chief attractions in this garden to
the Horticulturist is a very fine and healthy speame Araucaria imbricata, which is above 5 feet in height; it seemsto grow rapidly, and is in good health. We were informed by Mr.
Pawley, the gardener here, that it has stood for some years with out the least protection; indeed, in the winter of \(1840-41\), which it will be remembered was very severe, the plant was completely frozen, so that the shoots appeared like large icicles; but piercing as the frost must have been, not a lear was injured or disfigared, thus affording a proof of the perfect hardiness, and conseyuently, tles are likewise of great size and beauty. There are also two fine specimens of Abies Douglasii, which are feathered with foliage from the ground, and form a perfect pyramid. The collection of
plants in the greenhouses is by no means rare; the chief study being to enrich the grounds with mis. Plymouth to see this ores place, and they will be charmed with its rich and beautiful scenery. The drives and walks are many miles in extent, and are arranged so as to exhibit to futl
ation,

\section*{}

Dr. Justus Liebig, in his Relation to Vegetable Physiology. By Dr. Hugo Mobl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's Verhältniss zur Pflanzen-Physiologie.) Tubingen.
Frues. 1843.

\section*{(Concluded from page 66 s .)}

After having assigned the utility of rotation to the formaticn of humus, Dr. Liebig states his views of vegetable nutrition at the different periods of growth. He says, that a plant returns just so rnuch carbon to carbonic acid produced by decomposing humaus. This supply of carbon is sufficient for many plants at the first period of their growth, but it is not sufficieat to supply food. But the object of agriculture is to main the maximum of produce, and this, says Liebig. p. 154, "stands in a direct ratio to the amount of food which bas been given to a plant during the first period of its development," therefore a!l pains are to be taken to increase the amount of humus.
The short and the long of these rather vague assertions (says Dr. Mobl), is, apparently, that a crop will be the soil before its period of flowering received from the although true in the main, is fomewhat contradictem another at p . 111 , where it is stated that bumus is useful to young plants by contributing to the increase of their organs of atmo-pheric nutrition ; but it is not indispenstages of development. The for detrimental in the inrs plant receives from the air in the form of carbonic acid and ammonia, is restricted within certain limits,-it can assimilate no more than the air contains. If, therefore, in the beginning of growth, the number of twigs, sproute, or lie begin ass this proportion in consequence of superahundance of food obtained from the soil at that superal when the plant requires more food from the air perios, whe pletion its development and for its flower or ing and ritis ill take in many food will merely suffice for the development of leaves, stems, or branches.
Here Dr. Mohl complains of the strange ambiguity of this part of Liebig's theory. In one instance (says M.), the usual quantity of humus in the soil suffices harvest, we must get it by conveying a maximum of food from the soil. On the other hand, humus adds nothing to the crops, but, on the contrary, is noxious, by conveying too much food, for it causes the production of too nuch foliage, a sufficient supply of food for which cannot be obtained from the air. Whence, then, oestar arrive the air the food required for blooming, although it can do so if it has only a few leaves ? It has been hitherto supposed that the reception ? proportion to the number and aize of leaves; and this is plausible, but the contrary is not. When a plan atanaing in a woist and shaded staation grows too lusuriantly, aud will not fower, the reason is not to be bought in a deficiency of food, but rather in its super abundance, and its infuence on the too lusuriant development of its vegetative organs, for that will counteract the contraction of the axis and the metamorphosis of vegetative into fioral organs.
Another statement, however, shows how Liebig arrived at the above conclusion. He says that, after the complean of its leaves, a plant does not require more carbonic cid from the soil; and that even perfect dryness of the soil will not impede the completion of its growth, if the plant continues to receive from dew and air the amount of moisture required for the process of assimilation : and that, in fine, it will derive in a hot summer its whole carbon eciusively from the atmosphere
This assumption (says Dr Mohl) is the result of an erroneous view of the fact, that in many plants-by no weas employed for the development of fruit, as, having been prepared by
the leaves before the period of flowering, have been depo-
sited in the stem or other organs, and are subsequently \(\mid\) fire-heat, and 1 am not sure that good sprinklings of water could plants will fruit even when taken out of the soil. But general assertions, taken from special facts, can only lead to absurd conclusions. Let Professor Liebig cut plants in bloom above their roots (unnecessary, he says, at that period), and expose them to as much dew and rain as he likes, and see what will happen; or, as he is fond of experiments on a large scale, let him take the hay harvest for a test of this theory; which, after all (concludes Dr. Mohl), seems to be nothing more than a distorted and overdone copy of the doctrine of the development of plants given by Schwerz, in his treatise on Practical Agri-
culture (Anleiitung zum Pract. Ackenbau, iij. 56). Besides the formation of humus, Liebig addu
Besides the formation of humus, Liebig adduces another reason for the rotation of crops, viz, the relation
wbich plants bear to the inorganic constituents of the which plants bear to the inorganic constituents of the
soil. As every plant deprives the soil of certain ingresoil. As every plant deprives the soil of certain ingre-
dients, it thus makes it unfit for feeding similar plants, dients, it thus makes it mafit for feeding similar plants,
until by subsequent decomposition a fresh amount of such ingredients is again set free. To this proposition (says Dr. Mohl) no one will object; but it has long been

Having thus examined in detail the work of Dr. Liebig, Dr. Mohl concludes with the following general recapitula tion. It appears upon the whole that Liebig has not availed himself of his chemical resources to clear up doubtful points in the nutrition of plants. Contrary to the spirit of a true inon the detailed facts of vegetable phenomena, but on random observations, or vague operations on a large scale, destitute of all precision. His calculations are based on arbitrary assumptions. His book, therefore, far from being a consistent and well-digested theory, swarms with contradictions and false reasoning. He does not possess a knowledge of the most elementary doctrines of vegetable physiology. His assertion that physiologists have hitherto The assumption that plants live merely on inorganic substances is by no means new, but has long been one of the controverted points of vegetable physiology. The assertion that all Botanists have doubted the absorption of carbon by plants by their decomposition of carbonic acid is untrue. The assertion that plants neither absorb organic substances, nor assimilate them, rests on mere theoretical speculation, and is destitute of all proof. The statements as to the relation borne to the atmosphere by plants in the dark is in direct opposition to every fact bearing on the subject. The assertion that the nitrogenous food of plants subject. The assertion that the nitrogenous food of plants, certain proportions, is uncorroborated by the analysis of certain proportions, is uncorroborated by the analysis of rotation of crops is contrary to experience, and unsound in its details. The assertion that plants receive their food during summer from the atmosphere alone, is incorrect. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that Liebig's dea that plauts derive their nitrogen from the ammonis of the atmosphere is very happy and pregnant with results.
It is also probable that the absorption of saline bases is in It is also probable that the absorption of saline bases is in in plants. These two views are a real gain to science, and it may be expected that his work will also have the merit of exciting others to make correct experiments on the nutrition of plants. But he has endeavoured to introduce into vegetable physiology a series of most erroneous notions, and his unbecoming outbreaks against other physiologists have proved him to be very little acquainted with the subjects on which his book is written.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week.
Foz some years there has been a growing disposition on the part
young lauies to execute some of the lighter operations of the of young ladies to cxecute eome of the lughter operations of the Nocreased since the example set by her Majesty last year in Scotiand.
No sooner did it become known that Queen Victoria planted some trees at Taymouth Castle, to commanaorate her first visit to the
Highlands, than surmises were rife as to the probable effect the example would have on lady gardeners throughout her dominions:
and eardeners, too, in all parts of the country, looked on the event as an auspicious oment to their r craft. In the general excitement the
Gardeners' Chronicle was not behind:- "We trust (gaid the Editor) that our fair friends will thus be fortified in their hortccultural an example has been get them. Horticulture, too, wlll more than ever claim the dignity of an honourable profession, when it is known with her own Hoyal hands."-(Vol. il." p. 619 .) Notwithstanding all this enthusiasm, few gardeners will be prepared to learn that a
young English lady, following the example of her Sovereign, has, in
one of her late "horticultural resolves," outstripped the very best of thern. It will be recollected that a few weeks back I noticed, as a piece of interesting intelligence, the success of an experiment in
budding Rhododendrons, Rcc. in the open air. A few years ago nobody ever dreamed that this tribe could be increased otherwise
than by seeds and layers; but more recently this beautiful tribe has been found to yield with no great reluctance to the various modes practised in the laboratory of the skilful propagator. Judge, there"I was much pleased with the idea of budding Rhododendrons, but strange to say, on mentioning it to a very skil/wul lady-gardener in
this district, she at once took me to a bank of them, where sh nhowed me several buds she had inserted in the usual way, which looked as if they had taken, and I have no doubt they have. I met
her in the spring, with a bunch of the scarlet hybrid in her hand
which ahe which she had only then seen ofor the first time, and I found she
intended to bud it on the common varieties in her father's ground." Here is newa and encouragement to those who havecommonon Rhodo-
dendrons to clothe them with the finest hybrids, merely by the simple operation of budding.

\section*{I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.}

Pings.-Those who do not know much ahout Pine-growing are
very apt to commit mistakes about this time. The inrease to meet the dechne of the seagon, is cith c defurrell too long or is too
suddenly applied. When Pines are in their highest growth, as they always are at this time, sudden checks of this sort are very injurious is greater. I once sawa whole row of young providence pines, next the
flue, throw up fruit like so many buttong on the first application of
prevent it ; this sort is very impatient of fire heat while young.
Now that the French system of growing them out of pots, and in
peat-earth, has been tried down at Hewell, we shall be curious to peat-earth, has been tried down at Hewell, we shall be curious to
learn if the experiment succecds. There cannot be a doubt that
Pines will grow better out of pots, but we have partially failed in the Pines will grow better out of pots, but we have partially failed in the
nise of peat for Camellias, which they find to answer in the Conti-
nent, especially at Berlin and Viente while in nent, especially at Berlin aud Vienna, while
Parsis, tiey soon get long-legged in this soil.
Vrnary.-Now comes the trying weather for the late Grapes.
 horders inside the loose they shonld he stirred up, rnit three or four
mehes of very dry leaf-mould laid over them; rotten tan, if tho-
roughly dery will do as well roughly dry, will do as well. It is high time now to prune any Vines
that are to be forced before Christmas, and also Peches that have
been forced early, but later ones, that have not yet begua to cast

\section*{}
 unian nurable weather the ground is much damagrot by the operation.
Now that the farmers and gleaners bave cleared the fields, and left little for the rats, they will begin to prowl about the garden and out-
houses, and if you once let them breed near you it is difficult to get Crops.-Except the usual course of salading, there is very little
sowing to be done for some time; and as soon as the surin Lettuces and late Cauliflower plants are pricked or planted out, little more will be needed in the planting way for a long time, except ept blanched, and the Celery rows not let grow too long withnut nouldine up, you may turn your attention to getting forward such
worke as will tornard you in thic spring. Your cropping book will Will you what plots want trenching, and to what depth: never trenct
one dlopth.
Orcirard.-It is not too much to say that young fruit-trees should nearer the surface, till they are 12 or 15 years old. After they hav may run to three or four years; this is much better than allowing then to run half wild in the first instance, and then use scvere and
unnatural means to correct them afterwards. Nonpareil and other unnatural means to correct them afterwards. Nonpareil and other
tender Apple-trees infected with canker, or otherwise unlicalthy, may be maproved by being taken up and replanted in fresh soil, using some turfy compost abont the, r roots, their young growth pruned off fresh hold on the soil. Early autunn prunng is the life and soul of
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SIMRUBBERY.

Srove.-I have just been trying a little experiment with a few
stove plants, chiefly Gesnerias, but the principle is applicable to great numer of plants, perhaps to all that do not flower on terminal shoots nr heads. Then such of these plants as you cannot get to
fower until late in the autumn, if you take cuttings of them a short
time before they time before they come into flower, or even when they are in
flower, you stop the flowering of the cutting until \(i t\) begins \(a\) that it will flowere in the spring, or early in the summer. We oiten see little side-shoots growing out near the tops of Achigo on flowering all the winter, Gesneria longifolia and zebrina same way, but this hint is quite enough. I forgot last week to menton that the Gesneria molis has scaly tuberous roots, like the Achi-
menes, which brings it nearer to that family in affinity ; and it is
thereforc a fit subject to try to cross with A. pedunculata, or, indeed, GREENHOUSE.-The Chrysanthemums will soon requirc the shelter of this house, particuiarly the early ones, and some of the later sorts
should be left out as long as a mat or two can secure them from the frost; this will prolong their succession. They will require some
stakes, but avoid the exhibition plan of staking them, which, althhough necessary for bringing the flowers to view altogether at one time, is
most unsightly for general purposes. I have often heard gentlemen say, at the exhbitions at Chisw chk, how much they shoukd like thear gardeners to be therc, to see thic licautiful Yelargoniums strangled
up in this fashoon, that they might dus same it home, although nothing in the whole range of pardening could display worse taste.
Conservatory.-As little water as possible should be seatteres herc for the next two months, as this dull season is cnough of itself
to dump off the flowers without such aids. Slight fires will also be necessary in the daytime, if the bloom show signs of dampnes
This house and the late Vinery should now be manared nearly alik Ipomoea ficifolia grafted on Learin, it being a more robust growe makes a fine contrast to it, and succeds it about the beginning of
October. I always thought Mandevilla suaveolens would be more at home against a south wall out-of-doors, as it is so subject to red
spider by house confinement, like the Tacsonia; hut "Devonian's"
account of it shook my faith in the idea. A young plant of it, bowever, struck last year was turned out against our conservatory wa ast May, where it grew away with great freedom, and yesterday
noticed a great number of flower-buds on it, and as the wall is safely guarded from the frost, with plenty of iron pipes and conical
boilers, \(8 c \mathrm{cc}\). \&cc., I expect we may cut Mandevilla flowers through began flowering last June, has no signs yet of ceasing to produce its lovely, fragrant, snow-white flowers. forward a few Pelargoniums
ComD AND FoncING Pirs.-Get formarly
(alba multiflora) as soon as possible, if only to say that you had Pelargoniumos in flower every day in the year. Half-a dozen plants one large pot, are now ready to be removed from the cold pit to the conservatory, where it will flower all the winter. It is rather too soon yet to take the Heliotropes in-doors, so many of thenz being yet
to be seen in the beds outside. Compactum and Shrubland Scarlets struck last May and June will now be fine sizeable plants to intro uce into staircases, lobbies, rooms, \&ec., where such furnishings a can trace an old customn a long time bacir of introducing the first
forcing Roses into a gentle heat the first weel in October. The old There were no Boarbons in those days to tlower with a little protec
tion from cold. Bourbons and their crosses with the Chinese breeds are mere chiidren's play, compared with having the Moss Roses in
bloom by Christmas Eve, "Beaumaris" will see that he was anticipated by Mr. Ayres, who will no doubt follow up the subject. appearance of the flowervard week now tells more or less on the from loclow, with short days and long cold nightes, will keep people
husy here until the frost cettcs the business for the senson. Mr. Snith, of Ipsich, author of a treatise on Cucumblers and on peach-
trees, called in the other day, and told me that chath lime will kill worms if it is first slacked, but that its canatic properties are destroyed
if mised with the water before it is slacked. His directions for using Ime-water are very judicious: watch for arainy day or two, which will
bring the worms to the surface, then roil the ground well in the after noon, and the worms will make fresh holes in the night; and next
norning pour larqe cuantities of lime-water all over the surfacc; the Ercund bring firmhis the rolngg, the greatest portion of the limec-1w, iter



REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET
Trate has been little variation in the prices of most articles during the past week, and trade has been somewhat brisker. The
weather having become much colder for the last two or three days, and the nights being a little frosty, have had rather an injurious effect on some vegetables, particularly Tomatoes and
French Beans. Pine Apples, of good quality, stil continue plentiful, and are selling at from \(9 s\), to \(6 s\). per 1 bb . Among Grapes, so plentiful as last week. Plums, fit for table, have become rather scarce: we notsced a few of the Gulden Drop, which
are selling at 2 s , per punnet. Damsons are sufficient to meet the demand, and are offered at from \(2 s, 6 d\), . to \(3 s, 6 d\). per sieve.
Good Peaches and Nectarines bring from \(3 s\). to \(6 s\). per dozen. Figs lring nearly the same prices as last week but Apples are rather inferior. Mears are of good and quality, bring
from 1 s .6 d. to 4 s . each. Cucumbers are selling at from \(4 d\). to \(8 d\). per brace. Cabbages and Turnips still continue plentiful. Carrots quality. Endive is selling at from 18. to 1s. 6d.per score; and shallots bring nearly the same prices as last week. Cut flowers are chiefly composed of Erica Boweiana, cerinthoides major, Plumbago capensis, Silene laciniata, Erythrina crista-galli, Pelar Ronium
Roses.


\section*{ores to Corresponden}
matina,--Neay.-We have given you all the information we possibilities, lest we should mislead you. The plan given las week, completely obviates all the objections to open tanks, fo the water-gutters represented there are closed. Such gutter are not dry, for vapour always finds its way out through thei having pigeon-holes in the sides of the tanks, for the escape of steam, provided you secure the means of stopping off the steam when you do not want
better than glass; they are intended to keep off weet cold any frosts. Nor will they do for Melons, which demand all the frosts. Nor whll they can give them, and more. They will possibly, howthem. On many former occasions we have pointed out the ed to in pitting plants for the The main point is to kcep the our indsedres and that is best effected by
ground leve
rotection.
otecrion.-A Young Florist can only preserve his tender plants from frost by one of two means: he may produce heat movable thatched mats. But the labour of putting mats on and off a greenhouse, and the breakage of glass in doing so,
costs more than a heating apparatus- unless, indeed, he can construct a movable thatched roof, which will slide off at one , y working on a kind of railway. I he is contented with pits, he may preserve such plants as pelargoliinus, and the like, the lights in very hard weather
Apes.-A. \(P\).-Gn an open wali
lat. \(52^{\circ}\), you can searcely expect to ripen the Black Hambuigh. You may try the Whute Froutigutan under a glass copug. Sorts
to be recommended are the B.ack Cluster, Early Black July, Black Prince, White Swectwater, Royal Mnscadine, and Pitmaston White Cluster. B
night for the last two montus, and pulled off all the leaves to lose, and has had the t, and kept the lights and door quite small, and quite green," seems to have mistaken tis profession.

We cannot undertake to instru
of the rudiments of gardening. Nes, Peaches, sec.- Rusticus. - We do not apprehend that you will succeed well, in growing Vines, Peaches, and Fiowering
Plants all in one house; but since you are desirous of making Plants all in one house; but since you are desirous of making
the experiment, you may train the Vines alonga a trellis, at right the experiment, you may train the Vines along a trellis, at right
angles with the rafters, in order to admit as mach light pos.
sible to the plants and Peach-trees on the back wall. A little
 Winter; but as this whll only be applied as occasion requires it,

 if a change should take place, and cold damp weather ensue,
then fire-heat will be of advautage, both for ripening fivit aud wood. \(\ddagger\)
AWNSS. - \(A\) matcerr. - You may convert your bed, at present occu-
pied by shrubs, into a grass plot, by removing the shrubs, and making the ground perfectly level. Then lay it with turf if
 Fescue, and Meadow Fescue, nixed with a littie White Clover.中
3 ULBs. \(-D\). As the bulbs you have just received from the Cape have already begun to grow, they may be potted off im-
mediately, in a rich light soil. Lee the pots be filled lather medl, and insert the base of the bulb oniy intothe thoil.t.



 to it. While growing, give it a great deal, howerer, so that it
never is dry , when not growing give very hittle, its natural
habit is to follow the course of streanis in Berbary, where it habit is to follow the course of streanis in Barbary, where it
glows with rosy flowers and dark green foliage when everyglows with rosy flow
thing else is parched.
pods of Fuchsia corymbiflora ve opened, the seeds taken out, pods of Fuchsia corymbiflora be opened, the seeds taken out,
and sown in lighth rich mould in March: water yery slighty,
, until they begin to grow. \(\ddagger\)
to allow them to go gently to rest with the natural decline of the season, and gradually to wo ththraw the waterings as the
leaves fall off; and when the plants slaull have lost their foliage, keep them perfectly dry. No shifting or pruning will be required until next spring. Whien they begin to grow, all dead and their balls reduced a little, taking care to injure as little as possible the newly-formed roots, and to repot them in the same
sized pots in a rich light soil. \(\ddagger-W\),-The best time to sow sized pots in a rich light soil, v- \(-W\),- The best time to sow
Fuchsia seeds is in spring they ought to be put, when sown, in in slight bottom-heat. \(\ddagger\); hey way of keeping your Pelargoniums aut half-hardy plants during the winter, you may possibly preserve them in your
Melon pits, by placing the plants on some dry material , the Mooden frame you mention will answer that purpose very well. You must take care in watering to scatter a s ittitle as possible;
give plenty of air in fine weather, and cover carefuly at night goue plenty of air in fine weather, and cover carefruly at nipht
with mats; but to ensure the plants conpletery from dauger, with mats; but to ensure the plants conpletely from danyer,
in case of a very severe winter, it would certainly be advisable in case of a very severe winter, apparatus, such as an Arnott
to have some sort of heating and stove. some sort or lit it inating disputed quaration, what causes the spot
in Pelargonium leaves. It is certainly not the work of an inscct,
ind nor is it anything in the soil, but is to all aprearance prodiced by cold. The diseased leaves cannot ae cured,
removed, and the thents are pat into a warm house, you will
see wo more see on more or il The sudden chill produced ly the lato hail-
storms is very likely to have given rise to it RnATIONs - Aliquiss.- We recommend you to procure the following - - Bizaryes - Twitchette's Don John, Headie's's Winliam
 and Addenurooke's Lydia, Purple Picotees - Trip to Cambridge
and Ely's Grace Darling. Yellow Picoteens-Barraud's Eupheand Ely's Grace Daring,

 Formosum - prinrose; Luciduni-white; Celestial - pink and Golden Lotus flowered.* \({ }^{*}\) Groot Vorst, Bouquet Royal, L'Ami de Ceeur. White-Grand Vainqueur, Colossus, Prince of Vidiettc.*
LANTs.
H.
.
.-It is now too late in the season to raise plants finm seds or cutitigs, to flower about christmas. Thic follow-
ing will furnish Bouquets, with the application of a littie heat, ing will furnish Bouquets, with the application of a litite heat,
vizz: Camellias, the different kinds of Azalce, Persian Lilacs, Clrysanthenums, Lily of the Valley, China, Bourbon, and
Moss Roses, and of course the various bullos tiat are used for Torcing.
GEnBACEnUs Platrs.-A Constant Subscriber.- FYty hardy
 Dictamnus rubra, Delphinium grandifiorum, Coreopsis lanceo
 tenurofalia, didyma, winus polypllyylus, Pentstemon ovatus, \(P\).
 pallida, Papaver bractatum, Hellelorsus niger, (inaphalinm arearium (30), Adonis vernaths, Aysula, Aqulceta olandilulosa
 Tularia gramdifora, saxifraga crasisifula, S. oppositifolia,

 cawty cultvated:- 1 . Veribena melhdires major, searlet ; 2





 22. Geliotrovium peruyianum, deep blue; 23. Troprenlun compacta, alloa, white ; 26. Petuuia (Beauty, rosy purple ; 27 blue ; 29. Gaillardia picta, orange and crimson; 30, Pentste

 Eininus, blue, of 37 . Verbena Tweediana, scariet; 3B. Lobelia
ness of your Vinery, - we recommend you the following Pelargoniums; they are very good, but not expensive varieties, and
will answer your purpose exceelingly well :-Matilda, silpl,
Sil Emperor, Priory Queen, Madelina, Bridesmaid, Una, Victory, Coronation, Comte de Paris, Gaines's King, Alexandrina,
Sidonia, Corinne, Grand Dure, Lady Carlisle, Jehu, ConservaSidomia, Corinne, Grand Duke, Lady Carlisle, Jehu, Conserva-
tive, Clariss. Roses in pots, such sorts as Fabvier Sanguinae,
Rever vius, and La Superbe. Fuchsias-Thompson's formosa elegans, Venus victriix, Devoniensis, Curtesii, conspicua arborea,
and Pontey's Tricolor. A few pots of cinerarias, the same of and Pontey's Tricolor. A few pots of Cinerarias, the same or
Calceolarias. Clematis azurea and C. Sieboldii are both very ornamental. Buibs in pots of Polyanthus Narcissus. A colandind ilac varieties of the Chinese Primpose, The best annuals
for the parnese are Nemontila insimpos, Schizanthus retusus for the purpose are Nemophila insignis, Schizanthus retusus
ard pinnatus, Rhodanthe Mauggesii, Alonsoa grandifora, and
Eryinum Pelargoniums, Lily of the Valley, \&c. . Rc.; ; a you proceed other
objects will be suggested to you, and you can procure dupliicates of such as are most agreeable to your taste.* succeed well as a standard. The foliowing are proper:-
Dunmore, Fondante d datomne, Rondelet, Athorp Crassane,
Beurré Bosc, Thompon's, Hacon's Incomparable, Kinter Beurré Bosc, Thompson's, Hacon's Incomparable, Winter
Nelis, Glout Morceau, Knight's Monarcli, Ne plus Meuris, and Beurrée Rance.\|l There is no reason wiyy it should not be grown in the openn air
as early in the season as the nights cease to be cold and the mornings frosty It may be treated exsctly yike a cucumber,
and may probably be raised under transparent cottoun lights. of the dead house fly, which you forwarded to nus, are the Mock
Sorruion, helifer cancroides. These insects musthave attached theniselves to the fly aiter thas dead, but for what purposes, except that of devouring it, we cannot inform you. The rcund
whitish ball which you found attached to the Fuchsia blossoms is a nest of one of the smaller spiders. The exact species whicll
constructed it we are unable to point out.
 tte vegetables. Where the Caterpillars abound, we sholla advise you to turn up the soil and carefully hand-pick all that appears; after which water the soil with a mixture of \(\frac{3}{}\) gas
liquor and \(\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \text { water. This will easily get into the soil where it }\end{aligned}\) Caterpllar of ons if he larger Geometride, a famply of Moths, which you found adherngs to your standard Rosc-tree. Thish Cateryillar is one
of those commonly called Loppers, which at times stroteh hem the much resemble, from their colours, a portion the tree on which they rest. I. E. P.- The Grubs you send us are those of Mclolontha vilgaris, the Cummon Coch chater.
We should recommend sou to water your lawn with a mixturd of onc tenth gas-lgulur and nille-tentus
 and water might also be used with advantage if you find
any dificulty in procuring the gas-ltquor. Vines wifested by this mscet nast perseverc in syxuming s an

 molst atmos phere is most injurrous to tt. I
We rcommencled you Linclley's "Guicte to the Orchard an



 will five you as mucls information as such books can convey, hut we fear you must trust to your own experience inn isch
knowlectge as you are scarching for. Always ascertain in the first place wiat sort of country a plant comes from, and its ing-

 Sping aud carly Summer it makes its Erewth; when the 1,ct, tlon grow it in heat, larden it, and then flower yt out of cloors
if you lilke. But it is a plant of a very obliging disposition, and may br nanageu otherwise, thane from a couniry whose to the Chorozemax, aet it is to lye recolliceted that they are low inish.ce, splhere 1 dity, et it is to mingy. Semint transpareint covers, nistcad Ol glass, will hat.
mn.icl in shacte.
can1zabies Strgtance.-Tyofo-A8 a plant procects in its growth it first forms its organs out or materne thenit it proceceds to
up within it, and then, bat ing formed then scerete a fuither supply of such matter ter the nextens n'
crowth. Tilat matier is what is meant by "Organisaule Substances,", an expression we do not aryprove of as usen in the
place you mention, although strictly correct. It would have place yuch better to have ssid that cuttings should be selected sufficlently ripe, which in gardening language means nearly
As this is an important suliject we sliall the same trat of it fully in another place, one of these days.
bably bably treat of of this. - Rurrul chemistry. - Your leaf is an aceiuental mon-
strosity, and toes nut much affect the quest,ons of Morphology. The clands at tits base are supposed to be secretung org ins, by Wh. M.-Your Rose-apple is a local disease, produced by the
puncture of an insect, and has no relation to morphological punctions,- Cunstant. - The Oak is Querccus periunculata. The brdics foum upon it are ahortive acorins, the scalcs a Hhose has peribhed
Poly neia in smallow pans, in a soin colissisting of peat, loarn Peaf-nonold, and samd in nearly erpual proportions. Flace then in a
weck or 10 days arter sowing; then begin to watcr then sclighty, anous.-A Subscriber will find directions for making
 Ange ionia salicariafolia.--
continually foaking through your grownd, by all means drain it - - W. W. X. \(Y-1\), Atathea coolestis \(; 2\), a cistus of some
kind but without a better specimen we carnot deternine the syeciess; 3, Potentilla rruticosa; 4, Escallonia rubra.士--A. . . 13artsia Odontites; ; , Scutellaria minor; \(3, \mathrm{~s}\). galericulata;
 always ne the persian Melons have been advertised (see p. 642 ),
sce thet
but know nothing of the genuineness of the seeds. Any
one having Indian connections can procure them, wwith the ex
ception of the Sirdar, which is in few hands as yet. A. C. It it useless to send flowers packed in dry nioss, no care will
restore them to anl examinable state. Your Thunhereias are

 English Codlin; 2 , White Costin; 3 , Seachamwell , i, Worm-
ley Pipin. No. lo, is the Duches of oldenburg.ll -MM. \(W\). \(R\). - There,
must be, a place made, from three to four feet deep, for ste-
 not have any partition to didivid the flow and return-pipes. For
a pit 12ft. by Sit, procure the smallest sized biiler you can get.
\(-A D\).-We should think it is inot necessary to clean your
 n respecting border Hyacinths at \(p\). 36 of this year. We know of no hetter way to keep mice from Crocuses than to
trap thiem.t-O.-Some Scorzonera, not worth the trouble of
sendir
sending or determining.
SEEDIING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.





 DABLIIS.- \(M\) M. S.- Your yellow seenling is of no use; the petals
are too ribby, and the centre indifferent. The dark variety is a flower of fine general form ; the centre up and well formed. It is a fower of grood properties, but the colour is that in which our best flowers abonnd, and the blooms ale rather undersized
- cit. - -Both your seedings are small; ; the darkest is is de.
 possess the improved qualities looked for in seedings of the present day, the centre is sunk and bad, the petals are narrow
 promises well.*

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

A telegraphic despatch reached Paris on Monday, announcing that a revolution broke out in Greece on the 15 th inst., which has ended in the complete triamph of the popular canse, without compromising the personal safety of the King or the dignity of his crown. The details of this revolution present one of the most remarkable examples of national unanimity in the history of modern times. The people, the army, and even the principal authorities, had combined for the accomplishment of their purpose; and so seret were their movements, that neither the Foreign Ministers nor the King himself were aware of the approaching crisis. The people and the troops assembled in the middle of the night, surrounded the palace, and cut off all commumication between the King and his Bavarian counsellors. They then in one oice demanded anstitution. The King, aroused from his sleep, found that he was completely isolated, and that resistance was impossible. He had therefore no alternative but to assent to the proposals submitted to him by the Council of State, and to promise that the National Assembly should be convoked to draw up a new Constitution. Not a ssiot was fired, nor a voice raised against the obnoxious advisers of the King; and in less than 12 hours the immense maltitude had quietly dispersed, without the occurrence of a ble interest on the Continent, more especially in reference to the disturbances in the Italian States, and to the possibility that the example of the Greeks may be followed in the South of Italy. The Foreign journals concur in bestowing great praise on the moderation with which the Greeks accomplished their purpose, and contrast this result with the desultory proceedings of the Italian insurgente, whose attacks on individuals bave given to their rising the character rather of a systematic brigandage than of a movement for political redress.-In France, the clamour against the armament of the fortifications of Paris is still the leading topic of the Opposition journals; but the people as yet appear to regard the question with indifference. Some further arrests have taken place in connection with the late conspiracy, but no important facts have been made known. -From Spain we learn that ant engagement took place on the 21 st, in the neighbourhood of Barcelona, between the contending forces which dispute the possession of that city. The bombardment commenced on the same day, and continued until the insurgents had retired from their
position. An attack on the city by the Government
troops was hourly expected, and a fresh bombardment will no doubt take place before this second contest is decided. In other respects, the state of Spain continues to give rise to serious apprehensions. Saragossa has declared against the Government and in favour of a Central Junta, while a conspiracy for the same objects has been detected among the non-commissioned officers of the garrison at Vittoria. The Elections, also, in the great cities have terminated in favour of the Opposition, and unless the provincial elections present a very different result, th
At home, the Repeal agitation has begun to assume another, and not less important character. In addition to the attempt made last week to identify the movement with the non-payment of rent and taxes, Mr . O'Connell in his speeches at Lismore has declared his conviction that the people and the clergy are going beynnd him. He still before New Year's day, but says that instead of agitating as heretofore he must now moderate, and that it has become his duty to regulate the vigour and temper the onergy of the people. In Wales, the hostility to turnpike
gates appears, for the moment, to have given way to attacks on private property, and the disturbed state of the country has suggested the idea of proclaiming martial law in the Principality. Several meetings of farmers have been held, at which they have condemned the recent out-
rages, and adopted petitions to the Queen praying that the New Poor-law and the Tithe Commutation Act ma be repealed, that free-trade may be adopted, and that the present Parliament may be dissolved, and another convened more likely to attend to the wants of the petitioners.

\section*{聃ome Nroms.}

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert remain at Windsor Castle with the Princesses, the Prince of Wales being still at Brighton. Her Majesty and the Prince have Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburgh, and on Monday and Wednesday Prince Albert and the Prince of Hohenlohe Wednesday Prince Albert and the Prince of Hohenlohe
shot over the Royal preserves in the Great Park, It is expected that the Court will leave the Castle in the course of next week for Claremont, to remain for about a week or ten days, in order that Prince Albert may shoot over the preserves of the King of the Belgians.-The Duke of House from Germany the week after next. The Duchess will remain some weeks longer abroad, .-Lord Hawarden has succeeded the Earl of Hardwicke as the Lord in Waiting, and the Countess of Charlemont has succeeded Viscountess Canningas the Lady in Waiting onher Majesty.
Her Majesty's Belgian Exoursion.-A paragraph appeared last week in the Eazaminer, stating, on the authority of accounts from Brussels, in a Belgian paper, that "the Queen of England and anotber personage had Fisited Waterloo incognilo on the morning of the 19th." It has since been announced, on authority, that neither Her Majesty nor Prince Albert visited the field of Waterloo during their brief visit to Belgium. The mistake must have arisen either from the Brussels or the English originally appeared, we believe, in Brussels, and distinctly stated taat a person in the suite of the Queen of England," \&c.,-meaning the Earl of Aberdeen, who went there to visit the grave of his brother, Sir Alexander Gordon, who fell in the battle.
Illness of Earl Grey,-We regret to state, that Earl Grey's indisposition has increased since his arrival at Howiok Hail, and that Sir Stephen Hammick is in atvourable symptoms, has lost the use of his limbs; but no apprehensions of immediate danger are entertained.

\section*{\(\sqrt{\text { Foreign }}\)}

Franoz. The Paris papers are principally occupied with the fortifications of Paris, which the joint protest of the Republicans and Legitimatists against their armament had again brought before the public. As yets however, the people seem to view this outcry with apathy, as the
real object of the fortifications must have long been generally known.-A person named Becker was arrested on Friday, at his residence, in virtue of a warrant from the Prefect of Police, charging him with being one of the most active and influential leaders of the communist plot detected some days ago. A clandestine press was seized at his print the proclamations of the conspirators. In 1833 , print the proclamations of the conspirators. In 1833 ,
the prisoner was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for an offence against the person of the King.-The Ministerial Journal des Dabats has an article on a recent speech of Mr. Tyler, son of the President of the United States,
in favour of Repeal, and observes, that "to do the French Radicals justice, their language is the most in offensive mildness compared to that of the Radicals of New York. If such extravagant language could be re-
garded as serious, we should deplore it even for the integarded as serious, we should deplore it even for the inte-
rest of Ireland, for not only is it of a nature to excite sentiments of irritation amongst the English people, but such language must at the same time totally ruin the cause of the Irish, by depriving it of its national character, in order to give it the appearance of a revolutionary move-
ment." In regard to Mr. O'Connell's proceedingg, the
same journal has a remarkable article, from which the that since the Queen of England, in proroguing Parliament, expressed in the most explicit terms her indignation against the attempts made to produce a dismemberment of the United Kingdom, there have been less meetings in Ireland, many less monster speeches from Mr. O'Connell, has deprived him of his last chance of any longer abusing the simplicity of his auditory. Here commences the embarrassment of the agitator ; he is in a dilemma where he an act of madness. He sees himself at the head of an army whose number astounds him, and whose force threatens to turn against himself. Formerly he called meetings to pass reviews, and, as he said, to count heads; at present
he confesses that he only holds them to suffer the boiling courage of the Irish people to evaporate, who are asking Thus Mr. O'Connell, in place of agitating, seeks but to calm: he only wishes to find an issue to give a passage to carried off. No one better than himself comprehends this critical position: he knows better than any other that the first step made towards violence would be his
destruction, and at the same time a sanguinary repression. He knows well that the repeal of the union is an insane dream-he knows that England, which is the stronger, the rank of countries of the third order-he knows that not only it would be the ruin of England, but that it would also be the ruin of Ireland, because the Irish people, in their present condition, are incapable of
living and walking alone ; but it is because be knows all this, and knew it beforehand, that a heavy responsibility weighs upon his head. There are, we know, evils to be remedied, but the Irish themselves appear to oppose an ventured his stak upon a dangerous card ; he has placed Ireland between Repeal and revolution. Repeal he cannot have; and as to a revolution, if it were attempted, which God fortunate and attempt would infallibly conclude in an dwell at great length on the Duke and Duchess de Nemours' progress throngh Burgundy on their way to Lyons, where they arrived on the 20th; according to the Opposition prints their Royal Highnesses met with a very cold reception. At Macon, M. Lamartine, the poet, as Regent, which has been severely ceasured even by the Liberal papers. The following are extracts:-" Prince, you ao us the honour of visiting us, and we receive you
with cordiality. Welcome. You will meet with neither adulation nor insolence in our language. We will show merely dignity. We welcome your young Princess with greet you everywhere, tell you that France is fanatically greet you everywhere, tell you that France is fanatically attached to personal monarchy, to the royal power institutions; that France sees all the future in a dynasty, and places its trust in the fortifications which guard it ; and, in fine, that France thirsts after priaces, to contradict this; but history will do it for us if you open its page. Our real sentiments are other. We Order his reign. We are grateful. But in return he owes his throne to France. And France has immense wants. Bezens, there stands an entire prance of which demands its place. If you wish this people to be monarchic, form a combats, and its image, \&c. The Mifsterial journal does not seriously fear, because such vague demands of universal suffrage and uncourteous remonstrances flung in majority of French Liberals. The venerable M. Lacretelle addressed to the Prince, in the name of the Literary Society, a very different speech, from which we make the following extr. Chateau \(d^{\prime} \mathrm{Eu}\), for ever consecrated in history, offered a great spectacle, a great promise to the world. In remote times, whose darkness the sacred volume alone has penethe visit of a Queen who offers herself to our veneration by this homage alone, for it is all we know respecting her. Here it is a young, amiable, and highly-honoured Queen, Who came to visit a Monarch whose wisdom, profound discernment, and indomitable courage have triumphed over such painful trials and such formidable attempts on sented on this greatest nations on the earth were repretime unlimited liberty, increases the majesty of the Sovereigns. She does not on this occasion display her pomp, but her elegance and grace. The heavens, ocean, and the two shores are brilliant with the festivities. The sentiment of the two Sovereigns is comprehended, and dilates all hearts. The object was to render more intimate and friendly the long peace which Europe has enjoyed. This is the representative Government in all its glory, since this peace is its work. To strengthen esteem by affection and by a free interchange of amiable and generous qualities,this is what an august example ought to inspire the two people in whom the world will see every day more and more thank yours and models. The Prince replied, - I recent visit, because I see in that event an honour for my country and a favourable omen for all. I see in it an
honour, because France, however great and glorious she may be, and worthy of such homage, cannot remain indifferent to the visit of a young Queen, who has appeared on that connects two great nations. I regard it as a favourable omen, because the union of two such powerful countries must accelerate the progress of humanity towards those happy destinies which peace makes it every day love more and more and better appreciate. I thank you for having afforded me an opportunity of giving utterance to a thought which was already in my heart, and I congratulate myself on concurring in the opinion of the illustrious writer to whom history has so often confided her most intimate secrets and her surest appreciations."-General Boyer, ex-President of the Republic of Hayt, landed at Havre on the 21st, on his way to Paris. M. Olozaga, the special ambassador it is sam spain, has arrived in Paris to demand, is is said, an then formances of Mademoiselle Rachel at the Comédie Francaise since her début in 1838. The sum amounts to \(1,503,000 f\). This is at the rate of 4900 f . for each repre-sentation.-Marseilles was visited on the night of the 15 th with a most violent storm. The visitors to the theatre could not reach their homes until three o'clock in the morning. A house in the market-place was washed down, the too celebrated cht.-The sale of the furniture, \&cc. of of Madalarated chateau of Glandier, the late residence vived the infaturge, has just taken place, and it has rehave recorded. The most all the newspapers in Europe the highest prices. The wedding dress of Mdiletched Capelle sold for 800 f , and still excited envy ; book she used at her wedding yiclded 50f.; s mere Prayerof her face fetched 25 f . ; some little albums, a few soiled pages of verses addressed to her, and other triffes, have attracted a crowd to Glandier for a whole fortnight.
Spain.-Advices from Barcelona of the 22d state that an engagement took place on the 2lst, between the insurgent forces under Brigadier Ametler, and those of Brigadier Prim. Ametler had his head-quarters at Badalona a town on the coast at two leagues from Barcelona, and on the Mataro road; his vanguard occupied San Andres de Palamar. Prim attacked the latter, and completely routed the insurgents. The engagement lasted two daye, and on the morning of the 22 d Prim's troops were master:s of all the houses. He made 200 prisoners; the rest were killed, or fled. Col. Milans was wounded, Brigadier Ametler abandoned Badalona, and retired towards France. The suspension of hostilities in Barcelona mentioned in the last despatches, only lasted 24 hours. The citadel and Montjuich both fired on the 22 d on the sea-gate and Atarazanas, but ceased firing after the retirement of Ametler. Brigadier Prim was hourly expected to attack the insurgents of Barcelona. The movement of Reus has failed, and the insurgents driven out by the inhabitants of the town have fled to the mountains. Vich
and Puycerda have refused to submit to the Junta, and Puycerda have refused to submit to the Junta, and the National Guard have refused to march to the succour of those towns recognising the Junta. A great number of those who left Figueras have returned. The weather has been very severe in Catalonia, particularly \({ }^{\text {gon }}\) the eastern frontier, and in consequence of the floods all communications with France have been cut off except by the Perthus road. Madrid was calm on the evening of the 20 th, in spite of the impression produced by the rising of Saragossa, which has declared against the provisional Government, and even against its Cortes, a 17th in having broken out there on the evening of the and the favour of the Central Junta. The municipality formed without opposition. Letters from Vittoria, of the 17 th, mention that a conspiracy had been discovered in that city among the non-commissioned officers of the cavalry Regiment del Principe. Their object was to proclaim a Central Junta. Seven serjeants had been arrested At Madrid the elections are the great topic of the day; dily paining party, or Anti-Ministeriaists, are steadilectorsing graund in the pol. Or the 7,000 or 8,000 ment journals assert that the had polled. The Goverument journals assert that the provincial elections will be more favourable to them. One of the powder magazines, Some workmen and guards were killed, but the city susSome workmen and guards were killed, but the city sus-
tained no serious injury. The cause of this accident is tained no seriou
not yet known.

Portugal.-Accounts from Lisbon of the 18th state that General Zurbano, who arrived on the 7th inst. at Oporto, was made a prisoner, and lodged in the castle of Foz. He was seized in the French hotel at Oporto, and had come in the packet from Vigo. An order, however, was immediately forwarded from the Government for his release, and Zurbano is now in Lisbon, He is said to be greatly broken down by the distresses which he has endured since he was driven from Madrid, and his spirits appear to be completely shattered.-Dr. Miller, of Kilmarnock, brother-in-luw of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, has received a letter from the Foreign-office, in answer to the representation made by him to Lord Aberdeen, on hear ing of Dr. Kalley's imprisonment at Funchal ; in which it is stated that "her Majesty's Minister at Lisbon has been directed to require that Dr. Kalley be liberated on bail, and his case brought before the Conservatorial Court."-An official notification has been received of the formal installation of the Mixed British and Portuguese Commission, under the treaty comeluded last year for the suppression of the slave-trade, at Boa Vista, in the Cape de Verd Islands slave-trade, at Boa 7th June. The act of installation was signed by Mr. Rendall, Consul-General of England in those islands, by

Captain Dos Santos, as Commissioner for Portugal, and by Senhor d'Almeida as arbitrator.
GermanX.-Letters from Vienna of the 12th state that since Prince Metternich's return, the arrival and
departure of couriers has become even more frequent than it was before, and that the frequent conferences which the Prince holds with the French Ambassador leave no doubt that the object of the present important negotiations are
Spanish affairs. Upon two questions it is said the principal Cabinets agree. No immediate or particular proposals will be made to the Spanish Government, but all exertions will be made to secure the hand of the Queen to a member of the Bourbon family, exclusive of the
Orleans branch. The candidates, therefore, would be members of the families of Don Carlos or the King of Naples.-The Emperor of Russia left Berlin on the 19th
for Warsaw ; the Grand Duke and Duchess of Saxe Weimar for Weimar ; the Duke of Leuchtenberg for Stettin; and the Crown Prince and Pincess of Sweden, with their daughter the Princess Eugenia, for Stockholm. of the members of the German Confederation, for the purpose of contributing to the fund for rebuilding Cologne
Cathedral, has been responded to, and it is now understood that the Emperor of Austria has offered 40,000 florins a year until the work shall be completed.-Great preparations are making at Gratz for the reception of the naturalists who are to hold their annual meeting there in
the course of this month. A room has been erected, in which 1000 persons may dine. The Archdulie John will Which 1000 persons may dine. The Archduke John will
treat the naturalists with a Styrian fête. He has caused persons to come from all the provinces of Styria, who are
to execute in their different costumes national dances and songs. The governor will also offer to the scientific strangers a brilliant soirée in his gardens.--Prince Hohenlohe, of miracle-working celebrity, but of whom nothing
had been heard for some time, is stated, in a letter from Innspruck, to have performed some new miracles there during the last month. Among the persons stated to
have been cured were the daughter of a Councillor of the Court of Appeal of the Tyrol, after a painful illiness of three years, and a woman of fifty-five, who had been for seven years afflicted with paralysis.
Italy, -Accounts from the Frontier state that Count
Radetsky, militany Radetsky, military governor of Venice, has received instructions from Vienna to keep 4,000 men ready to march
at a moment's notice into any of the Italian States, as soon as their respective Governments should require and demand such assistance. The Bolognese insurgents have made an attempt to surprise the city of Ravenna, to arrest tions in that place. They had agreed to meet other conspirators at Imola, but the police discovered their intentions, and when the insurgents arrived before Imola they leund the gates closed and the garrison under arms. A contains the following:-" We have just received by ex" press information that the diligence (what diligence is not stated), and the dragoons who were escorting it, had been attacked by a band of 150 men, armed with English asserted that this band had suddenly attacked several posts of cavalry, and carried off their arms and their horses. In of Cardinals. The Government is said to have sent off immediately for Cesena several battalions of infantry." From Naples we learn that no instance of burning bas lately taken place, and the streets, which were almost
deserted by females, are again assuming that life and noise so peculiar to this city. Sir Woodbine Parish, who has been in Naples since the sulphur question, for the
purpose of extending our commercial interest in the kingdom, has returned to England, having failed in inducing the Government to agree to anything beyond the sulphur duties, which are already known and acted upon.
Greecr.-A telegraphic despatch has reached Paris Athens. The accounts of the proceedings of Kin out at Which have appeared from time to time will cange this news to be received without surprise. It appears that fired in the air announced the assembling of the people in the different quarters of Athens. Soon afterwards the inhabitants, accompanied by the entire garrison, marched tion for ever!" On reaching the palace the Constitucavalry, and infantry, drew up under the windows of the stationed front of the palace, and the people having a constitutions. The King appeared at a low window, and assured the people that he would take into consideration his Ministers and that of the army, after consulting with tives of the foreign Powers. But the Commander Majesty Calergi, having stepped forward, made known to his thatesty that the Ministry was no longer recognised, and best course to be adopted under existing circumstances. A document was soon afterwards presented to the King Cond deputation of the Council, composed of Messrs.
Conduriotis, the President, G. Eynian, A. P. MavromiConduriotis, the President, G. Eynian, A. P. Mavromi-
chali, jun., G. Psyles, and Anastasius Londos. Whilst of Majesty was reading the propositions of the Council sented themselves at the Palace, and were told by preCommander that nobody could be admitted at that moment, Conking being in conference with the deputation of the Wouncil with State. The latter came out two hours afterrecomanended by the Council then repaired to the Palace,
where they held a long consultation with his Majesty, who
shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by the new shortly appeared on the balcony, surrounded by the new
Ministers and A mbassadors, who had just been admitted, and was received with acclamation by the people. The cry of ' Long live the Constitutional King' resounded,
together with that of 'The Constitution for following Ministers entered inmediately on the discharge of their functions. Messrs. André Metara, President of Andre Londos, Minister of War ; Canaris, for Affairs; Department ; Rhigas Palamidis for the Interior, Mansoles for the Finance; Leon Melas, for Justice, and Michel Schinas, for Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs. The military revolution was directed, on the part of the regular Army, by the Colonel of Cavalry (Demetri Calergi), and on that of the irregular army by Colonel after defiling before the Palace, re-entered their quarters, anter dening before the Palace, re-entered their quarters,
preceded by their bands, amidst the acclamations of the people. An hour afterwards the city, in which order bad not been an instant disturbed, resumed its customary aspect, the whole revolution having been accomplished The students of the university joined the movement, and The students of the university joined the movement, and milar movements occurred at Chalcis, Corinth, and Nauplia. milar movements occurred at Chalcis, Corinth, and Nauplia.
Letters from Athens of the 17 th state, that all foreigners Lolders from Athens of the 17 th state, that all foreigners including even M. Lemaitre and other Frenchmen employed in the administration of the National Bank. The chiefs safet movement had adopted every precaution for the hand informe establishment ; the Directors were beforetake place, and 12 trusty soldiers were sent thither waring the night for its protection by M. Calergi. The revolution arrestected without any violence. The Ministers were A Bavarin Air houses, but liberated on the next morning hended, and confined in the barracks, where, however, he remained a prisoner only a few hours. It appears that the King yielded with bad grace, when he found that all o'clock when his part would be unavailing. It was eleven bands were then playing the "Marseillaise" and the "Parisienne," which gave his Majesty cause to suppose the affairs might proceed to unpleasant extremities. On saluted King Otho took his customary airing, and was people and soldiers of "Long live the Constitutional King!" An exception had been made in the decree of exclusion against foreigners in favour of the old Philhellenes who held office under the Government. The National Assembly will be convoked within 30 days from
the date of the revolution, to draw up the new Constitution in conjunction with the King.
tion
Tunkry.- By the Levant mail we have advices from Constantinople to the 8th inst. The Beral had been sent was published in due form at Belgrade on the The greatest activity prevailed in the military depart, ments of the Porte, and on the 6th an Imperial hat, incorporating the militia with the regular army during a period of five years, had been proclainoed with great pomp in presence of the Sultan, the Ministers, and the the Military Council, had been appointed Seraskier or General-in-chief of the troops of Rumelia, with the The of Muschir, and was to reside at Adrianople. satisfaction for the insult offered to her consul at Jerusalem. Before Baron de Bourquenay had made any communication on the subject to the Divan, the Sultan had anticipated him, by enjoining the authorities of Syria and Jerusalem to punish the parties who had committed the outrage with exemplary justice. Prince Bibesco, the new brother and a number of accompanied by his younger tinople. The Sultan had sent his portrait to King Louis Philippe by the French steamer. A provisional government has been established in the mountains of the Nestorians. Zensil Bey, a well known Kurdish marauder,
has been named governor, and has established himself in a new house built by Dr. Grant, in Tujari, for the pura new house buit by Dr. Grant
poses of the American mission.
EgXpr.--The last French packet has brought here Arnim Bey, first interpreter to the Pacha, on his return from his mission to Paris. Accountants to be employed in the regulation of the accounts of the Egyptian government have accompanied him from Paris. The Pacha is expected to return shortly to Cairo, and the alarms which Up to the 6th inst. no Indian mail had been signalised as having arrived at Suez, and moreover, there was no chance to arrive before the Oriental, which left Malta for Alexandria on the evening of the 13th.
New South Wales.-Sydney papers to the 1st June have come to hand. The colony was in all the bustle of the first general election of a legislature under the constiThe quarterly returns of revenue for the three moonths The quarterly returns of revenue for the three roonths
ending with March last, published there, show a decrease of \(2,551 \mathrm{l}\), as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1842 ; the returns for 1843 being 17,530 . for 1842 . Stock had been selling at very low prices in Western Australia. Sheep were sold by the importers at \(11 s\). a head; and cows at from \(65 s\). to \(10 l\).
each. Colonial bred cows and heifers were sold at Perth at an average price of \(9 l\). per head.

Money Market, Friday, CITY
or money, and 95 to 1 fy.-Consols closed at 941 to 5 per Cent, per Centso, 102 to t: India Stock, 267 to 9 ; Exchequer Bonds, 67 s, to 69 s prem 60 s, to 62 s . prem. ; India

\section*{3Hetropolis and íts Fifímity.}

Dinner to Gen. Espartero.- On Tuesday a magnificent banquet was given at the Mansion-house, as a mark of sympathy with General Espartero on his arrival in this country. Nearly three bundred sat down to dinner. The hall was decorated in the usual manner. There was a meeting of the Council in one of the rooms of the Man-sion-house previous to the dinner, when the Lord Mayor read the resolutions of the Common Council, which have already been noticed in this Paper, and to which Gen. Espartero returned a suitable reply: After dinner, the usual loyal toasts having been given, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of his Highness the Duke of Victory, expressing his belief that "if we do not see Espartero again at the head of affairs, we shall at least see his prinloud cheering ascendant. The toast was received with addressed the assembly in Spanish. Having been listened to with profound attention, the Lord Meror at the conclusion of his speech, said that as the Dake of Victory was not sufficiently acquainted with English to deliver his address in our language, he bad put a translation of his remarks into his hands, which he begged to read, His Lordship then read the following address:-" My Lord Mayor and Geatlemen-The generous and hospitable Queeption I have met with from the British people, their most grateful recollection. The British nation-the highminded and liberal British people-have thoroughly understood the feelings that have ever guided the actions of him who has now the honour of addressing you, and who carried it victorionsly constitutional flag of bis country, disappeared. Solemnly elected the enemies of liberty disappeared. Solemnly elected Regent of Spain by the national will, I was determined to govern the kingdom within the law; to preserve the law, and allow no
one to transgress the law. The enemies of the liberty and ne to transgress the law. The enemies of the liberty and
independence of my country and of the constitutional throne of my Queen are indebted for their momentary triumph to that religious respect which I have ever shown to the fundamental law of the state. But I shall never on that account regret that such has been my conduct; tional Regentinced such is the only conduct a constitution, when the ought to follow. Thus it was my inten. II. commencing the exercise of her constitutional authority should arrive, that she should find herself at the head of a flourishing and great kingdom ; quiet within, respected without, and progressing in that prosperity to racter is entitled by its position, climate, and the chaand it is with satisfection I now repeat it here-to secure and consolidate the public and civil liberty of my country; to preserve intact the constitutional throne of Isabella the Second, to deliver into ber hands the authority with which i was entrusted precisely in the manner determined by the law, and then to retire inlo private life, and become once more a private citizen-such were ever my wishes-such my determination. An evil destiny has prevented the fulfilment of my intentions, and I have been obliged to retire from my country; but in the midst of my misfortunes it is a great consolation to have met with so generous a reception in this, the classic soil of constitutional liberty, whence I offer the most fervent vows or the happiness of my country. And wherever fate may lead me, I shall always have the most lively recollection of the sympathy shown me by the British people, and more particularly by the City of London, the prosperity of which 1 now beg leave to offer as a toast. Vehement cheering followed the conclusion of this speech. The health or Gen. Van Haen and the other offcers of EsparGeneral. Viscount Canning returned thanks for the House of Peers and of Peers, and expressed his hope, whatever fature events may bring about, when Gen. Espartero and his countrymen, here and had been given them, they will feel the reception which had been given them, they will feel that it was given to a man who filled a station the high-
est to which a subject can be called, with a scrupulous honesty as regards the interests of bis country, and with unflinching fidelity to his young Queen. Mr. Ward acknowledged the toast of the House of Commons, and said that they came there to honour one who had been most undeservedly driven from the bighest station in his own country, and who would, in all probability, still fill it, if it were not for foreign interference. That Spain might be again restored to constitutionsl liberty, through the instrumentality of Espartero, was a wish in which every man in this country heartily joined, be he Whig, Tory,
or Radical. The Lord Mayor then bers for the City," praised the late Sir M. Whe Memhumane and useful conduct, and stated that Wood for his sell was anzious to attend the banguet to Gord. Rustero, but that he could not conveniently leave the country, where he was at present residing.
General Nogueras.-In connection with the banquet to Gen. Espartero we may notice a correspondence which Gen. Nogueras, one of papers on the part taken by murder of Gen. Cabrera's mother during the cont the Don Carlos. On the first amnouncement of the word Mayor's intention to give this banquet, Lord Ranelagh

Wrote a letter to the morning papers, asking whether the city authorities were aware that Gen. Nogueras was the perpetrator of that crime. To this Gen. Nogueras replied, that the imputation was false; "it was another General," he said, "who ordered the trial and execution, and neither the denunciation of his name." Loıd Ranelagh declared this letter a subterfuge, and explained that Gee. Nogueras did not actually shoot the unfortunate lady, but entreated Gen. Mina to do so ; quoting Gen. Mina's despatch, dated March 15, 1836, to prove the fact. On the
Gen. Nogueras published his reply, stating that "he had not the least interference in the affair; " and that "satisfied with the repeated public demonstrations of the affection of his countrymen, and resting on the conlic of this country any more on a subject to which it can attach but little interest." This bas called forth a rejoinder from Lord Ranelagh, containing the following passages in immediate reference to the maln facts:- In answer to the rendon's despatch to Lord Palmerston, dated March 7th, 1836, and not quoted by me before:-' I consider it my duty to inform yout lordship of an occurrence that has to its atrocity and its consequence, has produced a considerable sensation at Madrid. A Carlist chief, called Cabrera, shot the alcaldes of two small villages in Lower Arragon. The mother of Cabrera, a poor old woman nearly 70 years of age, lived at Tortosa, and General Nogueras, who commanded the Queen's troops in the neighbourhood, ordered the Governor of that place to mit this barbarous deed, upon which General Nogueras wrote to General Mina, the Captain-general of the province, for his sanction, which was unbesitatingly given and the mother of Cabrera was executed for the crime o her son. Immediately upon these facts coming to my found the Minister of War, and I told their Excellencies found Iwas come, in the performance of a painful duty announce to them what would be the feelings of hi Majesty's government, and the whole people of England upon learning those unparalleled acts of barbarity. M Mendizabal and Count Almodovar, with expressions of horror, admitted the facta, and seemed to be aware of the impression which they would produce in England. Ihat the matter, and his Excellency yesterday informed me that General Nogueras had been deprived of his command in Arragon, and that a court of inquiry had been ordered into all the circumstances of the case, to ulterior measures. Lord Clarendon, in another despatch of April 23d, says, in confirmation of his former state ment, that ' General Nogueras had to Valencia, where proceedings were to be instituted against him.' In addition to the above, there is Cabrera's authority on record that Nogueras is the murderer of his mother; and when he signed a treaty for the exchange of prisoners, he exempted General Nogueras from any such benefit. One mor Colonel Fentivero (a companion and brother officer o Nogueras) was shot, in retaliation for Cabrera's mother The Colonel presented a beautiful petition to the Queen calling for the trial of Nogueras, and denouncing him as the murderer of his wife. This petition from Colone Fentivero appeared in all the Madrid papers of the 24 th and 25th March. Lord Palmerston, in his despatch to Lord Clarendon, of April 2, 1836, says :- You will at the same time state to the Spanish Minister, that it is indignation which this atrocious crime has produced in the minds of all persons in this country, or to describe the degree of injury which such abominations necessarily do to the cause of the Queen. You will earnestly entreat the prevent the recurrence of such disgraceful acts, and to give the war in every province in which it may be unthe inbabitants of a civilised country." As to the little interest General Nogueras supposes that the English people take in such atrocious acts, it cannot be forgotten that General Moreno, the Carlist Commander-in.Chief, was ignominiously and properly driven from this country by the voice of public opinion, for his murder of an Deathon Sir Malthew Wood.-Alderman Sir M. Wood, Bart., one of the Members for the City of London, died atiness. He was in his 76 th year, having been born on the \(2 d\) June, 1768 . The name of Alderman Wood will be long remembered in the annals of the City for more than a quarter of a century the Corporation; has filled all the highest offices connected with it, and has taken an active part in every political question whic fond duriog his time. After filing several offices of lesser importance, he was chosen, at a comparatively early age, Alderman for his ward, and having served in his"turn the office of Lord Mayor, he was elected a second time to fill that chair. As a politician supporter of Whig principles, and was the Representative of London in no less than nine successive Parliaments. He was the son of a tradesman in Devonshire, and commenced life as a commercial traveller. He afterwards settled in Falcon-square as a brewer's druggist and hop of that derived under the celebrated will of Mr. Wood of of that derived under the celebrated will of Mr. Wood of
Gloucester. His adrocacy of the cause of Queen Caroline
first brought him prominently before the public. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, the Rev. Sir
John Page Wood, Bart., rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and vicar of Cressing, Essex. The death of Alderman Wood has created a vacancy in the representation of the Ward of Cripplegate in the Court of Aldermen, and of the City of London, in Parliament. With regard to the latter, active preparations are already in progress for a
contest. A requisition has been got up to Mr. Thomas Baring, calling upon him to come forward as the Conservative candidate, Mr. Wolverly Attwood having been obliged to decline on account of ill health. On the La Lord Morpeth, have been mentioned ; and it is believed that Mr . Patteson will comply with the invitation. The elecMr. Patteson wincome tion will tare some time Sere talked of for occur formio of Cripulegate. Among these are Mr. John Dillon, of the firm of Morrison, Dillon, and Mr. John Dillon, of the firm

Election of Lord Mayor.-Yesterday being Michael mas day, a Common-hall was held at Guildhall, according to annual custom, for the purpose of electing a forms had been gone through, the two senior Aldermen below the chair, Alderman Thomas Wood and Alderman Magnay, were put in nomination, together with the present ing the labour and expense of the office for anothe year, and Alderman T. Wood expressed his intention of retiring from the contest. A poll, however, had been demanded by his friends, and the sheriffs had no power to interrupt the voting. The polling was merely nominal man Magnay is virtually elected.
The Sheriffs.-The new sheriffs, Alderman Musgrove and Mr. Moon, were sworn into office on Thursday, with the usual ceremonies. The Rev. Dr. Vivian, rector of ffice of chaplain to Mr. Alderman Musgrove, and the Rev. Dr. Croly to Mr. Moon
East India Company.-On Wednesday the quarterly general court of this corporation was held at the India
House, pursuant to the charter, Mr. Cotton in the chair The proceedings were mostly of a routine character. After the presentation of various papers laid before Parliamen since the last Court, consisting of accounts relative to the reverues of India, salaries, annuities, compensation to the colleges of Hayleybury and Addiscombe, the number of students, \&c., various papers were submitted relating to dhe cuments connected with appeals in India. Mr. Poynde dhen brought formard his motion, complainine of the nenual payment of 60,000 rupees to the Temple of Jur gernaut, the attendance of the police at the temple, and the compulsory steps adopted to obtain coolies lind the car. the chaifuanges suggestere the the motion should be withdrawn for the present, to which Mr. Poynder assented, with the expression of a hope that the object he had in view would be accomplished in another way. Mr. Lewis then brought under the consideration of the Court a motion relating to appeals from India, the prosecution of 1 withdrawn on the withdrawn, on the waderstanding that the Board of Con trol had promised to give the subject its serious attention.
Metropolitan Improvements. - The mews at the Metropolitan Improvements.- The mews at the corner equerries' entrance to Buckingham Palace, were pulled down last week by order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, in order to clear the site for the intended improvements in the vicinity of the Palace. The demopres the whe menced will be limited to building a wall to James-street the wide space thas obtained will enable the Commissioners to remove the hackney coach stand several feet rom the present locality.-Mr. Cubitt has completed a Eccleston, and St. George's squares, to the river at the end of St. George's-square. He is about to erect a chain pier for the accommodation of the public.- 1 n consequence determined to remove a great portion of the wall and on each side, and to substitute a low wall, similar to that recently adopted at Blackfriars Bridge. The road and Hall has so rapidly advanced since the commencement of the year as to insure its being roofed by the early part of the ensuing spring.
e Murder of Mr. Westwood.-It will be recollected that some years ago the shop of Mr. Westwood, a watch-
maker, in Princes street, was broken open and robbed of property to a large amount, and the proprietor murdered. The criminals have hitherto escaped detection, although a reward of \(300 l\). was offered at the time for their appre hension. At the last May session of the Central Criminal stealing six person of Mr.Jeffs, arailway contractor, in Dublin, and sentenced to be transported for seven years. He is now confined in the Model Prison, at Pentonville, where some doubts are entertained of his sanity. At the time of his he was engaged in his business in London on the day of the robbery. A representation to this effect, supported by the certificates of several respectable persons, vouching for that fact, has been made to now states that he is able
hitherto without avail. Stocker now
to give such information as will lead to the discovery of
the murderers of Mr. Westwood, which he is ready to on having his sentence reversed, whicitigated. He asserts that, during the time of is imprisonment in Newgate, preparatory to his trial, he was employed by a fellowprisoner to write out his defence, and that in the course of his confidential intercourse with this man, disclosures were made to him which, if divulged and followed up, will enable the police to discover the murderers. This circumstance has been communicated to the family of Mr. Westwood, who have placed the affuir in the hands of the police, who have already set an active investigation on foot, so that the long-concealed culprits may now possibly be brought to justice.

The Nelson Column.-It is said that the statue of Lord Nelson will be placed on its column on the 21st of next month, the anniversary of the battle of Irafalgar. An public subscription to his surviviag companions in arms, and Sir R. Stopford has sent a letter to the committee, who shared in the victories of Lord Nelson, and whose present state of health will allow of their attending, amount to 199, viz.:-in the battle of Trafalgar, 130 Copenhagen, 31 ; the Nile, 25 ; and St. Vincent, 13. Prise Albert has contributed 20l. to the fund General Pension Society.- On Monday the annua general meeting of this society, formed to prant monthly pensions of 31 shillings to decayed citizens, mechanics, ad manufacturers, and of 22 shillings to their widows was held, Mr. Haywood in the chair. The report stated bat the society continued to receive distinguished patronage and support. Prince Albert had condescended to become its patron, and marked his ap probation of its object by a donation of 50 guineas bounty and another election for four men and two women as persis would shortly take place. The funded pro perty, exclusive of 500 l . in the life fund, was 4814 l ., the surplus fund 600l. The receipts for the wer 1794l. 12s. Gd., the expenditure, incluaing 628. 7. dis bursed in pensions, and the purchase of 500. stock, lef a balance of \(316 \% .14 s\). The report then stated that the Earl of Craven was the newiy-elected president, and tha in future decayed tradesmen and their widows would bo eligible as pensioners.

South Sea Company.-A general meeting of this com pany was held last week at the South Sea House, for th purpose of considering an address to be presented to he Majesty, and for making an alteration in the bynlaws Mr. Franks, deputy-governor, took the chair, ank pro posed the adoption of an address to her Majesty, praying flat her Majesty would be pleased to contian govestion whet Company. After a long discussion on qualified to act as governor, the address was agreed to by a majority of 13 to 6. A resolution was then agreed to, aitering the Thursdays, and Fridays; and for private slock to Mondays and Saturday

The High Tides.-The equinoxial gales during the week have swelled the Thames to such an extent as to create serious alarm to persons whose premises lie along hish banks. The tide of Monday rose to five feet above in passing under the arches of the different bridges. The wharfs \({ }^{\text {m }}\) Bankside were flooded to the denth of 18 inches, Westminster-bride were likewise under water. The tide flowed dered dered the streets leading to Vaxian-briage impassable, Lambeth Palace the water also rushed into the cellars. The embankments from the Horsefery-road Pier to bridge to Putney, were completely under water for nearly bridge to Putney, were completely under water for nearly greater height, induced by a strong wind from the northward. The overflow was very great along the Kentish coast from Woowich Marshes to Deption Rotherhithe, and from Blackwall to the Isle of Dogs, on the opposite side. Cellars, kitchens, and warehouses, were flooded ; causing considerable destruction of property. The market-gardeners were severe sufferers, and a great number of private gardens in low situations were inurdated, and the soil washed away. The Lewisham meadows were overflowed by the Ravensbourne, to the extent of many acres. The pleasure-ground in the rear of Dr. Smith's louse, in the Blackbeathn'oad, was two feet under water; and, on the tide receding, nearly 100 fish, flounders, roach, dace, \&c., were found on the lawn. In the afternoon, at four o'clock, the river was several feet above high-water mark, and the banks were overtlowed. Lo prevent an overflow of the ground surrounding the mbank Penitentiary, three large breakwaters wers not the the river had overflown the embankment and covered the road. Along the Lambeth side the water flowed into the cellars of several houses, and did considerable damage, The lower parts of Shadwell, Wapping, and Bankside were also inundated. On Wednesday, the tide rose mucli ligher than on either of the previous days. Although in siderablaces precautionary steps had been taken, houses near Chelsea, Wandsworth, Battersea, Lambeth, and at Bankside, were completely inundated. The timberyards near South, wark-bridge were entirely overflowed, and the roadway was above a foot under water, rendering the highway quite impassable for upwards of an hour. At
one time the tide rose so quickly up the iron gratings con-
nected with the sewers, that in some instances it forced them up several feet into the air.
The Stoddart and Conolly Fund. -The committee of this Fund had an interview with Lord Aberdeen on Saturday, at the Foreign-oflice, when his Lordship offered to render every assistance in his power to the Rev. Dr.
Wolff, for the purpose of obtaining intelligence of the fate of Colonel Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, and stated that Dr. Wolff's mission would not in any way interfere with the instructions he had already given to Colonel Shiel.
Anti-Corn-Law League.-On Thursday evening the Anti-Corn-law League held its first montlily meeting for the season, in Covent-garden Theatre. The building was commencing the business, and a great number of ladies were present. Mr . G. Wilson, the chairman of the League, presided, and opened the proccedings in a long address. The report for the past year was then read, from which it appeared that tracts had been distributed amoug 26 couties, containing 300,000 electors, and in
187 boroughs, containing 400,000 electors, exclusive of 187 boroughs, containing 400,000 electors, exclusive of
\(4,000,000\) tracts given to the working classes, and nonelectors, making a total of \(9,000,000\) of tracts, weighing 100 tons. 426,000 tracts had also been stitched up in magazines. 23 boroughs and 47 counties remained unvisited by the League. In 56 counties of England, Scot-
land, and Wales, 650 lectures were delivered by 14 lecturers, and 140 towns were visited by deputations from the League. The great Manchester meeting was attended by 20,000 persons and 501 deputies. The receipts of the
Learue Fund for the year were \(50,290 l\). 14 s ., and the League Fund for the year were \(50,290 l\). 14 s s, and the
expenditure amounted to \(47,814 l\). 3 s .9 d , leaving a balance expenditure amounted to \(47,314 \% .3 s .9 d\). , leaving a balance
of \(2476 l .10 s\). Mr. Hayward moved the adoption of the of 24761.10 s. Mr. Hayward moved the adoption of the
report, which was carried, and the meeting was subsequently addressed by Messrs. Bright, Cobden, and Fox. St. Paul's Churchyard...A few days since, in the course of excavations in St. Paul's Churchyard, the workmen came to a bed of peat at about 13 feet from the surbeen above 20 carts filled with it. A quantity of bones, earthenware, and various other articles, were dug up from the soil immediately above the bed, from which it what is called made earth.
Marylebone.-Within the last fortnight the board of guardians of St. Marylebone parish have publicly offered a reward of two guineas each for the apprehension of no their wives and children. More than one hundred individuals have thus become chargeable to the parish.
Fives.- Since the great fire at Topping's wharf, near
London Bridge, scarcely a night has elapsed but the metronolis has been visited by several outbreaks, some of them of a destructive character. A similar repetition of fires look place in Liverpool in the early part of the present destroyed property to the amount of half a million ; and it is said to be a fact, that for the last eleren yoars and period the brigade has been formed, all the great fires in the metropolis, namely, the Houses of Parliament, Royal Exchange, Davis's, Fenning's, and St. Andrew's wharl's,
and the Tower, have been followed rapidly by numerous and the Cower, have been followed rapidiy by numerous of late. From the returns made by Mr. Braidwood, it appears that the number of fires that have occurred in London from the lst January last up to Saturday night were 670. Most of the recent fires have occurred at the
east end of town, and on the Surrey side of the river east end of town, and on the Surrey side of the river.-
On Monday a meeting of the friends of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Mr. Pownall took the chair, and opened the proceedings by adverting to the dilapidated condition
into which the Society had fallen, notwithstanding its into which the Society had fallen, notwithstanding its
claims on the public. It was much to be regretted that the parishes of the metropulis did not co-operate with the Society like the parish of St. James's, where in the first year of the Socicty's existence aid was afforded by fire machines and escapes at 13 cases of fire, in the second
year at 25 , and in the third year at 14 fires. By the system adopted by the Society, it was proposed to place the fire-escapes, which at present amounted to only seven, at distances of from half to a quarter of a mile from each other in different parts of the metropolis, whereby assistance might be immediately given. 1t was then resolved that the meeting, feeling the paramount utility of the Society, which from untoward circumstances had fallen into decline, recommend the election of a provisional Mortality of the Melropolis.-The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 16, was as
follows:-West districts, 151 ; North districts, Central districts, 200 ; East districts, 189 ; South 152 ; tricts, 223. Total, 915-(males, 471; females, 444). Weekly average for the last five years, \(903-(461\) males, 442 females) ; and for the last five summers, 846.

\section*{和robmial Netus.}

Birmingham.-The receipts up to the close of the morning's performances at the recent festival, are said to be about \(6700 l_{\text {: }}\) : and there is little doubt the aggregate
will amount to 10,000 . Last festival the aggregate amounted to upwards of \(11,000 l_{\text {., }}\) but the expenses this time will be at least from \(1600 \%\). to 2000 l . Iess, so that the General Hospital will, iu all probability, be a considerable griner by the present festival. The Queen Dowager, the sum of 50 g. for the benefit of the Hospital. - The Birmingham requisitionists to get up the new. The movement, met on Thursday, for the purpose of consider-
ing and adopting the preliminary steps, The requisition
to Mr. T. Attwood has been very numerously signed. to Mr. T. Attwood has been very numerously signed.
Bristol. -In reference to the loss of the Queen steamer Bristol. -In reference to the loss of the Queen steamer,
noticed in our paper of the 9 th, the Rev. S. D. Waddy, Wesleyan minister, of Bath, who was a passenger on board the steamer, at the time of her sinking, states that, among che losses sustained on that occasion, was one of 2000 . in passengers, the entire saving of 20 years, by one of were going over to Ireland, to settle upon a farm which he had requested his father to buy for him. By carrying his an order upon the Bank of Ireland.
Cambridge. -The committee for conducting the restoration of the church of the Holy Sepulchre have just reported progress. The church is celebrated as the oldest Sepulchre at Jerusalem, now remainiog in England, having been consecrated in the year 1101. Part of the building fell in 1841, and prompt measures were rendered necessary for its preservation. The walls and columns have been strengthened, and Norman windows have been put up, flled with stained glass of great beauty, the gift of individual contributors, and an entirely new aisle has been erected in the south. The architect's estimate for the completion of the work, is 1206 l .10 s . The amount paid been received in subseriptions. Carlisle.-The directors of the Carlisle City and District Bank have published a circular, informing the shareholders and the public that their late manager, John Brown, has absented himself from the bank under
circumstances which have excited suspicion that he will not return. The directors have, consequently, made a careful investigation of the books, securities, cash, and vouchers, and have communicated with their London and other agents, and they now announce that they have found everything correct, with the single exception that Mr. Brown's own cash account has been overdrawn to the amount of \(2,554 l .9 s .3 d\)., which sum, however, is con-
siderably within the amount of the securities in the possession of the directors.

Carmarthen.-A bill has been issued offering a reward of 500l. for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of Sarah Williams, the Hendey-gate toll-collector, and her Majesty's pardon to any accomplice, except the offering a reward of 100l. for the detection of the parties who destroyed the Lleebryd Fisking Wear on the 14th inst. About fourteen different toll-gates and bars have been pulled down during the week, and the system of lawless niglt the 21st the rick-yurd and out-buildings of Mr . Lloyd, of Dolhaidd, were completely destroyed, several ricks having been fired by some incendiary. No effort about \(800 l\). worth of corn and hay has been destroyed. Mr. Lloyd is a magistrate for the county of Carmarkhen. On the same night a party of the Rebeccaites assembled and set fire to a house and premises near the Black Mountain, in the hamlet of Gwynfe, in the parish of
Llangadock, the property of Mr. Bevans, of Cowbrid which was all burnt down. The premises had only just been leased by a person in the yeighbourhood, and it is reported that they were destroyed because the man had Unionists. 100\%. reward is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators. A meeting of Welsh farmers was held on Friday at Cwm whel, in the midst of the mountains. A long discussion took place on the affairs of the principality, and a petition of the depression of the value of agricultural produce, arising from the inability of the people to purchase and consume the necessaries of life; of high rents, promised for several years, on the faith of enactments which have held out hopes to the farmers ; and they conclude by praying for a "a repeal of the corn-laws and protecting duties generally," and for the "dissolution of Parliament." Your Majesty's petitioners," they say, "conceiving that the present Parlidment was called under circumstances wholly different
from those which at present exist in this country, and, moreover, that events have occurred to enlighten your Majesty's subjects with respect humbly implore pour Majesty to exercise your royal prerogative to dissolve the present Parliament, and convoke a new
Parliament that shall legislate in accordance with the great changes in opinion which have, under the teachings of experience, taken place within the last two years. similar meeting was held at releach, about tweive miles about 70 farmers. After passing resolutions condemning the recent outrages, and pledging the farmers present not to attend any nightly meetings, a petition to the Queen was adopted, praying for repeal of the Tithe Commutation Act, and for permission to manage their own poar. They also pray for some measure which shall restore harmony between landlord and tenant, charge rates and tithes upon the land, and after expressing a desire for an reciprocity, they conclude by praying for a dissolution of Parliament, \(a^{\text {s }}\) by the present Parliament they cannot bring themselves to think that
Dover.-We last week noticed the account of the Saffolk. The Dover papers have since stated that the salutes at Tréport (upwards of seventy miles off) were heard at Dover on the 2d. The report was heard at five
o'clock, which, allowing for the time required for the
sound to travel the distance, exactly corresnonds with the sound to travel the distance, exactly corresponds with the time of her Majesty's arrival in France. They also state that during the time of the battle of Waterloo, the roar of the cannoa was distinctly heard at Dover.
Grimsby.-The Duncannon steamer has been rescued from her perilous situation on the sands near Spurn not so much as was feared. It was supo damage, but keelson was broken, and that, from the serious injury she had sustained, no hopes existed of her being got off. Her owner, however, went down with four vessels, chains, and other requisites for raising her immediately, and and Halifax.-On Monday week a meeting of the woolcombers was held in this town, at which resolutions were agreed to, declaring the propriety of equalising wages, and On Tues on the masters to assist the men in that object. two firms at Sowerby-bridge, and solicited an advance, which was refused. The men then returned to finish up their work, intending to take in their combs, with a determination not to resume work until they have accomplished an equalisation of wages.
Hudder sfield.-A meeting was held in this town on the memorial to thin Constable in the chair, to consider a mitted to them by Dr. Sleigh, of Brill House. About 5000 persons were present. Dr. Sleigh said that, perceiving that sessiou after session of Parliament, whether under Whig or Conservative management, terminated without doing anything to relieve the wants and necessities of the great masses of the suffering population of these realms, he had determined to take a tour through the manufacturing districts, in order to submit to them a measure which appeared not only to him, but to many others more experienced than he could be, the only efficient means of rescuing not only the operatives of the land, but the manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen, from the impending ruin which threatened to overwhelm them. He was not sent there by any party, nor did he come thare for the purpose of advocating the interest of the operative to the detriment of his employer. Neither had he come for the purpose of exciting unfriendly feelings between them, or making them discontented with their employers. His only object was that the working classes of this country might have a fair day's wages for a fair day's work; and if they did not obtain this, it would be because they were not sufficiently united amongst themselves; because if they joined hand in hand in sending their voices to the throne, he had every receivel. After the petition would be most graciously petition, from which the following are extracts :"That as manual labour is the only capital of the working classes, and the great source of national wealth, it is unjust towards them, and impolitic towards the nation at large, unprotected. That in the midst of immense wealth hundreds of thousands of your Majesty's loyal subjects are destitute of the common comforts of life; wages having been, from time to time, through cupidity, soreduced that at length the reward of labour has ceased to be, in this country, equivalent to the procuring even the necessaries of life; and this even in what have been termed prosperous times;
so that while some were creating sast fortunes, the working classes, by whose labour those fortunes were made, have been rendered, by a reduction of wages, unable to purchase any of the comforts, and vast numbers of them unable to procure even the necessaries of life. That your Majesty's petitioners ask no exclusive privileges, but such as yould be beneficial equally to all ; nor the adoption of any mesures but such as justice demands, sound policy incule peratively require. While your Majesty's netitioners do peratively requin on the merits or demerits of the Corn Laws, they desire most unequivocally to declare Corn Law, that while labour remains unprotected if those those laws weres never be restored, but their condition laboung and worse, and consequently agricultural manufacturing, and mercantile affuirs still more embarrassed. They therefore most ardently trust that the first step taken by the Legislature prior to any further advance in the theories of free trade will be to protect the operative classes of the community. Your Majesty's petitioners do therefore most humbly pray that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to command your Majesty's Ministers to take this all-important subject into their immediate and serious consideration, so as to devise some means by which the laborg classes may be extricated trox theye fors they have been exposed for years, in consequence of labour being unprotected- 1 n consequence of the gradual withdrawal of protection from British industry.and in conness, cupidity, and avaricious competition." Various persons spoke in favour of this petition which was ultimately adopted, only six laands being held up against it. Isle of Man.-From the latest inteligence, it is ascertained that the pleasure yacht of Mr. Gawne, of Kenprisoners who lately escaped from Castle Rushen gaol, was scuttled by them off Bangor, North Wales.
Monday took on board Lord Yarborough steamer on gentlemen at Ryde, to convey them round the Isle of Wight. All went well till they reached Scratchall's Bay, rock; fortunately the Ruby steamer, which had a pic-nie
party on board from Cowes, was near enough to see the accident, and sent her boats to take off the passengers.
The steamer's forefoot was knocked off, with other damage, but she has since been got off; fortunately the wind was off the shore.
Knuts ford
Knutsford.-A meeting of the farmers, labourers, electors, and other inhabitants of North Cheshire, was held here on Monday, to hear addresses from Messrs. Cobden and Bright, as a deputation from the Anti-Cornlaw League, on "the operation of the corn-laws upon notice had been given of the meeting, and invitations by placard and circular had been given to every furmer, with agriculture in this division of the county. Mr. E. D. Davenport, of Capesthorpe, took the chair, who opened the proceedings by advocating a small fixed duty, to decrease at stated periods, and finally to cease in two or
three years. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting at great length in favour of a total and immediate repeal. Mr. Cobden read a copy of a Cheshire
farmer's lease, which had been put into his hand, and said, farmer's lease, which had been put into his hand, and said, the first place, it reserved " all game, fish, and rabbits." Then the farmer was "not to have in tillage, in any one year, more than one fifth part of the premises-summer work and potato ground included; the
to exceed one statute acre. He was not to take more than marling or liming the land while under the said cousse of marling or liming the lapd while under the said carrse of premises, nor to break up any of the ancient meadow land, nor to use any soot as manure, nor to s0w any vetches,
nor to mow wrore than once in any one year, nor to sow any wheat or rye on the brush, nor without a summer fallow ; nor to sow any hemp or flax, nor to break up or
mow any pasture land (excent the meadow and bonedusted land), in rotation and due course, and lay the same down with good clover and hay grass seeds at the end of considered as pasture, to embrace a stock. To imbarn or stack and consume on the premises all the hay, fodder, straw, and not to expend all the manure (except such as is used for rotation as aforesaid), arising from or to be grased from the premises ory." Now what would be said to the manust laid down onfold take a mill on such be said binding bim to use the old machinery without improvement? If this were to be done, the manufacturers would soon be in the condition of the farmers. He concluded by farm, the produce of which brought in 5351 ., and of which he said 360 ?. was swallowed up for rent alone. Mr. Henry Swinborne, of Knutsford, then moved the following resolution, which was carried unanimonsly:-"That in the opinion of this meeting the principles of free-trade are in welfare of mankind; and that all laws which interfere with the free intercourse of nations, under the pretence of protection to the agricultural, colonial, or manufacturing interests, ought to be forthwith abolished."
Lancaster.-On Saturday, Messrs. Cobden and Bright visited this city to address the agriculturists on the effects of the Corn Laws. Although a market-day was chosen rists attended, the bulk of the meeting being people rists attended, the bulk of the meeting being people
belonging to the factories. Mr. R. Bateman, an extensive belonging to the factories. Mr. R. Bateman, an extensive
laudowner, presided. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden addressed the meeting in favour of free trade, after which it was resolved unanimously-" That it is the opinion of this meeting that the principles of free trade are in accordance with the laws of nature, and conducive to the welfare
of mankind; and all laws which interfere with the free intercourse of nations, under pretence of protection to the corn or manufacluring interests, ought to be promptly
abolished." Upon the motion of Mr. Livesey, of Preston, vote of thanks was given to Messrs. Cobden and Bright, for their addresses, and their kindness in coming to address he farmers of North Lancashire.
Leeds.-The local papers state that while Mr. O'Connor recommends Dr. M‘Douall as a fit and proper person M'Dousll should hang himself on the first tree that pre gents itself, as he is an idle demagogue, who by his firebrand speeches puts the necks of his dupes into a halter, while he keeps himself out of danger." This difference of opinion as to Dr. M'Douall's merits has caused a rupture between Mr. O'Connor, the proprietor, and Mr.
Hill, the editor, of the Northern Star, which has ended in the dismissal of the latter.
Leicester.-Last week two of the metropolitan police apprehended at Waltham fair, near Melton Mowbray, a horsedealer, named John Britton, charged with committing a highway-robbery, accompanied by violence. It appears that about 16 years since, a robbery was committed on a farmer returning from market at Wells, in Somersetshire, when such violence was used, that he was left for dead, several blows having been, inflicted, and his mouth stuffed with clay. After some time a gipsy named Burton was apprehended, convicted as one of the parties implicated, and executed, From that time till about three weeks since no clue was obtained to the other parties, when the shire man, now in London, was recognised by a SomersetJack," one of the of the metropolitan police, as "Gipsy was made to the authorities at Wells, and the prisoner Was traced and appreltended. On being aeized he said, Burton," the name of the man who was executed. Upon searching his person, \(100 \%\). in bank notes were found, and
several sovereigns, besides a large string of horses. After the necessary forms had been gone through, he was conveyed by railway to London, on his way to Wells. Much prisoner, who had been known and respected in his line of business for 16 years, in the course of which he had accumulated a respectab'e competency. Last year he had a conge draught of horses, and there suly the army with a the neighbourlood that be had at any time formed improper connexions.
Liverpool. - The proprietors of the Bank of Liverpool recently held their 12 th annual meeting. The net profits were stated to be 56,0002 ., out of which it was proposed to pay the leave a balance to be added to the reserved fund upwards of \(5,000 \mathrm{l}\). The bankers of Liverpool have signed an undertaking to close their establishments on Saturdays alarm has been excited by the sudden disappearance from the Adelphi Hotel, in this town, of Mr. Dyce Sombre, a native of the East Indies, who married the danghter of Court of Lunacy. About ten days ago Mr. Sombre arrived in Liverpool from London, accompanied by a physician and three servants, and put up at the Adelphi
Hotel. The object of his visit was change of air and scene. It appears that about four o'clock on Thursday morning, he came down stairs in his night-dress, opened
the hall door, and went out. He has not since been heard of. It is supposed that he took with him a considerable sum of money, and that he has fallen into the
hands of thieves, who are keeping him locked up until his gold has been exhausted.
Maidstone.-A corporal of the 58th Regiment, named Henry Donelly, was accidentally shot in Brompton barracks on Saturday, while at his dinner, by another corporal, named Thomas Lawrie. The deceased had, on his return from Maidstone gaol with"a prisoner, forgotten to draw the charge in tis musker, and on Lawrie entering the barrackoff and shot him. The thinking and the jury at the inquest being satisfied that it was an accident, returned a verdict to that effect.
Margate.-The competition among the steamers from London to Margate has been so great, that some of them have begun to carry passengers for one shilling each, and embarking; two shillings each is charged for the return voyage. It is expected that the fares each way will be only sixpence next week, and the owner of two of the boats has threatened
Margate for nothing.
Margate for nothing.
Norwich. -The local papers state that Norwich Cathedral has this week assumed a new appearance, its spire being converted into an observatory, for the purposes kingdon, by order of the Board of Ordnance. A party of sappers and miners has arrived, and have commenced their works, by carrying a scaffolding up to the top of the
spire, from whence they will take their observations. The weather-cock is taken down, and its place will, for the
present, be supplied by the instruments used in the surveg.

Oxford.-The Rev. Mr. Newman, one of the editors
Tracts for the Times," has tendered his resignation of the vicarage of St. Mary's, Oxford, together with
other preferments he holds, to the bishop. Since the publication of Tract XC., Mr. Newman, it is said, has been subject to much annoyance from the University, and
the heads of the respective colleges have exerted themselves in prevailing upon the young men under their charge not to attend Mr. Newman's sermons. Other resign his benefice, but the one mentioned is stated to be the principal.- The Rev. James Norris, B.D., late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and President elect, was admitted and installed on the 21st with the accustomed ceremonies into the presidentship of that society, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Bridges,
Portsmouth.-The three pilots engaged to conduct back to Treport the French steamers which formed part of agreeably surprised, on their return to Portsmouth on deanesday week, by being presented with an order to draw on the French Consul for sums which may be reparatively trifling nature. The first was authorised to receive 24l., the second \(23 l\)., and the third \(21 l\).
Ware.-In consequence of the resolution agreed upon at the last vestry meeting, to quit the church immediately after the reading of the Nicene creed, a number of persons from Hertford and other places attended Ware church on Manday last, for the purpose of witnessing the scene. Many of the usual atsendauts were absent, and their At the appointed time, just as the curate was proceeding to the pulpit, about 100 persons, comprising a large proportion of the most influential inhabitants of the town, portion of the most infuential inhabitants of from their seats and quitted the church. The strangers remained in their seats, so that a tolerably numerous auditory was sermon to the existing differences.

Wetherby.-The annual meeting of the Wetherby Agricultural Society took place in that town on Wednesday week. The show of stock, of all kinds, was the largest and
finest that has been seen since the establishment of finest that has been seen since the establishment of the society in 1840. The annual dinner of the society took place as usual in the Castle Garth, where a apacions
pavilion had been erected. The Earl of Harewood, Prepaviion had beed erected. The Earir ofter the usual
sident of the Society, took the chair. After
toasts, Mr. Lane Fox returned thanks for the Vice Pre sident, and subsequently for the successful candidates Mr. Dent proposed "The Agricultural Servants and Labourerg. He wished to draw attention to this the last link in the chain of rural life, still not the least important, the agricultural labourers. They were the basis of all thos things of which they had heard to-day. It was a mos gratifying thing in rural life to see a well-ordered popuregarded himself as the head of the community and endeavoured to draw the link closer and closer between the abourer and the employer. He knew from experience that during the last winter the privations and suffering of the honest industrious low arer ond s these periods of distress were constantly recurring, it was the duty of both occupier and proprietor to rende whatevpr assitance was in their power, kither by improve ments in draining, or works of the like sort, which he was conital employed, but would afford labour, and conse quently money, to the labourer. And he was satisfied that if this was more attended to, it would be productive of great advantage the the three classes of the communitymended greater teDant, and the labourer. He recom dwellings of the atrention to the construction of the omfor ing them whe they were susceptible, and also in afford latter smail plots of Jand for cultivation. How far this he didomi should be carried out was an open question guantit know whether they should have a greate quantity than a rood or half an acre, or whether every cotager should be enabled to keep a cow; these were matters that experience would determine; but to improve herr condition was to strengthen the hands of the farmer pace point of view. Improvements were going on not to leave the acricultural labourer in them take care They wanted their minds enlarged ; and he thought there were some small farmers who were also in need of improve ment. Many of them kept their sons at home, who, no having had the means of observation and experience else here, follow in their steps, and do nor make that advance ment in the cultivation of the soil that they ought to do The toast was drank with three times three, after which Mr. Ferrand, M.P., said that as an humble labourer in the country, he had been requested by the commitle to this to the toast which had just been drank ; and on behaff of the labourers of this countuy benld beg to retura for the Christian, the Euglish, the old English which the lad just now which they had just now heard uttered by Mr. Dent ; for kept happy, peaceable, contented, and prospervus, England must soon sink into oblivion, destitution, and misery. It must soon siok into oblion, des and prisery. labour that they were indebted, from the lighest to the lowest, for every blessing which they enjoyed. And be was sorry to say that amidst the comforts and blessings which Providence had showered down upon them, they were too apt, as a people and a nation, to forget the
labourers of the country. God had declared that should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and should earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and be had allotted stations like them, the means of bringing that labour into active existence; and he felt convimed chat although the labourers themselves were not now present to plead their cause, be had no occasion to make any strenuous appeal to their charitable feelings for the adequate exercise of those charities which were alike honourable to the rich, and merciful and kind to the poor. He cared not whether the mabufacturing or the agricultural labourer was in distress; they were both our fellow-countrymen, and they had a sacren public duty to perform towards them; if they did not wish to see this country the most degraded upon earth, they must suve them from want. How was that to be done? diey knew tast continuing to reduce wages to the lowest level was not the way; they all knew that enable the working-classes of this country to be, as usual, a happy, moral, contented people in the land, they must rescue then from their present degradation by an hour to spare; the emergency was more frightful than many now calculated upon, Hunger would break through stone walls, and the people of this country had borne their humility with a degree of forbearance and Christian world. He wished not to use one expression which was unfair topards their employers, but, having been deputed to reply to this toast, he had no desire to shrink from upon the the cuty, Mr. Ferrand went on to enlarge as the stewards of the devolved upon landed proprietors, of taking care of the prope fore some length upon the advantages afforded by the allotment system, and commended to public attention the late report of the Commons' committee on that subject

Whitehaven. - A collision has taken place between the colliers who have struck in Lord Lonsdale's collieries and those who were willing to work on the conditions laid down. On Thursday week, Lord Lonsdale's agent applied to the magistrates for protection, the result of which was a despatch to Carlisle for military assistance. A company of the 82d Highlanders immediately marched in to White haven constan were sworn in as special constables. The leading rioters have been appreWindsor committed for trial.
indsor,-On Saturday morning Prince Albert, accompanied by Prince Hohenlohe Langenbourg and Mr. G. E. Anson, shot over the Royal preserves near Flemish Farm, in the Great Park. The birds were very numerous,
the greatest care having been taken to breed and preserve hem since last season, and exceedingly strong on the the Farm, his Royal Highness bagged 13 brace, and Prince the Farm, his Royal Highness bagged orinkling of hares. Hohenlohe five brace, besides a fair sprinkling of hares. From the immense number of pheasants which were seen in this portion of the preserves, first-rate sport may
Raicipated by his Royal Highness on Monday following are the returns for the pas week:-Birmingham and Derby, 1,524l. 7s. 1d. ; Bir mingham and Gloucester, 2,212l. 16s. 10d. ; Eastern
Counties, 2,991l. 3s. 2d. © Edinburgh and Glasgow
 Grand Junction, 8,600l. 9s. 8d.; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,449l. 1s. 5d.; Great North of England,
\(1,496 l .7 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}\); Hull and Selby, 1,129l. 19s. 8d.; London and Birmingliam, \(17,217 \mathrm{l}\). 3 s .11 d .; London
 5,717l. 7s. 4d.; Croydon, 329l. 11s. 5d.; Liverpool and Manchester, \(4,895 l_{\text {. }} 5 \mathrm{~s}\). \(8 d\). Manchester and Leeds 6,064l. 8s. 2d.; Midland Counties, 2,878l. 2s. 5d.; Northern and Eastern, \(1,755 \mathrm{l}\). \(19 \mathrm{s}\).\(.4 \mathrm{~d} . ; North Midiand,\)
 South-Eastern and Dover, \(4,473 l .17 s .5 d\). ; Shemeidand, 2,007l. 7 s . 10 d .-A special general meeting of the Midland Counties Company was held last week, to take into consideration proposuls for consolicating into one ties, and Birmingham and Derby Railways, which centre and have a common terminus at Derby. The other companies had already assented to the proposarsan of the company, addressed the proprietors on the various points, contending at conse pronosed agreement, and suggesing that the contest which had so long existed between the Midland Counties Company and the Birmingham and Derby ought to bs amicably settled before any negotiations for an amalgamation with the North Midland Company were entered into Sir R. Morley, Mr. Alderman Hudson, of York, and numerous proprity of the proposed propriety of the proposed amalganation. when the question for amalgamation, on being put to the vote, was carried by a majority of 115 to 11 . The Chairman then demanded a poll on behalf of absent proprieintimated an intention of opposing the measure on its coming before the House of Commons. Mr. Alderman Hudson, Mr. Heyworth, of Liverpool, and others, protested againat this ; the latter, charging the chairman with being actuated by a factious opposition, and declaring that he had disgraced himself in his official capa-
city as chairman. A long and tumultuous discussion city as chairman. A long and lhe upon this subject, one of the proprietors proposing a resolution that the chairman be moved out of the chair. After a scene of much confusion, the result of the scrutiny was declared in favour of immediately carried into effect as regards the three companies, which will henceforth be known and incor porated under the title of the "Great Midlund Railway." -An assessment to the poor-rate having been made by th verseers of Hillfarrence on the Bristol and Exeter Com pany, to a considerably greater amount than was deemed ast, the directors resisted payment. A warrant was was distrained for the claim. It was put up for sale \(b\) auction on Suturday, and having been bought in by an agent for the company, under protest, the amount claimed was paid, and the point in dispute will be tried at the ensuing Sessions. - The guard of the Magnet coach, on the Northern and Eastern Counties Railway, died on Tuesday, from the effects of an injury sustained by passing with the train on the previous day.-The steam communication between Folkestone and Boulogne, in conjunction with the Dover railway continues to command the bulk of the traffic. The number of persons who passed to and from Tirance, by Boulogne, from Sept. 15 to 21 onas from 2338 . The 2338 are thus sub divided-From Folkestone, 620 ; from Dover, 238 ; from Ramea-From Folkestome, Ramasgate, 76 ; and from London, 25 ; and to London 308; to Dover, 2 , to Ramsgate, 82 ; ald to Loncon
 Come Blackwal Company and conveying passengers at Company, for the purpose of conveying passengers at a cheap and expeditious rate between Lonaon and Woolwich,
every quarter of an hour. The fares each way throughout every quarter of an hour. The fares each way throughout are to be, first class, \(8 d\); second class, 6 d , each passenger. The fares to Woolwich will be collected at Fenchurchstreet, or any of the intermediate stations. By this arrangement the journey from London to Woolwich will be performed in 25 minutes with the tide, and 35 minutes
against tide, giving an average passage of lalf an hour.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-Mr. J. Primrose, of Cahirciveen, county of Kerry, agent and relative of \(\mathrm{Mr}, \mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell, has been superseded in the commission of the peace, by order of the Commissioners of the Great Seal.-Some important law changes are understood to be in contemplation, which will
be definitively arranged before the opening of Michaelmas be definitively arranged before the opening of Michaelmas
Term. Mr. Baron Pennefather retires from the bench, chiefly, it is stated, on account of the impaired state of his sight. According to some accounts, Mr. Smith, the Attorney-General, succeeds Baron Pennefather; Mr.
Wilson Greene becomes Attorney-General ; and Mr.

Brewster Solicitor-General. According to others, Mr. Greene is to succeed Baron Pennefather, the Attorney General declining to take a puisne judgeship, but preferring bis chance of a chier's place.-Lord Eniot, on hearing of the recent arrival of Father Mathew in Dublin, sent a equest that the reverend gentleman would take up his residence in his house, in the Phoenix-park, during his stay in this city. Father Mathew soon after proceeded to the Castle, to thank his Lordship for his invitation, Fhich, however, previous engagements had precluded hic between the Protestant operatives of Cork and Lord Eliot, on the subject of bells in Catholic chapels, the operatives having sent in a memorial a a ainst the intended erection of bells in the Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Paul, Dublin. Lord Eliot in reply states that a similar representation was lately addressed to their Excellencies by the Dublin Protestant Operative Association, and that the legal adviser of the Crown having been consulted on the subject, is bells in Roman Catholic Chapels.--At the adjourned meeting of the Roman Cathonc Pi M J O Connell said
 W. Cor W. Conser, lad society. The letter brisy the general repudiation wich has a non-payment of all rents and taxes had met with on the last day of meeting, he begged leave to tender his resignation. Mr. J. O Connell said hat Mr. Con . beforehand with him, as, unless he retracted his proposition, it was his intention to have moved the erasurion had Connor's name from their books. That motion had become unnecessary, and he was now satisfied to the matter drop without further comment. He thought that under the circumstances Mr. Connor had been treated ne consideration. doctrine of non-payment of rent, and that so did the Association. They contended that property had its duties, but they did not deny that it had also its rights, with which they by no means sought to interfere. The ordinary meeting of the Association tonk place on Monday. Mr. Daunt handed in several sumas from Ulster, and announced that balf the contributors were Orange men. He next referred to the Repeal meeting in Liverpool, and said that the council of 300 would be sitting, and in full operation, before New-Year's-day. Mr. Hay then read a letter from Lord Friench, accepting the office of arbitrator in his district, another from the very Rev. Dr. M. Guinness, of Clones, inclosing the names of the Hon, Thomas Firench on the same subject. These documents were ordered to be inserted on the minutes; after which the secretary proceeded to read letters from various parts of Ireland, all of which stated that the appointment of arbiMrators had already begun, and was progressing rapiny Mr. S. G list of the absentees, the sums drawn out Ireland by them, and an accouut of the sums which were remitted back to this country by them in the shape of charities, and other ways. He considered this a very important motion at the present moment, and there could be no difficulty in getting materials for their report. He believed that the absentee-druin approached very nea could expect nothing but misery and destitution. In conclusion, Mr. Gordon proposed his motion, which was clusion, Mr. Gordon proposed, has carried unanimously. The repeal rent for the week was 6897. 118. 6d. An adjourned meeting tosentl. The chief feature of the proceedings was Mr. O'Connell's attack on Mr. Connor, whom ings was Me proclaimed ss the political enemy of Ireland, and inhe proclaimed as the poincablicly erased from the books, which was unanimously agreed to
Cork.-The three flag-ships, St. Vincent, Caledonia, and Camperdown, anchored off Cove on Friday, with the Eurydice frigate. The vessel bearing the flag of Admiral Bowles saluted the flag of Sir C. Rowley, Admirral of the squadron, by seventeen gung, which There are now 4 similar alute from the st. Cove. It is expected that the Admirals in commission at Cove. intil 10th October. ships will remain in the harbour until al meeting wa
in this place- Sunday, Sir B. Morris of Waterford in the chair. The first resolution, condemning the Queen' speech and the policy of Governm Mr, R. A. Fitagerald of R. Musgrove, and seconded \({ }^{\text {Muckridge, one of the recently dismissed magistrates }}\) Mr. Meagher, son of the Mayor of Waterford, moved the second resolution, declaring that the imperial Parliamen is unable to legiblate benencially for Ireland. Mr. O'Connell spoke at length on the various topics connected wita Repeal. He said, "though be was offered place and pension, and the highest onghed the offers to scorn and would do so again. He had the people's love and confidence, and he believed there was vo love lost between them. He wanted them, therefore, as they were ready, a little too ready, to keep quiet. The stage-coach of the constitution was going down the hill too rapidly, and he wanted to put a drag upon the wheel. Let hem behire them. Their keeping and safety were in his hands, and he would consent to the shedding of no man's blood save his wown , but they might depend upon his taking them safely owa, torour He had his plans maturing, and was prepared to to him. them by degrees, and before they again beheld him, deliver would find that he had advanced the cause. But they were in danger, and as he supposed they were not
aware of it, he would tell it to them. It was told him by an excellent friend, a clergyman. It was nothing less than clerg by payin to them 600,0001 per panm. The clergy by paying them 60,000. per annum. They an lo briests. Why an excellent plan, the suiracy in every parish. Why there would be a conprith in every parish, and the priest would finally get nothing at all; so the clergyman heartily over it. - It could never come to pass. The heartily over it. It coutconle, and the people bad stood by the priests, and both combining were sure to obtain liberty and prosperity for Ireland. He called on them to stand by him and take his advice, for he never deluded nor deceived any man. He would instruct them as to the mode of obtaining their indeped , and shour po moral, the temperate people of freand should possess their rights again." In the evennug a monas given to Mr. O'Connell, at which Mr. Fitzgerald of Muckridge, presided; about 300 persons were present. Mr. O'Condell said that he feared he should aoandon his avocation as an agitator, for the people and the clergy were going pupils were overtaking him. Heretofore his duty bad been to excite-lt was now to moderate. It was now his duty to regulate the vigour and temper the energy of the people-to compress, as it were, the exuberance of both, springing though they did from their love of country. He had sufficient force at his back, moral and plyssical, to insure success. The Tury newspapers were urging him on faster than he was willing to go. Like the barrister who said to the witness, 'Rascal, why don't you
say something I can lay hold of?' his enemies were angry that he did not give them an opportunity of pouncing on him. He defied them to go to war, and now reck the jury he must ha with him. If they did not prack the jury he must be acquitted, for he had committed no would make a martyr of him, and if they made a may would make a martyr of him, and if they made a to quit the lople (The comen re in a to quiet the people. (The company here rose in a body, hats for some minutes.) They might put him into hats for some minutes.) They might put him into frison; they would thourd make moderate men violent, and or they would thereby make modera men from that spot he defied them to go to law with him."

Edinburgh-The Edinb
Edinburgh.-The Edinburgh Witness states as an
 of the deputation at the Surrey Chapel meeting:-"John Thorogood. who is present, says he will cheerfolly give to the Free Church cause the 5 s. 6 d , he refused to pay as church rate, and for the not doing which he was imprisoned twenty-two munths in Cbelmsford gaol. Surrey Chapel, 18th August, 1843."-The local papers mention of Cas whel roof on Tues day week, after a long absence, and that the inbabitants or invergordan resolved to meet him in procession, and greet him with a suitable into two unfriendly parties, each furnished with an dd Mr. ce Gregor, blake , idrese which was apeedily snatched out to reads and torn to pieces. A non-intrusionist made a similar attempt attended with a like result, when a ra similar atempt ented in a manner fatal to several coat-tails and hats.-The papers announce the death of Professor Bell, professor of Scotch law in the University of Edinburgh, on Saturday last, after a protracted illness. Mr. Bell also held the office of one of the principal clerks of session. Ayr.-The visit of Colonel Burns, second son of the poet, to his aunt, Mrs. Beggs, at Bridgehouseocottage, last week, has given rise to a proposal, that, as the three surviving sons of Burns are an at present acotland, they ought to be invited to a pubilic entertainment on the banks of the Doon, at as early a period as the necessary preparations will admit.

\section*{这ats.}

Central Caminal Coorr.-Will Forgery. - Edward Heming.

 proper to retann the punishment of death alter it had been done
away woth \(1 u\) other casss. Now, however, the forgery of a will away with \(2 \mu\) other casss. Now, however the forgery of a will
was punshahle with transur ration for life, or with a lesser puniinment, in the discretinn of the judide. He had looked
through the depositions, and had seen nothing that could palliate through the depositions, and had sen nothing that could pal hate
their guilt, or muduce 1 mm to mittigate the sentence in the smallest
 pieaded "Guilty" to two madnctments charging him with stealing
piost-letters contaning valualle property, was called up for judg-

 ing two sovereigns, was sentenced to transportation for 15 yarrs. for stealing, on the 13 th May last, at St. George's, Hanover-
square, divers boes
 sadd the jury were doubtless aware that a deweresessions ato a per-
son of the name of Howse, who had been butler to the deceased ord, was tried and senterced to a long term of transprrtation.
Allusion was then made to another person as a confederate \(i n\) the robbery, aud that person it would be proved to-day was the
prisoner at the bar. The jearned gentleman then proceeded to detail the facts connected with the proman inquiry proceeded to
evidence is the same the
evas that evidence is the same as that given on the trial of Howse, it is
unnecessary to give more than a mere epitome, and the hulss by


\begin{tabular}{|c|}
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LIEBIG'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY \\
Now ready, in One Vol. 8vo, 10 s .6 d ., the Third and partly rewritten, \\
CHEMISTRY; in its APPLICATIO \\
CULTURE and PHYSIOLOGY. By Justu Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry in the Univers Edited, fiom the M.S. of the Author, by Lyon Pl F.G.S. \\
Pinted for Tapror and Walton, Upper Gow sohl by all Bonkgellers.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 Chapels, Public Offices, Halls, Staircases, Shops, Ware houses, Acc.-These Stoves are unguestionably superim th any others that have been yet inwented; they are mach more smpla and ensy of masagement than I)r. Amot's, and, in proportisin to the leat frob out, quite as cconomical; they aremot hable all explembril of gas, is a rash of fame from they are perfectly safe and fre from danger; they whll kcep alyeht 12 hours or more without ropenshing. The fitc berng seen through the talc-glazed window gives a very cheerful appearance. Orders addressed to 80, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's" Inn-fields, will meet with due attention, and a liberal allowance be made to ironmongers, builders, sc. \\
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 arrat gement of the OPTICAL DEPARTMENT is tuder the MORAMIC PICTURES, MODELS of all kinds of MACHINERY in MOTION, DIEER and DIVING EELL, \&ec, Open Mommgs and Evmangs, except Saturday Evenings.
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\section*{H LECTRO- I'LATED and GILT ARTICLES. -} DA FLKINGTON \& CO., Patentecs, Gratefnlly acknowledging

 WEST- END, - 22, REGENT-STREET, comer of Jermy \(x\)-strcet.
CYTY,-45, MOORGATE-STREET. The Patentecs heg expressly to state, that their elcetro-plated
goods differ cuturely from any hitherto offered to the public as 'plated goods,' or 'substitutes for silver.' Both in appearance, are cast and chased in Solin White Mistale, and stronkly plated
with silver by their Patent Ench natic with hard stiver coltatr, whach cannot lje used in ontinary platd grinis, and neither actis nor heat affcet them.
Tuen Ens:ctro-Ginusan, for beauty of colour and applicatemto Ar.e Metais, is muchty superior to the old method of uatcr-fild.ng.
Old shiffle pestored and re-plated; phating and gildinge
 Evcry artce made and warranted by the Patentees bears thetr
Mamb, \&\& Co. over a crown
- ITCIIN'S TABLLE CETI,ERY has long been famed
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BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES BY THE NTWLY-INVENTED CHURN.
REGISTEREACCORUMG TOACT OF PARIAMENT,
ATHOOD, WIMBLE, \& WARNER, MANCFACTLRERS, I This CFURN being made Sustirely of Block Tin, the necessary degrec of temperantue can ble given to toc cream, hy placmg it
in a pan of cold or lint water, which encmics the butter commg

 hardening the Butte
Stzes

Mctal Pans for Churns to stand in, \(4 s .6 \mathrm{~d} .\), , 6 s , and \(\mathrm{i}_{\mathrm{s}}\). Large
sizes made to order. To be seen in London, at Wriart's Range Warehouse, No. 3 No. 80, Gracechurch street; Livkrimons and Son, Ironmongers,
No. 30, Oxford-strect; BrNHAM, 19, Wigmore-street, Cavendish

IT OWLANU's obonto, on Peaki Dentirkice.of the most Delicious Odour and Sweetness, and free from any
mineral on perniciuus ingredient-it eradicates T'artar from the












BRITISH SHFET-GLASS for HORTICULTURAL PURPOSES, DRAKE \& BROMLEY have received Mr. Paxton's "The terrific bailstorm which visited this locality did not injure a square in the Great Conservatory, but in the Sheffield Botanical Gardens about 5,000 squares were broken, and the bouses of a gentleman
near shoflich were completely idded, and the plants 111 thenm much near Shaffichd were completely siddled, and the plants me them much
injured; but at Queen's Tower, the resideuce of a gentleman whose honses werc alazed with the Slacet Glisc, innd where the storn raged
in its utmost fury, only two squares were broken, and even these were not in the roof, but at the end, where the hailstones struck
them obliquely; thss is a most cratilying proof of the strength and superiority of the Sheet Glass." ", gratilying proor of the strength and The plazing of the ladere Conservatory at Chatsworth was hegrun

 be given than the abuve cetract afforls.
 or its introduction to the notice of the Horticultural Society "4 M March 20, 1888. ticultural Society of London, for your exhibition of specimens of New Meet Glass, which have been duly received, and cxhibited to
"To Mr. 1)rake. "L am, Sir, your very obectient Servant,
By this return, it appears that the quantity of Brilish Shect Glas
In the jear conding Jan. 7

An increase so raphd, as suffeicntly to manifest that it is faxt super
Glass, Drar and Broarer lieg rese
alwny happy to furnisl histes of Prices of the Gass, or any other petter, addressed to them at thr ir Warelousc,3i5, Uxford-st., Jondon.
DIANO-RORTLS,-LUFE \& Co.'s BOUDOIR or cluded. For tone, touch, aurahility ;and cheape, 2\%., package in Fortes are uncequallecl; warranted to pared for extreme climates. L. \& Co.'s Patent Piano-Fortes chually cheap. Piano-Fortes from hre and in exchange very

DR. ROHERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT mended to the phitic as an unfailing remedy cor wounds of every description, a cextain cure for ulecrated sore legs, if of 20 y cars' standing, cuts, burns, scaids, bruises, chnulains, scorbutic erup-
tions and pumples in the face, sore and inflamed calicerons lumoms, Re., and is a specific for sore heads, eruptions that sometimes follow vacciuation. Sold in pots, at

confirmed by mere than 40 years' experience to be, without ex-
ception, one of the brst altwat for purnjing the blood and assisting nature in all het operations: swellames menticulaty those of thenmatic complaints, glantular also \(m\) flecumatism, and form a mild and superior famply apcrions
 recummend Dr. Raberts's or ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS,
plaints, the of tre icury, cciofula, leprosy, ant all scorbutic commote a circulation of the flulds ; are gentle in their operation, and By thequire consation from business, In botiles at. a od. each. (who have becin confibents's will Messrs. Briacia \& Barnicotet
 pills," "Medicutct Gingerbread Nuts," and "Aht scorbutic and vend the same. rauks, th the best and nemand substantic aloove medicines, from all be genuine. - Nome dicine sold under the albove names can possibly port" is engraved and printed on the stampatixixed to each package.
W ANTED, a young Man as 6 HOPMAN, to board and the Gudedeners' Chronicte office, 3 , Charles-street, Covent Garden, the Gunderer's Chronicle office,
stating age and last Situation.

\section*{WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.}

AS GARDENER.-A young Man, 28 years of age. He of the Noble of Gardening in all its various departments, by some A. U-street, Uper John-street, Livarpool-road, Islington.

A hlace a ENER.- In a single or double-handed edge of practical Garder,mg; could tahe tle managencat of a managing a Dairy. Has just left a Situation filled by hime of years, owing to his late employer leaving for the Continent.
 A S GARDENlile, a young Man, who is Botamical ( An Masts. Sati-factory refcreuces cands A S GAR1JENER.-A respectable momed Man, mentled from hidicrsiands his bustichs, and can be nell ecom-
A GARDHAER, or UNDER-GARDENER,- A Kitchen. gardcn, is willo.g to make himselt ceneraziy izeful, A. H, M'(nt-ntice, Altnm, laneds. A is cissiokik-cathmbinkR-A joung Man, aged 24,



\title{
THE GARDENERS' CIRONICLE. \\ A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. \\ THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY
}

Price 6d.

\section*{SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.}
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FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.


J CARTER, SUEEDSMAN and FLorist,
J. CARTER, Seedsman and Florist, No. 238, High and his customers in general, that the late-fiowerirg GLADIOLI, will bo forwarded, prepaid, on anppication. The following items were partly omitted in the Catalogue:
Extra fine mixed Ranunculus
Very yood do. do.
Extra fine new Scotch Rariunc
A splendid collection of English Iris, 150 varities
A collection of 75 varictics (matched agation


Copiapo in Chill FLowbr simbis. each o
Nemophila discoidalis, new, black, with white
Nemophila discoidalis, new, black, with white
border (should be sown now)
per packet Troparoolum polyphyllum-greenhouse
A beautiful new fragrant Perennial
A new yellow Loasa-Andes, Chili
DUTCH HYACINTHS for Forcing, 48 . per dozen, Paper-white Narcissus, 48. per dozen; single and Double Duc
Van Thol Tulips, \(2 s\), per dozen. Also Crocus, Iris, Jonquils, Narcissus, Anemones, ann A. Cobbertr's Italian and Foreign Warehouse, 18, Pall Mall.
\(\overline{\mathrm{F}}\)
NEST SORTS of DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS,
Hracintrs, very fine donble, colours separate,
Her hundred
HAACINTHS, the finest known (foy name) per doz:
collection of 5 varaieties (by name)
Anshones, in beautiful mixture, per doz, hundred
Ravicuturss, hardy, showy Sorts, for Autumn
RIanting, ber 100
Planting, per Toliss, for pots or open ground,
1s. 6d. per lozen, or per hundrea
Croc USEs, of 12 sorts, per humared
Inses in splendid Varieties, see last went
N.B.--Carriage paid to any part of Londont
N.B.-Carriage paid to any part of London,
SUTron and Sons, Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

NEW AND DESIRABLE PANSIES.
OUELL AND CO. beg respectfully to inform Grow-
1 ers of the above that they have succeeded in raising Four
New and highly-beautiful Seedlings, possessing first-rate proper-
New and highly-beautirul nee substance, forming quite a novelty.
ties, both in size, form, and sumen
ties, both il prove a valuabie acquisition to those who compete at
They wir
Dinticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as


 cdicite ground, is a large round flower of extraordinary substance,
white The petals are well formed, and in tine proportion, he quanter
yelluw shown in the purnte eye increases the beavty of the flower, yellow shown in magmof a dark purple. "Ann" is also a flower
top petals and mater top petal sum and substanne, whinte ground, slightly tingca with
of good fern
purple, with finc brown and purple ese. Y. and co can to br forwaricd to any part of the king don, per
are now rcady to
 apon the following terms:- 12 Extra fine and very superior show varieties
dito



JAMES MAY begs to return his most sincere thanks to begs to apolorise for not being alle to comply with many orders he was favourcd with last spring, his stock of Plants having sur-
fered so nuach by his removal from Edaonnton. J. . brgato in-
 had ou application.
Extra fiue PANSY SBED, ali warranted, collected from the best

 doz., or 40 s. per 10. True large d . m , or 20s, per 100. A Gontleman Amateur Farter having com Wheat, 25 grains
ofter Warranted True EGYPTIAN MUMMY for 20.5 , or 50 grains for 305. ., which will
directious for sulat posting, on receipt of a post-office order, , payable at the eumonton Po-t-office, or General be had on application to
 London. H. SILVERIOCK has now ready for Sale a fine well known to many, and would have been sent out last autumn if a sufticient mumber of \(\mu\) lants could have been obtained to
supply the orders received for it. The colour of this Heartsease
Then 18 a bri mht maroon, with yellow centre and grod eve; petals of
goort substance, and perfectly even at the cdges; shape good, size about that of Thompson's Eeclipse.
H. S. has also to offer three other Sedlings, which, with the above, he can strongly rccommend. BhACK DWarr, an intense
black flower, of excelient substance and good shape. HovourABIR MRS. HARCOURT, a deep goldely yellow, with fine eye, good
form and substance. MARMIo , a very large flower, of excellent
 Price bs. each.
H.S. can also supply healthy, strong plants of the best varie. ties in cultiavtion the the forlowing monderate prices:
12 extra fine and very superior varieties
A fine stock of Pinus, Pinaster, 1 to \({ }^{12}\) feet; cedar of 08.
WILLIAM CLARK having purchaed the Stock of What Splendid SEEDLING PANSY, "Bi UR PRRFECTION," 21 st, last year, teers to cffer strong healithy plants at ss. each,
without
is hecessary, as the Stock is very limitcti' Jhe following description was given in the Gar-
denery' Chronicle of June 25, 1842. "This Heartsease is novel in colour, being of a fright pare biue, without the sightest tinge of
purpe ; it in inely formed, and perfectly distirinct il colour from
every yaviety
 ROOZ's are very fine and remarkably sound.-W. Crarm, seeds\(\frac{\text { man, } 25 \text {, Bishopggat-stree }}{\text { HRESERAIION OO PLANTS. }}\) H UMPHREYS'S COMPOUND to Promote he



 sale Agents, Days, Macemviry,
ste
S. GIRIING begs to inform the admirers of VER-- BENAS, and the pablic generally, that he is now sending



 Dance. Sult Nursers, Oct. 4,1843 .
Dant
R. WHITE SEEDLING Co. beg respectffully to solicit the 1R. attention of the Public 0 the beautrul Varieties which have bect bumicd in the present and last week's report, inder
which al motich
the signature of "ALERED," and which will be fully described in a future advertisment kindiness of Mr. Fleming we are acrain moderate price. By the kindness of har.
able to sumply afew more packets of the HOOSANEC PERSIAN
F Chamberlin, Gardener and Florist, Turn-
 late Mr. WALKKIRs of hammersms®s, at 2s. per 100 .
3000 Lilic and Dark
HAVELL BARRINGER, St. Cuthbert's, Bedford, had on application, of his choice and select CARNATIONS and Prowas, with which be has gained this year 56 Prizes, aud
upwards of 200 during the last three years at different exlibibitions
 singly cn Lawns; about 10,000 of other sizes, and a quantity of
LAURELS and LAURESTINAS, which he begs in offer grealy reducerl prices, sa he must in some way clear his Lower
Nursery, the Lease being expired.

DAVIS, Oak-hili Gardens, East Barnet, has a quan. Uity of Black Hamburghs, st. Peter's, New Dutch, sweet
watere, aud Muscadines, at the usual Prices,-Oct, 3 , 1843,
 THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.


JAMES CUTHILL begs to inform the trade that he CUCUMBER a few ounces of his Improved EARLY BLACK SPINE April, at the Royal South London Show, thus speaks of it:-
AThe only fruit we suw was a boz of Cucumbers from Mr
CTrutur, Camberwell CurHill, Camberwell, exceedingly well-grown, straight, long,
stated to be grown by hot-water, ynd certainly higrly creditable
specimens for the tume of year." has gained five Prizes for this year, wiin be ready ghortly.
Direct to J. CuTHLLt, Florist, Denmark-hill, Camberwell. new black spine cucumber,-The victory of THOMAS LATTER, the winner of all the FIRST England, has with, great care saved a few seeds of his now new
Cucumber, which has defeated Allens ", Victory of Suffolk,"
"Milis Jewess," " Stewart's Ringleder ""
 in every point to the standard of the "I pswich Cuchumber
sociey, is is also a robutst grower and prolific bearer. One plant
(the stem of which is (the stem of which is 5 tichere in circurnferencee) occapipes plinee
lights each, 8 feet loog and 1 feet wide, and has several times
 \({ }^{1} 10\) raiser of the above begs to inform the Public, that he inlends sendiny it out in packets of four Seeds, at 7s, 6 . . per packet, the
1sto oct, so that those desirous of testing its merits may do so in
the conning season. The first brace of fruit this kind ever pro-





 chester Prize, and Many others. The following are the charac-
teristics of RINGLEDER:- Length, from 18 to 20 inches, black



 other practical gardeners, Thus has Rivariaper been sub-



IDDWARD IN(iLISHO GARDERER, respectfully inExportation a fine assortment of the best pax hen Spaw or isiduratle rcluction will be made to the Trade. Country NEW BLACK NEMOPHILA.-Seed of Nemophila Discoidalis to be had in small packets at 28. 6d. each of W . TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, M Planting. M ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS beg to late Mr. 3 orn Milink, to submit to public competition, on the
premises albion Road, Stoke Newington, on MoNDAY, Oct. 23,
1843, 1843, and following days, atol octlock each day, withour teterve,
the VALUABLE NURSERX STOCK, consisting of Fruit and
Foret the VALUABLE NURSERX STOCK, consisting of Fruit and
Forest Trees, Evergreens, American Plantz, Deciduous and Orna-
mental Shrubs of every variet in a bed of Choice Talips, consisisting of 90 rows, which will be sold
a in lots to snit purchasers. An excellent Tulip Cabinet, a quantity
of Wood, \&c.


 Nursery, Leytonstone.
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MI \(\begin{aligned} & \text { ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are in } \\ & \text { structed to submit to public competition, on the premises }\end{aligned}\) the Cottage and Gravel-field Nurseries, Camberwell New Road, on MonDay, Oct. 30th, 1843, and following cays, a
each day, without reserve (unless previousiy disposed of by private contract), the whole of the valuable NURSERY STOCK, Plants, Deciduous and Ornamental Sbrubs of every variety, in irom the variety of the stock. The above offers great advantages, may be had on the premises of the principal Seedsmen; and of The Anctioneers, American Nursery, Leytonstone. tised to take place at Glasgow, on 4th Oct,, is postponed TPS, in 1,000 Roots, and comprising nearily 600 Varietied inest named RANUNCULUSES, 225 finest ANEMONES;
HXACINTHS Only 5s. each, to be had of Jorn Waterston, 45, High-street, TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, and Other \\
TO BE LET on Lease, a NURSERY GROUND, alvahis 5 about nine acres of land, a part of which consists e and seed-shop, Adten, to which is a convenient Dwe.lingunderground Tanks, with numerous other additions and improve-
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ments. Immediate possession may be had on advantageous terms.
N. Bply persmally or by letter at the office of this Paper.
'TO BE SF. COLUMB MAJOR, CORNWALL.

 Business, for many years past carried on by THONAS BENNTT,
who retires in consequence of ill health. The Stock to be taken at a valuation,
For Particurs, apply to ThowAs BENNBTT, Nurseryman,
St. Columb, Cornwall.
RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING.
 in heating buildings upon the above system wath Tan
various materials solicit the attention of scientific
 menal widpearance can be made from tanks which axe oina- 10 to 10 feet long and
mental
of any width and depth, and can be conte by any working Gardener without the slightest difficulty, thus affrording the opportunity to persons in remote districts of
employiug this much appoved methoor of heating without the assistance of Engineers. The Tanks can be applied to Boilers
and Pipes already fixed, and from the present Will be found cheaper than of any other material. MIR. RKNNLE,
of Plymouth, has kindy undertaken to receive orders and furnishis information to any persons in his neighbourhoodd, and prices for
any size will he forwardes upon application to s. and Co IIOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, upon improved prin ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL prind
EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBORN. tion of this sabiject, and having mach mexperience in the consection of ments suggested in their practice purposes, have, by improve ing not only very efficient, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { but very simpled, andir have combineat- } \\ & \text { durability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. }\end{aligned}\) They have cerected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for
many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the hononr to be works of theire tplendid Conservatory, lateiy erected at Chisw the D. and E. Barlay also construct un metal all descriptions of
Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentle. men, and the public to an inspection of their various drawings exhibitinn, amomgstother metal work the an exave the opporty completeavd
convenient citchen apparatus, or range, adapted forthe continued convenient kitchan apparatus, or range, adapted for the continued
supplof hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more com-
 near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to to the Cone crvatory
attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many D. and E. BAILEV have on the Continent.
Dise

Plant Protectors, which are now a quantity of the Galvanic they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trough Pipe, for
Orctinaceous or other Houses where vapour is constantly, or at

\section*{DOTTER'S GUANEAT-SOWING. The superiority of this power} Recessary to inform the public that a material reduction bas been Works or of Mr. PoTTER's Avents, who have testimonials of its efficacy.- 28 , Up. Uper Frorestreet, Lambeth, London.

J. B. LAWES'S PATENT MANURES, composed fotass, \&c., are now for sale at his Factory, cate of Potass, \&cc, are now for sale at his Factory, Deptford-
creek, London, price 4s. 6 .d. per bushel. These substances can
be had be had separately; the Super Phosphate of Lime aulone is recom-
mended for fixing the Ammonia of Dung-heaps, Cesspools, Gas
GI U A \(\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{BY}} \mathrm{O}\) THE IMPORTERS,
ANTHONY GIBBS \& SONS, LONDON;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, ZCO.. LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOI
G UANO ON SALE, - Any Quantity of this valuable either in London or Liverpool, on application to Coteswortir PowE LL, and Pryor, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARDS
DANSON, and Co. Liverpol, Danson, and Co.,
Importers, Liverpool.
LIEBIG'S AGRICUJJURAL CHEMISTRY, New Edition. CHEMISTRY; in its APPLICATION to AGRICULTURE and PHYSTOLGGY By Juquen Liratio M.D. Ph.D. Professon if Chemistry iu the Unvvers.ty of Giessen,
Edited, from the M.S. of the Antlor, by Lyon PLAYFAIn, Ph.
 Printed for 'Taycor a
sold by all Bookseliers,

RELATIONS to COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, and mistry in the University of Giessen. Edited by JohN GABDNEa M.D, Member of the Chernical society.

No. VIII, was publiahed on the 1 st of Auphast, and will be con-
 B. MAND, F. F. Su It contains Coloured Engravings of the
 teurs. Albo, a FLORAL REGYSTER, with Woodeuts and DDescrip-
tions of handsome Plants, newly introducrd from Forcign Countrics.


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- GE Deman

A GENTLEMAN in the West of England, Farming first description, has a vacancy for one or two AGRICULTURAL H. HI., Post-office, Cirencester.

OUDON TESTIMONIAL.-An Advertisement havGazette of Sept. 30, with this heading, Mr. Lownon, who tid not above Papers till the following day, takes this mode of accuaintnothing would induce him to accept of the Testimonal alluded

\section*{Tb) Gramenss Cymonde.}

\section*{SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1843.}

IT is quite annoying to an admirer of good farming to go along the roads and by-ways in the country at this time of the year and see the abundant crops of winds carry into the fields with such great impartiality, that the farmer who has expended considerable sums in clearing his fields of these disagreeable occupants has as good a chance of being overrun with them next year as he who has slept and let the weeds take their chance. Every farmer knows that a Thistle or a Dock in a Wheat-field usurps the place and food of many
ears of Corn. Wherever Thistles thrive, the land will grow good Wheat ; hence the saying of the blind man, "Tie me to a Thistle," when he was choosing his land: but there is no necessity for allowing this sign of fertility to be always conspicuous. In some countries there is a law compelling farmers to cut down and destroy the Thistles in their fields before they ripen
their seeds ; and when we consider how easily this might beds; and when we consider how catting them down when they have expanded their blossoms, in which case they will assuredly die off, it appears incredible that they should be allowed to seed the fields for miles around, as they now do in many places. They are kept down in the pastures and meadows, and more or less in the cornbut how few farmers think of weeding their hedgelows and the strip along every ditch, which the plough leaves unstirred, and which every careful farmer
should invariably have dug up. In well-cultivated countries, where the spade is a great help to the other agricultural instruments, to make a field look like a garden the land is generally sloped down into the ditch, and cultivated with the spade where the plough cannot go, so as merely to leave a course for the water at weeds, and forms a barrier to the water, which, after a heavy rain, should run into the ditch, is never seen, and the headlands, where the earth accumulates, are levelled down, to carry the superfluous earth into the hollows. where the water might lodge. If this were for weeds, would become productive. The hedge-rows in many of the old inclosed lands in England are be believed, unless the whole were grubbed up and the ditch filled in. Theoretically, the ditch takes three feet and the bank three, and the bottom of the hedge is confined to the side of the bank nearest the
ditch; but, in fact, two feet are lost by the side of the ditch; but, in fact, two feet are lost by the side of the go nearer ; and if the bank be examined on the other side, it will oftener be found to extend six feet than thedge ; besides, the roots of the Thorns, of which the ploughed composed, spread out farther into the ploughed land than the farmer is aware of-to say the hedge-rows, and extend their suckers without mit,-unless the tenant has the sense to keep a ditch dug out on both sides of the row: but this again takes up ground; and the interval between the two ditches often a perfect wilderness of weeds. The reducing betwaste of land caused by old hedge-row is atter he will give and additional rent, where he is allowed o clear them of trees and substitute a covered drain for the ditch, and fully compensate the landlord for he loss in the increase of hedge-row timber, for we are fully persuaded that for every cubic foot of timber Which ihe landlord cuts down after a number of years, the annunt has lost the value of many cubic feet, in those parts of England where hedge-row timber abounds, when seen from an eminence, cannot be denjed: nor would we disfigure an estate by cutting down all trees in hedge-rows. But where inclosures of five or six acres are entirely surrounded with trees standing too close to grow, and only keeping the sun and sir from the fields, the look of the country would be much improved by devoting some small irregular perly managed, it would pay a good rent: while if proinclosures maged, it would pay a good rent: while larger them, at a distance of acres might have trees round would at a distance of 30 or 40 feet apart, where they Would in time be ornamental as well as profitable, ithout injuring the crops by their shade.
But we have been led away from weeds to trees,
not very unnaturally, for trees are permanent weeds, and affect crops as well as lesser weeds, with this
difference, that the farmers cannot remove them. To return to Thistles: we would suggest if no law could be framed to meet the case, that the occupiers of land in a parish or district, should agree to clear their herlgerows of all pernicious weeds-especially those whose seeds are carried about by the winds-and submit to a fine, if any weeds are found on their land or in the hedge-rows at the time when their seeds ripen. Or perhaps a better plan would be, to empower the surveyors of the roads to employ old men and women, who receive relief from the parish, to clear all the sides
of roads and hedge-rows of Docks and Thistles, and to of roads and hedge-rows of Docks and Thistles, and to burn them, paying the expense out of the highway
tate, or, if that be not legal, to make a small rate for this especial purpose. In many parishes abounding in hedge-rows, the cluurchwardens were accustomed to pay a certain premium for the heads of hedgesparrows ; but sorne conscientious opposers of every irregularity found out that there was no law for this;
the sparrows increased ad libium, and it was found the sparrows increased ad libitum, and it was found club, and pay for the heads as before-so there might be a weed-ciub, much to the advantage of those who love clean crops. The general destruction of the weeds which most infest crops can never be effected but by the zealous co-operation of all the occupiers of land, and this, perhaps, may in many cases be impracticable without a special law made for the
purpose. Wolves have been carly destroyed in England hy an old law as it is said ; but the damage caused by a few wolves killing sheep is a triffe to the loss occasioned, year after year, in the Corn crops by the rank weeds, which might so easily be exterminated if the seeds were prevented from flying all over he country for miles around, owis of some small occupier of land who does not know his own interest and cares not for that of his neigh-
bours.-M. .
IN March of the present year we directed attention to a mode of growing plants in very large pots, with-
out taking the trouble to shift them gradually in the manner usually practised; and on some subsequent occasions we insisted upon the expediency of adopting this plan when the best possible cultivation is sought after. At that time we were not aware that Mr Wood, the experienced foreman in the Nursery of Messrs. Henderson, of Pine-apple Place, was the puroon to whom the promotion of the practice was
principally owing; but as he has since that time stated his own views on the subject in two elaborate papers " "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," we have thought it desirable to reprint them in our own columns, wheh with Mr. Paxton's permission we commence doing We have been the more anxious about this because some gardeners fail in their application of the system, ither from want of skill, or from a misapprehension of the principles on which it depends, or from both and because the papers themselves will form the best of
all introductions to some communications on Cultivation with which we have been favoured by Mr. Wood himself, whose correct physiological views and great practical experience render them particularly valuable.

Ovr readers are, doubtless, aware that luminous appearances have been occasionally observed on certain plants, and that physiologists admit the presence of phosphorescent properties in vegetation. Fungi, in particular, are reported to possess such qualities. Cer-
tain Rhizomorphas are said to be so luminous as to light up the mines where they grow, as if the rays of a feeble moon were playing on them; and the Agarics of the Olive-grounds are said to behave in a similar way in the south of Europe. The younger Linnæus also reports that the flowers of the Nasturtium, the African Marygold, the Orange Lily, and other orange flowers, exhale, at the end of a hot summer's day, intermittent phosphoric discharges, which resemble little flashes of light. Such appearances as the last have, however, been sought in vain by ourselves and others; but it appears," at Cork, that the phenomenon has been observed by an Irish gentleman.
Mr. R. Jowden is said to have made mention of luminous appearance on the double variety of the common Marygold (Calendula officinalis). This circumstance was noticed on the 4th of August, 1842, at eight, P.M., after a week of very dry nomenon; by shading off the declining daylight, a gold-coloured lambent light appeared to play from petal to petal of the flowers, so as to make a more or less interrupted corona round its disk. It seemed as if this emanation grew less vivid as the light declined; it was not examined in darkness. The single kind is not suited to examination, because it "goeth to sleep with the sun," and has not the disk exposed to observation.
When, however, this matter was discussed, Dr

Allman expressed his opinion that the phenomenon was not at all due to phosphorescence, but it was referable to the state of the visual organ, as he thought had been satisfactorily explained by Sir David Brewster. If it were phosphorescence, it would appear
brightest at night, and it would be expected to in other plants than those of an orange or flame colour. 'This led Mr. Babington to mention that he had seen, in the south of England, a peculiar bright appearance produced by the presence of the Schistostega pennata, a little moss, which inhabited caverns and dark places, but this too was objected to by a member present, who stated that Prof. Lhoyd had examined the Schistostega, and had found that the peculiar luminous appearance of that moss arose from the presence of small crystals in its structure, which reflected the smallest portion of the rays of light
It would be interesting to examine this matter with more care than has hitherto been bestowed upon it; and we should be glad to know whether any of our readers can mention cases of vegetable luminosity riinessed by themselves. We confess our doubts as to the fact of crystals being present in the moss, whose illumination was mentioned by Mr. Babington, but we have no access to fresh specimens for examination.

AN OUTLINE OF GAVIN CREE'S, (of Biggar) SXIEM OF PRUNING FOREST-TREE
Chronicle of Sept. 10, headed "Encouragement to Planters," wherein the author appears to have many correct
views, but otherswhich I think are notaltogether consistent with the princip of V with the principles of Vegetable Physiology, I have inclosed you an outine of Cree's system, written by him, which I which I have found the most beneficial effects.]-J. M . Nasmy, Ban
To cultivate wood on physflogical principles it is necessary to have a knowledge of the organs which constithe various function external structure of trees, and of the various functions these organs perform through the instrumentality of external agents. Trees are generally treated us if they were mere inorganic matter; they are operated on as the proughman operates on the ground, or as the carpenter and blacksmith on the wood or iron under cheir hands. Many eminent men have written treutise on Vegetable Anatomy and Physiology, and many bave promurgated their notions on the pruang of Forest-trees, while neither party understood how the science of Vegetablo pruning growth and bealth of the tree. There is in trees, as in tions. This power is the agent by which the ascent and descent of the sap is produced, and certain internal and external causes facilitate the exercise of this phenomenon of air, heat, light, and moisture, and the system of operating on the lateral branches by shortening them.
I shall give an outline of the principles which led me to the conviction that the system of prunivg by shortening of years branches, which is calculated man any other, to fecure for the benefit of the tree an extra nourishment.
The organs of nutrition and vegetation have one common bject to support, zamely, life in the vegetable, and the nical means. In order to use these means in a way to assist naiure, some knowledge of the physiology of plants is requisite. Either the operator or the superintendent must understand how the organs exert their functions therwise they cannot reasonably expect to be successful The different processes of the sap (or vegetative blood) The different processes of the sap (or vegetative blood) growth and vigour are sustained. The sap is acquired and influenced in divers ways. In spring, the small sponcelets or extremities of the roots absorb the fluids and gases from the soil, which are conveyed by an inherent power depending on the life of the tree; or, more properly, the ascending sap is acted on through the roots by atmospheric pressure; up through the capillary tubes, till it reaches噱 nd expanding leaves. ares ant the branches, mingles with the and the leaves, and, losing the watery and aeriorm principles, Which are useless for nutha, by ern cambium, which forms the annual rings of wood; then extends to and strengthens the extremities of the rootlets, Whereby they are made to extract more nourishment from the soil throughout the season, and as the two saps commingle in the leaves, the descending sap, which has not he rootlets, and is again carried up with the escending sop How to economise these fluids for the advantage of the tree is next to be considered. It is obvious, then, that When the uppermost lateral branches are shortened to half the length of the leading stem, and the others proportionally, the sap has less superficies to cover than when they are allowed to extend to an improper lenath and thickness; in consequence there is a creater supply for every part of the tree; and as other flunds sinch as water mowing in a channel, actuite additional in entum whem agmented, sreater vigour and velocity of movemert are imparted to the sap by the abundance of quanti \(y\), and so great is the beneficial effect resulting theretrum to the tree that from the extre sesulug dheath of foliage which clothes the branches, it attracts more than
three times the nourishment ordinarily imbibed from the
atmosphere under different management.
The branches which are shortened always remain slender. By reason of the small superficies of the branch, and the rapidity with which the sap moves, very little of it is retained by the branch; and, of course, nearly the whole is deposited in the body of the tree. This truth, longer on the trees so shortened than on others, accounts for the wonderful rapidity of growth effected by this mefor the wonderful rapiaity of growth effected by this meadvantage likewise when it is necessary to prune close to the stem, as the wound made by that operation is propor-
tionally small, and may be expected to cicatrize in the course of three years.

It nuay be worth remarking that, if the branches are properly shortened, trees never become what is termed instruments for ripping the bark of Oaks (which never could increase nutrition, and for scraping off the lichens; descending sap would have been so augmented through descending sap would have been so augmented through means of a more healthy foliage, as to have olviated the of sap carried down, and if that be abundant it soon clears itself of all impurities. Even mismanaged trees, on which a dryness of bark has occurred, may be brought to a proper condition in the course of three seasons. In
cases of this kind, the distance from the body at which cases of this kind, the distance from the body at which
the branches are ampu:ated must be regulated by the size of the tree--the larger the tree the greater the distance.
It bas been found experimentally that trees under 18 feet in beight and 15 inches in circumference advance, on an average, as much, both in height and circum-
ference, in 6 years, if the branches are properly shortened, as they do in 15 years if these are not shortened or are improperiy pruned. The more trees are pruned up close to the stem before they are 18 feet high, their growth is
proportionally retarded. Trees pruned close to the stem, when the circumference of the part is under 15 inches, take in damp, so that the tree, if dissected, after a certain period at the part where the branches lave been cut, will
be found black info the pith. This department of pruning, when improperly managed, is the principal cause of rot more particularly in the Larch. The reason is, the
wood in young trees is more open in texture than in older ones.
I refer the reader to my Treatises on Thinning and Pruning in the "Glasgow Farmer's Register, 1828" "to Vol. iii. of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," No, XXIX. of the same Work; to "Loudon's Gardeners"
Magazine." Nov., 1841, Jan., 1842, June, 1842 , Sept., 1842, and the "Gardeners" Gazette." 1842, ppo 494, 671 , 703, 718, 766 , and 783 ; and to Sir John M. Nasmyth,
Bart., of Posso, Peebleshire, Dr. Balfour, Professor of Botany, Glasgow, and Dr. Neill, LL.D.

\section*{AMMONIA.}

No person can peruse the writings of the German or the vast importance attributed by them to the employment of Nitrogen or Ammonia as a manure for plants. Liebig says that, with every pound of Ammonia that evaporates, we lose 60 lbs . of corn; and from Boussingault we of a meadow 1001bs. The latter author also gives Tables in which the value of manure is estimated by the proportion of Ammonia contained in it. Since the publication of Liebig's work on Agriculture the attention of Agriculof substances containing Ammonia. But I believe that their success has been by no means equal to the promises held out to them. Liebig has, I think, satisfactorily proved that a certain quantity of Ammonia is supplied to plants by the rain that falls on the surface of the soil; as this is nearly a constant quantity, if plants were unable to
obtain their Ammonia from any other source, it would be obtain their Ammonia rom any other source, obtain the full amount of produce which the soil is obtain the sull amount of produce which the soil is
capable of yielding. But a question arises-What proof capaule of yielding. But a question arises- wate that plants are unable to supply themselves with Ammonia from sources unknown to us? and horv far may the increase of crops, by the addition of substances containing Ammonia, be attributed to that element?
If we observe the practice of the Agriculturists of this
country we shall find that the great balk of manure is country we shail find that the great bulk of manure is
applied to the Turnip crop. The dung which has collected in the yards during the winter is thrown up for some weeks, during which time a large proportion of Ammonia
escapes into the air; but at the same time, the inorganic escapes into the air; but at the same time, the inorganic
matters-such as sulphates, phosphates, \&c.-are reduced matters-such as sulphates, phosphates, \&c.-are reduced
to a state which the Turnip is capable of assimilating. On to a state whish the Tumip is capable of assimilating. On
reading Sir H. Davy's works some years ago, I was induced, and I also persuaded some of my friends, to cart out our manure without previous fermentation ; but after two or three years we were obliged to return to the old I custom, on account of the inferior crops that it produced. Inave since tried the fixing the Ammonia by means of sulphate of lime and sulphuric acid. But the success Which attended these experiments has been so slight as to make it appear to me that the escape of Ammonia in dung dung, each weighing 5 ewt., were placed in separate heaps one had a certain quantity of sulphuric acid added to it, another was mixed with one bushel of caustic lime, the third was left alone, the fourth was converted into charcoal by being burnt in a close chamber, and the fifth was burnt to ashes. The first three remained six weeks before
they were put into the ground ; an equal space of ground

\section*{was sown with Turnips,
in each case nearly equal.}

Lime and ashes of coal and veretables ore used in large quantities as a substitute for dung in growing Turnips; they can only act by the inorganic matter contained in them. Superplosplhate and sulphate of lime are other substances capsble of producing very large crops of Turnips. I found that a field sown with Turnips, and manured, alternate rows, with calcined and unburnt bones, decomposed with the same weight of sulphuric acid, produced equal effect. If we examine the substances containing Ammonia which experience has proved to be beneficial for increasing the amount of Agricultural produce, we shall perceive that they contain some inorganic substance, to which their action may with equal probability be attributed. In Guano we have a
substance containing from one to fifteen per cent. of Ammonia (part of the Anomonia combined with phosphoric acid, and a large proportion of phosphate of lime. This phosphate of lime is in a state similar to that which same as the phosphate of lime in burnt bones, still its effect upon plants would be infinitely superior. The nearly an equal proportion of nitrogen and oxygen combined with a different base; but their effect is known to differ on different soils, and this could hardly be the case if the nitrogen was the substance which produced the effect. On my own soil, nitrate of soda produces a much larger increase of grass than nitrate of potash ; but
they are neither of them capable of producing a crop of Turnips. On the soil where nitrate of soda produced Turnips. of Ammonia, although this salt contains about forty per of Ammonia, athough this salt contains about forty per
cent. of Ammonia. published some time ago, in the Gardpeners' Chronicle, some experiments on the salts of Ammonia. Cabbage.plants were watered every other day with very dilute solutions of the salts of Ammonia; and I have repeated the experiments on a much larger scale upon Turnips; and although the increase of weight for the same weight of the salts has varied in different
seasons, still the value of the salts has always remained seasons, stin the value of the salts has always remained
the same. The phosphate of Ammonia was the best, the same.
then the sulphate, then the muriate; 4 th, nas nitrate; 5 th, then the sulplate, then the muriate; 4 th, nitrate; 5 th,
carbonate. The result of other neople's experiments, I carbonate. The result of other neople's experiments, I
think, proves ph.osphate of Amnionia to be one of the think, proves plosphate of Amnionia to be one of the
most powerful manures known. Sulphate of Ammonia is most powerful manures known. Suiphate of Ammonia is
allways found by those who have tried it, to be a very powerful manure, and the employment of it in Agriculture is rapidly increasing. The muriate has also had a considerable trial, but, I believe, with little advantage, know of no experiments with the carbonate and nitrate; the carbonate that I used was the solid Carbonate of
Commerce; the results obtained from diluted gas-liquor Commerce; the results obtained from diluted gas-liquor
cannot be considered of any value in this ouestion, aह̂ it concannot be considered of any value in this question, afi it conAmmonia of these salts \(p\) hich proves so beneficial, they ought to be valuable in proportion to the weight of Ammonia contained in them, which is as follows:-nitrate, 14 ; nitrogen in the acid, \(26=\) Ammonia, 40 ; muriate, 31 carbonate, 28 ; phosphate, 25 ; sulphate, 22 : in 100 parts. Whether the addition of Ammonia to the soil is necessary or not, it is certain that the employment of it on a son that is deficient in the salts of phosphoric and sulEngland of taking corn-crops so repeatedly from the land, has rendered a great proportion of it very deficient in all inorganic matter; and until this is supplied either by a more extended rotation of crops, or by artificial means, atmosphere will be insufficient for the wants of a crop.

\section*{OBSERVATIONS ON TLE NEW SYSTEM OF} By Wm. Wood, Foreman at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery.

Public competition has of late greatly excited emulation, produced many ingenious experiments, and led to many valuable results, in every department of gardening. Whatever may be the balance of merit and demerit in the influence of Horticurtural exmiotions, it is certain that the encouragement they have held out to practical
men has greatly favoured that large advance which has men has greatly favoured that large advance which thas
been made in the production of fine plants and blossoms. been made in the production of fine plants and blossoms. been produced, because in attempting to attain higher excellence in the ultimate objects of cultivation sigecia attention he the greater has been called to the means of attairm de velopment of bloom
Although the periods selected for public competition are often unfavourable to the timely production of a particusar class of plants, yet this very circumstance has secured a better knowledge of the means of meeting such exigencies. But the same cause has also, in conjunction with the attainment of superior growth, been attended with unfavourable effects in over stimulating growth by an ing plo appication of fillisinture than is favourable to the production of bloom.
Though it is almost universally understood that any course of treatment which tends to cause an excessive exuberance of growth-is unfuvourable to the formation of bloom, yet there are instances of many splendid exotics, in which, without nn immediate application of those principles which involve the requisite treatment for mataring each successive year's growth, the most persevering cultivator will fail to realise those results which the ob-
jects under his care are, with such priuciples in view, calculated to produce. It would appear almost unneces sary to urge a specialatention to this point, which must (in theory at least) be familiar to many excellent practitioners; but, up to the present perind, it las not been unusual to meet with instances of cultivation, which for their splendid growth alone have excited admiration, but which are far from being equally interesting, by the presence of that whicla constitutes the primary object of all cultivation in ornamental flowering plants.
Instances readily occur of plants which, in consequence a tardy development of leaf-buds, have caused disappointment by the scantiness or total absence or bloom and the attainment of several years growth, or some achental cause has tended to retard the circulation of sap diversiry its currents, and has thus induced a disposiarnan form flower-buds. Wistaria sinensis, in the the greenhouse ; and Stephanotis floribunda, Mandevilla suaveolens, Iponcea tyrianthina, and Thunbergia grandiflora, in natural result of lusuriant growth is a partial and uncertain bloom.
As the present test of good cultivation is the attainment of the greatest constitutional vigour within a limited period; and as this test is proved, by repeated instances, to be unfavourable to a uniform development of flower-buds, unless such growth be regulated by principles hereafter to be adverted to, it becomes an inquiry of much interest to ascertain the means by which a certain amount of fertility may be attained in plants which are subjected to an excessive and continual supply of stimulants, whether planted out or in pots, admitting of an extensive growth on account of their large size. It is in illustration of the foregoing remarks that the following principles of Horticulture are brought forward, with a view to prove that it is only by their application that such a proportionate maturity of prowth can be attained as is essential to uniform development of bloom.
1st-All flower-buds, being analogous to leaf-buds, it follows as a corollary, that every flower with its peduncle and bract is a metamorphosed brancli.
the laws of arrangement in branches, with respect to each other, the same will be the laws of the arrangement of flowers with respect to eacl

In adducing evidence in favour of these principles, it Will be seen that the formation of Hower-buds neces sarily depends, as a general rule, upon the presence of developed leaf-buds or axillary branches, and that the same laws which operate in the production of the one, necessarily act in the production of the other. In given, which will clearly illustrate the analogy that exists between the first formation of a leaf-bud or axillary branch, and its ultimate transformation into The engraving represents a plant of Zichya coccinea,
which, in the month of July, 1841 , was transferred from a. 60 pot to a large

16-being removal at that advancedseason. The plant was subjected with others similarly treated to the an intermediate house. To preserre a regwar
circulation of moisture, a promiscrous middle
drainage used in potting, in addition to
the ordinary mode, and the texture of the soil was rendered more open by the disuse of ing portion. Its growth portion. Its uriant and raid and
hadi its
had its
shoots
been

\section*{encou}

raged, have extended over a pyramidal trellis of two feet six inches in height. Finding the circulation of sap too rapid to permit the formation of leaf-buds by axillary growth, recourse was had during its progressive growth, to pinching off the terminal leaf-buds or fore-shoots above each second and third joint, which caused an equal dis tribution of lateral or side branches. In thus obtainiug an accumblated vigour, by aiding the development of teal buds, which ultimately became matured axillary shoots, the season's growth was necessarily limited, covering the circular trellis to about 12 inches from the base upward The practice of removing the terminal growth at stated distances was adonted apart from any recognition, or eve it knowledge, of those principles of Horticulture to which
was ultimately referred; and in the following spring of
* Principles of Botany, 287, 288

1842, the plant presented a beautiful and interesting instance of their application, in the uniform development of nearly 500 clusters of flower. Had the specimen been encouraged to continue its accumulating vigow formed a still more striking example; but the presen result proved most satisfuctorily the possibility of attaining a perf
There are, perhaps, no plants in cultivation to which the treatment here adverted to is more applicable than to Stephanotis floribunda and Mandevilla suaveolens, two most desirable exotic climbers, each remarkable for the slow and rare development of leaf-buds, owing to a and stitutionally free and exuberast habit of growstances, when allowed to extend themselves without having recourse to the occasional operation of removing the rore-ss, is an and thereby aiding the development of side branches, when it attenuated and useless length of grow, wich, w, more has attained its ultimate vigour, seldom prod he extremities.
The rules from which the foregoing remarks are derived, or on which they are founded, may be stated as follows:1st. As the secreted mutter (pecus, is essential to the primary formation of flower-bude, and as this secreted matter is in strict proportion to the quantity of lenses,* may be inferred that an equal formation of
2ud. In accordance with a previously stated principle hat the laws which operate in the arrangement o rranches, act simultaneously with respect to the arrange ment of flowers, of branches (or axillary growth) will be found the mos conducive to a liberal development of blossoms.
3rd. As an excessive vigour is (as a general rule) ing an ace the most pecumulation of sap, tivation will be that which is perfect system of earlar development of bloom from any proportionate extent of matured growth.
It appears from the evidence of general practice, that those priaciples upon which the growth of plants depends, are generally better understood than those whichr rela surprising when we consider that the causes of the former are such as may be successfully applied apart from a knowledge of those reciprocal as well as counte acting influences which operate (independently of mecha nical means) upon the organs of plants, under every modification of treatment or situation to which they are subjected. But a reason stil more oly, that the agencies thich lead to a ment of exuberant growth, are invariably found to exert, predisposing causes of fertility
It is, however, in proportion to the attainment of a system of cultivation which embodies a progressive and sive step can be made towards the ultimate object of all ornamental cultivation: viz., bloom. The present modes of culture combine more than at any previous period the investigations of science with the deductions of pracice, obstacles to gaining a knowledge of first principles, and to their application to professional expericnce. In testimony of the approximation of the present age to a compara-
tively perfect system of cultivation, there is perhaps no instance of higher interest than that which involves mode of culture having for its ultimate object a constituTional maturity of growth, by dispensing with the attend ant risk, and restrictive in
fom smaller to larger pots.
The principle upon which such a practice is founded i now successfully applied by the most eminent cultivators, and the same principle, so easily adapted to strongerrooting ornamental plants, has also been rendered appliable to those the most difficult to rear
It is well known that growers of plants for public competition have often urged the difficullies and disadvantage a treatment in some respects opposite to that which they are desirous to adopt, and in many instances they have considered it essential to the accomplishment of their system of management from the first, or initiatory, state of growth. These disadrartages are, heren overcome by a mode of potting (subjedes acerrespondin treatment) which, not unexpectedly, has been a subject of surprise to sonie, and a stumbing ordinary method, have failed to apprelend the principles upon which such
The rule which is implied in the principle now adverted
difficult to dear arght to be removed from their younge: 6 state of grouth, into the latyest sized pot in whith thay
are to be exhibited as specrunchs. However opposite to prevalent opinion and practice such a rule may appear to compere whe are unareustomed to view farts be shewn to be consistent with the finst pruciples of Horticulture, and rendered conformable to geveral practice.

Having stated the rale, the followng directions are
necessary in tl e meelanical process of notting. "Take a
First Principles of Horticulture, 141

16 or 12 sized pot, place three inches of bottom draingge, and fill up with pieces of peat from one to four of peat, and pieces of crocks, till the pot is quite fall then plant a seedling or struck cutting of Heath of similar habit, give very little water till the little plant shoots freely; and in this treatment is contained the only secret in growing fine specimens,"
Such is the most ingenious and easy mode of potting yet offered to the attention of the cultivator; and though the plan of dispensing with intermediate shifts has been recognised nearly fourteen years ago, yet, for this most successful application of the system, the profession is Tark, near I rists of the
rists of the present day.
This novel and origiral mode of attaining mature growth in the cultivation of plants may not inappropriately be termed the acoumulative system, and involves, imon mechanical application of soil, one of the most important and essential desiderata in all systems of culionvigour and fertility must prove abortive-namely, uniform circulation of moisture.-From Paxton's Maga zine of Botany.

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XL,
est difficultie which the Amateur has encounter, after he has procured a stock of plants for bedding out, is to keep them through the winter; and though the construction of pits for this purpose has en explained in previndyert to the subject again, nom that every one begins to think of getting his plants into their winter quarters. The great requisite of wider evere went is sets in them into a perfectl dormant state, that is, without any sign of growth and to keep them as dry as is consistent with their not suffering from the want of waticult matter, but never theless it can be accomplished by proper mauagement In the first place, the site chosen for the pit or Hybernatory must be on a perfectly dry subsoil, and the more deeply it is sunk in the ground, the more warm it will be from the circumstance of its sides not being exposed to the chion of the weather, and from the interrupionig in: space, so long as the superincumbent atmosphere is less heated, and its escape is not interrupted by the "Ice King", ar some other equally impenetrable covering. Thus widd the if our greenhouses were connected with a series of deep underground draine with the power of forcing the air contained in them into the we should obtain sufficient terrestrial heat for all purposes of protection, if not for the cultivaion of half-hardy plants.
Ir the construction of the pits, the ground must be excavated to the depth of two feet, and the mould placed as an embankment rend the side a good slope, so solid as you proceed, It has been recommended to have the Hibernatory fronting northwards : and for the purpose of Hibern the plants in a dormant state, this is an excellent fun: but as the plants frequently suffer more from damp fan, buy other cause, it is as well to lave the pit fronting than any other cause, thas is, with a span roof ; so that both side, adrantage may be taken of a dry sundy day, to dry the plants in case of need. At this ary suman how how and covered place, our plath gis of which is covered with glazed sashes, and the other with sashes covered with strong ainted convass. These sashes are adapted for either side of the pit; so that we have a command of either light or shade, whichever ware the ridge of the roof, and re adjusted by an iron support, with a thumb-screw in the front rall of the sash; current of air among our plant
against sudden showers of the pit is formed, the bottom, to the depth of a When the pit is formed, the be filled in with perfectly oot or eighteen inches, showd be fine iln all perferly dry brick-rubbish-if resh fromes, in which the pots may be plunged. This brick-rubbish will prevent all escape of moisture from below, and at he sam hindronce
terrestrial heat escaping without much hindrance
Where it is inconvenient sub soils, the side-walls must be built of dry peat turves, te or twelve inches wide; and where these cannot take dry adhesive turves the anmost importance that ever be resembered it os dry as possible, and that on part of the pit be kept as dry do them more harm than Thee or four degrees of frost. I lay particular stress on this point, as it would be far better that the plants should suffer for the want of water, than that the atnosph Ayres, Brooklands.

HOME CORRESP()NDENCE
The Daisy, a Guard against Wirerorm.-In order to have fine plunts and blooms, fresh soll obtained by paring the turt from a pastule is of such impardening. Amacollstanthy fore specific directions, are often defeated in teurs, in foll by not knowing some little sequence involved in even the plainest directions. Such was my lot, for I took fresh soil obtained from a meadow, but although I cut and best it about and turned it several times, the

Wireworm has always been so numerous, that my Pinks, Carnations, and Picotees, are ahways more or less injured, constantly picking out the vermin (when, of course, the fresh soil has become rather stale), that I have been able to free the beds of this most tromblesome arnoyar rid of which I have unsuccessfully tried salt, lime, soot, rape-dust, mustard-dust, traps of sliced potatoes and carrots, ac. ec. ; and h merhaps, often as mol iniured the objects of my solicitude as the Wireworm. However I am gratified by having at last stumbled upon a method for controlling, and indeed presenting, the attacks of these pests. An ounce of practice is morth a pound of advice, the proverb says, and man ande Pansy-grower his experience on the mather, the 1 s.sis nt Which appears to me to be of such impod that i.e had tried most of the plans recommerand fir catching, or
 of his object, I rather wond red, more than ome lidis somone fow with edgings of double Daisy, but I now know his object 1 so doing was, not merely to do honour to the almost domestic Daisy, but that it was to entice the thireworms, which always concentrate their attacks on Indeed they appear so greedy of this little plant, that he assures me that he has from one row, 300 feet long, planted as an edging, in one day this summer, taken the extraordinary number of 2,000. I should mentions that his soll is quite fresh; an immense turf and weedy surface has been turned in, so that the ground swarmed with the by stocking out or tillering, to survise without show, ing to any but a close observer tbe "Worm i the bud Carmion and Pieotees - an entire bed or thed : had I known that the Daisy was so good a protector, I shonld most cheerfully he Dais or have soug its humbe but eflectual aid ungruaginghy protectors- which it no means deprecate, but they do not keep off the Wireworm.-S. Oram, Winchmore Vales

EIeating with Earthenware Pipes.-All will agree that economy in the application of artificial Heat has of late deeply engaged the attention and study of scientific finticulturists, and that highly important advancases thus already accrued from the labours of no longer necessary distinguisued themselves. It is now on that the erection of structures contan formerly, imply an immense outlay of cayital ; and probably, ere lonç, we slall have a beautiful apparatus complete for the same or less outlay than the "old-fine" system. I saw yesterday at the gardens of J. Greenall, Esq., a pit erected under the supetinteudence of his gardener, Mr. Culderbank, which combines extreme simpincity and ecomomy. The pi is between 30 and 40 feet long, with front and back liggts; the of large calibre A por with circular earthenware pipes of large calbe. a por tion of these pipes passes into a vaurtar moin bot m-k Wich is affucded exty effectuaty from oper ate size, at certain distances, in the luics. 1, pe plyes are continued all round the pit between ford mor or ed, and from the abore contmpance aford anoist or dry apparatus, unswering admirably every purpose, at a bery hoderate cost. I have been informed by Mr. Spencer, the maker of the pipes, that he would warrant them to stand any lengtl of time, provided they were not intenionally injured. If this be true, we may expect-from he way in which they fulfil the desire end, then chensess and durability-that they will ultimately superscde he use of iron.-W. IIumt, Warringlon
Budding Rhododendrons.-Mr. Beaton, in his "CalenBuad of Operations" for Sept. 30, mentions the success of an experiment in budding Rhododendrons in the open air, and also that a young English lady has outstripped the ery best of gardeners in this operation; butll beg to inform him that it has been practised here with great success fim may years, and we have now standards with farce fine heads from buds; also a quantity of buds whe he been inserted this season, that have taken will aill, without doubt, be a great accuisition to ardening, is fiower-buds are generally formed on the first season's growth.-II. G. Y., Dorking.

Ted Seeds-reruaps there has been no season in wich Verbens have been more prolinc in seeds than the present, in consequence of the very fine weather we had in September. Those who are fond of new varleties hare only to save seeds from beds where plants of difititit secure seedlings of innomerable shades of colour. So secure seeds were saved from different species apart from long as seeds The seedlings typical of the parent plap. But if the self-fecundating organs be displaced, and others substis tuted in thelr sead, if the seed ho end to the variety saved from hyorids. If I ans correct in these remalks, they will in some measure explain how Petunias, (p. 678, E. J. 1 ) shomld be of such varinus shades of colour. Hat have noticed in this cross-breeding is, that when eng tog the aeds have been saved is pretty much shadowed out in the seedlings,
while the colour of the flower approximates to that of the gathered from hybrids-for then the fixed colours are broken up, and nothing stable can be depended upon.- \(C\). Polato Crop.-In several Numbers in the early part of the Potato-crop. I beg to make a few observations on the subject, if you think them worthy of a place in your plant, I consider that the some experience in growing this one locality for a length of time is the principal cause of were free growers, and of first-rate qutd varieties which were years ago, which I have been unwilling to part with, are Kidney, one white and the other red. The white one was sent out by the Horticultural Society about 12 or 14 years ago; the red I bought in Covent Garden Market. them have not come up, and the defect has been progressing, and in this season not more than one third of entire, which proves that they were principally planted entire, which proves that these two varieties have nearly
lost their vegetative powers. In a tour through Scotland, I observed large breadths of Potatoes yielding not more than one-fourth of a crop, and the vacancies were filled up with Turnips. I made several inquiries respecting such a
failure, and all agreed that the old varieties successively grown in one place were most subject to the disease. In planted with tubers imported from America two years ago and a friend of mine in Kincardineshire informed me that he renews his stock of Potatoes every two or year, and selects the best sorts for a stock, and he never fails to have a good crop, although the failures in the old I trust these observations will be a means of calling the attention of the great growers of so valuable a root to the more careful procuring and selecting of their stock for seed, as by so doing many failures will be obviated; and I beg in conclusion to state that to plant from a field that avoided if possible. \(-D\). S disease or failure should be Rhododendron.-There is
dron ponticum growing here, which appears to be different same time as the others, It comes into flower about the blossoms at the same rate as its neighbours, it only opens a few at a time, and continues long in flower. It did not consequenting this season the whole month of August, the others. It has a southern exposure, and is sheltered from the north and east. - Peter Mackenzie.
Propagation. - Perhaps there may be no harm in stating the fact, although it may be known to some of your readers already, that young plants may be propagated by will sometimes putforth roots into the old moist nests of the wren and hedge-sparrow.-Peter MacJenzie. Cow Bormous Mushroom.-A Mushroom of the species Cow Boletus (Boletus Bovinus) has this week been got
on the farm of Mr. Thomas Beesley, Higher Bartle Wood, Plompton, which measured 43 inches in circumference and weighed the extraordinary weight of \(5 \mathrm{lbs} .-\) Facile. Prolific Hive of Bees.- Mr. Anthony Balderston, of
Barnfield, Mervith, has a hive of Bees that swarmed twice in May, the plumb swarm from which swarmed twice in July. From one swarm (including the old one) he has at the present time five flourishing hives,-F Facile
Blight on Corn from the Barberry.-In the of August 19, under the head of "Vulgar Errors" Chronicle as follows :- "People still maintain that the Barberry blights their Corn." This is nevertheless a matter deserving attention; for in this, as in many other inalthough the real cause has been often overlooked. Some Writers have treated this subject with respect, and among are very subject to the Rubigo, which will infect the Corn explained, and the aversion of farmers to the Barberrybush at once justified. The vulgar notion is, that the certain distance, and accordingly farmers will never suffer it to grow near their fields. They are right as to the some remarkable instances of Corn perishing in a semicircle, in front of a Barberry-bush, and extending a good way into a field. Any one who bas but superficially
noticed the Barberry, must have observed that the leaves and young shoots of the shrub were covered with a peculiar kind of blight or mildew. Now it is by no means extra ordinary that this should be carried by the wind into Corn-fields, and infect the Corn, so as to cause its des-
truction. This is the true explanation of the mischief truction. This is the true explanation of the mischief
caused by the Barberry to Corn in its neighbourhood.J. Wighton. [This is the common explanation, but if any one will take the trouble to examine the parasitical will find that they are totally different things. One is the Acidium Berberidis and the other "some species of Uredo or Puccinia, for it is sometimes one and sometimes
the other. We should as soon believe would be hatched in as soon believe thau a hen's eggs Are aware of the facts meduce an Uredo or Puccinia. We have seen them ourselves, and they form a curious problem Mr. Loudon
hat I am now lying dangerously ill at Southampton. It Isle of Wight, and afterwards to Southampton, for change of air, and that I remained at the latter place a month but I am now recovered. As a proof of this, I may just Bath, making a plan for laying out a gentleman's grounds there, and also a cemetery; and subsequently to Kid dington, in Oxfordshire, for the same purpose. I re little surprised at various statements and doing was not a I have referred in the advertisement sent with this note pity that busybodies are so numerous; [It is a great regret that Mr. Loudon should have been annoyed by their foolish proceedings. They, however, give us an opportun
health.]
Clover Dodider.- -As it may be interesting to keen a Dodder has made its antances under which the Clover add to your informant at stance of its introduction with Lucerne-seed from Affghan istan, and heard of another- the former near Colchester the latter near Bromley in Kent. A correspondent ha he believes to seed. It is rather singular that it should have bee brought among us both from the Last Indies and marked difference between the plants from both localities Mr. Darwin also writes that he has seen a field of Clove appearance of having had a dozen or more bonfires in it each from 6 to 12 feet in diameter.-J. S. Henslow.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

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 timm amocnum, Witsenia corymbosa, a plant of casy cultivationcra-
hinhly beautiful when well grown ; also Hippeastrum Grifily beautirul when well grown; also Hippeastrum aulicum,
nii. Griffinia. From Messrs. Rollisson, of Tooting, was a veria and plant of Cypripedium purpuratum; beautiful plants of Miltonia covered with flowers, whose pretty whitc labellum makes a good
contrast with the dark-colourcd uphly

 a fine spike of its brilliant scarlet blossoms. This plant is a native
of China, whicre it clings to old walis, scrambles
face, face, and luxuriates in its native grandeur. A Knightian Medal
was awarded for the Cypripedium, Sobralia, and Renanthera.
Mr. Quesnel sent cut fiowers of a very pretty Epidendrum, from
Peinemper
 Miltonia Clowesii, Acanthophippium hicolor, curious and rather
pretty ; it was the second time of flowering this season;
also a speciss of Epidendrum; a supposed variety of Onci-
dium trulliferum, which had been imported from Brazil, having dium trulliferum, which had been imported from Brazil, having
very long psendobulbs, and thre nvate lanccolate leaves at the
top of eurh bulb; a beantiful dirk, rather fragrant varicty of
oncinium Canceanum, which is the bect of ucularly worthy of cultivation. Cattleya Lodidigesii, Maxillaraa
Deppei, Huntleya volarea, Cattlcya crispa, and Maxilaria ma
crophyl continuing in bloom for a tength of time. Mr. Appleby stated
that the plant from which this specimen was cut
fower for that the plant from which this specimen was catt has been in
fower for beariy six months. \(A\) Banksian medal was awarded
for the Odontoglossum Cattleya crispa. From the garden at Syon was a very re-
markable cut specimen of Elate sylvestris, one of those noble
Palm-trees which can only be cultivated in larme tories. This plant possesses little beauty in its flowers, but
produces pancles bearing a multitude of very pretty, oblong
oranurcelo orange-coloured berries, with a very curions flat stem, strong
and tough, differing much from the usual form, and pre
sentingl senting a good subject for physiological investigation, Messrs
Lanc and Sons sent a beautiful collection of namerd Roses,
for which a certificate was awarded a very pretty plant of Lisianthuarded. Russellianus. Mr, Mr. Guthill Whas
gr to Lord Blantyre, sent from Glasgow Black Hamburgly
Grapes weighing ylo, Grapes weighing, 11b. 7 oz , and 11b, 8 oz ., that had been grown
on a flucd wall in the open air, where, notwithstal
unpre umpropitious weather in spring, and in the early part of sum
mer, they fincly swelled and beautifully coloured. Mr. Shells
states "s that the Vines states "that the Vines produce an abundant crop and rip
their fruit in gond time, and that some of the bunches whic
are are not so ripe as those sent are twice as large, but that the
beriea are not quite so well swelled." From 13 . Maund, Esq., were
specimens of Grapes grown on a will specimens of Girapes grown on a wall protected by a glass-case,
which is fixed close to the face of the wall, with a hole in the end
to allow the Vine to although beautifully coloured, were not Iarge, but those unprogr at Hewell, sent two excellent bunches of Black Hamburgh
Grapes, weighing i lb. 4 oz. and 1 lb . 2 oz. also two Queen
 wise an Antigua Pine, weighing 5 lbs . 12 oz , and measuring 6 b , inches long by 6 inches in diameter; number of pips in length, Itamburen medal was awarded to Mr . Markham for the 13 lack Scott, of Leigh Park, was a bunch of Bananas, weighing upwards
of 129 lbs. The plant on which it grew was imported a few years ago from St. Helena, to the Edinburgh Royal Botanic sent a curious specimen of a Trumpet Gourd, measuring 4 feet
2 inches long. From G. T Lay, Esq., Interpreter to her Majesty's mission, China, was fruit of the Wung Kwo or Shan be a kincl of Cratersus. These unfortmately were much decayed and shrivelied up, so that it was impossible to say what the
quality once had been. It is stated by Mr. Lay that the pulp
is made into red transtucent cakes, which are very pleasantly

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tasted, and may be eaten freely without fear of ind
flatulency or fulness. The fruit is reputed me
Chinese
some
also flatulency or fulness. The fruit is reputed medicinal by the
Chinese in bowel complaints among children. Mr. Gircen sent
some most
also some most excellent fruit. of Williams's Bon chritien Pcar
also two Catillac Pears. Mr. Green states that st the tree on whinh
these grew was formerly a Cater
 Was heanct back, and grafted with Williams's Bon Chretien, whinch
He also statcs that " flice truo cyer since it came into bear.ng."
hir thac Pears sent

 good condition. From the (arclen of the Society were plants of
Oncidium recurvum and sanguirieum ; the beautifal
cand candida, Brasavola venosa, Gloriosa superba, Gesnera lonitifolia, and Sedum Sieboldii-a a plant of considerable beauty, of easy cul-
tivation, and can be grown by every one possessing a common
precnhonse
 and although rather large, is likewise a good table Apple. CERCLE GENERALE D'HORTICULTURE DE PARIS,
Tre second exhibition of this Society was given from the igth to 25th September, at the Orangerie of the Louvre, As this was
the only autumnal show in or within 30 miles of Paris, a good
sprinkling of Fruit, Plants, and Cut Flowers was anticipated.
Country sprinkling of Fruit, Plants, and Cut Flowers was anticipated,
Country forists and amateurs who make but one annual
visit to the visit to the capital, look forward with anxiety to the spring nad
autumn shows, which are considered as botanical reunions from
the most distant parts of the most distant parts of France. Alas for the disappointment
that awaited them! for a more meagre display has been scldom
witnessed, even in Paris. the witnessed, even in Paris; the room was not above half filled, and
the Soclety is much indebted to Messrs. Cels for sending a very
large collection of about 500 plants. Past failures
\(\qquad\)
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\(\qquad\) necessity of replenishing cut flowers, such as Roses and Dahlias,
every other day, was quite sufficient to deter very many fromi
exhibitug exhibiting. These observations are not appicable to the fruit,
but even in this drpartment but comparatively few persons
ehowed; nevertheless some of it wis. Apples, and late Peaches, which were allespecially Pears,
Wished; the Grapes werc far inferior to those of last yeard be
of the bunches of Gros ribler de Maruc, Gros Chasselas de ia Palestine, de Bar sur Murue, Gros Damas Blanc,
and cornichon Blane, were very latge, but none of d'Alexandrie lusclous gronden appearance which generally eharacterizes the
Grapes here. The Melons, of which there were only the varieties of Coutalonpe, had nothing to recommend them. The
 Pines of great beaity, and very large fruit; one of them of a remarkably waxy sea-green colour. As to Vegetables of a
were literally no were literally none, except Patates and Aubergines; one of the
former, however, weighed slbs. Cut flowers (Danlias and Roses),
were numerous; but the late dry weather but favourable, and the blooms were geatherally ins becnall. Mrything
exhibited exhibited a seedling Perpetual Rose, tamed La Reine, Mr. Laffay
pears to be an hy brid, lotween Quatre Salsons and Ile de Bour-
bon du Luxembourg ; the flower is very
 be no doubt in every, gool cullcctun, when it is lavour out, which whill
be as soon as he gets 200 subscribers at one guinea each. The
Society offered silver and bronze medals, which were awarded for
the following subjects. For the finest collection of


 Colpareil, Belle de Berri, Bon Chrétien d'Eté, Napolocon, Gros
Colmar, Van Mons, Enfant Prodigue, Ferdinand de Meister, Ma-
rie Louise, Louise bonse d'Avranche, Passe Colmar Dorci, Prince
de Ligne, Von Mon de Ligne, Van Mons Léon Leclerc, \({ }^{\text {h }}\), ilians, Duchesse d'Anrou-
leme, St. (iermann d'Hiver, Panache, Reme des P'ays Bas, Saint
Michel Archange, Chaptal, Catillac, Belle Anecyme, \& Applps, Hawthorn Dean, Be, Huty of Kent, Alexander, Pear-
main, Belle JJosephine, Gravenstein Pippin, Querondou.
Plums: Mirabelle d'Octobre, Coe's Golden Prep perial, Koerthe d'Italie and d'Allemagne. Peaches: Galande,
Bourdine, Têton de Venus, Viole perdrix, Black Hamburg, \&cc.; 2d Prize, M. Boissy, Pied de varieties of Pears and Apples. For the finest specimens of Fruit:
Ist prize, M. Souchet. This contained 16 varieties of Pears and Apples, and 2 of Peaches; not simply one or two, but a basket
of each kind, all equally large and in excellent condition, and cer-
tainly was a splendid collection tainly was a splendid collection; the varietiest were, Pears : Beurré
d'Ete, Incomparable d'Ete, Incomparable, D'Aremberg, Saint Germain, Doyenné d'Eté,
Beile Angevine, Bon Chrétien De Curé, Doyenné d'Hiver, Cras-
sane Dut sane, Duchesse d'Angleterre, Grosse de Bruxelles, Catillac. Apples:
d'Api, de Canada and Calville blanc. Peaches: Bon Our
Belle, Be Belle Beausse; 2 d Prize, M. Lepere, for Bon Chrétien Col-
mar, Doy emé doré, Doyenné d'Hver, d'Angouleme, St. Germain, Beurver, d'Aremberg. Apples Cal.
ville blanc and de Canada. Dearhes: Belle Beausse, Bon Ouvrier,
Bourdine Bourdine, and de Canadia. Peurhes: Belle Beausse, Bon Ouvrier,
lent, but the this collection was aiso excelthe former. Grupes. 1 st prize, M. Barbot, for Muscat blanc,
Violet de Frontianan, dlalexandrie, Chasselas blanc Musqué,
Noin musqué, te la Palestine, Rose, Violet, do Bar sur tube, Nois musqué, fe la Palestine, Rose, Violet, de Bar sur Aube,
Susse. Petit Gromier, Gros Gromier du Cantal, Frankantal,
Bourdelais, Gros Maroc Hatif, Gros Ribjer de Marc blanc, Poulsart du Jura, Madeleine blanc, Noir, Ciota, and Cor-
nichon blanc. nichon blanc. Pine-Apples: 1st prize, M. Bergmann, for Cayenne
Ifs, and Wpmexx. Seedling Pine-Apples: 1 st prize, M. Goutier,
for two fine plants in fruit for the first time
D'lunts. Plants: 1 st prize, Messrs. Cels, for a large. Hollectiond, containing
upward of 200 specimens of Palmas, Orchicher
both in and both in and out of bloom; a mong them were Areca sapida, Cary-
ota urens, Chamarops exc. elegans, lindeniana, and oblongata, Cocos anstralis ane elatior,
species, senegatensis, Gulielma specioss, Euterpe globosa, Fulchironia Oncidium flexuosum and parviflora, Scafortlia elegans. orch. digesii, Catasetum cristatum, Epidendrum cochleatum, and Zy-
gopetallum maxilare, Aletris Fragrans, Achimencs
pecloncula pedtunculata, Jschmea fulgens, Centradenia rosea, Begonia coc-
cinea, Iregii, fischerii, mapie,
dipita digitata andi, discolor, Cedrelandorata, Cerbera exceisa, Dracexna umbraculifera, Echites melaleuca and paniculata, Gioxinia dasand cristata, Nepenthes distillatoria, Strelitzia augusta and

Re. \&c. Cacti: גst prize, Messss. Cels, for a large collertion,
containing 120 varieties of Echinncactus, Echinops1s, Mammilcontaining 120 varieties of Echinncactus, Echinop31s, Mammil-
laria, \&e., among which were some very fine specimens of aulo-
comonus, cornigerus, einaceus, ancistracanthus, fornosus, torcogonus, cornigerus, exinaceus, ancistracanthus, fornosus, tor-
tuosus, scopa, marum, cirrhifera, elephantidens, caput Medusze,
spinosissima, and senilis; spirs. of Echinocactus and Mamminllaria. Roses in pots, 1 st
vand
prize, M. Paillet, for 60 vars, of Bengales, Thés, Bourbons, and prize, M. Paillet, for 60 vars, of Bengales,
hybrids, among which were some tolerally gnod plants of Clara
Silvnin, Silvain, Belle Octavie, Carmin d'Yebles, General Soyez, Fre-
deric, La Pactole, Barbot, Triomple de la Gullotiere, Bouderic, La Pactole, Barbot, Triomplie de la Guilotiere, Bow-
gère, Gombault, Princesse Marie, Niphetos, Comte de Paris,
Arance de Navaro, Triomphe d'Orleans, Reine Victoria, Manzcais, Thérèse Isabelle, Comte d'En, Prince Chanles, Docteur Roques, Reine, Comice de Seine et Marne, Grand Capitaine,
Rivers, Prince Albert and Clémentine. 2nd prze, M. Leveque, for 60 varieties. Cut Roses, 50 varieties, 1 st prize, M. Gauther,
for Prince Albert, Comte de Paris, Madame Laffay, Bernard, Coquette de Montmorency, Reine des Amateurs, Rivers, Josephine, Louis Bonaparte, Isaure, Fulgorie, Luxembourg, Aurore, Helène, Bougere, Lamarque, Paul Joseph, Madame Desprez, Bonquet
Floce, Comice de Seine et Marne, Janne Desprez
Doctur Roques, Emile Courtier, Aimé Vibert, scc, 2nd prize, MA. Ma,
guttin, for 30 varieties. Seedling Rose, 1st prize, M. Laffay,
Hybrid Perpetual, La Reine. Neviums, Ist prize, M, Mabire, albuni fluplex, atropurpureum odoratissimum (very fine), nitirum, speciosum, candidissimum, cupreum, elegans, grandinoram
novum, lacteolum, Mabirfi, ochroleucum, purpureum plenum,
roseum maximum, splendidissimum, striatum plenum, venustum and puniceum. Dahhias in pots, ist prize, M. Barbier; 2 nd prize, ing.



 pripediam barbatum, Griffinia purpurascerrs, Pitcairnia punicea, to M. Salter, for Achimenses pedunculata, and two srize to M Pansart, for 25 varieties, very poor. Fuohsius, prize to M. Ma Chandlerii) is now cast aside by diglish growers as worthess M. Trenet Lehlance exhbited several seenneg pants was only se orange scarlet flower gives this plant a very gay if pearane merits.-Paris, 29
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
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Sept, 25,-At this Dahlia Slinw the public were admitted
gratuitously. The prizes are confined to its members, and
divided into classes, according to the number of plants grown byded into classes, according to the number of pants grown dispensable, H.'s Princess Ropal, Bridesmaid, Maria, Scarlet Meke, Eva, Exquisite, Princess Royal; 4, Mr. Rudd, for Metella, D.'s Prince of Wares
Nenlus Ultra, Cyclops, Hon. Miss Ablott, Hope; 5 , Mr. Wickes,
for D,'s Prince of Wales, Regina, Rouge et Noir, Pickwick,
 Wiek, D.'s Prince of Wakes, Ne plus Ultra, Sir F. Johnson, Unique,
President of the West, Coronal, Indispensable; 2, Mr. Collins, for President of the West, Coronal,
Regina, ITedley's Penelope, Sobnson, Bedford Surprise, Eva,
Marin, Ansell'c Qucch, l'iesitent of tiue West, Bridesmaid.
 ter, for Bridesmaid, Beauty or, Ne plus Tlltra, Uninue, Beauty of
Prince of Wales, Ansell's Queen, Indispensable, I.', Princess Rnyal, Lady
Sussex, Burnham Hero, Indis A. Murray; 2, Mr. Bushell, for Lrsdestaid, Mrs. Sheley, (irace
Dorling, Eva, Pet Rival, Hero of Stonehenge, Dontt's Prince of Nickleby, Kennington Rose. Out-Class Amatrurs, (12 blooms) : I, Mr. Meade, for Vivid, Queen of Trumps, Blue Bonnet, Girling's petual Grand, Unique, Cyclops, D.'s Prince of Wales, Adm. Stopford; 2, Mr. Cook, for blue Bonnet, Burnham Hero, Queeri of Trumps,
Mrs. Shelley, Chieftain, Mrs, Richardson, Adm. Stopford, Cat-
leugh's 'Tournament, D's Prince of Wales, Sure Enough, Dodd's Favourite, Kssex Triumphi GENTLEMEN's GAARDENERS (12 Plooms) : 1 , Mr. Birchett, for Burnhamal, Maid of Bath, Pickwick, Prince of Wales, H.'s Princess Royal, Naid or Bath, Pickwick, Queen, Adm. Stopford, Beauty of Susse's Princess Royal, Nucho-
Optime, Adm. Stopford, W.'s Queen, H.'s. las Nickleby, Perpetual Grand, Headley's Penelope, IndispenSable, Bedford Surprise, Maid of Bath, Le Grand Baudine, Dodd's
Favourite. Nursisrymin (24. bloms): Mr. Back. Class
Snswing (hest whitp): 1, Mr. Back, for Empress of White; 2, Mr. Stein, for Antaguinst; \(3, \mathrm{Mr}\). Domeyer, for Bianca. Srif.
1, Mr. Mosely, for Essex Triumph; 2, Mr. Meade, for Essex Triumph; 8, Mr. Stein, for Bedfort Surprise; 4, A. Sparrow, for Sir
F. Johnson; 5 , Mr. Back, for Mrs. Shelley. Yellow, Mr. Stock-
well, for Prince of wales. White Tip or Blush, 1 , Mr. Back, for
 Nokes, for Brianc. Pri:s bionma), Mr. Meade, for Blue Bonnet,
Mritlesmaid Allita (Guline's Plince of Wales, Adm. Stopford,
 Mr. Perry, for Maria, A.'s Queen, Bridesmald, Cyclops, Pick
Wick, D.'s Prince of Wales, (12 blomem): Mr. Couk, Queen of Trumps, Le Grand Baudine, Phenomenon, Crand, Mrs. Shelley,

SRRDLING 1842 (four blooms): 1, Mr. Bushell, for Emma; 2, Mr
Stein. SEEDring, 1849 (one bloom) 1 , Mr. Procter; 2 , Mr.
Businel Bushel3. A fine collection of misceltaneous
bited by Mr. C. Smith, gr to J. Townley, Esq.
NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.


Paris, by M. Euqene Melinon, who wbtained
Cayenne, in South America, where he was curator of some public Giace the Duke of Devonshire, Chatsworth, by the same indivihas, in the simm of 1812 , at whichime it was in from shots which it is now producing, blossoms are again expected during the pre-
sent month (September). It is not so straggling as many plants,
of this class. while the Bromeliaceese, besndes rieing of a greater size. Scarlet and blue,
both very deep and rich, are the principal tints in them. Beyond its more pleasing proportions, however, and showier inflores cence, It promises to be a mnre managrable plant than most of
ita allies in point of culture, appearing to bloom with considerable
freedom. richlom. soil; and a comporoust of open loam and leaf-mould, in equal
proportions, would doubtless be very suitable. It is necessar to water it very sparingly when in a torpid state; though it
requires a tolerable share of fluid while growing, and should be freely syringed. The best way of treating it in the summer, is,
most likely, to plinge the pot containing it in a bark or drng bedl, supplied with bottom-heat. Being, in all probabilsty, par-
tially epiphytal, it would no donbt succeed in a suspended hasket filled with either very turfy loam or heath-mould, or moss, and
watered Jiberally during the growing season. It would have a watered jiberally during the growing season,
more interesting aspect in this condition, and a better oppor-
tunity would be given for keeping it properly dry jn winter. On the last-named circumstance its flowering must greatly depend. agreeable diversity in the house. The plant is propagated by
suckers, which it throws up freely, in the manner of the Pine apple; to which, in fact, it is related, and would do with simular
treatment. The generic name is taken from aichme, a polnt Maguzine of Botany.
Be'rberis bu'Lcrs. Sweet-fruited Berberry, (Hardy Evergreen Shrub.) Berberace Be. Hexandria. Monogynaa.- Ou
object in introducing thrs beatiful shrub, which has now been mental it is when covered with its hando show fruit, and to press
our readers to cultivate it more, with a view to the production that fruit. This plant is an evergreen shrub, of a rigid habit
sometimes attaining the height of 4 or 5 feet, but more generally keeping about 3 feet high. Its brauches are a little inclined to
turn downwards towards the top, and bear a cnnsiderable num l,cr of spines, with clusters of small fohage. The flowers issue
from amidst the tufts of leaves, and are solitary, drooping on long
stalks, large, bright deep yellow, end more cxpanded than in stalks, large, bright deep yellow, thd more cxpanded tish be
some other species. They are succeeded by fine roun March
ries, of a rich purple tint. The blossoms appear from March June, and the berries ripen io August.
have a most delicious flavour; and they are used, both in the
green and ripe state, for making tarts and preserves, which are green and ripe state, for maling taxts and preserves, whin
said to be cxcelient, in the native country of the plati. It a
inditant of the Straits of Magellan, ind, in Blitain, is entirel

\section*{cicr, in an open . Unhar dunsplants are most readily obtaib}

 bush. To promote this object, the son in which pt is phit should
be well turned up and lightened lefore it is planted; and, if
unsuitable, some treshl loam should be substituted for it. It will not thrive
Botinny.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

To make British Champagne.-To 1 pint of Grapes (when picked and bruised) add 1 quart or water; let it stiquor put \(3 \frac{1}{2} 1 b s\). lump-sugar. Tun it the following dat, and liang an ounce of isinglass in the cask; in two or three days stop
Wheat-planting.--In the "Philosophical Transactions," vol. lviii., is a paper by Mr . C . Miller, upon the same sub ject as that which has lately ArchdalegPalmer (p. 659). As the matter is likely to give rise to some discussion, we think it right Wr Wis Mr. Charles Miller informed him, that having made, in the autumn of 1765 , and in the spring of 1.766, an experiment of the division and transplantation of wheat, which near 2000 ears were produced from a single grain and he having reason to think, from the success attuaing this experiment, that a much greater quantity migat be produced, be determined to repeat the experment next year. Accordingly, on the 2nd of June, 1766 , he sowed some grains of the common red Wheat, and on the 8 th of August, which was as soon as the plants were strong enough to admit of a division, a single plant was taken up and was separated into 18 parts. Each of these parts was planted again separately. These plants having pushed out several side shoots about the midde of September, some of them were then taken up and divided, and the rest of them between that time and the midale of October. This second division produced 67 plants. These plants remained through the winter, and another division of them made between the middle of March and the 12 th of Apin, properted to remain. The plants were in further, butrer than any of the Wheat in the fields. general sords of 100 ears from a single some of the ears measured seven inches in length, root. Many between 60 and 70 grains. The whole and contain whel by the process before mentioned number of ears, were produced rom and three quarters of clear corn, the yielded three peh 47b, 702, and from a calculation made by counting the number of grains in one ounce, the whole number of grains might be about 576,840 . By this account we find that there was only one general division
of the plants made in the spring. Had a second been
made, the number of plavts, Mr. Miller thinks, would have, the number of plavis, Mr. Miller thinks, would produce have been much enlarged ; for he found by the experiment made the preceding year in which the plants weakened by the second division that they were no weakened by the second division. He mentions this to The ground in which this experiment wis made is a list The grown in which experiont made is a light backish sol, on on the round was a bad soll much dunged, the other half was not prepared with dung any other mano mo disthere any in their produce.

Instance of the Sagacity of Bees.- A few pounds of honey had been taken from a hive (about six miles from London), and placed in a closet, under lock and key. The btained fore loom having been the closet und bees abine adoission, and entering the closet under the were left entire, and the honey was conveyed to the cen tral division of the hive, where it was saftly deposited in the course of the day. It is evident that spies must have been employed to observe where the honey was placed, ne hive the son as the information was commure for the ecovery of the stolen property. It is remarkable that they should have succeeded so completely and in so short nly enter by a crevice under the door.-Pharmaceutica Journal.

GARDEN MEMORANDA
exertion is making to get the beds on eirlser sicue of the long walk, newly.formed in these gardens, and we understand that 1000 Pelargonums, Petuniac, Verbenas, and Anagallis, have been purchased; besides 2000 Pelargoninms buted by brivate individuals. Mr. Henderson, of Pine Apple Piace,
han liberally supplied some of these gratnitously. The walk is about nuires a great many plants to cover such an extent, inie two ornamental, which will produce a pleasing variety of scenery,
and add considerably to the beauty of the Garcis. The naming effect upnn the public miud, in awakening a spirt of inguiry,
and excting a taste for Botancal and Hoficultural pursuits, so
much so that mentlemen tro direct from these Gar.? nurseries, with their lists made out from their own inspection.
 confines of Culloden Moor. I recoil
banks of that brawlryg stream were." i".". " w thi jnang

\(\qquad\) spring up in this climate, that those planted the sun and breezes
 acres of a level terrace-bank on the north side of the valiey, and
the surface is thus beautilully exposed to the sun, but, to a it mare on a hanking bank, declining towards the river. of
course I need scarcely remark that the Holme gardens yield the utmost prefusion of Fruits and Vegetables, and that no aime varictis grown out-of-doors in this country. It is with the fowtend along a most
ever, I have at present most to do. They exter ever, I have at present most to do. huy
picturesque and interesting piece of hagh ground, close to the water's edge, and between it and he main apon the river, which sweeps along, either gurgling over a rough pebily bed, (r repos-
ing in deep quet linns, whicli form excellent salmon pools. The ing in deep quet hims, whed a great way along the river's bank, thus affording varied and beantiful peeps of the water and of the forest glades; and the encircle the lawn-an open Grassy park, extending to nearly 50 acres. in masses, which are yeariy becoming richer and more effective,
In these, vast quantities of fine Pelargoniums, Petunias, Pansies, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Lobelias, Dianthi, Calem 10 feet high, and mons, Dahlias, \(i n c l u d i n g ~ t h e ~ F u c h i a ~ c o r y m b u f l o r a, ~ o f ~ w h i c h ~ I ~ n o t i c e d ~ o n e ~ s p e-~-~\) cimen with nearly 20 and 800 tubes), and all the usual half-hardy Herbaceous plants, and many rare anehes of Ci-fus


 and finally lost among, or intermixed with, Nature's wild copses presents a front of about 100 feet, divided into a Vinery, Stove, except the perfect healthiness of the Vines, and that by an ingenious but simple contrivance a beat turned upon every stem and leaf in the place. It is in the stove and green, and certainly, both for the general bloom, and the rarity and beauty of many of the specimens, they anord a treat nved not to have the glass frames too
Due care has ben observe
high, so that none of the plants seem wire The blow of Pelargoniums, this season, Was suparb, and I was
much struck with the statelinec, and extreme beanty of some of
he newer Verbenas, the Queem, Princess Pel Prince wales
 ormed with much taste, beth asto beanty and rarity fand to give
bulbosa, Russellia juncea, Ceropegias, four Glox'nias, Achmenes
(longiflora, coccinea, and rosea), beautiful specimens of several
varieties of Thunbergia and Salpiglossis, three Ipomoeas, seven Passidoras, as also a fine collection of Cape bulbs, and an excelient
specimen of Arum esculentum, with very large leaves. Not the
lcast interesting feature of the Holme gardens is the good feeling and professional zeal inspired among the apprentices and jour-
neymen, by the enthusiasm of the head gardener, Mr. Ross, neymen, by the enthusiasm of the head gardener, Mr, Ross, Whose ingenuity and devotedness to his employment are un-
bounded, and much of the harmony which prevails is, no doubt,
owing to the considerate attention of the proprietor, who has
furnished each of the workmen with a substantial and neat lorence Court, the Residence of the Earl of Enniskillen.-On The iawns here, are some extremely handsome ornamintal awart
Fir-trees; some of them are about eight feet in height, and the
branches at the base of the tree extend nearly the same distance, and much resimmble pagantic specimens of the Clanbrazil Firs \({ }^{3}\) grow, as the pale green colour of the young shoots contrasts
well with the dark green winter foliage, and renders them highly interesting and truly beautiful. Their management is to secce plants, or those which have lost their leading shoots, and to plant
them in a poor moist clay soil, and to shorten back to half their length a
leaders.

\section*{IReníéns}

Arborioulture: A Paper read before the Geoloyical and Polytechnic socvety of the West Riding of Yorkshire. By James Hamerton, Esq. Leeds : Bains. 8vo. This is a pamphlet of two sheets, with ive ithographic foresting are essentially the same as those which have been constantly advocated in our columns, to which he has indeed been occasionally a valuable contributor. A neglect cous pruning, are the giant evils of our ordinary system of mismanaging woodland property ; and Mr. Hamerton adduces through every page of his pamphlet striking proof
of the mischief caused by those means. Like us, he does
 but then only, and in cases of absolute necessity, wound with extracts, the matter of which would differ more in words than in facts or ideas from many parts of our own columns ; but we shall content ourselves with expressing our gratification at finding that foresting has so able and earnest an adrocate.

Natural History; a branch of School Education, is a small pamphlet (reprinted from the "Bible Christian," for Sept., 1843), strongly advocating the introduction of
Natural History among the studies of children. We perNatural History among the studies of children. We per-
fectly agree with the author in the views he takes upon fectly agree with the author in thect but fear that it can hardly become a practicable measure, until teachers are induced to make themselves acquainted with such matters. To go into the Whole question, however, would require more space than
we can at present spare; we shall therefore only quote a we can at present spare; we shall therefore only quote a
paragraph from Mr. Patterson's remarks, and leave them paragraph from Mr. Patterson's remarks, and leave
for the present to the consideration of our readers.
"What are the objects to which the child, of his own accord, directs his attention? What are the things on which he exercises his touch, his sight, his hearing, his smell, and his taste; and about which he asks a thousand simple, yet often puzzling, questions? They are the
most conmon articles of household furniture; the ordinary implements of agriculture; the horse; the cow, with ber grateful milk and her fragrant breath; the joyful bark of the dog ; the quiet purring of the cat. They are, in fact, the objects which surround him in early life. We are thus naturally led to inquire: might not these objects be made systematically the means of cultivating the senses and the observant powers? Might not every school-room have a portion of time devoted to such exercises; and question and answers, in quick succession, be made to minister both to the improvement and the relaxation of the pupils? from books? This principle, if recognised, would admit of a great variety of application, suited to the tastes, habits, and acquirements of the teachers ; the age, situacamstances of every different school. It would sanction the use of the most common flowrets of our glens, and our hedge-rows, as objects of instruction ; and gradually lead the pupils

\section*{Books in the running brooks-sermons in stones-}
t may be permitted therefore, to inque by what proces thay be permitted, therefore, to inquire by what process any information on the subjects which are embraced by the term "Natural History," be communicated to those whose previous acquirements are often "poor indeed," and whose future prospects in life are such as to forbid the supposition that science can ever form the object of pursuit for its own sake? Is such teaching compatible with
the school business? Wouldit not interfere with the true objects for which the children are sent to school, and for which the parents pay? Would the children understand
it? Would they care about it ? And if they did, what good would it do them
How this is to be done Mr. Patterson next explains, and ats me thind with much good sense; but for this we usk sefer to the little pamphlet itself.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the Ensuing weet. I lately received in a letter, a blossom which at first sight I took
to be that of anew Clbxinia or Achmenes ; the colour was that soft Blue lilac tint peculiary to Glozinia maculata, The want of union in


seeing that it was propagated from mere morsels of the roots and
young wood within the last two years. I wrote back immediately for young wood within the last two years. I wrote back immediately for
the putticularsof cultur, and for permission to publish them, with
the the names of the parties who have thus signailised themselves by
flowering this splendid tree for the frist time in England. In the meantime I examined the flower minutely, and compared it with
Dr. Siebold's figure and description, and had it not heen that the same plan and that the name is acquieseced in by the French botanists, I should say that Panlovnia imperinlis was yet a desideratum in
Farone. Be this as it may, our plant is a most ralualile acquisition
 paranala, rexpecting it which were previously unknown. In the
parst place, the flowers are deliciourly sivect, and are producel freely

 growth, have befun to show their flower-buds, and to cast their
leaves they will the require less water, and in six weeks or two
 roon, as they may be set anywhere, only, earing their heads of
flow crs free ahove other n'antst which surround them. Now, we call

 faster than we wish, the plants may be set out-of-doors in a cool
frame, to keep them back, als under this culture, the young wood will hecome perfectly ripened, and the the tree rendered young wood more
hardy. But, as Mr. Brewter, Mrs. Wray's successful gardener, remarks - "If yout ailow these plants large pot-roon you are only
laying the foundation for thant great superstructure of wood and foliage
 Hulesy you get the wood well ripened, you must be content with large
leaves only." Last year I kept one of our plants of Paulovnia in the stove until it was quite ripe, then inured it by degrees to the open
air, and by the beginning of July had it planted out in an exposed air, and the pleasure--ground, giving pit no protection in winter
situation in
early in May it was in leaf, and about four feet high; after afew weekg a strong sucker came up from the collar; ; But down the ofd plant to this sucker early in June last, and now the sucker has like leaves. Might not the Catalpa wyringefolin be treated like
Paulownia for the sake of its larke, trumpet-like flowers ? which are produced in abundance in the neighbourhood of L.ondon and farther I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Privs.-Artificial heat, to krep up the temperature ablove \(60^{\circ}\) in
 this time, but given by fits and starts will run them prematurely into
fruit. Another great evil often occurs about this tine to count fruit. Another preat crii often occurs asout this time to counteract
the diry heat of flues or pipes the plants are syinged over-head too
oiten, and many of the pots get soddened, and the roots herish in conseguence, before the winter is over. Dry bottom-heat from tanh 1 s
would cure this certainly; but this remedy is as bad as the di.sense ;
 long ntervals through the whiter ; hut if dry hot tom-heat is applied
to them they must be watered daily. I shall perhaps offer a few remarks on this dry bot tom- -heat by- and-byy but what I have already
ruid will modify the subject in the hands of beginners.
 may be pruncd at the same time. In 1827 I snw a house full of Vines
just setting their fruit in the first week in Octoler, and I learned jus setting their fruit in the first week in October, and I learned
aftervards that there was a good erop, which began to ripen in
Feloruary. This house, as far as I I can recollect, was mismannged by February. This house, as far as 1 can recollect, was mismanaged by
pating on the lights too early, and then leaving the Vines to theyr
fate for five or six weeks, when they were found to he breaking into leaf, and then it was too late to stop their growth. Any houses
that are uncovered for a few of the summer months ought to be carethat are uncovered for few of tie summer months ought to be care-
fully loiked townen overed up, an if they are not properly venti-
lated at first, the plants may suticr, although not altogether apt to

Out-door Deppritment.
We never believe that we are so near winter until we are actually into October. You may see crops seeding, ripening off, or falling
into the sear leaf, all through the summer months, and yet think no more ahout winter than if cyerything was freal springing up around
you. How altered now! not a leaf that turns yellow and drops from youd How bugh but anks you in your hand glassea are in properp repair,
for protecting your Caulfflower pulants, or your frames cleared out,
 You plainly that your tactics must now be altogether changed. Tem-
porarr hotbeds, gagain, must boon be in requisition for Asparamus. Nothing can be too g .
the 9 gth of November.
AsparnGus - Those who still adhere to the old practice of giving
all sortsof of rech manures to Apparagus beds in winter and spring,
when the plonts when they rectsirc it, whll now have thece sanisfaction to sec the tops hands can be spared for the work; but those who neglect them altogether in winter, and feed them the whole summer through,
cannot tell when their crop may heready for the sickle, for their beds are yet as green as Leelss.
Crops. - No one, I presume, will leave their crops of Carrots, Parsneps, Potatoees, \&c. \&cc., long now in the ground, if only for the
sake of getting the ground dug over before wet weather comes on,
Ste sate there is oric mixed sort of crop, viz,, weeds, which by some are
But
never But there is oric mixed sort of crop, viz, weeds, which by some are
never though worth gatherimg after this time, as it is either not
forward enought, or too far tone, to be touched before next spring. Orcmaro.-After the fruit is all gathered in thore will bea a good deal of work in the fruit-room for some weeks, arranging, naming,
and stowing away the late sorts, after they are ascertained to be quite sound. Large currents of airs should be admetted during this time,
but after this work is finished the fruit-room slould be kept close and as unform in temperature as circumstances will allow. The this is ispracticable, the fruit-trees ought to be ordered without waiting till the ground is ready, , as they are sure to be good thus
early, wherene, if you delay your order until the spring, the stock is early, whereas, if you delay your order until the spring, the stock is
gelected from by so many other customers that you must be content with what you can many
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

Srove.- When stove bulbs are about done growing, water is with-
held from them by degrees, till at last the leaves turn yellow and die off; the pots are then turned on their sides, and placed out of the
way, on shelves near the plass; but where room is scarce, and the way, on shelves near the plass; but where room is scarce, and the
bubs ane at terst through the winter, they are often shook out of the
sonl
 winter, and more especially those of them whirh cast theer Pcenves,
mav he tratated after the manner of stove bull)s, and to those who find any difficulty to winter them in the usual way, this is the safest
plan. I have repeatedly kept sonres of them this way. The winter growers, on the otncr Land, require now to Lc put nearer the glass,
and all shading is of course dispensed with after this time. Lselia Ruperbens throws op its frowerrspens at the rate of an incha day, and
they are now upwards of two feet high, and promise to po up a long


phace, Chantla, is very cold., I I suspect Mrs. Wray, of Cheltenham,
will also be fortunnte enough to flower this (Qucen of beauties for the will also be fortunnte enouph to flower this (Qucen of beauties for the
first time in Furope; ; and, strange to say, if antllung can be strance in these days, the old and ohstunate Rerianthera coocinea is throwing up three strong flower-spikes at Oakfield, treated on the cool system, GRERNIODEE.-- We scarcely exer
between the 15 th and 25 th of 0 coser miss a slight frost or two that if our plants and flowers escaped this early frost, they might have gone on safe enough for the next month or six weeks. Except very young and soft-woodled plants, there are few greenhouse plants
that are muct hurt by a rainy days do them much more harm, and it is really a very bad plan their the these plants early. Nurserymen never consider nome of almost all their plants from the middle of September the the middle of strongly forced for propagation, and have hardly yet got over the
confinement of the propagating-house, so that they require carly confinemen
Conskinvarr. - The finest plant that can be placed in this
house for the next twelvemonths is the Luculia gratissima, the earliest of which is now about opening its delightiully fragrant towers. cme of the Loudon propagators are aware that I have been experion which to graft it, asit is very diff cult and uncertain to get a large tock of them by cuttings. Thave at last succeeded, and grafted it say at this time what the stock is, but I shall not fail to do so in due time. Meantime a correspondent who is "going to manage the top
of his conservatory next season on the close system, but has no room or a stove pit behind,", \&c. \&c. may graft or inarch the whole of the ove Passion-flowers on the top of long shoots of the cerulea, or any rom the cool stratum" at once, and they will all flower as freely as Cold Pits. - All the Roses that are to be forced on this side of
Christmas should now be pruned forthwith, and placed in different pits, for forcing and protection; at any rate, let no more rain touch them this season, it chills and soddens the soil about their roots. A good way to begin to force Roses is to stir up the surface of an old
Melon-bed, after removing the soil, and perhaps to add a few fresh pots in this-not to cover the frame for the first week, and then to begin by drawing the lights only half over the frame for the next
weck, and to draw thom closer by drgrees, but still having large portions of air, til. the flower-luris appear, \&c. \&ec. Moss and Cab-
bage Roses worked on free stocks of China breeds will thus flower three weeks or a month sooner than others on their own roote, or on the Dog Rose, because the roots of China hoses begin to grow keep in advance of the tops, if properly managed as to air,
FLowrr-GARDRN.-The Heliotrope is the first affected by frost; many of our tender stove-plants stand more cold than this. It may seem strange to some to have flower-beds matted over, to save them
from early frosts, but it has been a regular practice here and in many other places for years, and some of the bed nnext this house, or castle, are oiten sated till the middle of December. We had a bed of
Pelargoniums in full flower in the open air last Christmas-day.-D.
Beaton


\section*{\(\mathrm{F}=\mathrm{V}=\mathrm{Z}\)}
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\section*{report on covent-garden market,}

Thare has been a good supply of Fruits and Vegetables of every kind during the past week ; and they have been, generally
speaking of excellent auality. The we.ther has also been very speaking, of excellent quality. The weather has also been very
mild, and congenial to vegetation. Pines are not so plentiful as last week; they are selling at from 3s. to \(6 s\) s. perib, Blaci Hamdemand, and are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. Plums of good quality continue rather scarce; a few of the
Golden Drop are still to be seen in the market, and are selling at \(2 s\). per punnet. Damsons continue very good and abundant. Peaches are sufficient to meet the demand, and are of excellent quality. Figs are selling at from 3s. to 6s, per dozen. Filberts during the werk. Apples anish Melons are selliner at about \(4 s\). each; a few Spanish ones have been mported during the week, which, if they had not been gatherecl rather too early, would
have been of excellent quality. These are selling at from 4 s . to 6s. each. Cucumbers bring from 4ld. to Stl. per brace. Cabbages meet the demand, and are rather improved in quality, Endive Cut Fhallots are offered at nearly the same prices as last week. verticillata, Rondelelia speciosa, Ixora coccinea, Sedum sieboldii, Alstromeria peleprina, Camellias, Calceolarias, Verbenas, scariet
Roses.






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\section*{Mn. PAXTON'S Colices to Correspondents.}
 ready in a day or two, in the form of a small voiume, for
Eenereal distribution, price \(3 t\) eacich copy, and may be ordered


 Coccordingly,
 way, We wouns weilin ingly ybifise our Corresthnndents with priPate answers, but we are sure that they will percelve the utter
impossibility of doing so with sono ing in irers
II leeters imponsinity of doing so with iono inguirers. H1Tlieters are oft thant the writers will
main unnanswerct.
 articicia manures, especialy the saline, to say what their efifect




 Sell


 working a pit 45 feet tong and 7 feet wide, with gutters, the
 O. . . W. Witer. The plan you want will be of little use




 Ns.s. I will explain my reasons for the the teeturof puse witer Irecom. mend as soon as I shall have an intervicw with a young hrough his ignorance of a simple law in hydrostatics
 was \(I\) think participated in by Mr. Rendile at the date of his last
Tetter on the subject. \(D\). Beut on.
 Brack Prince, Royal Muscadine, Chasselas Musques, White
Frontigran, Grizzly Frontignan, Black Frontignan, Charles-


 nan, White Musest of Mlexandria, Red Muscat of Alcxandria, GACH-TREES.-Rambler.-A wash of sulphur, sont, and lime
applied to Peach-trees in spring does not prevent the lraves from blistering. This disease is occasioned by cold. Ammoniacal liguor, dilated with 10 or 12 parts of water, will kill the
Aphis which infests your Peach, Nectarine, and other Fruit trees. The Ants do not feed on these insects until the latter
are either dead or sickly, and then they carry them off the tree It is understood that it is the sweet exudation from the Aphies which tempts the Ants. hie strength of sea-water; but y ou must wateh the ter, about he slog makes itc appearance. A large quantity of salt water may be used without doing much liarm to the grass, say 6
bushels of salt per acre. Lime water will probabid gre cious. If your soit is gravelly, the defect on the pre as efficaowing to the want of moisturc, Minute observation will enable you to find the real cause and suggest the remedy, \(M\). of Hyacinths than those given ly us in 1841. We conageme recommend the directions there given, for they are the result of longend very successful practice.
an apisis sphrnpena, - A Constant Subscriber. -This plant is ann annual in this country, and is not sufficiently hardy to stand the winter without protection. Therefore, in the event of
frosty weather, you had better cover your plant with a lignd
 White flower, and blooms in autumn and winter, alter which the stems die off, and the plant remains in a dormant state kept periectly diy, but after the season of rest 18 past, anit the young shoots begin to grow, it may be watered, sparingly at first, but as the plant advances in growth the quantity may be
increased. It should be potted in alight soil, and requires a molst stove lieat between \(50^{\circ}\) and \(60^{\circ}\). \(\ddagger\), and requires a Ravoa Guminflora.-An Old Subscriber.-This is a tender
Greenhouse-plant with a fleshy oblong taberous root and long ance-shaped, sharp-jointed leares, a gind the flowers are dronping, and grow in paixs, of a deep
redish orange, tinged with darker red at the cuges. These only remanan a few diags in perfechon, ath when fury cexpandert, the stem rises between 9 inches and 1 foot ligh. This plant kept rather dry during winter.t sindy loam, and should be in good health, there is no need of shiting them. If they are in small pots give them larger. Scilla bifolia rests in winter state of growth

Heatus.-P. P.-Cape Heaths have been advertised at \(5 l\). a
hundred in the Chronicle, all of which are suited for bedding
out out in the flower-gardel. D. B.
yourples.-A Ooung Pine Grower.--Remove the gills from your Pine Apples as soon as you can discover them; they do not rob the fruit directly, but indirectly; they appropriate
portion of the nourishment which is conveyed through the ing the fruit. Il fore cannot enter into your views. I have no doubt all these partly from the climate, and more especially by getting inter
m .xed with our coalser varieties. \(D\). \(B\). for the management of this plant are those by Mr. Knight, in siological Papers," There are also short but good instructions
in "Lindley's Guide to the Orchard and Kitchen Garden," But, in reality, almost every treatise contains useful information which books cannot give, but which results from experience,
and which just makes the difference between one grower and
another. Excellent directions have been another. Excellent directions have been given from time to sparagus. - Seven Oafs - The principal use of trenches between
Aspararus beds is to enable the roots of the plants to be stimuAsparagus beds is to enable the roots of the plants to be stimu-
lated by sun-lieat early in the season; and when it is wanted early that is of importance; sometimes, also, they are used however, Aspar agus is not wanted umseasonably, level beds
are just as good, and in some respects better. The beds should are just as good, and in some respects better. The beds should
consist of very rich light soil; the Asparagus should be con-
stantly fed with rich manure, while growing, and saline mater, especially common salt and sulphate or muriate of magnesia. It likes guano excessively, and Potter's guano still better. Celery.-J. F. G. - By strict attention to your Celery crops you
may assist in keeping the maggot under by removing the ping the blisters, so as to destroy the inmates, \(\ddagger\) oTatoks.- Ramblec.-To preserve such early Potatoes as are
ripe in July from sprouting in the same season, they should be taken up as sonn as the stems have fallen, and put in a cool
dark collar, excluding the air as much as possinie: or they naay
 family Geometridæ which you found clasped to the shout info very extraordinary attitudes at times, and mucl puzzle those who are not conversant with Entomology.
ooks.-Adolescens. "Lindley's Theory of Horticulture" is, we
imagine, the book most likely to be useful to youl, imagine, the book most likely to be useful to you-- \(R\). \(G\), book, so much having been altered, omitted, and added. We Shall notice it as soon as we can find room,--A Caledonian anvertised. says, that New Zealand Flax is of excellent quality; but it is
not true, as another writer in the same paper alleges, that it is produced from Linum usitatissimum, which is the Common Flax. We did not imagine any person to be ignorant that the
New Zealand Flax is a Phormium and not a Linun-two plants as different as a horse anid a snake. addition to hay or other food, about 6 lbs. may be given per
day to a moderately-sized cow, with hay and straw. If hay is luss of 24 lbs. of Beans are about are given, the hay may be dimmished in proportion. A cow rentires food in proportion to her size and the quantity of IISELLANLOUS-Subscriber will find an excellent receipt for
Grape Wine in another column, J. Seott- Your seeding
Ipompea, between I. Horsfallige and seabra, is remarkabiy handsome, with flowers paler than in the one and darker than Girling.-The Dahlia with the palew of its receptacle changing into leaves is not uncommon.--A. L. D. The substance you
fiad in Currants gathered off the wall is a portion of thin tissue find in Currants gathered off the wall is a portion of thin tissue
forming a layer just beneath the skin. It is a curious and beauforming a laser just beneath the skin. It is a curious and beau-
tiful microscopical object.-A Reader may grow Peaches on wood paling in clayey soil, on a south aspect, provided lie mixes a good deal of lime-rubbish with the soll, and thoroughly drains hit. They should be nailed to the paling,---Serpnt criks. - We -Hyacoth, - If you water a white varicty of your mamesake with the juice of the Phytolacca, the veins of the flowers will
shorty become crimson, but the colour will disappear again.
So also, if jou grow a whinte Hy acinth mincak sulphate ofion, or a couple of hours, and then in weak prussate of potash, the veins will become blae. we A. \(C\). - We camot publ sh 1 er
sonal disputes ; if we did we must do so on both sades, ar our columins are not suited for such purposes. All ue can sa
is that, if the judges acted contrary to the regulations, aud par tally, they did very wrong. Such matters interest mobod but the partics conicermed.-S volubilis, and not sumy enough. If you persever in your new management of Qusqualis nudica you will make
it flower, provided it is sufficientiy exposed to light.-I.F. \(G\).it flower, provided it is sufficientiy exposed to light.- \(A . F\). \(G\).-
Combretum purpureum. \(-A\). will find a descriptive list of hardy Creepers at \(p .633\) of this year \(\ddagger\)-J. \(D\). - Your specimens are correctly named, with the exception of Verbena cely who will take the trouble to do so, can procure for you Lyn on's spade. We cannot adrertise the Thes of dealers fo them.--A Subscriber.- 1 . Fica hemalis, The others are not
 be Nos. \(1,2,5\), and 6 of the preceding, the Glont Moreeau,
Winter Nelis, Hacon's Incomparable, and Beurré Rance. Cartmel.- Your Apple appears to be the Borsdorffer; in this ariety the upper side of Nos. \(2,21,25,35,36,41,46\), and 47 , f. F.-We will give 6 s . for Nos. \(2,21,25,35,36,41\)
1841 -and \(10,13,26,30,31,32\), and 53 of 1842 ,

SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS,
A Young Gardener.-Your seedling is
uchsias.- A Young Gardener.- Your seedling is surpassed b substance; in the latter quality it is very deficient.--J.M.Both your seedlings are stont and bright flowers, No. 2 is the than No. 1; they are gnod flowers, but not equal to many culbrid between \(F\). globosa and tulgens differs so little from some
of the cultivated varietics, that it is not worth sending it forth to the public.--C.H.-If the habit of your seedling is goord Cambilia. - \(R\).-The bloom sent, is fine in colour, and the cut side petals are well formed and of good substance, but the fill. ing up of the centre is very irregular, the petals differing se
much in size, it is of little value; fluwers of this character are much in size,
out of date. *
much shake Deans.-As you anticipated, your blooms were so much shaken by the journey that but little remained to judge appears full of florets, and the centre thin and irregular; what remanely pretty in colour, the lavender edging is very regular
but the eyc of this flower aiso appears to be thin; at the same time it must be acknowledged that a correct opininn cannct be after so severe a frost.--Chas. Duniels.-The rosy-purple
and after so severe a frost.--Chas. Duniels. - The rosy-purple
seeciling, named Dr. Ho nep, was very much I rused by ts
j imney; the contre.



 Your white Dahla, named Emma Noke, is a neat, pretty, and
vell up, flowe colour wants form good, and the centre fair and
verity, and probably it can never ERBENAs.- Alfedt.- No. 11 is the best seedling among those
now sent; the flower is large, and of a good and distinct colo In No. 10 you have been anticipated; a a variety is already out are both good varieties, butt too much like others in cultivation; rated.- C. H.-Your seedling is of a very desirable colour-, and present scarcely any snuface to the eye; this is a great
defect, and renders the flower not worth preserving.*--S. Girling.-As your Verbenas have already been
to be fully expande- The bloom of the Frair Bride did not appear cream-coloured, ground uniform, and the flower of good form, colour, and substance, but the edges of the top petals are very much serrated, which if permanent will destroy the
value of the flower ; both blooms were very young. -H. B. No. 5 , Betvidere. This is a flower of good form and substance;
eye very fine, and if the marking comes more distinct and
recular, it will be a bad in form ; 52 , too small and thin; 53, deficient in subst, but 54 , lower petals good, but the upper ones are too high, which dhe ground-colour not uniform ; 56 , fine eye, but the fiower the ground-colour
to small and thin.
s usual, a host of lett

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

The anxiety occasioned by the non-arrival of the Overand mail for July has been painfully set at rest by the announcement of the total loss of the Memnon steam-ship, with the missing mail, at the entrance of the Red Sea. The particulars of this accident have been received by the Hindostan steamer, which left Calcutta on the 11 th August, with the mails for that month. She reached Suez on the llth ult., but her advices from India and China have not yet arrived. We learn, however, by telegraphic despatch, that the Memnon, after a remarkably fine voyage of 10 days from Bombay to Aden, performed in the very height of the monsoon, left Aden on the lst August for Suez, with 170 persons on board. In the evening of the same day, when off the African coast, she struck on a reef of rocks, and so speedily became a wreck, that it was impossible to save more than the crew, passengers, and five chests of treasure which were on the deck at the tme; all the passengers baggage, the cargo, and the mately ately occurred within reach of Aden; the political agent fhat place sent three steamers to their assistance, and recently built in London for the East India Company, and was one of the finest ships employed in the service of the Overland Mail.
From France we learn that considerable astonishment has been excited in Paris by Mr. O'Connell's recent attacks on the reigning royal family of France, and by his offer to send an Irish Brigade to place the Duc de Bordeaux upon the throne. The Ministerial journals of course condemn this threat as an attempt to disturb the tranquillity of France, while the Opposition and Republican papers denounce it as an interference with the popular will as expressed in the Revolution of 1830, and as an ungracious return for the recent sympathy of the French Repealers. Several of the persons arrested in connection with the late plot have been set at liberty, and the appre hensions excited by the first announcement are beginuing to subside.-A ccounts from Madrid state that a conspiracy was detected in that capital on the night of the 25 th, ew hours before the time appointed for the outbreak. The troops of the garrison were immediately under arms the streets were guarded by picquets of cavalry ; a num ber of persons were arrested, and a large depot of firearms was seized. These precautions appear to have eterred the insurgents, and no attempt had been made at the date of the last advices. The Government are still in an uncertain state, but most of the recent Elections have been decided in their favour. At Barcelona the insurgents have gained no fresh advantage, and those at Saragossa have begun to quarrel among themselves; the latter city is closely blockaded by the Government troops, and additional reinforcements are expected.-From Italy we have further accounts of the disturbances in Romagna, but they merely indicate continuance of disaffection, and confirm the rumour that Austria has offered armed assistance to suppress the move ment.-In Greece everything continues tranquil, and the new Ministry are actizely engaged in the arrangements for he National Assembly.-From the United States we have accounts to arecent date. They relate chiefly to the progress of the state elections, and their probable infinence on the approaching contest for the Presidency, for which Mr. Clay, Mr. Calloun, and Mr. Van Buren are the can-
didates. From Canada we learn that the prosecution of \({ }^{\prime}\) Messrs. Papineau, O'Callaghan, and Brown, who were implicated in the late insurrection,
by order of the Home Government.

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Court.-The Queen and Prince Albert arrived a Buckingham Palace on Saturday morning from Windsor Castle. Prince Albert went to Somerset House, and pre-
sided at a meeting of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince sided at a meeting of the Duchy of Cornwall. The Prince her Majesty and his Roval Highness left Great Western Railway for Windsor. On Sunday, the Queen and Prince, with the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, attended divine service in St George's Chapel. On Monday, her Majesty held a Privy Council, which was attended by nearly the whole Cabinet Council, with the exception of Sir R. Peel, who remained on a visit to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales arrived at the Castle from Brighton on Monday afternoon, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. His Royal Highness' health has greatly improved during his visit to Brighton. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester at Kew, and afterwaras Hooker. His Imperial Highness, the Grand Duke Michael, only brother of the Emperor of Russia, arrive Tuesday, on a visit to her Majesty, and returned yes-
erday to town. The Hon. Col. Grey and Col. Bouverie have resumed their duties ; the former as the Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, the latter as Equerry in Waiting on Prince Alber
Imperial Parliament.-At the Privy Council on Monday, it was ordered that the present Parliament, which stands prorogued untii furseday the 19 th ins
The Army.-The Queen has been pleased to declare H.R.H. Prince Albert Captain General and Colonel of the Artillery Company, in the room of the late Duke of ussex.
Order of the Buth.--The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major-General be Knights Commanders Be Drowne ma A. P. S. Wilkinson and H. Wade, of the 13th Light A. P. S. Maninson and Colonel G. Huish, of the 26 th Bengal Native Infantry, be Companions of the Bath
Earl Grey.-Favourable accounts have been received in town of the health of Earl Grey, who has rallied, and is now able to take carriage airings at Howick. Sir Stephen
Hammick, his Lordship's medical attendant, has returned
Church Preferment. - The Queen has made the following appointments to benefices in the Church of Scotland, void by the late secession:-Rev. W. Menzies to Thomson; Rev. P. Bell to the parish of Carmylie, Forfar in the room of the Rev. W. Wilson; Rev. J. Crosbie to the parish of Westruther, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. W. Wood, Rev. R. Williamson to the parish of Knockbain, Ross, in the room of the Rev. J. M'Rae Rev. P. M'Intyre to the parish of Edderschillis, Suther Robertson to the parish of St. Fergus, Aberdeen, in the room of the Rev. J. Anderson.
Ecclesiastical Commission,-Sir Robert Peel has, within these few days, formarded a cheque of 40002 . to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in aid of the fund for the building of new churches. The gift was accompanied by a him in consideration of the large fortune he had derived from trade. It will be remembered that \(\operatorname{Sir} R\), Peel was the first who subscribed 10007

\section*{National Society}

Post Office.-The following notice is put up at the General Post Office:-" With reference to the notice issued from this department in May last respecting the appear that some misapprehension exists respecting the uniform rates on letters between that country and the United Kingdom, it must be understood that the French
uniform rate of \(5 d\). single, and so on in proportion, has reference to those letters only the postage of which is paid, whether on despatch or delivery, in the United King dom ; but that if the French rate be paid in France, it then varies according to the distance, in conformity with the laws of France. The Britisi rate or Kd. single, \&c. is the same, whether paid in the United Kingdom France.'
Light Gold.-A proclamation was agreed to at the Privy Council on Monday, ordering that, as a great quan tity of light gold is still in circulation, no gold sovereign of
less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a half, less weight than five pennyweights two grains and a halr, weights thirteen grains and one eighth, be allowed to be current or pass in any payment whatsoever. And the from and after the lst day of January next, to cut, break and deface such pieces of gold coin as shall be found deficient in weight.

\section*{jfaretgn}

France.-The fortification question is atill the principal theme of the Paris papers; but though a subject of
little interest to the English reader. Some attention i also bestowed by the Opposition prints upon the satisfac French flag at Jerusalem, by which the Pacha is to be dismissed, and his successor is to make an apology to th French Consul, besides saluting the French flag at Bey them a fresh insuit to France, because the flag is to be hoisted and saluted at Beyrout instead of Jerusalem. The Ministerial Journal des Délats dwelis at great length on he disturbances in wales, and expresses surprise that no "The Reformers of Wales," it says, "have taken the law to their own hands, and executed it according to thei hings has nothing to do with politics ; it constitutes bevertheless, an extraordinary anomaly in a civilised state subject to regular laws. The insurgents of Wales have before them the example of Ireland and Mr. \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell We may courts of arbitration, demanding their own local Parliament, denouncing the Saxon, and swearing that Wales shall be a nation. Without doubt, the English Government is strong enough to repress these disorder both in Ireland and Wales, as soon as it pleases to do so rudent to wait and let things take their course ; but it in unsatisfactory position for a Government to submit as a necessary and inevitable evil, to permanent insurrecpapers of Monday, of all shades of politics, express thei mazement at Mr. O'Connell's threat at one of his recent meetings, that he would send an army of Jrishmen to place the Duc
Henry V. The banquet given at the Mansion-house, in honour of General Espartero, is noticed by the papers; but, owing to the absence of the Members of our Cabi net, and the very few persons of political note who at that five of the persons arrested as participators in the Communist plot of the Rue Pastourelle have been set at liberty. Other warrants, however, had been issued by
the Attorney-General, but the charges against the accused not of a very serious nature. A M. Guizot has annexed a special convention, to which M. Guizot has continued in France. Literary property thus guaranteed, extends not only to books, but to drawings, evgrav ings, and music.-THe Journal and Loin slates that o diocese of Montaubon, and Knight of the Legion of Honour, abjured the Catholic religion in the Protestant Cburch of Orleans, in presence of a numerous assemblage M. Bruitte had published a pamphlet, entitled "M which had indus" -The Courier Francais says, that a young Englishwoma of Glandier, the glass in which Madame Laffarge gave her husband his drink
that the capital had just been visite On the 25 th, at midnight, all the troops of the garrison which summoned to arms, and various parts of the town, picquets of cavalry. The military were placed in the from being rung under any pretence. General Conch stationed himself at the Puerta del Sol, whilst General It appears that the the following morning. The design of the conspirators was to take possession of some of the churches, spread alarm by ringing the bells, set fire at the same time to severai houses in opposite directions, and whilst the to their barracks. Owing to the precautions immediately adopted by the Government, no such attempt had been made, but a number of persons had been arrested, and a depot of fire-arms had been discovered. The garrison was thesg" hese adices lef,, and it was probable that the trops would continue under arms on the night of the 26 command without consulting his colleagues on his policy. Among other proceedings he had sent a passport to Colonel Bristow, an English gentleman, who repaired to Madrid last year to rnake arrangements for the establish ment of an Anglo-Arispanic bank. The Colonel protested against this measire, which was to be carried pro elfoct within 24 hours. The British Charge d'Affaires had expostulated with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, it appears, had not been consulted on the subject. General Mazaredo, the military governor of Madrid, has concession by the Ministry political chief, in order to save the capital from being declared in a state of siege. The liberty of the inhabitants is thereby entirely placed at the mercy of the latter. The inquiry into the cause of the explosion of the gunpowder magazine was still in progress; most of the individuals arrested were kept in solitary confinement.-From Barcelona our accounts state that on the 25 th the new Cap. tain-General, Laureano Sanz, notified to the consuls that he bad thought proper to declare the province in a state of siege, and that he was about to lay the strictest blockade to that city. The French residents had accordingly retired on board the vessels of war, where they were fed at the expense of the state. The Captain-General
expected shortly to have a force of 34 battalions at his disposal. There was no change at Saragossa on the 27th The insurgents were beginning to quarrel among themclves and General Canedo had assumed the command of the Government forces. The blockade is extremely strict and the city has consumed its provisions. The Junta has evied extraordinary contribution on the inhabitants. Gen. Zurbano, one of the followers of Gen. Espartero has written from the castle of Foz in Portugal to decler is adbesion to the Provisional Government, and has bee athorised to peturn to Spain and take up his residenco t Palencia.-Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer has left London for France, to wind up his private affairs in that country preparatory to his departure for Madrid, to succeed Si Arthur Aston, as Minister at that court.
Germany.-Letters from Berlin of the 24th ult. state deaux an exceedingly warm reception s to proceed from Berlin to Hamburgh, thenge trince Hague, on a visit to the King of the Netherlands, and wil embark at Rotterdam for London. He intends to remair in that city for some time, and receive a great number of his partisans, amongst others M. de Chateaubriand, who had hitherto refused to undertake the journey to Goritz nisuer not to meet Prince Metternich. His Royal Highness will visit Scotand before his return to Austria Adelbert, of Prussia, second son of the heir apparent to the Prussian throne, and Princess Eugenia, the eldest daughter of Oscar, Crown Prince of Sweden; and it is mentione that the Emperor of Russia, during his late visit at Berin, Rhenish papers anxious to forward this plan. The cession of Hesse Cassel being exchanged for that of th Duchy of Holstein in favour of the Duke of Holstein Augustenburgh, next heir to that important part of the Frederick of Hesse heir presumptive to and heir apparent of Hesse Cassel, had, during his lat wisit at Cassel, obtained a formal consent from the reigning Landgrave to his alliance with the daughter of the Emperor of Russia.-Letters from Cologne state that M. Peitzer, ierenant in the army, who, as will be recollected, killed M. Hains last winter in a duel, in consequence of quarrel ala do and was a do do min res fir or and his scond who is sentenced to ben Tor te years have arrived at Ehrenbreitstein where they re to be confined. The two other persons implicated in o duel have been condema the he recent discovery of the 'Venus,' by Titian, now excellently object of the greatesadmiration with all amateurs. This
 under a mass of unimportant paintings and diffierent kinds of rubbish. For the discovery of this treasure we have to thank the Director Mathai and the Academy Council. It Exquisite as are some of the paintings of 'Venus' we already possess, they are far behind this master-piece, par ticularly in the handling of the flesh and background.' Traty. -The latest accounts from Bologna are of the 24th. They state that altuougli the Government troubles continue, although the failure of the attempt on Imola has certainly discouraged the band. The prisoners had been brought to Fort St. Leo, near Rimini, not being secure at Bologna. Austria has offered armed succoul, Aulic councillor, Sebregandi, to Rome, who, in concert with Count Latour Maubray, will examine what modifications ought to be made in the Roman Government, to prevent such disaffection and manifestations, It is said Engli h and a French Colonel quittel Spain to join them, but with affairs. There is no Italions
 in Cataloni ane joined the bands of Romana, bande sans than therwise they would have been. Letters from Milan of the 22d ult state that a number of persons had
 bardo-Venetion prito pornor had been directed to hold a fer battalions of infantry and a brimale a Bologno of light cavalry in readiness to march their co-operatiouthe auther sions thon. The insurgents have extended their exands appear to Horth as far as Hedur. Hese bority said to are suppied wila money. A propagandout Italy exist, which has ramifications, not oniy throug ance. eritherse in swizerland, Malta, and evel source that the daper announces from an authentist issued under the dree of the Roman Inquisition, first in force by the Invorty or Leo XIN ., and recently parain suspended. The ar-General of Ancona, has been produced not only throughout Tely but everywhere in the Mediterranean, both among the Jews, and among Protests ant Christians, either subject to Catholic government or surrounded by Catholic populations, at this revival o the Inquisition. Some misapprehension has existed as to the genuineness of the decree; but the same paper states that certain of its clauses had already begun to ve acted upon:-The two bandits who, about three years ago,
attacked and robbed Don Miguel while he was nut shooting, were exceuted at Rome on the 12th ult.,
Russra.-A telegraphic despatch from St. Petersburgh announces that the Princess Marie of Darmstadt, to a prince on tlice 2 tith ult. The Emperor arrived Warsam
canital would was beliered that his stry in the Polish the Emperor intended 2 lonnscr vasit on his refurn from association has just heecn formed at Pesth, in Hungary, with cing all the Sclaronying the influence of Russin, and ind to fraternise. The circle
cher gary, Polam?, Paris, and Lomenna is mot to confine itself to the inferior Danube alone, but is to extend so widely lead one to suppose that it will every where resist the influence of Russia. Special organs are to be estallished in views of Russia. A certain number of Polish refugees are eflorts have motret with sympathy cliciefly in the principalities of the Danube, Hungay, and the (Hristian popalationso To Rey. In the latter, in particular, the hostile feeling
to Russia has been principally manifsted. The clause of appears to be only an accusuory, intended to aid the realis ation of the principal ohject, which is opposition to Russia, bure possibly in commeximn with this repert that the Augshard been arrested at Warshw accused of having forme part of a society of ahove 3,000 , persons, whose object was of anti-Russian intrigue rectaire ; but all these
Greeres-Accounts from Athens to the 29 th contain portant facts are mentioned in addition to those given in our last. As soon as the new Ministry was organized,
proceeded to make important changes in the AdministraNational Assembly on the lith inst. One of the mot remarkable instances of the self-possession of the nation ordered several persons the Minister Tzinos, who lately King, after the revolt, still continued to torture. The the palace, but at last, on the Ministers sending lim word he continued to do be answerable for the consequences if has ordered him to be banished to an island of the A rchi pelago, and meanwhile a moilitary guard is placed round withd protect him from the populace. Since the crowd quillity has continued to exist.
India.- The steam-ship Hindostan, Captain Moresby, cutta, which place she left on cargo and 108 passengers. She has brought the some choly intelligence of the total loss, on the evening of the 1 st August, of the East India Company's new steam-frigate Memnon, off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of Africa with the missing Overland Mail. There were on board of their effects have been recovered. The mails are entirely lost; and it is to be regretted that owing to their late arrival at Bombay the preceding month, there had The Mempon left Bombay on the Madras and Ceylon. earlier than she would have done on ordinary occasions, during the month of August. She was a splendid neas ship, which had recently been sent was a splendid new having been built expressly for the service of the Overland of the She was much larger and more powerful than any the other steamers on the station; and so great was determined to of her commander in her powers, that he of taking the lunger ronte penerally ado Aden, instend prevalence of the monsomen. The experiment was thought men that it ore, and it was the opinion of many naval but the re must fail, ns it had done in a previous instance; tras not resnt has shown that the confidence of the captain within ten days. as she completed the voyage to Adeu pleted this feat, than slie was fated to meet with a misAugust, when off Cape Guardafui, on the coast of A frica and not far from Aden, she struck upon a reef of Africa, and in a very short time became a total wreck. The crew board, and which with five cases of treasure, which were on of the accident, fortunately were saved; but the time cargo, and passengers' baggage were entirely lost, having gone down with the wreck. Captain Haines, the political assistance. Southey and Crawford, arrived at Suez by the Hindostan. Turkey and Persua. - The Levant mail, which. brought news of the loss of the India mail, mail, which Constantinople letters of the I7th ulit. Riza Pachaght fast monopolising power, and had just Riza Pacha was of Seraskier. The adjustment of the Turko-Persien office ference war. The adjustment of the Turko-Persian dif-
ficultijes ficulties constantly starterl by the Commissioners of dife
Schath conditions statedirs of Jerusalem had been arranged on the Persian frontier in our French article. Letters from the of the King of Herat, Kamram Schah, fact of the death has expelled by his Vizier, Tar Mahomed Khan, who has expelled the sons of the late King. The usurper wha
been acknowledged as King of Herat by the Schah Persin, to whom he sent lis submission.
reived by the steam. ship Britannia in a days from Halifax. The New York dates are to the 15 th Boston, 16 th . The Calcdonia, which left Liverpool on the Sth olt., arrived at Inalifas on the 18 th . The prin-
cipal points of interest in the papers relate to the progress of the state elections, and their probahle eftict o Presideng Presidential contest. The candidites for the Presitency are understood to be, on the Whig interest,
Mr. Clay; and on the Democratic, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Whip party, but to so trifling an extent, that the election would have to be decided ly the House of Representa-
tives, unless the Calhoun ?nd Yan Buren parties were to form a coalltion, or one of them give theicir inters st to the
Whig candidate. There had been a disastrous accident on Whig candidate. There had been a disastrous accident on
the Susquehannah Ralmay, occasioned by the breaking of the front axletree of the first passenger car, by which that and the two following cars were thrown of the rails. A
large number of persons were serionsly injured. The yellow fever still prevailed at New orleans: the number which number 90 had dec. \(A\) "Copyright was lis, of American literary men has been forned in New York, Club is Cullen Bryant as chairman. The object of the ensure the rights of authors, by reciprocal copyrights with the peontions. It is not expected that they wnl surceed, the people being so much accustomed to Luropean litepublishing, bookselling, and prpcr-making interests will be too strong for them. A booiseller will not pay for tudes of Englisl2 works on simular subjects for wothor It is a:... itted that such a state of things is a griat harelship canon authons, and particularly American authore, who labours, even in their own country. From Canada we learn that a nolle proseqni has been entered int the cases in the late insurrections in Canad?. Sir C. Metcalfi Ic't Quebec on the 28th for the Three Rivers, whence he would proceed across the St. Lawrence and through the townships. West Indies.-The Mail steamer, Tay, has just arrived with the West Indian and Merican Mails. She brings an account of a calamitous fire in Kingston, Jamaica,
on the 26th of August, the work of incendiaries; upwards of four hundred houses were reduced to ashes, involving a loss of property variously estimated from 250,000\%. to half a million. 1,000l. reward has been The Royal Gazette is filled with details relative to this awful conflagration.

Cay.-Consols closed at 941 to \(\frac{5}{6}\),
Money Market, Friday.-COnsols closed at \(94 \frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{6}{8}\)
oth for money and account; New Three-and-Half Centso, 102; Exchequer Bills, at \(1 \frac{1}{3} d\), 61 s 。 to 63 s . prem. \(\frac{3}{4} d\). \(62 s\) s to \(64 s\). prem.

\section*{Fintetropolis and its zoicinitn.}

Her Majesty's Visit to Kew Gardens.-On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince Albert visited Kew, for Palace, er and the Princess Sophia, who have, since thlouces ture of the King of Manover, been residing at his Ma jesty's residence on Kew-green. The Roynl party alighted at the King of Hanover's residence, and shortly after wards were conducted by Sir W.J. Hooker over the received at Kew on the previous evening, Sir Hilliam Hooker was in attendance to receive Her Majesty and rince Albert; but it being cuite a pivate visit, the Which arrangements the Royal party had an opportunity of inspecting every portion without the slightest interruption. Both the Queen and Prince Albert expressed much pleasure and gratification in witnessing the recent extenon of the gardens, and particularly at there being thrown open to the pubic every day, except Sunday; and more into effect, no damage had been done by the great infiui of persons who have lately visited the gardens. Before leaving, Prince Albert requested to be informed at any in order that he might come and inspect them. On leaving the Botanic Gardens, the Royal party proceeded to ing the Botanic Galdens, the Royal party proceeded to were conducted by Mrs. Murphy, the housekeeper ; after which they returned to Windsor Castle
Arrival his Imperial Highness the Grand Dun Sunday (Paulowiteh) arrived at Blact country. His Imperial Highness, on leaving Berlis repaired direct to the Hague, to visit the King of Holland and the Prince and Princess Royal of Orange. After
passing a few days with his royal relatives, his Imperial Highness and attendants embarked at Rotterdam on Saturday morning on board the Ocean, and was received on his arrival at Blackwall by Baron Brunnow and the other members of the Russian legation. The Grand Duke, who was loudly cheered on his landing, proceeded pared for his Highness went with Baron Brunnow to the Zoolopical Gardens in the Regent's Park, where the Grand Duke remaained about an hour, and then drove to Kensington

Cratiens, and, after promenading for some time, proceeded througn Myde Park and along Constitution-hinl to
St. James's Park, His Imperial Uiglness in with Baron Brannow, walked through the inslo company the pidestrians. On Nonday the Grand Inte amidst the llorse Guards to see the change of guard Sutherlond Sutherland, where he minutely inspected the choice works then risted stanord Gatlery. 111 s Imperial Highness hes Westminster 1 I all, ard the Abbey. The several monuments, lainethor the acquainted whe the first unintimation had been received of the purposed visit. \(\mathrm{On}^{2}\) deammg the Abbey, the Grand Duke went to the Surrey Zoological Gardens. In the eveuing he honoured Baron Brumnov with his company at dinner, and was afterwards present at the performances at Drury-lane Theatre. On thesday bis imperial Highness took a drive in the Regent s-palk and the norticrn suburbs of the metropolis and afterwards left tomn to way a visit to the Quepolis, Windser Castle. His Imperial Highness was loudly checred on leaving the hotel by about 300 people who had collected there. On arriving at the Castle, he was red ceived by Prince Albert, the Lord Chamberisine was reLord Steward, who conducted him to the Queenin, he the cepricn-ro\%m, when the perand he evening her Majesty gave a sote benomet in of the visit of his Inmerial Ifirlness. On Wednesur Prince Albert conducted the Grand Duke On Wednesday who afterwards visied sice castle, banners and embleans of tic Knigh cof \(G\) ane the been newly hung for the occasion, uader the direction of Sir C. Young. They then inspected the new stables and in the l'alke, and in the afternoon rode out on horseback banguet in accmplamied by ber Majesty and suite. The Chamber. On evening took place in the Waterloo the Girand Dakursday Prince Albert, accompanied by Earl of Livenk, Mince Hohemohe Langenbourg, the Earl of Liveryool, and Prince Dolgorouky, proceeded the Flemish excellent sport. His Imperial Highness shot with admirable 100 pheasants, during the day 105 brace of rabbits, nearly 100 pleasants, with an excellent sprinkling of partridges morning a were bagged by the royal party. Yesterday Windsor (the lst Life Guards and the 3 d battalion at Grenadier Guards), and the 13th Lt. Dragoons, stationed at Howslow, took place before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Grand Duke Michael, the Duke of Wellington, and After the review personages on a visit to the Queen. went the review Prince Albert and the Grand Duke which his Imperial Highuess took the Cadets, after London. Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister, will give entertainments to his Imperial Highness this day and Tuestrow, and the Grand Duke to go to Newmarket on Tuesday, to see the Cesarewitch Stakes run for.
Esparterat Espartero.-On Thursday morning General Eliditero, accompanied by the Duchess of Victoria, Donna Lond, and some members of his suite, arrived at the London Docks, for the purpose of visiting that establishneat. They were received by Mr. Catley and the drectors, by whom they were taken through the Crescent vaulf, in which there are stored upwards of 20,000 hoge heads of Spanish wines. They were subsequently led througl the Spanish wool, the indigo, spice, drug and tobacco-warehouses, and in the various departments the General and the Duchess expressed their astonishment at the regularity with which the business was conducted After traversing the different departments, the visitora returned to the Board-room of the company, where léjeuner had been prepared. General Espartero on taking leave expressed his acknowledgments tor the attentiog paid to hum by the authorities connected with the and his gratification at seeing the productions of Spain imported and about to be consumed in this country.
The City Election.-Mr. Baring and Mr. Pattison have consented to become candidates for the representation of London the former as the Conservative, the latter as the Whig candidate. The election takes place in three weeks. Election of Lord Mayor. - The poll, which was commenced last week and continued for seven days as a matter of form, ciosed yesterday, when Alderman Magnay was rethe poll were as follows: Ald. Marnay 853 , the close of Lord Mayor, I49; Ald. T. Wood 82 , 853 ; the present Court of Aldermen.-Mr. Challis
call made on him to stand for the has acceded to the \(\mathrm{C}^{\text {call made on him to stand for the gown of Cripplegate }}\) Wood, Mr. Pe the city corger who oppition. Milled the filled the office of chief clerk at Guildhall, has sent in his The Shrrift.--On Saturdey the city solicitor.

\section*{several otticers of the corportion Lord Mayor, with the} Westminster, where the Recorder introduced state to Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer Aiderman to the and Mr. Moon, as the Sheriffs Recorder having paid the usual comapliment year. The sentlemen as citizens of London, the Cursitor Baron cated chat her Majesty bad been pleased to approve the rone thr incens. The usual ceremonles were then othroagh, and the Sheriffs and their friends returned Cllena the inauguration dinner, which took phes Clothworkers' Hall. About 200 gentlemen sat down to Mayor, who company present consisting of the Lord Mayor, who took the chair, Lord Burghersh, the Cursitor

Baron, several members of the Royal Academy, and the principal authorities of the Clothworkers' and Stationers' Corapanies, to which the Sheriffs belong. The usual loya and civic toasts were drank with the customary honours, Laurie, who said he had a toast to propose which he knew would be received with great warmth of feeling. They all hoped for the benefit of clergy, and he felt much gratifica tion in proposing the health of the Chaplains to the Sherifis alluded to benefit of clergy; he should exhibit his gratitude aluded to benefit of clergy; he should exhibit by hoping that the worthy knight may never require the plea; buting case it should fail him, he promised that the Sheriffs' Chaplains will feel bound to see the best ceremonial of the law administered with all the considera the City members, the Recorder, and other personages afterwards spoke in acknowledgment of various toasts.
Denth of \(M r . G\). Wood, M. P. Aocounts reached town on Wednesday of the melancholy death of Mr. G.
W. Wood, M.P. for Kendal, which took place suddenly W. Wood, M.P. for Kendal, which took place suddenly
on Tuesday evening in the rooms of the Manclester Phi losophical Society, of which he was a Vice-President. Mr Wood had just entered the coffee-room and was sitting on a bench between Mr . Joule and Mr. Clare, conversing about the Ordnance Survey of the Northern Counties torously, and feeling him tremble. At first Mr. Clar thought he was faint and laid hold of his arm, but Mr
Wood appeared to be unconscious. Mr. Clare imme diately rose, and said aloud that Mr. Wood appeared t be very ill, and Mr. Stanway immediately got hold of Mr able on the other side of the room. Dr. Clay, o reaching Mr. Wood, directed some one to remove his neckcloth, and open the windows to admit airs An ineffectual attempt had been made by two gentlemen to raise Mr. Wood, and he was then placed on the form; his head was propped up with cushions, parations were made to bleed him. There were two other medical men in the room-Dr. Marshall and Dr. Jarrold. Dr. Clay instantly made an incision in the left temporal artery, but no blood followed the lancet. He next tore up the coat sleeve to open a vein in the arm, but it was found the eyes, Dr. Marshall perceived that the iris ene eyes, Dr. Marsuall perceived that the pupil did not contract, and thence inferred that there was a total loss of nervous sensibility. All these proceedings passed in less time than it has taken to describe them, and the medical gentlemen agreed that Mr. Wood must have exps neither the slightest pulsation nor any tremor of the flesh, or in short anything to indicate that a spark of ife remained; t
more instantaneous than if he had been shot. At the time the attack commenced, Mr. Wood appeared to be sitting at ease; one arm was thrown across the back guard chain of his eye-glasses. He liad not partaken of any coffee or other refresbment. Mr. Wood was formerly one of the representatives for South Lancashire, and by Kendal. Mr. Wood was the son of a dissenting minister, and a native of Leeds, and it is supposed that he was in his 66th year. He had been in the commission of the
peace for Lancashire for several years. The Jury at the peace for Lancashire for several years. The Jury
St. Stephen's, Wallrook.-A meeting of the parishioners was held last week, for the purpose of receiving a statement from Alderman Gibbs, relative to the present state of the parish accounts. Dr. Croly, the Rector, took of all who were not legally constituted vestrymen. This gave rise to a long discussion as to what was considered to several inquiries, the vestry clerk stated, that since 1775 it had been the custom in the parish, that no person should be a qualified vestryman who had not previously on the side of justice, and thought that an account ought to be laid before the parish, concerning the receipts and disbursements of the parish estates. existed, he held that the obligations of that trust oumht to be strictly respected, and he hoped that in this case the truichwarden would be known and felt, and clearly re cognised. On the part of the churchwarden he was satisfied that there could be no unwillingness to give an account of these monies, though there might be some etiquette as ertal say no more on his behal unless he fully cleared up these accounts, and so saved them the only means of putting an end to these unpleasant differences. Alderman ime from time immemorial, as described by Stowe, been considered a select vestry, and to such properly constituted vestry alone did he consider that his his accounts before a legally constituted vestry of the parish. He then left the vestry-room amid hisses and week he would call a meeting to revise the accounts. Mr Rock, in a lengthy address, gave a detail of the circum atances which had instigated himself and fellow-parish ioners to adopt the present proceedings. He stated that from inquiries instituted, he had learned that the parish possessed estates of the value of \(1,000 \%\). per annum, of
which Alderman Gibbs was appointed one of the trustees
in 1812, and that after the death of his co-trustees, be
became sole trustee for the disposal of the funds, not having thought fit to renovate the trust by the introduction of new coadjutors. He had further uscertained that since 18.5 10 allditors bad been appointed to examine the vestry books, Alderman Gibbs having acted as his own auditor, and that within the last ten years only twelve vestry meetings the chairman suggested that time should be allowed for the production of the accounts, and the vestry adjourned for a week. They met again on Thurs
day, when a protest was read from Ald. Gibbs, who said be would lay the accounts only before a select vestry. A vouring to obtain the accounts, and to report thereon at a future meeting. It was also resolved that the Church hould be insured forthwith;
Rebuilding of St. Olave's Church.-The parishioners of receiving the repurt of the committee appointed consider the best means of providing a new church. The Rev. Dr. Kenny, the Rector, took the chair. The report mended four distinct plans for the parishioners to decide unon. The first was to restore the church on its present site, with all its fittings, which, as it would require the bells, would, according to the surveyor's report, involve an expenditure of 9.451 ., being \(3495 l\). beyond the insur ance money. the church, but to dispense with all the bells restoration of the torer rebuilt, only to be repaired, whereby a saving of nearly 30002. would be gained, reducing the estimate to \(6445 l_{\text {o, being only }}\) 495l. above the amount of the insurance-money third plan was to erect a new church altogether, on the same site, on modern principles. The last pian was restore the church, dispensing with all the bells, and save the expense of rebuilding the tower; and by removing the east end of the church somewhat to the westward, obtain sufficient space at the east end for the erection of a rec tory-house. A stormy discussion arose, in the course of which a letter was read by the rector from the bishop of Winchester approving of the second plan. On the question being jut, the adoption of the second plan was carried by a large majority. The church will therefore be restored, with the exception of the peal of bells. vous meetings ever witnessed in the metropolis was held on Tuesday in this church. A vestry meeting had been convened to make a poor and churchyard rate, the churchwarden in the chair. The proceedings commenced at that period the church presented one continued scene of clamour and altercation, which ended in a general fight.
the parish money to be embezzled by their collectors to ant 12001 , and resolved, with cew disseniens, "ay tradesmen should be disallowed." The clergyman having ascended the pulpit at six o'clock to read evening prayers, the meeting adjourned for half-an-hour; after which the proceedings were resumed with increased uppenny rate was voted and carried against an elevenpenny ate pronosed by a trustee. Several rate-payers accused Mr . Coste, the relieving-officer, of great cruelty in telling poor widow, who had applied for crutches for ber lame child, that she might get a pair of broom-lasidles, as other similar charges, drove the meeting into a state of fury against the officer. It having been proposed that a farthing churchyard rate alluding to the "Puseyite doctrines" cated in the sate allowed, as it was principally applied for the suppor of the church. The motion was carried by a majority of
123 to 19 . A vote of thanks to the chairman was also lost by an immense majority. At the termination of the meeting a conflict commenced, during which blows were struck, and the church seats were overturned. The affai was ended by the beadle and constables ejecting the parishioners, and closing the church doors against them

Inversity College.-I he by-laws of the college, passed
general meeting of the proprietors, in May, 1842 contain a regulation for the gradual admission of alumn of the college to a participation in its government. With this view, the council are authorised to constitute stude Universitege, wors body, by conferring on them for life such shares as, in consequence forfeiture, or or being cedea for the members to be so constituted are to be styled "Fellows o the College," and to enjoy the privileges possessed by other proprietors, especially the light of taking part in the members of that body. Not more than one-third of the shares to be so disposed of in any one year are to be conferred on graduates in medicine, nor more thaw has lately mong graduates in arts and law. appointment of three fellows-one for each faculty. The pentlemen sho have received this distinction are Mr. Joln Richard Quain, of the Inner Temple, Bachelor of Law Dr. John Taylor, Keppel-street, M.D. ; and Mr. Jaco Waley of Lincoln'sinn M A
The Murder of Mr. Dadd. - Considerable doub appears to exist as to the actual position of the unfor-
tunate young man whose parricide has given such notariety to Cobham Park. It appears that he is now in custody at Fontainebleau, and that his family have memorialized the Home Secretary for permission to allow him to remain in France, where the widing a trial in this country, which can terminate only in his confinement for life
ustom House Frauds.-Several new frauds were dis covered at the Custom-house last week, in which parties before unsuspected, are implicated. The greatest secresy is observed by those who are conducting the investigation, and consequently the particulars have not yet transpired portant generally understood that some or the more quantities, it is said, have been admitted from foreign shores either entirely duty free, or at a very reduced rate of duty. Owing to the dismissals and suspensions at the Officers-house, in consequence of the recent frauds, several the metropolis until those vacancies are filled up.
Excise Notice.-The Commissioners of Excise having been informed that the medical profession continue to retail spirits of wine without a license, have issued the 12, 1843. -It having been discovered that various apothecaries, chemists, and druggists, have been selling spirits of wine in a pure and unmedicated state, by which they have incurred the \(50 \%\). penalty imposed by 6 Geo . IV. C. 81 , s. 26 , for retailing spirits without a permit: Ordered, that the attention of the several collectors, supervisors, and officers in the United Kingdom be directed to this geons, pothecaries, chemists, and drugrists, in their respective divisions and rides, and respectfully explain to each of them the liabilities which they will incur under the above las should they sell pure and unmedicated spirits of wine without And if any erses be discovered where such practices are continued after the parties have been cantioned, the same must be stated to the Board for prosecution." If this order be strictly enforced, no chemist or apothecary will be able to dispense less than two gallons at a time, even in an urgent case. Kensingtan.-At the petty sessions last week, a quesin which of bur of deciding in this parish, was revived for the purpose of deciding What chass of jurors is entill the the Captain Bague said, he found that the nas Chancellor was described in the prod " master, while it now stood as Esquire. He should, therefore, require the senior churchwarden to explain the reason for the alteration. Mr. Chesterton, in explanation said, the parish officers had been instructed that every person ought to be called an "Esquire" who held the office of Commissioner of Land-tax, as, although they were not holding a commission direct from the Cromn, they were entitled, as " filling an office of trust," to be so termed. Mr. Hanson, as one of the parish Officers, would contend that all gentlemen who filled the office of Commissioner of Land-tax, held an "office of trust under the Crown." By the 43d of George IIl., cap. 99, Mr. Thomas Chancellor and other gentlemen resident in the parish of Kensington are mentioned by name as the com missioners appointed to carry the provisions of those act into effect, and they had all gualitied according to law Now he would contend that it Mr. Chancellor had no been a man of trust, he would never have been appointed by the Crown as a Commissioner of Land-tax, and as the nct of Parliament had received the sign-manual of the King, all apoointments under it became appointment under the Crown, as well as under the Parlament, and being thereby placed in an "office of trust under the Crown," he submitted that the Commissioners of Land ax were as much entitled to be in the jury list designated "Esquires" as any other class of persons, As the question was an important one, and necessary to be ecided, he would, if the bench would postpone their cecl ion, obtain a legal opinion on the subject. Captain bro pas any the chairman said, according - Mr H 0 Mr . Hanson He considered Mr Hangon her of court and he for Hanson had provedion the subject less wan pay than the opimon of juge hern then drected the clerk to givetion was objected to to attend of the persons who des. he next meeting of the desigation should magistrates held an adjourned sessions, and after hearing some further argumente, the chaimalor wa the opinion of the bench that Mr. Chancellor, and the or not gentlemen acting as commissioners of ladrtax, in fact, hold offices of trust under the Crown, and were, in Mr. Hanson said it as beforenson said it was his intention take the mase of Mr. Pitt, who had been a captain of volunteers, tha that gentleman was not entitied io esquire, and bi designation was altered to that of "gentleman." Upion this case, also, it was intimated that the opinion of disJudges would be sought. We may here state that a the mapistrinar to the abo results. Lolleries and "Distributions."-On Monday night meeting was lield at the National Association, in Hoborn, to hear a lecture from a Mr. Mudie on Scotish minstrom and to witness a distribution of pra by Mr. Lee, the one shilling to one guinea, promise to all purchasers. The
- prioikal, lo all by
hall was crowded to excess. As there was no appearance of the promised prizes a general row ensued. Mr. Mudie in vain attempted to address the meeting, and ullimately the anger of the assembly was vented upon the building. An attack was made upon the forms, tables, chairs, and gas-fittings of the hall, which were quickly demolished.
The gallery railings were destroyed, and the violence of The gallery railings were destroyed, and the violence of the mob extended to the adjoining houses, the windows of which were broken. A messenger was at last dis-
patched to Bow-street for the police, by whom the rioters were ejected, but not before \(30 l\). worth of property were destroyed. A woman's arm was broken in the affray
Wood Pavement.- The Commissioners for Improving the Liberty of Saffron-hill have resolved that Hatton garden from Charles-street to Holborn shall be paved St. Pancras vestry, on Wednesday, contracted with the Metropolitan Company to Lay down 11,000 square yards in the New Road, at the rate of \(11 s .6 d\). per square yard, the works to commence forthwith, and the entire within two monthe
Mortality of the Melropolis.--The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 23, is as
follows:-West Districts, 135 ; North Districts, 159 , Central Districts, 199 ; East Districts, 221 ; South Districts, 269 ; Total, 983. (Males 483, Females 590.) Weekly average for the last five years 903 females), and for the last five summers 846 .

\section*{3probincial xrefos.}

Birmingham.-A meeting was held at the Public-office in this town on Thursday week, when a deputation was sition signed by upwards of 16,000 persons, inviting that gentleman again to come forward in public life. The next day the deputation waited on Mr. Attwood, and the requisition having been presented, Mr. Attwood, in reply, said that "the late great changes in the corn and pro-
vision laws, by removing in a great degree the buttresses vision laws, by removing if a great degree the have given a
which propped the powerful landed interest, prodigions accession of strength to the public cause. those changes are now forcing he owneth the owners labour Holding these opinions, and having your confidence to assure me, I will immediately consult the friends upon whose assistance I rely ; and with their concurrenc Whil shortly submit for your approbation the best plan prosperity, harmony, and contentment to all classes of prosperity, harmony, and contentment to alt ciasses of this to me. -The Chartist Convention, 10 , 100,0002 to be appropriated in the puiclase of 1,000 acres of land to be divided into small allotments.
Bi ighton.- On the 28th the Bishop of the diocese laid hie first stene of a new church at Hurstperpoint, near 60007 have 6000. have been raised by subscription, for the purpose 1000 persons, and at an expense of 7000l. Mr. Barry, 1000 persons, and at an expense of \(7000 \%\). Mr. Barry,
the architect of the new Houses of Parliament, 3as been employed to prepare the plans for the church, which is to eir Pector Rey Cary Borrer is transepts, and spire. The Rector, Rev. Cary Borrer, is a donor to the extent of \(1000 l\). ; Mr. Campion, of Danny Park, gives
120016 ; and Mr. Borrer, the Rector's father, 5000. in addition to the stone for the building.
Bristol.-We leam by the local papers that a proposal has been made to erect a monument in Redclife church o the poet Southey, who was a native of that city.
ween Lord Nugent and Mr. Edmurd Dayrell, of this county, in reference to a petition presented to the House of Commons by Mr. T. Duncombe, bearing the signature of Lord Nugent, the high sheriff, and 0thers, iu which were expressions Mr. Dayrell considered objectionable, if not personally offensive. Several letters passed, which aniy served to widen the breach, and a hostile nuessage of frieus result. The affair was then paced in the hanu bly arranged the matter, by withdrawing the expressions objected to on both sides. The seconds decided that the petition was drawn up by a lawyer, that its language was such as is commonly used in official and legal documents, Carmarthen.-A proclamation was issued by the Queen in Council on Tuesday in reference to the late Queen in South Wales, calling upon the local authorities to use their utmost endeavours to bring the offenders to justice offering a reward of 500 l . for information which may lead to the conviction of a principal in any case of incendiary other liss ere, and offence, in case the person making such discovery shall be liable to be prosecuted for the same. - At the recommenmen of the Lord Lieutenant the names of twenty gentlethe Lord Chancellor. This step has been taken in consequence of repeated representations from various quarters the inadequacy or the former the present.disturbed state of the county. Mr. Maule, o the Treasury, arrived at Carmarthen on Thursday night Trevor. His visit appears to have been well-timed, for in the evening there was riarched into town, in the custody of the Lonion police, one of the most notorious disturbers in the county, named Jones, who bad long been a terror to the inhabitants. Latterly he has been seen going about
with a gun and a brace of pistols, and it has occurred in
many instances that farmers and labourers were, under the fear of death, forced by him to the perpetration of by Inaloutrages. At lengthin informailice who with 17 by Inspector Tieruey, of the London police, who, with 17 men, marched from the Gwendraeth iron-works on Thurs day evening, and scoured the mountains round for ten miles, and at length captured a companion of Jones at a public-house on the Pombray mountain. This man was instancly sent back in custody, when the remainder of the police started in search of the principal offender, whom hey arrested without receiving injury, though he was fully armed at the time. Both prisoners have been lodged in Carmarthen gaol. The nightly outrages continue more less frequently in different parts of the county. On Thurs day night the house of a poor woman who had given them some offence, situated at Penhrw-common, near Cross hands, was attacked by a party in disguise, and razed to the ground. The meetings of the farmers and turnpike rusts are also very frequent, and the latter in most in
stances have decided on not re-erecting the gates. At St.Clears, where the late outrages had their origin, the far moers met on Friday week to discuss their grievances, but the only one named was the unsatisfactory manner in which the affairs of the Whitland turnpike-trust had been managed. It appeared that this trust was first estabhished in the year 1791 , and that the money borrowed at the gates had been let at \(500 l\). and more per annum, but even with this large rental the tally-holders had lost the interest of several years. The farmers were of opinion the money originally borrowed must have been long since paid, and that they should be now reaping the benefit of having their lime and coal free of toll. A strong feeling was expressed against the managers of the trust, and some of the farmers were desirous of moving that they should be proceeded against for expending money contrary to the provisions of the Act of Pariamenc. Ald for the pur pose of seeking a redress of grievances, the mayor of Kido adopted, embodying the question of legal fees, fixity as rent, and concluding with a prayer for the dissolution of the present Parliament.- A meeting was held on Wed. nesday, on the mountain Ben Crag-y-balog, at whicla petition to Parliament fembodying the grievances of the by ballot, fixity of tenure, or the dissolution of Parliament. Deal. - Preparations lave commenced this week unde he direction of Captain Bullock, of the Trinity-board, for the purpose of fixing on the Goodmin ponderous-footed pile, which is th great dovelty in Mr. Stewart's plan for the formation of a harbour of refuge.
Derby. - The Rev. H. L. Oxley, late a priest of the Church of Rome, publicly renounced that Church, and re ceived the Sacrament on Sunday week, at Christ Clurch in this city. Mr. Oxley had deen for some years priest of Leicestershire, and a member of the order of Dominicians Gloucester- The funeral of Sir Mitthew Wood took place on Monday, at the parish church of Hatherley, near this city. The ceremony, in accordance wilh the chirec-
tions of the deceased, was altogether private, and attended only by the irmediate relatives. Hatherley is part of the property which the late Sir Mattbew inherited from Jame Wood, the banker.-On the debate Whicls arose on the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor, the Drke of Wellington and the Bishop of London stated that as far as they had wa, hise union of tive sees of Gloucetheardace with ha feelings of the Church. The Times now announces tha a circular, signed by a majority of the resident clergy of and the Bio sure disadvantageous to the Church.
Halifax.-A few nights ago a large barn in the occupation of Mr. P. Dixon, of Liversedge-han, near Heck mondwike, was burnt to the ground, stacked within and around the building, were entirely consumed. Mr. Dixon estimates his loss at more than 300 l , and not haring secured his crop before the preceding night, he had not taken any steps towards insuring his produce, which is therefore lost. There is no doubt that the fire was the act of an incendiary Ilford.-During the last two or three weeks considerable sensation has been created amongst the parishioners of Great Ilford and Barking-side, in consequence of the Divine service. Some of the influential gentry of the disrict have left the church in the midst of Divine service prossing himself on approaching the communion table. These circumstances bave led to a strong remonstrance from the parishioners, to which the vicar has replied by denying that the crossing and bowing before the communion has his sanction; but, at nae same time, he procech states that it is practised in all Protestant churches on the continent; and declares that the Bishop of Exeter although he does not himself practice clergy in crossing themserves on common among ministers of the "High Cburch" party, of which be avows himsel a member. He concludes, however, by expressing his willingness to ohey whatever commands the bishop mas lhink proper to make in the matter.

Isle of Man. - We mentioned last week that six riminas pleasure boat, had put out to sea, seized the governor pleasu that they had put out to sea, subsequent account Ancleser, and immedinely resumed busin the the A ghesey, o melly equamited 10 enumaris for thel ther has been commited seaumaris for trial. They are repre-Ipsuich.-The Temperance Recorder for this month contains an "Essay on the Town of Ipswich," from which it appears that no less than 50,000 l. a year are pent there in beer, porter, wine, and spirits.
Lichfield.-The ansual meeting of the Lichfield Agricultural Association too place The show of cattle was described by sos to be exceed ingly good; but, notwitustanding display of Agricultural ming ham, there was but a poor cisplay of Agnicutural implements. The dinner took place as usual at the close o the show, Lord Hatherton as President for the year in the chair, and Sir R. Peel officiating as Vice-President. Lor Hatherton, in proposing "Success to the Society, inculcated the necessity of farmers and their children visiting those parts of the country where the best systems of cullivation were known to exist. They would then becom acquainted by ocular survey with many advantages of which they had previously been unaware, and be enable to apply them with efficiency in the tillage of their own armer, and had never less than 2,000 acres of land on band. He was happy now to say that vast improve ments were taking place in his own neighbourhood, tha some of his tenants, distinguished for their enterpris and skill, had visited Scotland and the northern parts of England, and the result was, that they were knockius dow their hedges, removing timber from encumbered land laying out their farms on new plane, incurring increased expense in draining and sub-Eoiling, reducing thei hand-weeding; all of which operations luad been for year in practice in those parts of the country to which he had referred, and to which the farmers were indebted for the good results wituessed in those districts. There was, referring, it ohs the ptmost ich he coule not hel mizing of water. Many farmers were not aware of the nature of water which was dramn from the land by draining, and instead of esteeming it as a precious gift rom heaven, treated it as an enemy, suffering it to be entirely lost. Now he himself, acting under the advice ar Teddesley to be directed into one stream, and at the emall expense of 1,000 . We had obtained a mill power, thereby he effected a saving of \(450 \%\) per annum in other agricultural operations. His Lordship then directed the attention of the company to the beneficial effect of stall-feeding, and stated, that as he had become an his his experience as a stock rigidir preserved, it was his in
 tention to destroy Hatherton then proposed the health of Sir R Peel, stating that be could affirm in the stronges , that although the right hon. baronet ha mavy political opponents, he had not one political enemy throuphout the country. Sir R. Peel returned thanks a great length. Alter expessing opinion of the chairman, that his and result to the agricultural interest of the opportunity ties if they nould themselves the experiments in other watching England, he proceeded to the question of giving to the occupying tenant a wore phere the duration land than that whick he can tor "Much" be sid the tenancy is only from year depends upon the curto of Scotlad, no tenat of England, and in be found who would expend his capital on a farm unles he had the benefit of a lease. ha prevail in this part or the country; but hope that a feeling of reciprocal confidence betwent hand tenant has more the effect of giving the same feeling of security to the later than the ling form gives in Scolland. I believe, in fact, that where the practice o temancy at will exists, here exists also an almost universal feeling of reciprocal confidence between landlord and tenant. But at the same time I do not hesitate to say, though I have not a single lease on my estate, because it is not the custom there, that if any tenant of mine did say to me that he would feel his cbaracte exated by having a greater permonency of tenure, that it would induce in him a greater disposition to embarir his capital in culliva tion, or that it would be more agreeable to him to have that permanency of tenure which a lease would give, should hesitate very long before I declined to accede to his proposition. Of this I am confidert, that unless tenant, either by a lease or by a full confidence in the generosity of the landlord, a full assurance in some way or other, eilher legally or morally, that advantage will differences nor any other cause will be allowed to disentitle him to the benefils derivable from the capital he may expend, -I am certain, I-say, that unless this condition be complied with, agriculture will not make that progress the country. Now, one word as to the condition of those who are immediatcly occupied in the cultivation of the
soil. I think it is impossible not to see that it is of immense irpportance to the possessors of property that the farm-labourer should have a deep interest in the soil. The question was agitated last session with reference to the policy of allotments to farm-labone the subject before committee of the House of Commons. I have read that evidence, and the impression on my mind, whether in a political or a moral point of view, is in favour of allotting to the respectable labourer on a farm such a small portion himaself and his family, and give him an interest in the soil common with the great proprietors. I do not know a better occupation for the few leisure hours he has to devote to the superintendence of his family, than the attention to a small portion of land for the increase of his only, and not referring to those in towns and villages; and I must say, as far as my experience goes, limiting the and his family-not converting him into a small occupier of land, but giving him only a garden allotment-that I consider such a system of allotments would have a great tendency to raise the moral character and merease the condition of the labourer will do more to raise these institutions in general estimation than anv improvements we can make in machinery or in stock. You who have witnessed the scene of the last quarter of an hour-who have seen respectable labourng
prizes for their good conduct-cannot have seen it without the bonds of connexion between the tenant and the landlord. Gentlemen, if my life and health are spared, I shal have the satisfaction of presiding at your next meeting. Meetings of this kind have a great tendency to remedy
one evil under which the agricultural community labour one evil under which the agricultural community labour.
From the eatent of your farms you live separately, and do not possess those means of meeting frequently and of profiting by mutual intercourse which ate posstest d persons in the manufacturing districts. These mat ings
bring you together in unrestrained and free intercourse, an tend to destroy that unhappy prejudice among farmers that the particuiar course of agriculture pursued by each is the best. Why, there was not a competitor here to-liay alio
did not leave home under the perfect conviction that his beast was the best. I myself participated in that delusion when I left home, but I found out that I was unsuccessful. So with the farmers generally. When they come to these meetings they see better beasts than their own ; and the go away with the opinion that they have not yet arrived at the utmost limits of success, but that increased attention been successful this day will strive to maintain their position next year, and that
deprive them of
hope, gentruen,
meeting you again next year. I am afraid that...1, 11, e not be able to give you so excellent a lesson as my moble you, that I shall equal him in the desire to promote the prosperity of this instifution, and that there is no one ceis, whether
sincere desire on private or on public grounds, a more the agriculture of this country so prospering tuat it a.ay
mprove the condition of those who pursue it, and what to the streagth and Several other toasts fosurces of the British e", Mte: the county and city, for which Lords Ingestre and Leve on returned thanka.
Liverpool.-I It is understood that Mr. Dyce Sombre who, it will be remembered, disappeared from the Adelphi in which he gives them to understand that he is in Paris -The sales of cotton on Monday amounted to not less than 25,000 bales, and an advance of \(\frac{1}{d} d\). per 1 l . was estalished. This is one of the largest daily sales that has
ever taken place in Liverpool. The hand-loom weavers ever taksen place in Liverpool. The hand-loom weavers
have also had a full share of the benefit of the present revival in the cotton trade. From the great demand for the mousselines de laine, the cloth of which is better manufactured by hand than by the power-loom, they are mostly fully emoployed, and are receiving better wages than they have received at any time for the last 10 or 15 years Lutterworth.-A serious accident occurred Sidney Gurney, son of Baron Gurney, whilst shooting with Mr. R. Gough, at Miaterton, near this place, on
Tuesday, the 26 th ult. In getting over a hedge, both Tuesday, the 26 th ult. In getting over a hedge, both
barrels of Mr . Gurney's gun accidentally exploded, the ontents lacerating the muscles and flesh of the left arm The hemorrhage was so great that, had not Mr. Gough immediately tied his handkerchief tight round the arm fatal consequences might have ensued. Mr. Gough then placed Mr. Gurney upon his shooting pony, and conveyed him to the Lutterworth mill, where a surgeon dressed the Wound, and it is hoped thiat the limb may be saved. The broken to pieces.
Fieldenam.-The local papers state that Mr. Thomas Fielden, brother to Mr. Fielden, M.P. for this kown, has permitted the sale of his property, ratber than pay the amount claimed by the Income Tax Commissioners. It appears that the three years on which the return of income was made were most disastrous to the firm in which Mr. Fielden is a partner; and though the usual statements were made by the firm, and sworn to as correct, yet the Commissioners assessed the from in a sum which Mr. T. Fielden refused to pay. The consequence has been the sale of pome hay and a horse for the amount due.

Oxford.-The Rev. William Thompson, M.A., Fellow of Queen's, has been appointed principal of St. Edmund's Hall, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Grayson. The naines of the Rev. C. P. Eden and C. Marriott, Fellows Newman the gift of the vicarage of Nellows of Oriel, by whom Mr. Newman was appointed in 1828. The Rev. Dr. Pusey has returned to Oxford, with his health quite restored. It is understood that Wednesday, Oct. 11, is the day appointed for the hearing of the appeal from the Vice Chan"Macmullen \(v\), the Regius Professor of Divinity"
Ryde.-On Sunday last, the Rev. R. Waldo Sibthorp ceived the Holy Communion at the parish church St. Helen's, near this town. It is presumed that this is
virtual renunciation of his connection with the Church of Rome, and of his return to the Church of England, from which he seceded about two years since. his county on whose estate the author of "Hudibes " was born, bas erected in the parish church a monument to his memory. The following is the inscription:-- This tablet was erected to the memory of Samuel Butler, borna mind so celebrated. In W'estminster Abbey, among the Poets of England, his fame is recorded. Here, in his native village his memory has been erected by the possessor of the place of his birth - John Taylor Strensham." Samuel Butter, \(161 \%\), n, \(i_{1}\) was buried in St. Paul's, Covent Garden.
Ruilumys.-The following are the returns for the last wek :-LCh2l and Croydon, 328., Sheffield and Manand Blackwail, 10401.; Hull and Selby, 10411.; Great North of England, 1347l.; Glusgow, Paisley, and Ayr, Derby, 16017 . ; York and North Midland, 17981 . Norbv, 1601 and EAstern, 1761 ll ; \(;\) Eirmingham and Glouces-
 and Birmingham, 3316l. Sornth Fastern and Dover,
 chester, 4747l. ; London and Brighton, 5344.; Man-
chester and Leeds, 55097.; Grand Junction, \(8825 l\).; Great chester and Leeds, 55092.; Grand Junction, 8825l.; Great
\(\$\) ise ern, \(15,529 l\).; London and Birmingham, \(17,638 l\). The half-yearly meeting of the Sheffield and Manchester Company took place on Wednesday week, at Sheffield,
when the report of the diisectors announced that considerable improvement had, taken place in the prospects of
the line, which was now proceeding witis vigour. The
 being an it crease cif 1 ha, 80 . It was exprect at that

\section*{be effected. The li. inch line 10 Ashton was about to be} The reperations athe \(11, \xi-1\), ,lif hay Viadact of the Dover completion. The timber portion of the viaduct is within a an ats, to to be scarped donn to a uniforan incline, similar trai-s passing along the viaduct will be sereened from the
 unnel are completed, but at present blocked up, and con-
is have reached their half height. The brickoris is much admired for soundness and execution: in alsn those of a fortress, the massive masonry in some parts quence of its immediate connexion with the fortress, is to e barricaded with gates of great strength, and that proviweek Mr. Braithwaite and another gentleman arived Brentwood from the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, each upon a four-wheel locomotive pro pelled by themselves, at the rate of at least twelve miles "Railway Velocipedes

> IRELAND.

Dublin.-On the 28th ult. an adjourned meeting of the Repeal Association took place, at which Mr. O'Connell noticed the article in the French Journal des Debats, larly on the statement of the Debats, that " Ireland was blind to wish for repeal, and as to England, she ought never to consent to it, inasmuch as her separation from reland would cause her to descend to the rank of a thirdpate power." He then proceeded to attack the King of
the French, and condemned in violent language every member of the junior branch of the House of Bourbon. He apologised, however, for the elder branch, which, he said, was always friendly to the Irish, and terminated by declaring that if Henry V. would give a charter to France, and should ufterwards require an Irish brigade to enter Paris, he should lave it in forty-eight hours, place us Monday meeting of read the took Mre on Mfonday. A letter was read reople of Ahas cragh, who had been punished for pulling down an arch erected in honour of Mr. O'Connell's visit, might be now forgiven. According to Lord Ffrench, they have expressed the deepest feelings of sorrow at having, how ever innocently, suffered themselves to be mized up with
any transaction which should cause them to incur the displeasure of their august leader and of the Loyal National Repeal Association;" and his lordship offered himself as a guarantee that "they will in future conduct them-
selves peaceably, and strictly observe the counsel and regulations of the association upon their being graciously pardoned by the Liberator, and the town of Ahascragh once more replaced within the pale of the association. Mr. O'Connell said that any request from Lord Firench must be granted, and Alasenagh was accordingly forgiven and restored to the repeal map of lreland. He announced that on the reassembling of Parliament he would devote one or two days at the commencement of the session, if the union repealed before that, to presenting petipetitions, with 100,000 signatures each. He then read a etter from the United States, signed by Jolin Arlington Bennett, major-general, and John Clinton Beckman, adju"Of course," he said, "I spurn it (tearing the letter in pieces). That is the way I treat their military organ next announced a return of the population and prom said he, completes letter \(A\), and we shall now proceed in order, for we must finish these returns before we get up them. As yet we have but four-ah! this is what delays me-for I can do nothing without these returns. We mayatonceissue her writs and summon the Irish Parliament to meet in Dublin." He therefore moved that similar returns be procured from the towns of Carlow, Clare, 814l. 7s.-Another adjourned meeting the week was Tuesday, at which Mr . O \({ }^{2}\) Connell complained that his abservations on the Royal lamily of France had been misepresented. "He had never bestowed unqualifed praise upon Charles X. of France. He might have spoken commendingly of his domestic virtues, Dut he bad committed the gueatest of all crimes in having put down the constiSolian of Trance, probably minted hy thit madman Charles X. Henry V.; and he repeated that eulocium now aleo repeated that he mould wish to see Louis Philippe-who was the friend of an infidel university, who ury where it was most recuired, secutions-succeedea by Prince Henry, nrovided he gave thanding the taunts of the journals oortio the agitation tion wonle fas oner without the Government coming to tak to them of an arrangement for a domestic Par
He certainly would not go to war to please the French democracy or the English conservatices." her 29th at Blackrock, five rniles from Dublin. The tion, were in attendance:-Dr. Gray, (chairman), Mr. J. O'Comnell, M. P.; Major Nicholson, Messrs. James Nugent John Rafferty, and Matthew Moriarty. Immediately after the arbitrators entered the court, it became densely thronged and the liveliest interest appeared to be taken by the spectators in the proceeding. Not the slightest interruption took place throughout the day, and two cases were heard and disposed of to the satisfaction of all parties Dr. Glay stated that the origin of the court was the dis missal of certain gentlemen from the magistracy, because they exhibited an attachment to legislative independence, and the people had therefore determined to appoint their own magistrates-a right which the constitution and sta vested them whth, and which they thus resumed a be recommendation of the Association. The court would scrutiny in all the al, and would submit to the strose made a solemn pledge to do justice to all parties impartially Mullaghmast.-Another of Mr. O'Cornell's "monster" assemblages took place on Sunday, at the Rath of Mullaghmast, in the county of Kildare. The matter had been much spoken of beforehond, and consequently a vast concourse of people were assembled. With the associations massated with the locality of Mullaghmast-the alleged district in the early period of English rule, the public had been made familiar, as the subject has recently piven rise to much controversy. Mr, O'Connell appeared in the carlet velvet robe which be wore as Lord Mapor of Dublin, and was accompanied by the Aldermen in their robes of office, which appeared to be objects of great suriosity to the peasants. Among those on the platform was Mr. Hughes, one of Mr. Gurney's short-hand writers, Who attended on the part of the Government. This is the first occasion on which a professional reporter was sent by the executive since the commencement of the present agitation. Mr. O'Connell said be thought that Mullaghcoming the scene of English treachery has a int and becoming spot on which to show their unanimity, and on to be misted oper all to be misled by any treachery. "Oh, my friends, I'll be no bargain, no compromise, nothing but-there shall Parliament in no for own. My advice to you is to confide in nothing hopes that may be held out to you-to confide I'll tell youn William in Colle our determination to die to a man, if necessary, in the cause of Ireland. We have come here to take the advice of each other, and above all I belicve you have come to take my
advice. If you obey my advice, repeal is certain. I'll go slow,
you must allow me to do that, but I'll ro sure. Noman shall you must allow me to do that, but I'll go sure. No man shall I have led you thus far in safety: I lave swelled the ranks of the Repealers until they are identified with almost the entire population of Ireland. I have seveneighths of the people enrolling themselves as associates. I don't want more power. I have enough, and only ask that you should allow me to use it. The arbitrators are beginning to sit, and the people to submit to them their differences. You will have in those courts friends who will do justice to all parties alike, and without costing you
one farthing. I'll go on with that plan until all digsutes are decided. I wislo to live until I see justice to Ireland and liberty proclaimed throughout the land. It will take me some time to arrange my plan for the new House of her Majesty, when the present miserable Administration shall be supplanted by one that can be regarded as frieudly to Ireland. The Conciliation-hall, in Dublin, will bo
soon finished, and when it is Ill call together 300 bogtrotters, as the Times calls them, although better men never stepped upon pavement. But, until I ascertain the form of the new House of Commons, I do not wish to go further. It is theory, but it may be ascertained in thee weeks." A resolution was then passed in favour of place. "The national cap" was presented to Mr. O'Connell, with anaddress from the committee of manageup with light blue, and richly ornamented with gold lace. The form, as described in the address, is that of the old Milesian crown, to which is added a wreath of shamrocks on a white band. When the cap was placed on Mr.
\(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell's head, the plaudits of the people rent the air. The address was signed, among others, by Mr. Hogan, the sculptor. Mr. O'Connell said he accepted witl pride and pleasure the national cap as well as the address, which at the head of the list of those signed to the address the name of the first sculptor of the day, Mr. Hogan, the fame of whose genius was recognised wherever art was lection of its having been presented to himg at the Rath of Multion of its having been presented to him at the Rath of
Mullagmast, and when he died it should be buried with him in his grave.
Cork.-A ridiculous story has been published in a Cork paper respecting the Lynx brigantine, while under that officer to fire upon the town while lying in the Cove that officer to fire upon the town while lying in the Cove
of Cork. There is not the slightest foundation for the of Cork. There is not the slightest foundation
statement. Lieut. Burshem has been invalided in phenre of severe \(1 / 1\) uess, having bien altarked by the When on that ctation of Africa, to which he wns sirljected has since repentedy attacked him on this conniry. Whith story of che first litutenaut having talose the eyoma: officer on board equally erroneous, there being no sucin Sir Josias Rowley sailed on Saturday, previous Prevost, of the flamp-ship, by Captain Rowley and Lieut. Prevost, of the flag-ship, paid a visit to Father Mathew, who received his gallant visitors with his usual urbanity, und on taking their leave, presented each of them with a
silver medal. Father Mathew proceeded to Cove next morning to return the admiral's visit on board the St. Vincent, where his reception was of the most compli-
mentary character.

\section*{SCOTLAND.}

Ross.--Several sth the induction ocurred in East appointed to benefices void by the late secessionisters Resolis last week the Presbytery was deforced at the setattacked by a Rev. Mr. M M \({ }^{〔}\) Kenzie. The authorities were of stones, which compelled the sheriff to read the riot-acs and to direct a party of the coast-guard to fire upon the rioters. One man was apparently wounded in the lew,
but being on an elevation, the pistol, although loaded wit, ball, did not do much apparent damage, and not possess party to charge with their cutlasses and sticks. juncture, and while leading his men on, he was knocked down, and it is said had a rib fractured by a blow fromed stone, and unfortunately, about the same instant, he re-
ceived a severe wound on the back of the neck, ceived a severe wound on the back of the neck from a
maissile, which covered him wilh blood. One Care bold than the rest, advanced so near that Mr, however, so vigorously, that it was not until thesisted, bla fallen and rolled upon the earth that she was secured Placed in a gig, and driven off to Cromarty gaol by a mesher to prison was waylaid, seriously maltreated, and his ve Cromashed to pieces. A mob also surrounded the gaol at Cromarty the greater part of the night, and an attempt to Wencue was auticipated by the authorities. The presbytery ormas, inducted in the inn; but the rev. gentlemen were stones. Mr and leaving Fortrose, hooted and peited with on Sunday, but the people again assembled, and violently Among othery one who attempted to enter the church escape amidst a shower of stones. The mob tolled to son as they had carried their point, and assembled at \(\mathrm{R}_{0 \text { sskeen, but the Presbytery did not appear. At Kiltearn, }}\) on the 27 th ult. a similar disturbance was expected, but ful. The lord-liento prevent it were fortunately success-

The lord-lieutenant, accompanied by the sheriff and
the seceding clergy, among whom was late minister of the parish whom was Mr. Campbell, the was no interruption to the business, and the Rev. Mr. Mann was quietly inducted. The seceding clergy have pulpits, and have abjured all such aid and adherents Glasgow. - The local papers 'state that for some tim past a kind of secret expedition has been fitting out at under sealed and the vessels that have already sailed are under sealed orders, which are not to be opened until the
ships have crossed the line. In spite of the secresy served, it is now known that the expedition has sailed for an island said to be west of the Cape of Good Hope, and engaceculation is likely to be not only lucrative to those as well as to the shipping and commercial interests. It is said that the island in question contains guano of a richer description than any bitherto known. Several of every description, and from this port with implements pose of carrying the cargo from the shore to the ships. follow. In Lond ships, of large burden, are about to for the same destination, but the Clyde shippers have had firms in Glassow is understood that the speculators are two firms in Glasgow, who have chartered the vessels.

\section*{THEATRICALS.}

Drury-Lane.-This theatre opened for the season on Balfe's popular opera, "The Siege of Rochelle," and o class at the Grand Opera of Paris. In opera and ballet Mr. Buna has endearoured to provide the stronges all the musical actors and actresses of the Metropolis ; has committed the musical direction to M. Benedict ; his rchestra is excellent, and his chorus numerous and apparently efficient. The opera was well cast, and well got up,
Miss Rainforth appearing as Clara, and Mr. Templeton Miss Rainforth appearing as Clara, and Mr. Templeton
as Valmour ; but the audience throughout appeared indiferent to the piece, and were more alive to its defects than ormerly. The opera, however, was announced for repeThe " Peri" is one of the applause from its supporters. duced on the English stage. Carlotta Grisi is already known at the Italian Opera-house; but this, ler first
appearance on the English boards, threw the audience absolutely into transports of delight. Their enthusiasm Was exhibited at the falling of the curtain by acclamations
which lasted for several minutes. This applause was well bestowed, for certainly a more delightful vision than her Peri never appeared upon the stage. As a whole, the
ballet was got up in a style of splendour and beauty which has rarely been surpassed at the Opera-house; and it will undsotedy be a favourite entertainment during the
scason. The house was crowded, and the boxes had a brilliant appearance. under the management of Mr. Wallack, with a new fiv act drama, entitled "Woman," from the pen of Mr.
Bourcicault, the author of "London Assurance," which was so popular two seasons ago at this theatre. On the
rise of the curtain Mr. Wallack delivered an address for rise of the curtain Mr . Wallack delivered an address for
the occasion, cleverly written by Mr . G . \(\mathrm{A}^{\prime}\) 'Beckett, which was very well received. It alluded to the boldness of the enterprise, to the cold water that had been thrown upon it to the overflows that were hoped for, and to the reduction of prices which, among other things, it was hoped would ment to encourage native talent in every department, an to promote success by the production of novelties. The and Doria (My fonowed. Gaston de (Miss Vandenhoff) a young lady of great wealth, who ba been confided to the charge of Giotto, a Genoese artist by incurs the enmity of Gaslon, whose conduct and speeches resemble those of Iago. Gaston first excites writes, under an assumed name, to Cola de Foix (Mr. W. Lacy), in order to please Lina (Mrs. Nisbett), Giotto's daughter, who is in love with him, but wishes to play him works upon the mind of Doria, until he believes that his young wife has been unfaithful. Having thus rendered the husband miserable, Gaston does not prevail upon him poison, which he obtains from the Jew, Benoni (Mr. Vandenhoff?. The Jew has a daughter, who in compassion sub stitutes a sleeping draught for the poison, so that Inez is preserved, when evervbody but the young Jewess imacine that she is destroyed. After her supposed death Dorica rushes into every species of excess and extravagance, and by the instrumenality of Gaston loses the whole of his property ; and turns out to be Ruth (Miss Cooper), the daughter of the Jew, in disguise. Gaston, pursuing his career vilany, betrays Benoni to the officers of the Inquisition; and when he imagines they are on the point of seizing the Jew, aha carof her robe and can, back ministers turows ofl her robe and cap, and discovers herse. life. The Jewess disinere tedy give back all her weath to Doria, and he hile Gaslon quits the cene and his innocent wife, whill caslon quin vengeance against all womankind. This is the merest aketch of the serious incidents, to which we ought to add that it turns out in the end that lnes is, in fact, the
daughter of the Jew, and that she alone had been saped
out of a wreck at sea. The piece was admirably brought Mrs, Neshise, but in many respects inefficiently acted and did their best for the Lacy alone played earnestly plause was not great at any time, and in the the ap. some disapprobation \(\pi\) s s curessed but afterwards the action became more rapid and at the fall of the curtain, when the piece was given out for repetition, the applazs well, followed, which met with very merited sy Mr. Rudis called "My Wife's Out "" and Mr. and Mrs. Keeley Miss Jane Mordaunt, and Mr. Wigan had parts in it, an Keeley, in partion, The performance of Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, in particular, was attended with loud laughter
from all parts of the house, and the piece is sure to have Adelphi.-This house opened on Monday for the season. During the recess it has been cleaned, the orta Adelphi ennisned, and it looked altogether as well as the Trom the ean look. The pieces were a three-act drama appeared as Marie, called "Marie," in which Mrs. Yates ballet of "Ondine," concluding with the farce of "Bink the Bagman."
During the recess theatre also opened on Monday boxes, pit, and gallery are now clean and commodtond The pieces selected for representation were the drams, Our Village, or the Wreck of the Rattlesnalke," which, faction as ever; a furce called "The give as much satisand a burlesque on the "Malled "The Litile Offspring," Merchant of Venice."

\section*{5visctlancous.}

The Fine Arts of England.-At the Sheriffs' inaugarahanks as oue of their Chaplains, Dr. Croly, in returning quent remarks on the present state and prospects of much in the l-" I have always regarded the fine arts a helpmate for him. Ther of life and nations-war, law, commerce, science, if they The fine arts, periaps the spirit of man. dote to 1 s, on the other hand, present a perpetual antiseverity, softening it without weakness, teaching it enjoyment without offence, and opening a new and brilliant way to fume without the crimes and penalties of ambition. It seems to me beyond question that the country is at this moment preparing for a new and rapid advance in this direction. l see a new and powerful combination of
ciseting and invigorating impulses, all movina in this ma, writnt road to national greatness. The illustrious pcrsonage at the head of the empire, our Queen, whom none can name withunt honour, and whose cultivated tastes frito cF. In \(r \mathrm{r}\), pal consort, whose conduct has already ' won such rolden opinions' from all men, and who, though born rangel, shows the its a Un' Ne, is an eceonyitile.l athist. The members of the
rbonent, and chlecialy the distinguished statesman at its head, are hnown fur their personal patronage of painting and sculprare. A sudden sense of the beauty and anterest of the iats is obvwus!y pervacting all rai,ks and if the expetiment of the cartoons has demonstrated hat there ware mannected orignalty and firce among our riang generation of atists, it has equalky demon strated, in the nultitudes of even the huabest ranks who crowde to sia then, thet serse of ammation and ratronal chbrit which the aris hue the poner to crate among the frome I hope that fais aspurnmat win be repeated, convinced that the visoti of the present display will be surpassed, that the futare teems aith powerful talents, and th, it the national vosce has but to be utiered to bring ip a hust of new and millamat spirits to the ning, ready to thans a portion of then lustre on the name of their donbty. 1 altosether disrescart the scepticism Which country pred say nulhum of unished of whom I see aronnd me-has already given frefges to emineme. But ever if we had not a single Win artist, 1 conla not comcide in the dea that this counuy could be exchuted from any frovince of national thiority. I have such strong fain in the mexhakstible vity of England, and such tribence of her success in every pursuit on which she has once fixed her mind-I see the miracles of her predominance, her supremacy in government, her glittering triumphs in war-1 see the of so many victories-I I see such ancient and various quarterings of renown on her heraldic shield, that I can never suppose her incapable of the highest honours in the most tempting and the most self-rewarding tract of national glory. I disdain all notion of cespair in a country which has such memory to give her hope. I disdain all idea of falling short of the highest elevation in a country which genius has so long lent its most soaring pinion. In the latter part of the fifteenth century all the depreciators of national ability cried out that the when all thre in the year 1589, at the moment the sumposed death bed, Shakspeare started ing round mortal career. In 1667 the poetry of England was pronounced to be ruined. Before that year was at an end,
 a. nation, and we shall find a noble answer. I say as a
nation－for if ever our artists have been tardy，it is for the want of mational patronage．for the nation．There is ro charm in even the higheat personal emolument equal to the generous and ennobling consciousness that he is cootrobuing to the national drstinction，and taking a p＇ace in the memory of an empire．This made all the geatartists of the Continent，and it is this largeness of purpuse and citizenship of the great commonwealth of
fare or．hich alone will stimulate，as it alone can reward， the full exertion of a man of genius．Make your art national，and you make them at once grand and secure Never call the soil barren ；propel the stream of public patronage over it，and then leave the rest to prolific nature．Yorti．You have only to break in the crust of the earth under your feet to gise the treasures of a Hercula neum to the light of day．If I nim not altogether mis taken，the arls may become even an energetic assist－ ant to the political power of the country．In casually time since，especially the reign of Louis XIT．，I was stiurk，not for the first time，by the singular policy of his earlier years．He carre to the govern－ by the ferocions tyranny of Richelieu，and sicklied by the subtle Jesuitism of Mazarin．Though by nature grasping，vain，and unprincipled，his first efforts were applied to the most magnificent patronage of the aris．In ten years France was sovereign of continental opinion－ Paris the wonder of Europe－Louis the mover of every cabinet．He violated at length his own maxims，and grasped at teritory instead of mastery of the unversal mind．Yet，such was the eleva－ tion to which those ten years had raised France took a long life of waste，profigacy，and misfortune to doms．Or look to the extraordinary man whose name has scarcely lost its terrors for Europe，whose horse－tracks has scarcely lost its tercors ior man whose soul was ambition，and the breath of whose man whose soul was ambition，and the breath of whose nostrils was fire．What was the first act of his poser ？ To make his canital the centre of the ants．What the first fruit of his victonies？The seiznce of the than galleties， The Lourre．Or，look to that great and mont sararious The Louvre．Or，look to that great and mont sararious Sovereign，who bas solved the problem which Napoleon without war－thss Napoleon of peace，a leftier，and，per－ haps，a more d．fficult tille than the Napoleon of war： upinthe aris of France？IIas he left them to gatl．er a precar ous snbsistence from the chance liberal：ty of the precar ous smbsistence foanthe Ha has nrged alnost the perple？Quite he contary．Tre has Hoed alyost the Whole strength of national patronage into un from his person？enernsity the fount Which the national necessities had left dry．And this is the ni：dom of a great monarch，ns fuily acquainted with the events of royal power as sullv，or denty I ；as
jealous of nutional fame as Louis XIV．，and as resolved to raise Prance to the ligigest pmande of European power， by the influence of peace，as ever it was raised by the fiery gusts and expinsinns of Napocon．
Roman Tumulus．－Professor Henslow has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Bury Post，giving an inte－ resting account of the opening of a Roman Barrow，on folluwing is an extract：－＂The Barrow explored on thi occusion corered a space 82 feet in diameter，but was of low eh vation，not bring raised more than 6 feet above the general level of the sol．When I arrised at t．e spot，the workmert bad alrcady dug a trench arout 4 ，and nearly down to a level with the surface of the fild．This trench ranced nearly N．E．and S．W．，its direction being a little more than this to hee i．and th．pon digging a litte deeper，some masonry，and on clearing away the soil，we laid bare a sort of low dome covered with a thin layer of mortar，and not very unlike the top of a cottager s oven pread oser a layer of pounded brick about \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) inc thek，which had leen redaced to a cuarse powder，inter mised with small fiagments．Under this uas a layer ight brown loamy clay，which wearth from which the bricks had been fabri－ cated．The three layers together averaged about \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) or 3 nches in then and bricks， pread confused piled round the sides and over the top of a regular piece of masonty within them．The resul of this part of the insestigation was the discovery of a chamber of thick．The general character of the masonry was the same as that which is described in the＂Archarologia，＂wol．xxv．，and fissired at rlate 3 ，by the la \({ }^{+}\)e excellent anțiquary，and greaty regretted
Gage Rokewode，Esq．，in his first paper on the Barows at Barlow．The floor of the chamber was 2 feet \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) inches from N．E．to S．W．，extending（singularly enough）in the very firction the trench which crossed the Barrow was nearly square．The walls were composed of five coursts of biek－un．li，cemented by ralher hick layer of homizontally so the a ach range lapped over and projected our every jile ty about 1 is inches more inas ardly than the one beneath it，until the opening was finally closed by wo narrow strips of tile，fillitg in the space left in the two narrow strips of the the height of the chamber from the floor to
the top was 2 feet 3 inches．The whole was covered by mortar and clay between each layer had received the im－ mossions from the tiles above it in a manner which at first conveyed a notion that they had been painted．On removing one of the smaller tiles in the upner range， 1 had the satisfaction of peeping into a chamber，with its scribed by Mr．Rokewode ：with the unlucky exception that a lorge class vase owing to the joint effects of time that arruion，lad fallen to pieces，and its fragments wete now lying towards the N．comer，in a confused heap，intermixed with the burnt human bones it hed con－ tained．Upon the heap was lying a beautiful glass lachr matory，slightly injured．in its projecting rim．Everything else was entire，and eight pieces of pottery appeared stil by the sorrowing friends and attendants of the deceased， 16 or 17 centuries before．

\section*{韭ab。}

Polict－MANsion House．－Capt，Trine，late commander of We City of Loulogne steam－vessel，appeared agan befor pecting the lons of the hags of money entrasted to his carc． Clarkson said he had bcen directed by the Steam－packet Corn－ porwar to with respect to the rubbery of the money difpested in Captaill ged forthwith．It was with great pant the directors lian brouglit forward a clarge of such a nature agoinst a valuable ecrvant，who had actca wald or so many ycars，and the captain from all blame．He was happy to say that the directors had taken
 to justice，should be released from the obligati．\(n\) to bail，amon
 occasion．The captams was inquiry has been going on respecting death of Mr．Peter Keim，a boot and shoemaker，in Dean strce
Scho，who was stabbed in the strects on Saturday night by Wi／he Stollz／er，a man formesly in his empley．An inghest was held on Werlnewday，when the Jury feturi．ed a verdict of Wiftul
 nedicine to lis wife in mproyer doses in order to ir chye al or
 mimster of st．Joms＇s Chapel，West－strect，Xalworth，and his ef flim comtaimg the remams of a Mr．Tawney，from the bural grom，d of the chapel，entered into
answer the chay ge on a future das． \(\qquad\)
SPORTING．
 Ccon＇，I＇rumby， 10 to 1 agst Mr，li Clarke＇s Arcanus（taken） Bell＇s Blackdrop ； 20 to 1 agst Mr．Corbet Smith＇s Venus（taken）；
20 to 1 日gst Mr．Bell＇s Winesour ； 20 to 1 agst Lord Mitown＇s

 Air．Ilraithwante＇s Mobarek taken），so to
Alice Hawthorn（taken）．
MARK LANE，Fu＿day，OctobBra－We have been sparingly supplied with new English Wheat since Monday，and the few
fresh samples at market have been held at that day＇s prices．In fresh samples at market have been heid at that days prices，on
Forcign there las been a l，mited business，holders lon cyer do not gic way in prices．Barley is 1 s ．cheaper．In Beans and pasas
there is no alteration．Oats of all descriptions must be witen \(= \pm=2=2\)



\section*{Foreign Dutie}


\section*{\(\underset{\substack{\text { Flanis } \\ \text { apas Sks }}}{ }\)}
 \(\square\)
GAZETTE OF गHE WEEK．
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSLBLD．．－J，Hartley，Height，Lancashire，Ghop－
heeper
BAN




 2. \(=-5=\) －-4.5 \(-x=-=-=\) diaghter of the \(R\)
Poroheterer－rerac
Antigua，aged 62 ．

DWARD BECK informs lloriculturists generally， ， 13 UTTERMMDEINTEN MINUTES REGISTERED ACCORIDING TO ALT OF PARLIAMENT． tion，piracy，or selling，recoverable by the provrictors before a



 legre of temperatur cant ic bitn te the ce tean，butter coming facility with whisch it mayy be cleaned，are uo inconviderable
 of summer placing the

\section*{hardeniog}

\section*{Price，carrarer
to London}

Metal Pans for Churns to stand in， \(4 s .6 d ., 68\) ，and 78 ．Larger

 tyort Agents，BARNES AL Co．．No，Pent ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION，Lon don，mander the direction of Jonn RyN，LT．D．M．D，an
 Ti RISIS，xe．，mircer ne litrection of br．John RYAN，will com－ A．f．t，and will be continueet on each alternate day until May
Therc will aiso be an evening Class for those who canuot attend mhic STEAN ALAVIGATION CLASS，for NAVAL officers，





 is unversally acknowledged to be the ONI，ARTICt is that will
cfictually produce and ristore Hoir， 1 rcrent it from fillang off or tur ning grey，free it from seurf and dundrif，and will render it lightyully scft and feaible．It whll also ucserve the coirtur
the lucatcd atnosplere of crowded assemblies．CAUT1ON． Much permewnes hash is now cffered for eale as MACASSAR that the words＂ROWLAND＇S MACASSAR OIL＂are engraven on the wrapper．An others are groverietors＇Signature is also eng one the wrapper，thus：－ Countersigned＂ALEX．ROWLAND．＂Price 3s．6d．－7\％Fami Bottles（equal to four smai），10s．©d．，and double that size 215

LONDUN NURSERY．－An eligible opportunty now
 establisl cd nursenics in the vicmity of the Mctropolis，or of pur－ chasing the business on his ornaccount．For particuars addres （in the first matance） THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a compe estallished Nursery and Seed Business in the neighbourhood of Lonton，now about to be disposed of．Any person wishing to treat with the Advertiser upon the suhject wilh，be informed of aid
particulars（amount of caputal，\＆c．，required）by addressing a
Stone．

WANT PLACES．－All Letters to be post－paid．
 Pleasure grounds，Forcing and Early l＇raming，Intchen－ gavden，\＆c．His Wite is a very good Laundress，and understands
the manurement of pontry．Tlicy can have unexce，tionable
man，Brixton Washnway，Surrey． A S Gamily，who perfectly understands his business；can have to J．C．，at Mr．Ambrose＇s，Nurseryman and Florist，Battersea， A S UNDER－GARDENER，or YARUMAN．－A Mid self penenally uscful；can have a four years character from last Situation；his Wale could tahe clsage of a Dairy if rcqurrey．
－Direct to W．GoonmAN，at Mr．Page＇s，Grocer，Clapham，Surrey
A B BAILIFF，OR BAILIlFAND WOODRIFT，－ al years＇expericnce．He thoronglily understanis carpentry all．ts brunches，has a knowledge of design，and well understa，as
the culture of tinber，the measurement of land，timber，\＆c，as Wilen．－1）general management．Respectable referenet，Rugby
 A married Man，aged 36 ，who has been employed in in


\section*{}


\title{
TIIE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. \\ THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
}

No. \(4 \mathrm{I}-1843\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
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From the last Official Stamp Returns just published \(\begin{gathered}\text { October } 6,184 .\end{gathered}\) Jun eappears that during the three months of April, May, and Uune, in the present year, thie Stamps supplied to each of the unGardeners' chronicle
morning heral sk
St. James' CHroniclib
Sun \({ }^{\text {Morning post }}\)
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Johy But
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New Fanmins' Junnal.
court Journab

CYARDENERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.upon this Charity will talke place carly in January next. Pensioner monials, \&ce. to the Comanittee on or before Tuesday The Test1The necesary Forms of Petition may be had on application to
EDWARD R. CuTLER, Secretary, 97 , Farringdon-street. WILLIAM IVERY, Florist, Peckham, near London Piablic that he is now ready to send out his six superb and exhibited at Chiswick Garclens; Botanical Gardens, Regent's Park, and
well known
Ivery's Cineraria,
"mperor-Gine dark shaded purple
Regina Victoria-pure white, beautifully
tipped with purple

Parieties: ca
Webleriana
Gaines's Prince or
Bell's Decora

\section*{-3
act Blue
2}

Azurea
Magnet
Wales \({ }^{-2}\)
 Ivery's Rival King -
Imperial Blue
" Royal Blue
" Quen Victoria
" Princess Royal
Youngii - - -
Splendida -

Whollihocks, Hardy herbaceous plants, sce.





 Inaty yar, W. M. M. heregrands wion recerved their Holls hook plants late
 reference from unknown correspondents is solicited.- Hiope Nur-
sery, Leeraing-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14.
Price \(6 d\)

\section*{Y} 1 ers of the above that they bave succeeded in raising Four ties, both in size beautiful Seedings, possessing first-rate properThey will prove a valuable acquisition to those who compete at any Horticultural Exhibition in the Kingdom. Description, as fine yellow, and intense arge, tat, and well-formed flower, of fine yellow, and intense eye. "Duke of Norfolk," large, welledging of delicate blue rund the petals. "Lady Alice Peel," white ground, is a large ronnd flower of extraordinary substance, the petals are well formed, and in fine proportion, the quantity of top petals and margin of a dark purple. "Ann" is also a flower of good form and substance, white ground, slightly tinged with parple, with fine brown and purple eye.
Y. and Co. can most confidiently recommend the above, which are now ready to be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, per
post free, at 215 . the four varieties. They also ber to tion to their healthy stock of this tribe, which they are offering upon the following terms:-
12 Extra fine and very superior slow varieties
\[
\begin{array}{ll}
12 \text { Extra ne and very superior sunw } \\
12 \text { Very fine } & \text { ditio } \\
\text { ditio } & \text { ditto }
\end{array}
\]

ARRIVAL OF DUTCH HYACINTHS and other BULBS YOUELL \& Co. beg respectfully to announce they the above in most excellent condition, adapted either for Glasses,
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Forcing, or open-border culture. Prices as foll } \\
& \text { Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths } \\
& \text { Red, Blue, White, or Yellow }
\end{aligned}
\]

Extra fine Ditto
Extra fine, and very superior Ditto \({ }^{\circ} 98\). to 128.
The selection being left to Yovisur, \& C .
Cataingises may be had on application
FASTOLFF RASPBERRY.-For particulars of which, see their ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA, fine 4 -year old plants, 8 to 10 nches, 102. per 100. or 305 . per dozen.

Matt's British Queen Strawberry, 11 . per 100.
Great Yarmouth Nu \(\qquad\)
J. CARTER, SUTCH Flower Bulbs.

Holborn, Londo bers and Florist, No. 238, High and his customers in eneral, that the late-flowering GLADIOLI TIGRIDIAS, \&c., are now arrived. His new Catnlogne of Bulbs
will be forwarded, prepaid, on application. The followine items were partly omitted in the cataloguat:- The following items Extra fine mixed Ranunculus
Very good do. do.
Extra fine new Scotch Ranuncalin
A splendid collection of English Iris, 150 varieties
50 extra fine new Spanish Iris
0 extra fine new Spanish
Vers good mixed English Iris

Brudiea-beautiful species from the desert of
Copiapo \(n\) Chili
Nemophila discoidalis, new, black, with white porke per packet
A beautiful new fragrant Peremmal
A new yellow Loasa-Ander, Chili
238, High Holborm, Lozdon.
CINEST SORTS OF DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS,
Hyacinthes, very
per hundred
HPACINTHs, the finest known (by name) per doz
collection of 50 Varieties (by name)
ANE MoNRS, in beautiful mixture, per doz,
RANUNCULUSES, hardy, showy Sorts, for Autum
Earliy Dwarf Tulips, for pots or open ground
1s. \(6 d\). per dozen, or per hundred
Crocuses, of 12 Sorts, ler hundred
And every other kind of Flower-root, equally moderate in price
N.B.-Carriage pard to any part of London.
Surton and Sons, Reading Nursery, Berkshire.

\section*{H UMPHREXINTHS AND OTHER BULBS,}
L. Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and pomote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles \(1 s\). 0 d each, by Flanagan \& Son, Mansion-hnuse-street; Thernt \&
comulen, Leadenhall-street; W. Clari, Blshopsate-Within Gordon Thompson, and Baskett, Fenchurch-street; Gram Levy and Co., Govent Garden; Batt aud RuTlev, 412, Strand
 Lawrent Garden; Lockhart, 156, Cheapside; Thatcher and'
Goventlon ; John Watioinson, Market-place, Manchester; Son, Islington; John Watkinson, Market-place, Manchester; and other leading SEEDSMEN in town and country. Whole-
sale Agents, Davy, MAckmurdo, \& Co., 100 , Upper-Thames-

GEEDLING PCOTEES-HOLlidAY's HENRIETTE Dand Qubrn or Enoland, two beautifu light-edged red Picutees, having takenseend ancho: Tavern, ciety Shows, at
and 1843 , and also at Northampton, are now ready to send out, at \(7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{bd}\). per pair : the Plants are plirticularly strong and heulthy,
ifrect, by letter, pre-paid, to J. Hondiday, Horse Shoe-stree Direct, by letter, pre-paid, to J. Holdiday, Horse Shoe-street,
Northampton; or to Mr. R. Orson, Florist, 12, Hall-place, KenNorthampton; or to

NEW AND FIRST-RATE PELARGONIUMS, \&c, \&c.
W. CATLEUGG begs respectfuly to cal the attention

Foster, Esq., and the Rev R, GARTH: they toon the principal prizes at parts of the country; they were universally admired as to properties and distinct colours, Good strong plants will be fendy
to send out by the end of Ociober, with his Catalogue of Pelar Goucusias, Verbenas, Rose, Cinerarus, sce., \&c. A fine Stock o Oct. 13 th, 1843.

JOHN WHITLEY, Silcoates Nursery, near Wakefield, prices affixed. Fuchsia Defiance
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Epsii} \\
\hline .* & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Gern, Ivery's Majestica, Smith's,}} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{St. Clare} \\
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mutabilis, Smith's} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Toddiana}} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cormackia formosa elegans:}} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Venus victrix} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{globoss variegate}} \\
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\hline .. & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ste wartii} \\
\hline \(\cdots\) & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Belliana} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Chabra multillora}} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Loudonii} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{ne dozen of any of the above (the choice being left to the buyer) for 11. 1s., or the whole collection for 1 ll . 11 s .6 d . erbena Princess Royal, Youell's} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{cerulescens} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{atrosanguinea \({ }^{\text {a }}\)} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{Orange Perfection}} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ingramii} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Prince of Wales, Wood's} \\
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Melenarip superba} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Amie} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Burleyana} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Lilacina} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Taghonii} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{variegata}} \\
\hline & Heslopiana & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Ruby} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Iveryana} \\
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\(\square\)
(he choice being left to the
    buyer) for 11.18 ., or the whole
    \(\xrightarrow{\text { collection for 1l. 11s. } 6 d .}\)
        cerulescens
atrosanguines
        atrosanguinea
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        Orange Perfection
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Bishopii
        Prince of Wales, W
Ifordiana variety
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Melenarip superba
        Burleyana
Lilacina
        Taglonii
        variegata
Heslopians
        Rueryana


            .. Lilacina

            Rosa Devoniensis..
Morandia alba
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            Morandia alba
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Galarea cor
            Galardea coronata
            Minnelas Hodsonii
            Malva azurea
                Malva companulata
Brewer's Britannia Gera. I
0
                nium, per doz... Gerå-
nitan
            Choice collection of Garden
Roses, at per doz., 68 to to 12
            Roses, at per doz, 68. to
Good named Pansies, for
            Myorders, per doz. British Quee
            Strawherry, per 100 Quen 106
Elton's Seeding do., p ion 8 , 6
Brewer'sEmper

                Myatt's Victoria Rhubarb,
            per doz. "."
Early Phabarb (the
            earliest sort known), p.doz, 60
Double blue Violets, \(p\) doz. 4
            Phlox cordato grandiflora, 4
            per doz. ..
phlox odorata, per doz. \(\because \ddot{ }\)
            liam, crimson Sweet Wi
            phiom, puffruticosa, per đoz
                                    Pure white Daisies, per doz
                                    \(\begin{array}{cc}4 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 \\ \text { scarlet }\end{array}\)
\(\square\)




ARremittance or reference from unknown correspondents will be
Akremittance or reference from unk
required.-Wakefield, October 9,1843 .

unkno O GROWERS OF PANSIES
JAMES MAY begs to call particular attention to his nearly 600 varietecs hy name, nnd hris stock bee. He is remarkably cultivating this season he can strongly recommend them; this being the most
favourable time for transplanting to ensure a fine string and summer bloum ; 12 Extra five varieties, including his 4 Superb Seedling which were so much admired all through the season, viz., Espartero, Domna Elidia, Optime, and Ellen, for \(258 . ; 12\) Extra fine \(15 \mathrm{s.o}\). which
can be sent per post free; 30 Superb varieties, 21 s . Any of the older can be sent per post free; 30 Superb varieties, 218 . Any of the older
varietien, 7 s . 6 d . per dozen, or 50 pairs correctly nanaed for 30 s ., package maluded. Eirry orders are respect fully solicited for his
Superb Pansy Seed, as the crop is short this season, at the following
 true Prolific Egsptian Mummy Wheat at the following prices: 25 grains for 208, or 50 for 30 ., serit post frce with directions for
planting, \&oc. \&c. A remittance respectruly requested from unknown correspundents.-Pansy Nursery, Tottenliam, London.

DELARGONIUMS.-Gentlemen who would ensure the Gardeners' ' 'hronicle of September 23rd, are requested to forward their orders as early as convenient,-addressed to him, Lea-
road Nursery, Leyton, or Whrp's-cross Nursery, Walthamstow. It is further requested that, upon receipt of the goods, a post-office order be oited made payable at woodfor J. P. takes this opportunity of announcing that his Calceolaria
seed saved from first-rate varieties is now ready for delivery at 5s. per packet. \(\qquad\)
NOW W Whe this opportunity of ond
R. assortment of llutch Bulbs which are particularly good, fine plants of Auricaria Brazalianus two to three fett; onc year transplanted Beach at 4 s. per 1000 ; one year ditto Portugal Laureiss at 35s. per 11000 : Seeding Evergreen Orks, ine at os, per 1000
Trained rruit irees, Flower and Garden seeds of the beet sorts, and sssia Nats.
ITNE NAMED TULIPS.-The Subscriber haviug a 1. large supply of fine bulhs of the above popular flow er, begs to ther thenl upon pirtions of 13 gigares, Roses, and Brtila menn, and wall be fuand worthy

growers of panstes.
I. FRI ER begs to rimind the auturrers of the above
 Goon showy Varieties can be supplied at hs per dozen ; superior 33. .dd carch. Catalogues of which, with the prices, will be forwarded

 bergia Fryeriis and that he has proved it produce the same
variety, packets of which, containing 6 seeds, can be supplied at \(5 s\). each, ilso strong healthy plants 58 . each. N B. Al the Newest Varicties of Fuchsias at very low prices, 一
Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, October 13 , 1843 .

MESRRSATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS. this season, can be had on pre-paid application.-Bull-frelds,
Woolwich.

to her majesty，
AND FLORISTS Queen adelaide．

CATALOGUE OF CARNATIONS，PICOTEES，AND PINKN，Grown by YOUELL anid Co．，Great Yarmodtu，Norfolik．




CARNATIONS \＆PICOTEES．

\(\qquad\)
 General Washugton
Grove＇s SNe Robert Peel
Gadge＇s Sir Wm．Wallis
\(\qquad\)
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\hline & Hufton＇s Magnificent \\
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\hline & Kershaw＇s Dk．of Richn \\
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\hline & L．ord Brousham \\
\hline & Martin＇s Hiph Sher \\
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\hline & Maud＇s Rowton \\
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\hline & Mancley＇s ford Byron \\
\hline & Maun＇s musama \\
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\hline & Pearsmis Marlam 1 \\
\hline & Potter＇s Belimont \\
\hline & Puph＇s Laty Hill \\
\hline & Puxtey＇s IN⿱⿰㇒一大口 \\
\hline & Simpson＇s Marg．Granby \\
\hline & Sterne＇s Doctor Bames \\
\hline & Smith＇s Maxq．of Clandos \\
\hline & Tate＇s Qucen Adelan \\
\hline & Taylor＇s Festi \\
\hline & Tumbsson＇s Dis．Rutland \\
\hline & Wallis＇s Beauty of Cradley \\
\hline & Wigg＇s Earl of Leicester \\
\hline & Whlte＇s Elrzabeth \\
\hline & Wuson＇s Whlıam I \\
\hline & Whilmer＇，Earl of \\
\hline & Woollarles Magnum \\
\hline & num Qneen Victoria \\
\hline & Wood＇s Bright Phœebus \\
\hline & Youell＇s Angelas \\
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Lascelle＇s Maid of Sparta
Lady Wilton a．\(\quad \therefore\)
lass of Richmond
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Rollard＇s First－rate & \(\because\) & 7 \\
Roberts＇Rodney & \(\because\) & 2 \\
Stome＇s Venza & \(\therefore\) & 3 \\
Tarner＇s Madam & Sontag & 3
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Barreyger＇s Apollo \(\quad . \quad 5\)
Brinkler＇s Defiance \(\quad \because\)
Caracci
Cartwright＇s Virgin of the
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Compt Virgenmes \(\quad \because\)
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\begin{tabular}{|ll}
－Lady（iardiner & \(\because\) \\
－Lady Peel & \(\because\) \\
－Miss Molly & \(\because\) \\
Fleteher＇slora & Duchess \\
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OLady Domville &. & 3 \\
－Lady Stanley & \(\therefore\) & 5
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－Lady Stanley & \(\because\) & 5 \\
LoLady Petre & \(\because\) & 2 \\
Hoyle＇Crucrfix & \(\ddots\) & 4
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\({ }^{6} \left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text {－Bees Wug } \\ \text { Hufton } \\ \text { Lovely Nancy } \\ \text { Harrington }\end{gathered}\right.\)
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Lady Cooke &.. &. & 5 \\
Lady Wood & \(\because\) & \(\because\) & 2 \\
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Lord Berners \(\because \ddot{ } \quad \therefore\)
Malpas＇Lauy Gry
Marchus． O Westminster
petals
very


6 Hoyle＇s Cherry CheekPatty \({ }_{3}\)

Craske's Invincible
\(\underset{\substack{\text { Craske's } \\=\\ \text { Trvincible } \\ \text { Triumphant } \\ \text { Black Prince }}}{\text { Downton }}\) Downtor's Galiah
Davey's Britannia Dry's Earrl or Urougham Dowson's Holly hock Doke of Wellington
Dysor's Mant
Eydridy Eldridge's secedling Earringe's Seceding
Eosters's Goorge the Fourth
Filliam the Fourth Fair Phyllis
 My.thas' One 0 . thic Ring
Keynes.s Reformer
Knights - Warden of Winchester Knight of finenter
Keiner's Mathess Lambert's Hollyhock Lukk's Sord Stormont of Newport
Mortiboy's shakspeare Mortitoys Mrs. Eyera
Merrite's
W

Continued from page 706.)
Norman's Glory Neptune
Otbello
Pitelons Pitman's Magnificent
High \(A\) dmiral Palmer's seedlning
Reynold's Duke of Bedford
Rut Ruidd's Sir Walter Scott Roif's Georye the Fourth
Smith's Suyerb Blush Smith's Superb Blush
Steward's Incomparal
Ster Stendard Beaty
Stan
Sir
Walcer Scotit Sir Walter Scoti
Tatee's William the Fourth Troap's Matchless
Taylor's Green Grass
Turner's Conqueror Turners' Colquaeror
Unsworth's Omega Unsworth's Omega
Well's Rector
Lord Winchelsea Willmer's Alfred Duke of Sussex Juliet
Miss Fanny
Queen Victor Quen Vict
Miss Jeans Weedon's Quee
Wiison's
Wack Wiison's Jack
Araucaria imhricata. or, Sir Joseph Banks' Pine, 308 . per dozen,

 lug.tes of their supert Coliection of Fuchsiag may be had on aptyli-
cation, cailion, and will le found to contain every know variety worthy of
cultivation, Fine Tounl l cultivation, Fine Tobolkk Rhubarb, fit for Forcing, 12 s.sper dozen.
Seeds and Pla, Seeds and Plaits careluily packed for all climates. Youk.L. and Co.,
in summitting the allove List of Carnations and Picotees, , beg to state
ther selectung and packing all orders they may be tave wured with.
Great Yarmouth Nursery, oct. 12 , 1813 .
\({ }^{T}\) PHOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of

 William e. Rend le returns his grateful acMr. Lyne's New Sedilige, which shall be executed in strict ro-
tation as reeeived, exceptink "Priucess Alice," and "Enchantnecount of the quantity of orders receved, and the storck not tur. Cu-tomers, however, who have ordered these valuable varieties, at the current prices. entered, with extra-size double-headed plants Fisics of many of his freuds state that in accorda send ont the following six sorts at very reduced pricess, thus hopiog to oreceice
the encuuragement and suyport of the patruns of this muchLyne's Prinucess Alice \(2 l\).
Do
Do. Whanantress suyerbl
Do. White Prsester


Lyne's Imogrene
Do. White Perfection
Do. Countess of Morley
Do. Sapho

discount will be allowed Plants will be sent out in the Auluman
of 1844. All orders received before the the be executed with extrecived beng pore the 314t December, 1843 , with
portance to order immediately,

A rare opportunity occurs to make arow \(\overline{\text { RS. }}\)
TOHN STANDISH, NURSER P fisedu great number of Seedlings thıs autumn, which has
 Calcolarias in the kiugdor, the geed saved frim the plants,
Which were crossed witu great care ; and J. S. will watrant that cise worst of them will be worth full the price given, and are pre-
cise the ame as he will grow himself, but should any durbt
ari-e cint themselves, as J. S. has bred trom two sorts only, and those woere
seiected as bcins the best in evelr way and will bring some of the greatest novelties ever seen in Calceolarias: plaits will be too large, and can then be sent packed in math
boxes or TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, .... 1 GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London (removed MASESTY, frompectrally byforms the Nobility and Gentry Her

 J. MITCHELL, Jun., begs, to call the attention of the submitted to Dr. TIs very supurb and noticed by him in the Ghardeners

 FOWering ruots of Amarylis vittata, 18 s . per doz.
Slapton,
JOHN C. Chilice finks and pansies,
orl his priced Caturep thily horms his friends paid applisation.ced Catalogue of the above nlay, be had on pre-
H. SILVERLOCK, in calling attention to his Adver-

 removed in 1842 or or 843 ; Grape Vinee,, rised from exes, in in potz, nond
out of pots, very
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\section*{}

\section*{SATURDAY, OCTOBER I4, 1843.}

\section*{}

Is our answers to correspondents, an inquirer was Jately directed to select his cuttings at a time when they contain much organizable matter. But the meaning of that advice was unknown to him, and will probably be equally mysterious to others. It will therefore be as well if we at once explain it, especially as it is connected with points of cultivation of very considerable importance.
The term organizable matter is equivalent to what has been called true or descending, or arterial, or vital or autumn sap, in contradistinction to the term aqueous or ascending sap. Although in some respects the old expressions were useful enough, yet their diversity showed the insufficiency of them in the minds of
physiologiste, and they had the great fault of conveying incorrect notions of the nature of the matter :spoken of. In particular the word sap necessarily recals the idea of a fluid; Purpurea sapa was the term autumn, \&c. sap belongs is more viscid than fluid, and to a large extent, especially in autumn and winter, is not only solid but insoluble by ordinary solvents. "This fluid," says Mr. Knight, "is closely analogous to the arterial blood of animals," and then he goes on to say that it also "assumes an organic at first it is fluid, like all the solid tissues ; by degrees changes, starches, albumen, gluten, and other substances, ali which, taken together, constitute "organizable matter" Such, taken together, constitute "organizable matter." called sap, but can scarcely bear the name when consolidated and finally elaborated.
The history of organizable matter is this: When a intreproduces itself, lature introduces into a small all the qualities of its parent, and plant, formed of mixture of subsiances calculated to feed the veretable infant when it first begins to be animated and This bag, with the matters it contains, we call a seed. As soon as the vegetable embryo is excited within the seed, the nutritious substances laid up there quit the solid and assume a fluid state, and are quadually
converted into the new organs or parts wit embryo is clothed : hence the name organizath which the to such matter, that is to say, able to form organs. The parts which are thus formed possess the power of producing, under favourable circumstances, more of are formed and matter, out of which additional parts are formed, and so on incessantly. But in the absence of such matter no new growth can take place, while the extent of growth, and the nature of the parts that are formed, depend entirely upon the quantity of There is matter that the prant produces.
Physiology which more concerns the cultivator table this; and the history of organizable matter, the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to its production. the way in which it changes, the places Where it is stored up, and the organs to whose action and a large part of the fabric of the science of Organic Botany. This, indeed, will be apparent to everybody when it is once understood that organizable matter is formed. Nevertheless a few examples of its impare are ance will assist in making the matter clearer.
The cause of these remarks was a question relating to cuttings. Every one knows that cuttings are generripened; at that time organizable matter is collected Within them, and enables them to put forth roots and neither. Moreover, the reason of the common practice of allowing an old leaf to remain on a cutting, is that the leaf may secrete more organizable matter to replace supply which is expended in forming roots, so that the supply may not be exhausted.
if it young Melon plant is unable to set its flowers, or inferior quat them, the fruit produced is small and of is not formed abundantly till after the plant has made the fruit, under the progress in its growth. When to swell, it attracts to itself so large a proportion of the organizable matter that has been secreted, that the
formation of leaves is obstructed, and then the supply required for further nutrition is interfered with, because fruit has to depend upon leaves for
its sustenance. Or a Melon plant with half-grown its sustenance. Or a Melon plant with half-grown
fruit suddenly loses its foliage, in consequence of negligence or accident; the fruit will swell but little afterwards, because the organisable matter, constantly forming by the leaves, is wanting.
An orchard bears a very heavy crop of late fruit; Ine next year the trees are stunted, and hardly grow. In that case the crop of one year has consumed so
much of the organizable matter of the trees that little much of the organizable matter of the trees that littie
is left for future growth, which is consequently arrested till more organizable matter shall have collected.
Gardeners dig between the rows of their Strawberry plants, in auturn, or winter. There cannot be a more mistaken practice. By such means the roots, filled with organizable matter for the nutrition of the plant next year, are destroyed; and what is sulistituted in place? Nothing.
Grapes shrivel : although more causes than one are probably connected with that malady, yet there can be no doubt that the want of organizable matter is a are exhausted by over-cropping ; organizable matter is for the time diminished; before it can be replaced the new crop of Grapes has consumed all that the trees contained, and then, their food failing them, the berries necessarily shrivel. But this deficiency in organizable matter may arise from other causes than over-cropping: injuries to the leaves, of mnany kinds, are a fruitful source of the mischief; yet in all these instances the way in which the injury tells is the non-production of organizable matter.

In conclusion, it must never be forgotten that plants, like animals, consist of two essentially distinct parts: the one the organized material of their struc-
ture, the other the organizable matter out of which additions are to be made to that structure; and that under no circumstances whatsoever can growth take place, except in the presence of the latter. This law is not only one of the foundations of Vegetable Physiology, as we have already said, but one of the most important of all facts for the gardener to bear in mind, explaining, as it does, the sources of success or failure in multitudes of the operations in which he is daily engaged.

Ween the harvest is over, and all the corn is safely stacked or lodged in the barn, the farmer naturally
feels inclined to rest himself and his horses and to reels inclined to rest himself and his horses, and to
relax in his labour; and if the weather has been fine and they have worked early and late, they require a little rest to recruit their strength. Light work, such as horse-hoeing between the rows of Turnips, more to stir the ground than to mould them up, carrying mould to mix up with the farm-yard dung, and other jobs, may be done, so as not to work the men and horses too severely. But this must not last long, so long only as to let men and horses recover their strength; for no day should be ever lost in a wellregulated farm. A portion of the Wheat or Oat hoed by hand, which last is an excellent practice, and gives employment to many hands which otherwise would not readily find work. The weather is generally fine for some time after harvest, and advantage should be taken of it to clear the fields of weeds by raking them together and burning them. If some heaps of manure or compost have been prepared
during the summer and laid on some corner or headduring the summer and laid on some corner or head-
land, where they are now in a fit state of decomposition to be carried on the land, five or six tumbril loads per acre may be laid on and immediately spread and ploughed in. According to the size of the farm and the stock kept, especially working horses, a certain portion of this land is to be sown with winter Tares, as soon as possible; and this sowing is to be repeated every fortnight till near Christmas, at the rate of two bushels of seed per acre. They may be drilled or able than Tares, to be cut green or fed off with sheep in spring. On very heavy land unfit for Turnips, they are an admirable preparation for Wheat, giving ample time for a bastard fallow in the following summer. On good loams they come off in good time to sow Turnips, which, if properly managed, will grow
as well after a crop of Tares as they would on a as well after a crop of Tares as they would on a
summer fallow. We will take another opportunity of giving directions for this important crop. We are weil aware that we are only stating what every good farmer or bailiff knows weil, or ought to know ; but we write for young farmers and amateurs, and if any practical experienced farmer has any objection to make to our suggestions, which are all taken from our own practice for many years on very different soils of moderate fertility, we shall be very ready to receive
information, and to compare the experience of others with our own, provided the facts be stated with accuracy, and sufficient reasons be given for adopting a different course. Our object is to diffuse the knowledge of those practices in husbandry; which are
sanctioned by long experience, and which have greatest quantity increase the crops, and to raise the greatest quantity of produce at the least possible expense. We have no theories of our own to support, and claim no new discoveries; but we are ready to impart to younger farmers the knowledge, such as it which time we hesuit of thirty years' practice-during which time we have read and studied the works of the
most celebrated agricultural most celebrated agricultural writers, testing their doc-
trines by actual experiments trines by actual experiments-which have often led to
disappointment and loss ;-and no disappointment and loss; -and now, near the close
of our career, it is a pleasure and vour to give to others what to ourselyestion to endeabeen invaluable at the beginning of our agricultural experiments: yet we are not too old to learn, and are fully aware that every year tends to correct errors, and to suggest improvements in the cultivation of the soil. To return to our sowing of Tares. It is of great consequence that the seed be good, and of the genuine winter Tare, of which there are several varieties. It is best to save as much seed every year as is required for the next sowing. A careful farmer will take care to have some to spare for this purpose ; and if his seed degenerates, or is of an inferior variety, he will look amongst the crops of his neighbours, or elsewhere, to be sure of having good seed. The nature of his soil must be taken into consideration, as some soils are more favourable to the growth of Tares than others; but with good tillage they will succeed in soils of very different qualities, provided these are properly prepared and well manured. It is more profitable to have one acre of Tares which grow luxuriantly and cover the ground, than many acres which give but a moderate crop, and allow the weeds to spring up in the intervals. No crop cleans the land better, especially those soils which are subject to be overrun with Charlock, or wild Mustard. If this troublesome weed be watched, and the Tares cut or fed off before the seed of the Charlock is fully formed, this weed is not only destroyed, but increases the fodder, without any injury to the cattle or sheep. If fresh seed is brought to the surface when the land is ploughel again for Turnips, the weeds will be destroyed in the hoeing of this crop, and none will probably appear in the next Corn crop. In land which has been badly cultivated, and ploughed with a very shallow furrow, for fear of "bringing up
Charlock," as the old farmers say, this is the most effectual mode of destroying it : but it requires patience and perseverance to do so effectually.
Iu some favourable situations, where the harvest is early, the land may be ploughed and sown with Stubbie, or Eddish Turnips, as they are called, and these will give good feed for sheep at the end of winter;
but if the soil be heavy and wet in winter, it is better to plough it in small round stitches, or ridge it, as is done in Essex, to let the frost penetrate the ground as much as possible. There is no tillage like a frosty

OBSERYATIONS ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF POTTING PLANTS.

\section*{By Wm. Woon ; at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery.} No. II.
In the remarks, to which the following are intended as a sequel, an opinion was offered that the present test of superior cultivation is "the greatest amount of constity-
tional vigour within a limited period :" and as this, whe tional vigour within a limited period ; " and as this, whea attained, can but be regarded as a primary step towards an ultimate object, it may with equal certainty be uffirmed that the higbest purpose of cultivation is a constitutional vigour, combined with a uniform development of bloom, In attempting to define the means generally adopted for the uttainment of this, it will be of interest to glance at the principles or conditions upon which such results depend.
The present modes of potting may be considered as two distinct mechanical operations. The first, from the Progressive unitormity or its process, has oeera termed from its necessany Accumudative system; and the second, citement and repose, may not unaptly be degignated ad Alternate or Restrictive system. The leading feature of the former (the Accumulative) is found in its leading to a maturity of growth, without the aid of intermediate shifts, due proportion in size fertility. The latter, or Restrictive syatem, is well characterized by its dependence for the same end urion the ordinary practice of shifting gradually from smaller to larger pots.
dicability of the first mist many doubts as to the pracis totally opposed to general practice, not being a s gradual process of repeated and protracted efforts, but an applicadifect of first principles towards producing an imwediate details than in its natural tess opposite in its mechanical being an immediate application of large the Accumulative bearing due proportion to a perfect darge quantities of soins, and so approaching natural condutions, while the Restrictive or frequent shfting system is the successive applicahon of materials proportionate to the earisting vigour of The value of the Accuges of growth.
The value of the Accumulative mode of cultivation will be more readily understood by tracing its connexion with
those principles of Horticulture on which the nost perfect vegetable growth depends.
The only natural mode of perpetuating the constitu tional vigour of a species is by reproduction from seed; and it is strictly in harmony with this law of Nature that be various modes of propagation and cultivarion are to be viewed. Thence it follows, that in proportion as the means employed for the multiplication of plants are artificial in their character, will be the premature exhaustion of the individual parts thus multiplied ; in other words,
if, in the propagation of any plant by cutinus, the if, in the propagation of any plant by cutinus, the exhausted by excessive development of its parts, or by excess of bloom, the parts thus detached will partake of the impaired vigour of the parent. And upon the sume princrple, a plant which has been in the first instance derived from its parent stock as a layer, will possess less constitutional energy than others derived from the same source as cuttings, in consequence of the layer already approaching its final maturity more nearly than the latter. The conclusions to be derived from the foregoing remarks are, that the several organs of a seed, a cutting, and a layer, are each endowed with a principle of vital energy varying in power from a seed downwards. It may further be stated, that the vital functions of plants are diminished in force in proportion as the primary development of their parts is prematurely hardened or matured whether that arises from excess or deficiency of the elements which sustain them. Much that is superior in cultivation is known to depend upon the skilful applice tion of materials adapted to the variations of loca influence and after-management. In support of a pro gressive and accumulative system of cultivation, the following principles may be offered, apart from those minor evidences which every successfar rout of practice supplies.
indispensable maintena indispensable that the supply of fluid by the roots should be continued and uninlerrupted*
2d. "The smallest leaf at the extremity of a branch of a lofty tree must assist in setting in action the absorbing power of roots, at whatever distance from the other
organs those roots act. If this reciprocal action is not organs those roots act. If this reciprocal action is no maintained without interruption, and if anything occurs to cbeck it during the period of vegetation, the plant wil suffer in proportion to the amount of interruption. \(\dagger\)
From these statements, it appears that whatever tend to protract or suspend the reciprocal action of the organs of plants, will, in proportion, impair their vital energy; and it is the fitness of the uccumulative system to secure a continued supply of those fluids which are essentially necessary for mature growth in plants, that constitutes its superiority over other modes of cultivation. This advantage is obtained by transferring planta, in their young and excitable state, to large masses of soil, of a texture and
quality adapted to their growth, and so mechanically quality adapted to their growth, and so mechanically arranged as to enable their tender organs progressively to moisture, or to be retarded in their after-growth
A strong argument against the fitness of the restrictive system of shifing of plants, to attain simultaneous and accumalative vigour, is found in the tendency of that system to reverse the laws of Nature in regard to the formation and disposition of roots. This is an evil inseparable from the ordinary modes of cultivation. The through the medium of their extremities or spongioles, it is plain that their capability of answering this importan end will be in proportion to the facility afforded them extending and ramifying in search of the elementary substances required for their respective organs. In admitting this view of the subject, it will probably be found that the amount of food thus obtained wrobably be commensurate with the diffiusion of the roots over a given surface.

These opinions are strengthened by their coincidence with the physiological fact, that "roots augment in diameter simultaneously with the stem, and under the an important inference is to be an important inferese is trawn in favour of the present argument; namely, that as an inverted or hori-
zontal position of the stems and branches is calculated to diminish vigour and dispose to precocious fertility, so diminish vigour and diapose to precocious fertility, so similar effects will attend an inverted or circular direction of the roots, by limiting their expansive movemant, and lessening their expo
But it may be said that cultivators can avert such an unnatural position of the roots, by reshifting previous to those organs being too far advanced; to which it will be sufficient to reply, that such a mode of transferring plants previously to their being tolerably established, would not only be opposite to successtul practice, but attended by a Thisk with which few practitioners would venture to incur. That plants of slow and rigid habit (and others proportionately) should be fairly established in their respective stages of growth, previously to being further excited, is would not only endanger the fowers, but tend to frustrate Me principal objects of cultivation,-From Paxton's Magazine of Botany.

THE CLOVER DODDER.
I have caretuliy examined this Cuscuta, 或but cannot yet say precisely whether it should be considered distinct from C. epithymum or not., I have no specimen, recent or dried, of the latter at hand, and so cannot institute any
direct comparison, and the figure in English Botany is
"Lindley's Principles of Horticulture,"
\(\dagger\) "Theory of Horttcult nre," \(p\). ED.
t "Sindley's Theory of Vital Actions."
not to be depended on for euch a purpose. I do not consider any of the descriptions of C. epithymum which I can refer to sufficiently detailed to enable me to judg from them. From what I recollect of this plant, it is plant does not possess; but these are doubtful characters The essential characters of two species so closely allied and unfurnished with leaves, must be taken from minute differences in the parts of the flower, and it is impossible to speak very decidedly how far these may be permanent without seeing the two together in a fresh state. I find one character in the flower of both this and C. europra, Which appears to we have been hitherto imperfectly noted; and I shall take the liberty of directing the atten tion of future obsers "The flowers have been described as furnished the stamen. seated on the co-
rolla rolla, and opposite to the stamens. But instead of dis tinct scales, I forma adherent to the base of the corola, but perfectly free above throughou its entire circuit. teeth, seated before the stamens, and it is these which have been described asetch may convey an idea of thi rude and imperfect sketch may convey an idea of this
corona as it occurs in the two species here alluded to.


\section*{Opened flower and scales of Cuscuta Europea.}


Opened flower and scales of Cuscuta trifolii.
I observe, also, on opening and extending the corolla on fiat surface, that the corona ruptures readily at the base f each lacinia, creating a suspicion (for I can urge no more) that it may possibly be formed by the cohesion of ubordinate parts (abortive stamens ?), which thus alter nate win the stan, These parts are very swal, by the figure and descriptio of C. europses in English Botany phere that apription of C. europæea Hitcham, Suffolk, Sept. 13, 1843.

AMMONIA.
The observations of Mr. Lawes on the value of Am nonia as manure, in last week's Chronicle, are very interesting, and in several respects I entertain the same opinions; some of his statements, however, appear more questionhardly be justified in adopting bis conclusions, and giving up the old theories which have hitherto been received. Mr. Lawes considers that it is more important to supply plants with Phosphates than with nitrogen, and in this cordially agree with him, but when he seems to think Ammonia of little or no value as manure except indirectly feel hardly prepared to follow him. It is pretty geneally considered that plants must derive the nitrogen which they contain, either from Ammonia or some other compound containing it, and that they cannot assimilate it direct from the air; if this be the case, it is evident supplied with Ammonia, or some other compound containing nitrogen, either from the air or from the soil. Now the quantity of nitrogen which can be supplied in this way to plants is by no means large ; if therefore the supply of it can 'be increased in moderation, the means means of luxuriant matters, and consequently one of the examination, it appears, that the great majority of the perations of culture, amongst other thinge, facilitate the bsorption and retention of Ammonia and the compounds nitrogen
In studying the action of inorganic manures, it is necesary to consider their action in several points of view: their chemical effects must be distinguished from those which are merely mechanical, and the chemical nature of he soil must be known, that the chemical effects of the nanure may be ascertained. In adding, for example, to powtain soils lime or other bases, we give to the soil the nitric acid. We may merely add porsh Ammonia into pitric acid. We may merely add potash; but by so doing we give to the soil the power of fixing a quannity of nitro geans. as nitric acid, and thus ebrica the soil by indirect means. The nature of the soil is of very great importance in examining the action of saline manures: we apply arious salts of Ammonia, and carefuliy measure the produce obtained by the use of each; but we forget that the salts may be decomposed before they reach the roots of the growing plants, and that, by the ordinary processes of double decomposition, the salts we apply may be completely changed in the soil
On soils rich in azotised matters, containing Ammonia or salts of nitric acid in considerable quantity, it would not be reasonable to expect benefit from the use of ammoniacal manures; butin soils not of this description I believe they will always be found of value; how much contain is a separate question, but I ana convinced that
the Ammonia itself is of great value. If the sulphuric acid of sulphate of Ammonia is the most important ingre dient of that salt, then sulphate of Ammonia would produce but little effect on soils containing much sulphuric acid whilst the contrary, I believe, is the fact. The compara tive effect produced by different salts of Ammonia varie much, and appears to depend principally on the nature of
the soil. I have recently seen the muriate producing larger crops than either the sulphate or the phosphate when applied to Wheat and Potatoes. Whilst speaking of the effects produced by Ammonia, I may mention curious fact which tiately observed, and which bears upou the subject. I found that plants of Tobacco manured With salts of Ammonia contamed, in proportion, a fa larger quantity of potash than similar plants grown in the think, evident, that the salts of Ammonia increased the vigour of the plants, and enabled them to absorb from the soil, a larger quantity of potash than they could otherwise have done. The effects of guano are certainly not wholly due to the Ammonia which it contains; a great part is no doubt due to the presence of phosphates, but I have richest in Ammonia.
Mr. Lawes asks, "What proof have we that plants are unable to supply themselves with Ammonia from sources unknown to us? -and how far may the increase of crops by the addition of substances containing Ammonia be attributed to that element?" To prove that we know all the sources of nitrogen is of course impossible; we know that plants may obtain it, both from the soil and from the unacquainted with, though it certainly appears more than probable that they can and do obtain it from Ammonia and nitric acid-sources which are quite sufficient to account for the quantity they commonly contain. The fact that rotten dung is for superior to fresh dung. The fact that roten do prove that the Ammonia lung, does its putrefaction waring the rotten dung is in a state which plants can assimute whilst that in fresh dung is less capable of being sbsorbed Whilst that in fresi dang is less capable of being absorbed by them. . do not for a coment suppose that plant would grow but inpled with Ammonia, any more than that they would phates. The best of all manures are those which supply phates. The best of all manures are those which supply
both phosphates and Ammonia. Furm-yard manure is of his description. It is a question well worthy of consideration, whether plants do not derive a very notable quantity of earthy matter from the air. I need not mention the great distance to which sea-salt is carried by the wind, but 1 cannot belp suspecting that a greater quantity of solid matter is carried about in the air than is commonly upposed
I hope these hurried remarks will elicit further observations from those who have practical experience in
the action of manures.- \(E\). Solly.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XLT.}

Were I desired to point out what I consider the reatest defects in garden scenery, I should have very little estation in enumerating deep and irregular raw-edgings the waiks, as the first defect; walks and borders ox-edgings, as the third. In my estimation, deep and rregular edgings are a most intolerable deformity, and ye, to such an extent does this deformity prevail, that of the gurdens 1 ever visited, I could not name half-adozen that are free from it. At this place, though the waks have been all made within the last five years, the edgings are so irregular, that in one place they are from hree to four inches deep, while, perhaps within a few ravel. I do not attribute soy foult, in this respect, to my predecessor, because the irregularity is not greater han may be noticed in most other gardenc but grealy an may be noliced in most oher gardens, but merlis highly kept garden. Now, the first operation in the way of improvement which I shall undertake this autumn, will be to have all these edgings properly levelled, and in doing this I shall have all the grass taken up two feet wide from the walk on both sides, and then make them perfectly level, हllowing for the grass, when laid down again, to be not more than one inch above the level of the gravel. I shall then have this grass rolled once a week through the minter by a heavy roller. so that in the spring, when dress the edgings off before trimming the walks, they will not be more than haif an inch in height,-and after they Iave been once properly formed and cut, I sisall neve edge I can possibly avoid it, allow them to show a raw edse again, 一at least, not more so than is necessary to keep the hnes and curvatures of the walks as true and regula
Foreigners, when viewing the gardens of this country, are always pleased with the beauty of our close-cut much to how to say, they are the finest in the world. Helieve it has been a pros this fact is to British vanity, I beading us to be satisfied prolific source of carelessness, in leading instead of making them what they ought to be. When the walks contain st fficient gravel to torm a good path, and yet che edgings are too deep, they may be made to stope gat dually towards the walk, but this is no god pla where it can be avoided, as the middle of the walk shonld always be as high as the adjoining grass, if not a little * That the vapours given out by fermenting dung increase vegetation, is proved by the luxu
the vicinity of dunghili grow.
higher. In walks from three to five feet wide, the centre should be level with the highest part of the edging, and curve very gradually to the sides; but in walks of greater
width, they should be somewhat bigber: say, increase an inch in height for every additional three feet in width. I have been thus diffuse on this subject, partly from love of seeing good walks, and partly from a conviction that the amateur, or professional gardener, cannot introduce a greater improvement into his garden than
the edgings, and fill his walks brim-full of gravel.
Burke, in his Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, has a remark so applicable to this subject, that I cannot do better
than quote it, to sliew how necessary the above improvethan quote it, to sliew bow necessary the above improve-
ments are to the beauty of a garden. Speaking of smoothness, he says, "It is a quality so essential to beauty, that I do not now recollect anything beautiful that is not ful;-smooth slopes of earth in gardens,-smooth streams, in the landscape,-smooth coats of birds and beasts, in polished surfaces. A very considerable part of the effect of beauty is owing to this quality: indeed, the most considerable; for take any beautiful object, and give it a broken and rugged surface, and, however well formed it may be in other respects, it pleases no longer ; whereas, tet it not this, it becomes more pleasing than almost all the others without it." It will thus be seen that smoothness is one of the fundamental constituents of beauty, ergo,
walks or edgings can be befutiful that are not smooth.
dgings: they onght never to exceed an inch in height, and the walks should be full of gravel.
T. P. Ayres, Brooklands.

Errata, - In my last articie, first paragraph, for "interruption,"
read "interception;" aud further on, for "interrapt," read read "inte

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}

Luminous Plants.-As you have drawn attention to What is called the "phosphorescence of plants, 1 send and is of frequent occurrence in the animal kingdom. Amongst the higher forms of animals, the light of the glow-worm, ath insect, and several species of Annelides, are well known; but in the lower animals it is much more common. The light given out by jelly-fishes and variou on bright still nights, and this glory of the tropical seas serverl in warmigts, and this phenomenon in these cases it seems connected more with the vegetative than the animal function, not being dependent on the nervous system. In plants a luminous appearance has been observed, under two circumstances, amongst the living and not appear to be a merely chemical process, as it only occurs in the wood of plants that have been recently cut luminusity has been frequently witnessed Young plants in the last Number the well-attested facts of the Rhizomorpha and the Agaricus olearius, numerous examples of Which might be brought forward by good observers. This light, as well as that from decaying wood, is stated by into oxygen gas; and he attributes the phenomenon the chemical action going on in both the living and decaying tissues. The light from the moss, mentioned by Mr. Babington, has also been observed in Germany on has been observed by Funk, Brandenberg, Nees Von Esenbeck, Hornschuch, and Struve. Bridel-Brideri and Agardh, attributed this light to a small Alga, which the Protococcus smaragdinus, which theysupposed occupied the moss. Unger, however, has examined the moss accurately and finds that at certain seasons the peculiar utricles of this moss assume a globular form, and being partly transpamoss assume a globular form, and being partly transpa-
rent, the light is refracted and reflected in such a way as to present a luminosity on the surface of the vesicles. These tions. With regard to the light given out from the fowers of plants, there can be no doubt as to the plienomenon not being an unfrequent one. Since the time that it was corded the same fact. Linnæus, the younger Linnæus, Haggren, Crome, Zawadzki, Hagen, Johnson, and the Duke of Buckingham, are amonyst the observers who have recorded their experience on this subject. The plants in the flowers of which it has been observed, are the Troprolum majus, Helianthus annuus, Calendula officinalis, Tagetes erecta, and T. patula, Lilium chalcedonicum, and L. bulbiferum, Polyanthus tuberosa, Papaver orientale, Chrysanthemum inodorum, Enothera macrocarpa, and Gorteria rigens. We are, perhaps, not in a position to say this is not an optical illusion; but if it were, one would expect that it should be more constant. It has also been seen by several observers at the same time, in different positions, and when one has seen it, the others have seen it. Using analogy as our guide, one would be more inclined to attribute it to the same action, whatever that may be, which produces the same phenomenon in the The phenomals, decaying wood, and the Cryptogamia. optical illusion, is only occasional. In addition to these observations on the light of flowers, there are some on the phosphorescence and luminosity of sap. Mornay describes a tree in South Anaerica, called Cipo de Cunabright light. Martius, also, in a plant which he named

Euphorbia phosphorea, says, that when wounded, the sap gave out a light. When this was observed, the tempera\(16^{\circ}\); he could not find that it affected the Galoanometer in the least. Senebier states, that in his experiments on the Arums, he observed on one occasion, when confining an Arum in oxygen gas, that it gave out light as well as Meyen, in his Physiology rejects all the phenomena, Meyen, in his Physiology, rejects all other explanations, and conceives that the facts hitherto observed, favour chemical processes involved in the process of decarbonising the plant. In conclusion, I would point out also the relation between these phenomena and that still more remarkable one, the spontaneous combustion of the human frame. In this case there appears to be a combustion going on intermediate between mere osidation and fiame. I hope these observations may induce some of your readers, with ample opportunities in the field and garden, to take up the subject, and record any facts they may have Luminous Appearances in Plants.-I am surprised that doubts should be entertained of the luminous appearances on certain garden flowers. I have observed it frequently, and have looked for it in each succeeding summer, on the double Marygold, and more especially on the Papaver pilosum, the at Moseley, in Worcestershire, In the evening, after a hot dry day, the flashes of light afforded much amusement has recorded, in one of his poems, the same beautiful appearance on the Marygold, observed at Stavey, in less congenial to floriculture, the same flowers do not present the same phenomenon-at least, I have not seen it.-P. M. James
Wintering Pelargoniums.--In the month of October, ast year, I took up a bed of Pelargoniums which had been pranted in ap arden the shoot, and in the middle of June I had them cut down and planted in the garden, not having the convenience of a in full blosed. For the last two months they have been in full blossom. I did not lose one scarlet one. Man idea was not ny own; it was suggested by Clowe.

Myatt's Pine Strawberries.-At p. 587 of this year i stated that I planted out a bed of second runners on the 26 th of Oct. last year; which, to my surprise, stance of rather uncommon occurrence. At the presen time, the bed presents the appearance of midsummer more
than that of autumn, for it is now producing a second crop, and I have no doubt but that it will be some week yet before all the fruit, will be matured. Is it usual for Humphreys's runners to do ?-D.
Humphreys's Compournd. - I have seen several inquiries respecting this Componnd, and I beg to state that Ihave tried it sparingly on Heaths, Pelargoniums, Chrysanthemums, \&c. It appears to improve the foliage and give
the plants strength, so that I intend to try it further.- W. Fruit without Leaves.-In a late Chronicle there is an article under this head, by "R. H.," who is a young man employed in Cantley Gardens. I have had an opportunity of examining the Peaches which he mentioned as being healthy good-sized fruit. They are the late Admirable Peach; the fruit when gathered were not much more than half the usual size, and were of inferior flavour, without were very much injured in this neighbourhood last spring by the cold winds, consequently there are many instances where the points of the young shoots withered after the fruit had attained a considerable size.-G. Doneaster. Ancetochilus setaceus.-In looking over Bennett's recen work on Ceylon, I found the following allusion to this prety pant, whessful cultivan:-"The botanist will be delighted with the beautiful little plant called Rajah Wanya, or Jungle King, which delights in marshy places, and natives, trees, ascribe the bending of their branches over the Wanya, to tharshy places, inhabited homage to the Jungle King plant -Pons 压lii.
Fruit Trees in Gravel. - "Este" ventures to suggest from experience of thirty years, that the most productive Pears in the gravels common in the blue clay formation, areLammas. The Bon Chrêtien answers fairly; other Pears may grow, but the Chaumontelle alone is perfectly uniform bearer, and this, perbaps, because the fruit being gathered early, the tree is not exhausted by having to ripen its fruit. The Code. The question has uniformly slight ridge on oip sin and Warwickshire Pippin are the The Franklin Pippin and Warwickshire Pippin are the next best. No good Nonpareils ripen in this gravel. Vines.-_In reply to "A Subscriber from the Beginning," at p. 645 , who seems to think that "to take away all un. fruitful branches" will render his Vines unsightly, and his crops irregular, I beg to state that I cannot understand how the taking away of "a barren branch" have that effect. The Vines that I usually force first ar trained up the rafters of a succession Pine pit, and are planted inside. between the flue and front wall, which built on arches, in order to allow the roots to pass outside, where there is a border along the front 18 inches wide, and then a gravel walk runs parallel with the range of
houses, which 18 eight feet wide. This is all the space the

Vines have for their roots to feed in ; and, moreover, some rave largest of these are now above the level of the gravel. These receive no covering, nor manure of asy struction of the bonse the are at work; and from the conweather during their season of rest ; but in order to re medy this as much as possible I have them tied up quite medo to the glass. This house is planted with Black Hamburgh, Sweetwater, and with what some call the Black Prince From these notwithstanding the Priace. From these, bunches of Grapes particularis one from Blat burgh, which wiod 2 lbs, and ipon one burgh, which weighed 2 lhe rod not all equal in wisht to the one specified, not all equal in weight to the one specified, and on those bunches from the Black Prince weighed 3 ths Thi hous bunches from house is 12 feet high, by la feet and wheais of the for cumstances, are some rads whih faily set 4 Suber than 50 bunches. From these facts I trast sut a Subscribe from the Begin will be sarioned my success in the culture of the Vine, asd be will 1 ficulty, I have no doubt he will meet with assistance from

The Harvest Mouse.-Mr. Thomas Chapman, of the Dungeon Farm, Hutton, Lancashire, was setting up the sheaves of Wheat after his reapers, when his attention was arrested by a peculiar sound issuing from the newlymade sheaves. On examining it, he was surprised to find a nest of the harvest-mouse, containing nine young ones, in the midst of the sheaf, and about 18 inches above the band; presently afterwards, he discovered two other nests, similarly situated, and likewise containing young. These nests are very ingeniously suspended from two or three stalks of the Wheat, are round, and about the size of a cricket-ball, with the aperture so ingeniously closed as not to be seen, and it is supposed that the parent mouse opens the nest at diferent parts, and so affords nourishment to each one of her offspring, tuking are to close all safely again. They are so compact and wellfilled that they might be rolled across a table without being discomposed, theugh containing poung mice ; but what is most surprising is the Wheat was cutand the sheaves bound up without the reapers discovering the nest, or in the least degree having injured either it or the young. Before the Wheat was cut the nests would be about four feet from the ground. I have also seen those nests found in tall Rye grass in this neighbourhood.-F acile.
Strawberries.-Having been successful in securing an xcellent crop of Keen's Seedling Strawberry at this seaon of the year, I beg to state the mode in which they vere obtained. The plants, which were forced early in piing, were planted out into a rich border, where they remained until the last week of September, when they threw up yery strog sikes in wich they were growing, and placed in Pine frames. From these I lately gathered a dish of very good fruit, and in all probability I hall be enabled to do so twice or three times a weet, and they will continue to bear until Christmas, as there not be anamion mode, it may perhaps prove an acquiition to gardeners. - W. Godwin
Linncea borealis.-I have been making a plantation of Linnæa borealis, which I discovered in a neighbuuring wood. Has that as well as other plants, been splend extensively during the last 50 years? It was unknown to Lightfoot, and 1 remember getmig a spermen of 14 rom the late Professor Beattie, who found for the first time locatity it was supposed to be cor.fined.--H., Alerdeen. Dahlias.-Last season 1 had some Dabias from nurseryman which bloomed beatitifuly, but this season they have, almost without exception, flowered with open oil is, and some of them is of the same description soil in which they are growing is of the same It is a light sandy loam. The ground was cleared of Gooseberries last year, trenched, and richly manured with thoroughly-rotted cow-dung. The Dahlias were turned out in the midale of June, and the ground was again dressed with bone-dust. The plants have grown very luxurianly : this seamon has been exceedingly fine, but dry. I have wacered only sparingly, and pruned almost none; and it may be in some of these last points that I have erred. Perhaps some of your more experiened correspondents in these
One-shift System for Strawberries.-I force a few Strawberries, and have hitherto followed the usual pracing them into larger In this I ranged one-half my stock of full-sized pots (a size larger than the usual Strawberry-pot) ready filed with cood soil, alongside the parent plants. and, without sinking the pots into the ground, raised the rumerg ove the sides of the pots and pegeed them down and the sides The pther half pegged them down, and so usual way. As they appear at present, the first-mentioned are by much the finer and stionger plants, and promise o produce a better crop than those shifted.- \(P\)
Refuse Sulphates as Manure.-At a manufactory on my farm I have large quantities of the sulphate refuse from the manacture of chlorine, and thave tried a variety of experiments for the purpose of making it useful for Agriwill ever be of much value. It proves most beneficial when mixed with lime, to precipitate the manganese, and then turned over repeatedly with a quantity of rich earth for some months.-J. B. Laves.

Transplanting. - As the season for transplanting is now fast approaching, I beg to warn those who are not proficients in its nature, of the necessity of endeavouring as plants that are to be removed; for instance, in removing ornamental trees, or in planting out specimen in removing in making an Arboretum, it is necessary to euit the soll to the different kinds of plants. When plants are put into a toil altogether contrary to their nature, they become the spring, if the season be dry, ought to water frequently, and give the plants every encouragement that they possibly some and well-grown specimens under his care, and it is a convincing proof of good management. This can be easily effected by proper attention being paid to the plants, such as staking, pruning, and watering if required; and I would gardeners about to transplant, to bear in mind that the principal thing in growing trees and plants to perfection, planting great care is required, and it is very beneficial to the plant to spread out its roots properly, and in some
cases to lightly prune them. Although these few observacases to lightly prune them. Although these few observaparticularly attended to, for by such attention in a few years the g
Timothy.

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.} YORKSHIRE LAND-DRAINING ASSOCIATICN Uron the uccasion of the Rechmond Agrocilaticin. Friday, the 29th uit., for the proposition of this association, and county, and others desirous of forwarding the object in view,
among whom were the kight Hon the Farl of Zetland. Marmaduke Wyvil, Esq,, Col. Arder, R. M. Janues, Esq., T. CharmaEsq James Smith, Esq. 1 Deanton), L. Hartley, Esq., \&ia. \&cc. On the motion of the Earl of Zetland, seconded by R. M. Jaques,
Esp., Mr. Clarrock was requested to open the business ty
explaining to the meeting the objects of the association, explaining to the meeting the obbects of the association, and the
progress made in its nutroduction. In complance with the
reonest, Mr. Charnock berefly rection request, Mr. Charnock briefly recaptulated the leaning features mutual bencit, the agricultural and the monied interest ; and he expressed a fim conviction that from the great redundance of money, for which there lacked employment, it required only that
associations like the present should be submittea, ander proper auspices, to insure the confidence of the capitalist, whose sur plus we might then see securely employed in the profitable and permanent improvement of the soil. Mr. Snith (ot Deanston),
gave his fullest concurrence to the project ; and in a very able gave his fullest concurrence to the project; and in a very ab)
address, entered at some length into the incrits of the plan, show ing the nsefuluess and practicability of such assoclathons, the adve present moment, when the necesinty for agicultural
advancement was mamiest not only to the owner, but also to the occupier of the soil, whose practical improvemients were retalded placed witnul his reach rn easy and ef,utanhe terms. Mr. Smith drainage bring conducted under the systematic operations of such an association, which would be in a position to apply th charge, and thereby to guarantee the most effective dranage a character of the undertaking, which obviated the necessity for and, in conclusion
great moral and national gond which might be confidently looked for from the extensive and regular employ ment which such asso-
ciations would be the means of securing to the able-bodied labour ing population of the ruralusintracts, Aconversation then ensued, in attending the requisite application to the court under Mr. Pusey' recent act enabling tenants for bife to obtain \(n\) oney by way o
mortgage and a rent-charge on the land, fi, draming tl.ent removed. An a proof of these impedimerits, Murmad would \(W_{3}\) Esq., stated that he beleved there had only, been one instarice in
which that act had been made avallabic, aurl he thought trat as emanating fron the present meeting, it would be no ui suitable cration, and all that might be formed after this precectent, would
perhaps be the best mediums which, under existing circumstances perhaps be the best mediums which, under existing circumstances, referred to; for that, whle their executive committees and
advising officers would forward by every means the interest the applicants: yet they would, at the same the e, exercise a
wholesome discretrin until some amendment \(n\) ight be obtaines -possibly by the introduction of suitable provisions in the pro advantage of was the reluctance on the part of individuals to advance monty on mortgage which should be repaid by instal-
ments; whereas in the operations of our association such transments; whereas in the operations of our asserith the interest of all parties. After some turther discussion on sevcral polnts of appontment ot the provisional committee was confirmed, with
power to add to their number, and a iecotumendation to jnidure emplosing the association, and to report be given restalt nit partics
investigation the The following gentlemen constitute the committee:-Provisunal
 Esq., Bretion Park, Walefield; T. Bradley, Esq., Rtchmond; Inn squarey, and Sintiampton. Mr. Edwin (ifeen, Havercroit, of York, the sol citers tos the association, , and dy liy Mr, Charnock,
of Wakefiedt, the Hen, sec ROYAL CALEDONAAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. pettion in fruts was good: and the same may be said of -For the best three snits of Pewheles, thie silier Medal wa


Smith, gr to
Three sorts
for Soutifie d Blach, Chacselas cie RoI, and White Muscadine; an extra premium was awarded to Mr J. Addison, gr to the Earl
Of Wemyse, for Flame-coloured Tukay, Royal SWe twater, Ead

White Muscadine. For clusters of Muscat of Alexandria Grape
one preminm was voted to Mr J. Yung, and another to Mr
Weir, gr to Lord Douglas. For large and fincly swelled bunche nne preminm was voted to Mr J. Yunng, and another to Mr J.,
Weir, gr to Lord Douglas. For large and fincly swelled bunches
nf Black Hamburgh Gripes two prizes were also given, one to
Mr Gardiner and the other to o Black Hamburgh Gripes two prizes were also given, one to there were hkewise two premiums -to Mr Crocket Find Mr Adidi-
sm. Best-arown Pine-Apple, mxclusive of Queen, Mr Weir som. Best-grown Pine-Apnle, wxelusive of Queen, Mr Weir, for
Black Jamaica; and for the finest Queen the silver medal was
given to Mr A. Temple, gr to O T Bruce Esa given to Mr A. Tcmple, rr to \(O\) T Bruce. Esq. Best Moral wark
Aprots. the slver merlal was voted to Mr J. Thonison, gr to
W. Keith. Esq. W. Keith, Esq. 2, Mr Gardiner: an extra premium was awarded
to Mr J. Robertion, gr to Lord Gray. Greerguge Plums, Mr W.
Sharue, gr to Sir J. S. Richardson, Bert Sharbe, gr to Sir J. S. Richardson, Bart. Melons, silver medal,
Mr Garniner, for Watson Wall, a green- feshed variery; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\)
Smith, for another freen-flehed sart, called Edinburgh Prin Smith, for another freen-fleched surt, Called Edinburgh Prize
Melmin. Heaviect dnzen of Jargonelle Pears, 1, Mr J, Lyall, gr to
 of Pinkie. Basket of Withon Strawberries, Mr M. Whre, Gr to R.
B. W. Ramsay, Esq. Brace of Curumbers. , Mr W. Martin, for
Long smeoth green: 2 . Mr Youn, for Hurst's Walker's Improved. Long sme oth green: 2. Mr Young, for Hurst's Walker's Improved.
The show of Carnutteons and Picotees was large and fine. 12
Carnutions, flaker or bizarres, 1, Mr Young, for Migarqes Granby, Hoger's Champon, Ely's Lady Ely, Milliades, Rumesord's
Gameloy, Foster's Divke of Wellington, Pearson's Enchanter,
 de Eresby. Six Picotees, 1, Mr Young, for Lord John Russell, the Nore, Ely's Grace Darlmg, and E.y's Mrs Bentley; 2, Mr J
Niven, gr to Miss Broughton; 3, Mr D. Fouls, Esq. Choice Hollyhocks: premiums were awarded to Mr Foulis
and Mr Addison ; the best, hewever, were from Polten Gardens, but found madmissible on account of the regulations not being complied with. Darlias: Nurservmen-1, Messrs T. and W.
Handasyde, for Lee's Bloomsbury, Sir Robert Saie, Lady Harland, Marquess of Lambdowne, Admirat Stopford, Beauty Har-
Plain, Mrs Shelley, Lady Sale, Essex Triumph, Coronation, Prince Alber, Burnham Hero, Argn, Metella, Princess Royal,
Novelty, Marquess of Lothian, Bricesmant, Admixable, and PerDichson and Sons. Practical Garboinarss-1; Mr Messrs J.
for Precident of the West, Duchess of Rithond Ror Precidchit of the West, Duchess of Rishmond, Westbury
Rwal, Mrs Shelley, Beauty of the Plain, Stella, Pick wick, Prince
of Wales, Bishop of Winchester, Marchioness Dof Sir Roljert Sile, Array, Phœentx, Antagonst, Burnhan Howne,
Lady Cowper, Marques, of Lrthian, and Admirable ; 2 , Mr Youne 3, Mr W. Thom, gr to Capt. M. Innes; 4, Mr Sharpe, AmArevi
Cultivarors - I, Mr A. Ambrose, for Argo, Windsor Rval,
Phenomienon, Virgil, Competitor, Essex Trinmph, Pickwial, Sharpe's Sir John stuart Richardson, Indispersable, Yellowick,
fiance, Walter's U'inıue, ams Painuln's Bloomsbury, mington; 3, MrA. Mnuro, West Holm. The silver medal Mr A. Sy-
the best, Seedling Dalizia was voted to Mr W. Shared for nant. Best Busket, exclusive of Pines and Grupes, 1, Sir R. W Bu, keley, 2, Lord Bishop of Bangor:
ley, (Monserrat) ; 2, R. Thomas, Emsl. ley, Monserrat); 2, R. Thomas, Esf., (liack Jamaica); 3 , Hon.
Col. D. Pennant, (Menserrat). Melors, 1, Sir R. W. Bulke.ey;
2 and 3, Lord Bishop



 John Russelt, Isabella; 2, Lieut. Lyall; 3, Mr J. Baillie. Varlet of 10 Picutces and Carn"tions, 1 , Mr Lyon, Hepworth's Elizabeth, Russell, Winde's Perfection; 2, Mr Walker, Duke of Devonshire line, Major Cartwright, Beauty of Cradley, Martin's Goldfinch,
Venus, Maid of Orleans. 6 Dulitus, 1, Mr A. Wi Ramand, I'rince of




 prandis, mirahilis; 2, Mr Cuthbert, olegans superla, Venus vic-
trix, Moneyperniii mirabilis; ; 3, M1 Bai,.e. 10 ISest, 1 , Mr Builhe, fulgens, racemitfora, arborea, magnifica. 2, Mr Cuthle ert, elegan, superba, magnifica, Venus victrix, Youcllu, Heteor, Gem, insignis,
Standishis, mrabilis. Mr Gibson, 3, Mr Lyon. 12 Best, 1 , Licut. Lyall; 2 , MrJ Mitre; Mr J Bain. Horbuceous Plants, 12 Rest, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\) \& Jartan ; 2, Mr




\(\frac{\text { Anderson, E\&q, and of Lord Mackenzie, and }}{\text { from the garden of R. W. Royds, E-q. }}\)
Aberdeenshare Horticullural Society, Sept. 6. - This was the
fourth competition for the season, and was namerously attended. quhar, , gar, Millizank \& 2, do., Mr. G. Carduo, gar, Cornhill; Seed-
ling Furhsia, Mr. R. Farquhar. Mr. J. Wuna. par, Legle Elphinstone; 3, dn., Mr. W. Knowles,
gar, Lessendrum. 1, Cerkspombs, Mr. T. Darting, gar to Lady
Grant; 2, to, Mr. F'. Deans, Ear, Union Grove., Cardino. Protees, 1, Mr. J. Booth, gar, Car al Road; 2., do., Mr. A. Mackie, gar, arbuthnt; 3. do., C. Runcy, Esq. Duhline, 1,
Mr A. Mackie; 2, do., Mr. W. Joss, gar, Banchory House, 3,
dn., Mr. A Arackie. Asters, 1, Mr. A. Mackie, 2, do., C. Rumcy,
Emq., 3, do., Mr. J. Fowle, gar to G. Shura Gibl Mr. J. Davie, gar, Raernoir, Marigolds, 1, Mr. J. Simpqson, gar
FImhin: 2, do, Mr. A Mackie ; 3 , do, Mr. J. Simpon; Mr. J. Mathewson, gar, Limks. Heaths, 1, Mr. W. Gallow, kar,
Scotstor. Grapes, , Mr. J. Eison, gar, Aberdeen; 2, do., Mr
J Wnod Peaches ams Necterines, 1,
\(\qquad\)
 T. Robertson. 1 , Gouseberries, (12 largest and heaviest,) Mr. R.
Monald, 2, do., Mr. G. Andernon, gar, Gooseljerry bank; 3, do,
Mr J. Wood : 4, do, Mr. T. Robertson. 1 and 2, Apricnts, Mr. Greponhouse Plants, Mr. T. Darhmg; 2, do., Mr. A. Browt. Farquar.
1, Bo der Vh uer, Mr. J. Mathewion Gar, Aunnylank Mr. Extra Prize, Mr. J., Maver; 2, do., Mr. R.
Farguar.-Aberdena Journal. Anglesey Hovticultural Society, Sept. 1,-The second and
last show for the year trok place in the exhibition room at Beaumarıs, and was numerunsly attended. - IIsT oF
Prizis,- Stove Plats, 1 , Rrisselia juncea, H. Beaver, Esq.; 2, Achmeres lotigiflra, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 3, Vinca alba, H1. Mernck, E \(\uparrow\) q.; 2, Oxalis Bowei, the Lord Bishop of Bangor ;
Heliclirysum prolifernm, H. Beaver, Esq. Tendep Annuals, Giobe Amaranthus, Sir R. W. Bulkeley; 2, Egg-plant, Lord
Bishnp of Bangor. Hardy Annuals, , Brachycome iberídoliz,
H. Beaver, Esq. Hfurdy Herbaretmes, 1, statice Wilnenoviana, O. F. Meyrick, Esq.;
2, J Jancna appenicula a, O. F. Meynck, Esq. Half-hardiy


 Esicus in Pots, to be named, 1, H. Beaver, Esq. \({ }^{\text {E 2, }} \mathbf{0}\). F. Meyrick,






 \(\underset{\substack{\text { Robebrtson, sca } \\ \text { Heats } \\ \text { Beecr }}}{ }\)

\section*{Peachates, Mr}
 Brobingtons Flower Shour, Sent. 14.-This was the second Show Tor hie season, The arternoon was, unf well. Lists of the prizes:



 Foster's Eliza, I,ouis Quatorze, Grand Duke, H. Winch, Es






 Rev. C. Bickmore. Device of Flowers, Sir W. M. Stanley, Bar
Grapes, black, 1, H. Winch, Esq.; 2, Rev. J. Mainwaring. Grape white, 2, Sir W.M. Stanley, Bart. 2 , Rev. J. Mainwarmg. '6 Necturines, Rev. J. Mainwaring. Pine, 1, Sir W. M. Stanley,
\(\mathbb{B a r t a n}^{\text {Rart. } 2 \text {. Rev. J. Mainwaring. Melons }}\), M, Winch, Esq.;
Rev. R. M. Fielding. 6 Apples, 1 Sir W. M. Stanley, Bart.; Rev. R. M. Fielding. 6 Pearis, 1 and 2, H. Garnett, Esq. Baste





 Wairfeeld. - vivereerpoos, Staturdurtri.
Gherron Froral and Hor tirululurul) Socitity, Sent. 26 .-This was









 Cambridge Florists's Society, Sept. 27. -This was the last Show for
 The Weet and Miracle, Shaded
Heally, and \(J\). Headland, for Lewisham, Ruvall ; Mr J. Headilend




 and \(J\) Headand, for Phenomenon; Mr M . Heacily, for Phenomeno


 R. Heally and J. Hesesry R. Headly, J. Taylor, and J. Heandlund












 Wales. Rose, Messrs R , and \(J\), Boning, and Mukk, for Lady Cower ;







Ready, for Seeding, Maria, and Catleugh's Eclipse ; 2, Mr J. Spar-
row, for Hudson's Princess Royal, Grace Darlng, nd President of the West. Zinnias (Six Bloons, not less than four varieties),


 Plunts in Bloom, and Cockscombls, M1 Ressrs Hudson.
Device (alyre) Mr

Cambridgeshire Horticulturnl Society, Sept. 20.-This was the closing Exhnitition for the season. The coliection of fruts wasi
good. There were also some good specimens of Datilias, Maril golds, Zinnias, Asters, and two fine baskets of Vegetables. Steward, Lemon Queen; 2, Mr Cating, Enville. Basker or

 Frontignan. PFACHRS, dish of, not less than 12-1, Mr Peelng; 2, Mr Steward, Violette Hative; 3, Mr Warwick, Galande. Nec
TARINEs, dish of, not less than 12-1, Mr Steward, Brugnon; Mr Newman, Elruge. Plums, dish of-1, Mr Steward, Coe not less than 6-1, Mr Tomln, Gansell's Bergamot; 2, Mr Gim-
son, Williams's Bon Chrêtien. Menon-1, Mrs M. Foster, Per jian ; 2. Mr steward, Netted Persian; 3, Rev W. Skynner, Net
 Competitor, Hero of Stonehenge, Andrew Hofer, Prince or Wales, 2, Rev W. Skynner, for Mrs Shelley, Burnham Hero, Princes Royal, Hudson's Conqueror of Prince of Wales, Dodd's Presiden of the West, Competitor, Le Grand Baudine, Wheeler's Maria; 3, Mr Headland, for Widnall's Victor, and Queen, Springtald
Rival, Mrs Shelley, Conductor, Stella, Eclipse, Catleugh's Essex Triumph, Sir Frederick Jackson, Surprise, Seedling, Phenome Triumph, Beauty of the Plain, Le Grand Baudin, Lewishan Rival, Catleugh's Eclipse, Springfield Rival, Princess Royal,
Bedford Surprise, Prince of Wales, Lady Ano Murray: Seedling do., Mr Widnall. China Astiras, 6 various-1, Messrs Hudson - \(1, \mathrm{Mr} \mathrm{J}\). Taylor ; \({ }^{2}\), Mesrrs. Hudson: African do., 3 Lemon 4-2, Messrs Hudson. SAlad, basket of-1, Messrs Hudson;
2, Mr J. Taylor. Ceriry, 6 heads of-1, Messrg Hudson;, , Mr Mr Ready; Filberts, Mr Giddings ; Zinnius, Mr F. B. Smith; and - Devon and Exeter Botnnical and Hontinuttural
-This was the 45 th Exhibition of this Suciety, The weather Was fine, and the company numerous. From the gardens of Mrs wells, of Cowley House, was a collection of Orchidaceæ, conOncidium ramosum, Buringtonia ngia, rupea oblorıa, Ixora Acsea, Allamanda (athartica, Galphimia Eplendens, Ardisla crenulata, havii.g a profusion of red berries. Greenhouse Piants-A
ane specimen of Witsenia corymbosa, Angelonia salicarizfolia, Syphocampylus betulæfolius, Lechenaultia formosa, ec, Eveciosa, E. cruenta, \&c. The stand of Dahlias contained many new sorts- Essex Admaral Stopford, \&c. On the Fruit table were some very fine
Oranges and Lemons. From the gardens of J. W. Buller, Esq.. was a collection of Orchidaceous and Stove Plants, Fuchsias, Cockscombs, \&cc, ; also Fruit and Vegetables. The contributions of Messrs. Veitch and Sons consister of some very fine Plants of Echites splendens, Renanthera co batiful Lilies from and where they were found by Dr. Siebold. The general collection consisted of the following Orchidaceous Plants:-Oncidum Harrisonii, 3 plants; O. flexuosum, Cattleya Loddigesil, Myanthas barbatus, 3 plants; Epidendrandiflora, A. rosea, A. pedunculate A. longiflora, Lisianthus Russellianus, 2 fine plants, blooming beautifully; Ixora coccinea, a very large and fine plant, I. rosea, \&c. Ericas-Massonn, Irbyana inflata alba, Clowesiama, retorta major, Aitoniaua, \({ }^{\text {Seedling Lobelias, Dahlias, Holly hocks, Zinmas, and 'Verbenas, }}\) Seeding Lobembe, Pince, and Co. sent a large collection of
Messts. Lucomber pollowing prizes were awarded :- Frult. - Pine
plants. The Apple not to be cut, a Silver Medal, S. T. Kekewich, Esq ; Dish
of White Grapes, \(7 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{H}\). L. Toll, Esq; Dish of Black Grapes, 7 s , of White Grapes, 7s, H. L. Toll, Esq; Dish or
J . Huxham, Esq; 2d ditto, 5s, Lord Clifford ; Dish of Mixed
 Lousada, Esq. Dish of 6 Penches, 7 zs , E. Lonsada, Esq. Dish of 6
Nectarines, 7 s , E. Lousada, Esq. Dish of Purple Plums, not less than 12, 5s, S. Kingdon, Esq. Dish of light-coloured Plums,
\(5 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~J}\). W. Buller, Esq. Dish of Morello Chernes, 5s, J. W. Buller, Esq. Collection of Figs, of sorts, 5 s , Lord Clifford. Dish of
Red Currants, 5 s, Sir T.D. Acland, Bart. Dish of White ditto, 5s, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. Dish of Raspiervies, 5s, J. W. Buller, Lsi.
Dish of ditto, 8 sorts, 2 of a sort, (1st class) 7s, H. Porter,
Esq. Dish of ditto, 4 sorts, 2 of a 8ort, 5 s, , S. T. Kekewich, Esq.
Esg. Dish of 8 ripe Dessert Apples, of any one sort, \(5 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~F}\). Cross,
Esq. Dish of ditto, 8 sorts, 2 of a sort, (1st class) 7 s , F. Cross, Esq. Dish of ion of Kitchen Apples, 6 sorts, 2 of a sort, \%s, J. W Bulyer, Esq ; 2d ditto, 5s, Sır J. Kennaway. Cohection of Cider
Apples, 10 sorts, 7 s , T. Kingdon, Esq. Dish of Nuts, of any kind 3s, Sir J. Kenaway. Exrra Fruit.-H. Porter, Esq, White
Cuvrants, 3 s 6 d ; Sir J. Kennaway, Figs, ss 6d ; G. P. Luke, Esq Myublerries, \(5 \mathrm{~s} ;\) Sir T. D. Acland, Bon Chrels, Oranges, \(5 \mathrm{~s} ;\) Lor Clifford, Lemons, 5 s ; S. Kıngdon, Esq, Nectarines, 3s 6d; S Kingdon, Esq, Peaches, \({ }^{\text {Celery, } 5 \mathrm{SS}, \mathrm{Sir} \text { J. Kennaway. } 6 \text { roots of White ditto, } 5 \mathrm{~s}, \mathrm{~J} \text {. W }}\) Buller, Esq- Buch Parsnips, not less than 8, 5s, Sir J. Kennaway
Esq. Bunch of Red Beple not less than 3 heds 5 s , J. W. Builer, Esq

 Esq. Dish of Broad Beans, 5 S, SIr J. Kennaway, Dish of Kidnue
Deuns, runners, 5 s, Sir J. Kennaway. Dish of Dwarf ditto, 5 s H. Porter, Esq. Dish of Tomutues, not less than 6, 58 , H. Porter H. Pi Dish of seedling Potatoes, raised from seed by the exhibitor
Esq.
Is, naway. Glass, box or butt of Honey, taken without destroy 111
 Extrad. Dwarf Kidney-Beans, 3s 6d, R. J. Trewman, Esq. Co lection of Vegetables, 58, R. T. Head, Esq. Onions, \(5 s\), , H.
Tod, Esq. Cucumbers, 5 s , Sir T. D. Acland. Potatoes, 55 , Sir
 epecimens, a Silver Medal, Mrs Wells; 9 ditto, 10s, J. W. Bu ler, Eeq. Stove Plunts (not Orchidace: \(), 6\) plants, \(1 l, j\). W. Bul


 7s, H. Porter, Esg: \(2 d\) ditto, 5s, S. T T. D. Acland. Collection of
Coctiscombs, 5 s, sir T. D. Acland. Collection of Hollyhorks, the Flouvers, 7 s, Mra Granger: 2 ditto, 5 s, H. Porter, Easf. Datias.
 T. D. Acland, Epecimen of als archadacenus Pirnt,


Doncaster Horticullerral and Floricultural Shor, Aug. 2 and 3.conjunction with the third meeting of the Doncaster Horticulbeautitul specimens of the Palm tribe, Chamar ps humins, the
dwarf Fan Palm, and the Cycas revoluta, from Messrs. Crowder, In the centre of the room were Yucca abicd a beaututur Hydrangea querefolia. R. Hall, Esf. exhbbited an Orchidaceous platt, for
which a prize was awarded. P. D. Conke, Eaq, sent Euthales macrophylla. From Mr Crowcroft was Phlox omulf ra. The
talles were adorned with Achimenes longifura, Thunberg'a, \&c. Two stands of Petumas were exhibited by Mr S. Appleby. There
were several fine Pines, Grapes, Melons, Peaches, \&c. Two dishes of Strawberries were from the gardens of Lady Cooke FREITs: Black Grapes, 1, W. Chadwick, Esq ; 2, P. D. Cooke, Esq.
ditto. 1, J. Fullerton, Esq ; 2, Mrs Bower. Frontignan dito, 1, T. Dyson, Esq; 2, Mrs Bower. Yellow Melon, 1, Mrs Muan; ; 2, Esg. Pluphs, 1, P. D. Conke, Esq; 2, Mr. T. Croweroft, Cherries, 2. Mrs Wood. Red ditto, 1, G. J. Horsfal, Evq; 2, Mrs Mılan. Mr . Croweroft, 2, Mre Bower. Yellow ditto, 1, Lady Couke;
2, Mr T. Crowerofi. Med ditto, 1, Mr T Crowcrolt, 2, Mra Milan. of any colour, 1 , Mr Thorp : 2 , Mrs Milan. Table Apples, 1, Mrs
 VrogTables: Red Celery, 1, Mr J. Wragg ; 2, G. C. Waiker, Esq;
3, Mrs bower. IF hite do., Mr J. Wragg ; 2, G. C. Walker, Esq
3, Mrs Bower. M, Mrs. Wragg. Bcans, 1, Mr Milan, 2, W. Chadwick, Esq.
French Beans, 1, Lady Cooke; 2, Mrs Milan. Kidney do, , Mr J. Wrage; 2, Mrs Milan. Artichokes, Mr T. Crowernft. Carrots, 1 ,
Cauliftovers, 1, Mrs Branson ; 2, Mr Tunaps, 1, Rev H. Branson

 Cabbugi do., T. Dyson, Est, 2 , J, Jady Cooke. Curted Parshy, 1, W.

 2, G. Jessett. Esq. Dark cloudde don 2, Gi. Chadwick, Esq , 2, Dr Schot
 G. J. Horsfall, Esq. Sudlling du., Esq. Cineraria, G. C. Wa, ker,
H. Branson. Erica, H. Cooke, Esq. Esq. Fuchsia, 1, T. Dyson, E6
Walker, Esq; 5, Dr Scholieid. Horsfall, Esq; 2, J. S.
2, G. C. Walker, Esq. hrioby cio., 1, G. C. Walker, E-q; 2,
 Orangi Tree, P. D. Cooke, Esq. 12 Carntions, Mr Thorpe.
Scartet Bizarre. 1, Mr Thorpe \(; 2, \mathrm{Mr}\) J. Foster. Fink do., \(1, \mathrm{Mrs}\) Bower; ; , T. Dy son, Esq. Scarlet Flake, 1 and 2. Mr J. Fi ster.
 Edted Furple, 1 and 2, Mr Thorper Tender Bouphet, Mr W. Foster.
Self Carnation, Mr J. Foster. Cooke, Esq: 2, ©i. C. Walker, Esq. Ahlias - Scurlet Dahlua, Dr Scholizo Purple, Lilac, G. C. Yar-
Esq; Rose, T. Dyson, Esq; Red, Dark, Shaded, Globe, Mr J. Foster; Crimson, Mrs bower. NurseryMEN'S Prizes - First
rosea, Rondeletia speciosa, Gesnera zebrina, Ixora coccinea, matis bicolor; Mr Milan, for Maurandya alba, Phlox bicolor, rosea, A. Iongiflora, Fuchsia magnifica, delicata: Mr Crox croft, for Phlox ommfora, Salvia. Seconiton volubile, Noisette Rose, Phinx, Fuchsia Chandlern; Menes omniflora, Fuchsia, Fucnsia Ciumber seeding; Mrs Milan, Petunia Beauty, Fuchsa Futchn sonin; Mr Croweroft, for Adohlias, Mr Spence. 12 ditto, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\)
Flowers:-Stand of 24 Dahlin
 Archer; 2, Mr Bates. Tray of 24 Roses, 1, R. Hall, Fsq; ; 2, Mr
Appleby. S.ngte specimen of Rose, 1, Earl Spencer; 2, Mr Shelcock
 tortalis; 2, Messrs Crowder, Oncidnum paphio, six Slore Plants maculatus. Stove Plant, 1, Messrs Crowder, Gesnera rupestris 2, Mrs Mulan, Achimenes longiflora. Sux Gremhousc Flants,
P. D. Cooke, Esq, Hydrangea hortensis, Cy tisur facemosis, Sta-
tice speciosa, Maherna melsa, Passifora palmata, Alstromeria pelegrina; 2, Messrs. Crowder. Single specimen of ditto, 1, P. D. permum spectabule. Hardy Plant, 1, Mr Crowcrift, Phox om niffra; 2, Miss Jackson, Acomtum versicolor. . C. Wa.ker, Esq
H. Cooke, Esq. Hydrangea quercfolia. 2, G. C. A. Foster. Herbaceous ditto, 1, Mrs Bowwer, Seeding ; 2 , Mrs Crowder, Mnfundibuliformis, ampulacea superba, Savilleana, inflata alba, eximea, princeps. Bridegroom, Jehu, Lord Auckland, Lafe-guardsman























 Bithes.







 Durntee and Broughty Terrie Dahhia Competition, Sept. 20 .-







 Durham Florists' Show, August 28 .-At this Annual Show of
Carnations and Picotees, prizes were awarded as follows:






 East Lothian Horticultural Society, Sept. 21. - This was the third Scedling DaÆlia, raised in the country, 1842 and 1843, Mr M. Miel
2, Mr A. Kinghorn, gr to Sir R. Houston. 13 ditto, sorts






































































shanks. Three Selfs, and variety of Picotees, Mr A. Cruickshanks
Six Hollyhoeks, Mr A. Cruickshanks. 12 Pansies, R. Brander, Esq Wwo Cockscombs, 1, Mr J. Duncan, gr to G. S. Duff, Esq; \(2,1 \mathrm{M}\) W. Mnnes, git to Maj Houston. Six Verbenas, 1, P. Grant, Jun, Esq;
2, Mr A.Cruickshanks. Three Petunids, 1, Mr J. Duncan ; 2, Mr A. Mr J. Duncan. Two Salvius, Mr J. Duncan. Two Rentstemons,
Esq. 10 Hdrdy Annuals, Mr J. Duncan. French Ma M. Forteath, Esq. 10 Hdrdy Annuals, Mr J. Duncan. French Marygolds, Mr gr, Innes House. Four Fuchsias, J. Grant, Mr A. Six Greuse, Design, 1, Mr J. Robson, gr to Miss Young; 2 , Mr J. Duncan. Mr J. Duncan. Four Peaches, Mr A. Cruickshank. Four Arroots Targest, 1and 2, W. Nicol, krto - Foster, Esq. Six A. Pears, MrA.Mac Cruicks. Vrgetablis: four Carrots, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\) J Duncan ; 2, Mra. gr to Adm Duff. Celery, 1, Mr W. Nicol, ; 2, Mr W. Innes. Two
Red Deet, 1, Mr J. Macdonald, Three Parsneps, 1, MrW. Innes; 2, Mr G. Cowie. Four Leeks,
Mr J. Duncan. Four Scorzanera, Mr J. Duncan. Four Turnips Mr J. Duncan. Four Scorzanera, Mr J. Duncan. Four Thernips, Mr M. Macandrew ; 2, Mr A. Cruickshanks. Two Pickhıng 20 ., Castle. N. Macleod, Fsc, exhibited a handsome wardens, Gordon aining a variety of well-grown plants. Mr J, Grigor, nurseryman, Himalayan Mountains, which were much admixed. Mr G. Morriaon

Etal Horticullural Society, Sept, 14,-This was the Autumn milar blooms: 1, Mr J. Rogers, for Sparry's Admirahle, Widnall's Argo, Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Brown's Bridesmaid, Jackson's Gem, Dodd's Grace Darling, Cormack's Pickwick, Girling's Poly-
phemus, Edwards' Premier, Whale's President of the Weat So Purple Perfection, and Ansell's Unique; 2, Mr J. Sutheriand, jun., for Spary's Beauty of the Plain, Stein's Conqueror of the World,
Dodd's Grace Darling, Neville's Hope or Metropoiitan Rose, God all's Marquess of Lothian, Cormack's Pickwick, Widnall's Rienzi, Hero, Arsell's Unique, and Cox's Yellow Defiance, 3 , Messrs T.
Richardson and Son, for Sparry's lieauty of the Plain, Jackson's. able, Low's La Grand Baudine, Davies' Maid of Bats Indispens, Maria, Cormack's Pickwick, Elphinstone's Purple Perfection, Cozen's Scarlet Defiance, and Cox's Yelluw Defiance; 6 distinct sorts: \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\) Eclipse, Dodd's Grace Darling, Wheeler's Mr ria, Begbie's Metella, and Ansell's Unique; 2, Messrs Richardson and Sop, for Sparry's
Beauty of the Plain, Dodd's Grace Darling, Cormack's Pickwick Widnall's Rienzi, Ansell's Rouge et Noir, and Cox's Yellow Defiance 3, Mr J. Rogers, for Sparry's Admirable, Widnall's Argo, Dodd's Grace Darling, Edwards' Premier, Whale's President of the West, West; 2, Mr J. Sutherland, for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain Girlson and Son, for Sparry's Beauty of the Plain, Davies' Maid of Bath, Le Grand Baudine ; 2, Mr Ralph Lowrie, Widnall's Rienzi ; Low's Jours, Goodall's Marquess of Lothian: Lilae, Mr R. Lowrie, Wells; Lilac Perfection; Orange or Buff, 1, Mr C. Macleod, Brown's Sarah; Lowrie, Jeffrie's Diomede; 3, Mr C. Macleod, Sparry's Admirable; leod, Mrs Colt ; Scarlet, 1, Mr C. Macleod, Lee's Bloomsbury; 2, J. Sutherland, Whale's Phenomenoni \(i\), Mr M. Wakenshaw Spary's
Beauty of the Plain 3 , 1, Mr J. Sutherland, Mreade's Lewisham Rival ; 2, Mr. C. Macleod. Langlier's White Deflance; ; Mr J. Southern, Queen of the Whites; leod, also Yellow Defiarice ; 3, Mr J. Rogers, Widnall's Argo ; Seeddling, of \(1843, \mathrm{Mr}\) R. Lowrie. 6 varieties of China or German Asters,
 MrT. Richardson; 2, MrJ. Rogers; 3, Mr J. Scott; 3 varieties off
Freneh Marygolds, 1 Mr R. Kennedy ; 2, Mr T. Richardson ; 3, Mr MrJ. Rogers; 3, Mr J. Sutherland, 3 varieties of Carmations, 1 , Mr Sutherland, \(2, \mathrm{MrC}\). Macleod; 3, Mr J. Scott. 3 Picatees, of sorts, ,
Mr C. Macceod; , Mr T. Richardson. 3 varieties of Double Holly-
hocks, one hloom
 Wakenshaw; 2, Mr A. Dippie; 3, Mr. R. Lowrie. 6 Annuals,
 Fuchsia futgens in pot, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr T. Richardson Fluker. Mack, Hydrumgeer in pot, 1, Mr J. Sutherland; 2, Mr Fluker. Window Plant, of any sort, in flower, Mr C. Macleod.
Nosegay or Bouquet of Cut Flowers, 1 , Mr T. Richardson; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) R. Lowrie. VEGrTables: 2 Iate or common Cubbages, 1. MrJJ. SutherRogers; 2, Mr A. Dippie; 3 , Mr J. Wakenshaw. 3 Curled Grcens,
1, Mr J. Sutherland; \(2, ~ M r C . ~ M a c l e o d ; ~ a, ~ M r ~ A . ~ E i l i o t t . ~\)
6 Onions, gown in 1843, Mr J. Scot ; ; 2, Mrcleod; M, Mr A. Eiliott. 6 Onions,
largent spring-sown Onom, 1, Mr C. Macliod ; Mr J. Sutherland ; M, Mr A. Dippre; largest winter Onion, 1, Mr T T. Mirharilsont, 2, Mr Mr Dippie. 3 Scatoh Flug Leeks, 1, Mr R. Lowrie; 2, Mr J. Waken-
shaw; 3, Mr J. Sutherland ; laggest single Leek, by weight, Mr C.
Macleod, Mr J, Sutherland, and J. Scott, all equal and entiticd to first prizes. Hale Floral and Horticultural Meeting, Sent. 14.-This was the especially for the encouragement of the rural population of that

 Hitchmough. Celery, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Betty Hrtchmough;
3, Mr. T. Moss. Curbifiover, Bety Winstanley. Braep of Red Cabbage, Mr. R. Mason. Brace of White garden. Cabbage Mr. Mr. R.
Mason. Bunch of Onions, 1, Mr. R. Mason; 2, Mr. N. Mason.
Garden Turnins Min Garden Turnips, Mr. R. Mason. Carrots, Bety Hitchmough
Parsley, Betty Hitchmough, Bunch of Sweet Herbs, Betty Hitch
mough. Bush mough. Busket of Vegetubles, Betty Winstanley. PLANTSPelargoniums and Fuchsias, Mr. R. Mason. Basket of Cut
Flowers, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\). R. Mason; 2, Mr. T. Mason. Deviee of Cut
Fluwerg, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\). R. Ashton; 2, Betty Winstanley. Dahlias, 12 varieties, 1, Mr. J. Quick; 2 , Mr. T. Mason; 3, Mr. R. Mason. Suick
varieties, 1, Mr, R. Mason ; 2, Mr. T. Mason; 5 , Mr. J. Quck.
Dahilia of any colour, Mr. T, Mas.

 R. Alison, Esq. Punsies, Mr. R. Mason. Device of Cut Flowers,

Fazakerlcy
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Henley Hort cultural Socipty, Sept. 15 .-- This was the last Show
for the season. The following is a list of Prizes:-First Table. Lord Camoys--Desimn in Dahlias, Melon, Peaches, Grapes,
Celery, and Potatoes; W. P. Freeman, Esq.,-collection of Plants and Fruit, Grapes, Peaches, Nectarines, Enq, Edive, And Onions; Mrs Dahlias, Asters, Grapes, Currants, Pears, Apples, Petuxisa, aut
Melon: MrsoveymLemon Trees; Mr Raiten-Verhenas, Asters Onions; C. Lane, Esq, Mar.golis, Dasinhas, Hollyhocks, and
Peas, Filberts, and Apules, Mr ers. Amutrups' Tablp-Mr Ge fi-Pcars andi Apples; Mr Crouch Mr Tenables-Stand and Collection of Dahlias; Mr Carter, der-Nectarines, Celery, and Apples; Mr W. Carnts; Mr Poyn and \(A\) ples ; Mr Jeston-Grapes, Melon, Capsicums, Onions, and
Beet Root.-Windson und Eton Erpmess. Heaham Flornl and Hortacultural society, Sept. 13.-This was
the fourth annual Exhibition of flowers, fruits, and vegetalles. The
 W. Cuthbert, Fsq. Jark, Purple, or Puce-H. Marshall, Es \(\mathrm{s}_{1} ; 2, \mathrm{M}\)
Metherinaton. Yellow or sulphur - Mr N. W. Forster, gr to W
Donlin, Fss Esq, 2 , Mr C. Pattinson. Scarlct or Red-MrT. R. Nixon, 2 , H. Rose or Pink-MrJ. Scott; 2, H. Marshall, Esq. Orange, Salmon,
or Buff-H. Marshall, Esq; \({ }^{2}\), Mr P. Caldcleugh. Maroon or Dark E. Welford, Esq. Crimson-H. Marshall, Esge Ruby or Light
 fountain in the centre). 3 Picotees, Mr T. Charliton, gr to Mrs
Atkinson, for (rrace Darling, Gill's Enchantrees, Martin's Mapnifi-


 Legetq. Specimen of Honey in comb, Mr R. Lyon. M sorts of
Kidney Potatnes ( \(\overline{\mathrm{S}}\) of a sort), Mr W. Maulirn ; 3orts of Round Do
( 6 of a sort

 simi ar blooms-Mr. H. Newtorl, for Pickurk, Admiral stopford,
Bedforl Surprise, Twyford Perfection, Imegrne, Phenomenon,
Beroty Beruty of the Plain, Prince Albert, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Spring-
field Pival, Hero of Stonehenge, Indispensable, Duchess of Rich-
morid, Dulke of Cornwall, Frytian King, President Essex Trumph, Antawanist, Jeaty of sussex, Andrew, Hofer, Acimoraif, ('onquerer of the Plain, sir R. Snle, Lady Sale, Mrs Richard-
son, Girling's Prince of Wales. Exquisite, Bishop of Winchester,
Rouge et Norr, Virgil, abridrc Magnet, Te Grand Bautine
 Emogene, Phenomenon, 13cauty of the Plan, I'resident of the West, able, Sprinkfield Hival, Pickwick, Ledy Sale, Sir R. Sale, Admural
Stopford, Admirable, Bedford Surprise, Antagonist, Essex Triumph,
 Duchess of kichmond, , Fridesmard, M1show, of Winhehestere Pickurk,
 Prekwick, Argn, Admural Stopford, Bishop of W'uchester, Dearling, of the Plain, Metella, Phenomenon, Essex Triumph; 2, Mr. J, Watson
6 ditto Mr M. W. Porster, for Bridessaaid, Rouge et Noir, President tastefully arranced lick, Whale's Maria, Phenomenon. Best and most H. Leggett. Stove Plant, Mr C. Jobling, gr to Misses Hodgson,

 J. Stephenson, gr to W.J Charleton, Fsq. Collcction of Fruit in
Basket, Mr H. Ieggett. Collection of Hurdy Frut, Mr J. Kirsopp, Csci : 2, Mr W. Charlton. Pone, Mr H. J.eggett. Dish of the best
flavourcd Grupes, not contaning more than 6 bunches, Mr J. Hall;
2, Mr H. Lermett,





 crott. Eaoter Plant in flower, Mr T. Harrison ; 2, Mr T. Forster.
Collection of Hurdy Frutt in Bashct. Mr J. Cholecroft; 2, Mr J.
Stamnthorpe. 12 P'ears, Mr T. M. Nixon; 2, F. Welford, Esq. 12 Apples, Mrs Bell; 2, Mr M. Phillipon; 2, Fint of Govelierriess
do. Meel Currants, do. White do., Mr T. R. Nixon Dish of Cherrries, not exceeding 11b., Mr H. Doad. 6 Crarrots, Mr T. Pratt;
2, Mr Brown. 6 Onions Tripoli excepted), MrT. N. Nixon; 2, Mr
Cowing of Pets in pod, Mr W. Alexander ; 2, Mr T. Forster. 2 Cahbuges,
Mr T. Shotton. 6 Le Leks, Mr W. Watson. Brace of Cucumoers, excluded), MrT. Shotton; Mr T. Morster. MARKBT GARDENERS:-
Basket of Cut Flowers, Mr H. Drwar: 36 Apples, ot sorts, Mr M'. Shield ; 2, Mr W. Portous. 36 Pears,
Mr T. Hunter: 2 , Mr J. MiPherson. 36 Plums (of sorts), Mr W. Mrs A. Elliott. R. Qedley. Dish of Cherries, not exceeding 3 lbs, Red Cuitunts, Mr J. Robson. Quart of White do., MrJ. Renwick.
24 Gnions (Tripoli excepted), Mr R. Hedley ; 2, Mr T. Coulson. 24 Carots, Mr R. Ord, 2, Mr R. Hedley. Peck of Peas, Mr T.
Coulson; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) W. Portous. 6 Lettuce, Mr H. Dewar; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) W. Mr H. Dewar. Extha Pronucrions, to which honorary prizes were
awarded:-A basket of Cul Flowers, Mr TI. Watson; 2, Mr J, Rob-

 Mr H. Dewar
Mrs Stockoe.
Horneastle Floral and Hortimultural Society, Sent, 12.-This was
the sceond Exhbution for the season, when the following prizes were awarded:-CCur FLowers:-DABLIA of any colour, Indispensable, menon, G. Giliat, Esq. Yellow or Sulphur: 1 and 2, Argo, Dr.
Barton; 3, Mrs Braplsford. Edged or Spotted: Priness Royal, G.
Gilliat, Esq. Pink or Rose: Dowager Lady Cooper, R. Clitherow, Gilliat, Esq. Pink or Rose: Dowager Lady Cooper, R. Clitherow,
Est. Lilac. 1, Queen of LiIacs (Appleby), R. Clitherou, Fsq; 2,
Mrs Brailsford; 2, ADdrew Hofer, G. Gilliat, Esq; 3, Mrs Brails3, do., G. Gillint, Fsis Clithuby: I, Grace Marling, Dr Barton; 2 ,
Whiceler's Mrari, MR. Clitherow, Esq; 3, Mrs Brailsford. Scarlet: 1 and 2, Mrs Brailsford; 3, Fireball, G. Gillnat, Esq. Dark or
Maroon, 1, Andrew Hofer, Rev E. Smythe; 2 and 3 , Houge et Noir, Dr. Barton. Striped or shaded, Mrs Branlsford. Orange, Salmon, of the West, Catieugh's Eclipse, Whecler's Maria, Prince of Wales,
Rouge et Nour, Duchess of Devonshire, R. Chtherow, Esq; 2 , Andrew Hofer, Rev E, Smythe : 3, Pickwick, Burnham Hero,
Metella, 1'rincess Royal, Prince of Wales,. Optime, G. Gilliat, Esq. chua or German Asters, 6 varieties, Rev E. Snythe. Hardy (ut
Flowers, 12 varmeties. 1, Rev J. Fawsett; 2, Rev E. R. H. G.
 Sinvthe. Hollyhndiks, 6 varieties: 1, Dr Ward; 2, H. Turner, Esq;
3, Mrs Astey. Bouqupt of Floncers: 1, IRev J. Fawsett; , Mrs Briilsford; 3, T. Snath, Esq, Deriee 2n Flowerers : 1, Miss R.
Chitherow; 2, Miss Fawssets; ; , Miss M. Clitherow. Erotic Boul quet, Fxtra Prize, Mrs Bralisford. Prants :-Stove Plant: 1, cinea, Rev E. Singthe; 3, Achimenes rosea, Rev E.R. H. G. Palmer. Green Rev E. Smythe; 3, imelea hispiad, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer.
ciosn,
Thunbergias : 1 Thunbergia aurantiaca, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer; Thunbergias: 1 , Thunbergia aurantiaca, Rev E. R. H, G, Palmer;
2, Thumbergia alata alba, Rev J. Fawset. Coesscomb, i, Rev E,
Emythe. Shrubhy Calcenlaruw, 1, Georgrana, Rev. E. Smythe. sulviu: Salua palens, 1, Rev 1., IR H. G. , almer; 2 , Dr Barton.
Fuchsias: 1, St. Clare, Rev E. Smythe ; 2, Devoniensis, Mrs Snaith: 3, Rev E. Smpthe. 4 varieties:
Curtesii. Chandlerı, Standishii, Rev E. R. H G. Parmosa elegans, Ierii flerbbunda, magna, Devoni, grandifiora maxima, Dr. Barton ; 3, 2 vareties: 1, Chandlernt, globosa major, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Venus J. Fawssett; 2, Marnocki, Rev E. R. H. G. Yalmer. 2 varieties,
Thunbergitora, Wortleyensis, Rev E. R. H. G. Palmer. Lohelia: 4 varicties, ignea, fulgens, Millerii, coelestis, R. Clitherow, Esq.
Stove Climber: 1 and 2, Philibertia, Rev E. Smaythe. Greenhouse
Climber, 1, Maurandya Barclayana, Dr Barton. ExTRA Privus. Climber, 1, Maurandya Barclayana, Dr Barton. Extra Priziss:
Pelargomum, Sylph, Rev B:. R. H. G. Palmer. Rose, Amé Vibert,

 Dessert Alples 1, G. Ginliat, Esq; 2, H. Turner. Lisq. Vagn-
TAuLES: Brace of Cumbers. Rev E. Smythe. 6 Carots, Mrs Bralsford. 6 Turnipls, Rev E. Snythe. 6 Unions, Rev E. Smythe.
Kidney Potatues, 1, Rev E. Snythe; 2 , Dr Ward ; 3, M. Turner,
Esq. Round Potatoes: 1, Rev E. Smythe; 2, G. Gilliat, Ksq. Pqu. 1, Rev E. Smythe; 2, H. Turner, Esq; 3, T. Fawssett, Eqq,
Brans, Rev E. Smythe. Kulney Beans, Rev E. Smythe. 6 ParBrups, Rev E. Smythe 2 roots of Red Beet, Rev E. Smythe.
2 roots of Red Celemy: 1 and 2, G. Gilliat, Esq; 3 , Thomas Fawssett,
 varceties) : J, Mand of Barth, Optime, Hermes, Rev J. B. Smith, D.D.; deros lanccolata, Rev E. Smythe; 2, Bourbon Qucen Hose, Mrs. Brailsford. 6 Dessert and 6 Baking Apples: 1 , G. Gilliat, Esq ; 2 ,
Jev Pr Smith. FXTRA Przis: 12 Duhlins. (distinct varieties), 11. Whecer's Maria, Aurantia, Duchess of Kichmond, Plienomenon Houge et Nuir, Virtor, Hermiss, Marchioness of Exeter, Rev
Faw sett, 2 , 10 ., Admaral Stopiord, Princess Royal, Beauty of Plain Mard of Bath, Stanley, Wheeler's Maria, Ward's Mary, Mrs Ha Smythe : 3, Ts., Sphere, Lewısham Rival, Argo, Grace Darling,
Constantia, Pickwek, Le Grand Baudm, Garrick, Osgar, Aurantin, Spruygield Rival, Houge et Noir, Dr Boulton.
Inverness and Northern. Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.-At (10 competitors)-1, Mr A. Fraser, gr to Mr Thomson, for Wild-
man's Climax, Holmes's Exquisite, Whale's President of the West Spary's Beauty of the Playn, Cormack's Pickwick, Ansell's Rouge
et Noir, Jones's Stanley, Holmes's Andrew Hofer, Widnall's
Scarlet Eclipse. TSeadley's Pher Scarlet Eclipse, Theadley's Phomix. Dodd's Grace Darling. Edre
wards Duke of Rickmond, 2, Mr A. Gauld, qr to W. Mackin-
tosh, Esq., for Cormach's Pick



 petiturs - 1 , Mr Westwcod, gr, Belladrum; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr,
Roceliaugh. 6 Stochs 7 competitors) -1, Mr T. Fraser, gr, Red-

 Stachys cnccinea; 2, Mr Wectwood, gr, for Achillea ptarmica,
Catmanche carrisea, Put ntilla Hopwoodiana, and Aster pul-
 gr, ior F St. (larre, Enchantress, fulgens, Touelli1, fulgens mulYonellin. Moneypennys, Chandleri, glohnsa major, and Standishii.
 Macallum, grise, Mr Dallas, gr. 4 Sulwas (3 competıtors) \({ }^{2}\) Mr Westwond, gr; 2, Mr Bain, gr. 6 Pentstemuns (4 competitors) num (5 compethors) \({ }^{2} 1\), Mr Sterhen, gr; 2, Mr Dallas, gro ramnsissmus, finmbundus, and psttacinus; 2, Mr Fraser, RT,
for forrbundus, natalensis, and psittacinus. 4 Varzeties Zinnia (4 competitors) - 1 . Mr Fraser, gr ; 2, Mr Gauld, gro Best titors)-1, Mr Stephen, gr; 2, Mr Fraser, gr. 4 Exutccs in flower
(3 competitors)-1, Mr. Ross, gr, for Russellia juncea, Gespera butosa, Achimenes longıfora, and A. rnsea: 2, Mr Stepben, Er, menes longiflora. \& Heaths in flower (2 conpetitors)-1, Mr T,
Fraser, gr ; 2, Mr Dallas, gr. Best-flavoured 2 Bunches of
Grappy, 2 varieties, Stephen, gr. Heaviest Bunch of Grapes, any variety ( 2 comper titors)-1, Mr Dallab, gry 2, Mr Gauld, gr. 6 peaches, 2 varieties from open wall, ( 10 competitors) \(-1, \mathrm{Mr}\) Galid, \(\mathrm{gr}^{2} 2, \mathrm{Mr}\)
Ross, gr. 6 Apricots, 2 varieties from open wall, ( 2 competitoxs)
-1 Mr Dallas, Mr Westwood, \(\mathrm{gr}^{2} ; 2\), Mr Mackenzue, gr, Avon house. Milon
(6 competitors) - 1, Mr Snıth, gr, Balnagown Castle; 2, Mr Macallum, gr. 12 Plums, 3 varieties, (5 competitors) -1 , Mr
Taylor, gr, Kilravock ; 2, Mr Cameron, gr to General Cameron. Dallas, gr, for Jargonelle, Summer Bon Chrêtien, and Carnoch; 3 varieties of Apples, fir for tne Dessert, 2 of eacli, ( 8 competitors)
-1, Mr Cameron, gr, Polmallie; 2, Mr Gau 1, gr. 6 Ťmatoes Celery, two white and two red, (9 competitors)-1, Mr Ross, gr; ( 12 competitors) Taylor, gr, 2, Mr Mackenzee, gr. 6 Onions Carrots
 petitors)-1, Mr G. Munro, gr to A. Mactavish, Esq-: 2, Mr
Ganld, \({ }^{\text {gr. }}\) Imperial Quart of Gooseferres ( 6 competitors)-1, Mr peturn, gr; 2, Mr Mackenzie, gr Taylor, gr. Premium o Ts. id
Briven by Mr Mornsinn, Nurseryman, Elgin, for 6 zare
Ferns, estabished in pots for three months, with their names and native incaltiee, Mr Lawrence, gr, Mnerness. Exira
Prixes were also awarded by the Committee to Mr Westwood and Mr Lawrence, for tastefinly -arraneed Bounuets of Flowers from in Messrs I.awson and Smith'? Nurtery, for a large and elegan cut flcwers. The frllowing Sperimens were sent for Exhathtuon: -From Holme were, among others, Nerium splenden, Alstrielongiflor phylla, Phlox Drammondif superba, \&c.; a collection of GreenFuchsias, and a large spec men of Strelitzia yegina in tlower;
 general colilection of Vegetables and small frut from Poimallie; stands of Carnations, Dallias, Mrrigolds, ant Asters, from the nurseries of Messrs. Lawson and Smith; Healhs from Redcastle; Cucumbers, and supentor Seedling Potatoes, from Raigmore Gardens; and a collection of 24 fine Carnations, and an assort-
ment of Vegetables, were sent trom Mountgerald.-Inverness Kent and Canterbury Floqal and Horlicultural Society, Sept. 14.- This was the last show for the season, and was numerously
attended. The following is a list of the prizes :-Fruit. Best Miplon, 1 , Lady Montresor: 2 , G. Buckley, Fsq. 2 bunches of
Grups, grown under glass by means of tan, manure, or any Gither artucial heat, 1 and 2, W. Hyतer, Esq. 2 bunches of
Grapes, growil under glass without the assistance of tan, manure, or any other artificial leat, 1, Mrs Laker, 2, Mrs Webb.
2 bunches of out-dour Grupes, Mrs. Abhott. Basket of Grupe contanng the greatest varuty,W. Hyder, Esq. 6 Peaches, E.
Knigh, Esq. 6 Nectarines, Marchioness Conyr, Gage Phams, 12 Plums of any olher sort, the Rev H Piunptre.

 the best Collection of British-grown Frunt, the Rev. G. P. Marsh. Mrs Grayling introduced a collection of foreign Fruts and Se eds Knight, Esq. 50 Frpneh Betans, the Rev. Wrace. Brouman. 12 Onings, Marcl.aness Conyngham. Gailen of Peas in pod
Lady Montresnr. man. 6 ditto, yed, F, H. Sankey, Esc. 3 Lettures, the Rev. W. 2, Lady Montresnr. Basket of Mushretmis, F. H. Sankey, Esq. Flowers, - Collection of Cacti (Mammillaria nova, M. Py cnacan-
tha, M. longimamma, M. acanthophlegma, spinis albis, M. fusFunkii, E. cornigera, Cereus senilus), J. G. Shepherd, Esq.
 Collection of Greenhouse-pants, not less than six specter ciMau
randya alba, Polygals mixta, Anotilon striatum, Maherna nato, Siphocampylus betulefofoius), the Rev. W. Brockman.

 Collection of Herbaceous Plants, grown in pots (Lorzelia ignea
L. fulgeus, Pentstemon gentian oides coccinea, Ly Lynis Bun
geana, Salvia patens), F. He. Sank ey, Esq. 3 Cockscombs. the Rev. W. Brockman. 2ditto. the Rev, NW. J. Chesshy re. Culceolurias
1 and 2 , Mrs Rutter. ExTRA. - Suucculents (Rochea falceata, Eche

 Smiths 12 varieties of Herbaceous Plants, J. Cates, E:q. 9 . Hardy
ditto, J. G. She pherd, Es. 6 Afri Esq. 12 French ditto, the Rev. W. Brockman, 12 varieties o
dobile Asters, , Iady Montresor. 12 varieties of single, the Rev
 \begin{tabular}{l} 
Collection of Indigenous Plants, witl their names (Dnt less than \\
24 \\
2specien), LLedy Montresor. EXTRA, 4 Zinnaus, the Rev. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} Lancaster Floral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 22.-Dahliaa
and Fruit Exhibition.- The display of Flowers and Fruits was good There were some pretty Greenhouse Plants. The foliow3, General Washington, Mr. Jopson 4,


 Albcrt, Mr. Meldrum, \&, Twy ford Perfectun, J. Stoumt Esta. 5 ,
 Lilac and Blush.-1, Hon. Mrs. Abbott, J. Stout, Esq.; ; 2, Dowa-
ger Lady Coupr, J. Stout, Esqq., 3, Lady Harland, Mr Har-








 Esq. Melons.-1, Cuthbert's early foreing. T. J. J. Knowlys, Esq.,
2, Green Flesh, Duchess of Hamiton. Grapes. 1 , White Niece,


 Godson. Fuchsing, Mr. Meldrum. Pine Apple, T. Rawsthorne,
Esq. Damsons Plum, Mr. Darwen. Gooseerries, Mrs. Giles. Mulberries, T.J. Knowlys, Esq. Cherries, T. Rawsthorne, Esg. E. G. Hormby. Celery, Mrs. E. G. Hormby. Red Cabbuge, Mrs.
Giles. Limerick Pratical Horticultural Society, Sept. 9.- The Antumn
Show. The Dallias of all colours and varieties were in great perfection. The Frnits and Vegetables were also very fine.
 Fuchsias, Pelargoniuns, Stove plants, and \(\%\) fine variety of
other Plants. Mr Heaphy, gr to Lord Clarina, received 5 Prizes for Grapes, Apples, Gooseberries, preserved, Currants, and for
4 yeliow Datilias. Mr Lrury, gr to Sir H. D. Massy, Bart, fee ceived 9 Prizes for best-Hlavoured Melon, bunch of red Grapes,
Neclarines, Plums, Verbenas, Calceolarias, Dessert Apples, FFowes, Mr Walsh, Mr to Sir A. De Vere, Bart., received 5
Prizes for seedling Dallias, dark Dahis Caulifowers. Mr Carmoy. gr to W. Monsell, Est., received
3 Prizes for an exotic Fruit-tree in bearing, Lemons, and Plums
and
 or green Grapes, red ditto, baking Apples , Beet.ront, whilte
Celery, and Onions. Mr O'Brien, gr to J. Kelly, Esq, Prizes for Pears, Oninns, Cabbages, and Peas. Mr Lawlor, gr to W. G.
Vnacent, Esq, Prizes for Calceolarias, Carrots, and Stocks.
Mr Kerby, gry to the Rev W. Waller, Prizes for Peaches, bougnet of hardy cut Flowers. Mr Ryan, gr to the Rev. Her-
bort, Prize for 6 Stoks. Mr O'Conuor, gr to. Mahon, Esq.
Prizes for











 Eerc. Bouquet of Hardy, Flower, 1, Clergy, School; \(2, \mathrm{C}\). Wilson,




 1. R. T. Nirtll, Esq.; \(\mathrm{z}, \mathrm{Mr}\). R. Garret. Ple Plate of Red or White
iurvants, I, J.Coates, Esq.; 2, Mr. R. Garnett. Plate of StrawTiess, 1 and 2, C. Wilson, Essq. Plate of Raspberries, 1 and 2
Wissn, Esq. Plate of Fillerts, I. C. Wilson, Esq.; 2, W. W . Wism, Esq. VEGETABLEs:-6 Turnins, garden. grown, i, W.
 Esq. 4 Stichs of Celery,, , W. Thompson, Esq.; 2 , R. At kinson, Esq.
Tray or the most named varietes of Potatoes, 1 and 2 , W. W. C.
Wi.



Morningside Practical Gardeners' Society, Sept. 12.-At this Exhibition the prizes were awarded as follows:-12 Dahtius, 1 ,
Mr D. Downie, gr to Gen, Robertson. Sorts:- Prince of Wales, Andrew Hofer, Bridesmaid, Virgil, Marquess of Lansdowne,
E.ssex Triumph, Phenomenon. Mrs Shelley, Yellow Climax Westburgh Rival, Prince Albert, Bishop of Winchester; 2, Mr T. 2, Mr S. Young, gr to T. Olver, Esq. Phlanes, 1, Mr J. Dow-
 Mirs Stork. Design in Flowers, i, Mr T. Ovens, gr Hit Aibb, Rust th, E-9. 2, Mr. J. Grariay, Mr A. Smellie, Esq. Stocks, I, Mr, R. Anderson; 2, Mr J. Fargie, gr to
 nias, Mr J. Downie, Sorts:- superba Calvin, rosea superba,
Altred. Fuchsias, I, Mr J. Downie. Sorts:- Corymbiflora, globosa major, fulgens multififora; 2, Mr. J. Fargie. Hardiy Herba-
ceouss Plunts, 1, Mr J. Douglas; 2, Mr J. Jolinston. Grapes, Mr J. Fargie. Metlon, 1, Mr H. Gibb; 2, Mr J. Liddell, gr to G. Rit-
chic, Esq. Plums, 1 , Mr J. Fargie: 2, Mr T. Wood. Javr Onelle
 Mr Mr T. Woor, Gooseberriss, 1 , Mr M. Doug ias 2 , M. Menhnim;
 D. Comon, Eqg. Sweepstakes for 12 Dahitias, , M Mr . Downie.
Sorts:-Andrew Hofer, Duchess of Richnond, Pickwick, Prine. Sorts:-Andrew Horer, Duchess of Richnond, Pickwick, Prince
of Wales, Phenomenon, Plicenii, Yellow Climax, Bishop of Winchester, Bridesmaid, Mrs sbelley, Lady Cooper, Orange Perfec-
tions T. Turner; from Canaan Bank was a dine specimen of Brug-
mansia sanguineat; also Collections of Ericas, Duhias, \&cc; from Canaan l.odge were Fuchsias, Baisams, and Nerium tions; rom Canaan Cottage were some acod Cockscombs; from
Grange Bank was a pan of Popies ; rom B M M Carnations, Antirrhinums, seeding Cornations, 日nd 2 Seedling
Dablisas A. Symington, Esq, sent a beautiful Collection of Dahlias ; A. Symington, Esq, sent a beautiful Collection of
Dahlias ; from Duncan-streetHonse was a tray of Jargonelle Pears.

Norfollt and Norvich HIorticultural Society, Sept. 20..This Dallia Show was held in the victoria Gardens. The forlowing is a
liet of the prizes:-FLowEs. D
 Eclipse, Mrs Shelley, Lady Cooper, Andrew Hofer, Le Grand Baudine, Tournament, Princess Ropal, Compentor, Ploughboy, Rose Unque,
Conservative, Beauty of the Plain, President of the West, Bedford Surprise, Arko, Phenomenon, Duchess of Richmond, Prince Albert ;
2, C. Short, disquallfied. 1 , best collection of 18 dissimilar Dlooms
 collection of 12 dissimilar blooms, J. Catton, gr to Rev. C. Fellowes:
Catieugh's Tournament, Dowaer Laty Coper, Phenomenon, Prince, Widnall's Queen Girlingqueror of the World, Egyptian
 Eqs: Queen, Egyptian Prince, Phenomenon, Coronation, Prince of fed. 1, best collection of Achimenes coccinea, W. Rippingale; 2,
C. Middleton, Esq. Collection of Melocucti,' C. Midilen, Esq; Gesserazebrinua, , Middeten, Emq. Collection of Asters, Mr Boughton, gr to the Rev. E. C. Brewer. Myrtle in bloom, T
Steward, Esq. Designs in Dahlias: equal, 1, Mr G. Dover and
H. S. Patteson, Esq; equal, 2, W. Gale and \(M \mathrm{Mr}\) W. Regnoldss equal,
W. Gale and Mr MT , Reynolds. Collection of Verbenas, T. Steward, Esq. 1, Collection of Cut Fluwers, Re. Spence; 2, Rev. O. Mathias.









 bages, best red,
Norfolk Clironiele. Mr Kemp. \(\qquad\)
North British Professional Gardeners' Society, Sept. 27.-This waition were excellent. The following is a list of the premiums Ewarded - 6 Duahias, , M, Mre \(P\). Thompson, gr to W. E. Hope Vere,






 longifora, and Gesnera Douglasii ; 2, Mr Foulis. Bunch of Black
 Grapes, any sort, 1, Mr White, Whitehill Seeding g, Mr Ho
6 Plums, \(1, M r J\), Goodall, Greengage and Magnum bonum ; 2, Mr
 Rosebery. 6 Neetarrenes, 1, Mr Young, Elruge and Duc de Tello ; 2, Hemskulke; 2, Mr J. Thompson, gr to W. Keithark, Esqueda, and Esq- Melon, any sort, 1, Mr A. Fouls, Hardie's Cantaluule ; 2, Mr

 Moulis, for Lady Ely, Maynificent, Mr Granger, Lancasiire Lass,
Matida, Gameboy, Duke of Bedford, Dule of Devonshire ; 2 , Mr Young. An Amateur's prize for 6 Phlores,, , Mr J. Downie, for
omniflora, Richardsoni, Reevesi, cordata
grandiflora, superba, and Brown's No. 4; 2, Mr Hoge. An Amateur's prize for 4 Pentstemzons, Murrayana, fruticosa, gentianoldes coccinea, and campanulata, 2, Mr Thom. Grand Duhlia Sweepstalces, open to the
whole of Scotland: five prizes were awarded, namely, 1 , Mr Thompof Dahlias nomenon, Pickwick, Array, Princess Royal, Xellow Climax, Lady Cowper, Mrs Shelley, Prince of Wales, Beauty of the Plain, IHuchess
of Richmond, Antagonist, Westbury Rival, Lady Harland, Marques of Lanudowne, Hodges' Competitor, Essex Triumph, President of the et Noir, Attila, Pickwick, Sir Robert Sale, Northern Beauty, Boughop of wiochester, Lee's 33100 msbury , Stella, Prince of Wales, President Yellow Climax, Grace Darling. Burnham Hero, Low's Conservative, The following articles were sent for exhibition:-From Messrs Dickson and Co., 3 cases of Dahlias and 1 case of Freuch Marygolds.
From Messrs Handasyde were 120 blooms of Dablias. Fr,m Mr Gouriay, gr to the Right Hon, the Dowareer Countess of clasgov, cot, of fine flavour, narned Keith's Early Moorpark. From Mr W. Sharpe, were 6 blooms of his seedling Dahlia of 1842, named Sir John mond," but in every respect sup erior. Mr Thembull sent his sced-
ling variegated Dablia, named Sir David Willue. Fin Dickson and Sons, was 1 case of Dahiias, 1 case of Tender Exotics, Magnolia grandiflora. From the Orphans' Hospital was a case of Nottingham \(F\) Was the last Show for the present season for the exh \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Wition of }\end{aligned}\) of lias. Stove, Greenhouse, Herbaceous Plants, and specimens sequence of their having been altacked by an insect (which is general this year), called the "Thrip," which entirely destroys were, however, good. A collection of Autumnal Roses and Seeding Verbenas, from Mr Pearson's, of Chilwell, were
preatly admired. DARLIAs First dealer's pan of 24 blooms, Mr
E ance, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Queen of Beauties, Phenomenon, Hofer s Princess Royal, Mara, Nicholas Nickleby, Andrew Lord Sandon, Captir, Metor, Plough, Duke of Cornwall, Lady Harland, Richmond, Indispensable, Pickwick, Windmill-hill Rival, Lewisfor Regina, Westbury Rival, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, Bedford Surprise, Evadne, Lady Harland, Lady Cooper, Exqui, wite, Hon. Miss Abbott, Beauty of the Plain, Bridesmaid, Pickservative, Admiral Stopford, Attila, Prince Albert, Frederick the Great, Conqueror of the World, Oriental Pear. First Amsteux's pan of 24 blooms, Rev. T. M. Sutton, for President of the West,
Princess Royal, America, Scarlet le Grand, Bridesmaid, Father Duke of Cornwall, Mra Abbott, Virgin Queen, Duchess of Rich mond, Lady Cooper, Prince of Wades, Optime, Nicholas Nickleby, of Pembrot ickwick, Lady Hariand, Madam, Wailsor, Countess Mr J. Nevill, for Beauty of the Plain, Metella, Andrew Hofer, Argo, Bridesmaid, Ploughboy, Lord Sondes, Regina, Blush-white Springtield Rival, Lady Middleton, Indisperisable Nickwick, President of the We, Eclipse, Amato, Lady Dowager Cooper, pan of 18 blooms, Mr S. Wright, for President of tle West, nen, Hope, Atila, Burnham Fero, Beauty of the Plain, PhenomeQuee of Cornwall, Bridesmaid, Lewisham 'Rival, Widnall's Hudson's Princess. R. P. Shilton, for President of th.e West Nickleby, Widnall's Queen, Grace Darling, Rouge et Noir, Hero
of Nottingham, Argo, Pick wick, Maria. First Armateur's pan of 6 becond, Mr F. Harrison (no names given to the secretary)
 tion of Autumnal Roses, Mr Pearson. Collection of MiscelMr Pearson. Device in various Flower's, Mr Edwards. Device
in Dahlias, 1 , (a balioon,) Mr Seaman; 2 and 3 , Mr S. Wright. Mr S. R. P. Shilton parr of circular Devices, in various flowers, Stanhopea insig squanaatum, G. Walker, Esq. Orchidacea, Grecnhouse, 1 , Alıamanda cathartica, 2, Iponicea, F. Wright, Esq.
Fuchsius, A, Lowe, Esq, for grandia, tuiculor, Brewsterii, sanErica, racemiflora, Devoni, Youellit, Chandlerii, venus Victrix. un. bellatus, A. Lowe, Esq. Fuchsias, 1, tricolur, G. Waller, Esq. ; 2, formosa elegans, A. Lowe, Esq. Collscombs, G-
Wiker, Fsq. Convolvurus pentunthus, G. Walker, Esq. Collec-
tion of Greenherue Barchoceris viscosa, Russellia juncea, Gilcamarulra, Maurandla

 C. Walker, Esq. Girqpes, 1, What Musciat, G. Wilker, Esfl;
Candon-hall, J. Milnes, Esq. Melon, 1, G. Walker, Esq;, , F, Wright, Esq. Peaches, 1, Royal George, L. Rolestou, esq, Masue,
George the Fourth, Rev. T. M. Sutton. Nectarines, 1, Masque
G. Walker, Esq; 2, Royal George, L. Rolleston, Eisq, M.P.







 dind















\section*{


























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 Conqueror of the Worid, Maria, Lady Cooper, Admiral Stopford, Prince of Wales,"Twy ford Perfection, and Miranda; 2, Mr. Clark,
 Wuact, Nive olias Nicicrebly,
















 coll




 Mr tevingston sid ir canpbel. There were some very fine




















Arnot ; 3, Mr. Dodds. Ruses, China, Six, Mr. M'Donald ; 2, Mr.
Sharpe ; 3, Mr. Bisset. Slocks, Double, The best variety of Sixs Mix. Nadler; 2, Mr. Carstairs; 3, Mr. Aitken. China Asters,














 sented by Colonel Murray Belshes to the most successful compe.
titor in Fruts, gained by Mr. Robertson.-Perth Constitutional.
Royal Horticultural Society of Cornwall, Sept. 12. - This was the
hirty-eighth exhibition, and the last for the year. On the centre table there were a few plants worthy of notice, comprising several Catasetums, a good specimen of Cattleya Loddıgesii, and a very beautiful Brassia verrucosa. The show of Dahlias was all colours. Mr. Pontey obtained the silver medal for the best show of Flowers, of which he had an excellent collection, espefora, Achmenes Iongiflora. Curcuma Roscoeana, Combretum purpureum, Ixora crocata, Bignonia Chamberlaynii, Euphorba Lulium lancifolium rubrum, Petunias, \&c., \&c. Among the Danlias were Essex Tirumph, Antagonist, Mrs, Shelley, Confideuce, Conservative, Suffoils hero, Rouge et Noir, Admirable, ern Beauty, Perpetual Grand, Sir Robert Sale, Nicholas Nickleby, Lansdowne, Wheeler's Meria, \&c., \&ce., with a large collection of Cut Flowers of various kinds, such as Marigolds, African and the bronze medal, had a beautiful display of Dahlias, Verbenas, a good show of hardy shrubs, comprising lioses, Hollyhocks, Dahlias, and Asters. Messrs. Veitch, who recelved an extra bronze medal, showed a few flowers of Dahlias. Mr. Paull had
a fine display of Miscellaneous Flowers, consisting of Roses, a fine display of Miascerbenas, Pentstemons, Fuchsias, Calceelarias, \&c. The Yrizes:-Frult.-Collection of Dessert Apples,
three of each sort, 66 sorts, the Silver Medal, 1, Mr. J. Bishop; Vivian, Esq.; 2, New Providence, G.C. Fox, Esfl. MITG, 1 ,
 Mignonne, Rev. C. Rogers. Dish of dutto, of sorts, 1 , French
Megna, Smith's Newington, Montaubon, Violet IIative, Furd's Seedlıng, Noblesse, Admirable, Red Magdaleue, Royal George, J. Mignonne, Red Magdalene, Tete de Venuq, G. C. Fox, Esq
Nectarines, 1, Elruge, SirC. Lemon, Bart., M.P., 2, Duc de Tallo G. C. Fox, Esq. Collection of Dessert Pears, two of each sorts ripe Dessert ditto, , J. Jargonelle, Mrs. Sampson; 2, Grey KathaPippin, Mr. J. Coplin; 2, Blanchette Pippin, J. Vivian, Esq.; 3, Mrs. Sampson. Twelve Plums, Green Gage, J. Vivian, Esq. Deiicieuse, J. Vivian, Esq. Dish of Exotic Fruat, 1, Citrons, Mirnorts, Dutch White, 3. S. Enys, Esq. Peaches, Grosse Apples, of sorts, Mr. S. Treseder. Fs.owsrs. - Collection of Stove Plants, Oxylobium squalens, Maxillaria racemosa, Miltonia spectabilis, Niphcea oblonga, Achimeses Bart., M.P. Single specimen of do., Brassia verrucosa, Sir C. Lemon, Bart,, M.P. Collection of Greenhouse Plants, Epacris grandiflora, liechenaultia formosa, Struthiola erecta,
Erica retorta, ampullacea, vestita yosea, and elegans, Primula inensis alla primula sinensis, rubra flore pleno Hoya carnosa, Frichsia arborea nova, Fuchsia Blanche, Fuchsia Enchantress, Statice puberula, Petunia splendens, W.M. Tweedy Six. Named Climbing do., Bignoniagrala, Yellow China, Fox's Sir Fuchsum, 1 , Monae pulny11, nuborea, conspicua, insignis, Vic
 rolucrata, J. Vivian, Fsq. Colle foon of I'hur,s, , pendulitlors
cordata granutiora, alba splendens, Voungn, Drummondin
 iGerman or Chnna), 1, W. Daubuz, Esq. + , 2, J. Vivian, Esq. Col-
lection of Pentstemons, Sir C. Lemon, Bart. M. P. Collection of Annuals, J. S. Enys, Jsq. Collection of Perrenials, 1, J. Vivian,
Esq.; 2, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Miscellaneous Collection of Onnamentat Plants in fower, Catasetum Claveringi, Struthiola Lychnis Bungeana, Cattleya Marrisonii, Erica colorans, Verbena, elegans, Rosa indica carnescens, Achimenes grandiflora, Epidendrum ciltatum, Verbena (Queen), Ruella ciliata, Roches similar blooms (Hope, Uxbridge, Magnet, scarlet Defiance, Lewisham Rival, Nicholas Nickleby, Lee's Bloomsbury, Fanny Keynes, Rouge et Noir, Lady Cooper, Walter's Unique, Twy ford FerGrace Darling, Prince Albert, Prince of Wales, Princess Royal, nall's Eclipse, Bricesmaid, Array), Go C. Fox, Esqu; 2n Mrs,

Shelley, Burnham Hero, Anna, Minerva, Maid of Bath. Scarlet
Defiance, Harwood's Princess Royal, Climax, Uxbridge Magnet President of the West, Walter's Unique, Ploughboy, Admira Minf, Beauty of Wakefield, Lee's Bloomsbury, Lewisham Rival,
Westhury Westhury Rival, Arto, Andrew Hofer, Miranda, Phenomenon,
Spary's Admirable, W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Best 20 varieties 1 , Con queror of the World, Bloomsbury, Fanny Keyne, Paanphy-
luus, Argo, Walter's Unique, Euclid, Suffolk Hero, Glory Plymone, Walter's Unique, Euclid, Suffolk Hero, Glory
of Plymouth, Lee's Bloosmbury, King of the Roses, Egyptian
Prince, Beauty of the Plain, Marquis of Lothian, Br.desmaid. Weser Iac.y Corper, Highgate Rival, Presitlent
of the West, Maid of Bath. Yeiluw Climax, J. Vivian,
Esq.; 2, Duchess of Kent, Widnalis Queen. Maid of Bath, Antagonist, Cox's Defiance, Westbury's Rival, Hylas, gin Queen, Westbury Rival, Marquis of Lansdowne, Pickwick
Walter's Únique, Duke of Cornwall, Lewisham Rival, Tournament, 153, W. Daubuz, Esq. Best 10 ditto, Royal Standard, Lee' dine, Argo, Pickwick, Spary's Beauty of the Plain, Hudson's
Princess Royal, Lady Anne Murray, Mrs. Sampason; 2 , Jivian, Esq. Best 10 striped, or tipped, Reauty of Wakefield, Hudson's
Princess Royal, Maid of Bath, Walter's Unique, Lady Rae Reif, Conqueror of the World, Beauty of Wakefield, Purpurea alba,
W. M. Tweedy, Esq. Best 10 selfs, W. Daubuz, Esq. Three Bulbs
in fower, Crinum amabile, Gladiolus psittacinns, Amaryllis Bella donna, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P. Hardyy Climber, in flower, 1,
Mrs. Paul; 2, Clematis Sieboldii, Mr. J. Rickard. Extra. Best Collection of Nurserymen's Flowers, Silver Medal to Mr to Mr. Veitch. Vegetables.-Six Stalks of White Beet, J. S.
Enys, Esq. Three Beet roots, y. Vivian, Esq. Three White Car rots, J. S. Enys, Esq. Three heads of Celery, J. S. Enys, Esq.
Collection of Salad Plants, for winter use, W. Daubuz, Esq. ExTra.-Vegetable Mayyow, G. C. Fox, Esq. Onions, Mrs. Bull
Celery, Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M. P. MARKRT Gardrners'Prizas
-Bakket of Vegetables, 1, Mr. S. Treseder; 2, Mr. J. Treseder.Corner

Royal Horticuttural Society of Ireland, Sept. 14.-This was the Autumnal Fruit and Flower Show of this Society. The Dahlias,
which were the principal source of attraction at this Show, were good. The fruit was also excellent. There were some fine
Melons and Peaches, from the gardens of the Earl of Charlemount, and som Botanic Garden were some beautiful plants; and among them a few Palms, the Bourbon and the Australian (Latania horbonica Erica retorta; E. retorta major, and E. Macnabiana; fiue speciZygopetalum Mackaii. From the Glasneyin Botanic Gardens were some gond specimens of Australian anrl Cape plants, such
as Proteas, Dryandras, Grevilleas, \&c., also a basket containing the following Orchidaceous plants :-Stanhopea ehurnea, Vanda petalum Mackaii, a fine plant of Statice Dicksonit, and Brugmansia Weymaniana. From the garden of Isaac M. D. \({ }^{\text {O }}\) 价ier,
Est., were specimens of the following stove plants:-Anamanda cathartica, with numerous fine yellow blossoms; Asschynanthus arborea, Amaryllis costata, and tine following Orchitaceous plants:-Brassia maculata, Oncidium papitio, Cypripedium insigne, Epidendrum cochleatum, Angræcum maculatum. From baskets we noticed Gesnera zebrías splendens, Hedychium Heatl.c. Messra. Brugeford and Son, whose Dahlias on this ocea-
sion won the Arran Prize, sent in a number of fine exotice, and amongst them a basket containing the following Fuchsias, viz. . and transparens. We also observed the double white Brugmansia, From Messrs. Barnes were some fine Pelargoniums. Dahlias. - West boxes, that of Mr. Bridgeford, which won the Arran prize mended. Mr. Bridgeford's Box: Stripeld, Tricolor, alba purpurea, Climax. Argo, Aurantia, Victory (Widnall's.). Scarlet, Bloomsbury, Danecroft Rival, Defiance, Tournament. Crimson, Per-
petual grand, Col. Bake, Virgil, Competitor. Purple, Conserva-
tive, Sir R. Sale, Indispensable, Pickwick. Rose Maria Cooper, Mrs. Shelley, Rose Unique. Lilac, Liberty, Lady Hart
land, King (Girling s ), Hon. Miss Abbott. Tipped, Conquero of the World, Surprise (Oakley's), Bridesmaid, Princess Royal. \({ }^{\text {W }}\) Campbell's Box:-Striped, Souvenir de gard, Purpurea alba, Sultana, Pavoniana. Feltow, Mary, Yellow Climax, Rival Yellow,
prince of Wales. Scurlet, of Wellington, Tournament. Crimson, Coronation, Perpetual
Grand, Burnham Hero, Triumphant. Purple, Emperor of China, Bang-ap, Conservative, Plouphboy. Rose, Eximia, Thiers, Mrs.
Bhelley, Admirable, Lilcoc, Imogene, Liberty, Lady Middieto Lady Harland. Tipped, Reine d'Or, Duchess of Richmond, Prin-
ress Royal, Favourite. White, Antagonst, County of Arran, ress Royal, Favourite. White, Antagornst, County of Arran,
Bianca, Snow-flake. Mr. Walthew and Messrs. Barnes also exBlanca, Nnow-fiake. Mr. Walthew and Messrs. Barnes also ex-
hibited Dahlias, which were deserving of notice.-Dublin
Farmers' Gazette.

Sandibuch Fitoral and Horticultural Society, Sept. 5,-The



 M 3 , \(t\) three, , S. Allock; 2, Miss Twemlow. Roses, Best three, 2, F. J. Ford, Esq. : 3, T. Stringer; 4, Miss Twemlow. Fruits:
Arupes, black, Sir J. Broughton. Ditto, white, J. Plant, Esq. Me-
ions, W. Davenport, Esq. Cucumbers, 1, Sir J, Broughton ; ions, W. Davenport, Esq. Cucumbers, 1, Sir J. Broughton;
Q. Bayley. Peaches, T. N. Wison, Esq. Nectarines, W. Daven-
port, Eeq. Apples, 1, Sir J: Broughton 2, W. Allcock. Peaver
 ger. Round, 1 , G. Bayley; 2, R. Percival. Kind 2, Beans, W,
Allcock. Rhubirb, Miss Twemlow. Celery, I, Sir J. Broughton; 2, G. Bayley. Omions, Sir J. Broughton. Cubbagess, red, J. All-
cock, Jun. Turnips, R. Percival. Endive, Str J. Broughton. Staines Horticultural Society, Sent. 14, - This was the second
Show for this season. The following is a list of Prizes:-Frrst
 Plavts; 1,6 Frchsias; and 1, Specimen Plant, Mr. Bragg.
1, Plums, Mr Holgate; 1, Mreon, Mr J. Kent ; 1 , Fruit ; 1, Ve. GETABLES Greenhousr Plants; 1, Collection of Fruit , 1, Collection o Veqepables; 1, Grapes; and 1, Mreon, Mr G. Smith, gr to

 gr to Cri. Wond. M. P.; 2, 6 Baisams, and Extra ditto, Collec
tion of Frurr, Mr J. Riddle, gr to Mr F. Ashby. I, Cucumbras Mr Scotcher, grto the Rev, - Brown. 2, MELon, Mr Green, grto
W. Clode, Esq. 1, Pansiss, Mr. Marsh, gr to Miss Pope. Tbird
Ctass, Nurserymen.-1, Roses, Messrs Cobbett. 1, Petunia
 Stonehenge Dallia Show. - At this Show the following
 3, Mr. Keynes ; 4, Mr. Drummond. Third CrASs, 18 Blooms,
1, A. Cup, value 10 guineas, to Mr. Ford; 2, J. A. DevenGentlemin's Gardinirs, 1 , Mr. Hopkins ; 2, J. Yeeles, Esq.
3, Mr. Ford; 4, Mr. Dodd. Best specimens of sighle Blooms,
Mr. Keynes, for Standard of Perfection; 2, Mr. T. Brown, Essex
Triumphant: 3, Mr. Walters, Essex Triumphant; 4, J. A. Deven ish, Esq. Mest specimen (eaged), L, Mr. P. Walters ; 2, J. A.
Vevenish, Esq. Best three Blooms (Seedlings), 1, Mr. Keynes; 2,
Mr. Sparey. Mr. Kepnes, according to yeerly custom, exhibited
a grand device, entirely formed of Dahlias.
exhbuted a seching Dahlia, for whicn he grpaned a prize. The follows:-Exquisite, Ruval Silasex, Ifarly Harland, Admiral Stop Essex Triumph, Princess Royal, Perpetnal Grand, Prince of Wales Wakefyative, Maid of Bath, Marquis of Lanscowne, Beauty of Vakefield, Bianca, Queen, Colonel Baker, Perfection, Highgate
Rival, Argo, Mrs. James Richardson, Mrs. Shelley, Duchess of Richmond, and Beauty of Sussex. The next collection was shown by the Marquis of Camden's gardener. The following were sucRoses, 24 varieties, 1, Mr. T. Cripps; 2, Mr. Hooker. 24 Dahlias Roses, 12 varieties, 1 , Earl Abergavenny; 2, F. Perkins, Esq
Balsam, 1, D. Salomons, Esq.
2, Mr. Churchill. Fuchsio fuc'gens, or its variesies, Dr. Thomson. Fuchsia of other sorts
Mrs. Fenning. Serdling. do, Mr. Churchill. Stochs, ejght varieLady Maria Meade. Zinnias, six varieties cut, Lady Maria Meade. Hollyhncks, 2 varieties cut, 1 , Mr. W. Mercer; 2 , A Esq.; 3, Lady Maria Meade. Lupins, six varieties cut, Mr. G Marygolds, Mrs. Lucas. 12 French Do., Lord de Lisle. Petunias, Maria Meade; 2, D. Salomons, Essq. Three Stove ov Greenhous Perkins, Esq. Nete Annual, Mot previpusly exhibly Pod it Plant, \(\mathrm{F}^{\prime}\), Croom Mr. T. Cripps. Cut Flowers, collection of Stove or Greenhouse,
1, Mrs. Lucas , 2, Mrs. J, Fisher. Varieties from Flower-
garden, 1, Mr. Hooker; 2, Mrs. Lucas. Fryirs: Grapes, bunch garden, 1, Mr. Hooker ; 2, Mrs. Lucas. Fruirs: Grapes, bunch
of Black, 1, Mrs. Lucas; 2, D. Salomons, Esq. Bunch of White Arthur Pott, Esq. 3 , Miss Sheppard. 12 Peaches,, , Earl Dela-
ware ; 2, Lord de Lisle. 12 Nectarines, Lord de Lisle. 12 ApriEsq. 12 other Plums, Hon. P. Ashburnham. 24 Strauberries, Lucas; 2, Mr. Churchill. 36 Cherries, 1 , Mrs. Barclay ; 2, Ear. Wurrants, 24 bunches of Red, Lord de Lisle. 24 bunches of
White, Mrs. Barclay. 24 bunches of Black, Capt. Blunt. Figs, Rev. W. W. Stevens. Ornamental Basket of Dessert Frutt, con-
 Chulffoners, Earl of Abergavenny. Three Lettuces, \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\)
Churchill; 2, Hon. P. Ashburnham. 12 Kidney Potatoes, Mrs. mons, Esq. Six Parsneps."Hon, P. Aslburnham. Six. Turmp, Eari of Abergavenny. six Onions, Mr. E. J. Strange. Siw Arti
clokes, Earl Delaware. ExTrA.-Holyhhock, Mrs. Allnutt
Cocksomb, I, Mrs. J. Fisher. Greenhouse Plants, A. Pott, Esq. Cherries, Mr. J. Creasy
Basket"of Dessert Fruit, F. Perkins, Esq. Vegetable Marrow,
Mrs. J. Fisher. Celery, Mr. E. J. Strange.-Susser Agricultural

Wingham Horticultural and Floral Society, Sept. 7.-This was
Autumn Exhibition. The weather was very fine, the show supe for, and the attendance numerous. The following is a list of the
prizes:-Fiowers.-Best three Fuchsias, magnifica, racemiflora Chandlerii, J. Godfrey, Esq.; one ditto, Curtisii, J. Godfrey, Esq.Combretum purpureunn, Mrs Gregory; bulb, Hzemanthus coccineus,
Lady Montresor; three Greenhouse Plants, Siphong Lady Montresor; three Greenhouse Plants, Siphacampylus bicolor bosa, Bouvardia triphylla, Lotus nizer, Mr Sankey; Greeenłturuse Plant. Lychnis Bungeana, Mr Sankey; Stove Plant, Vinca rosea,
Marchioness Cunningara; 12 Duthias, 1 , Widnall's Queen, Marquess Lansdowne, Lady Aun Murray, Maria, Ant
Shelley, Beauty of the Plain, Essex Trumph, Antianonist, Com petitor, Phenomenon, Pickwick, Rev. J. G. Hodgson; \({ }^{2,}\) Dowager
Iady Cowper, Bloomsbury, (LLess') Highgate Rival, Marqiess
Lothian, Pickwick, Lady Middleton, Defiance, Burnham Hero, Beauty of the Plain, Metella, Le Grand Baudin, Princess Royal, Lady Ann Murray, Essex 'Triumph, Antagonist, Rev.'J. G. Hodgson: dent of the West, Mr G. Denne; yellow ditto, P. of Wales, Rev.
J . G. Hodgson; ; purple ditto, Pickwick, Rev. C. Baylay; crimson
ditto, President of the West, Mr G. Denne; rose dite, Dowacer Lady Cooper, Rev. C. Oxenden; maroon or darlu ditto, Essex Captain Swann; lilac ditto, Mrs Shelley, Rev, C. Baylay; white
ditto, Virgin Queen, Mr Sankey; orange or buff ditto, Marquess Mr G. Denne. Dadia, edged Sepdling Dahlia, Rose tipped, Mr G. Denne; 6 African Marygolds,
Mr J. Minter; 12 double French ditto, Mr D. Deverson ; 12 double Asters,, , Lady Montresor ; 2, Mr \({ }^{\text {D }}\). Deverson ; 12 Zinniass, 1 , Rev.
C. Baylay; 2, Mrs Hudson; 12 Annuals, 1, Phlox Drummondif, P. D. superba, Zinnia eleganss, salpiglossis picta, Brarching Lark: aurea, Clarkır pulchella, Lobelia gracilis, Indian Pink, Mr Sankey; 2, Godetia rubicunda, Dwarf Larkspur, Lupinus elegans, Malva
zebrina, Ageratum mexicanum, Carthamus tinctorius, Prince of
Wales ranthus, Chrysanthemuans coccinea; Bartonia aurea, Globe Ama12 Hardy Perennials, Phlox tardiftora, P. corymbiflora alba, P. ditto,
purpurea, Lobelia splendens, Pentstemon purpurea, Lobelia splendens, Pentstemon gentianoides, P. coccinea, A. Hendersonii, Linaria dalmatica, Mr Sankey; ; , Phox Whelerii,
P. amcena, Lobelia fulgens, Phyteuma, Rudbeckia fulgida, Antirr-
hinum, Linaria dalmatica, Pentstemon gentianoides, Aster, Geum


 Neptarines, 1, Violette Hative, Marchionesq Coy, nglham; \({ }^{2}\),
Elruge, Mr Cousens \({ }^{12}\) Plums (wall), 1 , Washington, Mr J. Elgar;
2, ( \(w, 11\), Victoria, Mr J. Elpar. 12 Plums (not wall), Magnum


 Vegetables:-Pint of Peas, Wrinkled Marrow, Lady Montresor
six Onions, MrD. Deverson : six roots Celery, Solid Red, Mr Sankey
six Carots, Mr Cousens ; Cabbuge, Wellington, Lady Montresor
Lettuce, MrD, Deverson; 12 kidney Potatoes, , Ash, Aleaved, Captain
Swann: 2, Ash-leaved, Mr G. Denue; 12 round Potatoes, 1 , Earl Shaw, Mr Cousens; 2, Shaw, MrJ. Crothall; brace of Cueumbers,
Weedon's Frame, Captain Swann; basket of Vegetables, Mr D.
Deverson. Extras recommended, Melon Mr Slater. Peach Mr Couzens; Plums (for growth), Mr J. Elgar; Suiceulents, Mr
Sankrey; Device, Mrs Hudsor. Nurserymen's Przte:-Rest 24 DII., Admiral Stopford, Rouge et Noir, Eclipse, Phenomenon
XII Barnard's Rival Queen, Marquess of Lansdowne, Lee's Bloomsbury, Hudson's Princess Royal, President of the West, Lady Middleton
Maid of Bath, Burnham Hero, Mrs Shelley, Purple Perfection, Mr

Woolton Floral, Horticultural, and Agricultural Meeting, Sept. 12 he following prizes were awarded:-Dahlias, \&c.- 24 blooms 1, Mr. Green, gr to Mr. T, Rawson; 2, Mrs, Preston. Best 18 , Mand
1, Mr. Manly, gr to Mr. W. Rotheram ; 2, Mr. Hurst, gr to Mr R. W. Preston; 3, Mr. T. Rawson. Mest 12, 1, Mr. W. Rotheram.
2, Mr. R. W. Preston. Seeelding, Mr. R. W. Preston. Stove Plant
n flower, 1, Messrs. Davies. m flower, 1, Messrs. Davies; 2, Mr. Hislop, gr to Mr. J. Ashton,
3, Mr. Hislop, gr to Mr. H. Ashton. Greenhouse Plant,, Messrs;
Davies; 2, Mrs. Foster ; 3 and 4, Mr. Hogr, gr to Mr. Whand Sher Pelargoniums, Mrs. Foster. Ericas, , , Mesgrs. Mavis \({ }^{2} 2\), Mr.
Hil, gr to Mr. R. Alison. Flower Device, Mr. H. Ashton. Cut Plowers, 1, Mr. W. Shand; 2, Mr. R. W. Preston. Basket of
Pluts,, Mr. Foster; 2 , Mr. Makinson, gr to Mr. R. Procter.
 Ambrose Lace. White, I, Mrs. Foster; ;, Mr.J. T. Lamb. Peaches, Exdra, Mr. W. Rotherham. Cherries, Mrs. Ashton and H. Ash-
Ex. Messrs. J. Penlington and R. Proctor. Dessert Apples, Mr
Simras, gr to Mr. G. Yates. Buling ditto, Mr. T. Mlythian.
Pearrs, I, Mr. T. Rawson; 2, Mr. Hodgitt, gr to Mr. J. Cross. Mrs. Fostr. Currants, 1, Mr. W. Wilpeons; 2, Mrs. Ashton
Ertra, Mr. H. Ashton. Figs, Mr. R. Willis. Vegetables: In thi department the prizes were divided amongst most of the parties
above-named.-Liverpool Standard. Youghal Horticultural Society, Sept, 6.-The following Prizes
were awarded:-To Mr. M. Murphy, gr to Earl of Hurting for Cockscombs, Melons, Pears, Currants, Celery, Cabbage, and
Shallots. To Mr. G. Coghlar, gr to R. Smith, Esq., for Dahlias, German Stocks, Cockscombs, Rhodochiton volubile, Alstremaeria Balsams, African Marygold, Grapes. Bet, Potatoes, white or Fuchsia fulgens, Diplacus puniceus, Hy E. Currey, Esq.-n Shaddock Tree, Erica Bowicana, Verbenas in variety, best collec-
tion of Cut Flowers, Melon (Green Fiesh), do. (Red Flesh), NecPlumbago, Erica ampullacea, and Giadiolus. To Mr. Tulguyse gr. to C. Uniacke, Esq., for Cucumbers and Artichokes. To Mr. ard Plums. Uniacke, for Seedling Carnations, Potatoes, Cabbage splendens and Heliotrope, To Mr. R. Roche, gra to E. C. Giles, ost single Fuchsia, Rosa odorata, Impatiens, and stan
Cut Flowers. To Mr. J. Casey, Raspberries, Cherries, Dessert Apples, Kitchen Apples, Brocoll auliflowers, Lettuce, Peas, Beans, Kidney Beans, Achimene Pinks and Picotees, and Cinerarias and Spinach. To Mr. L, White. Mrs. Mareden, Dr. Green, for
best Kidney Putatoes and Seeding Orions. To Mr. J. Dawley, best Kidney Putatoes and Seeding Orions. To Mr. J. Dawley,
gr to T. Seward, Esqu, for best collection of Balsam2s, Neriumo
pleadens, American Aloe, and Grapes. To Mr. J. Power, gr to Mrs. Green, for Scedling. Dahbas and Myrtles. To Mr. E.
Dunoghne, gr tu Rev. P. S. Smyth, for Grapes, (Hamburgh), do, Grizzly Frontignan, Peaches, Jargonelle Pears, Apples, Tinpijs,
Anaryllis helladonna, and Hoya carnosa. To Mr. T. Kinnealy, gr to the Convent, for Cactus, (Yellow) and Chinese Rose. Mr
Mr.W. Caty, Market Gardener, for Cabbage and Garlic. To Mr
R. Morgan, Market Gardener, for Carrots and Red Cabbage. N

MISCEIL
MISCELLANEOUS.
Itan Fire-Fly in Norfolk.-I wish, through the nedium of your valuable publication, to make known a cromstance which, as far as I can learn, has been bitherto unnoticed in England. On going into my greenhouse between seven and eight \(0^{3}\) clock in the evening of mering light amongrt the Vines at perceiving a glim vation, I discovered to proceed from a "Lucciola," or Italian Fire-fly, with whose habits and appearance a Iong residence in Italy has rendered me familiar. Although the windows of the greenhouse were always open till within
an hour of sunset, so that every facility was offered for its escape, the little stranger regularly became visible after
dark for ten or twelve evenings in sucession, and was dark for ten or twelve evenings in succession, and was
seen by many of the inhabitsints of Swaffham, whose seen by many of the inhabitants of Swaffham, whose
curiosity attracted them to the spot. I can only account curiosity attracted them to the spot. I can only account for this circumstance by having lately received from Italy
five or six Orange-trees, the roots of which, being encased in balls of mould, might have afforded a shelter to the insect in its chrysalis state, subsequently developed into active existence by the heat of the greenhouse. May I if the appearance of this insect in England be hitherto unrecorded? and any light which can be thrown on the subject will greatly oblige, John Dugmore, jun.-Annals of Natural History.
Mr. Fortune. As we were going to press letters reached us from this gentleman, dated Hong-Kong, July 27, and we hasten to acquaint his friends with his safety and good health.
have two species of Convolvolus - Convolvulacex. - We rivers, the seeds of which are sought after by the bronzerivers, the seeds of Which are sought after by the bronze-
winged pigeons, at one season; and we have Brown's Calystegia sepium, a beautiful plant, with us only found in salt marshes, about Australind, the Vasse, \&c. . fection, near the mouth of the Sabina river; the fiowers a beautiful rose colour, with five broad white stripes. This
plant certainly comes very near the Convolvulus sepium plant certainly comes very near the Convolvulus sepium
of Linnæus, but \(I\) think it may be distinguished from it of Linnæus, but I think it may be distinguished from it
as a species by its more slender habit, and from its only as a species by its more slender habit, and from its only
growing in salt marshes. Wilsonia humilis is plentiful growing in salt marshes. Wilsonia humilis is pplentinu near the Vasse inlet, and we baves.
cuta.-Drummond, in the Inquiver.

\section*{9Rebiétus.}

The Orchiducee of Mexico and Guntemala. By James Bateman, Esq. F.R.S. Imperial folio. Ridgway. Parts VII, and VIII.
AT length we have before us the conclusion of this, the most magnificent Botanical Work in the English language.
The Part now produced is inferior to none of its predecessors in the beauty of is influstrations, and is, moreover enriched with some valuable observations of a general kind on various subjects connected with Orchidaceous plants, their habits, and cultivation.
Among the more remarkable of the plants whose portraits are now given, we find Leslia superbiens, Sobralia from dried, the latter from living specimens, and a charming species of Epidendrum, from Mexico, called Erubesach, of which living plants did, and possibly still do, exist manner:- "Stems probably short, and bearing but fow ancenlate acuminate leaves, two or three inches long. Panicle terminal, usually compound, and sometimes rising to the height of a foot and a half, bearing a multitude o Pedicles longer than the flowers. Sepals nearly an inch long, oval-lanceolate, much narrower than the spatulate petals. Lip about the same length as the sepals, united to the column of its apex, and three-lobed, the lateral
lobes being short and rounded, and not half the size of the intermediate one, which is kidney-shaped, and balf an nch long. Cultivators will be disappointed to learn that this superb Epidendrum is at present known only by dried specimens belonging to the Royal Herbarium at Munich.
The flowers, although faded, still retain a rosy tint; and, when fresh, could scarcely bave been arraved in less attractive hues than those in which Miss Drake has ventured to portray them ; but whatever their precise colouring
may have been, there can be no doubt that the species to may have been, there can be no doubt that the species to Which they belong may take rank among the very finest
plants of its tribe. It was accordingly made a special object in the instructions of the various collectors who have been sent from time to time to ransack the forest treasures of Oaxaca ; but neither Hartweg nor Ross (who closely followed Karwinaki's steps, ) succeeded in discovering its retreat. Signor Galleotti was more fortunate, be feared, entirely perished. But let us hope that as this species, independently of its beauty, belongs to a section newed the gus which is usually of the easiest growth, re stoves." To this we may add our own testinony as to the plant being the finest thing of the sort in Mexico.
slendiding of Sobre, Mr. Bateman observes, upon the authority of Mr. Skinner, that "in the situations where the plant frequently overflowed with water for two or three months together-in the rainy season, of course. Cultivators will, berefore, do well to bear this singular fact in mind, and approximate their treatment as closely as circumstances
will permit. All Sobralias require a season of rest, which Will permit. All Sobralias require a season of rest, which is readily obtained by merely removing them from a warm Upon Coryanthes macrantha are the following judicious to sueceed "In Mr. Rucker's collection no genus appears others its more perfectiy than Coryanthes, although in therstion its cultivation is attended with much difficulty and Vexation; but by noting its peculiarities, such frequent
disappointments may, perhaps, be avoided. The supplies of heat aintments may, perhaps, be avoided. The supplies for if either be permitted to continue in excess, the plants will quickly perish :-on the other band, a cold or dry atmosphere is always prejudicial. Suspension in the air, Which is usually adopted with so much advantage in cases
and if on a block of wood, is certainly fatal. Another danger to weakly plants is their proneness to make a succession of attempts to flower, which, although abortive,
are still persisted in until death ensues from sheer exhaustion. To meet cases of this description it is advisable to remove the flower-stems as they appear, until the plants have gathered strength enough to support then without risk of injury. C. macrantha is, perhaps, the more robust, as it is certainly the most wonderful, species of the genus; it may, indeed, be questioned whether the whole tribe of Orchidaceæ can offer anything more unaccountable or extraordinary than its huge elaborate flowers, which are world as aught that is ordinarily met with in the vegetabl ples of the modeller's skill than of the plastic powers of to the natives of Trinidad-albeit accustomed to the wonders of a tropical Flora-they would not be persuaded that no imposition was intended; even a sight of the plant their suspicions."
Those who are familiar with the author's lively style will recognise in the following clever sketch of the oddity of Orchidacee even more than his usual talent for popular description. We only wish we could add to the extract a charming device, invented by Lady Grey of Groby, to
illustrate their fantastical peculiarities :" Butrate their fantastical peculiarities :-
tention they require, suffice to explain the stare; and atof fascination which they are felt to possess? Or is it to be accounted for by the beauty, the fragrance, or the duraqualities combined? No: other plants might be mentioned as rare, and as difficult of culture, and scarcely inferior to them in personal charms, and yet they could never boast of the train of admirers that has lately been attracted round these mighty vegetable enchanters. In What, then, does the secret of their spell consist? We floral pleasure ordinarily'springs, in all that constitutes the charm of other plants! Neither can the question be disposed of by looking merely to the end for which Orchidacees were designed, and which we believe to have been solely to afford ushigh and innocent enjoyment; but it is the means to that end,-the secret of that power which we are that forms not only the pride of Orchidacee, but which a once distinguishes them from every other tribe-and where Wha character so marked and so peculiar to be found conformation, 'and imitative character of their flowers ? Yes; here we have that which is more than sufficient to explain all the wonder and admiration they have excited, and here, then, we may safely affirm the seat of their for us to prove that the attributes with which we have invested them, and from which we believe their interest to be derived, are neither idly nor fancifully ascribed to them; and this, we apprehend, we shall have but little difficulty in effecting.
regetahle kingdoms we are to look upon the animal and cgetahle kingdoms as altogether distinct, our astonish ment may the we appropriated by the flowers of the other,
forms of the one and yet such encroachments are but a part of the liberties which these Orchidacee are perpetually taking ; for, as i it were they mimic, absolutely mimic, the productions of only, they mimic, absolutely mimic, the prouctiosia a restless faculty of invention fully equal to their powers of imitation, and arter having, like Shakspere, 'exhausted worlds,' like him, too, they seem to have 'imagined new:' and thus we find their flowers exhibiting a variety of strange and unearthly objects, such as bear no resemblance to created things, nor yet to any of the works of man. Such a host of examples of their freaks in all where to it may be well to take first a cases in which they have adopted as their models sundry kinds of insects, birds, beasts, fishes, and reptiles. \({ }^{1}\) We will begin, then, with the insects, not only because they are the class most frequently imitated, but because we may draw a portion of our illustrations from the meadows and pastures of our own country, where, at the proper season, flies, bees, dronef, and spiders,? may be seen, which really present us with very striking likenesses of the originals. dragon-flies, moths, \&cc., \&c., \({ }^{3}\) in the greatest variety, and we have also the gorgeous vegetable butterfly of Trinidad, whose blossoms, poised at the extremity of their long elastic of that fixture by which they are differenced in kind rom the flower-shaped Psyche, that flutters with free wing above the Orchidacea borrowed their swsis, eagles, from which the Orchidaces borrowed their swans, eagles, doves, f wings, feathers, beaks, and bills. \({ }^{\circ}\) From the beasts they have not copied quite so freely as from
the birds, yet resemblances may be traced to tigers, leopards, lyaxes, bulls, rams, and monkeys, and even to man himself. 7 In the catalogue of
rentiles we find an endless variety of snakes, lizards, toads, nd frogs. \({ }^{\circ}\) Of shelles, likewise, there are many kinds. Then follows a mixed multitude of masks, cowls, hoods, caps, and helmets ; swords, spurs, crests, pikes, arrows, and lances ; whiskers, eyelashes, beards, bristles, tails, horns, and teeth; combs, slippers, buckets, trowels, pouches, sadues, \&c., \&c. Nor is this mimicking conspicuous in their leaves and pseudo-bulbs, which have
been likened to Onions, Cucumbers, Bamboos, and Palms ; tongues and mouse-tails; hooks, whips, and straps; swords and needles, sc., \&cc. Of some the leaves are inscribed with Arabic characters, of others the roots are cased in coral.
We trust on future occasions to present our readers with further extracts from this most entertaining book, which sound practical of genuine wit, as well as of science and conclude with our sincere . For the present, we must upon so happy a termination to his labours.
1 Our examples will be principally drawn from South America,
for owing to the much greater conformity in the blossoms of the
Orchidacee of the old World the for owing to the much greater conformity in the blossoms of the
Orchidacea of the old World, the cases in which strange figures
nad animal likenesses and animal likenesses occur, are not nearly so numerons as 1 l
the new. Among the more remarakable of the Orientais we may
mention Vand Phalæonopsis amabills, the latter hears a moit strikne resem-
phance to
 Ambiuene of Rumphius, and this wor thy mant lardly knowing
winatto mahe of the incect and ammal morher es of which this Phalaenopsis and others of its tribe are guilty, quotes the opinion
of a contemporary botanist, who seems to be convinced that all suchlike Orchidaceee spring " vel ex putridis quorundarn anima-
lium cadaveribus in lium cadaveribus in quibus vis queedata seminalis latet vel ex ip-
sis animalium seminibusque in pro ejus argumento dicictin Satyriorum meaning all Orchidacea)
foribus detegi speciem ietius animalis ex cujus semine in terra putrefacto hoc Satyrium excrevit vel istius insecti quod plerum-
que ex cadavere cujusdam animalis prodit."-Rumph. Herb.
 facifera; spiders in O: aranifera. A remarkable circumstance con nected with O. muscifera has twiece occurred in the garden of the
Rev. T. Butt, of Trentham, whose devotion to the Orchidacer Rev. T. Butt, of Trentham, whose devotion to the Orchidacere of
Europe and North America is fully equal to that of some of his Europe and North America is fully equal to that of some of his
contemporaries for those of the Torrid Zone. The flowers of 0 . muscifera bear, it is well known, a striking resenblance to a
certan , and that an uncomnon) slecies of fly; and some years since one of this description was observed by Mr. Butt to settle
for days together on a blossom of the onconscious plapt, no
doubt under the impress one of its own kind. For several summers afterw the society of , ithough
the Orchis continued to fiower, the fly was nowhere to be seen last year, however, it was again observed at its post, where it
remained as before for several days in succession make excellent "Grasshoppers." Musquitoes are born by Trichoceros antennifera or "Flor de Mosquito" of the Pernvians; "Dragon flies," by Renanthera arachnites; "Moths," by Phalenexican Epidendrum, E. antenniferum (Lindl. MSS.), discovered
Mestran by Mr. Henchman; the enenera Myanthus of Lindley, and Myox-
anthus of Poeppig and Endlcher (though now abolished), were anthus of Poeppig and Endlcher (though now abolished), were
also founded, as their names imply, on the resemblance of their flowers to different kinds of flies.
Trinidad is the "Aids to Rell-known Oncidium papuliof ; it had not fowered in this country at the trme the "Aids to Reflection" were written, otherwise we might have supposed it to have been
in the eye of the "Ancient Mariner" when he penned the passage we have quoted.
s Swans are found in both the species of Cycnoches, doves
in Pernsterla elata, Pelicans in the unintroduced Mexican in Pernsterla elata, Pelicans in the unintroduced Mexican
Cypripedium, (C. Irapeanum, La Llave) which from the great the natives "Flor de Pelicano." As to the Eagles, they have not
come under the coguizance of any professed botanist. But a fine Orctidiacea, which has been imported from Jamaica by that as the "spread eagle" by the inhabitants of that island. Unfor tunately the plant has hitherto refused to flower, and therefore wehave had no opportunity of judging bow far itdeserves this title.
\(\sigma\) The column in most Orchidaceons plants has its wings and郎 The column in most Orchidaceons plants has its wings and ientiful, but they may be seen in great beauty in the various
pecies of Ornithocephalus, all of which are quite birds in miniaare. Psittacoglossum atratum, an unintroduced Mexican plant, \({ }^{\text {ingly }}\) The skins of the tiger and the leopard are rivalied by the
 is lynx.like eyes anit teeth; Dendrobiuns taurnum has much of especially-g grin like the ugliest monkey. Aceras anthropol hora, not always essape, a geologist would instantly reccgruse the
bead of a Dinotherium in the flowers of Masdevalla infracta. espent's head, and thondota to a rattle-snake's tail. Lizards occur in Pleurg Epidendrum raniferum
\({ }^{9}\) Zygopetatum cochleare, Rpidendrum cochlentum, and Pholidota conchoidea, afford as pretty specimens as any; Preura,
thallis chitoroides is also a little gem of its kind.
10 thalis, chitoroides is also ant corycium, Bonatea, Pelexia, \&rc,
10 The gerara Coryanthes, Cory
all derive their Bames from caps and helmets, which they yield abundantly. For hideous masks we must look to Mormodes
atropurpureum; for cowls to Monachanthus (now Catasetum) atropurpureum; for cowls to Monachanthus (now Catasetum)
discolor and viridis; swords and pikes and other weapons of war are supplied in quantities innumperable by the various and com-
plicated forms of the lip. Epidendrum selligerum, and many plicated forms of the lip. Epidendrum selligerum, and many
more, are provided with good saddles, and a host of Saccolabia and allied gei,era carry large bogesazd pouches,
11 Onions in Oncidium cebolleta; Cucumbers in Dendrobium cucumerodes; Bamboos in Arundina bamlussifolia; Palms in
 rottaills strupifolia; peedles in Epidendrum aciculare, swords,
mersim. The name of Grammatophyllun scriptrm proclaims ita

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing veek. protected in the open ground during eeveral winters, Trer, have sucn
ficient evidence to prove, in some late wolumes nf the "Gardencrs"
 they make annually in front of the houses. Thas enailled hars to result of which 15 given in has excellent pamphlet on the Heath.
His pupils have carried the system into other parts of the kingdom. Hany gardeners have followed therr example, and large heds of
young Heaths are to be seen planted out every sumpier in the Londen nurseries, and in every instance the plants thus treated appear in
better health and vigur than those grown in pots. Therefore what to novelty, further than taking up the thing more systematically for
purposes of regular flower-gardening, and I have no doubts as ta
the result ; let but one gardener in each connty take up the gubject,
even without enlarging much on the beauties and diversity of forms
in this inimitable race. You never heard of any one who knew anything at all about plants but admired Heathe, and would be the first
tribe they woold cultivate, had it not been for the difficulty of growing they went in pots, \%here is, indeed, ar good deal of of skill and
attention necesary to grow them well in pots, and failures eve the system I propose. Verbenas and Petuniat are much more difficult to leep over winter than Hraths, provided they are never potted. This is the whoie secret in the husiness, and no argument is neces-
sary to prove the additional interest and gaiety their introduction
would inapart to our flower-gardens, to say nothing about the novelty sary to prove the additional interest and galety their introduction
Would inmpart to our flower-ardens, to say nothing about the novelty
of the thing. consideration, riz, the expense of purchase and the after-manage-
ment. A selection of sorts is of less moment, as every nurseryman who grows then can furnish a list of names to flower at any particu-
lar season of the year, or in succession through all the nummer and
nutuman months. the best way to buy small Heaths, to begin with, is to offer a nurseryman so much a dozen for them, leaving the sorts to be selected by himself, as it often happensthat he has scores
of some really fine sorts that he would be glad to part with on very rcesonable terms, snd at the same time be short of some inferior sortt that you might order, and therefore ank a good price for them; this
is elwayn my own plan, and I know enough of the trade to syy that it charge 98 . per dozen for good plants of common bedding Pelargo
niums, ready to plant out in Mify, and for \(12 s\). a dozen you may buy hundreds of such Heaths as I recommend to begin with, always taking them as young as you can get them; indeed, I would prefer
them taken out of their store-pots in April or May, divide them, and grow them the first season in a nursery bed, out of pots, in not plant out long frames of them at this stage, where they might remain until they got too crowded; it is the only true way of pre-
paxing them for the one-shift system. Some of these common
Heathe will seed freely Meaths will seed freely, and may be reared from seeds as easily as hushy the lower shoots may be layered like those of other piants they never require pottung; bessides, they whil all graft and inarch as this way, bo that between one way or another there is no great fear PINERY. - With respect to the growth of Pines in peat, one of our
hest Finglish gardeners writes ne thus: "I will venture to predict
that Pines will not do in this country in peat alone. I bave never that Pines will not do in this country in peat alone. I bave never pose round Paris and other parts of France. Their peat is rich
heyond description; of a greasy koapy nature, and alsa) contains
abundance of silver-sand. I have Queens now growing and fruitio abundance of silver-sand. I have Queens now growing and fruiting plan, as it saves a arent deal of labour," Ke. Re. I hope soon to be
able to give the rututne of culture, out of pos, for tle round. Meantime, ese that the late rains have not endangered the
heat of the linings, and that no sudden changes are risked before Vrinery.-A gentleman who called here last week told me that
had seen a place in East Suffolk -celebrated for taking the fi
 injudiclous, and that a contrary plan was recommended last year in
the Cheonale. I repled that we have every lap puttied here, down
to the common land-glass, and that the ehronecle did not recom-
 to our late Grapes, whether we used fires to expel camp or not. Where these things aree wanted early; but any dark place will do for
 meet the cost of rearing plants for that purpose; besides, the Sea
kale is so much asveeter and easier to manage in the dead of winter. It wonld require a large hook to contain a mere sketch of the every Pear-tree that has thrown out strong breast-wood for the last year or two w. th plenty of hussoms and little fruit may now or soon be
carefnlly taken up, buit on no consideration whatever is the fould puil them up-a bad practice, however ; cut them off you camnot puit them up-a bad practice, however; cut them off at once, and
reduce one or two of the weakest and strongest brancles of the head to correspond; train out the remaining roots at full length, and stinted next summer, water them well. Again, if your tree is a give them fresh soil, and reduce the head two thirds, otherwise throw degrees, but let there be no wavering about the extreme points. All other fruit-trees are to be dealt with after the same manner, and not
only once in 2 life-time, but as often as the symptoms appear. Then coraes the trenching and making of new borders-what a deal of work is involved in the mere name of the thing! it is easy enough to fit place of the pen if the work is to be done in earnest
plants, and if your Cauliflower and autumn Broccoli come int Endiveplants, and if your Caulifower and autumn Broccoin come into use too in the shade, where you can throw a mat or something over them if
frost sets in before you want them. After the first frost or so is over there is not so mucli danger for some time about young or succulent doors should be now or very soon in the ground ; perhaps the winter made them fill up the rows more than usual. See also that the winter in one of the sheds to dust over among young plants, in or out of in one of the sheds to dust over among young plants, in or out
frames; this will have the cfffect of keeping oft these creatures.
ORcBABD.-It is always a good plan to have a few young tree all the best sorts of fruit in reserve ready to fill up vacancies. Let up much room, especially if you keep transplanting them tavery second or thurd jear, and if they hear a few fruit so much the better,
as you will then be sure what they are before you renove them to their final situation. Young Peach and Apricot-trees should be thas from the nurseryman, and thlis having been a very good youson for the growth of these trees, no one who is not already provided, should neglect the opportunity of buying in a few young trees to be nursed
under his own eyc a few years before they are wanted on the walls, \&c

 cleaned the look of the thing, there iis nothing roore injurious to plants pots, after the fires are commenced. At this Michaelmas scrubbing, the balls shouid be first turned out to see in the drainage is perfert,
and 1 worms have frot into the pots get them out as soon as the pots
are conned are cleaned, stir the surface of the soll, and add a little fresh to it
of the same kind. If the plants are free fromi nasects, the walls
whitewashed, and the heating apparatus in good order, I should say you are in a good condition to face the winter, Stove-plants require
very little water now if the weather is dull, and the atmosphere of the
bounes ought to be kept rather dry than otherwise.
 the lights be down all day, and hall down through the inght, untess
rain or frost prevents it. With any new pots without holes in the
hotom, there need be no wet under the pots for the winter, thus saving the ronts and shelves also.
Conservinomy mp the Orange-trees or any plants kept per-
manently in this house have not been looked over of late, no time manently in this house have not been looked over of late, no time
should row be lost in getitig every yeaf and pot as oleann as may be,
 montia grind hloran will grow freely in a well.managed conservatory,
but not filuer without more heat at the roots, and as 1 tis of thic same natural order (Apocynea), as the Allamanda and Echites,
 top saxhes of all conservatories, large or small, fixed down; nothing
but a blind adherence to old ruiles could have sanctioned the prevailng system; and what can be more beautifult than a conterevator rafters, bars? \&ce., \&c.
PAULOVNAA MrorRIALS.-The fower-cup or calyx of the blos-
Som I examined was like a downy Acorn-cup, without any toothing good pencil sketch from Miss Wray, and they corresnond exactly
 Cold Pits , - A multudude of Greenlouse-plants would do better ings to he put on in rainy or frosty weather are far better for these Fr ten degrees of frost. hardy plants against walls, \&cc., ought to be protected from frost as



\section*{State of the Waather near London for the week end ing oct. 12, 1813 , as
- oberved at he Horticuluura Garden, Chiswick.}

\section*{ \\  \\ Wenday
WRuarsday
Rul \\ }



REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
Tbrre has been a good supply of both Fruit and Vegetables during the week; but trade is rather dull. The weather has also
been cold and wet for two or three days past, which will no doubt have an effect upon the market. Pines are not very plen tiful, but are of good quality : they are selling at from \(4 s\), to \(6 s\).
per 1 b . Black Hamburgh Grapes still continue to be of good per 1 b . Black Hamburgh Grapes still continue to be of good are still to be seen in the market, and bring from 4. , to \(6 s\). per lu
Plums, fit for table, are becoming every day scarcer; a few o Plums, fit for table, are becoming every day scarcer; a few of
the Golden Drop are to be met with, and are offered at from 18
to to \(2 s\). per punnet. Damsons are not so plentifal as last week,
and are selling at from \(3 s\), to \(4 s\), per half-sieve. Peaches are fetting rather scarcer, bat are of excellent quality, and still sutmeient to meet the demand. Figs continue to bring about
the same prices as last week. Apples are not very plen-
ful. Pears are selling at from 3s. to ss. per half-sieve. Melons tiful. Pears are selling at from 38 , to sss. per half-sieve. Melons
are becoming rather scarce. Spanish oues are still brought to the market, but not in large quantities. These are selling at Cucumbers from that of last week. Cabbages and Turnips are good and plentiful. Carrots continue to improve in quality, and realise nearly the same prices as last week. Endive is selling at from 18 . to \(18.6 d\). per score. Shallots are sufficient to meet the
demand, and bring from \(6 d\). to \(9 d\). per lb. Cut Flowers are chiefy composed of Erica mammosa pallida, verticillata, gracilis, and vestita purpurea, Pentstemon gentianoides, Gladiolus psittacinus,
Primula sinensis, Amaryllis belladonna, Zinnlas, Camellias, Primula sinensis, Amaryllis belladonna, Zinnias, Camellias,
Fichslas,
Scarlet, Pelargoniums, Calceolarias, Verbenas, China Fnchsias, Scarlet Pe


Notices to Corvespondents.
Mr. PAXTON's COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.-At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on re-
printing Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Caleudar." It will be rendy in form of a smanll volume, for general distribuGentlemen wishing to distribute copies among their cottage tenantry, may have them drtupered in apy part if Londoy, by remat-
ning a post-office order to the nfice, at the rate of 5 s . for every 25 large supply frivine their orders at once, that the number printed may be regulated accordingl
often apphed to for particular Numbers of the Gurdeners' Chro nirle. think will save all parties many are now out of print, that we Numbers whicl2 may still be had. Any Subscriber who whll forward to our publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in value to as
many Numbers as are required, shall have them sent Subscribers who are very anxious to conmplete their sets should Write at once, as we have very few copies of some of the Numbers.
\(841: 1,6,8,13,14,15,16,17,18,20,22,23,24,26,27,28,29\), \(30,31,32,34,49\).
\(1842: 4,6,8,10,11,12,13,16,18,30,42,50,51,52\).
\(843: 1,5,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,1718,19,20,22,23,24,25\),
20, \(27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40\).
MANURB. Pons
now, but itio. You may apply gas-water to your lawns now, but it will act more beneficially if you delay it till April. manure for the lower part of Hampstead, where the soil is stiff, aud cracks, is an abundant dressing of old plaster and lime rubbish-- \(S\). \(W\).-Throw into a heap all refuse vegetables, grass-cuttings, cinder-siftings of the house, and moisten them months they will be excellent. Also form a compost heap of any refuse soil, and add to it the contents of all the cesspools
and simular places belonging to the house, especially the fiujd and similar places belonging to the house, especially the fluid
animal secretions. Let this remain a few months, and you will have a great additional potter's are not enough, buy a litte Potter's silano, or superphosphat one boiler, but it must be a good one. It does not much matter what its construction is, but it shoald at least be a rying the pipes through one end of your Vine-border, provided
you tunnel the distance; that is to say, ixclose the pipes in good casing of brick work; otherwise you will lose heat to an You will also find good kind of pit figured in the last part of the Proceedings of
the Horticultural Society; and we shall publish something of the kind presently, But, unless you have hot dung at un imited command, you will find it much cheaper and A Subscriber may make one pipe answer the purpose of a flow and return-pipe, in which case it should be at least three inches in diameter, and enter the trough at the bottom. But it is not an arrangement to be recommended. We have no experience
with Welsh's circular flue-tiles; but if they are very hard they are not likely to answex. We have stated on more than one
occasion that the lower half of an old flue, well cemented inside, makes a good hot water trough. We should think a thing else, but if you do not take care, it will be over-powerful for so small a length of guttering.--Junius.-Your plan is
ingernious, and at present we see no objection to it. We will,
however, consifter it further.-W. HI.- We see no reason wily however, consider it further.- W. H.- We see no reason why
you shouid ficur the expense of ifon pipes. Such hot water troughs as have been mentioned and represented lately, worked with a Rngers's boiler, will answer any purpose; and by placing
your bonler in the shed you may carry such heating troughs intu the greenhouse and stop of the circulation whell you do or white, and the Black Hamburgh, are among the most uselu for white, and the Black Hamburgh, are among the most uselul
Grapes you can have. Do not use smoke flues if you can avoid it.
oppyivo-T. L.-In the climate of England it is too late to sow any crop for winter food after the middle of August. After be eaten by cows and sheep, and probably by goats; also, in winter, Stubble Turnips may succeed, if sown immediately after harvest. We would not recommend Potatoes to be raised two
years in succession, on the same ground. On very rich land ears in succession, on the same ground. ©u veryel of when dibbled in at nine inches, two seeds in each hole; the plan of hoeing in Wheat is good, on some soils which will bear treading; but so little as one bushel of seed per acre could not be distributed regularly. You had better use a little more seed
What.-K. C.A.-Dig or trench your ground well, and clear it mixed weeds; then spread at the rate of 2 cwt . of guano, face, and rake it in. Draw drills four inches deep, nine inches part, and sow your wheat in these, covering the one and a half bushel per acre of good plump seed. If your
ground is loose and mellow, roli it, or tread over the drills to make it firm. If very stiry, let it remain in the yough state. In March sow the same quantity of guano and ashes as topseveral times, while the Wheat is tillering. If the plants stand nearer than six inches in the rows, thin them out. You ought ters per acre. We presume a clay subsoil, and this well drained
, my Wheat. - Violet, - The wheat grown from seeds said to Egyptian Wheat. INES, - A Subscriber.-The following are varieties suitabie for
a Vinery, formed in three divisions, to be forced in sacession, and for which ten Vines are required:- or the first division, Black Hamburgh, Royal Muscadine, and Black Prince; for the second, Black Hamburgh, White Frontignan, Clusselas Musque and Black Frontignan; for the third, Charlesworth Tokay, an
Black or Oldacre's St. Peters. The Black Hamburgh and Royal Black or Oldacre's St. Petere down the rafters; and these can be procured by any nursery man near London. \|l
S.-Your Peaches shed their flowers from one of two canses; either the trees are forced too fast, or from you say, we conclude the latter to be the true reason. Vines and Yeaches do not agree very well.
Prar-Tress.- Amateur,-You may head back your Pear-tree in
spring, and engraft it with Mat \({ }^{8} \mathrm{pear}\) and will come Strawberry Plants.-J. \(L\).-Do not dig between your Straw
bery plants at all. The plam is part of the same barbarous cut off. struck root, bad be H.-Your layer of a Magno parent plant until spring ; when it may be separated, carefully taken up, an ptanted in a southern aspect. .
Cinerarias.-A. A.- You may sow your Cineraria seeds in
spring, in shallow pans, filled with light sandy soil; then place spring, in shaliow pans, filled with
them in a slight bottom-heat, and water them sparingly until Miononettre- - Daphne.- All you have to do, in order to grow Mignonette in winter, is to keep the gots in pits from whic
severe frost is excluded, and which you can ventilate freely at
all times when the weather is moderate. Your plants draw
because they because they have too much heat, and too little air and light.
xias. \(E\). \(G\). These bulbs should be kept in a dry place until the season for potting them arrives, which will be about the beginning of November. The soil best adapted for them is a
sandy peat mixed with a little loam. After potting they may be kept in a cool, airy situation; and grow they may be watered freely, \(\ddagger\), winter by witholding water and keeping them cool, They
must not, however, become absolutely dry. You will find some information about the laws of Gardens in former Numbers; but we cannot offer legal opinions - \(A\) Young Gar--
dener.- Procure the following 12 sorts:- Tnompson's formosa elegans, robustum, Venus Victrix, conspicua arborea, Teflexa,
tricolor, Stantislı's Colonsus and Attractor, Smith's Queen Victoria, and Coralina, Morieypenni, and splendens. oses. - G, - Wait till spring before you plant out Bourbon and
China Roses.--A Widow Lady.-Six climbine Roses may be Amadis (crimson), Flegans (crimson purple striped, (iracilis (bright rosy red), Rugan (pale fesh), Queen of the Bel gians (creamy white), and Inermis (bright rose). Some of the Nur-
serymen have the Rose called Pxstina, under the name of the Serymen have the Rose
Dhlias.- \(A\) two Yours' Subscriber.-The colours of the Dablias in
your list have already been unnecessary, as they are all fine flowers, blooms of which are seen in the best stands. Charl Millers we are not acquainted stem. roots of the Ivy afford it nourishment; the general opinion is that they do not. If they do, it can only be in a small and inconsiderable degree. To prove that, cat off an
parasite.
GRApgs, F. A. J. H. - Your Vines, producing bunches almost
totally abortive, must have been starved at the time of towertotally abortive. must have been starved at the time of Hower-
ing. ing. ll-Limerick. - A degree of heat proper for the White bears, mough perfectly distinct from the white
Psars. -W. H. H. - The following Pears will succeed against a
Stable wall with a N.N.W. aspect :-Jargonelle, Marie Louise, Stable wall with a N.N.W. aspect:-Jan
Hacon's Incomparable, and Dunmore.
urs, -H. J. H. These may be preserved for a considerable
length of time in new flower-pots, and a slight sprinkling of salt will prevent them from becoming mouldy. When filled, the pots should be inverted on a layer of dry sand. \(f\)
annex-Beans.-Live and Learn. - The roots of
Runener Kidney-Bean are fleshy and perennial, and if pre served over wanter, hike a Dallia, will give you an earlier crop next year than seed. The Dwarf Kudney-Bean is an annual, and cannot be so preserved. One of the best of them, for an
early crop, is the Negro; the Early Dun is also very good. early crop, is the Negro; the Early Dun is also very good. known. It is the Hylurgus piniperda. The best and only
palliative, for remedy we know none, is to break off the dying palliative, for remedy we know none, is to break off the dying
ends and burn them. Pinus ponderosa is extremely subject to its attacks. By a littie management your Deodara may be made to recover its leader,--G. S. Wintle.-We had supposed the had attached itself to it, berause we did not think it capable of semzing hold of a live and active tly. Your observations we camot satisfact rily account for the Chelifers being found where you discovered them. This insect, in houses, freftuent oid word work, hidng between the jounts of the boards; sometimes found in and upon old books, and may also bo oces
sionally seen in neglected collections
 when once established; therefore, you misst persevere with patience in the application of soap-suds, as this is a means of effect on it. but unfortunately it is very dear. There are many others, but wished. "Billington on Planting" would probably suit can b MERRCAN PLANTS-- Tyro.- If your naterials are good, one But American plants will grow well in peat alone, if of mood uality. In a wet situation they will be contented with six o nches are required.
gas-water and water you will kill the moss, and mmprove th grass. Do not be alarmed if you shor. But this have kille permanent advantage unless you keep the lawn manured, fo
it seems ciear tiat its soll is exhausted. For this purnose nay employ repeated and gentle dressings of Guanc, largel mixed uith ashes, after the grass begins to grow lext sprnyy. of elevation formed by the roofs of F reing-houses, methods are adopted. Tliat by calculation requires a know ledge of trigonometry. By means of a Gumter's scale and a parr of compasses, the pitch or elevation of roofs may, howfrom the end of this another at fight angles by a square or otherwise; on the former set off as many equal parts, say half inches, as the house is feet in width, between where the under side of the rafter touches the front wail-plate and the wall is feet in height, measured from a point on a level bill the front wall-plate, to the under side of the rafter at top. A Bine drawn between the points marking the above measures Will form the slanting side of a triangle, corresponding with
the pitch, or elevation of the roof. It only remans to ascer-
tain tain the number of degrees which the angle contains. the distance of \(60^{\circ}\) from a line of chords, marked сно ter's scale, place one foot of the compasses in the angular point, and with the other describe an are, intersectmg the these limes at the points of intersection by this are will extend from the beginning of the lime of chords to the number of degrees which the angle contains, or in cther words, to the
number of degrees ot elevation." Or a simpler way is the foltowing: - Describe the triangle \(A B C\), on which let \(A\) c repre the front wall-plate. Then \(A L_{0}\) llace the instrument called a protractor, with its middle hine at \(A\), and the line \(A\) B whll inther information we must refer you to the Village schonlmaster. province to prescribe a cure for Swalow-nest vuilding, but observe you admit sundry entertaining scraps of Natural His tory, bud perhals one of your correspondents may be ahle to of the roof. One or two I should not object to, being feaves Says, but the inumbers make such a dart on the whatows (to Say nothing of the sparrows they bring, not willingly, forsooth,
but they come and pillage their nests) as to be quite intolerable. again immediately the nest does pnos.- Alquais, - There are no means of keeping down weeds in they may be got rid of in this way, but in no other. It is of no use to cut them only once in two yea
of preserving houey after it has been rin from the combeth

TsckLLANEDVs.--J. A., Limerick.-Write direct to the newsman
who supplies you, and desire him to use a paper sufficlently large to cover the whole of the print.- G. J. Tate.
An Aristolochia, but the species cannot be determined
without without information as to its native country and a much better specimen.--E. \(G\). had better apply to the nursupply her. - An Inquirer, - 1 , Lasionetalum quercifolium
\(2, \mathrm{Malva}\) creeâna; 3 , Solidago serotina, \(\ddagger\) - W. S. W. 2, Malva creeâna, 3 , Solidago serotina.t--W. S. W.-
4, Hibiscus syricus, var. purpureus; 5, Ditto, var. variegata ; ensis. -1 , Centaurea solstitialis; \(; 2\), Helminthia echioides. - A
Subscriber.-The best Chis.- 1, Centaurea solstitialis; 2, Helminthia echioides.-A
Subseriber.-The best guard to your Geranums in the open
ground diring winter is a deep cov ground diring winter is a deep cov ring of sand or coal-ant es,
phaced over them me the form onf a cone, sis is to throw off the
wet. the Englinh names in recommending plants, because they are
 Verbascum Blattaria.-- -J. Mitchell, jun.-Thanks.--H
B. - Crocus nudiforus and Ceterach ofncmarum. ters. - The Brassia is a distmet varlety of B. Luwranceana, but from moss, exeept by scrapmg, or by washng it over wath
cement water or lime whitemng- whicls you would hardylye tus, or a Pyracantha, or a Rhododendron? The Botanical ques-
tions next week.- \(A\). is without sceing it. 'I here is nothing remarkable in the size you
spleak of. The Potiron jaune often weighs much above 120 lbs. evell among Pear growers. It is sometimes calied by a name of the Summer Bon Corétien, from which the fruit in question differs widely, more especially as regards superior flavour. One
cuntivator near Loncon has ben time, and others are now obtanining it-anl exceilent frumt. IB Nrofton ; 7 , Norfolk Beaufin: 9 , 14, Ribstone Pippin; 12, Fren Crab; 15, 16, Court of Wick; 17, Goiden Harvey; 18, Dutch Fir). We must really refer you, along with Croydon, \&c., to
our notice on this subject, p. 522 . - W. W. W.-Cratægers oxycantha punicea, C. o. rosea major, and C. ©, rosea superba,
are all names for the same variety. \(\$\) J. H. B. will find direc. ions for buiding a pit to keep Pelargoniums, Fuch - Amaryllis belladonna. Clethra aloifolia. A list of Hard Roses was given at p. 633 of this year. Your bed of Fuchsias may be removed with advantage in spriug. \(\ddagger\) - Alfred.- Your
seedling Pear is large and handsome, like a fine Gansel's Ber gamot: but we regret that, owing to the puncture of a wasp, It is so decayed that no opinion can be formed of its flavour. Ih
that varieton. - Your Pear called Duchesse d'Angouleme is not that variety, and is unknown. Apple No. 2, Scarlet Crofton; any Catalogue.--G. S.-Your seedling Apples are like the old Nonpareil in shape, with tender, almost melting flesh; but not sufficiently rich to be recommended.||--K. R. B.--Your its flavour is something like that variety ; it can scarcely rand as first rate \(\|-\) - A. Z. -1, Beurré de Capiaumont; 2, Easter Beurré : 3, Calebasse; 4, Glout Morceau; ;, Passe Colnar,
Beurré Rance; 7 , Rouse Lench; Apple; No. 10, Gravenctenu 1, Myopou um parvifohum; Lithrum virgatum. - Althret.

 Golden Pippin; ; 9, Dutch Mignonne ; 10 , Sam Young; 12, ver preen, perhaps Blenheim Pippin; 13 , Fearn's Pippin. Pear
No. I, Beurre Rance.\|- \(A\) Surrey Subscriber.-1, Brown Benrre; 4, Beurre Diel; 5, Easter Benrré ; 6, Chaumontel Marie Louise. The other specimens are imperfect. 1 Constant Reuder- - Linosyris vilgaris.--V. R. W.-Chrysi
plenium oppositifolium ; Geranium lucidum; 1 , Jungermanni asplenioides; 2, Hypnum triquetrum; 3, Hypnum Durum; 4,
 lytrichum commune; 7, Dicranum scoparium; 8, Hypnum
splendens; 9 and 10 , Hypnum striatum; 11, Hypnum prolisplendens; 9 and 10, Hypnum striatam; 11, Hypnum proli-
ferum ; 12, Hypnum undulatum. A A Ascriber.- Uncommon lants can rarely be named by folia; 2, some Cassia. The Oxalis has nothing to distinguish it from Daphe. - No one ever thinks of cultivating the Mactlar. It is allowed to grow wild and take care of itself. Have you ever kept your thethars iol a few weeks after they have fallen Tea-scented Roses will answer your purpose. The present
volune of the Ghronicle is the thurd. Tue previous volumes volume of the Ghronicle is the third, The previous volumes
can only be had nceasionally. - Tr: G. - We chali be particularly ubliged by the paper and analysis you are so kind as to
offer -Gulielmus - Send Nos. 38,44 , and 47 , for 1841 , and 2 , 5,15 for 1842, with your addiess, and we will remit you \(6 d\) each SEEDIING FLOKISTS' FLOWERS.
substance, and well formed, but the sepals do not expand suf ficiently; the colours are very deep, but rather dull; it forms a
distinct variety. The other three seedlums are inf distinct variety. The other three seedlmgs are mferior to
No. 1 in size and form, but precisely the same un colonr so any person possessing the first would not require the others. --J.S.J.-No. 1 is not equal to many of our old and common colours, but in this variety the corolla is short, and the sepals not expanding much, but a small portion of it is visible. No. 4 .
is a large aud showy flower, but the sepais are disproportion. is a large and showy flower, but the sepais are disproportion-
ately long and narrow, and do not appear to open we.l. ately long and narrow, and do not appear to open werl.--
W. H. \(H\). - Fhe sedling named Holmes' Queen Adela de is a the sepals thped with green; the corolla, wheh is large, is of a crimson purple ; the follige is rather large, but if it proves prolific -The seedling you have sent is faulty in not having a greater contrast of colour between the corolla and the tube; and from the division of the corolla unfolding, the flower is deprived of the elegant and compact appearance which it is
desirable to see; otinerwise the flower is large, brtliant, and desirable to see; otherwise the flower is large, brifiant, and
showy, ind if a prolific bloomer aud good habit it will mate show, object in a collection *

\section*{grunias.-M. 1 .- Your seeding}
is a berutadul, distinct, and desirable variety; the colour is a soft, decided blue, perfectly free from any intermixture of a rose or purple tinge, mottled with white; the quality of the
biue approaches that of the Achimenes lingitora; it will be an accepta. \(-1, R\). - Your sweet-scented seedling, No. 105 , is the best we have seen of its colour-bright blue lilac; the
flower is large, smonth, and glossy, and perfectly free from flower is large, smonth, and gossy, and perfecty free from
crumple.-E. \(H\). Fuller.- No. 1 , purple rose, grod, but not
differme from uthers already out. 2, brilliant, rich purple, with \(a\) white ese; the best of its colour we have seen. 3 , delicate pink; clear and good. 4, rosy purple; clear and steady in
colour ; a good variety. These flowers are characterised by colour; a good vas yery clean, not dirty or uncertaised by frequently happens. The flowers are rather small, but this
may arise from want of better cultivation \(-J\), Newman,






 larye, jellow disk. The condition of the blooms prevents our nh, a host on etters have arrived too late for ans this meek rrata. - In Mr. Latter's Advertisement of New Blaek Spine Cu-
cumber, innerted oct. 7 th, the diameter should be 1 立 instead of
In inchas,

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}
 topic of interest. On Saturday last the Government issued a proclamation forbidding the Repeal meeting announced to take place at Clontarf on the next day, ordering all magistrates and officers to assist in its effectual dispersion, and threatening all who attended it with prosecution. Previous to this, the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor bad been ordered to return to their posts, fresh troops had been despatched to Ireland, and estensive military preparations had been made in Dublin to give effect to the proclamation. The Committee of the Repeal Association met immediately after the pamation appeared, and issued a counter mani festo, declaring that as the resolution of Government had been so long delayed, it would be ihopossible to give the proper notice to the people, but calling upon the Repealers to return to their own dwellings, and not to run the risk of a collision. Great efforts were made to prevent the assembling of the people, and messengers were despatched by Mr. O'Connell to all the towns and villages which were expected to send their contingent to the gathering. On Sunday morning, however, immense \(c^{\text {rowds }}\), ignorant of the proceedings of the previous evenroups anxiously reading. Mr . O'Connell's proclemation The road to Clontarf was covered with troops, and bore the appearance of a campaign, while thousands of persons proceeded towards Clontarf, to see the military display and apparently influenced only by feelings of cariosity Notwithstanding the excitement of the scene, the whole passed off withont the least accident or disturbance; and before dark the people had quietly dispersed and the troops had returned to barracks. On Monday the Repeal, Association held its weekly meeting, at which \(\mathrm{Mr} . \mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell counselled obedience to the law, and declared that he would obey even the semblance of authority. The dinner which was to have followed the meeting at Clontarf took place in Dublin on Monday evening. Mr . O'Connell a ain counselled order and submission, but aid that Ireland would never compromise or accept an instalment of Repeal, and that justice could be obtained only from a local legislature. No subsequent proceedings have been adopted on the part of Government, with the xception of further reinforcements of troops, and no The Revenue returns for the year ending Oct. 10 , have been crease in the yea of \(4,076,346 l\)., and an increase in the quarter of \(1,565,931 l\). The increase in the year is attributable to the Income ax and the Miscellaneous department, which includes the money obtained from China. These are the only two branches of the ordinary revenue which give an increase for the ear; but in the returns for the quarter, the Excise shows 6, 6 crease of \(240,515 l\).; the Stamps, 18,886l. ; the Taxes, 0,6631 . ; the Crown Lands, 7,500\%. The main source of ncrease for the last, is the Income-tax, which shows an The Customs, on the other hand, exbibit a decrease of \(14,469 \mathrm{l}\), and the Post-office a decrease of \(8,000 \mathrm{l}\)., on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year.-The arrival of Col. Malcolm with the ratification of the Chinese treaty bas put us in possession of news from China to the 29th July, and from Calcutta to the 10th August. The treaty has been duly signed by the Emperor, and a tariff agreed upon, by which an important reduction is made in the duties on British commodities. The new system of trace was to commence at Canton on the 27 lh July, and from that day the monopoly of the Hong merchants was to cease. From India we have little news, the regular Overland Mail not having arrived. The accounts brought by Col. Malcolm merely state that the troops in Scinde have suffered severely from the extreme heat, and that the enemy appeaar to be still unsubdued. Several officers have died of the prevailing fever, and it was feared that the mortality would increase when the present inundations have subsided.

\section*{Home News.}

Court.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales and the Princenses continue at Windsor Castle,
and are quite well. The Queen has taken her usual walk ing exercise during the week, and on Tuesday rode out in the Park on horseback, accompanied by Prince Albert Her Majesty and the Prince also rode on horseback on
Wednesday in the Ridingeschool. On Tuesday mornin Prince Albert shot over the preserses in the Great Park. His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael of Russia returned to town from Windsor on Saturday, and took his departure on Wednesday on a visit to Scoliand. Ar left the Castle on Monday for Witley Court, on a visit to the Queen Dowager. Viscount Hawarden as bee succeeded by the Eari of Warwick as the Lord ing, and Cupt. Duncombe has been succeeded by Mr Ormsby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting on Her Majesty The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Marchioness
of Douro to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to her Majesty, in the room of the Duchess Lady of the Bedchamber to her Majesty. The folowing personages have arrived at Windsor during the week, on a visit to her Majesty:-Prince Bariatinsky,
Count Woronzow and Son, the Earl of Devon, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Ladies Elizabeth and Mary West, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Belgian Mi nister, and Madame Van de Weyer. The Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg
Strelitz, are expected to arrive at Hanover at the close of the month, and to remain in that Capital for several weeks It is uncertain whether the Duke of Cambridge will accompany the Duchess, as His Royal Highness intends shortly to return to this country.
The Revenue.-The Revenue returns for the year and quarter ending Oct. 10 , were published on Wednesday. The total revenue for the year is \(49,346,273 l\), which, , compared ending Oct., 1842, shows an increase of \(4,076,346 l^{\circ}\). This increase is occasioned by the produce of the Income-tax, laneous receipts (including money from China, \(1,071,435\). To this must be added repayment of advances, 135.141 making a total increase of \(5,944,789\) l. Against this is cise 338 a decrease in the Customs or 1,136, 7 . Office, 10001 . ; Crown lands, 14,500l. ; Imprest and other monies, \(205,012 l\); ; making a total decrease of \(1,868,443 l\), which, being deducted from the above increase of \(5,944,789 l\)., gives as above, a total increase on the year
of \(4,076,346 l\). The returns for the quarter show an of \(4,076,346\). The returns for the quarter show an
increase of \(1,565,931\). On the Excise there is an increase increase of \(1,565,931\). On the Excise there is an increase perty-tax, \(1,734,0601\).; Crown lands, \(7,500 \mathrm{l}\). ; to which perty-tax, \(1,734,060 l\). ; Crown lands, 7,5006 ; to which
must be sdded, Repayment of Advances, \(50,721 l_{\text {. }}\); making a total of \(2,068,345 \%\). On the other hand, there is a decrease in the Customs of 414,4696 . ; Rost Office,
8000 . ; Miscellaneous, 3,1801 . Imprest and other mo8000l.; Miscellameous, \(3,180 l\). ; Imprest and other mo-
nies, \(76,765 l\); making a total of \(502,414 l /\), which, being deducted from the above increase of 2,068
The Navy. The following are the Officers of the Royal Yucht who have been promoted in honour of her Majesty's recent marine excursions :-Lieut. George
Snell, to be Commander ; Mates Robert Coote and F. P. Warren, to be Lieutenants ; Assistant-Surgeon H. R Banks, to be Surgeon ; Second Master Fox, to be Master. The Army.-A new chako for the Infantry has recently been introduced, which has been much criticised in Military circles. It is now stated that the projected cap is likely to be abandoned, as the Duke of Wellington has and her Majesty has been pleased to accede to his Grace's recommendation
New Commissions.-The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal Robert Henry Clive, and William Cripps, Esq., he Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the present regulate the turn pike roads; and also into the circumstance which have led to the recent acts of violence and outrage in certain districts of that country; G. Kettilby Richards, Esq, to be Secretary to the Commission. The Queen has Esqu, to been pleased to appoint James Pennethorne, Esq., her Majeaty's Commissioner for making a special inquiry into Majeaty's Commissioner for making a special inquiry into of the Union Workhouses in Ireland.

\section*{\(\sqrt{ }\) Foretan.}

Francr.-Some curiosity has been excited by an attempt which has been made in some of the churches in Paris to get up a neuvaine in favour of Henry V. I churches by the partisans of the exiled family, to such as were supposed to be trustworthy. Attention having at last been drawn to the matter, the papers were seized, and found to be in the form of a prayer to the Virgin, S Michael, and the tutelary saints of France, to "succou - According to the National, Marshal Soult has formall announced his determination to quit the Ministry before
the opening of next session, and his colleagues now conthe opening of nest session, and his colleagues now con sider him no longer as part of the Administration. Papers but no documents of a political nature are transmitted to him. These are directly addressed to M. Guizot, who is regarded as the real President of the Ministry.-Several confidential agents of Queen Christina had left Paris for Madrid, to be present at the opening of the Cortes on the
the moment a vote of the Cortes shall have proclaimed the downfall of Espartero. The Cabinet of the Tuileries was likewise awaiting that decision to accredit an ambassado to Madrid.-The Jowrnal des Débats states that the
French Government has just ordered M. Napoleon Garella, s young engineer of the Mining Department and M. Courtines, a member of that of the Ponts \(e\) Chaussées, to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama, an seek for the best direction to be given to a canal of com
munication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. - Th papers state that since the arrival of the ex-President of Hayti in Paris, it has been ascertained that, instead of having placed, as has been previously stated, immense sums in the spanish small property. It is even said tha M. Barrot, the new Minister to St. Domingo, bas receive instructions to endeavour, after having obtained complanc Preside demands of Erance, to procure a pensular establish ments for China are to embark at Brest towards the latte end of the present month. The weather has become exceed ingly stormy in Paris, but remains very mild, although th season is so far advanced, that the removal of the orange trees which have decorated the gardens of the Tuilerie menced Lux French colonies in 1842, published by the Minister of Marine, show that their number amounted in that year to 766, viz., 286 at Martinique, 160 at Guadaloupe, 12 Guiana, and 1830 and 1841 had been 39,819 , making in all 40,585 . -The Presse states, that bourg, had succeeded in raising the hull of the vessel laden with stones, which the English sank between the piers of the harbour, when they took it in 1758.-A voyage to the Marquesas. It appears that in the nigh of the 19th May, as the Uranie was proceeding from Teneriffe to Goree, the wedges of the carronades wer taken away. M. Bruat, the captain, had the presumed authors of this offence arrested. One of them endea voured to excite the other prisoners to revolt; but on the same day a Council of Justice was held on board, and this commencement of insubordination was on the instant put down by legal means. In the report from Rio of the 12 th July, M. Bruat announces that the example had produced its fruits, and that discipline was completely re-established on board the Uranie
Spain.-The Madrid journals and letters of the 2 Z contain no intelligence of any moment. The capital was quiet, but the authorities were still on the watch, and their precautions were to continue until the meeting of the to the new Government. The results of the elections were considered highly satisfactory by the Ministerialists Fifteen thened to have voted for the Count de Toreno, the news of whose death arrived only after the elections, and for M. Montes, the late Minister of Finance, who likely to enjoy great influence in the approaching Catalonia and Aragon, that the journals supporting the Government confidently announce the approaching pacification of those provinces. Despatches from Barcelon of the 26 th ult. announce that, after their defeat at San Andres, the insurgents had separated into three columus, the one underAmetler, the other underMartel, and the thir commanded by Riera. The first had retreated on Girona, the second upon the camp of Tarragona, and Riera on Barcelona. This last was dispersed on its way, and the chief, made a prisoner of by Prim, was sentenced to b shot. On the 1st and 2 d the citadel of Montjuich an the fort of Pio fired on the fortified points in the city of Beasedona occupied by the insurgents, was, made an tempt to storm the citadel on the 7 th, but were repulsed with loss. An outbreak took place at Granada on the siege. siege. Ameria has also risen against the Government.
Portugal. We have accounts from Lisbon to the 4th, on which day the Queen set out for the Alemtejo, her from undertaking the journey. Many opinions had been set on foot concerning the motive of this unexpecte visit but that which has gained most credit is, that it ha been suggested by the numerous complaints and representations received from the manufacturers in relatio to the pending treaty between this country and Gre Bra her the purpose of petitioning Oporto have held a meeting for the purpose or peritil the Duke of Palmella from his mission to London.
Holland.-Accounts from Amsterdam
Holland.-Accounts from Amsterdam of the 9 th Socinace that bis Majesty has givea 3, Society for Procuring Employment for Distresed 2000 men, and that King Wiliam Frederick has given \({ }^{\text {a }}\), florins for the same charitable purpose. On wedis a week the Dutch and Belgian Commissioners for fisiog tia frontier line between the two kingdoms met in the con hall of Maestricht, to exchange the ratication of con vention conciuded in August last. Bresels and the Hague forwarded on the following day to Brussels and the states that Germanx.-The Augsburg Gazetfe of thepd states that the five great Powers have agreed as to the necessity of mar rying the Queen of Spain to the eldest son of Don Carios, but that the Courts of London and Paris are not willing to give the Prince a higher title than that of husband of the the Prince's absolute right on the abdication of Don

Carlos. It is believed that the Conservative Powers will yield on this point, as the rights of the two parties would ehildren. -The pyers state that it would be impossible to children.- The papere state that it woduced at Munich by give an idea of the impression prodiced at Munich by the despatches announcing the revolution at Athens, and been postponed in consequence.-The Prussian Govern oent having determined to put down gambling in the funds, the Minister of Justice has submitted to the Council of State a bill, declaring that all fictitious opera sales or purchases for the stock of the and particularly al considered null and void. end of the month, are to be shall be mand ne bound to pay the difference, and that if any sui on the subject be brought before the tribunais, not only hal the applicant be nonsuited, butboth parties punished, possible, by a fine proportioned to the sum at stake from that the Earion estmoreland will shortly retur from his embassy at Berlin, and that his lordship's suc
cessor will be Sir Hamiton Seymour, our minister Brussels.--The Sardinian minister at the Court of has made a formal demand of the hand of thout of Austri Maria Carolina, roy of Italy, for the Prince of Savoy Carignan, Prince Royal of Sardinia. The ceremony of the betrothment expected to take place very shortly.-A letter from Nu was berg, dated wept. 2 , states, that a public meetin society sgainst extravagance in living and dress. Near? 200 pere merchant The pis a Binder the burgo the ash of on the utility of such institutions, and master, who dht similar ones oxistel in France an Germany, and were attended with excellent results.

Greece.-The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th inst. states that a protan in Greec may be exped to which would no doubt prodace diffitis Athens of the 22 d ult. state that the greatest tranquillity previls in the capital, and the constitution has been pro claimed in the prost order The place in front of the Palace has now assumed the name "Constitution," and in the temple of Thesens a column is erecting upon which will be placed the names of all the leaders in the revolution. Rear-Admiral Canaris entered the Piræus on the \(1 / \mathrm{th}_{2}\), with the Greek squadron, and took the oxth of allegiance. On the \(19 t a\) the Counci of Ministers were engaged in making choice of the dele gates, and a proclamation has been issued exhorting the nation to appoint their delegates for the 13th November the day on which the National Assembly is to meet.
the Grisons, of the 18th ult., says:-"On Tuesday morn ing the mountain of Calanda suddenly gave way, with it was perceived that a number of crevices had taken place in the mountain longitudinally. Since then several large pieces of rock have fallen down, and some of them into the village of Felsberg. The Government engineer, M. Leccana, was immediately sent to inspect the place, and continually though slowly coming down, and that at 110 distant period the whole of the village of Felsberg must the Government at once ordered meare the emigration of the inhabitants, who are about 500 in number. A new village is about to be founded for them beyond the Rhine
Russia.-A paragraph has appeared in the German and French papers stating that an attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of Russia as Posen on the 19th ut. Several which may all be sumoned up to the eflin shots had been fred a carrage conta de-camp of the Emperor, for who the sho It is stated in one account that some persons pretend to have heard the report, and in others that aome slags have been found in the road, flattened evidently by collision with the opposite wall. But the aftair is now explaine by the announcement that the Prussian authorities having made strict search, discovered that a foot seated hind a carriage which conveyed a part of the Emperor' suite, in passing through an obscure street in Posen, are a musket from under his cloak and fired it. This was th foundation of the statement of a conspiracy organized by some members of the French propaganda to assassinat the Emperor.

India and China.-Accounts have been received rom Calcutta to the 10 th August, and from China to the 29 th July by the Ackbar steamer, belonging to the East India Company, which was dispatched from Hong Kong direct to Suez, with Colonel Malcolm, the bearer of the treaty just entered into between this country were ex changed on the 24 the Colonel did not reach Alexandria in time for the Oriental, which was compelled by her contract to leave for the second time without the Indian mal Colonel Malcolm, however, obtained passare from Alexandria to Malta by the steam frigat Geyser and ar the Oriental came i with the with the wails fro Chins advics ins passag derticulars respectin advices contaia a full detail of pare the ratification of the treaty with Conted to secure orde which the Plenipotentiary bad adop conditions upon among the European resideats, which trade is to be canied hod isuations, ment and sir H. Pottinger bad issued procing matually
agreed upon. The Imperial Commissioners in their proclamation announce the anxiety of their Sovereign the "weapons of war shall be for ever laid aside, and joy and profit be the perpetual lot of all, and neither merchants alike of China and foreign countries." Sir H. Pottinger, in announcing the conclusion of the negotiations, informs his fellow-countrymen, in plain terme, that he is determined to stand no trifing; and that upon any
"well- \&rounded representation that the provisions of the commercial treaty have been evaded, he will adopt the most stringent and decided measures against the offending parties, and where his present powers mayy not fully authorise and sanction such measures as may seem the Great Britain will hold him indemnified for adopting them in an emergency directly compromising the national honour, dignity, and good faith, in the estimation of the tariff a great and important reduction has been made in he duties levied on almost all the most important commodities sent from this country to China, and a mos beneficial effect is anticipated from the change.
China and in this country the tariff has been received with general approbation, and great commendations are estowed upon sir H. Pottinger by the local press of India for the ability heshas shown in conducting the negoCanton on the 27 th July, and from that day the Hong-
Cingen merchants' monopoly and Consoo charges would cease The other four ports, Amoy, Fuchow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, which, according to the treaty, are to be open until an Imperial edict to that effect should be received from the Cabinet of Pekin. The edict was expected at Canton early in September, and in the mean ments made, so that there might be no unnecessar delay in the commencement of trade. Mr. G. Trades cant Lay had been temporarily appointed Her Ma and Messrs. Meadows and Meredith, as clerks in th Consular-office....The intelligence from Iodia, by way of Calcutta, does not entirely supply the long interval which has elapsed since our last advices. It was brought by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Hindostan, which dert Calcutta on heard of the Bombay mail at Alexandria on the 27 th ult. The steamer which was expected to convey it is the Victoria, which is described as being very small, and of little ther; and as the passengers by the Hindostan repor some apprehensions for her safety are expressed. Up to in Scinde-the nothing of consequence had taken place were suffering extremely from the heat and ill-health, with the prospect of an aggravation of their sufferings when the present inundations shall bave subsided. The enemy appeared to be still unsubdued, and to hover about in a
threatening way, but to be little anxious to come to a collision for the present. The party that moved out against
Shere Mahommed suffered heat of the sun, as did also those that remained in H yder abad, and Capt. Blood's battery in moving up from Sehwan lost nine European gunners in that short march. Sir C. Napier's report exhibits a total loss from this cause, in two days, of one officer and fifty European soldiers. The nature of these attacks appears to have been most sudden, those men who had led intemperate lives being the most predisposed to them; they were in more cases struck down unexpectedily, and seldom survived above a few of Lieut. Pottinger of the 1.5th Bombay Native Infantry - The Cabool Relief Fund Committee met on the 5 th tion of kurnaul, and propositions for the final distribupermanent annulties be granted to the widows of European officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers, and children, and to married persons according to the degre of their physical disablement. The amount at the dis posal of the fund is about 300,000 rupees, or, inclusive of the amount at the disposal of the Bombay Committee, 350,000 rupees
United States.-The New York packet-ship Hibernia, Which sailed on the 19 ch ult, has arrived at Liverpool, after a fine run of 18 days. She brings intelligence tbree days later than that by the Queen of the West and the Stephen Whitney, which had previously arrived. The Unist meeting of the delegates from every part of the place on the 20th, when Mr. Robert Tyler was appointed President, and various other Officers were elected. The Boston papers state that the British steamer North America, from St. John's, had grounded on the north
side of Governess Islaud. She had not sustained material injury, and was expected to be got off next tide. By an arrival from Mexico on the 18 th ult, intelligence was Mexico of a contemplated renewal of hostilities between thened with the news that no treaty had been concluded, the commission was dissolved, and the Mexican Commissioners bad returned to Vera Cruz. It appears that the anger excited by Mr. Dickens's "American Notes" is far surpassed by that since produced by his "Martin Chuzzlewit," and the popular indignation seems to have cazzelly fallen on Judge Haliburton for his "Attache, or Sam Silick in England." The papers argue that the position of
the latter ought to have prevented him from indulging in disagreeable reflections towards their republic; and as
a member of the bench in a neighbouring province, they warn bim of the bench in a neighbouring province, they diction, or if he wanders within that of Judge "Lynch," he will do so at the risk of being arraigned at his bar, West Indies.-The following are additional particulars of the calamitous fire at Kingaton, announced briefly last week. It broke out shortly after mid-day on Saturday, Aug. 26, near the furnace-room of James's foundry, close sive premise mith amazing rapidity, the flames soon caught the adjoining saw-mills and lumber-yard of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell, which in less than half an hour were one mass of flames, with the solitary exception of , whigh chimney-stalk, which stood uninjured during the sea.breeze blew very high, thereby rendering it impossible or the city engines, even if they had been in serviceable order, to have had any effect in extinguishing the flames : consequently, in a very short time they had crossed Har-bour-street, and jgnited the range of houses on each side of Foster-lane, crossing Water-lane, and extending as high up as Thames-street in that direction; from thence, the breeze blowing in a N.W. direction, the flames extended into Golden-street, proceeding up that street nearly as far as Lombard-street, missing in their course only two Chapel in Thames-street, the other the new Baths, which were only preserved by the extraordinary efforts made to preserve them from taking fire, by means of keeping th roof constantly wet. From this the fire extended up
Maiden and Rosemary lanes, crossing Lombard-street about which time (nearly \(30^{\prime}\) clock) the sparks and pieces of flaming shingle which had been carried aloft, and driven by the force of the breeze over a number of streets, fell Grst upon the old Athenæum in Law's-street, which was separgeduced to ashes; and thus com wenced a new and from the greater value of the residences in that quarter This continued till dusk, comprising both sides of East and Est, with the lanes adjoining between Law 8 -street as far as Mark-lane, during which the sugar-house ver narrowly escaped. If it had ignited, it must inevitably have led to the destruction not only of the Roman Catholic Chapel, and the Commissariat Office, but of the times on fire from the the prisoners should be removed, From East Queen Street, the fire still moving in a N.W. direction travelled up nearly another division on the west side of East-street and one division of Duke-street on both sides, extending as high as sutton-street, adjoining the Parade, where the conflagration in that direction was checked, though unhappily not before reducing to bare walls the French Romun Catholic Chapel in that street, as well as the whol range of valuable buildings adjoining and opposite. At this stage, however, the change in the direction of the wind, which saved the upper part of the town, began to threaten destruction to the commercial part; and the original branch of the fire, which had latterly somewhat wards, taking the east side of Hanover-street, and both sides of Rum-lane, which bad formerly escaped, and fo several hours after nightfall the whole of the lower part the town was in the most imminent danger. Providentially, however, the land-wind gradually subsided confluaration ant, streets, where the dag to been appalling and by the aid of the military, both from New Castle and the barracks in town, and several naval detachment from Port Royal, whose services are much extolled the ravages were prevented extending cownwards, the with great brilliancy conuing to issue from these part morning. Several serious accidents, and some death ensued, and the value of property consumed is estimated at from 200,000 . to 300,000 l. It is said that the black population rendered little or no assistance, observing your fire," and they were obstinately ignorant as to water estinguishing fire. There was no proof of its on ginating wilfully, but the Mayor had offered \(1,000 l\). for discovery. -The Bishop of Newfoundland has been trans lated to the Bishopric of Jamaica and the Bahama islands so that the diocese of Newfoundland becomes vacan From Bermuda we learn that the fatal epidemic still con tilues to prevail in that group of islands. Captain Si H. Chambol Arabin in August last, who succeeded Adjutant Jenkin, of the Engineers, nine gunners and drivers of and about 120 of the reserve battalion of the 20 th Re of the line at present serving on the station. It has bee equally fatal in private families, and labour is suspended. CAPE OF Good Hope.--Cape papers to the 26 th July are chiefiy occupied with the results of the mission of Colonel Cloete to the Boer settlers in the vicinity of Por Natal. He was instructed to announce to them the deter mination of the British Government to adopt Natal as British colony, and to place it under British laws and rule. The commissioner was received with every demonstration of aversion and hostility. But the most singular feature of the affiair was, that the Boer women were thrus into the foreground upon the occasion, and proceeded at once to repudiate British connection and dominion, as
well as to exhibit a long roll of grievances before the commissioner, which they compelled him to listen to, until at length, losing all patience, he escaped by force of arous Town. A body of troops anded, and returned to Cape Town. A body of troops and artillery, 200 strong, were immediately ordered for embarkation to Port Natal, whilst by land a corps of cavalry was despatched to the borders osserve the movements of the Boers on the other side of the Orange river. These precautions, it was thought, might probably prevent any outbreak, and induce the Boers to submit peaceably at last.

Money Market, Friday.-Consols for account closed t \(95 \frac{1}{8}\); Reduced Three per Cents., \(94 \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{3}{3}\); New Three-and-Half per Cents., \(102 \frac{5}{8}\); Exchequer Bills, 63 s . to \(64 \mathrm{s}\). , and 62 s. to 63 s. prem.

\section*{3tetropots amo its Wicmint.}

The Grand Duke Michaet.-On Saturday his Impeial Highness visited Buckingham Palace and the Royal mews, af er which he proceeded to the Bank of England the Tower, and the Thames Tunnel. Baron Brunnow gave an entertaw Duke, at which a large party of the nobility, Foreign ministers, \&c. were preseat. On sunday morning his Imperial Highness attended divine service at the Rassian Chapel in Welbeck Street, after which he paid a visit to Sir Robert Peel, and inspected the collection of paintings in his gallery at Whitehall. In the evening the Grand Duke dined with Baron Brunnow. On Monday his Imperial Highness went to Woolwich, for the purpose o ingpecting the Royal Arsenal in all its departments. Afte visiting the storehouses and laboratory, he visited the convict-ship and the saw-mills, and thea proceeded to inspect the Royal Military Academy and the exercises o the Horse Artillery. His Imperial Highness dined and slept at Lord Bloomfield's ; and on Tuesday inspected portion of the barracks and stables, the riding-school, the hospital, the grand depôt, and finally proceeded to the Marshes, where a display of artillery and rocket practice took place. His Imperial Highness quitted Woolwich about five o'clock, and visited Greenwich Hospital on his route to town. The Grand Duke's visit to Newmarket, to see the Cesarewitch Stakes run for, was postponed in consequence of other engagements. On Wednesday evening his Imperial Highness left town by the Birming ham Railway for Lancaster, from whence he will proceed by Carlisle to Glasgow. It is understood that after visiting the principal objects of interest in that city, his Imperial Highness will go to Buchanan Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Montrose, and afterwards return by Edinburgh to Newcastle and Durham, and will most probably visit en route the Duke of the Marquess of Londonderry at Wynyard Parko His Im perial Highness, on arriving at Darington, win proceed to Leeds and Hull. He will then proceed to Chatsworth號 the tuke of Devonshire, and from thence to Drayton Manor on a visit to Sir R. Peel. It is expected that he will then honour the Dowager Countess of Pembroke with bis company at Witon House, near salisbury Tottenham Park. His Imperial Highness is expected to eturn to Mivart', on the 27th or 28 th inst. H. R. H Pribee Alexander of the Netherlands will most probably join bis uncle in Scotland.
The Stoddart and Conolly Mission.-A meeting was held on Wednesday for the purpose of taking leave of the Rev, Dr. Woolf, before setting out on his intended expe dition to Bokhara to ascertain the fate, or obtain the release of, Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly. Gen. Sir J. bryant presided. Capt. Grover addressed the meeting at that length, ater the officers, men, were now alive and prisoners at Bokhara, since he had received a letter from Mr. Steele, saying that his son was there in slavery, and another from Mr. Balfour, of Aberdeen, to the effect that bis brother, a surgeon, was also there. It was his intention to set out next Saturday first to Malta, then to Conslantinople, and then onwarc to Bokhara, baving been provided by the Foreign Office with despatches for the Ambassadors and Col. Shiel. On the motion of Mr. Buckingham, the thanks of the meetfacess of his mission. Dr Bunied by en thes fin Aler. Burnes, in Dr. Burbes, brotwer of he hate Alea. Burs, in sup porting this resolution, said pition 500 l of about 300 l. had already been subscribed. A vote of the several British officers had volunteered to accourpany Dr Woole it been found needful, and amongst others \(C 0\) Edward Napier. Capt. Moorsom then proposed the thanks of the meel the cour gallant Cbairman, who briefly acknowledged the han an expression of regret that Goversion motion of the mission.
Mexican Bonds.-A meeting of the holders of Mexirican bondholders, was held on Friday the South Ame best means of protecting their Friday to consider wa taken by Mr. Go. R. Robinson, who for fourteen year has acted as chairman of the committee. It appeared from the statements of the different speakers, that an issue of bonds in excess to the amount of nearly a million sterling had been made by Messrs. Linardi, the agents of Mexico in this country, in direct violation of an agreement with the Mexican Government, and in cobtravention of the decree of the 29th of July, 1839, in which it was
provided that the issue of new bonds should be limsited to the amount of the old bonds and the arrears of interest that it was not intended that the bondholders or the public should be made acquainted with the surreptitious issue, by which from 800,0002 , to 900,0000 . were added to the debt; and that the agents had applied a portion of the purpose of paying their own commission. It appeared also that the Mexican Minister had condemned the con duct of the agents, and had shown, by a public statemen of the accounts, that there would have been sufficient been confined to the legitimate amount, after paying th October dividends in full. The meeting was very nume rously attended, as the whole proceedings had attracted unanimously adopted, expressing dissatisfaction with the irregular conduct of the Mexican Government, and the surreptitious issue of stock. Strong disapprobation was surreptitious ith the conduct of the desire made known that it should be placed in other hands, and a recommendation was finally passed that the bondholders should cut off the April and October as to make all their bonds saleable alike in the marke.
The City Election.-Numerous meetings of the friend of the two candidates, Mr. Baring and Mr. Phen, have been beld this week The proceedings and the speeches were of the usual cha
 success. On Thursday evening a meeting to assist th election of Mr. Pattison and promote the cause of fre trade generally, was held in Covent-garden Theatre, unde
the auspices of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The Theatre the auspices of the Anti-Corn-Law League. The Theatre by numbers of persons who were unable to find room Mr C. P. Villiers presided, and the meetiog was addressed by Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. W. J. Fox
Election of Lord Mayor.-On Tuesday,
Hall was held to receive the fofficial announcement of the state of the poll. The Sheriffs reported that the choic of the Livery had fallen upon Ald. Magnay and the pre sent Lord Mayar, when the Recorder announced that the Aldermen had selected Ald. Magnay, who was forthwith invested with the insignia of office. A vote of thank their conduct during their year of official duty
Launch of the Worcester Frigate.-This frigate, of 50 guns, was launched at Deptford on Tuesday, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. Miss Hill performed the ceremony of naming, and the launch took glace without any accident. The Worcester has been many years on the stocks, her keel having been laid down as far back as 1819. She was launched to make room fo building a new war-steamer, to be called the Terrible.
The Savoy Chapel.-This ancient chapel, the propert Duchy of Lancaster, is now undergoing a complete Duchy of Lancaster, is now undergoing a camplete
restoration at the expense of her Majesty. The architec tural department has been intrusted to Mr. Sydney tural department has who has restored a very beautiful aitar screen originally designed by Sir Reginald Bray, in the time o Henry VII. The old carved roof, which consists partly
of emblems of the Plantagenets in succession down to the of emblems of the Plantagenets in succession down to the our Saviour's Passion, has been renovated and emblazoned under the superintendence of Mr. Willement. In addition to these improvements, her Majesty has determined to add a new organ by Mr. Bishop. The works are all completed with the exception of a new stained window over the altar, which Mr. Willement has designed to harmonise with the architecture of the fabrie. The Savoy
Chapel is one of the historical buildings of the metropolis Chapel is one of the historical buildings of the metropolis. Within its walls the Savoy Conference finally settled the Book of Common Prayer, the preface to the Liturgy was written there, and it is said that there is an olirst publicly read. Here also, in days of yore, many of the Bishops were from time to time consecrated, and among them Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man, by Archbishop Sharpe, in 1698. The chapel, according to Pennant, was restored 1508 and royally endowed by Henry VII., under his will, dated receiving an annual fee by Royal warrant. The chapel will be reopened on the 29 ch inst., before which it is expected her Majesty will ma
St. Stephen's, Walbrook.-Another stormy meeting o the parishioners and members of the select vestry of this parish took place on Friday, but without producing a more satisfactory result than the numerous preceding meetings. A long discussion ensued on the legaluy He meeting and Ala. Giobs objected tins willing to render a statement, in order that the accounts ander his controul might be passed. He was willing to stand the fiat of their decision ; and, having laid the accounts before them, they might post them at Charingaross if they thought proper. He was prepared to render an account of his trust to the select vestry, who alone bad the power to pass it. All be asked was that it might be done in a legal way. He was under certain responsibiliThere were many honseholders present who were not There were many householders present who were not vestrymen, and others who were not householders, who could have no business there. When the accounts came before the parish they would be truly astonished. He therefore he should not produce them. He was ready to conform to the I. law, but it was too much for those who
were loaded with responsibility to be goaded on by those quit office to-morrow, and he certainly would do 80 a Easter next. Another long discussion here arose, withas arriving at any satisfactory conclusion, and at length, meeting, it was settled that the select vestry and the parishioners should quit the church simultaneously, withmeeting reference to the furse proceedings. Anothe attend. A parishioner, Mr. Flight, offered to advance without interest, the requisite sum for the repairs of the adjous; and after much de
The Partes.-The police have received orders to prevent the continuance of Sunday preaching in the parks Not one of these preachers appeared in St. James's-park on Sunday, except a person styled by himself on his cards tributing puffs, printed on pink paper, of his "asthmatic amp, or air flame magnet to breath."-According to the ments of the average number of 50 persons, of both sexes and all ages who have no other shelter by night than what the tree and hollows in the embankments afford. The majority o of whom have been brought up from the country by th soldiers and abandoned. They may be found buddled logether at night in the parks; and there are many men and girls whose faces are quite familiar to the park keepers from the time they have thus existed. One poor and, judging from his winter preparation of old matting and straw in a hollow part of one of the pits, he appears to contemplate passing many months more in the same locality. One reason why the park is so overrun with till 8 aken ofr at 10 and also because the duties of the park-keepers are limited principally to Kensington-gardens.
Bishops!fate Ward Schools.-On Wednesday morning distribution was made of 5 s. each to 30 boys who produced specimens of fair writing, bestowed as an "Old boy of the ward school, and now Speaker of the Hows Assembly in the island of Grenada. The money was distributed in the presence of the clergy, the treasurer Wh others, in compliance with the directions of Mr his thankfulness to God for his great goodness, deciare that " he feels a pride in having uorn the garn of and the star of his profession, the lackered badge of the school, on his breast, greater than if he had ancestors of by honest industry they may acquire weath honour, and respect." The Murder of Mr. Westwood.- It was latel announced by the daily papers that a convict recently sentenced had given important information respecting the mur enirusted with the prosecution of the affair. The Observer contradicts this rumour, and states that the murdere Westwood escaped immediately to America, leaving hi two distant from that of his victim. It also states as an xtraordinary circumstance connected with the murdere after his arrival in America, that a young man who had personally known arrest and take him back to England, unless he immediately handed over to him half the watches and other pro perty which were the fruits of the murder. The murdere yielded to this demand, and gave up what was required. Hes.--The most serious fire which has occurred in out at inhabited neighbourhood of St. Martin's-conrt, between t. Martin's lane and Leicester.square, and has not only proved destructive in its consequences, but has been at premises of Mr. Labram, a boot and shoe-maker, at a shop called the Noah's Ark, and the alarm was no boone part of the premises were in flames, and that all escape, except by the windows or roof, was cut off. Mr. Labram and his family escaped at the windows, and by scrambling along the leads got in at the windows of the adjoining ouse, occupied by Mr. Batsford, conb pper part of the house were a Mr. and Mrs. Ponock, who ith their two children and brother-in-law, lodged on the danger, Mr. Pollock and his brother-in-law got upon the roof, in order to ascertain the best means of effecting an escape with the wife and children, but in the meantime the fire had made such rapid progress that the bed-room as already enveloped in the flames, and they coud not get back; although they heard the screams of the mother nd her children or assistance, which it was impossible for Before the engines could arrive, the houses of Mr. King bairdresser, on the same side of the court, of Mr. Aker man, the conlectioner, and of Mr. Dalton, the combburning with a rapidity which threatened the destruction of the whole court. The flames spread right across from one side to the other, forming one burning mass. It is stated that some of the persons who came to assist prevously to the arrival of the firemen, injudiciously broke out the panela of the doors, and, by admitting a current o
air, caused the flames to extend through the premises with the greater rapidity. The fire had thus got such a hold apon the four houses, that when the engines arrived was found useless to attempt anything beyond preventing arestraction of the surrounding houses. In this the succeeded, notwithsianding the closeness and crowde character of the neighbourhood. In addition to the lives aiready lost, it is feared that a fourth death may follow號 ment, and is at present in Charing-cross Hospital in dangerous state. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire, although there is no doubt that it commence in Mr Tabram's hey the evening; and it is therefore probable that the fire had been smouldering for a long time before it burst out Mortulity of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths egistered in the week ending Saturday, Sept. 30th, was a follows:-West Districts, 143; North Districts, 190 Centra Dists, 270 ; South Dis
 Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461
females) ; and for the last five summers, 846 .

\section*{邵robmial Nebs.}

Bolton.-On Friday night an attempt was made to set ire to the cotton-mill of Messrs. Ainsworth and Crompton, in Little Bolton. It appears that the incendiaries had thrown a piece of burning cotton waste through the venti without doing any damage. On the previous day a quan fity of cotton was lying at the place where the fre wa hirown, but it haa ortunaly becn wemo before mill was closed, and thus the intention of the parties was kind within a very short period.
Carmarthen.-A special commission for the trial of the prisoners concerned in the recent outbreaks in south commission nominates Baron Parke, Baron Gurney, and Mr. Justice Cresswell, as the judges. It has been considered advisable that the trials of the rioters shall tak place at a distance from the principal scene of the disturbances, and it is accordingly arranged to be held a Cardiff, in Glamorganshire. The day named for the firs sitting of the commission is Saturday, the 21st inst.-On Friday two men, David and James Evans, were arrested and lodged in Carmarthen gaol, for having, on the 30 th Sept, broken into the house of farmer named Thonas assaulting and demanding 40 s . from him. Upon his in formation the prisoners were arrested. Their associates were determined upon revenge; and at an early hour on Saturday morning the farm-house of Thomas, in the parish of Llanfiangel, Rhos-y-Cwm, was surrounded by cround. The infuriated mob encircled the house with guards, so as to prevent the approach of any one to extinguish the fire. Whilst they so remained, they employed themselves in hooting and fring shots. There seems to be a general anticipation that the approaching hiting-time in November, when farm servants are changed, will lead o extensive information of the recent outrages being given miles 1000 por miles from Cas building. An address to her Majesty was adopted ex pressive of the loyally of the people, and their determinaion to use their utmost power to preserve the peace in this part of her Majesty's dominions. It was also re olved that the weir which was so obnoxious to the people shall be removed. It is to be purchased from the pro prietor, and early next year it was promised to the meet-
ing by Mr . Lloyd Williams, on the part of the landholders, as this grievance i concerned, should be put an end to. The result was very satisfactory, for the poor, who felt themselves injured by the weir, perceiving the inclination on the part of the gentry to gratify their wishes, insisted upon drawing home in their carriage Mr. Lloyd Williams, the chairman of the meeting, with Mr. Lloyd, the proprietor, and Mr. Gower the lessee of the weir.
Derby.-A melancholy accident happened on Wednesday evening to Sir Henry Wilmot, Bart., who was thrown from his horse on returning from the meeting of the South Derbyshire Agricultural Association at Swarke stone, at which he had presided. The right collar-bone was fractured, and there is reason to believe that there is oncussion of the brain. Sir Henry was conveyed to the King's
langer
\(\vec{F}\) almouth. -The 11 th annual exbibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society commenced on the 3d, and continued for three days. Sir Charles Lemon presided at the meetings, and alluded to the success which had ttended the recent introduction into Tresavean mine of the man machine for the descent and ascent of miners towards the expense of which 500 l . Were given in aid by the Polytechnic Society, which first started the idea, and ave many prizes for various plans proposed prior to the mo many other mines, and particularly in the deep ones. The hat, of any previous year
Frampton.-In the will of Miss Ann Wicks, late of Cheltenham, the following legacies occur :-after desiring to be buried in the chancel or memory ; \(1,000 \mathrm{l}\), for com monument tate for Frampton church; \(50 \%\) for a cloth for
the communion table; 5002 . to improve the church; \(500 \bar{l}\). the communion table; 500\%. to improve the church;
to rail in the churchyard ; 100l. to the vicar for preaching her funeral sermon. The interest of her bank stock, which is considerable, she directs to be distributed on her will has been contested by the relatives of deceased ; but, by a recent decision, Sir H. Jenner Fust has admitted the Will and granted administration.
Ilford. - The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a letter to
the Times. in reference to the statement ascribed to the vicar the Times. in reference to the statement ascribed tothe vicar
of Great Ilford, "that the Bishop of Exeter, although he does not himself practise it, sanctions the clergy in crossing themselves on approaching the communion table." The
bishop contradicts this statement, adding "I do not know, bishop contradicts this statement, adding to believe, that any one of the clergy of this diocese has adopted this prac-
tice. If any of them have adopted, or shall adopt it, he acts on his own responsibility, without the slightest right to claim any sanction from me.
Liverpool.-The annual meeting of the Liverpool Agricultural Society took place on the 5th. The exhibition sidered excellent in point of quality, but not quite so numerous as on former occasions. The dinner in the evening was attended by about 250 persons. Lord Stanley
in the chair. After the usual toasts his Lordship proposed "Success to the Association," in a speech of grest leugth, of which even the following is but a summsry. "I will not," he said, offer any observations on two subjects of primary and elementary importance in the science-ior which all other improvements are comparatively worthless. I would call your attention to the vast importance of regular, effectual, thorough draining of movement. Now, it is quite true that agriculture is not capable of that indefinite extension by which the manufacturing industry of world but it is equally true that agriculture is capable of vast extension and improvement. The surface of your limited also, but in a much less degree than is generally supposed. I speak with perfect confidence when I say that of the great bulk of the land of this country, tho ins
mense majority is capable of returning a large amount of mense majority is capable of returning a large amount of
profit upon a very large, an enormously large, outlay of capital judiciously expended on it; and, considering the condition of this country, considering the constantly and
rapidly incrensing population of this country, it is not only our interest, but it is our positive duty to exert our-
selves and to apply the best energies, not of our limbs selves and to apply the best energies, not of our limbs
and sinews alone, but of our minds and intelligence, to those means whereby the soil may be rendered more ca-
pable of supporting its increased and increasing millions. My father and myself, in the course of the last two or three years, have, for ourselves and tenants, put under ground nearer \(3,000,000\) than, \(2,500,000\) tiles, which I
think may be taken as a pretty fair indication of our belief in the success of the great experiment we have undertaken. And, having done this, I will add that every from having done enough, we have but made a beginning and effected only a very small portion of that which it is our bounden duty, but still more our abundant interest, to
do. In 1841 , my father was about to inclose in the park at Knowsley a tract of land about 80 statute acres in extent, 20 of which consisted of strong clay land, with a very retentive sub-soil, and the remaining 601 have from
boyhood known as the favourite resort of snipes and wild ducks, but good for nothing else. In the course of the first year the 60 acres maintained durng summer six there was a crop of very poor hay. You will admit, then, hardly be selected than land in this state; indeed, I may say that in the process of breaking it up we had in some places to dig the plough-horses out more than once, while plough at all. In 1841, that land was broken up and drained; the whole of it was drained, and the 20 acres of stiff soil was carefully sub-solied. This land, which was in 1842 in turnips, and we fed for five montlus and fattened for the butcher 80 beasts and 300 sheep off that land, upon which the year before we had to dig out the plough-horses, and in addition to all this we carted from year that land has borne a very fair, I might almost say a heavy crop of barley and oats. It 19 now worth 30 s. a
acre; the outlay in breaking it up, levelling old fences, and laying tiles and slate soles having been \(7 \%\). 10s. per statute acre, giving a return of 20 s . for every 150 s . of cent. on the money expended in draining land of so un" promising a character. In the same year we took into our tenant as bein farm which had been abandoned by the distant from the other spot about 12 or 13 miles, and the soil was of a totally different character. There was a field of 22 acres, which, being of a very porous sandy from admitted of the drains being cut at a greater distance statute acre, It was drained we fed off half the land 180 sheep, and the turnips on the remaining half we carted to the farm-yard. The consequence has been that the land, by an outlay of \(2 l\)., is increased 10 s. per acre permavaently to the landlord; and at least 10 s . more to the tions, and farmers cannot conduct them. Perhaps they can-
not, unless they have confidence in their landlords, or unless they have the security of a long lease. I will go further, and say that I would much rather the tenant were not at the original expense of this outlay; because by having and under one management, there is security given that the work shall be performed not with a view to the temporary but the permanent interest of the estate; and the outlay of say \(6 l\). or \(7 l\). per acre in thorough-draining, yet I am quite certain if this work were done by the landlord, there is notenant, be his lease long or short, who would not be able to pay interest on the outlay at the rate of 5 per cent. I myself know instances in which I has has been an increase to the tenant of 10,15 , and even 20 bushels of wheat on the large acre, and only takilate for yourselves how much profit they would derive from an expenditure which in no case could exceed 150 . or 166 . on
the large acre at the outset. I would also observe that the system of draining, to whatever extent it may be car ried, must depend on the co-operation of a number of parties. It is of comparatively little importance to have run are not well cleaned out too, and a sufficient outfall secured for the water. And for the parpose of securing larger general outfalls, the co-operation of many landlord and many tenants is required. But I wish to impress on you that with respect to the smaller watercourses which are not less important, it is not only your mutual duty bo your mutual interest, as farmers and tevants on neigh that each and all perform for each and all the common duty of keeping the ditches on their own farms open. In his matter you have a common interest, you have the not to be lost sight of by the practical working farmers of the country. This leads me to another subject on and the laying out of farms. I am no advocate for the try so flat and exposed as this, it is not ornament but protection that is offered by that hedge-row timber. som also aware that the size of fields form itself, while th some propartia must bear some proportion to the capital of the farmer who occupies it ; and with the full conviction in my own mind of the superior advantages and economy of large farms, I, for one, as a landlord, should be prepared to say that I would forego particular advantages, rather than remove from a farm an industrious
who, to the best of his abilities, was exerting himself to do his duty. But although I am not an advocate for clearing the country by the destruction of hedge-row
timber, there are some bounds to be set to the number and still more to the direction of fences ; and I am perfectly satisfied no agriculture can be successfully con ducted, when the buik of farms is divided into fields of acre each. The very space that is lost by these feaces running in every direction but the straight one, cousti tuting an enormous part of the land, and yielding no profit but doing a great deal of mischief, is no unimportant consideration. The other day 1 called for a practical return of the quantity of land which had been gannd 200 acres by the mere removal of fences and laying fields together; and to what do you suppose it amounted? Upon 290 acres of 22 statute acres, or 7 per cent. of the whole surface of the soil. But the loss of ground is not the only or the greatest evil. In this country we have a multiplicity of old rotten cops and disused marl pits, harbouring vermin -although, as a sportsman, I must also allow they harbour game, and for that reason I would noen on it, mos away with thern; but all these Ings, and exclude the sun, so that not only in the point of quantity is the crop inferior and much later in point of time, but it is absolutely impossible that it should ripen simultaneously; hence part or it low price. I have no doubt in the world, and \(I\) believe may be practically proved, that by thoroughly draining land you may not only increase the produce, but accelerate the period of your harvest by a fortnight or ten days at our climate is, and how apt the farmer is to be caught in the midst of the harvest by cold blighting winds and bad weather, must appreciate the great advantage to him of getting in his crops in the middle of August instead of the beginning of September. There are many who can testify to this having actually occurred in their own experiland could get on it ten days or a fortnight before his neighbour could put a horse on his land, at a time when the most successill all forgive me for soul commence I ams sure you will all forgive of troubling you with have wished to bring under your notice; but this is the main maxim \(I\) wished to impress upan you-this is no time for the farmer to remain with his hands behind his back, and going on just as his father or grandfather dia before him. Fresh demands are coming upon him; all classes in this stirring age are active and competing, and it will not do for the farmers to be less active, less ener getic, less intelligent, or applying less science to the cul trivin of the soll, than all older ches are actuall industry. It is of great inportance to the farmer that his
operations should be conducted economically. When I say economically, I do not mean without the expenditure of money, because very often a judicious expenditure of capital will in the end prove most economical ; but 1 do mean that in his time, in his cultivation, in his labour, whether manual or horse labour, whatever it be, he ought to direct all the energies of his mind to turn the labour and capital be employe to the best and most beneficial resuits. 1 do not, for example, consider it economy for a farmer in the month or September, to be pottering for three weeks over a field, because he would rather finsh the harvest at his leisure assistance. The probability isethat such a farmer loses property largely by shedding, and certainly he exposes mical plough because he won't buy an iron one, putting three or our horses and two men where a pair of horses and one man would do. If farmers think they can carry on their business in this style from one generation to another without change, they are quite mistaken, and they will oon find it ont to their cost; but with a judicious expenditure of canital, which I am satisfied the soil can well repay, with the application of science, with a good undersanding between landlord and tenant, I don't hesitate to say, that so far from being exbausted, the productive powers of the soil are capable of an increase which would astonish those who have not carefully examined che fact in their own immediate neighoourhoods. Several other toasts and speeches followed, but the only one whin cals oast of "Liberal Landlords and Indostrious Tenants" Mr. Neilson, in responding to the toast, said be held his farm under the Earl of Derby, upon whose kindness and consideration as a landlord he passed several encomiums. He strongly recommended draining, sub-soiling, and the throwing of several small fields into one. He had him self thrown no fewer than 14 fields into one, and by 80 doing, he had gained 10 headlands, and saved \(201 s\). every time the land was ploughed. He contended that the horses were less sworn at by a sulky ploughman, and that the animals were less pulled by the bit when the fields were sacious than when they were small, and whea there were many turbings to be made at the headiands. He aiso recommended the keeping of cattie within doors, because when fed in the house, they gave more mik and made three times the quantity of manure, which was all saved. He further recommended the use of liquid manure. Ho coincided with the chairman in believing that there had been a material improvement in agriculture within the last fifteen years, but so far as his observations went, he had noticed that this improvement took hace on those farms upon which the landlords had not to say that, with some exceptions, the landlords were more deserving of a great portion of that blame which had been cast upan the agricultural classes than the tenants themselves. When they looked at the condition of a farm on a tenant first entering into occupation, they beheld him labouring marem disadrantuges-such for inthe width of dithe the growth of hedge-row timber, the ack a for the want of docu ment or a lease for five or ten years con taining plassession, ofive of the landlord but not of the tenng clauses prony instances totally restrictive of culti vation. Circumstances of this kind were not likely to induce the tenant to expend his money in property which an when from thepended on confidence wh bim to deprecate to be handed down from genera tion had enabled and where a liberal patronage had been exten generation, and wod security, and was not easily dis turbed which aforded securit, many instances on the property of a nobleman in that neighbourhood, where this liberal system had been in existence for a period of 200 years. He appealed to the many present. He contende that seven years was not a sufficient time to enable a man to repay himself for bis outlay in the way of improvement without doing an injustice to the land during the latte part of his lease. The farmer should be given time. fairly stretch out his hand and make extensive improvements, when he saw that he might possibly be able to transmit the benefite arising therefrom to his family. Much had been done in this respect, but much more migat be done. There was a "tide in the affars" of agriculture as in everything else. It belonged to the landlords to make the first advance, inasmuch as they were componen parts of liberality, and not think themselves disgraced by putting their shoulders to the wh the other hand, the tenuat should shake off his lethargy ; and in this way, if both parties did their duty Enoland would be as independent of other countries for the production of her food as she was for their manufactures in times of peace, or their arms in those of war
Oxfford.-The Rev. Dr. Wynter, President of St. John's
 Vice-Chancellor of the Uiversity for the ensuing year cellor. Dr. Wyater then in a ble events of the pat then, in a brief speech, reviewed the events of the past year, makng honourable mention of the late Dean Ireland whose benefactions to the Unilate President of Corpus and the Principal of St. Edmund Hall. In concluding his address he said, that he ab-
stained at this particular moment from touching upon any events connected with the internal government of the put upon helying upon a favowing a continuance of the good feeling and co-operation he had experienced. The usual oaths having been administered, the following heads of houses were nominated Pro-Vice-Chancellors:Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton; Rev. Dr. Hawkins and the Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of University. The delegates of appeal in the case of M'Mullen \(v\). Hampafter which the Proctor for the Regius Professor of after which ter Proctor for the Regius Professor of
Divinity delivered his appeal against the decision of the Divinity delivered his appeal against the decision of the
Assers, admitting the plaintiff's libel. The Court was then adjourned till the 25th inst. A vacancy has occurred
in the Vinerian Professorship of Common Law by the in the Vinerian Professorship of Common Law by the of New College. Dr. Williams was elected Vinerian Professor in 1824. The appointment
with the members of Convocation.
Ruchester. - The Bishop of Rochester commenced the triennial visitation of his diocese on "Monday. After alluding to the "Tracts for the Times," and expressing
his disagreement with most of their doctrines, particularly his disagreement with most of their doctrines, particularly
those relating to the sacraments, the invocation of saints and prayers for the dead, on which points he thought the writers were in serious error, his Lordship pro-
ceeded to remark on some of the ceremonies which the writers of the Tracts and other persons in the Church were anxious to revive. In these enlightened days he could not have conceived that the adoption of the surplice during the delivery of the sermon should have occasioned feeling. It bad always been the custom for the preacher to wear the surplice, and in many country parish charches For some course was pursued as a matter of convenience. and his invariable practice during the whole of that time was to wear the surplice in the pulpit in preference to itself; bat, considering the temper of the times and the unsettled state of the Charch, he thought it most advisable, when the congregation objected to preachjudices, and abandon the practice, so that they might not be apprehensive of any danger. He trusted that so trifing a question would never be allowed to vex and badge of party distinction. The position of the readingdesk in churches had also become matter for discussion The Rubric directed that moraing and evening prayer should be said in the usual place, except differently ordered by the Ordinary. There was no rule to induce the
minister to turn to the north or the south, or to any other point of the compass. The only direction given was that he should place bimself in that position on which be would be most easily understood by the congregation. Turning the back to the congregation involved the Popish notion
of praping for and not with the people. The form of the desk had also been disputed. He regretted that such trifing should occupy the minds of the clergy; at the same time, he was bound to state that he rejoiced in the exertion- that were being made for the restoration of our ecclesiastical edifices. Psalmody was another subject on
which he wished to which he wished to say a few words. Various alterations had been made, and into some churches unauthorised and objectionable versions of psalms and hymns had been introduced. It was impossible for the people to join in
that part of the Church service anless they had those books in their possession, and that could scarcely be expected. He would recommend that from henceforth a return should be made to the new version of the Psalms of David, as found in the Book of Common Prayer, for which the Church had made especial provision. In some places offence had been taken at the practice of bowing to gelf had certainly never been in the habit of following this practice, still he did not see anything objectionuble in it. If it proved a satisfaction to any pious mind, he would certainly not say a word to discourage it. The duty of
daily service in our parish churches had been muich insisted on of late. There could be little doubt that the practice was productive of much good when carried out, but in
most cases it was utterly impracticable and incompatible with the discharge of the parochial duties to which every clergyman should devote a large portion of his time and
attention. In large and populous towns the revival of the attention. In large and populous towns the revival of the
custom might be attended with success. On this subject he would make no request, but would leave the question as it stood in the Rubric. Strict obedience to the rule would be found impossible, and had never been insisted on. At the same time be was anxious to impress upon
the clergy the necessity of a regular observance of saints' days and the other holydays of the Church. The weekly offertory and the prayer for the Church militant had provoked much discussion. He would recommend the clergy long. The remark of the Archbishop of Canterbury in Which he deprecated the use of obsolete customs, which to the ignorant might have the appearance of novelties, and occasion dissatisfaction and dissension, he fully agreed with, and was anxious to press it upon the attention of
the clergy of his diocese. In conclusion, his lordship exhorted the clergy to approve themselves faith ful ministers, and there would be no necessity for superstitious observances, or for the novelties of unauthorised and self-appointed reformers of the Church.
Shepperton.-The South-West Middlesex Agricultural Society held their meeting in this place on Friday. It
was numerously attended, and no less than 68 ploughs were on the ground. Colonel Wood, M.P., presided at ing, consisting of sums of money, ranging from \(5 l\). to \(1 h\)., and others from \(2 l .10\) s. to 10 s., were distributed to the successful competitors.
Teignmouth.-The Churchwarden of the parish of Exeter, informing him "that a large number of Be pop of ioners of that parish are decidedly opposed to the Offertory, that such is the hosilility shown to it, that a great part of the congregation bave actually left the church, and that there is great cause to fear that if the observance be continued, the church tio bishop has replied in a long letter, from which
this the following is an extract:-"The law, by which your minister is bound to regulate his miaistrations, requires him to read some portion of the Offertory whenever any
part of the Communion Service is read, whether the Holy Sacrament beadministered or not, and heis no moreat liberty to omit this portion of that service, than any other. For discontinuance of the Offertory' (as you suggest) than I have to forbid the sermon.
Whitehaven.-The colliers' strike may be considered at an end; nearly all the men have returned to their work roons
Windsor and Eton.-On Monday, Her Majesty and Prince Albert strolled through the slopes, across the Home Park, to the new dog-kennel and aviary, and from thence more. The Queen and Prince, who were plainly attired and unattended, promenaded for nearly an hour in the sence. Her Majesty and the Prince then walked through the private shrubberies, and paid a visit to the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, returning to the Castle through the new plantations in the Home Park. When shower set in, the rain descending in tarrents, and Her Majesty and the -Prince were completely drenched.-It is stom the entrance of the Long-walk to the double gates, will shortly be railed in; and that horsemen and carriages or between the trees.-Prince Albert's annual prize of 507., for the promotion of the study of modern languages at Eton, was adjudged on Saturday by M. Tasche and Dr.
Bernays, as follows :-French and German : first prize, 35 . in money, to be received on leaving school, awarded to Whymper; second prize, 5l. in books, to Marsh. The following were selected as having greatiy distinguished
themselves :-Richards, Beaumont, Stratton, Dugdale, and Duck worth. German (only): prize of 5 2. in books, Marsh; 2, Richards; 3 , Whymper; 4, Dugdale ; 5 , Beau.
mont; 6 , Stratton.- French (only) : books to the value
 5, Franks; Boileau and Sir M. S. Stewart bracketted as equal. There were twenty-two candidates for the French Railways.-The following are the returns for the past week:-Birmingham and Derby, 1,576l.; Birminghan Edinburgh and Glaskow, 2,5876 .; Great Western, 14,6544 . Grand Junction, 8,285l.; Glaggow, Paisley, and Ayr, Selby, \(1,216 l_{\text {. ; }}\) London and Birmingham, 17,705l. South Western, 6.897l. ; Black wall, 9351 ; Greenwich, M14l.; Brighton, 5,155l.; Croydon, 909l.; Liverpool and Midland Counties, 3,0706 . ; Manchester and Birmingham, 3,532l. ; Northern and Eastern, 1,701l.; North Midland, 5,071l. ; South-Eastern and Dover, 4,829l.; Sheffield and Manchester, 558l. ; and York and North Midland, 1,998l -It is fully expected that the Dover Railway will be Friday throughout before the end of next month. On twenty-five batteries took place upon the Cliff, at the end of the Abbott's tunnel, two miles from Dover. Upwards of \(3,600 \mathrm{lbs}\). of gunpowder were exploded.-The move-
ment of troops, occasioned by the Repeal agitation in ment of troops, occasined by the Repeal agitation in
Ireland, the Rebeccaites in Wales, and the Free-Church rioters in Scotland, has been beneficial to the railways.
On the Grand Junction line, soldiers are carried from BirOn the Grand Junction line, soldiers are carried from to Liverpool at the rate of from 9 s . to 10 s . a bead, so that the conveyance of a regiment of 800 mea, such as the 34th, which arrived at Liverpool on Friday
week, must have cost little less than 4003 from Birmingham, and perbaps half as much from Weedon to that place.-The Journal des Chemins de Fer says : "An which will reduce to a mere trifle the price of rails for railroads. He replaces the iron by a combination of Kaolin clay (tiat used for making pottery and china) with as to wear out iron, without being injured by it in turn. One hundred kilogrammes of this substance would cost less than 15f., and would furnish \(2 \frac{1}{2}\) metres of rail. The Kaolin clay is abundant in France, and the ," The Paris papers also state that a trial of an immense machine for nativg railroads, hined by "Thentor, Mr. Cuchrane, was made a few days ago in the premises of Messrs. Varrall and Co., engine and machine-makers, in the Avenue at one extremity of the yard, and the machine having been set to work by means of a steam-engine of 20 -horse power forming part of it, the greater part was cut through and
the rubbish thrown aside in a few minutes. Several scientific gentlemen, who were present, expressed their surprise at the tremendous power of the machine. Mr. Cochrane stated that the heap of earth was not of a sufficiently firm nature to afford proper resistance to the cutting part of the instrument. When the opposing body he remarked, infinitely better tested. One of these machines is now in -The following is an extract from a Frankfort paper: Philip Wagner, had so far finished his electro-magnetic ocomotive for railways, as that a perfectly successful result remained no longer doubtful. This was correct; and at present he has completed it at the workshops of
the Taunus railway. Next month, as we understand from good authority, a scientific commission, appointed by the German Diet, will examine and try it, for the purpose of reporting to the Diet, whether the engine is entitled to the national premium of 100,000 florins whic \(\mu\) the Diet promised for this important invention. Persons well acquainted with Mr. Wagner entertain not the slightest doubt that he has completely solved this great problem, which has engaged the scientific world, all over Europe, for so many years.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-On the afternoon of Saturday the following proclamation was issued at Dublun by the Lord Lieu-
tenant and Council of Ireland :-" Whereas it bas been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland: And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those persons who propose to attend the said meeting on horsesaid meeting in military order and array: And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have already been held in different parts of Ireland, under the like pretence, teveral of which meetings language of a seditious and inflammatory nature bas been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and:intended to excite disconent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and And whereas at some of the said meetiogs such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said meeting so announced to be held at or near Clontarf: And whereas the said intended meet-
ing is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons ppresesion that the motives and objects of the perserse of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the government and constitution of ccomplish alteraio the realm by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:-Now we, the Lord-Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Conncil, being satisied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be serve the ends Clontarf, as aforesaid, can onlys and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the said meeting: and we bereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persoris to law. And same shall be proceeded against according to law. And we do hereby order and enjoin all magis public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said noeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in he respects aforesaid, Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7 th day of October, 1843 . - Edward B. Sugden, C., Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blake-
ney, Fred. Shaw, T. B. C. Smith." arcumstances concurred in proving that this determinaion of the Irish Government had been formed atter the most mature consideration, and that they bad neglected no means to insure its efficiency. Lord De Grey and the Lord Chancellor arrived on Friday, having been ordered back to their posts at a few hours' notice; a sudden stop was put to Lord Cardigan's leave of absence from his regiment; the 34th Foot were embarked on Friday at Liverpool, and further reinforcements were expected from Scotand. The managing committee of the Repeal Association ssembled immediately after the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation appeared. Mr. O'Comnell presided, and dictated the following counter-proclamation, as it is termed in the Repeal organs. It was issued at six o'clock in the evening, in large placards, with the Irish crown and harp at the top:-"Whereas, there has appeared, under the signatures of 'E. B. Sugden, C., Donoughoore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. 'Shaw, T. B. C. Smith,' a paper being, or purporting to be, a proclamation, drawn misrepresenting known facts; the objects of which appear to be, to prevent the public meeting interded to be beld o-morrow, the 8th instant, at Clontarf, to petition Par ament for the Repeal of the baleful and destructive proare of the Legislative Uaion. And whereas such pron of chis Saturday not appeared until late in the impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in
the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf for the purpose of petitioning, as aforesaid, under cover of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or to comroit violence on persons intending to proceed peaceably and legally to the said meeting. We, Association, do mosit earnestly request 'and entreat that Association, do mosil earnestly request and entreat that this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving
any ill treatment whatsoever. And we do further inform all any ill treatment whatsoever. And we do further inform all
such persons that, without yielding in anything to the surh persons that, without yielding in anything to the
unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent and wise, and, above all things, bumane, to declare that the said meeting is abandoned, and is
not to be held. Signed, by order, Daniel O'Connell, Chairman of the Committee; I'. M. Ray, Secretary. Saturdny, 7th Oct., 1843,3 o'dock, p.m." In the even-
ing Mr. Steele left town to disperse several thousand persons who were to bivouac on Tara Hill during the night with the intention of marching to Dublin next day to attend the meeting. Messengers were sent off by the
Reneal Association, in post-chaises, to Kells, Drogheda, On Sunddy morning, however, immonse crowds of Repeaters came flocking in, ignorant of the proclamation issued by Government on the preceding evening. Although it rained heavily, the streets in all directions were occupied by, groups, anxiously reading the proclamation of Mr, than that of the Government. The greatest excitement prevailed, more especially as the city was filled with troops, three war steamers having arrived during the preceding The guns at the forts were ready for action, and the guards were doubled. The road to Clontarf bore all the indications of a formidable military campaign. The 11th Hussars, the 60 th Rifies, the 5th Fusiliers, and the 54 th Foot, were marching along to the place fixed for the mecting; and a park of artillery, consisting of eight field-preces, in two They were speedily followed by large bodies of constabulary, who took up their stations separately from the Which runs along the sea-shore. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards Clontarf to see the military
display, but there was no manitestation of public feeling hatever. The vast crowds appeared influenced only by a feeling of curiosity. There was neither cheering nor groaning; and the multitudes along the line conducted on the ground also behaved with great good humour, and presented no obstacle to the people passing and repassing. day in inducing the people to depart from Clontarf day in inducing the people to depart from Clontarf, and a considerable body of pedestrians. There was no cheering, or noise of any kind. The voice of Mr. Steele, Who bore a small green branch in his hand, was alone home!" and the people, in all directions, readily obayed the command. Shortly before six-it being then nearly to town, and moved on towards their respective barracks On Monday the Repeal Association held their weekly meeting at Calvert's Theatre, instead of the Corn Exchange, over from Manchester and Liverpool. After come sympathisers from Livernool, Manchester, and Staley bridge had been presented in due form, several sums were handed in as "proclamation money," the parties stating Saturday contributed on account of the proclamation of He said he never, in the course of a long and eventful life, rose to address a public assembly with a stronger, a fore awful feeling of responsibility than at the present monent. Att the same time he never adfirmaness. He would say at once, it was not the porsonal the English Government that there was not a massacre. He did not hesitate to repeat it; and if he were to go to if he were to mo to the scaffold, he would not hesitate to say, that if the Government had intended to entrap the perple into a massacre, they would not have acted otherWise than they did. Such folly and absurdity had per-
vaded their entire conduct respecting the Repeal agitation \(v a d e d ~ t h e i r ~ e n t i r e ~ c o n d u c t ~ r e s p e c t i n g ~ t h e ~ R e p e a l ~ a g i t a t i o n ~\)
of giving rise to that which, but for his interterence, a might have ended-and probably would have ended-in a massacre. He therel proclaimed to all Ireland that
there was but one safety-one hope-of gaining Repeal, and that consisted in the most perfect obedience to Repery, thing that had the shape or form of legal authority. They legal. He did not question the legality of the proclamaof legal authed upon them to obey anything in the shape until the formand for resistance would not be legitimate, and the open and red hand of violence was distinctly raised. This had not happened-he was convinced it anything which looked like legal authority-to to obey give way which looked like legal authority-to yield-to and so long as it called itself legal, he told the people of Ireland, if they wished for safety, and above all, for Repeul,
they would obey it. Having first proclaimed that obedi. thorough conviction that the conduct of the Government was calculated to produce a massacre of the innocent people. He was not accusing them of any intention to do it ; but he would demonstrate from facts that they had
escaped the hour of that crime, and that innocent men escaped the hour of that crime, and that innocent men Dublin to explain to the people the line of conduct which they should follow. He would give dates. For nearly three weeks the Government were apprised of the
meeting. It had been advertised for more than a fortnight, and they were quite apprised of it. For more than week they were determined to take the step which they had taken. They had everything arranged, and two regiments were upon their passage, which were settled to arrive there the morning of the meeting, and were therefore determined to want them. They could want them for one purpose only; and what he complained of was, that put down the meeting, nor signify to the leaders of the people the necessity of warning them against falling into such danger. They had for ten months past promoted and countenanced similar meetings, at Mallaghmast, Connemara, Loughrea, Waterford, Tara, Donnybrook, and other places. All these meetings had taken place. They knew who had attended them ; their names were ostentatiously hint given, of their illegality? Was any magistrate, any policeman, sent to caution them? In fact, with the mos perfect knowledge of Government these meetings took stanced. If there were any meeting which had a superior distinctness and legality about it than another, it was that meeting. The others were called by a requisition of laymen and clergymen, the laymen being more numerous ; but the requisition for the Clontarf meeting was not signed by any man but a Roman Catholic clergyman, so
that it was marked, as it were, with tranquillity. The Government were in Dublin upon Fiday. It was the day upon which the Garette should appear, and was the legitimate day for a proclamation. He would, therefore, ask
the British Ministry how, in the name of common sense, they could account for passing by Friday? If they had issued the proclamation upon that day, they would have sent down to the different localities, and told the people to obey it; but they did not do it until Saturday, at iso late an hour, that the people had only a few hours of Repeal Association should still go on ; and if it were proclaimed down, he would be the first person to go to the association; but he would not oppose the law. He would obey even the semblance of authority. He then throughout Ireland after prayers on a Sunday (the day he would not yet select) to petition against the insult and assualt upon national rights which had taken place. He would see whether the Government would suppress those meetings, as they had done the "monster meeting." He concluded by again calling upon the people to be tranquil, orderly, submissive, and peaceful. A resolution, expressive of the determination of the people, proposed by Mr. \(O^{\prime}\) Connell, and seconded by Captain Seaver, was carried. Mr. M. O'Callaghan proposed a vote of confidence in Daniel O'Connell, which was carried by acclamation. Mr. O'Connell then announced the week's rent at \(1,105 l\). 3 s . 1d On Monday evening the Repeal dinner, which was to have followed the meeting at Clontarf, took place in the Rotunda, all the rooms in that vast building, the most spacious the entertainment. The doors were opened at five o'clock, when the rush was tremendous. All the tickets were disposed of early in the day, upwards of 2000 having been issued. The papers of both parties agree that nothing Dublin before the issuing of the government proclamation. Dublion Mr. O'Connell presided, dressed in the robes of Lord Mayor. The first toasts proposed were the Queen and Royal family. The next was-" The people the source of legitimate power." Mr. O'Connell then proposed--"Repeal
of the Union." He said that Ireland would never comthat she would never accept of an instalment the Repeal-that justice could be obtained from a loca legislature alone. In reference to the recent conduct of England, looking to their acts, would say that he had bribed them; but even if he had, they had not vicious ingenuity enough to serve him half so well as they had done. Then it was said that in case the union was resupposition was absurd and futile. The Catholics had been three times in power, and they, unlike their Protes tant brethren, refused to persecute at all. Let them proCatholics, and he would give up the cause of part of the they might readily know that he would not make such an offer, unless he knew it was impossible to meet it. It was said that if the union was repealed the House of Lords would be Catholic. That was ridiculous; for twenty to Protestant England and Scotland at their back, ond then they would have an equal share in the selection of the House of Commons. He had entered too much on the subject for an after-dinner speech, but his mind was filled with Repeal. He did not want the Repeal without the men. He was working for them as well as for the Catho lics. He would have no distinction. Liberty to all was lics. He would have no distinction. Liberty to all was
what he required, and that was what was meant by the

Repeal of the Union." Mr. O'Connell, in proposing the next toast, which was the last upon the list, took occasion peaceable demeanors upon the necessity of maintaining a peaceable demeanour, and yielding implicit obedience to He implored of them so vital to the country as the present. fe their fineir country by acting towards their antagonists in a spirit of forbearance and good feeling. More important considerations were at stake in the present contest than even in the struggle for emancipation. They would forego all excitement, and should approach the consideration of the great national question of Ireland with calm and dispassionate minds. Simultaneous meetings would, he trusted, be held all over the country, for the purpose of entreating her Majesty to dismiss from office the men to whom the executive powers were now entrusted. Six or seven millions of signatures should be procured to petitions begging that Lord de Grey might be sent to mind his oxen-that Lord Eliot might be permitted to go where he liked for his own diversion-mat Mr. Lucas should get directions to proceed to Monaghan-that Brewster, Smith, and the rest of them, should be sent to mind their own business, and not to meddle with theirs, and that the people of Ireland should be sent to College-green to make laws for themselves. Meantime his motto was "Peace, order, tranquillity and resolution" The company ace, three cheers for "The Queen and Old Ireland," and three for Mr . O'Connell; after which they quietly dispersed. The Association met again on Thursday; and was the least numerously attended meeting of any that has taken place since the commencement of the Agitation. Mr O'Connell said that his object was to remove, as much as possible, irritation from the public mind. When that should be effected, he would have simultaneous meetings in every parish in Ireland, to petition the Queen for the dismissal of ministers. He entrented the people to submit to everylhing which has even the semblance of legal authority. If they would only continue peaceable, he was certain of obtaining the Repeal of the
Union. He said he had heard a report that the issuing of the proclamation was heard a report that the issuing of thing determined on by Wellington, Sugden, and Lord de Grey, who met together on Tuesday or Weduesday last, and remained in consultation for four hours. It was intended to take the people of Ireland by surprise, and to attack them when they were unarmed. He might be blamed for shrinking, but his courage consisted in keeping others out of danger; he was careless what might occur to himself. He concluded by moving-That au address to the Irish people be prepared, calling upon them to persevere in their exertions for repeal, but without violence, force, or tumult of any kind, and without resistance to any legal authority

The first provincial demonstration in reference to the Government proclamation took place in this city on Sunday, within a few hourg after the manifesto had been received. The Rev. Mr. D'Arcy presided, confidence in Mr w' C adopted expressive of unbound course prescribed by him the present crisis. The tor poration met on the next day, the mayor in the chair, and adopted infraction of their legal rish to meat to petition Parliz ment unon the public peace would be disturbs of similar arity with wich or similar meetago, an by there with the and suppectario. \({ }^{\prime}\) Colitlither which has characterised the Repeal movement under his guidance.

\section*{SCOTLAND.}

Cromarty. -The Ross-shire papers state that the riot at Resolis has been followed by the rescue of the female prisoner, who was lodged in the gaol of Cromarty on Thursday week. Although the prison was surrounded till nearly daybreak by a mob, no attempt at rescue was then made. On the following night, however, some hundreds of men and women made their appearance in the tow, armed with stones and bludgeons, with which they commenced an attack on the gaol, and evertually succeeded in battering down the door, and in liberating The woman, who was carried off amidst yells and hurraing. The previous outrages in Rosskeen, Logie, and Resolis, on the adherents and ministers of the Church, have has applied for military aid to the Lord Advocate. This pplicatiod for military aid to the Lord advocate detachment of the 87 been promptyy replied arrived at Inverg Trish Fusiliers, consistigg Weith, on Wednesday. The Lord Kieutenant and Sheriff went to Invergordon on Tuesday week, to arrange measures for the prevention of further riots, the eatablishment of the deforced ministers in their parishes, and the apprehension of the offenders.
Stirling.-On Wedaesday, Allan Mair, an old man in his 84 th year, convicted at the last Stirling Circuit before Lord Moncrieff of the wiftul murder of his wife, by beating her to death with some heavy substance, was exented in front of the Court-house. The execution was attion through the whole of this part of Scotland. The old man protested his innocence to the last, and died uttering horrible imprecations on the witnesses at the trial
Inverness.-The annual gathering at Inverness commenced on Wednesday week. Prince Alexander of the mond from Gordon Castle, Duke and Duchess of Richsojourn in the Highlands, in order to be present on this occasion, as be was so much gratified with the Bratmar
gathering when staying with the Duke of Leeds, at Mar Lodge. The attendance of the aristocracy connected with on Thursday, above 80 noblemen and gentlemen were present. On Wednesday and Thursday the competition or prizes for the athletic sports peculiar to the North took place, viz., throwing the hammer, jumping a height and distance, tossing the cabbar, putting the stone, foot racing. dancing, and playing on the bagpipes, pibrochs,
strathsueys, \&cc., for which the contention was most pirited. There was a rifle sweepstatention was Prince Alexander, Baron Sloet, the Marquess of Douro, Lord Lovat, Mr. Russell, Mr. Cluny Macpherson, Captain Ross, Lord Gifford, and Mr. Grant entered. The contes was regulated at four shots each, at a distance of 100 yards. Baron Sloet, Aide-de-Camp to the Prince, was the successful competitor, the shooting being as follows:-
His Royal Hi, hiness, four shots, \(11 \frac{1}{4}\) inches ; Baron Sloet, 10s ; and Mr. Russell, 11 ; so that the stakes were gained by on!y \(\frac{3}{3}\)

\section*{H2m} Law of Landlord and Tenant. - The history of a case (Smith
Marrable), which was decided last Hilary Term, affords an example of the law in regard to the use and occupation of houses, which
muy he useful to record in a connected torm. It was an action for urnished house. The defendant pleaded the general issuc. At th ollows :-" Brighton, September 11 thh, 1842 . Mr Jobn sminth, eight guineas per week, for five or six weeks, at the option of the
aid Sir Thomas Marrable. Signed Thomns Marrable, John Smith The rent to commence on the 15th of Septemher.
Defendant entered on the occupation of the house under this angre
ment on Fridiny, Sept. 16, 1842, and on the foliowing day defendant wife entormed plaintiff that the house was infested with bugs, and wrote to the plaintiff's wife as follows:-"No. 5 , Brunswick-
place SPptember 19.1824 . Lady Marabe intorms Mrs Smith, place as soon as she can take a:10 ther, paying a weel's rent. as all
 The judpe told the jury that in point of law the house must be talken
to have been let on the impled condition that it was fit for habitation, and that if they thought defendant had left the house o
ccount of the nuisance being so intolerable as to make it uncomfortante to live in it any onger they ought to find for defendant
but if they were of opinion he had left merely because he preferred nother reswid oce, apd mad ne the bugs an execuse for leaving plotintifft
 tion of evidence. The second ground was supported by technical
argumento only. The first amounted to this:- the nuisance comargument, only. The first anounted to this:- The niassnece com


 tenant from year to year, wheo ald quitted without notice, and the state, useless to defendant, and unfit to rexide in. Lord Tenterden
beld that to he a cood defence, and told the jury that "Slight cirheld that to he a good defencee, and told the jury that "Slight cir-
cumstances would not suffice, but that such serious reasons might exist as would justify a tenant in quitting at any time, and that it was
for them to siy whether in that case any such did exist." A new trai

 to occury it for three years, had quitted at the expiration of six
months without any notice, and the landlord lad broughti an acction for use and occupation, to recover the rent accruing after
tbat time. The define was, the house was unfit for occupa-
tion ou aceount of linsuffieient drainaze. and Mis. that time. The defence was, the house was unit Mor occupa-
tion ou aeount of finsumficient drainazes and Min. Baron
Bayley said, "I do not see that the fact of the tenancy in thus case bining under a written agreement is material. In any
case the tenaut is bound to pay rent during the time for which he lhas contracted, unicess he satitsfeest the juryg that, under the cicroum-
stances, he was justrifed in ouitting. Ithnk, however, that in point of law he will be free from his obligation to reside on the premines, if he makes out, to the satisfaction of the jury, that anthe prem indesome to reside in, and that this state arose frove no default of his own." These cnses quite warrant the position, that unconfortable and unfit to live in. There was no contract in this case on plaintiff's part, that the house was tree from the nuisance the
contract was hy defendant, that he would take the house of plaintiff shall be in such a fit state was for the description of house might he reaz
sonably expected. In this view the other iudges concurred, Lord Abin ger saying: - " \(I\) am glad that authorities have been found to support
this detence, though, for my own part, I thinls the case one which
 that it is in a fit state for oceupation. Supose the defendant had
discovered the fact, that previous tenants had quitted the house in consequence of a person having recently died there of the plague,
would tot the law have iustified him in leaving as soon as he discovored the fact? T entertain no doubt on the subject; , and in this case Y only wonder that defendant remained so long, and gave the landiord
zo much opportunnty of trying to remove the nuisance." The Court was against Mr. Hityward on the seoond ground also, and the rule, well as to a furnished house.


Verulam's fy Liverpool, out of Crocard, and 8 others who were
not placed; but the Duke of Rutland claimed the race, on the not placed, but the Duke of Rutland claimed the race on the
ground that the winner was thre years old, and not entitied to
年 ron for a two-sear-old plate. After the race, Running Retn was
backed for the Derbs at 1,000 to 25 . Surenestakes of 100 sovs







\section*{each; D.M. 200, h It. Oft by consent. Mr Payne's Mania, 8st,
received ft from Capt. Rous's Lady Eleanor, 7 st 10 lhs ; D.M. 1100} Lord G. Bentinck's Farintosh, 8st 710s, received ft from Lord
Grasgow's Sister to Pathinider, 8st 31bs; A.F. 300, h fl. Lord G
Bentinck's Captain Couk received ft from Lord Glasgow's br dead) by Retriever, out of his Arrirnssan mare ; 8st 7los each,
A.F. 300 , h f. LoId Stradoroke's Evenus, \(88 t\) sibs, received ft Tums Payne' Clearwell Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft ; for two-yI
 Castmewitch Stakes of 25 sovs each, in tr, wilth 300 added by the ceive 50 sovs out of the stakes. Two miles and a quarter, (13
subs.) Mr Bnyce's Coranna, by Hymerr 4 yrs, 7 st 111 b , bea placed. Won by half a lengeth.-Royal Stulkes of 200 sovs each
120 ft , and only \(25,8 \mathrm{cc}\), for three-yr olds. Mr Bowes's Cother stone. 9 st 31 , beat by a Jength Mr Combes's Fakeaway, 8 st \(i 1 \mathrm{lb}\),
Duke of Richmond's Cornopean, 8 , Anrido e, \(8 s t 7 \mathrm{lb}\). - Matches, 100 . T.Y.C. Mr Cassidy's Latona,
3 yrs, 6 ist 7 lb . recerved ft from Mr Bignold's Camille, aged
 Miss Whip. \(50, \mathrm{~h}\) ft, 8 st alt each, T.Y.C. Lord E. Rus,
by Bay Middeton, out of Dolphin, beat Mr. Boyce's Jill.
 town's Birdeen, 33 rs , and 7 others who were not placed. Lor
Exeter claimed the winner who beat by a length. To won Plate of \(50 l\), for three-yr-olds, 7 st 41 lb ; four, \(85 t 41 \mathrm{~b}\); five, 8 st 111 b ; six son's Rnwiand, 3 yrs, beat by a length Mr J. Day's Morality,
\(4 \mathrm{yyrs}^{\mathrm{Mr}} \mathrm{Mr}\). Walkers Billingham Jaiss, 5 yrs, and 5 others who
were not placed. Brethy Stukes, of 100 sovs each, \(h\) ft, for two yr-old fillies, 88 st 7 lb . Last three quarters of R.M. (11 Subs) Saddler, dam by Partiann, Col Anson's The Princess, and Osbaldiston's f , and they agreed to divide. - Matches, Lord Exeter's Aliena, bst 31b (Abdale), beat by a head Duke of Bed Lord Chesterfield's Mr Payne Castor, Johnny, 8st 101b, 100. Y.C. Lord George
Bentinck's Prive of Bentinck's Prince of Wales, 2 yrs, 7 st \(j \mathrm{lb}\), beat Lord Glasgow He tas a Name, 4 yrs, 8 st, by a length eas 8 Ett 7 b ; aud fillies, 8st 41b. T.Y.C. 9 sabbs.-Duke of Bedford's Espoir veat Lord Exeter's Crosby. Sweenstakes of 10 sovs each,
for two-yr-olds, 6 st 7 lb ; three, 8st 31 f ; four, 8st 111 b ; five and
upwards,

 7st 216 , beat Lord Exeter's Reversion, 4 yrs, 6st, and 13 others
who were not placed. Matches-Mr. Payne's by Touchstone out of Vat, 8 st 7 lb , received it from Lord Glasgow's f by Voltaire
out of Snowball, 8st. T. Y.C. \(200, \mathrm{~h}\) it. Lord G . Bentinck's Devil to Pay, \(88 t 10 \mathrm{lb}\), beat Lord Glasgow's f by Retainer, ou
of Purity, Bs 7lb. T.X. 100 . Lord G. Bentinck's All round
 Eleanor, 3 yrs 9st. T.Y.C. 100. h ft. Colonel Peel's Garry Ow,
MARK LANE, FRIDAY, OGTOBRR 18 .-The arrivals of al dew samples of Wheat fresh up for this morning's tharket realise the prices of Monday last: the demand for Foreign is limited, freely at our late quotations. There is an improved inguiry for





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THE HAND-BOOK OF CHEMISTRY; with a complete Index of Reference. By G. H. CAUNTRR, EsqSHEEP NETS, Rabbit Nets, Life Preservers. Strong Sheep Net nearly four feet high, \(4 \frac{1}{2} d\). per running yard. Long Tets to enclose Pheasants, \&cc. 2d. per yard, nets as fences against ats, Dogs, Rabbits, \(2 d\). per yard. All kinds of Fishing aud Carden Gamekecpers, Watchers, and Farm Servants. Reveral thoussnd Tarpauling Capes, 28 , and \(2 s, 6 d\), ench. Life Waistcoats three times 28 buoyant as Cork Jackets, 8s. \(6 d\). each, Life Belts. 68.66 , Life
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smoke preven tis and ventilation effected, ivy
M R. JEAKES, 51 , Great Russell-street, Russel1-square, NIND. GUARD, by the use of which he guarantees to Cure all currents nents of every description : glso of Ships, Stables, Dairies, and Larderg, as it ensures a constant change of air ; and all it derangement ; it also offers no impediment to sweepiog. Pric
 Architects, Bulders, and the trade in general, is especiailly invited,

R owland's odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice.of the moset Delicious Odour and Sweetneess, and free from any minprrat or pernicious ingreaien-it eradicates from the the Teelh firmly in their sockets, rendering them beautifully white. Being an anti-scorbutic, it eradicates scurvy from th removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which ofter remain inf medicine, \&cc., and imparts a delohhtful ROWLAND'S ALSANA EXTRACT immediately relieves most viotent Toothach, Gum.boils, swelled Face, sce; ; it is Afso
excellent Stomachic, in cases of Flutulency, Spusmodic Affec tions, gc., and gives
Notick. - A. ROWLAND \& SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, pasted the latter. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumer
now in cood order having a large quanciry of Box the a with him :-viz, Roses, Pinks, Picotees, Carnations, Auriculas, and Geranums. should this meet the eye of any person wishing for farther particulars, apply to F. F.,
TO NURSERYMEN, GENTLEMEN'S GARDENERS, \&c.
THE ADVERTISER wishes to meet with a competent 1 Person to join him as Parturer in taking one of the oidest London. The present is a most eligible opportunity for any person desirous of entering the Trade. Further information
given by addressing a line to A. F., care of Messrs. Pmothrios
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A VACANCY has occurred in a London Seed-house acquainted with the business, who will he required to travel. AppliWANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
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 bilshments, sind has had grood practicale experience in every
of his profession. \(\rightarrow\) Direct to A. B., Mr. Wood's, Hy de, Middesex.
AS GARDENER. - A middle-aged married Man, I land , thout family, who understands his oustinestand ine cay.Ditrect to T. W., Post-office
errace, Hammersmith
A. Whardener.-A single Man, 34 years of age, branches, having been under the tuition of Gardeners in large estahlishments in Cheshire and Lancashire. Can have 4 years' charncter
from the gentleman he last served. Addreas \(G\). \(O\)., care of Mro \(J\). froun the genteman he last served. -Adaress
HABMLToN, Gardener, Thornfeld, near Stockport.
\(\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{S}}\) Glace, a married man, aged a single or who has a double-handed A place, a married man, aged 38, who has a thorough know.
 Datery. Mployer learing for the Continent, Can have a good sound
recommendation for ability and integrity. Apply to Geors
A S GARDENER-A married Man, aged 30, who - has been brought up to the profession from childhood, and Who perfectiy understands the management of Woods, Plantstons, and the Nursery., In repard to character for sobiety, integrify,
and industry, every satisfaction will be biven.-Direct to A. B.,

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and Flower-Garden, Forcing of Flowers, Rcc. The highest testimonals crm be outaine.l respecting character and filitities from

AS GARDENER and FORESTER.-A middle-age ranch of his profeesion. Would not object to saperintend any Franch or departmest, if upou a moderate scale.-Direct
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\section*{THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
the horticultural part edited by professor lindley.

No. 42-1843.
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\section*{SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21.}

Pricr 6d.
\(\mathrm{H}^{\circ}\) RTULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.offered at the Exhibitions in the Gardens, in 1844.
The Society distributes the following Medals an

\section*{C. The Certificate}
C. The Certifcate Miver Banksian Medal
SK. Silver Knightian Do.
L. Large Siliver Do.

SG. Large Silver Gilt Do
GB. Gold Banksian Do.
GK. Gold Knightian Do.
LG. Large Goid Do.
Exhibitors to whom any of these shall be awarded, can exchange them one for another, or may receive their value in
money, or in plate. In case an Exhibitor slall receive a First ze in any one Letter, he shall not be entitled to receive any
other Medal in the same Letter, except in \(C C_{3} D D\), and \(E E\).
CLASS I.-FLOWERS; for which Nurserymen and Private Growers exhibit independently of exch other. cultivated with superior skill, in pots of 24 to a cast. GB-
SG-LS-SK.
Pelargoniums, in collections of 12 varieties, in pots of 12 to a
N.B. Persons exhibiting in \(B\) cannot also exhibit in \(O\) Pelargoniums, in collections of 6 varieties, in pots of 8 to a Rhododendrons, in pots; not fewer than 6 plants in 6 varie-
ties. Roses, in pots \(z_{\text {Amateurs }}\) to show in collections of 12 , Nur-
serymen in collections of 25 , distinct varieties. SG-LS.
N.B. It is the wish of the Society in a future season, to
require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; sid not to require Roses to be shown exclusively in pots; and not to
allow cut specimens to be exhibited at all Moss Roses in loose bunches, so as to exhibit,
Moss Roses in loose bunches, so as to exhibit, as far as pos.
sible, the habit of the variety; in 12 varieties. \(\mathrm{SK}-\mathrm{SB}-\mathrm{C}\). Other Roses, exhibited as in the last letter, and in 50 varieties.
LS-SK-SB-C. N.B. No one who exhibits in this letter can also compete for H. Other Roses, ex

SK-SB-C.
N.B. Higher
T.B. Higher medais than those here offered for Roses canno
be given by the Judgen And if Roses are broust
be given by the Judges. And if Roses are brought for ex
they will not be allowed to be placed on the tables.
Cape Heaths, in collections of 20 distinct varieties.
V.B. It is expected that the same plant shall not be exhibited K. Cape meaths, in collections of - NB .
.B. No person who shows in \(I\) will he allowel to alceolaris. \(K\). Calceolarias, in sixes; in pots of 12 to the cast. LS-SK-SB
Carnations, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. LS -SK-SB. - Picotees, in pans of 24 distinct varieties. L L---3-

CLASS 1I.-FLOWERS ; for which all persons are admitted to equal competition.
Stove or Greenhouse Plants, in collections of 30 plants. GK
- GB-SG-LS.
N.B. Heaths, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Greenbouse Azaleas,
Rhododendrons, Orchidaceæ, Cacti, and Pelasconims, to be excluded from \(P, Q\), and \(R\). Q. Stove or G.
N.B. Persons exhibiting in \(P\) not to compete in \(Q\) also R. Stove or Greenhouse plants, in collections of 6 distinct species, N.B. Persons exhibiting in \(P\) or \(Q\) will not be allowed to com petenhose Azaleas, in 12 distinct varieties. GB-SG-LS.
Greenhouse Azaleas, in 6 distinct varieties. N.B. No one can show in both classes of Azaleas. Stove or Greenhouse climbers, in collections of 6 species Exotic Orchidacees, in collections of not fewer than 20 species, LG-GK-GB.
T, W, and X. . Exotic Orchidaceæ, in collections of not fewer than 6 species
Exotic Orchidaceæ in single specimens. \(S G-L S-S K\). Y. Plants in glass cases, grown on Mr. Ward's plan. SG-Ls N. .B. It is highly desirable that these cases be made with a
movable door, so as to prevent the condensation of the water on the inner face of the glass during the time of exhibition. Z. Distine The \(G B\) and \(S G\) Medals are not to be given if fewer than Fuchsias in collections of 12 distinct varieties. LS-SK. BB. Cineraria
SK-SB.
single specimens of new or extremely rave ornamenta
plants. \(\mathrm{SG}-\mathrm{LS}-\mathrm{SK}-\mathrm{SB}-\mathrm{C}\).
N.B. These Medals will beawa.
and not by the usnal Judges. Exhibitors will particularly observe that onone but new or rare plants an be exhibited
under this letter. Not Ning will been exhibited in the Gardens in a previous season. with has DD. Miscellaneous subjects. SK-SB-
.B. Cocksombs, Heartsease, Hyaravgeas, and cat flowers,
are altogether exclunled from exhibtion. Exhibitors under EE. Secoling Florist's flowers. SK-SB-C N.B. Every seedling must be shown singly, and must be
marked with the uame it is to bear. The same seedling cannot gain a prize more than once in the season. Pelar-
goniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut goniums are to be shown in pots, and not in a cut state.
No person will be allowed to exhibit more than five seedlings at each meeting. Exhibitors ander this head will not
be therelyy entitlerl to a pass ticket. ADMr iton to any nexalals assigned to the classes \(I, P, Q\), and W, the SK and SB medals are onered for the two collections in
those classes which shall be best named by the Exhibitor. will be
 guided in the she the names, but of the accuracy of the spelling, CLASS III.-FRUIT; for which Market Gardeners, Fruiterers, or persons in the habit of regularly supply.
ing the market, and private growers, exhibit independN.B. All fruit most be N.B. All fruit must be fully ripe and WriL-colourbd ; if the
contrary it will be disqualified. FF. Miscellaneous coltrectionsof frotitcoussified. different kinds, Peaches and Nectarines beıng considered as
only one kind. GK-GB-LS. N.B. Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Gourds, and similar Kitchen
Garden produce, are excluded from this letter. GG. Grapes. SG-LS-SK-SB.
HH. Pine-Apples. SG-LS-SK-SB.
II. Peaches or Nectarines, in dishes of six specimens. SK-SB,
KK. Other kinds of fruit. SK-SB-C. JUDGES., The Judge have the power of increaasing or diminish-
ing the number and value of the silver Medals offered by the
Society for partion Society for partricular objectstand alaso of conferring Siliver My tade
or Certicates in cases not contemplated in these regulations, if
or Cetint The Judges are also required to bear in mind that the Society, Medals are offered less for new and curious objects, than for fine specimens of Hor ticultural skill, the design of the Council in in-
stitnting these meetings being not
co much to encourage the collector as to reward the skifful Gardener ; they are also not to nipear worthy of a Medal, otherwise a bad single exhibition miight obtain a arize, merely because there is no better exhibition
of the same class to oppose it. Copies of the above list may be obtained at 21 , Regent-street,
upon application to the Secretary. W. Miller Firesall geteriums ful darl GERANIUM for sale, with a satisfaction that ARLET
 flower-garden, and please every parchaser. It was taken to the
June Show at Chiswick, and much admired. Plants wull shortly June Show at Chiswick, and much admired. Plants wull shortly
be ready to send out, at 58 , each, post free. The usual trade allowance when three or mo
Ramsgate, October, 19,184 .
FINE CAPE ERICAS (HEATHS), EPACRISES, \&C
. AND 8olicit the attention of Gentlemen desirous of forming new or of extending their present Collections of these much-admired
tribes of Plants to their Stock, which are in the finest health and vigour possible, and from its extent they are enabled to offer any
quantity upon the following advantageous terms:quantity upon the forlowing advantageous terms:-
100 fine flowering plants, ncluding 80 Ericas and 20 Epa crises, of the best and most estemed kinds
75
do.
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60

J. and J. F. take leave to acquaint Cultivators of Fuchsias and
Verbenas that their collections contain the best and most esteemed varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greates care, and delivered free in Londo
,
H. lane and son boses. to announce that their and will be forwarded as usual, free, to all their former patrons and to others on application, inclosing a ad. postage stamp to
the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts, sToNE's, Covent-garden Market, and at Mr. NuTTING's, 46, Cheapside, London.
H. LaNE and SoN flatter themselves they need not assure those
Lsdies and Gentlemen who have heretofore favoured them with their orders that the utmost reliance may be placed in having on the most liheral terms; At the same time they wnald take this Cipportunity of assuring thinse whin may for the first time entrrast
them with their commands that the same principles which have
hithe H. L. and Son would further beg to observe that they have many thousands of ROSES in pots exilusively for Greenhouse culture and early forcing, and that their general stock of Roses, in point of extent and growth, is second to none in the kingdom.
Great Berkhampstend, Her's, Oct. 20 , 1843 .
H UMPHREYS' COMPOUND, applicable to all Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbs, and to
 McM LLLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLAARE, Bishopsgate-Withim;

 Pantheon; Minibl, AdAms, and NAsB, 63, Strand; Thatcrer chester; and other leading SEEDMMEN in town and country.
Whoiesale Agents, DAVY, MACMMURDO, and Co., 100, UPperWhamesale Agents, DAVY, MACKMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, London. CHOICE PANSIES.
 J OHN FORSYTH begs to observe that there will be no have been pronounced first.-rate kinds by several of the most emi-


 "A Lover of Pansies," No. 5. A Aloom or "Dr. Horner" took
the First Prize
Louth, Sept., 1842 notwithstanding the great competition for Seatings. At Louth, July, 1843, it gained the
First Prize, also ar Horncaste, in JuIy last, it was awarded an
Extra Prize, and pronounced the best Black Extra Prize, and pronounced the best Black Pansy yet out.
From the entire

 principa. F.arrsts ius and avout Louth might be erefrred to as to lin", "Ham et" is a large noble fower orer great sund stance. "Wan-
derer" and "Miss Carvill," two choice Pansies purchased of Messrs. Billtson, Thorngumbald; colour, shape, and substance
good. N. -On the receipt of a post-ofice order for 308, good Charlwood, 14 , Tavistock-row, Covent--arden, will also supply
. the above. This Advertisement will not be zepeated.
Anlaby, near Hult, Oct. 12, 1843.
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{for \(2 s .6 d\).; 500 seeds for \(58 . ;\) Pangy seed saved from best
flowers, in \(28.6 d\) and Bs. packets.
N.B.-To those friends who received their Hollyhock plants}} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
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Chapman, Andrew, Barlaston, near Stone, Staffordshire \\
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Chapman, Andrew, Barlaston, near Stone, Staffordshire
Chapman, Robert, gr to the Earl of Harewood, Harewood House, \\
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Frestonkirk, East Lothan gr to the Lord Dinorben, at Kinmell Park, St. \\
Asaph, N.h. William, Killalee, Dublin \\
Hay, James, Totterdown Hill, Bristol
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\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{to 5 ft . ; I00, 000 English Elms, from 4ft, to 10 ft . In height, besides}} & Castle, Northumberland , Esdon, Esq., Leweston, Sherborne, Dorsetshire \\
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Farming Steward ; or of the Auctioneers, Downam Market.
Downham Market, Oct

VICTORIA PARK. - To Market Gardeners, an Majesty's Woods and Forests. To be sold by Auction by Mr. J.
KING, King, on Mondap, October 23 and fol.owng day, at 11 O'clock
each day, on the premises, Wirk La .e. Hacknes. hifici hy Mrs.
Roberts.

 Covent Gardan : Cheshre Cheese, Spitalfields Market; Golden

TYO FRUITERERS and GREENGROCERS.-T0 BUSINESS, with a families. The House is held for 32 years, free of rent, and the
situation is present Proprietor has carried on the business for 20 years. No
one need ate to Principals only, on personal application to Messrs. Foste
\(\stackrel{\text { To }}{\text { To }}\)
 sitaue at Batteresea and Elizabeen. .street south, Pimimece...t.






TO ZEET-About SEVEN ACRES OF NURSERX GRovin hear London; or the enease (tivelve years and能

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STEPHENSON AND CO., 61 , Graceechurch.street













 To MARKET GARDENERS san PARMERS.






 G UANO ON SALE.-Any Quantity of fhis valuable

 Importers, Liveripol
patent manures, compoed
J. Oi Saper Phosemate of Lime, phosphate of Ammonid sidit




TIU MANURE henn now ine superioritity of this power-为


 EOLOGY. -IMPROVEMENT OF SOILS, \&c.




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Completion of mar batrmans splendid worr,
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 Russell-street, where it may be seen in action. The attention of
 JACKETS, \&ic., in great variety, new and mach approved styles. general and coxtial recominendation of those who have adopted blished garments, furnish the best evidence of their efficiency and value. An iospectinn is confidently invited, also of an extensive assortment of first-rate materials and garmients for
the coming season, guarauteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever.-Made only by W. Berdor,
Tailor, Waterproofer, \&c., 69 , Cornhill, (North side).
1) OWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.- Under the Spehe Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe. This Uil is universally acknowledged to be the ONLT ARTICI E that will
effectually produce and restore Hair, prevent it from falling an turning grey, iree it from scurf and dandriff, and will render it de-
lightfully soft and fexible. It will also preserve the the heated atmosphere of crowded assenbblies. CAUTION. Much pernicious trash is now offered for sale as "MACASSAR
OHL orhat the words "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL" are engraven
 coountersizned "ALEX. ROWLAND," Price 3s. 6d, - \%8. Family per bottle. Ask for "t Rowland"s

BURBIDGE AND HEALY'S NEW PLAN FOR BOILERS AND SETTING,
FOR WARMING HOTHOUSES, GREENHOUSES, CHURCHES and Public buildings, nurseries, \&c. \&c.

Registered under 6 \& 7 Vic., c. 65.


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A. Section of Borler and Furnace.
}
B. Plan of do.
C. Elevation of Sylvester's Patent air-tight Sliding Doors.
D. Elevation of Boller, with Sylvester"s Patent ribbed Surfaces

Further explanation and particulars may be obtained of the Proprietors, 130, Fleet-street, London.

 Experimental Chemist to the Horticultural Society of London, Hon. Mem, of the Royal Agricultural Society, and Lecturer \&c, \&c. \&c.
Extratts from the Introduction:various substances employed as manares enables us to comprehend the mode in which the latter act; and a knowledge of the nature of those substances which plants reguire, points out the
best and most economical methods of restoring to the soil, by manures, those substances which plants remove from it."
"If the farmer knows what it is that gives the fertilizing powers to manure, and is aware of the nature of those substances, he will
snom learn the best method of preserving and using them : he will soon learn the best method of preserving and using them : he will
then understand how to make the most of the various sources of
manure at his disposal, and he will he enabled readily to save much, that, for the want of such knowledge, would otherwise be

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FAMILIAR ASTRONOMY. By Georgr Darler, A.B., Author of A System of Popular Geometry,-Com -and a System of Popular Trigonometry. 12mo, with Eagrav
ings, There is a vast deal of astronomical information conveyed in a most winning and unassuming manner in this delightful iten of its intelligence, reflects infinite credit on the taste and talents of its projector und editor, Mr. Darley." - Suma
TAYior and WALTON, Booksellers and Publishers to University College, 28, Upper Gower-street
BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES REGISTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT. Ton puracy or selling, recoverable by the proprietors before a magistrate, or by civil action. Half the penalty will be gived The any percon informing the proprietors of any intringement.
words of the Act are "No person or persons shall copy or ait any design, either by adding to, or subtracting from," \&cC.
ATTWOOD, WIMBLE, \& WARER, MANUFACTURERS, L WE,
This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary degree of temperature can be given to the cream, by placinin in 10 or of cold or hot water, which ensures the batios and the facility with which it may be cleaned, are no inconsiderabia advantares over those now in common use. The great advan tages of this Chum will be found in the winter; but in the hes of hardening the Butter. No. \(1 \quad 2 \quad 2 \quad\) and 9
\(\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { Price, carriage paid } \\ \text { to London. }\end{array}\right\} \quad 25 \mathrm{~s} . \quad 35 \mathrm{~s} . \quad 42 \mathrm{~s}\). Larg
sizes made to order. Arthur-street, mear the Monument; Rigex's Brush Warehous No. 80, Gracechurch-street; Livermora and Son, It, Cavendishsquare. Export Agents, Barnes \& Co., 109, Fencharch-strep
1)RESS COATS, Superfine cloth, 30 s . to 40 s. ; expr silk velvet collar and silk facings, 508 .; Waterproof Wrapples,

 33.38, ; best quality, \(5 l\),-At FISHER and
street, City, 10 doors from Loudon-bridge.

 of the above highly-esteemed Flowers, which appeared on the
Advertising pages, 706 and 707 , of this Paper, of the 14 th inst., and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

\section*{The gatarness chronter.}

\section*{SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1843.}
mbertines por the two rollowing werks.
Kriday, Novemer
For the last few years the striking discoveries of some Chemists, aided by the rhetorical flourishes of induced to look to Chemistry for every possible and impuced to look to Chemistry for every possible and
impossible result. A fewr pounds of some saline ingredient were to restore fertility to exhausted land, and to cover our moors with teeming crops. We are not sure, indeed, that the farmer was not to scatter abundance around him from his waistcoat pocket as he rode across his fields. At all events the gardener Was to substitute his suuft-box for the dung-cart; dealers were to sell it by the dozen, not the ton. The very absurdity of these exaggerations made them current, and gained for them a belief which would have been refused to more sober statements. Now,
however, the hot fit is going off, it is to be hoped that it will not be followed by an access of cold.
Let us not be misunderstood. No one can possibly form a higher estimate of the importance of Chemistry to the arts of cultivation. The opinions upon the subject that have been from time to time expressed entertain conumns are daily strengthened; and we discoveries in doubt that alroad to most important ment of crops will in time result from the manifold researches now in progress among Chemists. But
favourable opinions like these must not make us blind to the mischief likely to arise from the anticipations of a heated imagination, or from a blind and ignorant
reliance reliance upon forces and forms of matter, the true connection of which with vegetation is only just which is most important, sollid, and well ascertained in a feverish chase after an object to which science has still to give true form and proportions. It is is like
quitting the open country to follow the stag through a Louitting the fog.
Such, nevertheless, has happened, wherever the certain but unobtrusive truths of Vegetable Physiology
have been postponed to the bright scintillation have been postponed to the bright sintiliations of
Vegetable Chemistry. When Professor Liebio made his inconsiderate attack upon Vegetable Physiologists, he carried with him many thoughtless and uninportant persons, and led them to undervalue that innregaining her empire, and people are now beginning to discover that whatever aid Chemistry may herealter give them, they must look for immediate and
sure assistance to the well-ascertained facts of Vege table Physiology, whose value cannot be destroyed or even diminished, although they may be enhanced, by future discoveries. They have also no doubt disCovered that chemical experiments are not very easily the unless by those who have more experience than although it is the lither gardeners or farmers, and that practice the results of exact chemical inally put in practice the results of exact chemical investigation, yet that until those results shall have been obtained another kind.
People have doubtless been in some degree led of Iate to direct their attention so exclusively to chemical Chemistry is scarcely troden the path of Vegetable likely to lead scarcely trodden, ant therefore far more
\(V_{\text {eer }}\)
to important discoveries than Vegetable ead hysiology, which has for so many years
been heardly subject of careful observation. But there can hardly be a greatier error. Vegetable Physiology and, and in which the aid of Chemistry is unneeded. vegetable all things, do the well-ascertained laws of \({ }^{\text {vegetable }}\) growth want correct application to practice. either, who fancies that all possible perfection has
been been arrived ancies that all possible perfection has
exclusive the cultivation of any one crop, \(\mathrm{O}_{\mathrm{n}}\) the of what Chemistry may be able to effect. ten years will witness astain no doubt that the next respect as the last have done great an advance in this edication of the rising generation takes aproved \(P_{\text {hysiology }}\) and leads to the careful study of Vegetable with the l , and, above all, if those who are intrusted think and act a little for themstlivestion will learn"to \(W_{\text {An instructive instance of the the is }}\)
Wood's xemarks on potting, of which we to-day
publish the completion, along with a capital paper on Salvias by the same cultivator. These papers canno be said to depend upon any new facts, but are founded upon a novel and better method of applying well known facts to practice. The main principles in his method of management are :-1. That plants while growing are to be kept growing without interruption; 2, That the effect of this is to augment (or accumulate) their power of development in a quasi geometrical ratio. The mode of carrying out these principles is regulated, on the one hand, by a skilful selection of materials, 0 which the quantity, together with their nutritive and mechanical nature, is well suited to the object of cultivation; and on the other, by taking care that the
influence of the sun and atmosphere shall balance the power of absorption which plants, under given circumstances, may be able to exercise. For a detailed explunation of the mode employed to effect these objects we refer to the papers themselves. At a very early opportunity we shall offer some further observaquences the views of Mr. Wood, and the consequences that are likely to grow out of them. For
the present, it will be sufficient to state that they are perfect in theory, and unobjectionable in practice, in every instance where fine plants are more valued than the space they occupy.

There is an old opinion, founded on a want of discrimination with regard to the nature of soils, that much ploughing is detrimental to the land-some farmers call it "ploughing the heart out of it " while, on the other hand, it is the practice of many farmers to plough five or six times as a preparation for Wheat sowing. It is evident that both opinions cannot be ally adonted in yet there is seldom a maxim generreasonable foundation. The error is, that every farmer who has no guide but his own practice and that of his forefathers or predecessors in his farm, and who inquires no further than what has been found useful, or the reverse, is satisfied with a single experiment-if he make any at all. When you converse with a plain, good, industrious farmer, who has worked hard, paid his rent regularly, and brought up a family-than whom there is not a more respectable member of society-and you propose to him to do something
which you think an improvement on his practice-for which you think an improvement on his practice-for which there are no visible springs, to sow a quickgrowing crop on the land which he intends as a fal-low-he will probably answer to each proposal, "I was induced to plough a field much deeper than ever had been. I sowed it with Wheat after a good mucking-and what was the consequence? my Wheat was choked with Charlock and all sorts of weeds, although the land was as clean as a garden before seed-time. I had not half a crop of Wheat, and it cost me ever so much for several years to get my field clean again. No more deep ploughing on my land, I assure you. I plough my fallows and cross-plough them as often as I can, but take care not to break the pan which the sole of the plough has made." All this might be perfectly true: and yet this very land, once cleared of its weeds-the seeds of which may have lain buried for ages without losing their power of vegetation, when brought within reach of the external air and dews-might produce much better crops than it and dews-might produce much better crops than it course or rotation.
We tried the experiment of deep ploughing with exactly the same result as that of the above-quoted farmer ; but we did not come to the same conclusion we saw immediately that the deep ploughing should have preceded the fallow crop, and not the Wheat; but we made the best of a bad bargain : we had every plant of Charlock weeded out as it came up. This weeding cost 25 s. per acre; but instead of having a deficient crop of Wheat, we had much above an average of good clean Corn. As the land was well stirred, and partly sown with Tares, and partly with Swedish Turnips
and Mangold \(W\) urzel, in the next season, with a suffiand Mangold Wurzel, in the next season, with a suffiand this field is improved at least 25 per cent in value by an operation which in the mind of an unreflecting farmer would have been pronounced to be decidedly detrimental to the land, and not to be recommended as an example. Here we see the advantage of a little science and refiection; in trying experiments we should
never be disheartened, unless the result entirely contranever be disheartened, unless the result entirely contra-
dicts our expectations, and it is evident that we have dicts our expectations, and it is evident that we have
miscalculated the consequences. One deep ploughing preceded by a slight scarifying to destroy surface weeds, and followed by a deep stirring with a heavy implement-such as Biddle's or Lord Ducie's Scarifier, another cross-ploughing and harrowing, and picking out and burning the weeds, will generally prepare the land for manuring and final ploughing in good time to sow a cleansing crop-such as rooss which require Wheat, Barley, or Oats, according to the fertility of
the soil in which Clover or artificial grasses may be sown, to be followed by Wheat, unless Wheat was sown after the roots, in which case Beans may be substituted. This is the usual process on good mellow Wheat land which has been drained, if necessary. In the old method of ploughing, the furrow-slice was often turned over and over several times, without being pulverised or the roots of the weeds being disturbed. If a dry season followed, the clods dried through and through, the roots were killed, and it was called an excellent fallow; for the first heavy rain made the clods crumble, and the land looked free and mellow. But in a moist summer the land was never thoroughly cleansed; the harrows destroyed some annual weeds but docks and thistles remained in abundance, as might be seen in the next crop, which was usually Wheat. The introduction of scarifiers and deepstirring implements, such as the subsoil-plough, has caused a great revolution in the practice of husbandry. So many ploughings are not thought necessary on Wheat land ; and fallows, except as a preparation for roots the same year, are almost excluded, except occasionally on the stiffest wettest soils which have not been thoroughly drained.
Many young and amateur farmers who are zealous in introducing improvements in Agriculture, will be surprised to hear that there is nothing new in these improved practices. They have been detailed in books for half a century 'and more; and in the Agricultural reports of the counties in England, published under the sanction of the Board of Agriculture, in the beginning of this century, there is scarcely one in which the most improved practices of the present day are not described and recommended. Every one interested in Agriculture read them, but very few put them in practice. The old plodding farmer had no idea of altering his old ways. The landed proprietor recommended his bailiff to try the new plans something was attempted, but ignorance and prejudice and sometimes conceit were the cause of failures and losses. The zeal cooled, and the old methods were thought the safest after all. Intelligent farmers were precluded from adopting or even trying new methods, by absurd restrictions in their leases, sometimes forcing them to follow a disadvantageous rotation, and sometimes forbidding the cultivation of profitable crops, such as Potatoes, for fear of exbausting the land. As well might Wheat and Oats be prohibited, for they are both great exhausters. There is a new spirit arisen, which has been diffused and greatly promoted by the exertions of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. If this Society will only let the practical farmer know what methods have already differented to be right; what solls are suited to each theory and collecting well-planned experiments and their results, will show how they tend to increase our knowledge of Agriculture, it will do more good to the nation than the soldiers or diplomatists who by their sword or negotiations should have added whole provinces to the Queen's dominions.- \(M\).

\section*{OBSERVATIONS ON THE NEW SYSTEM OF \\ POTTING PLANTS \\ By Wm. Wood ; at Messrs. Henderson's Nursery.} No. III.
The principal difficulty in adopting the system now large proportions of soil in the process of potting ; a diff culty which at first sight may appear really insung; a diffi0 those who are but partially acquainted with the systematic modes employed by experienced cultivators.
The principle involved in the application of large proporfions of materials in the process of potting may be defined as or chemical All powers and qualities, whether mechanical bers; that is to say, each part or parcel of a mass is raised to a higher value or intensity, when it forms one of a heap, than when left to itself; and the more complete and immediate the correspondence of parts, one with another, the more will this enhancement be accelerated." This principle is not urged as being merely applicable to the practical operation in favour of which it is now adduced, but is also applicable to all other modes of culture, however modified in their nature. The law remains the same, although its effects may be varied by the conditions under which it operates.
As the processes of potting need not be restricted to the application of soils in the proportions mentioned in a previous paper, nor are of absolute importance to the to the precautions considered essential to success in cul tivation generally.
lst." A proper selection of soil is indispensable, in the first instance. It is probably to the facilities possessed by some cultivators more than others for obtaining a suitable material, that the heavy mode of shifting is due, rather than to any original combination or previous preparation. It has only recently been proved that some kinds of peat in general use are greatly deficient in texture and quality, greatly preponderates, in a pulverised state, is preferred.

The superiority of such a material is generaily to be tested by the absence of all extraneous matter; and not unfrequently it is found quite free from sand. Perhaps the most simple and efficient plan of improving the texture of soils, without the aid of additional material, is simply by separating the close or binding portion, as follows :-Place the compost in a sieve of two-eighths of an inch in the wire-work, which by being partially moved will permit the loose portion of the soil (as the least valuable) to pass through, and the remaining portion when modified (if requisite) by being entirely passed through a sieve of a medium size, will be more uniform in its texture, and favourable to an equable circulation of moisture. This process may be varied for any quality of soil, either for the purpose of attaining luxuriant growth, or for the first potting of young stock.
2d. Suitable proportions and arrangement of material in the process of potting are also essential to superior cuitivation, particularly when young and tender plants are transferred from small to large pots. A rule of propos fatal errors in potting are, first, in so placing the large potsherd (or other material) over the bottom hole of the pot, as to admit a very imperfect passage for the superfluous moisture; and secondly, a very partial intermediate drainage, or even its entire omission A portion of porous material placed immediately upon the lower drainge prevents the soil from filing ut the intertices of the age prevents potsherds beneath, and modifies the fluctuations of temtexture, moreover, prevents the soil above from remaining saturated in extreme cases of exposure. Next to the saturated in extreme cases of exposure. Next to the upon the quantity and arrangement of its parts.
3d. A due exposure to atmospheric and solar agency is indispensable to the successful co-operation of other influences employed in the process of cultivation. The distinct agencies upon the mutual action of which the successful management of plants depend are, first, those to which they are subjected in the process of potting, \&c., viz, the organic and chemical substances; and, secondly, those which act upon their external surfaces, as light, air, heat, \&c., each affecting to a certain extent the whole vegetable system. Atmospheric and solar influence should be so modified as to balance the power of absorption to which plants are exposed; in other words, the intensity of the former should, as a general rule, be in proportion to the amount of material used in the process of potting, regulated at the same time by conditions of growth, situation, \&c.

An error in first principles can be rectified by no fter-application of scientific rules." There is ample evidence to prove, that it is "the elementary conditions of an organised being, which favour the ultimate development of its parts.
It has been a subject of surprise to some, that the system whose merits have been advocated has not been practised at an earlier period than the present. Perhaps the talismanic influence of custom, and the "ten thousand" daily determinations to reduce the " majestic proportions of Nature" to the pigmy restrictions of art, are not the only obstacles which science has had to remof truth, have ductions of reason, and the investigation art is limited in long ago proved that every operation from the laws which Nature has proparibed for the same end; andin appealing No the result of superior cultivation, or the records of prat practice, it will be found that every instance prose pre to have invariably an aproximation towards an accumulative system of cultivation.
I have been asked what is the probable period for which pecimen plants of mature growth may be cultivated with acces. ment of the greatest constitational vigour, with a uniform development of bloom, it is conent the more the more will be the vital energies of the plant-a development of bloom being matured or ultimate function o vegetable life.
The renovation of such plants will depend upon the kilful appliance of those remedial operations which Nature points out
The first means employed is the early and entire removal of decayed blossoms; and secondly, a removal (by pruning) of those portions of the plant which are partially exhausted by the production of bloom, at least so far a the proportions of the plant will permit. By thus limiting its circulation, the energies of a plant will again be excited by the accumulation of its sap, which, alded by a partial cessation of watering, and a closer and higher temperature, by a few degrees, will serve to unfold its power in the development of buds.
Two instances occur in the Pine-apple-Place establish ment, which serve to show that even renewed shifts to other pots is not necessary in all cases of plants in large (formerly Kirst is illustrated by the plant Zichya coccinea part of this Paper. The specimen was grown in a large 16 pot, and bloomed profusely in the summer of 1842 . Its consequent exhaustion appeared to preclude the pos sibility of the piant being again excited into renewed plant remained mpotted, and again so far recovered its vigourias afterwards to be purchased for a Continental exhibition in the ensuing season.

In a second instance, a plant of Gloxinia rubra was transferred in the spring of 1842 to a large 16 pot, the manure and peat The same penson it formed a luxurian
specimen, extending two feet in diameter. After blooming, the plant remained dormant in the same pos; and in
 and pot, having been in a dry state nearly five months, At previous season, extending three feet in diameter and Sine fet in circunference
Such are a few of the features that characterise the best mode of cultivation yet known ; and, whatever may b the merit of other systems, in which, by a skilful appli cation of artificial raeans, mature growth may be attaine by successive efforts, it may be confidently affirmed that the noblest specimens have been obtained by an application of the principles adverted to in the foregoing statements. In conclusion, the merits of each system are of peculia value. The restrictive mode of cultivation is perfect in it application to the objects of commerce. The accumula tive systern is an approximation to that state of things in Nature, which, as the manifestation of Creative power, is perfect in its parts and in its design.

\section*{WHEAT SPLITTIING.}

Tye leading article of the Gardeners' Chronicle, Sept. 23, contains a letter, signed " Archdale Palmer, on the produce of a single grain of Wheat; the return from this single grain was 22,000 : this beats the forty-fold Potatoes all to nothing, and may place in farming, provided it can be made use of at moderate expense. I have been requested by a gentleman interested in such matters, to make some calculations to the probable cost of planting an acre upon this priaciple. I am no farmer myself, therefore my calculations will apply only to manual labour and expense. But as this experiment is in print, there is no difficulty in examining what the resul was
Mr. Palmer sowed a single grain of Wheat in July, 842 ; the day is not mentioned, and the most important points for a farmer to know are left out. In August the first produce of this grain made four piants, three weeks fter; they were again separated, and made 12 plants: eparated again in September into 32 plants ; in November hese were separated into 48 plants, and planted out in the open ground; the letter does not 5 sy whether in a garden or in a field, but that they occupied 11 yards long by 1 yard wide, being the 440 th part of an acre, consequently 440 seeds were sufficient to plant an acre. In August, 1843, 10 of the 48 plants died, but the remaining 38 lants produced 22,000 grains, which weighed \(2 \frac{1}{4} \mathrm{lbs}\).
The farmer holds his land by the acre, and the average roduced from a good field of Wheat is about 30 bushels beyond what the farmer gets upon the old system, \(2 \frac{1}{3}\) lbs. to every grain sown, that is, to 440 grains for an acre 18 bushels and 12 pound the birds, making 24 bushels; add also one-fifth for dead plants, which makes 29 bushels and 12 pounds to the acre: the farmer has saved \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) bushel by the experiment, pro But I think this experiment is well worth a farm But. it may be ceaty improved upon by a pratical rial; it may be greatly improved upon by a practical man arter the for advanageous to poor people who have children going idle. A poor man having one acre of heat engear, his wise and children wous pero bushels and a haif would ime they were doing it
I am aware that my scale of expense will startle the armer in the first instance, because I shall be liberal in iving him plenty of time to perform the work in ; another thing, he must observe that it is made for able-bodied
labourers at \(2 s\) o per day. The idea of using pots of any labourers at 28 . per day. The idea of using pot
size I discard at once, without a single remark.
The first thing the farmer has to do is to provide a suitable piece of ground for a nursery for his plants-the nearer the field where he is to plant them out for good the better ; the space required ought to be about 40 feet by 30 feet, divided in four feet beds, for the convenience of getting at the plants with ease from each side; the ground ought to be well manured and well dug
I would not wish to confine the farmer to the exact number of seeds, but let him sow the ounce at once, as there will be failures of course.
The expense, according to my view, is this :-

\section*{Sowing one ounce of seed}

Parting and plantirs the first produce into 1760 plant Parting and planting 1760 plants into 5260
Parting and planting 5280 , into 10,560 phe
Parting and planting out into the field 10,560 plants
into 21,120

This calculation shows a loss of \(38.8 d\). beyond what farmer has under the present system.
But there is something else wanted: how is he to guide his planters to plant at 18 inches apart? to remedy this want he can make a light wooden harrow, with the bars et at the distance required, with a little rollo or iron inches in diameter in front, and a wooden tooth or iron in each bar at the other end, this is too expensive for the workmen to
such a purpose.
Now if the farmer finds that it is beneficial to follow the plan now sketched out for him, I will put him on a cheaper method to perform the operation, if done on a large scale, that is, to do it with boys from 12 to 14 years of age, who

This machine may be drawn by a small pony; this harrow loses one mark in every turn aft
off tooth in the last mark.
would be glad to be employed at any price; but the wages mean to put down for them are \(3 s\).
If done by boys at \(3 s\). per week :-

\section*{Sowing one ounce of seed}

Sowing one ounce of seed
planting and parting the produce, one day iv6 plants
Planting and parting 17 fo plants into 5280 , two days
Planting and parting 520 plants into 10,560, four days
Plantigg and parting 10.5600 plantsinto 21,120 , and plant-
ing them out in the field for good
ing them out in the field for good

This scale is given upon the supposition that the farmer might be inclined to plant four or five acres, or any num ber he likes; and an old experienced labourer should b put as a head to keep them in order
Some of your farming contributors may-doubt my scale fo boys if put in print; but if I was their master, they would do double the work put down for them. About the month of was brought up as a gardener at Lord A berdeen's, Haddo House, and was some time in the nurseries at Aberdeen came up and got employment in B.'s nursery at R.; this wages high. Mr. B. came by one day and said, "How do they plant seedlings in your nurseries?" "They dib them, sir"" said John. "And what do they give?" give you five-pence a thousand; I have a great man to plant, and you may begin as soon as you like." John could plant 10,000 Larches in a day himself; but he thought of another scheme. He saw a lot of boys at play in a field at- ; he went out and stood looking at them for some time to see who was the nimblest among them; he pitched upon six, and told them he would give them \(3 s\). per week if they would come and work for him. They came, and in three or four hours he taught them to plant, and at the end of the week they were perfect masters of their work. John brought in a bill to B. on the Saturday night of five or six pounds. Mr. B. in astonishment declared he could not plant the number in that time. "If you do not believe me," said John, "you may count thena." B. examined the ground, and paid him, but said he never was so caught before in any transaction he ever had to do with. John worked with me for a twelvemonth, and he used to boast that he saved more money in B.'s zursery in a week than all the young men employed did in two years. Now these were Cockney boys, and I see no reaso
Dingwell.
In connexion with this subject we subjoin four statements from practical workmen, who all agree that pots are an unnecessary expense.
No.I- - Experiment on \(\frac{1}{40}\) of an acre. Extended ratio for 1 acr July, 1 Grain sown, multiplied by 440 : 440 graitas sown. Aug. e,
Sept.,
Nov.,



\section*{Hours 13049 m .
Nearly 13 days 1 hour-or \(13 \frac{1}{2}\) days may be allowed. boys, \(0 \frac{1}{2}\) days may be reckoned for women and
plants, at 18 年 plants, at 18 , per day
Men, 9 days at 28 , yer day}

It would appear from this estimate that \(18 s, 6 d\). , the saving in seed, is short of the expense incurred to the extent of 4 s . ; whilst the expense of superintending the labour would be greater than is required for sowing. It also appears that in Mr. Archdale Palmer's small, and doubtless carefully"conducted experiment, 10 plants out of the 48 died; this is a large proportion, leaving more than \(\frac{3}{8}\) of the ground blank, whilst the return of produce does not warrant the supposition that the remainde 20 would make up for such deficiency; \(2 \frac{1}{3}\) los is destroyed by birds, still the amount would not equal an average crop.
The expense of labour more than balances the value of seed saved; and
The produce is deficient more than the quantity required to sow an acre in the usual way, labour is at the rate of 2d, per hour for a far man'slabour by the day. It is also supposed that the ground is prepared, ready for sowing, \&c.
To plant an acre of Wheat, the plants to stand one foot
July, six inches apart each way in the open ground
July, six inches apart, each way in the ope
the labour for which would be half an hour
The same taken up and divided avo depending on the
August (much, as regards the time, depeadiug on the
state of the weather,, and aveplants; to be planted at
six inches apart (planting, on an average, 10 plants
a minute), two hours' labour
Taking up and dividing the same
Taking up and dividing the same and divided, about the midude
of September, and averaging a division of a times, or
3660 plants, and still planted six inches apart
Taking up and dividing the ebove
Carried forward

Brought forward
The same taken up and again divider, about the midde
of October, and averaging a division of 3 times, or of October, and averaging a division of 3 times or
so,980 plants, and agaiu planted as before, 6 inches apart Traking up and dividing the same
The same plants again taken up and divided, 'abont the beginning of March, and averagitg a aivision of 43,920 plants, the plants to be placed at one
times foot apart at this planting each way
Taking up and dividing the same
Total for planting an acre of Wheat, one foot apart \(\overline{\mathcal{E}_{1} 129}\)
No. III.-To plant an acre of Wheat, the plants to stand one foot and a half apart, 227 grains must be sown, about the middle of July, six inches apart-
The labour
per hour
The same taken iup and divided in August, averaging a
division of 4 times, or \(9 n 8\) plants Take hour and a hals
 a division of 3 times, or 2724 plants, still planted six
inches anart-labour for planting Takches apart-laburur for planting
Thaking up and dividing the same
Same taken up and divided in October, averaging a
division of 3 times, or 8172 plants, and planted at six
inches apart-labour for planting
Taking up and dividing the same
The same again taken up and diveded, about the begining plants, which are to be planted one foot and a half apart-labour for planting
Total for planting an acre of Wheat at 1 ft .6 in . apart \(\mathbb{L}_{1}\)
No. IV,-In my opinion the only way of executing this plan is to dibble in the seed, 2 grains in a hole, about 4 inches from each other, the plants to be taken up when they many on an average at that time as could skilfully be made and then planted out at once, where they are to remain thus getting rid of all the intermediate dividings. The number of grains of Wheat required for one rood would be 42,240 , which would not exceed one pint at farthest as I have ascertained by actually counting that quantity; and consequently, a pint of Wheat will plant 21,120 holes.
If each bole thus gives five plants on an average, which may be reasonably expected, there would be at the disto plant five acres, at \(17 \frac{1}{2}\) inches apart.
If farmers were at \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) inches apart
little doubt but it would soon gain Seed for the it would soon gain ground in the country about \(4 b_{\text {. }} 12 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~s}_{0}\); whereas, one pint of Wheat would only cost about one penny. The plants may be taken up separated, and planted again by 50 people in one day :each to plant 4,221 per day, and this might be wholly done each to plant 4,221 per day, and this might be wholly done
by boys and girls at (i,d. per day; consequently, the farmer's saving, excluaive of the original coot of dibbling
the rood, would be \(3 l .7 s\) s. \(5 d\), per every five ocres,

\section*{Cost of seed- Wheat for five acres}

Cost of one pint of seed-Wheat
Dibbling a quarter of an acre
Taking up and plotion
Taking up and planting

\section*{FAMILIAR BOTANY.-No. XVII.}

The Water Flannele--A friend put into my hand the other day a yard or two of what seemed a coarse kind of flannel, gray on one side, greenish on the other, and a
full quarter of an inch thick. It had been thrown up by the river Trent, and washed ashore in vast sheets. Those who had seen it pronounced it a manufactured article, and so it was, but by the hand of Nature. It brought to mind a similar production, of which some acres had When it was said that clothing had three years since, by the country people, who took it for a sort of cotton wadding, fallen from heaven.
Whes this substance is haudled it is harsh to the touch, although composed of finest threads. To the naked eye it presents no character by whioh it may be known from any coarse and loosely woven cloth. The microscope reveals its xature. It is then found to consist of myriads of jointed and vertically; they are here and there transparenter side and vertically; they are here and there transparent, but
for the most part opaque, and rough to the eye. The white side is more opaque, than the other, and more unexaminable; but if a little mouriatic acid be added to the aminable; but if a little muriatic acid be added to the water in which the fragments of Water Flannel float,
copious bubbles of air appear, which are much increased in quantity by the application of the heat of a spiritlamp. By degrees they disappear. They were bubbles of carbonic acid, extricated by the action of the muriatic
acid on a coating of carbonate of lime, with plant is more or less completely invested. If, after this plant is more or less completely invested. If, after this
operation, the threads are again examined, the contents of the joints become visible; in the green parts of the Tlanniel they are filled with an irregular mass of green matter, in the white part with myriads of globales, intermixed with a shapeless substance. The globules are the
seeds. If a little iodine is then given to the flannel, it is readily absorbed, and the contents, shapeless matter, globules, and all, become deep violet, showing that all this substance is starch.
Hence it appears that the Water Flannel is a micro. scopical plant, composed of jointed threads, secreting carcomposed of starch within them. And when we sensids that the joints are smaller than the eye can detect, while each contains from 50 to 100 seeds, it may easily be conceived with what rapidity such o plant if multiplied.

Besides which, ss their contents consist to a great extent of starch, the most readily organizable of all vegetable materials, the means of growth with which the plant is provided are far more ample than anything we
in the higher orders of the Vegetable kingdom.

This curious substance has of late years attracted the attention of people in various parts of England, and the inquiries that have been made of naturalists have been so incorrectly answered, that it is full time to put an end to Agricultares about it, in the year 1840, the Royal Libraltural Society submitted specimens of it to the late the Royal Dublin Society Mr. Don declared it to be the Oscillatoria corium-one of the half-animal, half-vegetable productions which form entangled layers in the bottom of streams in the colder parts of England. But it is difficult to conceive what could have given rise to this statement ; for the Water Flannel has no one of the peculiarities of Oscillatoria corium, which, moreover, is glossy and slimy. Mr. Hardyman reported it to be a water-plant called Con-
ferva sordida, or, as he called it (Hibernicè), a kind of fresh-water sea-weed; and he was nearly, though not quite, right; for it is a true Conferva. C. sordida, howrendered impossible in this plant by the carbonate of lime that clothes it. Another authority assured the Linnean Society that the Water Flannel is the Conferva fluviatilis of Linnæus, a more extraordinary error than that of Mr. Don. I happen to know that, in two of these cases, them, for portions of it were placed in my hands at the same time; and there is little reason to doubt that the specimens laid before the Linnean Society were the same.
The Water Flannel is really the Conferva crispa of Dillwyn, or the C. capillaris of Linnæus, known for years for the singular property it has of forming beds of rough, entangled, curling threads.
And for what purposes, we may ask, is this small plant intended? Is it for food for man or animals, or for decorating the waters in which it grows, or for adding to wealth or comfort in any way? It is hard to answex
selfish questions of this sort. That it has its use we may selfish questions of this sort. That it has its use we may
rest assured ; but whether for us or our fellow-creatures it rest assured; but whether for us or our fellow-creatures it
is scarcely within my province to determine. I may, however, suggest, that it, like all such agents, is probably one of the great means of moving the hidden springs of the
natural world.--It swarms in waters, where it floats and grows with inconceivable rapidity. What does it grow on unless the decaying matter in which all water abounds, and which tends to pollute it? It is therefore a purifier of the streams.-- It is cast by the waters on the mea-
dows, and carries with every 1000 lbs. weight of it, 400 lbs dows, and carries with every 1000 lbs . weight of it, 400 lbs with at least 15 lbs of the air called nitrogen. These ara manures which the Water-Flannel rescues from the flood
to incresse the ticour und abundauce of the land. it increase the rigour and abundaryee of the land.- But
it
ine amidst its trackless fields and feed upon its produce Surely these are uses enough without a lacekDied appeal the admiration of what are called inquiring minds.
But it may be that nature intends such plants for higher purposes. One quarter of its weight consists of starch and azotised substance; that is to say, of the nutritious matter that gives bread its value. Why, then, might
not the Water-Flannel be converted into food in times scarcity ? ater-Fanael be converted into food in times of of barl and straw which has been sometimes used. \(-R\). \(E\).

TO OBTAIN FLOWERING PLANTS OF SALVIA
SPLENDENS IN THE MONTHS OF MARCH SPLENDENS
AND APRIL
\(\mathrm{THE}_{\mathrm{HE}}\) small lateral shoots from large specimens of in different vigour, and which were pretiously bloomed the of October, and struck in store pots of 12 each, with in span-roofed box, resting within two inches of a hot flue, potting off, pots of small and large 48 size were prepared by placing an inverted thumb-pot over the cavity of each as drainage (or circulating medium,) and around each decomposed adere ap to its level, portions of halfstate, pressed close.
A struck cutting from"the store pot was then inserted in each, and in many instances a flake of the dried manure was placed immediately over the cavity of the small in portion of roots, \&c. generally rested.
The compost used was two parts of yellow loam with third portion of the same dried manure reduced through a sieve of two-eighths of an inch wide in the wire-a small quantily of slaced when roofed box or frame in which they were struck, from whence, when fully established, they were removed for short period apon the pie or drcnidaceous-house ; and from this posith of a span-roofed stove, which was also employed in the spring as a Forcing-house. This structure was heated by an ordinary tue running round the bouse, which being in an exposed situation, required a high temperature during winter, and consequenty the atmosphere was dry. The plante were placea apos an elevated shelf against the over the flue, which was covered with sphagnum and surfaced with sand in order to counteract the intense hea by copious watering.
was applied to larger potted cuttings, the same proces
viously bloomed in an indifferent state of growth. The lion, in order back a short time previous to the operalaten, in order to accumulate their sap as far as their lateral growth permitted. The only difference observed with the shifted plants was, a great reduction of the soil which they had been previously grown, and the inverted portionate in size to the large twentyofours or sixteens to portionate in size to the large twentyofours or sixteens to which the plants were removed; the quantity of dried manure employed was also in proportion. The larger specimens, including the whole of the shifted plants, were excited to growth by being placed upon a bed of tan previous to their final removal to the stove. Being, as before stated, exposed to a high temaperature and ungenial atmosphere, humidity was maintained by frequent syringings, \&c. at appropriate hours.
The above
mode of potting was adopted apart from effect. In the instance of the potted cuttings nothing short of a failure was anticipated, from the extremely rapid circulation which was expected to follow; and on this account the plants excited little interest until their aniform and exaberant growth proved, satisfactorily, that the proportions, arrangement, and ouglity of the materials used in the process of potting, had answered the great end always sought for in high cultivation-namely, an uniform circulation of moisture.
The appearance of the plants during the progress of their growth, eapecially of the cuttings in 48 sized pots, up to the season of bloom, was luxuriant and uniform in the highest degree, indicating the vigour of seedlings rather than of cuttings, and even led to an inquiry Whether they were not some new species! During appearance, with they presented a very interesting appearance, scarlet, mingling at that beason with other gay produc-
tions of the forcing-house, but surpassing them all for elegance and beaut
I conceive that the principles involved in the foregoing instance of successful cultivation, with portions of plants previously exhausted by blossoming, afford conclusive avidence in favour of opinions advanced elsewhere, namely, that-
1st-The vigour of plants is in proportion to the excitability of their organs.
2nd-A progressive and accumulative system of cultivare is alone capable of obtaining the greatest possible flects, from any proportionate amount of agency to which plants are exposed
3d-The greatest possible effects in cultivation do not in any case depend upon the presence or absence of any single element of support, nor upon any given amount of material or agency, but in the judicious combination of all the materials or agencies which are essential.
five -An adaptation of those agencies to the progrespossible effects of cultivation are to be obtained.
5th-The subserviency of the highest given amount of material to the legitimate object of cultivation will be the nearest test of an ultimate effect.
6th-The best result produced by an inferior amount of material is obly an approximate effect,
7th-The greatest extent of beatchy development in the organs of plants is equal to an ultimate effect in growth. 8th-The subserviency of the greatest extent of growth to an uniform development of flower-buds is equal to an ultimate effect in bloom, which is the highest object of cultivation.

\section*{ENTOMOLOGY.-No. XLIX.}

Aspidiotus conchiformis (The Apple-tree Mussel Scale, or Dry Scale).-Upon the trunks and branches of Apple and Pear-trees there are found two species of Scaleinsects, the former of which we will now describe and figure. They are so small, and partake so completely of the ubstance, colour, and character of the bark, that an unpractised eye would not suspect they were the producfion and habitation of an insect, and I believe that some allied species attached to the Ash and other trees have The mistaken, even by philosophers, for Lichens, \&c. trees are so similar to Mussel-shells, bat Geoffroy called them "Le Kermes en ecaille de moule," but instead of ivirg then an appropriate scientific name, he designated , Gmelin has in under measure supplied the deficiency, by describing them appli the name of Coccus conchiformis ; but if he had have been mor sinich one direction, as others generally do, with their heads downward, for some of the Apple-tree Scales are placed vertically, others obliquely, and many have a transverse direction (fig. 1), and sometimes they are crowded together in immense multitudes in every possible position even ying one over another. The scales are hard, dark, and shining ; they are exceedingly like a minute Mussel-shell, but rather more elongated ; they are slightly curved ransversely wrinkled, rounded at the tail, and attenuated at the head, which is semi-cylindric, less opaque, and of a rusty colour (fig. 2). These adhere firmly to the bark, and 5 the margins broad beneath and woolly (fig. 3), hite Within the shell space they had covered appears occupying part of the cavity towards the mity (fig. 4), the hinder space being entirely filled with white oval eggs, amounting sometimes to 50 or more (fig 5 ); they are rather larger than in most species I think, and produce little white flat Cocci, with two antennse and six egs: theyara lively and run about for several days, but having. fixedfim maselves then grow, and by degrees become
very different creatures to what they were immediately fter their birth
On opening the Scale and taking out the female, I found that she was not attached to the shield, and that consequently this Mussel-scale is not a true Coccus, but an orbicular, very convex, shining, with distinct transverse strix, indicating the abdominal segment ; a pale brown line was visible down the back, from the alimentary canal, shining through the thin and transparent skin (fig. 6). I
looked in vain for a rostrum in the only female I could looked in vain for a rostrum in the only female I could find alive, and I was equally unable to detect any legs or
eyes; indeed, it seems very doubtful whether the latter are possessed by any of the female Coccidæ in their adult state, although they are very distinct, but very minute when they are first hatched.
"A contributor to the "Gardeners" Magazine" says, than half the size of a seed of common Flax, abounds in the North of Cambridgeshire, on the branchlets of old Apple-trees, and in unlading the trees in autumn of their rind one or more of these scales firmply adhere, and where it must have become fixed before the Apple's growth was finished ; as when the scale is removed, a slight depression in the rind of the Apple is perceptible." The same scale, it is said, is very prevalent in Cheshire on the Pear-
trees, where it is considered to be injurious to the fruit as by clinging to the rind it prevents the fruit from swelling to its full size. It is asserted that Peaches, Apricots, Plums, \&cc., suffer from the attacks of the Mussel-scale, and if young Ribston-pippins, and some varieties of Pears be planted near any other Apple or Pear-tree that already supports these insects, they will speedily migrate to them. The same observer says, "I believe this disease is mostly, if not entirely, confined to wall-fruit in the open air, stand-
ards not affording them sufficient warmth and shelter during our winters especially in Scotland, where they have during our winters especially in Scotland, where they have
been very abundant and very troublesome. They attach been very abundant and very troublesome. They attach
themselves to the bark, and by means of their rostrum they soon eshaust a branch so completely of its sap, that they soon eshaust a branch so completely of its sap, that
it withers and dies." Mr. Ingpen recommends "two or it withers and dies. Mr. Ingpen recommends three applications in the spring, at intervals of one or two
weeks, of strong lime-water with a brush, and a dusting of weeks, of strong lime-water with a brush, and a dusting of quicklime before the branches get dry; or a washing of
soft soap and water, using also the powdered lime," which soft soap and water, using also the pow
is perfectly harmless to vegetable life.


Although it is generally trained trees that are most attacked by the Mussel-scales, I have seen standards so covered with them, that they were completely hide-bound it might be said, so that it was impossible for the trees to increase in size. I doubt not that the best plan for get-
ting rid of these Scales is to scrape the hark with a wooden knife, so as to bruise and crush the females without lacerating the tree, and immediately after to wash over the truak and branches with some gas-tar. If any other it will be in May, when the young ones are creeping from under the scales, and are easily destroyed; but they are so minute that it will be necessary to use a magnifyingglass to ascertain when they are hatched and in motion.Ruricola.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XLII.}

Ther frosts have at length settled the flowers for the season, and the falling leaves warn us that winter is at began, they will now require but little attention except to give them plenty of air and keep them as hardy as possible. Some of the most forward of the Cinerarias which are how some of the earliest potted young plants of Calceolarias and Pelargoniums would be the better for a little more potroom. From this time to the other side of Christmas you can scarcely keep your Pelargoniums too dry, so long as they do not trag, and young plants of kinds that do not The buds of the earliest Chrysanthemums are now swelling fast, and where they promise to bloom freely it will be ing fast, and where they promise to bloom freely it will be delay. The plants must be well supplied with moisture, and if a little weak liquid manure is given to them occasionally it will be of service--however, let it be weak, for it is wrong to give plants strong manure or gross food at a juices pron there is not sumcient light to elaborate the juices properly. Plants in frames cannot have too much air or be kept too cold, so long as they are not frosted;
but above all things keep them free from rain and from but above all things keep
becoming wet in any way.

In the flower-garden the principal work will be to get the beds cleared of the old plants, and prepared ready for planting with Tulips, Hyacinths, Ranunculuses, \&c., \&c. In clearing the old plants away, roots of Salvia patens, Lobelias, Dahlias, and the like, may be stowed in a dry
shed or cellar, and covered with dry tan, ashes, or leafshed or cellar, and covered with dry tan, ashes, or leat-
mould, until the spring. It is not advisable to keep Bulbs
of Tigridias dry through the winter, as they seldom get sufficiently ripened in this country, and to dry a bulb
that is not fully ripe is certainly iojurious to it. For that is not fully ripe is certainly injurious to it. For
some years \(I\) have made it a rule to place these bulbs under the greenhouse stage, and I have invariably succeeded in keeping them better than when I used to dry
them off. Where there is convenience and a little heat - if them off. Where there is convenience and a little heat-if
bottom-heat all the better-it is a good plan to pot a bottom-heat all the better-it is a good plan to pot a
quantity of the best scarlet and variegated Pelargoniums, quantity of the best scarlet and variegated Pelargoniums,
and shorten in the branches to where they are pretty well ripened. These, if forced for a few weeks, to make them form young shoots an inch long, and then hardened off in the greenhouse until spring, will make beautiful dwarf bushy plants for bedding out, and will bloom more profusely than young luxuriant plants. In the Chronicle of last year, Mr. Gordon recommended Pelargoniums and
such like strong-growing plants to be preserved through the winter in large boxes in layers of dry peat, and then to place the boxes in some dry room or cellar; and doubtless this is an excellent plan for a great number of things. The plants may be taken out of the boxes, and potted towards the end of March, and will make pretty plants for planting ont in May.
Trenching and all kinds of new ground work must be proceeded with as fast as possible, so as to get all alteraBrooklands.
LIST OF FLOWERING PLANTS FOR FORCING. As the readers of the Chronicle have shown much interest of late in Flower-forcing, I beg to submit a list, with a few hasty remarks thereon, which may serve to refresh the memory of those who are preparing for a winter campaign of this kind ; and, in the first place, the subject naturally divides itself into three heads: vize, 1st, autumn flowers; 3d, early forcing. This subject is yet in its infancy, if we consider the eligibility of many plants, which have either been introduced, or brought into public notice afresh, within the last few years. Mr. Beaton has, I perceive, fairly caught the mania, and has done much towards drawing attention to the subject; I hope he will continue his labours on this head, as he is both able, and has the opportunity, to advance the branch of gardening. I will now submit my enumeration of kinds as they occur to me , and I hope that critics, instead of railing at me, will employ their time in adding to or correcting the lists, as, under present circumstances, it is evident that proves interesting to the readers of the Chronicle, I shall be induced, as the long winter nights come on, to continue observations of a practical nature on the various subjects contained therein, as far as my experience has reached.

 25 Bletias, FN
Abbreviations used:- F , forced flowers; R ,
autuman flowers; \(N\), natural season of flowering

Most or all of the above list possess capabilities for blooming through winter or the dull season-say from the beginning of November to the end of March, after which flowers are easily obtained. For many of them a cool pit and hence the small amateur may indulge in fower-forcing as well as his more wealthy neighbour. For the generatity of plants in this list, however, something more complete is wanted, and one grand desideratum is, to secuplete manent bottom-heat of \(80^{\circ}\) to \(85^{\circ}\). The next grand point is abundance of light-at least a roof capable of receiving all that the season affords; and these, with a perfect command of atmosphere and moisture, constitute the three great requisites. However, much may be done during summer previous to the forcing of any given tribe; and country saying, viz., "Early to bed, early to rise." If thorough justice could be done to the subject, I am perslightly in the previous spring; in fact, take the old sightly in the previous spring; in fact, take the old
Provens and Moss Rose for instance: if these must be obtained by Christmas, they ought to be accelerated as early in the previous spring as the beginning of March, in some comfortable pit, with, if possible, a small amount of bottom-heat. These plants, with proper management, ought to be turning yellow in the leaf by the early part of September, and by the end of that month should be removed to the coldest situation the garden affords; in fact, behind some north wall, to gather the principle of excita
bility. \(-\boldsymbol{R}\), Errington.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}

Planting.-I read in the Chronicle of the 16th and of the 30 th September letters on the subject of Planting. In Vicar's Crer was one article, signed "W. H. Humphreys, was headed "Planting," the last was signed "Quercur," The sentiments conveyed in the one signed "Quer." are so much at variance with those of the two others that I beg to call attention to their contents. But it is necessary first to observe, that what I say on the subject of Plantations are not to be considered as objects of individual but of national importance; for the planter, in 19 cases out of 20 , does not benefit by his plantations in the way of profit, although he may rejoice in his work because he feels that he is doing good to his country and to those that come after him. This, I think, is true patriot ism : Now if this is so, I cannot concur in the opivion arcus," nor dn I think it of equal value with that or Mr. Humphreys, who, writing from a Nursery, is intehis side syows, by his signture, his readipst by his statements-nay more, he recommends the system which he finds profitable, after having practised it for a The other years on a large plantation of 450 acres The other letter, headed "Planting," is in strict accordance with Mr. Humphreys report; and he heartily re-
joices in that which he personally visited and examined. Now it is necessary that "Quercus" should bring forward some testimony to support his wo shilar to that Mr. Humphreys and "R. S. L. have done, and point out some plantations formed of the same extent, or at least of similar age, where investigation might be made 30 that those who may be disposed to plant might decide what method to adopt. The plantations of Dr. Thackeray are specined as evidence of the system approved of by Mr. Humphreys, after examination, and by the planter "R.S.L.") on the same conviction, viz., ocular demon stration. Nerquis (the scene of these plantations) is, believe, not 15 miles from Chester, and therefore can easily be visited. Now, let "Quercus" point out planta tions of the same age and extent in any district and a the same elevation, 800 feet above the level of the sea so that gentlemen desirous to serve their country and which it by plantations may visit each, and then decide I find course they ought to follow. I shall be gratined if mard even a single individual has been led by these re matter to make personal investigation into so important a matcer, in order that he may decide whether he should prune, as Dr. Thackeray has done, or only occasionally, as recommended by "Quercus." I think that Dr. ing the mo, in employing his means so largely in orna on his country, and setting an example well worthy imitation.Pro bono Publico.
Large Egg.-Mr. J. Cook, of Garstang, has a duck of the common species that produced an egg on Monday quarter. - Facile
Heating. - Wanting to get a great quantity of damp or dry heat, as the case may be, I have built a vertical tank or an intended warm wall round a small forcing-house, and while it is drying I should feel greatly obliged by a word of information and advice from any of your corre spondents as to the best plan to be adopted should my own scheme fail in operation. After various inquiries as to the merits and demerits of all manner of cements and from fear of any insecure plastered affair, I determined from my aggregate of information to adopt the following plan, executed by the best workmen and with the bes materials. I used a kind of soapynworking stome-moortar made from what in Norfolk we call Heydon Lime-they say that this lime will set under water; it is used in all water-works, and its qualities are much talked of. On a capital foundation laid in this mortar I had 12.inch pavements, (having been thoroughly soaked in water;) 12-inch backlof thesearelaid hard white bricks on edge, (also perfectly saturated with water,) with a half-inch cavity between the pavements and brick-work, which is filled with grouting All this was very carefully and slowly done with the afore said mortar; and which, supported all ways, I expect will form a perfectly solid mass to contain the water. My boiler allows me 18 or 20 inches in depth, which, by 5 inches in width, gives me a great body of water for heating. The question I want to ask is, whether you think thes plan will stand moderately hot, for it will not be boilthe, water? If not, what would you recommend to make the sides impervious to hot water? Will the water form the hot water asting stop the pores? Do you tbink to it? Is there any chemical solution that would saturate and harden so as to stop leakage should it occur? Would you paint the joints with any particular cement? I at first thought of your recommendation of Francis and Co. No. 2 cement, oiled and turpentined, but all the practical men say that this kiud of casing will not atand satisfactorily, or near so well as my plan will do. There is Rock Park Cement-and II thought of some kind of grease Naph with the lime, \&c. \&c., or perhaps, as 1 have I have my dubts for any such ar placceed, or should I ado suggestion, fhall be olad to propagate through 1 adopt any other, I shall be grad information I can give your Chronicle any particulars or informationce" Mr. W. respecting it. In your nions " heating by earthen pipes:" Hurst what material they are jointed, or how the joints are put
together, as this is a most important point of inquiry in so
good and cheap a plan.- W.B.H. [As these points interest a great cheap a plan - W.B.F. As these points interest We refer them to the kind assistance of our correspondents. We can only say that, as far as our experience at present goes, good cement, without sand, quickly and skilfully water apparatus. With the heat communicated by a hot about to be employed in the garden of the Horticultural Society, jointed with cement, by way of experiment. The pipes there employed are two feet long, of the red earth from which common chimney-pots are made, and formed fitted together, the edge of one rests upon the shoulder o the other. We cannot conceive that such an apparatus What B. H. has constructed can fail of holding be made damp or dry at pleasure; the walls will probably be always damp enough to affect the air of the house, though they will not leak.]

Clover Dodder. - In your last Number, Professor Henslow bas pointed out a character in the flowers of the species of Cuscuta which be supposes to have been hitherto Henslow and your readers to Mr. Babington's Paper on Henslow and your readers to Mr. Babington's Paper on
the Structure of "Cuscuta europaz," in Vol. XVIII. of the "Linnæean Transactions" \({ }^{\text {the }}\) in which the chaof the "Linnsean Transactions, in which the chafully described, and figures of the corona in the various fully described, and figures of the corona in the various species of Cuscuta are given. These figures, avd the
descriptions of the species, were copied into the "Phytodescriptions of the species, were copied into the "Phyto-
logist" for July, 1842 . It is also to Mr . Babington, in conjunction with Mr. G. S. Gibson, of Saffron Walden, that we are indebted for the past notice of the Clover
Dodder, which Mr. Babington described and named in the February Number of the "Phytologist" of the present year.-E. Lankester.

Speculative Manures.-It has struck me that prussiate I potash ought to be a very powerful manure-of course I do not suppose that so expensive an article could be used except in flower cultivation, but I think it worth trying in that; it bas all the elements which, according to Liebig, are many plants, particularly bulbs, which are very difficult to manure in any way, and I think it probable that by may find the of these organico-chemical compounds, we the risk of killing them, which there certainly is from applying manure. Did you ever hear of watering Orchidaceous Epiphytes with soap and water? I have experienced g
New Food for Sheep.-Whilst I was at Geneva in the autumn of 1837, I observed every one collecting carefully the fruit of the Horse-chesnut, and on inquiry I learnt that the butchers and holders of grazing-stock bought it readily at a certain price per bushel. I inquired of my butcher, who himself kept a very extensive grazing-farm, and he told me it was given to those sheep in partioular that were fattening. Ihe Horse-chesnuts were well Apples are, previous to cider being made. They are crushed or cut up in a machine kept solely, in Switzerland, for that purpose; then about two pounds' weight is given to each sheep morning and evening. Sheep eat it greedily ; it must be portioned out to them, as too much would disagree with them, it being of a very heating rich flavour to the meat. The Geneva mutton is noted for being as highly flavoured as any in England or Wales. \(-F\). D., Elysée.

The Coreless Pear.-I send a sample of Pears, pretty Corgely grown in the lower part of Kent, and known as the that name. It is a good bearer, generally, but the fruit is extremely liable to be shaken down by the wind. The merit of the Pear consists in its being the best baking Pear slightly-vendom: baked in a slack oven till soft, or till In this country, where baked Apples are sometimes the In this country, where buked Apples are sometimes the Enly out-of-doors ripe fruit, it descrves to be known.Este. [The Coreless Pear which we have cultivated under quently destitute of seeds, but always colourtains the is freTuently destitute of seeds, but always contains the cells. The flesh is apt to decay at the core: or, if this does not take place, as it softens it becomes mealy-at least this
Was found to be the case in 1836 . The specimens received are yet hard, and may be different. They certainly bake well in the manner described.]
Something Remarkable.-A short time ago a person Was cutting down an Ash-tree in the neighbourhood of Rutland, and having observed an excrescence on the trunk, proceeded to cut it off with an axe, when he was surprised to find a quantity of moss in the centre, which had every appearance of having been the nest of a wren. On taking out the moss from the hollow of the tree, a seemed very lively at the first, but in a few minutes became sickly and powerless, but did not die. The tree was growing, and on from the ground when the appeared to be twenty years' growth round the hollow part,-Facile.
Melon Seeds.-It is a common test of the excellence of minutes in To what degree may this teat be relied on? I will confine myself to Melon-seeds. A few years ago I had some of these sent me from Egypt, they all floated when tested as above, and yet I found not one in tea bad on actual exper
rience. A few days since I thus tried some seeds fresh from the fruit; they almost all sunk; I threw away those some more untried seed with these, I subjected the whole all (with the excention of some half-dozen seeds) floated. They had all, however, so much the app earance of good fine, that I kept them, nothing doubting but that like my Egyptian seeds, they would prove good after all. But weeks, case of the same seeds tried twice within three should be much gratified to see an explanation of this, if Spirits of Tar-As requested, I beg to state the result of my experiments with Spirits of Tar, to preserve Peas first Beans from the attacks of Pbeasants. As through thy soil, they were, as usual, voraciously attacked by the Pbeasants. I procured some Spirits of Tar, and having diluted it with water in the proportion of one gallon of the Peas and Beans with a watering-pot and rose : the Pheasants never touched them afterwards. I sheuld add that the solution appeared rather too strong for the Beans, as some of them turned black after the application, although they afterwards shot up three or four stalks to a root. I contrary, I purposely watered only half of my second crop contrary, I purposely watered only half of my second crop, had a sickly yellow appearance, and did not grow so fast or look so well as those left unwatered, although they pro Dwarf French Beans to come up very sickly, I examined the roots and found the cotyledons full of a small species of maggot. Thinking that the Spirit of Tar might do good,
when I sowed again, before covering in the rows, I watered When I sowed again, before covering in the rows, fatered they came up very strong and healthy, and the produce was enormous; whilst the first crop gradually dwiadled awav, and d.ied a premature death. \(-J\). W.
Turnips-I have sent you a Swede Turnip, being fair sample from a 7 acre field of poor strong Loam which was thorougbly drained in the spring, 4 yards apart and 30 inches deep, with tiles and stones. The Swedes state, having only received one ploughing and harrowing. No farm-yard manure was used, but 4 cat. of Guano and The sack of common salt were distributed broadcast per acre. since that time they have grown but little. They were drilled on the ridge 27 inches apart, and about 9 inches
between each Turnip; the intermedate ones were thinned out by hand, so as to have thero at uniform distances. It may be stated that this crop is the wonder of the neigh hitherto considered far too poor to grow either Swedes o Barley. The last year's crop was Wheat, and of course fallow. The expense of manuring, cartage, labour, and sowing, was \(55 s\), per acre, and I apprehend the crop will
be from 25 to 30 tons per acre,-but this will be exactly stated when sold and weighed. About 20 other acres, similarly treated, have produced abundant crops of Oats, (before drainage) only yielded last year 6 sacks and 2 bushels of Oats per acre.-J. M. [This was a green topped Swede raised by Mr. Skirving, and was of a globula shape, with a clear smooth skin, quite free from carbuncle or rust. Its greatest diameter was about 73 inches; it was very tirm and
Bees.- Mr. Juhn Richmond, of Scorton near Garstang, took a hive of Bees on the 26th September, 1843, the combs and honey of which weighed 92 lbs . The Bee
were only put into the hive on June \(12,1843\). F Facile. Observations made at the Lytham Agricultural Asso otion, Oct. 3, 1843.-M M. Lauder, of Salwick Hall, surpassed all competitors for the greatest length of drainage ; the extent of his draining measured 22 miles. On the whole of Mr. Clifton's estate, 182,615 yards or 103 miles of draining have been last year completed. 15 a further proof peat drains. Here men of esperience are adopting what Mr. Smith condemns, because they ard jus the reverse of Mr. Smith's opinion; perhaps the peat the opportunity of seeing. Lytham is about 20 miles from Nateby, and in the county of Lanark. This meeting has surpassed any other in this part of the country, A
Mr . Fail has introduced a new kind of draining turf, called tile turf. It appears from the description he gives, to be well calculated for draining purposes, and to be more available and permanent than the wedge-form turf. Mr. Ward, of Westby Hall, gained the first prize for Beans grown on land which previously to being drained was of a
swampy wat nature, and scarcely worth \(10 s\). an acre. The Swampy wat near grew six feet in height. Mr. Ashcroft of Halsall, near Ormskirk, had some Boklara Clover, which he sowed in the middle of April and mowed at the end of last August ; this plant emits a rich aroma, and is much used, it is said, in the adulteration of green tea. Some ears of the Egyptian Wheat which Mr. Ashcroft showed, attracted great curiosity ; they were the produce of a few seeds which had been inclosed with an Egyptian mummy 3000 years ago. The ears have a few awns on the upper end, and are very open and distant between the grains. The seed has been ia his possession three years and this year he has reaped three sheaves of the corn.

Mr. Fair stated the powers of various manures, and some results of experiments tried on land at Lytham-the
crop was Turnips. Upon two statute perches tilled with farm-yard manure he had obtained 55 perches tilled with and 15 stone of the the staned 55 stone of guano had been used prodrced 47 , quantity of Turnips, and 20 stone 6 lbs of tops. He wished to call their attention to the following facts regarding the difference between farm-yard manure and guano: farm-yard manure produced more Turnips-the most valuable part, but guano more tops; with gallazoide (??) he had 51 stone 3 los Turnips, and 19 stone 8 lbs of tops ; nitrate of soda, 39 stone 7 lbs , and 20 stone of tops; with compost, a mixture in which Moss copping formed a part, he had 49 stone 7 lbs of Turnips, and 42 stone of tops. From these results he was of opinion that farm-yard manure was the best.-Facile.
Weeds in Ponds.-In answer to "Aliquis," p. 721, you say "there are no means of keeping down Weeds in true, and the most simper make of to cut them with is a pair of swans. At this place, three years back, the lake was so crowded with weeds that it was almost impossible to get a boat across it, but a pair of swans were turned upon it, and they with their brouds that the water at the preso completely routed the weeds, could possibly be desired. It is considered, I believe, that five swans will eat as much grass as a horse, and as aquatic weeds are more natural to them than grass, it is easy to conceive how satal to them will rid a large pond of weeds. I mention this fact, knowing it will be o! use, and from the conviction that it is not generally coown, at least I was ignorant of it until I came to reside here.-W. P. Ayres, Brooklands,
Snails.-I have found decaying blooms of Sunflower
 lowing anecdote of one of the feathered race may not be unacceptable to some of your readers whose tastes agree with my own, and if so, I certainly owe some retura which I am quite willing to pay. The bird in question is the Motacilia boarula, the Grey Wagtail:- Before had left my bed on the morning of the 28 th ult., I heurd a continuous knocking, which at first I attributed to the servants, and thought nothing particular of it; but hearing it again repeated as I wus dressing, I went out of the diately found by the sound, that it was the noise of rapping outside a window. Was, then, some one kuockiug for admission? Soon I discovered my visitor, in the aforesaid pretty little bird. Tap, tap, tap, went its bull against the glass of a window over the staircase, and then tretired a little way up the tiling of a roof which slopes down by the side of the window, and shomly came back again, sometimes flying lightly against the upper panes. moruing for thing ! it is terrifying itself sadly.' There was some reason for this expression; for, in truth, if one may use such language in Ornithology, the elegant little creature looked sadly careworn, having really an appearance of overanxiety about it ; its neck, in particular, being very thin and pinched. Why and wherefore I cannot say, unless with a correspondent of the "Zoologist,' last August, I believe that the poor bird is a disconsolate widower, and seeing himself in the glass, " mistakes his own mould of form for the person of his lost mate. In this manner his emaciated appearance would be accounted for; but I fear me, the facts of the present case are against so romantic an explanation; for, to this window there is no blind (as there was in the other instunce,) to show to the bird the beautiful plumage of has consort or himself. And I should rather be inclined to agree with Mr. Doubleday, in another number of the same periodical
instance, that he has no doubt the bird faucies sees insects, a much more vulgar thought. But I cannot feel quite satisfied with this explanation. For why should the bird in so many places make the same mistake? (for we have four separate instances of the same kind, and why persist so continually in a useless search when it might find plenty elsewhere? Has the bird been to school and learnt "Non siae sudore dulcis est cibus? There is one circumstance, especially, which miltate against this supposition, viz., that sill lately supposed the samen pled same with M. aba Monsieur Bourula, and even have and thesill to see what engaged his come down the of have made the least attempt to peck at the supposed insects : and yet there were young birds, too, amore white parts), and surely some of these colour tint of in same error-or in all lkelihood they would have innitated, like all young things, the action of their elders, if this were not, as it appears to are must be the case, sume peculiarity of the species. I have thought the glass may bave the appearance of water to the bird, and in the morning, when covered inside with dew, this would not be altogether a delusion, and that thi might be the altraction, but the sane objections \(l\) ie against this explanation as against the other. I am bound in fairness to state that the window is rather spotted with dirt, which may look like insects, but then it would look the same to the other wagtals. I would have had the window clesned before this, to see if the cleansing of the difficult make any difference, but the window is very migh the at on the outside, neither will it open, that I might try to tempt my visitor to walk in. This was my
first acquaintance with Boarula-at least, I had never before distinguished him from his near relative, the Common yeltow wagtail, (M. flava or Rayi); but since Yarrells book on British Birds has been publisbed, nobody I was at first doubtful as to the species, chiefly because there are no signs of the black gorget on the throat, which I imagined could scarcely have disappeared so early in I imagined could scarcely have disappeared so early in
the autumn, though Yarrell states it to be lost in the the autumn, though Yarrell states it to be lost in the observing that I am perfectly satisfied as to the species. observing that I am perfectly satisfied as to the species.
It allows me to approach within a couple of yards when I stand on the top stair mearly opposite the window; and
out of doors I can look down upon it with a small teleout of doors I can look down upon it with a small tele-
scope from a bank above, and thence I perceive the size and plumage of the bird is that of Boarula decidediy. The bright yellow on the upper tail-crests is particularly
striking, and the same colour is also very rich underneath. Striking, and the same colour is also very rich underneath. larger bird than Ray's wagtail, and seems very nearly if not quite equal to its pied congeners. I need only further mention that it paid a visit to another window yesterday
(Sunday), where, however, it did not remain long. It is quite our constant guest, and I should say half an hour scarcely ever elapses from sunrise to sunset without our
hearing the tapping of this feathered angel. It may annoy hearing the tapping of this feathered angel. It may annoy I must fain confess it would be still more welcome if its visits were more like what those of other angels are said to be, "few and far between." I have traced it down to the
village, but I never see more than this one solitary individual of its kind, percbed on a stone by the water's edge, or running into the shallow stream to refresh itself for another flight to its favourite window. In conclusion, I will again state what I said before, that I cannot but regard the habit as arising from some curious peculiarity
belonging to this species. And if any one interested in the above account can suggest any way of discovering the object or instinct of the bird it will give me pleasure to washed. If your readers should be inclined to consult the "Zoologist" for particulars of the like instances I have alluded to, I may tell them it is published monthly by Van Voorst, of Paternoster Row, price Is.; and they will find it
Wood Pavement.-Some time since I addressed you on the subject of wood-pavement, and I regret very much that none of your numerous correspondents and readers could prevail on themselves to take the question up. It citement. The excitement, I trust, has abated ; but the so long as our great reetropolis and the great towns of the kingdom continue to be what they are, - the Emporiums be an unfiting vebicle of any information that might be offered; and, amongst your numerous friends I could not doubt ihere were many of science and ability, to desl with doubt there were many of science and ability, to desi with
the subject in a manner worthy of its importance; but all that I then said, and have given my mind most unremitingly to the sube to proved. I have a plan of wood-pavement (peryet to he proved. I have a plan of wood-pavement (per-
fectly novel, 1 believe, in its construction), simple, and I should say chtap, from the facilities it offers in laying
down, and its lasting properties; and withal, so secure to down, and its lasting properties; and withal, so secure to
the passenger and iruffic, that I think it can hardly fail of recommending itself to universal adoption: if I may so express myseff, it must establish the principle. There is
no dowelling, or rebating, or mortising; yet there is com. pactness that nothing can disengage, with solidity, durability, security, impermeability, applicability, facility, and every other ty (tie) that can be requisite for its purpose; any company or individual disposed to embark on the ex-periment.-H.
Mildew.
, Essew.
Mildew. - I do not doubt the statement at p. 694 respecting the difference in "Aecidium Berberidis, and
species of Uredo or Puccinia." But I exnect it will be seen, by the enclosed, that the Barberry is subject to what is commonly called Mildew; and as Mildew is contagious, I see no reason why the common belief which I stated I may observe that there are doubts (what doubts?) respecting the real cause of Mildew; however, it is gene-
rally understood to be a parasitical fungus, and some believe it is more contagious to Peach and Nectarine trees having rough leaver, than smooth ones. In the "Caleas an instance of the latter. That, however, is not altray the case; 1 have known that Peach infested with the pest subject to Mildew.-J: Wighton. [Our worthy corre in whicht has furnished an admirable example of the way sends some Barbuments are made to seem genuine. He genus Erysiphe, calls them Mildewed, says that Mildew is contagious, and therefore infers that Wheat may be MilWheat is not prodth a Barberry. But the Mildew of Erysiphe, but by an intesinal fungus of the genus Puccinia, and const quently to place such leaves among Wheat is not very bikely to Mildew it. We really wonder that argumentation.]

Anger, in the 1sland of Java, June 16, 1843.-We anchooed abreast or the little town or village of Anger this
of which a great number were now alongside, full of the varied animal and vegetable productions of the island for
sale. In rowing through amongst these boats I wis much struck and amazed with their varied contents; they seemed to be of all grades, some only having a few Bananas, Cocos-nuts, sweet Potatoes, and Yams, to trade with; while others added to these Pine-apples, Oranges, squirrels, musk deer (the small la jet-black monkeys, squirrels, musk deer (the sman (Javanese kind), minas, parroquets, Java sparrows, and many other articles on board. As we rowed through them and neared the shore, the Cocoa-nut and Banana trees, which are growing in great number all along the coast here, formed minded contras eatation, and reland of the East, the climate of the sun. A splendid Banyan-tree (Ficus indica), having the flag-staff upon it a very pretty appearance. The Government authorities have some very handsome shrubs and trees growing in their gardens, the principal of which are the double Pomegranate, the Barbadoes Flower-fence (Moinciana pulcherrima), Jatropha multifica, covered with its scarlet ticia, Ixora coccinea, I. rosea, and Michelia champaca full of its sweet-scented yellow blossoms. I also observe a curious little water plant indigenous to Java, growing in the garden at the Fort, named Pistia stratiotes. The Anger is built are covered with and the plain ont vegeta tion, and present to the eye a number of views of great
beauty. The little town or village is "much scattered having the houses built open and airy, a condition which is absolutely indispensable to the comfort and health of the inhabitants in a warm country like this. Here and there amongst the houses we observed Cocoanut and Plantain trees growing, as well as several other kinds, planted for the purpose of affording shade. The roads or angles are very broad, straight, and generally at righ Coral tree (Erythrina), and others have only fences mad of earth and turfed over, presenting the appearance of our common turf dykes. The Teak tree (Tectona grandis) are the Casuarma equisetifolia, with various other trees Casuarina particularly has a most gracefinl appearance The prickly Pear (Opuntia vulgaris), was also growing and forming fences in some places. The principal article of agricultural produce is Rice, which is grown in great quantities, particularly in the low marshy districts; and to irrigate the crops when necessary. The Paddy fields are perfectly level, and if not naturally 80, are carefully water. Indian Corn, Sugar-cane, sweet Potatoes, Yams, are also grown in great quantities upon the jeland The Buffalo is used in the plough, and for various gricultural purposes, but forming an opinion from the specimens of ploughing which came under respect: the plough ras shallow, crooked and rerg tha below our standad of good workmanship. In our rambles as met hundreds of the natives coming towards the village from the fields, loaded with paddy, which they carry across the she same loads of tea-chests. The Bamboo, which grows in great quantities all over the seems to be used for structed with it; it made the roofs of the houses, ladders, doolies-a kind of sedan chair for conveying persons of rank from place to place-and formed the little masts for natives took to cool themselves, several times during our ramble, in the heat of the day, when the thermometer in he shade stood at \(90^{\circ}\), and when it was probably \(130^{\circ}\) in the sun. By the sides of thestreams or wells of water the shell of the Cocoannt, with a handle of Bamboo, were left, seemingly for the public good. These the natives filled with water several times, and poured over their heads and naked bodies ; immediately afterwards, covering themselves with their kubaya-or slight cover ing, which is commonly worn round their iwaist-they watered the ship ang stoutly maintained afterwards that the water tasted strongly of the greasy skin of the Javanese; it is needless to say that on the island, besides those already mentioned, are Mangosteen, Mangoes, Guavas, Sour Sop (Anona muri cata), Tamarinds, and the Papaw Tree. The Cocoa-nut on the stem, by instances, notched at reguiar distances o cut down the fruit. These trees are quite unlike their representatives in the stoves in England, where they rarely having a tuft of leaves on the top, in many instances 40 feet from the grownd. Coffee is grown in great quantities, and forms an article of commerce. Cinnamon Cho colate, and Pepper, are also grown on the island. I had an opportunity of seeing the operation of husking or cleaning the Coffee-beans. This is done in a machine and poubs ap a the outer covering is broken off the beans are then picked and sorted by the nen out; the beans are then is much used by the natives, and vulgarly called the Betel nut, from being rolled up in the leaves of Piper Betel, and
which turns their teeth quite black, and gives them a curious appearance to Europeans; but they consider this grow all along the shore, as well as upon the hills. Vinca Ipomoea pes-Caprex upon the beach; Asclepias gigantea was also very abundant; a species of Lawsonia, Guaiacum officinale, Screw-pine, and various other things, which I had seen a little farther up the coast. But the most beautiful plant which I saw in my rambles was a species
of Dendrobium, very near D. secundum, with deep fowers; it was growing on a tree fully exposed to the

PROCEEDINGS OF NOCIETIES Oct. 17.-R. W. Barchard, Esq... in the chatr. From Mr. Robert-
son, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, were Erica byemalis, and Solandra, the
form son, gr to Mr rs
former richly co
rostratum, with

 collection were Oncidnum ciliatum and Suttoni, the latter with a
spike of bright yellow blossoms; Galeandra Baueri, which has kept blooming since the middle of August; Tetrancma mexicanum, very usefu, on account of its blooming at this season of the yaar, when
flowers are so desirable; and Hippeastrum aulicum, with large dark red flowers; and a large, specimen of Sedum Sincum, wili, a prettye plart,
with drooping branches, which terminate in fine masses of fowers. with drooping branches, which terminate in fine masses of flowers.
A Banksian medal was awarded for Erica Solandra, Zygopetalum
rostratum, Saccolabium denticulatum, and Tetranema mexicanum. Messrs. Lucombe and Co., of Exeter, sent an excellent plant of Cymdidum giganteum; this, a native of the East Indies, with large
flowers, striped with a tawny brown, and said to be very fragrant, is
upposed to be the firss specimen of the species that hos supposed to be the first specimen of the species that has been seen From the Rev.G.R.Rashleigh was an Anthocercis, having a tall panicle of small yeilow star-like flowers, striped with brown ; it did not possess seat to Mr. Rashleigh from Swan River. Mr. J. W. Dawson sent a
well-grown plant of Erica Bankan, with beautiful dark- greer foli-
age, long grecnish white corolla, and durk- hrown stamens; for this certificate was awarded. From Messrs. Veitcl and Son, of Exeter,
was a shrivelled specimen of Doiichos purpureus ; it had arrived in was a shrivelled specimen of Doinchos purpureus; it had arrived in

 a constderak le length of times; or if cotton is used it slinuld at all
events be well damped and sparated from the plants loy folds of baper.
been only a few months old, and not more than two fcet hinh, witli
no fewer than 10 spikes of bloom, hesides the one that was sent-
 meas
numb
hands
sian sinn
Wils
Aleza
Din oz, also a very large bunch of the white Nice, weiphing no less
than 51 bs .7 zoz ; for these a Knightian medal was awarded. From
 100z.; a Banksian medal was awarded for the Muscats. Mr. Scott, gr to
Sir G. Staunton, Barto, sent fruit of the purple Guava, Psidiuma Catleyanum, from a plant which nas prodangularis, which measured gives.
June ; also fruit of the Passiflora quad
long by long by \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) inches in diameter, and weighed 1lbs; together with fruit
of the Ake tree, Blighin apida, and of the Jaurelleaved Granadila,
or Water Lemon - the Pomme de Liane of the French. This plant is a native of the West Indies, and not very frequently seen in this
country; the pulp, which is inclosed within a very prety orange-
coloured rind, marked with green spots, is what is catallic, it is rather acid to the taste, and agreeable in hot countries. A certificate
was awarded for the Blighia sapida. From Mr. Osborn, of Fullama,
 cantha, which were sad to have arroved to only about one thord ther
usual size when ripe. The tree from which thas speut covered with fruit ; it never bears fruit in this country heousc all the plants here are male. When the females shall have been pro-
cured from North Anerica, they will be most valuable hardy shrubs. From John Beadnell, Esq, came a heautiful new, hardy Pear, rawarm red ground It was stated to be perfectly barly, proved ol first-rate
quality, and received a Banksian Medal a rare reward 1or seding fruits of this class. From the gardens of the Society were plants of
Fuchsia Chanderii and racemifora, a species of Cestrum that had
 alss the heautiful Miltonna candeda and Uncidum sunguncun), w, th
the following plants, viz, Fabiana imbricata, Mahernia incisn, Phylthe following plants, viz, Fabiana imbricata, Manernia incisn, Phyluhich were placed in Brown's pratent pots about the beginning of the comm were fuly
per ectly areen and heallhy, and the plants bad never list a leat. ing, on an averaze, once, where those in the common pats require it
three trmes; there must not, however, be any watir admutted mutn 1 , e cavity in the side of
passes through and common pot, in orde
likewise specimens
stand
hkewise specime
large and handsome


\section*{를}
 agricultural and horticultural society of

\section*{At a late monthy meeting a correspondence relative to a} tuban, was read. of Caoutchouc, termed Gutta percha or Gutta Houst, consist of a communication from Dr. W. Montgomeric, at singapore, to the Medical Board, forwardmg specimenis of the
substance, with a detail if its properties, and the probal le to which it may be applied; and a communication 1 rom
Mouat to the Secretary of the Agricultural society, giving tie esult of his experimental observations as to the chemical natere,
series of experiments, he imagines the substance to be a variety




\section*{Rrirhthen Finaw COUNTRY SHOWs.}







































































































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 fers. \(28.6 d\). to Mr. E. Bennet, forr Seedlng Kidne Kidney Potatoes.-
plymonth Herald. Plymonth Herald. hest 18 Datlias, beine 12 selfs and 6 varlegated, 1, Mr J. Bulloch, pr
to Mrs Crooks, for Frances, Phenomenon, Bridesmaid, Maid of Bath, Haidé, Beauty of the Plain, Westbury Rival, Oscar, Lee's Blooms,
bury, Stella, Bishoo of Winchester, Burnham Hero, Argo, Bedf rd hury, Stella, B1shoo of Winchester, Burnham Hero, Argo, Bpdf rd
Surprise, Royal Standard, Admirable, Conservative, and Suffolk
Hero ; 2, Mr G Brown, gr to J. Brown, Esq. 3, Mr P M'Mroy,
 Adnuraj stopf
to M1ss
Watt
3, Mr D


 Clarke, gr to J. Gray, Esq, for Iveryana, Queen, and Ruby. 9 GRERNE. ampullacea, E. ampullacea, vittata, AIaurandya Barclayana alba, Fuchsia racemiflora, Lophnspermum insigne, Gomphocarpus Mur
cosus, and Achimenes longifora. 3 bunches of Grapes, 1 , Mr M.
Service; 2, Mr D. Livineston, or to C. C. Scott. Esq 3 . Mr

 Buloch; \({ }^{\text {Service: } 2, ~ M r J . ~ A b e r c r o m b y ; ~} 3\), MrD. Livingston. 12 spring-


 Prope were also nwardeel to Mt l) M'lougall, for two heads of
 Ges pedunculata, Oncidium papilio, O. Harrisomi, Echinocactus were also sent for exhibition were aiso sent french and African Marigolds, from Mr P. Donaldson, gr to J. Audprson, Esq. Dahias, Roses, Montzomery,
Roxburghshire Horliculturnl Society's Show, Sept. 19.--This was the Twents-eighth Anniversary Meeting for competition in Fruits milar blooms, 1, Mr G. Taylor, gr to G. Broad. Eisq., for Phenomenon, Wheeler's Maria, Duchess of Richmond, Bisiop of Winchester,
Sparry's Admurable, Cox's Deffance, Marchioness of Lansiowne,
Harris's P1lor, St,nucficlid Rival, Nicholas Nickleby. Conservative, and Lord Sandon: \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) Dansel Crachan, Gr to the Might Hor. the Nurseryman, for a very dark flower named Lord Jedburgh, six bloome of it were shown all equally perlect; 2, Mr H. Tait, Nurseryman,
for his crimsn seedling, named Dr Conquest. 6 varieties of CarnaWins, , Mrll' Deans, tor Tal msle" "s William the Fourth, Grequ.ry's

 gentianoides coccinea, fruticosa, and gentianoides coccinea splen-
dens; \(2, \mathrm{Mr} \mathrm{E}\). Olver, gr to W . Fair, Fisq. 8 Marygolds French

 Hambureh; ; 2, Mr D. Crichtoln, for Black Hamburgh. Cluster of
Gapps for flavour, 1, Mr T. Weir, for Black Hamburgh; 2, Mr D Crichton, for Frontignan. Two sorts of Peuches, under glass, 1, Mr Peaches, open air, Mr D. Crichton, for Noblesse and Royal George. Two sorts o \({ }^{+}\)Necturines, Mr Weir, for Red Rntaan and Fairchid
Farly. Tuo surts of Apricot, Mr D. Crichton, for Moorpark and Ross, gr to A. Jerdon, Esq Four sorts of P/ums, Mr W. Ross, for Wrie Magnum, Green Gage, washington, and Gascoigne. THz 10 s 6 d . each. for the best 24 Dahlias, to be conpeted Ior by Nursery. Men: Mr W. Deans, for Lord̉ Jedburgh, a seedling; Duchess of Othello, a seedling: Fireball; Deans' Duchess of Rorburgh; Cuntess of Pembroke; Spary's Admirable; Ansell's Unique;
Whepler's Maria; Begbie's Metella; Yanny Keynes; Marchioness of Lansdowne; Yellow Defiance; Counters of Plain. The Sweepstakes, subscriptions 28. \(6 d\). . each, to be competed for by Gardeners and Amatsurs, 18 hiomm: Mir G. Tavor, for
Argo, Phenomenon, Maria, Beauty of the Plain, Duchessof Richmond, Scarlet Defiance, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Bishop of Winchester, Metella, Admirable, Lee's Bloomsbury, Yellow Deniance, Conservatire, Pilot, L.ord Sindon, Marquess of Lotain, Mr M. Crichton. From Mr T. Weir was a
and -progfield Rival ; 2, Mr varieties of Durble Hollyhuchs. From Mr Jeans ras a collection of Fuchsius in pots, densely laaded Hith blarm, a lar e Ascpanthus
umbellatus, Thunbergia alate, Gladiolus psittacmus; a jarge plant of a new Secding Pelargonium, named Countess of Minh, a slang of Seeding Dahello, Mons Meg, and several others. From Mr
Buecleugh, Othello, Mat Crichton, gr to Earl Minto, was a colection carnosa, si, hocampylus Pelargoniums; also cut specimens or Her iflora, Achimenes coccinea, Lotus jacobseus Salvias Graliamin antocaruus Rexii, Erythrina crista-gatii. D.placus puniceus, Brachycome iberidifola, Cineranta; Phlox Drummondu,
four sorts; Senecio elegans, three sorts; Verbenas. thirteen sorts; four sorts, Senecio eles, and a collection of Seeding Calceolarias, A. Jerdon, Esq.-Kelso Chronicle. \({ }_{4}^{\text {un }}\),

South Essen Horticultural and Florieultural Society,-This was the last exhinitim for the seasn, ithe following prizes were
 gr to A. Janson, Esq, 2, Mr J. Monk, gr to W W. Drake, Esq;


































 sixx hardy Annuals, three salivis, tarresest bunct of blacke Ham.





















 Surne




Sudurury Hortiouturural Socieity, sept. \(26,-\mathrm{This}\) was the second



 tone showed pocecmens of Afician Mary yolds anid Danhiras. Dhe





















































































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 Belfiel





















Walton-le-Dale Floral and Horticultural Show, Sept. 26.-This was not gecond nueeting for the present year. The attendance ing is a list of the prizes:-Best pan of 24 varieties of Dahluas, Mr Whe Plain, for Bedingitid's Surphise, Steila, Bridesmaid, Benuty of Oriental Pearl, Prenident of the Weat, Mr's Shelley, Prince of


















 Jackson. White and Blanh, A. Antartnest, Mr H. Hornhy;
Triumpl, Mrs. Cross ; 3 , Marchioness of Exeter, Mrs. Cross ; 4,



 drina, Mr H. Hornby; 2, Queen Dowager, Rev R. Hornhy: \({ }^{3}\)
Diana Vernon, Rev R. Hornby, Pink, 1 , Masterpiee, Rev R.
Hornby; Coronation, ir W. Calrow; 3, B.eeder, Rev R.
 Cross ; 5 , Grandis, Mrs Cross ; 6 , Standishi, Mr W. Cairow.
Stuve Plunts, 1 , Exythrina crista-galli, Mr C. Swainson; 2, Achi. menes longifora, Mr R. Teehar, 3 , Vincar rasea, Mr C.Swain-
mon. Greenhouse Plunts, 1, Wvite Camellia, Mrs Cross ; \(\%\) Erica
son epistomia, Mrs Criss ; ; , Thunbergia, Mr W. Calrow ; ; , Pimelea
decussata, Rev R. Horuly
 Pentstemon ecocineum, Mr W. Cairow; 4, Scarlee Lobelias, M, Mrs
Cross \(; 5\), Princess Roj al, Mrs Cross; ; Great Mogul Catceolaria,




 of Pears, Jalgulelles, Mr H. Hurnby, Dish of Phums, Mogul,
Mr G. Easthain. Melun, 1 , Peach Green Flesh, Mr C. Swain-



 Marrow, Mr W. Calrow. EXTRA Prizes. - Apples, i84z, Mr. G.
Jackson. Tomatoes, Mr C. Swainsun. Gooseberries, Aating,
 bited, but not for competition. There were six bloms uf a seed.
ling, raised in 1842, named Fulwood Hero, 2 most beautiful one and was much admired; he also exhibited several other Seed-
lings.. Preston Pilot.


 3, Andrew Hofer. Mr Wright. Scarlet, , Boloomstoury, Mr Eaton;
 Lady Harland; 2, Lady Cooper, Mr Wright, 3, Whale, s Attia,
Rev Mr Hinde. White, 1, Lewisham Rival, Mr Hardy ; 2 and 3 ,





 coccinen; 3 , Cockscomb, Mr Blonre ; A, Ardisla crenulate, Mr
Dobson. Greenhuuse Pluats, 1 , Cotyledon coccinea, Mr Pillev; 2, Petunia viollecas, Mr Hunt , 3 , Lechenaultia, ormpsal, Mr



 Ceus, (Woodford's Marrow) Mr P. Davies. Onions, Mrs Grimitins.
Celery, Mr Eaton. French Beans, Mr Menheth. EXTRA Priz BS
were were also given to Mr Hunt for struwberries. Mrs Gripifits for
Carrols. Mr B. Pierpoint for Apples; and to the Rev Mr Hinde
Ior What the eaver Flioral and Honticulturural Society, Sept. 14,-This perhaps so extensive as on former occations, was good somg the






for Attila; 2 and \(\overline{\text {, Mr. I. Fisher (not named) } 4 \text { and } 6, \text { Mrs Vickerss }}\)
for Lady Kinnaird ; 5, Mr M. Lithaow, for Widnall's Queen.





 Sussex. Light Variegated: 1, Mr J. Steel, for Mary Jane; 2 , Mr
M. Lithgow, for Beauty of the Plain ; 3, Mr T. Bell, for Pjeno
 Variegated: 1 , Mr T. Bell, for Coronation ; 2 and \(3, \mathrm{Mr}\) M. Lithgow,
for Fanny Keynes \(\dot{4}\), Mr I. Fisher, not named ; \(5, \mathrm{Mr} \mathrm{J}\). Steel, for Miss Fox 6, Mr M. Lithoww for Le Grand Baudine. Globe: 1 and
2, Mr J. Fisher 3 and 4, Mr Elliot; 5, Mr I. Fisher : 6 , Mr R. Elliot CARNations : best searlet Bizarre, MI W. Elwood. Purple
Bizarre, W Gird, for Gird's Ali Pacha. Searlet Flake, Mr Mill ward, Purple Fluke, Mr J. Stel. Rose F Fuke, Mr W. Gird, for
Gird's Fair Circassan. Prcoters: Purple, Mrs Milward. Red, Mr W. Gird, for Manton's Prince George. Hardy Plant. not forced,
rarest madl , st hucumpd, 1 and 2. Mr. J. Steel for Dianthus ; 3, Mrs. Milward; 4 and 5, Mr. D. Gates, for Erica; 6 , R. EHlliot, for Pent-
stemon. Greenhouse or Stove Plants, neither Ericus nor Pelar.
 Gentlemen's Gardeners and Amateurs, 1 , Mrs Milward; \(2, \mathrm{Mr} \mathrm{J}\),
Steel ; 3 Mr I. Fisher. Shrub, hardy (by Mr Burn, nurseryman),

 Or table, 1 nnd \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) T. Bell, for West's St. Peter and White
 mot's superb. Yeellow, 1, Mr I. Fisher ; 2, Mr M. M. Lithgow, for
Magnum honum. Pears, (best plate of nine for dessert) \(1, \mathrm{Mr}\) J. Stel; \({ }^{2,}\), Mr 1. Fisher, for Jargonnelle. Apples (best plate of nin
for dessemt





 Currants; Mr A. Watson, Gourd; Mrs,
Elliot, Capsicums.-Whitehaven Herald.
Whitefi-ld Horticultural Meeting, Oct. 7.-This was the An-
nnal Meeting for the Exhibition of Celery, Fruit, and other Vegetabies. The Prizes were awarded as ollows:- Celery, \(1,2 l\)
weight 10 lbs. 6 oz. Mr Wwichardson Soz, Mr J. Rich ourdson; 3, 1 l , weight Ilss ,., Mr M. Jackson; 4
 3. Mr I. Taylor. Grapes, Black Hamburgh, Mr W. Jones. Brane T. Cross. Nuts, Mr J. Sinith. Cuoumbers, Mr W. Jones. Blanched Celery, 1. Mr J. Smith \(, 2, \mathrm{Mr}\) W. Jones; 3, Mr G. Jackson.
French Beans and Artichokes, Mr J. Smith. Red Cubbuge, 1, Mr W. Jones ; 2, Mr J. Odden, 3, Mr T. Both. White do., MI

 MrJ . Ogden ; 2, Mr T. Booth. Kidney Potatoes and Parsmins,
1, Mr W. Jones; 2, Mr J. Allen. Round Potutues, I and 2, Mr
Worcestershire Horticulturul Soriety, Sept. 19.-This was the ast show for this year, The following is a iist of prizes:- Dahtius
Stands of 6 llormms, i, Mr. R. Francis \(; 2\) and 3 , Mr. Brown
 Admiral Stopford, Mr. R. Francls; 2, Essex Triumph, Mr. R.
Francis; 3 , Rouge et Noir, Mr. Wood; Crimson, 1 , President of the West, Mr. Cook; 2, Essex Rival, Mr. R. Francis ; Purple, 1,
Pickwick, Mr. R. Francis ; 2, Metella, Mr. Brown; 3 , Sir F. John son, Mr., Stanton; Scurret, 1 , Danecroft's Rival, Mr. Brown ; 2 ,
Lea's Bloomsbury, Mre. Stantone Lighte, Lady Coper,
 Mr. Cook; White, 1 , Seedling, Mr. Brown; 2, Antagonist, Mr. ton; 2, Lady Camoys, Mr. Brown; 3, Argo, Mr. R. Francis;
 on, Mr. Stanton; 2, Sykes's Diana, M Mhson, Mr. Brown ; Mrs. Sheliey, Mr. R. Frauncis; 3 , Wheeler's Maria, Mr. Brown,
Rosy Purple, 1 , Admirabie, Mr. Cook ; 2, La Grande Banda, Mr; Wood 3, Hope, Mr. Stanton. Collections, 1 and 2, Mr. T. Bur2, Rochca falcata, Mr. Wood. Greenhiurse Plants, 1, Fuchsia Wood; 3, Fuchsia St. Clare, Mr. Wood. Heuths, 1, Mr. T. Burling
 Cook, French Marygolds, i, Mr. Brown; 2. Mr. Stanton.
Cocksembs, 1, Mr. Keeley; 2, Mr. Bennett. Busams, Mrs. Mor-
 Ear coventry;, M. Mo. Tyler; White, 1 and 2, Earl Coventry,


 nimp. Keeley; , Mr. Mtanton. Peas, 1 and 2, Mr. W. Francis, and 2, Earl Coventry. ExTRA PrizsIs. . Cut Specimens, Mr. W.
Trancis, Mr. Wond ; Fuchsia, Mr. Cook : Figs and Peuches, Mr,


NOTICES of NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
 This piant was imported by Mr. Knight, of the King's Road,
Chelsea, from some part of Bolivia, or Upper Peru, about foux
years since, having been gathered there by Mr. Kelly, z collector
to Mr. Knight. It flowered at the Exotic Nursery, Chelsea, in the summer of 1839 or 1840 , but as the plants ceased blooming rather suddenly, and as it has not again blossomed till June last,
we reserved our description till it should flower more That point having now been gained, we can publish it with. greater confidence, as depicting a beautiful and meritorious
plant. While it certainly does resemble \(T\). erulule in the fowers, it is a very different species in its habitude. The stems are more numerons, very much strunger, prow with ereater erectuess,
have to all appearance nothing of the twning coaracter, and bear their leaves far more denseiy. The latter, too, have broander
leaflets, which are less loosely and mure regularly disposed, and are glaucous on the upper surface. By all these characteristics are, from the greater closeness of the leaves, much less scattered.
They are of a deep vellow or orange colour, with a rather long Ther are of a deep yellow or orange colour, winh a rather iong
spur to the calyz From the rapid maner in which thn flowers of Mr. Kiight's spermens went of the firstyear, and the disin-
clination to bloom the plants have since evinced, it would seem to be a shy-fowering species. Still, these things are probably to
be accounted for by the nature of the plant, and the treatment it hac reveived for As it is ature of trong growing, species, the partial
had exposure re the tubers, as in other Tropæolums, may have
exhauated the specimens too munh, and thus deprived them of furictions. At any rate, this is the view we take of the matter; beneath the surface of the soil. If planted to the depth of an feature demalading notice in the culture of the species; as it may otherwise be managed like the rest of the genus, only it dnes not is increased by cutrings of the young shoots, before they have plant be to a flowering state; and if the principal stem of a up from the tober, and yleld ang abundance of cuttings.--Paxton's Magazine of Butany.
Barke'ria sprcta/bilis. Remarkable Barkeria. (Stove Fipiphyte.)
Orchidaceæ. Gynandria. Monandria.-For the jutroduction of this are indebted to \(G\). U. Skiner . the country with fine plants of ths charming tribe are familiar to every grower. Writing about it in the Botancal Register, Dr,
Lindley remarks that, "under the name of Flor de Isabel, this plant forms one of the votive offerings of the Guatemalese. It
forms a tuft of cylindrical stems about 4 or 5 inches hikh, each of Which bears two fleshy lanceolate acate leaves, separated trom
each other by intervals of about an inch. The raceme rists out each other by intervals of about an inch.

\section*{bears about six most lowely noddug blossums: but, aicorcu11g} to Mr. skuner, it variac in length from 3 inches to a tont, pro-
ducing as many as 12 flowers 11 a raceme. Ft.e evpanded flowers are nearly \(3 \frac{3}{2}\) mehes wiste, thene collur is a bight liac; the abel-
lum is whine at the base and in the mide, hac at tue edse and
point, and richly marked with small blood red spots. Ache its middle, below the column, are five parple lines, which pass into three elevated colourless ridges, beyond the place where the
anther touches the lip. It is with Cattleyas and such beautiful owe the following partion Wray, Oakfield, near Cheltenham :-"The plant was imported fromGuatemala in July, 1841 , when it immediately began to grow;
and, late in autumn, it showed flower-scapes, but the season was too far advanced to bring them to perfection. It then remained dormant, and lost all its leaves, till March, 1842, when it again of June. These were shown at Chiswick in July, and continued
perfect for five weeks. The temperature in which the plant was arown was never above \(65^{\circ}\), when it could be kept und indeed, my
ar freely; while in winter it often fell below \(40^{\circ}\). Ind
inly olject was to heep ont the frost : and I invariably gave a
 day; and I am of opinion that the Orchidaceze of Guatemala camnot be kept too cool in this country at that time, for the more air I give, the better they grow. I always, however, keep the open wooden basket, filled with moss. It will likewise succeed a a bluck of wood. Nothing could be more perfect than Mrs, Wray's specimen; and the advantages of the summer sir to the Orchidzece. Gondudria Monandria.-This plant is a native of uith the Rev. Mr. Clower, a zealous cultuator of Orcuidaceze after whom it is named. It is very hike a Catasetum 1 m habit.
The stems are from \(2 \frac{2}{3}\) to 4 inches long, ovate, clothed with the seen, are said to be three, lanceolate, ovate, acuminate, and at the point twisting a little to one side. The intlorencence prom
ceeds from the base of the stems, ajad consists of five or six, probat,ly more, erect delicate white flowers tinged with pink. hip broken up at the margin into numerous delicate giandular As a genus Clowesia is perfectly distinct from everything prein front suarest its belonging to the Maxillaridons divisiou. has its white habit and its singular apparatus of the pollen-masess oppose such an arrangement. The latter organs rest on, the gland and pare resemble an broad, this. wi.ether thet is the usual structure, or, as we suspect, meresy consequent uron
the separation of the part that connects shis gland and pr llenmasses, we have not had an opportunity of ascertaining. Upon
the whole it is probable that Clowesfa must stand in the same the whole it is probable that Clowessis
division as Catasetum.-Botanico Register.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

Mr. Fortune's Mission to China.-The Fellows of the HorticuItural Society will be pleased to learn that this mission is proceeding satisfactorily. Mr. Fortune reached Macao about the 9 th of July, but had established homelf for the present at Hong with the greatest good-will Messis. use fi Den and and Colonel Malcolm had most kindly takell charge of a box of plants (whict has since been-received, with the contents in excellent order). On tean Fortun alloget fowered Cælogyne and Arundina chinensis. In the gardens he found a white Glycine, not so handsome as \(G\). simensis, but ratber pretty, and a charming Musswada, The Large white bracts and sweet-scented yellow fowers. The Lagerstrcemias were most
beatiful, flowering as freely as our Hawthorn, even on small plants. Above all things it is interesting to know that the difficulty of intercourse with the Chinese is rapidly wearing of. Mr. Fortune had bired boats, and landed, main land of Couloons opposite Hong Komg, and had
never been annoyed in any way. He was preparing for a awfully hot" at the date of his letters
New Public Parls at Birkenhead.-The populous town f Birkenhead, which has sprung into importance, and almost into being, within the last ten years, may be reopposite or Cheshire side of the Mersey, by a cheap ferry across which it is readily of an Australian colony than an English district; as an immense tract of ground has been ladd out in streets and quarter The inhabitants are, for the most part pereong carrying on business in Liverpool, and they seem to preer this to any of the Lancashire suburbs, on account its greater salubrity. The Comanissioners of the town-
ship have recently determined, in the same spirited manner with which they conductall their operations, to devote a large portion of ground to the formation of a public park ; and Mr. Paxton, of Chatsworth, having been apexecution of the entire affair. The plot of ground comprises about 180 statute acres, and is nearly a mile long It is of an irregular oblong figure, with an undulated variety of slope towards Liverpool. The plan we have seen provides eight entrances; and immediately within the inclosure there will be a belt, of varied width, for will be laid out as a park, with a Serpentine drive all round it and across the middle; and there will be two spacious lakes in this, surrounded by a sort of ornamental park-garden. We learn that it is intended to admit the public to all this part during the day, closing it only at
night. The operations have already commenced; and, when the lines of road, \&c. are all marked out, the whole of the works are to be conducted with the greatest possible celerity. At present the ground is mostly of a sterile and nearly useless character, destitute of drainage, with acarcely a tree upon it; but by the aid of science and
skill we have no doubt it will be rendered a really deightful place of recreation. Too inuch commendation can hardly be bestowed on the public body which have so nobly originated the scheme, since the day is now past when it is necessary to prove by urgumentation that such things have a highly beneficial effect on the physical and moral health of a country. With this, and the park at
Toxteth, also from the plans of Mr . Paston, and rapidly approacbing completion, Liverpool will, in proportion to its population, be quite as well suppli
A Plea for Birds.--" Miany amongst us are well satisfied of the usefulness of these little fellow-labourers, Whilst some are not aware of their ralue, and permit them following facts are stated, and every one is urged, as he values his fruit-trees and looks for a plentiful harvest, to extend to the birds the protection which they so richly orchards in Medford, Cambridge, \&cc. in June, with those in West Cambridge, and Lexington, where shooting and birds'nesting are permitted. Our most intelligent named towns of the Canker-worm, the pest which has cost so much labour and expense, and has ruined so many trees, is owing mainly to the great number of birds, which breed undisturbed in our fields and orchards. Let the mischievous loafers, of whatever age, size, condition, or colour, who roam about our fields with a musket in their hands, be dealt with according to law, or driven out like vermin, and we shall hear no more complaints that orehards are laid waste by insects, and trees destroyed by only bird that feeds ane Core the in great numbers, eating them voraciously when they are fhat grown. The numbers of these destructive insect incredible."-Connecticut Herald. "Every Crow requires at least one pound of food a week, and nine-tenths of their food consists of worms and insects; 100 Crows then in one season destroy 4780 lbs . of worms, insects and larix; from this fact, some slight idea may be formed "The Blackbird destroyse arecuted bira to the for. Last August I observed 8ior lo blackhirds of grubs, \&c. Last August I observed 8 ior 10 blackbirds busily engaged on the grass plat in front of my house, and the grass Where they were seemed dying, as was hinted, by thei
mischievous operations, find the gun was suggested as the mischievous operations, Suspecting the object of the bird's search I turned up a piece of turf with a spade, and found it literally swarming with grubs of various sizes. I need not say that they were allowed to pursue their game verdure. This is another instasses of the utility it verdure. This is another instance of the utility of pre - Magazine of farms and in orchards and gardens." inclined to extirpate the Blackbird, Wilson justly remark as a bulance against the damage they commit, the service they perform in the spring season, by the isomense number of insects and their larvæ, which they destroy as their principal food, and which are of kinds most injurious to the husbandman. Indeed, Kalm remarked, that after great destruction made amongst these and other birds for the legal reward of \(3 d\). per dozen, the northern states in 1749, experienced a complete loss of the grass and grain the time of barvest, I have uniformly on dissection found their food to consist of these larvæ, caterpillars, moths and beetles, of which they devour such numbers, that but
for this providential economy the whole crop of grain, in
many places, would probably be destroyed before it began to germinate. At this season to repay the gardener for the tithe of his crop, their natural due, they fail not to assist in ridding his trees, \&c. of more deadly enemies, Which infest them; for hours at a time they may be seen our Apple-trees and Elms."'-Nuttall's Ornithology. " may be safely said, that in a country so thickiy settled as Owls, but are vastly more useful than injurious to Man None of them should, under any pretence, be destroyed. It is not generally known that a pretence, be destroyed and Owls destroy poultry. The rough-legged Falcon may e observed the whole winter long seated on a tree watch ing for mice, of which it destroys great numbers. Thos ho shoot him, or sufer him to be shot, deserve to hav heir the common Harrier, and indeed all of this family of birds
that come so fearlessly to our fields and meadows, are equally harmless and useful." From the New England armer
Veyetable Nature of certain supposed Animals. M. Decaisne, an eminent French Botanist, las lately come posed to be animals, and called by productions, sup earing Polypes (Polypiers calciferes), are in reality se This view has been microscopically and chem ally confirmed by M. Payen. "In comparing Corallin officinalis and Halymeda officinalis with Chara hispida vulgaris, and translucens, Payen observed, that the minera endant on the powers of these living beings ; and endeaoured to trace in the tissue of the coralline, when free from mineral matter, a composition similar to cellulose, aving dissolved from the coralline the mineral matter, by ilute hydrochloric acid, and then got rid of the exce of acid by ammonia, the whole, after being well washed i water, was placed between glasses and submitted to the microscope. On the addition of tincture of iodine and sulharacteristic ic usual results were aftorded which are ranules were shegetable issues, and even amylaceou roving, without doubt, that the corallines above name are not polypes, but Algæ, and that they belong there fore to the vegetable instead of the panimal kingdom.
Comptes Rendus, July \(3 d, 1843 . /-\) London Physiological Journal.

\section*{GARDEN MEMORANDA}

Hendersons Ause
stove the first object that attracted our atoc.-Upon entering the plant of Eschynanthus grandiforns, growing on a block of wood
suspended from the roof, and producing a nulutitude of its pretty scarlet and orange-coloured blossoms. Another most beauutifol spe-
cimen of this plant was gro wing in a pot, in soil consistina of pel cimen of this plant was growing in a pot, in soil consisting of peat-
sand and a little leaf-mould, and had no fewer than 24 stems richly covered with flowers, both larger in size and darker in colour than those of the former, thus showing that although it may be
desirabie for the salke of variety to grow this plant unon a block desirable for the sake of variety to grow this plant upon a block, produce finer blossoms, if it is planted in soil. A pretty plant of
Centradenia rosea, with its gracefuly drooping dark purple
foliage, was growing very luxuriantly, treated on the one-shift contadenia growing very luxurnantly, treated on the one-shift
foxiage, was great
system, as was Ixora rosea, which, although not so showy as cumstance of its continuing to bloom for a lentth of time at this season of the year, when flowers are an acquisition. An excellent its golden treasures, and the fine dark purple foliage of the Dra-
cæna purpurea contrasted well with the green of the surround plants. There was also in flower Acacia kermesina, having fine ongs stamens, with purple filaments and white anthers, and a obelia longitolia, with its long tube and white spreading petals, yellow of Croton variegatum, and the pretty scariet wax-1,ke of pleasing tints, whisch accord well with this season of the year. Stephanotus floribundus, which is decidedly one of our best stove bloom; Thunbergia Hawtayneana was fowering beautifully, and ust about to disclose its light blue corolla. In the forcing-house Was Franciscea latifolia. very pretty and fragrant; a few beautiful
plants of A chimenes coccinen, densely covered with brilliant plants of Achimenes coccinea, dellsely covered with briniant
scarlet fowers ; also, a good plant of the new A. Hirsuta, said to
be arn excellent bloomer; Lettomia sulendens, although natube arn excellent bloomer; Lettsomia splendens, although niatu-
rally a very shy flowerer, was producing its beautiful light purple blossoms in abundance; it had been kept for some time in a
small pot, which has no doubt had the effect of throwing it into bloom, by checking luxuriance, and thereby favouring the production of flowerg buds; as soon as these were formed it was Thunberg a good large shif
In the Orchidaccous house were in flower Zygopetalum fowers, with large white lahellum striped with purple, and having the additional advantage of being a free bloomer; a fine five spikes covered with fowers; the beantiful Cattleya four months past. We also remarked Oncidium Lanceanum and
Harrisonit; a good specimen of Gongora maculata, having five Also a grod plantof G. atropurpurea, blooming freely; My anthus deltoides, with curions green flowers marked with dark. brown strans, more singular thaz handsome. Plants of Cycnoches
Ir dhancsii and veniricosinm were also in bloom, fikewise Trichopilia tortilis and Cologyne fimbriata. The Heath-house was lately undergone some alterations, which have the effect of showing the plants to more advantage. There were in bloom
Frica verticillata, with whorls of brillant scarlet; mutabilis, with Gue purple flowers; Bowieana, mammosa pallida, grandinosa, fiora lutea, a be autiful yellow species; tenuiflora with fine delicate light-pink blossoms; formosa, very beautiful; Lambersiana rosea, richly covered with bloom; purialis, light pink, with dark
brown stamens, which protrude beyond the corolla; and refulgens, very beantitul and conspicuous. The stock of Heaths in the pits was in excellent condition, and many of them were covered with Fuchsias, particularly F. conspicua arborea and Thompson's for
single stem, which threw out laterals radiating in every direction,
and richly covered with bloom. The spreading sepals of this variety finely showed the beautiful dark bpreading corolla. Tlie showhowever, was a good plant of Angelonia grandifiora, emitting the fragrance of a ripe Pine-apple. In what is termed the old Heathhouse were gond plants of Russellia juncea, Siphocampylus
betulgefolus, rather new, with red and yellow flowers, Amaryllis Fothergilli, beautiful dark red, and a good plant of Sollya linearis, which was trained circuitously on an ov
covered wrth pretty bright blue blossoms.

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The London Physiological Journal is a new periodical apparently intended as a sequel to the Microscopical
Journal, now discontinued. The anthore Dr Goodfellow and Mr. Fin ane and Mr. Edwin Quekett, are well qualified to conduct support in their undertaking; for microscopical inquiries, when directed to the solution of difficult problems in the structure of animals and plants, are not second even to Chemistry in their importance. The one is iddispensaThe to the other, and neither can be neglected with safety of this statement the microscopical plants which cause the phenomena of fermentation and the horrible disease called Plica Polonica While we thus willingly offer our testimony to the skill with which this Number of the Physiological Journal has been prepared, we must except a lithographic plate, the execution of which is -_ we will not say what.

The October Number of the Journal of Agriculture and Transactions of the Highland Society is, as usual some experiments disproving the existence of excrementi tious secretions by the roots of plants, and a translation of Count Gasparin's paper on the Value of Manures, an im portant document, to which we may return hereatter we recommend our horse driving friends to peruse,

Messrs. Paul and Son's Descriptive Catalogué of Roses is before us, and deserves to be made known. It contains not merely the prices at which the sorts are sold, but classification and description of all the varieties, with some zeneral and useful remarks upon each section. The lovers of Roses cannot dispense with adding this to Mr Rivers's Catalogue, noticed at p. 648.

The Artisan is a new monthly periodical, intended for the information of those who are interested in mechanical operations. It is abundantly illustrated with good plans and sections, appears to carefully compiled, is very itself to its proper sphere, and avoids interfering between We mion this becanse we fancy we see symptoms of a disposition to take the oppo tie we sho of holion and can saal organ, which will ruin it
Suggestions for a more General Extension of Land draining. By John Henry Charnock. Loogman. 1843 THys litule mode pamphlet suggests a practical and extensive heavy lands. The great obstacle to this very useful and necessary operation in most cases is its expense when undertaken on a large scale; and altbough this expense is and of wonkg or draicing-ties, and from the greater dexterity pared wen, neither landiords nor tenants are fuky pro pide for meet their ince former have incumbances to pros are tenalts for life, and is regularly sppropriated, of theis successors' income. As Lord Stanley most judiciousi observed at the late Agricultural Meeting at Liverpool draining." But the difficulty is to find capitalists inclined to lend. But if difuculy is to find capitalists inclined mouch to the expense and mortgages are required, is not always evident. Some simple law is much wanted to facilitate such loans. The object of the pamphlet before us is to prove, first, the great importance of thoroughdrainigg in a national point of view : and not a word nea to said to confirm this proposition, which none will attemp torute. The next object is to facilitate the means Association is proposed. Without entering into the details, we will not hesitate to wish the plan may succeed; and we have no doubt but under proper management may become equally profitable to the capitalist as a safe investment, and to the company as a profitable speculation We would only recommend the shareholders to see that the machinery be not too expensive.- \(M\).
Theorie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (Lindley's
Theory of Horticulture.) 8vo. Vienna. 184
Page 129.-" In order to render this important subject yet more clear we subjoin a report on the labours 's Zeitschrift. Messrs. Edwards (a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Science) and Colin (Professor Chemistry) read an article upon this subject before the Academy of Sciences on the 18th of April, 1837, which constitutes the third part of their Researches upon Agricultural Physiology. As the influence of vapour upon germination was not yet known, they considered themselves compelled to take up this subject. Their experiments have led them to the following results.
1. "In free moist air, yet considerably removed from the point of saturation, seeds did not germinate.
2. "Germination took place among the Cerealia, placed in an atmosphere fully saturated with moisture. 3. "When placed under water they required eight times as long a period before they germinated.
4. "If the number of seeds or grains be increased, and sohe employed instead of 5 , and brought into an atmariment under a larger bell than in the last instances, germination does not take place.
5. "The same is also the case if the original number, or instance, five grains are employed, and covered with a bell much larger, in which case germination is very much 6. "The circumstance
6. "The circumstances which produce this retardation temperature of germination, depend on

If the temperature is low and undergoes little or no change, germination will take place as soon under a small bell as under a large one
8. "If the temperature is higher, moderate, and change ble, the germination will be retarded under a large bell. 9. "This occurs when during the daily change the temperature increases, and the air has a tendency to depart from a state of perfect saturation, and if the space
is great, the diffused vapour is in part absorbed by the is great, the diffused vapour is in part absorbed by the seed, and the air never reaches the point of saturation.
10. "These effects probably do not proceed from the fact that the seed had not absorbed enough vapour, low constant temperature seeds absorb less water than in a higher, and in the first case germination takes
11. "These remarkable facts are produced by the air not being sufficiently satarated with vapour to allow of the necessary applicat
12. "In germination, two principal conditions with regard to the vapour are required to take place ; first, that the seed absorb enough vapour for the function of nutrition ; and second, that the external air be saturated with sufficient vapour to soften sufficiently the testa of the seed.
13. "Through the simultaneous action of water and where the air is sation constantly takes pl
14. "With regard to the application of these principles to seeds sown in different kinds of soil, the authors found that germination took place by the agency of vapour when seeds were placed in sand and clay, but in both cases the process was longer, especially in the clay, which absorbed he vapour slowly and imparted it slowly to the seeds.

The same principles apply to the remaining periods of vegetation, as \(\mathbf{M}\) M. Colin and Edwards grew large plants in air folly saturated with moisture, as well as in air imperfectly saturated.
16. "Observations made in the West Indies, where the air is constantly moist, completely confirm these results. The fruits there are not only very fine, but the woody abre of plants is very hard
. The practical result of the whole is that vapour han it be employed in hothouses to a much greater extent taan it has been. In England this proceeding has already one wonders. The Vines bear tremendous great Grapes ; plants flourish extras much as
Page 129.-We here present a figure of Mr. Daniell's hygrometer : \(a\) and \(b\) are two
 glass globes, which are
attached to each end of a glass tube bent in the the figure. This tube rests upon a stand. The globe \(b\) is filled twowhich is made to boil by means of a spiritthe tube and of the globe, \(a\), is expelled globe, \(a\), is expelled the latter, which must be hermetically sealed whilst the wether is boiling. Previons to this process a small thermometer is introduced into the tube \(c\), so that its bulb may be partly immersed in the æther of the globe, \(b\). Another
stem, \(k\), and a piece of thermometer is attached to the stern
If the hand is now applied to the globe \(b\), its heat will cause the gether in the globe to boil, and a part of it will rise in the form of vapour and fill the tube and the globe, \(a\). The instrument should now be brought into the open air, and the eye of the observer placed upon a level with the sther in the globe \(b\), whilst a
few drops of ether are dashed upon the muslin covering few drops of wether are dashed upon the muslin covering
the globe \(a\). The evaporation which takes place on the surface of \(a\) produces a condensation of the vapour within it and the whole tube. The consequence of this is the production of cold in the tube and globes, and the comdensation of the vapour in the atmosphere upon them, which is first observed upon the globe \(b\) in the form of a clondy ring. This must be accurately observed, and attention immediately paid to the beight at which the mercury of the thermometer at \(d\) stands. This is the dewpoint, and indicates the proportion of mossture contained
in the air. The more moisture there is in the atmosphere the less sinking of the temperature is required to reduce the vapour to water. The thermometer on the stand \(k\) exhibits the temperature of the atmosphere at the time of making the observation. If the internal thermo. meter has fallen only a few degrees below that of the external one, it indicates a great amount of moisture in the atmosphere, and it is probable there will be rain soon. But as the above apparatus requires great accuracy and plan out of "Loudon's Suburban Horticulturist," Part II. p. 76, wherein the employment of two thermometers is made to serve the purpose of an hygrometer. The therwetted are hung close together, and the ball ; and the other remains dry, to indicate the temperature of the atmosphere. The balls of both thermometers must be the communication of heat from the atmosphere; one of them is then supplied with pure water, which may be means of a skein of silk acting as a conducting tube The silk or muslin on the ball of the wetted thermomete and the skein require to be occasionally renewed. The greater the difference between the degrees of temperature need of moisture in the atmosphere.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. Now hat October has given the first notes of preparation for the others which are yet of a doubtful character, we ought to discard from our minds at once any reports tending to the prejudice of thi facts brought before us. The first witness, indeed the principal one on the side of the prosecution, is Mr. Frost, of Winternaugh, who
seems to have entertained views on this subject rather at variance seems to have entertained views on this subject rather at variance
with those of pood judges. Now, although the Calendar for next with those of good judges. Now, although the Calendur for next
winter term shows a heavy list of names for trial, there would be no great difficulty for those experienced in auch matters to decide in their own minds the general issue beforehand, were it not that there is a disparity of opinion as to the best manuer of conducting the trials, and
as this is a point of very great importance, we cannot do leeter than disas this is a pomt of very great mportance,
cuss thus early the ments of the case, for the bene itit of all concerned. In the first place, therefore, sume hold an opinion that half-hardy plants ought to be guarded from the cold north winds, by protecting
inaterials so cuntrised as to have the south side opened on suny days materials so cuatrived as to have the south side opened on sunny days
and in favourable ne enther, in order, if possible, to heep uf and revive the droping spirits of tie inmates. Others are of an entrely onposite
opmion, and wourd secure their prisoners from all southern influencess and expose themi on all tavcurable opportunities to the rigours of
the north; whle a thard farty sce many good qualities 1 m hoth pro the north; while a third farty see many good qualities in hoth piro-
positions, but would not run into cither extrem.ty, but rather meet positions, but whald not run mio cither extremity, but rather meet gou. afrar I may as wel say at once that I arrange myself with this hater, or haliway party and ofe are my reasons: the first party
act fillicinusly the first hall of the term, by securing their plants from the cold north winds, as long as there is any chance of ripennes the young wood more perfectly; and by exposins them thus to the Octoler to January, while for the next threc or four months nothing can \(i\) e more injudicous than their proceedings, in as fur as the rays of sun from that tinne stimulate the plants to grow, and are thus exposed to the vicisstunes of aren with less judgment (at least in our opinion), by exposing their plants to the north at once, when they are in a half-ripe state in october, thus denying them the benefit, such as it is, of our
short seasons, and exposing thens to dangers which they are not in a condition to meet. It is true, however, that after the turn of the season, plane.rly growth until the season is so far advanced as to put them out of danker. I hope you can clearly see now that wep, the
third party, would shelier our plants from the north from October to Jnnuary, and ental on ourselves and our followers the trouble of tume, point to the north. But of course you hil act according to
vour oun juigment. The first part of the tral is over already your own judgment. The first part of the trim is over already I. -KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinery, - After this time there is more danger from drips and over-watering than from the plants getting too dry, especially when bottom-heat is on the deciine, and the pots not well filied with roots;
these two causes soon tell on the black Pines. A uniform bottom these two causes soon tell on the olack Pines. Ather dry, and not
heat, if you can get it, with the atmosphere rather to general run durng this month
Vingry.- For the next six weeks a practised eye can see cleary if the half of the crops be already gathered. With the best-constructed houses, and other things well managed, over-cropped Vines, or nenkly ones in 111 -dra.ned borders, never carry then late crops well;
the ledst touch or speck, and away they co, and you cannot helu the least touch or speck, and away they go, and you cannot help xt
look, agan, at a healthy, vigorous, yuung or old Vine, under oupo look, agan, at a healthy, hgorous, young or old ine, under orpo you wished. If the sashes of the extyly Vinerics are off, no time
should now be lost in getting them in, as, if we should get cold should now be lost in getting them in, as, if we should get cold
rans, the boresers inside weuli! be chilled too much, and thus put rams, the borders inside wrult be chilled too much, and thus nut

\section*{When we get a cold day late intionent.}
patience, expecting to have a fine day to-mporrow; but now we can hardly enjoy a fine day in the anticipation of rough weather. This
state of ex ittement impels us to have all our crops and plants state of exditement impels us to have all our crops and plants
secured and well provided for against the winter long before real decnger is at hand. As soon as you hear of three or four degrees of
frost you must have your mats at hand, ready to cover up with. frost you must have your mats at hand, ready to cover up with.
Hiluse who hare neslected to prov1c thesc things think nothing of sending many miles for them at this critical time, while a third party
is unviling to expose their best mats yet, for fear of getting them soddened nith wet, and thus rendering them of less service when tbere 18 real need for them.
CADLIFLOWER - In a short time this will be the best flower in the garden, as country people say; tud who would not prolong the suc-
cessuman of the best fluwer at the dull season? - nothring is casler thins to do so w th (auaflow ers; pull up a quantity of thenc that are now
fit, or nearly fit for use, and lay tliem in by tae heels 112 some moist
 and dig it as well as you can, and the first mald day plant it all over in patches with good Caunlower
haud kia ses by-and-by, hand ala ses hy-and- Cab ages. This
about Cabbages, and that only to say if any failures have happened in the ruw anready planted the spaces should nove be filled up, uith
the strongest plants you have sin land; nothor louls wirse the strongest plants you have hi land; nothng louls wirse in
winter than to see gups here and there in any ruws or crous of plant Winter than to see gaps here and there in any rill be planted in coli

Orcaard.- Pruning may now be commenced in earnest, beginning first with the Currants, then the Gooseberries and Raspberries;
this will clear a cood deal of ground to be dressed and dus in fine weather. Aftor that Apple and Pear
trees indeed, any shoot you think will not be wanted in sprine hac better be cut out at once, to make more room for the others, and let
in the sun and air to ripen the bearing-wood for next year; the leaves of Peach-trees are of very little use after this time, and they do muce harm cut them off hy handsfull, but do not strip them off, for
knife and
fear of iriuring the buds. No uuthor has recommended this, but fear of irjuring the buds. No nuthor has recomen
many of the best gardeners practise it regularly,
II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.
Stove.-There are no plants more easy to manage in winter than this time sooner than any other tribe. Some years since I had a large house full of tropical fruit-plants, such as the Mango, Mar-
gostan, geveral sorts of Eugenias, the Marmmee-tree, with the Leee Chee and Long-yen, \&cc., and plenty of Granadillas overhead; for six
long weels we had very hard weather, and we could not get up the heat ligher than \(50^{\circ}\) during that time, except in the middle of the
day, and in the morninas it was often as low as \(40^{\circ}\); but not a plant pas hurt, and some of them were really improved by this treatment,
owever, \(60^{\circ}\) is about the lowest they ought to have this month, with rather a dry atmosphere and air on all fine days, if only to swecter the houses now that they are so full.
Grren iovse. -Those who have not the advantage of cold turf pits must have crowwed their grepance late frosts. Leti a place be so small there ought to be some contrivance for sheltering half-bardy greenhouse plants
late in the autumn, without crowding them into houses thus early. Iate in the autumn, without crowding them into houses thus early.
The Chrysanthemums and Pelargoniums ought now to occupy the best places here, and more hardy plants would be much hetter m
pits, where rain and frost could be kept from them till the Chrysanthemums are nearly over, to make room for them in-doors
Consmrvatory. - "After your sweeping charge against green-
houses how do you define a conservatory "asks a correspondent. I houses how do you define a conservatory asks a correspondent.
Would rather dig an acre of ground than try to answer this question its shape or size may be, where all or nearly the whole of the plants that flower on the establishment are kept during the time they are
in bloom, is, in the language of gardeners, a conservatory. Youz in bloom, is, in the language of gardeners, a conservatory. Youz
cannot manage such a house any das 11 the rear as your would a greenhouse, and here hes the difficulty in managing yinnts where
there is hut one smalf housc. From this time tul next March a conservatory must be kept close, more or less, to suit forced plants,
\&cce, while a greenhouse cannot have too much air whenever the Pather is fine.
PIrs AnD Frames.- Now is the time to pot all the Cape Irin dacese, with others from Mexico, Chili, \&ce. \&cc, the whole order
delights in light, open soil. The stronger Gladioli, and the like, are delights in light, open soil. The stronger Gladioli, and the like, are
much bencited by the additun of one-third rot ten leaf-nould, the rest peat and lichlit loam, in equal portuons, with a l.ft,e sand, and of loam and san, in equal proportions. Mirs Loudon's heautifin excel in the cultivation of these charming plants. Tropæolurns, be potted, and those first potted of these will now have the pots pretty well filled with roots, and may therefore be brought to a glass
frame, to get up the foliage and flower-stems slowly, when a smart forcing will not much injure the buibs.
Grafring House-Plants.-lf you commit yourself in a hurry ynu may repent at your lesure. A few days after I said in this
 I might hate liad plenty of stocks of the .I. hetermi 1 Ila to graft these Frow on, it beng one of the best of then fir that purpase. fowered by Mrs. Wray, and the Baringtonia speciosa, last summer, by Mr. Dodds, gardener to Col. Baker, of Salisbury, the next plant
to flower will be Bignoniacous plant, from West Africa, in the tions under the name of Spathodea campanulata.
FLower-Garosn.- People are now too busy taking up such of their flower- gardemng plants as the may sant another jear to th.nk
of auythine else at pirsent. but I have seen some people makng I shall be excused for saying there is nu reinon for disturtung order and neatness even
Gardens, Ipswich.



\(\qquad\)



\section*{ \\ \(\sqrt{50 y}\) \\  \\ }


\section*{REPORT ON COVEN T-GARDEN MARKET,}

Notwithstanding the change that has taken place in the
weather durme the past weeh, the mathet has hen well sappolfed with both fruats and segetavles. There las been little a.teration are not very plentitul, but are qus to cufficient to meet to elen and. Black Hamburgh Grapes stilicoatiace seling at nearls the saril prices as last week, Among Plums we nut.ced the
and a dew of Coens Golden Dron. Damsons are plent,tu iv 5 ap and a lew of Coe's
tinue to get scarcer, bur are of very gen qu ality, ant brand fom ripened nor of very groud qualit). Peara are plennful, and are rather scarce, asew Span per half sieve. Mrought to the market
Cucumbers have been rather scarce during the past week, and
 Notices to Corvespondents.
malicitation of S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on
again reprinting Mr. Paxton of a small volume, for general "Cottager's Calendar," m the form
It may be ordered of all bookseller3 It may be ordered of all booksellera. Gentlemen wishang to dls-
truulf cripres among the.r cottage tenantry, may have them deli.
vered in any p ort rif Londom, by remitung a post-office order to this office, at the rite of 5.5 , for every 25 copies. often apphed to for particular Numbers of the Gardeners' Chro nicte, to complete sets, and so mayy are now out of print, that we
think it will save all parthes trouble en we fublish a list of the
Numbers which may still he had. Any Subscriber who will forward to nur publisher Post-office stamps, equivalent in val
many Numblers as are requited, shall hase them sent. \(29,30,21,32,34,46,47\), and 49 .
\(1842 .-4,6,8,10,11,12,16,18,28,29,31,32,34,38,39,40,41\),
\(42,43,44,45,46,47,49,50,51,52\), and 53. \(1843: 1,5,9,1011,12,13,1415,16,11,18,19,20,22,23,24,28\)
\(26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40\) and 41 Names or Plants. - We really must refer our correspondents to been forgotten :-" We must again mention that it is not on our
power to spare time for naming collections of common flowers,
ill selected, and worse packed; and we would beo spondents not to put themselves to the expense of sending, or us to the pain of neglecting them. It is unreasonable to expect
us to give up valuabre tuge to the examination of little fragof the first gardener in his neighbourhood. We are most ready to afford information on such points to a reasolable extent,
but there munt be a limit to such inquiries. We should say that nne or two plants are as many as it can generally be
necessary to sead at a time. In fiture, when heaus of platt are sent us, we triat to be cxcused for not noticing them at
all." Our good-nature has on late nhtuced us to devate some-
what from the rate here laid di,wn. must now blame themselves if we return to it, scrupulously, in Post-office covers, and florists' flowers, actually load our
table. We bave repeatenly declined naming florists' flowers which are always sold with their names, and the latter should Heating.-A C'instant Reuder.-You will find a letter on this your plan will not be very efficient. You place the fire outside the pit lest the soll within should become too hot, and you
cover the mere flue with three feet of sawdust thrugh which a feeb.e heat will have great difficulty in penetrating. As a
matter of economy, if the heat from the fire would be injurously felt through three feet of sawdust, how wastefully
must it escape into the air without that protection! To heat a
small pit by a amall pit by a common fire, the best plan, perhaps, is to underecape into a flue at one corner. The cavity whll thus be heated
ver: much uphen the plan of a baker's oven, and the sonl above ture. This \& much the same as Mr . Forsyth's Killogie plan.
On no acculnt use sawdust. 8pent tanner's bark is in all Fruir-Treses.-S.C.- Your Jargonelle Pear-trees, trained against the wall of the house you are about to poll down, may be lopped
so as to form standards, lut this variety does not succeed as
such, even in the south of siluations. It would thereftere be better to gratt them next
olring with some of the grud hardy sorts of Pear. Though ne Writ wituanortheru aspect; they may us removed \(2 n\) aulum
anmut entire. This is also the proper season for loppmg the
Apple-trees which overshadow your garden. They whil soon bear again if you pinch their shoots in the end of June. \|
Grapting Vines.-S. \(H_{1}-\) The best method of grafting Vines is kept in - uffictently monst -onl thl the time of performung the
operation, and for a week previous in the same temperature as that in which the Vims to be operated upon are growing.
When such portions it the latter as are shorteried tor iecenving
the grafis have marie a bit of shont, gratt as o ou would other
fruir-trees inat top whelaying, mid until the bucls on the scoon have pushed,
then shortent it back. marching may be performed puy time
afier the Vines have fishotropiums, Vararted so for as not to bleed. 11 blyy time usual practice is to strike cuttings of Helfotropiuscriber, Verbernas, of August. They are put in thus early in order the the middle be well rooted before winter, and thereby rendered less liable your old plants of Heliotropium, you may fake wem to op, slightly prune theirroots, and cut down their tops to within about six
inches of the root, then put them into 48 -sized inches of the root, then put them into 48 -sized pcts, and
place them in a cool frame, where they may remain during the winter. Fuchsias, Scarlet Pelaygoniums, and Salvias, may be
tiven up and have their tops slightly pruned, and then they
may be placed in any cool dry situation where they will be freo

Hil ox Druvinovili.- Flart. - You may save your plants of
Phlox Drummondii, which are just coming up in a pan, if you
think proper but they will not be finer think proper, but they will not be finer mor flower much earlier
than those that may be raised from seeds that shall have been POMGA CERULEAA. RC.- Flora.- Your plant of Ipomea cærulea
that has reached the top of a holze but not flowered has thit has reached the top of a holzse but not flowered, has in
all probabity been planted in sich soil, which has caused it to grow very luxuriantiy, and fnvoured the formation of leaf-buds
white, on the contrary, whatever tends to check fuxuriance without impairing the health of the plant, is more favourable
to the production of flower-buds. It is worth preserving ; and to the production of flower-buds. It is worth preserving; and abusdartly. The lpomara sp. from Hartwee and J. ficifolla will
pernaps flower about Chinstmas. Ceanothus divaricatus has not yet flowered in this country, that we are aware of. Spiraea
Innceoiata should flower about midsummer, and S. fissa about Prcaidacks.-Orchis.-All the Peristerias are pendulous except P. elata. None of the Epidendrums are pendulous except E.
aloifolium and Parkinsonianum, which is the same as falcatum. Dablias,-reforge Rachmond may take up his Dahlias as so 11 as them in a box with straw or chaff, and, lace them ini a situa-
tons free trom frost: they should neither get mouldy nor too
dry, and when they begen to sprout in the end of spring, cat dry, and when they hegn to sprout in the end of spring, cint
them into sets like Putatoes, having a sprout or eye to each
piece \(-D B\). that instructions have been given for polting Pelargoniums.
ther relate principally to spring management they will be inserted at the most convenient time. Easter:-Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Hacon's Incomparable, Fondante du Boss, Knight's Monarch, Jean de Witte, Ne IELoNs.-Old Rager. II you have surcceeded in
Melons under oiled canvas as were ever produced under glass, you hather fanciful about Melons, and care less for hair appearance than their taste. The generality of fine Melons are, in our opition, uneatable.
Strawberriss.-Austen's Scarlet Strawberry is unknown to us, and we should be much obliged by a few plants.-- \(-A\). \(A\).Gnod and productive varieties are, Keen's Seedling, Downton, Elton, Roseberry, Old Pine, Myntt's British Queen, Swainstone
Seediing, Coul Late Scarlet, Prolific Hautbois, and Large Flat Figs.-Essex Figs. - Essex.- Protect your Fig-trees effectually from frost, and
more especially the extremities of the shoots, for on these the crop that ripens is produced,
NSECTs.-A. Alves.-The slug-like caterpillars which defoliated your Cherry-tree will change to a saw-fly, named Tenthredo tree will suffer, and shall feel obliged by your informing us tree whll suffer, and shall feel obliged by your informing us
of the rebult, in the course of next year. R. An Original
Subscriber's Potatoes have been attacked by the wireworm, we Subscriber's Potatoes have been attacked by the wireworm, we
presume. If such be the case, it is scarcely possible to free
the land from them, they may, however, be reduced tyy slices of Potato or Turnip in the ground, to which they wing resort; and if these be examined dally very considerable num.
bers may be collected and destroyed. The lime-dressing will not
was killed, no doubt, by the caterpillars found under the bark,
and not by the tar-painting. \(R\). \(A\). is named Pimpla instigator, and is not uncommon in gardens. R.--J. H.'s hox contained nothing but some earth and a few
fibrous roots when it reached us; the box was crushed to pieces, which unable to give the information desired we are Penna. - It is absolutely necessary to inclose specimens of insects when correct information is required, and none of the
larvae having been transmitted with the note, it is impossible to determine the moth whose maggots have injured the Peas; --Italian Fire-fly.-The specimen discovered in a greeng. trees, as suggested by Mr. Dugmore. As we had the pleasure country last summer we will shortly illustrate their history. \(R\), for flower gardens are to be fournd in "Loudon's Gardeners" also a great variety of pattems for parterred gardens in aiso a great variety of patterns for parterreti gardens in
"James's Gardening," an old book well worth having where
it can be procured. - \(S\), B.-Lowe's "Primitix Ftore Maderit can be procured. - \(S, B .-\) - Lowe's "Primitix Floræ Mader-
ensis " is all that has appeared specially on the Flora of Madeira. The island contains nothing except plants perfectly
well known. Its glory consists in its beautirul Ferns.-J. F. -The Cryptogamic volume of Smith's "English Flora" congamic plants. You carn obtain it separately. For price con"Cyclopædia of Practical Agriculture
Borany.-S. W.-The apparent omissions you mention are
chnefly owing to the fluctuating opinions of botanists regarding the real importance of some of the smaller groups of plants, a mere sketch, requiring a good deal of working np aceæ are near Anacardiaceæ; Monotropaceæ and Pyrolaceæ are supposed to be included in Ericaceæ; as also Cuscutaceæ
in Convolvalaceæ, Illigeraceæ and Cassy thaceæ in Laurace in Convolvalaceæ, Illigeraceæ and Cassythaceæ in Lauraceæ.
Francoaceæ stand near Crassulaceæ. Rhizophoraceæ are uncertain. Limnanthaceæ are nexty Geramaceæ along with
Tropæoleæ. Balsamaceæ rext Platanaceæ, Aquilariaceæ hy Tropæoieæ. Baisamacer next Platanaceæ, Aquilariaceæ hy
Thymelaceæ, Belvisuceæ uncertain, as also Canelleæ. Those
orders which you cannot find in the old distribution are newly separated: but we cannot spare space or time for answering or nearly so, and Circæaceæ may merge in Onagraceæ. received from the Cape of Good Hope in spring, in shallow pan* filled with light sandy soil mixed with a htte peat, and Lantina.-Pro bono Pubicico.- Much obliged, even for your re-
proof, though unmerited. Will you give us your address? Although you know nothing of "Quercus," we do.
OolLEN RAGs.-Old Rags. We see no objection to the appli cation of dilute sulphurcis actid, for the purpe se of arresting the
ammonia copiously evolved during their fermentation, and for destroying their fibrous texture; but we doubt whether it is
desirable to get rid of the latter, which no doubt acts bene deially in a mechanical way. We would rather mix them with ficially in a mechanical way. We would rather mix them with
superphosphate of lime, which'is very cheap, as you may see
 pantius, but keep them alive. If thry dre it is hecessary to
remove them carefully. The Jong-idcemed Pavia grows and inwers so freely 11 all sorty of places that we canot guess
what is the mater with yours, unless the sodl' is wholly ex. hausted or swamped with water. Your Pomegranate wal
flower when it is old enlough; it probably grows tno fast. Stop
fis The wonder ful curiosity August erery year. Mustralia, which you fancy is it The wonderfut
new Kennedya
common common anna the name of the Purple winged Pen -
the subscrption, \(88.6 d\). per quarter, to the office, and he will
be supplied by our own agent.-F. \(D\). - Much obliged, but the Numbers are of no use to us.--C. L.- It is not at all
usual for Southernwood to blossom in our short summers; but R. P.- No doubt people may commit frauds in extibiting plants understand, indeed, that a well-known personage has had the good taste to show how such cheating may be managed. You this year. Place them early in March in a gentle bottom-heds keeping them in some very dry place in the mean while. We
trust your Chusan seeds wiil prove somethng better the as have reached us from that island, for we have never yat such annuals and mere wing aning beyond common European collictor in Cmina we will not trespasse on your kindness by - You can only obtarn plants by inquiry amongst the nurserymen, or by special advertisenent.--C. A. - Use a wooden ro',
for your greenhouse, and warm it by a small stephenson's
boiler, which will stand iuside and requires no setting A Subscriber. - The best roof for a Vinery is one with wooden - For a single specimen of a handsome deciduous shrub you Æesculus macrostachya, or a Cratæyus odoratissima, grated wash it oft the roof, and tit will poison the water it mingles with ually destroy Plantain. Your Fern is the common Polypod We are much noliged by the paper on Wagtails, which has only articles.--Great Murtow.- . Winter Nelis of such agreeable 3, Passe Colmar ; 4, Glout Morceall ; Beurre de Caplaumont 7, Marie Louise ; 6 , if put m , has probably been assisted in escaping through a hole which appears in the canvasb-bag. \(\|\)
\(--J . R . B .-A\) and \(E\), Beurré Diel; B, \(C, D, G, I, L, P a s s e\) Napoleon. Thanks for- Therre, a stewing Pear; K appears to be
Old P. W. B. -Aples:-15, Old Pommeroy 116 , Yorkshire Greening; 17, Yellow Ingestrie; 18, Beauty of Kent; 19, Golden Reinette; 20, Herefordstirre
Pearmain. Pears: 21, Perhaus Brown Beurré ; 22, Messire Rertram House Hampstend Chretien. The Apple grown at circumference.--J. S. W.-Your Apple is the Alexander: keeps till December, for kitchen use II-S. P. M.-A fre pureus, Tropæolum Moritzianum, folia, Amaryllis belladonna.- - W. B.-Hippeastrum pulveruseedling Dahisas and Ane fraprans. - A Suascriber, - Your and placed in some dry situation free from frost. If you sink in all probability kill them you had better cut soil, it will cultural Soclety is answered in the Proceedings of the Hortiments are charged as follows :-Four lines and under, 4 s . Each
 MıEnonne; 9 , Mark's Codinn; 10, Beurré de Capiaumont. \(\|\), Swan's Egg; 1, Beurré Bosc: 2, Bon Chrétien Fondiat; 40, Scarlet Crofton; 42, Minchall Crab. 1 - Spring Beurré; of Wick; 4, Kırke's Lord Nelson, 10, Rubstone Pippin ; 11 ,
Stagg's Nonpareil or Hicks's Fancy; 12, Gravensten; 14, King of the Pippins; 16 , Blertheim Pippin; 17, Loan's Permain ; 18
Hollanubury, 19 , Hawthornden; 21 , Pomme de Neige ; 22 Yellow Ingestrie; 23, Margil; 24, Crimson Queening ; 25,
Black Achan; 26, Bishop's 1humb; 27, Easter Beureé ; 28, 37 ,
Beurré Diel ; 29, Napoléon Beurré Diel; 29, Napoléon; 30, 32, 35, Glout Morceau; 33,
Passe Colmar; 34, Jersey); 40, Beané de Capiaumont. T. X. L. P.-Erodium
cicutarium, H. L. - On no account shift your Heatns long, why not cut them shorter? seetns to be Evansiana; but we will examine it more
particularly, and mention it again next week.-W.
Brilish Champarne Brinish Champagne may be made from unripe Grapes, by the is all. Unripe Tomatoes may be made to ripen by red, that therm in a Vinery in the sun; they ale however, very hangin to those sipened in the open arr while the plant is healthy.
You will find "Macculloch on Wine" a netul Euphemin,-No. 2 is Medicago lupulina, and No. 1 appears to no truit same thing grown more vigorousy tunia for the opinion of the Editor, forward his address to the
Office ? \(-G\). S. Wintle, -Your seedling Apples are noticed, Office ?--G. \(S\). Wintle, - Your seedling Apples are noticed SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS.
Dablias.- Mrs. Hedley, -The bloom of your purple seedling. iously the lita, ar condition than those pre qualities of the flower. the centre is deficient in petals, and they aiso expand irregularly; every bloom sent had a large yellow disk. The dark maroon is the most promising flower. \(B . F\).-The bloom of your yellow seedhing is rather smati, and the petals appear to want substance; but as the season is past
for judging these flowers, we can only recommend you to try
 uchsias,-W. R. \& S.-The seedling Fuchsia 343 is large and showy, bat, like many we have before noticed, the colour of the sepas; the latcer are rather crarse, and the flower bas a dis-
areeable twist in the the. \(4-13\) is a much better fuwe colour and texture, and in contra-t of colour ; but the dufer ence between these and many we have seen and noticed is so to recommend them to favourable notice. Arga, a richly others we have seen ; it flowerds, but differing very little from it is worth cultivation.*
glarooniums. - . D.-Your seeding Pelargonium \(^{\text {is very }}\) pretty in colour, clear and distinct, and the spot in the upper ANSIES. -W. R. \& \(S\). Your seedling marked 1-4s is a showy hower, with a splendide eve, hut it is not sufficiently good for a
show tlower; the ground-colour wants unitormity, ne yellow being stronger in the lip than in the side.petais; the edges of
the petals, also, are too rough, and it wants substarce for so the petals, also, are too rough, and it wants substarce favourale point in your very deficient; the threc lower petals are too small, whach destroys the circular form the outine should possess, and gives anl undue prepniderance to the upper petals.
be of any value, ha it is inferior to the dark flowers in cultiva-mon---C.F.-Your scedhng wants substance; the colvar and in culuvation. A new seedling, to recommend itself to pur-
SkTUNAAs.- dU. R. The seebing Petupla arrived in perfect con-
dition , it it beautiruly noticed last week, in having a rosy- coloured
quite distinct from No. 23. They are both very ornamental
As usual, a host of letters have arrived too late for answers this week.

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

The Government proclamation against the Repeal Meeting at Clontarf has been followed up by proceedings against Mr. O'Connell-the leading Officers and Members of the Repeal Association-and several others who took an active part in the recent demonstrations in the provinces.
On Friday last Mr. O'Connell and the other parties included in the indictments were called upon to enter into recognizances to attend in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of next Term, to answer the charges to be then preferred against them by the] Attorney-General.
These recognizances were accordingly entered into on the following day before Mre Justice Burton, and the depositions haye since been published. The principal charge is one of conspiracy, the proceedings at the Mullaghmast meeting forming the chief subject of the prosecution. The to seduce the Army and Navy from their allegiance to the Throne-with conspiring to establish Courts in order to supersede the ordinary and legal Courts of Justice, and pretence of seeking for a Repeal of the Union. Mr. O'Connell, it is said, intends to defend himself in person, and Mr. Sheil and other leading advocates of the Irish bar have been engaged for the defence of the other perBons charged. The Repeal Association held its usual
weekly meeting on Monday notwithstanding the rumour that Government intended to suppress it. Mr. O'Connell addressed the meeting at great length. He promised to abandon the use of the word "Saxon" as applied to Englishmen, as it was calculated to give offence; and
declared that he was ready to accept a federal Parliament, to procure for themselves the management of their own local and interual affairs, leaving matters of national importance to be legislated upon by the representatives of claim "countries in the Imperial Parliament. He disaccept these terms, for by so doing he considered that he not only took away all argument from his enemies, but followed a course to which the Association had already pledged itself, by the admission of several Catholic prelates applied to the establishment of Repeal only so far as it people both in Dublin and the provinces continue tranquil, and the peace of the country has not been disturbed by a
single outrage or act of violence. Government single outrage or act of violence. Government, however,
continue to strengthen the military force and to increase the fortifications of the capital.
In France public attention is chiefly taken up with the affairs of Ireland, and it is neither uninteresting nor uninstructive to observe the comments of the various journals on the late events. Their ppinions are of course given in
accordance with their different political views, but all seem to consider that the progress of the Repeal agitation has received an important check.-From Spain we have young Queen, and of the preparations for the approaching meeting of the Cortes. The session is to be opened by a sinaple ordinance without any speech from the throne, in remove all delay or obstacle to the proclamation and to Queen's majority. The affairs of Barcelona continue in pectame state, but in the other insurgent cities the prosPortugal an attempt has been made to get up another insurrection in the absence of the Queen on a provincial tour, appears to be considered of slight importance. - From the United States we have the particulars of a remarkable ing at Relivered by Mr. Webster at the agricultural meetmercial Rochester, in which he dwelt at length on the commercial relations with Great Britain, and indignantly denounced the doctrine of Repudiation. This speech has interest in this consation in America, and will be xead with

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Windsor. - The Queen and Prince Albert remain at Majesty and the Prince attended divine service in the Private Chapel of the Castle; in the forenoon they took morning plantations of the Home Park. On Manday nade in the grounds round the Castle, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg; in the afternoon
her Majesty near Bagstyot. The saddle-horses had been sent to \(S\) Rapley, and the Royal party on arriving at Swinley quitted the Carriages and rode on horseback round the grounds. The returned in carriages to the Castle. On Tuesday her Majned in carriages to the Castle. On Tuesday her
on hot leave the Castle, but the Prince rode out Prince Albert hunted with hia harriers for the first time
this season. The meet was at Mr. Mason's farm, a
Upton. The Prince had two Upton. The Prince bad two excellent runs, and returned
to the Castle to luncheon. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince took exercise on horseback in the riding
and achool. On Thursday morning they walked out in the pleasure-grounds; the Prince afterwards shot over the
preserves in the Great Park, and in the afternoon the preserves in the Great Park, and in the afternoon the
Queen and Prince took equestrian exercise in the ridingschool. Her Majesty and Prince Albert intend to honou the University of Cambridge with a visit on Wednesday Sir H. Wheatley and Col. Malcolm. Sir Wm. Follett, the Solicitor-General, arrived at the Castle on Wednesday morning, and after an audience of her Majesty immediately returned to town. His Serene Highness the Prince from Witley Court, the residence of the Queen Dowager His Serene Highness visited the Pantechnicon, and afterwards proceeded by the Great Western Railway to Windsor Castle, on a visit to the Queen. Her Royal Highness the of the Duke Gloucester has left Woburn Abbey, the sea at Witley Court. The Marchionesses of Westmeath and Ely have been appointed first and second extra Ladies of Royal expected to ress Prince Alexander of the Netherlands ensuing week, from the North. After attending the annual gathering at Inverness, his Royal Highness went to Drumhe remastle, on a visit to the Duke of Buccleuch, wher burgh s to Alnwick Castle, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The Prince will proceed from thence Worcestershire, on a visit to the Queen Dowager
Arrival of the Duke de Bordeaux.-His Royal High having landed at Hull on on Friday from Germany travelling under the titie of Count Chambord. His Royal Highness during his brief sojourn at Hull was treated with every mark of respect. On leaving for York on the Hull and Seiby railway, Mr. Broadley, M.P., and several at the terminus, and showed his Royal Highness every attention. The Prince remained until Sunday at York, and during the previous day was engaged in going over Museum, and went to the theatre in the evening. On Museum, and went to the theatre in the evening. On
Sunday his Royal Highness and the noblemen of his suite departed mass at the Roman Catholic chapel, and then departed for Durham, on their way to Scotland. It was remarked that on the Duke's carriage there was not any
heraldic emblazonment of the Bourbon arms, but merel the initial "H."" surmounted by a regal crown. His Royal Highness arrived at Durham in the evening, and stayed there for the night. On Monday norning his
Royal Highness visited the Cathedral, and afterwards left Ror Sunderness for sunderland by railway to witness the mining operations in that district, and thence proceeded to Newcastle
and Edinburgh, where he arrived on Thursday. The and Edinburgh, where he arrived on Thursday. The
Prince was cordially received in the Scottish capital, in Prince was cordially received in the scottish capital, in
which he passed his youthful days of exile, having left it at 10 years of age. If the weather permits, his Royal Highness, it is understood, will make a tour in the Highlands, and then visit the principal towns of England prior to his arrival in London. The Prince is of fair complexion, not above midule stature, bears a striking resemblance in his
features to Louis XVI., and has the appearance of being beyond his actual age. He was born the 29th September, 1820 , and consequently has only attained the 24th year of his age. In 1830, he quitted France with Charles X. and the other members of the Royal family. He still two years ago. His Royal Highness on Sunday attended Divine service in the Catholic Chapel in Edinburgh: His Royal Highness is expected at Alton Towers, on a visit to the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the 4th of November, where several
to meet him.
The Grand Duke Michael.-His Imperial Highness and suite arrived at Lancaster on Thursday evening. His who had preceded the Grand Duse After breakfast, relays of horses were ordered, when his Imperial Highness and Baron Brunow resumed the journey to Carlisle, where they dined, and remained for the night. On the following morning the Grand Duke and party left for Glasgow, and passed through that city in the evening on their way to Buchanan House, the seat of the Duke of panied by the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, Baron Brunow, and the visitors at the castle, went to Loch Lomond, "the pride of the Scottish lakes" as it has been frequently called. The Duke's pleasure boats were a attendance, the boatmen being attired in the picturesque costume peculiar to the country
The Church. The death of the Bishop of Lichfield has created a vacancy on the Episcopal Bench. It is rumoured that either the Rev. Dr. French, Master of
Jesus College, Cambridge, or the Rev. D.. Wynter, ViceChancellor of Oxford, will be his successor. The canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral, which became vacant by the decease of the Rev. J. The has been conferred on the Rev. Thomas Dale, Vicar of St. Bride's. The preferment antil the present time was worth 23000 . per annum, but its revenue under the Church Reform Bils is now reduced
to \(1000 l\). per apnum. Prebendal stalls in the cathedrals to 1000 l . per apnum. Prebendal stalis in the cathedrals
of Llandaff and Wells, and the vicarage of Penmark, Glaof Llandaff and Wells, and the vicarage of Penmark, GlaDr. Casberd. The Provost and Fellows of Oriel College,

Oxford, have presented the Rev. Mr. Eden to the vica. rage of St. Mary, Oxford, with. the chapelry of Littlenore, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Newman. The Army.-The Queen has been pleased to confirm the finding of a recent Court-martial at Chatham, sentencing Lieut. John Piper, of the 26th Cameronian Regiment, to be cashiered for being druak and absent from duty, and for having obtained from the paymaster of the Invalid Depot at Fort fitt the sum of 402., or thereabout, stating it to be for the use of the 26th Regiment, and signing a receipt to that purport, whereas he had no authority to receive such money from the Colonel of the regiment.-On Sunday a notice was issued by the Lords and other Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital announcing hat any out-pensioners who may hereafter attend any meetings for the purpose of effecting a Repeal of the Union will be liable to the loss of their pensions
-Parliamentary Movements.-The election for London will take place this day, and the resultiwill be formally declared on Monday. The Hon. E. Bouverie, second son of the Earl of Radnor, has come forward as a candidate for Kendal, in the Liberal interest. Lord Morpeth was applied to by the electors, but declined. It is not known whether any Conservative candidate will come forward.
Order of St. Michael and St. George.-His Excellency the Hon. Patrick Stewart has been privately made a Knight Grand Cross of this Order, at the Palace of was specially appointed for the purpose by the Queen. Armorial Bearings.-According to a recent decision, the impression of a thistle on a common pencil-case, with the motto "Dinna forget," is chargeable as armorial bearings when used, and subjects the party to a duty of \(2 l .8 s\).

\section*{- Foreign.}

France.- The proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland prohibiting the intended great meeting at Clontarf is the chief and almost exclusive topic of conment in the Thds the first inal. The Journal des Debats, which stands the frrst in importance, professing to forget its own "The English journals already reproach O'Connell severely with shamelessly giving way after so much severely with shamelessly giving way after so much
threatening and provocation on his part, and it must be allowed that they have ample scope for doing so. Mr. Connell, who is as good a lawyer as any one, seemed lately to comprebend that he was placing himself more
and more within the power of the law, and his reiterated and more within the power of the law, and his reiterated
protestations of respect for the constitution sufficiently protestations of respect for the constitution suficiently
testified bis apprehensions. As long as he did nothing but talk, he was allowed to go on-he was acting legally, the people having the right of meeting to petition. But lately the furthest limits of the law were attained, and the Government considered that they were overleaped. The proclamation of the council contains, as may be per-
ceived, all the elements of an indictment. If we make this remark, it is because it is probable that the measures taken against Mr. O'Connell will not stop there, and that
tale the Governmen Oill have wil not stop there, ansonally before the ordinary tribunals. A thonaand complications might arise from this event. In all cases, convinced as we are that the repeal of the union is an insane dream, and that the immense disproportion of forces renders desperate every attempt at a struggle on the part of IreLand against England, we cannot remember but as a fortunate event anything that may stop both in the path in Which they are proceeding. In whatever manner the English Government may succeed in restoring material order in Ireland, it must not suppose that it can reestablish moral order there by force. It may put down an insurrection by arms, but it will not extinguish by such means the agitation that lies at the bottom of men's hearts. It is impossible for Ireland to remain in her present state, and we have frequently severely censured Mr. O'Connell for the blindness which was leading him onward in a path the most fatal to the cause which be pre tended to be so anzious to serve." The Globe, Ministerial paper, speaks in favour of the measures of Government It says :-" "We were right in saying that the farce which Was being performed by O'Connell in Ireland was drawing that conclusion. The English Government has found juggling tricks of which the unfortunate Irish have been the victims. Apparently O'Connell has not yet recruited bis army of three millions of repealers, and no less a fore was sufficient to enable him to make a resistance. Con sequently he has fled at the first attack of the Ministry It remains to be seen whether he will not personally have an account to settle with the Government." The Chave tution the leat violent of the Opposition Consti"The Enolish Ministry bas at length taken paci step relative to Ireland. The determination of the Lord Lieutenant is exceedingly grave. It is well known what respect English statesmen profess for the right of all citi zens to meet and deliberate on public affairs. The danger must have appeared exceedingly manifest, or the political interest exceedingly pressing, to induce Sir R. Peel, after having allowed O'Connell to go on up to the present time to act in so energetic a manner. The coolness with which \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell took the mater, and his immediate obedieuce to an order he deciares to be illegal, are the objects of the remarks of the eagisa press. It declares that Connell is at bottom delignted with what has bappened, aud that the proclamation extrates him from the impossibilities which each day were increasing on his path. It is certain, that, notwithstanding his inezhaustible fecundity, the agitator had come almost to the end of his expressions, and that the new theme thus given him will vary a
little the repertory of hiselspeeches before the Corm Ex-
change auditory. But the difficulty for \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell will always be to pass from words to acts, from speeches to
effects, and this difficulty remains the same." The National affects to believe that the vigour of the English Government has resulted from the advice given to Queen Victoria by Louis Philippe, at their late meeting at Eu! The Courrier Francais takes a view more favourable to the Irish agitation than many of the other papers, and regards Mr. O'Connell rather as a moderator than an well known, writes in the same style:-" This commencement of hostilities between Ireland and the English Then, as now also, Mr. O'Connell advised the people to submit, assuring them that the agitation for Repeal would changed the direction of his guns. Will the struggle which has commenced like thar of 1831, finish in the same way as that did? This is a question which wre wil however, that there is not less excitement in England than in Ireland. In the one country there was a determination to proceed to extremes in the way of repression in the other men were The news from China is angothe subject of comment, and most of the papers anticipate immense advantages to France from the opening of the Chinese market. The Moniteur contains the official returns of the indirect taxes during the nine months of the present year ending on the 30 th ult., put forward appaenty amount to \(557,093,000\) f. (or nearly \(22,284,000 l\). sterling), and exhibit an increase, as compared with the receipts o the corresponding period of 1841, of \(35,652,000 \mathrm{f}\)., and over the last three months of 1843 . 9 7 7,267 , those of 1841 , and \(3,355,000\) f. over 1842 . The receipts of the registry duties figure in these returns for
\(153,982,000\)., the stamp duties for \(2 \pi, 612,0006\); the 153,982,000f., the stamp duties for \(2 \pi, 612,000 \mathrm{f}_{\text {f }}\); the Customs for 78,921,000f. ; the import duties on colonial sugars, \(27,146,000 \mathrm{f}\), on foreign sugars, \(5,145,000 \mathrm{f}\); ;
on
domestic sugars, \(4,902,000 \mathrm{f}\). \(;\) duties on salt, \(43,945,000\). domestic sugars, \(4,902,000 \mathrm{f}\); ; duties on salt, \(43,945,000 \mathrm{f}\);
on liquors, \(71,704,000 \mathrm{f}\).; on public carriages, inland navigation, \&c., \(28,043,000 \mathrm{f}\). ; on the sale of tobacco \(77,093,000\) f.; of gunpowder, \(3,614,000 \mathrm{f}\); postage of letters, \(33,653,000 \mathrm{f}\). ; mail coaches, \(1,531,000 \mathrm{f}\). ; mail packets, 732,000 . The augmentation bore principally on th registry duties, customs, sugars, liquors, tobacco, postage, and stamps; and the items on which there was a falling of were the duties on foreign sugarb, salt, gunpowder, quarter were-lst quarter, \(183,190,000 \mathrm{f}\); ; 2 d quarter, an excess in the latter of \(3,529,000 \mathrm{f}\). over those of the first; and a diminution, as compared with the second, of create the belief that prosperity was constantly increasing in France. Nevertheless it is stated that extreme distress presses upon most of the manufacturing and comd'Aumale left Paris on Saturday, for Italy. After visiting Turin, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Rome, and Naples, he is to proceed to Malta, whence he will repair to Africa and assume the command of the province of Constantina, Laval, of the ultra-Liberal Deputy, M. Ledru Rollin who lately volunteered to pay a visit of sympathy to Mr . O'Connell, fill many a column of the Opposition prints, Which also bestow great attention on an article of the Bien Puble, a journal recentiy estabiished al Macon by M. de Lamartine, for the diffusion of his opinions and
the promotion of his political views. In this articie he the promotion of his political views. In this articie he exhorts his new allies of the Democratic party to silence
their discord and unite to subvert the Cabinet in the next session, on the questions of extension of the electoral franchise and the fortifications of Paris.-The Council General of Corsica passed a resolution on the 9th inst, to the effect of repealing the law which banished from France
the family of Napoleon, improving the harbour of Bastia, the family of Napoleon, improving the harbour of Bastia, and establishing a military port in the gulf of Ajaccio.
-A superb block of Carrara marble arrived a few days ago at the Palais de l'Institut, in Paris. It is destined for a statue of the Queeu of England, for the Museum at Versailles or the Château d'Eu.--The Journal du Havre rublishes the following notice from M. Prevost, notary to the society :- "The shareholders of the society established for the salvage of the Télémaque are informed that the question is now completely terminated. The cargo is deposited on the quay of Quillebœuf-it consists of 52 also been slipped in the Télémaque, the remnants of which only were found, and it is evident from inspection of them that they contained nothing but tallow and oil. Until the 23d of September the bull of the vessel was encummade, gave a passage to the curreat, and the high tides at the close of the month sufficed to clear it entirely. Then the most minute search was made, and a certainty was acquired that the opinion relative to the existence of
treasure on board the Telemaque had been altogethe chimerical. A shapeless hull is all that remains of the vessel. The maritime authorities intend shortly to order shareholdere cargo and remnants of the vessel, and the proceeds.
Spain.-We have accounts from Madrid to the 10th, on which day the birthday of the young Queen was celebrated with enthusiasm. Her Majesty laid the fotudationnatoas" of the Paluce of Maje Cortes, and re-
viewed the troops of the garrison. At nigbt the Capital was illuminated. M. Aguilar, the Minister of Spain in Lisbon,
had been superseded: the Government charged him with had been superseded : the Government charged him with
having evinced too much apathy in the diplomatic negohaving evinced too much apathy in the diplomatic negonerce between England and Portugal. The Ministry were neglecting nothing to insure the opening of the session on the 15 th inst. Circular letters had been sent o all the deputies, requesting them to repair forthwith to Madrid, to enable the Congress to be constituted with the least possible delay. The session is to be opened by a simple ordinance, without any speech from the throne. The Cabinet considered that a speech would necessarily be followed by the presentation and discussion of an address, the proclamation of the majority of the Queen. Each Minister will confine himself to lay before the Cortes an provision Gounstration since tuted, will proceed to declare the Queen of age. The elections were almost everywhere terminated. Barcelona and Canary Islands had not yet arrived ; and Burgos, Lerida, and Salamanca, will have to proceed with new lections. According to Ministerial calculations, out of de 187 deputies elected there were 30 whose opinions belonging to the Progresiserados, between 60 and Francisco, Centralists, Republicans, \&cc. The Chamber, composed of 249 members, seldom reckoned more than 180 present, so that the Parliamentary party expect to obtain a considerable majority. The Barcelona journals state that no change had taken place in the situation of affairs there. The Junta had notified to the French Consul that it might be at any moment compelled prevent anybody from entering or leaving the town, and that all strangers must therefore quit it within twenty-
 emoned to Barcelonetta. Barcelona had been reduced to a dreadful state siace the failure of the insurgents in
their assault upon the citadel, in which they lost 80 men killed and 160 wounded. Immediately afterwards Miont juich and the citadel opened a simultaneous fire upon the juich and the citadel opened a simultaneous fire upon the
city, and in a few hours did more damage than heretofore after firing as many days. On the 4th the rebel Governor of Atarazanas presented himself before General Sanz, at Gracia, with 40 men belonging to his garrison. Horse flesh was becoming scarce and dear in Barcelona, and all ordered the door of every. stantly left open, for the purpose of affording a ready refuge to passers-by from the cannon-balls and shells of Montjuich and the citadel. In consequence of this order the patulea bad commenced plundering all the richly-furnished houses. The insurgents had barricaded and cut dry ditches across every stree,, and the hospitals and bat or medicines. Order had been restored at Granada and Almeria. The latter was occupied on the 5th without any opposition by the Government troops. General 5 th. Troops were to leave the capital to reinforce the army of Arragon, where the insurgents, it appears, are not so much discouraged as described by che of 6000 men was already organized in Saragossa, and that the moment when double that number should be under arms, the Cenralists were determined to commence offensive operations brated at Madrid with considerable pomp in the Church del Carmen. The Bishous of Valencia and Cordova officiated on the occasion. The pall was held by the Duke of Osuna and Hijor, and all the nobility and the élite o the society of Madrid attended the ceremony
Portvgal. - The Lady Mary Wood steamer bring the 12 th instant. This packet was detained a day by the unusual occurrence of a fog of such density at Gibralta that it was impossible to see at the distance of a fer yards; it lasted or full 11 A.M. on Monday-and several small craft were injured by running foul of each other. At Lisbon the absence of the Queen and her leading Ministers had been revolution. Attempts had been made to corrupt the
army, and some officers detected in tampering with the soldiers had been placed under arrest in the Castle. merchants of Lisbon were hopeless of a favourable resul to the tariff negotiations, and the clearing of goods at the Custom-house, which had been in a great degree sus retiring to the north of Scotland was held to be ver significant of the failure of the Duke of Palmella's mission The Queen and Princes are in excellent health, and continue ourney in Alemt dissatisfaction manifested on the part of those who have been called upon to contribute towards the mending o appears that this new impost, which 18 characterised as a voluntary donation, has been enforced and refused in many instances.
Germany.-The camp of the 10th corps of the Ger man confederacy, near Luneburg, was dispersed on the tary music, on a scale of unusual grandeur, had been performed during more than a fortnight, to the satisfaction of all the illustrious persons assembled there. The 9th insty had distributed a considerable mumber of deoo-
rations of the Guelphic Order of Knighthood to the offiHighness the Duke of Holstein Augustenburgh, heir apparent to the Duchy of Holstein, the question of whose succession seems at present to form one the leading topics in the political circles on the Continent.- Considerable excitement prevails in Bohema, in consequence Prince commerin added that a new hariff was again raised, and it was even uncertainty prevailing on the subject had created a considerable stagnation in all commercial transactions. The warehouses were filled with goods, and no buyers to be 10und. It was feared that a crisis was about to take place that rial Court, in a private audience, had formally demanded the hand of the Archduchess Maria Carolina (born FebruEugene Emanuel beh Sardinia Carignan (born April 14, 1816), and that the betrothment will take place in the course of this month.-In the kingdom of Saxony no less han 1.54 periodical publications appear dong langus and in French, one in English, and the rest in German. At Leipsic alone the number issued is 76.-We learn from Carlsruhe that the prosecution against M. Haber for his de Gape has bee duel between Minal He accused of having provoked the duel, but of this charge he was Gaving provoked the duel, bat of tharge he was taking measures to facilitate the flight of M. de Werefkin, e he survived the rencontre, was, however, prouounced upon him.-The King of Prussia has presented to Mr. Britton a " Goid Medal of Merit," as a compliment for his numerous literary works on antiquities and the fine arts; but principally in acknowledgment for his Dictionary of the Architecture and Archæology of the Middle Ages
Italy.-Advices from Leghorn of the 6th inst. state already pronounced several sentences, none of which, howver, had been carried into execution. An insurgent band had made iss appearance near Ancona, and a report was current that serious attempts at insurrection had heen made in Naples, Sicily, and the Abruzzi. The disturbances in the latter had even assumed an alarming aspect. lim
Sardinia and Piedmont the public mind was much agitated. Sardinia and Piedmont the public mind was much agitated King Charles Albert had been placed in a formidable state of defence. The Pope left Rome on the 2d for Castel Gandolfo, where he intended to reside a few weekso Previous to his departure his Holiness had ordered the execution of a clegyan, named Abbo, who had been capitally convicted of the murder obis nephew. He was executed on the 4th in the Castle of San Angelo, in presence of the garrison. A strange report has appearech in the papers of an attempt to assassinate the Pope. It is audience of revolutionury physician had demanded an fred a pistol in the court of the Vatican, when he was momediately arrested. A loaded pistol was found on himo. Greece.-Letters fromAthens of the 30th ult. state that tranquillity prevailed tarough the counatry, and that everywhere the people were preparing for the elections, which were to commence on the lst inst. The 30th belig the Majay of King Otho, a grand Te Deum, at which he The English and French Ministers, the only diplomatists present at the ceremony, were loudly cheered by the had arrived at the Piræus. The Princess of Oldenburgh \({ }_{\text {s }}\) the Queen's sister, had embarked for Germany.
Russia.-Accounts from Warsaw state that the exeitement caused by the rumoured attempt on the Enuperor of Russia, and of which he was first informed by Coun who had attended him to Warsaw, had afforded mucls amusement to the Emperor, and that during his whole tay in the Polish capital be had always driven at a slow notwithrough the crowded streets in an open carriage, Polish officer at Warsaw, who had followed the examp of his countrymen at Paris in endeavouring to spread and. illustrate the report, was the same erening sent to Siberid The papers state that the numerous bodies of troops as present assembled at Warsaw and the neighbourhood are to forma the garrison of Warsaw ; the others will be rent to join the army in the south. The late events in Seavia, th misis which is imminent in Moldavia, the revolt explent in Bosnia, and the revolution in Greece, are all caieuated to induce the Emperor Nicholas to concentrate imposing Tiflis of the countries of the Lower Danube, Letters from of the Transcaucasian provinces, had received despatches. of a most alarming nature from General Budburg, commanding the Russian forces on the nouncing, it was said, amongst other facts, the sarprise and capture by the Circassians of a Russian fortress on the Black Sea
Turkey and Persta.-The Levant mail which has. arrived this week, brings. dates from Constantinople of the 27th ult., Alexandria, 26 th, Smyrna, 29th, and Malte, \({ }^{5}\) the inst. On the 20 th ult. the Sultan repaired in state to the medical school of the Galata Serai, and was present at an examination of sixteen of the papis, the frst waddtiom to their diplomas, wowe invented, eack of them, with
the green velvet mantle of honour, worn by medical men in Turkey. According to the testimony of competent judges, they had made considerable proficiency in cheprofessors, the foundation for their studies having been laid by a knowledge of the French language. From Malta we learn that the Medea was in readiness to convey to Several officers belonging to the flag-ship have been appointed by the Admiral to join it. The Medea will pro. bably lay all the time at Macri; but, as the unhealthy be attended with any loss of life, as was the case on the last occeasion.

\section*{India. - Lieut. Crawford, one of the passengers} wrecked in the Memnon steamer, has sent an account of the accident to the Times, from which we extract the fol-south-west monsoon blowing strong; the direct passage across was attempted for the first two days, when the ship's course was altered to the southward, and we bad a very good run for the season of the year. On the 1st of mugust at noon we were somewhere between stand of wind at the of Cape Guardafui, it blowing a strong gale Iffind at the time. About 1 was just ashore. I had but just time to get on deck before the ship struck, and she instantly became a total wreck. The masts were cut away, and the hull having forged very close ashore, an officer of the ship managed to get to land parted, and the communication was consequently him parted, and the communication was consequently lost. Everybody elae remained by the wreck until daylight, When a hawser was got on shore and made fast by the party there, and all the crew and passengers safely landed, the number of 160 , with about 16 days bread and nome arms and ammunition. Some papers, I see, talk about cases of treasure having been saved: I do not believe there The any treasure on board--certainly bone came ashore. me mails were entirely lost. A particular account of our adventures would occupy too much space of your ve manaabled to get to a place called Hulloolah, some 40 miles from the place of the wreck, where we lived on very short allowance until the 17th of August, when Captain Powell got an Arab boat to attempt the voyage to Aden, sending in her the first lieutenant, a midshipman, and three of the Memnon's crew. He permitted any passengers to go in her who chose to run the risk of such a myself, availed ourselves. We sailed on the 17 th, and Ifter a rather hazardous passage reached Aden on the 25th. along the African coast, on the 23d of August, we fell in with and boarded the wreck of the ship Captain Cook, of crew had been taken off some days before by a brig and carried to Aden. On our arrival at Aden, Capt. Haines, the Political Agent, immediately despatched assistance to the rest of the crew left at Hulloolah. The Hindostan arriving at Aden on the \(3 d\) September, Lieutenant Southey and myself availed ourselves of the opportunity, and came on arrival of the ensuing Bombay steamer, which unfortunately is still due. The following is a list of passengers on board the Memnon :-Miss Dalzell ; Lieut. E. W. Agar, 3d Bombay Native Infantry: remained with the crew at Lieut. Leeson, Bombay Grenadiers ; Mr. Garrett, midShipman, came 48 c . Mout Crawford Boyb 48 th Madras Native Tnfantry; Lieut. Crawford, Bombay Engineers, came in the bo
and took a passage in the Hindostan to Suez."
China.-Our private letters mention that the barracks in Hong Kong had proved to be extremely unhealthy, both to officers and men, and were reported to be con demned by Lord Soltoun. Several murders had been committed on the coast. A small vessel, supposed to pirates, and the passengers had been martacked by English doctor was among the victims. It is believed that this vessel was taken by collusion between the pirates and crew.
United States.-The Royal mail steamer Caledonia
arrived at arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a very stormy voy-
age of 16 days from Boston, which she left on the 1st inst. During the greater part of the voyage strong gales and squally weather, with heavy head seas, bave prevailed, and continued up to her reaching the Mersey. The longexpected Repeal meeting of delegates from the several states of the union has at length been convened in New York, and proved a failure. During their session advices were received of the adjournment of Parliament, without followerse anything to concliate denounce the Queen for her remarks respecting Irish affairs ; and this is all they did except publishing an address and appointing a national committes of five, with opinion, call another convention whenever, in their 21 st inst, the fair of the New York State Agricultural Society was held at Rochester, and was probably the most interesting exbibition of the kind ever witnessed in America. The number of persons present has been variwere Ex-President Van Buren, Ex-Governor Seward, Governor Bouck, of New York, the Hoa. Daniel Webster, \&c. Mr. Webster addressed the meeting at great length, indignantly denouncing the doctrine of Repudiamercial policy with England, which he had previously dis
cussed at Baltimore-expressed a wish to see the English Corn-laws relaxed, so as to admit of United States pro-duce-and dwelt with satisfaction upon the new and of the ang "provision" trade with Great Britain, the resur diation, Mr . tariff in this country. In regard to Repu contracted debts abroad is that of Pennsylvania, the richest state in the union in my judgment, perhaps Kought to excep New York, but taking her mineral, commercial, and agricultural facilities into consideration, I don't know on the face of the earth, excepting England, a richer state than the state Seward) Py Malia. ('Take off her debt,' said Governor her debt. Her debt! What can be the debt of a state like Pennsylvania, that she should not be able to pay itthat she cannot pay it, if she will Bolland's debt is ingrafted upon her very soil ; she is bound down to the very earth by it; and it will affect England and Englishmen to the 50th generation. But the debt of Pennsylvania-the deb of lilinois-the debt of any state in this Union, amounts not to a sixpence in comparison. Let us be Americansbut let us avoid, as we despise, the character of an acknowledged insolvent community. What importance is it what other nations say of us, or what they think of us, if they gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts; but if I belonged gentlemen, I belong to Massachusetts ; but if
to a deeply indebted state, \(\mathrm{I}^{\prime} \mathrm{d}\) work these ten fingers to their stumps-I'd hold plough, I'd drive plough, I'd do both, before it should be said of the state to which belonged that she did not pay her debts. That's th true principle; let us act upon it; let us go it to its our comforts; if it costs us our farms, let us mortgage our farms. But don't let it be said by the proud capitalists of England, 'You don't pay your debts. You
republican Governments don't pay your debts.' Let us say to them, \({ }^{\text {' }}\) We will pay them-we will pay them to the uttermost farthing.' That's my firm conviction of what we ought to do. That's my opinion, and wate can't drown, fire can't burn it out of me. If Americ owes a debt, let her pay it-let her pay it. What I have is ready for the sacrifice. What you have I know would be ready for the sacrifice. At any rate, and at any
sacrifice, don't let it be said on the Exchanges of London or Paris, don't let it be said in any one of the proud monarchies of Europe- America owes, and can't or won't pay' God forbid! Let us pay-let us pay. Let principal and interest. Add it all up, and take your money.' Let us say to them, 'We are not your slaves will pay: produce your bond-here is your money-take it." (This was followed by repeated and deafening cheers, And until that is done, my friends, you and I cannot feel as if we could draw a free breath. I don't want to be indebted to the capitalists of Europe; if we owe them any thing, let them produce their bill. If my professional earnings are of any worth-if they are wanted-if my farm is wanted-if the conveniences of life for myself, for my wife and children, are wanted, so far as I am concerned, so far as America is concerned, come and take them. That's the right ground to take, and let us take it. In the north and south, in the east and west, if there live any who are descended from the fathers of the revolu-tion-any in whose veius runs a drop of their blood, and them rise up and say, that if we owe Europe, Europe shall be paid. I wish to breathe the breath of an independent man. A citizen of a pruad and honoured country, I abhor the idea that my daily happiness is to be marred by the consciousness that anything disgraceful hangs on the country or any part of it. Let us, gentlemen, be proud of our couna just and debt-paying nor that country the character of the nations of Europe that the United States of America -the nation that had its birth in the glorious scenes of 76 - the country of Washington-the example and great type of all modern republics cannot or will not pay its debts?" -The 59th annual convention of the Episcopal Church had been held at New York, and had been the ccasion of much altercation between the High Church and Evangelical Clergy on the subject of Puseyism Something like a charge of heterderdoull, but it fell was preferred aga it . the ground. The sittings of the Convention were stormy in the extreme. rida, which had thatroyed a consurten lives were lost, and property to the amount of 250,000 dollars destroyed by this catastrophe. The excitement of the state elections had subsided. Mr. Macready, who made his débút at belh, had been most enthusiastically received, and the critics are loud in his praise. Mr. Horsley Palmer, the well-known merchant of London, who arrived at New York by the last packet, is said to have determined to ment has taken place in Philadelphia in relation to the Oregon territory. The Sessions Court-house has been filled to hear Mr. P. A. Browne enlarge upon the American claim to the Oregon; and he so convinced the etizens of its justice that they passed resolutions_ calling on the United States Government ", remove all foreigners mittee of respectable citizens to correspond with other committees in all the states and cities, so as to produce united and powerful action on the United States Govern \({ }^{-1}\)解 Canadian Parliament was to meet in Kingston on the

28th inst. The forests of Beauharnois have been ravaged by a dreadful fire, extending many miles, and destroying numerous houses and farms. There had been a riot at St. Pie, Lower Canada, owing to some Baptist missionaries having been attacked by the Catholic population. Forty rioters were arrested, and peace restored. Five thousand men are now employed in enlarging the Welland Canal. The Court-nouse at Ottawa, with all the public documents, has been destroyed. It was rumoured that the British North American fleet is to assemble at Halifax, where 21 men-of-war are expected.

\section*{farlíament.}

Thupsdny.-This bring the day to which Parliament stood


 the letters patent having been read by the clerk at the table, in the name of her Majesty, that the present parliament stands prorogued until Tuesday, the 14 th November next. The cere-
mony only occupied a few minutes; there was not a single member of either house present except the three Lords Commis for the dispatch of divers argent and important affairs," conse-
quently there will be another adjournment on the 14th Nov.

\section*{CITY.}

Money Market, Friday.-Consols have advanced to 955 for money and the Account; Reduced Three per Bank Stock, 179-80; Exchequer Bills, 63 s , to 65 s s, and 62s. to 64s. prem,

\section*{finetropolis antio its ffinfty.}

The Weather.-The weather during the last week has undergone armaterial change, and winter has every appearance of having thus early commenced. On Satur day the wind which had for some days been west and south-west changed to north-west, and the temperature, as the day advanced, gradually became colder. At day break on Sunday a heavy fog pervaded the atmosphere, by which the sun was obscured, the coldness increasing, and the thermometer varying from \(33^{\circ}\) to \(44^{\circ}\), with the wind due north. At twelve o' clock the thermometer stood at duri and blorty afterwards a sharp frost commenced during which the mercury rapidly fell, and by three \(0^{\circ}\) clock stood as low as \(24^{\circ}\). So intense has been the frost at night during the week, that the ponds round town So early coated whil ice of considerable thicknes. for many years, and is taken as a presage of an early and severe winte
Court of Aldermen.-At a Court held on Tuesday, Mr. the took his s-lected alderman of Cripplegate S. R Goodman was elected clerk to the Lord Mayor in the room of Mr. Hobler, resigned. The Court then resolved, in consideration of Mr. Hobler's having filled the ollice for 55 years, that a yearly pension of 6400 ., being the full amount of his salary, be paid to Mr. Hobler for life. At the Court of Common Council on the same day, the present Lord Mayor (Humphrey) was appointed Gover\(W_{\text {ood }}\)-The scrutiny of the voters at the late election of an Alderman for Bread-street Ward concluded on Wednesdoy after having continued for several dayb, during which the number of votes disallowed on both sides was so considerable, that the Lord Mayor expressed his belief that the affair its conclusion would afford a counterpart of the famous Kilkenny cats, which fought until nothing but their tails were left. On Wednesday the counsel on the part of Mr. Lawrence declared that it would be useless to pursue the inquiry any further : as were the scrutiny to be protracted to the utmost length the termina lion likely leave Mr. Hurhes in majority or perhans two votes. Under these in cumst they would withdraw from the con test with the understanding that Mr. Lawrence should not be prejudiced by so doing in any step he might be yet arised toltake. Serjeant Bompas agreed to the pro yet advised the behalf of Mr. Hughes, and the Recorder then stated that the termination of the scrutiny left the number of votes ajority for Mr. Hughes, 2. Mr. Hughes Lugres was therefore formally announced by the Lord Mayor to be duly elected Alderman of Bread-street Ward City Election.-On Monday, the Sheriffs made the usual proclamation in Guildaal of the issuing of a new writ for the election of a member for London in the room of Sir M. Wood. The nomination took place jesterday, and the polling commences this day. At the nomination yesterday the sheriffs declared the show of hands to be in favour of Mr. Pattison, and Mr. Baring demanded a poll. The result will be announced on Monday. Royal Mail Steam-Packet Company.-In conformity the desire expressed at the last annual meeting that the directors should present a six months report, a general meeting of the shareholders took place last week The report commenced by regretting the loss of the Soland which, from inquiry, was attributed to an error in the calculation of the navigator. Certain modifications of the scheme of routes had been approved by the Admio ralty, effecting a further curtailment of nteaming opera.
tions, and a reduction of expenditure; but as the modifi-
cations did not take effect till June, the result would be communicated at the next meeting. The disbursements and receipts for the half-year left a balance applicable to wear and tear and insurance, of 34,341l.15s.7d. Much progressing. The payment of the lastace, and was still the directors to reduce the debt to \(120,000 l\). The whole of the vessels were now ia a state of thorough repair and effectiveness. The directors were of opinion that, as the merly, there would in future be much less ground for opprehending misfortunes; and, under these circumstances, they proposed that on the termination of the present year, or as the policies expire, the Company tingency. The receipts for the March and June quarters from the Government were \(120,000 \mathrm{l}\), and from freigh and passage money 38,0481 . 14s, \(7 d\), which from freight \(158,048 \mathrm{l}\). 14 s .7 d . After a discussion respecting the loss of the Solway and other matters, the report was adopted.
The Great Northern Steam, Ship.-An experimental trip to test the powers of this vessel took place last week. She left her moorings at Blackwall with the tide against
her, and proceeded down the river to Greenhithe, where her, and proceeded down the river to Greenhithe, where she atered her course, and returned with her best speed to her original moorings. This vessel has very extraordinary powers, so far as trips in the river can justify an proof of the value of Mr Smith's furnishes an additional proof of the value of Mr. Smith's screw-propeller. The Great Northern is a sailing ship, and the engine and the screw are only auxiliary aids to assist her passage when sails and wind fail. The machinery consequently takes up much less space than in ordinary steamers. The rate of steaming was \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) knots an hour against tide, which was computed at \(2 \frac{3}{2}\) knots against her, making her steaming
ten knots an hour through the water; with 700 tons of coals on board-a great rate of speed when the large size of the vessel is considered. Her sailing powers are said to be considerable, and twelve knots an hour is her computed rate of performance. Among the company on board were many gentlemen connected with the shipping were the Bishop of Norwich, Sir F. Collier, and Mr. Lloyd, who attended on the part of the Government, and several naval officers.
Meeting of West India Proprietors.- A preliminary meeting of persons interested in the West India colonies was held on Friday, Mr. Hankey in the chair, to commence a subscription for the purpose of assisting the for Jamaica, said that at the Colonial-office, and through many private sources, the dreadful calamities occasioned by the fire, as published in the papers of this city, were fully confirmed, and he urged the necessity of instant relief. Trade, agriculture, and commerce in the West be afforded there to the sufferers, and an appeal to the British public had been resolved upon. After many statements as to the losses occasioned, a series of reso-
Intions was passed to carry ont the object for which the meeting was called, and a subscription opened.
Death of the Bishop of Lichfield. - We have to record the death of Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on Wednesday last at Clifton, where his Lordship It is well known that for a considerable period the Right Rev. Prelate had, from severe indisposition, been unable to discharge the duties of his bishopric, and the Bishop obliged to officiate for him. It was only within the last obliged to officiate for him. It was only within the last
fortnight that his friends despaired of his recovery, although disease had made destructive inroads on a natu-
rally strong constitution. Dr. Bowstead was the son of rally strong constitution. Dr. Bowstead was the son of
the late Mr. W. Bowstead, of Beckbank, Great Salkeld, the late Mr. W. Bowstead, of Beckbank, Great Salkeld,
Cumberland, and was born in 1801. He early distinCumberland, and was born in 1801. He early distin-
guished himself at Cambridge, and in 1824 was second guished himself at Cambridge, and in 1824 was second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and was afterwards Fel-
low and Tutor of Corpus. He was considered one of the low and Tutor of Corpus. He was considered one of the most distinguiahed scholars on that foundation, and since his elevation to the Bench he has maintained a high cha-
racter in promoting the interests of his diocese. His racter in promoting the interests of his docese. His districts gained for him the admiration of the laity and clergy. In politics he was a Whig, and strongly adverse to the tractarian doctrines recently introduced into the
chnreh. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1838; and on the death of Dr. Butler in 1840, was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. For some time he was prebendary of Salisbury
( UniversitylCollege.-On Monday the College Session commenced in the faculty of Arts and Laws. There was a numerous attendance of visitors and students in the Professor Brooke on natural philosophy. Two Flaherty scholarships are to be awarded this session, the one to the most proficient in classics, and the other in natural philosophy and mathematics.
Westminster \(\$\) chool.-It is announced that the Phorusual this year, with the Prologue and Epilog boys as second and third night.
St. Stephen's, Wralbrogue and Epilogue on the St. Stephen's, Walbrook,-Another meeting of the
vestry took place on Thursday, followed by another
adjournment. The Rect adjournment. The Rector, Dr. Croly, declined to take on the part of the parishioners, but because he had case tained from the Bishop of the diocese that he had anceradjournmentr were not within the spirit of the law. It
was ultimately resolved that three persons from each o should wait upon Alderman Gibbs, in order, if possible to see the parish deeds, and thus ascertain the trusts
vacant in the National - Four exhibitions are at presen Vacant in the National 'Nociety's College (St. Mark's, Chelsea, the election for which is fixed for the 26 th inst. of the candidates:-Rev. A. Thurtell, Rev. G. Maddison, and Rev. J. Hailstone.
elson Column.-The masonry of the Nelson column was completed on Monday, after which the stonemasons bad a substantial repast of roast beef. It appears that the statue to be placed on the summit this day (being the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar), and that it cannot be raised before next week. A notice has also been to the Greenwich Pensioners on the completion of the Monument is postponed in consequence of the season
being now so far advanced, and the works still incomplete; and that the intended entertainment will not tak place till the 2 d of April nest, being the anniversary of Cattie of Copenhagen.
Capture of a Sturgeon.-On Monday evening the largest sturgeon ever captured in the Thames, above bridge, was mill-pond, Battersea-fields. It had been seen in the pond since Saturday, but the depth of water prevented its dimensions being ascertained. On Monday, however, the water was let off into the river, and the pond was left almost dry. There could not have been less than 300 people to shbed to witness the capture. After several attempts struck with the guns and pistols, the sturgeon was at last was 9 feet 6 inches in length, from the sear the mill. the tail; 3 feet 10 inches in girth, and weighed 280 lbs. Inquests.-On Saturday an inquest was held by M Wakley on the body of Mr. George Gibson, official as signee in bankraptcy, "aged 57, who committed suicide a his residence in Blandford-square. Witnesses deposed that he was found langing to the bed-post by a silk pockethandkerchief, snd, quite ,dead; that he had been for six months under, medical treatment, and that his mind had building specula consequence of the failure of some discussion, the jury returned a verdict that he destroyed himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind -On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Lady Alice Palmer, who died suddenly at her house in Hanover that der, Regent's-park, on Saturday. The evidence showe returned a verdict accordingly.-The jury, at the adjourned inquest on Mrs. Pollock and her two chitdren, who lost their lives in the late fire in St. Martin's-court, returned their lives by fire, which appeared to have originated on che premises of Mr. Labram; and the jury cannot sepa the firemen and police on the occasion. the conduct of that so are a in so narrow and dangerous a state, as a similar occur rence might be attended with more awful consequences." On Wednesday an inquest which had been four time Mary Prevost, wife of a hairdresser, residing at No. 101 St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross, whose death was alleged to have been caused by the ill-treatment of her husband and children. The sister of deceased stated that she had was no window, but only an iron grating, that she there was no window, but only an iron grating, that she had food and clothing. The medical and other bota in proved the same facts, and the landlady of the house at Woolwich to which deceased had been removed, deposed that she was allowed only toast-and-water and tea, and had no medical attendance. After a long jnquiry, the Coroner announced that the jury had come to the verdict same timed had died from natural causes; but at the Prevost and his daughtopinion that the conduct of Mr. criminal in the extreme, and had the medical evidence been a little more positive in all probability he and some of his family would have been sent from that place to prison The whole of the blame attached to him; and it was painful to reflect that he had made his daughters subject to a public censure. As it was, they would leave the fully without anyone feeling compassion for them. He had desired Wesiminster-Bridge
Monday order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. expected that it will remain closed at least two months Tridge traffic is now transferred principally to Waterloocreased at least ten-fold during the repairing of West-minster-bridge.

Embankment of the Thames.-On Monday the Earl o Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Brunel and Mr. Cubitt bridge to Be hersea-bidge to ascervin fhem aushall plan for the embankment of the river Mr Brunel provided with the levels and the river. Mr. Bruel was at the reque the lols and plas that he had lately made road alongside the river from Battersea-bridge to the two Houses of Parliament.

Woolwich.-A court-martial was held on Monday in drummer called Hurbert, of the Chatham division, charged
with stealing the uniform of Capt. Johns, R.M., together with the MS. of a work written by the Captain, entitled "Chronicles of Victory," and deserting when on duty at ceived corporal punishment to the extent guilty, and rewhen fit to leave the hospital will be discharged the serMortality of the with the sentence of the court-martial. Mortality of the Metropolis. -The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, October 7, was as Central Districts, 234; East Districts, 237 ; South Dis tricts, 263 ; Total, 1056 (males, 541; females, 515). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 499 females) ; and for the last five autumns 908.

\section*{骎robitricial Nems.}

Abergavenny.-Another advance in the price of iron crease. In consequence of the improvementin the trade, more employment is afforded to the workmen, who are not restricted, as they were some time back, to a certain the treaty with China become more developed, the low import-duty upon iron will cause a great exportation of that metal to the Celestial Empire, and that a further increase in the quantity made as well as an advance in price may be anticipated.

Bedford.-A melancholy accident happened on Sunday wakley, with Mr. and Miss Inskip, attended Divine service at Stevington Church on that day, and on re-crossing the at stevington Church on that day, and on re-crossing son's heng was between the church and Mr. Ander strencth of the boar was swamped, through the unusual J. Wing) J. Wing) was administering the Sacrament at the time, When be heard the cries, and with the communicants hastened to the river. On their way they met a young gentleman who had the conduct of the party, and who stated that during the squall, in pulling against the current, the boat had swa ped, Mrs. Anderson, Mr, and Miss Inskip had suak and he himseif had escaped with difficulty. On reaching the bank of the river, they found that the boat was sunk, and the bodies hidden in deep water. Every exertion was made to bring them up, and they were all taken to Mr. Anderson's house within an hour and a quarter after the catastrophe. Six or seven medical men to no purpose. Mr. Inskip exhibited signs of life when he was brought on shore, but animation could not be restored. He was a respectable farmer near this town, and with his daughter was on a visit to Mr. Anderson, the steward of the Duke of Bedford.
Birmingham.-A paragraph has appeared in the local Mr. Barrett, of this town. The Morning Chronicle Rev. that the fact appears simply to be this, that the rev. gentleman is in pecuniary difficulties, arising from his becom ing surety for a party, and that this is the reason of his semporary absence from his parish
Brith.-The local papers state that within the past Bristol Bristol to London (the Prince of Wales) ceased running The railroad has now, therefore, no kind of opposition. Carmarthen.-It was announced last week that the inst. From a variety be opened at Cardiff on the 21st been found a variety of circumstances, however, it has the 25 th has bessary to postpone the day, and Thursday mence. Although definitely fixed on for the trials to comcommission, Baron Parke will not accompuny in the Gurney and Mr. Justice Cresswell. hecompany Baron will alone undertake the duties of the committer judges accounts this week afford but on indiferens.-The return to tranquillity. They include an attempt to deprive a magistrate of life, the demolition of a toll-gate, outrages pere porperated stroyed first the toll-gate of the same gang: they dewhich was formerly garn orn but hat again erected tearing down the gates the mob proce destroyed. On dence of Mr Beynats, that he was at home and aslepistrate. It was supposed his bed was ane and asleep, and the rioters fired into absent, and on searching his roowever, Mr. Beynam was slugs were found in it. This outrage was committed not more than 10 or 12 miles from Carmarthen, and in the immediate neighbourbood of a cavalry station. In addi tion to the above, on Thursday night the haggard of a on fire and completydovery, named Thomas, was set had sending one obnoxious in his neighbourhood, by body of the London police bave arrived quit." A large have been distributed in different parts of the country Maws was a meeting of the parishioners of Parcel Maws was held on the summit of Mynydd Pysgodlwn, for the purpose of " taking into consideration the expediency of petitioning the Jeegislature for the re-enactment of the old poor-law, the removal of the rural police, and for the repeal other popular grievances." Mr. Jenkins read a letter be had received from Dr. Bowring, expressing a determination to bring the subject of Welsh grievances before Parliament, if the Welsh people would furnish him with alist of those things which they conceived to be oppressive and unjust. After a long discussion, the follawing resolutions were unamimously passed :- "l.
That a petition be drawn up and presented to the justices
at the quarter-sessions, praying them to abolish the rural police force in this district ; and that a committee be appointed to draw up such petition and carry it into effect has disappointed the expectations of the rate-payers; and that its unjust and demoralizing provisions have materially contributed to promote the present discontent. 3. That a committee be formed with the view of bringing before the public the grievances of which we complain, and to take such measures as may to them appear necessary for petitioning Parliament, as soon as it reassembles, to instipresent prevaling into the causes of the discontent at South Wrevailing throughout an extensive portion of to devise the means for its removal. 4. That this committee consist of persons from each parish or parcel of a parish, and that it be an instruction to such committee forthwith to prepare a form of inquiry, embracing the several subjects of rents, tithes, poor and highway rates, with such other additional heads of inquiry relating to the grievances of the people as to such com cheers for seem necessary." The meeting gave three upwards of three hours. The proceedings were entirely conducted in Welsh.

Cambridge. -The greatest excitement has been occasioned in this town by the announcement of her Majesty's intended visit. Professor Whewell, Master of Trinity and nouncemencellor, on Tuesday issued the following ancation of announcing to the members of the University that it is the intention of her most Gracious Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert to honour the University with a visit on Wednesday, the 25 th inst The Vice-Chancellor is persuaded that there will be in al members of the University a wish to testify their deep gratitude for this act of Royal favour and condescension, their dutiful and devoted affection towards her Majesty unmingled satisfaction from their visit." On Wednesiay Professor Whewell, the Rev. Dr. French, and the Rev. Mr. Birkett, were appointed a Syadicate, "to make Albert in the Senate House." The Royal visitors are expected on Wednesday, the 25 th, on which occasion the Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor of the University, the Lord Chancellor, as High Steward, the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Houses, and the Masters of Arts in the lodge of Trinity College, which is now preparing to the lodge of Trinity College, which is now preparing for their reception. An inclined platform, covered with
cloth, will be placed over the steps immediately at the entrance will be placed over the steps immediately at the entrance of the front gate at Trinity, from whence the
paved way up to the door of the lodge will be similarly covered for her Majesty's accommodation. The Lodge is, by
co the door of the lodge will be similarly the charter of Heny the Eighth, who originally endowed this College, the residence of the Sovereign on the occa-
sion of any Royal visit, and is always made use of, acrording to a provision in the charter, by the Judges of Assize. stopped at King's College. On Thursday the Senatehouse will present a very splendid and interesting appear ance. The front seats in the galleries will be occupied by ladies, and platforms will also be erected in front of the
gallery opposite to the throne, and beneath in ti \(e\) body of the building. On this occasion the Chancellor will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Prince Albert Royal party in state, and all the Colleges, as well as the town, will be lit up. In the grounds of St. John's College,
as well as in the adjacent ones of Trinity, displays of fireworks will take place. The preparations for illuminating Trinity have already commenced. During the course of Thursday her Majesty will visil the Fitzwilliam Museum, King's Chapel, Trinity Chapel, and a few of the Colleges short stay at Cambridge, and will leave, it make but a Friday, for Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke. Chester:-The institution in this city for educating the training up other young females as governesses, is to opened early in January. The Bishop of Chester has accepted the office of patron, and has interested himself in its establishment. The school will be under the direcelected in November
Chichester.-On Sunday morning last, at the cathedral of this city, an Italian gentleman named Vignati, who had been for two years a priest in the Roman Catholic comfessed Protestant five years ago left that Church and proRoman Catholic doctrines. The form of recantation was of same as that used by the Bishop of London on a similar occasion about tiree years ago. The Dean of Chichester preached a sermon on the occasion, and the cathedral was attracted many Dissenters and others who do not usually attend the cathedral.
Deal.-In consequence of the strong winds which have prevailed during the last week, it has been found impos sible to place the New Iron Beacon upon the Goodwin.
The weather having proved adverse, the Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their opinion that the season is too far advanced safely and properly to plant it. Next plang, by the direction of the Trinity Board, it will be side of the Spatch-way into Trinity Bay.
side
Doncasler.-On Saturday an anti-corn law meeting
 sons, Mr. T. Johnson, the Deputy-Mayor, in the chair.
Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Earl Fitzwilliam, and others,
addressed the meeting, and resolutions in favour of a total repeal were carried.
Hull.--The Raymond, Captain M'Kay, from Macao, is expected daily to arrive here, having been spokea in the Downs on the 8 th inst. This vessel has on board about
8300 chests of tea, which are to be delivered here-being 8300 chests of tea, which are to be delivered
the first cargo of tea from China to this port.
the first cargo of tea from China to this port.
Leicester.-Messenger, the farmer at Gaddesby, who had been committed to the county gaol, charged with the murder of a young, man in his employ, was released on bail under a Judge's order on Tuesday week. The par-
ticulars of the case appeared in this Paper when the examination took place.
Liverpool.-A robbery, which for dexterity strongly resembles that committed upon the person of Mr. Blakecharges br., and upon which was founded one of took place on Saturday last. A young man, clerk in the house of milay and Co., was sent to draw a considerable sum 2002. in at the Branch Bank of England. He received consisted of a lool. note, and ten of \(10 l\). eacb. Having counted the paper, he carefully put it into the right-hand pocket of his coat, and kept his left hand upon it for fear As accident whilst he counted some gold upon the counter ally slipped upon the floor. He stooped to pick it up, and momentarily withdrew the left hand from the pocket in which the notes had been placed; during that shor period the money was abstracted from his pocket. He mmediately discovered the theft, but could not identify persarty who had robbed him, as there were about thirty immediately sent to the police-office, but no tidings of the thief have yet been received
Merthyr.-On Saturday week, as the cashier of the Aberdare Iron-works was returning from the bank in this town with money to pay the workmen, he was stopped by
three armed men and robbed of 2,0001 . The police immediately set out in pursuit and succeeded in recosering the money and captaring the robbers, who bave been ing the money and
committed for trial.
Nottingham.-On Sunday week, while Archdeacon Wilkins was preaching in St. Mary's Church, a fall was heard in the south aisle, and a cry was raised that the church was falling. A rush was instantly made to the
doors; several persons were severely injured, and some doors; several persons were severely injured, and some
limbs were broken. At length, when about two thirds of the congregation had made their escape, sufficient order was restored to enable the Archdeacon to make himsel heard, and to inform the assembly that the sole cause of from the left of him; but that, as the minds of all were too much agitated to resume with any composure the duties in which they had been engaged, he would only observe, that if any possible and real danger could have
been apprehended, as far as the tower of the church wns concerned, now that every precaution and support had been given it, he would not have hazarded the safety of any ildividual, nor would he have permitted his own
family to incur the risk, nor have braved it in his own person. The church, however, has been closed until a chorough repair has taken place, and in the meantime
divine service is performed by the Archdeacon at Stenton.
Portsmouth.-During the last few days the Lords of
Portsmouth.-During the last few days the Lords of containing intelligence of the loss of one of her Majesty's frigates, the Samarang, 26 guns, Commander Sir E.
Belcher, off the Island of Borneo. The circumstances attending her loss are reported to be as follows:-The Samarang was launched at Portsmouth in 1822, and was last year fitted up as a surveying ship in order to make a survey of the Chinese Seas. In the course of last spring the 22 nd of June. On the 28th of that month slie on ceeded to the river Burrawak, off the Island of Borneo. On the 17 th of July she had gained about 40 miles up the iver, when the master, Mr. Lozey, left her in one of the seamen, for the per by another oficer aids apary of coast. The ship was under weigh at the time, and was making but slow progress, when suddenly the ebb tide, which runs remarkably strong, carried her on a sunken coral rock, which she struck with considerable violeace. For a few minutes she kept upright, and then partly slipped off the rock and fell over on her beam ends, when he instantly filled, and it was only by the greatest exertion that the crew could save themselves; in fact, many of water, as the ship rolled over were precipitated into the who caught hold of them as they made their appearance on the surface. Having reached the shore which was not for distant, they commenced saving from the ship as ide permitted as much provision as they could as at ind the arms which they needed in order to protect thet, an from the natives An order was instantly the Captain, Sir E. Belcher, to Singavore for assisten by and in the subsequent day every means were resortance, to save the vessel. Her guns were thrown overboard and her masts cut away, but it had not the slightest effect When the mails left Singapore she remained in the same position, and Thery possible that she would become a Singapore, August 3, which furnishes some additiona facts:-"The wreck at high water is covered by four feet of water, and we fear she is bilged, as she is lying completely on her side. Her Majesty's ships Harlequin and pose of atternpting to raise her, which it is feared will prove ineffectual, although Sir E. Belcher entertain
sanguine hopes. There were 32 valuable chronometers, an immense number of mathematical and scientific instruments, and several rare surveys and charts on board of her, which were estimated at about \(32,000 \mathrm{l}\), all of which are lost. We have dragged several of them out of the sunken ship, but find them perfectly useless, and not worth repairing. Sir E. Belcher and several of the officers have taken up their quarters at the British Consul's residence at Borneo, and the crew are living at a small settlement about 3 miles off, and on half allowance." Southampton.-The Iberia steamer left this port on Saturday for Constantinople, with a fall cargo of Manchester goods, to the value of \(60,000 l\)., and 27 passengers; among whom was the Rev. Dr. Wolff, on his journey to Bokhara. He arrived here by railway, accompanied by Lady Georgiana, his son, and Capt. Grover, who, after witnessing bis embarkation, returned to London. Dr. Wolff was visited on board the Iberia by several of the most distinguished families of this place and its environs. From the number of arrivals of private steamers on Saturday, upwards of recived at the post-office here from Spain, France, and the Channel Islands.
Wakefield.-On Friday Dr. Sleigh paid a visit to this town in the expectation of meeting Messss, Cobden and Bright, and discussing with them the various questions connected with the corn-laws. He addressed the inhabitants in the Corn-Exchange, declaring that the repeal of the corn-laws would throw at least two millions of agriaddress to the out of employment, and proposing an address to the Queen on the subject. Mr. J. Murray polies. The amendment length decided that the amendment was carried.
Windsor-About two or; three years since, Prince Albert purchased of the executors of the Duke of Gloucester a large tract of land extending over several thousands of acres, consisting principally of heath land, in the vicinity of Bagshot, with a farm attached, known as the Rapley Farm. Upon this extensive property it is the intention of his Royal Highness to try the experiment of breeding and rearing the black cock. The cocks Which were presented to the Prince by the Duke of
Hamilton about two months ago, have been sent to the preserves at Bagshot, where there is every probability hat the experiment of rearing and breeding them will be as successful as can be [desired. They were bred by the Duke of Hamilton upon his estate in the Isle of Arran. It is the intention of Prince Albert to inclose and cultivate a considerable portion of his property in the neighbourhood of Bagshot.
Railways.-The following are the returns for the past week:-London and Birmingham, 17,532l.; Great Western, 14,888l.; South-Western, 6,848l. ; South-Eastern, 4.8976. ' Yastern Counties, 2,917l.; North Midiand, 6751. - Croydon, 491l.; Brighton, \(5,0460_{0}\); Breenwich, 8492.; Hull and Selby, 1,054l.; Midland Countil, 3,5292. ; Grand Junction, 9,006l.; Paris and Roven, 5,124l. ; Paris and Orleans, 5,702l.-A special general meeting of the Eastern Counties Company was held last week, for the purpose of adopting measures for an application to Parliament in the next session, for an Act to construct an extension of the Eastern Counties Railway from Colchester, by Hadleigh and Bury, to Thetford, and thence from Brandon to Norwich, with a branch from Hadleigh to Ipswich, and for raising the necessary capital. The report gave a summary of the negotia tions entered into by the directors, and concluded with a resolution, that the Board be authorised to apply abliariament for an Act to assist an applicalion for en abling an extension of either the Eastern Counties or the Northern and Eastern lines, as they might determine on. After some discussion this resolution was passed. The aext business submitted to the meeting was the report of the recent negotiations for a permanent amalgamation of the Northern and Eastern Railways, a measure which was thought the more desirable, since it would terminate all future Parliamentary contests, competition in traffic, and waste of capital. The terms on which the amalgama tion was to be carried out would consist in the East ern Counties Co being leased in perpetuity the the sam of 47,500 or such sum as might be required to 0 a 5 per 0 , ern rowed mone should be lowered uncer the present rates, the same to be carried to the divisible fund. Further that after allowing to the Eastern Countios 1321 ont the gross receipts, and the working expenses having been divided the surplus profit to be apportioned between the two Companies in the ratio of two-thirds to the Eastern Counties and one-third to the Northern and Eastern, the working expenses to be guaranteed by the East ern Counter 77 per for for the first, by either line to be guaranteed on capital expended cent., the amalgamated Company to be governed by eighteen directors, of whom twelve shall be directors o the Eustern Counties and six of the Northern and Eastern. The Chairman stated that these propositions would be laid before special meetings of the two Companies during the ensuing months for their approval-On Sunday last some person placed a plank across the line on the railway near Twyford, for the purpose of upsetting the mail train, but his attempt was providentially frus. trated by the discovery of the object by a policeman on duty. It is undursoome, as shepherd, is in custody on the
charge.-An accident occurred on Tuesday night on the reaches the London terminus at a quarter past 10 o'clock,
lost his life. It seems that, in leaning over the engine lost his life. It seems that, in leaning over the engine
carriage, he overbalanced bimself, and fell under the wheels. One leg was torn off at the upper part of the thigh, and the other above the instep. He was conveyed to town, and immediately removed on a stretcher to
Guy's Hospital, where be shortly afterwards expired. Guy's Hospitul, where be shortly afterwards expired. While the inquest on his body was sitting, the mutilated body of another man, named Postans, was brought to the hospital. It appears that deceased was a coach-trimmer
and being engaged on the railway just as the fast Brighto train from London had passed the station, he attempted to cross the line, when the "banking" engine, which always
follows the train to assist it up the New Cross incline struck him down, and both wheels passed over him. Both legs were separated from the trunk below the knees, and wher he was brought to the hospital, the house surgeon at once declared that it was quite impossible be could recover, and he died in the course of the evening.- O
Tuesday morning, as the first train from London wa approaching the Clayton tunnel on the Brighton Railway the tubes of the boiler burst. The breaks were engineer endeavoured to proceed to Brighton to procure assistance, but the escape of water was so great that put out the fires, snd the engine was left in the middle of the tunnel. The alarm signala were immediately hoisted and every precaution taken to prevent the possibility o an accident by collision with the other trains. engine soon arrived, and dragged the train and damaged engine in safety to Brighton,- -A few days since, as a Twy ford constable was conveying a prisoner from that place \(t\) Abingdon gaol by the Great Western Railway, the prisuner shortly after he started, and while the train was proceeding at the rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour, suddenly
leaped from the carriage, tumbling head over heels into the road. The constable immediately jumped out after him. Those in the train who witnessed the proceed ing imagined that both must have been inevitably killed Extraordinary, however, as it may appear, neither were
in the least injured, and the prisoner was again captured by the constable, who walked along the line to the nex station with his pri
place of destination.

Dublin.-On Friday evenind.
solicitor, addressed ay evening Mr. Kemmis, the Crown a charge of conspiracy and other misdemeanours having been brought against him, and informations to that effect having been sworn before Mr. Justice Burton, he requested to know when it would be convenient to enter into recog-
niz uires to attend on the fist day of nest tern in the Court of Queen's Berrh, to answer the clarges thit would then be preferred against him by ber Majesty's Attorney
General. Shortly before 12 o'clock on Saturday Mr. Jus tice Burton left his house in Stephen's-green, and pro ceeded to the Queen's Bench Chamber, where, after dis posing of a few motions, he remained for about an hour, in expectation or being waited on by some of the persons pose of entering into recognizances. None of them appearing, the Judge retired, having first directed the might subsequently present themselves that he wai returned to his residence, and would there remain to receive the necessary bail until half-past 3 o'clock. Mr
Kemmis had an interview with Mr. O'Connell on Satur day morning, at which Mr. O'Connell expressed his will ingness to comply with the request, bat demanded that he should first be supplied with a copy of the informations. This request, on consideration, not having been complied with, at 2 o'clock Mr. O'Connell received a second note required at the house of Mr. Justice Burton at 3 o'clock, to enter into the necessary recognizances, should he not in the neeantime hear to the contrary. At a quarter befor 3 o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by his sons John M•Loughlin, and followed at the residence of Mr. Justice Burton. On entering the drawing-room, Mr. \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell, who is said to have looked paintings for which the learned Judge's residence is remarkable, and which he continued to inspect with appa rent interest until 3 o'clock, when Mr. Kemmis and Mr Bourne, the Clerk of the Crown, arrived. The entire party, consisting of about 30 persons, (many of whom, including Mr. O'Connell and his two sons, wore promin
ently on their breasts the Repeal button,) were then conently on their breasts the Repeal button, , were then con-
ducted down stairs to the Judge's library. Mr. O'Connell, on entering, shook hands with his Lordship, and the recognizances having been read over by him, he
took the necessary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John O'Connell having done so likewise, they acknowledged themselves bound in 10002. each to abide their trial on the charges preferred against them, which are conspiracy,
sedtition, and illegally assembling
The sureties sedition, and illegally assembling. The sureties, Mr.
Jeremiah Dunne (merchant), of No. 14, Fitzovilliame Jeremiah Dunne (merchant), of No. 14, Fitzwilliama-
square; and Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin, of 14, Fitz square; and Mr. Cornelius M‘Loughlin, of 14, Fitz
williamm-place, acknowledged themselves bound in 500 l each for Mr. O'Connell, and in 500l, each for Mr. Johr nell having again shaken hands with the learned Judme nell having again shaken hands with the learned Judge,
retired. He was loudly cheered in his exit from the hol \(\therefore\) by the persoons who had followed his carriage from
nell was retiring, complained that the depositions on
which Mr. O'Connell was held to which Mr. O'Connell was held to bail were not furnished to him, and handed in a notice to that effect. Mr. Kemmis said that now that the parties had given bail for their
appearance, they were enticled by the statute to conies of the depositions, and as a matter of course they should bave them. A list of the names of the persons to be prosecuted was also delivered to Mr. Mahony. From this it subject of the prosecution against Mr. O'Connell, Mr.
Ray, Dr. Grey, and Mr. Steele. The Ray, Dr. Grey, and Mr. Steele. The speeches deilivered separate prosecution against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. John rett of the Pilot newspaper. In addition to the foregoing, the whole of the above parties, together with the
Rev. Mr. Tierney, the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, and Mr. Duffey, Editor of the Nation newspaper, are charged with being " members" of the Repeal Association. The prinvarious heads. The accused are to be tried for seditiously and malignantly conspiring to and with each other to their allegiance to the throne-with conspiring to establish courts in order to supersede the Courts of Justice, as established by law, and with an attempt to overturn the constitution as established, under pretence of seeking
for a Repeal of the Legisiative Union. At four o'clock the following letter from Mr. O'Connell was published in a third edition of the Weekly Freeman:-"To the People Beloved Fellow-Countrymen-I announce to you that which you will hear from other quarters, namely, that I have given this day bail to answer to a charge of 'conspiracy and ake this announcement in order to conjure the
term. I make people, one and all, to observe the strictest and fect tranquillity \(\qquad\) Any attempt to disturb the publi may be wost Be not tempted by anybody beloved countrymen, to me. the law or to be guilty of any tumult or disturbance The slightest crime against order or the public pence may ruin our beautiful and otherwise triumphant cause. If
you will, during this crisis, follow my advice, and act as I entreat you to do, patiently, quietly, legally, I think I can pledge myself to you that the period is not distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College-green. Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of Repeal hitherto has had a direct contrary effect. This attempt will also fani, unless it be Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant. I have the honour to be your ever faithful servant, D. O'Connell.',
On Monday afternoon bail was entered into for the fol lowing persons, against whom information
on Friday evening before Mr. Justice Burton. The recog. nizances were, 500 . for each, of the parties accused, and names that the town council have completely identified themselves with the movement. For Dr. Gray-Alderman Gardiner and Town-Councillor M'Clelland. For Mr. Duffy-Alderman Grace and Town-Councillor O'Brien, Fraser. For Mr. Ray-Town-Councillor O'Brien and Alderman Roney. For the Reverend Mr. Tierney -Alderman M'Kenna; William M'Guiniss. For Mr. The Repeal Association met on Monday as usual ; the meeting was greatly crowded, and was attended by an inspector of police, who took notes of the proceedings. and spoke at great length, and concluded by entreating the Association and Repealers generally to abandon the use of the word "Saxon" as applied to Englishmen, as O'Connell then addressed the meeting. In reference, he said, to the remarks of the chairman, he would promise that for the future he, and he trusted the Association aiso, would give up the use of the word "Saxon," as th
was calculated to give offence. When they first used the term (and it should be recollected that the only phrase in rish to express the word Englishman was "Sassenach"), Lord Stanley was very angry, and they used it ten times
more on that account at the time. The use of it was subsequently revived when they were branded as aliens in Language, in blood, and religion, by Lord Lyndhurst, and it had been pretty freely applied ever since; but he now
promised that for the future the word should not pass his promised that for the future the word should not pass he would immediately retract it. Having denied that the people were obnoxious to the charge of disloyalty, but, on the contrary, entitled to the greatest praise for their strici
obedience to the laws. Mr. O'Connell came to the topic obedience to the laws, Mr. O' Connell came to the topic Repeal, he pariament in the Corporation a federal Parliament, and instanced Canada, where such a Parliament had done much good. Since then many persons ind joined that Association who went no further than a federal anion, and he had lately received a letter from a gentleman of high distinction in England on the subject, in which his attention was directed to two points, concerning which the writer believed it to be of the greatest importance that the people of England should have correct information before they would join generally, or extensively, with that Association. The first point was, that it should he shown to the people of England that Trishmen country, strove only to procure for themselves the manage
ment of their own local and internal affairs, leaving matters of national importance to both countries to be legislated upon by the representatives from both countries in the Imperial Legislature. The next point was that Englishmen should be satisfied that as they co-operated withs Irishmen, so Irishmen should assist Englishmen in their struggle to obtain a full, fair, and free representation. He (Mr. O'Connell) would meet such propositions in the spirit in which they were put forward, and he told that gentleman that, if a sufficient number of the English people came forward, there would be no difficulty in arranging Repeal on the definite points mentioned by him. these terms, for taunted with shrinking when he accepted argument from their enemies, but merely followed a course to which the Association was already pledged by the
admission of the Catholic Bishop of Killaloe and other gentlemen on the same terms. After accusing the Conservative press of inciting the people to violence, he proThe change of which they were on the eve must be blood. less and sinless. He had ascertained by a series of mon ther than a series of mon ster meetings that the pl milo \(\rightarrow\) that vio declar ascertained that voice so far in peace and quietness, and if the proclamation had not been issued he should have gone on as quietly to the end. He had been told the day before that he should be prevented from addressing that meeting to-day, but he replied that "that could not be," because he was the auxiliary of the Government in preaching peace. room would it soom, would in hot be said that, having failed to irritate the people by the Clontarf proclamation, they wanted to do so by arresting the man who preached peace. Therefore he was there to preach peace. Having cautioned the people agaiust Ribbonism, he read a letter signed by Mr . Sturge, of Birmingbam, in which the Repealers of that Locavily expressed their astonishment at the step taken by Government in reference to the Clontarf meeting. Ho that they might propose an answer, declaring their delight and gratugh propose anent of the men of Birmingham, and denying that they have ever desired the dis memberment of the Empire, although they would never give up their exertions to obtain a local Legislature. A "proclamation money," and Mr. O'Connell announced the rent for the week to be \(1,232 \mathrm{l}\). 13 s .6 d . The meeting then adjourned to Monday, in the New Conciliation Hall. -Mr. O'Connell did not open his "arbitration court on Thursday at Rathmines according to appointment, and, Exchange have not official nolifications from the Corn has abandoned the intention. It is now confidently stated forthwith for demanding a Federal Union, which they say will have the support of Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Sharman Crawford, Mr. David R. Ross, and Lord Clement. Mr. Sturge is to have the management of the that Mr. O'Connell will abandon "Repenl and nothing but Repeal." Mr. Sturge arrived in Dublin on Wednesday, Banarter an interview with Mr. O Connell, set off for man Crawford and arrange the preliminaries of the movewhich the warrants were issued, have been published this week, but they contain little more than what has already appeared in this Paper in the accounts of the The Governeal meetings within the additions to the military force. The Scotch Greys have been ordered to Ireland, and are hourly expected, and the 24th Foot, from Glasgow, are on their way. When those two regiments rrive, the military force in Ireland, added to the constabulary, who have received a military training, will amount to upwards of 30,000 . Orders have been issued to supply he ancient Birmingham Tower in Dublin Castle, with provisions to the same extent as the country forts and garrisons. Orders have also been issued to convert the eve stables in the Upper Castle-yard inco barrack.- It is late visit 1 ar in late visit of the sympathising Repealers to Dublin from Be north of England, that amongst them was one, named Bryan or Gilligan, for whom the police has been long of the look out. He is charged with having been one of a Farty, who, in 1837, attacked and murdered Mr. Geo.
Faw the Queen's county, as he was going upon the occasion of a parliamentary election to vote for sir
Coote and the Hon. Mr. Vesey. He was seen about the Corn Exchange on Monday, and identified by a man on Whose evidence one of the party was convicted and trans ported, and immediately taken into custody. He has been transmitted to Maryborough gaol to abide his trial.
Limericle. -The trial of the prisoners charged with the urder of the Rev. Charles Dawson has engaged the ssimion Judge Jackson and two juries at the adjourne the Crown against two men for the murder of Mr. Daw son, at Ballinacarriga, perpetrated at so distant a period as eight years since, when he was walking on a farm that bad shortly before fallen into his possession, but which some of the occupiers on the land feared they would be day, on the Mr. Darrson was there murdered female disguise, who fired two shots into his body, and battered his lifeless remains with stones. The prisoners on trial wer Patrick Lynch and Edward Conway ; the former one of at

Tamily located on the lands of Ballinacarriga, and Conway, a stout able man, their farm-servant. The indictment was prepared, and the line of prosecution arranged by Mr. Barrington, Crown solicitor, and Mr . Bennett, Q.C.,
conducted the trial. The clothes of Mr. Dawson were conducted the trial. The clothes of Mr. Dawson were
produced by a policeman, and the marks of blood were produced by a policeman, and the marks of blood were dress evidently burat from powder. When the case for the Crown had nearly closed, one of the jurors became sick on the second day, and a medical gentleman deposed that to remain in court would endanger his life. At this advanced stage of the proceedingy, the judge and lawyers altogether and recommence the whole trial. The court sat again on the third day; the long panel was again called over, and a new jury sworn to try the two prisoners, who
were again arraigned for the same murder, and pleaded not guilty. The prosecution for the Crown only concluded on Friday evening at six o'clock, when Mr. Coppinger opened the case for the defence, and at nine o'olock the court adjourned. On Saturday the case concluded, and the jury were locked up, but they could not agree. late hour of the night, the judge, finding it incossible to expect a verdict from them, and also that they were suffering from their confinement without his having the power to order them refreshments, consented at their urgent request, to discharge them. The prisoners, however, will be kept in custody and be tried before a third jury
Mallow.-A meeting was held in this town on the 15th to consider the announcement of Mr. O'Connell's arrest the Rev. Mr. Collins in the chair. About ten thousand persons are said to have been present. The following right to petition is the common birth-right of every British subject-a right co-existent with the security of the throne and the integrity of the British constitution ; and that we are firmly determined to exercise this right in petitioning for the Repeal of the Act of the Union." "That in the present crisis, we will cheerfully submit to the counsels of our beloved Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, in whose dence." and wisdom we place the most unbounded confi for nearly an hour amid great applause. He dosired the people to follow to the letter Mr. O'Connell's advice, to and promised them that prong by keeping the law imprisonment, or otherwise, Mr. O'Connell was sure to people of Ireland moral, peaceable, religious, temperate The meeting then broke spon be legislating for themselves. Queen, three more for Mr . O'Connell, three for Repeal, and three for thore for Mrotestant Counsellor O'Hea.

\section*{SCOTLAND.}

Edinburgh.-The musical festival in this city, for and terminated on Safurdry of fast week. It was on a mach smaller scale than those of Norwich and Birmingbut it went off well, although there wons appal band, deficiency of strength in the department of solo-sing a The principal singers were Miss Birch, Mrs. Shaw, and Mr. Phillips, who were very favourably received. The Henry Bishop, but it did not exhibil a single novelty, ciently for the performance of any uew to prepare suffidistance from the metropolis, and by a body of performers pellected from a variety of quarters. The music was well visitors were inadequate to produce a successful result. and it is said that the receipts will be far from defrayin, \(r\) the given to Sir H. Bishop, and was numerously attended At the performance in the evening the Duke de Bordeary. honoured the company with his presence, and was received with every mark of respect. His Royal Highness realmost the first the conclusion of the programme, and was in Weber's "s in them is heard Perth.-The "Jubilee" overture.
Trinity College to be papers state that the plans for about eight miles north-west of Perth, have been fainies, approved of, and that the buildings will be commenced in architecturg. The plan is in the English collegiate style of architecture, and is designed by Mr. Henderson. The rangle, with a bell-toweted will form a spacious quadront is to contain the entrance gate and residences for the warden, sub-wardens, and tutors; the north is to cor the library; the class and dormitory; and the east the hall and proposed to execute only the an open cloister. It is aecessary for opening the school department building for some time part of the institution will not be in operation tho are time. The college will contain about 250 boys, e otherwise edide within the building, as at Eton, and to reat constructed of a fine durable stone which is found in Glasgow. - We the property
hips from thi We lately noticed the departure of several dian island in the African seas, where by an expedition found when imense beds of superior Guano have been who may be successfull in likely to confer fortunes on all the Greenook Adveriser that the discovery is dearn by in Turtle of an American ship which had been trading 184. On his returm to Boston he happened to see in
perties of Gapers an account of the character and pro-
a manure, and the high price it was bringing at every market where its uses were known. The description of the article reminded him of immense masses on that island, and accordingly he published a short ac count of his observations on the subject in an American Journal. About eighteen months ago a cony of that Journal fell into the hands of the master of a Liverpool forsel, then about to sail from that port for St. Helena cap a cargo of captured negroes for the West Indies. The island resolved on his way to pay a visit to the said samples of the Guano, which were forwarded forthwith from St. Helena to his father, a merchant in Liverpool. under was lost in fitting out two ships for the island covering the island, and got a full cargo of excellent Guano, which was lately discharged at Liverpool ; but the other ship could not find it, and returned empty. The secures of the captain of the successful ship have been sailed from the Cow house, and four vessels have already island. The captain states that he personally travelled and great beds of Guano, in some places fifteen feet deep present anere is apparentiy as much as will serve the Cromarty - On
worn in, and a second meeting of the count was held, and a Sheriffs, \&c. Immediately after the meeting the authorities proceeded to Resolis with a body of troops, for the purpose of introducing the minister of that parish to his pastoral charge and manse. The soldiers the the church, and the Sheriff accompanied the minister. About sixty persons were present, and no opposition was offered. In the afternoon three more rioters were appre hended at Jemimaville, and Iodged in Dingwald gaol.
The principal ringleaders are, it is said, still at large, some of them having left the district
Greenock.-A firm at Greenock have recently erected arge and commodious premises close to their mills, in Which the whole manual labour of wetting the flour, brakeing and chaffing the dough, and forming the biscuits, mills. The machines in operation are, a large revolving
mate an, The machines in operation are, a large revolving which is between whired to a table where there are two rollers, comes to the proper consistency. These rollers, which are raised and lowered by a screw, bring the dough to the requisite thickness prior to its removal to a patent machine for cutting it into the biscuit form. After going through this process, the biscuits are putinto the ovens, and are finally removed to the oven heads, which are horoughly dried. The quantity of biscuits pose of being daily is about three tons quantity of biscuits manufactured On Wednesday evening, during the height of the storm, as the British queen steamer was at the tail of the bank, on her passage across from Greenock to Helensburgh, it was found that she was making so much water as to render a continuance or the voyage dangerous, and she was imme diately put about for Greenock harbour. All the passengers and crew were landed in safety, and in a moment or two the vessel sunk. The cause of the accident is sup
posed to have been her striking against a small rock.

\section*{THEATRICALS.}

Drury-Lane.-On Wednesday night, an English ersion of Donizetti's opera of "La Favorite" was produced at this theatre with complete success, to which the admirable manner in which it was placed upon the stage no small degree contributed. The subject of this opera taken from Spanish history. Leonora de Gurman was of Castile and Arragon, who, to marry her, wished to repudiate his Queen. The "favourite," not content with her royal lover, had fallen in love with a young novice of The novice, Ferdizand having no vocation for the chur abtains a commission in the Army by means of his unknown admirer, and after a time returns a victorious un dier. As a reward for his services, he solicits the band of the lady he loved, whom the King discovers to be Lemnora. He grants the request; but the youth discovers the rea character of his promised bride, and rejects her hand at the altar. In the last act they are found inmates, without knowing it, of the same convent. They meet accirlentall and a scene of love and agony is terminated by Lponoras deather suitable to an English audience. a subject alto gether soes not excite the least interest ine heroine and therefore, though the piece is a vehicle for splendid spectacle and pretty music, yet it fails to have any effec on the feelings and sympathies of the audience. The music indicates, in many places, a change for the better opera was better acted than is usually the case with musical aramas on an english stage. The pricipar characters were sustamed by Mr. Templeton, Miss Romer, and Mr . Letter, who were called before che curtain at the close duced in the second act, which was worthy of the Italian Opera-house. It included a pas de trois by Mdlle. Galby, Miss C. Webster, and Madame Giubilei ; a Spanish castaa pas de deus by Carlotta Grisi and Petiva-mall of and were both applauded and encored, so that the ballet was
actuaily danced twice over. The scenery (by Messrs Greve) was extremely interesting, the last in particular e monastery and cloisters by moonlight, was of sur called "My Wife's Come," afterwards, by Mr. Morton, state of great hilarity durinm its perinemance house in capitally acted by Mr. Harley, Mr. Meato is, Mrs. Stir Covenn Grs. A. Wigan, and was completely successful theatre, has published an announcemert stating that hes has been obliced to close the theatre after a searg that he ortnight's duration, and that he has made arrangements or commensing a new season under an enturly new musement Fie statesthathisattemptstomatrin: apublic principally by those who should have been the first to and principaly by those whord his views." It appears, from the daily mapers that the actors have either declined to play 1 'l the yat wus dramas proposed by the manager for representati.n. nt have so performed their parts that success was impon-ilat. Shakespere's tragedies might be performed with advantage: at as each of thee prinupal actors deemed himself erious doubts the procanent characters, there were serious and ntina
 King \(J\) ohn, and Macbeth should be played, and the prin off, Anderson, and Phelps. It is even said that the right precedence in the choice of characters was decided by ranged micably was imagined the matter had been hen Mr Vander ar Macbeth came to be performed, any man. The howe positively refused to play second to end, and the manager reconcing matters was thus at an close. The public, in the meantime, seem to have given no encouragement to the alternation of Shakespeare's chaacters, for the audience was insufficient to pay expenses.

\section*{iftiscellaneous.}

Rebecca in 1727.-It appears from Seyer's "Memoirs of Bristol" that, about the latter end of February, 1726-7 a petition was sent to Parliament complaining of the badness of the roads about that city, and praying relief, and provision for ceeping them in quence of this an Act of Parliament, 13th Geo. I., 1727 was obtained, and turnpikes were first erected there about Midsummer, and tolls collected for many days. But the country people showed a violent hostility to the messure and great disturbances ensued, and the gates were soon cut down and demolished, chiefly by the colliers, who woulf not suffer coal to be brought there; whereunon the Mayor had the city supplied from Swansea, which, when the colliers perceived; they brought their coals as usual Soldiers assisted at the gates to take the toll, but the nex night, alter the soldiers were withdrawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in women apparel and high-crowned hats.
Antiquities of Ceylon.-A discovery of great historical importance was lately made by a gentlenan at Manaar In digging under the foundation of a very old house, some Roman bricks of a flat form were found, and, in sifting the rubbish, a gold ring, marked ANN. PLOC. (our types cannot imitate the exact characters), turned up, of ancient manufacture, quite plain, and of a shape similar to those in the British Museum, which are said to have been worn by Roman knights. Now, we know from Pliny that the farmer of the duties in the Red Sea, Annius Plocanius, Was carried by a storm to the coast of Ceylon in the year little. he was of the equestrian order, and there seems It is ruson to doubt of the ring having belonged to him. damp much time-worn, or rather injured by the effects of damp and corrosion.-Ceyton Hexala, \(u\) un 4 .
Indian Mission.- When the last packet left New Fork for Liverpool, a deputation of chiefs and warriors rom one of the tribes of Indians located on the lands at the head of Lake supen Victoria, to lay before their way mist Court of Queen Victorig, to lay before their Royal mistress certain grievances andor which their people are labouring. The following account of them is from the New York Inquiver :- Wese veritableard rugged sons of the forest, with the wives come fully equipped and appointed with al the parapher nalia of war, hunting, traveling wigwam, \&c. The seventy years of age, being the oldest warrior of his tribe, and having fought upon the frontiers during the war between Great Britain and the United States, both his warriors and himself bave enjoyed the highest favour and confidence of the brisa Government. A difference having existed for some time between the Chippewas and the Upper Canadians, those warriors have been delegated o lay their grievances before the Queen in person. Their locality is at the head of hake superior, the most remote and isolated of any of the tribes of American Indians. It Was a party of this tribe that accompanied Captain Back in part of his celebrated expedition to the North Pole in search of his friend Captain Ross. Having yever lived ear the shore of the lake, every object connected with civilization is a matter of great curiosity to them. Their interpreter says that their astonishment upon beholding a ceam-boat for the first time was unbounded; and tiat in descending the locks of the Erie canal they went through variety of heathen ceremonials to propitiate the Evil the waters to sink or rise over hills and valleys. What their wonder will be in witnessing the scenes of a plas, or the wonderful exploits of the circus-riders, remains to be
known．They are certainly objects of great interest，and in fact the only Indians from that remote region of country that have ever been among us，or that in all pro bability ever will visit these parts again
The Royal Visit to Cambridge．－It is curious in connexion with the Queen＇s intended visit to the Univer sity of Cambridge on Wednesday next，to refer to the details of Queen Elizabeth＇s visit in 1563．On that occa－ sion，tragedies，orations，disputations，and other acade－ mical exercises were recited before her Majesty．The list of Honorary Degrees then conferred comprises many distinguished names in the history of thety from th University annals of the time：－Thomas Howard，Duke of Norfolk；Edward Veere，Earl of Oxforde ；Ambrose Dudley，Earl of Warwicke；Edward Manners，Larl Dudley，Earl of Leicestre；Edward Clinton，Lord High Admiral；William Howard，Lord Chamberlain；Henry Carew，Lrancis Knolls，Vice Chamberlain．Thomas Henage John Ashley，Richard Bartue，William Cooke，Edmond Cooke，Esquires．Historians differ as to the unanimity which prevailed amongst the learned doctors of the whion pron bities which other leading circumstances of those changing bities which other leadig circumstances ot chose changing times gave rise to；bat Fulter states wish that＂acts being ended，degrees conferred， university officers well rewarded，and all persons pleased， university officers well rewarded，and all persons pieasear
her Majesty went on her progress，and the scholars her Majesty went on her \({ }^{\text {，p }}\) progress，and the Bcholars
returned to their studies．＂Fuller relates，however， the following circumstance，which，besides being some－ what characteristic of her Majesty，proves aiso，that although she was very well pleased，as well as the University in general，there was one person and a very distinguished one at
who was far from being equally so．This was the cele－ who was far from being equally so．This was the cele－ wright），and Thomas Preston，then Fellow of King＇s Col－ lege，afterwards Master of Trinity Hall，were appointed two of the four disputants in the Philosophy Act before the Queen．Cartwright had dealt most with the Muses， Preston with the Graces，adorning his learning with comely carriage，graceful gesture，and pleasing pronun－ ciation．Cartwright disputed like a greal，Preston like a gentile scholler，being a bandsome man；and the Queen （upon parity of deserts）alwaies preferred propernesse of person in conferring her favours．Hereupon with her looks，words，and deeds，she favoured Preston，calling him her scholler，as appears by his epitaph in Trinity Hall chappell，which thus beginneth－

Quem divit tumulo Thoma Prestone scholarem
Insomuch for his good disputing and excellent acting in the tragedy of＂Dido，＂she bestowed on him a pension of 201b．a yar，whim hor commendation，whereor he not only friends in Trinity College，but also after her
 Majesty＇s neglect or ecclesiastical government．But Mr． Cartwright＇s followers，who lay the foundation of his dis－ affection in the discipine celabined ins consion not carnall discontentment，credirnoly commend though not reward him．But soon after he went beyond the seas，and fter bis travel returned a bitter enemy to the hierarchy．＂ Queen Elizabeth herself on this occasion delivered a Latin oration before the assembled members of the University， Diplomacy in China．－We copy the following amusing story from the Standard of Thursday，which it published on the alleged authority of a letter from a Naval Officer ： －＂At 5 P．M．the Captains in full－dress（thermometer and public being present to witness the ratification of the reaty of peace，which was done in great form，under salutes from the forts and ships．The Chinese did not seem to care about it，but it was some comfort to us to find that they felt the heat as much as we did；but when dinner came the scene was different．We sat down in white jackets，about fifty．The Commissioners appeared quite at their ease．They drank an enormous quantity of wine；chatted，laughed，and finished every glass，turning tover to show it was empty，and helping themselves from the decanters．Old Keying，the Chiel Commissioner，must have taken 50 large glasses of wine at least．When dinner was removed，the Queen and Emperor of China were drank to Keying＇s health，who would not be done out of his glass，but drank too．He then gave us a Chinese song uncle singing a song？After this he called upon the Governor，Sir H．Pottinger，who gave us an English 8ong， when Wang，the second Commissioner，gave ute another the old Tartar General，whose performance surpasses al description：such a collection of＇nuises＇I＇never heard before．He then called on Lord Saltoun，who gave us jolly song，when old \({ }^{\prime}\) Keying commenced again ：＇and so passed the evening till near \(11^{\prime} o^{\prime}\) clock，the＇id fellow passed the enough for siz at least，＇and walking off＇prett taking，
Lord Rosse＇s Telescope．－We have already，on mor than one occasion，noticed the gigantic telescope now con the satrong the the astronomer Af Arma becula speculum，which weighs and can bee loas，The tube，partly figure，and can be polished in a day，The tube，partly a cylinder of inch－deal，strongly hooped；and eight feet
diameter at it centre，is complete．＇Thice måsive centrês
on which the telescope is to turn are in their place，and the apparatus which supports the speculum，which is of wire and of great weight，is also complete．The telescope is not tolbe turned to any part of the sky，but limited to a range of half an hour on each side of the meridian，through which its motion will be given by powerful clock－work，indêpen dent of the observer．For this purpose it stands between two pieces of masonry of Gothic architecture，which har monises well with the castse．One of these pillars will sustain the galleries for the observer，and the other the clockwork and other machinery，one of which is finished and the other nearly completed．An extremely elegan arravgement of counterpoises is intended to balance the enormous mass，so that a comparatively slight force onl will be required to elevate or depress it，much of which also completed，and Lord Rosse considers that a coupl of months will be sufficient to have the instrument fit fo trial．The arrangements will not permit the examination of an object at any time，but only when near the meridian when objects are best seen．So large a telescope will al way there will always be enough of objects at any given time to employ it fully．The aperture is six feet，and the focal length fifty－two fee
March of Intellect．－There is no knowing how far ou American friends are to carry the science of music ；bu that it can be put to from which Mozart and Haydn di not dream of in their philosophy：－＂Mr．Russell，the Vocalist．The attempt of this distinguished vocalist to give the tent scenes of＂Richard III．＂through the me dium of song was triumphantly successful on Thursday still further with thes he will give Cato＇s solilaquy on the immortality of the soul at his next concert，in the same fashion．＂The Morning Chronicle suggests，ss a subject for Mr．Russell＇ next adaptation，the American President＇s Message．

\section*{亚栕。}

Polics．－Union Hall．－Thursday having been appointed for esuming the inquiry into the alleged charges against Mr．Isau
Bridg eman，minister of St．John＇s Clapel，Walworth，and \(J\) Joh Bridgeman，his son，of stealing a leaden cofinn and the remains on was very．T．G．Tawney，the Court from an early hour in the day after three o＇clock．Mr．Clarkson，counsel for Mr．Tawney＇s ramily，on entering the Court said，that since he was Jast ther to ayy of the accomplices corcerned in the disinterment of the remains，except the person who actually broke open the tomb．At
present he was not prepared wilh further evidence a gainst the soner，but from disclosures recently made he had reason to believe
seren that testimony would be produced on a future occasion，implicating another party in the offence．He，however，had pledged himself，
that the final hearing should take place before the next sessions， that the final hearing should take place before the next sessions，
in order that the charge might undergo investigation before in order that the charke event of a committal，but，under the
another tribuma，in the en
circumstances，he would not produce further evidence unless it allowed to stand over for that purpcse．Mr．Boakin，on behal of defendants，opposed the application，on the ground that ire
ouent aajournments had taken place，to which he made no objection，anxious that every opportunity should be afforded Mr．
Tawney of producing all the evidence he could to establish the charge，if he was in a condition to do so．Now，however，as magistrate woukd pronounce bis decasion．With respect to th
free pardon aluted to，that would have nothurg to do with the magistrate＇s gecisisin．Counsel then contendert that the evin enc lrate entertaned any doult on that pont，he would prefer，on
the part of his client，that the case should be sent before another trivunal，in order to pive hima an opportuxity of proving his
inns cence of the charge．Mr．Cottinglam said，that upon the estimnny airpady adaceet or misdemeanour，and that in the event of further evidence being arducced，it would not exclude complainant from applying to a Judge，and obtaining a further
postronement．The magistrate made some remarks on the evi－ deatponement．The magistrater defendant，and said that there were strong reasons for believing that he was cognizanthapel on
took place in the burial－ground attached to his own chaple he night of the 6 th September；he therefore held both defendant Criminal Court． Bow－sTress．－On Thursday Anthony Willett，a person
espectable appearance，was charged with feloniousiy forging a bill of exchange，by altering the surn from 46.108 ．to 146.108, ，
intent to defraud Mr．Thomas Tiltman，fruiterer，of Tavistock－ ow，Covent－parden．The prosecutor stated that on the 30th May last，prisoner，with whom he had bad some dealings，cailed upon hum at his stand in Covent－garden market，and asted balance
accept a bill of til． 10 s．，which he said he thought would bill heir accounts．Prosecutor considered he dian not owe him
much，but consented to accept the bill．Prisoner then produced a stamp with the figures \(4 l\) ． 10 s．written in the corner，but nothing else up
of Mr ．Solomon
mmediately returned it to prisoner．He did not at the time examine the stamp，and heard nothing more of prisoner or from Mr．Crocker，a solicitor，demanding payment of a bill of \(14, l\) ． drawn by prisoner，and purporting to have been accepteded a bill for such an amount，he called on Mr．Crocker，and w there shown the bill in question，which he at once identifed abse－ quently he had accepted for 46． 10 s．，bat a figure of up with the word＂fourteen．＂Mr．Solomon，a fruiterer in Covent－garden， May for the purpose of accepting a bill；whilst he was writing witness stood hy his side，and distinctly saw the sum or
\(4 l_{r} 10\) ．in figures upon the stamp．Mr．J．Wallis，of Cursitor－ \(4 l, 108\) ．in figures upon the stamp．Mr． he wonld discount it．He said he wanted the money to take up a \(15 l\) ．bill，which was due that day．He accordingly sent him a name of Marks．Mr．Henry Crocker，solicitor，produced the bin，
which had been placed in his hands by Mr．Marks，and upon which he had issued a writ against prosecutor for the recovery of the amount．A police constable apprehended the prisoner on Wednesddy cvening at 15 ，St．Andrew＇s．ins，him said it was alto－
when told the nature of the charge agains able to prove the bll gether a mistake，，ind that he should the charge，prisoner said that prosecutor accepted the bill－as it there appeared，that he did
so for the purpose，of meeting another bill of a similar amount， so for the purpose，of meting another bil or a similar amount，
and that the prosecutor would willingly have accepted for a much
larger amount had he wished it．Mr．Twyford said he should
leave a jury to decide that question，and committed the prisoner leave a jury to decid
to Newgate for trial．

\section*{SPORTING．}

Newmariet－Friday，－Handicap Sweepstakes，of 15 govs each， int for 2 －year－olds and 3 －year－olds．T．Y．C． 5 subs． Mr New－
on＇s \(f\) by Rococo，out of Fama＇s dam， 3 yrs， 6 st 7 lbs，beat Mr
 Alts B st 7 lbs ，and fillies 8 st 5 lbs．T．X．C． 27 subs．＇Mr Herbert＇s
Antler，by Defence or Venison，beat Lord Orford＇s Boots，bro to Anter，Cole
Barmaid；Col．Peel＇s Zenobia，by slane；Mr Wreford＇sc by Camel，
out of Wadaastra；Col．Peel＇s f by Slane，out of Seakale；and Lord

 Lord Exeter＇s Allena， 6 st \(t\) lbs，beat Duke of Bedford＇s Curry－
comb， 8 st 10 bs．－Colonel Peel＇s I－amonot－aware， 8 st 2 bss，beat by a neck Lord Glasgow＇s Give－him，a－Name， 8 st 7 1bs． 100 ．
T．M．M．CColonel Ansons Maraues，, yrs， 8 st 7 lbs ，beat by a 7 st 7 lbs．－Colonel Peel＇s I －am－not aware，beat in a canter Lord



SATURDAY．－Matches． 1000 sovs； 8 st each．A．F．Lord \(G\) Bentinck＇s Captain Cook beat Mr Sainsbury＇s Chotornian，who
made the running，but was passed at the bushes，and beaten in a
canter by 15 lengths．－25 govs ．R．M．Lord Miltown＇s Bir－ canter by 15 lengths，－ 25 sovs．R．M．Lord Nitown＇s Bir－
deen， 6 st 4 lbs ，beat the Duke of Richmond＇s The Currier，


MARK LANE，FRDA，Octobin 20．－We have been but observe no alteration in its value；the demand for free foreigr continues very lite ar Moniays prices，







WANTED an ACTIVE LAD， 18 to 20 years of age， make himself generally useful．Wages（Beer included，ss．per
week，and Board，Also half－employment for a useful laboure in

WANT PLACES．－All Letters to be post－paid．L
A S GARDENER．－A single Man，aged 28；hus
 stock；can have a good character from the Gentleman he has Highbury Vale，Islington．
A S GARDENER．－A married Man，aged 30，who per the flower andid kitcheses－garden，\＆cc．；he has filled two Situations situation Gardencr；high wages are not have object，，jperuiale clla－ situation be a
racter．－Direc
ham，Surrey．
\(A^{\text {S GARDENER．－A respectable young Man，siged }}\) garden；understands the pruming of Wall－trecs，sc．；hike make understands the management ofows；has no chajacter from his last Situation
wich，Kent．
\(A_{\text {S GARDENER．－A single young Man who per－}}^{\text {Sectly }}\)
 Nursery，Middlesex．
THE Advertiser is the son of Nursery desirous of engaping himself in some respectable firm as knowledge of Plants，Propagation，and Plant Management；cad
travel if required，having a good trade connexion，and can be highy recommended．－．Direct to

LEMEN FARMERS And GRAZIERS A FARMM－BAILIFF，in any county，in England．－A
S brought up to Farming and Grazing，and is acquainted
the thorough－drainage system，subsoil and trench the torough－drainage syster，sumsoments in Agriculture ；suli－
and with most of the modern impovement
would be able to give respectabie references，and produce would be able to give respectabie references，and produce set to
cient testimonials as to character，capabilifics，\＆c．－Diret


\title{
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
the horticultural part edited by professor lindley.
No. \(43-1843\).

\(R_{\text {opal agricultural society of eng }}^{\text {on }}\)

 to the Secratary, 12 , Hanover-squaio, Londoncd on application
for itnpertificates or before the lst May, be returned, filled und to the Sill Certificates on
the Conncil having decided other Certificates by the 1st Jane; the Conncil having decided that in Certificates by the 1st Jane;


 Herefords.-Class. 1 . To the owner of the best Bull calved second-best do. do., \(152 .-2\). To the owner of the best Bull calved 3. To the owner of the best Cow in milk, 15l.-4. To old, 200, -
of the best in calf Heifer, not exceedino Dershns. -Class 1. To the ownner of the best Bull calved pre-
viouly to the 1 ct Janary, 1842,304 ; to the owner of the second
best do best do. do, \(151,-2\). To the owrier of the best Bull calved since
the 1st January, 184?, and more than best increal of the ceat Cow more than, not cxce year old, \(20 l\). -8 . To To the owner of the
the owner of of the b: st Juiul calved Is revionsly to the Ist January the owner bi3, and more than of one bear Boll calved since the ist January, earline Helfetwo years old, 1ul.- 5 . To the best in-calf Hecifer Coregte of any hiech, or Cross, (1not qualifed to compete in tio
calved plaswes.)-CiAss 1. To the nwner of the best Bull of the second best to., \(15 l-2\). To the owner of to the owner
calved since the 13011
 HoRsiEs.
Curpass 1. To the owrcr (f whe best Stallion for agricultural
the second four sears old and up wards, 3nt; to the owner of

 at a price not exceeding three gulineas (and with a sered meares
of not more than fire shinlings, in the


SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28.
Price \(6 i d\).

Pigs.
CliAss 1.-To the owncr of the best Moar of a large breed, 10l.;
to the owner f the second.best ditto ditto, \(5 l\). 2 . To the owner
of the best
 Sow of a large breed, 10l,-4. To the owner of the best brectis. g
Sow of a small breed, \(10 \%,-5\). To the owner three breeding Sow pigs, of the same hitter, above four and under


> AGRICILTURAE IMPLFMFNTS, mot excecding Three Handica Sover
 partioned by the committec and jultges, to
ceeding in the whole \(50 l\).
ANY NEW mprament,
\(\qquad\)
 14 ban hels of N hite Wheat, of the liarvest of 1843 , and grown by
himself. I1. Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that ralne, will be
given to the Exhinitor, at the Meetimg at Smizthampton, of the
best 14 bushels of Red Wheat, of the 1 grvest of lst by bimsclf.
III. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that 18 , and grow \begin{tabular}{|l} 
given to the Exhibntor, at a the Mece of Piate of that value, will be \\
best 14 bushels of Spring Wheat, of the harvest on 1843 , and grown \\
by
\end{tabular} by limself.
IV. Ten. Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be
given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Sonthampton, uf the given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the
best 1 bushels of Barley for malting, of the harvest of 1843 , and V. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be
given to the Eximitor, at the Meeting at Sonthampon, of the 1843, and grown by limimelf.
Compeneral purposes, of the harvest o specimens, failly taken, of the same in the ear, with the whole
of the straw, ma sheaf not less than one footin ujamerer, and with the roots attach.d.
the stewards, and one of the remaining bushels of sealed up by
will will be exhibited as a sample to the public; the other being kept for comparison with the produce of the next year. At the
General Meetug in December, 1s 15 , the prizes will beawarded.] The two best samples of each of these three classes of Wheat
or Barley, without at that time distinguishing, in any of the
 ampton; and will be sown, under the directun of the socect \(y\),
(the Winter Wheats in the autumn of 1844, and tuc Spring What

 *** No sariety. which has been selected for trial at any previous
show shall be qualified to compete. ESSAYS AND RETORTS ON YiRUUUS SUDBECTS
\(\qquad\) Account of the Comparative Value, of Wather Meadows and Upit
lands generally for Cattle, Sheep, and Horses, but especially for Mulh Cows. Competitors will be required to state the following
particulars in refercnce to the trials nntitutcl for the s,arpuse of obtainmg practical results on the sulject \(:-1\). The nature of
the soil and its state of drainage to be described : and equal tions of upland and water meadow to be selected.
numbers of cows of the same numbers \(i n\) number) to be separately fed in pairs, on each difterent kind other; and the quantity, as well as the one kind of grass to the such cows to be ascertained by the lactumeter. 3. If made into hay, the quantity of each sort produced on the land, and the
quantity, as well as quality, of the milk which has been pro-
duced, to be ascertained in a similar manner. spring food and grass, whether in mawner. 4. The value pasture. 5 . T.e
same conditions to be apulicable to the fecrins of sheop stock same conditions to be applicable to the fecring of sheep-stock;
stating the nunibers which the same quantity of each land has
scyargtely maintained tind separately maintained during a critain period, and whe ether or
not subject to the rot by the flooding. 6 . In regard to irngaing the land the pimay cost whelther of catch-watcr or flow-
mendow, of its formation, and the annual expense of nanage-
ment, including the repair of sluices ; together with the former and present rent or value. Competitors are also requested to
state, as far as their observation may have extended, the cam larative value of the grasses of we ter-meadows and ne com-
whencls, cut into liay, and consumed as foider. 2. Infuence of Clmate- - Tuenty Sovereigns or a Picce of
Plate of that value, will be given for the best Esay , nt the Infin-
ance of Cl.mate upoas Culuvation within the limits of Great Britain and Ireland. Therc bengy good reasen to suppnse that be partly attrbuted to the influence of climate, competitors for thace them to thic aravation of clescribe those practices, and to
must be included the degree of cold or the term climate must be included the degree of cold or heat, monsture or drought,
arising whether from atitude, elevation, neighbourhood to or
distance from the sea, \&cc. Variation in practice may distance
for in the manamement of artificial and natural Grass, the growth of root-crorq, the dent of ploughing, the time of sowng, the
chuice of whinte crops. \&e. 3. Indlewtions of Fertitity or Burremess.- Fifty Sovereigns,
or a Peece of Plute of that value, winl be given for the best Fissar on the Indicat icns wheh are practical gnides in judgng of the
ferthity or barrene s of the Soil. Many attempts laving been Ferthity or barrcinc sor the soin. Many attempts having been
made to explain the productiveness of the soil by chemical or
physical causes, without any decided result, it ape physical causes, wist the researches of natural philosophers by makno deable acquainted with those obsicus signis, whether of colour, consist-
ence, or vegetation, by which survey ors and farmens are enabled to gite at which they inspect.
4, Agriculture of Norfolk.-Fifty Sovereigns, or a Plate of that value, will be given for the best Repryt on thece of sent statc or cougsc of cropping adopted in the different soilisg of
the ordinary cont
the county; the breeds of Catle, Sheep, and Pjgs most bred or fed within it; the state of fits, drainage; the implements
used; the numher of Hirses or othe used; the number of Hirses or other Cattle employed in the dif-
ferent operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms are generally held; the wages of labour; the average amount of
the Poor's-rate; and whether any and what alterations and ima

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 7. Agmrullure of Willshire.-Ffty Sovereigns, or a Peece of sent State of the Agriculture of the County of Wilts, stating the
ordinary course of croppink ordinary course of croppink adepted in the ciffilent sul, of the
county; the hireds of Carlle, sheep, ard riga, nost generally
brent or fal within used: the number of Horses or cifther cattle emp.oyed in the dif.
ferent op orations of Hucbandry ; the tenne on wincla the taxns are gencrally held: the wages of labour; the a evage ampount of
the Poor's rate, and whether any and whit
 Thomas Davis, which was published in the year 1811.
8. Improvements by Warping, gc.-Twenty Sovereigns, or a
piece of Plate of that , alue, will be given for the best acculunt of Improvements made by Artificial Depusits of Sonl from the Sea or 9. Keeping Farm-Horses, - Twenty Sovereigns, or a Plece of
plate of that vaue, what Le given fur the beqt account on the way
 and ti.e arerage cost of such food 2. Tue work pertormed by

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sulisenuent th, creto, and an ar alysis of the soll uton which such
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 are regues co to con minncate the ternit ations, some judgment may be arrived at as to the soils and satuBy orter of the CO, 1 icil, JAMES HUDSON, Secret ary.
II LRIOOL BOTANIC GARDEN.-The HortiWhent the sim of TWO IUUNDRED AND FEVENTY AMEMSA 25 ,

H. GROOM, Clapham RRis., near London, (removed MAJESTY, begs to remmd the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs that this is the seasm for making thp their collictions of TClars, that gentlomen are unable to ubtain the kinds frequently happens not apply uig suffcrently early. His Catalogne of Buabs whom
torwarded by prist, on application.- Oct. 28, 1843.
H UMPHREYS' COMPOUND, aDBS. promote the germination of Seeds. Sold in bottles and to

 pantlecon, Mivier, ADAMk, and Na-H. 63, Stranca,


FASTOOLFF RASPBERRY.
YOUELL AND CO, are now executing orders for the
above excellent RASPBERRY, inequalled for the extraorabove excellent RASPBERRY, un equalled for the extraor-
dinary size of its fruit and richness of flavour. For further parPrices, as follows :-
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    Packages containing 100 Canes
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Package included. Tho
less than 200 are ordere
YOUELL AND Co begacinths and other bulbs. I. bave received from Hagries their arlinual inaportation of Forcing, or open-borderen culturetition, prices as fed eillows :-
Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths

Fine Single or Double Show Hyacinths :\} \({ }^{\text {Red, }}\) Blue, White, or Yellow doz.
Extra fine Ditto

\section*{}
araucharia imbricata, fine 4 -year old plants, 8 to 10
A. J. STEWART begs most respectfully to inform his GERANIUMS, consistinn of Beauty of Salithill, Stewartii, Mrs. Sapphire, Nestor, Amyntor, Favorite, Prince of Wales, Constel-
lation, Cicero, Lyne's Princess Royal, stewart's Princess Alice,
 Mermione, Pruat
Morning Star, Mercury, Bmperors Superb, Iris, Queen Philippa,
Richardsonit, Surrise, Isabella, Thunderer, Madame Rachel, Richardsonii, Sunrise, Isabella, Thunderer, Madame Rachel,
Hannah, Selina, Jenneer's Boadicea, Royal George, Lord ChanHis Collections of FUCHSTAS, VERBENAS, PETUNIAS,
CHRYSANTHEMUMS (well budded), and DAHLIAS, include nearly er ery variety worthy of cultivation; of the latter he has
to offer fine ground roots of Mra. James Richardson, Todd's Gonist, Blahica, Thomson's Vivid, Oakle's's Surprise, Milton,
Dewarts Imorene, Fanny Wauph, Hero of Stonehenge, Colonel Baker, Confidence, Rival Yellow, Duke of Wellington, Rainbow, Mrs. Sbeliey, Competitor, \&c.
A. J. s. flatters himself that h too well known, as comprising all the most rare and choice kinds,
to need comment, further than that the plants are this season remarkably fine and vigorous:
FLOWER ROOTS are particularly finnouncing that his DUTCH FLo pent of very superior DWARE TRAINED FRUIT. TREES, Warranted true to name; STANDARD and DWARF ROSES of
the most approved sorts, EvEZGREBNB, FLOWERANG SHRUBS, \&C. the most approved sorts, Everorgbns, FLowzrang Shrubs, 8 ,
The
whole at extremely moderate prices.--Salthill Nurseries,
J.

HALARGONIUM.-" BASKET'S EXQUSSITE", NURERYMAN and FLorist, Blackheath,
 Princess Sophia Matila, of Gluoucester, and gained the frst
prize for Seedling Pelargoniums at the West Kent Horticultural
Societys June show, 1843; it was also shown and universally
Sols admired at the June Exhbitions both at Chiswick and Regents
Park. The following character is given of the above in the
 the Greenhouse,", 8 cc . "Ihe cthonr is crear; the apper petals
are well covered, with but litle feathering visible; the
petander good shal e."
Also a fewn plants will be ready by the middle of November of
that good and beautiful CINERARIA, "PIPSR's PRINCESS that good and beautiful CINERARIA, "PIPRR's PRINCESS
Rovat," which obtained a Certicicate of Merit athough then a
miserably small suecimen with only two or three bloome
 crimson centre, petals broad and well shaped, pure white broadly
tipped with purupe, the ecolours distunctly defurued, so so to form a ring on the expanded fiower, which is very sweet-scented and
possesses the best troperties . In consequance of the very limited
stock of the above, and the orders already received, the Advertiser Also at the same time Cineraria subcerrulea-a delicate
 or of extending attention present Contlemen desirous of forming new,
tribes of Plants
the their vibour possible, and from its extent they are tenabed to offer any
quantity upon the following advantageous terms:100 fine flowering plants, including 80 Ericas and 20 Epa-
 and J. F. take leave to acquaint Cuitivators of Fuchsias and varieties. All orders they may be favoured with packed with the greatest cara, and delivered free in London.
P.S.-A remittance or reference required from unknown correFINE NAMED TULIPS.-The Subscriber having a offer them upon the following very moderate termas, fize : 100 sorts by name for \(5 L\). 50 sorts by name for 22 . 10 s., which will comprise
portions of Brarres, Roses, and Byblemens, and will he found worthy the attention of the amateur and practical florist.-W Wrisism MA
Hope Nursery, Leeming-lane, Bedale, Yorkskiire, Oct. 27, 1843.

\section*{\(J\)}

SHN SLATER, FULIPS, \&CC. Chapel-lane, Cheetham to his large and well-selected collection of TULIPS, AURI-
CULAS, POLYANTHUSES, CARNATIONS, and PICOTEES, J. . requests a comparison of hre prices of CARNATIONS
and PICOTEES, \&cc. with those which have been so highly spoken or the Editor of a contemporary Prblication in one of his
Leading tatticle, aswell as twice in hrs notices to Correspondents
(one nor being (one not being guffcient), which will be found in many instances
from 50 to 250 per cent. less in price, and all of which, at the time of layering, wer
2s,, which may be had of Messrss. ORR and Co., London.

MARNOCK AND MANLEY have selected with great Double Tulips, by name, 1 bulb of each, \(1 l\). Fifty Varieties of Early Single Tulips, 1 bulb of each, ll. Fine Dutch Bulbs
every
description at
Oct moderate prices. - Nursery, Hackney

Holton Nursery, near Halesworth, Suffolk.
REDNALL begs to in inform his Friends and 1. Plarters generally, that his CATALOGUE OF CHOCE
SHRUBS AND AMERCAN PLANTS is now ready, and may be
hed Desidence at Stowmarket. - FLOWER ROOTS.-P. E. ERHARD, of the firm of to inform his friends and the public eagererally,
 Hyainths, a large Assortment of Early Tulips, and a large
Quantity of fine Roots of Gladiolus florbundus, Lllium superbum, Quantity ond Spanish Tris, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones,
English and
Ranunculus, Amaryllis, Snowdrops, and Crocuses, in mant Varieties, \&c., scc. Depot, 350, Strand, corner of Burleigh-street. D) \({ }^{\mathrm{t}}\) CH HYACINTHS for Forcing, 4s. per dozen 3 Paper-white Narcissus, 4s, per dozen; Single and Double Duc
Van Thol Tulips, 2s. per dozen. Also Crocus, Iris, Jonquils, Narcissus, Anemones, and Ranunculus, of which, pricen JLLst mays,
be had free, per post, from A. CorbizT's Italian and Foreign UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.
M \(\begin{aligned} & \text { ESSRS. RICHARD FORREST, AND Co. beg } \\ & \text { respectiuly to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public }\end{aligned}\) that their collection of DUTCH ROOTS has been imported this
season in very fine condition, and Catalogues may be had on application. They beg leave, also to direct attention to their in their different Nurseries, which never wore finer than this
season. The collection of Camellias and other Greenhouse Plants season. The colliection of Camelias and onther Greenhouse Prants
are also or plants. - General Catalogues may be had on application.
THOS. BRIDGFORDD AND SON, Spa. Field Nursery, which will prove a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, from its propensity to flower in plants at 12 to 18 inches high. It is per-
fectly distinct from all of the species. Strong established plants are now ready for sending out at 108, \(6 d\). each. Thos, B. and son have also a dine specimen plant of the same, with three flowers
now expanded; it it three feet high, well furnished, which they
will will Chs s. se of. B. Spe. - Plarit fllwers abundantly on small spe-
cimens ; llowers about the same leng th as those of B. suaveolens,
with with the calyx full half the length of the corolla, both white;
flowers highly perfumed; the rim of the corolla is divided into fiowers highly perfumed, the rim of the corola is divided into
five lone points fima and calyx muetr refexed, which, with the long calyx, give the plant a decided character; the throat of the
corolla is of a beautifal greensh white colour. Ans be new. Flionapondia is the name given to B. coccinea. We art not acquainted with the present species. It does retain its large
spathacenus calyx.-J. C. L.," A plant having been sent by us to Mr. Low, Clapton, with seven
flowers expanded, to be by him exhbibited at the Chiswnck Horticultural. Show in August, I843, the flowers or which were injured
in ins transmision,
flowerensequently was net exhibited , it has sioce Magazine" for september, 1843. The seeds of the above Species


'IHOMAS (RIPPS, NURSERYMAN, Tunbridge Wells, coliection of ROSES, comprising every novelty worthy of notice,
and which are uttered at the foliowing prices, the selection being Fine standards
Half standards
\(\qquad\)
 R. sball be sent.
H. LANE AND SON beg to announce that their and will be forwarded as usual, free, to all their former patrons, and to others on application, inclosing a \(2 d\). postage stamp to
the Nurseries, Great Berkhampstead, Herts; also at Mrs. JoHNsToNE's, Covent-garden Market, and at Mr. Nuttina's, \({ }^{46}\),
Cheanside, Cbeapside, London.
H. LANE and So Ladies and Gentlemen whermselves they need not assure those their orders that the utmost reliance may be placed in having their future commands executed in the best possible manner and on the most liberal terms; at the same time they would take chins
opportunity of assuring those who may for the first time entrust hitherto been their guide will in no instance be deviated from. H.L. and Son would further beg to observe that they have
many thousands of ROSES in pots exalusively for Greenhouse culture and early forcing, and that their general stock of Roses, in point of extent and growth, is second to none in the kingdom.
Great Berklampstead, Herts, Oct. \(27,18+3\).
"PELOPS" AND "EVERTON", two of the best PANSIES in
cuitivation-raised in 1843 by THos, 0 'Grant, Esq., Grove JOHN LUCAS, Gardener to Mr. O'Grady, begs new and disay he is enabled, by permission, to cel out the abore the pair. The stock of both is limited.
CHRYSANTHEMUMS.
CHANDLER AND SONS, Vauxhall Nursery, London
having a large stocle having a large stock of Young Plants, well budded, and
now in a good state for sending away, of this beautiful Autumnal Flower, can supply good plants in pots at 12s. per dozen, and larger plants at 188. per dozen, \({ }^{\text {O. and SoNs }}\), Collection, includ
ing many new sorts, will be in full flower during the ensuing C. and Sons have also a fine Stock of Evergreens and Fruit-
trees which they can offer at moderate prices.

YOUELL
Gardenern AND CARNATIONS and PICOTEES , AND CO. beg to refer the readers of the of the above highly-esteemed Flowers, which appeared on the
Advertising pages, 706 and 707 , of this Paper, of the 14th inst.,
 - CaRNations pic
 Show varieties, with which they have grined 23 Prizes
this season, can be had on pre-paid application.-Bull-fields, \(\frac{\text { Woolwich. }}{\text { HOLLXHOCKS, HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS, Rec. }}\) WILLIAM MAY begs to state that he is provided Hollyhocks are of his own stock, which he has been selecting for the plants have also been carefully collected, and are of the most ahowy varieties, comprising the most popular Generas in present cultiva-
tion, such as Phloxes, Pentestemions, Acontums, Anemones, Delphiniums, Campanulas, Lupinus, Cinothera, clec.
The Hollyhocks in conlections of 100 plants for 408 , 50 plants, named for 425,550 sorts, 255 , of W . M .'s selecting, including
nall package. Hollyhock seed saved from best double flowers, 200 sedis
1or 2 2., (i,. ; 500 Beeds for \(5 s\), ; Pansy seed saved from best prize N.B. - To those friends who reecived their Hollyhock plants late last year, W. M. begs to state that any they may have lost in conse-
quence, he will be glad to replace free of charge. A remittance or reicrence from unknown correspondents is solicited.-Hope Nur-
J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, begs to much-admired Collection of SEEDLING HOLLYHOCKS, 18 blooms of which won the silver goblet given by A. Lawrance,
Esq., and the first of 24 blooms in the Society's prizes at the Show, The best selected, and named, \(1 l\). JALSY. has now ready fine healthy plants of his SEEDLING PANSY, "Lyncombe Vale Riva,", at ss. each; (sce this Paper o
the 6th May, 1843.) Also his SEEDLINGCATUS (speciosa superba), 10s. \(6 d\). per plant ; (see this Paper of 17th June, 1843),
Orde London, and at the Nursery, as above. A remittance from
Fire-ball geraniums
W. MILLER offers this new sort of SCARLET tal dark velvetty flowers, dwarf habit, and glossy, smooth, green forlaye, will make it a ghod addition to every Greenhouse and
fower-yarden, and please every purchaser. It was taken to the June Show at Chiswick, aud much admircd. Plants will shortly be ready to send out, at 5s. each, post free. The usual trade
allowance when three or more are taken. \(\rightarrow\) Providence Nursery,

Ramsgate, October 27,
THOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of PaNsirs that strong Plants of his fine collection are now offered for sale; also, an extensive collection of PiNks (compriso gill
J. MND WTM MYATT are now ready to send out their of which has been exhibited at the London Horticultural Society, and a Banksiau Medal awarded. It has also been
submited to professor LINDLRY, for whose opinion see Gurdeners Chronicle, No. 26 , p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting truss. Price, Deptford Pine, 2h. 108.; British Queen, \(1 l_{\text {, }}\), and W. HEALE AND SON, Nurshrymen, \&c., be§ and Trained, of their celebrated HYYKMD PLI'M, rassed between the Greengage and Orieanso And as in ir cucenar of last seasow yellow, inclining to russet next the sun, size of a modern Apricot, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the pronid
habits of the Orieans, and bears abundantly cither as a standard ruits, and oupht to be grown in all collections. Fine torl year-old trees, 3s. 60. each; do. trained, 5s, each.

SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.
J. abo S. SHILLING have succeeded in raising the Mar which they with confidence recommend to the Public generally, being quite as early, and neorril stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long.

Gardeners.
Price \(3 s\). per Quart; 10s. per Gallon; 17s. \(6 d\). per Peck; \({ }^{305}\). per Half-bushel; \(2 l .108\). per Bushel. They have likewise a few Packets of Calceolaria Standishii Seed, at 5s. per packet; sent Order
London Agents: Messra. Fibld and Chird, Seedsmen, Seedsmen, 152, Fleet-street, London.

THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS. W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to
 packages, bearing the name of the firm, price \(3 s\). \(6 d\). per quart The usual allowance to the trade, N.B.-"CormAck's Early Kent Peas," 14s. per bushel. WIM A W M. STIDOLPH, Nurserrman, near the Promley, begs to acquaint Gentlemen, Gardeners, and Peet and upwards that will remoove with good roots and a ball of earth; 100 PURANS
BEECH, 4 to 7 feet; IRISH 1VY, 7 to 8 feet; 5000 TRANS
PLents,

N A A Parnished Plante, N SALE, as under, fine healthy well-furnishing as Game Cover, 20,000 EVERGREEN PRIVET, 24 to 36 inches hes hig \({ }^{2}\), at 50 s. per 1000 -will be delivered at Liverpooi
free of charge.-Apply to DAviD Crenve, Nurseryman, free of charg
house, N. B.

ROOTS OF NEW DAHLIAS for sale, which gained ham Rival ; yellow, tipped with red, beautiful round petals; a ham Rival; yellow
superb show-flower

\section*{Ground Roots, each
Pot
do.}

Gaines' Princess Alice; clear white, beautifal form, well up in the centre; constant show-flower. Ground Roots, 5 L. each.
May be obtained of N. Gaines, Fiorist, Surrey Lane, Battersea;
also his list of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, also his list of first-rate Pelargoniums, Pansies, Calceolarias, which contain many seedlings and new varieties not befor offered to the public.

\section*{The gationers cifronicle.}

\section*{SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1843.}

\section*{meetings for the two following weers}

\section*{Wednesidy, Nov. 1 , Sociever of Arts.
Friday,
Novza, Botanical}
\begin{tabular}{c}
\(\substack{\text { Linnapan } \\
\text { Hortitultural }}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
The first step which a gardener should take in order to determine the best method of cultivating a plant is to make himself perfect master of its structure and natural habits. When he has ascertained what Nature has intended the plant to do, and what means she has furnished it with to accomplish the ends for which it is destined, then, and not till then, will he be able to judge correctly of the way in which it may be Theated under the artificial circumstances of a garden. Then, too, he may know how far it is possible to alter its nature in order to render it more subservient to his purposes. One would think this to be a truth which there is no disputing, and we do not imagine any one hardy enough altogether to deny it; and yet it is practically neglected every day.

We dare not ask a farmer whether he perfectly comprehends the natural habits of Wheat; and a gardener would probably be affronted if the same inquiry were made of him as regards a Strawberry plant. Nevertheless we will undertake that ninetenths of both farmers and gardeners bave never considered the exact mode of growth of either the one or the olher of these common plants. "It is impossible not to understand what is daily before our eyes," would probably be the gentlest answer we should
receive. However, let us see what the fact is as regards the Strawberry. It is not long since we were obliged to explain circumstantially the reason why the leaves of the Strawberry plant should not be cut of in the autumn, according to a barbarous practice
which exists in many parts of the country. The endless questions put to us on that occasion afford the most conclusive proof that the real nature of the plant, so far as its leaves are concerned, was not at all comprehended. Now we are asked why we object to plants, classing that too among barbarous practices; and this shows that the questioners have also not considered the manner of growth of this common heub.

A Strawberry plant consists of a very short stem, seated just at the surface of the ground, covered with slender woody perennial roots, which divide into a multitude of branches. The stem itself consists of a soft centre, with a woody outside, over which is the
bark, which bears the leaves. The soft centre is bark, which bears the leaves. The soft centre is a
very large pith, and the Strawberry stem is in fact not essentially different from the branch of a tree, one year old, with all its joints so contracted as to touch each other. The pith is a great receptacle of organifruit matter, it is the sonice when the leaves and starchy fed in the spring and early summer; its starchy and gummy contents may be observed at this time of year, by any one who will cut it across and touch it with iodine; the gum will then become brown, the starch violet, and the woody matter will remain of a clear yellow. The roots extend to a directions in search of food, and increasing in number as the stem increases in age. Their object is to water, unorganised food from the soil, especially water, of which we know the Strawberry to be greedy.
When undisturbed they live for a long time, and are at all times ready to answer the demands made upon them by the leaves and fruit.

This is the natural state of things with the Strawberry. We are aware that some persons believe that stem itself becomes annual, and that the Strawberryseason: but these are so evidently mistakes-as any one may satisfy himself by a little examination of the plant-that it seems almost unnecessary to notice them further: the only evidence we need offer in opposition to these views is to be found in those Straw-berry-beds which are allowed to remain for twenty years and more without replanting, and without any
deterioration of the produce. The stem of the Strawberry, no doubt, perishes-and so do the roots, after a time; but by no means after the first season ; and, so far as the roots are concerned, not till after even many seasons, if they are allowed to remain undisturbed. Mr. Knight long since exposed the error of supposing the Strawberry roots to be annual productions only. "I deny," said he, "their being annual productions only; and I contend that whenever they are found wholly lifeless round the surface of the mould of pots, as they often are after unfavourable winters, the growth and produce of the plants in the succeeding year will be much diminished." Nothing can be more true, as those Gardeners found to their cost, who, plants in pots to be exposed to the severe frost: the plants in pots to be exposed to the severe

Such being, as we conceive, the true nature of a Strawberry-plant, it is obvious that the roots should be preserved. If we ask what advantage is gained by destroying them-as necessarily happens by digging among them, for they are very long rooted-the answer, and the only answer, is, that the soil near the Strawberry-plants becomes so hard after a season's gathering, that it is unfit for their support. This may be, in some places; but if so, it would be better to loosen the ground with forks as soon as the crop is gathered, when the destruction of a few roots would
be of less consequence, than to break it up and destroy be of less consequence, than to break it up and destroy
a large proportion of the roots in winter or late in autumn.
No possible advantage can be derived from destroying the Strawberry-roots, whatever may be gained by loosening the soil in which they grow. But the disadvantages of destroying them are serious. These roots able quantity ; as soon as their growth is renewed in spring, they extend by the assistance of that substance, which enables them to form their spongelets, and to advance into the earth in search of water, \&c., which they immediately convey to the stem, while all the organizable matter in that stem is expended, as Nature intends, in the nourishment of new leaves and fruit. But if the roots are wholly destroyed, then the organizable matter in the stem must be directed downwards for the formation of more roots, and of course the supply intended for the leaves and fruit is diminished in proportion to the quartity of roots which the stem
has to form ; for it must always be remembered that has to form; for it must always be remembered thaw
roots cannot be organised out of nothing. The Straw berry-stem, which is intended to form leaves and fruit only, cannot have its power diverted to the formation of roots without diminishing the vigour of the leaves and fruit.

A much-valued correspondent says that he is well acquainted with the practice of market-gardeners, and has often regretted to see, in the process of digging that were destroyed; nevertheless that his theorizing has been sadly puzzled by the handsome crops that followed the operation. But it does not appear to us that this fact affects the question so much as he sup-
We have not to consider whether good crops poses. We have not to consider whether good crops but whether better crops would not follow its discontinuance. That Nature has a wonderful power of repairing her losses is well known; that this power should be assigned to plants in a greater degree than to animals is one of the most admirable manifestations of Divipe Wisdom: for without it the Vegetablē Kingdom would disappear from the face of the earth But it does not exactly follow that, because.plants have a wonderful power of resisting the effects of mutilation, they should be called upon to exercise it needlessly. Moreover, it is to be recollected that in marketrardens the cultivation of the Strawberry is much higher than in private grounds; that the soil is extremely deep and rich, the vital energies of the plants excessive, and that all the vegetable functions are in such a state of excitability, that the loss of a portion of the roots-for after all, but a small portion
is destroyed there--is of far less importance than in the majority of private gardens.

However useful and interesting it may be to the scientific Agriculturist to have extremely accurate and minute analyses of different soils with the view of discovering the is only interested in the ultimate results of scientific researches. These, however, have not yet been satisfactorily explained. Theories have been suggested, which may be founded on fact or may be erroneous, for all that has yet been proved; and until it shall have been satisfactorily shown that certain specific ingredients in a soil are either indispensable to the growth and maturity of certain plants, or at least greatly assist in rearing them in perfection, the practical farmer will not vary his usual operations for the sake of mere experiment; and if he did, so many circumstances may concur in rendering an experiment apparently successful in one case, or
defeating expectation in another, that the safe plan is to adhere to those principles which universal experience has proved to be sound. With respect to fertility, no man who has the least practical knowledge of Agriculture will deny that the best soils all possess certain mechanical as well as chemical properties, and that the former seem fully as important, if not more so, than the latter. These mechanical properties may be ascertained by persons the most ignorant of chemical science. The first of these is porosity: without pores in the soil no vegetation can go on. If the pores are too large and numerous to retain moisture in dry weather, we have a barren sand; we need only take some of this soil in our hands and we see and feel that the water will filter through it so east, that, unless there be a constant renovation of it, all moisture must soon be gone. Yet even such barren sands may be rendered productive by irrigation; grass will grow, if there is a constant and. regular supply of moisture, even in pounded glass. The roots of the grass will produce a greater continuance of moisture, and in time fill up so many of the pores, as to correct the barrenness. This is a fact which many can vouch for, who have converted the loose old beds of xivers, composed of round pebbles and sharp sand, into rich water meadows. In southern climates water is all that is mecessary to make any soil productive. The heat of a tropical sun supplies all the stimulus required for perfect vegetation. Hence the great ingenuity displayed, and the vast labour employed, to raise water, without which the most fertile plains are soon converted into deserts. But water alone will not produce the most useful products of the earth; something more is required, and this is organic matter, which, by its decomposition and subsequent recombination, affords all the substances usually found in plants. Some soils cuntain a considerable store of this organic matter, preseried by a wise law of nature in a dormant state, if we may so call it, requiring only light, air, heat, and moisture to call forth its latent energies, and to enable it to supply the elements of vegetable grow th.
Organic matter, however it may have been formed, does not seem to constitute any of the original minerals of which the earth is composed. We can generally trace it to some probable origin, and conclude that it once formed part of some vegetable or animal which had life, and of which it is the dead remains. All soils which contain much organic matter intimately blended with different earths appear to have been deposited from suspension in water, and consequently consist of very small particles, whatever be the uature of the earths, or the proportions in which they are mixed. If these particles are very minute, and, with water, form a thick mud, which dries into a hard clod, it requires to be made sufficiently porous to allow the roots of plants to strike into them, or else, however rich be its composition, no perfect vegetation can take place: but in these soils there is generally such a portion of minute crystals insoluble 1 in water, which are only kept suspended by the viscidity of the good magnifying glass, they show sufficient pores for the transmission of moisture and the expansion of the minute fibres of the roots. Such soils are eminently fruitful, so long as the organic matter is not exhausted. This is often for a long period, especially when the rich soil is deep, and fresh portions are brought to the surface by deep ploughing or trenching. It may be that in such soils an able chemist will detect minute portions of various mineral substances, and to these portion of the fertility. but may in part ascrin the but unless it be show. that the absence or these, or a different proportion in other silnilar soils, has a decided influence on the fertility, may we not, till we that these minerals are there accidentaliy-not necessarily

Experience has long proved that no soil which has a certain texture, neither too stiff nor too loose, and which contains organic matter in that state in which it is easily decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere, has ever been found unfruitful; and that where there is sterility there is always an evident cause visible in the texture, in the want or superabundance of moisture, or in the admixture of some mineral injurious to vegetation-unless it be from a total and absolute want of organic matter, in which case every farmer knows the remedy, and gives ample manuring. It is but seldom that lan with a grod texture, and without excess of water or noxious minerals, is entirely barren. It may have been exbausted, it may have been left untilledbut ordinary tillage and sufficient manuring never fail to make it productive
Experience has taught that the most fertile soils may be exhausted, and that repeated crops of the same kind of produce will exhaust it faster than if a variety of plants succeed each other. . But it also teaches that judicious cropping and manuring will perpetuate the fertility. It is proved that the exhaustion of the organic matter is not the only reason of a falling of of the crops when the same plants recur too often.

When science shall have fully determined the cause, and shown the easiest remedy, it will have rendered a most essential service to Agriculture. Let men of science keep this steadily in view; let them make experiments, first in their laboratory, then in the fields, to establish their conclusions, and they will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of all practical agriculturists. At present science has not yet thrown culturists. At present science has not yet thrown
much light on the subject, and the various theories much light on the subject, and the various theories
which have been proposed to solve this problem have which have been proposed to solve this problem have
scarcely a sufficient foundation in certain experience to be received without hesitation, however eminent the authors may be by their deep knowledge and accurate investigation of the nature and combination of the various elemental substances which may be found on the surface of the earth.
This is by no means said to disparage science-far from it ; it is to make science and practice go hand in hand; to prevent uncertain theories being received, Ind by their failure throwing a discredit on science. It is to render the result of scientific experiments certain before any new practice is recommended.
With all the expense incurred in the trial of various substances recommended as substitutes for the common manure which is made in the farm-yard, none, except ground bones, which have the sanction of long experience, on light gravelly solls, have yet obtained the general confidence of practical men. The interests of commerce and of individuals have exaggerated the virtues of various manures, which have been imported at a great expense. The xesults have been so various and uncertain that the practical farmer waits for further evidence before he lays out his money at a
venture, and in the meantime is content to apply the means which he knows will fertilize his land, because they have been tested by long experience.-M.

The author of one of the estimates of the expense of Wheat-splitting, published last week, has sent the following correction of his observations:-In the calculation No. 3, for planting an acre of Wheat, it should have been stated that the plants were to be
planted one foot by ore foot six inches apurt, and not planted one. foot by one foot six inches apart, and not have been mentioned that an allowance of about 10 per cent. (about one half of that stated by Mr. Palmer) from the entire number was made for re-
planting, an expense which seems unavoidable in such cases, for Mr. Palmer in his very careful experiment in pots had a failure of 20 per cent. after the final planting out; therefore, before any fair criterion can be formed, less than 10 per cent. cannot be calculated upon for failure, after planting, when the plants
are placed at such a great distance apart; for if failures were allowed to remain, the loss of ground would be very great.

NOTES on CUSCUTA TRIFOLII of BABINGTON. This apparenty new pest to the Agricultuist, and
 by Mr. Robert Gibhs, an intelligent farmer at Thorley,
ne ar Y Ymouth, who begged some information of me as
to the name and properties of a plant which he desime to the name and properties of a plant which he designated
as a kind of Vine without leaves, and which he complained bad overrun and greatly injured a field of Clover immediately adjoining the farm. On going to the spor, I
found large patches, of many feet in dismeter, quite matted with a Cuscuta, which I am aluost ashamed to say I hastily pronounced to be the greater Dodder
(C. europæa), a species very abundant in one locality on the wild top near Kerne, a farm about half-way between Brading and Newchurch, where it was pointed out to me
two or three years since by my friend Dr. T. B. Salter of this town, though previously noticed as a native of the Isle of Wight by Mr. Joseph Woods, many years ago, in
Turner and Dillwyn's "Botanists' Guide," and found by that gentleman at Lake, near Sandown, where I have often sought it unsuccessfully. I may here observe parenthetically, that the Hop is a most universal and pro-
fusely abundant inhabitant of this island, and I am persuaded is equally with the Red Currant (Ribes rubrum) truly and aboriginally indigenous here, occurring copiously in our moist hedges and deep boggy thickets, and occa-
sionalituted by the poorer classes for the cultivated plant in their domestic brewings, for which I am told it answers extremely well. But to resume our subject of to which I was led by the stouter stems of the plant, and their paler colour as compared withs those of C. epithymuy part of the island is entirely free, and which on our larger heaths and commons often infests that shrub as it paying more attention to the subject till again colled to it Numbers xis. and xxi. too late to obtain specimens. But last weels, being again
* Vine is a common term in the T8le of Wight and South of
Enyland grerally for any twining or scandent plant thus,

at Yarmouth, I was informed by Mr. George Gibbs, brother of Mr. R. Gibbs, that the Dodder had appeared
in another field of the same farm very remote from the in another field of the same farm very remote from the
first stated. Tlisther I immediately repaired, and found it occupying a spot of very limited extent, but still in flower (Oct. 12); nor were any seed-vessels yet formed. Having furnished myself with flowering specimens of C. epithymum from a neighbouring common, I proceeded to examine their relative character, of which the following imperfect sketch is the result, not being able to compare the capsules and seeds of each species together:--Even with the disad-
vantage of operating on dried specimens only, Mr. vantage of operating on dried specimens only, Mr.
Babington has displayed his usual tact for discrimina tion in most correctly assigning the characters of his pre sumed new species, as far as it was possible for him to ascertain them under those circumstances; nor to his diagnostic formula (Phytol., No. xxi., p. 467) have I anything at present to add; it perfectly agreeing with my
fresh specimens. The calyx, as Mr. Babington remarks, either quite equals, or very nearly so, the corolla in length; the segments are narrower, or more sublanceaand perhaps rather less deeply cleft than in that, colourless, or slightly tinged with green enly. In C. epithymum the calyx is mostly purplish, though occasionally also devoid of colour, and variable in its relative length to the
corolla ; as in some of the flowers in the before me, the calyx-points nearly touch the opening segments of the latter, though in general coming much
short of them. The corolla of the Clover Dodder is dently more terete, or inclining to cylindrical, than in C. epithymum ; the segment less abruptly acuminate or
more tapered, and very acnte. The flowers in cimens of C. trifolii are manifestly larger (nearily, I should say, half as large again), and of a purer white, than in the other ; the clusters fewer flowered and less globose, the stem in general stouter and paler red or yellow; hence
the cause, as before mentioned, of my mistaking it for C. europeca rather than for our smaller C. eqithymum \(\%\). do not find any material difference in the scales in the throat of the corola, though they may perhaps be somewhat more
deeply cleft in the Dodder of the Clover, as suggested deeply cieft in the Dodder of the Clover, as suggested
by the Editor of the "Phytologist ; these scales are, by ther
however, very irregularly laciniated in both, as regards the depth, number, and direction of the segments. The styles and stamens appear precisely similar in each; but I think none of the fiowers in the specimens before me of Cuscuta
Trifolii are four-cleft, which is commonly the case with some on every example of C. epithymum. I hope next year to be enabled more fully to investigate this important
subject, by an examination of the Dodicer in all stages of subject, by an examination of the Dodder in all stages of
its growth, and to obtain, if possible, some information its growh, and to obtain, if possible, some infor as the date of first appearance in the island.
Towards a settlement of the question,-whether the Clover and Furze Dodder be distinct species or not, fur-
ther esamiations of the plants in seed is necessary. am inclined to Mr. Babington's opinion, that it is probably specifically different from C. epithymum; and I
ground nay view not only on the characters just assigned, which may be liable to variation from soil or the nature of the plants on which the parasite grows, but from the extreme unlikelihood that a species of so rare occurrence island, should so far and so suddenly change its habits, as all at once to seize upon and infest, with still increasing pertinacity, a cultivated plant of yet more extensive dis-
tribution; for which, till within a recent period, it was never observed to evince any predilection. In other words, were efle Clover Dodder and the Maidenhair
of our Isle of Wight commons, one and the same species, would our Agriculturists have so long remained in happy ignorance of the mischief already caused to their Clover crops by the introduction-no doubt from abroad-of the
former rapacious parasite? Unless measures are taken to prevent the further spread of this pernicious annual, universal, than has been the more serious, because more of the gaudy but notorious Poverty weed, \(\ddagger\) (Melampyrum arvense, Linn.) which, from negligence in keeping the land clean, has been suffered to creep nearly across the entire breadth of the southern part of the island where-
ever the land partakes of a calcareous nature, the absence of lime appearing to be a barrier to its progress onward. As the plant is anuual, comes up strong, and pulls up under', if not entirely eradicated, by setting women to weed it out before the Wheat comes into ear. At present the plant is suffered to grow up and ripen its seeds with the to come up when the land is next laid down for Wheat, the rest gathered in with the sheaves are threshed out wirh the grain, which they most resemble in size an separated by winnowing to the great detriment of the
* I presume the same error is committed by Bertoloni in "TI, FI ,
Stal,", where he says, speaking of C europea, "Hæc stirps Stal.," where he says, speaking of C. europea, "Hæc shirps
perlis pratorum est, in quibus serunt Tyifina, aut Medcicagivema
sativam Lur;" and then goes on to propose a remedy, which it

 temen, be laconicaily English
seceds, and so save your crops."

FThe honaur of having conferred this undesirable ornament

 few in England known to produce it.
latter, to which, when made into bread, these seeds impart a hot unpleasant flavour, and communicate a blue colour the bendrain so contaminated. I apprehend the good huspyrum from tholk must now have banished the Melamnatural and legitimate place of the adjoiang where it can do no harm whatever. Bulky and prolific as this weed is, it is yet doubtless one of the easiest to subdue, provided the attempt at extirpation be made at a proper season, and with the requisite care.

In conclusion, I may remark that the present summer has been very unfavourable to the growth of those filiform parasites, the Cuscutas, at least in this island, where they to the works of many continental usual. From reference reason to conclude that our Clover Dodder lias as often, if reason to conclude that our Clover Dodder las as often, if
not oftener, been passed by for C. europæa, or for not oftener, been passed by for C. europæa, or for
C. e epithymum, since, judging from my own specimens, the Iately- introduced stranger unites to structural affinity with the latter the larger size and general aspect of the
former.- \(W\). A. Bromfield, former.-W. A. Bromfield, Ryde.

THE ACCUMULATIVE SYSTEM OF POTTING. The principal instances which led to a recognition of in thacticability of applying larger portions of material in the process of potting, and so of superseding the ordinary mode of shifting from small to larger pots, were in the Balsam, the growth of the latter having been deferred until so late a period, that no hope was entertained of flowering it under ordinary management.
Schiza well known that uniform success in the culture of with anthus retusus is, up to the present time, attended and application which nothing but a correct knowledge differences in the organs of plants can overcome At the period to which this statement refers, (1829 and 30), the plant in question was of recent introduction, and in many instances baffed the endeavours of cultivators in particular difficulty in its early roanagement, that is to say, from the seeding state up to its removal from sixty sized pots, the cause of which may be assigned to the increased temperature to which it would for that period be exposed, and which would maintain an excitability equal to the amount of light, heat and moisture to which it ture, and erposure was increas a by heavier quantities of soil in shifting to larger pog that by heavier quantities of soil in shifting to larger pots chat was manifested, whotever the position or variation of was maniested, whatere the position or variation of treatment it otherwise neous (inion to mould : and the practice I had adonted of using a portion of that naterial in almost every instance of cultivation is still brought to mind, by its unfavourable results upon all stil brought o mind, by its unfavourabie resulis upon and
plants whose quick growth requires such materials only plants whose quick growth requires such materials only the plant to assimilate as much food as the excitability of those organs demands
The effects which generally followed the removal of Schizanthus retusus to heavier masses of soil were, in the instances which rell under my observation, a suda stoppage in growth and a collapsed state of the parts ; and these symptoms generally succeeded the waterings usualiy required atter a long exposure to sun-heat, which ha
caused a full absorption of the previous supply of moisture ; caused a full absorption of the previous supply of moisture and in all cases the results were aggravated or fatal,
proportion to the fluctuating influences of a low and proportion to the fluctuating influences of a low and
clouded atmosphere, and vice versa. The material then clouded atmosphere, and vice versa. The material then
employed, and under which such effects followed, was a mixture of loam, peat, highly decomposed leaf-mould (the latter giving the peat, highy decomposed leaf-moull, and a portion of sand. The two first were wholly destitute of fibre, and the third was in such a state of decomposition as to leave no traces of organic remains; consequently the texture of the compost was such that the application of water served only to increase its retentive and binding effect. Having sustained repeated losses, I in vain con sulted, for a remedy or practical reason, those who had experienced similar failures ; and though I found instances of greater success up to a certant point, yet no consisteat reason could be assigned why plants of a finer growth should be subject to the same fatality as others. At that time I was unable to detect the cause, by seeing the neces sity, when plants approached maturity, of adapting the materials employed in their cultivation to their consitutional character or habits.
These unsatisfactory results naturally led to consulting Nature through the medium of her own works, and as her own interpreter. Having accidentally observed the difference between two plants of the same size, one of which had grown in the compost before alluded to, and the other in fibrous sandy loam with a little leaf-mould, and that the latter far exceeded the former in the healthy expansion of its leaves, I could not fail to connect the difference in their appearance with the opposite combination of material used in their growth
I have already stated that the compost previously used Was destitute of vegetable matter in a partiaily decou posed and friable state. Not having witbin reach sum resolved as appeared essential for the object in.
For some time previous to this experiment I had adopted successfully the practice of using coarse flakes of
unbroken state, as a substratum over the bottom drainage, in the cultivation of many ornamental plants, whose structure enabled them to assimilate food from gross vegetable matter; and from a recollection that however luxuriant were the growth of such plants, and however powerful their absorbent functions, the material alluded to never became so far decomposed as to lose its organic remains, but retained its friable and partially dried state when again exposed, after the completion of a season's growth, I adopted in the present instance the same material, when sufficiently reduced through a sieve, as a valuable substitute, in part, for leaf-mould. The proportions of materials were now as follows :-Two parts selected from the fibrous portion attached to patches of grass, upon a heap of close marly loam, with a nearly equal quantity of the artificial leaf-mould and wood-ashes (the two latter in a partially dried state) ; a portion of white sand was added. By thus substituting for the retentive qualities of the former mixture one with a very different mechanical texture, I was ultimately enabled to transfer plants from 60 -sized pots to 16 and 12 -size, with perfect success. And as a proof of the superior effect which this preparation exerted over others of an opposite nature, it will be as well to add that the loam was zaturally so adhesive as to form a crust over the surface daily, after watering, and for some time required attention to its removal, in order to admit the united agency of sun and air.

It was now most interesting to observe the graceful and expansive growth, manifesting a healthy circulation derived from genial food, and still more so to see the enlargement of the glanduliferous organs, which ornamented its stems, the unisual development of which induced me to regard them as significant symbols of health, and also as organs of respiration which Nature had designed as a means whereby the plant is enabled to balance its own excitability and power of absorption, and the fluctuating influences of atmospheric and solar agency.
The principle involved in the foregoing instances of cultivation may be given as follows, namely:-
An accurate acquaintance with the physiological or organic structure of plants, is of essential importance to a knowledge of the nature, extent, and application of the agencies which sustain them.-William Wood.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XLIII.}

To relieve the nakedness of the Flower Garden occasioned by the destruction of the half-hardy plants, and also to render it a little gay and interesting through the dull winter months, I have lately been selecting a quantity of dwarf evergreen shrubs, which are either remarkable for early flowering, as Rhododendron dauricum and Daphne Mezereun ; for their fruit, as Gaultheria procumbens, and the different kinds of Cotoneaster; for the variegation of their foliage, as in many varieties of Euonymus, Buxus, and Ilex ; or for neat and elegant habit, as in Erica, Juniperus, Mahonia, \&c., \&c. These I intend to cultivate in pots; and at this season, when the garden is
cleared of summer flowers, I shall fill the middle of the cleared of summer flowers, I sholl fill the middle of the Acon with these plants, and plant the margins with Aconites, Snowdrops, Crocuses, Anemones, early Tulips,
and other spring-flowering plants. In this manner I hope and other spring-flowering plants. In this manner i hope to make the Flower Garden unusually gay at a very eary season, and next autumo, when I have had more time to ing Chrysen high, which, intermised with the shrubs, will render the Flower Garden gay up to Christmas, or in mild seasons with a slight protection on frosty nights, up to the end of January. Subjoined is a list of the shrubs on purpose to effect this desideratum with. None of them are expensive but all are beautiful and of easy cultivation.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Andromeda polifolia & Polygala chamæbuxus \\
\hline Erica mediterrancarandiflora & Daphne mezereum \\
\hline .. australis & \#. \({ }^{\text {autumnale }}\) \\
\hline -. carnea & cneoram \\
\hline herbacea & Kalmia glauca \\
\hline R 2 hododendrica & .. angustifolia \\
\hline mododendrom dauricum & .. rubra \\
\hline \(\because \quad\) atrovirens & nitida \\
\hline amrecistus & \(\cdots\) nana \\
\hline \(\because \quad\) rhadora & Mahonia, or Berberis \\
\hline \(\therefore \quad\) ferrugineum & .. fascicularis \\
\hline ponticum varie- & - Aquifolium \\
\hline \(\cdots\) - ponticum varie- & - nervosa \\
\hline Ledum paiustre Latum & Gauitheria Shallon \\
\hline latifolidecumbens & procumben \\
\hline latifolium & Ribes sanguineum \\
\hline \(\because\) oneaster globosum & -. gilutinozum \\
\hline .. buxifolia & \(\because\) malvaccum \\
\hline marginala & \(\because\) Beatonii \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The following plants are remarkable for the variegation of their foliage: -


Vaccinium Vitis Idæa
Rhamnus alaternus
\(\cdots \quad\) folisis aureis
\(\cdots \quad\) argenteis argenteis
angustifolia varieIlex Aquifolium albo marginata albo picta
aureo picta aureo picta
ferox argente prostrata

A TANK HOUSE.
So much has been said on the Tank system of late, that I am induced to lay before my brother gardeners and the public, plans and section of a pit I have lately altered and put up for Lord Doneraile, principally for the growth of I have no doubters that purpose very well at present, and Thave no doubt of its giving every satisfaction. From the Rewhints I saw in the Chronicle last summer about Mr. Rendle's Tank system, I liked the idea much, and about last February I wrote to Mr. R., saying what I had intended for bottom-heat before I read of his Tank, and asked his opinion: he wrote me not to go on with my intentions, but wait for his treatise, which would explain the matter. Accordingly I waited until it came before the public-I might here mention, that about this time twelve months I got by a private letter from Mr. Beaton his opinion and plan for gutters instead of flues, which I plat up in our Pinery, where I have Vines also; these have succeeded quite to my satisfaction. The smoke from the boiler is used in the back flue, and has nearly as good a heat as if there was no boiler to serve first. At the boilers is a shaft, to throw the smoke into by dampers when not wanted in the house. I beg to be excused for deviating thus far from my first intention of explaining my new pit only, all of which I hope may be understood, and be of service to others that may intend to follow this mode of heating ; and as Mr. Beaton intends writing on this subject, I consider the more it is explained the better. All that I can add at present is, that I have had my fruiting Pines turned out of their pots into the bed since the beginning of August, and they appear to be doing as well as could be wished. My bed keeps a uniform heat of from \(80^{\circ}\) to \(84^{\circ}\). As I had it ready for the plants a month before I thought well to remove them, I had the opportunity of proving the heat by plunging a thermometer in it, and at six inches deep the heat was \(30^{\circ}\), and by adding to the fire I found I could raise it to \(90^{\circ}\) or \(100^{\circ}\) if I wished. My Fruiting bed is prepared as near as possible? according to Mr . Rendle's recommendation as possible according to Mr. Rendle s recommendation, except the addition of short lead-pipes at about every four feet along the back, to coavey water down to the slates by y capillary attraction must damp the soil; my plunging pat-mould peat-mould, which I find good. My boner is one of Ste phenson's third size. The botwor my farst left quite laid in common mortar; the joints were at first left quite open, but I afterwards filled them up with roman cement.
The sides and divisions are three bricks laid flat in cement, the sides and divisions are three bricks is then plastered over with cement about three quarters of an inch thick, and the top is covered close
with slates one and a half inch thick. The sides of the bed are all formed with brickwork, and the gutters with brick on edge, laid and plastered with cement, and covered with common slates; on the top are movable slates that can be taken off for steam, as occasion may require; on the back flue are boxes with Cucumbers trained over the back walk; the smoke can also be let off from the boiler into the back flue, when required, by a damper in the upright shaft ; and in addition to this, the fireplace is connected with the back flue in case of severe weather, or at any time the heat from the boiler may be found insufficient. I find the Tank efficient and simple, and I have no doubt this is more to the purpose, and cheaper, than Veitch's (of Exeter) system in the Chronicle. Messrs. Veitch's (of Exeter) system of heating, seems nearly on the same principle as this. I am certain it must work well, and I am sure that this mode of heating will become general after a time, as this heat is so regular and congenial to the plants.-John Hayoroft, Doneraile Gardens,
Sept. 31,1843 . Sept. 31, 1843.
A, represents the boiler.
B, flow and return gutters
D, Return pipe.
E, covers over the sluices with boxes the denth of the bed.
N. B.-The sluices in the middle of the bed I open by a bit of
strong wire riveted into the zinc sluice; after the water has trastrong wire riveted into the zinc sluice; after the water has tra-
versed the gutters it is turned into the tank at the first sluice from the return-pipe, and if not wanted in the gutters it enters the tank at the fow-pipe, all the other sluices being down, those other sluices are used to regulate the heat in either bed or gutters as required.


\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE}

Gardening on Peat-Bogs.-I was wondering, when I was reading the communication of your correspondent "Quercus," when he was telling you about the new kailyard that he had a hand in makin', gif he was an auld prentice \(0^{\prime}\) mine, for he described the situation \(0^{\prime}\) the gariefly out 0 ' a "sandy bank" and a "quagmire." for before we commenced makin' the garden, its lower part was a place where the wild duck was sometimes shot while floating on the surface 0 " the water, and as he says, there were mony "antiques" in and about it, such as arrow heads made out 0 grey quartz, and spoons out \(0^{\circ}\) clay slat, buld warld hing que the anid 0 gas, and were lang enough and broad enough to mak brigs for kintra burns; and fas he wants to ken the result \(0^{2}\) the
experience o' those wha hae gardened on peat, I for one will be ready to gin it as far as my experience goes. The peat in part o' the garden in which I hae earned my bread for mony a day is saxteen feet deep, and I hae had Celery and Cauliflower, sic as he describes himsel', and the dwarf Marrowfats grew gigantically, and at this present hour the stems o' the Jerusalem Artichokes are upwards o' ten feet high, and the shoots o' the Raspberry are not far ahint them, and if some wild beasts were let loose far ang them, it would somewhat resemble the jungles o" Hindostan. Noo it is a pity that such a gude material Hs peat is not within the reach \(0^{2}\) "Quercus," for I am as peated that it would be a great benefit for his cawk and his clay, for in my lifetime I hae lad a little practice and his clay, fony a happy hour hae I spent amang the wi' baith; mony a happy houre, looking for the white blossomed Heather; and I hae gathered the Teasel on the
chalky roadnides o' Hamp share, and I hae often thought that the nation sustained an ammal loss frae the great quantity o humus that is carmed away wi the floods \(0^{2}\) winter and summer frae the peat-hngs and other places
where peat has accumulated, and also fiom the incalcuwhere peat has accumulated, and also fiom the incalculable quantity \(o^{\prime}\) carbonic acid gas that lies dormant in
the chalky districts \(0^{\prime}\) England. Noo, we are informed by folk that should ken weel about kintra affairs, that in weel-drained land the mair organic matter there is in the soil the warmer it is; and if the soil can be better warmed than it is at present, nse doubt some o our crops will be carbonic acid gas and humus were added to the soil there is nae saying bow big some things would grow. But Liebig says that a' the carbonic acid gas that plants require is derived from the atmosphere ; but it is generally allowed tation, by supplying it wi' carbon ; but plants in general are none the worse of a wee thing of it at their roots
besides what they may set frae the atmosphere, and then they are sure \(0^{\prime} t\), for we are whiles ready to imapine that one cause produces an effect that is, maybe, brought about by a great number o' causes ; so it might not be the best thing at a' times to trust ower muckle to the atmosphere plants son the wants our when they want corbon, for something like bones that hae been steeped in muriatic acid, one may turn them round his finger. But a wandering awa frae peat. But alrhough peat may hae mony gude qualities, care should be taken baith respecting the quantity and the quality that is used; some will lay it on their ground as thick as if they were going to species of Erica, and if it be but partly decomposed, and containing a eaisture o' the seeds o' Polygonum avicuabout the evil properties \(o^{\prime}\) peat, and no ae word about their own ignorance; but peat should commonly be rejected whes Cryptogamic Botanists can tell whether the theca o' mosses that compose the peat hae double teeth
or single teeth, or nae teeth ava. Noo there is mony a part o? England that would be a great deal the better o' a mixture o' humus and carbonicacid gas, and as for the former, there may be plenty of it had in the shires o'
Lincoln, Northampton, Huntington, Norfolk, and Cambridge, besides what may be had in the northeru counties \(0^{\prime}\) England; and as for the latter, there is nae scarcity of
it in the shires o' Berks and Bedford, Hants, Wilts, and Dorset, besides mony other places that might be mentooned; the green sand \(o^{\text {' }}\) Surrey, the weald clay \(\mathrm{o}^{2}\) Kent, and the red sand \(o^{3}\). Somersetshire, the greywacke \(o^{2}\)
\(W\) ales, and the soils \(o^{\prime}\) other geological formation, might be all greatly improved by them; but some will be asking
- How are we to obtain them? Nae doubt some places -How are we to obtain them? Nae doubt some places will be more spread over the kintra: there are already arrive when there will be peat railway trains and chalk railway trains, conveytog these useful materials to where they are wanted, and it may turn out in the end to be far in improving the soil and its produce than sending learned men awa to Spain to look for food for British plants, or subjects on which ane like me maun speak warily, and leave it for others to judge who have had mair experience in the matter than-A Muirland Gardener Orchard Curiosity.- (High Bentham, Yorkshire.) There is now growing in the orchard of Mr. Richard Ray an Apple-tree in fuson; two Apples also of the first crop are still hanging and what, perhaps, may add a little to the rarity is, Mr . Ray has in his possession, from the same tree, fruit of the last year's growth in a state of preservation.-Facile. the same quarrel with house martins as your correspondent "S. W.," found that he could effectually counteract their building speculations by rubbing the corners of his windows, \&c. with soap. A thin coating of soft soap,
besides being offensive in its smell, renders the foundabesides being offensive in its smell, renders the founda-
tion too slippery for the swallows to build upon; but tion too slippery for the swallows to build upon; but able. It is, however, the only remedy that I have ever
met with. Whatever plan your friend may adopt, I do met with. Whatever plan your friend may adopt, I do
hope he will allow the swallows as much accommodation as he possibly can. They are eminently useful. In gathering their "appointed food," they certainly keep within bounds insect tribes, whose grubs would prove a terrible scourge both to garden and field. But even were
the swallow useless-which none of God's creatures are, the swallow useless-which none of God s creatures are, under our roofs, as if assured of a welcome? For my
part, I should be glad if "S. W." or any other W. of part, I should be glad if "S. W." or any other W. of swallows to build with me. In a house which I occupied some years ago, I had a nest in my bed-room window. The old lady who was tenant before me sent to say, that
she hoped I would not eject "her swallows." They lived and multiplied unmolested, and rewarded me for my protection by awakening me betimes every morning by their blithesome and business-like twittering. In all mations indeed the swallow has ever been, and must be, sence is with sunny skies, and all that is loveluest and most interesting in creation. Virgil, it is true, accuses
it of devouring bees, but every one knows that to be impossible. And Anacreon complains of its disturbing his loving strains has slumbers. But in what joyous and loving strains has it been sung by other poets of every
time and tongue! Above and beyond them all, "the
sweet singer of Iscael," "alluding to it in one of his noblest
lsalmi, tells us, that "even in the Courts of the Most High the swallow found a nest for herself where she migh ay her young."
respondent with a Greek signatis an article by a cor Planting, which in many respects is highly the subjectifying, and cannot fail to yield pleasure to any mind anxious to. see the barren wastes of our country clothed and ornamented correspondent in his morning's ride, my gratification would probably have equalled his. At the same time 1 should have been rather cautious in attributing so much of the pleasing result to an operation which I have seen so much reason to deprecate and condemn, but which our success-I mean '. Pruning;" nevertheless, according to the description given of the mode of operation pursued njurious than the wholesale haggling too much practised and recommended by others. Many apparently plansible things have been said and written in favour of pruning resulted only in mischief : some I well remember followed on the publication of Pontey's "Forest Pruner." It may be remembered that in several of the articles I have sent you in deprecation of pruning, I at once admitted that, so far as merely giving a direction to a young tree, the practice is commendable, but no further, and no in that view. I also feel no objection to the practice of Mr Thackeray's woodman in leaving the strongest of Mr hough its direction may not be perpendionlar, in thriving tree it will soon assume the upright. My only fear is, and my only reason for writing this is, to caution planters against carrying the practice too far by continu ing it after it should be entirely laid aside; for there is a nistaken tendency that way, far too prevalent among us scription of the original poverty of the soil and the luxu riance of the vegetation; that, however, it is not my usiness to reconcile; but are we infer from the judicious management of the wood One-Shift System of Polting.- Having been particu-
arly interested in this system of potting, I procured in the spring some plants of the following linds, viz., Ericas, Dillwynias, Boronias, Epacrises, and Lachnæas. A friend being anxious to ascertain the progress the roots heir made, induced me to turn some of the plants out of their pots, when I found that scarcely any roots had spread down vertically; and clung with the greatest tenacity to the sides of the inverted part, and even had penetrated through the bole in its bottom, so much so as almost to have filled the pot; and yet the plants are healthy. much recently on the syatem, will be kind enough to give his opinion on the

Hops.-I inclose for your examination a specimen of another lusus, the male and female Hop on the same plant. This was found in a Hop-ground at Farnham, and vater.-Allas.
Begonia Evansiana: Hardy.-I send you herewith leaf and flower of one of my plants which has been grow-
ing now for several years in the open ground, from which ing now for several years in the open gomb, fom better this year than it ever did; the flowers are larger and of much deeper colour than those of the parent plant, which I keep in the greenbouse in winter, and in my parlour in
summer, till the leaves and stems fall off.-J. B., Killan ley Glebe, Ballina.
Bees.-The accounts of Bees in your Paper are curious and interesting. I beg to give you a fact mentioned to me a few days ago by a neighbour. His Bees did not warm all this year, (nor did mine, but seemed quite inwall against which it stood. He rightly judged that there as no further room e placed besident and to which they almos After the lapse of a month or more, conceiving they had atce the lapse of a month or more, their new hey he removed it to a distant stand, secure of a new colony. After some days, seeing no resort of Bees attending it, he raised the hive, and found to his astonishment, that not a single Bee was there!-though there was a fine supply of J. B., Killanley Glebe, Ballina.

Bokhara Clover.-The seed I send with this note came into my possession about eighteen months ago, having ucerne. me m a riend, who state it grew to about three feet high in the autumn, but showed no seed. I cut it, dried it, and gave it to my horses ; they ate it equally well dry as green. In January, 1843, I gave it a good of August it had grown to ten feet high, and was covered with the white flower I now send you; and in the end of September part of the seed was ripe, when I cut it and beat it out by the hand. Having procured a quantity of Cabool Lucerne seed from the Botanical Garden at Sabarunpoor, and also from the India House, I was much surprised to fiad it totally different from what I had first obtained from my friend, having shown a flower precisely the same as our English Lucerne. I send you some of the stalks with the flower, and also the seed in them. The stubble appears to be dead, but I do not intend to meddle

Wth it till after next spring.--J. L.- [This is the Meli-
lotus lencantha, or Bokhara Clover lotus lencantha, or Bokbara Clover.
Dodder. - If left
Dodder. - If left to itself is likely to become a formid able pest, but may be much easier destroyed by an application of undiluted gas-water, or a solution of saltstromg enough to destroy vitality in seeds or vegetation for the time being, than by buruing or other methods recom mended.-I. : \(M\).
Luminous Plants.-Since my last communication I have obtained some specimens of Schistostega pennata from the herbarium of my friend, Mr. Edwin Quekett I have in vain looked for crystals in the structure of this moss. Mr. Quekett says in a note, "I cannot find any crystals, nor do the plants look at all sparkling to the eye hich they would do even after being dried, if their lumi flecting light." Professor Lloyd was probably misled by some of the particles of rock or sand on which these plant grow having got under the field of his microscope. In the specimens I have examined, it is difficult to form an opinion with regard to the explanation of the phenomenon as given by Unger, as the fructification is quite dry. The want of any luminous character in the dried specimeng is quite consistent with Unger's statement that it arise from the vesicular character of the fruit at a particular period of its growth.-E. Lankester.
Plans for Flower-Gardens.-There having been some nquiries respecting books containing plans of gardens, I hink it may be of service to state that "Laudon's Gar dener's Magazine" for the present year contains 15 plans or Flower gardens, viz in the numbers for February April, May, June, July, August, September, and October There is also some information respecting planting them In the "Suburban Gardener" there are 7 plans for Flower gardens, besides many for staall ones, and much discus sion on the subject. In the "Arboretum Britannicum" f the same author will be found plans for Rosariums American Gardens, Ericetums, \&c. - W. Ambrose, Gardener to Thomas Mashiter, Esq., Hornchurch.
Rats.-I have to thank an " Irishman" for his recipe or "attracting" these vermin, but be appears to have overlooked my peculiar case, which was, that I no sooner destroyed one set than another quickly succeeded to commi the same depredations, from the facility afforded them by the drain running through the garden. My object was not so much to destroy as to keep them out, and I think I have quite succeeded in my wishes by adopting the following plan:-At each end of the drain we placed what is here called a "Rat" or "Stink" trap, as it answers either purpose equally well; 'it is thus constructed: a large pit is sunk considerably below the bottom of the drain, and in this pit, about hal its depth down, is placed a slate or stone in a perpendicular position; the bottom being well cemented holds water, and the slate is thus immersed in pren stopped in ais journey ap or down the drain, and finds himself in deep water quickly, and with found before him which is impassable. I have neve side, neither dive under the slate and rise on the other lew rats that hapnened to be in the drain during the time occupied in making the traps speedily found their way through the mould of the garden again ; these we quickly disposed of by nux vomica, mixed with fish, of which they are exceedingly fond. If I am not sufficiently understood in the formation of the trap, the annexed section will perbaps render me intelligible. The slate of course stops the drain entirely, except the space immediately under it

, -Pit always filled with water, being below the bottom Swallows.-In draniensis
Swallows-In reply to your correspondent at p. 721, can conndently state that swallows may be prevented build ing under the eaves of houses by common twine netting which is easily removed at the
N. S. H., Bury St. Edmond's.
Dahlias.-If "A Subscriber" will state the names of the Dahlias with which he succeeded last season, and the names of those that have failed this year, - together witl he locality, some of your correspondents might be enabled to offer such observations as may possibly give him the
information he desires. Without this information any remarks would be speculative.-T.C. \(\mathrm{C}^{2}\). \({ }^{\text {. }}\). Warks would be speculative.-T. C. W.
Weeds in Ponds.-I beg to inform "Aliquis" that I nave a pond of 1 r .13 p ., which has been for the greater part of the summer covered nearly all over with weeds, fill had so unpleasant an appearance that I determined to fill it up. I had four ducks about my grounds, and occasionally on the pond ; about a month ago they attacked the weeds; in about a fortaight they had cleared them all from the surface of the water, and will now probably keep them out of sight. I must not conceal that my ducks have been very troublesome. I purchased them under the belief that they would benefit my garden by eating caterpillars, grubs, and snails; but I do not perceive that they have rendered me much assistance in that way Whist they have sadly injured my Potatoes. I see by the Chronicle that swans clear weeds from Brooklands : there was a pair of those birds here, but they were very savage and unpleasant, and did not clear the pond better than the ducks.-A Villager.

Pine-Apples.-There have been cut and weighed at Bic-ton-gardens within the last three weeks, four Queen PineApples, the united weight of which was 22 lbs. 20 .; the crowns were from 2 to 3 inches high, and the stalks
inches in length. These were well swelled and very handinches in length. These were well swelled and very
some fruit, one weighed 6 los. 2 oz.-W. Dawson.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
 ceporating the
report ine
Ges

promot
are exhibited to the tenantry at the proper season, they will
be better able to determine hereafter whether they will go to the
expense ale
 tions are much more valuable at meetings of this kind than any
elaborate eloquent commonplaces about the inportance of agri-
culture. It therefore directed a friend of mine who culture. I therefore directed a friend of mine, who I knew had
carefully made an experiment with respect to the merits of a new manure, the name of which 1 have no dount is quite familiar to
you- guano- Idirected him to make an experiment with the
greatest care and fairness, and commaunicate to me the result. greatest care and fairness, and communnicate to me the result.
Gentiemen, he has done so and am aunite eure you wiil excuse me
if st state o you the particulars of that experiment. My friend
it ridges in which the Potatoes were grown were of the same length,
and the potatoes weere of the same quality, and the produce of the and the Potatoes were or the same quality, and the produce of the
several ridges haviug been taken up and measured, the average
result of the produce - cte soll bing the same, the Putatoes the
seme same in quality, the manure being applied with perfect frairness, and
exactly in the same manner)-the average result of the produce Was this:- The stable manure gave a proportionate return of
9 bushels of Potatoes, Potter's ganur 11 bushels, and fuano
If bushels, I I asked for further detanls, in order that the informa-



 ne nch nut of the
 the ficld having becn previsusly exhausted and in very bad
order. The total expense, including every charge, was
102, and calculating the value of the Potatoes at 1 s. the bushel. about 11. per acre, if let. Snch was the resait of that expern-
ment; and it was made with perfect farness. At the same time i cannot expect you, when you probably read some other with guann here, to go to preat expense in adoyting guane
ann perfectly prepared to go to that expense, and I woll devnte a portion of that land which 1 occupy for the purpose of makning these experiments as rainly as I can, under the superimtendence
of a committec of intelligent tenantry, ald then at the proper period of the year we whe have the produce taken up and test
the resuit of the measure. So wilh respect to other clas-e of
manuura- by apply jing, on different parts of the estate, say six
 acquainted with agriculture, without presuming to teach you the
best method of furning, muy, in co-operation with hist tenumts, do
mulch for the improvement of agriculture. There is a aother matter to whish I think it right to advert, where the landotor,
although he may know nothing of agriculture, has the oppor tuaity of benefiting the oceupying tenant, - I allude to game.
Chers.) Genteren, there are few more eager sportsmen than
I am but, seeing the competition to Iam s bat, seeing the competition to which the larmer of this
country is exposed, and to which he must look forward, I

\section*{}


 also. I will willingly forego any pratication of mere sport, so
that
th an an tenant of mine dammage, I shall be perfectly ready to give orders for therr imme
diate destruction (chers) or their reduction to such an extent shall satisfy him that no danger whatever can be sustained by him . (Cheers.) You perceive, gentlemen, that \(I\) am adhering
to the advice I gave, that instead of general Tague observations
we should attend to practical gentlemen whom I see around me, and who have more experience than I have-if they have any observations to offer more
valuable than those I can mak., bcciune foll
 and that ynd who arc nore nmmediatels consen ned in the cimi
vation of the soni - the occupt ins tenlants, will not consider the meetings as reserved merel) for the speeches of gentiemen, but that may suggest themselves to your own minas as most min or-
tant tor the promotion of agr.culture. (Cheers.) (Gientlemen earnestly ho e that those who are hiere present lioiding the situa
tiun of occupyng tenants, and that those of this olstrect may not be within these walls, will seriously convicer whether or ins institutron. (Cheers.) Let us all, landlords and tenants, meet together within this district, for the purpose of promoting pursuit, and we shall be ampyt repaid by our success in the
cultivation of the soil. (Cheers.)

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
 Making allowance for the effects of climate, we may idegnity this
plant with the Eleagnus parvifolia of Wallich and Royle plam the north of fludia, of which abundant specimens were dis-
from
tibuted by the former botanist tiibuted by the former botanist. They are more grey, indeed, and
their sivvery scales are more abundant, but this is a mere difference in degree. Indeed, tile Sirmose specimens, from the coliec
tions of Webb and Gerard, are as green as our own. The
\(\square\)
\(\qquad\)
 well in any good loamy soil. It fowers freely yn Junne and July,
and is only increased by seeds orby suckers, which are sometimes produced when the plants become old. It was raised in the
garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds received from Dr Acacia spectablus. Showy Acacia. (Greenhouse Shrub.)
Leguminose. Polygamia Moncecia. - Among 340 species of Acacia enumerated by Mr. Bentham this is one of the finest, and
it certanly is the very handsomest we have seen from New South Wales, bcautirul as many of them are. Unfortunately our means
of publication render it impossible to represent the softnes delicacy of surface which are among its principal characteristices.
The leaves and branches are covered with the most delicat bloom, and the Howers, produced in large masses at the end of

 indebted to H. B. Lott, Esq., who presented it to Messrs. flowering specimen last, of Exil. Itetr, from whom we received a
fthe gentis as \(A\). discothe same section of decidedly a greenhiscouse plant thand thata, but is probably more
the country to the north for it comes from the country to the north of sidney, and therefore naturally
inhabits warmer latitudes. Frorn both it is innorn smooth, glaucous leaflets, and by the gland found in these species
in comnexion with the petiole -

 ever, confess our inability, after a carealeces. examinat.onst, to dis.
cover any other distinction between them than cover any other distinction between them than that of the colour
of the fovers, which are neither white nor bright blue as in the
previously known states of S . peruviana, but a dirty pale fown previously known states of S. peruviana, but a dirty pale fawn-
colour. The seed-vessels have exartly the mucronate form
ascribed to ascribed to S. peruviana. It is no doubt as hardy as the Peravian
Squill, and although not so handsome, still worth a place in a
bulb gerden. - Botanical 1 Reguster. GLoxinia DIGITALIFlorA. Fox-glove-flowered Gloxinia
(Stove Herbaceous Perenniul.) Gesneraceex. Didynamia Angiospermia. - This beautiful and distiyct species is of very recent
introduction, and has flow ered in several of the London nurseries. If is no doubt of Mexican or South American origin, though we to the caulescent part of the genus, producing stems from six to nine inches in height, with tie thowers so closely arranged as
almost to cluster at the top of them. From other allied species it is easily knowr by its short, somewhat roundish, and rery
thick, leathery, yet irm and rigid foliage, which is ber opposite pairs, with scarcely rany stalk, and by its particularly
long and small-tubed regular limb, which is of a rich purplish crimson hue, resembling greatly the colour of the flowers of Achimenes grandiflora. Like the rest or the genus, it requires a peculiariy moist heat while it
is growing, and remains dormant in winter, when it should hept very dry. One of the great pr.ants in the cultuvatum
thins plant, and the whole of the tribe, 1 s to give then a highly-
ennicled and one proportion of decayed mancure or leaf-soil mixed with it; and, in addition to this, to furnish therm at once, after they have fairly
started into growth, with a pretty roomy pot starte most growth, with a pretty roomy pot. furh these alds
and a mist bottom licat, such as is cbained from a cung hot
 that Which they would present if grown in the oxdinary conditions.
- Paxton's Magazine of Botany.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

Iodine in Nastrrtium aquaticum. By Dr. Muller -From the remarkable smell of the fresh herb I was ounces of the treshi herb were burut to ash, which were
well extracted with distilled water; sulphuric acid was added to the solution, but not sufficient tatidestroy entirely its alkaline reaction; the mixture was then evaporated nearly to dryness, the residue mixed with alcohol, 112 order the filtered solution thate of potash whicl had formed, and treated with nitric acid and starch, afforded the characterphosphate of soda and oxide of copper juparted to the iodine, of the bluwpipe the w. 11 -hnown green colour of Ann. der Pharm. for July, as yuoted in the Chemical Gazette.-[It is a great pity that chemists are not more exact in their language when they travel out of their own useless by a neglect of Botanical accuracy fact rendered such plant as Nasturtium aquaticum. Does the learned author mean the common Watercress, Nasturtium officinale ?]
late gigantic Hollyhook.-As something has been said of spondent informs us that the Rev F V Tocked Ticar of Minster, in Thanet, had a Hollyhock cut down the other day (which may still be seen) measuring the extraordinary length of 17 feet from the surface to the in. Such a one has not, we believe, been heard of before - hosil lnfuric in Solt the rock elt by oxide for the occasioned by oxide of ron. This tus supposed to be reality caused by the remains of fossil infusorix, which, though now in a pretty pickle, have all at one time been acted non the muritic ecids This hat some the been filier to naturalists in referens for much of the rock-salt found in various parts of Europeit was suspected and now is verified in that of the Seikh country.--Bombay Times this describes two species of a new Swan River genus of C. minus, which he says are, both rather pretty shrubs, with one-sided spikes of flowers, whose pallid calyx strikingly contrasts with their conical corollas. These plants are both common near or in the town of Perth,
flowering in autumn. The beautiful Lissanthe verticillata, with broad leaves in distant whorls, grows among the hills by the side of the York road, and is sometimes called the Cosmelia rubra, found in swamps near Albany, Kim George's Sound. Several of this tamily bear fruits that may be eaten when nothing better is to be had. I have added many species since Dr. Lindiey wrote his Botany Sprengelia, met with in the journey to Mount William. GARDEN MENORANDA
Broughton Hall, the residence of the Rev. John Broughtun- hall gardens at Broughtua-ous plants of that establishment Cowes, to view house that 站 set apart for that purpose, the frrt thing that
 of the blossnm, and the richness of colour developing it, elf
throughout the whole, rendered the object indeed lovely. Amidst
the various plants in bloora was Mitoonia candida, which had upon it 13 flowering-spikes, upou which were expanded 78 blos-
soms, and was truly a novel beauty. I was informed had the gentleman to have sent these plants to the Horticultural Rooms,
Regent-street, or the 17 th inst. Catteya labiata was in fine Regent-street, on the of the same family giving evidence of fol-
splendour, and others on
lowing the example; the finest scarlet I ever saw was the Comparctia coccinea and others of that genus were fast hastening to
bloom ; the Oncidium bicallosum had open on it five large
fiowers; Phalcenopsis, 爫 judge, was at home, from the lucid dark green of its ponderous leaves, and the two lusty flower-stems
it is now sending forth, more than two feet long; with some 70 or
80 other genera and species, the names of which I had no time to collect. Gentlemen who wish perfection of arrangement
would do well to see this house; I have never wituessed any.
thing like it before. \(-S\). \(H\). Fairbairn's Nursery, Clapham.-The houses here are chiefly
filed with Heaths. These, notwithstanding the unpropitious season for this tribe, on account of sudden transitions of tempera-
turc, have made excellent growths. They were turned out of the houses in the month of May, placed in pits which faced the south,
and, excent fer a few hours mo the mulde of the cuay have been
fully exponsed to the influence of the sum. This has had the criect of them to stand the winter, axd preserve tuem more ficchally
from the attaks of mildew. Arong these we oberver monm
Erica Bowieana and perlata, densely covered with pretty white fowers with brown stamens, mammosa pallida ard graclis, the b'or \(m\), and gives the Heath-house a gay lively appearance at
thic senson of the ycar, when flowers are scarce. In the same collection were also Templeara blonming freely, Ewerana
sur crba, with very glutinous lignt pink flowers, curved, tipped
with green, alnt having pretty black stamens, which contrast blor m E. incarnata, pyramidalis, which fiowers abundantly at Tosy pink blossoms, blonmmg frecly; alco Lamberti resea, a
pretty flesh-coloured variety, of a darker tint than the old E.
Lamberti; good plants of E., princeps and mutabilis, the latter remarkable for the length of time the flowers continue to expand
in succession; verticilata, with numerous whorls of brilliant scarlet flowers, and caffra, with small white fragrant blossoms,
The stock of Heaths in the pits was also in excellent condtion,
and some of them were finely in flower. In a house near the Ileath lonuse were some excellent small plants of Crowea saligna, the brst kinds: these have nade good prowths, are covered
Wi hower-buds, and will make a fine display when in bloom.
Although Heaths and Epacris form the majority of this collecAtion, yet there were excellent plants of Azaleas and Boronias;
the foliage of the latter, in particular, although shy-growing plants, was of that dark green which is characteristic of goor a cistern in front of the houses were some plants of Furlishas
ahout 3 feet high, and nearly the same in diameter, thesc
flowered beautifully until they were destroyed by frost. They are cut down to within 2 inches of the ground, and their roots are
protected from frost during winter by a covering of old tan bark Or ashes.
Beit, near Dunbar, East Lothian.-In the gardens here is a
douthte scarlet variety of the Pomegranate in full fower; it is growing in a south aspect, cighe The latitude is \(55^{\circ} 55^{\prime}\), and the
with stone and is 14 feet high. The
altitude about 160 feet. The plant is full 30 years old, and 8 feet high. I suppose these rarely flower in this part of the country;
I never, before Oct. 15 , saw its flowers fully expand in the open border. Tt is compared by some to a fine double scarlet Ranun-
culus. The Chinese Privet is flowering luxuriantly near the whiter of \(18: \%\), \&c., it is now a strong bushy plant, 9 feet high,
 onmoca has surviled during the last four or five yearn in the
open border as a standard bush; it is now foll 5 feet high, and has fiowered freely for a long time. It produced seeds in they produced many healthy plants, which have been exposed in
the opeia air until 19th of Oct. Lobela pyramidalis las also
endured tlie tuo last winters in the open border here; it grows fuly slet high, and is now a fine speciment, having three main
 the same heleght, and is in full bloom. They all endure the milder mould, which certainly proves of positive advantage, and, if Street, oct. 20 .

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-No. XVI. 59. "There is one striking peculiarity in the works of the Great Creator," observes Wilson, the historian of the
birds of the United States, "which becomes more amazing the more we reflect on it, namely, that He has formed no species of animals so minute or obscure, that are not
invested with certain powers and peculiarities, both of invested with certain powers and peculiarities, boxactly suited to their pursuits, sufficient to distinguish them
from all others; and forming for them a character solely and exclusively their own. This is particularly so among the feathered race. If there be any case where these characteristic features are not evident, it is owing to our
want of observation-to our little intercourse with that want of observation-to our little intercourse with that
particular tribe-or to that contempt for inferior animals, and all their habitudes, which is but too general, and Which bespeaks a morose, unfeeling, and unreflecting paind These peculiarities are often surprising, always instructive when, upderstood, and
deserving of further minestigation."
60. The appellation John Dory-given by the fishermén to the Zeus fabier, Dory, or Dorée-has no conmexion with the nampe John any more than Anchovy has With that of Ahn; though every one must be aware of the punning allusion, fo eating Dory with Anchovy sauce, as being the legitimate marriage of John Dory and Ann Chevg. The Greels have left evidence of the estimation name of John Dory is clearly nothing more than a corrupt pronunciation of the French term for the colour of the lighter parts of the fish, which is yellow with metallic reflections when it is alive, and therefore styled jaune dorêe, or gold and yellow.
61. It is a fact worthy of attention, that the eggs of land-birds are, generally speaking, much more numerous are mucl more numerous than land-birds. Sea-birds, indeed, though they have at all times considerable labour in finding their food, have, nevertheless, plenty of it at all seasons; and besides, they are exempted from many of the casualties which land-birds have to suffer; not the From both of these the sea-birds are comparatively free and perhaps they owe some part of their safety to the unpalatableness of their flesh; for many of them are so rank, that it is doubtful whether even a starved raven-the make a meal of any of them and would the sea-eagles, ospreys, \&c., and larger sea-birds, they almost exclusively feed ou fish.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. a singular adventure hy a Suffolk gentlenana, which, it was sadd,
would be a practical illustrotion in farour of my views, but 1 thought ever, seen the saill gentleman, and had the fincts of the case from
hie own lips. They are these: there is a Vinery attached ot his house, with a large tank of water at one end, about two feet deep,
hod heated by the ppipes which heant the house passing through it;
and her the lower one ir within thre inches of the bottom. The pipes, tank,
and water were suppose that this tank might be used for a warm hatto occasionalily.
The first attempt of this sort was made last winter hy the gentleman himself; and \(Y\) question if the annals of baths and bathing could furnish a paraalel case, from the time of the costly baths of the
Roman Empers down to the hovel baths of the Russian boors of
dot the present day. The heat of the water was supposed to be from \(90^{\circ}\)
to \(100^{\circ}\) when he made \(a\) plunge into the tank, and in the next instant he was immersed up to the chin. "You may inaagine my horror," ues of my limbs at once, so that I had great difficully in in gettinin riid of
my bath," \(\&\). The truth is, however, he had a double bath ; the surface of the tank formed a tepid bath, while the bottom was a frigidarium, and instead of being scalded, his limbs were contracted
by the cold water ant the botom
All this is literally correct, and io Horeover an apt illustration of the disadvantage of deep tanks, as
applled for bottom-heat. Now, a tank hented by corculation hasa g great disadvantage over the above tank, in 80 far as a thin layer of water
only moves on the surface, and this layer glides atong without comnunicating heat to the next layer below it, as water, being a power
ful non-conductor, cannot thus be beated hy wontact; you migh as radiator, and consequently a bad retainer of heat. A slate coverin

owerful radiating surface is preserted to a good concucting strface
of cqual extent-an excellent arrangement; and we all know that
and herefore remans only for calculation to know what heat in the
water 1s necessary to give through the siate a botom-heat of, say
\(100^{\circ}\); would not \(120^{\circ}\) he sufficient heat for the water for this purpose \({ }^{\circ}\) - but, for argument's salee, let us say that a heat of \(1310^{\circ}\),
cyen \(140^{\circ}\), wll be neessary : and I firmly maintain that this is to
lisgh for pot-culture, unless the covering and plunging materials ar
badily arranged. Here, then, the question admuts of the precision o bady arranged. Hrre, then, the question admits of the precision of
a geometrical problcm. When the surface of a body of water is
heated to \(140^{\circ}\), 3 y the common circulation, at what depth does the same body of water mincate \(100^{\text {? }}\) ? that being the highest degree
required for bottom-heat. Any expernments to answer thas question have not yet been published, but I will advert to it soon. Meantime led people astray respecting the depth of gutters, when I publighed
and recommended the gutter system. Instead, therefore, of finding any fault with Mr. Rendle for the depth he recommends, I have
rather to apologise to him and others for leading them, though
indirectly, into error. The other great desideratum, of supplying nolsture along with heat for raising the temperature of masses of earth,
has been altogether overlooked by former writers, and among them are some of the best gardeners in the countrye Indeed many of the
plans that have been proposed for the last ten years for this purpose are a great deas worse than useless, Mr. Rendle might well appeal,
and say to gardencrs that any slight defect in h1s apparatus, which is
very simply remedicd, owed its existence to their own writings. Mr. very simply reme long, papers on radiant heat, \&cc., two years ago,
Ainger, whose
renoved mountains of prrjudices on that subject, is the only writer that I am aware of who took a right view of heating heds or border gardeners and scientific men, so chen. AND ORCHARD.

Pingry, - November is the dullest month of all the year, and the
most trying to all plants in confinement, and Pines among the rest. A drier atnuosphere, less watering, and a steady bottom-heat of about \(80^{\circ}\) or \(85^{\circ}\), are about the rigat points to ae actend of growing Pines in
no drips get into any of the pots. The practice of
peat is, Ifind, becoming prevalent. Mr. Malls, of Gunnersbury, has proved, long ago, that cucumbers of the finest descriptron may be
reared in peat alone. I believe an excellent plan for growing Pines now growing on this plan, and next year we may probably henr of
Providence Pines weighng from 10 to 12 lbs. regularly, and (Queens
trom 5 to 6 lis. Those of inferior quality from the West Indies will not pay for gathering if we attan tlins excellence athome. exposed to dangers now than formeriy, notwithstanding the season
being nore dull, as by this time all parts of the house are thoroughly being nore dull, as by this time all parts of the house are thoroughiy
dried, and the weaker bunches and worat berries have already been condition for holding out for a long time. a query or two respecting the new Suffolk varieties, and giving air in Winter. Where they are grown whe strong linings air me grow
adnaitted reguiarly, as recommended ly Mr. Mills; but we gre
them here over hot-water, and we often give them no air for a week together, except what is admitcd by the door when we go in and
out. Out of seven sorts ne tricd thas season, by way of experiment, but this varicly is excelled by Mr. Latter's Victory of England; thas we have not yet tried; hut as it is well known I put no stress whatis not the right yuarter to apply for ansuers on technical points. protected in frames, the grand point to be attended to is to have the lights drawn off whenever the weather is fine, and to let in no rain all hardy plants thar cold wind and even a slight frost. Stir the surhardy plants than cold winds and even a slight
face of the mould between them occasionally.
One of the best gardeners in Perthshist Fas, I believe, the fixst
who recommended (in the Caledonian Hort. Soc. Memoirs) to plant
out Shallots and Garric in October or beginning of November, as
preventive
 the suggestion has been more or less acted on ever since. Some the great screet, and that you cau safcly plant them in Feiruary or Marnured for a year or two. Now these serm very trifing maters;
manted - but the cuestion involved is of the utinost importance in Other branches of gardenngg, and one, too, on whicla a great deal of

 ready to receive it, and here is a prand point to le attended to in the
cuitivation of all bulbs whatever, let then, if possible, make a
 begnin to grov sinuutancously, and it orten happens that some weeks case grow faster than the roots, and exthaust the repources of the
hulbs faster than the roots can make up the defciency snid as inter of course the bulss are in a measure so far cxhausted. Thus at once; and before thacre is inne tor the emission of roots the leaves
are in full growth, feecing on the store of the parent bulb, which has little or no supply from the roots. The plant grows vigorously
and flowers well, nevertheless; because there was ample store laid up for that purpose at the last growth, but by this mismanagement there
is no time to store for the next growth, and the bulb dwindles away and often dies.
Crops. -All crops for winter storing should now be out of the
ground, and carcfully packed up in sheds, outhouses, and cellars; dampness gets among them. Onions are apt to rot ahout this thme, if put up too close together; indeed an and torcthought. When the
simple enough reruure some attention and ground gets a little dry on the surface, see that it is stirred among
young crops of Winter Spinach, Onions, Lettuces, Endive, \&ce., and cut off any decayed leaves. If you are in the habit of mulching your Artichoke-beds, see that y it is too wet. Ary tme between this and Christmas will do, when the ground is quite dry; and when you can get it in this state you may give a good earthng-up
trenches-it will help to keep the frost from the plants.
Orchard-I need scarcely repeat that all trees may be pruned
and planted now, and tlic soncr the better. Root-priming is also best done in the autumn, but it requires judgment ; only those roots effect that will produce; after all, I would rather take up an over-
luxuriant tree at once, cut away a few of the stronger roots, and then replant at; but nhen nther work is pressing, IIme, and will have arr-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

STove, - Last year I increased a large number of Reschynanthus
grandiflorus, and to get large specimens of them early, I planted gran or 15 of, them in one large pot, placing them round the sides of
the pots. There was plenty of drainage, and some rough pieces of surface; the rest was filled with lumps leaf-mould; the shoots were allowed to hang down over the pots all Abound, and they have grown from two of August \(X\) turned them into a cool, dry Vinery, to
About growing on, until within the last fortnight, and \(I\) suppose it will be near Christmas before they uill bloom. About the same time
(August) I turned out a quantity of Cyrtopodimas, after they had made a strong growth in lottom-heat: these were planted in strong
soil, similar to that in which Pines are usually grown; they have soi, siminar to that in whichi a drop of nater, and are placed in a
been now thithout wind
dry Vinery, and their leaves are only just beginning to discolour. I siore them up in a dry room until next Februaty. Exery one of the
Orchidacese which enst their leaves in the autumn, and have stout stems, or large pseudo bulbs, oupht, in my opinion, to be treated prevents these charming plants from fowering after they attain their full size. all kinds of plants suited to nearly the same mode of culture. weather will admit. The inside should be kept as dry as possible;
and for this end the watering should be done early in the day; no
plant should receive more water than is absolutely necessary, and the whole ought to be tidy, orderly, and free from dead leaves and Conservatory.-The Chrysanthemums will have a superiority
here for some time, and well do they deserve it. How glad we all are to hear of Mr. Fortunes success in the cast, whence we first the Chinese would scarcely know them ! The climbers must now be
gradually pruned as they get out of flower, but this must be done very gradually, so as not to make any part too naked at once; and if
the work is finished in six weeks hence it will be time enough. Keep the house ratlier close and dry for the rest of the season, and 1 rom
\(40^{\circ}\) to \(45^{\circ}\) by artificial means, but give a little air erery fine day, to PrTs AND Framms crammed with half-hardy plants require now the common routine of kecping them clean, sweet, and dry; even
the night-dews had better be kept from them after this tzme, but have the lights off all day when it does not rain. "If the subject ton, relating to winter-flowering playts. What can be more interesting than this subject? He must not be allowed to put off his
remarks on the culture and management of the plants included in his list untilthe "long winter nights." Let us have them aม soon as posible.
FLowrr.
pulling upn.-It occurred to me the other day, on seeing bundles of these roots were cut off and placed in pots among noist
sand, leaving an inch or so of the thiclr ends out of the pot, they migbt easily be kept over winter, under the stage of the grecnhouse,
\&c.; if so, there is little doubt they would push away, axd make strong plants next spring; and a No. 12 pot could hold 600 roon as
which m.ght be cut into twice or three times the number as soon they began growing in the spring; thus one large pot wouid hees-
more Heliotrove plants in enbryo, as it were, than would be neces more Heliotrope plants in embryo, as it were, than would be neces-
sary for furnishing the largest establishment in the country for one season, and the trouble of keeping young plants of these over the but I see no reason why the thing sloould not answer well enough, not only with Hersotropes hut with Pelargonums for hedding oul, Here, then, is a happy adea at the dus senson, which will cost little time or trouble to prove, and which, of it answer, will be of great roots of different plants, and I wishs others to make the same trial. this experimg friends all over the country will best understand how tender plants are studded all over with latent cyes, like the roots of docks and thistles, and of other weeds which are so difficult to eradi-
cate; and when these tender roots are preserved in a noderately moist state, in a dry room or cellar, from the winter's frost, and
from damp, they are supposed to grow away freely in the spring, by more delicate Pelargoniums a I have taken with an inch or so of the stems attached to the roots, to afford them greater nourishment, and these I shall dwivide in spring according to the number of roots,
or rather according as I may want plants. These sort of roots are


REPORT ON COVENT－GARDEN MARKET，
For the Week ending Oet．27， 1843 ．


Mr．PAXTON＇S COTTAGER＇S CALENDAR．，－At the earmest soicitation of many．of our sidecotager＇s Calendar，＇＂n the forms of a small volume，for gerieral distribution，price s．a．cach cons． tribute conies among therr cotnge tenantry，may have them del
vered m any part of Lond vered many part of Lond din，for ce ery 25 coppies．
Combunications from the following Corresponnents are in
 A Practical Mran，Fucile，M．Suul，
Athas，\(A\) Friend to Truth，and \(A\) ．\(B\) ．
MANu々E．－A pructiral Furne - －When bnnes are digested in sul－
 converted into a soluble from an msoluble state．－\(-N \cdot F \cdot-\)
Tobacco contains a very large quantity of saltpetre，and theie－ usually are．

\section*{Orchally are．}
are pendulous and the species are very nume Dendroliums better ask the nurseryman with whom you deal for such as are of that description．Among the best known are D．Pierardi， macrostachyum，cucullatuns，moschatum，chrysanthum，Cam－
bridgeanum，and Devoniense． Cape Irponackmi．－A Subscriber．－Too little is known regpecting the habits of Cape Iridacese to enhbie us to answer your ques－
tion positively．We should think，however，that the manure thon positively．We should think，
Salvia patrns，Rec．－A Lady．－The roots of Salvia patens may be taken up about this season，and preserved in sand during winter．Cnothera macrocarpa may be propagated by cuttiogs
put in bout the midde of Augustor beginning of September
thess of the less thanshalf－ripe wood if ou have skill in the art of strining．
afsits－A．D C．－We recommend you Phennmerion，Beauty

 zarres：Puxley＇s Prince Abert，Cartwright stran＇s Linnous，
Lord Milton．Pink and Purpte Bizarres；Strong＇
Sealey＇s Princess Royal，Hoge＇s Epaminondas．Purple Flakes： Sealey＇s Princess Royal，Hogy＇s Epaminondas．Purpte Flakes：
Pollard＇s First－rate，Mansley＇s Beauty of Woodhouse，Hogg＇s Colonel of the Blues．Scarlet Flakes：Jones＇Briname， wick＇s，Brilliant，Weldon＇s Eart of Lly，Wilson＇s Harriet．＊
Brook＇s Flora＇s Garland，Ely＇s Lady Ely Standish＇s Colossus．Miller＇s Constellation is the same in habit as \(F\) ．fulgens，flowering in bunches at the end
branches，and in this respect differs from the others．＊ Fucanches，corXmbiplora．－G．\(S\) ．\(M\) ．－Your plent is Fuchsia
corymbifora；it is a robust grower，and often shoots up corymbiflora；it is a robust grower，and often shoots up
with a single stem，which generally attains to the height of 5 or 6 feet．A good wav to render it awarf and ons fis will caluse it to throw out laterals，and produce a more general diffusion of
the sap，which will in some measure clieck luxuriance and the sap，which will in some measure check luxuriance and
throw it earlier into bloom．
MAGNOLA SEED．\(H\) ．\(L_{\text {．}}\)－Take the seed out of the cones and Magnolia Seed．－\(H\) ，L．－Take the seed out of the cones and
sow it at once in a mixture of loam，coarse peat，and sand．In
 of the＂White Cabbage Butterfiles（hat if he will refer to the \(3 d\) Vol．of the Rnyal Agricul
Rame），and
 are jow bunce way the earth fion the stems，and turn at up in
is to sciape aween the bushes，so that the frost and wet may
trenches betwe renches between the bushes，so that the killiag them．\(R-F\) ．W．\(H\) ．will find the queries answere under his former siguature of an＂Origina subscrine Denisse＇s ＂Flore d＇Amerique；＂we never，indeed，heard of it or its author
before；but this we know，that if the flowers of the Genipa－tree are represented blue，M．Denisse is not to be trusted－for they
are certamly whirc－－L．L．－Yu mast excuse us，if book scllers will not adrertise their books they must be contented wireclly or indlurectly． Botany．S．W．－－Ha，oragex mast stand close by Onagracea，
whatever the position of the hatter may be．It is of lutue real moment whether we conkider Halaracec a distinct order，o
what some Botanists term a degradation of Onagracea，analo－ gous to Sanguiborvere in the relation of that group to Rosacea
ONSLRVATORIES．－W．A．MI．－There is no reason why your
Conservatory should not be stocked at once，provided the plants are not exposed to frist ons their way to it．Oranges and Cimellias and all such plants will do very well hen houk hot，how vel，
 up is nearly as nutritious food for cows and sheep as the first crop．It is not good for horses．\(M\) ．
awns．－F．Yates．－If you water your lawn with gas．water and Lawns．－F．Xates．－If you wortion of one of gas－water to fire of You may sow Grass－sceds in two days after the gas water ！as


 be aulvisable in fil up，the dheh at the sides，and retan the one
at the top and botom only，and slupe in thices in the way 3ou mentron．chag over a cually as possible about six inclea deep，
mas be a week or twn untu it has fot a good heavy shower，and
bec me sonewhat subuded，when it shotid be again raked， marequenuircu to be farticuiarly neat and level，as in a
face is
bow ling－giecn，the torves should be all of an equal size af．d
 frevious to layin，them down．t Andmants－－then zinc，and last lead．The form is gute a matter fency，ond to boilers，we really camot say which is the best ；all the modern ones are good in their way；perhaps，for ordinary
purposes，those made in the form of a truncated cone are most convenient
consumes．
Miscrir．Aneors．An ord Subsiben－We Wrenotaware that there is any better sort of lime－kln than that figured in a previous No
 stricta nor hrand，bat some species near C．crespitosa．－
Athes．－We have not before seen a Scotch Pine variegated like fours；but in other Coniferge the loss of colour is not uncommon． It always，however，appears con wears out when the plant is
the plant，for the appearance Hop on the same plamt is，to us，new．－－D fine thine ar Hop onuainted with your plant，which seems a fine thing．
 ant even in Connwall．－－J．Sutur－Ceanothis aztreus．
I．\(P\) ．M．－Yur Pbas are noticed under the mitrals＂S．P．A －Mot tran formed into petals；a mere proposticmal adution to not tramber of fart does nent constitute a domble flower．When thenernumber is exactly the same，and not two stamens 10 cac petal，as you imagine．suficiently to light，and kept warm
very freely if exposed shent which in general finwers abundantly，
cuncugh．When a plant fails to do so，the canse can hardly be ghtecd at without in spectis \(n\) ．We suspect endith be som ansuai．Whoever told inu that it was Qinothera Lindlcyana knows ascone as ripe in a gentl plants．－L．Sow Daphne Lanceola cecd in the spring，kceping it in sand in the meanwhie，and fit for use in three months．Sand with gas－water the same purpose as road－dust for As halte waiks，
will answer provided it is river－sand，and perfecty interded for Bignoniajas mise your Bignonia by the drawing， figured m the＂Botanical Register，＂t．2002．We have no he will no doubt oblige a good many besides yourself by com－ municating his plan．The ladies especially would be infinitely indebted to him．Other questions next week，
blackened by frost．\({ }^{+}-G . P\) ．－There is no improvernent upon
the old Bass mats that we know of \(+\frac{-J}{}\) ． H ．－Your Phase－
clus clus caracala is an oll plaut，well known，bit we searcely ever saw a better spccmen．－J．M．K．－－The best anfurn．ation
respecting Grass secds will be found inl iawcon＇s pamphlet on
 Jersey．No． 7 seems to be some Cunoniacenus plant，but \(i\) cannot be determined in the absence of flowers．－A．A．B．－－
your seedling Pelargonium has not beennoticed it ac not been receircd．t－C．\(A\) ．，lowhinie．－The rust mise ur（rapes has
been occasmed by wet bollging too long on the hernes，before the bloom，which scrves as a protect．on，hi b been feciett．．－
 9，Veronca scutellata；10，Galen，sis Laclaum， 11 ，Frythrea


 flora anha a Bletia unknown to us－－Acrutator：－Mr．John

\section*{SEEDLLNG FIORISTS＇FLOUEERS．}
comsias．－M．Tow in a very pretly variety， but it is not sufticienty dastinct in
to send out，unless the habit is particularly fine
to send out，unless the hasit host of letters has arrived too late for answers this week，



\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

The Government proceedings against Mr．O＇Connell and the other leaders of the Repeal asitation have been met by informations for perjury against Mr ．Hughes，the Government reporter，upon whose depositions the parties to be prosecuted were called upon to give bail．It appears that Mr．Hughes has sworn that Mr．Barrett took an active part in a certain meeting，at which，from the lesti－ mony of thirteen witnesses，it was impossible that be could have been present．Mr．Hughes has also sworn that Mr． steele，in a speech at the Repeal Associanoll，was inserted after the meeting was orer in a report of the speech，drawn up by Mr．Steele himself for a Dublın paper．The case of Mr．Barrett has been brought before the magistrates at two sittings，but they have decided that it is not within their jurisdiction and refused to receive the informations．It was then expected that bills of indictment would have been sent before the Grand Jury at the Commission wheh opened on Tuesday，but no proceedings mere taken in the matter and it is supposed that the indictment has been aban－ doned．At the mesting of the Repeal Assomation on Monday in the New Conciliation Hall，Mr．O＇Connell explained his views relating to a federal Parliment and stated that he had been misunderstood．He declared that he would refuse no man＇s assistance，but he would not give up his agitation for Repeal．There would be no rebellion or collision，but Reneal was certain Irish parliament could satisfy them or atford u remedy for the grievances of the country．－The Special Commission in Geles，appointed to try the Rekecca rioters，was pened arom Baron Gurney on the law as applicable to the late events，which nill be ound in another part of our Paper．We must also refer to another column for an account of the Queen＇s visit to the loyal welcome wind Majesty and Prince Albert were received in with which ner seat of learning．
Thail has arrived this week with news
 from inte＇ligence now received has in a great measure been anticipated by that brought by the Hindos－ man．The ratification of the Chinese treaty was not known be mail，so that we were lready．posecsion of much later news than that The accounts from India contain no hus received，fie and the amonncement that India is por firiont，and that the late sickers among neacelt has subsided．－The Spanish Cortes toe troops in Commission on the lath．The proceed ore oped hen disturbance，and it ings passed of whe Chambers would he definitively was expected that the Chin ensuiner meek．－From constituted in the course of disturbances in the Papal States Italy we learn that renewed violence．The populace have mole collision with the troops in the streets of A Boloms，andmet，has crossed the frotitier at the Austrian Commancer，aid the Papal Government in sup－ pressing the insurrection．

\section*{㿟口Me NTRWs．}

Court，－Her Majesty and Prince Albert，attended by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as Lady in Waiting． the Hon．Miss Stanley as Maid of Honour，the Lord Chamberlain，the Hon．Colonel Grey and Col．Bouverie， Equerries in Waiting，and，Mr，G．E．Anson，Treapurer to
the Prince, Ieft Windsor Castle on Wednesday on a visit
to the University of Cambridge, from whence they are to the University of Cambridge, from whence they are
expected to return this day. On Saturday the Queen and expected to return this day. On Saturday the Queen and
Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk in the
forenoon. The Prince afterwards went shooting in the Royal preserves, accompanied by the Prince of Hohenlohe Langenbourg. On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, attended Divine service in the Royal Lodge Chapel in the
Great Park. On Monday morning her Majesty and Great Park. On Monday morning her Majesty and
Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of
Hohenlohe, walked out for some time in the Royal pleasuregrounds. Prince Albert afterwards went out shooting in the
Royal preserves, accom panied by the Prince of Hohenlohe Inoyal preserves, accompanied by the Prince of Hohenlohe. rode out in the Park in a pony carriage, Prince Albert and the Prince of Hohenlohe with the suite following on horseback. On Tuesday morning the Queen and Prince took their the visitors then staying at the Castle took a drive ia the Park. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses have also taken their accustomed airings during the week,
The following personages have been staying at the Castle On a visit to the Queen :-The Earl and Countess of
Erroll, Lord and Lady Lyttelton, the Earl and Countess of Orkney, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lady Grenville, Lord GranFille Somerset, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Hon-Seymour.-The Duchess of Kent with the Captain F. Seymour.-The Duchess of Kent with the Prince and Wincess of Hohenlohe left Windsor on Thursday for Duchess of Gloucester returned to town from Witley Court on Tuesday.-The Duke of Cambridge left Rumpenheim on the 18th, and travelled by way of Frankfort, Mayence, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Brussels, to Ostend, where his Royal Highness arrived on Saturday, and passed the
night, embarking the following morning for Dover. His night, embarking the following morning for Dover. His
Royal Highness slept at the Ship Hotel on Sunday night, Royal highness stept at the Ship Hotel on Sunday
The Queen's Visit to Cambridge.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle about half-past seven on
Wednesday morning, on a visit to the University of Wednesday morning, on a visit to the University of
Cambridge. The Royal party and their suite arrived at the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway at half-past eight, and proceeded through the Regent's Park and Camden-town, to the Manor House, Seven Sistersroad, where the first change of horses was made. A large
concourse of persons were assembled in the Manor House, and on the sides of the road. The Royal party on leaving the Manor House proceeded down the Seven Sisters-road to Tottenham, two of the horse-patrol
being in advance to clear the road. In the town of Tottenham flags and banners were flying, and at TottenhamCross' a large quantity of evergreens were hung, and a
triumphal arch, formed in festoons of laurel and other triumphal arch, formed in festoons of laurel and other
evergreens, was placed across the road. There were evergreens, was placed across the road. There were
several private carriages on the sides of the coad, and crowds of persons on the footpaths, by whom the Queen was repeatedly cheered. Over the Angel-bridge, Ed.
monton, flaga were displayed, and the bridge was covered with evergreens. The Royal party reached the New Inn, Waltham Cross, about ten o'clock, where another change of horses took place. In front of the New Inn and other evergreens, sufficiently large to cover the Royal carriage, which remained under it while the horses were changed. On leaving the New Inn, the postboys were directed on passing "Waltham Cross," to go slowly, in ment, erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor, but owing to this not being placed in an open and exposed it was seen. The postboys twice attempted to turn back, but were impeded by the great body of persons collected, when the cortege proceeded on its journeys. variety of evergreens. There the Royal Standard and a variety of evergreens. There were other displays of loyalty ties of Hertford and Middlesex were two Royal Standards, and a great number of persons, who expressed their loyalty by loud cheers. At Royston the Queen was met
by the Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire (the Eari of Hardwicke) and the High Sheriff (Mr. Greene, of Hiesean-Hail), together with the regiment of the WhitSmith, and a numemerous body of the gentry and yeomen of the county, to the number of upwards of 1000 . At a few minutes before two oclock, punctually according to
announcement, her Majesty's approach was heralded by announcement, her Majesty's approach was heralded by
the firing of small pieces of artillery and the pealing of the church-bells of Cambridge, which rang out merrily
together. At the gate of Brooklands, the seat of Mr. together. At the gate of Brooklands, the seat of Mr.
Foster, which stands at the end of the Sevior Wrangler's
Walk, about half a mile from the entranci Walk, about half a mile from the entrance of the town, a
triumphal arch first met her Majesty's view, to announce that she was approaching the town. Above the arch, Which ,was interwoven with evergreens, the word "Wel-
come" appeared, in letters composed of white and red Roses, surmounted by an Imperial Crown. The road
from Trumpington to Brooklands, and from thence to the from Trumpington to Brooklands, and from thence to the
Conduit Head, was crowded with thousands on either side, and immense numbers followed in the main road on Head, at the entrance sorts of vehicles. At the Conduit interwoven with laurels, with the name of Victoria in front, surmounted by the crown, met the Royal view.
Here the corporation of the borough, headed by the Mayor, received her Majesty with the usual ceremonies,
nity streets to Trinity College. On their arrival the
gates were thrown open, the Whittlesea Yeomanry filed off the corporation fell back, and her Majesty and the Prince proceeded to the Lodge amidst the loud burrahs of the gownsmen. When the carriage reached the Lodge her cellor and the various college dignitaries, and conducted to the Royal apartments. After partaking of refreshment her Majesty entered the hall of Trinitg College. All the forms and tables had been removed, and just where the portrait of Newton is placed, an elevated platform covered placed a single chair for her Majesty, in which, however the Queen did not sit down. Her Majesty entered the hall from the south-east door, leading from the Master's residence, the floor leading to the throne being covered followed Prince Albert, the Marguess of her Majesty Delawarr, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lady Mount Edgecumbe, \&c. Her Majesty was attired in a pink and purple satin dress. Prince Albert was dressed in black, with a star on the left breast. The Marquess of Civil Im The gallery had on the gowns or Doctors of ladies. As soon as her Majesty had entered, the hall doors were thrown open, and the members of the University entered in their order of precedence. The ViceHeads of Houses and Doctors fopying the centre, the distance from her Majesty, diately from her ajesty, and the Vice-Chancellor immediately commencer reading the address, which being concluded, he advanced to the foot of the throne, and kneeling, handed it to her Majesty. The address to The Lord Steward, the Bishop of Ely, the heads of houses, and other dignitaries, were then successively pre sented to her Majesty by the Registrar, and this ceremony ended, the immense mass, of gownsmen began to move
outwards. Her Majesty, taking the arm of the Prince retired and entered her corvias College Chapel. Her Majesty entered the College by the grand gate, and proceeding across the first court, the Majesty and the Prince were received by the Provost, who with the Esquire Bedells preceded the Royal party up the ante-chapel through a midway passage, railed off for the the screen, her Majesty was conducted to the east end, near the altar, in front of which was erected a dais with
a canopy over Queen Elizabeth's chair. The organ no sent forth its pealing notes, and the service commenced the chaunting of the choir, and on entering and leavin the chapel expressed their admiration of this beautiful structure. The Royal party went back to Trinity, and dent occurred on thisited the College Chapel. An incithe Queen much pleasure. It happened at the moment there Majesty setting forth on foot for the chapel, that walk upon. In an instant some of the undergraduates pulled off their gowns and threw them down before ber the ajesty; the example was quickly followed by others rank, over which her Majesty, smiling host graciously, there to pick her steps, in consequence of the here and hand with which the gowns were flung together, on her passage back the affair was better arranged, the gowns and order. The chapel was lighted with wax tapers, carried by undergraduates, the effect of which was extremely good. Whilst the Queen, previously to dinner, Highness signified his desire to the Master pay hoyal library of the College. In a few miuutes, his Royal Highness was conducted thither, through a long row of Royal Highness expressed himself much pleased with the library, and examined minutely some of the manuscripts, especilily those of Milton. In looking over a Saxon MS., so far back as the eighth century, his Royal Highness re that age. The Royal dinner party took place in King dinner her Majesty held a levee, at eight o' clock. After the heads of houses, and other principal members of the University. The company assembled in the first instance their precedence-the hames were called in the order of
Trinity. In this order they walked up to her Majesty's drawing-room, entering at one side, and going out at the flected very greaterediton the town and University-Trinity, works, which were exhibited on Parker's Piece, were also of the highest order of merit and gave general satisfaction. of conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Prince Albert, which took place in the Senate-house on Thursday morning. The preparations in the Senatehuse were of the most superb description. Her Majesty
was received at the entrance by the Vice-Chancellor, the Lord Steward, and a number of the bigher authorities of the University, and walked up the centre of the building with in arm with the Prince bowing to all, and smiling with evidently heartfelt pleapure at the very gplendid and

Queen and Prince stood for her view. At the dais the bowing and curtseyion in for about a minute and a half, rous cheering, which was continued with unabated vigour till the Queen and Prince Albert sat down. Even then Wales" was made, up a new cheer for the "Prince of the proctors. The ceremony of conferring a Doctor's. degree on Prince Albert, and robing his Royal Highness. in the scarlet gown, then took place. After this had been gone through, the public orator (Mr. Crick, of St. John'g College), delivered a Latin oration, addressed especially
 fexred upon it by their gracious visit, and cour they conthe leape the learned body on the auspicious occasion. The oration
also dwelt upon the historical recollections of former royal asisits to upon the historical recollections of former royal
visiversity, and pointed out the benefite visits to the University, and pointed out the benefits Which would accrue from the present one to religion and learning. The oration took half-an-hour in its delivery, during which time his Royal Highness stood almost in front of the Queen, and the public orator in frout of his Royal!Highness, but below the platform. His Royal Highness bowed frequently, and now and then really blushed at the very eloquent compliments paid him by the speaker. The Senior Bedel then took his Royal Highness by the right hand and conducted him to the Vice-Chanand f thupremacy. The Vice-Chancellor at the conclusion Highne bowed to her Majesty ; then, taking his Royal. bey and hand, he administered the oath (in Latin) to the Vicend daws of the University ; after which the ice-Chanceilor, addressing his Royal Highness in degree Latin form, admitted him to the honorary then of Doctor of Civil Law. His Royal Highness. invested with the scarlet of the dais, and was. took the velvet cap in his hand. A loud burst of cheering, accompanied with waving of caps, went through the hall as his Royal Highness, thus equipped, walked back to his seat beside her Majesty. Albert." Aftering were heard so the crics of "Doctor longed by the ceremony of admitting the Rev. R. Phelps to the degree of doctor in divinity, the Regius Professor cellor's seat. This ceremony wiating in the Vice Chanand the Queen once or twice spoke to Lord Delawan apparently inquiring of him an explanation of what was going forward, with which she appeared satisfied and than once before the ceremony was concluded yore at length finished, the Vice-Chancellor dis This being convocation. The Queen and Prince Albert, strended as before, then moved off to their corria midet euthu siastic cheering. Her Majesty wore a rich puce-coloured flowered border. The bonnet was a lilac silk covered with Brussels lace. Prince Albert wore a field-marshal's uniform, with the riband and star of the Garter. After attend by Sheire-house, her Majesty and the Prince, hened h , and some of fessor Sedgwick the nature of explaining to ber Majesty and the Prince nards ure or most or the specimens. The Queen afterthe Fitz willian lirough the public library, and inspected ntered the royal carriage, the path from the library to the gate opposite St. Mary's Church being strewsed with gowns gallantly laid down by the undergraduates. The procedrty next visited King's College chapel, and thence hapel ,d to St. John's College, visiting the library, ook of refreshment, and tiren returned to Majesty parthe library and ant, and then returned to Trinity, visitiags. past 1 o'clock Prince Albert, escorted by the Vice-Chara cellor, cce., visited Christ's College, and was received bia gates by the Rev. Dr. Graham, Master of the college the Tutors of the college, the Rev. J. Hilyard (senior Precto) and the Rev. J. Cartmell. Scarlet cluth was laid lown from the gate to the screens, whence his Royal Highuess proceeded between a double file of members of the colle to the gardens, and the party halting before the celebrated Mulberry-tree planted by Milton, who was a membated this college, the Rev. Master addressed his Royal Hi of ness in a short but appropriate speech. His oual sh ness having afterwards inspected the college-hall and cheers, again entered the carriage amidst enthusiastic mans, and having visited Sidney Sussex College in like half-past two her Majesty accompanied Trinity. At Aibert, who wore his Doctor's gown and cap, proceeded: in an open carriage, their suite following in two close of people had assembled. An accident, however imene mass at this point which might have been attended with serious. college, which was crowded with people, gave way, and dous shrieking. Fortunately no street amidst tremenbeyord a few bruises and broken injury was sustained party on quitting Catherine Hall visited the Pitt Library, visited several received with the warmest demonstrations they were The royal party returned to Trinity College loyalty. before four o'clock, and at to Trinity College at a little by a guard of honour of the Scots Greys, for Wimpole, the seat of the Earl of Hardwicke. The procession went along. the mtreet at a Walljing pace, and the Quem and

Prince Albert bowed most graciously in acknowledgment of the cheering which attended thema the whole length of the way. At a distance of about two miles from Wimpole, and about eight from Cambridge, a new road diverges from the main road up to the mansion. At the entrance gate of
this road the Earl of Hardwicke was stationed to receive her Majesty, and the Royal carriages, attended by their escort, passed off through the gate and up to the mansion itself. According to the last accounts, her Majesty leaves Wimdeparture is not yet pamed. Her Majesty will not come round by Cambridge again, but travel by the direct route bourne, the place where she changed horses on her way down. From Wimpole to Royston her Majesty will be escorted by the Yeomanry, but at the latter place their her Majesty towards Buntingford.
his Royal Highness honoured Sir Turday, the 14th inst., company at Grange House. On Monday, the Prince with his suite visited Leith, and inspected all that was and Granton in that town. Thence he went to Newhaven the Botanic and Horticultural Gardens on the grounds of Inverleith, with all which he seemed highly delighted. On Tuesuay, his Royal Highness, with his suite, and inspected Heriot's Hospital, and entered his name in the visitors' book-" Henri de France." On Wednesday, his
vered visitors' book-" Henri de France." On Wednesday, his seat of Loord Ruthven, where he lunched, and dined afterWards with the family of the Earl of Wemyss at Gosfordhouse. On Thursday, the Duke visited Mr. Mitchell Innes, at Pbantassie, and honoured Sir John Hope, of
Pinkie-house, and Sir David Wedderburn, of Rosebank, Pinkie-house, and Sir David Wedderburn, of Rosebank,
with a visit on his return on Friday to the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh. On Saturday, his Royal Highness left Edinburgh for Fordel-house, the seat of Admiral Sir Philip Durham, near Inverkeithing, and seturned to Edinburgh in the evening. On Sunday, the Prince attended divine
service at the Catholic chapel in Bronghton-street. It is said that his Roval Highness intends sojourning in this country longer than was at first contemplated, and that a mansion is about to be furnished at Edinburgh for the residence of his Royal Highness and suite.
The Grand Duke Michael.-His Imperial Highness Duke and Duchess of Montrose, until Wednesday morning, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, and remained sevethat city. His Imperial Highness then proceeded to York, and arrived at Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire, on Thursday night. The Grand Duke on Devonshire, Baron Brunow, Earl and Countess of Gramville, and, after remaining a short time with the noble host, His Imperial Highness and his suite retired for the night, being somewhat fatigued with the journey from Edinburgh. On Friday, about noon, the Grand Duke and suite, with the Duke of Devonshire and several guests of sure-grounds attached to the a mansion. His Imperial Highness then viewed the sculpture gallery and the principal apartments of the house, and went to see the fountain recently added to the hydraulic works, and the imgrand conservatory. The party then returned to the house grand conservatory. The party then returned to the house kitchen-gardens, and remained in them until nearly four \({ }^{0}\) clock. The Grand Duke, with the Duke of Devonshire that place they drove to Blakewell, to see Haddon Hall, the ancient seat of the Manners family, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, but the evening was so far advancing Duke of Rutland, but the evening was 80 far advancing building. They returned to Chatsworth at six o'clock. On building. They returned to Chatsworth at six oclock. On
Saturday His Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Duke Saturday His Imperial Highness, accompanied by the Duke
of Devonshire, visited Hardwick Hall, the noble Duke's seat, about seven miles from Chesterfield, where Mary Queen
of Scots passed a considerable portion of her captivity. His In Scots passed a considerable portion of her captivity. His
Imperial Highness and suite took luncheon there previous Imperial Highness and suite took luncheon there previous
to their departing by the railroad to Drayton Manor. to their departing by the railroad o Drayton Manor.
Shortly before three the Grand Duke arrived at the Chesterfield station, accompanied by the Duke of Deconshire, from Hardwick, and immediately left by the train for
Derby. The Duke of Devonshire saw his illustrious visitor to the railway-carriage, and there took leave of his Imperial Highness. The Grand Duke and suite arrived
at Tamworth about half-past five. On reaching the at Tamworth about half-past five. On reaching the
station, Sir R. Peel was in waiting, and the Grand Duke inamediately entered the Right Hon. Baronet's carriage, and proceeded direct to Drayton Manor. On Sunday morning his Irmperial Highness accompamied Sir Robert the ancient church of that town. His Imperial Highness and the visitors at the Manor were confined within doors
all the afternoon in consequence of the exceedingly unfavourable weather that prevailed. On Monday morning for Birmingham. After making a brief stay at that town, the Grand Duke and party proceeded by railway to the Droitwich station, from whence his Imperial
Highness went to Witley Court to lunch with ler Majesty the Queen Dowager. On leaving Witley Court, count Dillon, where he slept. On Tuesday morning Lord Redesdale's hounds met at Dytchley, the Grand Duke having expressed a wish to partake of that thoroughly Englink sport, fox-huntins A a pumerous field assombled,
and the hounds having drawn a cover near the house, soon
found a fox. His. Imperial Highness seemed much found a fox. His Imperial Highness seemed much
delighted, and rode well up to the hounds. After a sharp delighted, and rode well up to the hounds. After a sbarp
run of 35 minutes, the fox took to a drain, where all attempts to dislodge him were fruitless. One of his Imperial Highness's suite dislocated his shoulder while taking a stiff fence, but medical attendance was speedily to lunche. At two P.M., his Imperial Highaess sat down the vicinity, and at four started for Wilton House, near Salisbury, on a visit to the Countess of Pembroke. The
Grand Duke left Wilton on Thursday afternoon, and returned direct to London.

Parliamentary Movements.-A vacancy has occurred in the representation of Salisbury by the death of Mr.
Wadham Wyndham, the Conservative member for that city, which has just taken place.- The Hon. Mr. Bouverie, tion of Kendal, has retired and has been succeeded by Mr. Warburton, late Member for Bridport. Mr. Bentinck, of Remington Lynn, in Norfolk, son of the late Admiral Bentinck, has come forward as a candidate in the Conser-

The Army.-It is stated that an augmentation of the cavalry regiments has just been decided on by Governof each troop. This measure is to be carried into effect of each troop. This measure is to be
with the least possible delay.

\section*{\(\sqrt{ } \sqrt{ }\) orengn.}

France..-There is little news of general interest in the Paris papers, which are occupied chiefly with matters of domestic interest. Cardinal Borald, Archbishop of Lyons, has published a letter on the quarrel between the Church and the University. He declares his determination to respect the University and be contented with lay teachers, but he declares that whenever a professor shall teach pantheism or infidelity, he will call him to order, and appeal at once to the Minister and the public.- The King, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours and the
Prince de Joinville, reviewed on Sunday, in the Place du Prince de Joinville, reviewed on Sunday, in the Place du
Carrousel, six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and Carrousel, six regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and
two batteries of artillery. His Majesty rode through the ranks, and looked in excellent health. The Commerce states, that it would appear from a reply made lately to a
contractor by the Minister of Marine, that his Majesty proposes next year to return the visit of her Majesty the Queen of England. The reply was-" We cannot undertake the works you wish to contract for, as in that case to transport his Majesty to England next year." Other papers and letters mention a report that the visit will take place even sooner.-The Legitimist prints press Don Carlos' son with Queen Isabella, the latter remaining Queen by her father's will, the former King by virtue of his father's abdication-both being equally Sovereigns, like Ferdinand and Isabella.-By a royal decree of the 22d inst., Admirals Mackau and Hugon, the Prince de oine, and several Naval Oficers, have been nominated into the situation of the five military harbours of France, in connexion with the construction, organisation, and of the papers contain accounts of certain alleged differences which have taken place at Otabeite, between the Captain of the French ship of war L'Allier, and Mr. Pritchard, the missionary and English Consul in that island ; but we have no authentic details from any of their columns to reports of a large portion grand scale which commenced on Monday at the thieves, called the "Bande du Faubourg Saint Germain" because they had long carried on their depredations in that aristocratic quarter of the capital, owing to the cooperation of a locksmith, who had secured the patronage hieves on their trial are 27 in number, and there are upwards of 60 separate charges against them.-The \(N a\) tional has produced considerable sensation at Bordeaux, and other wine-growing or wine-manufacturing towns, by it exposure It states that Royen is fomous for this marifacture. A boat-load of spurious wine was the other day seized ly the police, and the barrels emptied into the Seine, the contents having been found to be cider mixed with spirits of wine.-The papers state, that such is the penury in the funds of the charitable associations of the capital, that the 12 mayors of Paris have made the most
pressing entreaties to the inhabitants of their various dispressing entreaties 70,000 unfortunate beings who are at this moment destitute of bread, clothing, and fire. -The Count de Montrond, who lived during many years in the
intimacy of Prince Talleyrand, and was the confidant of many of his secrets, died on Wednesday at Paris in the 76 th year of his age, after a long illness. Marsbal Soult,
Minister of War, returned to Paris on Wednesday. General Boyer, ex-President of Hayti, and his family, were to leave Paris for Italy in a few days.- The population of France, as shown by the census taken a short time gave \(33,540,910\). The department of the Seine contains upwards of \(1,500,000\). It would appear that in less than a century and a half the population of France has been indeed doubled, but wis auguentaikes place in Great Britain, Prussia, Austria, and even Russia.
Spain.- Wo have accounts from Madrid to the 17 th insto The Cortes ware opened on the doth by commis-
sion with the most perfect order, the authorities having adopted measures for the preservation of tranquillity. The assembly was presided over by the President of the Senate, and was numerously attended by members of both bouses, attired in their official costumes. The pablic galleries were crowded with spectators. Two French deputies,
Messrs. Mauguin and Garnier Pages, occupied seats in the diplomatic tribune. The President of the Council read the decree of convocation, and having declared the session open, the house immediately afterwards broke up. Letters of the 17th state that the Chamber of Deputies was still engaged in preriminary arrangements; 128 Members were already at their posts, but 81 only bad as yet been sworn in. The Ministry expected that the House would be definitively constituted in the course of the ensuing week. Señor Onis had been named President of the Senate and the Duke de Rivas and Count Espeleter Vice-Presidents. Señor Carneirero had been appointed Minister at Lisbon instead of S. Aguilar. On the 12th her Majesty and her sister, the Infanta Louisa, attended for the first time a buil-tigat, the proceeds of which were to For this purpose upwards of 12,000 persons of both sexes were present; the Queen is said to have taken great interest in the proceedings, which terminated in the deaths of eight bulls and a dozen horses. The performance lasted three hours, and produced 1,000\%.-The town of Leon has pronounced, seized, and imprisoned its authorities, the regular troops and National Guard joining in the movement. Ovi Oposition zamora, Oved Gijon, and the town of Galicia, had prohave proclaimed the Central Junta; and the troops sent from the capital arginst Leon were said to have revolted at Rio Seco. On the other hand, the Government declares that Astorga had dolared against the Leon movementThere are accounts from Saragossa to the morning of the 19th. Some families had been allowed by Gen, Concha to quit the town. They represent the battalion of Officers and the National Guard as determined on obstinate resistance. Gen. Concha had not yet opened his batteries. On the 16th no change had taken place in the situation of affairs at Barcelona; hostilities still continued, and the Junta had issued a decree calling on all men between 17 and 60 years of age to take arms, under the penalty of
death. The patulea had committed great excesses, and plundered several provision stores.
Belgivm. - The Brussels papers contain the details of the ceremonies at Cologne on the five days, on the occasion of opening the railway from the Scheldt to the Rhine, which completes a line of communication between Viema and Cologne. These details fill 11 columns of the Moniteur. The fêtes were favoured by fine weather, and the greatest cordiality and harmony prevailed between the Belgians and Germans present on this remarkable occasion, which promises to consolidate the good understanding between them, and to be of great advantage to both. On the evening of the first day a grand entertainmeat was given at Cologne, at which a great number of Grinent persons of Belgium and Germany were prosent. Embassy at Turin papersed to sign the passport for the Marquess of Dalmatia, the son of Marshal Soult and French Ambassador at Turin, on the ground that the Emperor of Austria as King of Dalmatia could not possibly recognise the right of any individual to assume the title of Marquess of Dalmatia. It was further added that had court of Vienna did not recognise any twe wince belonging to the Austrian empire. The Marquess was therefore requested to assume some other title, and the Milan papers announce his arrival in that capital as Marquess Soult.-The Hungarian Diet is making progress in the task of obliging the nobles to pay their quota of the 5 th it was decided that the nobles residing in towns should pay not only the land-tax of the comilu but also the patent duty of the town. The attem, but alish a common and general house duty failed. The magnates have persisted in their edict to make Crete learn and plead in the Magyar languace Rusid. The Frankfort Journal states that the Russia. a having been fired at the Emperor of Russia's carriage at Posen was a mere device of the Emperor to cause the expulsion of the Polish refugees from that Grand Duchy. The Augsburg Gazette of the 19th states, that accorring to ans probabily the Emperor of Russia will protest agamstlogna of the 15th inst. states that fresh disturbances bad taken place in that city and its neighbourhood. In the evening of the 3 d the populace ame to blows with the carabineers and \(\mathrm{S}_{\text {wiss }}\) in the street of Borgo San Pietro and San Donato. Four soldiers and a workmail were troop of dragoons was immedintely sent to the assistance of the carabineers, and soon restored order. On the 8th several military posts were attacked in the lower city. Similar outbreaks were said to have Spinola was so much alarmed at the hostile dispositions evinced by the Bolognese that he applied for a leave of absence and quitted the city. On the 10th he was
succeeded by Cardinal Vannicelli. Casoni. Three phy succeeded beveral landowners of the districts tree phyin August last by Muratori's band had been arrested The prisons of Bologna contained seventy political offenders, and fifty more were detained at Pesaro until they could be safely removed to Fort Sau Leo. It was reyorted that in a recent congregation of Cardinals held dinal Bernotid recommended that concemionn bo made to
the people, and a general amnesty granted to all persons implicated in political conspiracies since 1831. This proposition, however, was rejected by the almost unanimous vote of the assembly. -The French papers announce that the Sicilian sulphur question is terminated. The indemnity to the British merchants has been fixed by a special commission at 130,000 Neapolitan ducats. The merchants demanded that this sum, which it was expected would not be paid for several years, should bear an interest of 6 per cent. ; but the Neapolitan Government then determined to pay in cash. A letter from Naples states that the regular line of steam-cupied with the establishment of a which will touch at Messina, Tarento, Gallipoli, Bari, Barietta, and Manfredonia, and correspond with the steamers belonging to the Austrian Lloyd's Company,
which leave Trieste. For this purpose, the Neapolitan Government are now constructing three large steamvessels, and a fourth will shortly be laid down. This line will commence running in January next
Turkey.-Accounts from Constantinople in the German papers state that the Turks are somewhat alarmed Albania and the northern provinces. An affair at Tbraila is represented as serious, being nothing less than part of a Thenspiracy for the rising of the Christians in Bulgaria, and had arrested a number of suspected persons, natives of Bulgaria. The troops were confined to their barracks, and their bayonets and sabres sharpened, as if they were on the eve of a battle. M. de Colla, the Russian Consul military chiefs, and assisted at the examination of the military chiefs, and assisted at the examination of the
prisoners. The conspiracy is said to have extensive ramifications throughout Wallachia and Bulgaria.
India and Carna. - The Overland Mail from China and which should have arrived in the early part of
the present month reached town on Monday. The dates are-Calcutta, 10th, Scinde, 19th, and Boubay, 26 th August. From China 26th of June only. The mails were conveyed from Bombay to Suez by the Victoria
steamer, which left Bombay on the 26 th August, but being driven back by stress of weather, did not finally leave Bombay till 7 th September. The mails reached Alesandria on the 4th inst, but her Majesty's steamer Geyser not having arrived, they were sent on to Malta by the French steamer Lycurge, which sailed from Alexandria on the 7 th inst., and arrived at Malta on the 15 th. The overland portion of the mail has been forwarded by her Majesty's steamer Alecto from Malta to Marseilles, and a.rived at the latter port on the afternoon of the 19 th inst., whence being despatched immediately, it arrived at Boulogne within 68 hours. The intelligence thus received has been in great measure anticipated by that brought by the Hindostan. India was peaceful throughout. In Scinde nothing of moment had occurred; Shere Mahomed
had recrossed the river, and taken shelter with his famly in the Murrie Hills. Ali Mahomed followed shortly after, claiming the same protection. Ali Moorad had been unsuccessful in the pursuit of his nephew; and had on his return visited the fort of Shaghur, where he supposed
Shere Mahomed and his family to be located, but on his arrival he found it deserted. Sir C. Nupier was busied making preparations for another campaign when the mentation of the force was expected to be made by that time. The sickness among the troops had nuch diminished. The affairs of Gwalior were tending to a complete for the immediate assembling of troops in and around Agra-but this has been countermanded in the meantime Bundelkund, on the other hand, is rapidly improving-the rural police being considered quite capable of holding the disturbers in check. Two of the leaders in the late disturbances in Jeypore have been executed. In Affghanistan affairs were most unsettled. Dost Mahomed had imprisoned Ameer Oolah and Suftur Jung, while Zeman The whole of those who were in any way favourable to on former occasions have been compelled to flee the country. The Dost is likewise said to be about waging war said to have been expelled. The difference formerly existing in the Punjaub between Shere Sing and his powerful Minister, Dhyan Sing, has been made up; but it is not thougbt likely to last long. The Nizam's country was
much in the same condition. The intelligence from the much in the same condition. The inteligence from the
Burmese erpire has been somewhat hostile, but the Burmese enpire has been somewhat hostine, but the Lord Ellenborough is residing at Burrackpore, 10 miles from Calcutta, and has appointed Mr. Bird, late Deputy
Governor, Governor of Bengal. Tro items among the local news for the month had caused some excitement First, the discovery of a joint stock company for robbery, plunder, \&c., whose average annual income has been their depredations for about 30 years. The other case was the decision come to by the court-martial held at
Poonah, on charges preferred by Colonel Hughes, commander in the garrison, against Major Seton, a case which is likely to occupy the attention of the Horse Guards. It appears that they had a dispute, and soon after which the Cold the whole affeir had been the quarrel, but was plaint to the Government. The complaint was referred to a court of inquiry, which decided, after having heard evidence, that there were faults on both sides. The Colonel then sent in a demand for a court-martial on the Major, on the ground of his having wilfully made a false
and unfounded statement. The Commander-in-Chief
refused the demand and censured the application as out of place, as the decision of the court of inquiry was then
under his consideration. The Colonel reiterated the under his consideration. The Colonel reiterated the
demand, but no notice was taken of it. Two months afterwards the Colonel had the proceedings, with his own charges and the letters, privately printed and sent to his friends. The pamphlet was shown to the Major, who demanded a court-martigl, by which, after the examination of the same witnesses, he was declared honourably acquitted. This verdict, which was supposed to be contrary to the evidence, has been much canvassed, as also severe on the Core for nothanhead of the Army. Party-feeling was warm on both sides of the question. The chief witnesses were the principal finding officers of the army-staff, and they conceived the evidence.-The satisfactory news from China informing us of the ratification of the treaty with this country and of the arrangement of the tariff, was not certainly known at Bombay at the date of the departure of the mail, and the papers are therefore in great measure filled by vague are already completely informed.

\section*{CITY}

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at 95 \(\frac{1}{2}\) for money and the Account; Reduced Three per Cents., 941 \(; ~ N e w ~ T h r e e-a n d-H a l f ~ p e r ~ C e n t s, ~ 1025 ; ~ B a n k ~\) 64s. prem.

\section*{Ftetropolis and íts Wicínítu.}

City Election.-The polling for the two candidates closed on Saturday 20 clock, when the retarns of Mr. Baring's committee gave a majority of 145 in favour of
Mr. Pattison, while Mr. Pattison's committee made the majority 201. About eleven o'clock Mr. Baring's friends assembled in great force, and from that time to half-past 12 there was a small majority in favour of that gentleman, but this soon decined, and at two o clock Mr. Pattison Was 121 a-head. The official state of the poll was
announced by the Sheriffs on Monday, when the numbers were declared to be, for Mr. Pattison, 6532; for Mr. Baring, 6367; leaving a majority for the former of 145 . Mr. Pattison was then in the usual form declared duly elected. The following is the proportion of liverymen and householders who voted for the respective candi-
dates:-For Mr. Pattison, liverymen, 2307 , house-dates:-For Mr. Pattison, liverymen, 2307 ; householders, 4225 ; total, 6532 . For Mr. Baring, liverymen, number of votes 12,899 . The Sheriffs alluded to this eircumstance at the close of the proceedings, and said that nearly 13,000 votes had been regularly and peaceably they wished to hold out for imitation and example to the constituencies of country boroughs. In connection with this subject we may notice the rumoured illness of \(\mathbf{M r}\). respecting, one of the other members for the City, were in circulation on Tuesday. It appears that Mr . Lyall has been seriously indisposed, but not to an extent Manse alarm, and that at present he is nearly recovered. entertainment to the clergy, churchwardens, and vestryclerks of the several parishes in the Borougla of Sonthwark Parliament and in the Corporation. The Lord Mayor elect and several Aldermen were present; 210 persons sat Anti-Corn-Law League. - The monthly aggregate meeting of the League took place on Thursday evening in An address of congratulation to the Citizens of London, on the return of Mr. Pattison to Parliament was adopted, after which the Hon. C. P. Villiers, Dr. Bowring, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Milner Gibson, addressed the roeeting. Mr. Post, that the Queen and Queen Dowager had given up their private boxes at the theatre on account of the League Meetings. He said that her Majesty and the attack of the Ministers. The meeting did not break up until a

Jllness of Mrs.Fry.-The numerous friends of this bencvolent lady will regret to learn that she has been so seriously indisposed as to admit of faint hopes of recovery. For
some months past Mrs. Fry had been suffering under some months past Mrs. Fry had been suffering under vented her from the continued exercise of those active
charities that have formed the chief business of her useful charities that have formed the chief business of her useful
life, but without creating any serious apprehension fur her safety. Within the last wek, however, the disease has assumed a more alarming character. Her medical advisers recommended immediate removal to a warmer climate, but her enfeebled state unfits her for the fatigue of a long journey. Her present illness is supposed to be the effect north of Europe which in her recent journey to the lungs, from which she has never thoroughly recovered.
Ilness of Mr. Farren.-We regret to state that this popular comedian has been seized with a sudden affliction which threakens, in its consequences, to deprive the stage of one of its greatest ornaments. On Tuesday night, When near the conclusion of Mr. Mark Lemon's new drama of Old Parr at the Haymarket, he was observed to exhibit an unusual tremor of manner and sink in the chair used in the scene. The curtain fell at the usual with a fit of apoplexy, and was uaable to speak. He was
instantly conveyed to his room, aud medical assistance sent for, when it was discovered that his side and arm were completely paralysed. He was conveyed home to Brompton and attended by the most eminent menobers of the faculty. This is the third attack of the same malady, but the first that has left such consequences, the two preHellenic Frestival.-On Saturday evening a festival ok place at the Ion Saturday evening a festival events in Greece, when abont 100 Greek gentlemen and friends of their cause sat down to dinner. The upper end of the room displayed the flags of England, France, and Greece ; and four pillars against the walls bore inscriptions commemorative of the various national asserablies of regenerated Greece, beginning with that of the 25 th March, 1825 ; of the battles won by the Greeks ; and of the surviving and deceased heroes who lad fought in the those who suppor. Ralit was in the chair; and among Col. Thompson, Mr. B. Cochrane, and Dr. Bowring. The principal speakers were of course the Gieek merchants and other natives of Greece resident in London, who addressed the meeting in Romaic. The English visitors abovenamed also spoke at some length on the obligations which civili sation at large owes to Greece, and on the interest felt in this country for her prosperity as a nation.

The Nelson Column.-In accordance with a general wish on the part of the public to have permission to see the figure of Lord Nelson prior to its being placed on the column, the public were admitted to Trafalgar-square yesterday, and will be admitted again this day gratuitously to Mr , Baily, In announcing this in the morning papers, Mr. Bally, the sculptor, states that it is done with the bope that the visiors may thereby be induced to aid Greenwich pensioners, in Trafalgar-square, on the anniGreenwich pensioners, in Trafalgar-square, on the anni
versary of the battle of Copenhagen, April 2,1844 .

Wood Pavement.-An injunction having been obtained by the Metropolitan Company against the proprietors o Perring's patent, the paving of Cheapside has been sus pended for some days past. On Tuesday, however, a
deputation of the inliabitants waited upon the Commissioners of sewers, with a representation of the extreme inconvenience arising from the continued obstruction of this crowded thoroughfare; and after some consideration, the Commissioners determined on giving up their intention of paving the whole of Cheapside with wood, and issued directions for completing that portion already unfnished with Aberdeen granite.

High Tide,-On Wednesday noon the tide again rose Limehouse, Wapping, Deptford, Bermondsey, and Bankside. The unusual heig, Deptiord, Bermondsey, and Bank to the storm of Tuesday night. At Wandsworth and Bat tersea the grounds of many market-gardeners were under water for several hours.
Lotteries.-The prizes in Mr. Boys's "Fine Arts DistriTwo Mr. Cooke, a barn offiated at the wheels of fortune, and Mr. J. S. Buckingham, who was to have replaced Mr. Bond Cabbell. Mr. Cooke spoke at great length upon the encouragement afforded to the fine arts by the present , 601 prizes were drawn, Mr . Boys gave, as a bonus on his originally announced prizes, other prizes, to the amount of 350 guineas, to the institawn tickets, and also announced his intention of course of another " Fine Art Distribution" in the that the landlady of a tavern at the west-end of the town, conceiving that ladies have as much right to sport their loose cash on sporting events as gentlemen, has determas ladies. A code of rules the been framed, the club to be limited to 30 members, winner of the first to be entitled to 18l., and of the second prize to \(3 l . ; 5 l\). to be divided among the drawers of starting horses, and the balance to be appropriated to Inquests -
body of Mr. Chenday an inquest was held on the Covent-garden market whoden, the fruit-salk sm in of On Thursday last, it appeared, he complained of being ill, and shortly afterwards fell down in a fit, striking his bead against the stones. He was assisted home, and medical assistance procured, but he died the same evening. A surgeon stated that he Eaw deceased on Friday afternoon, and found him affected with apoplexy, which bad been produced by concussion of the brain and rupture Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths egistered in the week ending Saturday, October 14, was as Central Dist Districta, North Districts, 159 ; Central Districts, 182 ; East Districts, 225 ; South Districts, 237; Total, 950 (males, 509 ; females, 441 )
Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 Weekiy average for the last five years, 903 (461
females); and for the last five autumns 908.

\section*{Floomial Nepus.}

The late Storms.-The accounts from all parts of the coast contain detailed accounts of numerous shipwrecks, occasioned by the storms of the last fortnight. The principal places which have suffered are situated on the northern and eastern coasts ; and in many instances, the wrecks have been attended with loss of life. On the coast of Devon and Cornwall the storm was also felt with great severity, and many casualties are reported. At Margate, the ship Burhampooter, almoost . new vessel, with emia
grants on board for Port Philip, was wrecked off the har-
Carmarlhen.-The Right Hon. Frankland Lewis, the Chief Commissioner appointed to inquire into the causes of the present outrages in South Wales, arrived here on Tuesday, bringing with him her Majesty's Commission, which was opened on Wednesday with the examination of the clerk to the Main Trust, and of various books and papers relating to it. Not a night now passes but the morning brings an account of some act of incendiarism. On Mon-
day night two large stacks of hay, containing about 15 day night two large stacks of hay, containing about 15 tons, the property of a person named Evans, near Llanelly,
were set on fire and totally destroyed. A party of the were set on fire and totally destroyed. A party of the
London police, in their usual nightly patrol of the country, had passed the spot as late as \(80^{\prime}\) clock, and all was then safe, but when in another part of the country at 9 they perceived the ricks in flames. Mr. Evans had received two threateaing letters, stating that if he did not give up carting coals, Rebecca shuuld visit him; he subsequently received a second threatening letter, widay last this town
to take in or open. On Thursday and Friday was filled with county magistracy, who came to be present at the opening of the quarter sessions, and to take part in the dibcussion on maintaining a rural police in the county, Mr . Pugh opened the proceedings in a speech on the present state of the principality \(i\) after which the court ended in agreeing to a rate for tiat purpose. There are now at least 150 of the London police in the disturbed parts of Carmarthenshire, Pembrokeslire, and Cardiganof foot-soldiers under the command of non-commissioned officers, in all the villages and small towns throughout the country. - At the Pembrokeshire quarter sessions, following resolution, which was seconded by the Earl of Cawdor and carried: - "That the magistrates are of opinion that the police force which the Government has proffered to be put at the disposal of the Vice-Lieutenant proffered to be put at the disposal of the Vice-Lieutenant peace of the county, and that it be employed accordingly? The expense of this force will be about \(50 l\). a-week; and a rural police in the county, which is greatly objected to. At the same sessions, William Harris, servant of Colone Colby, R.E., was indicted witil unlawfully and maliciously Whitlaud trust. It is rumoured that the evidence brought before the grand jury was defective, and that it appeared before the grand jury was defective, and that it appeared
before them that the breaking down of the bar was an act done for the purpose of trying its legality, it being alleged to be placed within the borough of Narberth, contrary to law. The grand jury ignored the bill, and the prisoner information of one Richard Williams with being concerned in the destruction of the Porthyrhyd-gate and toll-house on the 7th August last, have been appreliended by a pasty of the metropolitan police, and lodged in the have undergone an examination before a full bench of magistrates, and been remanded for further inquiry. On the night of Triday week a farmer, named
Richards, occupying a farm called Gorse Goch, in the parish of Llanfrynach, between Narberth and Cardigan, and about 12 miles from the latter town, having bailifis in his house for arrears of rent, had his farm visited by about
100 Rebeccaites with their faces spotted with black. They threshed out all his corn, packed up the straw, and carried all his corn, straw, and stock, off the premises; they then ordered him out of the house, and packed up his furni-
ture, which they took away. Ifaving ordered the bailiffs, who were afraid to interfere, to be off, they carried all away with them, the bailiffs have been unable to discover where. The farmer says he does not know any of them, nor where they have carried his goods.

Chester.-On Saturduy week, about 9 A.M., a barn, forming part of the farm buildings adjoining Sutton Hall, the residence of Joseph White, Esq., was found to be on fire. So rapid was the progress of the flames, that before the engines could arrive the whole of the farm buildings, destroyed; the cheese was saved, and the efforts of the Chester police successfully prevented the fire from communicating to the Hall. The engines remained playing upon the buildings till 10 at night, when all fear of further mischief was removed. Nothing is yet known as to the origin of the fire; and the damage is estimated at from 2,000l. to \(3,000 \mathrm{l}\).
Dover.-On Tuesday, the Duke of Wellington, in his capacity of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, held a superanuation of old Cinque Port pilots, and the making of new ones to fill up vacancies. The proceedings commenced with divine service in St. James's Church, where
the Master of the pilots, Mx. D. Peake, was elected. The vacancies filled up were about twenty, and there were upwards of one hundred applicants in atterdance. The examination wardens are the examiners, and the points of the English Channel. The last Court was in Nov., 1839. Durham. The local papers recently anmounced the death, at an advanced age, of M1. Buddle, well known in the northern counties as a coal viewer, and as the agent
of the Marquess of Londonderry's collieries. He is said to have died worth \(150,000 \mathrm{l}\)., although he commenced life as a mere pit lad.

Gloucester.-The local papers state that the 8001. of Which Mr. John Gardner, of Painswick, was some time note, part of the amount, was lately stopped at the Bank
of England, where it was offered for change by a foreign Jew; and the remaining 300l. has since been recovered from the hands of an old washerwoman at
urrendered it on receiving a reward of July last an sccount appeared in our columns (p. 494) of a deiliberate murder committed at the village of Mount Tabor, near this place. The victim was a man named John Dobson, a weaver, who was shot dead by his own son, Joseph Dobson. The latter and his wife had gone, and during the wee some quarrel tok wice bete and during the week some quarrel took pice between the son and his father. The son on the 4 th July went about
a mile from Mount Tabor, and took a gun from the house of a man he knew, but who was not at home, and having phrchased some powder and shot, returned home and deliberately shot his father in the presence of his wife it missed fire, but he put on another cap, and before the old man had time to get out of the house, shot him The murderer immediately made his escape, and though great search was made for him no traces of him could be discovered. A coroner's jury unanimously returned verdict of Wilful Murder against the parricide. A Governbut he day last, when he was apprehended by a working man at Huddersfield, in the neighbourhood of which town he has been working for a few weeks as a weaver. He had cut his whiskers off so as to prevent identincation, and when out on being given into the hands of the chief constable be acknowledged that he was the man, and instead of feeling compunction for his crime, gave utterance to expressions of pleasure that he had taken his father's
life. On Saturday lie was committed to York on the coroner's warrant for trial at the next assizes.
Isle of Wight. \(\rightarrow \mathrm{Mr}\). Dawes, brother of the Baroness de Feuchêres, has purchased the Niton estate, formerly the property of Mr. Kirkpatrick, banker, of Newport, of
his assignees, for \(21,000 l\). It contains about 700 acres, taking in part of St. Catherine's Down, und some of the finest scenery in the Isle of Wight.-The English Churchman states that it is able to confirm the report the return of Mr. Sibthorp to the English Clsurch. The Rev. gentleman, it states, has after a deliberation of about six months, formally declared his renewed attachment to the English Church.

Manchester.-.The adjourned annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Manchester was held last week in report that Mr. Burdekin, the runaway ma. nager, would deliver himself up to the directors. This report, however, was wreat andation. A long statebe sufficient to remind our reaclers that this bank had branches at Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places, and suspended payment in 1840 . At the time of its
stoppage, statements were sent forth informing the shareholders that a small loss on their shares would be experienced, but that the securities held by the bank were of such a character that little apprehension need be entertained upon the subject. A sum of money was borrowed from the principal shareholders for the purpose of paying off the more pressing claimants on the bank, and to avoid harassing its debtors by prematureiy urging upon them the repayment of advances. Each succeeding year showed that the securities had undergone considerable depreciation. At length a final investigation has taken place, for for the reimbursement of loans made under the circum stances stated; and it is now discovered that, in addition to the paid-up capital of five pounds per share, another call of thirty shillings a share is necessary to enable the directors to pay off the present demands upon the bank. elected, and a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the private accounts of some of the directors and other iodividuals, and to report to the proprietors. Charles Seager, M.A., Iate Fellow of Worcester College, has joined the communion of the Church of Rome.
Southampton.- Official notice was received here on Friday last announcing that Southampton had been made a second-class port, which doubtless will prove of importance to the town, as all descriptions of imported direct. The intelligence was welcomed with pealis from the church bells, and with a salute from the battery. It is said that arrangements are in progress between the merchants, Dock and Ruilway Companies, for the reduction of frights, dues, and carriage of goods, which, if carried into effect, will tend greatly to the increase of trade.
Taunton. -The Bristol Times siates that at the Somersetsbire quarter-sessions, last week, the chaplain of the prison said that no less than 360 prisoners had come under his notice during the last three years who were ignorant of the name or did not mean to say they never heard the name of Christ, but knew nothing of its meaning, and only used that sacred name in their profane oaths or conversations. If he asked them who was the Saviour
of mankind, they could not tell ; if he asked them who was Christ, they did not know. They were in utter darkness and jgnorance as to religion; as to moral and religious duties they were just as ignorant as heathens.
beagles, her Majesty, from domestic causes, has been prevented from hunting during a great portion of the regular season. This year, however, her Majesty has signified her intention to hunt with the beagles occasionally in the Great Park. When ber Majesty takes the field, bagged hares will always be at hand, in order to insure sport in the event of their not being successful in an early find The Queen is said to be an excellent horsewoman: indeed, her Majesty upon her favourite hunter takes a ditch and double fence in beautiful style.-It is stated to be the intention of Prince Albert to add to the present extent of the preserves at Swinley, between Ascot and Bagshot Park, by purchasing some portion of the land which the contiguous to the Cromn property. A large quantity of is brought down and bagged by a number of persons carrying game licences and culled "scouts," who make a point of hoverine round the extremity of the Royal prepor when the Prince and the visitors to her Majesty hooting over them. When any bird rises and makes are shooting over them. When any bird rises and makes away, if but one yard from off the Roy proped it is popped of Prince lices this year took place saie of Prince Aberts stock lor this took place las week at Norfolk furm, and attracter, from the high cha men and butchers for many miles round Windsor, and men and butchers for many miles round windsor, and several large buyers from we wow 10 Devon 8 consisted of 417 sheep, 33 Welsn oxen, 12 Devon oxen, 8 Hereford oxen, 2 West Higulanders, ank heifers. The prices realised were high, and the produce of the sale was \(1,743 l\). Mr. Ormsby Gore, groom in waiting to her Majesty, met with an accident on Wednesday week, while hunting with Prince Albert's harriers,
but was enabled to leave the Castle on the next morning for his town residence. The meet on that day was at Mr. Mason's farm, at Salt-hill ; and during the second run, when the barriers were in full cry, the horse of Mr. Gore While at full speed, tripped and fell, throwing his rider with cousiderable force on a beap of hard moun. Mr Gore fractured his collar-bone, and had several sever bruises, but 18 now doiog well.--A ire was discovered in the spacious corridor at Frogmore-house eariy on Tues day morning by one of the domestics, and bad it not been for its fortunate detection at the time, there is little doubt that the mansion must have been burned to the ground. It appears that the corridor, over which is the by flues, which had been overheated on the previous dar and set fre to the carpet and some furbiture. Prompt assistance was at hand, and the fire was soon subdued. Railways.-The following are the returns for the past and Gloucester 1.987\% : Eastern Counties, 2,8336. Edinburgh and Clasgow, 2,594l.; Great Western, 15,19yl.; Grand Junction, 8,314l.; Grasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, Selby, 1,053l. ; London and Birmingham, 18,097l. ; South Western, \(7,674 l\). ; Blackwall, 826 l. ; Greeuwich, 6932 . ; Brighton, 4,568l. ; Croydon, 251l. Siverpool and Man-
chesten, \(4,739 \%\). Manchester and Birmingham, \(3,716 l\). Manchester and Leeds, 5,1112.; Milland Counties, \(3,168 \%\); Nercastle and Carlisle, 1,360 . ; Dover, \(4,602 \%\); Shefheld and Mianchester, 4426 ; York and North Midland, 1,900l.-The jury, at the Coroner's inquests on the bodies week returned verdicts of Accidental Death in each case. - It is stated that the works of the branch railway from Oxford to Didcot are progressing rapidly, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Radley and Appleford; and there is little doubt that the opening of the line will take place in June, previous to the Commemoration which will take and Glasgow Company Lave instructed their engineer to examine the former plans of a branch railway to connect their line with Stirling, and to make a further survey of the country if necessary.-It is said that Mr. Geo. Hudson, of Yore will be apoointed chairman of the thre amalgamated Midland Railway Companies. Mr. Hudson will then be chairman of no less than six lines- the Midland Countes, and North and Selby.-On Wednesaay the propietors of the Nortaern and Laster the Shoreditch station, to take into simultaneously the propristy of an analgamation of their consideration the propriety of an ana.gamation of their Hues. There was alarge and the North. The meeting of the Eastern Cou Fom Nol the Northern and easter presiding, when the hends o'clock, Mr. Marshall, M.P., presiding, when the heads of the proposed amag io shor Company were submitied to the shareholders. The arrangement proposed was in the Enity of the Tompany should take a lease in perper cent. upon the shares and Eastern, at a rent of five per cent. upon the shares profits Counties, and the remaining net profts to be divided in the proportion of two-thirds to the Eastera Counties, and one-third to the Northern and Eastern; the former Company to have the the lines, and to guarantee that the working expenses shall not exceed 40 per cent. of the gross receipts for the first year, \(37 \frac{1}{8}\) for the second year; and 36 per cent. for ail futare years, 18 in all. After much discussion, in which Mr. Ward, M.P. for Sheffield, Mr. Masterman and others took part, the resolutions ratifying the above propositions were passed with but four dissentients. A
resolution was alco passed, empowering the Directors to
apply to Parliament to extend the Northern and Eastern
Railway from Newport to Cambridge. At the meeting of Railway from Newport to Cambridge. At the meeting of the Eastern Counties shareholders, the same propositions siding. Mr. Whitlle Harvey spoke for nearly two hours duration, contending that it would be a pernicious and suicidal act if the Eastern Counties Company were to take a lease of the Northern and Eastern in perpetuity. He entered largely into statistics on the subject, which were replied to by the Company's solicitor. Mr. Salamons, Mr. Tite, and other proprietors, also spoke ia favour of the proposed amalgamation, which was ultimately carried, with only six dissentients out of a meeting of upwards of that its adoption would not only have the effect of largely benefiting the public, but of terminating all existing Par liamentary contest and injurious competition for traffic,

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-The Lord-Lieutenant presided at a Privy Council last week, when it was agreed that a proclamation the Arms Act shall come into operation.-On Friday informations for perjury were tendered against Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government reporter, upon whose deposibail. It appears that this gentleman swore that onive Barrett, proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, was present, and took an active part at a certain meeting, while 13 sent, but it was physically impossible he could have been present. The case was brought before the magistrates of College-street Police-office, at two sittings, but they ultimately refused to receive the informations - In the Coriction, tion on Friday, Mr. O'Connell brought forward the following resolution :-" That we deem the transmission of the ing resolution :- the Lord Mayor about the hour of four o'clock on Saturday the 7th of October inst, to meeting to be held on the next day too lote forent pose of due caution, and especially too late for him to Warn the citizens of Dublim of the impending peril., The Lord Mayor declared that he had never experi enced any want of attention on the part of the Admini-
stration, and wondered much how Mr. O'Connell could stration, and wondered much bow Mr. O'Connell could have thought of alleging this matter as a proof to the ried by 38 to 9 .-The various wards of the city have sinc held meetings to protest against the recent measures Government. At the meeting of the Post-office lioard
Mr. ('Connell spoke at considerable length. He said that some misapprehension seemed to proar respecting what bad fallen from him on the previous Monday. It it had chansed his mind on the subject of Rejreal. It pression was totally erroncous. He had merely repeated on Monday what he bad often before and loug since stion respecting the attainment of a federal Parliament But then, as well as on Monday last, he fully retained hi own opinion, that nothing short of Repeal could or onght to satisfy the people of Ireland, and that nothing else would afford an efficient remedy for the manifold griev-
ances of the country. He was still firmly attached to the principle of independent legislation, but having reason to relly a considerable and very influential party, he had raly a considerable and very influential party, he had
expressed himself ready to make the experiment, because he felt conscious that the result would be a still deeper conviction that in Repeal alone the true remedy would be found. He had been promised the support of a very powerful party in England, and he had reason also to calculate upon the adhesion of a very influential party in Irebut while entertaining and expressing these opinions, he was bound to declare that he was still of opinion that it
was only in an Irish House of Commons, and in an Irish House of Lords, that the wrongs of Ireland could he redressed and the rights of Ireland maintained.-On Monday the Repeal Association held their weekly meeting in the New Conciliation Hall, which was opened on crowded, and many thousands were unable to obtain admission. A Government reporter was present. Mr. J. A. leogth. Mr. \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell then rose and said : I wish that the first sentence which I have to utter in this Conciliation Hall, formed now as it is into an assembly, shall be this Itut, that there is but one way to ubtain the Repeal of
the I'mon, and that is by strictly peaceable means. My second sentence, and the orly one I shall utter before 1 vided youney, is that the Repeal is certain. Yes, proGive your enemies no advantaze over you. I warn tive peuple against giving the Government the least pretence for using torce. I warn the people-in the cities, towns, the no single act of violence. If violence be attempted by any body else, the law is still open, unquestionably open, attacked by will be found to proted chose who are unjustly Inuved that Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.I. For the county of
Limerick, be id Limerick, be adminted a member of the assoclation. This Mr. O'Connell read a long letter from Mr. O'Brien detailing the reasons which had induced him to join the O'Connell, "Mr. O'Brien was years had been his teachers, and had shown him that there was
nothing for Ireland but the Repeal ; and he had boldly and manfully, as it became hime, scorned to be kept in fetters of former opinions, or to be taunted with inconbe was an anti-Repealer-he was hone was honest when amongst the Repealers. There had a good deal fallen from their chairman of the distinction between federalism and an independent legislature. It was an independent legislature he (Mr. O'Connell) was looking for. \(13 y\) iudependence he did not mean independent of Englandindependent of the Crown, quite the contrary; bound to England by the golden link of the Crown, with a mutuality of interest - most firmly attached to the insisting that Ireland has a right to the revival of that parliament of which she was deprived by the foulest means.
This language might be thought inconsistent with what fell from him on the last day of meeting, it was no such thing. He mentioned then that approaches had been would join him if he held out the hope of federalism; the second was a letter which he received from a gentleman in England, and he assured the gentleman who wrote to
him that the Repealers did not desire separation, and that they would give every guarantee that that was not their object. It was said to him that if he held out these hopes a considerable number of Whigs would join hims
recollect that it was on this ground that they were joined recollect Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy; it was on this ground that they Eought the junction of Mr. S. Crawford, and
received the support of Mr . \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime} \mathrm{Hagan}\) and others. They went far enough for the Repealers to act with him, but he never said that he would rest contented with a smaller
cuantity, as long as it was possible for him to get a greater quantity, as long as it was possible for him to get a greater.
He would be ashamed of being the colleague and com paniou of the chairman, and the friend of Smith O'Brien If there was the least hesitation about him in saying that the hopes of justice had been total delusions, and that he
was looking now for the Repeal. He would reject no man's assistance who went any part of the way with him Any man that joined him to repeal the 40 th of Geo. III. chap. 38, what was called the "Union Statute," was welcome amongst them; he would obtain the best parliament himself after he had been thus assisted on his
way. He had every disposition to conciliate-none way. He had every disposition to conciliate-none to ment if the hat had occurred noight teach the Goveramen of England, if they be wise, that they might win th Irish heart by kindness, and by conciliatory conduct they might bind Ireland with the link of faithful affection to e Brish connection. They might keep the Irish people never would be a rebellion again. There would be no there on the part of the people. Oppression might be continued but the people had perseverance enough to suffer patiently, at they were engaged until as large and addressed hurraed in College-green on the opening of the narked thanks and In conclusion, he moved that the offered to Mr. Smith O'Brien, that his letter be printed, and a copy of it transmitted to every member of both
Houses of Parliament. Mr. O'Connell then hauded in several large sums of money, among which was 100 . from Philadelphra, and \(50 \%\). more from the same place, transmitted delphia. He took that occasion of stating, for Mr. Steele, against whom informations hard been sworn by Mr. Bond
Hughes, that Mr. Sceele had been blamed for not having prosecuted Mr. Hughes for perjury, but seeing that in-
formations on the same ground had been refused, he thought there would not be at present any use in commencing a prosecution. It appeared that Mr. Hughes had
sworn that Mr. Steele, at a meeting of tie Repeal Association, made use of the quotation- "Behemoth, biggest had never used the lines, but he was in the habit of reporting his own speeches, and when writing his speech for
the Freeman's Journal, he had put them in, and Mr Hughes had thought proper to make use of them in his informations. After the routine business had been gone Association, recommending peace and quietness. The repeal cause, he said, had a to be 2,2846. \(5 s .5 d\). An adjourned meeting of the Association took place on Tuesday. Soon after its commencestate that he did not consider himself to be allowed to of thanks purporting to come from the lrish peopie and \({ }^{\text {Mr. Smith }}\) O'Brien. Mr. O'Connell then amidst anuch laughter moved that Mr. Gregy be not considered included in the vote, and beggeu the people to allow him quiedly to being checked at the desire of Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Steele. Mr. O'Connell tien attacked the Morning Chrosigned "Philaleties," which he attributed to Mr 'Trevelyan, secretary of the Treasury. He then moved that It would come conciliation be prepared by a committee. it would come, he said, very suicably from that hall, ciliate every class of bis fellow-subjects, but on just and manly grounds. He would not do it to buy off hostility, nor at the expense of principle. They would co-operate with any man that was for repealing the statute \(40 \mathrm{Geo.HI}\). c. 38 . As to the people of England, he would be glad to
couciliate them, but he almost despaired of being able to do conciliate them,
so. The Whigs seek to get into power through \(\begin{aligned} & \text { Ireland, but }\end{aligned}\)
the Whigs were a treacherous set-there was no escaping the extent of their calumnies. They had grossly per-
verted what he had said about the Bourbons; but he deprecated revolutionary violence in any conntry on the globe. As to the Chartists they made him offers of assistance, but he would have no alliance with them, and put their letters in the fire. Joseph Sturge and the Complete Suffragists were a small party, but he would be glad to assist them; however, his apprehensions exceeded his hopes. As to the wise and judicious people of England, in the first phe conciliate them, and he would tell them in the first place that he had no desire to separate. He Parliament to France, so neither could the Irish Parliament transfer theirs to England. This was the doctrine of such men socke Piunket Mas Bushe Hewno mere mea loike, Hunk and He would move that a committee be appointed to draw up a sort of ancy could never happen. That declaration would be the solemn pledge of the Repeal Association and of the people who confided in that association. That declaration would be the shield of every Protestant to resist persecution if it should ever occur, but there was no danger of it The spirit of persecution was not in the Catholic. Ireland had been stricken down by dissensions amongst Irer chitaren; but ocee all the Trish were for Ireland, Ireland would be legislated for by the Irish. He
desired, therefore, to proclaim in the Conciliation Hall desired, therefore, to proclaim in the Conciliation Hall
this truth as the basis of their exertions. - that they placed their exertions for Repeal on the right of freedom of conscience to all men-without ascendancy to
any, or political inferiority to any. He concluded by moving that the Committee be appointed, which was agreed to. Mr. O'Connell then said it was most important that tuey should bave as many addresses as possible to the in order theen that period and the sitting of Parliament, of plain real state or Trelana. Hose petiions should com Majesty will present administration, and pray that her confidence. It would be their duty to see that those petitions were properly sigued, and they would begin the next session of Parliament with a cartload of petitions. He did not mean that there should be simultaneous meetings, even of any one county, for this purpose, for in the presish state of irritation it would be better to have Corish meehings, one after the other, before Parliament sat night hills in the neighbourhood of Donoughmoore, in mystery. The Corlt Constitution says, "The lighting commenced about ten o'clock, und soon after aeres of fires were seen flaming round the country. What is the object? Are there any ill-advisers urging on the unfortunate people to deeds which they will by-and-by bewail in blood?" Limerick.-The Limerick Reporler of Friday says T The hills through the counties of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary were illuminated last night by large fires, which miles. The scene was beautiful and amposing ; but what ocTipperary - Tial accurrence we cannoteven guess: Tipperary. -The Tipperary Constitution of Friday
alludes to the night-ires as follows:-"Last night, betwen the hours of seven and eight o'clock, the entire country was literally covered with fires. From every Tipperary a fire blazed counties of Limerick, Clare, and simultaneously. In several instances the fires blazed on the public roads, and torches were to be seen borne along by the people in every direction. It was really for miles round blazed into light, almost at the same moment. The meaning of those fires we cannot ascertain," Clare. - In the county of Clare, as well as in Tipperary, operation on Thursday night last. The Clare Journal contains the following :-"On Thursday evening, us far as the prospect could be commanded, lights were observinquir all the hills in the country. We have in vain made inquiry as to the cause-no one knew, or if so, they were large bundles of blazing straw carried round, followed by a crowd of laughing women and screaming children, to the ting fire to those houses covered with straw. Why some ting ire to those houses covered with straw. Why some dangerous aumusement, we are at a loss to account for""
dine

Glasgow. - The Free Church G.
is city on Tuesday wek, Assembly met in quess of Breadalbay week, and was attended by the Marsters deputed fibane, Mr. Fox Maule, and several miniRev. Cæesor from distant charches, anong whom was the the sermon, and Moderator, which was seconded by Dr. M.Farlan of Greenock, and carried unanimously. At the sitting on Wednesday Dr carried unantmousty. At the siting on milted the address of the Free Church to Her Majesty first Home Secretary immediately atter the rising of the swer from Sir James Grahana :-" I Thave had the honour of receiving and of laying before Her Majesty the address which bears your signature, and whicl was transmitted by you me. 1 am unwiting needlessly to refer to the late Church of a byaty hectiand; but the assurance of your continued he Queen relies with satisfaction on the declaration which you make on behalf of the minisisters and elders of a Church,
of Christ, that you will be steadfast in your obedience to the civil power, and that you regard that duty as demanded
by the highest authority, and as due to the peace and prosperity of the nation."

\section*{显abo.}

Thir Wrlsh Spbctat Commission.-Cabdipp, Thursday.This day the special commission, appointed for the trial of prisoGurney and Mr. Justice Cresswell. As usual on such occasions, the
guiet little town of Cardiff is filled with people from the anjacent country, and there are also many visitors from the procedinge
vikinuty of the seenes of the recent outracs. The post sowever, do not appear to excite so strong au anterest as it wrowid
seem natural to suppose would be felt in the result of trials for offences which have been considered of sufficient enormity to
warrant the warrant the appointment of a special co
Judges, on their arrival in Cardift, Courta, ouse, whence, after having opened the commission, they ritites, to St. John's Church, where the usual sermon was deli. Vered by the Chaplain to the Sheriff. The Judges were ettended,

 proceeded to deliver his charge, as ofllows. - " (ientlement of the
Grand Inquest, - We are assermbled at this unusual season of the
 demeanours arising out of, or connected with, the distuliver the
and outrages lately committed in this county, and to deliver gaol of persons who are detained therein under such charges.
it is but too notorious that in other parts of sorth Wales there have been for several months past tumultuary
assermbilages of tie destruction
persous, cenerally by pight,
 gradualy increasel untl1 they attained a considerable helpht. It
might have been expected that the exposition of the the the
mine salutary cantions, the solem11 warnimgs of the learned judge who bouring counties of Carmarticn and Pembroke, would have been effectual in bringing the peopte to a sense of their moral daty,
or if that failed, of their personal danger, from a perseverance in these practiccs; but, I lament io say, instead of deereasidg, these and have at length reached the county in which we are assem-
 at turnpme-gates. When turnlikes were first established in England, abont a century ago, et is matciler to them. They, with thort-sighted policy, preferred bad roads prepared by the parishe tolls
to good roads which were repaired by the exaction of toll Wiser counsels, however, prevailed, and to those wiser connsels We are mdebted for those roads which have been gratualised perfection. Hy the thrnpike rodde many districts had becned an
accessible which were not so betore. they have stanped and
increased walue on thonsands and thousands of acres of valuable of a large outlay; for that ontlay money was necessarnly bor Were necessary, and gates for their collection. The Princulality has the roads has been benefictal to all classes. .nd has opened
important communnications for trade, for agriculture, and for
pleasure. The facility afforded to travelling has brought into
 wherce trusteese hay discretion vestert in them they uave er red in who felt any burden which they thought they ought not to bear,
peaceably to prefer their applications to the Legislature or to the trustees (as the case might be) for relief; and if they believed
that any illegal exaction took place, they had in their own hands
a promit renedy by applicalion to the magiatrates in petty ses. a prompt remedy by applicalion to the magiatrates in petty ses.
sions; or, 1 they prefer ed it, cetber by inctuctment or by actim,
When a trial would have taken place at the asizes, and 1 wil Venture to say that the appeal for justrce, by even the poorest
member of the community, would never have been made in vain. listened to with favour in a court of justice, and ample redress afforded If, therefore, any grievance existed in the shape of there are persons who, aftcr the money has, betn ecnt for tha
making of the roads, and tolls mpused for repayment, hav
wislied to wislied to hreak fath with the credtors by destroyng their
security, they must be dishonest characters. Many a widow, and many an orphan, are dependent upon these cecutithes for ther
subsistence. Instead of that peaceable apmination for redress which I have pointed out, there have been large and tumultuons essemblares of persons, gedern a manner to dely reststance, provided with implements for the their unlawful and wicked puryoses into execution by terror and by violence, extending event to an their duty. Ha acountry which is governed by law such excesses as these must be putcown with the ste who ergage in them. I am happy to say, that the cases which will be brought hetore yon, though heinous in therr character, are not humerous.
frum the depostions which lie before mat upon the mat of ne 6 th of September an attack the road from Swansea to Llanon, by a tumultuous asscmblage of persons, amounting, it is believed, mplements of destruction. The gate was broken down and the tables, accompanied by a magistrate, arnvid. mere canbe no doubt that the demolition would have been comple, but for the called on them to desist. Upon this, one of the leaders fired a pistol at the chief constable, and that was followed by a volley frum the rioters. This fire was returned by the constables, and David Jones, whd Juprus 11 ught Two charges aganst them are tated in the comminment- the oue constables. It will be your daty to decide on the evidence that brought home to the m , or to exther of the m . If the proor be such a verdict of guilty (if yon were the trying jury), the that case yol 12. To prove the guitit of the persons accused it is by no madin pucksaxe or to shew that they werc the very widh their own handsanything an the demolition of the house. The crime is the crmme of the riotous as
sembly, and all who formed part of that assembly-ali who by thei
presence swelled themr numbers and augmented their force, more
espectally all who by their disguises had prepared to avould detec- tion, and all who by their disguses had prepared to avoud detec-
ance ance and resist apprehensiou-all, in short, who by their conduct showed that they were concurring and assisting in the execution of
their unlawful purpose, are in law equally guilty. You will therefore attend to the evidence that will be adducen, and fad a true bil each of the persons charged. The same observation apphies to necessary to prove that the person charged was the very man who pulled the trigger; all who banded themselves togerher in such numbers with such weapons, indicative of suen a purpose,
are equally puilty Had any of these shots taken fatal effect, they would have had to answer for the crime of murder, and some reflection as to the dauger they incur by engaging in such
enterprises, which may, and continually do, javolve them in crume more conclign inge of ssankt upon the chief constable, for the purpose of preventing the apprehension against whom a warrant on a charge of felony had issued for depositions state that the chief constable, accompanied by others, hepa apprehended Henry Morgan on a charge of felony, when the great viulerice assauited him with different weapons, and the mother assaulted lim with a weapon which cut his head to the which one of the family was seriously wounded, aud for the pre hear the narrative of each of the officers, and find a true bill or not, according as the evidence proves or fails to prove the parthat I should state that where all the parties are equalliy engaged charges one a charge of an assault upon a woman who kept a turnpike gate, and cutting and wounding her. These charges intent to murder, more frequently with intent to maim or wos
figure, and more frequently with intent to do some grievous figure, and more freguently with intent
b. dilly harm. If yon find the charge proved you will find a true bill. There are also other charges of turnupe-gates. The destruction of a turnpike-gate, even though not done by a riotous assembly, is stllin a misde calendar. Gentlemen, you may now retire and consider the cases to be brought before you." The Grand Jury having retired, the names of the petty jurymen were called over, and the panel having been formed, Lord ames stuart, that he Grand Jury, reture name of that body, to state to the that he was deputed in the name of the observations he had addressed to them to be of such importance, that they were unanimously of opinion that it would be of great painted. Hi tage if his Lordship would allow his charge placed the document in the hands of the Grand Jury

MARK LANE, FRiday, October 27.-We have scarcely any Euglices are fully supported. With the exception of some inguir fon the lower dinurrptinns of frce foreign, for shipment coastwis
 innurance meluted. Barley is held firm. Having a fair supply of hrish Oats, the uuyers hold off, and the trade 18 conseguenc







\section*{GAZETTE OF THE WEEK}



 Rankin and Co., Clatgow, leathe
merchante and oommission-agentse








\(\mathrm{W}_{\mathrm{to}}^{\mathrm{M}}\)
To to announce his intention of reducing the price of his stock of those HKCH (Larnx pendula Godsahif, having a good dards, 1 year worked, 158 s. 22 years, \(30 s\), ; and 3 years, sos, each. principal men in the trade, making the usual allowance to the He For description see Gardeners' Magazine, Oct. 1839.
1 TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING. - A Gentleman of London, has the following trees and shrabs to dispose of 3 viz., Limes from 18 to 16 feet in height, Scarlet and Double Whim,
Elery
vin Guilder Roses. Yews, Chinese Arbor Y tac, Luurels, I, ilacs, himes, and will afan remove in cxcelent concuts in if required.
Apply to Mr. McArthur, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, EdgewareTE GSSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will II mit to pablic competition by Auction, on the premises, eight minutes' walk from the terminus of the Southampton Raile eight minutes' Walk from the terminus ond following day, at
way; on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1 st, 1848 , and
11 o'clock, by order of Messrs. SHATLER, about 15,00u ROSES, 110 oclock,
consisting of Moss, Red and White Provence, De Meaux, and Spproved varieties. Also, a quantity of EPERGREENS and
SHRUBS. The collection of Roses are particularly worthy the attention of Gentlenwen, Nurserymen, and small purchasers May be viewed a week prior to the sale. Catalogues may be had of the principal Seedsmen; on the premises; and of the Auc= TONOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, DIRECTORS
OF PCTBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Pablic Companies ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are inon the premises, the Kensington Home Nursery, fronting the Great at eleven o'clock cal dar, the varied and interesting NURSEKY STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRE and consists of large Magnolus, of sorts including the fine specimen of Magnolia conspicua, Cedar of Lebanon, Fan Yews, Pinus cembra, with a very extensive Collection of Evergreens of every description taise remoral being git now re quired fur building purposes. May be viewed a week before the sale nud Catalogues had of all the principal Seedsmen, and of the Au tioneers, Leftonstone.
Messrs. Forress and Co. take this opportunity of inviting to an inspection of their general Stock in their other Nurseries, in the LANTING SEASON. - TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN V ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS have the的 and the Gravel Field Nursery, Brumatick ruad, Opposite, about Stock of OKNAMENTAL TLERS, SHRTBS ar I ETERGREEN P. and M. beg to observe it has seldom heen therr lot to offer to
Public competatuon so desirulie a stock of thriving plants of pery description and so well worthy the notice of noblemen and
 Amertan Nursery, Ley tomstone. M ESSRS. WILSON AND SADLER beg, through Valuable NURSERY STOCK
60,000 English Oaks, 1 to 2 t ft ,726 Carada graited Elm 4,331 Canada Eims, this sum 1,468 Broad-leaved Common 100 Devonshire Elms, 4 to 6 ft 1.00 Mountain Elms, 4 to 6 ft 511 Elms, to 6 ft , from \(1 \frac{1}{6}\)
 50 Striped leaved Beech 3,082 Birch, various sors, from
2 to 5 ft
Spanish Chesnuts, from \& to 6 it
250 Horse Chesnuts, from 2 1,150 Hornlearm, from 2 to 4 ft 32.750 Alders, from 1 to \(3 \frac{1}{f} \mathrm{ft}\)
 5,000 Poplar, 750 Hazels
1,000 Willows, French, Weepmg, and others of the
mewest kinds
Firs, from 12 in. 1,980 Spruce \(\quad\) 2,000 Sycamore Chesnuts, 8cc. \&c. 12,000 Scotch Mirs, from 1 to 3 ft
2,800 Siver Furs, small, from 300 Weymouth Pines, 3 ft
000 Privet, from 6 inches to 150 Ornamental Thorms 25 Snowy Mespilus
000 Hollies, from
 ditto Laurels, from \(0,000{ }_{1 \frac{1}{2}}\) to 3 ft 2,000 Portugal Laurels non Dwanf Apples
6 ou Standard Pears 800 Dwarf ditto, trained and untrained 100 Prums, standards 100 Pums, stanuards . 400 Commen \(P\) Mans, budded 300 Standard Cherries 200 Dwarf ditto
300 Damsons 300 Frut bearng Almonds
400 D warf Peaches on warf and Standard Apri-
r, ou0 Seew, M, g Oaks 3,000 Seeuling Hornbeam
3000 Seeding Brich 0,000 Sycamor ,000 Strong Crab Stocks 4 to \(9 \underset{\text { Anches }}{\text { N. }}\) N All the ahove are in Luts.
a to the valuable Stock above elzunkerated, whin will he put up in ats to suit pur chasers, and sold without reserve Derby Station close adjoining will enabie Gentcenu in a few hours. The sale will commence the first day precisely at Eleven. The Stock may be viewed on appii-
cation to the Foreman at the Nurseries, or at the Seed Warehouse, Cheapside, Derby.









 Aucerasesennyy
TO Be To vinsery Mev, Gardevirs, zc.


 sturbridge. Application to ke kade to Mrs. BEACH, or to M
HAssulh, Chemist, Stourbridge.


TO LETT-About SEven Acres of nursery








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\section*{POTTER'S GUANO-The Aruerio ity of this power}

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PINE APPLE CULTURE. By Thomas Torrron.




 SYLVESTER SOUND THE SOMNAMBULIST,


















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 and Enume Strops as cheap as it purcliased at Mechi's. His Manube iad his famous Bagatelle-Tables, Dressing-cases, fapjer Catalogues may be had gratis.

PURE ST. VINCENT ARROW-ROOT. - This Bermuda Arrow-Ruot, as certified by Dr. Ure; and being sold at a price considerably under thiied by Dr. Ure; an bin sold at sery, as also for culinilies as a gre
To be had in tin cases of 6,12 , and 18 Ibs., at \(1 \mathrm{s}\).8 d . per 1 lb ., of
SHUTTLEWORTI and STAMPER, Chemists, 140 , Leadenhallstreet, or of C. W. Loprastis, 199, Piccadilly, bole Agents to the

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid.
15 PRINCIPAL GARDENER.-A young Man who well acquainted with the leating physion the Profession, and is coms ment where alterations be happy to take charge of an estalitan counties would be preferred.
office, Kentish-town, London. H., to be left at the Central Post
\(A^{5}\) SECOND GARDENER.-A respectable young nd has e soad
 Ived in some or the prpoipal familes in the North and arab be
\(\mathrm{A}^{\mathrm{s}}\) GARDENER.-A single Man, geged 28 , who has



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THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. THE HORTYCULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4.
FASTOLFF RASPBERRY
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\section*{YoUeL \\ Chronicle to their Extensive List, with Price} Adrertising pages, 206 and 707 , of this Paper, of October the 14 th,
and will be found to contain every variety worthy of cultivation.

12 pair of good Shev Sorts
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stock in the country of the above Splendici Hardy Orine

ANEMONES AND HYACINTHS. Fine Dutch Hyacinths, for beds
Choice sorts of ditto, by name \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Ditto, finest known for glasses and pots } \\ \text { The new large Dutch Doubse Anemones, quite per doz. } & 2 & 10\end{array}\) surpassmge in size andi colours any yet introduced to
Ditto, ditto, in mixture, containing most of the above varieties, and equally large per doz., \(28.6 \%\), - per 100
Old sorts Double Anemones, mixed Superb Double Scarlet ditto (separate) Early Single Anemones, many colours
Ramunculuses, fine mixed, hardy
Crocuses, Tulips, \&c., in great variety
The above are particuiarly recommended for present planting N.B.-J. S. and SoNs deliver all parcels, free of expense to CHOMAS CRIPPS, NURseryman, Tunbridge Wells, ERent, respectfully begs to direct attention to his splendid collection of ROSES, comprising every novelty worthy of notice;
and which are offered at the following prices, the selection being left to T. C. . -
Fine standards

Halif Standards
Do. do.
Do. to. fine


Piants of the new Cloth of Gold Rose, 188. ordered early, will be C. with a list of the sorts they already possess, no duplicates shall be scnt.
J.

TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING. and tainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contignous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where
attention will je given to ail applications), to effect a Sale of the Stock at as enrly t pcriod as pussible, consequently beg to solicit
the attention of Gentlemen ansl the trade to the large and remarkably healtiy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large
Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra giowth; Portugal Laurels, very handsome; Green Holles, of variuus sizes; Evergreen stanelard flowering Thorns, Almunds, Esculus, Robinias, and other Ormamental Trees, and Evergieen and tlowemmgs, shabs,
with a large stock of fise standard and fiwarf, trained and unwith a arge stock of file standard and finarf, trained and un-
trained Peaches, Nectarnes, Aplles, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, of the most approved kinds, aud of growth rately equellicd; also,

 invite the incpectum of Gentlomen and Numerymen, thatterng ensure unqualified satisfaction, tura when they are disposed to
offer at very to their advertisement of Heaths, \&ce., whech has alpeurcd in the Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 4, 1843.

ATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE
QUEEN, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF RUTLAND, THE
EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, LORD VISCOUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, VOUELL AND CO. have much pleasure in announcing above highly valuable and much esteemed Raspberry, nequalled
for the extranrdimary sizc of its fruit and richness of favour.
Those to whom Y. and Co. sent it last season have expressed their high admiration of its superiority over all other varieties, Exhibittons during the season. As a proof tbey have not exagge-
rated its excellent gualities, Fruit was submitted to Dr, Lindley
 we find it merits all that has been stated in favour of its excel-
lence. The fruit that we liave received is very large, obtusely other new and large varieties. The plants bear abundantly, and They also exhibited it on the 1 st August before the London Hort, Society, 21 , Regent-street, to which a prize was a warded.
It would therefore be unnecessary for Yourni, and Co to recomment it more fuly, or with greater connidence to the notice on riority in the most unfavourable solls and situations, and requires no other then the ordinary treatment of the old varieties. Fine Canes will be ready by the latter end of October, and can
be serst with safety to any part of the United Kingdom (on the receipt of a Post-office order) upon the following terms:-
Packages containing 100 Canes

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when no less than 200 are ordered.
Extensive orders are already received for the above, and to revent a repetition of the disappointment which many expe-
ienced last season, by Youkur and Co not being able to meet the emand, they therefore respectfully solicit early application.
Great Yarmouti Nursery, Nov. 1, 1843.
THMPHREYS' COMPOUND, BULBS.
romote the germination of Sceds. Sold in bottles, and to each, by Flanagan \& Son, Mansion-house-street; ITURTT \&
MCMULLEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLABK, Bishopsgate-Withm;
 lawrience, 18, Piccadilly; John Kiznan, Great Russell-street Covent carden; Lockifart, 156, Cheapside, Shutrewoorth and Son, Islington; Thomas Watkinson, Market-place, ManSEADMaiEN in town and country. Wholesale Agents, DAVY,
MACTMURDO, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-street, Iondon.

\section*{SUPERB SEEDLING FUCHSIAS AND VERBENAS.}
(Y. SMITH begs respectfully to solicit the attention of T. Growers about to form their Catalogues for the ellsuing which G. S. flatters himself will give satisfaction, as they are superior to anything in their class:--
FUCHSIA LoNDON Ruval-has been exhited at Chiswick an Regent's Park Shows, and also submitted to thin of of the Gardeners dark purplish vermillion tube and sepals, the latter opening so as almost to reflex, showing the large crimson purple corolla t great advantage." This plant has the habit of Moneypennii
Per plant, 7 s .6 d . UCASIA CyIINDRICA SUPTRBA. -This flower is described by the
Editor of the Gardencrs' Gazette as being the most vivid scarle that can be conceived, and has a singularly interesting appear ance ; it is of strong growth, and a free bloomer, Per plant, 58 to globosa major. Per plant, 55 . Show of the Royal Botanic Gardens of London, and is a very
large and fine vartety, with dee rosecoloured flowers and large and fine variety, with deep rove-colouxed dows an Verbena Delicata-A fine large blush, changing to pink, and
very compact. Per plant, \(3 \delta\). \(6 d\). Verbena arbax-a fime free-flowering red, with white eye ERBENA STRYATA-Scarlet, striped with pink. Per plant, 28.0 .
Strong healthy plants will be ready for delivery by the 20 th April, 1844.- The usual discount to the Trade.

HIOLIYIIOCKS, HARDY IERBACEOAS PLAMMAY begs to state that he is provided W with a supply of the above plants of select quality. The Hast 21 years, and are of every slade of colour. The Herbaceous varieties, comprising the most popular Genera, in present cultiva tion, such as Phloses, Pentstemons, Aconitums, Anemones, Delphi-
niums, Campanulas, Lupinus, ©inothera, \&c. The Hollyhocks in collections of 100 plants for \(40 s . ; 50\) plants, 20s.; 25 plants, 115 . The Herbaceves Plants, 100 sorts correctly
named for \(42 . ; 50\) sorts, \(25 s\), of W . M 's selecting, including package. Hollyhock sced saved from best double flowers, 200 seeds flowers, in \(2 s\). 6 d., and \(5 s\). packets. N.B.-To those friends who received their Hollyhock plants late last year, W. M. begs to state that any they may have lost in conse quence, he
reference from unknown correspondents is solicited.-Hope Nur-
series, Lecming-lane, Bedale, Yorkshire, Nov. 3,1843 .
1. RIVERS, JUN, begs to announce that his delivery; applications inclosing a penny stamp will be promptly
attended to. T. F, aiso respectfully announces that he is preparing a New Catalogue of Pears, in which will be given one or
two figures of Root-prumed Pear-trees, with some directions for their culture,-Sawbridgeworth, Herta, Nov, 2, 1843,

Price \(6 d\).

W ILLIAM LODGE has the p peasure to offer for sale




 Manchester, 25 th October, 1813.
 "ALiLar Fowlms and Sov," beg leave to intimate to theif Frieuds, and the Nobility, Gentr, and puolicic in General, that the their own account, under the Firm of "Lxarivery and DreaHonk," and hope to be favoured with a share of public patronage, 59, King-street, Kimanninock, Oct. 27, 1843.
TO Gentlemen Planting. - A Gentleman of London, has the following trees and sirrubs to disposess of; viz, Limes from 12 to 16 feet in height; scarlet and Double



 road, London.
\(\mathrm{R}^{\text {OOTS OF }}\) NEW DAHLIAS for Sale, which gained ham Rival ; yellow, tipped with red, beaatiful round petals; superb show-Alower.
Ground
Roots, each
Gaines Prot Pricess Alice; cleẻr white, beantifin form, well up in the centre, constant show-flower. Ground Roots, 5 . cach. also his list of irrst-rate Pelargoniunis, Pansies, Calceolarias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, Auriculas, Cineraria,
which contain many seedlings and new varieties not before offered to the public.
M ESSRSARATIONS, picoties, And pinks.
Show varieties, with which they have gained 23 Prizes
-

 he has transferred his Nursery and Seed cusuess to mis Nephew, age of his friends, and he does it with a feling of confidence that it.-Taunton, F. C. BALL, having succeeded his Uncle, Mr. John Yound, in the Nursery and Seed business, takes this opportunity of soliciting a continuance of that support so long epjoyed by him. The Stock Sirubs Slirubs, including a large quantion new Lucombe and Fulham Daks, and American plants of all kinds. Assoall the best kinds
Hardy Creepers in pots, which he is charging at very moderate prices, and he trusts, e may be favour
October 2ne, 1843,
Brompton park nursery. -ESTABLISHED 1881. \(G^{\text {RAY, ADAMS, AND }}\) HOGG, respectruily calt the DWARF, STANDARD, and TRATNED FRUIT-TREES, FigS,

 green and necidnous Shrubs; select new stove and greenhouse may be had on application. They earnestly invitc ans minspcction of their Stock, assured that what order and give the utmost satis faction - Kensington-road, London.
J OSEPH SMITH, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock, Delbsghire begsi esperi, to his NURSERY STOCK, upon 22 Acres of Land, in a very exposed part of Derbysire. The stock Acres of is rendered extremely hardy and suitable for planting Trees, llowerne. Shrubs hnd
grecns, and Hardy American Slrubs.
An on application.

\section*{RXHibition of chrysanthencms. Vauxhal,} \(\mathrm{C}_{\text {Iondon, beg to state that their Collectinn is no win bhant, }}^{\text {HANDLER }}\) C Lockhart and duncan, Florists
 Gentemen and Nursery men who purcuase extensivily, several \begin{tabular}{c} 
cheap pols \\
for cash. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{ноLLYHocks}
J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, bers to




 superba), \(10 s .6 d\). per plant ; (see this Paper of 17 th June, 1843). London, and at the Nursery, as above. A remittance from unknown correspondents will be expected.

Fine NAMED TULIPS.-The Suberiber having : offer them upupan the following very moderate pepumar flower, begs. liy name for 5i, 50 gorts by name for 2.10 .0 ,., which will compris
 John Slater, Flokist, his large and weestre, begs to call the theate-lantion, Cheetham
 J. S. requests a comparison on pisepaid picesp of of CARNAOATIONS and by the Editor, of of with tontere which have been so highty spoken
pubbication in one of of his
 of layering, were in colour

J. HALLY NMM. BAJKETS EXQUSTIE.







 \({ }^{\text {End }}\) Also afe

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 will he able this autumn only to supply the trade at 108 serctise

 propensity to fower in plants at 12 to 18 inches hiph. It is per fectly fistinet from ant of the cpecies. Strong established plants
 cimenc, flowrss almont the -ane leneth as those of B, suaveolens,
with the calyx full half the length of the corolla, both white

 be new. Floraponda is the name given to B. coccinea. We are
not acquainted with the present species. It does retain its large Aplant having been sent by us to Mr. Low, Clapton, with seven Alowers expanded, to be by him exhibited at, the Chiswick Horti-
coltural Show in August, 1843 , the flowers of which were injured in its transmission, consequently was nct exhibited; it has since Magazine " for September, 1843 . The seeds of the above Species
ware received by \({ }^{\text {. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston, Westmeath, from }}\), Chili, from whom we received our plant.
The Double White Brugmansia, noticed by Dr. Lispuey in the Gardeners' Chronicle, September 16 th, 1843 . Seeds of which were plants of which T. B, and Son will have ready to send out in May,
1844. 48, Lower Sackville-street. Dublin.

\section*{FRANCIS AND JAMES DIXTEN, NEWTON AND UPTON} W E beg most respectfully to draw the attention of and very SUPERIOR STOCK of Seedling and Transplanted also at the Newtown Nursery, Montgomeryshire, which cond Chesnuts, Hazel, Hornbeam, Syeamore, Poplars, Peech, Birches, Quicksets, \&cc. \&cc. And as this season has been particularly favourable for the growth of Trees, we may be allowed to state to our Customers and Planters generally that we never were so vigorous and carefully grown Trees, on the most reasonutbte terms,
Taving for a series of years devoted considerable attention to the rearing of FRUIT-TREES, we are happy to announce that our present Fruit-tree grounds are thoroughly stocked with fine Well-rooted Trees, of every description, suitable for Walls and In our ROSE department we cultivare all the most esteemed Varieties, amnually addug such Nus lismon as are consemered
first-xate, either in their fo cination, cuour, or perlane, and Btamped with the approbation of the great Rnse nemmerse, of the
South. Aud wa the Lraming of our stanturk, Halt-Standards Re. great pans have been tanen to graft on carcfally-selected The other parts of our Nurseries also abound with full collecFlowering Shrubs, Greenhouse and Orchidaceous Plants, Dahlias, Carnations, Pinks, Tulips, Verbenas, Lobelias, Pansies, and
every other article conncted with the Nursery business We have now on sale at with Warehonse in Chester Vetches, Winter Oats, and Rye, several Newiy-Imported Seed season to plant Hyacinths, dic. ha pots and glasees.
A first supply of Early Garden Seeds daily expected to arrive.
LARGE NEW MATS, MUSHROOM SPAWN, All orders will command our utmost attention, and will much Who have at present on their list a number of experienced Garand ahilities may be strictly relied on.-October 24, 1843. THOMAS BROWN begs to acquaint the Growers of ready for sending out, including several novelties not before offered the established show-fleweollection of Pinks (comprisTuzirs, \&c., \&c,-Slough Nursery, Nor, 3 Arnatyons, PIcotriss,

BURBIDGE AND HEALY'S NEW PLAN OR WARMINGHOTHOUSES, GREENHOUSES, CHURCHES and public buildings, Mansions, \&c., \&c.


Since our Advertisement of October 21, 1843, we have re-
ceived an immense number of letters from all parts of the ceived an immense number of letters from all parts of the
United Kingdom, inquiring the particulars of our Apparatus,
and many asking in what respects

 sible, what we c.nsider the advantages of our plan. In the firs
place, it wil. be observed that the plan of the Bo.ler and con-
taining furnace is riming furnace is circular; the Bonler berng comprosed of two
trineated cones, one msected ne withum the other, in such form is such as to ofici a very extensive surface to sides, and the the fixe and heated arr, the whole surface benme exposed to the
 we obtann a rery powerful Bmiler in an execenfangly small com
pass. We beg also to call attention to the absence of complicated to its sides, and the top is easily prevents the dust or soot hang.ang door in front elevation C. (p. 732.) In no place is the fuel inga the with the Boiler, as in cases where it does we apprehend grea the leat causing imperfect combustion of fuct. The value fire and hish-pitt doc rs 'Sylvecter's Patectit), whel arc fitted witl of the greatest importance to the skilful Gardener, as it enables
him to continue his fire for any requires time, without irouble to hamself; or t.e may at any tine, hy closing up thic dhon, put out the fire. By not allowing a current of ail to thass throngh the
furnace, he thercby prevents the heat of the louler and brich work marked \(Z\), 15 a neat and convenient cover for the top of the
mrickwork, easily removed and the purpose of cleansing the Boiler. It acts as a reverberator,
and may, under ordinary circumstances, be filled with and may, under ordinary circumstances, be filled with
non-conducting material, clean sand, or pebbles, or any other
sither within the House, it may be used was a means of rapidly saturating the house with moisture by evaporation. By placing the Furnace nf hent is produced, as, from the circhlan form of the apparatus
and the small space it occuppes, it woula have a s cat appearance. arrangement for Horticu'tual purproses-beeng omphe, cocromem-
 through pipes, or to the excellent Tank-System of Rendle, or in DM. HEALE AND SON, NURStRYMFN, \&c., beg general that they have sti,l a large stock, bath Standardg, Dwarf
and Tramed, of their celebrated HXBRID PLUM, raised between
the the Grecngage and Orleans. And as their circular of last season call the attcntion of tle public to the following particulars : colour yell, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the prolific or train the Orleans, and bears abundantly either as a standard ruits, and ought to be grown in all collections. Fine thre ear-old trecs, 3s, Gd. each y do. traincd, js, cach
Nurseries, Calne and Devizes, Nov, 3 , 1843

N SALE, as under, fine healthy well-furnished Plants, Cover, 20,000 EVERGREEEN PRIVET, 24 to 36 inches high, at
20s. per 1000. 12,000 COMMON TAURRE 20s. per 1000 . 12,000 COMMON LAUREL, 18 to 24 inches high,
at 508 . per \(1000-\) will be delivered at Liverpool or Whitehaven at 508 . per 1000 -will be delivered at Liverpool or Whitehaven;
free of charge.-Apply to David Croore, Narseryman, Gate

J MYATT"S NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY. - NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit ociety, and a l3a.knan Mcrial awarded. has also been Chronicte, No, 26, p. 447. It is a most prolific bearer, exhibiting the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same Elizs. Price, Deptfold Pine, 2l, 10s.; British Queen, 10 , per \(100 .-\) Manor Farm, Deptford, Nov. 3, 1843 .
THE BRITISH QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT PEAS.
W. J. CORMACK AND CO. beg to announce to bove two New Varieties, and will be obliged have harvosted the the stock is Iimited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in N.

\section*{J.} J. Aubor Scolitiling have sucecede in raising the

 They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Price 3s. per Quart; 10s. per Gallon ; 17s. 6 d . per Peck; 308. per Halfobushel; 2l. 108 . per Bushel. They have likewise a few
Packets of Calceolaria Standishii Seed, at \(5 s\). per packet; sent
free by post, on the receipt of Postage-stamps, or a Post-ofice London Agents: Messrs. Fxeld and Chiln, Seedsmen, 119
 TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NURSERYMEN, DIRECTORS OF PUBLIC CEMETERIES, and other Public Companies MA ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS are inon the premises, the Kensington Home Nursery, fronting the Great at Eleven oclock each day, the varied and interasting NURSERY
STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SFR UBS ; well
degerves the attention af Gentem descrves the attention of Gentlemen who intend planting this autumn,
and consists of large Magnolias, of sorts including the fine and consists of arge Magnolias, of sorts including the fine specimen with a very extensive Coliection of Evergreens of every description. safe removal, being of a loamy and adhesive nature; but is now re-
quired for building purposes. May be viewed a week before the sale,
and Catalogues had of all the principal Seedsmen, and of the AucMessrs. Forrast and Co. take this opportunity of inviting to an
Mens. inspection of their general stock in their other Nurseries, in the
Gloucester-road, within five minutes' walk of their home-grounds. PLANTING SEASON.-TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN,
PUBLIC COMPANIES, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, AND VI ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS have the

 MIENTAL TREESS, SHLIHSS, RUC EVERGREEN AMERICAN FRUIT TREES of the choicest sorts Messrs. ParF TRAINED Pablic competition so desirable a stock of thriving to offer to every description and so well worthy the notice of noblemen and entates. The stock will be lotted to suit every description of Catalogues la. each, teturnable to purchasers, may be hat on the merican Nursery, Leytonstone. DERBY- - TO NOBLEMEN, GENTLEMEN, NÜRSERYMEN, 1 ESSRS. WILSON AND SADLER beg, through expiration of the Lease of one of their Nurseries at Christmas WhuNESDAY, the 7th and 8th of November next, the following
valualle NURSERY STOCK:60,000 English Oaks, 1 to 2 ft 4,331 Camada Elms, this suma21,468 Broad-leayed Ccmmon
100 Devonshire Elms, 4 to 6 ft
100 Mountann Elms, 4 to 6 ft
511 Elms, various varieties,
200 Purple Beech, various
50 Striped Ieaved Beech
, 082 Birch, various sorts, from 2,350 Spanish Cbesuuts, from ,250 Horse Chesnuts, from 2 1,150 Hornbeam, from 2 to 4 ft
14,968 Mountain Ash, from 2 to 32,750 Alders, from 1 to 3 古ft
1,620 Area Theophrasti, from \({ }_{27,000}\) Sscamores, from 2 to 10 ft 27,000 Larch, from \(1 \frac{1}{k}\) to 4 ft
5,000 Poplars, of various sorts, 750 Framels 5
1,000 Wrillows, French, Weep.
ing, and others of the
21,980 Spruce Firs, from 12 in .
12,000 Scotch Firs, from 1 to 3 ft
2,800 Silver Firs, small, from
300 Weymouth Pines, 3 ft
0,000 Privet, from 6 inches to 150 Ornamental Thoms
35 Canada Service Trees
35 Canada Service
25 Snowy Mespilus
000 Hollies, from 1 to 4 ft ,
Silver and Gold Striped

\section*{,000 Common Laurels, from}

2,000 Portugal Laurcls 000 Dwarf \(A\) puples 600 Stankard Pears
300 D warf ditto, trained and untrained 100 Plums Stears, fine sorts 100 Plums, Standards 400 Common plums budiled , 500 Mussil Plum budded with 300 Standard Cherries
200. Dwarf ditt

300 Fruit-bearing Almonds
400 Dwarf Peaches 200 Dwarf Peaches
15,000 Seedling Oaks ,000 Seedling Crabs
3000 Seedling Birch
0,000 Sycamore
2,000 Horse Chesnuts, Acc. 8 cc .
2,000 Strong Crab Stocks,

Mescrs. W. and \(S\) respectfully invite attention to the valuable Stock anove enumerated, which will be put tip in lots to sut pur-
chasers, and sold wihout reserve. The convenience of immediate transit by Rallway from the Derly Station close adjonnug; part of the himgdom in a few hours. The sale will commence the first day precisely at Elevel. The Stock may be viewed on applli-
cation to the Forcman at the Nurseries, or at the Secd Warehouse,
 the Cow forward in calf; they are about 35 inches high, in high conction, and perfectly inured to the climate of this co
Apply to I. L. Templer, Esq., Torhin, Taybridge, Devon.

TO BE TO GENTLEMEN AND GARDENERS,
consisting of Several Hundred of young Oak. Chesnut, Plane, Birch, Flewering shrubs; at 30 per cent, luwer than the neual price, as the gronad must be ceared ma month. Whe Nursery in the and now belonging to Mr. Score, 4, Priory Place, Camuerwell, and now belonging to Mr. Score, 4,
H. GROOM, Clapham Rise, near London, (removed MAJESTY, Walworth; by APPOINYMENT, FLORIST TO HER that this is the season for making up their collections of TULISS
preparatory to planting next monthe He therefore recornments
that an early that gentlericis are unable to obtain the kinds thyey rcauire, from not applying sufficiently early, His Catalugue of
forwarded by post, on application, - Nov, 3,1843 .

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\section*{SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1843.}

MEETINGS FOR THE
Tuesday, Nov. 7 . FForticult
Wednesday, Nov. LLinrean

With the most sincere regret we announce the death of the Rev. William Lewis Rham, M.A., a Member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society, and one of the best Agricultural writers of our day. We need only point to his excellent articles in our own columns under the signature
"M." and to his many valuable contributions to the "Penny Cyclopedia," and the "Journal of the Agricultural Society," to show what a serious loss the science of Agriculture has sustained in this kind, good, and amiable man, who died at his living of year of his age.

The attention which Professor Henslow and other writers in this Journal have directed to the new Agricultural pest, called the Clover Dodder, will, we time to spread. And it will doubtless be consolatory to the farmers to know that if it can once be driven off there is little or no chance of its return
Beveral writers have stated that it appears to have been introduced from Cabul with the Lucerne, of which we have lately had some importations; and we are enabled by the favour of a correspondent to confirm this supposition beyond all question.

I have witnessed," he says, "in the extreme north-western portion of Northumberland, a fact which seems to confirm the opinion that a species of Cuscuta Trefoil from Khelat. A packet of that seed was sown last spring in rows, in soil prepared for a hedge at the edge of a meadow which had meadows also on three sides of it , and no arable land near it. Cuscuta is said to have been previously unknonn in that district, and has not been seen, as far as I have learnt, this season. when, in consequence of the first notice on the subject in the Gardeners' Chronicle, an examination was made, removed and destroyed. As the latter had no flowers the species could not be determined. I have the pleasure of sending you a packet in the state in which it was prurchased at a bazaar with that which produced
the Cuscuta above mentioned. 1 . Close examination may possibly detect the seeds of the parasite mixed with those of the Trefoil.
We have carefully examined the seed alluded to in the foregoing letter, and we are able to state that small packet we have picked thirteen seeds, each wiih its snake-like embryo perfectly alive and fit for growth.
We are
portant . also enabled to state something more imseparated by sifting. Iucerne-seeds are about 2 line long, and \(1 \frac{1}{1}\) broad. Clover-seed is much the same; the Dodder-seed is spheroidal, and scarcely a line in diameter. It is of a pale-grey colour, in form like the quarter of an Orange, and looks more like fragments of grey clay than an organised body.

As there has been a little skirmishing in our columns about the priority of some imaginary discoveries relating to the name and so forth of this plant, we may as well take the present opportunity of staying all further expenditure of powder by stating that the discovery of the species probably rests with Dr. Roxburgh, in whose "Flora Indica," Vol. i., p. 447, it
aescribed under the name of Cuscuta sulcata.

We have seen with great regret some letters in the Daily Papers complaining of the conduct of visitors to Kensington Gardens, where of late so much pains esting by the introduction of named collections of shrubs and flowers. We regret still more to say that the allegations are true.

The first of these malpractices (says a writer in the Times) commences in the spring, when a systematic pillaging of all the birds' nests takes place; not a is so peculiarly attractive, is suffered to escape,-and Were it not for the protection afforded (by express command) to these beautiful songsters in the grounds
of Buckingham Palace, and the keeper's island in St. James's Park, not a note would be heard in any of our parks, and these joyous harbingers of spring would, near London, be exterminated. The second uisance is the plucking of the flowers, and the stealing of roots and plants almost as soon as they are put
into the ground. The best of the Dahlias last season into the ground. The best of the Dahlias last season
were carried off almost immediately they were planted, were carried off almost immediatey they were planted,
and the Pinks and Geraniums were all stolen, one after the other, within a few days of their being transplanted. The third nuisance occurs in the autumn, when the very seeds are stolen, and by persons wel dressed.

It is a lamentable thing that the excellent intentions of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests should thus be frustrated by the well-dressed, or ill-dressed,
scamps who abound in all great cities, and we should scamps who abound in all great cities, and we should
be glad to learn that the example of the good people of Frankfort were followed when such people are
caught Mr. Jessie tells us that "The public gardens at Frankfort are only separated from the high-road by a single rail ; and yet nothing is injured, although no one is excluded. In these gardens, a nightingale had to one of the walks. It was seen by every one, and yet no one molested it; until, one day, a foreign servant saw and took it. When it became known, the
man was hunted hy a mob, taken before the city authorities, and, the fact being proved, he was sentenced to have his coat turned, to be drummed out of the city with every mark of disgrace, and never to
Without, however, resorting to means of this kind, which suit Germany better than England, we think that a remedy may be easily found in the plan suggested by the writer in the Times, from whom we have already quoted; namely, that a few persons
should be constandly employed in Kensington Gardens should be constantly employed in Kensington Gardens larger number of notices warning the public against picking and stealing should be pusted about the grounds; to which we would add the dispersal of a few policemen in plain clothes among the thievish crowd, with orders to seize the best dressed persons they could see in the act of plunder. A morning at Kensington Police-office would prove a salutary lesson to such gentry. At Hampton Court, at Kew, at the Gardens of the Horticultural and Zoological Societies, no robbing worth talking of takes place; but then these places are al way siguarded by workmen engaged in their ordinary duty. We would not answer for their security if the well-dressed mob of London had free liberty of amusing themselves without control. We earnestly wope that the Commissioners of \(W\) oods and Forests Will adopt so simple a plan for preventing plunder The Long Walk in Kensington Gardens is, we understand, under the special care of no one. Altogether, there is only the occasional attendance of three men ber barely sufficient for the duty, even if constantiy employed. If each of the long beds-and there is nearly a mile of them in length - was placed under the constant charge of some one gardener, he would naturally take a pride in them, and there would be some responsible persons who would be ambitious of the credit of keeping the grounds in order, and would on the other hand have the blame and censure, should the beds be slovenly and ill kept.
The desire of Lord Lincoln is evidently to beautify the Gardens for the pleasure ot the public. We are sure that his Lordship only requires to be made aware of the evils now complained of, to cause effectual measures to be taken for preserving the flower-beds in the state in which they ought to be ; and, above all, for rewarding the gentry who have been thus offending, in the manner best suited to their conduct, and least agreeable to their feelings.

COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT.

\section*{BY W. WOOD.}
table Matter as Manuee in a fresh State TAbLe MATtER as substances are best calculated to reassume an organic living state, when they are least changed and decomposed byi̊putrefaction.
Fyirst experiment, upon a seedling Plum-The seed placed in a small garden-pot, and nearly filled with living leaves and roots on grasles, mixd with artificial heat appeared in April-was removed into a larger pot three tines during the summer, each time with same kind of material for potting ; end of October occupied about onethird of a square foot, at which period its height was
9 feet 7 inches. Further experiments in manuring Turnips with green fermented Fern and black vegetable mould, and branches of trees in every stage of decompositionthe latter apolied four-fold more than the former-the result being greatly in favour of the former ; the growth, \&c. being much more rapid than the effects from either vegetable mould or stable produce, and distinguishable in the autumn from the rest of the field, by the deeper shade
of their foliage. The above experiments conceived to be satisfactory, in showing that any given (I presume pro-
portionate) quantity of vegetable matter can generally be pmployed in its recent and employed in its recent and organised state with much no inconsiderable wat it has been decomposed, and dissipated aid lost during component parts kas been and fermentation - Hort. Trans progress of
Remarks.-This interesting fact, though valuable in its results when applied to the cultivation of plants remarkably robust in constitution, or known to be gross feeders, and under the most favourable circumstances, does not appear equally appicable to the general cultivafion of exotic plants in pots. Had the experiments been applied to the management of ornamental plants, even in the attainment of a medium growth, 1 have no doubt that the results would have been less favourable, for the following reason:-The highcr we rise in the scale of ullivation, the more pouterful are the agencies required o effect our purpose. And in the cultivation of piants intended for buperior growth, there are many instances of of counteractive agency is unequal; and hence I infer, from abundant evidence, that the mechanical texture and effect of undecomposed vegetable matter would by no meaus balance the injurious infuence of its absorbent properties. The undefinable variations of vegetable structure and capability of assimilating matter as food under equal variations of atmospheric and solar agency would preclude the anplication of undecomposed veretahe watter in many elaborate processes of cultivation. The accumulative system of culture is negatived in the above facts.
No. H.-On the most Advantageous Form of Garden-pots.-"I have constantly found the growth of trees to be most rapia when the roots and leaves are cumstances ; and the horizontal space necessarily occupied by the leaves and stems of plants will in almost all case exceed widh of the pots, of the form now recom mended, he widn of each being as 8 , tes depth will be as 6 , and luallest sure. - Fort. Trans., vol. Iil., p. 378
Remarks.-At p. 110 of "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," an opinion is offered that "the capability of roots to fuln their natural functions will be in proportion as modes of cullivation approach Nature so nearly, as to perelementary substances and and that it will probably \(b e\) found that the amount of food thus obtained will be com irensurate with the dispersion of the roots over a given surface;" which opinion appears strictly to coinclde with Mr. K.'s view.
Lio. hin the Aphica of Manuke, in a and depth of soil seem therefore, to be no further requisite to trees than to afford them a regular supply of water, and a sufficient quantity of organizable matter; and the rapid growth of plants of every kind when their roots ar confined in a pot to a smalis quancity of mould, till that becomes exhausted, proves the truth (sufficiently) of this position."-Hort. Trans., vol. ii.
Remarks.-It would appear from the "rapid growth" were spoken of, that Mr. K. believed plants capable of the most rapid growth when confined in small pots and removed to larger, according to the oramary and restrictive system. But this oninion can be only maintained by showing that a small plant removed in its young and excitable state to a larger quantity of soil, of a texture and ranged as to enable its tender organs progressively to assimilate its food without being liable to an impeded circulation of moisture, * is, in reality, making a slower progress to maturity than a small plant, "confined to a small quantity of mould." But the real difference I presume would be, that the former, by a judicious adaptation of its or the increased amount of agen brought to act unon it, would be attaining an acoumulative vigonr by upor th development of its axillary buds, and con und of a uniform amoant of organizconsequent deposition arle a mater, if allowed to surpass the able matter, whilst the latter, if allowed oly surpass the other by a more rapid grown, attenuated growth, which if-buds. In the former, accuabortive or undeveloped progress, but maturation, in the mulation is not oniy progress, and loss of functional latter, rapid growth is abortion, and loss of functional power, by the repeated with an ultimate effect. This each of which iecognise any principle which involves the paper fails to recoger asencies in Nature, or any modificapplication of ic matter, to be rendered successively applicable to the different stages of growth.

\section*{ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.} Whise the inpor seem acknowledged by Horticulturists, as your columns testify, I would beg to use the same vebicle for a few hints of a wider range, and take up the atroosphere of hothouses as a subject of more general and comprehensive import. In considering this subject, it obviously arranges itself under the four heads of heat, light, moisture, and chemical constitution; all of which conditions must be distinctly attended to by the practical gardener in the atmosphere of his hothouses, if he hopes to make their inmates emuate the luxuriance of their unaided sun are inadequate to the production of sufficient
* Paxton, p, 110.
heat for the growth of tropical and many other tender plants, artificial means have been resorted to in order to make up this deficiency. With the more early gardeners, the production of a sufficient heat in forcing seemed thei Alpha and Omega, for they were then unacquainted with vegetable physiology, and the conditions requisite for the proper development of plants : hence the heat and smok of an ordinary fire, conducted through? thin walled brick flues around the interior of the bulding, gave the hea required. This source of beat, however, has been found both unstable and impure : the plants in a house thus heated are liable to be scorched at one time and chilled at another, and subjected at all times to the influence of pernicious vapours, which escape from the flue at the joinings of its brickwork. The most obvious means to remedy the defects of the ordinary fue was to increase the thickness of its walls, and this practice has been adopted and given to the public by several of your corre spondents. The body of material heated being consider able, a house so warmed is not liable to the sudden altera tions of temperature of one with the common thin flue neither can hurtful vapours escape readily in to the interior myself have tried this plan to a small extent and find it much superior to the old five; and in small houses of cheap construction I believe it is the cheapest and best which can be adopted. One of your correspondents, if recollect right, recommended a nine-inch flue surrounded with two feet of brickwork to run through the house. would prefer and have used a flue of larger calibre, arche over the surface or upper side: this should run through the house longitudinally, and get gradually larger as it ecedes from the fre: in tbis way a pure and equable upply of heat may be obtained at little cost and trouble As this is a method of heating suitable for amateurs, who owever fond of plants, require to husband their mean ell in following out their fancy, you will pardon me in being a little more particular, even although I should to ome extent anticipate my fourth general head in pointing out the method of ventilation. In building the house mall openings like pigeon-holes should be left along the back wall, about the level of the ground, and two fee asunder; from each of these openings, on the inside, a bricks on fit for woles and covers should the sides, with house, under the flue, to its farther side: the bottom of these canals (which will be about four inches and a hal quare on the inside) are not to be on a dead level but to rise inwards, so that by the time they reach the middle of the bottom of the flue their base may be rather ger than their tops are on the outside of the wall. Along the bottom of the flue, (ere it is built, of course, ) build level, and uniting with them at right angles: The heating flue having been now built, and the outlets of the cross canals carried up a few inches on its front side, you possess an apparatus for ventilation which will supply your house at all times with pure and warm air. The eason of the cross canals being made to rise a little in per curse, is insure the escape of the warm air of the nouse instead of finding its house, instead of finding its way outwards into the ex ternal air. The port-holes may be allowed to remain open thitue, permithed to escape throust the roof and other openings fil pull down the sashes are or less, as you wish this to be. you wish good draf, the fiue should rie a little in its conrse above the level next the fire. To obtain mois fure a ledge of brick can be attached to the upper surface fich flue to confine a few inches of sand, by wetting hich, moisture is given off to the air of the house. For an amateur with limited means, a house suitable for the growth of almost any sort of plant may thus be cheaply obtained ; and it is on their account I have furnished these now getting into general use for heating Horticultural and other buildings. For large establishments we believe steam to be the preferable material, as one furnace and boiler will supply the whole. The temperature too of any building is perfectly under command, for with a few extra metal pipes or boxes, communicating with the steam-pipe by stop-cocks, a greater or less extent of beating surface can at any time be obtained, and the heat thus modified according to inclination or the rigour of the weather Water-tanks for bottom-heat can also be readily put in operation by steam; and any state of dryness or moisture kept up in the atmosphere by suffering more or leas of it to escape through properly-distributed minute openings. But while steam is quite suitable for extensive establishments, and in the neighbourhood of machinery where a steam-engine is at work, heated water is a more manageable medium, and much more employed for communi cating heat. For this purpose it is made to circulate either through close pipes of cast-iron, or open and covered gutters and tanks. The principle on which this circulation depends is the different densities of warm and cold water, combined with the hydrostatic fact of all fluils finding their level ; and any one thoroughly acquainted with these two princinles can at any time plan and modify a hot-water apparatus at his will. As a suitable soil-temperature is as necessary for the lixuriant growth of many plants as a suitably warm atmosphere, tanks of hot water are getting into general use for the purpose of Over theia, and into requisite heat to soil or sund placed pots plunged.t The elder gardeners and many of the oretan starase fermenting material for the purpose producing this bottom-heat, and, in some respects decided advanuyge, as will attempt to prove under the head of Chemical Constitution. When, however,
steady moderate bottom-heat is required, there can be
little dispute about the utility and docility (if I may use the phrase) of the tank system.-J. \(L\). Newhurst.

\section*{PLAN OF A PINE-PIT ERECTED AT HEWELL} FOR THE HON. R. H. CLIVE, M.P
Br permission of Mr. Clive we are enabled to publish he following plan of a Pine-Pit, whose bottom-heat i as it has been constructed by Mr. J. Jones, of Birmingham When we saw it, a month ago, the plants were in the best possible health; and Mr. Markham informed us that it orked so well, that he honed it would soon be lengthened Its length is 40 ft . 6 in ., its width inside 12 ft .9 in ., it
covered with wood, on which the Pine-bed lies, \(B\) is a smoke-flue, passing along the front from the fire-place at one end of the pit and discharging itself at the other end into an upright chimney. Tise sbaded line right and left of the section shows the ground line; so that a large par f this pit is sunk in the ground. The otherparts of th plan, which is drawn to a scale, speak for themselves.


WHEAT ON THE SAME LAND, YEAR AFTER YEAR.
rer accompanying letter from the Manchester Guardian appears to me to be of sufficient importance to deserve a place in your columns. I could wish to stimulate other parties to experiment in the same way, and doub not if the plan is followed up perseveringly in variou be obtained
I was led into these experiments by reading Liebir's book on the Chemistry of Agricultare; for, assuming his theory to be same land, year alter year; as, according to that theory, the carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen which constitute the great bulk of all cereal crops (both grain and straw), are supplied in abund ance from the soil and atmosphere (or perhaps, to speak mor organic substances, which, however numerous form but a smal part of the whole weight of the crop. With the view of testing Were the elements which built up and cemented the carbon oxygen, and hydrogen together; or, in other words, which con fitutd which fity, I began in the autumn of 1841 , to experiment on which had just becn cleared of one of Oats. I chose an exhansted ficld in preference to any other, as the only one in which I could test the truth of the theory; it was very foul, being full of Couch.
grass and weeds of all kinds; it was ploughed up and hastily picked over, for the season was so unfavourable for cleaning the land (from the great quantity of rain that fell), that I was almosi induced to abandon the experiment. Previously to sowing the seed, one-fourth of the feld was manured with a compost of
night-soil and coal-ashes, at the rate of 40 tons to the customary acre ( 7,810 ) ards); the remaiming three-fourths having the seed put in without any manure whatever. The winter was very unfavourable for the plants in our cold wet soll; and, in the
unmanured part of the field many of them werished, and those hat survived made very little progress, from having no stimnilus manures in moist weather, I waited antil the 6th May, when reated that part of the field which had not been manured (threeourths of the whole, in the following mamer :-1 applied guano ame weight of nitrate of soda over another fourth leuvint onelourth entirely without manure. The Wheat manured with the guano and nitrate of soda grew vigorously, and the ears, more particularly in the part manured with guano, were the finest and the sample was rery indiffcrent; the soil bemg evidently deficient in some property necessary for perfecting the grain.
The crop also suffered much from the depredafions of the birls.
 \(\begin{array}{lll}\text { Unmanmed part } \quad . & \text { ditto..... } 19^{2} \frac{2}{5} \text { ditto, } \text { ditto, } \\ \text { ditto }\end{array}\) give these detals the show that the land was in an exhansted now about to detati). After the crop of 1812 experiment I am wis immotlately phonghed up, and the season being vely favour ble it w'is tolerably Wht any manure) aloout the first week in October. After the over the entire field (about one acre three roods), to keep the blants alive throngh the winter. In the spring, being duvided hito three porlions, it was manured with the same numbor of of Chorch, near Accrington, who also analysed the snil and subsoll for me. These manures were applied about the 10 th of April, of each division with guano a fortnight afterwards, at the rate o 2 cwt. to the acre; but all the manure applied to the crop, ill
cluding the hundred weight of guano put on in the autumn, did
not exceed 6 cwt. The arop, whicए was wery thin one in the

Hring, improved so much by the application of these manures, be the best in the neighbinthood; but the heavy rains of Julv attacked by rust, and the sample is very indlifterent. In andditiol
to this drawback, there being yery
 of the other fickls, was attacked by the birds as soon as the grail revent them the ear. Notwithstanding all the effors made to and it is a very moderate estimate of the damage to say, tha hey destroyed one-fourth of the crop throughout the fiold. That part of the fiet covered with manure, No. 1, being the carlicsts
suffered most. There were patches of several square yard where there did not appear to be a single grain left; and whereve the birds took a grain from the middle of the ear, when in the milky state, the grains on each side of it appeared to grow no this portion of the field one-third of the crop was destroyed. Al this seems to reduce the experiment to little more than gues Whor ; and it will probably be very difficult to persuade those the devastation the field when it was cut, to credit this report the devastation made by the birds, even when they are told that
Clitheroe is a town of 7,000 inhabitants, and probably as many sarrows, and that apparently they were all assembled to feed in this field; and they became so accustomed to the grood living to eat, they continned to favour our neighbour's Wheat was ne erence to going elsewhers. I estimate the damage on No, 1 a one-third; No. 2 at one-fourth; No. 3 at one fifth. This was The follon the others, and suffered more from rast than birds No. 1, there were obtained \(1,042 \mathrm{lbs}\), of Wheat or manured wit a his. eacll, to the statute acre; if we add one-half to thig, will piss ume that one-third was destroyed by the birds, it will give \(41 \frac{1}{x}\) bushcls to the statute acre. The weight of
straw from this portion was 189 stone 5 lbs . 14 lbs , to the stone. From 2,856 yarcis manurefl with No. 2, 0621 lb s. of Whent were ontaned, and 145 stone 9 lbs . of straw. Thes is equal to 273 \(t\) is enper acre, or with one-thurd added for estimated damage, manured with NO, 3 there were we add one of straw, or 33 bnshels to the statute acre; to which, be eqnal to 41 thushels per acre. It will be observed that this ortion yielded a far greater weight of straw per acre than either pected that this would be the case, manure applied, it was ex
No. I yielded straw at the rate of 2073 stone per acre

Mary people may feel inclined to say, all these apparent data are heres, if they assume so much for damare ; but fo anything one ot all guess-wrork. I have stated previously that I covered a of the manures in Apml, intending to see what advantage was obtaned by the use of it; but, owning to the depredations of with guano were nons of the first and second divisions manured without ; but the third, being later from those which were lef injured by them, gave me an oppontrinty of ascertaining the effect. I measured off a land which had been so mannucel, and caped and thresherf it out separately. Frm this land of 100 arts lonk and 10 feet wide 3,000 srjuare feet), there was acre; and this was far from being the best portion of the field. do not mean that it was not the best partion of the cyop, brit 1 parts of the the soll is by no means so good these as it is in other the field the crop ; but, as I have before stated, in the best pan, and subsequently attacked by rust. it is the duty of everyone to promote the advancement of agricutture; and this is my contrisame field with wheat again not yet done, for I have sown the to reap a with Wheat again, and hope, with a favourable season You will observe that no notice is taken of De Candolle's
theory of excrementitious secretion. At the time the above should have stated it did not occur to me; if it had proved, for the following reasons. I think the difficulty of growing Clover in of growing Clover in many soils at less intervals than six to suppose that vegetable secretions will remain undecomposed in the soil for that length of time, and if they pose in the soil for that length of time, and if they are decomposed, they no doubt return to something similar to what they were before they were taken up by the plant. Again, an intelligent American gentleman in Illinois), where they grew good crops of Wheat for in llinois), where they grew good crops of Wheat for
many years in succession; and if this is to be set down as Yankee boasting, (which I don't believe,) there is the fact communicated to meby Dr. Ly on Play fair of land somewhere in the West of England, (I believe pear Bridgewater,) where good crops of Wheat have been grown for twenty years in true and if one theory of excrementious secretion is crue, and if one crop always poisons the land for a succeeding crop of the same kind, how are we to account for twenty good crops of Wheat from the same son in as many years? But if the theory which I have assumed in the soil is experiments is true, that the deterioration of the son is owing to the abstraction or matters fom it, we Heplace only to ascertain what these substances are, and to replace them, to ensure constant fertility. Withoutassenting entirely to Liebig's opinion, that plants obtain all their carbon from the atmosphere, I think there is great reason to suppose that much of it may be derived from that source, and it is a subject well worth investigating by those whose scientific knowledge will enable them to arrive at satisfac tory conclusions.-T. G., Clitheroe.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.--No. XLIV}

At this time, when those who intend to extend their collection of Roses will begin to think of giving their orders, it may perhaps not be out of place to offer a few remarks on their management, and also give a list of those kinds which may be considered the most beautiful. In July last 1 in company with my employer went to Sawbridgeworth, to see Mr. Riverss collection in bloom, and the list which I subjoin are what we purchased to add to an already tolerably good collection. Our object was not to select a great number of varieties, but rather to choose those which are really excellent, and to take several plants of the best, in preference to having a number of Varieties, so that those who select from this list may make certain of having good kinds, if not the most modern Farieties; and in Roses, as in almost every other popular tribe of plants, it is to be regretted that the rage for novelties and collections has led to the introduction of many new kinds which are very inferior to our old esta-
blished favourites. The "Cloth of Gold "Noisette Rose, Which I noticed some weeks back, is an exception to the above rule, for a correspondent at Sawbridgeworth who saw it in bloom seys: "The Cloth of Gold has flowered, and most beautifully; it is very large, very double; and as yellow as Rosa Harrisonii." This I think will be good forms to the Rose Amateurs,
As a matter of taste Standard Roses are certainly objectionable, and ought never to be admitted into dressed seenery except their naked stems are hidden by some means or other, such as planting dwarl kinds in the front fism, or training the branches pendantly, so as to hide the stem and form the heads into fine expansive baloonlike forms. Trained in this manner they are admissible on lawns either in groups or as single specimens, but with deformity. That they should have been tolerated so long 3 a proof glad to find the demand for them is decreasing, so that fter a few years I hope to see them extirpated from parden scenery.
Pil:ar Roses, that is, dwarf plants trained to iron rods or strong poles, varying from six to twenty feet high, muke similar colours for the lawn, and when three or four disare certainly superlatively beautiful. At Sir John Broughton's, at Kingston, the Pillar Roses in July are Worth walking 50 miles to see, and I am not aware of any man garden near the Metropolis where they are so we of the Hybrid, China, and French Roses, Mr. Redding has imparted quite a new feature to the Rose-garden, and the Amateur has only to picture to himself a pillar ten feet high, covered with the beautiful flowers of Coupe d'Hebe, Triomphe de Laquear, or Great Western, to see how much more be
In Rose culture it is scarcely necessary to offer a remark; for though there are certain soils better suited to their growth than others, they will grow in any welltoo sandy. soll, if it be only removed from clay, and is not deep, and manured with decomposed hot-bed dung, is the beat; but as a general guide, wherever the Wild Briar varieties. As a manure for established plants, cultivated recommends night-soil, to be applied twice in the winter, gallons to each, when diluted with pond-water, of three and Tea Roses in beds, Mr. R. uses with great advantage Potter's Guano ; and for top.dressing pots, Lance's Carbonated Hunaus, used with a very sparing hand, is excel lent in giving them colour, though when mixed with the soil in potting it destroys the roots. The present is the best monthin the year for planting hardy Roses, and it


Princesse de Lamballe !
Josephine Beauharnois

\author{
Harrison's Austrian Briar
}

All the Roses in this list are excellent, but those marked with notes of exclamation are the best, and the notes are increased in number in proportion to their superior claims.-W. P. Ayres, Broolklands.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE
Turlle Doves.-A short time sincè a beatiful pair of Turtle-Doves was given to me. The feathered travellers came in a basket by the railroad on a cold day; to which, I conclude, may be imputed a disease with which the hen has been afflicted, and for which I now seek a cure. I think there can be no doubt it is asthma, as described in Bechstein's Work on Cage-birds ; or rather, what in the human species we should designate spasmodic astlima; the poor little sufferer under the attacks, which last about an hour and recur frequently, keeps her beak open and pants audibly; her tongue and throat are nearly black with inflammation; her feathers are rufled, and she appears
dying from exhaustion; but after a time she partially raldying from exhaustion; but after a time she partially ral-
lies and takes her food. If by means of your paper, I lies and takes her food. If by means of your paper, I
can receive any hints for the diet and treatment of my little pet (whose death will involve the loss of its mate, they will much oblige. Fright sometimes causes the asthma in birds: that could scarcely be the case with my
invalid, who is so faniliar as to prefer perching on a finger:-Maria \(W\)
John Dory.-I observe it stated in your Naturalist's Corner of last week, that " our common name of John Dory is clearly nothing more than a corrupt pronunciation of the French term for the colour of the lighter parts of the fish, which is yellow with metallic reflections when it is alive, and therefore styled jaune dové, or gold and yellow." As I remember that many years ago I read a very different version of the parentage of the common name of this fish, I turned to the passage, and send you a copy of it, and should be glad if you or any of your readers would be kind enough to decide this point, upon which Doctors thus disagree. The passage occurs in the "Quarterly Review " for July, 1813, and will be found at p. 269 of vol. ix., in an article upon "Tracts on the British Fisheries," and is as follows:- "Haddocks assemble in Vast shoals during the winter months in every part of the Northern Ocean, and bend their course generally to the southward, proceeding beyond the limits of the cod and the herring ; but it is remarked that they neither enter the Baltic nor the Mediterranean. The two dark spots a ittle behind its head are supposed to have gained the haddock, in days of superstition, the credit of being the fish which St. Peter caught with the tribute-money in itg mouth ; in proof of which the impression of the Saint's finger and thumb has been entailed upon the whole race of haddocks ever since. Unfortunately, however, for the tradition, the haddock is not a Mediterranean fish, nor can we suppose it to have belonged to the Lake of
Tiberias. The truth is, the Italians consider a very different fis os that is, the Italians consider a very difand which after him they honour with ife ne of il Giani tore, a name which we lave converted into Johnny Dory with the same happy ingenuity that has twisted the girasole, or turnsol, into a Jevrusalem Artichoke."-J. B. K. L.
Enormous Egg.-An egg was this week laid by a goose was 10 ounces, its circumference longitudinally was \(10 \frac{1}{2}\) inches, and it measured \(8 \frac{1}{4}\) inches round, - Facile.
Large Onions.-An average sample of 15 Onions
which weighed upwards of 10 lbs , was grown on a smal croft in the fertile village of Longton, near l'reston, which It is supposed more than as many tons have been gathered -Facile.
Verbenas.-The scarlet and pink Verbenas survived last winter in a dry situation not far from the southern coast, by being left in a mass where they had grown the previous summer, and being covered with a hand-glass in same way. - \(H\).
John Dory.-This fish, the Chalcis of the Greeks and

Fuber of the Romans, is now known in the Mediterranean where it is sufficiently common, as the Pesce di San Pielro, and Pennant says:-" The Doree is the rival of the Haddock for the honour of having been the 6 sh out of whose mouth St. Peter took the tribute-money, leaving on its side the incontestible proofs of the identity of the fish the marks of his finger and thumb." I have heard, as well as most of your readers probably, the origin of its English name, John Dory, ascribed to a corruption of Janitor-in the Italian, Gianitoré, which is one of the honourable appellations of St. Peter, the keeper of the portals of Heaven-in virtue of which office we always see him represented with his keys-

\section*{The Pilot of the Gulitean lake- \\ The mighty keys he bore of metal twain}
- Elecira.

Pine Apples.-Having seen stated in the Chronicle at p. 759, an account of Queen Pines which had been grown to the great weight of six pounds some ounces, will the cultivator of these Pines have the goodaess to say wisat sort of Queen's they were and wheher the treatment which brought them to that state of great perfection, was
different from that which is usually practised? By andifferent from that which is usualiy practised
swering these questions, through the Chronicle, he will oblige.-Doumhuil. [Another correspondent denies that oblige.- Pines were of the weipht represented.]

Tulip-root in Oats.-In the "Gardenerss" Magazine" I find the following paragraph :-"Much of the Corn crops in the Lothians are drilled; but Oats have suffered severely this season by what is there called the Talip root,' a disease the cause of which is not hitherto properly
understood." Will any one be so good as to give Ruricola understood." Will any one be so good as to give Ruricole some information upon the subject? particularly the character of the disease, its appearance, and the way in which it affects the Oat-crops; also, if there be any published

Slrazberries.-I beg to inform Mr. Godwin that there is nothing new or uncommon in the mode stated at p. 711 , for obtaining a crop of Strawberries late in the season, as I have seen it practised by others as well as by myself for upwards of 20 years past with good success. I am now gathering excellent fruit from plants that were forced in spring, and will no doubt continue to do so until the end of next January. These plants wete taken out of 32 -sized pots, disrooted, and repotted into 24 -sized ones. They were then placed in a slady situation, where they remaine until the weather caused them to be removed to a Pine-stove.-Scrutator
Slandard Pelargoniums.- I have about 40 Standard Pelargoniums; the wet weather last May killed about 20 of the largest and best sorts. I have one three years old, named Prince Regent, the girth of its stem is \(5 \frac{1}{3}\) inches, and is 30 inches in leagh; from the top of the stem to the top of its head is 42 inches, and the circumference of the head is \(10 \frac{1}{5}\) feet. In my opinion these are much more handsome than Standard Roses, when they are, like these, planted out on the lawn. Puchsia fulgens and other Fuchsias have also a fine appearance when grown as standards.-J. Waldron, Harrow Weald.

Apple-trees.-In the garden of Joseph Boultbee, Esq., Springheld Hall, Warwickshire, there is a Peach Appletree in full bloom; the late frost and snow do not seem to have hud any effect on the blossoms.

Seedling Pelargoniums.-In your columns I observe advertisements of Pelargoniums by Mr. Rendle, of Piymouth (all of which appear to have been raised by Mr. Iuyne, of that neighbourhood). These, he says, have obtained prizes in London, Exeter, Torquay, Plymouth, Truro, and Falmouth. I as well as many more of your readers would feel obliged to Mr. Rendle if he would explain which sorts got the various prizes at the different places named in his advertisements, when and at what shows, and what the prizes were which each sort won? This information from the advertiser would no doubt give great satisfaction to many of his customers, and to the public generally, and persons disposed to purchase would be enabled to judge better of their respective merits.- \(A\) Friund to Trulh.
Lobelia gracilis.-I beg to state that striking from cuttings is not the only or best way of propagating Lobelia gracilis, as stated in a Chronicle some time back. The mode I find to succeed best, is to take up the seedlings, quantities of which will be found in the autuma under the old plants. The seedlings may be put into pots as thickly as possible, and then placed in a greenhouse for stronger than from cuttings, at least they were so in my case.-A. \(B\).
Potter's Guano. - In the report of Sir R. Peel's speech at the Tamworth Dinner there is an account of an iuteresting and important experment made by his direction upon Potatoes, in which Guano, Potter's Manure, and Stable Manure appear in competition. It is said that this experiment was conducted with great care and perfect faimess. That such was the intenlion of the distinguished experimentalist, I entertain no doubt; but I shall make is appear that an error has been conmitted, which, as this the land, is calculated to do me very considerable injury. The error I allude to is, that the Guano (a bushel of which was found to weigh 85 lbs .) and my manure are assumed o bave the same weight in the same buik, but this is far from being the case. -A 4.busuel sack of my manure weighs 56 lbs . Now as the experiment was made by taking equal measures, not weights, of the two manures, for fentily mistake by cqualising the meights for woth rectily this mistake sold by weight), we shall find, by the
role of proportion, that Potter's Manure would have pro-
duced not 11 , but \(16 \frac{1}{2}\) bushels of Potatoes. Thus I think I have shown that, without the explanation offered, the statement of the experiment as given by Sir Robert is
calculated to operate to my disadvantage.-W. W.Potter. Gooseberries. - In the Chronicle of last year, at p. grown that year. Subjoined is the weight of the heaviest sis in each class produced in 1843, so that a comparison may be made with those raised last year ; and your readers
will find that they have grown larger this year than the last. Some new sorts have also appeared as leading kinds in size and weight; and it is now the season for plant-
ing Gooseberries, so that they may strike root in their new situations before the frost sets in, which is very desirable. and trained against a wall, will increase their size, and acquire more the appearance of large and handsome their flavour, and make themo a more interesting fruit for the table.

\section*{}

Weeds in Ponds.-Among the other interesting sub jects in the Gardeners' Chrowicle of the 21st October, is an answer to a query on the means of keeping down weeds
in ponds, by Mr. W. P. Ayres, Brooklands. His answer is, that "the most simple thing you can make use of to cut them with is a pair of swans; ", and he instances the
success of this scheme at Brooklands. success of this scheme at Brooklands. I regret to say that
so very simple and pleasant a plan will not be found of so very simple and pleasant a plan will not be found of
nniversal application. In the grounds where I reside is universal application. In the grounds where I reside is
a pond of an irregular oval shape, about 70 yards in length and 30 in breadth, a large proportion of which is occupied Wy two islands bearing beautiful evergreens and Weeping Whillows, thereby naterially curtailing the extent of water, small extent of water four swans, all adylts, are not able to keep down the weeds, apparently, to any sensible thickness, that a small light boat can hardly pass over them, and they have to be cut over every year. There are a few circumstances which it may be proper to mention, in The pond is from three to four feet deep, and is maintained by a very powerful spring, which keeps the water in it always clear and fresh. The swans are fed every day with a lippic of oats (one-fourth part of a peck) and and in consequence of receiving this food, along with the grass which they consume, they are remarkably large spirtited birds, of fine plumage, except when moulting ; their necks in the water in quest of something, which they mustobtain, otherwise they would not persevere in it as they do daily; and, besides, the grass margin around the pond except, perhaps, in the height of summer. It is possible that at that season they may neglect the weeds more than in the early part of the summer; but in answer to this out of the water grazing on the grass, I see them a dozen ing up their tails. quent the pond, as well as common ducks, all living in potatoes ! If an effectual plan can are of the boiled saving the trouble of cutting the dirty weeds every year, would be thankfui.-H. S., Edinburgh, Oct. 25. family, which I think is somewhat neglected in England. It is impossible to give any recipe for growing them,
because they are of very various constitutions. By far the greater portion of them may, however, be grown to perfection in the open air in the south of England, by therein planting them, covering the beds during severe frost or very wet weather. I used to grow a great many kinds in Devonshire, in small beds filled to the depth of two feet with a compost of two parts sandy peat, one part nature. The tough roots contained in the peat were laid at the bottom of the bed along with some stones for drainage, and the mixed soil laid loosely upon it. In such beds the plants will require no further care, except in winter. They do not generally suffer from the cold, but from the wet, or from the effects of the sun following a severe frost. They should never be disturbed after their
first planting, as many of the species are very apt first planting, as many of the species are very apt to rot if
removed; it is, therefore, obviously undesirable that any removed; it is, therefore, obviously undesirable that any
other plants shor' 1 be placed in the same beds. No stable other plants show \(l\) be placed in the same beds. No stable
man. . heunld on any aceount be applied, as it will certainly kill all the more delicate species. The best method of enriching the soil is to thatch the beds with straw, and let it decomplose as it wili. No other manure should ever be used; and if the beds are properly formed, the thatcl
may be made to supply all the purnoses of a covering, to keep of the frost and water during the winter. Although portion of the fall wily, yet it wiil not do for others : it will
not co and it is unnecessary species which flower in the spring, such as oppositiflorys for the very late and robust ones, ing species cennot be grown in the onsis. The spring-flower-
leaves aprout in autumn, and will not bear any severe frost; they must, therefore, be grown under glass, or not
at all. Certain other kinds require a very much more sandy soil, and will not thrive even in a sandy peat; but as these peculiarities can only be discovered by extensive results derived from the cultivation of upwards of hundred. The greatest difference in constitution observGladiolus. All the common kinds may be grown as I recommend; but to grow alatus, viperatus, roseus,
debilis, versicolor, and probably some others which I have never possessed, you must have a bed of nearly pure sand from the more barren parts of heaths. In a pure variety of hirsutus) 5 feet high, with 13 flowers on the stem; while in a soil still very sandy, but which would only about 5 flowers. Watsonia gracilis and produced varieties of \(G\). hirsutus flower very early in the spring, and sand. On the contrary, Natalensis will they also like ordinary rich soil of any kind, and oppositiflorus and its hybrids in a soil of light peat mixed with loam in about equal proportions. In such a soil I have grown the hybrid high, bearing 22 flowers on the main stem, and having latera branches. Almost all Ixias, Sparaxis, Tritonias, cmare may be grown in the ordinary Gladiolus require sand. Watsonias as, Lapeyrousias, and Babianas ticular in their soil, but are difficult to cultivate in parland, because they either sprout in the autumin org evergreen ; and their leaves will not bear frost which although it will not kill the roots, will prevent their flowering by destroying the leaves. I would observe that the sand of which I speak must be the sand from the nor must peaty heaths: it must neither be red nor yellow be a fine sharp white sand, rendered of a ace, but must by the admixture of a very small anantit imagine that the oxide of iron, which forms the colouring matter of the red or yellow sands, is very prejudicial to these roots; but if all the poor soils in the neighbourhood crape up the mere lose surface whin carefully much purer than the body of the soil, and will rarely injure Blackberry Jelly. -
and stew in a putting the jar into the oven; strain off the liquor, and put all into a preserving fruit add a pound of loaf-sugar will jlly upon a it will jelly upon a plate, it is fit to be put into jars for
use.-Warwickshire. [This is very delicate and excellent.]
Prolifí
Potato in April, and mentioned at the same time that was a very prolific variety. The Potato weighed about duce, which weighed 291bs., and consisted of 66 Potatoes, 26 of the largest weighing 21lbs. The above is the largest return I have ever seen.-Wm. Thomson.
Circulating Hot-water in Flues.-I beg to state that the system of heating houses by hot-water circulating in orick-flues is, after all, but a modification of the steam-
system, with this difference, that steam does not system, with this difference, that steam does not traverse
so rapidly as the thin stratum of water used in these flues for the cold air, not only in the ironepus but that about lhem, condenses the steam, until the resisting force of the
air is overcome. Limited as the eqantity has another advantage over steam, and that is, that retains heat longer; and what is wanting in quantity as compared with other systems of heating by hot-water, is made up by the brick-flues retaining their heat for a convapour and heat which rise from the surface of the water will be emitted into the house together, both up-
wards and downwards; the moisture may visible on the plants, unless the covers are in part removed, or have apertures in them. In this case a diminished temperature in the flues will ensue, and consequently less power to resist the cold air. In whatever way the heat at escape from these flues, condensation will take place house, if the the would do 80 even lower down in the of heating is carried on very extensively.- \(C\). Water a Non-conductor of Heat.-I beg to state that I never anticipated Mr. Beaton would tell us (as ha has done in the Caiendar, lately) that "water is a powerful along conductor of heat, and that heated water will glide any consident to it; in fact, from his statement, we are to what acid unites be seen in the fat of soap in water, when an water is a conductor of heat, and for an exemplification of this we have only to turn our attention to the great ocean when the noonday sun is shining upon it to be convinced of the fact. Water is a slight conductor and the ise of the fact that it is so may induce defective ideas on beating. It is on account of this that I have noticed it.- \(C\)
ear of manuring Strawherries. There appears an undue that all plants that throw out suckers or runners rapidy deteriorate the soil, and that a power of escape to new reason for the by the runners. Io sis is correct, it is a How rarely, excent where strawberies seen of manare profit, do we see room enough given. Beds of Straw-
berries are objectionable for this reason, and it is this cause rather than manure that leaves are more abundant than fruit. I have tried and proved this. Where Strawberries are grown for profit, (that is, grown at all in the
true sense, true sense, ) they should be planted in rows-the large sorts not less than 30 incles in the row, and 15 inches from plant to plant, and no rumners suffered to remain. By these means, with deep trenching and early planting, antly.-W. M.
Tome
COUNTRY SHOWS
the Autumn Exxirn Hition. The The display of fruits was very fine as
was
 Noir, Birmingham Premier, Marquess of Lothian, Sparry's Admirable,
Burnham Hero, Oscan, Stella, Prince Albert, Westhury lival,
Frederick the
 Suffolk Hero, Rienzi, Ansel's Unique, Cox's Yellow, Defiance,
Virgin Qucen, Argo, Mackenzle's Perfection, Scarlet Eclipse,
Le Grand Baudine, Scarlet Defiance Grace Mard of Bath, Nichnlas Nickleby, Beanty of the, Plain, Admira-
ble, Marcunes of
Wer
 Nimmo, gr to Miss Cumming. 6 Asters, , Mr J. M. MCulloch; 2 ,
Mr P. Hall. 6 Stocks, 1 , MrJ. Hopkirk, grto Major C. Bruce, M.
2, Mr A. Brander. 12 Hardy Annuele, I, Mr A. Gauld Mackintosh, Esq.; 2, MrJ. Nimmo. 6 Petunias, 1 , MrP. MrIntobb,
gr to J. Dunbar
Hall Hall, for Moneypennis, pulcherrima, Chanderiii, and Dr. Brands.
Seedling ; 2, Mr J. Hopkirk, for Chandlerii, Standishii, cordata, Riccartonil; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) P. Hall, for Riccartonil. 2 Cockscombs,, , Mr
A. Gauld; \(2, \mathrm{Mr}\) P. M'Intosh. 6 Hardy Perennial Hever
 for King of lioses, Prince Albert, Senmpervirens Princesse Louise, Moss Fre de Bourbon, Unique White, Gencral Riego, Camaire, New Yellow China, Fragrant Climase, Blush China, White Chuna, Duchess of Kent, Malame Trimore, Louis Philippe D'Anger,
Yellenverg, Beau Carmine de Luxembourg, Noisette Vibert, Eugene Pirolle, Grandiflon Luacmore, Bourbon, Nitida Nankin, Noisette multifora, Crimson China; 2, Mr P. Fiall, for Septimum Suxtile Hybrid, Phœenix, Bon Genevieve, Madame Casper, Jaune Desprez, Madame Desprez, Gonbalt, Theresa, Panline Plantier,
Victorreuse, Splendens, Yellow China, Bongere, Fabvier, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { innon }\end{aligned}\) de l'Enclos, Marjolin, Cramoisie Supcricure, Gardenar, Juliemne
 tastefully arranged Bouquet of Flower's of Hardy Plants, 1 ,
Findlay; 2, Mr J. Nimmo. 2 Bunches of Grayes, 1 , Mr C.





 of the following classes. - Tipped. Tatuld. Duhilitus, best bloom Purple, Rose, LIlarses Sharled, Crimson, Blush, Orante, Mrarlet, Prizas were awarded to Mr A. Brander, for a well- grown plant
of Eehiter Fruit, Grapes, Nectarines, Apricots, Peaches, Plumg, Pears, \&cc, The following articles were considered deserving of especial Aora, Gesnera Cooperil, Manettia coccinea, Adiantum Teucrium, Standishii, Cooperii, insignis, Youellii; several cases of Camations and Stockes, and a stand of Dahlias of 40 blooms. From Cattley were Lycopodium denticulatum and stoloniferum, aurantiaca, and leucantha, Achimenes longiffora, Philibertia grandiflora, Cyclamen persicum, Lilium lancifolıum, puactatum album, Erica refulgens, Fuchsia stylosa, conspicua, racemifiora, standishif, conspicua arborea, Chandlerii, Youelli, Dalveyana, graudiflora, Laxeii, and Moneypennii;
Ward's case, containing Exica grandinosa, intinlias. Asso a superba, Achmenes longiffora, Fuchsias, and Gloxinia speciosa. Pears. From Lady Rose, Holm, were beautiful specincens of Phlox Drummondli elegantissima and Wood's new Scarlet. Flichsia St, Clare, and Enchantress; Dianthus splendidus; Digi-
talis lanata. Verbena Prine fine plant of Pentstemon Murrayanum, \&ce. From Geddes was a old, well presert Trom Peyanum, and Apples two-yeaw Fuchsias. From Cluny Cottage were Sollya heterophylla, Yellow China Rose, Potentilla Hopwoodiana, Agapanthus umbellatus. From Forres Nurserics w. Dr. Brands sent sorre fine Furhsius. From Mr Gullan, Forres, was a stand of wire baqkets, filled with fulgens, with numeroust trusses of a beautiful plant of Fuchsia a printed copy with which we have been supplied ; but we give
up in despair the corren in the names.]
Hanipsstead Florists" Society, Sept. 19 .-This was the last exhi-
hition for this season. The whole of the collections were good,
and that evinced both skill gained the first prize contained plants that ruchsias were several beautiful scediners. The specimen Fuchsia that gained an extra mize was raised from seed of \(F\), fulgens, but been in (istinct from the parent plant, and was said to have length. The following prizes were awarded - Collection of Plunts, , Mr Cockburng, gr to the Earl of Mansfield, for Achimencs perlunculata, A. longitioria, A. rosea, Franciscea Hopeana, Brachycome iberidifolia, Scdum Sielooldii, Crassula falcata, Lechenautia formosa, Rondeletia odorata, Mirbelia spe., Philibertia grancorymbosa, Plumbago capensis, Tweedia carrulca, Tropaolum
(and it is hingly deserving of fencral favenr) to puard against
the error of firemg it in any way, of the will inevitably be dis. ville, Fs(f, for Achmenes coccinca, , , weluncul ita, Hoya carFuchsia blanda:

 tricolor, Verms victhx, pulchiclla, c.tylnsal clegans, sacemulera, and alate; 3, Mr (icnlemg, gr to T. Turner, Esq., f ir Chandipris,



 Royal, Prince of Wales, Admiral
Mididand, Sir Robert Sile, Beanty
 Hero, Mrs Richardson, Suffolk Hero, Confidence, Girling's Prince of Wales; 2, Mr Wren, for Phenomenon, Maria, Le Grand Batu-
dine, Fanny Keynes, Andrew Hofer, Indispensable, Tournament, Twyford Perfection, Sussex Rival, Grace Darling, Widnall's Eeliuse, Pampln's mbombury, Bumbam Hero, Regma O, tima, Countess Yembroke, Miss Jominson, Nicholas Nickleby, Jady Lord Tenterden, Perpetual (Grand, Prince of Walea, Antaronist, Admiral stofffril, Le (rrant Baudime, North Miclamd, Burnhani Rouge et Noir; 2, Mr' Tucker, for Anseh's rmedue, Springield
Rival, Neville's Hope, Nove Rone, Prince of Wale, Grace Dar-
 Lee's Bhoomsbury, Houge et Noir, Exquisite, Suffolk Hero, Prince Plain, Garrick, Indispuncable, Grace Daring, Princess Royal; 4 Mr i3ridgeland, for Prince of Wale, Wi,nall's Quech, Bridesmand sident of the West, Roure et Noir, Iewsham Rival, fiace Dar Princess Royal, Ansell's Unique, Suffolk Hero, Upway Rival Wheeler's Maria, Topaz, Nevil
chantress, Branch Hill Rival.
NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USERUL OR ORNAMENTAI.

帾
 Strubs.) Rutacese. Pentandria Monogynia, -This Brazalian plant stated by Messrs. Nees and Martius to form a small tree, at the mont 10 feet high, with the halit of a Theophrasta, the sem ing

 the bame has been contrived. It is sand to inhabit close shady
places in the virem woods of 13 razil, preferme a grautic sonl ; papectally ne ne the Presario of St. Johin the liaptist, 1 the throvince of Mines. It is one of thoue fragrant trees of the of the
whase follage is filled whith a swect volatile ml, like that of Orange, and whose aromat.c tonic bark is valuathe as, arem nea Galipen, one of whose specles
medicinc.- 13 otandicul liegister.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS.}

German Education. - Dr. Schleiden and Dr. Ernst Schmid, of Jena, are about to establish a physiological practical school. After the examples of similar institu. tions at Breslau, Rostock, and Gottingen, they offer the requisite means of instruction 10 playsicians, scientific the study of physiology

Bicke Mont cultural and Agricultural Institution bas given notice tha the discovery of Mr. Bickes, of cultivating the earth with careful experiments during the last few years, whether pplied to weretabs or flowers.
Death of Drejer. The German papers state that this Den la snuff mised with lead

Lately, while the workmen of Mr . Harvey, of Glasgow, were cutting a log of Honduras, of about 19 foet long and 22 , centre of an otherwise surprised to find, in the very centre of an otherwise excellent piece of wood, about 10 fide, and tapering down towards the bottom. In the centre of this space they were still more astonished to discover what had bees, bees'entire hive of bees, with plentiful remane of which the wax, and a number of something similar to the kernel of a nut is still entire. On the discovery being made, Mr. Harvey paid attention to cut the log.carefully around, and to preserve every portion of the hive, and it is now exceednoy the edge trace the winding path of the bees all along the edge of the tree as long as its growth woundowth, and their industry put an end to for ever. Very little seems to be known of the age of the mahogany, but we should smppose that the tree question may be about -Dr. Troschel, a young and clever Berlin Naturalist, is appoiated to be sent he California, at the cost of the Pru.
Denmart.-The King of Denmarh has this year granted o the Botanic Garden of the University of Copenhagen two new greenhouses, namely, \(n\) large \(a m\)-house, at cost at the most, of 7,000 dollars; and a smal one, expense of 2,000 rix-dollars at the most. These sum are to be taken from the surplus income of the University for the present year, or, in case of necessity, from that of next year.-Hamourgh Corresponaenten.
Botanical News. - We leam from Geneva that De Candolle's 8th vol. is all printed except the last sheets of Decaisnc's Asclepiadra, which close the volume. It comitins Prmulace A Anocynere by A. De Candolle, and the Asclepiadex by Decaisne. The 9 th vol, is all ready to go on printing as soon as the 8th is done; it will contain 10th will-include Dunal's Solanaceæ, and Bentham's Scro phulariacer, and arrangements are made for the printing to go on without interruption from one volume fo another. Six new parts of Bume Griffith has reprinted in the Caloutta Journal of Natural History, Jack's de scription of Malayan plants, arranged according to their natural order. From Dr. Grisebach we have the first par of his Spicilegium Flore rumebrace. Professor de Vriese has translated Lindley's Theory of Horticulture into Dutch onder the title of Grondbeginselen der Hortioutturur; and has added some chapters on the importacion of piants from foreign countries, especially the East Indies, on from form Chrysanthemums, Camellias, Cacti, \&c the on the laws of hybridizing. A thies 4 to, with 80 and on the lurating the Algaceous order, has appeared from plates, ind of Dr. Kutzing. The fourth volume of Kunth's the hanatio, containing Xyrideæ, Mayaceæ, Commelineæ, Pontederiaceæ, Melanthaceæ, Liliaceæ, Asphodeleæ, has Pontederace the
issued re Vagaries of Flowers.-" Strange things," says Mr. Bateman, in his magnificent work on Orchidacea, -now, alas been recorded of Orchidaceous plants;" but have already been represented in the accompanying plate the case when frolics of this Protean tribe casts into the shace allow :-" Among Mr. Skinner's The facts are collections, attention was particularl earmest Gua mecimens of a plant which to the habit o directed to the speng pendulous stems of a Gongors a Cycnoches and for the possession . Some plants were speedily anxiety was by Mr. Skinner, but these, on flowering, proved transmitted by Mr.s.a C, ventricosum. A mistake was of
course suspected, and Mr. ,kinner being again applied to,
sent over a fresh supuly of wants, for the authenticity of which he vouched; but these aere scarcely settled in the stove when flowers of \(C\), ventricosum nere asam uroduced. Mr Skinner being importuned for the third time, and being then on the point of returnine to this country, determin to tate one of the plen under his spial protection during the voysce, which towering on the passage, seemed to preclude the possibility of further confusion or disapmorment The specmens puduced at sea were drabied and the plant itself wace in the stose at Knymexhibica, and it promed aro ing ith the vigour. The season of flowering snon arrived, but brought ith it a recurmen of the former scene of astumshment wind veration; for the Wlassoms, instend of those of the and vexation, for her dincuishahle from the old coveter ricosum. These were still hanging to the stem C. ventricur forth a spike of a totally when the inexplicable plat which was, in frecisely simy different character, and war in Guatemala, and to those lar to the specimens gathered a present, impossible to attempt any explanation of so strange a phenomenon, specially on the sumposition that the two forms of flower are analogous to the male and female blossoms of other tribes, for C. Ventricosusu alume not unfrectuen which seeds. The plant here alluded to in Crike, with at one time bears large green fowers in a white, wate broad fint sepals and petals, an a cones small, black undivided labellum; and at another produce smath ish, simple fowers in a very long drooping spike, with narrow sepals and petals rolled bsck upon the stak, and

many fingers, a lancet-shaped appendage at the point, and a kind of horn springing from the middle. These things are so totally different, that notwithstanding the strange sportings represented at fol. Mr . Bateman, there and the unquestionable trilled in the babits of Orehiwere many fersons, wed daceæ, who th ens impossible that such made, and that in reality totally different fowes an the same plant. But what is impor the 15th of September last, 1 received fom Rom ner Holford, Esqu, of Wils Gloucestershire, a flower-spike bearing flowers of cycnoches ventricosum, and C. Egertonianum intermidea; was exhibited at a meeting of the Hortiourtural society, and I now produce a figure of this specimen had been purchased by Mr. Holford, of Messrs. Rollissons, of Tooting, as Cycnoches ventricosum. Here it will be seen that fig. 2 is nearly Cycnoches ventri cosum, but its lip is here and there raised into warts, which are the beginning of the lobes of C. Egertonianum, and, moreover, some of the dark purple of the latter is appearing at the base of the columa and the the sepals. At fig. 3 the purple of Egertonianum is displacing the green of ventricosum, the sepals are rolling back, and the labellum is almost wholly changed, but the sepals are still those of C. ventricosum. At figs. 4 and 5 the trans formation is complete. Another curious point in this instance is that the transformations occur in no certain

Egertonianum than ventricosum ; the next above it, No., 2 , I rich and fertile, with a flourishing commerce, which fo is mase wholy ventricosum; that which succeeds, No. the last on the spike, are Ehertonianum, and 4 . What with such cases as this, the Dean of Manchester's Narcissi and the singular hybrids with which botanists are becoming familiar, all ideas of species and stability of structure in the vegetable kingdom are shaken to their foundation. Botanical Register

\section*{GARDEN MEMORANDA} Milton Lodpe, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, - This is the
seat of Captain Aplin, and is the place alluded to by Mr
Beatou, in the Calendar, "where every class was putticd." It is particularly evelergrated for the cultiva-
tion of Cucumbers. I have frequently visited this place during superior mode in wonths, and can bear to
suld this establishment is in buccession, by the aid of hat-water, ding. Teares, \&c. Thi best scariet and green-flesh Melons are ince. Two sorts of the forcing, and the other for late. are two Vineries; one for earl lowing Vines, viz., Black Hamburgh, Black Prince, Muscats, lent crops of and Muscadine. Both honses have prodineed exce bitions during the season. Keen's Seedling, and some of Myatt's best kinds of Strawberries are also cuitivated here in great per-
fection. Thesc, both forced and grown in the open border, pro duce excellent fruit. It need scarcely be mextioned that there Frencl Beans, Potatoes, Rhubarb, and Mushrooms, are all forced ear'y, and in addit scedlings of each; also a few citrantic Colirias, with a few grood place is characteristic of skill and pood mane appearance of the much credit on the gardener, Mr. Thomas Latter.-A Cor-

\section*{3Rebínos.}

\section*{Familiar Letters on Chemistry, and its Relation to Com-} mevce, Physiology, and Agrioulture. By Justus No book from the pen of this Author can be destitute of interest, and least of all a work professing to place his novel and somewhat abstruse doctrines before the reader in a popular form. We have no doubt, therefore, that the present publication will be eagerly and profitably read and that it will prove a useful introduction to Professor Liebig's larger works. We cannot, however, promise the Author ventures into that field of Vegetable Physiol the which he affects to despise so much, and of which knows so little. Then, indeed, there is novelty enonghwe only wish it were of better quality. It is, indeed subject of serious regret to us that an author indeed, so talented, should be so wofully unacquainted with the very foundation of that chemical physiologr by which notwithstanding, he has so much distinguished himself. As one instance, let us take the following passage :-
"s How different are the evergreen plants, the oleaginous plants, the Mosses, the Ferns, and the Pines, from our annual Grasses, the Ceralia and Leguminous vegetables The former, at every time of the day during winter and summer, obtain carbon through their leaves by absorbing carbonic acid, which is not furnished by the barren soil on hach tiey grow; water is also absorbed and retamed by lose very little by evaporation compared with other plants, On the other hand, how very small is the quantity of mineral substances which they withdraw from the soil during their almost constant growth in one year, in comequal weight receives in three months
Here we have almost as many errors as sentences. There is not a shadow of evidence that what we call evergreens plants; or if there be, it is in farer different from ordinary plarger amount of carbon in the soil than other plants a witness all those races of evergreens that flourish only in peat. In the next place, to say that Mosses receive no carbon from the soil which sustains them, is an asserplants thriving on white and pure sand but the sur face of the ground, in bogs, on housetops, and other places where carbon must necessarily abound, and other indeed by the dark colour of the soil that beers them. Then Ferns, we are told, retain water by their cors them. Then with great force. which is true of their coriaceous leaves On the contrary, are (as is well known) po exist only in very damp situations. What oleaginons plant exist only in very damp situations. What oleaginous plants may be we do not know. As to cereal plants (Ceralia, withdraw a large quantity of mineral moatter from the soy on which they quantity of mineral matter from the soil that circumstance ; but we cannot comprehend why respiration are at all different from that their functions of respiration are at all different from those of other plants. We shall take an early opportunity of calling attention to the remarkable change of opinion in chemico physiological matters which Professor Liebig has undergone within
the last two years, espectally in diminishing his estimate the last two years, especially in diminishing his estimate of phosphates and sulphates. For the the importance of phosphates and suiphates. For the present, we can of the vivid "Is it possiule, after so many deithor into the origin of the so many decisive investigations the use of the alkalies of lime animals and vegetables, doubt can exist as to the weine and he posphates, any Agriculture depends? Can the art of Agriculture be based brium? Can it be imagined that of a disturbed equilibrium? Can it be imagined that any country, however
centuries exports its produce in the shape of grain and does not which have tore, in some form of manure, those elements be replaced be replaced by the atmosphere? Must not the same fat once prolifio able to grow its former staple productions-w wheat and tobacco?

Messrs. Lane and Son having now published their De scriptive Catalogue of Roses, buyers have a further opporby the Catalogues of Mr. Rivers and Mr. Paul, alread noticed. This Catalogue occupies 16 closely printed 8 vo. pages, and is
varieties blow.
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing weels the week in this Calendar he must necessarily touch on subject takes great delight, In the latter

\section*{self 80 preallowed him for his preliminary absert, ware it not \(f(\),} often be in danger of encroaching on other par 4 . Thas spact laid the foundation of this Calendar. In the dull months of
winter there is no great scope for winter there is no great scope for "preliminary ouservations,"
bearing on the gardener's art. Whatever topic, therefure, seems uppermost in the gardening world at the time forms aleg, timate subject for discussion in this pla
that I have acted on, and the r
timas sablect
modes of honting by tanks and guter of my province. The reew
 Pinery at Donerale Gardens as explained in the last Cheronicle, is bmes the tank and gutter systems so effectually as to leave it com to wish for, except it be that vapnur might safely be ased to
watering the bottom of tue bed, mstcal of watering the bottom of the bed, msteall of dinngit thrnigh thins;
from above, when plants are turned out into the free soil ; but person as Mir. Haycroft, I teol the Jess confidence in my own opinion on the point, although I would not alter my own
practice which I have recommended. One feature 111 Mr. Haythe smoke-fue alorig the back of the house. "In all thethec cints boiler with circulating water, and partly by the flue-heat from which might not have been as well or better oithained by walerpold assertion was made lately by a gentleman who knows the
scientife ber scientific bearings of the question as well, if not better, than any
other man living, yet fierc, when he stooped to practise, be i other man living, yet herc, when he stooped to practise, he is
out of his depth. It is true cnough that if ty eoretica. Ifcas
could be caried ont in practicc superdnons almg with pipes or gutters; but,
have not yet attanued tuis perfection, and we an
to do so, jutlging from our very best set boilers.
boits解 anything near the quantity of heat geue mainder must therefore escape by the chimney, unloss it
caught into a flue running through the house. There has bee the nitroduction of hot water ppes; but now that irchlifes ar tion against fues when properly constructed; nor will tlic stape of
the bovler be thoughtso much aloout in a few years as it has bee the tlue, and is gained that way.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

\section*{Pinery.-I am remiuded by Mr. Haycroft's plan of planting} out his fruiting Pines last August, of an awkward position
once got into by planting out a bed of succession Pines about the same time; they kept on
wished them, and some o notwithstanding the temperatine belig kep low ant dry, and i the spring, instead of showing fruit like the rest, they made a
fresh start, and did not show fruit until the next Juale, when the
honse was kept very dry, for the ripe fruit, of the others,
\(\qquad\)
Vingry.-Except the latest house, the Vineries are now so
many greenhouses, fuil of half-hardy plants, and the dry state in which they have been kept since the fi uit began to ripen i
now so much in favour of the plants; let every precaution, there fore, le taken to keep them dry this dull weather
according to the demand, and the stack of planta ready for the
purpose. A Mushroom-house at work is a capital place for grown in an old Melon-bed barb, and the \(\Lambda\) sparagus is cheapest bottom-heat, and as soon, as it comes up let it have all the light and air you can. Some water the bed at this stage; I do not
think watering does muchl good or harm,
Kitchen-garden work, from this time until the trees are nailed
early in the spring, depends so much opon cirume set of rules is really of very litlle use, the best gardeners lay little stress on the point. In wet weather they do not like to do reserved for frosty weather. On light soils all fruit-trees ought to be planted during this month, bit on heavy clay lant \(I\) believe are inhillowar, - Hand-glasses are awkward things when they are in one piece, and when placed over Cauliflower-plants therc
should be boards placed between the rows, to wall giving air and stirring the soil.
PEA. - Where there is no
February, a few tows are generally sown early in this month awd chopped Gorse tops are putin the rows over the Peat nine times ont of ten those sown in autumn are lost or nearly so by being sown ton early, except on very sandy
soils and in high situations, the last week in November is time enough to kow these.
great attention during all the ; month, for fear they damp off are attacked by slugs or snails.
new plantations of them, form the trees and bushes, and making time. A constant eye should be kept over the fruit-room until all the autumn fruit is over. Short memorandums shouid be
made of the qualities of the different sorts, as they are fit for table or the kitchen, with such remarks as will sugyest themselves at found very useful.
II.-FLOWER-GARDGN AND SHRUBBERY.
 both should be treated as terrestrial Orchidacere; but this does
plant, P. apply to the pendulous-flowering Peristerias. The stove Cyrtopodiums: they should feeder as the Vine, and so are the spring, but allowed to mrow very pred forced into growth in the their eyes are fairly started, they should have a strcng bottomgrowth is nearly finished they oncasionally; as soon as their
the be narrowly watehed at fresh crowtly you may cncourare them ; but as sure as you of a ricx which. If your plant has made fresis shonts sheir flowering is finished, then let them fot quite give water unthl the growtio until Apil. It sin not natural for these plants to carry their leaves from giar to ycar, like stanhopea.
Cnmbanousi Few of these liants require much water this
month. hecpthe louse dry mingh. hecp the \(^{\text {notse dry, and let the lights be down day and }}\) weather wil allow. The "yellow bulb" received
by a Correspondent from by a Correspondent from Lima, under the name of Peruvian amancacs, of the Pancratinm amancaes of former days it is
a pretty phint, flowering in May and continuing abott lus time, flowering in May and continuing to grow until front of the greenhouse all summer, to be taken tip now and
kept dry until next April. The soil usea for it sliould be mod loam. of November, and - The wint firtes are thays begins here on the 1 st temperature falling below \(40^{\circ}\). Fow plants require much water larly and freely watered until the finwers are past their prime. Anndica, has doue well to ted out in this house his Lagerstroemia has been given over and over again in fhic chruaicle-prune it
\(n, w\), or as soon as the leaves tuin yellow, catt ng the weak shoots to the last junt of thas scasm'n growth, and the strong plant to one laird their length, or according as you want tho
pmall: if you want to confue its growth yolz had better stump it all over, like pruming a White Currant like a Vine \(;\) after it makes its growth it stops for may be forced keep it in heat and well watured; presently it makes another effort to grow and will then flower ali over onl the second growth; not, however, if it has been mismanaged formerly. When the first,
flower expands, piace it in the conservatory, and give it no more heat until next growing season.
Puts. - have no regret for being short of ronm under this
head, as Mr. Errington will sonn send detailed accounts of the head, as Mr. Errington will soom send detailed accounts of the
winter forcing plants in these pits.
 beds with the most approved shapes. We cover or even yach of
soil in oun hocts here as soon as they are cleared of the summer

\section*{}




REPOR ON COVANT-GARUEN MARIET,

 season, are nocs entlicless gooul and suthicient the carlier part of the Grapes principally consist of Black Hamluagh, bist a few Bunch or two of the Syrian. market: we also noticed a good
at from is to Peaches are now almost entirely uver for this scasin. Among
Al ples are some of tic Rnsal ieusset, \(R\) bstone Pippin, King of the Prppins, Blenhe of the Rosal idusset, \(R\) bstone Pippin, King of the chetly consist of Gansel's' Bergamot, Chaumontel, Iscure Pears ever, scarcely sufficient to meet the demand. A few pood Spanis s. \(6 d\), to are still brought to the market, and are selling at from iuferior quality. Vegetables of almnt every hamd have been
abuudantly suppied. Cabbages and Turnips are very good
and plenifinl and demand. There has been some sufficiest to meet the 1s. to 2s. pre bundle. Furing the week, this is selling at from
\(\qquad\) colusist of Erica graciln, caffis, \(n\) ratlace foprant varrety, and guttata, and belladonna, Lechenaultia formusa Gardeniary calls, elouble whits Pumuld, Nerpoltan Viulets, Ghysantue
mums, Fuchins, Pelargnums, Camellias, Catccolarias, Ve!



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Nolioes to Correspondents．
\(\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}\) paxton
solicito
COTTAGER＇S CALENDAR
again repriut of many of our Subscribers，we have determined





 made ly dissolving two parts of fine yum arabic and one part
of brown sugar，in water，nud appyying the minture，of the
thickness of ciesam，to
 on lue muclase，the paper shouts be weal damped and nalled dry it may be taken ofr the board and laid by in a dy ylpace．
BroNonla VENUTA．－Argo．－The Vines of Bignonia venust BroNoNXA VRNUBTA．－Argo．－The Vines of Hignonia venusta
maybe shortened back as soon as they have lost their leaves，
becnuse ancause aftre that time no flaboration of sap can tahe place， out naking any
Gardening gare Repton＇s works．－The best books on Landscape some goorl matter，＂Revleze＇s Horticole＂occasionally contains of much value．The＂Herlene＇s Camellias＂＂is not，in our opinion，
books of its siner＂is one of the most useful would gain a knowledlige of French His indispensabie to all who ACTI．－Fakoniensis．－Your Pope＇s－head
Melocactus communis． it has produced Tett their young ones lapped in wool to be produced afterwards becomes is now before you to flower it tegain．All that it cree

 it watll mat then be given by degrces，but the chances are that Grcen＇s Prince Albert，Miss Antrobus，Mary，and alba coc－ Cinea maxima．＊
ANADA．－Jean Baptiste．－We certainly recommend you to use
double glass for a preenhouse in
 Yuin your plants if they are anytling besides Oranges and
Myrties and Oleanders．No mode of pieating is equal to hot
water．As it uill not do for yont orisk your in winter
DAmms
of the Dahlia have－lteen is probiled by by froe that a porter the leaves only
izable mat






 tuality is ane of the fhist nuties we of a tarcly approve of．Punc－
last that somer，nnd oue of the Arming．
sauscriber，and worlhy cour be venery sorry to to lead our ond
disappointment and loss，which we mithit rear Dartmoor，into Instrinctions ment to thes，whaich we mighit readily do by specific
IIe hadd better follow the of his poor，sandy soik． till he seester whathow his and will dice of huce．He mat Cornish ploughman，
portion well，，，imowing Cariots and potatocs，if he can get dung for the
latter． Mloughed in wheat in bloom．Two horses are required may be Them；other stoek must be proportioned to the foclier he had ho hay and straw to be lu，ught at a reasonable price， least．Whien we know more of this land we shall readily five tosh，is a verys－Cavodonensis of of the upper pland，at \(p\) ． 93 of Mackin－ Vines not suit what appear to be your objects．You may have Melon wille rarters if you wish it．Some good information on the
Fnch will be found in Rogers＇s Fruit Cultivator．Mr．Youell＇s If，ncus．\(\rightarrow M\) ．Clare is no doubt geluine．
Heathe season heen rather with mildew－a disease which has this
 early part tif the season，and placell in a dry airy sitt in in the This will enaunte thoonts may be well matured and batrack，in other dis of winter，and render them less liable to this duny sulphur tase．The mildew may be cured by the applicartion of
 syringe yone then with the water，after it has cooleci youme in plung your plants，This will hare the same effect us the mal－
 to wath the ung well and berng air tight．The of oilly remedry 18 brush）．No， 1 is the chrysalis，probably，of the Bufftel
 Amphipyra tetra； 12 ，Triphena pronuba，Several of these
\(J . D\) ．will find figured and described in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Societs descrived in tho Journal of the modn of kples AND PEARs．－A new Subscriber．－The best
drawers keping Aples and Pears is to place them in drawers made of wood that does not contain turpentine，these being in a room so constructed as to resist as mach as poss
sible all sudden changes of the weather，and in a cool but dry sible all sudden changes of the weather，and in a cool but dry
situation．Lifustrum lucidum．\(\|\)
 you need dot be particular how muclo of it you ue in fixing
ammonia．A valuable compost may be made by mixing anmona．A Aluable compost may be made by mixing gyp－
sum，gas－water，soil，ashes，nnd any refuse．The fixation of
the ammonia is a slow onerntion the ammonia is a slow operation，and it is impossible to give
any practical direction as to the proportional quantities of
gypsum and any practical direction as to the proportional quantities of
gypum and gas－water．But small quantity of the former is
requisite． requisite－－－\(B\) ．\(L\) ．-1 If you can add gynsum to your land it
wtil improve it much for Wheat．Should gypsum be too expen－ sive，then employ a good dressing of lime or mard，But you
had better cart the latter at once on the land，and first with your compost，for that would be waste of labour．
MVI ERRRX．\(A\) Render from the Commencement－The sil suitable for the Mendel from the Commencement．－The soil most sheltered situation，open to the south．It may，be trained
ngainst a south wall with advantage，in a cold climate，but requires much space．fl
you，but we really have hitalis，－We time thould be happy to oblige
plants．You are probably not antions of dried plant
give．
grent
CHiDaCkg，－Argo．－Stanhopee insignis should receive an twice a day，as the weather may permit during the ed once months，but as the season advances water should be gradually withdrawn，and in winter it should only have as nucheh as will keep the pseudo bulbs from shrivelling．Your Catleya
Mossie，which is growing on a block of wood，would thrive
 to about one－fourth the e cight of the pot above the brim．This plant should receive little water at all times，but more espe－
cially in winter；indeed，Orchidaceese in general ought to be cially in winter；indeed，Orclicacea
kept rather dry in winter．t of Orkney Chase，－Brown＇s Curion，Maid of the Mill，Countes Sulphurea elegans，Pearrson＇s Black Pre Prince，Miajor＇s
Suride－ groon，Thompson＇s Eclipse，Miss Stainforth，Corons，Jehu，
Princess Royal，Nymph，Regulator，Atila，CYclops，Venus，
Vltrafle Ulitrafors，Royal，Nosirable，Raphael，Lane＇s Sir J．Sebright，and
 Well manured；in order to insure large and fine blooms，the Plants must be young，
priargoniums．－G．L．B．－ R．Peel，Garth＇s Unit and Queen of the Fairies，Lyne＇s Duke of
Cornwal． Cornwal．The Petunia from M．R．，noticed at \(\quad\) ， not have been described as a new variety；the flower was from arose from the first specimen having been some days expandled Rnd the latter newly opened．The flower opens with rosy appear，and leave the flower of a beautiful blue，mottledy dis－ a white ground，and in this state the flower dies．＊
PiANT8．－G．L．D．－The following plants will do well on a wall
50 yards long by 5 feet high，with a south aspect：－Wistaria way；Magnolia me phanted in the centre，and trained each
 radicans，Chinrionanthus fragrans grandilora，Jasminum revo－
latum，the yellow and white azureus，\(\pm\)
other means of of destroying Red Spider，than nyt keepare of any
humid atmosphere or by the apppication of the fumes of sul humid atmosphere，or by the application of the fumes of sul－ RHODODRNDRONS，\＆e．－H．T．S．－You may plant Rhododendrons
and other varieties of American shrubs with advanta this season．－Tartan truse．－In preparing a bed for Rhodo－
 dung．
EAA－KALL．－\(A\) Corvespondent．－Your Sea－kale，which is still in a
state of vegetation，must not before they have begun to decery，or you will rob the root of of a
portion of its nourishment．The pots for forcing should be put on about three weeks or a month before you wish to have crowns with sea－sand，which，offering a slight resistanee，will prevert then from shooting up small and weak；you may also
cover the pots with sea－weed．t
 the Holly；or Quercus Ilex，the Evergean－Ilex aquifolum，Either aford Che Hoilly or Quercus llex，the Evergreen Oak \＆Either affior
excelient shelter，but not better than Evergreen Firs，Yews Arbor Vitæ，or Portugal Laurels．
HE MICRoscopr．－\(A\) Lady．－The specimers of skeleton plants Which you sometiras see，and to which we 1presume you and carefolly cepeaned by maceration in water for many weeks
said，by muriatic acing saic，by muriatic acid．There is，however，some secret in the preparation．In preparing portions of tissue for the microscope，
it is most usual to slice the plant very thin wilh a razor，or to boil it and pull it in pieces with needies，or to leave it in wate Miscrich NBous，－A Kentish MMan． 1 ，Bemanleim Pippin； 2 Scarlet Noupareil；；Court of Wick ； 10 ，London Pippin； 12,
Bedfordshire Founding ；14，Kentish Fill basket ；16，IIaw thornden，17，Marmalade Pippin．Pears－1，Uvedale＇s St．Ger－ the Black Prince．I－C．R．D．－Six kitchen Apples for espaliers may be the Dutch Codin，Hawthornden，Blenheim Pippins －\(L\) ．－Your Apples are－2，Bedfordshire Foundling ； 5 ，Gra
 Pippin，4，Ribstone Pippin，｜｜－ your selection of Cherries will be good－ordered as you propose． Devonian．－Send your atdress to the effice，and we will
forward you the book．\(B\) ．\(Y\) ．\(-A\), Colmar ；B，Beurre Rance， C，Passe Colmar ； \(\mathbf{D}\) ，Napoiéon；E，Glout Morceau； \(\mathbf{G}\) ，〈de
 some new discovery or M．Bojer．Faterna，elastica is provably
Urceola eiastica the Penaus．－G．\(S\) ．－Your allied species；the other you mention is doubless some other species．Wh．en Zoologists can explain why a fly first comes
into the world as a grub，Botanists may be expected to tomer New Holland Acacias wher young have two sorts to tell why Aloes will not bear the open air in winter；but if by that name you mean the Agave Americana，it may be kept in a dry cellar milliaceum．－Anem． mreenhouse，if hey are fully exposed to sunlight，for many months every year．Your proposed additional flue is needle

 given for Cucumbers by the Horticultural Scciets，and we do
not recommend you to
 weoll suited．for purposes of exhibition，excent ；so that it it in in
ent especialy offered for it．－－Doumhuil．－Nopt 2 where prizes a siphocam－
pylus，and apparently new；
Wht
 is usual lo pay the subscription in advance， 1 ，howeere，you
refuse to do this，but are willing to pay for each wirmber
 Wais the Poift．，is very different from any of the Bon Chretien；it
is Amour．The Grape is not known．




 phia ma mostachya．\(--A\) Constant Reader．－Origanum Dic－
tamnus and o．Sipyleum．\(\ddagger-\)－ sow your Portugal Laumel－berries in spring．t－m J．Ho－It in
impossible to say to what species your pomea beiongs，from the mere inspection of a single elear．－\(-D\) ．M．C．－Thcre is
nothing in your seedling Gloxinia worth parlicular notice，dif－
 stroying W

\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS＇FLOWERS．}

Fucrsis ．－- E．T．－Your seedlings are rich in colour，and they
are welli－formed flowers，but there is too great a sin at a similarity
No
5 ing more of the being more elegant in appeararice，and display－ ing more of the corolla； 6 was too much decay ed to judge of
its colour，and 7 appears not to expand sufficiently．They all
renuire the sTUNAS，－M．M．－There is no novelty in your seedling No． 14 a clouded rose－coloured variety，it is only a dwarf and prolific
habit of blooming that will distinguish it fromu seen．＊
As usual，a host of fetters has arrived too Iate for answers this week．

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK。}

IAccounts from Ireland have reached town this morn－ ing，announcing that bills of indictment liave been sent before the Grand Jury of the City of Dublin，against Mr． O＇Connell and his colleagues．Mr．Justice Burton delivered his charge to the Grand Jury on Thursday， and there was no doubt that the Jury would return true bills．It is said to be impossible that the trials can com－ mence before the end of the month－probably between the 22 nd and 27 th．－In the meantime，the Repeal Associ－ ation continues to command fresh support from the higher classes of Society，and the titular Archbishop of Cashel has this week announced his adresion to the movement， on grounds similar to those assigned by Mr．Smith \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime 3}\) Brien． The Repeal rentalso continues to increase，and the amount announced on Monday was upwards of 30001．received from Saturday to Saturday．－The trials＇of thel Welch rioters by the Special Commission have terminated in a verdict of Guilty against the only prisoner who went to trial ；while all the others pleaded guilty，in the hope hat their contrition might be accepted in mitigation of punishment．In the latter cases the Attorney－General， on behalf of the Crown，abstained from prosecuting，and the Judges by the leniency of their sentences showed that they were ansious only to vindicate the authority of In France the contest between the Clergy and the Uni－ ersity has assumed so hostile a character，that the Ministry，it is said，have referred the letter of one of the Bishops to the Council of State，and intend to bring the whole affair before the Chambers during the ensuing Ses－ sion．－In Spain the Government have presented to the two Cbambers an act demanding that the Queen should be declared of age．The Commissioners for examining this declaration have also been appointed，and as they are all adberents of the present Ministry there is no doubt that the Queen＇s majority will be forthwith declared．－ From Greece we learn that an attempt has been made by Gen．Colocotroni，one of the King＇s Aides－de－camp，to get up a counter－revolution at \(\Delta\) thens．The attempt com－ pletely failed，and the King immediately assembled the Council of State，together with the principal authorities， disavowel all participation in the design，and declared his determination to abide by the constitutional system established by the recent revolution．

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Court．－Her Majesty and Prince Albert arrived in town on Saturday afternoon from Wimpole Hall，the seat
of the Earl of Hardwicke，whom they had honoured with a a visit on leaving the University of Cambridge．On reach－ ing the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railm ay， the Queen and Prince proceeded by a special train to Windsor，and arrived at the Castle shortly before five
o＇clock．On Sunday，Her Majesty and the Court attended divine service in one of the private apartments of the
Castle．On Monday，her Majesty did not leave the Castle
in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. Prince Albert rode into the Park for the purpose of enjoy. ing a few hours' shooting, but after a few shots he found the covers too wet to continue the sport, and returned Russia
Castle. In the evening the Grand Duke Michel of Castie. In the evening the Gajand on Tuesday Prince Albert accompanied his Imperial Highness to Eton College, where they inspected the library, schools, chapel, \&c., and in the afternoon the Grand Duke took leave of the Queen and returned to town. On Wednesday morning her Majesty and the Prince afterwards went out shooting in the Royal Preserves in the Great Park. In the afternoon Prince Alesander of the Netherlands, who returned to town on Aaturday from Drayton Manor, the seat of Sir R. Peel, arrived at the Castle Royal Highness hunted with the Prince's. His Royal Highness will take his departure for the Hague in a few days, after a sojourn of nearly three months in this country, The visitors to her Majesty this week, in ada tion to the Princes menti. Ministers, Baroness Gersdorf, Russian, and Nors Sir J. Graham, the Ean onel Buckley has succeeded the Mr. E. Stanley. Colonel Buckley has succeeded the Hon. Col. Grey as Equerry in Waiting on her Majesty.
Colonel Wylde has succeeded Colonel Bouverie as Equerry Colonel Wylde has succeeded Colonel Bouverie as Equerry Mr. Ormaby Gore as Groom in Waiting on her Majesty, and the Hon. Misses Murray and Lister have succeede the Hon. Misses Hamilton and Stanley as Maids of Honour in Waiting on her Majesty. The Duchess of ohe Langenbourg, arrived at Frogmore last evening from Witley Court, w
Queen Dowager.

The Grand Duke Michapl. - After his return from he North, his Imperial Highness visited several of the exhibitions and public establishments in the metropolis; among others may be mentioned St. Paul's, the Colosseum, the Diorama, the United Service Club, the Glaciarium, the Chinese Collection, the establishment of Messrs. Mortimer and Hunt the silversmiths, the Model Prison, the cavalry barracks in Albany-street, and the office for regulating the clothing of the Army. His Imperial Highness also visited the stables of the principal dealers, and made selections from their different studs. On Thursday morning hoolwich, under the usual salutes from the batteries, and proceeded to Rotterdam, on his return to Russia.
The Duke de Bordeaux visited the Duke of Hamilton last week at Hamilton Palace. On Friday, H.R., H, visited Archibald Campbell, of Succoth. After visiting various places of interest in the city, H.R.H. returned to Hamilton Palace. The Prince is expected to arrivenour the Earl Shrewsbury with a visit at Alton Towers, where M. Berryer, the celebrated orator and member of the Cham-
ber of Deputies, and other distinguished royalists, have arrived to meet his Royal Highness.
The Colonies.-Intelligence has been received at the Colonial Office of the death of the Governor and Com-mander-in-Chief of the Gamaia, Seagrum, R.N., on the 26 th August, in the prime of Mr Seagrum, rector of Allbourne, Wilts, and had just assumed the government of that settlement.
The Church.-An impression prevails that Archdeacon Lonsdale, Principal of King's College, London, is to succeed to the see of Lichfield. Nome confirmation is given. Peel, with a pressing communication to the Archdeacon arrived at the Savoy Chapel on Sunday afternoon, while he Rev. Gentleman was in the pulpit.-An-Order in Counci, Wertinster ine presented the following clergymen to benefices in the Church o MacGregor to the church of Ione or Icolmaill Argyll i MacGregor to the Rer Dongld M.Vean; Rev. Alez Mackeller to the churches of Bailechulish and Corran o Ardgour, Argyll, in the room of the Rev. J. M'Millan Rev. Angus Martin to the church and parish of Snizort in the 1sle of Skye, in the room of the Rever M'Leod. Her Majesty has also appointed the Rev. J . Campbell to the caur Rer. A. Mackenzie to the church the transiation of the.

Pensions.-We copy from the Athencaum the following letter from Sir R. Peel to Lady Bell, widow of Sir Charles Bell, the eminent surgeon:-"Madam,-I have had great pleasure in recommending to her Majesty that, in consideration of the high attainments or youranted husband and the services rendered by him to the cause of science, a pension of one hundred pounds per annum for your life shall be granted to you, from that very limited fund which Parliament has placed at the disposal of the Crown for the reward and encouragement of scientific labours. This pension, small in amount as it necessarily ledgment, on the part of the Crown, of the distinguished merit of Sir Charles Bell.-I have the honour to be, Madam, your faithful and obedient servant, Robert Peel. -Whitehall, Sept. 2.
fforeign. France. -The Paris papers, with few exceptions,
comment upon the reaistance which the clergy are oppos-
ing to the privileges of the University ; and the contention is deriving some importance from the great displeasure expressed by the Government organs, tho violent language of the Liberal prints, alld the understanding which seems to exist between most of the prelates of France. Bishop of Langres has just joined the Archbishop of
Lyons and the Bishops of Belley, Chartres, and Chalons in disputing the exclusive rights of the University, and asserting those of the clergy to a participation in public instruction. This rising opposition on the part of the
French Church is the more remarkable, as 12 of the 15 rench Church is the more remarkahe, as France bav been raised to their sees by the Government of the presen king-On Sunday, the Cabinet of which Marshal Soul and M. Guizot are the heads completed the third year of he duration of the Administrations that preceded The king marked his sense of its services by promoting most of the ministers to the bighest rank it the Legio is the day fixed for the meeting of the Chambers, an that the ordnance of convocation will be published on the 15th inst. A rumour had been current that Admira Cabinet, and resigned it some months ago, in conse quence of ill health, died last week at Montpellier, but the report appears to be altogether without foundaCharles \(X\) and one of the signers of the ordinances of July, 1830, died in that city on the 25th ult. - The Government have concluded a treaty of navigation and commerce with the Government of the Wallis etermine on, and there is some talk of an intention to seize one of the ports of St. Domingo.-The Commerce announces that the superior committee of the fortifications of Paris, in concert with the War-office, is at this moment preparing a stateme effective of the troops which to compose the garrison, and likewise of the which are to cospry for the detached forts of the canital armament necesst be true it appegrs that the Parisian If this statement by in time of peace an army of 24800 men, which, united with the garrison of the military establishments of the continuous wall, as well as those of the interior of Paris, will form an effective of more than 60,000 men to guard the city of Paris, and will be armed with 1,262 cannon, composed cheir projectiles into the mortars, capable of throwing their proicres of troos demanded by the fortifications of Paris, it is also said to be ind by he fortillery and engineer Prce mention the return to Paris of the young Duke de Montpensier whom indisposition has prevented from attending the artillery exercises, for which he had repaired to Metz Some of the papers discuss the probable marriage of the
Duke d'Aumale to a Princess of Naples, for which purpose his Royal Highness is said to be now journeying through Italy. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours intend to leave Paris this week for Eugland, on a visit
Queen.-Le Journal des Chemins de Fer announces tha the directors of the Rouen and Havre Railroad Company have concluded with Messrs. Mackenzie and Brassey the most important contract ever made in principal works on the Havre Railroad are the bridge o Rouen, seven tunuels of an extent of 6,500 yards, and viaduct of 27 arches in the valley of Barentin, being 33 yards in height from the arch to the centre. These work be entirely completed in May, 1846. The embankmen and the tunnels are contracted for at a discount of 20 pe cent. on the prices paid the same contractors for the paria ad Rouen Rallroad. The cubic yard of embank of tun nelling 889f. (nearly 36l. British)." who had been commissioned by the King to execute picture representing the capture of the Smala or Abd-el Kader by the Duke d Aumale, returned soetched the site on which that exploit was achieved.
Spain.-We have accounts from Madrid to the 26th il. The Senate sat on the 20th, when the public and diplomatic galleries were crowded, in the expectation tha M. Campuzano would put questions to the Cabinet respecting the insurrections of Barcelona and Saragossa, and the circumstances that have led to them. The discussion took place, and M. Loper, President of the Council, entered into a long vindication of the Government's conduct towards the two rebellious cities. He Spain only nine -Burgos, Salamanca, Toledo, Palencia, Girona, Lerida, Castellon Barcelona and Saragossa, had demanded à Central Junta, and that four of these provinces had de manded it previous, and five subsequently to the promulmanded pre lecree for the convocation of the Cortes M. Leper the will of nine provinces could M. Lopez then urged erail over that of the 40 others, and he expatiated on the disastrous consequences which the convocation of a Central Junta would have entailed. The passage wherein he referred to the dismissal of his Cabing because it and the because it alludes to chent "I avail myself of this opporpulsion of the ex-Regent. mity (said M. J. 1 ) was at the time propagated in the Saragossa Administrawas alleged that Espartero had tion or the mont or May hed contrary to the welfare of measures whic This fuite false. There wig but one question, that of the dismissal of that favourite so
much flattered; and the Administration dissolved on tha he por constituted on the 26th, on which day the Government presented to the two Chambers an act demanding that the Queen should be declared of age. It was remitted at once to the committee for nominating commisioners. On the the Queen's majority, all of whom were adherents of the present Government.-From the provinces we learn that the troops continued to fire upon Girona on the 28th the town of St. John had been destroyed, and the battery ity haing throm into Gracia number of projectile by which several persons were killed, the Captain-General caused 1000 cannon-balls and grenades to be fired, on the 20th, against the points occupied by the insurgents. The greatest disorder prevailed at Barclona; the Junta tinued to force open and plunder coppersmiths.-A letter iron Ba, pree then Gen Concha cannonaded Saracossa on the 23d and 24th; that on the 24th the munici pality came out and proceded to Concha's head-quarters o arrange, if possible, the conditions of surrender. The terms which the Saragossans demand are, that there be no disbolution of the provincial deputation, the maid poldi, or the National Guar ; and in wanished Ge. who joined the movement be in tha Government for Concha las sent these terms up mentions of hans that 4 A.M. ou that day, , rremon burst there, which had done great damage. Seren large vessels had been sunk, some of them with cargoes on board, besides several smaller ones; the bodies of four persons drowned had been taken out. The water-spout burst against the barracks where the galley-slaves were extremely solid one, great part of the root was carwere torn in the Alameda, and some doors and timbers gave way.-From Cadiz we learn that Messrs. Abbinett and Sons, the divers of Gosport, have been licensed by the Government to recover the treasures of certain plateships, amongst which were the galleons sunk by part of that port. The impossibility of ascertaining the precise spot where the wrecks were lying, either from documents in the Admiralty of London, or from the archives of bevy much time and labour, the traditional indications of very ignorant fishermen and pilots presenting a tissue of ficions after a lapse of near two centuries. However, guided a galleon wreck, consisting of beavy brass ordnance, in rope, sent up, brought on sloore, lodging them safely in he custon this the great surprise of the natives, meedily from the appraised value, probably equally surprised as the Spanish public,-this being the first bonus the Crown of Spin

Messrs. Abbinett, subsequently found a galleon fully of the season, they have hought it best to defer further onerations till the spring. Portugal.-We learn from Lisbon that the attempts of the Opposition to get up a revolution during the absence of the Queen and her leading Ministers in Alemof Erod ent Etyora had unexpectedy addrssed Majer to dismiss presence or Nenho ceived from Dr. Kalley, dated 7th Oct., it appears he was till in gaol, afters imprisonment. He gives some account of the attempts made to prevent the circulation of the Scriptures. Bail, it would appear, was stil denied him. Some of Dr, Kalley's frends in Madeir deem it almost providential that he is in gaol, as othe Gise attempts mig havo been made Wion of Germany.-We learn by letters from Wiesbaden a the 16 th ult., that the Duke of Nassau escaped, about week before, from great danger. He was himself steering his boat from Rudesheim to Bingen, when the wind and upset it. The Prince was in the water, when sout boatmen succeeded in saving him. On the 20th wh two steam-boats on the Rhine, the Konig, going to Thal and the Leopold, yoing to Berg, cawe. dark, and the Leopold instantly sunk. No lives were lord though there were between 70 and 80 passengers on boan a the Leopold; but all the luggage and cargo, inciudiug travelling carriage, were lost.-The Frankfort Jourciption that the King of Bavaria had auvoracd subef tions to be made throughout his kingam for Greece.Frome Germans who had been expelled from Greece, of Aust Berin we learn that the Archauke Albe King Prussia. His bers of the high nobility had been invited to the palace at Potsdam, to witness the performance of Shakspeare Midsummer Night's Dream, which was not alone eminently successful, but created the utmost sensation. was announced for three succeeding nights-an unexam. pled event, and for all the three every place was imment diately taken. The Qedipus Coloneus was to be broug to Mendelssohn and Bartholdy
Sins a protest, sent by Swiss Helvetie of the 27 the con

THE GARDENERS CHRONICLE.
the Council of Lucerne. The latter, though at present Hughes, as alderman of Bread-street ward. Dr. Buckthe Vorort, or Federal Executive, has, in concert with five other Catholic cantons, Uri, Schwytz, Underweld,
Zug, and Fribourg, declared that the Federal compact is violated by the permission to Argau to abolish its con vents, and that it is determined to take measures to counof Berne have announced their intention to resist the pre tensions of Lucerne, and it is expected that an extraor-Russia.-Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 17th ult, state that the emperor arrived in his capital on that to investigate the notorious attempt upon the life of the emperor have returned to Berlin without making any discoveries whatever, and there is not the slightest doubt imperial carriages. It is computed that the expenses of the investigation of this affair will amount to upwards of 10,000 dollars,-On the 28 th ships of the line, of from 120 to 80 guns, one frigate, one Odessa, coming from Sebustopol It destination is no known, coming from Nebastopol. Its destration is no Uralsk, in the government of Orenburg, suffered severely on the 9th ult. by two fires which broke out on the same day. 105 houses, some of stone, some or wood, were re duced to ashes; the loss is estimated at 103,000 roubles.
Grexce.-By accounts from Athens to the 16th ult. we learn that the apparent tranquillity of that capital had been disturbed by the discovery of an intended attempt at counter-revolution by General Colocotroni, one of the
Aides-de-Camp \({ }_{4}^{+}\)of King Otho, but that his Majesty in order to remove all suspicion of his own participation in the design, assembled his Council of State, together with the chief civil and military authorities, on the 14th, and assured them of his determination to abide by the Sir E. Lonal system estabished by the national will. a steam Lyons, the British Minister, had despatched rocordato, who had arrived and was expected assume the office of Minister for Foreiga Affairs, as it was considered that Metaxas and his colleagues could not maintain themselves in office. All the British agents throughout Greece had acknowledged the new Eavernment, and the commander of the British frigate in be, station Constitution, to which all the Liberal party were invited. The Ministers had refused to accept any salary under existing circumstances. The resian agency is met by the announcement that the Empero having at Moscow received full and detailed accounts of the insurrection at Athens dismissal of M. Katakasi, the Russian Minister at the Court of Athens..-English travellers in Grece will rearet to learn the death of Mr. Henry Robinson, H.M.'s ViceConsul at Patras, who had been connected with Greece and the Ionian Islands for nearly a quarter of a century. 25 have of Good Hope.-Advices from the Cape to Aug. 25 have been received this week, which are more encouthe as as respects the condition and prospects of Natal, ing held Ats from whence state that the Boers, at a mee proclamation, and acknowledged the supremacy of the Queen. Advices from Simon's Town notice the arrivel of Por Majesty's ship Thunderbolt on the 22d Aug. from anchors and having during a heavy gale parted from her mander and several of the officers and crew
Unitiod Stateg and Canada The Great arrived at Liverpool on Wednesdoy with Great Western New York to the 19th wit. The news is chiefl from domestic and commercial nature. The is chiefly of a are unexpectedly favourable to the Whig party, giving sident, in which case it is believed that Mr Weted Prebe Vice-President.-The Park Theatre is. Webster will Mr. Macready. He retains all his popularity to see making a great deal of money- as much it is ty, and is 400 l , a week for four nights' performance.- , papers give the speech of the Governor-General on opening great Provincial Parliament, which appears to have given to the loan rais. His Excellency reers in this documen Parliament raised in this country under the sanction of Preat morks for the service of the colony. He states that Wheat works by the assistance of that fund are in progress, and develope the are calcula of that country and develope the resources of that country, and increase of A public revenue and individual weath. In the House to Assembly Mr. Baldwin had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the purpose of declaring Orange and gration secret societies iliegal. Another immense conflagration had occurred at Quebec. It was not got under
until 60 houses had been destroyed, together with numerous outbuildings in the vicinity of the New Market place. 500 chaldrons of coals and 1000 cords of wood, the property of Government, were consumed. No cause
has been assigned for the breaking out of this disastrous fire.
- Najkel, Friday.-Consols closed at 96 to
 4.; Excheq
65 s. prem.

Ftetropolis anì íts Yícinftn. Court of Aldermen.-On Tuesday a Court was held for
the purpose of swearing into office Mr. W. Hughes

Hughes, as alderman of Bread-street wardo Dr. Buck-
land introduced Mr. Hughes, who was sworn in by the town-clerk with the usual formalities.
The New Royal Exchange.-The last stone of the Tuesday, and bull thing was set by the contractor on tower will be the supports of the vane to be added to the which will be the same grasshopper (the crest of \(S\) Thomas Gresham) which for a long time adorned the old Exchange, and escaped the fire almost uninjured. It has been determined that the chimes shall be restored upon an improved plan, the Gresham Committee, on the recommendation of Professor Taylor, having directed that the peal of notes be increased from eight to fifteen. The first stated that it will be finished and open for the use of the merchants by the middle of next summer.
Darkness of the Metropolis Roads.-On Tuesday evening a numerous meeting of the ratepayers of Hammersmith was held for the purpose of considering the expediency of Church the Grat Western-road winin that parisho The Churg tha Grat heen called to the Mill at Brentford, whose pipes were already laid down along the road, to ascertain at what price they would reinstate the lamps, and continue to light, repair, cleanse, and put ap the lamps; to which they had rephed that they would all other expenses except the removal of lamp-posts, \&c, which would cost about 15 s , each. It was therefore pro posed that the same number of lamps formerly lighted along the portion of the road named by the Commissioner of the Metropolis Roads, viz. 56 , should be continued, the expense of which would be covered by a rate of \(6 d\). in the pound, which would realise about 300. The motion was seconded by Mr. Daley, and carried.
Victoria Park.-Although the Act of Parliament for the formation of this park passed on the 21st June, 1841 and an Act for conferriog additional powers on the com 1842 , taken the only real steps to its commencement have jus form place. The chief part of the land required for the mane of the park was in the possession of numerous possession of the viously received twelve months' notice. The stock and growing produce has, for the purpose of possession, been valued by two brokers on the part of the Crown, and two day, by actio tenants. The whole was sold on Thursand the awards of the valuers will be paid by the commissioners on behalf of the Crown.
Rental of Middleses.-The total rental of this county, as given at the recent Westminster Sessions, is 7,574,330l., being an increase over that of last year of 1,581,922l. In the following parishes there has been an nerease :-st. George's, Hanover-square, \(600,797 \mathrm{l}\), 'being an increase over the preceding year of \(108,0002\). ; Pad 217,5931., increase \(7,734 \%\); St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, 178,692l., increase \(5,702 l\). ; St. John's, Hackney,
137,442l.,
increase \(2,411 l\); 109,628l, increase \(2,685 l\). \(;\) Kensington, 141,392l., increas 5,732l. ; Ealing, 31,1032., increase 1,773l. ; Norwood \(8,872 l\)., increase, 1,1402 , \&c. In the following parishe the decrease has been as follows:-St.Martin's, 240,066\%, decrease 1,884l.; St. James's, 239,059l., decrease, 5644 . \(816,572 l\)., decrease 9,9632
Scoltish Hospital.-In consequence of the removal of the Rev. Dr. Brown to Scotland, the honorary chaplaincy of the Scottish Hospital becomes vacant. For many year it has been the pructice of the governors to elect to this office a clergyman of the Established Church of Scotland who has been longest resident in London. The Free Church party, however, have avowed their determand upon Free Church principles. Mr. Crosby, a solicitor, applied to the Lord Mayor on the part of Mr. Rock and other parishioners of St Stephen, Walbrook, for a summons against Alderman Gibbs churchwarden of the parish refusing to allow inspection of the accounts to Mr. Rock, he being a proper person to look at the same.-The Lord Mayor asked upon what act of Parliament the application was grounded aroshy said the 17 th Geo. II. c. 38, sec. I, an stated that they had tendered the amount therein specified book the alderman refused to give was not satisfactory to the parishioners.-The Lord Mayor then said that Alderman Gibbs had been with him that morning, and he had signed his accounts for the last 18 years, which he had verified on oath to b correct. If the applicant now went and demanded a copy the accounts, would grant a summons. He muse now stand or fall by Lord Mayor added, he blamed him very much for no producing them.
Five in a Steamer.-On Sunday morning a fire broke out on board the Ailsa Craig steam-ship, moored off the
Leith and Berwick wharf at the Tower. The steamer, which was about 300 tons burden, arrived from Yarmouth on Saturday afternoon, with a heavy cargo of four, mustard, wool, cotton, and other goods. During her passage she encountered the gale of whind which prevailed on
Friday night, and the sea is supposed to have got in amoong the cotton rags stowed with the cargo in the after-part of the vessel, which ultimately ignited spontaneously Prompt assistance was at hand, and the brigade floating
engines poured water into the hold until all the cargo was
flooded. The damage amounts to about 1000l., and the vessel is so injured that she must go into dock to repair. held inents and Inquests.-On Tuesday an inquest was comin the Hampstead Road, on Mr. C. Orpwood, who Orpwood suicide on Saturday. His brother, Mr. W with him had been an invalid and under medical treatment during the last 16 years. He was of no profession, and had lived with witness since he was 12 years of age. On Saturday last witness went to Richmond to visit a cousin, who is a chemist, residing there. On leaving home his brother requested him to bring from his cousin's three drachms of prussic acid. As witness was aware that deceased was in the habit of making up his own medicines they frequations of his medical attendants, and that sented to do so. When he gave it to hima on his return sented to do so. When he gave deceased recuested witness to hand down a box from the shelf to put the bottle in, and while in the act of doing so, deceased drank the poison. Witness instantly ran off for a surgeon, who employed the stomach pump, but death had ensued almost instantaneously. He admitted that he his brother incautiously in procuring the prussic acid, but his brother was so religiously inclined, and was so much suspicion he would destroy himsel? He beliered that suspicion he would destroy a He believed that deceased, labouring under pain and Hos did took the by accident by accident. Other eviaence havis boon which ceturned the following was deceased 8 own act, the jury stroyed the following verdict- That deceased de stroyed himself by taking prussic acia, but in what state Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of death registered in the week ending Saturday, October 21, was as follows :-West Districts, 144; North Districts, 187 ; Central Districts, 215 ; East Districts, 263 ; Soutb DirWeekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461
females); and for the last five autumns 908 .

\section*{租robímíal Néns.}

The late Storm.-The provincial papers are generally filled with details of injury done by the gale of Friday night; and Lloyd's Shipping List contains a long list of call, at least, sea, the mere enumeration of which would belong chiefly to the smaller class, and many lives have been lost. Several vessels were seen to founder off the coast, and all hands of course perished. At Liverpool, vious day, and were caught in the storm before the preclear the Channel. The sea at high water they could portions of the quays; and the steamers from the opposite ferries had some difficulty in landing their passengers, many of whom, both male and female, from farms in the neighbourhood, it being market day, did not venture to Bearstead. - We learn from the Maidstone Journal that Tuesday last, having been the rent-day of the sllothent holders of this parish, every sum which was due from them was paid with the atmost cheerfulness and punctuality. The number of industrious men holding portions of land in Bearstead is upwards of 40 -their portions varying from 30 perches to half an acre, according to their means or ability to cultivate them. The rent is 40 s . per acre, whilst the land being of fair average quality, it enables the holders to use it with advantage to themselves and satisfaction to the proprietors. The best cultivated allotment, so far as manual labour was concerned, was one whose occupier could not obtain employment during the greater part of last spring. His spare time was devoted to the better cultivation of his allotment, which amply repaid his exertions by an abundant and excellent crop. The committee of management were much gratified in their various inspections in observing a decided improvement in the allotments compared with former years; and the cottagers begin to feel that by a careful collection and application of manure applied in a liquid form the greatest benefits ensue. Birmingham-A singular charge of robbery was brought against a Mr. L8zarus, a respectable member of the Jewish persuasion, at the police-office of this town in August last, which excited some interest from the circumstances attending it. Mr. Lazarus was travelling from London to Birmingham in a secoud-class carriage in which were several sailors, one of whom, of the name or Cuingham, contrived to steal his companis par asleep, and on the loss beigg Lazarus with having committed the robbery, and, in fact, gave evidence that he had seon bim take money. By a singular accident, after Mr. Lu much annoyance, the ran Cunningham ultimately confessed that he committed the robbery, and falsely charged an innocent man with the offence. He was accordingly committed, and brought to trial at the recent sessions, and the jury having found him guilty, he was sentenced to be transported for ten years. Carmarthen. Te proceedings of comenssion of Inquiry, the opening of which was announced in our last, have excited very general interest in the Principality. The opening addres Mr. Trankland Lewis, the Chief Comnissioner, is regarded as a somonate statemeat, abounding in kiady expressions, and displaying the utmost ansiety on the part of the commissioners to enteinto the fulest possabe inquiry as to every grievance which has been alleged as a cause of the late disturbances. The manner in which Mr. Lewis invited the whole people, rievances before the commissioners is thon, to lay their be productive of the most beneficial effects in allaying the present unhappy state of the Principality. The right hon.
gentleman said, "In reading her Majesty's commission, you must be struck with the wording as to the definition of its objects, for although her Majesty's Government, meet with the strong arm of the law all attempts at dis. turbance, and to do everything to suppress and put down outrages by the persevering exercise of power on their desirous to ascertain whether there be any real causes of grievance existing, in order that by the powers of the
Executive Government, or of Parliament, or hoth combined, a legislative remedy may be effected, for which purpose it of turnpike roads as one of the alleged grierances, and said that the commissioners would zealously inquire into hold ourselves species of information from persons acquainted with the country, come from whom or where it may, in causes of the disturbances that have taken place in this country. Be that information what it may, our eyes and ears sball be open to receive it, and it will be subject to a be found. If the complaints be reasonable, rational, and well-founded, they may be capable of redress ; but l canbelieve that there are other circumstances which we can not hope to remedy, because I have been told from authojudging and ill-informed, not knowing the basis upon Which society is founded or property secured, who have interfered with individuals in the management and due control of their own property. Let no person shut his Creator- 'Thou shalt not steal.' By this command a right of property was recognised by the Deity, and that Saviour Christ from his own mouth. If men are not steal, it is clear that there must be something belonging to another that is not to be taken. Thus, even the Creator foundation on which society is built, the object of all Government being to secure to every individual a free and undisturbed control and enjoyment of that property which by his labour and industry-his honesty industry-he may
be justly entitled to. If deluded men fancy they can interfere with property without doing injury, not to its possessor merely but to society itself, they will soon find property that does not recoil on society itself as well as upon the individuals. It is in the nature of things that the products required for the consumption of our fellow. creatures cannot be obtained if he who sows is not secure tlemen, society itself is so constituted, that the industrious, thrifty, prudent, and carefol people, are hy the will of hand, improvidence, violence, wastefulness, and acts of outrage as certainly bring distress and misery, with all the persons consequences that follow in their train, on those persons who are unwise enough to perpatrate them. I
say, then, looking to the causes of the recent disturbances which may come before us, if in any case we are led to believe that there has been an infringement on property, property must be sustained by the promileat : the rights of great truths, and those persons must be taught that of their acts can tend to nothing but mischief both to those who commit them and to those who suffer them. But even to wrongdoers I will say that this inquiry will be conducted with Hereford - Two interesting curiosities hs anl.
Hereford.-Two interesting curiosities have lately been One is an Affghan sword, found on the person of Prince Hyder Khan, son of Dost Mahomed, and brother of Ackbar Khan, on being made prisoner. He was governor
of Ghuznee, which was surrendered to the British arms in of Ghuznee, which was surrendered to the British arms in The other is the monumental stone of Sextus Valerius bas-relief in armour on horseback, and trampling on a
Briton, whom he is in the act of piercing with his lance. Briton, whom he is in the act of piercing with his lance.
This interesting piece of antiquity was found in Watermore, about a mile from Cirencester, in 1836.
Leeds.-On Monday, Mr. Thomas Walker, attorney-at-law, residing at Dewsbury, near Wakefield, was brought before the magistrates of this town, charged with having twice forged the signature of Mr. M. B. Bere, Commissioner in the District-Court of Bankruptcy. From the evidence of Mr. Geo. Newsome, of Battley-bar, clothier,
it appeared that he employed the prisoner in August last to get him through the Court of Bankruptey for 15 l. The prisoner got part of this money at the time the agreement was made, and the remainder was to be paid by order purporting to be signed by the Commissioner, and afterwards gave him a similarly signed ducument extending the protection to the 29 th Nov. Mr. Bere deposed that the signatures were forgeries, and the Deputy-Registrar of the Court proved that no petition had been filed in to say anything in his defence, and he was held to bail. himself in \(100 l_{\text {. and }}\) a surety in \(100 l\)., to appear at the next assizes to take his trial.
Leicester.-Messrg. Mitchell, Clarke, Phillips, and last week at the Birmingham Bankruptey Court for their final examination. It appeared from the balance-sheet that the probable amount of assets wherewilh to pay a
dividend, after making all deductions, was \(308,849 \mathrm{l} .4 \mathrm{~s} .8 \mathrm{~d}\)., would be realised by the creditors. The assignees produced various articles of jewellery belonging to the wives of the respective partners, which in the case of Mrs. Mitchell were represented as exceeding \(1000 l\). in value,
but the creditors unanimously resolved that the whole should be returned.
Merthyr. - On Friday the 20th nit,, a fire broke ont at Dowlais-house, the residence of Sir J. J. Guest, Bart The prompt assistance rendered by the neighbours and police succeeded in subduing the flames in about two aturated with water. The fire originated in that portion of the house recently erected, in which large fires were constantly kept for the purpose of drying it. A spark
having flown from the grate among some shavings incauhaving fown from the grate among some shavings incaufire communicating with some deal boards, the flames spread with great rapidity, and excited apprehensions fo
the safety of the whole building. The damage done is the safety of the whole
said to be inconsiderable.
Newcastle.-On Saturday week, according to pre vious announcement, a meeting of the miners of Northabout four miles from this town. Long before the hour appointed, an immense concourse had assembled-Black Fell presenting the appearance of one moving mass. Difference of opinion exists as to the numbers at the meeting the computation varging from 35,000 to 45,000 ; but the most probable amount was 40,000 . The chair was taken by a miner of South Hetton colliery. An address to Mr. T, Duncombe was then adopted, expressive of certain before Parliament. The address was founded on the following resolutions :-" 1 . That in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty as well as the interest of this association to adhere to the restriction system, as it is tion to keep all our members equally employed in the opinion of this meeting a petition should be for warded to Parliament, praying for a repeal of the expor duty on coal. 3. That in the opinion of this meeting a established, by sinking a greater number of shafts, and those shafts to be more equally placed; and that we opinion of this meeting the present machines for weighing fore compelling the masters of collieries to have machineare the beam-and-scale principle." Mr. Duncombe rose amid eathusiastic cheering, and proceeded to assure them believed that so past for himself, he could not have assembled; and he was led to conclude that the cause must be very important and serious to bring them together in such numbers. He promised to bring their grievances \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connor then addressed the meeting, which continued for about three hours, after which they quietly dispersed
Reading.-The New Public Hall, the foundation-stone of which was laid last June by Miss Mitford, the author of "Our Village," was opened last week by Mr. Blandy, the mayor, assisted by Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Russell,
M.P., Mr. Palmer, M.P., Mr. Walter, of Bearwood, and about 400 of the resident gentry of the town and county. The uses to which the building is to be appropriated will be varied, since it will combine the purposes of a mechanics institution, with museums, class-rooms, reading and news-rooms, with apartments suitable for the assembling of the various benevolent and general associations of the
town. The hall, on the occasion of the inaugural dinner was decorated with paintings, floricultural and other devices Oxford.-In the case of Macaullen v. the Regius Professor of Divinity, a protest has been lodged against the admissibility of an appeal on the part of Dr. Hampden, adainst the decision of the Court below, in favour of the tor protests against the admissibility of the appeal, in consequence of its being addressed "To the Delegates in Congregation," instead of "To the House in Congregation," which he contends was the proper form. The Court after some discussion, appointed the 15 th inst. for hearing Counsel on the point, which will have the effect of
protracting the proceedings. Preston.-The local papers state that Father Mathew commence his labours in this town, and afterwards proceed to fulfil his numerous engagements in other parts the country.
Railuays.-The following are the returns for the past week:-Birmingham and Derby, 1,453l.; Birmingham Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,338l.; Great Western, 15,046l.; 1,268l. Gunction, 8,487l. ; Glasgow, Puisley, and Ayr, Selby, \(945 l\). ; London and Birmingham, 17,565l.; London and South Western, 7,000l.; London and Blackwall, Brighton, 4,394l.; London and Croydon, 249l.; Liver5,040l.; Midland Counties, \(\mathbf{3}\); 04 M Manchester and Leeds, mingham, \(3,054 l\). ; Northern and Eastern, \(1,832 l\). ; North Midland, 4,734l.; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,454l. cliester, 575l. : York aud North Sistand and ManThe railway from the Northern and Eastern line to Ware and Hertford nas onened on Tuesday, the line having been officially reported to the Board of Trade as perfectly
consolidated and in a fit state for working, by General Pasley, the Government Inspector, who, in company with
Mr. Marshall, M.P., Mr. Ward, M.P., the directors, and several of the shareholders, took an experimental trip and several of the shareholders, took an experimental trip
along the line on Thursday week. The first train on Tuesday started from the Shoreditch station at eight Toclock, and reached Hertford, a distance of 26 miles, in about an hou

\section*{IRELAND}

Dublen.- A report was current during the latter part of ast week, that Government intended to abandon the stat rumour was unfounded, and that the trials are that the place on as early a day as the Crown can wave fixed before a special Jury of the City of Dublin lave fixed, said that Mr. Steele, who intends to defend himself without counsel, as he did before, has given iustructions to his solicitor to wait upon the late Irish Chancellor, Lor Plunkett, to ask his Lordship when it would be convenien o receive a subpœena, as, in case the trials sho goo, his principal witness. Mr. Steele holds thet Lipl a his principal witness. Mr. Steele holds that Lord Planket s well as ment that the union would be a nullity by reason of the ment that the union would be a nulity by reason of the R. Peel, Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government repe are, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government reporter, the Guke of Wellington, Lord Lyndhurst, and Sir James Graham. A rumour, having its origin in Roman Catholic circles in Dublin, is circulation to the effect that D Higgins, titular Bishop of Ardagh, has been summoned o Rome to answer before the Sovereign Pontiff for the expressions used by him in reference to England at one or the earliest of the Repeal meetings. Mr. J. L. Arabin has een rean fre commission of the peace for the county of Dublin, for having attended the repeal meeting at Muliaghmast, and Mr. M. Sweetman, a Roman Catholic magistrate, has resigned his commission for the same county. One thousand military pensioners have been elected in Dublin, and have received orders to be in readiness for embodiment and service, and numerous bodies of troops have arrived from England during the week. Mr. H. Grattan, M.P. for Meath, has published an address to his constituents, from which it appears that he is rather annoyed at being passed over in the recen State prosecutions, and evidently considers himself aggrieved by the omission. The letter, which bears date Paris, October 18, commences by referring to the late proceedings against the Repeal agitation, which he pledges himself to bring under the notice of Parliament, where he hopes to see the Minister arraigned for this maladministration of Ireland, and turned out of office, mous complaint of an indignant people." He concludes by stating that he has "directed \(5 l\). to be paid to the Repeal gain, \({ }^{\prime}\). Slatesary, it shall be doubled again and has also written a letter to Mr. O'Connell, stating that he has hitherto abstained from politics, but "the events of the last few weeks have determined him to adopt a dif ferent course, and publicly to identify himself with those friends of Ireland who are endeavouring to obtain the restoration of her Parliament by the repeal of the legislative union." He inclosed a donation of \(3 l\)., and requested to be enrolled as a member of the Repeal Association. A meeting of the law-clerks was held last week in the Corn Exchange, for the purpose of petitioning Par confidencer a repeal of the union, and expressing the sent himself and spoke to The weekly meeting of the la on Monday, Mr. Molony of Cral Association took place peace, in the chair of \(100 \%\) from \(u\) ebec and the adhesion of Diation to their cause Quec, amd the adnesion of Dí. Slatery bishops case. They thad alch Michael of Cashel beside John of Tuam. He then alluded hiche of the Tarl of Doners in ander the presidency He was disposed to give the prent ho tenure of and. He was disposed to give the present Government its due fould would be derived from it, that landlords would see tha R Peel ond tenure was about to be inquired into. sil R. Peel and Lord Staniey had declared there must be some wise to thrownt tenure, and he thought it would be unHise soners. Mr. O Connell then said, that he now came to the immediate business of the day, and the first matter to the den would draw the attention of the association was the denia, from an important source, of one of the ca-
lumnies contained in the letters of "Philalethes." Mr. Trevelyan in one of these letters said that the north was ready to pour in military array on the south, and that all Ulster was alarmed at the ggitation. Now, he would read for them a letter which appeared in the Banner of Ulstes of Friday last, written by the Rev. J. Godkin, a Presby terian minister, denying the truth of the statements of Philalethes" regarding the country, and adducing evidence to show that he was ludicrously misinformed. Haping done so, the hon. gentleman proceeded to read an address to the association from Mr. Sturge, who said that the peaceable demeanour of the Irish people was making an impression on the English mind, and that they had a great deal of English sympathy. Mr. O'Connell, on this point said he would ask, had any of the great towns in England, save Birmingham and Preston, made any demonstration for them? Had London done so? Had Manchester, or Liverpool, or Leeds done so? Let not Mr. Sturge blame the people of Ireland because they judged of Englishmen only by their acts, because they could not place confidence
in them. He believed the English people acted more from ignorance than design ; but it was his complaint that st the real take the trouble of being righty informed no other topic to urge in peopour of Repeall, the fact would no other lopic to urge in favour of kepeai, the fact would be sufficient, that the governing people were radically Agnorant and careless of the state of the country governed As to separation he repudiated h, bul he wished topreven the possibility of it by getting repeal. There should be no rebelion in Ireland, no civil war, or, what was worse, a
servile war-a war from cottage to cottage, from town to servile war-a war from cottage to cottage, from lenth to
town. The hon. gentleman proceeded at great long to town. The hon. gentleman proceeded at great length to
neeet the objections of Mr . Sturge in regard to a separameet the objections of Mr. Sturge in regard to a separa-
tion. He spoke of Arnerica, and the offer of reconciliation made when too late by the British Government to the insurgents in that country, as a warning to Government, and advised Mr. Sturge to remember it. He thought it would be politic in English statesmen to ask Ireland what she wanted, and he would answer, that she merely wanted the management of her own affairs, and did not desire to take anything from the Crown prerogatives. Ireland was big enough for them. She was all they required. They would take nothing less. As to war, if Mr. Sturge thought they might wish not to go to war when England didthat was a royal prerogative, and the only thing they could do was to vote against the supplies; he for one would be glad of it, as it diminished the chances of unjust war, and if there were just cause of war there was no fear of the Irish people being backward in supporting it. The hon. gentleman referred to Portugal and other countries friendly to Ireland, which it would be wise policy in Ireland to refuse going to war with on the sole ground that England wished it. Again, making peace was no imperial question-it was an act of the monarch. They wanted a protective, not an invasive parliament. As to the army and navy, that would be a mere question of length of purse. The number of men paid by England should purse. The number of men paid by England shonld Ireland's. Thus treaties, dependencies, colonies, the making of war and peace, the army and navy, could not be considered imperial questions. The hon. gentleman then ridiculed the Federalist party as not knowing what they meant and derided the support likely to be had from the morth or Ulster men, which he said, wonld be but small indeed for on form substantiality about themer occasions there had been no there was no Chere was no fear of difference. In regard to Roman Caholic toleration, if any fear were harboured oflit, he a restriction alrear a restriction already existing on the American Legislature -namely, that it should be incompetent to them to place any restrictience. right or to interfere with any one's conscience. Mr. O Connell then contrasted the treat. would not give up one particle of Irish interest, but he would maintain the Crown prerogatives. After a lengthened address the hon. gentleman concluded, amid loud applause, by moving the adoption of the following resoluthe Union consists in the Parliament of Ireland having the entire legislative control of affairs of the Irish nation. 2. That the basis of the Repeal of the Union consiste, and shall consist, in the perpetual connexion with Great Britain, through the medium of their common Sovereign, Queen Victoria, and her heirs and successors. 3. That
another basis of the Repeal of the Union shall be perfect another basis of the Repeal of the Union shall be perfect
equatity of civil rights and franchises of every description equality of civil rights and franchises of every description
between all Christian sects and persuasions whatsoever, and that no ported or intrusted to the Irish Parliament to make any law derogatory to the civil rights or franchises of any individual or class by reason of his or their creed or religious persuasion. 4. That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Mr. Joseph Sturge, in reply to his communication, and that he be requested to specify what the questions 'involving the interest of the United Kingdom exclusively' are, other than those which come within the range of the royal prerogative." In af wer to some onservations of Mr. Gordon, a ate member of the Conservative body, who advocated the rights of the Roman Catholic clergy to glebe-houses and Lands, Mr . O'Connell expressed his disapprobation of State establishments, for at the present day the efforts of every State Church sitect to sulpress true religions feeling in the ing glebes for the Catholic clergy, to whom a perpetual right might easily be given by a slight alteration in the existing laws. But these glebes must be purchased by Catholics themselves, and in no other way. Mr. O'Connell then announced the Repeal rent to be 1142 l . 19 s., making upwards of 3000 received from Saturday to Saturday Tipperay. -The Leinster Express, in reference to the mysterious signal fires on the night of the 19 th ult., makes mysterious signal fires on the night of the 19th ult., makes fires burst furth in a simultaneous blaze of the 19th large fres burst forth in a simultaneous blaze upon all the hills Banagher, and thence to Parsonstown, and along the range Banagher, and thence to Parsonstown, and along the range of hills towards Borrisokane. Large bodies of the peathrou were assembled patrolled through the country, carrying torch-lights, filling with fear and terror the well-disposed and peaceable by their
savage yells and shouts of exultation. In several Savage yells and shouts of exultation. In several places
the people thought that a 'general rising' had taken the people thought that a 'general rising' had taken
place, and sought refuge in the fieds and ditches ; place, and sought refuge in the fields and ditches; others
betook themselves for protection to the adjoining towns. There is no use in concealing the fact that the general body of the peasantry are ripe for revolt, and that both priests and Mr. O'Connell will find it a diffcult task to restrain them from deeds of turbuleace. The lower
orders of the Repealers seem, now that they cannot have their monster meetings, to have adopted the mode of tele-
graphing their feelings and sentiments through the medium which 'bale' or 'signal' fires. These simultaneous fires, the places above mentioned, but along the hills and mountains of Cork, Limerick, Kerry, Clare, and Tipperary, require the earliest attention of the Government, more especially as they have been, each and all, altended by masses of the peasantry, carrying with them torch-lights, and halloing and yelling like fiends." The same journal contains a long list of outrages of a very serious nature, King's County and Tipperary. Other papers speculate on the cause of the fires, and give the most contradictory versions of it. One states that the fires originated in a supposition on the part of the people that, to use thei own words, Governen - made by the Government with respect to the fortifications having been abandoned in certain localities. It is also said that a rumour had been circulated very generally among the people that large concessions were about to be Parliament was to be given to Ireland. Another explains them by stating the belief of the peasantry that "M \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Consell had a great triunaph over the \(I_{\text {Lord-Lieutenant for }}\) daring to issue the recent proclamation; in fact, that he
had his Excellency fined to the amount of 30,000 l. This was regarded by the peasantry as a proof that 'monster meetings could not be suppressed with impunity; and that, however Government might be opposed to \(\mathrm{Mr}^{\text {r }}\) O'Comnell and Repeal, the Queen was on his side.

\section*{SCOTLAND.}

Glasgow.-The Assembly on Monday week took up the Dalkeith case, in which a call has been given by the Free Church congregation there to a licentiate of the Irish most important case, ss it involved the whole question of the admission of ministers belonging to other bodies. The Assembly was also of opinion, that it would not be treating respectfully the bodies to which these ministers belonged, to receive them into communion with the Free Church without corresponding with their respective churches on the subject. On the motion of Dr. Candlish, the following motion was unanimously agreed to :-"To delay the cases of application for admission from Ministers of other denominations, and remit the whole subject to a committee for consideration, instructing them to confer with the other churches interested. The Rev Dr. Sym gave in the report of the colonial committee suggested the propriety of the committee being instructed to keep in view the case of Dr. Kalley, of Madeira, which Was agreed to. Dr. Candlish then made an oral report on Jewish missionaries and agents-some of them converted ews-had adbered to the free church, that the money amounted to \(3,400 \mathrm{l}\). ; that at the disruption they left \(3,500 l\). in the hands of the establishment. The report was approved of. Dr. Duncan, who is on his way home Hebrew in the College, was appointed convener of the committee till the return of Dr. Keith, the present con vener, who is at present on the Continent. In the evening a committee was appointed to consider the relation
of the Church in Canada with the Free Church, and to report to next Assembly. Mr. Hamilton read the report of the Building Committee, from
which it appears that about seven hundred churches are either built or building, or about to be commenced. On Wednesday some other business having been disposed of, Mr. Dunlon moved that the next meeting of Assembly should be held in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 16 th May next. After some remarks on the character of their the present temper of their ministers was gratifying in the extreme, and that the content with which they received the intimation of the simall allowance from the sustentation fund, and with which they must retire to their homes, must have excited the admiration and touched the feelings of them all. He trusted that they the elders and members of the Free Church would feel it their duty to make their sacrifices as disinterestedly and as nobly as they had made theirs; and he hoped that they would soon be able to show that they were worthy to have them for pastors by providing adequate sustenance, and in some had made. He concluded by moving that the Assembly should meet at Edinburgh on Thursday, the 16 th May 1844. The motion having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to. The Moderator, Dr. Brown, then proceeded to deliver his closing address, which was listened assemblage that crowded the hall. The Assembly was then declared to be dissolved.

\section*{TIIEATRICALS.}

Covent-Garden.-On Monday night the third season of entertainments, in which it would be difficult to say The manarer, finding he could not work with his English The manager, finding he could not Fork with his English sing, act, and dance. The audience were dissatisfied with this, no less than with the other
which has ever been witnessed in a metropolitan theatre The first piece, a new comedietta, called Quits, or War the French children in a dance which followed, seemed to
strike the audieuce as an exhibition altogether unsuitable to a national theatre. The storm, however, did not come until the production of a ballet pantomime, in which \(M\). Lanrençon was the principal performer ; and after this completely condemned, a vaudeville in the Frencl language piece ซ'as speedily stopped, wlen Mr. Wallack came forward and made use of language which was ill-judged ard offensive, and the uproar increased tenfoid. At length the audience, as if to show that no part of their wrath was intended for the poor children, suffered them to proceed with their parts, with scarcely a moment's interruption, to the end. The ballet of La Fille Mal Gardée contained some pretty dancing by this infantile corps de ballet, which Pas de Devx, the house to good humour; and a pretty Pas de Denx, between Mdie. Leontine and M. Victor, was applated as generour Mr. W allack has had addressed a ganised oppositiof was got up on Monday night by rival and interested parties, who, by signals and other preconcerted means, gave a determined opposition to every part of the performances. Mr. Wallack, however, in giving this explanation, brings charges of conspiracy against that the French compruy "has not come up to the point of excellence which he was assured it possessed, and also that the public is not so favourable to that nature of performance as he liad hoped."

\section*{7 7 abu.}

Cintral Criminal Court.-Alleged Trufficking in Slaves-
On Friday the tral of M. Pedfo de Zulueta, an opulent merchant in the city, on the charge of Slavetrading, came on at
this Court, and expert very gencral interest. This procecdings
 us to give more than a brief abstract of the statements of Coun-
sel, The prosceutor was Sir Gewge Ste, hen. The imdictment

 to I urchase slaves. The third charged the object to be to trade
and deal in pesenis intended to be treated as slaves. In three


 named Bernartos, and the crew were all Spaniards. The case
came be c,re the Court at Sierra Leone, but as the vessel was sail. ins unthr R.mesian coluus, and had Russian papers, the Court
dublted whother it had the power to condemn her, but resolied npern sending ler to England with her crew, the vessel heing at
tlic time fully ejminped as a slaver. Upor her arrival in this she was eventually sold for 6006 , and this amount was handed di-posal of the vessel to M. Zalueta took place. lo a letler
an iressed by the jrisoner to Jemnings, the person who eventu. indictment, he expressed his intention not to give more than


 Besides this, there were also the means of placing what were
called "slave-ciecks" in the vessel. These clecks, as thie jury had pellap "slave-decks" hear, were false decks, about 32 inches apart: and in
phich, of course, the unfortuna'e beings placed there could
whit, the holos for them. remanued, so that these decks could have
been fitted np 111 very short time, when they were required. In been fitted up ui a very short time, when they were required. In
addition to these facts, a seaman had been applied to, at Ports-
mouth, to enter on board the vesel, on a \(r\), a are to tie crast of Africa, and, as M. Zulucta had admitted before a committce of whnection with this voyage, it would be for the jury to say
whether was icsitle fur .ini to be iguorat of its zature or
ittended in.ject. The learned Sergeant then read a leter addressed to Jennirgs by M. Zulueta, in which he complained

 had been cut out. The jury would also see, that, although
it was subsequently to appear that the vessel belonged to Jen-
 the vessel sailed to liverpool, and he should have to drect the
particular attention of the jury to what took place there. A charterıarty was entered into between the captain, Jennings,
and Pedro de Matinez, described as a merchant at Havanaa, party it aph cared that Murne ez had adranced at sum nf money 100t. per miouth for 1 ts hire, and pay all port dues and cllarges;
the vessel to be frcighted with legal goods, and proced to the Gallenas, on the coast of Africa,
the West indics or the United States that Martinez m:ght direct, and the amount of freight that would accrue was to be lield as a
lon for the repayment of the sum adyanced for the purchase of
the vessel; and in the same docnment Jennings admitted the through Messrs. Zutueta and Co. Although Jednings was the torn, therefore, was that the whole was nuerely a colourable creen M. Zuiucta in the transaction, and that, in point of
frit, the latter was the real owner of the vessel, and Jen-
nings was merely the cap'ain. If the trancacti l, all lein a
bond fide hould there have been all hesple proceeded to the Gallenas, on the coast of Africa. A he was instructed, this place was entirely devoted to the slave-
trade, and no other commerce of any kind was carried on there
 Cuba. These elayes were mostly purchased by barter for cotton
goods from Enfland, and the names of the prininipal sive-cealers

 Rt this time, ans he was instroted, there whas ho ther trate of
any kind carried on at this place except in slaves. He sliould





 vesscl, however, was again taken to sierra Leone, where she was








 Justice Maule thought there wase a are. -Mr. Fitzroy kelly
then submited that the offence with which the prisonee













 Was another ndirit ment againat the prisoner for \(\mathfrak{R}\) misdemeanor,

 William Haynes, a young mian residing at Haggerstone, was
indicted for the murder of his wife. The indicment cbarged
then that the prisoner, well knowing that suiphate of potass would
have the effect of destroying lffe, unulawfully administered t
deceased deceased large doses of that drug to procure avortion, thereb,
causing death. This case has been alrcady noticed in this Paper, and no new facts were elicited except that deceased was very
likely to have died of apoplexy, and that sulphate of of otass was
lus.
 pris coner gully of murder after the evidence of the medical wit
nesses ag to Wightman summed up, and the Jury, after a shoit deliberation
returnead vertict of Not Gulty.
 Germans: The former stabbed deceased in Silver-street, Golden-
square, with self. An effort wai made to prove the prisoner insane, but the
jury tuind him Cuilty, and Mr. Justice Mauie passed sentence of
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 toll-contractor, at the parish of Llandilotaly bout. The prisoner,
(who appeared at the bar with his arm io aling.) plearted not
(wilts. The Attorisey-General, the Solicitor-Generail, Mr. Chil-

 ney-General demurred, and the Court considering that it was
impossible to traverse the general allegation of the callenge,
and that the clailenge did not sta e the grounds for alleging that
 condition in which this and several counties of the Principality had been for some time, trendered it imperatively necessary that
at the earliest moment the law stould take effect, and the justice of the country be evindicated. Since offences werc ncreasing
numbers and enormity, it was necessary that the law siould
check them. Having stated the reason, then, why they were thus summoned, it next became his daty, to state that the clarge
akainst the prisoner was founded upur an Acto Parliament, ceachnt to pull down a house, cliwelling-house, or office of any
clescription, should be guilts of a felony. In this instance the






 with Capt. Napier, and in that confict was wounded as you see.
A shnt was fred by the mob, which was returnect ioy a volley on
the part of the ponlice. There was much confusion, and partlies
 prudier-llasks, a shot-boit, withi shot it it st, sume coppser capt, an come with your armour and covering, and assist me on Wedues
day next, or else you shall not,kave more or further notice s" an
 tected by every rifght and prrvilege wh.ch the people possess,
tend I shall go along with my learned friend in any course to pro
and duce that result. The case is one of great importance, and my
jearned frictul needed no aynlogy for the course he had taken
 which the prisoner is incicted was committed, and when you have it shown berore you yat to say whetther he took any part
in his hands, it will be for you to
in that riotous assembly. If you find any just ground on which this prisoner is entitied to acquittal, it needs no suggestion o mine to say that 3 ou will give him the benefit of tit on the othe
hand, 1 am convinced, if you find circumstances proved which implicate the prisoner, there can be no doult but you wrill dis-
charge your duty to the country and find him guilty, Capt.
Napier and other witnesses were then examined, who deposed to the various facts stated by the Attorney-- eneral, most of whic
were noticed in this Pajer at the time of their occurrence.On Saturday morning Barun Gurney, in summing up the evidence,
observed that it was no small consolation that they had been called the recent uffences havit been committed, and where the minds of were thus enabled coolly and dispassionately to consider all the
facts that were laid before them. After recapitulating the charges aganst the prisoner as described in the indictment, aud referring for whinh hie was arralignct, and which had characterised the con-
anct of tlic rotutus assemblage of which the evxience left not a Ieathn yonint sin the evournce of the witnesses, stating that it
 upon bexng interrupted while engaged in it by the police coming
up. His Lordship referred briefiy to the evidence on this point,
and then observed that the femaining questron for the Jury to consider was, whether the prisonet was one of those who were aiding and assisting in the acts of demolltion, cotntenancing and augmenting the force of the mob, and concurring in its was the law on the different parts of the case, reminded the \$ury that the facts of the case were what they had maturely to welgh1
and considers 8hould they believe the prisoner, after that solemu and considers 8 hould they believe the prisoner, after that solema
consideration of the evidence laid before them, to be innocent of consideration of the evidence laid before them, to be innocent of that charge; but if, on the othet land, they believed him to be guity, they would, find a verdict accordinigiy, The sury then retired, and, after little more than half an hour \({ }^{\prime} \mathrm{s}\) absence, re-
turned with a verdict of Guilty, recommendigg the prisoner to mercy on account of hits previous good character, The Court
then adjourned until Monday. On that day, David Jones and Sohn Hugh were indicted for taking part in the same offence. sation between their counsel and attormey, ther withdrew thetr plea, and pleaded guilty. The Attorney-General then said, the prisoners having pieancd guity, He Mill said that their Lordships
liarl heard the prisishmersent. Mr. trial which had occupied tile court on friday and saturday advised in pleading guilty. Their Lordships would rever consider manded a triat. In so during, he only demanded his right. The demand for a trial was no new offence, गor any aggravation of the
former one. But when prisoners, on mature cousideration, and not acling without the advice of their friends and elatives, thought at
right to submit themselves to the law without such a trial, uring to call their Lordships' attention to this fact, as showing their contrite spirit, and doing ali that lies in their power to
atone fur the offence of wish they had been guilty. The prinipal motive weighing ou the minds of those men was one which It was their clesire to be of such service as they could be to their and in reppect to that unhappy person, he might be allowed to call their Lordships' attention to the character he had recelved,
as showing the station and respectability from which he thad
sin fallen. The same remark applied to those who now stond at the required it. They all belonged to respectable familici- Afcw
months ago they might hold up their heads with the proadest in montand, because they were innocent-men acting according to What was right, and walking within the
From that state their tordscinips saw into what an abyes they had fallen. They were now felons-stigmatised by the name the
most reproachful known to the law; their property was forfeited, and more than that, with regard to two of them, they had
received already severe punishment in the shape of gun-shot wounds, which it was not to be presumed would be without its
weight with the Court, for from that no human power bad the means of relieving them. Their Lordships wour, he wainsire towards which was at that monent working in their minds, and therefore he made no apology for laying these facts before them.
John Hughes, who was convicted on Saturday, having beell laced witil the other prisoners at the bar, - Mr. Baron Gurney of a felon \(y\)-and a felony of a very aggravated descriphtur,
They had banded and associated themselves with others - they they had armed themsclves with deadly weapous, and had
proved that they were not indisposed to use them, This rre-
pared, they hau proceeded to the demolition of a trapikc-gate, and sueh numbers as to overwheim all resistance on the part. of terrupted in their purpose by magistrates and peace-oficers, nang
then they made use rif the fire-arms with which they had equipyed
themselves-thus setting the law at defiance, and disturbing the peace of the country, all these circumstances, he said, were
icry arcat aggravation. Until of late, sueh, crimes were of
and very unfrequent occurrence in this country. The interruption
they had reeeived would, perhaps, prevent the repetition of the crime in this county; but it was impossible for the Court to be
ignorant that in neighbourng counties the pcrpetration of such crimes continued to this day, It was alisolutely necessary that
the law should be enforced-that the peace of thee conntry should
be preserved--that good order should be restored. Ia the course that had been taken by the Crown undoubtedly everything had
been done to give to justice its fullest effect. The prisoners had
teen

\section*{Hughes Ganly, and the pusoritis Davia Jones and Soln H1urlh} and the learned Counsel, in his addrese to the Court, had
very properly mpressed upon it the contrition which Jumes nad them insome measure to the mercy of the court. Thin crecomprhey, from toterectability which they had formeriy main taned, and the rank of life wbich they occupted, were persons
of whom it was particularly necessary that an example should be made to detcr otheis from a repeltion of thesis crime. They their lives; but considermg all that had been stated with respect to David Jones and John Hugh, the Court was of omnion that it about to pronounce, which was, that each of them should be ransported for the term of seven years. With respect to John
Hughes, the Court could not entertain the same view of nis case. He appeared to be ore in a station or sion ret proved to be a lea ter, if not the leader of this law jess mutntude. demunstrated, at least, that he was a lcader-that he was active in collecting athercuts and associates, and that shmething hike in jounisg his illegal churses. He had been recommended by the
Jury to the mercy of the Court. The Court felt extreme dificulty in any degrce lessening the punishment which the law awarded for life, and, giving all consideration to the recommendation of the Jury, and to all the circumstances which had been so ably
stated by the Learned Counsel for the prisoner, the Court was of opmon that he be transpored leyond the seas fir the term of mons must xecommend thenselves to the grace andinerey on the
Crown; but that mery could not be expectel if offences of this hind were repeated, and the peace of the country were not fully
restored. He had now discharged a most painful duty, and he and trust that the mercy of the Crown, as well as the pumsul all who might be disposed to associate themselves together for the purpose of committug offences against the law.-In the case of the other prisoners, the Attorney-General said he would not
proced against Lewis Davies, Duvid Lrwis, and the Morgan procecd against hewis
famely, althought, as three of the latter hat ressisted the Iaw, their
offence must be marked by some sentence to mark the displeasure of the Court. Mr. Baron Gurney tien, addesshug the prisunerb, said that they had been convicted, on their own conession, of
having assauited a constable in the execution of his duty. It was
most important that onticens in the exccution of ther duty
should reccise the protcetron of the Ci urt, and the resitanee of them and assault upon them undcr such circumatances was a and he had no doubt thed, the life of the officer was in danger, defence, discharged a pistol, his life would have heen sacrificed, and that all the prisoners would have had to answer for the death. He ouscerved that the Atherney- (icneral had forborne to hress aganst them for any undictment chargine them withe the must be made, particululy when entorncy ficucral, an exaniple
 be imprisc,ied for six momthe, and Rees and Jolln Morgan for
tweive months. The learned Judge further observed that the Court had received information respecting the goodness of thei reason why he had not considered it, necessary to sentence them to hard labour also.
 of 10 sovs each, three yrs, 7 st 7 lbs ; four yrs, 8 st 3 lbs ; five yrs
and upwards, 8st 81 bs . The winner to be sold for s.un, \&c.
Criterion Criterion course. 5 subs. Lord G. Bentinek's Chatham, 4 yrs,
beat by a length Lord Exeter's Fraulein, 3 yrs; Mr. Wreford' Waite's, Mobarek, Mr. Dawson's Our Neli, 5 yrs,-Cambridgestire Stakes of and Mr. Braith. 25 sovs eacb distance straight. 95 subs, 40 of whom declared. Mr. Eddison' Nar, 3 yrs, 6 st 9 lbs, beat Mr. Crock ford's Pine-apple, 3 yrs,
6 st inlbs; Mr. Boyce's Corranna, 4 yrs, 8st 7 lbs ; and 20 others
who we wo-yr-old colta sst 7lbs; and fillias 8 st 51 bs . From the turn of extra, beat in a canter, by 4 lengths Rattan by Buzard, 2lbs were not placed.-- Jintrhes.-Mr. Payne's Mand and 7 others wh




 ick wick, -st 131 ln 'A.Y.C. \(100,25 \mathrm{ft}\).-Colonel Anson's Army

 of Richmond's Pastoral 2 to be sold for 300 guineas, \&ec. Duke Robinit, 2 yrs; Mr. Berrington's Father Mathew, brother to
Proof-print, 2 yrs ; Sir C. Cockerill's Whitelock, 2 yrs; and
others won wion thers who were not thaced. The winner was claimed.--Sucep \({ }^{2}\)
 Mr Wreford's b g. by Bzay Middieton, ont of Margelline, 3 yrs;

 placed. -MIntches:
 Fragrance; T.X.C; 8st 7lbs each; 50 , 1 ft. -D.M. 200, h ft
Lord Exeler's Phlegon, 7st 51 bs, beat by hale a lengtia Duke of
Bedford's Oakley, out of Retamosa, 7st, receiven ft from Count Bathyany's Cauli-
 - The Rurning Playing. Cuse. - The disputed T.X.C. came on this of hutianal's case having entirely failed. The Sealed, the Duke Lord.g., ht, to be run on Wednesday, was opened to unday, and
named his Sea having named Zanoui (dead), Colonel Peel, who Mpwardss.A.F.-Mr. Newton's Jenny Jumps, 3 yrs, 6 st 7 Hilss and
 placed,--Sweeps of 10 sovs. each; three yrs, thithlis, who were not G. Bentinck's Chatham, 4 yrs, beat by a neck Mr, Wreford's b g by Bay Middletom, out of Margellina, 3 yrs, and live others who
 \&c, -Duke of Richmond's Physalis, 2 yrs, beat by a length Lord
\&. Russell's Glen Fishie, 2 yrs, and 12 others, who were not
placer placed. The winner claimed. -MIntches: T.Y.C. who were not Mampard's Espoir, 7 st giks, beat Mr. Osbaldeston's Shocking
 7 st 21 lbs . A dead heat. The horses matched again for Satarday, a length Lorrding 11 bl less. Mr. Payne's Sister to Ditbar, beat by
6st
Ilbs 8st 7 bs , received forfeit from Duke of Bedford's Epsom. Armytage,
T.Y. reed. \(100, \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{ft}\). Col. Peel's f by Slane, out of Seakale, 7 st 7 lbs . Thupspay.- Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-old Walked overs; fillies, 8 st tllos. Ab.M. 7 subs. Col. Peel's Zenolia
 land, 3 yrs, bear by a neck Mr Bradford's Reciprocity, 3 yrs, Lord
Go. Bentinct' \({ }^{3}\) yraim, and Mr. Bowes's three, 8st 121 be ; fillies allowed 2 lvs . T. Y.C. The winner to be sold
for 80 , beat by a length Mr Collins's foy Voltaire, Brs Middleton, 3 yrs, Remnat placed.-Matches.--50, h ft, A.F. Sir W. W. Wynn' by a Iength, aged, 9 st 21 bs , bert Mr Shelley's Nizza, 9 yrs, 7 st 4 ibs , \({ }_{2} \mathrm{yrs}^{2} \mathrm{ys}\) 8st 3 lbs , beat Lord Glasgow's Sister to Give-him-a Name, Ab. M. Mt Mrs, by a length. - \(100, \mathrm{~h} \mathrm{ft}, 7\) st 51 lbs each; Iast half of
Qipsies My Jaques's Semiseria beat Mr Ongley's Queen of the


 Colonel Peel's Garryowen, 6 sils, Mrs, General Yates's Cantors, heat and Mr Rogers's s in Corranna, z yrs. Winner onn, 8 yrs,


Omphale, Mr Collins's f by Voltaire, Mr Braithwaite's Gaiety,
and Lord Chesterfield's of by Gladiator. Winner claimed Handicap Sweeps of 20 sovs each, for 3 yr olds, \&cc, T.Y.C. 10
 yrs, 8 st 7 lbs ; Colonel Peel's Image, 6 yrs , 6 st 51 bs , and
others,-Handicap Sweeps, of 10 sovs each, for 2-yr olds. T.Y.C.
8 subs. Mr White's pool, 7st 21 bs ; Mr Payne's Andrey, 7st 121bs; Lerd G. Bentinck'
Lufra, 7 st 2lbs; Mr Rogers's Amata, 7 st 12lbs, and Mr Dawson Lightning, 7 st 81 bs . - Sweeps. of 10 sovs each, for 3 yr olds, 7 fs sold for \(150 l\). \&cc. 5 subs. Lord G. Bentinck's Misdeal, 4 yrs, Mallard, 3 yrs, and Mr J. Day's Morality, 4 yrs.-TThe Nursery Verulam's f by Livernool, 7 st 51 brs, beat Mr Phillimore's Slele 10 . st llb; Mr Ford's Snap, 7 st and 3 others,- - Matches. -8 st 7 lbs Lord Exeter's Dr Hill.- 290 sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. The Duke of
Jedford's Espoir, 7st 11 lbs, received ft. from Mr Payne's e by Touchstone, 8 st \(41 \mathrm{bs},-200\) sovs, h ft. T.Y.C. Lord Stradbroke'
Evenus, 8 st 111 lss , received tt from Mr Gregory's Barricade,
\(7 \mathrm{st} 4 \mathrm{lbs} .-100\) sovs, h ft. D.M. The Duke of Bedford's Curry comb, 8 st 7 lbs , received ft from Sir W. W. Wynn's Rowland
-st Glus.
Saturpat.-Sweeps. of 50 sovs each, h ft ; first half of Ab.M
subs. Lord Exeter's Dr Hill, 2 yrs, 7 'st 4 lbs , beat Mr Shelley' Omphale, 2 yrs, 7 st 1 lb , and Colonel Anson's Marquess, 3 yrs
3st 7 lbs .- Houghton Handicap of 15 sovv each, and orfeits to go to the scond horge. D.M. In subs. Iuley Moigh of the Whistle, 5 yrs , \(9 \mathrm{st} 1 \mathrm{1b}\), beat Mr Shafto's c b and Mr Parne's Johnny, 6 yrs, 7 st 10 bl bs. - Audley-end Stakes
a Newton's Ma Mie, 4 yrs, sst, beat Lord Verulam's Robert de Gorham, 4 yrs, 7st 7lbs; Duke of Rutland's Hyrcanian, 3 yrg,
6 st 131 bs ; Lord Miltown's Scaileen, 4 yrs, 7 st 3lbs, and 5 others. Sweeps. of 5 sovs each; for two-yr-olds, 6st 7 lbs; three, 8st 51 bs ;
four, 8st \(1016 s\) five and aged, 8st 12lbs; the winner to be sold for Middleton, 3 yrs, beat Mr Shelley's Omphale, 2 yrs Mg by Bay
Mr son's f by Aclimet, 2 yrs; Captain Daintree's Dona, by Liverpoo, , Roritum, 2 ys. .nweep Mr Osbaldeston's Martingale (8st 6ilbs), Mr Shelley's Nizza, and Lord Verulam's cby Sir Hercules.-Handiaup Sweeps. of 10 sovs
each. D.I. 3 subs. Mr Bowes's Auld Lang Syne, 3 yrs, 7 st 101 bs , heat Duke of Rutland's Allumette, 3 yrs, 8 st , and Mr Meiklam's among the Tailors, 8 st 7 lbs , beat Mr Chaplia's Parade, 8 st 21 bs , Russell's Gien Fishie, 6st \(1216 s .-100\), h ft. T.Y.C. Mr Phillimore's Syntaxina, 7st 13 lbs , beat Duke of Bedford's Currycomb beat Duke of Rutiand's Cowslip, 8st 7 lbs . -100 , hift. T.Y.C. Lord with this terminated the most brilliant Hougharquess, 8 st. record. The races mato for the six days amounted is number to 57, of which 44 were run, making an average of upwards of seven
per day, and many of them of great interest. per day, and many of them of great interest.

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 leest and chapest Life preservers ever introdiced-and, as air Life-preservers are liable to injury, these are nnt filled with, arr.
Belts, \(6 s\). 6 d. Casuaity Broys, which pack in 18 in. by 14 in., and spread when thrown out 14 ft . each way, 20s. each: one Buoy it-price 20s. each. Fishermen's Buoys for Nots, 2s. ©d. each. Robrre RrciarDson, Netand Tent Maker, 21, Tonbridge-place,
New Road, comer of Judl-street. DURE ST. VINCENT ARROW-ROOT. -This Butritious article is warranted equal in quality to the sold at a price consicerably under that usually charged, cor the Nurbe appreciated by Families as a gr
sery, as also for culinary purposes
To be had in tin cases of 6,12 , and 18 lbs. at \(15.8 d\). per lb, of
 Importer.

BUTTER MADE IN TEN MINUTES B BY THE NEWLY-INVENTEA CHURN. This Act inyoses a penaley of from bl. to \(30 \%\), for cacli initation, piracy, or selling, recoveraible by the proprietors before a magistrate, or by civin section. Half the penalty will he given to worls of the Act are "No yerson or fersong sball copy or alter any design, either by adding to, or subtracting from," "Rc.
ATTWOOD, WIMBEE, \& WARNER, MANUFACTURES, LEWEs, This CHURN being made entirely of Block Tin, the necessary in a pan of colld or hot water, which cosures the butter comin
 advantages over those unw in commont use. The great advan of summer placinm the Churn in colld water will be the means hardening the Butter.
Churn from 7 to 8 ibs, 13 to \({ }^{2} 15 \mathrm{hbs}\). \(\varepsilon 6\) to 281 lbs .
Metal Pans for Churns to stand in, \(48.6 d ., 6\) s., and 78 . Large To he seen in London, at Wrignt's Range Warehouse, No. 3, ©o. 90 , Giacechurell street; Livkranis and Son, Irommongers No. 30, Oxford-street; BEMAAM, 19, Wigmore street, Cavendish-
sgquare. Export Agents, BARNES \& Co., 109 , Fenchurch-street. SMOKE PREVENTED AND VENTLLATION EFFECTED, BY M R. JEAKES, 51 , Great Russell-street, Russell-square WIND Sole Agent in London for the Sale of DaY's PaTENT Chimpeys Sroking from Wind, and also to prevent downward currents; it is admirably adrapted for the Ventilation of Apartments of every description; also of Ships, Stables, Dairies, ant parts bing fixtures, it is free from noise and not liable to derangement; it also offers no imperiment to sweeping. Price for general usc, 308, ; larger size, \(45 s . ;\); larger sizes, especialify
adapted for ventilation, Gos. and upwards. To be had ot 51 , Great Russell-street, where it may be scen in action. The attention of Architects, Ba

SLATE WORKS, TSLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX.
W DWARD BECK informs Horticulturists generally, E that the Cisterns, Tanks, Shelves, Stages, Coiservatory by him in Slate, may be seen in use at Worton Cottage, upon ication to the Gardener, (Sundays excepted.
D R. ROBERTSSE CELEBRATED OINTMENT, mended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of 20 years stanaing, infores in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, cancerous humours, \&8c., and is a specific for those afticting eruptions that sometimes follow vaccination. Sold in pots, at

confirmed by more than 40 years' experience to be , without ex-
ception, one of the best alterative medicines ever compoanded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations; swellings, articularly those of theneck, \&c. They are eficacious also int rheumatism, and form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of
 recommend Dr. Roberts's
for the cure of the ANTISCORBUTITC DROPS, plaints; they strengthen the constitution, purify the blond, and prodo not require ceassation from busimess. In liottles at 2s. 9 d . eachBy the late Dr. Roberts's will Messrs. Beach \& Barnicoth (who have been contidently entrusted with the preparation of hil "Pedicine for many years past, are lert joint plop "" "Larwell's Pills," "Miedicated Gingerbread Nuts," and "Antiscorbutic Drops," with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepa and vend the same.
The still increasing demand for the above medicines, from all ranks, is the hest and most substantial proof of their utility.
observe. -No medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless " "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberit, Bridport' is engraved and printed on the stamp affixed to each packag.
 Prince specially Patronised by her Majesty the Queen, Europe. A fragrant white powder, prepared from Orientai herbs of ineestimable virtue, for strengthening, preserving and clean by the removal of that extraneous substance lendsa salutary grow the and freshness to the gums. It removeg from the surface the teeth the spots of incpipient cocay, poirsees and ename impurity, the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecing qualties, it guves sweetness and perfunce to the vreatir, hestow. CAvTros. missioners of her Majosty's Stamps have authorised the prietors' Signature to be engraved on the Government stinch is thus :-A. ROWLAND \& SON, 20, HATtoN-aARDEN, winci
affixed to each box. A8k for ROW LAND'S ODONTO; sold by them and

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
AS GARDENER.-A young Man, aged 35, without A ncanibrance, would prefer a situation whereone Fruit, men are kept; he perfectly understands Forcing; ; in the Prop日-
and Flowrer-zardening, and has had pood practice in gation and Cultivation of Plants on the latest and most imptron to
 gentleman he lias just left.-Direct to W.Y., at Mr. Pamplin's

As coachman or ardener.-A single Mant
A aged 27, understands raising early Cucrumbers and Melonss Can wait at table. Has an unexcepticnable character of twor years from the lady he has just lett. Ditect to J.
Chronicle office, 3 , Charles-street, Covent-garden.

\section*{
}

\section*{THE GARDENERS’ CHRONICLE.}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.
No. 45. -1843 .

\section*{SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.}

Price \(6 d\).

Impozx of Tit princirit





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\section*{under}

ESPECIAL

f her most gracious majesty the AGER, HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT,
THE RTGHT HON. LORD COTTENHAM, THE EARL O THE RIGHT HON. LORD COTTENHAM, THE EARL OF
ORFORD, THE EARL OF RADNOR, COUNTESS OF ZETA Letter, of which the following is a copy, has been reecived from
the Honorable William Ashley, Treasuryer to the Queenn. STR,
Pavilion, February 2nd, 1837,
amn commanded by the Queen to ackiocwledge the receipt eptance, and to say that its excellent qualities fully justify the digh character you had previously given it.
I remain, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

> YOUFELS Youen, Horticultural Esta nhment, Yarnouth YOURLLS CELEBRATED TOBOLSK RHUthe earitest of all early sorts, as well a sthe most hardy.-As a
proof of its extroordinary precocity, it has been ready for tarts,
kce, the 20th of Fcroruary, on the open border, in a very exposed situation, and continued to prodace its fine large staiks tiil
September. It would be useless to eulomise its Than the great demand for it, together witist the many hisiritestiti-
monials of approbation received, claim for it a deccided supuriority.
The TOBOLSK RHUBARB may be grown in boxes or pots, in
any common garden-mould, or envelolerd in Damp Moss, and any common garden-moult, or enveloperd in Damp Moss, and
placed in a Closet, Dark Cellar, the back tire-room of a Hothouse, or forced in the open horder, under the same treatment as sea
Kale, and watered occasionally, where it will produce its Stalks of a beantiful transparent delicate pink, containing a rich vinous
Juicy pulp, exempt from the medicinal flavor objectionable in Juicy pulp, exempt from the medicinal flavor objectionable in
otlier 'sorts; and when cooked, retains its beautiful colour, which renders it an clegant addition, as well as a delicious luxury, to the latter part of November will be ready for cutting in January. A fresh box brought in every three weeks will afford a regular
supply; and the plants, when done with, may be taken out of the supply; and the plants, when done with, may be takes out of the
boxes and replanted in the open ground, and may be again cut
for use in the summer, and replaced in the cellar, Re. in Nov. Cor use in the summer, and re-placed in the cellar, Rec. in No
Fine Roots for forcing this season,
倍
Great Yarmouth Nursery, Nov. 9, 1843,


WILLIAM MPFTUNIA PUNCTATA,
 most cntire aatiffaction; it is of a dwarf habit, darl, "rreen foliage.
The reason tt was not calubited at the Londen sh

 novelty; it is a beantiful, distinct, and desirable variety; the
colour is a soft decided blue, mottled with white und spooted with
 blue, mottled with white, in this state the flower dies. It will
be an acceptable addition to this beautiful class." It will be be ared in "Paxton's Botanical Mas enine"
Plants in spring at 7s. ©d.. exch, , including case and postage,
the usual allowance to the trade, when thrce or more are taken the ussul allowance to the trade, when threce or more are taken
at once. Orders will be executed in rotation. at once. Orders will be executed in rotation.

N. B--A few strong Plants of most of the new Fuchsias can
be had.
Providence Nursery, Ramgate, Kent, Nov. 7, 1843.

> HYACINTHS AND OTGER BULBS H UMPHREYY' COMPOEED Greenhouse Plants, to Eyacind applit and other

H Greenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths and other Bulbe to all
 McM CLIEN, Leadenhall-street; W. CLARE, Bishopggate-Within


 Pantheon; Minikr, ADAMs, and NASH, 63 , Strand; Thatcher and Son, Islington; ThomAs WATKinson, Market-place, Man-
chester; PAREY, Leeds; P. LA WSon and Son, Edinburgh; and

H. Corsten, Florist to Her Majesty, 19 a H. Davies-street, Berkeley-square, has for sale Boxes con
taining the undernamed DUTCH ROOTS, \(2 l\). each Box, or hal taining the undernamed DUTCH Roots, \(2 l\). each Box, or hal
the quantity at 16 .-remittance required: -25 of the best Hya cinths, for water or pots; 25 Early Tuilins, in 4 sorts 12 Nar ciniss, 3 sorts; 25 Double Anemones, 25 Ranunculus, 12 Iris
cisslica, new; i2 Double Jonquils, 12 Gladiolus, 12 Fritillarias
andile anglica, zew; 12 Double Jonquits, 12 (Giadionas, 12 . 100 Mixed Crocus, and 100 Double Snowdrops.
J. HALLY, Nurseryman and Florist, Blackheath, - Kent, begs to inform mis Friends that he has the above now
ready
for sale, at 215 , each, with the usual allowance to the Trade. It was raised by Mr. Basige, Gardener to H. A.H. the prize for Seedling Pelargoniums at the West Kent Horticultura Society's June show, 1848 ; it was also shown and universally admired at the June Exhbitions both at Chiswick and Regent'
 "I. H. B.-The large seedimg is a very showy variety: the the Greenhouse," \&C. "The colour is clear; the upper petals are well covered, with buth, and the fiower altogether of a S. H. takes the present opportunty of informing those friends
 any of it out before the pring, when due notice will be given.
Also, will be ready by the middle of November, Cingrant AUBCMRULEA- a delicate white tipped with azure: plant of very
fine robust habit. Ef, erch.
\(W_{\text {Friends that the present beg leave to remind their }}^{\text {ROSES. }}\)
 following very advantagcous terms, the selection of the kinds Snperior Standard Roses
Half-standards, very fine
 Dwarfs, extra fine
Dwarf, extra fine, and very superior
Climbinig and Noisette
\(\qquad\) Tiver es. to 12 - 210 luxuriant growth. Plants presented eratis, to defray expense of berry, at 3s. 6d, mer per quart. Please address, Woodiands Nursery, Maresfield, near
Uckêeld, Sussex.-Woodlands, Nuv, 4, 1843.

THOMAS CRIPPS respectrully begs to offer, (in addiCHOICE STANDARD ROSES, at 24s. per dozen, the selection being lec io mimseir. Every new Rose can be had at the Cata\({ }^{10}\) Toue Prices. The New CLOTH OF GOLD ROSE, 218 , each.

T RIVERS, Jun Roses.
estemed varieties OF ROSES, No. 2, which contains this inclosing a peanieties, is now ready for delivery. Applications T. R. also begs \(t\) imform his finendith attended to. new Hybria Perpetual ROSE LA REINE, or "The Queen," which had at 21 s .ach. Climbuge Rase, a sariety of Rnsa Rubifol/a from North America, give autumulul flowers sy it has grown here with nuch vigour, er; "flowers bright pink, large and double, produced in large
as The R. R. as Th. Row makes it a rule not to insert any Roses but such
as have blomed in bis possession. A full description of La Reine will be found in the new edition of the "Rose Amateur's
Guide."--Sawbridgeeworth, Nov, 0.183 .
J. KITLEY, Lyncombe Vale Nurs. D. inform the Public that be is now ready to send out his blooms nf which won the silver goblet given by A. Lawrance,
Eq., Rand the first of 24 blooms in the Society's prizes at the Show. The best seiected, and named, 17 . 18 Bristol and clifton J. K. has now ready fine healthy plants of his SEEDLING PANSY, "Lyncombe Vale Rival," at Ss. each ; (see this Paper of
the 6th May, 1843.) Also lis SEEDING ( superba), 108. Gd. per plant ; (see this Paper of 17 th June, 1843). London, and ait Mre Nursertina's, Seedsman, 46, Cheapside,

J OSEPH SMITH, Tansley Nursery, near Matlock men, Gentlemen, and others, to his NURSERY STOCK, upon Acres of Land, in a very exposed part of Derbyshire. The stock thereon is rendered extremely hardy and suitable for planting
upon poor exposed lands. The Stock consists of Forest and Fruit Thowering Shrubs and Ornamenta Trees, Roses, Ever greens, and Hardy A merican Shrubs.
EXHIBITION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS
Chandlelk and sons, Norserymen, Vauxhall, and will contunut in perfection doring the present month.
BROMPTON PARK NURSERY.-ESTABLISHED 1681. CRAY, ADAMS, AND HOGG, respectfully call the DWARF, SIANDARD, and TRAINED FRUIT-TREES, FIGS, long celebrated, and which are this season even finer than they gre been aud peciduous shrubs: selcet news stove and greenhous Plants, 4 which ( afalogucs for this season are now ready and may be lud on application. They earnestly invite an inspection them with, will have the greatest care and give the utmost satis-
t ecarnations, picotees, and pinks
M ESSRS. N. AND B. NORMANS CATALogut of this season, caul be had on pre-paid application. - Bull-fieldes

T- TO GROWERS OF PANSIES, TULIPS, 8 ce .
J. FRYER begs to remind the growers of PANSIES Collection :Catalogues of which will be forwarded free en apye Also an extensive Collection of Tulips, Carnations, picotet Pinss, New Fuchsias, Verbenas, and a general Collection of
Dutch Roots, all of which are particularly fine, and at moderate

 by post, free, on receipt of a post-olimeo order, Nov. 10, 1843.
Clarendon Nursery, Camberwell, London, No.
TULIPS, RANUNCULUSES, HYACINTHS, \&CC
H. GROOM, Claphana Rise, near Londun (removed促 warded by post on application. He begs to state that he has a fine collection of Auriculas, which he can supply at very moderate
pricos.

CONIFERA.-The Subscribers have this Season
nus acapuicensis, 6 in , in pots, each
adunca, 1 ft., in pots, each
altissima, 9 in , ditto, each
austriaca, 1 to, 1s fti, in pots, each
Banksiana, 4 in., in pots, grafted, eac
Banksiana, 4 in., in pots, grafted,
Brutia, 1 ft , in pots, each
Brutia, 1 ft. , in pots, each
canariensis, 2 ft ., in pots, each
Cembra, 1 year seedlints, grafted, each
Cembra, 1 year seedling, per 100
2 years seedling, per 100
2 years seedling, per 100
1 year transplanted, per 100
1 year transplanted, per 100
2 years transplanted; per 100
3 to 4 in., in pots, each
Devoniana, 6 in., in pots, each
excelsa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per dozen 2 years transplanted, each
filifolia, 3 to 5 in ., in pots, each
Fischeri, 9 in., in pots, each
halepensis, 1 year seeding, in pots, per dozen
Hartwegí, 6 in., in pots, each
Hartwegi, 6 in., in pots,
ingignis, 9 to 6 in., in pots, grafted, each
japonica, \(1 \mathrm{ft.} ,\mathrm{in} \mathrm{in} \mathrm{pots} ,\mathrm{each} \mathrm{grafted}\),
Lita to 15 in., in pots, grafted, each
Laricio, 1 year transplanted, per 1000
leiophylla, 6 in., in pots, each
Llaviana, 6 in., in pots, each longifolia, 1 ft., in pots, each macrocarpa, 9 in ., in pots, each miniata, 4 in., in pots, each monticola, 1 ft. in pots, each neglecta, \(1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}\). in in pots, each Nootkatensis, 1 ft., in pots, eac palustris, 1 year seeding, in pots, each patula, \(\frac{1}{2}\) ?

1 year seedling, per 1000 years seedling, per 1000 (maritima of Fxance), 1 yr. seedling, p. 1000 2 years seedling, per 1000
1 year transpl., per 1000.
Pinea, 1 year seedling, in p
Pithyusa, 6 to 9 in ., in pots, each
ponderosa, 6 in . in pots, grafted, each
Pseudo-Strobus, 15 in., in pois, each 2 years transplanted, per 1000
pungens,, ft., in pots, each
pyrenaica, 2 to 3 in., in pots, each
rigida, 9 in ., in pots, each
Russelliana, 9 in., in pots, each
Sabiniana, if ft., in pots, grafted, each \(9 \mathrm{in} .\), in pots, grafted, eac
6 in ., in pots, grafted, each serotina, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.
sinensis, 1 ft., in pots, each
sinensis,
years reedlints, per 1000
year transplanted, per 100 years transplanted, per 1000 sylvestris (from native Scotch forests), I year seed ling, per 1000

2 years seedling, per 1000 2 years transplanted, per 1000 haguensis (from Continental forests), 1 year seeding, per 1000 y years seedling, per 1000 year transplanted, per 1000
Tæda, 1 to \(\frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{ft}\)., in pats, each
taurica, 1 year seedling, per 1
. \(1 \frac{1}{2} f \mathrm{ft}\), in pots, each
tenuifolia, 6 to 9 in., in pote, each uncinata, 9 to 12 in ., in pots, each
variabilis, 1 year seedling, in pots, " 2 to 3 in., in pots, each spec. from Ehina, 1 ft , in 2 to 3 in., in pots, each from M'exico, to to \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) ft., in pots, grafter, each from Guatamala, 2 to 3 in., in pots, eac uncertain, 9 to 12 in., in pots, each , 2 years transplanted, per 100 9 in., in pots, each
Clanbrasiliana, 6 to 9 in., in pots, each Douglasi, 3 to 4 in., in 6 to 6 in ., in pots, grafted, each xcelsa, (communis) 2 years seedling, each (communis) 2 years seedling, per 1000
3 years seedling, per 1000 1 year transplanted, per 1000
years transplanted, per 1000
\(\qquad\)交ft., m pors, each .
\(\qquad\) year seedling, in pots, per doz.
to 5 in., in pots, each g to \(12 \mathrm{in} . \mathrm{in}\) in pots, each
1 to 1 ft , in pots, each
nigra, 1 year seedling, per 100 2 years transplanted, per 100
9 years transplanted, per 100

\section*{lígiosa., in pots, each}
\({ }^{10}\) rellgiosa, in pots, each
amabilss, 1 to \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) ft., in pots, each
canáadensi years trausplanted, per 100
cephalonica, 2 years transplanted, per 100
dumossa, 4 ft ., in pots, 6 in pots, each
Fraseri, 1 year seedling, in poted, pach per doz.
grandis, 6 in , in in pots, each grafted, each
nobilis, 4 to 6 in., in pots, grafted, each Nordmannituna, 2 to 3 in., in pots, grafted, each

CONIF'ERTE-continued
Picea pectinata, 1 year seedling, per 1000
" \(\quad\) I year transplanted, per 1000
85
-15
-15
-25
Pichta, 2 in., in pots, each
Pindrow, ( \(t r^{2} u e\) ) 2 to 3 in., in pots, each
Pipsapo, 2 years transplanted, per 100
spectablis, i y year seedling, in pots, each
Cedrus Déodara, 4 in., in pots, each
6 in ., in pots, each
9 in., in pots, each
Lebani, I year seedling, in pots, per doz
6 in ., in pots, each
18 in., in pots, each
Larix americana
exropæa
year seedling, in pots, per doz year geedling, per 1000
years seedling, per 1000 1 year transplanted, per \(100^{\circ} 0\) Years transplanted, per 1000
(from Tyrol seed), 1 year seedling, per 1000 years seeding, per 1000
r. transpl., per \(1000,78.6 \mathrm{~d}\). to 10
maccocarpa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.
microcarpa, 1 year seedling, in pots, per doz.
pendula, 1 ft ., in pots, each
sibirica, 4 in., in pots, each
virginiana, 1 year seedling
Cupressus australis, \(1 \frac{1 f}{} \mathrm{ft}\), in pots,
capensis,
elegans, I in pots, in pots, each
lauca, of Lebanon,, , pots, each
usitanica, \(1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}\)., in pots, each
ccidentalis, \(1 \frac{1}{f} \mathrm{ft}\)., in pote, each.
sempervirens, I year seedling, per 100
2 years seedling, per 100 9 in. hojoides, 1 ft ., in pots, each
thurulosa, 9 in , in pota, each 1 year seedling, per doz
1 to \(\frac{1}{2}\) ft., in pots, each
Tournefortia, 4 to 6 in ., in pots, 4 to 10 ., in pots,
1 fte. in pote, each.
\(1 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}\) in pots, each
uniperus Bedfordensis, small, in pots, each cracovia, 4 in., in pots, each excelsa, 9 in., in pots, each Gossiam thania, \(1 \frac{1}{8} \mathrm{ft}\)., in pots, each ibernica, 9 in., in pots, each Lycia, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each
taurica, 1 ft , in pots, eacl phoentrea,
penduata,
pen to
5 in., in pots, each pendula, 3 to 5 in ., in pots, each
,\(\quad 6\) to 9 in ., in pota, each Sabina, 1 ft., in pots, eac sibirica, 1 ft , in pots, each suecica, 1 ft, each
upright va virginiana, 1 yparight var., 1 ft ., each
Thoja articulata, 4 to 6 in., each
cidentalis, 2 years seedling, per 100
2haft,, each
orientalis, 2 yoears seedling, \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) ft., in pors 100 , each
6 to 9 in. in per 100 .
10 to 15 in., in pots, each
pendulis, 9 to 5 ftt, in pots, each
tatarica, 2 years seedling, per doz
"axodium" distichum, \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) it, each
Taxus bace 4 to \(6 \mathrm{in}_{\text {, }}\) per 1,00
canadensis, 3 to 4 in., in pots, each
" \(\begin{gathered}2 \frac{1}{2} \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft}^{\prime}, \text { each } \\ \text { fol. alrreis variegatis, } 6 \text { in., in pots, eachi }\end{gathered}\)
raucaria imbricata, 3 to 4 in ., in pots, each t., in pot pars, eac

Cunnínghami, 8 ft., in pots
excelsa, 2 ft , in pots

\section*{Belis jaculifolia, 1 ft., in pots, each}

PETER LAWSON AND SON, EDINBURGH,
Seedsmen and Nurserymen to the Highland and Agricultura
agents,-Messrs. W. and J. Noble, Seedamen, 152, Fleet
A LEX. PONTEY begs to call the attention of the S8 Or Me tis spleni inARGoNury, wod's COUNT Ess Stock, could ot be bent out last season; but having agsain
his sto season proved it, he can with conficience recommend dit as rst-rate, price 215 . each. Also the following -Wood's Royal
 exhibited at C
A. P. Also begs to offer Seeds of a new crimson Convolvulus,
received from Brazil (beautiful), and also Phlox Drummondi, received from reveral splendid varieties, of which he has a large saved from several splendid varieties, of which he has a large
stock.- Packing will be commenced the first week of December.
Plymouth Nursery, November 8, 1843 .

NORLAND NURSERY, NOTTING-HILL, LONDON
R. E. GOWER takes this opportunity of offering an . assortment of DUTCH BULBS, which are part.cularly
Fine plants of Arancaria Brazuliensis. Some farge plants of Camellias, very full of bloom. 1-year transplanted Beech, at
4s, per 1000. Flower and Garden Seeds, among whith he has a 4s. per 1u00. Flower and Garden Seeds, among which he has a
small quantity of Cormack's Prince Albert Pea, at \(28,6 d_{0}\) per qrt

THOS. BRIDGFORD AND SON, Spa Field Nursery, which will prove a valuable addition to the Greenhouse, from it propensity to flower in plants at 12 to 18 inches high. It is per ctly distinct from all or species. Strong estabished plant ave also a fine specimen plant of the same, with three flower ow expanded; it is three feet high, well furmished, which they ill dispose of. B . Spe,-Plant fluwers abundantly on small spe with the calyr full balf the leneth of the corolls, both white Howers highly perfumed ; the rim of the corolla is divided into ive long points; rim and calyx much reflexed, which, with the oorolla is of a beautiful greenish white colour,
Answer to "J. C. L." Gardeners' Gazette, May 28th, 1842 :e new. Florapondia is the name given to \(\mathbf{B}\). coccinea. We ar not acquainted with the present specieg. It does retain its large
spathaceous calyx.-J.C. Le" A plant having been sent by us to Mr. Low, Clapton, with seven flowers expanded, to be by him exhibited at the Chiswick Horticultural Show in August, 1843, the fowers of which were injured Low, and is noticed in "Paxton"s ware received by J. C. Lyons, Esq., Ladiston, Westmeath, from Chill, from whom we received our plant.
The Double White Brugmansia notic
The Double White Brugraansir, noticed by Dr, Lindusy in the aro received from Chili by .. C. L"' along with B. Spe. Nova, plants of which T. B. and Son will have ready to send out in May 1844. 48, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin
T. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncer situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where attention will be given to all applications), to effect a Sate of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consequently beg to solici narkably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels, Pry handsome; Green Holles, fine Standard and Dwarf Roses in great variety, fine ther Urnamental Trecs, and Evergreen and fowerme Shrubs with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, tramed and untrained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, lare assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elm Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain Ash, Poplars, and Spruce, and Scotch Firs; also a larga number in conseberries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the
est varieties in cultivation, to all of which J, \& J. F. xespectfully atterins hemselves that the general character of the Stock 15 shech as offer at very moderale prices for to their advertisement of Heaths, \&cc, which has appeared in the Gardeners' Chronicle of the two last weeks.
Nurseries, Clapham, near London, November 10, 1843

\section*{NEW DAHLIAS. - SPARY'S "LA}
H. SPARY begs most respectfully to solicit the atten ew and distinct seed men, Fiorists, and Amateurs, to the abate that he ow and distinct seedlinge, and begs to apprize the the them out in dry-roots, and solicits their early E. S. has no hesitation in asserting "Lady Antrobus" to b the brst edped Seediling of the year: it was acknowledged at the grand Salt-hill Exhibiton to be a decided improvement on only prove a great acquisition as a show-flower to the mos onmy
limed grower, but also a very orriamental flower-garden
Variety. Height 2 ft . 6 in., excellent habit, blooms on stiff stems well above the foliage, constant and profuse Bloomer, great tinted with a beautiful scarlet lake. Received prizes and notices of the Press as follows :-1st at Salthill, 1 st at Portsea, 2d at Salis bury Plain, held at Stonehenge, at which 30 entries for Seediling" hlaced, ad at thand ham I lit, 2d, and 3d, at Stock well Surrey Show,-Class showing with old Varieties: Exhibited at the Surrey Gardens (vid Gardeners' Gazette, Sept. 23, p. 203) ; six Blooms sent to Mr Glenny (see report in the same Paper, Sept. 2, p. 152); six B100ms
sent to the Edtor of the Gardeners' Chronicle, Sept. 23; p. 665. "Lady Antrobus" is a flower of good substance, and good also exhibited at Uxbridge on the 5th Sept., with Aurantia, not cultural Society. Per cround-ront price 1058 . Plants 108.6 d . "Aurantia," distinct orange-buff, fine form, shell-Petal, good nightance and centre, a fine show-flower, of good hame
Classed by the London Floricultural Society, at their grand Exhibition, on the 20th Sept. 1842; 5th Sept., 1843 Prize at Chippenham; 19th Sept., nine Blooms sent to the
Editor of the Gardeners' Chronicle (see Report, p. 665); 27 th Sept, st prizeat stock well, for the bestorange class showing ; price pe


WM. HEALE AND SON, NURgerymen, scc., beg eneral that they have still a large stock, both Standards, Dwarf and Trained, of their celebrated HYBRID PLUM, raised betwee the Greengage and Orleans. And as their circular of last season especting it was limited to their immediate connexion, they nour yeliow, inclining to russet next the sun, size of a modern Apricot, possesses the flavour of the Greengage, with the prond or trained, constituting a most important addition to our haree year-old trees, \(3 s, 6 d\). each ; do. trained, 53 , each.

SPLENDID NEW LATE PEACE-MORTON'S WALBERTON THIS Splendid Variety was raised at Wabberton House, the Noblesse, which it much resembles both in size an havour; it possesses all the fine qualities of its parent, but great merit consists in its ripening fully five weeks later. A fuived
was sent to Dr. LiNDLEy in 1841, from whom we have receive the highest testimon the fruit is full size, melting, and of excellent tlavour ; it is a trul desirable variety, and one which no good garden ought to b
Good strong maiden plants can be obtained of ALEX. WEBBB, Vurseryman, Westergate Nursery, Arindel, Sussex; of Messis

MYATTS NEW SEEDLING STRAWBERRY,
T. NDD W. MYATT are now ready to send out their AND W. MYATT are now ready to send out their
NEW STRAWBERRY, the DEPTFORD PINE, the fruit
NWhich has been exhibited

 at the same time a profusion of fine fruit and bloom on the same
thins. Price, Deplfor a Pine, 2h. WPs.: British Queen, \(1 t\), and

 ate Society,
a Post-orfic
to ochers,
A CATALOGUE OR THE FRUITS CULTIVATED LONDON GARDEN of the HORTICH ETitition.) Containing the Nam, Synonyms. Colour, Size, Form, Qaality, Use, Time of Ripening, and many
nthrr particulars 0 oncerning all the most important varieties of hardy Fruit cuitivated in this countr
Sold at the House of tho Society, 21, Regent-street, and also
by LonGan and Co, Paternoster-row; J. HATCBAD, Piccadilly; Rirnowar, Piceadility; RIIVIN-Trons, Waterleo- places and A few Copies of the Second Edition of
had at the reduced price of \(1 s, 6 d\). each.

\section*{}

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1843.

\section*{ \\ Tueday, Nove 7 , intanitial}

There is not a few good people in this world who cannot discover that they form part of a husy restless
crowd, sometimes advancing, sometimes receding, but in general rushing onwards with a force that actually leaves many old landmarks behind it and threatens. in this age of discovery, to vanish altogether from the view of the ancient columns and monuments of learnstream of travellers-dreaming by the wayside, they eventually fall into the rear, and, when they awaken from their slumbers, are surprised to find themselves alone

Garleners possess no exemption from this general lot of humanity. How many of them do we see sinking into neglect, and ending their days in poverty; comlamenting the pood old times, and wondering how it comes to pass that they, who once were shining lights to their craft, are no longer thought of or esteemed. they cannot discover that they have been standing although their light is as bright as ever, objects are too far distant for it to illuminate them

Some recent circumstances have brought these reflections painfully to mind. Take, for instance, the Pine-grower. He was thought something of thirty
years ago who could make his Queens average 2 lbs., years ago who could make his Queens average 2 lbs ,
and a \(2 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{lb}\). fruit was a prodigy. And all those men who continue to follow the same routine of cultivation, and obtain the same result, still fondly believe that they continue at the head of this branch of their profession. Then when they see in the rewspapers that heavier Pines are procured in this place and that, some of them the statements, while some cry out at the injury they occasion them. "Where are these Gardens of Bicton," says one, "in which Queens average above 5 ll l bs ?" He which would have told him that they are near Honiton, and belong to Lady Rolle; but he demands to know another, with the high-sounding signature of "Dunelmensis," "t that statements of this kind are calculated to do serious injury to gardeners, whose employers upon reading them become dissatisfied with only seeing fruit of between 2lbs. and 3lbs. weight, the usual size in the best-managed gardens here, and I believe in most Pine-growers years ago I visited some of the best many hundreds of Queens I then saw, found only one of 4 lbs, , very few above 3 lbs ., and \(I\) should say the proached for having allowed ourselves, as is alleged, to be hoaxed by certain statements made in 1841 regard ing huge Enville Pines at Thornfield, which "Dunelmensis" was assured-by whom?-by the people at Thornfield? not at all, but-by some fruiterer in Covent Garden, "was all moonshine, as there "wa
resuch a production in any part of the world.
These are the persons who lag behind, and are so the stream of discovery. Instead of endeavouring to equal those who are more successful themselves, they reproach us public journalists with not suppressing the instances of higher cultivation. They would have us do injustice to therising gardener for the sake of him Who is in the wane. Or at least, they say, we ought in dilsuch cases to run down to the places wheresuch prodigies of cultivation are said to exist, before we make the word to the public; as if we were bound to doubt or are known to us, for the sake of obliging those
whose capacity is not equal to the comprehension of the means by which great reaults are accomplishen. should strive to imitate it
Buld strive to imitate it.
But to the facts, which so many old fashioned Pinegrowers are pleased to doubt. The statements concerning Thornfield and Bicton rest on the authority of our correspondents: we have not seen them. It is of heavy Pines, or to go to France and appeal to the 12 lb . Cayennes of Versailles ; we have evidence as great as can be desired. We will just beg "Dunelmensis" and all doubters to refer to page 738, where
he will find that on the 17 th (1ct., 1843, a Queen Pine weighing six pounds four ounces avoirdupois, was exhibited before the Horticultural Society of London, by Mr. Murray, gardener to the Marquess of Bath, and to the proceedings of that same Society of day last, where two Queen Pines were again supplied from Lord Bath's Gardens, one of which weighed five pounds four ounces, and the latter five pounds nine ounces, And these were no long-staiked lealy with a forest of gills, and a crown, like the leaves of an
Artichoke, but clean, well-grown, beautiflly swelled fruit, with only two or three withered leaves at the base, as much stalk as was just sufficient to hold them by, and as small a crown as such fruit well could have The fact is that the old way of Pine-growing was wrong, as we have more than once asserted, and men vating that fruit, as we hope one day to show.
No subject in Vegetable Physiology is more interesting, both for theoretical and pracly reasons, than the power which seeds undoubtring their vitality for an apparently indefinite period. It is doubtless true that many of the statements on this subject, to be found in books, are apocryphal ; but certainly some are founded in fact, such as the famous case of the Raspberry-seed taken along with the coins of the Emperor Hadrian from an ancient barrow in Dorsel shire, the offspring of which is now to be seen in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society. None among the so-called instances of this excessive longevity have excited more doubt and discussion than called Mummy-Wheat; that is to say, Corn taken which has grown when sown. Every year produces cases of this sort about the harvest season, and even this season at least 20 specimens have been sent us of Wheat-ears, purporting to have had a mummial or pardon the word-a mummial origin; and strange to say, they have all proved to belong to the Esyptian to say, they hlé or de. Miracle, called by Botanists Tritinompore compore never, however, succeeded in satisfying ourselves that the Corn from which such \(W\) heat is said to have been produced was really taken from mummy-cases. There is always some defect in the evidence; as was the case with the Tynningham Wheat, mentioned in the Mark Lane Express of Oct. 9, 1842, which had been raised from seed said to have been produced in Egypt, from plants said to have grown from grains said to have been taken from a mummy-case. Now all such statements taken frotrue but there is no proof that they are so; may be true, but there is no proor taken from similar and when we are told that Onions tak impossible, we receptacles have also grown, which decisive evidence before we accord our belief in those prodigies. Nevertheless they may be true; because we have before us an instance, in the evidence concerning which werna no law whatever. We have had it onder to satisfy the months, and produce made about such things.
The history of this Wheat was given by Mr. Martin
Farquhar Tupper, a most exact and conscientious man in the Times of September, 1840 ; and to that gentle man we are indebted for the additional facts which we are now able to communicate.
Sir GardinerWilkinson,when in the Thebaid, opened ancient tomb (which had probably remained unvisited by man during the greater part of 3000 years), and from some alabaster sepulchral vases therein took with his own hands a quantity of Wheat and
Barley that had been there preserved. Portions of this grain Sir G. Wilkinson had given to Mr.' Petti grew, who presented Mr. Tupper with 12 grains of the venerable harvest. In 1840 Mr . Tupper sowed these 12 grains, and to show the care with which he pre served their identity we shall quote his own account of his proceedings thereupon. "I ordered," he says, "four gardenpots of well-sifted loam, and, not content with my gardener's care in sifting, I emptied each pot successively into an open newspaper and put the earth back again, morsel by morsel, with my own fingers. It is next to impossible that any other seed should have been there. I then (onithe 7th of March, 1840), planted my grains, three in each pot, at the angles of an equilateral triangle, so as to be sure of the spots where the sprouts would probably come up,
unseen lurking in the soil. Of the 12 one only germinated, the blade first becoming visible on April 22; the remaining 11, after long patience, I picked out again; and found in every instance that they were rotting in the earth, being eaten away by a number of minute white worms. My interesting plant of Wheat remained in the atmosphere of my usual sittingroom until change of place and air seemed necessary for its health, when I had it carefully transplanted to the open flower-bed, where it has prospered ever since. The first ear began to be developed on the 5 th of July; a second ear made its appearance, and both assumed a character somewhat different from all our known varieties. Their small size and weakness may, in one light, be regarded as collateral evidence of so great an age, for assuredly the energies of life would be but sluggish after having slept so long; however the season of the sowing-spring instead of autumn-will furnish another sufficient cause. The autu an 3 inches long, the former being much blighted, and the stalk about 3 feet in height.
"If, and I see no reason to disbelieve it," says Mr. Tupper, in conclusion, "if this plant of Wheat be indeed the product of a grain preserved since the time of the Pharaohs, we moderns may, within a little year, eat bread made of Corn which Joseph might have reasonably thought to store in his granaries, and almost literally snatch a meal from the kneadingtroughs of departing Israel."
Here we have no link lost in the chain of evidence. Sir Gardiner Wilkinson himself opened the tomb, and with his own hands emptied the alabaster vase; of its contents he gase a portion to Mr . Pettigrew, who gave it to Mr. Tupper, who himself sowed it, watched it, and reared it. What better proof can we require? Uriless it be alleged that the grains, after all, may have been changed somewhere on the road between the Thebaid and Mr. Tupper's garden. But, upon this point, Mr. Tupper expressly says, in a passage that we have not quoted, he sowed were brown and shrunk; which is a just description of some that we too have seen from Sir Gardiner Wilkinson, but which would not apply to any modern Wheat. They looked, indeed, as if they had been scorched

But there are other proofs, less direct, but equally conclusive, as to the antiquity of the seed sown by Mr. Tupper. Out of twelve grains one only grew; that one produced but two ears-small, blighted at the base, and yielding altogether only 27 grains. Mr. Tupper has favoured us with a draw ing of one of them. But in 1841, the second year, when the Wheat was recovering its constitutional vigour, the ears were perfect, and the renovation being complete, some the renovation being complete, some of the ears measure Mr. Tupper ob-
length. This, as Mr serves corobates the idea of a reawakening from so long a sleep, as if the Wheat had been gradually returning to its pristine vigour. One of these ears of 1812 is now before us , and is so like a good sample of Colonel Le Couteur's Bellevue Talavera, that even the experienced eye of that gentleman is unable to detect a ; difference. It proved a most abundant bearer: 18 grains in Mr . Mitchell's Nursery Garden, Brighton. having produced 625 ears, which Mr. Hallett of Brighton considers to have contained on an average 55 have contanne this (685, multiplied by 55, divided by 18) gives a productiveness equal to
and ninety-three the quality of this Wheat we do not wish to concern ourselves just now. The important question is, what were the circumstances which preserved Wil growing power from the days of the Ph For if that can be ascertained, a light will necessarily be thrown upon the very important art of preserving seeds artificially. To us it appears Mummy-Wheat in that we must ascribe the result the first year of its entirely to the DRYNEsS of the air we believe that drymes will have been the true cause of similar results in we long since arrived. ("Theory of Horticulture," pp. 79 and 189). Daily experience confirms our opinion; and reasoning, in the absence of experience, would almost have led to it. Decomposition, which in seeds is the cause of death, can only occur in a damp atmosphere; therefore to keep off a damp atmosphere is to
prevent decomposition, and consequently to arrest the \(\mid\) circulation. A rejection of the ordinary mode of repeated approach of death. Aud yet how little is this shifts is here decisive of the applicability of small growth regarded by persons interested in such matrers. In a damp countiy like England no precaution should be neglected to ventilate, at least seed-rooms, if not seeds themselves. And yet what is the practice? The seedsmen pack them in large sacks or huge casks, in close ill-ventilated granaries; and gardeners place them in drawers or bags in the damp and miserable sheds with which some masters so thoughtlessly provide them ; farmers in damp larns or outhouses. What can possibly happen with such management except the speedy destruction of vitality, especially when we know how badly our home-grown seeds are in almost all seasons ripened, und how much free moisture they necessarily contain. What wonder that French seeds, ripened in a dry climate and preserved in dry buildings, should often be found so much better than English seed? Our climate offers so many impediments to the preservation of seeds that we cannot Mr. Tupper's Pharaonic Wheat will have the effect of Murning those whom these observations may concern turning those whom these
to wiser and better ways.

A COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE ANDREW THOMAS KNIGHT.

\section*{BY W. WOOD.}

No. IV
No. IV.-On the Cultivation of the Pine-Apple. solar heat from \(95^{\circ}\) to \(105^{\circ}\), sometimes to by means of being given till the temperature exceeded 950 . The compost of thin green turf chopped very small, and pressed very closely whilst wet; a circular piece of the same mahaving found this substance most efficacious for draining having found this substance most efficacious for draining
\&c., and subsequently of facilitating the removal of a plant \&c., and subsequently of facilitating the removal of a plant
from one pot to another without loss of roots. The pots from one pot to another without loss of roots. The pots
elevaled upon brick piers near the glass." Horticullural elevaled upon brick pi
Transactions, vol. iv.
Remarks.-This paper bespeaks an advance in the principles of cultivation, and tends to illustrate the firs principles of Horticulture. There is the application of higher agencies, which, in some measure, may be regarded as a new power, subservient to the highest possible effects
in celtivation; and, in the "chopped green turf, is given in celtivation; and, in the "chopped green turf, is given a texture and mechanical arrangement, adapted
power of the agency applied, and the attainment considered a full ill of moisture." This paper may also be considered a full illustration of the following opinion given at p. 112 of Paxton's Magazine, viz.:- Atmosplieric power of rbsorption to which plants are exposed, \&c." There are also valuable inferences to be drawn from the use of chopped turf, as a "substratum" or drainage ; perhaps a perfect system of cultivation will include the complete subserviency of the mechanical to the assimito.
tive process in the economy of vegetation. The safe "removal of plants from one pot to another, without loss of roots." appears to be a dim recognition of that "Prin ciple of Horticulture" by which an accumulative system of cultivation must either stand or fall, viz., that "for the maintenance of a plant in health, it is indispensable that uninterrupted " (Principles, 32). Here it may be observed that untilit can be proved that the removal of plants from, one pot to another does, in no wise, affect them injuriously under the same circumstances, the principle now quoted must for ever decide the question of expediency. The removal of plants without loss of roots is certainly desirable; but the question again recurs-Can they be removed at all without sustaining a loss of that functional power, by the continued uniform reciprocal action of which the "suppry of fuid by the roots" can alone "be continuous and uninterrupted ? ?s Every hour's experience denies the possibility of this.
No. V.-On the Cultivation of the Cociscomb. object in view. A single flower-stapple, laving a similar requisite, the protrusion of which should be retarded as long as possible, consistently with the rapid growth of the plants. Compost, nutritive as possible, and stimulatory of unfermented horse-dung, fresh, burnt turf, decayed leaves. Two parts green turf, the latter being in lumps for escape of water (uniform circulation) and the air to enter. Plants put very young (small) into pots 4 inches enter. Plants put very young (small) into pots 4 inches
diameter and 3 inches deep; as soon as the roots had diameter and 3 inches deep; as soon as the roots had ferred to pots of a foot in diameter and 9 inches deep. Particular attention paid to the roots, having reason to
think that the compression of them in the pot has think that the compression of them in the pot has under all circumstances, a tendency to accelerate the and strong before they manifested a disposition to blossom. Plants placed within a few inches of the glass, and subject to similar heat as the Pine-apple plants." -Hort.
Trans., Nov. 4, 1830 . Remarks. 4, 1830.
considered a full recotere instance of cultivation may be lative gystem of cuntivation a progressive and accumalative system of cultivation, illustrating a rule to be should be antecedent to, on contemporaneous with growth lopment of bloom. It also points out the necessity of a mechanical arrangement of soil being equal to a uniform
to comparatively large masses of soil, if, in the first in stance, adapted to the ultimate object, by arrangement exposure to intense agency, \&cc.
The risk attendant upon "a compression" of the roots nected with repeated shiftingal evidence of the evils conof the roots tend to "interrupt" the circulation of fluid from the roots, what must be the effect of the whole inward resisting then all inverted interferes of smaller on lar energy of plants
\(\qquad\)

\section*{FORCING THE NEAPOLITAN VIOLET} The subject will divide itself under the following he - Propagation of Plants; Cultivation or Preparation of Management.
1.-Propagation of Plants.-Some cultivators obtain their forcing-plants from the old forced plants of the previous season; this is not the best plan, as the plants have jointed runners. My plan is this apt to produce longpit or frame for forcing, I plant the remainder which are runners for the succeeding year. In the end to providing old tan is riddled through them. middle of May, the runners have so luxuriated that they are fit for removing to prepared beds, to undergo the culrequisite in an open and warm part of the kitchen-garden ; the beds receive a good dressing of equal parts heathblended with the bed. 0 , the process, as my object is to obtain an early, stout, and firm plant, but not a gross one. The plants are set out kept apart each way, and throughout the summer are kept free of weeds and runaers, and freely watered through August I suffer them to become rather dry, which induce sort of rest, and enables the plant to concentrate it energies for the production of blosson; this temporary importance, as the flants lusuriance I find of considerable well to the as the plants by this time, if they have taken a to the soin, are generally somewhat rampant, and, as ang-jointed runners; now there is no great harm, so far if their pride be timely arrested.
for the cultivation above described be systematically pursued, the plants will be fit to remove to their winte quarters by the middle of September
The grand desideratum now is pit or frame with Most Most cultivators think they have done ample justice to this lovely winter-flower when they have planted them on the remains of an old Melon-bed, afterwards depending in my opinion, is mistaking in hot linings; this, however, capacities of the plant. The plant it is well known, is impatient of confined damps, and would rather be on an old hedge-back than in the finest pit extant; now, if the plants are grown late, and the ladies require them in attempt at forcing them, which I most strenuously repudiate. 1 merely contend that by an early application of conjunction with ghe part of september and October, in little necessity for hot linings, or, in fact, for any renerpal of artificial beat ; the only remaining points being to keep out the frost-give air most freely-and shut up warm en when sunshine occurs. However, to the point bottom-heat ; and I have no doubts whatever on my ming that we are not merely on the eve of a revolution in these things, but actually at the day-spring itself. The bottom heat I advise is 70 to 80 degs, as near as may be and this can be ensured steadily, or rather slowily declining for a month or six weeks, all is right.
aches apart each way, and sin the pit, or bed, about nine balls of earth. My plan of planting is this :- After securing the necessary bottom-heat, I place a layer of ald rotten hotbed-manure, three inches thick, on the fermenting matter ; the surface of this last is brought to within early pes of the lights back and front, and of course manure, and filled up as the planter proceeds, with the following compost, pressed firmly around the plants:-

\section*{Strong maidi
Old leaf- soil
Rotten horse \\ Rotten horse aric}

Immediately they are finished I give them three or four in fact, all wings with tepid water, in rapid successionabout the middle of October; after which period they never receive a drop until the beginning of February they The aubsequent management now proceeds entirely on the habits of the plant, viz, impatience of frost and hmidity of atmosphere, to which I might add an equal although I am of opinion that a small hot-water pipes, the pit would be of advantage occasionally if the fire were worked with much catition and with a continual
The routine of business plant.
up well at night with mats, and in severer is to cover and straw besides, and to be equally particular to get a
circulation of dry air on every little occasion, never letting an opportunity slip
The plant is naturally fond of a soil somewhat rich and for this reason I place the balls immediately in as I suppose, rather absorbent of atmospheric moisture, I use a considerable portion of heath-soil in the frame mixture, and I find that theory and practice perfectly it keeps dry, and I believe acts also in some degree as an antiseptic
Violets are generally much annoyed with slugs, which deface the flowers. When such is the case I sprinkle the dry state, and when the plants are perfectly dry : this is with me an infalible preventive. I love grown Viole!s room for improvement winter I can find some slight follow the principles here laid dowever, who strictly Violets from the end of October to the end of A pril. Violets from the end of October to the end of A pril.-
Robert Errington, Oulton Park.

\section*{ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.}

Axthough I may have incidentally verged into the subject of bottom-heat, I may be excused, inasmuch as it is intimately blended with my general topic, in the tank aystem, for that process is made to affect both soil and variosphere at once. It would be endless to notice the to settle the chaims of contending parties for originality of conception and superiority of detail. Two lessons from the great school of nature will suffice to guicle us in the tlicir proper application. First, the temperature of the formity, except at the chmates, varies little in unisecond, the atmospberic temperature varies considerably being colder by night than it is by day. If we wish there fore to follow nature, which is undoubtediy our truest should be separately under our full control. There can be no doubt that this difference of soil and atmospheric emperature may to a certain extent be effected in tif or dinary tank system, by confining a portion of the sun' enat by day; but in order to possess full power over the ary. For this anpose, another arrangement is necessary. For this pmpose, instead of using a simple boiler
nith one fow and ouc betwone, it is made conpound or double, with two pipes ot cach sort.* One set of these or double, wines of tach sort.* One set of these seannected with the tanks in the ordinary way, for boltomheat; white the other is united with water-phpes to give the bpiseric temperature. Bolh flow-pipes, atter leaving he boiter, are furnished with throttle valves, by which water-pipes mench tank and this means a can be permitted or withheld at pleasure; by this meth the can be regulated to the nicety of a degree. This is probably the most complete apparatus for heating a hothouse equiring bottom-heat which can be employed.
Light.-Under this head I shall be very brief. When one considers the intense flow of light many of our tender plants must receive in their native regions, and that the ghvo covering of our hothouses always, under the most reachinge circumstances, throws off a portion of the light as ling its surface, the necessity for constructing these as lightsome as possible must be apparent. MM. Bouguer, nearert, and olhers, determined by experiment that the nearer the perpendicular ight falls on the surface of thas positiore hat light passes tarough. The sun alters its position least in the same time when on the meridian, or rather about it, that is, about noon. Moreover plants require most light when in the igour of their growth These three facts combined will lead us to the proper slope of a house for plants we are cultivating, giving it an inchation at right angles to the suns rays at noon at that season of the year we wish for mo
formula will, for this angle, be-
The latitude of the place \(=\begin{aligned} & \text { sun's declination of same namc. } \\ & \text { sun's declination of different name }\end{aligned}\)
Thus, if we take London as an examople, whose latitude is \(51^{\circ} 31 \mathrm{~N}\). ; and if a slope is required for the greatest ligh \(23^{\circ} 29^{\prime}\) N., which is subtructed from the at that time is \(23^{\circ} 2 \mathrm{~N}^{\prime}\)., which is subtracted from the latitude \(51^{\circ} 31^{\prime} \mathrm{N}\),
both being of one name North, and leaves \(28^{\circ} 2^{\prime}\) bs the angle or slope of the roof with the horizontal, for a midsummer house at the latitude of London. This is rather ifht roof I acknowledge, and not so easily kept properly executed, as I hat \(30^{\circ}\) will do very well when of my own. In steeper slopes than the above there are two periods in the year when the greatest amount of light is admitted by them. If we take a slope of \(450-\) whin's is, in fact, a very common one for Vineries--the
sund equally and with greatest freedom about the 7th of April and 7th of September, periods which may be taken advantage of accordingly. Curvilineal roofs have been constructed for the purpose of opposing at all times and and at the same time, being of iron, to present as listle opaque surface as possible. For conservatories these are umpur of bath fogance of appance, and a regular supply of light at all seasons of the year; but it is evident can do, at a give so full a flood of light as straight roofs and o, articular season, when that may be desirable; and in they mil ever supersede Having said thus much on the south slope proper for the * I perceive I am anticipated in Burbidge and Healy's plan, if
date \(21 s t\) October. See advertisement in Chronicle.
admission of the greatest amount of light, another fact must be attended to in the construction of plant-houses, and that is the familiar one of plants always growing towards the strongest light. If the light, theretore, isly admitted only in one direction, the plants whin in of
shoot out in that direction, and it is ouly by a process of continual turning and tging that they can be kept erect. In steep-roofed greenhouses this is particularly the case, but in those more flat it is much less so, for most light being admitted through the glass perpendicularly, the plants advance to meet it perpendicular to the glass. To obviate as much as possible this tendency, ther light ought to be admitted from all aspects of the sky. The foregoing remarks all apply to houses for plants which naturally grow exposed to the full influence of the sun: for such as delight in the

\section*{(To be continued.)}

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XLV
A FRW weeks back, when pointing out some of the greatest defects in garden scenery, I enumerated borders
deficient in soil as one of them, and I would now add deficient in soil as one of them, and I would now ada
another defect, viz, indiscriminate mixture of shrubs, another defect, viz, indiscriminate mixture of she least
trees, and herbaceous plants. There is not the le objection to allowing the Aconite, the Snowdrop, or Crocus to peep from beneath the branches of slarubs, so long as they appear to have sprung up naturally, but there is great objection to surrounding a noble shrub wance. In
ground, so as to impart to it an artificial appearance. the scenery of a pleasure garden the object of the culti Vator should be to have everything as well grown as possible, and to allow each plant to assume its most hatural form. To attain this the plant must se preas and therefore it is not only wrong but posilively injurious to shrubs or trees to allow them to be crowded with herbaceous plants. For the first two or three years after among them for the sake of covering the ground ; but afte the shrubs have attained any size, a very different course should be pursued. Then the ground should be turfed up close to the shrubs, and beds for the cultivation of flowering plants be formed in such places along the I offer these is most suitable for heir com the convictio that the Amateur more frequently fails in the cultivation of his pet plants from this indiscriminate mixture than from any other cause, because the roots of the shrubs rob the other plants of their nutrineent, and therefore it is earnestly imat they can flourish. I woula, ecessity of thinning out the trees and shrubs where they are at all single specimen, allow each plant to become an to the shrubs and cultivate his herbaceous plants in beds by themselves. In this manner he can give both classes of plants the treatment most suitable to them, which it is impossible to do when they are mixed in the same bed. Shrubs and trees are also much injured by annuaily digremarks next week.
With greenhouse plants and plants in pits or frames, the principal care for the next two months will be to keep suffering for the want of water. Nothing is more injurious to plants at this season than to allow them to be infested dormantsts or decaying leaves, because, as they are in a blood of the plant, and therefore must be attended with injury. Every decayed leaf should be removed directly it perceived, as should also every speck of mildew or moss scriptions will now require very little water, but they cannot have too much air in fine weather.
The bloom of Rhododendrons and Azaleas is likely to be a failure in many places next spring, and therefore where it is desired to remove large plants, this will be a good season to do so, as they will not sustain so severe a Erooklands.

\section*{HIOME CORRESPONDENCE}

Large Pines.-Observing at page 773 a correspondent signing himself "Doumhuil," and another, doubting the Queprecy of my statement respecting the weights of four regret having omitted sending the dimevsions, \&\&c. of each fruit. I now beg to forward it, and at the same time to
 hidin anonymous correspondents will come out of their I will endeavour to answer their questions and remove their doubts ; but I decline altogether replying to anonymous doubters. I have myself been in practice under country and in the north. have visited many Pine in this establishments, and have read much concerting Pine culture, but the method here practised is altogether different "Gardener's Magazine" before seen or heard of. The there to be published very soon, and I suspect it will cause more consternation among the Pine cultivators,
through its simplicity"and certain success, than the weight Bicton Gardens, 6th Nov., 1843.
Rosa Havdii, I should be glad to know the real hisRosa frais ing or phe if in thation of the ance of hybrid plants. In certain tribes the male type is very strongly developed in the progeny, but there are others on which I have been able to form no decided opinions. As soon as I saw the notice of Rosa Hardii in Paxton, for October, 1 became very desirous to know are of the history of a hybrid in which the the the parents was so remarkably predominant ; the berifolia and R. involucrata, was about as unsatisfactory and indefinite as could well be imagined. In the first place, it took no notice of the relative sexes of the reputed parents; and, in the second, it does not present
the smallest resemblance to R. involucrata. I accordinghy searched further, and in "Gore"s Rose Fanciers" Manval," 1838, I found "Rosa Hardii berberifolia obtained this year, by the accidental impregnation of that remarkable plant, the Rosa simplicifina, or R. monophylia (Lowea berberifolia, Lindl.), by R. microphylia growing near it. Now this was a much more probable pedigree for the plant if the leaves only were to be
considered, but when I observe that the flower is of considered, but when I observe that the flower iq ostion arises, how can this be-how can a mixture of a pink Rose with a yellow one produce another yellow without a trace of pink in it? Besides, there is another difficula in the way; berberifolia is a single Rose, microphyolen produced by the hundreds of anthers of the fiower produc ing the seed, should have failed to effect that which is
reputed to have been done by the scanty pollen of the reputed to have been done by the scanty pollen of
other? Persons who pay attention to the raising of hybrids well know the great care required to prevent any portion of the pollen of the femate pant from touching the stigma, because they have found by experience that general the contact of the smallest portion of the prope pollen renders all their attempts abortive. All that ap pears certain about the plant in quest an clined from seed of R. berberifolia; at all, but merely seminal variety; at the same time, I should like to kno if there is any other account of it than those I have men tioned, because, bybrid or not, it is doubtless a very re-
markable plant-J. C.B. [We have always understood that one of its parents was R. clinophylla.
Protection for Plants.-I had raised since the middle of last July, in the open air, on Mr. Catleuga's plan, several hundred Pelargoniums, which were exposed in pots Octob severe frosty nights occurring in the miadface of the earth in every pot, were stiffly frozen, and in the hollow of many of the leaves were thick globules of ice. The whole were left unshaded from the sunssine which succeeded, and syringing with cold water was not resorted on many of the plants severai or he leaves peri. Had the cuttings been struck and reared under glass, probably about a dozen only would, under the above circumstances, have survived. This leads to the notice of an excellent article in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," for the present monti, on "Economy in Floriculture," recommending external coverings for greenhouses, during severe frost, in preference to fire- heat. Nevertheless, so nometer shall retain from \(30^{\circ}\) nearly to zero, the ready hights in the open air, from which fire-heat affords will be commonly employed. Coverings can only retain heat they cannot supply it; hence the universal adoption of some means affording a source of warme source found at a fee feem the of the earth, could be successfully taken advantage of for the preservation of vegetable life, by means of a platiorm made to slide up and down in a pit, under a glass frame kept thickly covered in severe nights. The day, and seeffected by proximity to the glass during the day, and security from
Blackberry Jelly.-- In the receipt for Blackberry Jelly I ought to have said to every pint of juice add 1 lb . o loat-sugar. The stewed fruit, after the juice is drained off, is to be thrown away; and in ickshire
reduced to jelly.-G. Warw.,
Asclepias curassavica.-This plant is now in flower in my garden. It was put out early in the summer, and my place is one of the most exposed in the island. and entirel destroyed a magnificent Gourd plant, grown from seed sent by Colonel Stoddart from Bokhara. I write this, in consequence of reading in a late Number of the Chronicle that it is thought the plant cannot grow elsewhere than in a stove. The Mahernia incisa and Gesneria elegan have both flowered in the open ground ing some young plants from usualy seed of the Tacsonia pinnatistipula, apparently hybridised by the P. Buonapariii; no fruit save those impregnated matured the
Forest Pruning.-"Quercus," in your Chronicle now before me, states, "My only fear is, and my only reason for writing this, is to caution planters against carrying the practice too far by continuing it after it should be entirely hid ar for there is a mistaken tendency that way far to continuing uninterruptedly since 1814 by Dr. Thackeray,
or depith what sticcess? Come and examine for yoursel or depute some one on whom you can rely, who wil report to you the condition of his woods, and 1 have no doubt confirm the report of your two correspondents, "Humphreys" and "R. S. L.o" (Scott Russel of Edin burgh) a man well known in the scientific world. Yo are also aware that the Doctor managed, from the yea 1804, Mr. Wilson Jones's pluntations in the same manner till that gentleman came of age. Dr. T. is pursuing the same system at this moment, and will have a number of hands so engaged the greater part or the winter-that is , in pruning hedgerow trees, and in thinning and prubing his plantations. Can Quercus point out single acre of wood thus treated, in any part of the king dom during a period of 20 years, failure? Recollect this land ony cost the Doctor one pound per acre, and by the falling of the reaves there is a tolerable heruage in many places, and the mountains an around afford only a miserable pasture to the Welch sheep, -Cymro. (Nemo sibi vivat). [If we did not know from the best private authority that Dr. Thackeray plantations are all that they are described to be, we should believe it, when we have the assertions of so many respectable correspondents in confirmation of 1. . But we do not attrioute their state to the pruning so muab the care otherwise bestowed on the trees, and to Dr. T.'s general skxiu. We do not meanto say taat nifo genle pruning has done any harm; probably it has done good moderate pruning by prudent and skiful persons is usetul but it is because foresters are so often nether the one nor the other that we have urged a discontinuance of the knife and axe. However this matter cannot be discussed in a corner ; we shall very soon return to it formally.]
Pruning.-I have observed in several of your late Numbers articles on the old controverted subject of pruning forest-trees. Throughout them all is the erro neous notion that to reduce the head of a tree proportion ately augments its stem; and it is this general mistake or error I have endeavoured to combat ever siace I look of the subject. The first article I allude to is an outline of "G. Cree's" system of pruning, based on physiologica principles, given at p. 69\%. I cannot enter on a physiologitradictory as it is argued \({ }^{66}\) that when the lateral branches are shortened, \&c., the sap has less surface to cover the when allowed to extend to an improper length and thickness." Against this I beg to quote th length and thickness."gainst this I beg to quote the orlowing statem roots should be continued that the supply of terrupted. 2 d . The rootlest laf at a branch of a lufty tre must assist in setting in action the absorbing power of the roots, at whatever aisence from the other organs thes roots ict if mot maintaine rothont in the the without inte plant will suffe during the perlo of vegetation, the plant will suff consider to consider to be sounder Physiology than M. Cree s. have argued for kainterupted redp \({ }^{6}\) to protrgct or sus pruning forest-trees certainly tends to protra in proporpend the reciprocal action "(Wood.) Mr. Cree in a tion inpairs theis vital energy. ( \(I\) mistake not, recommended mended, and sain sure no such practice could onest tier of brinciples, if the object sow in accelerated growth of timber. I object sought was a statements of your correspondent
"Pro Bono Publico" and beg to assure him that I am Pro Bono Publico, and beg to ast as either himself, H. Humphreys, or Dr. Thackeray, and that too H. Humphreys, or Dr. Nackeray, and the ornament of for the good But I contend that these objects, howcountry. in themselves, will never be promoted patriotic in themselves, will never be promoted any system on the majority of those who lant, plant for posterity; but posterity will have but little reason to thank the pruner for his operations where these have been carricd to any extent. "Pro Bono Publico" calls on me to point out plantations of the same age, extent, and elevation as iquite believe all that las necessary to the arge and elevation; and been reported of their correspondent in his concluding quite agree with your annot concur in the opinion sentence. At the sat in that the bealth and bear of ing, but to other causes. I butable to any system of prumg objection to a little knife have before said trees are quite younte pruning, judiciously ap, will in exact proportion in but to cariy it funtrate the design it is which it is applied, certalisy fustratuvian times no one intended to promote. Since anteda continued system of lives long enough lo see fit atain the stature of siants: but prusing thil the subju for tree ever at attined al i ventare to say size, or had its growth of stem accelos curtaiment of its branches, was effected. As Po Bo to plantations of cer with those at Nerquis, extent of plantation, great or anb, at any elevation-40 or 50 years old, that has been sabe pruning, that would ther thine are unobjectionable able without it? Ac. Plant judiciously ; thin judiciously such as lhinning, oc. beware of pruners, and systems of pruning
pruning-they are
Advertisements of Boilers.- Is it not odd that scarcely
dley's Principles of Horticulture,
\(\dagger\) Theory of Horticulture, p. 50

Apparatus in the Chronicle, should (with the exception, believe, of one, state the sices of their exception, they did, beginning with the least expensive, and so on, to the highest prices, it might induce many of us country such things high priced.-A Anateur. onings high priced.-Amateur.
writes that-" Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots, Apples Pears, Plums, Gooseberries, and Currants, will bear the voyage if packed in cases lined with zinc, so as to be airthe piants well secured from moving with the same substance; no straw should be used, as it ferments with the moisture to the serious injury of the plants. Tlus I have trees I received from England, by the Indemnuly which were carefully packed with moss only, and were in very good condition; those packed with straw and moss were, all more or less injured." Secdling Pelargoniums.-Most cheerfully do I accerde who stples himself "A Friend to Truth," and will gladly give him information respecting the prizes that have been gained by Lyne's Seedliag Pelargoniums this Lyne's Princess Alice was exhibited and won a Seedling
prize at Chiswick Grand Horticultural Show, June 17 ; and also another Seedling prize at the meeting of the London Floricultural Society, June 20. Lyne's Celestial received the gold medal at the meeting of the Royal Devon and Cornwall Horticultural Show, May 18; it also rePrinceps was awarded a Seedling prize at the Exeter Horticultural Society's Show, June 8, as well as another at Torquay, June 22. Lyme's Redworth was so nearly equal in merit to Celestial, that the judres said in their report, that they remained undecided as to which they should first Seedling prize at the Torbay Horticultural Meeting, June 22, where it was universally adnaired ; so much so that the "Laureate of Devon" particularly noticed it in his poetry on the opening Show of that Society; (see

\section*{Lyne's Seedling Geranium extoll'd to the skies,}

And soft-soldered the rivals who show'd for the prize." paragraph:-" Lyne's Seedlings have been exhibited in London (at the Chiswick and Floricultural Society's Shows), in Plymouth, Exeter, Torquay, Barnstaple, and
Truro, and have won prizes at all the Shows (excepting Truro, and have won prizes at all the Shows (excepting
the two latter, where no Seedling prizes are offered) ; at the two latter, where no Seedling prizes are offered) ; at
which Shows they have been universally admired, and held in high reputation by all Florists who have seen as well as other places, as quantities of medals have been received from all quarters, in the shape of sovereigns and half-sovereigns. If "A Friend to Truth" had examined Editor's opinion of these So time, he would have seen the Editor's opinion of these Seedlings given at rp
and 446 , of this year.-W. \(E\). Rendle, \(F . I I .\),

Ifeating. -I n the "Calendar" of last week, Mr. Beaton after describing Mr. Haycroft's mode of combining flueheat and water-pipes from the same fire in the Doncraile Pinery, proceeds to quote a passage from one of Mr . Ainger's papers condemning that sort of arrangement.
Mr . B. then concludes that Mr. Ainger's theory is refuted by Mr. Haycroft's experiment, and he draws some genera inferences in disparagement of science as opposed to prac tice, I do not quite understand the nature of Mr. Beaton' had disapproved, the latter must of necessity be wrong Mr. Beaton gives both parties an exceedingly high charac ter, one most justly for science, and the other for skill. I am of opinion that the science which is not good in prac tice is worth very little; and, on the other hand, I have little faith in the first report of experiments which seem to contradict fairly-deduced principles. We have had too many instances of wonderful rumours to place much reliance upon a first, or even a fiftieth, report. About three years ago it will be recollected that Mr. Penn's system of stated in was makin a great sensation, and was positively results : numerous quarters to have produced unheard-of that your while that fever was at its and yourself, and, 1 think, Mr. Ainger also, denounced it oblivion. the use of small pipes, which were at that time generall recommended on account of their becoming quickly heated. Now, instead of small pipes we have tanks-tons of water instead of ounces. Lastly, I think that Mr Ainger advocated a greater attention to soil-heating; and this seems to be the direction which practice is taking. more to be appears to me that general principles are how...i this may be, I regret to see science and ;-but er ce opposed to each other in an unfriendly manner.- \(X\). subject. He war correspondent for calling attention to this intention to resume the subject of heating, with reference to some of the modern propositions.] object of ens been an autumn months it is visited almost daily the summer and various localities, and scarcely any strangers from from tance, who may have occasion to come within an ordinary the finny inhabitants of this aquatic priso of visiting description of it, I presume, may be interesting to many
basin, hewn out of the solid rock, 30 ft . deep by 160 ft . in bottom; it contains a depth of 10 feet of water the the fide, and communicates with the sea by one of those precipitous natural tunnels so common on this bold and escape of the fish. The rock around the basin is surmounted by a substantial stone wall, for the better shelte vated in 1800 -the object of it was to have a supply of the finest fisl on the shortest possible notice, and at any stat wind or tide, when no boat dared to venture on the ior quity to those fished frogulary fed, are of a supe to the pond is a neat gothic cottage for the accommodafinn of the fisherman, who supplies the proprietor with the pond with those that may be little injured in their tracted verbation from a note under the article Logan in the "Topographi"From the inner or back door of the Iodge a winding tair-way conducts you to the usual halting-place-a large flat stone projecting into the water, and commanding a of every part of the aquatic prison. When the tide is out this stone is left completely dry; and here a stranger perceives with surprise a hundred mouths simultaneously
opened to greet his arrival. Fish, in fact, hear as well see; and the moment the fisherman crosses the threshane pond is agitated by the action of some hundred ins, and other confusion and anarchy. Darting from this, that, and the other mon centre-elevatuan move, as it were, to a comjostle one another with such violenca, that, on tails--and they actually seem to be mencince, that, on a first view, fisherman, instead of the creel-full of limpets he carries Mromy of the fish are so tame that they will feed greedily you are foolish and bite your fingers into the bargain, if be the prevailing species of fish in this pond, but there are also blochin or glassin, haddocks, flounders, and various other k
shire.

Fuchsia.-The large Fuchsia in the flower-garden here, of which a report appeared in the Chronicle of Aug. 12, is of the Macrostemon species, this being then omitted.-G
Williamson, Logan IIouse, Wigtonshire.

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.} Now. 7-R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Mr. J. Bagster and
Mr. H. Waterer were elected Fellows. From Mr. Robertson, gr to
Mrs.
 petasand white minger labelium, and a plant of Dendrobiun
 2il, quite new to gardens; and a plant of Mormocies aromaricum
with brown spotted flowers. There was also a well-grown plant
of (attleya labiata, with two spikes of beautiful lupht pink blossoms, anu a fine specinen of Epmhylum truncatan
laccum, with pretty purple flowers. This plant was excecting handsume, from its pyramidal form; this was exfectingly
fraftmg it on Cercus specmsissimus, insertiog the longest
 a Lanhsian medal was awarded for this, and the Gesnera zebrina C. B. Warner, Esq., scit a plant of Oncidum crispum, with a
spike of brownish culoured blossoms. From Mr. Bruce, gr to
B. Miller, Esqu, was Clerodendrum nutans, with white flowers, having long slender stamens, with brown aathers. Measss tion of 36 varieties of Chrysanthemums, From Mr. Catieugh,
Chelsea, was also a colleet min of 24 new French varieties o
Chysanthemums in pots. Mr. Muray, Chrysanthemums in pots. Mr. Murray, gr to the Marquess of
Bath, sent two Quecn Pinc-apples, weighiug respectively
51hs. 40 an, and 51 b .90 g , and measurmg each 5tim. in diameter.
 dent, as those exhibited by Mr. Murray from time to time prove;
but were the result of steady successful cultivation and good
managencent managencnt. There is dittle doubs that in a few years the
manner of cultivating the Pine whll be greatly altered, and that A leanksan Medal was awarded to Mr. Murray for the two Pine. apples. From Mr. Trinder, of Forest-hill, were three Pinc-apples,
weighing \(21 b s .120 z\)., \(316 s\), and 3 bs. 407 , and measurne
 two bunches of Grapes, weighing 1lb. 40z, and 1lbsq., 3ox. ; these
were said to have been brought rom Paris in the year 1840, under
the French name of Raisin Mostren the French name of Raisin Monstre; they much resembled the he, were not so well flavoured as could have been wished ; they
had had the benefit of all the heat that was given to Muscats, and
it was sald to have been put on the first week Grape would require a warmer and hetter celmate than that of
Britam to bring it toperfection. Britain to bring it to perfection. From Mr. L. Robson, gr. to W.
Gambier, Ess, was a dish of good late Peaches. Mr. H, Kenny,
gr. to Viscount Maynard, exhitert a Cassaba, gr. to Viscount Maynard, exhibited a Cassaba, a Pearson's (ircenhave been from plants from which two crops had becns cut.
From the gardens of the Society were Berberss tenuifolia and ten
varietes about three weeks or a month; they were placed under glass abundance of light and air, which is so necessary for having had
mums at this scason, their flowers werc finely mums at this season, their flowers werc finely coloured. There
was also from the same place a collection of Pears, consistrng
of Urbaniste, of Urbaniste, Gansell's Bergamot, Doyenne Blanc, Doyeune
Gris, and Maric I.ouisc ; the latter was from a large tree whith
had been removed from a wall ahout three had been removed from a wall about three or fourg years ago, but
had not suffeced from the operation of lifting and transplanting. There were likewise Duchesse d'Angonleme, Beurré Bosc, Napo. Figue de Naples, and Serkel- this is a good Pear if taken in time,
whinch is about three or four days after it gets ripe. In the same co.lection were also the following Apples, viz., Golden Reinette,
Margil, Loan's Pcarmain, Brmingham Pippin, Mire also Golden Ning, Beauty of Kent, and Waitham Abbey Seedling also Golden Noble, Lucomb's Seedling, Tower of Glammig, an
excellent Kitchen Apple, and Orack Elma, a Persian Apple, having
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\end{tabular} BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.
Sept. .-J. E, Gray, Esq., F. R.S., \&c., PIesident, in the chair.
Dr. Wood, of Cork, presented a specimen of Neottia gemmipara,
found in Ireland. Dr. Thomas Teylor prester found in Ireland. Dr. Thomas Taylor presented the following mania reclusa (M. S. S. Taylor), J. fragilifolia (M. S. S. Taylor),
J. germama (M. S. S. Taylor), and J. riparia (M. S. S. Taj lor),
Read"Observations on some varieties of Hyp species of Lichen," by Dr. Thomas Taylor. The specimens described were conlected in North America by Dr. Gavin Watson,
and by him presented to the Soclety. The new Lichen described
was was named Cenomyce foliacea by Dr. Traylor. Sierra Leone, containing specimens of the Butter and Tallow-
tree (Pentadesma butyracea). Read, "Notes of a Botanical Excursion to Tilgate Forest in August last," by the chairman. The following papers were read: Esq., On. P., F.L.S., in the chair, found at Duxford, Cambridgeslire," Wy M Species of Cuscuta Kingsbury. The chairman presented a series of specimens of authors under the names of Betula arms cescribed by differen and pubescens, are only varieties of one single species, the
original Betula alba of Linnæus. Mr. Watson stated that he had repeatedly found, on different branches of the same tree, the the distinctions leaf and other characters which were given as leaves of Betula glatinosa or pubescens were produced usually Spectmens of Primula elatior, from the Bardfield Star penduia. Specimens of Primula elatior, from the Bardfield Station, wer
presented by Mr. E. Doubleday. These succimens able for the wide variation in the relative length of the calyx and corolla, and also in the form of the leaves, some specomens
resembing the Primrose in their tapering leaves, while others had the abruptly-contracted leaves, similar to those of the Cows-
lip. It was aniounced that the Herbarium of the Society might
be inspected every Friday evening from

NOTICES OF NEW PLANT'S WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
house biennial.) Gentianeæ. Pentandria Monngynia. This plant
is remarkable for the colour of the flower, which approaches more
 and Don even speak of the flowers as white, or rrubably grcenish
yellow. In the recent state such is not the casc; however, they
are of as rich a deep blue, or rather purl.hsh blue black, as a
flower can well be. But this singularty is not their
 two in three feet high, and a foot and a half broad; and great many ling time, if kept cool, and protented from the too poweriml rays
of the sun. Indeed, with us, tor a period of four months years beell introw aced to our collections, cven at this age of
novelties, than the present. Schiede appear's to have been the first noveltes, than the presernt. Schiccle appear's to have been the first
to discover it at Papantia, in Mexico. But had been long known
to Mr. Skinner as an mhantant of Gutemata, indebted for the plants which were Geared from his seeds in the
Royal Gardens Royal Gardcns at Kew. It hids fare to to produce seeds with us, and
strikes readhy from cuttings. The prome strikes rcaday from cuttings. The plant appears to be buennial.
It produccd an uprignt stem, scarcely branched for about a foot
und a halt but which terminate in a large, much-branched panicle two or three feet high. The branches, as well as the stem, are rounded. The sliaped. The petals are long and stender, with usualty and lancebracteas or small leaves below the calyx, and it has gracefully
droopung fowers, two or three inches long. The corolla of a deep purphish blue black, and is funnel.shaped, dilated a little
upwards. The segments are about half the lenth and almost The segments are about half the length of the corolla, a little below the middle of the tubc, and the filament are inserted and rather Iunger than the tube.-Curtes's Butanical Magazaine.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

McNab Testimonial. - At a meeting, held in July last, of gentlemen interested in the promotion of botany William culure, it was unanimously agreed, that to Mr. William M'Nab, the distinguished curator of the Edinburgh Royal Botanic Garden, this country is especially indebted for the exano progres which it has made in the science and practice of gardening. It was therefore proposed that a fund should be raised, by general suba testimonal of gratitude for respect for his very estimable valuable services, and of cheer himself in his declinng years, and excite others to pursue the same honourable path which he has trod. We say, that if there is any man to whom such ; but we must should be paid, Mr. M'Nab is that person. We see by the circulars that about \(250 \%\). are already subscribed, and among the names we find those of Sir George Mackenzie, Profrs. Traill, Dunbar, Graham, Lindley, Christison, BaIfour, Forbes, Jameson, and Fleming; Dr, Nell, Sir Jas. Libson-Craig, Sir W. Hooker, Mrs. Lawrence, and the of gardeners and journeymen.

Kilravock Gardense nen MEMORANDA.
 Highlands; and is as interesting in the hinstorchir remembrances of things as they were" could desire. Yet there the black founda-
tion rock, the grey lichen-clad walls of the rude square keep, tion rock, the grey lichen-clad walls of the rude square kep,
and the lower chateaut buildings of later times have boca united


 bowess, but so hisid widici the shace of larie trees, as not to mar
the the gloomy nipestic character of the place. Every thing appoach is
ravock Castle son an impming and large scale
first througl
 wide Grass parks, in a nuok of one of which stands a venerabic
but cleserted liomestad, with its clecayink or chard and parterre,
ot where many n




 lar massive wail. This wall has now becci removed, except in a
 thrown nuto one mazyibiccnt flower-garden, and dancy figues of
endless forms have been cut out in the beautiful greensward. encless forms have been cut out in the beautiful greensward. Plants, and are all so managed that a continued successlon of Whooms is kept up from Febriary to November. Every figur has
been laid out and most of the plants arrauged, uncer the perbeen faid out, and most of the plants arranged, unuer the per-
sonal inspection of Mrs. Campell, the lady at present tullauting

 kutchen-graxden. The lawns ase sown down with the finest and
rarest - \(r\) asses \(\sim\) they
 neathess, and taste ate display cd in every pait of the grounds. of the beds, the smal.cx and more delleate ones are next, hind the spring and summer flowers, between the patches of which transplanted dannuals are inserted to keep pup the succession. Some of
those beds contain upwards of 50 herbaceous plants, jutermixed those beds contain upwards of 50 her baceous pants, intermixes
with clioce tulls amours whicli are unwarls of 30 of the finest

 especially when lelpecd out by the tanler Hollyhocks. Not the
lent least interestum cinhellishments of the grounds are the great number of seats, arbours, plocasant housces, and covered buiddThys, where the wild birds of the place are fed off stands in
winter, These are all made in rustic wood-work, show great taste and beauty, and are executed with a variety of design. Adjoining the base of the Castle-wall is an extensive stretch of natural fock work, and into every ledge and crevice of this the
utmost profusion of spring flowers especially Crocuses, Snowutmost profusion of spring fiowers, especially Crocuses, Snown,
drops, Tulips, Anemones, and Primulas, and other suitable plants, have been inserted. The immediate neighbourhood of the Castle also boasts of several magnificent trees-snch as a Becch 70 feet high, with a sweep of 50 feet to its branches; a. Walnut tree as \(7_{4}\) feet highe, guld fet high and 10 feet in girth; "Burns "Oak," dendron tulipiifera), from 25 to so feet high, On the whole, the Kiliravock gardens, exclusive of the greenhouse, which, though
small, is productive, will afford every visitor a rich treat ; small, ib productive, will afford every vistor a rich treat;
mid the variety and delicacy as well as quantity of the \(h e r b u\) -




\section*{2Rctíns}

Popular Cycloperdia.of Natural Science. Animal Physiology. Parts I. and II. By Dr. Carpenter. 12 mo . We recommend this treatise to general notice, as forming an excellent popular introduction to a very important and interesting brancls of science. The subject is one in which Dr. Carpenter has distinguished himserf in ar armal his clevertinc way, and thercher is pecuitics may say that his clever and popular style of writing. Critics may say that there is in adding another to the numerous works already existing on Animal Physiology; but in our view the pubexisting on Animal Physiology, ination nation. The important question for the gencral reader conraine answered is, whether her wist whe work question is correct, and user be answered in the affirmative. The conquestion may be answered in the affirmative. The cononerations of anime are perfor anis are performed; a general view of the animal kingdom : of digenation of the nature and so blood and its circulationgestion and absen, then, and of the siogular phenomena respiration. Then is described the manaer in which the bodies of animals are gradually formed, the sources and nature of tem, sensation, motion, voice, instinct, intelligence, and rem, sensation, motion, voice, instinct, inteligence, and
reproduction. The pages are amply illustrated with good wood-cuts.
By
rep indicating the way in which Dr. Carpenter
By way of indicating the way in which Dr. Carpenter
has treated his subject, let us take two passages, one from has treated his subject, let us take two passages, one from of beginning of the first part, the
"The general characters of living beings, and their chief distinction from inert matter, have been elsewhere explained ; and it will not be requiste, herefore, to do \(P_{\text {me }}\) man recapitulate them here. Living beings, whether panter or AnxMals, are distinguided form the inert kingd which is commonly said to form the Manerai Kingdom, by their peculiarities of sirucure and of action. we find two or more distinct parts or organs, adapted for different purposes ; thus, in the simple cel we have entire plant of Red Snow, or the Yeast Fungus, we have a containing noembrane which absorbs liquids and
gases from the surrounding elements,-a contained fluid of peculiar characters, formed out of these materials,and number of minute granulea hich in mineral matter germs of new cells. On the other hand, in miereral matter, the same structure and the same properties coay preval through a mass of any size. Hence the structure of living beings is said to be organised; Whilst that or iner mineral matter is said to be unong distinguished by their actions. Continual change seems an essential part of their oharg. Con the and character; aud the alterations they adergo are not the result of accidental circumstances, but the consequence oe heir own peculiar propertien, and the simple plant regularity. Thus if the life of one of the simple plants just mentioned be attentively watched, a sel of act ol will be observed, which may be enumerated briefiy as fol lows. The germ consists of a minute granule, in whic no distinction of parts can be observed; but this, by im bibing water and other materials, soon eniarges ; and distinction between the containing and contained parts, the cell-wall and the cavity of the cell, is speedily observed. The enlargement continues, until the full size of the individual is arrived at; and the fluid the cell contains is then observed to have a number of minute granules diffused through jt, which resemble the original germ. These granules are at last set free by the bursting of the parent cell, which now ceases to exist, or dies; and it progeny commence life for themselves, and go through the same series of actions as those performed by the parent These actions are termed funotions; and their number and variety correspond with the number of different organs existing in the structure. Thus in the simple beings thus adverted to, we can only distinguish two sets of opera-tions,- those by which the growth of the parent cen wa effected, and those by which the germs of a new generation were produced and set free. The former are termed functions of uutvition; and the latter, functions of eproduction.
- But it has been shown that, in the higher plants, a large number of distinct 'parts or organs may be ob served,-such as the root, stem, leaves, \&c.; and tha these parts have distinct uses in the economy of the plant. Thus the roots, besides fixing the plant in its position, absorb or suck up liquid from the soil around; and thi liquid usually contains, dissolved in it, some of the solid particles which the plant requires as the materials of it growth. The stem has for irs office to convey this liquid upwards to the leaves and flowers, where it may be ex posed to the air and light. One important function of the leaves is to get rid of a large quantity of this super fluous fluid, by the process termed exhalation ; whils these organs have also the power of absorbing adaitional fluid, if needed by the plant. Another function of the leaves, is that of taking in aa additional most importan element, carbon, from the air, by decomposing the carbonic acid it contains; and this being combined in the interior of their cells with part of the water taken in by the roots, forms the materials by which the tissues of the plant are nourished, and their growth provided for, and whence their peculiar products are supplied. Ye even these most important functions are performed, in the lighest plant, as in the lowest, by simple cells : for the leaf is but an assemblage of such cells, with a ramework or skeleton of harder tissue ; and the action of each cell is the same as that performed by the rest. Moreover when certain products,-sucli as oil, resin, starch, \&c.are separated from the juices that have been elaborated by the cells of the leaves, and are stored up in particular receptacles, these receptacles are themselves cells, the walls of which have the peculiar property of selecting from the juices the materials they are destined to contain.
"s Now all these actions in the plant are classed under the head of functions of oryanic life, being entirely concerned with the nutrition of the individual. But we have in animals another series of actions, by which that individual is connected in a peculiar manner wian worla around. All animals possess, in howeyer slight a degree a consciousness of what is going on around them;-that is, they are sensible to the impressions of external objects. And they all possess, though often to an almost imperceptible amount, the power of acting on objects around them, by spontaneous motion. These two fuactions, sensibility and the power of spontaneous motion,-being peculiar to animals, are called the functions of animal life; and they are sometimes called functions of relation from the peculiar connection they establish between the individual and the world around.
" It is scarcely possible to point to any actions better fitted to give an idea of the nature of instinct, laan those which are performed by various insects, when they deposit their eggs. These animuls will never behold their progeay ; and cannot acquire any notion from experience, therefore, of that which their eggs will produce; never theless they have the remarkable habit of placing, in the neighbourhood of each of these bodies, a supply of alimen filted for the nourishment of the larva that is to proceed from it; and this they do, even when they are theraselves living on food of an entirely different nature, such as would not be adapted for the larva. They cannot be guided in such actions by anything like reason; for the data on which alone they could reason correctly are wanting to them; so that they would be led to conclusions altogether erroneous if they were not prompted, by an unerring instinct, to adopt the means best adapted for the attainment of the required end.
"Of this kind of instinct, the Necrophorus, a kind of Beetie wot uncommon in our fields, offers a good example. When the female is about to lay her eggs, she seeks guadruped ; and having found one, she excavates beneath
it a hole of sufficient dimensions to contain the body, eggs in thradual case, so that the larve, when they come forth, find themselves in the midst of a supply of carrion, on which they feed, like their parents. This in.
stinct is still more remarkable, when an insect, whose diet is exble, prepares for its larva a supply Such is theod. with the Pornpi. lus, an insect al lied to the Wasp. In its perfect state it lives en juices on the but thers bat he larve are the morns; and we woter prorisur requiste sapply require, by placing nest by the side of the eggs, the body of apillar ha terpillar, she had previ ously killed by means of her
sting. The \(\bar{x} y-\) penter-Bee, has


Fig. 260.-Xylocopa.


Fig. 261.-Nest of Xylocopa. very analogous habits; the female makes long burrows in wood, palings, \&c., in which she excavates a series of cells ; and in every one of these she deposits an egg, with a supply of pollen-paste.
he helpless offinct of support and protection to the young and helpless offispring, is seen in all animals in which it is needed; and it is particularly observable in birds. The nests which they construct are destined much more for the reception of their eggs, and for the protection of the young, than for their own residence; for there are few
birds which nass much time in their nests, except at night,


Fig. 262, - Nest of Goldfinch
and during the period of incubation. It is impossible to watch the process of their construction, without admiring the perseverance for their erection together the wat they are arranged. The form and aud the among the individuals of the same species; but there is necessarily certain la-
titude in retitude in rematerials of which they are com-
posed, since the same could not be everywhers procured. different different
species vary gre tly, hows
ever
both


Fis to 263 ,-Nest of the Baya
struclure,
and materials ; and these are admirably adapted to the par-
ticular circumstances in which the young families are re-
spectively destined to live. Sometimes these babitations spectively destined to live. Sometimes these babitations
are constructed of earth, the particles of which are are constructed of earth, the particles of which are
united by the viscid saliva of the bird, into a tenacious mortar; and they are then commonly buitt against the sides of a rock or wall. But, in general, they are composed of sticks, straws, and other vegetable substances; and are placed either on the ground, or among the branches of trees. The greater number of them have a somewhat hemispherical form, resembling a little round basket; and their interior is lined with moss and down (Fig. 262).
"But sometimes the errangement is much more
complicated, in order that some particular danger may be avoided, or some special purpose answered. Thus the
nest of the Baya, a little Indian hird allied to our Bulfinch has the form of a bottle; and it slenderness and flexibility, that neither Monkeys, Serpents, or Squirrels can reach it (Fig. 263). That it may be still more secure against the attacks of its numerous enemies, the bird forms the entrance of the nest on its under side, so that it can itself only reach it by the aid of its wings. This curious habitation is constructed of long grass; and seveof which one serves for the female to sit on her eggs, whilst another is his companion with his song, whilst she is occupied in maternal cares. Another curious nest is that of the Syluia sutoria, or Tailor-bird, a Linnet; which, by the aid of filaments, of cotton drawn from the
 Cotton-plant, sews leaves together manner as to conceal the nest which they inclose from

The XVIth Number of Stephens' Book of the Farm is executed with all the talent evinced in previous Numbers. Turnip-drill, grazing cattle, hofses at grass, sheep-washing and sheep-shearing. We are sure Mr. Stephens will excuse our pointing out to him an error at p. 781 , in
quoting the Gardeners'Gawelle instead of the Gardeners Chronicle. We are particularly desirous not to be confounded with such a publication as the former
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the enswing week, Ing with heavy rains and winds, is no bad representation of a battle-field, for in it, too, have we to recount the loss of a noble
race, which filled up the flower-beds that are all grone, and their resolved into old Chass again ; and their elements fixed by caustic
applications from the hand of science, are ready to be applied applications from the hand of science, are ready to be applied
to the use of their descendants and successors next year. The field of desolation now presents a confused scene of cheerless, make one almost wish the present style of flower-gardening
had never been thought of. Thave known1 gentlemen go so far
as to desire their gardeners to turf over their naked flower-beds on the lawn, during winter, to preserve the uniformity of the Grass. But this is an expensive and unnecessary process, which,
if carried out, would do away with spring flowers, the finest
feature of the garden. Here we partake of the eneral aversion feature of the garden. Here we partake of the general aversion
to seeing the naked soil of our empty flower-beds, nd the manner un which we chothe them in wuter is worthy of imita-
tion. If ouly fcr the simplicity and cheapness of the thing; and if
united to Mr. Ayres' plan for the same oblyect, leaves nothing to wish for. As sonn as the frost destroys the appearance of a bed
the plants are pulled up and the ground smoothed over wilh a the plants are puled up and the ground smoothed over wilh a rake; it is then planted with branches of the different evergreen
trees and shrubs, trimmed up to the shape of little shrubs, and
from nne to tiree feet high, with stems long chnught to be firml/" from one to thre fcet high, with stems loug cnough to be firmhly on purpnse. Branches of the Laurestinus will fower all the wintcr in this way, as well as if eit onl the paremt intin on, watso
these and others of variegated Hollies, with the berres
pieces of Arbutus and of different Cratregus \&ec., with the fruat onl, one might make a gay bed opposite a sitting-room window
all the winter. Pincturns might thus be formed in miniature, and all the wimer. Pineturns might thus be formed in miniakre, and
this is a good way to try the eficts of planting the diferent
kinds of evergreens in a shrubbery or in a winter garden, \&sc. \&c. Early-flowering shrubs may be planted aiong with these, and also spring bulbs, and the sheller of the green bought will murse
these things from the cold. Every one of our veds are thus treated in winter, and have been seen by huridreds of people,
all of whom liked the idea; but this announcement will prevent us in future from surprising our friends with the immeuse quan-
tity of young shrubs we keep on hand. "Where, in the name of goodness, do you keep all these pot plants in summer," asked a
goung scion of a noble Irish family, about this time last, year, and when I pulled up one of the "pot plants," he exclaimed in a manner I shall rather let you guess at than describe; and having
large gardens of his own, he said his journey from reland was well paid ins learning this children's 1 llay kind of winter-gardening.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Pinkry.-The writer of the Calendar will be recording about this time next year the wonders of Rendle's tank system for grow-
ing Pines, as, from information in my possession, I find a great
numjer of growers are preparing to begin them this way, and numior of growers are preparing to begin them this way, and
out of pots, too, next spring; but 1 cannot well comply with for want of experience: meantime, let us go on in the old way,
and see that we are safe enough as to bottom-heat to serve us throughout the winter; safe and if we are right on that score we
can easily manage as to surface termperare Vinery.-A A correspondent has furnished me with a similar
case to that I lately described as having taken place many since. "Circumstances havinge rendered it necessary that
should have ripe Grapes early last March Nov.) last year, two monhs earlier, than usual, by which we
made a great sacrifice in the crop, but we gained our point.
Although the lights were off all the summer they began to swell
their eses early in Sentember, and by the end of the month I
was obliged to put on the lights, and now \(I\) have appearances of Was obiged to put on the lights, and now i have appearances of
a very excellent crop, which sliould be ripe next February, as
they all promise to set well before the very dull weather comes on, and my late ones will carry me through to that time
Foncing PITs.-If you are forcing Aspara Foncing Piss,-If you are forcing Asparapus, Seakale, and slow, stcady heat, the best way you can; linings are very slow, stcady heat, the best way you can; linings are very
troublesome after this time, and should have wooden covers made of "weather-elged "boards sloping over them.
It has been so wet lately that little or no
to any advantage here, except, perhaps, planting some trees and to any advantage here, except, perhaps, planting some trees and
bushes where the soil is light; the fruit-roun and the store
places for Onions, Carrots, aud other roots must be well looked after in such weather.
Crops. - The only things I can think of under this lacad are to Crops. - The only things I can think of under this head are to
see that all the young Lettuces, Cantiffowers, Endives, \&ec, are
"well provided for" against the winter; and anything else which "well provided forself, either do it or see that it is properis done
for your. to your ORCHARD AND WALLS.-Nevcr lose an hour after this time in
which nailing can be done, and never think of Keeping men at this
work in cold weather. I hnve known peove in my younger days work in cold weather. I hnve known peaple in my younger days
so tender-heart that they would not allow you to shoot a sparrow, and set would keep men against bare exposed walls in
bitter cold weather till they were nearly perished ; besides the
cruelty of the thing, this was very bad management.
II.-FLOW IRR-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.

Srove, -I am indebted to a botanical correspondent for the
following memoranstum respecting the new Ashantee plant, following memorandurn resperting the new Ashantee plant,
Spathodea campanulata, of which I spoke lately, and about which
I had several queries. of it 18 a tree or slurub, with pointed alter-
 nate leaves; nine oblong lancolate leatets, tapering to both ends;
the flowers are racemose and terminal, with a large, campanulate
 brit I cannot find access to a copy." (Petisot de Beurvois Flore
d'Oware et de Benin.) We have several accounts of the usefil
plants of these pestilential regions, but of the merely ornamental plants of these pestilential regions, but of the merely ornamental
our knowledge is limited, and hikely to remain so for a long time. GREENHOUSE. This has been a critical time for greenhouse
plants just as they were housed the weather turncd so wet that the top sashes could not be let down, and in some places fires
have been lighted, to dry the leaves of soft-wooded plants, in have been ighted, to dry the leaves of soft-wooded plants, in
the middle while the whole front sashes and doors
were left open. In such a state of thomgs there was little use for the watering-pot. To show how little water is neededed for such
plants in dull weather like this, you liave only to cut down some plans in plant and let-the top remain in a oneenhouse or cold pit,
useless phe
and it will keep green and look just as if it were on its own roots and it will keep green and look just as if it were on its own roots
for scyeral weeks. If there are Vines in the greenhouse prune Them at once, even should their leaves not be quite ripe, and so,
also, in any of the Vineries, the leaves of decituous plants are
of little use now, and they may do harm. of little use now, and they may do harm.
Consmrvarory. -This is, of all the subjects in the Calentlar, the
part about which I have had most correspondence, and I find that a
 nulums. "The first wet day in october," says a correspondernt,
"I lift some of my best specimens of scarlet Pelargoniums, scarlet Salvias, and, indeed, any plant which I think, from its
appearance, is likely to flower in the house," \&c. Another
correspond correspondent says, "The lifted scarlet Pelargoniums are all
in a blaze in the conservatory." Another asks where "can
secds in seeds of the fringed white and purple Clinese Primrose, which
come in so uscful at this time, be had true?" Nowhere, to be
depended depended on. Whert yon get fringed, very large. fowered, or
very deep-coloured varieties of these, you must perpetuate them
by cuttings; they will not come true from seeds. Again- 88 our by cuttings; they will not come true from seeds. Again- riour Our we have retatned the flue through the centre of the haiding
Our fine specimens of Acacia are grand ornaments in Tebruary
and March. I have Acacia pubescens now 30 feet high, und feathered down to the ground, with its beautitul foliage showing
myriads of flower-buds, them, equally fine." Acain-"The object here is to have an
abundance of flowers at this season, and up to March. We are now prety gay with large specimens of Pelargoniums, whith I
kept the whole summer from flowering, and they now, do well for this dull season."
Prss AND Franks.-Whis is trying weather for plants in cold PiTs AND FRAMES,- Whis is trying weather for plants in cold
frames, all that can be done for them is to let in a current of nir
from front to back, by "tilting" the front and lack of the lights, and taking them off altogether on firie days, and to pick up every
decayed leaf as soon as it appears. This sort of weather reminds one more than crer of the great advantages of cold turf pits,
when properly made with ample drainage at the botom ; in sucla pits here, and out of pots, we have now thousands of plants
which lonk better than those to which more indulgence is given. clear all up till the leaves are all downs. Planting and trans-
planting trees and shrubs, making and altering walks, and all kinds of alterations and improvements, will now, and for a long
while occupy the time that used to be devoted to flowers in this gardens but, amidst all this bustle, do not nerlect to make the best use of anch of other refinse as you can gather together,
garden, and as much the rougher materials of prunings, okd stakes, \&c. burn the
and the
first fine frosty morning, and use all these, as has been often first fine frosty morning, and use all these, as has been often
pointed out in the Chronicle.-D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gar.
dens, Ipswich.

 Tivivaquawx maiad an


REPORT ON COVENT.GARDEN MARKET,
The wet weather during the week has rendered the market rather dull; but the supply has nevertheless been pretty well kept up, and, generally speaking, the prices have not altered
much. Pines are more plentiful, and are of better guality than those of last week. Grapes are good, and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Imperatrice Plims are selling at from \(1 s\). to \(2 s\).
per punnet.
the per punnet. A few Damsons are still to be met with in
the market, but the season for these is now nearly over.
Among Apules we noticed a few Among Apples we notned of the Blenheim Orange. These meet with a ready sale but there is not much demand for those of in-
ferior quality. Pears for table are chiedy Gansels' BergaMflone are still supplied aty arc scarce and of bad quality. Vegetubles of almost every kind are grod and alumdant. Cabbagcs, Turnips, and Broccoli
especially. Cafrots are likewise good and plentiful, and Leeks and Onions are sufficient to meet the demand. Celery, Lettuce, lar is grood, and in general quite free from the effects of the maggot. Cut Flowers are chiefly composed of Erica ventricosa azureus, Neapolitan Violets, Gardenia radicans, Double Primulas, Chrysanthemum
Perpetual Roses


and



Communications from the following Corrbspondsnts are in



Aricilturk. - B. F. and Others.-In consequence of the de-
ceace of Mr. Rham, we must ber for the inule ceare of Mr. Rham, we must beg for the inualgence of our
arricultural friends until new arraugements shall have been made. sparagus,-Zyye.-Your Aspaxagus-bed, which is still in a
green state, must not be cut over untili the stems begin that wer. It will be yet too early to begin to force your Seakale Bens.-Este will oblige us much by re-writing the name of the Books - Mr. Murray's re-issne of " We wirow' Bible forthwith everybody who has 5 s. to spare. No work with which we are acquainted gives so faithful an account of Portuguese and
Spanish manners.- "Martin's Ireland" is full of statistical documents, relating to the state of that connstry before and after the Union; but it is printed for political purposes, its
object being to defend the Union, and we are therefore unable to offer an opinion upon it.- "Sylvester Sound" is rulubish.Corner's History of China and India," a very neat-looking and simply. written book, but our limits prevent us, as it contains
no Natural History.-W. W.-We are obliged to repeat that there is not a single very good book on Arboriculture. Mr. Sellyy'g " 3lyitish Forest-treea" is much the best, but it does
not go far enough into details. Billington on Planting is very
Butany."
table. The thich Conve Tronchuda is a most excellent vegeSeakale, or the wholes of its leaves are treated exactly like mast be a bad one, or you cannot have bought the true kind, Amellisas.-H, G.-No such Camelliar frost. do not believe in its existence. Your plan of packing flowers may be good, but ours certainly is. The damp Moss or other
material does no injury, but much good. It is always best, however, to guard fowers with tissue-paper in additions. CARNATrons.- O.-Wedo not think is atall probable that the vapour
of creosote, because it will preserve meat from putrefaction, of creosote, because it will preserve meat from putrefaction,
would prevent the fly producing a mining grol from attacking Would prevent the fy producing a mining grols from attacking
Carnations. It would be positble to keep some sort of netting ronnd the seedlings without injuring them. A saucer of pure gas-hupor placed near the plants would be dangerons. Whether
gas-water reduced would effectually clear Carnations from gas-water reduced would effectually clear Carnations from
green-fly will depend upon the power which the Carnation has now? Tobacco-water five times reduced will do, but it dirtics the plants. The fertilisation of Carnations should be per--
formed as soon as the stigmas unfold. The action of pollen is formed as soon as the stigmas unfold. The action of pollen is adhere. Although it may produce no effect at the time of flower be kept dry. It the seed-vessel grows and yet the seed does not swen, the pots near a south wall. It is of no use to cut out the centre petals when the flower is very double.
RAMRS. - Amateur. - We see no occasion to alter the dimensions
of Cucurnber-sashes to be glazed with sheet glass. It would
not be cconomical to not be cconomical to increase the width of the panes beyond larger than usual they become unwieldy, and break by their Hawthorn berries,-Zand.
your Hawthorn-berries up the first year after sowing, if you Gzaths, - W. T, Duke.-On no account transfer your seedling feaths or struck cuttings of this tribe from small pots into \(12-\)
sized ones at this season of the year; do it in spring . What

Hizating--Amateur.-We donbt whether a brick tank will not
be too damp for oe too damp for a greenhouse, the fire in which has to be often
heated. For occeasional fires, if the house is well ventilated, it will heated. For Occasional fires, if the house is well ventilated, it will your stage, in such a house as you describe ; and a bad arragure-
ment it will be, after all. Much better carry a gutter all round ment it will be, after all. Muclh better carry a gutter all round
your house, if you can. Notwithstanding the plan, that might your house, if you can. Notwithstauding the plan, that might
perhaps be done if there is but one door, by making the boiler
work perhaps ee done if there is but one door, by making the boiler
work both ways by means of louble-headed pives. If the
boiler is mis a level with the tanks if is neerlless to liave it



 AB into a syphon, by taking off the pressure on the water in
the boiler, then, and only then your wan will arswer.--
S. \(R\). We think the plan adonted bi Mr. Brck exccllent the purpoese to which it is applied. Indecd we do not see how
it can be improvert. MANUVEs,-MIT.W. \(K\).-The best manure for your light hungry
clay is marl and clay. After that stable manure will act,
 ings, in alternate layers, and after leaving it till the smell is Hone, mixing it all together.
we shall be able to tudge better of itz efixiciency. If it it is we shal he able to judge better of its eficieiency If it is as
yood al he represents gardeners will be much obliged to him
for it. \(\xrightarrow{\text { for it. }}{ }_{\text {Mratlrs. }}\)
Mrrpurs, - A Subscriber, --You may preserve your Myrtle
through the winter by placing it in a dry room or passage free
from frust, and where there is a sufticicucy of
 Giout Morceau; 8 , Williams \({ }^{\prime}\) Bon Chrétien; 9, 12, Chaumon-
tel 11 , Doyenné Blanc ; 14, Beurré Rance; 15. Autumn BerRamot; 17, Gane 'l's Bergamot; 19, Easter Beure; 21, Doyenné
Gris. Apples-1, Court of Wick; 3 , Scarlet Crofton; 5, Lemon Cris. Apples-1, Court of Wick; ;, Scarlet Crofton; 5 , Lemon ley Pippin; 10, Minchall Crab; 11 , King of the Pippins, 12 , Kes-
 Northern Greening; 10, Herefordshire Pearmain
man's Iong or Ortley lears; 1, 1)'Austrassie ; 2,
 variety of
(decayed).

 culor.-Anon., Hamburgh,-Oncidium unifforum, Cyrtopera
Woodordii \({ }^{2}\) 3, Epidendrum phoeniceum; 1, Masdevallia
 Fgyptiacum. - Cassia; 2 , Lotus Jacobras; 3, Hypericum
difficult to diffult to name, even with good specimens. From an anspec-
tion of the fower we suspect it to be O. Suttoni.-W. Abb.-
We do not like to We do not like to disoblige a very old subscriber, but we realiy
must decline naming crowds of spec,mens in future. 1 , Canparis spinosa; 2, Lunaria alpina; 3, Gemista ovata; 4, Melia -Jais.W.-Ruzia fidgrans. poor Alexander's denth was repuas we can judge; of no value.--Apollonicus.- We numst refer

 mouth is reversing the order of things when he indites persons of their being returned well filled with valuable plants of that
colony. What we know of the manner in colony, What we know of the manner in which liberality
here is met by gratitude there, does not induce us to become party to any such revommendation. Nor is it necessary, The
Horficultural Society has sent sceds in abundance to New Zealand; s, has the New Zealand Company, and so have Nother
persons. We, howerer, print in amother column whot correspondent says as to the way in which plant, will go out to
New Zealand. Let no one, however, imagine that plants of
the three islands can be returned in that way win unable to agree with our correspondent in his estime equally person he arentions. He regards himas a very greatnaturalist, Pearas
PeArs, - Pyrus, - Varictics to come into use between the Jargo-
nelle and Marie Lonise may be the Summer Franc-real, Daul-
more, Summer

glangoniums. - Aliquisis.- When these plants lose their lower
leaves they are ouly obeying the dictates of nature, and show-
ing that their wood is, what it add notheir wood is, what it ought to be, matured. We can
mane the varied directions given in 1841 for the management of these plants.-A Novice. All the treatment Which Pelargoniums for planting out in spring require during
winter, is to store them up, four or five plants together, in pots or boxes. They may be planted in almost any kind of soil, and
placed and placed ander a greenhouse stape, or any othcr place where
they may have a litte lightand be kept dry and free from frost. \(\ddagger\) ITs. \(R\). \(G\). - The peat used for building walls of pits may be
cut from a common bog in the same nather as nre used for burning; but of course considerably larger. In and should be well filled in behind with solid earth; the inside excellent we cut neatly with a sharp instrument, and a most
built be formed. After the walls have been built, all that is necessary is to drive down some strong wooden
posts alte posts along the back and front, on which the sill and ratters
rest, as well as upon the turf wall. If at any time the turf sinks, these support the sill and rafters, and by pushing in a
little tirf below the former the vacancies will be filled up.
Such pit Such pits will last for many years, and when covered with good
sashes are Pomesersanatry and warm.
round the stcm of your Pomegranate will not be sufficient put preserve it from the soverity of the frosts in wister. it must Pe put on when the tree is quite dry.:


garden-soll, much Quffested with slugs and worms ; the sub
soil, a stifin loam, in sorn When the stif loam, in some parts clay. It should be applied Tran the pround is beng trenched in autumn.
them with a strong rake, or pare them off with a spade. If the
soil wants loosening, do that atter the crop is gathered
a fork a fork. It is notening, do that after the crop is gathered and with
to ripen it. to ripen it. All that is required is, that the leaves should be so Wrposed. The fruit will take eare of itself.
can ; and iron wire, coppered by the galvanic process, if sou can get it, is probably as good. In the absence of either, you
must trust to paint.
zinc-cutters; inik for these may be prepared as follows:- wiz.
verdigris in powder, 1 drachm ; sal ammoniac ditto, 1 drachm Verdigris in powder, 1 drachm; sal ammoniac
lamp-black, \(\frac{1}{2}\) a drachm ; water 10 drachms.
Miscrilankous.-One shilling will be given for No. 20, 1842.A. B.- What Passion-flower? We cannot help you uniess your ceive from your letter, the only rwindy is to do as you propose ;
and with regard to the salt and with regard to the salt getting through the brick work
there can be no harm in that. \(\ddagger-A\) Subscriber. - A list of or namental hardy Evergreens is given in the Amateur's Garden, p. 757 , of this year. \(\ddagger\) - Rusticus.-The vine-leaved Anemone
will thrive best in a moist situation: Berberis dulcis is quite A. \(H\)-If you refer again to the description of Rosa Hardii p. 775, you will find nothing there said abont it6 being worked
upon a briar, as you have stated. \(\ddagger\), - You will find
directions for directions for grafting Vines at p. 744. If the young wood
is badly rinenend cut back to one eye above the two year old
wood wood. Figs will be noticed soon. T
the same as the Bonno Malinaise If

\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS}

UCHsiAs.- \(A, B,-\) Your seedling is remarkable only from hav-
ing the sepals so much reflexed as to hide the tube: it is aiso very small and not good in colour.--J. J.-In colour your seedling bears a strong resemblance to some of the earlier
sorts raised by Mr. Thompson; it is not equal in beauty of form and colour to his Formosa eleguns, and it must be of very fine and prolific habit to make it desirable.*
Ansies.-H. \(B\)., Essex.-Belvidere is a very pretty
eye remarkably fine and decided ; the belting still wants decision in the side-petals, and there is a deficiency where they
should meet above should meet above the eye; the flower wants size also. Moonlight has a singular eye, but the flower wants substance, and
is very deficient in the form of the petals. fine in colour and substance, but deficient in size. Unique,
fine eye and good form, but too small, and the belting of the side-petals is

\section*{rinata.-In Messts. Burbidge and Healy's Advertisement,} inserted Nov. 4, 11 lines from top, read "The boiler heing com-
posed of two truncated cones, one inserted within the other," instead of "one insected one within the other,"一Cape Iridacee.
In the note on the cultivation of these plants, in last week's Chronicle, p. 774 , niddle column, 19 lines from top, for st Wat
sonia gracilis," read "Gladiolus Watsonius and \(G\). gracilis."

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

The Grand Jury of Dublin after several days deliberation have found a true bill against Mr. O'Connell and his fellow-traversers, all of whom appeared upon their recognizances on Wednesday and answered to their names. The trials will commence in a few days, but there is no chance of their being concluded for some weeks
The Overland Mail from India which left Bombay on the \(2 d\) ult. arrived in town on Monday. The news it brings is of great importance. An insurrection has broken out at Lahore, which first manifested itself in the murder of the Sovereign of the Punjaub, the Maharajah Shere Singh, with his two sons. The chief conspirator, Dhyan Singh, the Prime Minister, and the Sirdar Ajeet Singh, his accomplice, were themselves assassiuated shortly afterwards, and a wholesale sacrifice of the wives and children years of age ajai took place at pace. A child ten a victim in his turn. This dreadful tragedy is considered to have given the finishing blow to the great empire founded by Runjeet Singh; and it is generally believed that the fertile territory of the Punjaub, with its immense revenues and population, will eventually be annexed to British India. Lord Ellenborough had already, as if in anticipation of the event, concentrated an imposing force probably be necessary to suppress the anarchy which now prevails. The rest of India continues tranquil, and Dost Mahomed, who maintains his authority at Cabul, with the British flag has been insulted in the city of Mexico by the President, Santa Anna, at ball given by him in that capital. Mr. Doyle, the British Charge
d'Affaires, has suspended all intercourse with the Mexican \(^{2}\) authorities until he hears from his own Government, and has demanded an immediate apology for this intentional and deliberate insult to our flag. - From Greece we earn that the King has declared his determination to bide by the will of the people as expressed at the late revolution, and to adopt the representative systens which
formed the basis of the movement.-In Egypt the Pacha has a fresh cause of trouble in the revolt of Achmet himself indenendent. Great preparations, however, ar making to resist any act of aggression, and the next arrival ill probably put us in possession of further details. From Spain we learn that both Chambers have agreed to the necessity of declaring the Queen of age as the only
means of pacifying that country, and a change of Ministry is said to be contingent on the declaration of majority.

\section*{弱ome Nems.}

Court.- Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Prince of re quite well On Saturdat Prince Aindsor Castle, and by the Great Western Railway, and proceeded to the office of the Duchy of Cornwall and Buckingham Palace. His Royal Highness inspected the Summer Temple in the other trophies from China, which are placed in the library
of the Palace. The Prince then visite the Polytechnic
Institution, and afterwards returned to Windsor by railInstitution, and afterwards returned to Windsor by rail-
way. On Sunday morning her Majesty, Pr'mce Albert the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe Langenbourg, and the whole Court, attended divine service within the Castle. On Monday the Queen and Prince Albert took equestrian exercise in the riding-school, and the Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to her Majesty. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince and the visitors to her Majesty took an excursion in the Park. In the afternoon a powerful hydro\(30,000,000\) microscopes, magaifying objects upwards of her Mr. Paine before her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Duchess of Glou-
cester, and the visitors to her Majesty. On Wednesday, the Queen and Prince Albert took thei usual walking exercise in the vicinity of the Castle in the morning and afternoon. In the course of the morning Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness the Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, shot over the royal preserves. The Duke of Cambridge afterwards returned to town. On Thursday the Gurta-day of the Prince of Wales was celebrated at the Castle and in London with the usual honours. Her Majesty gave a banquet in the evening, followed by an evening party. In the morning the lst Reg. of Life Guards and the third battalion of Grenadier Guards marched from their barracks to the Home-park, with their respective bands, and at \(120^{\circ}\) clock fired a feu-de-joie. and in the evening her Majesty's tradesmen illuminated their houses. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours are expected to arrive this day from Paris, on a visit to her Majesty. Lord Byron has succeeded the Earl of Warwick as the Lord in Waiting, and Colonel Drummond bas sucMajesty Sir F. Stovin as the Groom in Waiting on her have been the Duchess to her Majesty this week Cambridge, his Serene Highness the Prince d'Oettingen Wallenstein, the Marquess and Marchioness of Normanby, Viscount Combermere, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bavarian Minister, and Mr. Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian of Scotland.-It is rumoured that her Majesty intends to have a marine villa erected at Cowes in the Isle of Wight, as an occasional residence during the summer and autumnal months, and that the Woods and Forests have sent an agent to survey some estates at East Cowes, prior to the selection of the site.
The Queen Dowager. - Sir Robert and Lady Peel aron a nithey Court on Monday, from Drayton Manor, in the ento Queen Dowager. Her Majesty continues Countess of Brownlow has succeeded Lady Barrington as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Miss Boyle has suc ceeded Miss Hudson as Maid of Honour to Her Majesty.
The Duc de Bordeaux.-His Royal Highness arrived Saturday. His Royal Highness was of Shrewsbury, on light, and with the highess was received by torchwas assembled to witness the honours. A great crowa was areeted from the Castle wilh the air Vive Hec, wh The Prince Robecq de Montmorency the poung D. de Guiche, and the ciebrated orato M Bers Duke previouls arrived at Alton Tomers, Hio Roylt hal previously arrived at Alton Towers. His Royal High-
ness bad intended to visit London about the 15 th inst., but has deferred his journey for some weeks in consequence of the expected arrival of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours. His Royal Highness will take advantage of this circumstance to visit some of our manufacturing towns, making excursions from Alton Towers, Which will, for the present, continue his head-quarters of his way to Alton Towers, from Drumlanrig, the sea and Derno whe here the buildings in the tom, the dock the \(A\) ealie Gre Wuesto On Satudey morning his Royal Hishness inspurge. rail saturday ore reyal hy diref, of the compr for wish belf Edge-lane Hall, with F. Heywood, Esq., who acted as cicerone to the Prince during his sojourn in Liverpool
Parliamentary Movements.-The Queen held a Court and Privy Council yesterday, at which Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday next to the 19th December.-The Election for Kendal terminated on? Wednesday in the return of Mr. Warburton, by a majority of 63 . The numbers were-for Mr. Warburton, 182; for Mr. Bentinck, 119.
Prince Alexander of the Netherlands.-On Saturday vening his Royal Highness gave a dinner at Mivart's Hotel to Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, the Netherlands Minister, \&sc. On Sunday his Royal Highness left town for Blackwall, and there embarked for Rotterdam, on his more than three months, which his Royal Highness chiefly passed in Scotland.
The Church.-The Queen has nominated Archdeacon Lonsdale, of King's College, London, to the vacant bishopric of Lichnield. Some valuable preferment is Paul's will fall to the treasury of the Ecclesiastical Com. Pissioners, his Archdeaconry to the Bishop of London, missioners, his Archaeaconry to the Bishop of London, and the Presidency or Arggs College to the Archbishop on the Reverend John Sinclair, Secretary of therred tionl Sopiety. The Garette of Tuesday ontional Society. The Gazelle of Iuesday contained an Commissioners, for vesting the patronage Ecclesiastical Commissioners, for vesting the patronage of Barnton Bishop of Chester; of Colne Christ Church, in the Vicar
of Whalley; of Leighton S. Peter, in the Bishop of Chester; of shirley St. James, in the Rector of Solihull all for the time being. The Gazette also contained an Order in Council, constituting an Archdeaconry of Manchester, and authorizing the Bishop of Chester to appoint the Archdeacon; and another Order, sep
Deanery from the Archdeaconry of Llandaff.
Royal Academy.-On Monday a general assembly of academicians was held at the Royal Academy, in Trafalgarsquare, when Mr.
elected associates. War-Office circular and warrant for establishing and regulating regimental savings banks has just been issued, with forms showing the manner in which the deposit books are to be lept, and of a certincate
signed by the officer commanding, the officer second in signed by the ond the adjutant, and transmitted quarterly to the Secretary-at-War.
National Society.-The special fund in aid of the National Society now amounts to more than \(125,000 \mathrm{~F}\) The Archbishop of Canterbury, as President, has apto be Secretary of the Society, in the room of the Rev. J. Sinclair.

\section*{fforeign.}

France.-The Paris papers are principally filled with a speech delivered by the Procureur-General of the court, M. Dupin, at the opening of the sittings of the Court of Cassation. The speech would at any time be remarkable sions which it makes to the great dispute now existing between the clergy and the University of Paris, on the subject of education, have invested it with more than usual interest. It was previously known that M. Dupin would speak upon this occasion, and a crowded audience ansembled Samuel Rogers.-It is stated that at a recent meeting of the French council of ministers, the King insisted upon the fulfilment of the promise formerly made by the Ministry, that they would present to the Chambers his quality of future Regent of the kingdom. There appears to have been some hesitation on the part of Ministers, which led Court and M. Thiers, who is said to have promised to
vote in favour of the measure.-The editor of La France has been cited before the Court of Assizes for an article instituting a comparison between the circumstances under which the Duc de Bordeaux and the Duc de Nemours bave come to England. The article is said to be from the pen of \(\mathbf{M}\). Chateanbriand, but the approaching trial excites little interest.- The dispute between the clergy
and the University appears to bedrawing to a crisis. The bishops do not now content themselves with a simple
threat of withdrawing the chaplains from the universities -they have actually put their threat into execution. A provincial paper published at Nancy announces that the
chaplain of the college of that city has received orders to quit the college, and that he has consequently taken up his quarters in the Episcopal Palace. This step has of course
been taken by order of the bishop, but in the meantime and provisionally, the chaplain will continue to exercise his ministerial functions in the proscribed college. The Journal des. Débats says that thes first act of excommunication was resorted to in consequence of a refuasa, on the part of the rector, to allow the Abbe Lacordaire, engaged
in re-establishing the Dominicans in France, to preach in re-establishing the Dominicans in France, to preach
within the college. The dispute is very complicated, and within the college. The dispute is very compubtio, and tion, and it is impossible to prevent its being one of the most prominent subjects of diacussion in the ensuing
session of the Chambers. It appears that it was on the session of the Chambers. It appears that it was on the 30 th ult. that the Bishop of Chalons' letter was referred
to the Council of State, and Viscount d'Haubersaert is to the Council of State, and Viscount d'Haubersaert is
ordered to make a report upon the affair.-.The excitement regarding the fortifications of Paris has extended to the provinces. Several petitions from the large towns have been presented to Government on the subject, and a strong and numerously-signed remonstrance has been sent by the City of Lyons.-The Paris papers announce on the authority or letters from Pondicherry, that islands of Amsterdam and St. Paul, and left garrisons in them.We lately noticed the manufactory of spurious wine discovered at Rouen. It is now stated that on Friday 103 hogsheads of adulterated wine were brought out from the "Immediately after this operation," says an eyewitness, "the surface of the river was covered to the distance of poisoned by the deleterious liquor." -The floods of the Risone and Durance have already been very destructive, and threaten to be still more so. The following despatch has been addressed by telegraph to the Minister of Public
Works, from the Prefect of the Bouches du Rhone, dated Marseilles, Nov. 4 :- "The Rhone broke its banks last night, at a distance of half a league from Arles. It i canal of Arles will be renewed. The day before yeaterday, the Durance carried away five bridges, viz., those of Mees, Manosque, Mirabean, Perthuis, and Rognonas. It is feared that the waters will break through by Millaune and Gravezon to the plains of Arles," The inundations have also threatened have accounts from Mamities.
Spatn.- They contain M. Martinez de la Rosa's the 31st the Chamber of Deputien, in the name of the committee
upon the Government communication, relative to the declaration of the Queen's majority. This document, the reading of which is stated in substance, that the declamarks of approbation, says, in substance,
ration of the Queen's majority is the only issue to the ration of the Queen's majority il destroy the unfounded present situation of affai who has presumed to dispute the pretensions of a prince who has presumed to dispute he sceptre; it will cut by the root the hopes that may be entertained in a foreign land by him who provisionalow exercised the supreme power, and whor or defend hinsself either to conduct himself with wisdom or defend hinself
with diguity; in short, it will be the means of stifing the clamour of unlawful parties and of re-entering the legal path pointed out by the Constitution.
adds that the means proposed by the Government has been resorted to by all nations and in all times to avoid but a few years ago it was adopted, in similar circum but a few years ago it was adopted, in similar circum-
stances and with success in two monarchies, and that without going beyond Spain there are not wanting nume rous instances of princes who have assumed the reins of the state with the consent of the Cortes, before they had
attained the age fixed by law. The committee conclude with the proposal that the Cortes declare "Her Majesty Queen I sabella II. of age." Owing to its being All Saints Day, the Cortes were not to sit on the 1st of November, but they were to assemble next day, when the debate upon the declaration of the Queen's majority was expected to commence. into with Don J. Salemanca, M. Figueras brought up the report of the committee upon the bill for declaring the Queen of age. This document, which is signed also by forming the majority of the committee, is favourable to the Government proposal ; on its being read, M. Campuzano rose and proposed that the Queen be Groclamed of age in the following terms: Quee Isabella II. shall exercise the Royal authority with the assistance of the Council of State, which shall cease on the day on which the Constitutron actnowledges her two supplementary members, who shall be appointed by the Cortes in the very act proclaiming the Queen' majority. The powers of that Council shall be limited to giving advice in writing to the Queen in all cases where her Majesty shall have to exercise the rights which the Constitution confers on the King by its , arthe. Both this proposal and the coramitte adjourned after M. Mureo had given notice of his intention to ask*'MinisM. Mureo wher they were disposed to issue a complete amnesty on the declaration of the Queen's majority? It is rumoured that as soon as the majority is declared the Prime Minister. The Government had received intelligence of Vigo having pronounced in favour of the Central Junta, and that nearly 600 troops there and in the neighwhich contained about 100 troops, still held out for the Government. Brigadier Cotoner, who was at Corunna, was expected to procited against vigo; aut the movement. The capitulation of Saragossa was arranged on the 28th city. From Barcelons we learn that the force under Gen. Sanz, recently strengthened by the accession of nearly 1,000 men from Tarragona, amounts to 3,000 men, independently of the troops in the forts discord was increasing among the insurgents. The Junta's soldiers were indulging in every species of excess, and pillaging the
shops and houses. The Junta had ineffectually attempted shops and houses. Thile duta had ine cectualles, who acted foremost in these depredations. On the 24th ult., Gene ral Sanz threw into the city 824 solid shot, and
grenades and shell. In this terrible bombardment he threw more projectiles into the city in a single day than were fired at it during the whole period of Espartero and Van Halen's siege. The firing continued at Gerona throughout the 1 st of November. Marteli made another sortie from Figueras on the 31st ult., at the head of 400 men; but, on bearing of the approach of the troops stationed by Prim at Bascara, his column dispersed, throwing their arms away, and their commander was glad to find his way back to the fort of Figueras.
GERMANY.-The German papers continue to make the affairs of Greece almost their exclusive topic. The Augs burgh Gazette announces the arrival of Colocotroni at Munich, where he is treated with great distinction. He has apartments in the palace, and goes out in the roya carriages. According to reports in well-in. The Cologn Gazette of the 2nd is about to visit Athens, in order to judge personaily of he state of affairs in Greece.-Several or the German perande societies. The King of Bavaria has published a decree, by which all the municipal magistrates are peffince society, and at the same time they are called upon to engage their fellow-citizens to the same. Letters that city in aid of the Irish Repeal Association, and that in the course of one week one florin and thirty kreutzers (one shilling and sixpence sterling,) have been collected. The Frankfort Gaselte announces that the states of Bohemia, to whom the Austrian Government had applied for a num of money for the use of the military academy at

Neustadt, had granted the sum applied for only as a gift, and denying at the same
Iracy.-It is announced that the Austrian troops which were said to have entered the Papal territory did not cross the Frontier, but merely assembled at the request of the Duke of Modena, to join his own and the troops of Parma during the late military manoeuvres, and have since returned to their garrisons. Several of the ringleaders in the recent disturbances have sought refuge in Corsics Alan bertini, Melara, and Tenara, Count Biancoli, Doctor Muratori, and his brother, and five other persons, belonging to good families of Bologna. The Court of Rome is stated to have claimed them as being comenon offenders, but it is probable them to guit Corsica. The confine itsel to ordered by the Pope. The Duc d'Aumale arrived at Genoa on the 22d ult., whence he was to proceed to Florence, Rome, and subsequently to Naples. We learn from Palermo that or lish his right to it, and has sent thither some persons who are charged with its colonisation. There is also to be a garrison and 24 men. This island was occupied by a Maltese family, who acted as if it were their own property. GREECE,-Accounts from Athens to the 21 st ult. give cotroni to fect a the failure of his scheme, he decided on embarking in the Austrian pars scheme, he decia Trieste, packet, which was on the poin so sasperated against him, that on his arriving at the piren tacked the carriage, and would have probably sacrificed him on the spot, had not the coachman lashed hish a gallop, and at full speed returned to the capital. Once more he attempted to reach the harbour with a strong and a cavairy, but the populace won Finally, he an, ceededually forced them back again. Finally, he succeeded in getting on board the Greek Governmend raved Syra. prevented M. Rballi, the late obnoxious Minister of Justice, from embarking on board the Austrian steamer. On this occasion the military succeeded in dispersing the crowd, without causing bloodshea, and M. Rhall was saved from popular vengeance by the French Minister, who conveyed him in his own carriage to the harbour, and which conveyed hith to Andros, On the 14 th the King summoned to the Palace the Council of Ministers, Synod, and the chief officers Athens, in whose presence the made the folluwing declaration:-"After having adopted those representative institutions which I consider to be useful and necessary for the prosperity of our cherished Greece, 1 ardenly and order. I therefore call upon you, Gentlemen, to communicate this desire of your Sovereign to your subordinates and to all around you, to the end that no oue mily be ignorant of my Royal will, nor controvert, in word or deed, this new order of things." This declaration is con sidered likely to produce a beneficial effect on the King's previous declarations. The ministers have published it with two circular letters to the judges, magis trates, and clergy recommending prompt application of the laws in all matters, both civil and criminal, and a firm hut moderate use of all preventive measures. Perfect tranquillity prevails in the proviaces. The elections for deputies There Russia lution \({ }^{2}\) has fi in io han han of his thinge, be submitted to a court of inquiry
EGinge, be submitted to a court of inquiry. Weave accounts from Alexandria of the revolt of Achmet Pacha, Governor of Sennaar, against the authority of Mehemet All. This event may again embroil the politics of the country, and lead to serious results. It is stated that Mehemet Ali had received a despatch from Constantinople, officially notifying to him that the Sultan had been pleased to take into consideration his advanced age and the necessity of relieving him of a portion of the cares of so extended an enpie, uernment of the Belledferred upon Achmet Pacha hae governmen othe Belled el-soudan. It is said the Pacha was try wrom whed the despatch reached him, and at a despach of a steam-yach, wise the order and the the suitan. He afterwaras modicd yacht was sent, but without the sultan cypher in brat liants and other accessories, val 30,000 . the best and fittings, in the state in which it was sent, being estimated a simar sum. In the meantime, the councm sits daily in Cairo, and Gallice Bey has been sent for from Alexandria to give his opinion as to mat stores and mot rials th were better to send with the expl. P , wion consist of 11,000 men, of which ibrahim Pacha bas sented to take the personal command, accompanied by Suliman Pacha. The excitement of this Sennaar affair and the Ramazan appear to have induced a forgetfuness of the Suez railroad. When the Pacha went to Cairo a month ago, he told Mr. Galloway his first care on arriving there should be to send him his final and definite instructions ; bat since then nothing further has been done. from Bombay on the 2nd ulto reached Marseilles in the
afternoon of the 2nd inst. We have Bombay papers to
the date of the departure of the mail ; advices from cutta to the 19 th Sept., and from China to the \(3 d\) August The latter, however, add nothing to the news brought direct from However, add nothing to the news brought last month. The principal item of intelligence fiom India Is an insurrection at Lahore, and the murder of Shere
Singh, his son, and all their families, on the 15 th September. The Sirdar Ajeet Singh is the perpetrator of this ber. The Sirdar Ajeet Singh is the perpetrator of this
bloody tragedy. The event took place at the north gate of Lahore, about a mile and a half from the palace, at halfpast nine o'clock, on the morning of the 15th. The conspiracy was formed by Fakeer Azeez-ood-deen and Dhyan Singh, and it fell to the lot of Sirdar Ajeet Singh to exe-
cute it; Sirdars Golab Siagh, Lena Singh, and Soochet cute it; Sirdars Golab Singh, Lena Singh, and Soochet
Singh were also concerned. Dhyan made the arrangement by proposing to the Maharajah to inspect Ajeet's troops,
which the Maharajah aaid he would do the following morning, and orders were accordingly issued. On the Maharajah's arrival at the parade ground he found fault with the appearance and condition of some horsemen pursaucy, words ran high, and drawing a pistol from his bosom, Ajeet shot Shere Singh through the head, the ball having entered his right temple. Geueral Ventura and powerful body of troopss, were defeated. Ajeet cut up the Rajah's body, placed his head on a spear, and on entering was immediately attacked, and the prince killed. Which palace was taken, the treasury thrown open, and the troops paid their arrears of pay; every child and all the wives of Shere Singh and Prince Purtaub were then brougit out and murdered, amongst the rest one of Shere Singh's sons guard all the grevious evening. Troops were sent off to Gen. Ventura, who escaped) were made prisoners. Ajee after having killed Shere Singh was returning to the fort and met Dhyan ; he told hion he had done the deed, and asked him to return ; he got into Dhyan's carriage, and When they got near the gate of the fort, Ajeet stabbed surrounded the his body to his brother and his son, who inside continued plundering all nishs, while the people (16th) Heera Singh having entered the fort, seized Ajeet, Lena, and others, and having avenged the murder of his
father by putting them the plain putting them to death, exposed their heads in Singh, an alleged son of Kurruck, 10 years of age, is on the throne, and Heera Sing has been appointed Prime Minister; but the greatest possible anarchy prevails, and perhaps the lives of those now in power are not worth much. The revolution is thought likely to lead to British annexation of that fertile country with \(4,000,000\) inhabi tauts, and a revenue of upwards of \(2,000,0000\). sterling empire founded with The tragical event proves that the eve of dislocation. Runjeet died in June, 1839; his son Kurruck succeeded. He died, and was followed by Nao Shere Singh succeeded killed at his father's funeral child placed in his room, to become a victim in billed, and a As if in anticipation of the events of Lahore, in his turn. had been ordered by Lord Ellenborough to prge army assemble on the banks of the Jumua. Orders were also issued to bave a body of Bengal troops sent to occupy scinde, from whence the Bombay troops were to be with movement, as all the Bengal force will be requisility of that the frontiers against the Sikhs. There are to to protect now in Scinde. Sir C. Napier is at Kurrachee ; the troons in Scinde are generally healthy, except the newly-arrived Mahes at Sukkur that have come from Bengal. Shere Dost Mahommed, who rules at Cabul, near Candahar. being Mahommed, who rules at Cabul, seems desirous of is thought he will attempt now to retake Gevnment. the Sikhs, and be may therefore come into collisur from the British Government, who are come into collision with Singh's descendants. In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. Gwalior appears quiet for the moment the Suas great alarm created there when the intention of the Supreme Government to collect troops became known. Bundelkund is also at rest. In the Nizam's territory a change has taken place by the removal of the old Prime Minister Chimdoo Lall, who has been succeeded by relative. The trial of two of the principals and eight of the confederates of the Bunder gang, who have for years been robbing, plundering, snuggling, and, as it is surdering in posed, murdering in the harbour of Bombay, had attracted existed interest. The detection of this gang, after it had existed 20 years, is looked upon with great satisfaction by the friends of Indian civilization. Lord Ellenborough ceed soon to the north-western provinces. abused by a part of the Indian Press, but another is still Supports his policy as tending to produce good results, The mong Gough has taken the command of the army. The monsoon has been eminently favourable to the agricultural products of the country.
Steamer Severnastived South America.-The mailfrom Tampico, 29th Sept. ; Vera Cruz, 1st, 9 th, Nassau 13th, and Bermuda, 22d Oct. She brings important news of the British flag having been insulted in Mexico by the President Santa Anna, at a ball given by him in that city. It appears that a grand ball wase given battle fought at Tampico between the Mexicans and the

Spanish expedition headed by General Barradas in 1829, memoration of their independence. At this ball our were of Texan and other flags, which wecorated with a number Ge war taken from the enemy, and among them a St. George's ensign was also exlibited. Mr. Doyle inmed ately recognised it as a British emblem, pointed it out to be rempeved for foreign Affairs, and requested it might wish be satisfieduce ariy disturbance in the company, Le would to supper. The Mexican Minister replied that it must have been put up by some mistake of the room decorator and that he would speak to the President about it. Sant moved Upr, on being applied to, refused the Mexican Minister, he said he must now consider it as an intentional and deliberate insult offered to the flag, and immediately withdrew frow the room, followed by all the English gentlemen present. Mr. Doyle next day wrote an official letter to the Minister upon the subject, which remained unanswered for a week, and the reply, when did reach his hands, merely stated, that the Mexicaz Chargé d'Affaires in London would be instructed to communicate with the British Government concerning it ; and as if to demonstrate their determination to insult, the flag was kept up and again displayed on the 27 th of the same the entrance of the army into the city of Mesico after the battle. Mr. Doyle, therefore, has suspended all official intercourse with them until he hears from his own GovernSamaica we learn matter rests for the present.- From amaica we learn that the island had been visited with ing appearen a dione generally bore a thriving appearance. A slight shock of an earthquake was tunately it on the morning of the 5th October, but, forthe colo, it was attended with no damage. The health of he colony was good, a few casual instances of fever only neration of losses sustained by the late claims for remucourse of presentation to the late fire were in the destroyed pre total of \(100,000 \mathrm{l}\). The "Puseyite" some ofther claims, a on with great acrimony in the journals. Agriculture increases in interest, and commands more than ever the general attention, as does also the application of machinery to tillage and manufacture. A new manure has been discovered in a cave at Dry Harbour, consisting of the exdepth a very extensive surface. It has been analyzed, and is nikely to prove from the chemical nature of its ingre dients a valuable commodity. A trial is about to be mad with it, and it is also supposed that other caves, the From Peru we have intelliyence that similar deposits.called the Vitula, has been seized for stealing avisho the rocks on the coast. We learn also that a treaty has been concluded between the Peruvian Government and certain individuals at Lima for the supply of guano, the partiinto in Lima by various mercantile houses there with the Peruvian Government, to whom a very large sum was ad vanced for the exclusive privilege of exporting the guano for five years by the contractors, who, in conjunction with Londovernment, consign it for sale to their agents in signed in March, 1812 , was published at length in all was Lima newspapers, and particulaly in the official \(G\) a a cell and became a matter of notoriety accoidingly. The quantity of guano to be shipped was limited to 120,000 The maximum nominal value of the guano is calculatet. the contract at 30 dollars, or, about \(6 l\). per ton Sun posing this price to be realised, the contractors are all Supto set off one-half against the advance to the Government and at the end of each year's operations the remaining half is to be paid into the Lima trcasury in bonds, a moiety in those of the external, and another in those of nominternal debt of Peru, at their representative or nominalivalue. Thus, were 6 l. per ton realised on 120,000 stock of Peru would have 1800 . of the nominal foreign y yearly proportions. Since the contract was made per ton; and it is of guano have been sold at above \(10 l\). becoming known, that at least 20,000 tons will be rele are for the supply of next year's demand, particularly quantities are shipping for our West India colonies. The committee of Spanish American bondholders in London have held a meeting on the subject, and have resolved on endeavouring to prevent the Peruvian Government from buying up their bonds with money that should be applied the Brazils to the 13th Serde inere.- by advices from of the Emperor with the Princess Thereza of the nuptials solemnized on the 4th of that month, the Princess having arrived at Rio the day previous. There were great rejoicings on the auspicious event, and the imperial bride sands of their subjects from all parts of the empire. In the evening a splendid illumination took place, with a grand display of fireworks, amidst the salutes of the A great number of new titles and decorations of the war. A great number of new titlees
ferent orders were conferred.

Money Market, Friday,-Consols closed at \(96 \frac{1}{8}\) to 1 for money and the account; 3 per Cents. Red, \(95 \frac{\square}{日}\) to \(\frac{1}{3} ;\)

32 per Cents. Red, \(102 \frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{8}{2}\); New \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) per Cents., \(103 \frac{1}{8}\) to 4. Excheq
\(64 s\). prem.

ATetropolis ano its Wícinity.
Destitution in the Metropolis.- We lately noticed the shelter of houseless poor who resor to the parks for make preparations for passing the winter in had begun to and hollows beneatly the bauks. Since the gravel-pits ment of the fact first appeared in the daily papers severacontributions have been recelved for the ry papers several people, and a society is in progress of formation for the purpose of establishing a House of Refuge. The police numerous accounts of destitution recently contained women who work for the slopsellers and outfiteeds women who work for the slopsellers and outfiters at
the east end of London. In many of these cases the women were charged with having pawned the goods eritrusted to them by the contractors emploged by the slopseller to mahe up his materials into shirts at
a contract price per dozen. These midelewrone a contract price per dozen. These middlewomen again
employed the workwomen to make the shirts. According to the evidence \(1 d\). a shirt was the profit of the contractor. bigher than ordinary viz called "fine work, it was paid part of the ordinary, viz., \(6 d\). per shirt per diem, it being part of the agreement that one shirt was to be finished in
the day. Three shillings a week which the Theed shillings a week was thus the sum total which the needlewomen were to earn, by wor king 18 or 19 hours per diem, while for an ordinary shirt the contract on learning these facts not pnly dismissed the magistrates assisteding these facts not only dismissed the charge, but assisted the prisoners with small donations from the poor-
box. Public tress. Pubicic attention has now been directed to the disfrom a letts industrious class, and the following extract merous communicassed to the Times is ony one of nuthe recent disclotions which have been called forth by known that the proprietors of several establisherally athe eastern part of the metropolis, who employ needlewomen to make up slop-work, compel them to attend at four and five o'clock in the morning to to ceive the materials which are afterwards made up into trousers, waistcoats, and shirts; and that many of these poor creatures are employed at their needle is and 19 hours a-day. It is not an unusual circumstance for girls to employ themselves from 6 o'clock in the morning until 120 clock at night, then snatch a few hours' sleep, and work 'attend shop,' as it is termed, to obtain more very. The earnings of the shirt and trousers-makers are a precarious, alld \(6 s\). is cunsidered by many of them honsed week.' A few who do the fine work for respectable constantly employed for 18 ; but great numbers who are more than \(4 s\). a -week. The squalid women in Shadwell, Stepney, and St. George's-in-the East is remarkable. Sometimes as many as five or six young girls occupy one small room, in which they work and sleep and take their meals in common, plying their re co frour horning to night. Pulmonary complainte this unhealthy occupation in confined application to duces premature old age. The slopworkers are frectury compelled, by want or sickness, to pawn the n atequals in trusted to their care; but their employers seldom Iose anything by this, as they invariably obtain security to the amount of 3l. or 5l., the value of the cotton or linen given out to be converted into shirts. A case was recently heard Ratcliffe-highway was the prosecutor. He stated that in badd 153 needlewomen in his employ, of alom the turned out defaulters, and their secarities in 28 had stances had made good the loss. He also stated thy ingave his work out at 4 o'clock in the morning that he the greatest distress prevailed among the women who were compelled to make up slop-work. but so areat were competition in the trade, that he found great was the give so much as he wished to the and so much as he wishea to the persons he employed of his property he seldom or ever prosecuted and lisea came property he seldom or ever prosecuted, and he only pliance with the express directions of the master pliance with the express directions of the magistrate, in by thence of an unfounded atack on his character made tioned prisoner on a previous examination. He menlioned one case of great distress :-A poor widow who had with 32 shirts to to a chill, and whom he had intrusted the purnose of to make during pose of ob taining nourdshent for herself and infant during her confinement; and if she had not done so, he believed she must have perished from want. He waited on the pawnoroker, and remonstrated with him on the mpropriety or ascertained that the shirts wrom needlewomen. He ascertained that the shirts were pawned for
\(35 s\)., and offered to pay \(10 s\). to redeem them if the 35s., and offered to pay \(10 s\). to redeems them if the pawn broker would bear the remainder of the loss, which he
consented to do. He could mention oner consented to do. He could mentiou other cases of an equally distressing character, and said the low prices given
for slop-work, and the facility offered by paw or slop-work, and the facility offered by pawnbrokers for
the disposal of the materials, caused person to the disposal of the materials, caused persons to violate the
law by illegally pawning the articles intrute law by illegally pawning the articles intrusted to their care. The shirtmakers, in fact, finding they cannot obtain a subsistence by the wages allowed them, make away with the property, and, being unable to redeem it, are either driven upon the streets, or else become confirmed thieves, Lord Mayor's Day.-The new Lord Mayor al prison." nay, entered upon his office on Thursday with Mage state and ceremony belonging to this, the great festival of the City. The usual procession took place in the morning and the inauguration dinner was given at Guildhall,

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
would have been much better protected from domestic
said to be the intention of the new proprietor to render the Colosseum one of the
ment in the metropolis.
The Wood Paving in Cheapside.-It will be remembered that the Commissioners of Sewers recently stopped the further progress of wood paving in Cheapside, on account of an injunction obtained from Company against the London Wood Paving Company, as the proprietors of Perring's system, on the ground that it was an infringement of the patent of the former company. Since that occurrence it appears that an amicabie arrangement been effected between the companies, and the injunction is ordered to be forthwith dissolved. The whed and the whole of Cheapside completed, from Bow-church to St. Paul's, with Perring's patent.
St. Slephen's, Walbrook.-A meeting of the vestry,
adjourned from the 26 th ult., was held on Wednesday. Mr. Rock was called to the chair, and informed the vestry that he had entered a bill on the file of Chancery on saturday, and that Alderman Gibbs would be legally bound give a decisive answer in a month atfurthest. m "garbled recounts" furnished by Ald. Gibbs, Mr. Horner dersanded his authority for stating that those accounts were garbled. He was a friend of the Alderman, and ward course; but he could assure the meeting that the select vestry was now busily and industriously looking over the accounts of the lase accounts would be furnished to the parish in a printed form in a week or so. The world would then see that Alderman Gibbs was untarnished, and that he had acted throughout the whole time of his stgewardat gentle-
satisfactory and honest manner. He begged that men who had made that room an arena for the purpose of showing of their talents would dispose themselves to silence. It was then resolved to adjourn for a making good his promis
Kensinglon. -The magistrates for this division of Middiesex assembled in special sessions on Monday, to take license for the Royal Kent Theatre in High-street. A recommendation was read signed by the churchwardens, overseers, and a number of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, that the theatre sious being granted together with a petition against the minations resident in the parish, and by a number of the leading and most influential inhabitants. After a long magistrates decided on refumber of death Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number 28, was follows:-West Districts, 159 ; North Districts, 174 ; Central Districts, 223; East Districts, 269; South DisWeekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 females); and for the last five autumns 908.

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Birmingham.-Mr. Attwood, formerly M.P. for this town, has published an aldress to the inhabitants, in which be seems to recommend a sort of returning to a paper currency. The following gives some intimation bis view of the present state of affairs :- " Yhave been exceedingly reluctant to interfere again in political amars, For a long time I have watched, without hope, the has come sufferings of the people. But a great change has come over the prospects of the colterations in the corn and provision laws have given a prodigious accession of the owners to the public cause ; they have at last brought the owners of land nearly into a community of suffering and oat alterawith the unnappy produced the disturbances in Wales,
tions and the Repeal proceedings in Ireland, and they are at this moment rendering the payment of the reander our present taxation and our present monetary laws. Either the taxation must give way, or the rent of land must give way, or the monetary laws, which strangle the burdens must give way. \(m\) must be cut down a level with the means, or the means must be lifted up to a level with the burdens. I think, therefore, that a great opportunity has now ansen in which all classes to relieve the common suffering and avert the common danger. If not, I much fear that the doom of our country is written above, and not to be arrested by human meaus. - "In my humble judgment, founded wean long reflection, and the experience of history, all Governments, of whatever kind, or however composed, whether republican, despotic, or limited, have a tendency to use the power of accumulated wealm hisprestrincipl proceeds the decline and fall of nations. The ancient Republics made innumerable efforts to counteract this fatal tendency of things. Such men as Solon and Lycurgus occasionally succeeded, and for a time arrested ted wealth prevailed, and dogged those glorious republics to untimely prevail", Mr. Attwood says that no man has done more graves. he has to put the navy of England in fighting order, and he adds :-"Yet I cannot conceal from \(m y\) minu the truth, that if the English Government had no navy to truth, that if the English Governmand the English people
protect them from foreiga agression,
oppression. We should never have heard the odious and delusive words 'over-trading, over-population, and best governed country in Europe:-" The Government of Prussia is a despotism; but Prussia is probably the best governed nation in Europe. Surrounded by more powerful rival nations, and under the constant apprenension of either French, or Austrian, or Russian aggression, the Government of that country places money in every man's pocket, education in every man's head, apressed." every man's hand! Such a people canniotbe oppresed, on e resignation of the present Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, is to be Chancellor of the University. the nenerally known to what crecumstance throughout the University. The Rev. Dr. Hodgson, Master of St. Peter s College, has been elected Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year. On resigning his office the late Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Professor Whewell, delivered a Latin oration in , congratulatory of the auspiciogs eneral conduct of the Academic body on the occasion of the Royal visit. The degree of D.D. has been conferred on Archdeacon Lonsdale of King's College, London, now Bishop of Lichfield, by Royal mandate.
carrent that another special commission for the trial of the Carmarthenshire priappears to bave arisen from the fact of the county gaol appears cite full of Rebecca prisoners, and from one of the Treasury solicitor's clerks being in the town arranging the evidence araingt the prisoners, In many parts of the che the tate verdict agaiust the Rebecca prisoner Hughes at Cardiff, has excited intense animosity against the from the more disturbed districts have affected even to be incredulous that such a verdict was ever returned by a Welch jury. So far as an opinion can be formed at present, however, the severity of the sentence appears to have had a siersal commiseration for the culprit. The excited una have issued an adilress calling on priseners the others to take arn fall into their condemnation. They curse bere thily, say, We are guily, lat them and every one take care not to be deluded again to attack public or private property o be deluded gan for form and resist the po and bring them down to destruction. We are only banished as rogues, to be slaves to strangers in a strange land. We must 0 in the prime of life from our dear omes to live and labour with the worst of villains, looked upon as thieves. Friends, neighbours, all, but especially young dread the terrors of the Judge. Thiak of what we must, and you may suffer, before you dare to do as we have done. If you win be peaceable and you
again like honest men, by the blessing of God you may expect to prosper, and we-porery of the Crown -for on no other terms than your good conduct will any pity be shown to us or others, who may fall into our almost hopeless situation." The western part of Radnorslire is at present in an excited state, ayed. The rioters bars in that county have been destroyed. twelve fires took place in one night last week in the neighbourhood of Ruthin. The Royal commission has been daily occupied since the 25 th ult. All its meetings have been conducted in privacy, as far as relates to the press. The following is a succinct account of its proceedings:A strict and methodical inquiry into the accounts of the princis trusts in Carmarthenshire has hitho been toyment al object of the commissionerg, but this employ plain has been almost daily varied by applications or plaints from incivicuals, or parochial deputations relating generil ation from all parties who could elucidate the causes of the recent outbreak, or who laboured under any grievance which called for redress, they have given audince to persons of all stations, including county magistrates, trustees of tolls, clergy, farmers, guardians of the poor, and others. The same topics have been adverten to by many different parties, as constituting the principal sources of complaint. Among these anc-1st. The tura pike system-the number anc expensiveness of the gates and bars-the inconvenience caused by the contiguity or several trusts crossing each other and competing for toll, to the great inconvenience of those who reside on the roads near the point of contact. 2. The working of the medical pricularly with tefernce to the saris. The latter objections were urged by a deputation from the parish of Llanarthney, consisting of the Rev. H. Williams and some of the principal parishioners, who had a conference with the commissioners on Tuesday week. An absolute recurrence to the principles of the old system did not appear willing to adopt all the conditions of the former practice. They thought that the justices had then too much power, but that guardians had now too little. The increase of the burden of tithes by the working of the Commutation Act is another subject on which several representations had been made to the commissioners, who them. The undue expenditure of the county rate and the
den Theatre, have been employed by the purclaser to produce a pictorial exhibition to succeed the great picture of London, which will occupy Mr. Stanfield's attention for nearly twelve months.
Swiss Cottage are to undergo an entire change; and it is
exorbitant charges of magistrates' clerks have been likt'
wise urged as forming a part of the list of grievances, and into these subjects the commissioners have expressed the intention of instituting a careful inquiry. Some other matters upon which they have been appealed to seem to
partake too much of a personal and peculiar character to be classed among the "causes of disturbance" which they are charged to investigate. Such, for instance, are the rating to the lighting and paving-rates and borough-rates that town, and therefore deriving no benetit fiom of application of such rates-or the recent enforcement of a penal statute which had been for some time practically obsolete, regulating the use of particular casks for packing tion of such intervals the commissioners, with the excepdescribed, has been employed in the examination of the accounts of the several trusts. The commissioners have expressed their complete satisfaction so far as their inquiry has hitherto gone with the readiness shown by all parties Whom they have examined to afford the fullest informa Chiches!er.-The interior of the cathedral of this city
is now undergoing restoration. The ancient tombs and their effigies, and the mutilated Purbeck marble columns, which have so many years been suffered to rernain in a

\section*{Mr. Richardson, who was employed in}

\section*{the Temple Church.}

\section*{Hounslow.-One}
works on Hounslow-heath mixing-mille at the gunpowder-
by which the boarding and rof eded on Saturday morning, ing, but no further damage was done, and no one injured. Andeerpool.-A correspondent ("Facile") informs us that with the Preston Guild and annt of wose connection already noticed in this Paper, has attempted to bribe the keepers who were taking him by railway to London preparties has called upon the \(L\) a penal colony. One of the parties has called upon the Licerpool Mercury, and stated \(100 l\). to the keeper- \(700 l\). \(600 l\). to the contractor and 100l. to the keeper-7002. in all. This took place at
Birmingham. After be saw that there was no hope be offered the same party \(250 \%\). and \(700 \%\). to the contractor, and at last he wished a sum to be named, as hundreds train ready to give the money. There was a party in the made. The person states that he has no doubt that 5000 l . or \(6000 l\). would have been given for Anderson's liberation. of a charge our last Number there appeared an account Thomas Walker, attorney previous Monday against Mr. the name of Mr. Bere, a Commissioner in the Leeds District Conrt of Bankruptcy, to a spurious interim order of protection, and a renewal thereof, to an insolvent. The admitted to bail to take, his trial at the next assizes. It admitted to bail, to take, his trial at the next assizes. It
having been discovered that there were other charges of a morning and taken before the Leeds borouded on Friday morning and taken before the Leeds borough magistrates, Ine other Commissioner at the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy. Burnley, of Bat had been employed by a man named Burnley, of Batley, to get him through the Court as an Thsolvent. He gave Burnley an interim order on the 18 th Thly, which extended until the Gth October, on which day Bothve the order and the renewal were produced and show. The resest, who stated that the signatures were forgeries. The registrar proved that no petition of an insolvent of the name of Burnley had been filed in the Court, and no fees no defence, and was committed to York Castle for trial Leicester.- We lately mentioned that Mr. Messenger, the farmer charged with the murder of his servant, had that on Sunday he invited his sureties and other frientates a feust to celebrate his release on bail, when they drank Rotherby, died in consequence.
Llandaff:-The Rev. Knight Bruce, Chancellor of tions for the restoration of the calhedral for subscripdiocese. The building is in several parts in a dil of the condition, and many of its principal beauties have been entirely destroyed. The Dean and Chapter have been
scribed \(1,000 l\). and the Queen Dowager has sent a donation of 100 guineas. Manchester:--A requisition, numerously 100 guineas. calling upon by the merchants and traders of Manchester, day in the week by other to make the sacrifice of half a o'clock on Saturdays, in order to afford time for the at one tion and intellectual improvement of their assistants. The measure has the assent and support of some of the leading \(N_{\text {ottingham }}\) men the town.
dence of the Rev. Robert Meek, rector of St. Michael's, frocks, with thion, was entered by five men in smock, Stole therefrom several valuable withicles. The burglars effected an entrance by braking open the front door with a rurv-bar. Mr. Meclr was awakened by the hoise; he
looked out of the window, and although the nimt dark and of the window, and although the ment wals
house ; the vant's room, and requested him to get up, as he suspecterhowever, got ontravouring to enter the Louse. 'The inan, the top of the house, and remained there until the robbers
had disappeared. Mr. Meek then discovered that the
thieves had already effected an entrance. He slipped down a flight of back stairs, and went out at a back door 120 yards from the house, he was attageked by when about who struck him on the head with attacked by two men, three severe and dangerous wounds,and then dragged bim to the house. The rufferous wounds,and then dragged him to the bedroom door, which Mrs. Meek had locked when her husband went off for assistance; they held a crow-bar orer the lady as she lay in bed, and demanded the money of an iron been received that day for rent, and also the key and the thieves commenced a regular gave them the key, open the drawers and ransacking every drawer, but the could not succeed in finding the object of their search which was in a desk concealed from sight. They remained together. The police, however, succeeded in went off clue to the robbers, and three men residing in the village have been apprehended on suspicion.-The local papers state that the workmen employed in pulling down an old bate copy of the will of a man named Burrows, who proresided there many years ago, and owned the property I was found stuck between two walls in the staircase. This property has been long held by Earl Howe, in consequence of the inability of the parties to make any title to the a pedigree being produced, and the title of the heir-at-law established, readily relinquish the possession.
Oxford.-Dr. Kenyon, Fellow of All Souls, has been
appointed Vinerian Professor Oxford Choonicle states that of Common Law. The addressed a letter to the President of Magdalen College, intimating lis return to the English establishment, and soliciting re-election to his fellowship.-The Bisliop of Oxford has written a letter to Dr. Pusey, entirely exonerating Mr. Newman from the charge of having broken his faith with his Lordship, by suffering a re-publication of Tract 90. The Bishop says, "I lose no time in stating, that when I requested the Tracts for The Times might cease, however I might have regretted the original publication of Tract 90 , it formed no part of my injunction or request (from well-considered reasons at the time) that there should be no re-publication of that tract. People to feel themselves at liberty to express their opinions as editions of that or propriety of having published more having done so, contrary to promise, is unfounded and unjust. No one, however, who has the slightest knowledge of Mr. Newman will give a moment's credit to such unnecessary for me to state to Mr. Newman or yourself the remotest which I have said or written can have given Portsmouth. - The following is an extion.
Mr. Brooke's letters received by the overt from one of nouncing the safety of her Majesty's ship Sand mail, an ated Sarawak, August 13 :-"I am happy to add that the Samarang is
own was held on Friday meeting of the inhabitants of this consitieration a proposition made purpose of taking into consideration a proposition made by the Earl of Lincoln, contribute the sum of \(8,000 l_{\text {., being a moiety of the esti- }}\) mated expenses for draining the castle and town estiWindsor. After the Mayor, who was in the chair, had posed a resolution that the ingabitants decline bearing any share of the expenses, observing that in the event of any passing of a contemplated Act to compel the inhabitant to improve the drainage of the town, it might be effectival done for less than \(3,000 \mathrm{l}\). Mr. Bedborough moved as an amerdment that the sum of \(5,000 \%\), be contributed toward the expenses, and raised by the disfranchisement of the Corporation property, which was negatived, and after considerable discussion the following proposition of Mr. Adam whs carried:-"That considering the vast extent of Crown
property within this borough, in no way contributing to the parochial rates, and the extensive defalcation in the warious latings arising from the destruction of property vinced of the inability of the borough to meet any materia feels itself compelled to decline to contribute towards expenses of executing the extensive and extravards the proposed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Wpan ad Forests, with a view to the drainage of the Castle and confined almost entirely to the service of the appear to be that a very considerable proportion of the town and its suburbs are wholly excluded from any contemplated benefit Ro be derived therefrom."
week:-Birmingham and Derby the returns for the past and Gloucester, 1,816l. ; Eastern Counties, Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,337l.; Great Western, \(14,212 l\).; 1,359l. ; Great North of England, 1,538l. ; Hull Ayr, Selby, 1,014l.; London and Birmingham, \(16,542 l\).; London and South-Western, 6,207l. ; I.ondon and BlackBrighton, \(4,120 l\). ; London and Croydon, 2281 . pool and Manchester, 4,007l. ; Manchester and Leeds, Birmingham, 2,845l.; Northern and Eastern North Midland, \(4,384 l\). ; Newcastle and Carlisle, \(1,473 l\); chester, \(445 l\). : York and North ; Sheffield and Manpublic meeting was held at Salisbury Iast week, to further
the project of a railway communication between that city South-Western at Bishopstoke. Anch line, to join the Mr. Locke fixed the cost of the line at less than prepared by whereas a former estinate, when a simila than \(250,000 l_{\text {., }}\) contemplation, was given at \(400,000 \mathrm{l}\). The project was in unanimous in support of the measure, The meeting was Wha formed, of which the Hon Sidey influential landowners in the districy Herbert and other appears that the South.Westorn compan members. It one-half of the rauired capital Sarreys engage to raise jected line are already in a forward state, and the neces sary measures will be taken in order that and the necesliament may be obtained in the ensuing sessions.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-The bills of indictment against Mr. O'Connell grand jury on Friders were sent up to the city of Dublin extent, covering not less than ninety-five formous in ment. The indictment was accompanied by an parchsome contents, prepared by the Crown counsel; but some members of the grand jury having objected to the the indictmen abstract, when they were sworn to consider cone throuent itself, the voluminous document had to be mane through, count by count. The deepest interest was ing the proy the crowds in and about the courts respecting the progress of the prosecutions. During the day a in attend witnesses for the Crown-36 it is stated-were which the police aprortments near the grand jury room, to Which the police prevented access; but at four D'clock, on slightest slightest chance of their coming to any decision on that day, the witnesses were directed to go home. On Satur. day the deepest interest again prevailed in the courts respecting the prosecutions, and much anxiety was exhibited in all quarters to learn what progress had been made with the iadictment. In the afternoon the foreman stated grand jury and other jurors came into court and fourth cout there appeared to be a clerical error in the two persons the indictment, in which the nanies of James Tier were included-Thomas Tierney and Peter Peter James Tyrrell. Some of the jury should have been that as this was a clericame of the jury appeared to think Tyrrell should be substituted for Peter James Tierney A desultory discussion ensued, which terminated in the Chief Justice declaring that all the members of the court were of opinion that the alteration could be the as the document was not properly a bill of indictment in that state. The alteration was then made by the lerk of the crown, and the bill returned to the rand jury. When they adjourned, shortly before five oclock, they had examined but one witness, namely, Mr. ernon, the Registrar of the Stamp-office, whose deposiFins were merely technical, respecting the registry of the proprietors of the Pilot, Freeman's Journal, and the
Nation.-Mr. Bond Hughes, the Government repor and several other witnesses, were subsequently reporter and on Wednesuay afternoon the Grand Jury came into court with a true bill. Mr. O'Gorman, one of the Jury however, declared that he dissented from that finding. The Attorney-General moved that the traversers be now called apon their recognizances. The Clerk of the Crown then called upon Dapiel O'Connell, Esq., John O'Connell, Esq., Thomas Steele, Esq., M. T. Ray, Esq., John Gray, Esq., Charles G. Duffy, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs, Tyrrell and Tierney, all of whom appeared. The Attorsers. General then said that he had next to call upon the Court to put a rule upon the parties that they should plead within four days. Mr. Stecle objected to be prosecuted by the Attorney-General. The several parties then applied by their Council for copies of the indictment the Attorney-General said that copies should be furnished them within an hour. A discussion of some length arose as to enlarging the time for pleading; but the Court said go by itute was peremptory, and they were bound to court to hear the event considerable number about the tranquil.-On Monday Mr. M'Donough applied for mandamus, calling on the Magistrates of College Street Police-office to receive \(\mathbf{M r}_{\text {r }}\). Barrett's informations charg ing Mr. Bond Hughes with verjury. The application was opposed by the Attorney-General, and the Lord Chief Justice held that if the grand jury were to receive evi dence against the Crown, that would be trying the case which it was not their province to do. Now, that being he rule, which was as old as the law itself, he asked, how would it be possible, without infringing on that rule, to permit bills of indictment to be sent up against Mr. Iughes until the existing bills were disposel of? When prefer birr prefer bills of indictment against Mr. Hughes or any other witness; but the court, in the present stage of the proceedbecome witnesses in their own case. of the Reveal Association was held on Monday A fly meeting of the Repeal Association washeld on Monday. After a resoIation had been passed pledging the Association to use every Compensation Fund for 1843 , which is fized for O'Connell Compensation Fund for 1843, which is fixed for Sunday the Mon inst., Mr. O'Connell handed in 1002 . as Proclamation to the from the law clems and and Repeal agite of Ireland, pointing out the objects of the Repeal agitation, showing that they do not desire separation from England or Catholic ascendancy, but freedom of conscience, education, and the press. This address was adopted, together with the draft of another to the Queen, to be presented by each parish in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell said "it might be objected that the address to the people reiterated matter that had been spoken of be-
topics until they were fully impressed upon the public mind．He wond move that the committee be any crime warn they come to the great crisis of their great experi－ ment－an experiment to demonstrate that by peaceable ment－an experiment to demonstrate that by peaceabie tions could be obtained．If they adhered to perfectly peaceable means，be saw the certainty of carrying the Repeal．The Government might incarcerate him and others within four walls，but there were others to stand in their places． person of him in the county of Limerick，that if to wish given the liberty of Ireland was a conspiracy，he was a con－ spirator．＂At the close of the meeting the rent for the week was announced to be last week published an improbable story resperting a letter said to have been adrdressed
by the Duke of Wellington to the Earl of Glengall by the Duke of Wellington to the Earl of Glengail，
conveying imformation respecting the army and conveying imformation respecting the army and Briish army，certainly every regiment which could be spared in Ireland；that ramps will be formed in differen parts of the country，and particularly in the neighbous hood of cities and towns，dc．；and that supplies of arms ammunition，and subsistence of every description，woun be sent into the country from Eingland，for the use of th army，so as to make it independent of，＂Thas statemen han gone the round of the Irish papers，but Lord Glenga has published a denial that any such letter was received． Cork．－A fatal affray took phace at in this city on Saturday night，in which Dr．Quarry ne of the proprietors，was killed．It appears that the other partner，Mr．Wilson，had withheld pussession of par of the building from Dr．Quarry，who called at the mins， and was in the act of going up－stairs，when he was mos near the top by a workman，Thomas Carron，Carroll calle out to his brother Denis to bring a hiunderbuss，which he presented at Dr．Quarry，but it missed fire；he then caught it by the butt－end，and be was knocked down th flight of stairs．Then Donoghue，one of the assistants of the Doctor，came up，but got a blow from a sharp instru ment which knocked him down，and iendered him for a ing Dr．Quarry on the head with a＂saw－buckle． rest of the party seeing the Doctor thus used，made an attempt to go up，when Carroll fired down on them，but office and brought up a large pistol，which he discharged office and brought up a large pistol，which he discharged quickly returned，but fortunately without effect ；and Ryan，the lyitug dow bation for Mr．Wilson，kick the Doctor several times in the most brutal mamner．Dr． Quarry lingered until Sunday evening when be expired， and the Coroner＇s Jury have returned a verdict of Murder against all the parties concerned． paccessory before the fact

\section*{SCOTLAND}

The Hebrides．－On Tuesday week two islande，named Rasay and Bona，situated in the Hebrides，were sold by auction at the Auction Mart，London．They were for many years the property of the M＇Leods，of Rasay，and com including the mines and the timber，was about 73,000 l． There were 52 farms，the rent arising from which was about 1200 l ．They were capable of improvement，in con－ sequence of the facilities of communication from them to the metropolis，the journey now being completed in less
than 36 hours．The estate was put up at 20,000 guineas， than 36 hours．The estate was put up at 20,000
and eventually knocked down at 35,000 guineas．

\section*{THEATRICALS．}

Covent Garden．－As might have been anticipate from the recent proceedings at this theatre，the establiah－ ment is now closed．The actors were assembled on Saturday morning on the stage of the theatre，preparatory to a rehearsal of the pieces announced for Mr．Wallack the man Monday，whould be no performance，or，in other words，that the theatre would not open again．The French juvenile performers have since appeared at the St． company have left town on a provincial to

\section*{ftiscellaneous．}

American Debt．－－The following letter has been ad－ dressed by the Reverend Sydney Smith to the Editor avour Morning chronicle．insert in your valuabl journal a petition of mine to the American Congress，fo the repayment of a loan made by me，in common with For that petition people，to the State of Pennsylvania manner by many of the Abeerican papers．After some weeks＇reflection，I see no reason to alter my opinions or to retract my expressions．What I then said was no that no conduct was ever more profligate I repeat again， that no Panspania Hore profigate than that of the let no deluded being imagine that they will ever it ：and single farthing－their people have tasted the dangerous luxury of dishonesty，and they will never be brought back
o the homely rule of right．The money transactions of the Americans are become a by－word among the nations of Europe．In every grammar－school of the whole world ad Gracas Calendas is translated－the American divi dends．I am no enemy to America．I loved and admired honest America when she respected the laws of pounds， shillings，and pence；and I thought the United State the most magninicent picture of human happiness． pity the misery it has occasioned－because I mourn ove the hatred it has excited against free institutions．Among he discussions to which the moral lubricities of thil insolvent people have given birth，they have arrogated to themselves the right of sitting in judgment upon the pro－ perty of their creditors－or decia：ng who among the passionate payment；but，in the name of Mercury，the reat god of thieves，did any man ever hear or eluding the payment of the loan？Is the Stock Exchange a place for the tables of the money－lenders；or is it a school of moralists，who may amerce the rich，exalt the poor，and correct the inequalities of fortune？Is Biddle an instru－ ment in the hand of Providence to exalt the humble and send the rich empty away？Does American Providence work with such instruments as Biddle？But the only good part of this bad morality is not acted upon．The rich the dividends of Dives，and don＇t lick the sores of Lazarus he whe loud acclamations on the mones－bogs of Jones Loyd，Rothschild，and Baring，but they do not give call me rich for Those knaves of the sef the income of the Archbishop of Canterbury；but the curate of the next parish is a wretched soul，bruised by adversity；and the 300l．for his children， Which it has taken bis life to save，is eaten and dr by the mean men of Pennsylvania－by men who are always talking of the virtue and honour of the United States－ by men who soar above others in what they say，and ank below all nations in what they do－who，ater noating on the beal secret are inclined to consider the abominable conduct of the repudiating states to proceed from exhaustion－＂they don＇t pay because they cannot pay；whereas，from exi－ mates which have just now reached this country，this is the picture of the finances of the insolvent staun terest of debts may be about \(200,000,000\) dollars，at an interest of 5 per cent．：this makes an annal arg ollars，which is little more than per cen．less than 1 pe cent．of their present income；but if they were all to provide funds for the could readily be converted into a four or five per nt．stock，and the excess，converted into a sinears． The debt of Pennsylvania，estimated at \(40,000,000\) dollara，bears，at five per cent．，an annual interes 840 ． \(131,000,000\) dollars，and is probably at this tim not less than \(150,000,000\) dollars；a net revenue o only \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent．would produce the \(2,000,000\) dillar sylvania is \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) per cent．on the net incorne；and if this market price of morals were established here，a gentleman a thousand a year would deliberately and pubicly sub mit to infamy for 15\％．per annum；and a poor man，
by laborious industry had saved 100l．a year，would incur eneral disgrace and opprobrium for 30 s．by the year There really should be fuoatio an we ar the is change ，Bith some cold drops of modest ing apology，and allay will sowe cold into this miserable their stripiog spint．Aey strated int and then hery，ha bin the subdolous press of America contends that the Engib under similar circumstan whil in the same manner；but there are many English const－ tuencies where are thousands dot wort a shing such ldea has been broached among them， petition to such effect been presented to the Legislature But what if they dia act in such a manner－Woura it bo conduct less wicked than that of the Americans？Is the not one immutable law of justice－is in wher the book？does it not beat in the beart？Are the great guide deny the fact on which the reasoning is founded；and the facts were true，the reasoning would be false．Inever meet a Pennsylvanian at a London dinner without feeling disposition to seize and divide bim－to allot his beaver to one sufferer and his coat to another－to appropriate his pocket－handkerchief to the orphan，and to comfort the ，whings，and the How such a man can set himself down at an English table without feeling that he owes \(2 l\) ．or 33 ．to every man in com－ pany，I am at a loss to conceive ：he has no more right men．If he has a particle of bonour in his composition e should shut himself up and say－＇I cannot mingle myself；I am a plunderer from Pennsylvania．Fignre pysecrelf a pennsylvanian receiving foreigners in his wric country，wiking the public works with them， nd showing them Lisceno Swindling Swamp， Crafty Casal and Rogues＇Railway，and other diblonest Crarty Carial，and Rogues Ralway，（says the patriotic works．This swamp we gained（says the pat canal robbery bas in 1830；woleted pour good people＇ money for the railroad only last year．＇All this may
seem very smart to the Americans；but if I had the mis fortune to be born amongst such a people，the land of my fathers shoula not retain me a single moment after the ay purity of thoul seek in the prisons of England for better rules of life．This new and vain people can never forgive us for having preceded them 300 years in civilis－ ation．They are prepared to enter into the most，bloody wars with England，not on account or Oregon，or bounda－ ries，or right of search，but because our clothes and carriages are better made，and because Bond－street beats Broadway．Wise Webster does all he can to convince his people that these are not lawful causes of wo wars，and long wars，they when only advantage of repu－ duce；and this，pernaps，is the only advarg avarice and dation．The Americans camnot cheat and conquer at the ambition at once；they canne power of every country depends on their Three per Cents．If Casar were toppear upon earth，Wettenhall＇s List would be more important than his Commentaries ；Rothschald would open and shut the Temple of Janus ；Thomas Baring，or Bates，would proba－ iy command the Tenth Legion，and Scrip and Omnium Reduced，Consols，and Cesar！Now，the Americans have cut themselves off from all resources of credit． Having been as dishonest as they can，be，they are pre－ whole habitable globe they cannot borrow a guinea，and they cannot draw the aword，because they have not money to buy it．If I were an American of any of the honest states，I would never rest till I had compelled Pennsyl－ vania to be as honest as myself．The bad faith of that state brings disgrace on all；just as common snakes are killed becanse viners are dangerous．I have a general feeling that by that breed of men I have been robbed and ruined，and I shudder and keep aloof．The pecuniary credit of every state is uffected by Pennsylvania． Ohio pays；but with such ohio pay？The truth is that the eyes of all capitalists are averted from the United States．The finest commercial understandings will have nothing to do with them．Men rigidly just，who pene－ trate boldly into the dealings of nations，and work with gow are now loathing，the minded merch it is falt，the com－ name of Amera：home of the needy mon shore of Europe，and the nat ben of Peedy illain．And now，ar a anchored upon you－\({ }^{\text {sSurrexit mundus justis furiiss }}\)
tart up from that trance of dishonesty into which you are plunged；don＇t think of the flesh which walls about yeaven of chacter，which hangs over you like a devour ing pestilence，and makes good men sad，and ruffians dance and sing．It is not for Giri Sling alone and Sherry Cobler the principles againct which no ary principles which give the whe the above their functions and their ofees lift up， books， nourish the world－principles（I am quire serious in what I say）above cash，superior to coton，sig than currency－principles without when it beter do and to live，which every servant of Cod，a in all lands，should cherish．Usqu＂，Si sin above Mr．Smith has sent the following characteristic note，in refence to some errors of typography， he Morning Chroniole published the 4 th，for my letter of the 3 d ，is a good indi－ cation of the modes of English education．I have twic endeavoured to write the word skipping－＇skipping spirit．Your printer first printed it striphing，and then atered it into stripping．The faunt is entirely n．．． I was fifteen years at school and college－ 1 know sove thing about the Romans and the Athenians，and I can－ read a good deal about the præter perfect tense－butwiting which anybody can read．－I am，Sir，SyDNey Smith Which anybo
November 4.

\section*{显年的。}

Vick－Ceancblior＇s Cotrt．－（Before the Vice－Chancelint of
 －As to the circumstances of this litigation，our readers wht not unusual，contracts with the conpuny to complete the
works in a limited time，under pain of forfeiture of his plant and works in a limited tıme，under pain of forfeiture of his plant and
machinery，and of a reserved portion of the price which was not to be paid till the works were completed ；and that the Company being dissatisfied with the slow progress of the works， Ranger had filed this hill for relief against the forfeiture，and for an account，alleging that Mr．Brunel had fraudulently given him had not made himsuch payments as he was entitled to ：and that lis suit was bronght to a licaring under a committee of Many Ranger＇s creditors，who iotiked to his claims agas ast the Company
forliquutation of their rebts．His Honour now gave judgment and deculed that there must be a decree for an accoun， take place as to tow far the phaintiff had heen sufficiently pad
nnder the superintendence of a courtor Equity．As to the prayers under the superintentence of a Court of Eiguity．As to the prayers
of the bill，his Honour observed that no pioof of fraud had been given in respect of the strata through whinch the turunels and
cuttings were to be made．The charge of fraud seemed an after－ cuttings were to be made．The charge of frand seemed an anary
thought；and his Honour upheld the extent of the discretion im． powers siven to Mr．Brunel．It was，he said，of the utmost im． constructed，and the public can have no sccurity that they aife
well construeted without the judgment of some eminent screntific man．The Great Western Rallway Act recognises this priciple fir fin The objection that
must be of more value to him than any interest he could have as Brunel. But what quantity of work has been done, what payment ought to have been made for it, and whether the measure-
ments and caculations of Brunel are right, must be tried in this Court. He should, therefore, refer it to the Master to inquire into, in accurately define the nature of the three sorts of wore, to be paid for. Various petty grievances were held cither too trivial
to require inquiry or matter for an action at law. The plaintif 8th of continually asking favours of the Company up to the any injury until in his letter to Saunders, of the 25th May, 1838. Ho case made on the bill was a mere after-thought, and his respect of it. There appeared to be evidence of the delay of the work in the hands of the plaintiff, and a want of arrangement sufficient to warrant the Company in taking possession of the
works and everything on them. The plaintift talked of the oppressive" character of the contracts. His own conduct refuted after having entered into the first, he made a second, and then a third, each after the expiration of some months, and so great was His Honour expressed regret at the unnecessary imputation of fraud on the Company, and also the improper suggestion of incapacity on the part of Messrs. Freer and Babbage, and said that the result was, that except as to the account, including the incase consisted of 812 folios, and the amended bill of 1,157 folios. The first supplemental suit bill contained 341 folios, and the second supplemental 525 folios. The first answer, 1,299 folios; the
second, 132 folnos; and the third, 212 folios. The plaintift's evidence occuppict 1,865 folins, and the defendant's cyrdence, 405 dence occupted 1,865 folins, and the defendant's cvidence, 405
folios. Short-hand notes on collateral angiments, 2,200 tolios; observations, 39 briets. The total hrief, embracing these copes for counsel, would occupy abnut 960 bricf sheets. Fees to comsel
alone, It appears, amounted to about \(2,000 \%\), and the short-hand
 Writers' bill neariy 400., The suit me plaintifp pays the majority of these costs.]
five years. The
(Before Vice-Chancellor Wigram.) The Corporation of Glou(Before Vice-Chancellor Wigram.)-The Corporation of Glou-
cester v. Wood.-His Honour delivered judgruent in this case. original bill against the three surviving executors of James Wood, claiming payment of two legacies out of the estate, one of \(140,000 \mathrm{l}\). and another of \(60,000 \mathrm{l}\), mentioned in a codicil to his codicil to iny will I gave to the corporation of Ginucester 140,000l. ; in this I wish my executors would give 60,0001 . more to them for the same purposes as I have before named." This codicil referred to a former one which was not forthcoming, nor
was its absence in any way accounted for in the bill, simply claimed upon the construction of the languag in this testator ever gave any such legacies as the plainuiffs claimed, the purposes for which they were given were not, and could int,
be ascertained, and that the same were wholly void. The answer be ascertained, and that the same were wholly vold. The answer
of the other executors, Jacob Osburn and John Surman Surman, was to the effect that the codicil was void from uncertainty,
His Honour was bound on the pleadings to assume that nothing Was known to affect his construction of the papers before him, The uneertainty must, therefore, prevail; the probabilities of the
case were excluded; and though morally he scarcely doubted the money was given to the corporation for charitable uses, or
for their absolute benefit, nevertheless with great regret he had come to the conclusion that the claim of the corporation could not be sustained, and that the bill must be dismissed, but without
costs.

\section*{SPORTING.}

TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY,-DRRBY, -6 to 1 agst Scott's lot (taken); 10 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's lot; 8 to 1 agat Mr. CrockI ards Rattan (taken); "20 to 1 agst Mr. Quin"s Loadstone; 33 to Day's Seaport; 50 to 1 agst Sir R. Bulkeley's Bebington; 2000 to King of the Gipsies (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Lord Normanby's Lorimer, 6 to I agst The UGly Ruck and Scap
even between Orlando and Loadstone.

MARK LANE, Frbay, November 10,-The arrivals of English
Wheat since Monday have been small, and sales have been mad Wheat since Monday have been small, and sales have been mad although it is generally held on the same termss there is still Barley is a dullisale, although the supply is not large, Peas and Wher








W J. Corish queen and prince albert peas. W. their Friends and the Public that they have harvested the the stock is Varieties, and will be obliged by eary spring, in packages, bearing the name of the firm, price ss. \(6 d\). per quart. The usual allowance to the trade. Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Nov, 10 . shilling's new early grotto pea. Grotto or Pester. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the mend to the Public generally, being quite as cartly, and nearrly stand the winter well, and a good Bearer; the Pod large and long. Gardeners.
 Packets of Calceolalia standishii Seed, at 56 . per pkt; ; sent free London Agents: Messrs. Fribl and Chiln, Seedsmen, 119, Lower Thames-street ; Messrs. W, and J. Noble, Sedsmen,
152 , Fleet-street ; and Messrs. JAMrEs GRAY, ADAMs, and Hoca, Nurserymen, Kensington.
Hants, Novio, 8843. \(\mathrm{M}^{\text {ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS will submit }}\)
 and Dwarf ROSES, comprising all the leading varieties. Also a bed of choice TULIPS, together with a superior Assortment af
DUTCH BULBS. May be viewed the morning of Sale. Cata-
lownes may be had at the Mart, and of the Auctioneers, American Nurserv, Leytonstone. - To NOBlïmeñ, Gentlemen, pubLIC COMPANIES, NURSERYMEN, BUILDERS, \& Others.
V ESSRS. PROTHEROE AND MORRIS, have the sulmit to Puhlic Auction (withynt reserve) on the premises, at
the Cottage Nursery, Gloucester-place, Camberwell Now-road, and the Gravel Ficld Nursery, Brunswick-road, opynosite, on
MonnAv, NovEMbsR 20, 1843, and followng days, at Eleven
 FRUIT TreEs of the choicest sorts. Messrs. Protriroz and
Morrs beg to observe it has seldom heen their lot to offer to Morars beg to observe it has seldom stoen their
Public competition so desirate a sing plants of every description and so well worthy the noticc of notiemen and
gentlemen who may be planting or making alterations on their estates. The stock will be lotted to suut every deceription of purchascrs, and may he viewed the week previous to sale, when
Catalogues \(1 s\). each, returnable to purchasers, may be had, on the American Nursery, Ley tonatne. \(\mathbf{M}^{\text {ESSRS. CORMACK }}\) AND CO. respectfully inform
 ross ; the sale to commence on Mnnday the the of December
noxt. Due nutice ull anpear throngh the medtum no this and




 Stourbridge, and to Mr. Nurting, 44, Cheapside, London.
TIVE BULL AND COW, from the Himalaya Mountains, the Cow forward in caif; they are about 35 inches high, in high Apply \(\mathrm{M}^{\text {EDICAL, }}\) ORFICE, 25 , Pll Mall, London. Galital, 500,0002 . This Office is provided with very, accurately constracted Tab.es, by creased Anmuities granted on unsound Lives, the amount varying with the partucular disease. Members of Consumptive Familes DENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING principle first introduced by JOHN PENN. Esna, for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere no heated apart
ments, being now fuly established, W. Hur respectauty acquain construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, \&c., and to heat them with Inproved Hot Water Apparatus, either by
Pipes or Troughs, he is enabled to carry out Mr. Penn's priniciple

Lewishat. A HORTICULTURAL BUILDINGS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, pupon improved prin-
ciplos, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANJEL and ciples, and at very moderate charges,
EJWARD BALEY, 2,2, HOLBORN.
D. and E. Bati, FY having devoted much time to the considera apparatus for the above-mentioned ruryseses, have, Ly improve ment not only very efficient, but very simple, and have comlined durability in the apparatu* with econinmy in the charge. They
have erected apparatus in Empland. Sotland, and rreland, for many noblem th and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be
employed by the Horticultura Society ol London, in executing the mprloyed their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick.
work ond E BALLEY also construct 1 m metal all descriptions o Horticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentle-
ment and the public to an inspection of their various drawings men, and the public to an inspecion they have the opportunity of exhibiting, amongs stother metal works, an extremely completeand supply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more complete than has hitherto been brought before the public.
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No. 46. - 1843
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 Eliza, \%os. per ropo.-Mnaner Farm, Dept ford, Nov. 17 , 1843 .
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Groat strong maiden plants can be obtancd of Alex. Webr,
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nend to the Public generally, being quite as earty, , and neurly
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 gentemen who may be planting or making alterations on their



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HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conservatories, and Greenhouses; Chur hes, public or Private Build-
ings, \&ec., with CotTam's PATENT, or Roorrs' Borlers. Aftor
 tuses for the anove-mentioned purposes, and by various impprove-
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Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus for
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STRONG IRON HURDEES, 3 ft high out of the STRONG IRON HURDEES, 3 ft , high out of the ground, 6 ft .
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show- Rooms at the Manufactory, No. 2, Winsley-street, where
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Horticultural building \& heating by hot-water. 48
T. WELKS \& Co., Archirsers, \&c., Gloucester-

 the BLILDNC OF HORMILLETURAL ERECTIONS Of
descripinn, and the HEATINGOf them by HOT WATER.
CUNGAL and other BOILERS of all sizes; their largest
sumes but a small quantity sumes but a small quantity of fuel, of all sizes; their largest con-
in 10 hours, and winl heat a range of Forcing attention once Their improved plan of BOTTOM-HEAT FOR PITS, by means References may be had, and their works seen at madopted. Nobility and Gentlemen's seats in the courtry seen at most of the
of the London Nurseries, and a great variety of Hortiole Erections and Hot-water Apparatus, Models, Plans, Estimates, sea, near Sloane-square.
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Since our Advertisement of Octaber
ceived an immense number of letters from ail parts of reUnited Kingdom, inqumbing the particulars of our Apparatus
and many askur and many askng in what respects our plan is superior to
others. He We respectauy to inform our Correspondents,
and the Horticuitural Wo and merous and ingenious Builers and Apparatus now any of the use), that we will endeavesur tocs and conver in an as few wow in enenerai
sible, what we consiler the advant place, it will be observed that the plan of the Boiler and fout
taming furnace is circula truncatert cones. 5 circular; the Boiler being composed of two form as to give the best effect of the fuel upon itters sides, and and the
form
the sire sus as to offer a very extensive surface to the action of form is such as to offer a very extensive surface to the action or
the fire and heated air, the whole surface being exposed to their
oint action, as well also
 Boiler is rilbsed, which vastly increases the surface of ide of so the
ne thatain a very powerful Boiler an exceedngly small tom. ne nhtain a very powerful Boiler in an exceedingly small com.
pass.
We ber also to call aitertion to the allsence of complicated
fues, as the form of the Boile to its side., and the top is easily got at and cleaned tirinughing the daor in front elevation C., i. . 332 .) In no place is the fuel min con-
tact with the Boiler, as in cases where 1t does we apprehend great loss of fuel, and effect takes place from the rapid abstractrun of his for causing imperfect combustion of fuel. The value o fire and ashit-py doors (Sylvester'g Patent), which are fitted with of the greatest inportance to the skilful Gardener, as it enables
him to continue pis fut him to continue his fire for any required time, wethot thronale to
himself; ur he may at any time, hy closimy up the deor, put furnace, he thereby prevents the heat of the Boiler and trick thent the beillg conveyed away and lowt up the chimpereyd The Pank,
markcul \(Z\), is a neat and convenient cover for the top of the brickwork, easily rennoved annl replace. by the Gardener for
the purpane of cleanno the loulc. It acts as a reverbecator, aind may, under orth nary circumstances be filled with nont aine material; anderin clean sand, or pebbles, or any oflher suit-
 the House with monsture by evaporatith). By 1 lacing the 1 nr-
nace writun the House to be warmed, we believe the utmust econemy of heat is pronducel, as, from the circuar form of the Appa-
ratus, and the sma, 1 space it occulus, it wouts api,carance. An hliurt, nnder tyery circunstance, we believe it to pie, ecoucmical in first construction, unquestiouaily durable, no poking of fuel into small holes, or troublesome extraction of
clinkers; adapted with great facility to the circulation of water


H OT-WATER apParatus for heating CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, DWELLING-HOUSES, ciples, and at very moderate charges, , upected improved prin-
EDWARD BALEY, EDWARD BAILEEY, 272, HOLBORI
tion of this subject, and had mucli much time to the considera appraratus for the abuve-mentioned purposes, have, by improve ments suggested in their practice, , pundered their mode of heating not only very efficient, but very simple, and lave combined
durability in the apparatus with ccononiy in the che have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had, the houour to be
exployed by the Horticultural Society of London, in execatine the works of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswick Horticulturau Ifuldurgs and Sashes and invite noblement gentle ment, and the public to an inspection of therr various drawings
alul models, at 272 , Holborn, where they have the opportunity convenieut kitchen apparatus, or rance an extremely completeand supply of hut water, and all arrangement of the oven more com. plete than has hitherto been brought before the public.
D, and E. BAllesy were the first to introduce metallic curvili. near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory others in this country and on one of thenr works, besides many Plant Protectors, which are now ready for immediate delivery Orchuaceous br bise to public notice a new Trough pipe, tor
intervals requirer, and wheh may be seen at therr Manufactory,
DENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BUILDING, principle first introduced by JOHN PENN, Esq., for obtaining a more complete circulation of the atmosphere in heated apart-
ments, beng nuw fully established, quants the public that having, in conjunction with the late MrPern, devoled much time and study to perfect the same, in the
construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, \&c. and to neat them with itr proved Hot Water Apparatus, either hy in a manner to guarantee the most complete surcess and economy First-rate references. Plain and Ornamental Designs; and any par.
ticulars on application to W.HILL, Surveyor \& Builder, Lewisham.

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STEPHENSON AND CO, 61 . Gracechurch-street, DOUBLECYIINDRICAL BOTLERS, TROVED CONICAL and in heating buildings npon the above system with Tanks of various materials, solicit the attention of scientific Horticul-
turists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which turists to an Iron Tank now fitting up on their premises, which employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornacmployed for the same purpose. These tanks which are orna-
mental in appearance can be made from 10 to 100 feet long and
of any width and depth, and can be connected or discounected of any widthand depth, and can be comectent or disconnected
by any working Gardener without the shightest difficulty, thus affording the opportunty to persons in remote custricts of
employing this much approved method of heating without the assistaice of Fingueers. The Tanks can be appled to Bailers and Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron will be found cheaper that of any other material. Mr. ReNnLis, information to any persons in his neighbourbood, and prices for
any size wwll be forwarded upon applicetion to and
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Register of the Horticultural Discoveries and lmpuruver have bech made in the course of that year, and these are again Thus every gartener or amateur who possesses the Encyelopadia. of Gardening, und reads the Gurdeners' Magazine, is certaun of
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There are botanical figures of all the species, drawn to one scale; and jortraits of the trees, also drann to a scale, showng
lise difterent sizes which the difiercut kinds attain when ten years flautecl, and also when fall grown ; an object which was er before attempte.t in any work on Trees. very landt di genticman, as well as of every student of botani Arboretum Rrane horticultural science. ". Th Arvoretam intanmicum is complete in its kind, and it musi With Trees."-Quarterly Review. Printed for the Author, and sold by Messrs. Lonoman and Co., LOUDON'S EDITION of REPTON'S LANDSCAPE GARDENING and GARDEN ARCHITECTURE, illusprice \(1 l\). 108 . plain; coloured, \(3 l\). 68 .
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11. Littre Artabr's History of England.
13. Gospral Stortbs the Provirbs.
}


\section*{Cbr gatomers chronicte.}

\section*{SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1843.}

The approaching winter will put to the test the real capabilities of hot-water gutters or tanks, as a well-authenticated results. In the meanwhile a few observations as to what is certainly known of their efficiency will not be unseasonable.

As a means of conveying bottom-heat, for which they are best suited, we regard the tanks or gutters formed of bricks and cement as being perfect. It is indispensable that any contrivance for that purpose
should permit a small quantity of moisture, and only a small quantity, to pass through the sides. When steam pipes, hot-water iron pipes, or metal apparatus and there is no remedy for that except by watering over-head. To do so may be unobjectionable where such a material as tan is employed to form a bed in which pots are to be plunged, but it is inadmissible when soil rests on the apparatus, and pides of dry metallic troughs will destroy all roots which touch them, and unless the greatest care is taken, a large portion of the other roots will be injuriously affected by the fluctuating humidity of the soil. That cannot occur with cemented brickwork, through which an itself in the soil, and maintaining an equal humidity itself in the soil, and maintaming an equal humidity weeks since in the Garden of the Horticultural Society when it became necessary to pull down part of a pit which had been fitted up in the spring, experiment ally, with hot-water gutters. When this pit was
filled with mould, the spaces between the gutters filled with mould, the spaces between the gutters
were filled, and they were themselves covered, with sticks and trimmings of Vines and White Mulberries, upon which the earth rested. Upon removing these cuttings they were found to have been forming No evidence could be more conclusive as to the genial moisture emitted by the gutters when filled with hot-water, so that the roots of the most tender plants may be safely trusted in contact with them. We regard, then, the fitness of closed brick gutters for communicating bottom-heat to soil to be established satisfactorily ; whether they are the best of all contrivances, or whether the arches and voussoirs proposed by Mr: Ainger in our volume for 1841, or some similar contrivance, may not be better is a separate question.

It may, however, and probably will, turn out that some peculiar management is necessary where pits thus warmed are employed for preserving plants in winter; for that transpiration of moisture which is so grateful to growing plants, especially in summer, may not suit torpid plants in winter; and we anticipate many complaints of plants damping off in winter in pits heated with hot-water gutters passing through soil, tan, cinders, or other materials. But this is an inconvenience common to them and the old hotbeds which they are destined to displace, and similar precautions will be wanted in consequence.

The fitness of hot-water brick gutters for giving airheat in winter is much more open to doubt, in cases where, as in all greenhouses, a dry atmosphere is required. We have never recommended them exceptfor special purposes. Moisture in the form of vapour will certainly pass through their tops, and the quantity will, we presume, be in proportion to the heat employed; so that the hotter a brick-tank-warmed greenhouse may be kept, the damper it will become. It is, however, probable that abundant ventilation will diminish this inconvenience; or if not, that it may be found possible to coat the tanks with some paint-like substance, which will temporarily arrest the emission of vapour. This difficulty, if it should prove one, will not, however, be felt in forcing-houses; where, on the contrary, it will be a positive advantage. We believe that linseed-oil, applied when the tanks are hot, will obstruct the passage of vapour to a very considerable extent.
We mention these things thus early in order to put gardeners on their guard, so that they may not fall
houses whose air is warmed with brick-gutters can be prudently managed in the same way as if iron-pipes or smoke-flues were employed.
Now that the subject of Pine-growing has been brought forward, we have many letters attesting the truth of the statements that have been published regarding the excellence of cultivation at Bicton and elsewhere. For ourselves we require those who rence, but for the purpose of satisfying those who rean unconvinced, notwithstanding the Longleat Pines unconvinced, noty and the details furnished last week by Mr. Dawson, we publish in another column the particulars of some Queens, grown at Bowood by Mr. spencer, Lord Lansdowne's gardener, Saul, Lord Foradd the testimony of Mr. Amail. He states thattescue's gardener at Castle-hill. He states that-
"Having lately paid a visit to Bicton, he was much struck by the extraordinary fine Queen Pines, produced there by Mr. Barnes. He had not, indeed, an opportunity of seeing any of the fruit weighed, but judging of them by other fruit of the same variety, which he had bimself weighed, he has no hesitation in affirming that they must have been quite as ." "If ," has been represe "Doumhuil' would take the trouble of going to see the plants, I think he would no longer doubt the possibility of their producing fruit of the weight stated. Let him picture to himself a Queen Pine-plant standiny about \(6 f t\). high, with leaves 3 ins. or
4 ins. broad, and the stem in every way proportionate, and then say whether he does not think it possible for such a plant to produce a fruit of 5 lbs or 6 lbs . weight. I have seen a great many well-grown Pine plants, but hever any at all equal to those at Bicton."
We purposely refrained last week from bringing forward evidence of great weights, formerly obtained by a few select gardeners, because we regarded them either as doubtful, or as exceptions to the general rule, or accid
A correspondent, "A. C.," reminds us that nearly 40 years ago, Mr. Griffin, a most respectable gardener of that day, effected at Kelham nearly as much as Mr. Barnes at Bicton and Mr. Murray, at Longleat he having, in 1802 , cut 20 Queen Pines, which
weighed 87 lbs .7 oz , and in 1803 one which weighed 5 lbs .3 oz . again, in 1805,22 of the same sort, which together weighed 118 lbs .3 oz. ; "giving an average not far behind the Little Queens of Bicton of the present day."

Now we do not in any way question the accuracy of this statement; but as we have heard of such a instead of weight being used for Pine whel large instea. gills and heavy crowns, and have occasionally been add to the weight of Pines, it strikes us that modern instances, which are easy to verify, are more satisfactory than evidence half a entury old.
How these large modern Pines have been obtained, we hope in due time to relate.
COMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS

\section*{GY W. WOOD.}

No. V1.-On The Culitivation of the Pine-Apple, -"If the bark-bed could be made to give a steady heat (temperature of about 10 degrees below that of the day temperature of the air in the stove, than in a colder; for the temperature of the day being about \(90^{\circ}\) or \(95^{\circ}\), and that of the night \(70^{\circ}\), the mould in the pots will necessarily acquire nearly the intermediate temperature of \(80^{\circ}\). It is true that two disturbing causes are in action-the evaporation from the modh and porous surface of the pots, and the radiant heat of the sun; bat these causes operate in oppositeration or influence of probably, nearly negative the operaperature of the mould
each other, as far as respects the temper in the pots.
pots.
have never yet seen plants of the same age equally strong, nor any

But I have never" taken off nor shortened a root, nor taken any other measure to retard the period of fructification, with the prospect of obtaining larger fruit; and my old, though propagated from small and young suckers and crowns.

The compost as before given for Cockscombs is the most stimulative of growth. Pine-plants will, however I have found that they have succeeded best when the materials have been fresh, and retaining their organic form particularly if the pots be large relatively to the size of the plants, which I think they aiways ought to be, for the mode cultivation recommended. I have used with advantage the I found that the plants succeeded best in the warmest part of the house, where the flue first enters, and where the temperature is very high, varying from about \(85^{\circ}\) to \(105^{\circ}\), and When the whule of the suckers are re-
moved at an early period, one or more very strong suckers usually spring out below the level of the soil, and from these, suffering only one to remain attached to the parent stem, and preserving the roots as entire as possible, 1 hav propagated with much advas age molip which shewed fruit strongy \(h\) appere like \(h\) the period at whicll the suckrof the " Hol head of "Asparagus. at
Trans., vol, iv, p. 543 .

Remarks.-The foregoing statement appears to involve, and to a great extent, to illustrate, the principles wpon which a progressive and accume coliun tion depends ; while speaking of that is most desirable, and of the oppotg age the absorption by the mould and surface pots, \(b\), with the radiant heat of the sun, 1 think that barce "negative influence of these causes 788 ) where embodied in a former paragraph (p. 788, ) where it is stated that a due exposure (or plants) and solar agency is requisite; that sentence alluding to
a balance of the power of absorption,
The superior growth of the plants and the excellence of the fruit, compared with the age of the plants, is a sufficient proof of the superiority of an accumulative growth over an opposite treatment ; and this instance, commected Mr. another cited at the conclusion of the paper, wherein Mr. Kaight refers to suckers showing frut at seven moaths, may be adduced as an anticipation in practice of what I have advanced in theory (by the light of practice, relative to the highest test of cultivation; namely, "that which attains the greatest constitutional vigour within a limited period." The very young state in which the suckers were removed further confirms the remark a force, in proportion as the primary development of their parts is prematurely hardened or matured, whether by deficiency or excess of the elements which sustain them ; and arain 734 so it is the elementary condition of an organised being which favours the ultimate development

\section*{of its parts."}

Mr. Knight admits not having "taken off, shortened," or otherwise disturbed the roots in the process of cultureIrincipl may cite this as fully bearng we law or con ditionple have laid down (p. perfect accuaulative grow th namely, that "the accumulative vigour of all plants is exactly in proportion to the progressive agency of the cause to which they are first subjected," \&c. \&c. Inceed, the whole of this instance of cultivation ap place, we have harmony with first priuciples. In the and qualities, their proportions of compost, so as to prevent impeded circulation-a method which ion of several parts, end, and implies a principle of unity with progression, or, in other words, progressive transition witant \(\begin{aligned} & \text { continuity. This definition is, I conceive, strictly applica- }\end{aligned}\) ble to a system of cultivation which produces a progressive and accumulative effect, and strich which affirm that the first principles of thont in health it is indispensa "For the mainteuance uid the roots should be continued ble that the supply ", The oly meane by which this and unimerruple. continued and uninterrupted supply of materials, of obtained will be poportions, textures, qualities, arrange-
their relative prom ments, and exposure to certain agencies, as will be equal to maintuin exposular progression of the functions of life, from the firs is the only law by which a comparatively perfect system of cultivation can be established. Every other process than that which involves unity of parts with progression of growth may be invariably conducive chemical affinuties but the laws which govern organic aud chenich amnaties will never allow it to be productive of the highest possible effects. A disorganization on power which no process attended with a losablish . "A fex days after the annexed paper was read, I had the pleasure of observing (being on a visic Apple plants \&c.) the condition and appearance of tue Ras aplats described by him. The plants, which were then expecting to be shewing fruit in the next month, though ong, were remarkable for their vigour and strengti. Whey were grown in pots of much larger size than nearly in contact raised so as to bring the upper lealy rooted and leaves of peculiar breadth, \&c."-Horl. Trans., vol. iv. Note by peculiar seoretary.

Remarks.-The above remarks afford additional Rence in favour of an accumulative system of cultivation, and though it is not stated that the plants were removed or transferred to such large pots in their youngest state, yet it is a close approsinaion to it , and may be considered illustrative of a paragraph at page 709, viz. - "The leading feature of the former (accumulative) is found in its adaptation to attain a maturity of growth, part from the aid of intermediate shitts, by removing plants in their youngest state to pots commensurate size with their ultimate vigoureme at page 734, that "The intensity of atmospheric and solar agency haw in proportion to the amount of material used in the process of potting, \&c.

\section*{ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.}

Moisture.-It is of especial importance in the manage ment of plants that the atmosphere surrounding them be in a proper hygrometric condition: if too moist, they are
apt to damp off and perish; and if too dry, their growth of red spider and other insects. Where high temperatures are maintained, either by hot-water pipes or common flues, the latter condition is much more liable to occurmon than the former; and if no other means are used than the ordinary watering of the plants to supply the air with moisture, it depends on a property of air, of extensive appliance in the economy of nature, by which its capability of dissolving water increases in a much higher ratio than its tempewature. Thus, if we take a certain portion of air at the
rater rature. Thus, if we take a certain portion of air at the
temperature of \(50^{\circ}\), and beat it a fifth part more, thus raising it to \(60^{\circ}\), and if we saturate it with moisture in both instances, it will be found to contain much more
than a fifth part additional water at \(60 \circ\) than it did at \(50^{\circ}\), than a fifth part additional water at \(60 \circ\) than it did at \(50^{\circ}\);
or, if we take two equal portions of air at \(50^{\circ}\) and \(60^{\circ}\), both or, if we take two equal portions of air at \(50^{\circ}\) and \(60^{\circ}\), both and mix them, an instantaneons deposition of moisture occurs, for the resulting mean temperature of \(55^{\circ}\) renders
the air unfit to hold the whole in solution. If it were not the air unfit to hold the whole in solution, If it were not
for this simple property of air, we could neither have fogs nor rains. One accustomed to the management of hothouses will be able by his feelings to tell whether the house he enters be moist or dry, particularly if he gets a
glance at the thermometer. A moist air always feels glance at the thermometer. A moist air always feels Warmer than a dry air at the same temperature, because in
the latter case a freer exhalation of vapour takes place from the latter case a freer exhalation of vapour takes place from
the surface of the body, keeping down its temperature. But the surface of the body, keeping down its temperature. But thlture or other operations ; Mason's hygrometer should, culture or other operations; Mason's hygrometer should,
therefore, be provided. This is neither more nor less than a couple of thermometers, the bulb of one of them being covered with a bit of rag kept always moist The dry
bulb thermometer measures the temperature of the atmor bulb thermometer measures the temperature of the atmosphere of the house, and the wet bulb one the intensity
of evaporation, or its capability of dissolving moisture hence its dryness. When plants are in active growth the Wet thermometer should not be above two or three degrees below its neighbour, and may be often equal with it; but when they are at rest the difference may and ought to
be greater. The wet buib instrument not the dryness The wet bulb instrument not only indicates another important hint; it tellk him the temp gardener the soil in his pots, at least, if these are duly supplied with water. The same cause, evaporation, which sinks the mercury in his moistened glass, is at work with his
pots, cooling them down in like degree ; so thet ins the fostering influence of bottom-hest, so that, instead of antithesis of bottom-cold. A dry atmosphere is thus not only hurtful directly, by its aridity, but indirectly, by its frigorific influence on the roots of plants, unless the pots are exposed to the direct radiation of heat from the The means of keeping up a moist atmos deficit.
Where steam is employed as the heating medium necessary quantity permitted to escape will readily, the this object ; where warm water is the waterin readily effect of its surface exposed, proportioned to the heat and saize of the house, will be effective. And where only close pipes, tanks, or flues exist, a number of earthenware trays, or basins, filled with water and placed on them, will yield the requisite supply; or, as formerly hinted, a few inches the same end. -J. \(L\)., Newburgh. (To be continued.)

\section*{ROSES IN POTS, No. III- FORCING.}

Roses required for forcing, in as far as regards soil, manner as those intended to be grown in pots in the same air. They should be pruned early in November, and it is well if they can be allowed to make their growth, and bloom out of doors, the first season after removal. That plants taken from out of the ground and potted early in autumn will bear forcing and bloom tolerably well the
succeeding spring, we know from experience direct observationg, it is evident that, having been a year in pots, they become better established, having been a year quantity of flowers, and form more compact plants. The first week in January is a very good time for conveying
the plants into the forcing-h gentle heat, say \(40^{\circ}\) to \(50^{\circ}\). Very soon the buds will become excited, when the temperature may be gradually day, and the plants lightitly syringed morning and evening. Great care is required in the admission of air. Duning January, February, and in most seasons March, very little mild weather. I have found only from the top in stifl milfer fromern the admission of cold air, even on sure liable to suffer from the admission of cold air, even on sunny days,
than from a temperature of \(100^{\circ}\). Whilst they appear to suffer from the latter high temperature, the not free admission of air early in the season will cause the young leaves to curl up, and eventrally drop of in
numbers. The plants slould be kept as near the glass as possible, and if leaves or tan can be procured readily to plunge them in, to secure a gentle bottom-heat, Ieass firetrouble. It is difficult to lay down any precise the extra Watering; this the judgment must direct: the plants be carried into the house yoist, and the water should use, both in watering and some time before required for of a milder temperature, The descrintion may become prefer, are for the most part the dese worked on plants I moved; and as most of these spring from ail suckers reI bave found that by clasping the tops firmly between the thumb and finger when in a young state, and pulling
them steadily, they may be drawn out from the base, thus
effectually removing them as they appear, without dis effectualiy removin
turbing the roots.
The grub which attacks Roses so generally out of doors, frequently finds its way into the forcing-house, and should be carefully, sought after and removed by hand. The green-fly, though more under our command here, is not
less troublesome; as soon as any are seen, the house slould be fumigated with tobacco are seen, the house this continually repeated through to destroy them, and appear. The red spider and mildew will sometimes infest the plants, for which sulphur is the generally acknow-
ledged remedy. Dusting it on the leaves after is an easy method of applying it. From the ras anider, however, in a house with a moist atmosphere, there is no inclined to mildew-which some varieties are more than others-as soon as the first spots are seen.
About the middle of March the fion
colour; syringing should then cease, and buds will show of water be given. Should worms work inberal supply they may be occasionally watered with lime-water ; pors large flowers be sought after in preference to number, the small backward flower-buds should be removed. A few plants may now be carried to a colder house, which will give the remaining ones more room, and by selecting them of different degrees of forwardness, a continual supply of howers may be obtained; and further, the temperature being diminished, the flower-buds will have more time to expand, and produce larger flowers approaching nearer to eir natural colour. It is the custom with some, as soon a buds show colour, gradually to lower the temperature of the house; by this method a greater display is lost, and the whole retarded. When the foom fowers to expand, it will be found necessary to fow begin shading to screen them from the mid-day sums a light geason a thin canvass will be found sufficient. But to see. Roses in perfection in the forcing-house, we should visit them at the same time as we would Roses in the open air -with the rising sun, just as the buds are unfolding, and while they are wet with the dews of morn. Thus have we arrived at the season when the flowers appear, which by their beauty and fragrance redouble the pleasure we of the classes Hybrid Peir progress. Among forcing Roses not which may ful class has thais the precedence. The former beautiproved and increased ancly, and has recently imthe exclusion of many of a rapia rate as to tareaten flowers are for the many of the Damask Perpetuals. The is a similarity in appearance, purple or crimson. They Damask Perpetuais, and are free growers, with fine foliage white white, yellow, and rose. They may be considered as a fregrance, fragrance, and whether for forcing or out-door pot plants, also admirable forcing Roses, of erect growth fons are shaped coloct heads when worked: the flowers are finely The Chinese Roses , is something striking and handsome in their habit of flowering peculiar to themselves; among them are also some of the most brilliant crimson Roses. The Damask Perpetuals are very sweet, and are probably best warked on the Dog-rose when grown in pots. They appear to derive an additional vigour from this "e ezalter of the Rose Some and being compact growers, form very neat objects. tion to the hybrids of Clinese also force well. In addiChronicle, p. 541, the following are excellent forcing Blush to Pink:-N. Custalie, T. Bardon, Mossy de Meaux, T. grandiflora, H. C. Blairii, No. 2, Ch. Anthenale, T. Clara, Cb. Virginal suiphiur and Bronze Yellow:-Ch Mieller T Pri cesse, Helene du Luxembourg, T. Pauline, Plantier, T. Rose:-T. Hardy, B. Madame Desprez, B. De Neuilly B. Psyche, B. Henri Plantier, B. Augustine Margat, H. C. Charles Louis, H. C. Daphne, H. P. Lane, Perp Madame Feburier, Red Moss, T. Bon Silene.
Crimson:-Perp. Triomphe de Montmorency, Prov. Jose angouleme, Lawrenciana rubra, Ch. Nemesis, B, Purplish Crimson Cramoisie superieure.
Ch. Triomphante, Ch. Comble de Glo Duc d'Aumale, Globe, H. C. Plantier, H. P. Julie Dupont, Perp. Louis Philippe, Perp. Warratah, H. Julie Dupont, Perp. Louis The colours of forced Roses are not quite
what they are when produced in the ouen quire equal to respect I believe there is a greater difference in the lightcoloured than the dark varieties. Many of the sorts above enumerated, though of first merit as forcing Roses, of doors. of thes expand their nowers when grown out Prince Aibert, and T. Princesse. Helene du Luxembourg. whe colours which may appear wanting in the above list As soon as given in the preceding one.
the soil should be removed to the bloom the surface of or an inch, if practicable withe depth of half an inch, the space supplied with, witaout injuring the roots, and plants which bloom with well-pulverised manure. The ally hardened off which should be when the house will admit more plants, with regard to what are usually fermed Autumnal Roses,
these may be treated so as to produce a good supply of flowers a second time by the middle of May. The weak shoots should be entirely cut out, and the stronger ones shortened back to within two, or at most, three eyes, taking care, however, not to deprive the plants of more leaves than is absolutely necessary in the operation. If, were sometimes the case, the shoots in antumn-pruning forth, these may be cut cuite at the top have ony sho base will be excited, and fine flower bolue the from. As the season advances, less fire heat will be necessary. Towards April, a fire lighted of an evening and kept in for a few hours will (unless the weather be unusually cold) be found to impart sufficient warmth; and after the buds show colour, even this will not be requisite. The plants having bloomed a second time, air may be gradually admitted for a few days, when they may be taken out and plunged in the open air, there to remain till required for forcing the following year.
autumn they should be furned in succession; but every portion of the old soil shook away and fresh supplied. Some few will probably require larger pots of which must judge by the condition of the plant and roots. \(-W\) Paul, Nurseries, Cheshunt, Herts.
STOPS FOR HOT-WATER CIRCULATION. whany modes of stopping the circulation of hot-water genious workman. The following, which is employed in regulating the hot-water currents in one of Stephenson's iron tanks, is employed successfully by Mr . Beck, of Isleworth. A single tank, D EF G, is applied to a small greenhouse, divided into two compartments by the partition, B C, which nearly corresponds with the separation of the housea. When the left-hand house is to be heated, the slides B C are inserted in the cross partition, and the slide \(A\) is removed; a current is then established from \(E\) to A and from A to D ; but if both divisions are to be heated, the slide A is inserted, while those at B and C are removed, when the current passes from \(E\) to \(G\), from \(G\) to F , and from F to D ; and thus both compartments will becone healed. The wooden slices, which are apt to warp being driven into the bottom ed a piece of iron hooping
\(\qquad\)


\section*{LISIANTHUS RUSSELIANUS.}

Tre above plant was introduced to this country about 8 years ago, and is allowed by all who have seen it well introduction-yet stran with well grown, even at the Metropolitan Horticultural exhibitions. This, some the Metropolitan Horticultural exhibitions. This, some attribute to its being a plant tha I beg to offer a cultivate; but not having found it such, should be sown in March in on its culture. The seed shoud be sown March, in seed-pans filled with soi composed of three parts of light losm, two parts of wellcare that the drain, and one part of silver sand, taking should te dre Cuculd

The frame ( direct rays of the sun, and the shading should not be removed until the young plants have expanded their third or fourth leaf; by this time thave expanded their thir root in to the soil, and will be aby will have struck deep the sun. By the middle or end of June the plants will be fit to pot off ; they may be potted in 60 -sized pots, nthe same kind of soil as that recommended for the seed, days and an a feek or ten days, and at the end of that time they will be able to stand full exposure to light. They may remain in the frame till the end of September-care being taken to admit advances. After a time they will become hardened, and may be removed a time they will become hardened, and Where they may remoin warm dry shelf in the greenhouse, While in the greemain until the first week of February. as will keep them from flagging, but no more-no plant is more susceptible of injury from wet at this season of the year than this is. About the first week of February they may be removed into a Vinery where forcing has commenced, or into the Pine-stove or Cucumber-frame, and with increased heat receive an increase of water. When they have been growing in heat for a week, if you turn one of the plants out of its pot, the roots which were produced in autumn (that have remained comparatively dormant all winter) will be found breaking out into an abundance of young lateral ibres; if this is the case the plants may be shifted, either on the progressive or "one-shift" system. I have grown them successfully both ways: if the latter system be adopted, a 16 -sized,'or, at the largest, a 12 -sized pot
will be large enough ; the soil should be the same as that recommended for the first potting, with this difference, that it ought to contain more of the fibry or turfy parts of
the loam-this should especially be attended to if the "one-shift" is adopted; the drainage in each case should be perfect. The plants naay now be placed in a frame devoted to themselves, and have a temperature, derived either from dung or hot water, of \(75^{\circ}\); the pots should be n antiseptic, is preferable in this situation. It will be found sufficient to water them twice a week until May, when they will require it every second day: they may be A bout the bith rain-water and liquid-manure alternately be removed to the stove, the conservatory, the greenhouse, or even the drawing-room: but the stove suits them best at this stage-in it alone does this plant expand its blooms with that cup-shape so essential to its beauty, and if kept in the contrary, seeds that have been saved from plants that have bloomed in a greenhouse rarely vegetate, and may be known by their being less plump, and of a lighter colour, than those saved from plants in the stove.
By the above method I have grown the Lisianthus successfully for five years. In 1839 I had a plant with above 300 blooms expanded at one time, and during this
season I have grown more than two dozen plants without a single failure, some of them, between the beginning of July and the end of September, producing from 400 to 600 blooms.-Wm. Thomson, Wrotham Park, Barnet.

\section*{ENTOMOLOGY.-No. L.}

Aspidiotus Ostreeformis (the Pear-tree Oyster-cale).-I lately received sume bark of a Pear-tree which was literally covered with scurfy scales that I had never
before noticed. Like the Mussel.scales, before noticed. Like the Mussel-scales, they were so exactly the colour and texture of the bark that they were
not perceptible at a short distance, The scales themselves were mostly orbicular, but a few were oval; they were of a dark ashy-grey, a little convex, slightly wrinkled, and the margin membranous and whitish, and between it and the centre was a raised semi-transparent spot, of an ochreous or rusty colour (Fig. 2): when the scale is
removed, a whitish or greyish spot is apparent upon the bark-on this spot the female rests : the inside of the scale is hollow like a shallow cup, at the top of which the ellowish horny spot is very distinct, -the outer margin the scale is broad, whitish, and formed of the membrane which attaches it to the bark (Fig. 3). It is not known how these scales are formed, but they are undoubtedly produced by the animal; I can, however, distinctly clothe the bark of green particles upon these scales as as the animals have no power, like many Caterpillars, of detaching the substance with their mandibles, and uniting with their habitations.
The female is somewhat orbicular-heart-shaped, fleshy, fat, shining and yellowish white, with a few short hairs scattered over the sides (Fig. 4) ; the tail is distinct and
quite yellow, with a suture beneath. quite yellow, with a suture beneath; neither legs nor antennæ were discoverable, but on the underside-between from which issued the rostrum, of considerable length (Fig. 5), by which it is generally firmly attached to the tree, so that when the scale is removed the animal remains suspended by it, and does not fall down.


Under one of the oval scales I found a brown dead pupa, fied from the partially developed members I feel satisare pretty little creatures, of a bright ochreous, -these the head is small, with a black eye on each side, kidneyare aped, and approximating apparently beneath; the antennæ 8-jointed, the long as the animal, hairy, rather stout and the collar distinct, and between the wings is a black ovate, the collar distinct, and between the wings is a black transthe abdomen is shorter than the thorax, somewhat ovate, style ; the suix lenly narrowed, and produces a loug, horny hairy; the six legs are not very short, and but slightly and terminated by minute claws; the two wings are very are whitish rest horizontally on the back in repose,- they nervure, which and rounded, with a distinct submarginal the middle, which has a long branch forming a fork towards posed side at the base of the scutellum, they are come. short of two minute oval joints-the second producing a
minute figures by the side of the magnified ones exhibit the natural size of the objects, and Fig. 1 represents a the bark. As I cannot find this scale described by any author, I have called it Aspidiotus Ostreaformis, from its great similitude to the common Oyster-shell.
After a careful search I could not discover a single egg, or young scale moving about, and most of the females eemed to have died, forming rust-coloured flattened like little seeds; whether they had not been fecundated, like little seeds; whether they had not been fecundated, later period, I am unable to determine. Two or three of the males were certainly hovering about, and there were a few very small, shining ferruginous scales scattered over the
branches, -these were attached to the larger ones, but they might form a portion of the antumnal brood
might form a portion of the autumnal brood.
If it be difficult to get rid of the Apple-tree Mussel scale, it will be still more so to extirpate the Pear-tree Oyster-scale; for they lie so close to the tree, that it appears almost impossible to scrape them of without
injuring the bark very materially. If, however, a stiff injuring the bark very materially. If, however, a stiff
scrubbing-brush were used with soft soap, whilst the scrubbing-brush were used with soft soap, whilst the water is tolerably warm, it would I think have a benenapplied when the young make their appearance; for even the scales are at first tender, and consequently of little protection to their inhabitants, and this powerful and the breeding of multitudes of the females, and certainly destroy all the delicate males that might be about.
I shall now leave this subject for a time, but should Gardeners think it sufficiently interesting to be farther pursued, if they will favour me with such species of scales as have not been illustrated and described, I shall have much pleasure in the future investigation of them, and be happy to communicate the results through the medium of this Journal. - Ruricola.

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XLVI.}

Among the absurdities which have been transmilted from one generation of gardeners to another, and followed p like many more old practices, just beaase we have injury of them, is that of annualiy digging among, and of a necessity destroying, all the best roots of old trees and shrubs. Within an hour's ride of the metropolis I could point out scores of gardens where this practice has been which have been planted a quarter of a century might be turned out of the soil with little more ball of earth adhering to them than would be necessary to fill a number of foursized pots; and yet the roots of these very plants, if allowed to progress properly, woould have extended over from 10 to 30 square yards of ground. If you interrogate the gardeners, you will find it has been the annual custom to rake all leaves and rubbish from the borders and then to elfg them over, the consequence of which is, the plaats has provided for them, but they are still further robbed by has provided for them, but they are still further robbed by
preventing their roots from extending themselves in search of food.
Now the result of such treatment is, the miserably decrepid specimens of trees and shrubs which are to be met with in most pleasure-grounds-plants producing a few stunted branches, and which either cast their leaves or look wretchedly bad ader the first week of ary summer weather; and how could be otherwise : unmess the loots were left unmolested, and the ground allowed some little mutriment. The leaves which fall from the huge Oak of the forest are not cast to the wild winds of hearen as
things that are useless ; they contain the very elements of vegetable existence, and are intended, when decomposition has rendered thern soluble, as nutriment for those very trees which gave them being,
On! but I shall be told, how bad the borders will look in spring if they are not dug ; and so they will if you
expose the naked soil, but this is not necessary, as the expose the naked soil, but this is not necessary, as the
front part of the borders should either be turfed or front part of the borders should either be turfed or
planted up, and the back parts hidden from public gaze. At Claremont the undergrowths consist principally of common Laurel, so thickly bedded together by thick planting and pegging down, that it would be impossible to dig among them. At that place it is a rare occurrence to see a bit of dug ground in the pleasure-grounds, and yet it has never been found fault with on that account. But the undergrowths at Claremont do not consist of Laurels only, but also of dense masses of Rhododendrons and other American plants, which bloom profusely, and in the season have a magnificent effect
At Dullingham House, near Newmarket, the wild Ivy has covered the ground under the trees in the pleasuregrounds; and in spring, when the Aconite, Snowdrop, Crocus, Primrose, and Daffodil stud it with their gay simple flowers it has a delightful appearance.
At this place I intend, as far as possible, to layer the Laurel, And to fill up all vacant spaces with common plants of Berberis aquifclium and repens, blue and white Periwinkle, common und Irish Ivy, or any other dwarf hardy evergreen slirub or trailing plant that may offer itself to notice. These, mixed with Crocuses, Snowdrops, Prim place gay in spring, and appear considerably better tha it would do under the old system of dug ground and a smooth raw surface. - W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.

HOME CORIRESPONDENCE.
Winter Fowering-Plants.-Mr. Errington having

Winter Flowering-plants, I beg to state that Brachycome
iberidifolia, Lophospermum scandens, and Kaulfussia amelloides, are of that number, and have been produced by means of a cold frame only. The first, B. iberidifolia was sown in March, kept dry during the sumperidifolia, placed under a north wall. In September it was put in placed under a north wall. In September it was put in come, be in full now, and will probably for some time to come, be in full flower. The second, L. scandens, was a very small cutting, planted in April ; at fifteen inches The bottom ones were pinched off, and out lateral shoots. he bottom ones were pinched off, and three nearest the top were allowed to grow about a foot long. Three very sort pieces of lath were then insertea in the pot, and a sort of trellis formed with green worsted; to this the branches were trained, and although the whole plant is but twenty-five inches high, it has flowered beautifully, and has ten buds still unexpanded. The third, \(K_{\text {. amel- }}\) bides, I sowed in August, one of its beautiful blue flowers has expanded, and it is covered with buds. I have also a Cineraria in full flower, and a purple Verbena. I have sent the above in order that persons like myself, unprovided with artificial heat, may know what can be done in such a case.
Pelargonium,

Queen Victoria."-This elegant plant may justly be considered to stand at the head of its kind in the class of those frncy varieties, which, although their briliancy of colour or size of blossoms will not satisfy the forists, are nevertbeless of great interest for their unrivalled delicacy and symmetry. Queen Victoria is distinguished by its dwarf and compact growth, with intermebeing bright pinks of a white ground, the upper petals main bright pink margined with white. The flowers rethe pkant until their footstalks decay beneath pecimen rendering its beauty of long continuance. A last was from diameter, uniformly covered with nearly 500 blossoms. It was produced by the skill of Mr . Robert Catleugh, and admitted to be one of the most uniform and perfect specimens of cultivation ever produced. - From a Corre. spondent.
Spathoded.-I see that some person corresponding with Mr. Beaton asserts the Spathodea campanulata to have nime oblong lanceolate leaflets, and that the segments of the corolla are bordered with yellow. May I ask if this is the true plant, or that of the Niger? I have been so different as to see some few of this noble tree growing in always nine in number but sometimes nearly double that and at other times blow it, and this not only on the tree, but on the same branch. Again, the yellow bordering was absent in all that I have seen. If growing with an unbrauching stem or truak to the height of 20 or 30 feet before forming a head constitutes a shrub, this plant is one. I cannot but think that a mistake in the species has been made, as in this plant the inflorescence is terminal, somewhat panicled; white the inflorescence of Mr . figured in the st Flore d'O John Ansell. [This plant is represent the fore doware, ace, and there it is Beaton'ted with fors and leaves mentioned by Mr. and the plant is described as a middle-sized tree, having a soft wood smelling like Garlic.]
Tropacolum tuberosum.-A correspondent states that 759 plant of Tropseolum tuberosum, mentioned at p. 759 of last year's Chronicle, reached nearly the same front as it did in 1841, when it flowered nailed to the ront of Holme-house. He complains that last year not plant in four flowered, although under very favourable treatment, and that this yen one although in every respect treated like the plant that fowered. They were planted on the same day, and the spondents will favour him with some information on this sponden
subject.

Mummy Wheat.-May I take the liberty of asking whether this be beyond controversy? I am quite aware of Mr. Pettigrew's accuracy, and no suspicion can attach to Sir G. Wilkinson ; but these plaguyArabs will do any English the world for Bachshish, especially with an Englishman. I believe that, at all events, Mummies have been searched by them, and afterwards so well re-arranged as to be sold for Virgin Mummies. I know, as an additional proof of the vitality of some seeds, that when, earl in this century, some parts of Romney Marsh were converted into arable land, some of the ditches were deepened and new ones made; the earth laid at the sides of the ditches, out of ground that had never been disturbed, so far as man knew, was covered with fampat crops of wha they called there Wild Mustard.-Este. [We think Mr Tupper's case beyond question. Amost all others appear to us at least apocryphal, as, indeed, we have already mentioned.]
To Keep Mice from Peas.-Having tried a number of plans for preventing Mice from destroying winter-sown Steep the Peas a short time in Salad oil, and then dust them all over with rosin ground to a fine powder, then sow them immedistely afterwards.-Aliquis.
Schinanthus retusus.-Some years ago I observed that Nurseryran near me lost his plants just as Mr. Wood describes ; but when I got plants from hind, and planted them in a dry sloping border of poor soil on a rocky sub soil, they did not die, but flowered, and produced abund ance of seed. A lady who had observed this procured plants from the same Nurseryman, and planted them in ber highly-manured Flower-garden (on a limestone-rock), and, as she said, she was greatly disappointed, for they T'ame l'ish.-In a gentleman's garden in this neigh.
bourhood the Perch in a large pond come to the side for food as soon as the water is struck with the hand.- \(O\). Guano.-It is suggested in the "Illustrated London News" of last Saturday, that the use of guano is the cause of epidemic among cattle in the north of England I myself am not able to confute it. Will one of your correspondents take up the matter, as it might be an Derby.

The Clover Dodder.-I can complete the chain of evidence as to the introduction of the Dodder, which is making so much noise just now. The seed your Northumberland correspondent bougbt at a bazaar, which was held here las year for the benefit of two of our local Societies, was given
by me to one of the fair traders on that occasion, and I obtained it from the India-bouse through the kindness o Dr. Royle. I gave many of my Agricultural friends por tions of it, but have not had an opportunity of inquiring
whether the Dodder has appeared in their fields. Most whether the Dodder has appeared in their fields. Most probably it will have done so, since on looking at some of Dodder amongst it.-G. Wailes, Newcastle.
Weeds in Ponds.-If the weed in "H. S. ' \(s\) " pond i what is called the Pond-weed, (Potamogeton natans, ) beg to state that I bave no doubt a few geese would most completely remove it, as they appear to be so fond of as to eat in in preference to grass. A pis plant a few week ago by means of these birds. They were allowed abund them clear the weed from the pond.-M. Saul.
\(P_{\text {ine-Apples. -In order to convince those who will not }}\) believe that Queen Pine-apples have been grown to the weight of \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) libs. or 6 lbs ., as stated in the Chronicte, and to show that such a thing is by no means a rare occurapples that have been cut at different times since the Ist apples that, have been cut at aifferent times since the
of August, out of a pit at Bowood Gardens, viz. :-


Of these, No. 1 was exhibited at the meeting of the Horticaltural Society on the 1gt of August : see Gardeners
Chronicle, p. 543 . Nos. 2 and 3 were sent to the office of the said Paper, and are noticed at p. 608. I have arranged the weights in the order in which the fruit
ripened. If any correspondent should wish to know the ripened. If any correspondent should wish to know the
reason why none of the others were exhibited, by lookreason why none of the others were exhibited, by look
ing at the weights he will see that No. 2 was the heavies fruit : the others, having ripened since that time, and none of them exceeding it in weight, Mr. Spencer did not think them worth sending.-M. Saul.
Rats.-Some of your readers would perhaps rather get as "Devonian" recommends. I think that they will, after all his scheming, be able to get inside, for 1 have known them when very hungry to bore down under the mention them to. effect an entrance over the tops of walls, where trees were growing against them, at of opinio as easy as at the bottom; and he cannot make a well there without sinking the shore all the way through his garden. I would therefore recommend him or any other person that is troubled with rats to try the following method, which 1 have tried in three places with perfect success. Take some potatoes; boil and mix them with into little balls about balf the size of a pigeon's egg. Where the rats most frequent, place portions of these pretty near one another-the quantity depends on the number of rats that you have to destroy; but wherever they seem to have been, there put two or three of the the morning look where the rats have eaten; if they have missed some places put less there on the next evening, and where they have taken it all put more; but renew the successively; then miss one, for the rats may have hid some of it , or have got something else beside, and will not be hungry. On the fifth evening, mix with the potatoes and
meal, sugar and arsenic, and lay it down in the same way as before, wher arsenic, and lay it down in the same way evening. On the following horning on the preceding ake up any of the poison that is left, for there is no use in leaving it there any longer, and put it into one of their holes and stop the hole up. Any one that is troubled with these vermin had better try this method now, for as
there is not much at this time of the year for them to eat, there cannot be a better time for their destruction There is one thing that I would mention, namely, if the night on which the poison is to be laid is likely to be wet, derfi the poison until the next night, and feed anser in gentleman's house, where rats have plenty to eat, and where they are equally troublesome; the plan, therefore, to effectually destroy them there, is to rub the inside of the holes with treacle mixed with arsenic, and when the rat goes in or out he rubs against the treacle; and as there is no animal cleaner than a rat, he licks the treacle off his hair, and by so doing falls a victim to the poison.The Knave of Spades.
Rat-traps.- Your correspondent "Devoniensis" will, Ifear, find himself disappointed in his drain traps, for preventing rats from having further ingress. There are
side of the house to a cesspool outside, exacty on "he same niensis" that representin however (being nearly hal amphibious, ) were not to be debarred by a little water and mud, from trying what was to be found inside of a dwell ing-house, and when once they got in they were not easily sept out again. Believing this drain to be the only com munication whereby an entrance was obtained, I had lead gratings made, and put at the bottom of each trap; by this means I hove at length got clear of them, being the frst time for a number of years. I think your corre pondent will do well to use the same preventive.- \(J\). W Ibe that og may be kept free from fleas." I beg to state that thi may be effected liso seen a very bad case of mange cured with this very also seen a very bad case of mang
Flens.-The following is a good method for extirpatin fleas from dogs :-"To four ounces of Fox-glove leave (Digitalis) ponr two quarts of boiling water, and with his, when it has become cold, wash the dog. For pe dogs this operation may be repeated twice in the season, and I wonld also recommend that there should be in the box or crib in which the favourite sleeps a quantity Cedar saw-dust, (clean from the This will clear away the insects effectively, and, if the dandy-brush is used now and then, it
clean, as well as remove fleas. \(-T\). \(T\).
Great Productiveness. - Charles Barber, Esq., Wilmslow, sowed four ounces of Onion-seen this yea using guano as manure, and has had the extroordinary quancity of 7 cwt . of Onions from that small quantity o from the garden of Mr. Johnston, at Saunder's Bush, in the parish of Arthuret, of the following enormous dimen-sions:-circumference, \(15 \frac{1}{2}\) feet ; diameter, \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) feet ; and weight, \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) stones. - Liverpool Mercury.
the farme clatoes.-The following have lately been got on eyes, weighed respectively 2 lbs, 6 oz :-two, called Pink and a blue one, a sort recently introduced, weighed 2 lbs 1 oz. On a rod or fall of seven yards the Blnes produce 18 score 1 lb ., or \(1 \frac{1}{2}\) load. It may be remarked that all these Potatoes were planted in drills. This kind generally goes by the name of the Liverpool Blues; it is a very pro ductive sort, much cultivated, and is said to be much used by bakers, on account of its being remarkably white whe boiled; but it is not a favourite for the table: the akin is a fine blue, and I am informed that it was raised in the neighburhood of Iiverpol a few years ago.-Facile.
Large Eel.- On Monday last a young man caughtupon Milnthorpe Sands, after the ebbing of the tide, a large ee, which measured nearly ..ve feet in length, and 20 inche in circumference, and weighed 32 los. It was exhibited to the public in the King's Arms \({ }^{8}\) yard in the evening, and -Facile
Peas.- I tried a quart of Farnes' Peas against a quar of Early Frame Peas : the Farnes \({ }^{\prime}\) were a week later. Th soil was strong and wet. Itried almost every kind of Pe last year, and I found the Auvergne and Kright's Dwar Marrow the best bearers and by far the best favoured The Pois sans parchemin is not a good bearer ; and as the pod wanted the hara skin sinide, to the attacks of the Jays and Tom-tits.-- Totity.
Tropaolum pentuphyllum.-In Loudon's "Hort. Brit.," "Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, and in the Chronicle, p. 633 , this plant is accounted tender, but her proved itself quite hardy. Several tubers, of were planted in two rustic vases, which bave stood exposed The plants in both prosection for heen in flower since August are now in fruit, and still continne unibjured, although the frost on the 17th ult, was so severe as not only to destroy the more tender flower-garden ornaments, such as Heliotropes, Dahlias, Pelargoniums, \&cc., but also the hardier sorts, such as Fuchias, Sal ies, and the like, and to bring the leaves from the hardy deciduous trees in myriads. On reference to my meteorological memorands for the lest two winters, I found the registering ther momer indiceted several times 16 dea of frost and as mometer diseter the vases in which the plant grow the mean diameter of the vases in which the plants grow is only 2 f . outide thre m I 1 in dihough. I conoler pentaphlum beyond a question A. Brander, Dalrey Gardens. On Training Gooseberry and Currant Bushes.-As have not seen any remarks in the Chronicle upon the training of Gooseberry and Currant Bushes, I beg to offer the following:-My present situation (Swinton Park, Masham, Yorkshire, being within a short distance of the moors, is high and bleak, and we consequently suffer from winds, more especially during the equinoctial gales. Many, or indeed mont of my Gooseberry and Currant bushes were rendered useless or unsightly from this cause, and to remedy the evil, I procured some stakes, 4 feet in length, and 3 or \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) inches in circumference. To these, whi were disposed after this manner
trained the trees in the fan methoa, and tied the shoots to the stakes with matting. After a fair trial, I have no hesitation in saying thal the expernas has been aucosaful. Independent of being secure from the wind, there are other advantages to be gained by this mode of training; the space taken up is less, the pruning is more easily performed, and the whole surface is regularly exposed to the action of the sun and air. The wood is also equally and properly ripened, and better crops of well-Lavoured fruit ensured. By this means the late kinds are likewise
much more easily and more securely protected from the depredations of birds and wasps, and from injury by fros or wet. A single mat thrown over the bushes is sufficien o preserve the fruit until Christmas, or later. And moreover, by this system the trees, in matting up, are no disigured or crushed; the wet is more effectually kept off, at does not fall on the mat and soak through to the ruit; but, from no flat surface being presented, the rain uns ofi the mat, as it falls; the fruit is kept perfectly ary and there is little or no injury done to the mat. The stakes never want renewing, as the bushes, when once in regular shape, support themselves. They have a neat and pretty appearance at all times, aud especially when in rure the gindness of the proprietor onen to this public nd during the last sesson here been visited by a grea umbr perticula reat nombor about 120 yards trained in the above style, and heir observations induced me to send this account of it.James Snow, Swinton Gardens.
Conducting Powers of Water.-I thank "C." for setting me right on this head. What he says is perfectly rue, to affect the question. I put the case in a strong light on purpose to meet objections which reached me against hol But is " C ." more to the point when he says, "We have only to turn our attention to the great Ocean when the noon-day sun is shining upon it, to be convinced of the fact \(?^{\prime \prime}\) I beg to say that I have often turned my attention to the Ocean without becoming acquainted with these facts. But, after all, what are these effects but what we see daily in our own circulation of heated water, only on so much a larger scale? The sea is heated at the equato to a great depth, and it is true enough that a circuation from hence is effected; (hat its infuence is felt aimost either pole is also true, and as a naturainiference we mus suppose an under-current towards the equator to equally true; but there do not seem to be racts here prove anything for practice, fact her tha perhaps tbat deep pool-like tanks might do well enoug without central divisions to divide the currents, and bave no doubt this would answer, were it not for the folly of having deep tanks to try the experiment; and here we bave an expianation of a great natural phenomenon, viz the disposal of the vast quantity of water which flow into the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibralta The idea of an under-current cut through the Straits oniy of a comparatively recent date; the daily loss by evaporation being thought sufficient formerly to balanc the influx, although the drainage of the "rivers and foun tains of water \({ }^{\%}\) carried down by the Po itself migh be supposed to be equivalent to the loss by evaporationto say nothing of the Danube, the Nile, and lesser st
Weeds. - I beg to state, that however useful the ammo niacal liquor of the gas works may be as a manure, administered under certain known modifications, yet applied in its crude state, fresh, just as itcomes from the retort, it foud destrucion to the vegetable principle is this If severalin Docks, or any of these common pests of our gardens, get the scythe and mow them off, and having a common watering-pot full of the liquor by me, pour it on while the mass is not only dead, but rotten. I would advise agriculturists to treat the Dodder with a dose of this, after cutting off the tor. As works are now so general there can be no diffculty in obtaining the liquor, and common garden-potfull would in most cases be sufficien The managers, I should think, would give such a tritie this, and if not, a penny or twopence a gallon is no great object, and it would not be more

\section*{know the result.-J.}

Drainage of Pots.-I have observed very good effects from adopting the following method of draining pot Rib-bones (or mutton) are crushed wich a heavy hamw into pieces, varying from half an wis to two iaches length. The action of the hammer loosens and weaken without entirely destroying, the fibrous texture of bones. A layer of these is placed at the bottom of the pot, and over that another is laid crossways ; and so ot height of about an inch, and the earth is then pass . These layers of crushed bone form a reticuated which does not get clogged up, but on the contrary seme to become more porous as the soft gelatinous or and the particles in the substance of the bones decay; anroug them, and derive much nourishment from the substratul of bones.-J. \(H\)

Achimenes pedunculata.-The scaly tubers which forn so numerously upon the stems of Achimenes pedunculata seem to possess 'a certain degree of sensitiveness. Som days since I gathered a considerable number of these into a 1 g 1 abor with her her more ment my hand, a hors wher secol a displacin second or ter hem fll followed the shaking of the pan without touching the tubers, therefore the irritability was not induced

New Heating Apparatus.-In the' Aberdeen Herald lately was the following notice of a " \({ }_{6}\) New Heating \(A P^{-}\) paratus:"-"We have been favoured with a sight of New Heating Apparatus, on an entirely new prizip this invented by Mr. Reid, of Queen-street. The plan of this invention is simple, and its ;effects are obvious ath are
attached three cylinders of strong sheet-iron, within each other; the second one of which forms the flue of the stove, and receives the fire and smoke, which pass in a
rotatory direction round the other two. Of each of the latter, one end is open, and receives the atmospheric air which, after being rarefied by the heat within the cylinders, is carried by the draft thus created into a larger cylinder, called the hot-air chamber, from whence it is From the construction of the apparatus, perfect command is given over the regulation both of fire and heat; and of quantity of fuel required for generating a sufficiency small, not a spark being lost to the purpose of the appa small, not a spark being lost to the purpose of to appa-
ratus. It is in every way as safe as a cormonon stove, and even more so; the flue is confined within the outer passage for the hot air, and both are built round with brick, so that no combustible material can possibly come in contact with it by any means short of absolute design. The apparatus which we lave seen was intended for a new
church, and we have no hesitation in saying that the excellence of the inven

NOTICES OF NEW PLANT'S WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL.
Lilidam trsta'crum. Pale-red flowered Lily. Perennial.) Liliace Hexandria. Monogynia - Japan, whice has irready furnistied our gardens most richly with sheny
flowers, hrongh the medium of Dr. Sielolid, is said to be the native country of this fine Lily. In point of ornamental cha.
racter, it is quite worthy of belng associatel with the other noble kinds from the same repion, and, indeed, comes rather near L.
Thunbergianum or aurantiacum, Nothing, however, is positively Thunbergianum or aurantiacum. Nothing however, is post be oly
kown regarding its introduction, thonghitis believed to
of the inany planits collected by Dr. Siebold. It appears first to of the rnany plantst collected by Dr. Siebold. It appears first to
have bloomed with Messrs, Rolisson, of Topling, last seasnn, It Was fowered, this year, and exhulur co ar mee of the Hortcmir Society's summer shows, by Mr. Mountony, Nurs syyman.
Efuling, Middlesex. When well cultivated it grows three feet height and upwards, beilg nf a viporous nature, and bearin.
many as a dozen of its large nowers on the same plant. on the inner petals: they are produced in a drooping manne and the petals are somewhat curled bod in. It is reailis astonish,
Ing what a difference variety of treatment makes in this, as well ing what a difference variety of treatment makes in this, as well
as other Lilies. Properly managed, they are among the noblest Thowers we possess; yet good apecimens are far from frequent,
The principal thing that tiey require is a rich, but litht sion,
such as an open fresh loam, witl \& fair proportion of rotten dung such an an open fresh 1 oam, witl 1 f fair proportion of rotten dung
incorporated. 7 he lattex both enriches the other earth, and serves incorporated. The latter both enrichas the other earth, ana serves
to keep it light. They shiocld not be grown more than one or
two years in the sane soil. For the present species, low low rofed conservarty, or a cold pit or frame which has a aunficiently high
roof, seems to be the best situation, as it fourishes better in a laed or border than in apo. If kept in a pot it should have a large nne. Possibly, like the varieties of i. speciosum, it may
torn out to be nearly or wholly hardy; and then it will of curse Raceeed most perfectly yin a prevared border, that is oren to the
south, and otherwise unprotect or sheltered only at the back. In multiplying this and the rest of the species, a single scale,
 each seale,
of Bntany.
 (Stove Eniphyte.) Orchidacere. Gynandria. Monandria.-This
plout was niported from Manille by Mestr. Lodriges, and
finwered in the Hackuey Nursery, last autumn. Mr. Cuming was its discoverer and introdncer. Jts aspect approximates
greally to that of the eurious \(D\). undulatum. But though the
thems of similar, the former are not nearly so much swollen towards the
base, The fowers are borne in noble racemes near the top of the

 cific name has been drenved. It is cultivatom, like the larger
 off one of the stems in the winter, and potting it separately.--

Silenaceer. Decandria Trigynia, This very henutiful Peremnial) at first sight, to be merely a very well-grown specimen of the prety S. iacinata, a species whych is now too rareiy scen in cul-
tivation, as ats numurons flowers look like so many brillinnt seen that S. specioss differs naterially in some respects, whill be ts
 flowerser lave a a treeper and more splendid hue. We have noticed
it in several of the Tomblou nurseries, but especially at Mr.
 our cibervation have not been finely grown, we may remalk,


 the outside, near its base. How the plant was lirought to this
country, or from whince it was orignally obtained, we liave not
cot of the Continental collections. In respect to culture, jt will rank withe \(\mathbb{S}\). ateininata as a tectider herbaceous plant, requiring mank
care to presite its care to preserve its evergrech foliage from prinacicalianiness
throughout the winter. It sliould be grown in a jorous and very
 Vegetation, may be addcd. It it a mistake to put much cand in in the soil ased for such plants as the present, for fine sandi, insteand
of keepmg soil very porous and friable, aclually heleps to consolidate it, as cvery cuttivator may readily determine. Fragments employed freely. A dry and airy position in a greenhouse will suit this plant extremely well. It will also thrive well in a pit, winter, to keep it from damping off. To bring it to any high degree of perfection, it must thave a algrer pot than usuat, with good. It may be incrensed by division, or by cuttings.- Paxton \({ }^{4}\) Achimenes atis
Gesseracees. Didynamia Hairy Achimenes. (strove Perennitit. another acceptable addition to the charming gentus Achimenes, and will probably become almost as great a favourite as any of Lata, and like that beautiful species is disposed to bear littule bulbs
in the axits of its leaves and branches. The history of its intro-
diuctimn is an instructive lesson to importers of plants, Mow iuction is an instructive lcsson to importers of pante, How,
often do we find gardeners throwing away the moss, and mould,
and and framents that remain affer every foreign case of plants is
examined, and the principal part of the contents removed; and how often perhaps do they tlius reject the most interesting spe cies, for if accident is the fertle mother of new inventions, so
she also of new introductions. Canna iridiflora was obtaine from seeds accidentally found in an old herbarium; several Orchidaceous plants have been picker off dried specimens; and this
Achimenes adds another to the list. It was hidden among a mass Achimenes adds another to the tist from Guatemala, and sold by anction a few months ago; Mr. Henderson, of the Pine Apple
Place Nursery, accidentaly detected it; and thus a plant, which must have been often sent home wilh fruitiess care on former nccasions, was brought to our gardens without any attention what-
ever. As has been already stated, this species has the habit of A. pedunculata, but is nevertheless a very different species. The
leaves larger, 1 I.bt at all striped, but have a deep rose-coloured horier
whose lobes are notched. Those who are fond of hybridizing have been attemptirg to obtain crossses between A. longillora and some of the red species; but the result has been, we understand,
a dingy purple, as was to be expected. We would sugrest that this would mix readily with A. peduriculata, and that the result would be the improvement of the size of the latter, and of the
colour of this, whose rose is hardly bright enough to satisfy the
eve fastidious in colour.-Botanical Register. eye fastidious in colour.- Botanical Register.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

The Poisonous Nature of the Yew.-Alchough doubts have been expressed by several writers respecting the poisonous action of the Yew, yet a case of poisoning which occurred recently sufficiently proves the contrary. Alaced his three horses in the neighbourbood of a Yew tree: two of these horser, which had eaten of the young shoots, died, one in a quarter of an hour, the other on it return home ; the third, which had been placed so that it On examination, distinct traces of poisoning were percep-tible.-Archiv. der Pharm., as quoted in the Chemical
The Bay Lily.-Under the name of Lilium isabellinnm Professor Kunze has published a description of a Lily which he has growing in the Botanical Garden of Leipzig, and which he regards as quite a new species, unless indeed thould be a hybrid between L. candidum, and L. Martagon. He says its origin is unknown; that the flowers Inside they are of a reddish bay-colour (isabellino-rabella) marked with some red lines and tubercles; externally they are pale. This should seem worth procuring for our gardens.

Gardeners' Associations.-We learn with pheasure that an association of the gardeners, at Stamford Hill, Clapinstruction, the president being R. Hanbury, Esq., and the secretary our intelligent correspondent, Mr. Wm. Sherwood. The yearly subscription is two shillings and sixpence. The meetings are to be held on the evening of
Monday, once every fortnight; if between Michaelinas Monday, once every fortnight; if between Michaelinas
and Lady Day, to commence at seven o'clock, and at eight o'clock between Lady Day and Michaelmas, and never to be rontinued alter ten o clock.
Climate of the Urited states, compared with that of England.-The American Horticulturist needs for his guide American works on gardening. Very many errors in practice have been adopted by us in consequence of
following instructions derived from English authorities. following instructions derived from English authorities.
Their mode of cultivation may, indeed, often be successTheir mode of cultivation may, indeed, often be successproductive only of failure and disappointment. This is owing to the difference of climate. The climate of England, as compared with that of the United States, is one of extreme hunsidity. The frequent and long-continued obscuration of the sun by clouds and fogs there, retards the ripening of fruits and seeds and the elaboration of wood, and often chills the air to that degree, even in the month of July, as to render it incongenial to the growth of the tender products of the garden. It is a very common practice in England to cover Cucumbers and some other plants, even in midsummer, by 3 or 4 o clock, P.M. in \(\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{n}}\) Cobett boasted that he could ripen wes on remarkable sunshine for England; and he did succeed in maturing a small, early kind of Indian Corn. But was The recom we believe he did notice of removing aver greens in the summer, just as they are forming a new English gardeners. Alchough it may sometimes succeed here, it will not generally, unless the season or the soil happen to be of uncommon moisture. Spring is the ail propriate season for transplanting evergreens. An excel lent Horticulturist (the late Judge Buel) recommended their removal during the summer; but his success may be ccounted for by the peculiarity of his soll suit us, when we contrast our bright skies with their vapory climate. Their summers afford too little sunlight, and abound too much in moisture, to ripen some of the finer fruits. But our summers, on the other hand, are often so dry as to require extensive artificial irrigaare oftend our droughts occasionally destroy the grass of
tion the field and some of the trees of the forest. Many European trees and shrubs, like the English Hawthorns so beautiful there, will blast when introduced here, and become unsightiy. Our native Crataegi are universally preferable to theirs; and we know trees which flourish as well in our climate as our own. The English Elm is a beautiful tree, but does not flourisb here as well as our native kinds. The great clearness of our atmosphere, and the intense heat of our summer sun require a different aspect and slope for our greenhouses,
from what prevails in England. It is neither needful nor
desirable with us, as it is with chem, that we should construct our greenl. onses so as to derive the greatest pnssible
influence from the lieat of the sun's says.-Horry's Mayazine of Morticullure
The Ailanthus.-The beauty of the Ailanthus, when loaded with the seed, which some varieties of it are even upon quite small trees, cannot be judged of by those commonly seen in New York, which are remarkable for seldom producing any seed. These trees, in this city, which are large enough to flower, have been obtained mostly from suckers, and are of one variety. The matured Wond of the Ailanthus is aaid to be useful, having a fine
colour, and susceptible of a polish.-Hovey's Magazine of Horticullure.

Mammoth Pine--On Tuesday, we had exhibited at our office a Pine cut from the Providence plant, weighing \(10 \frac{1}{2} 16 s\) avoirdupois, \(22 \frac{1}{4}\) inches round the thickest part, \(12 \frac{1}{2}\) inches long, with about 10 inches of stalk, and cultivated by Mr. Smith, gr. to H. Marsland, Esq., of Wond Bank. A short time ago, we saw one cut from one of the \({ }_{23}{ }^{\text {pits }}\) of F. A. Philips, Eaq., of Thornfield, which measured \(23 \frac{3}{4}\) inches round it, and was \(13 \frac{1}{2}\) inches long, with scarcely any stalk, weighing lllbs.-Stockport Advertiser.

\section*{很的ífos.}

Enumeratio Plantarum omnium hucusque cognilarum secundum Familias Noturales disposita. Auctore In this new volume of a highly important work on systematic botany, which, beginning at the otber end of the chain, will in time meet the Prodromus of De Candolle, we have as many things of interest in Horticulture as can well be anticipated in a work which is entirely technical. We ought, perhaps, to mention that Prof. Kunth's "Enumeratio "is a Latin classification of plants according to
their natural orders, with technical charscters of their genera and species, an enumeration of their synonyms, and short memoranda assisting in their distinctions.
It is because this volume containe a complere account Horticultural thant we think it right to introduce the worls into our colvin the changes are in botanical nomenclature which Prof. Kunth has either adopted from others or himself proposed to
introduce. The and the The genus Helonias atered through yarious genera; as H. dioica, which is a Chamelirium, and H. asphodeloides, and tenax, which stand in Xerophyllum. Schoenocuulon, cnutrary to the opinion of Dr. Asa Gray The old Streptopus roseus is placed in the genus Hekobetter to expunge than revive. Nineteen true species of \(T \mathrm{Tv}\) lipa are recognised, although several bave been suppressed. The Crown Imperial is removed from Fritillaria, and receives the old Linnæan name of Petsium imperiale. Meyer, to be found wild in the province of Lenkoran, in Caspian Persia. Hyacinthus corymbosus, and Scilla breviColia, form a new genus called Periboca. Bellevalia, inis sem made the while the Starch Hyacinth is removed from Muscari and forms a new genus, called Botryanthus. Our wild Harebell is placed in Seilla. Ornithogalum nutans is made a Myogalum; 179 species of Allium are admitted, after separating A. striatum and some others, under the name of Nothoscordum. Brodiæa congesta orms the new genus Dichelostemma, and Tritileia laxa is called Seubertia. On the orated from Aloe (of which there are 171 species) under the names of Apicra, Haworthia, Bowiea, Pachidendron, Rhipidodendron, and Gasteria, are reduced to that genus. The genus Tritoma is named Kniphofia. Reichenbach s Asphindeline is adopled for Asphodelus lateas, thuricas, wegia of Nees is recognised. Of course we cilis pretend, in a hasty notice of this sort, to chise succh changes, the value of which will have to be determined by long and careful examination. an important step in advance.
The Meteorological Ephemeris for 1844, by Henry Dozat, is one of those attempts to foretell the weather in which tells us that be knows little or nothing of astronomy, chemistry, or mathematics, but he is convinced in his own mind that the method of calculation employed will ulltmately lead method of We wish his conviction may prove at the end of 1844 to have been well founded. At all events Mr. Dosat is no quack, and that is something now-a-days.

\section*{GARDEN MEMORANDA}

Juchison's Nurserg,
Heathis are cultervaten to great pertection. These, from the fine



 permit, ti.e plants are turned cult of flocrs and \(\rho\) laced in a dry airy situation, where ti.ey trman unth late in autunn, when
they are agann taken into the Healh house, By this treatment, in favourable seasons, the young wood gets thoroughly ripened, them less liabie to disease. Frona the lenge continuance of autum weather, many of the late fowering species were already in bloom; these made the Heath.house unusually gay at thig
season of the year. Among those in fiower we particulatly
 with large light pink, flowers, and quite distinct from the of
E. tricolor. There was also in bloom a good plant of Metulzfora, with dark pink flowers, having a curious bluish shade, and
a well-grown plant of Jacksonil, with long fleshe-coloured blos-
soms. This plant has been in bloom ever since the month of soms. This plant has been in bloom ever since the month of
July. In the same collection were also good plants of tenella, arbuscula, and triceps, the latter covered with delicate sma.
white flowers, having stamens with dark brown anthers, which,
protruding, make a fine contrast with the white coroll were likewise blooming freely E. exsurgens coccinea, with beautiful dark red blossoms; matabiliz, remarkable for the lengeth of
time it contimics to dis, ay its fine purple flowers; and a variety time it contimucs to display its fine purple flowers; and a variety
of princers, with tight pink ecorclla; also rupestris, with grcen-
ishowhte bloshrins and long brown stamens; this speece is


 long stamene, with oiange contoured anthers, We niso paiticu-
larly noticed a plant of Litterer geminiflora, with fine, licalthy, dark-green tolage. This plant was said to have bcen lately
coverer, with scale, which was effectually cured by mixing some
strong loam with water, to the consistency of thick panit; with strong loam with water, to the consistency of thick palit;
this the folage was covered completely over. Ihe plant w
then exposed to the sin, and when the paint became dry,
came oft in cakes, and brought the scal o came off in cakes, and brought the scale off along wiih it. After
this the plant got a good syringing, and has kept quite clean ever
since. In the east house was ar handsome plant of Altigia since. In the east house was an handsome plant of Altingia
excelsa, about 8 fect high, and having elyht whols of fine dark-
green branches. This plant was potted no peat and loam, and
 trellis. It harh somewhat the apperance of a parasisl, and hex
rather an interesting effect. There were bivewse plants of Epacris, and a fine young stock of Pherenocoma prolifera io
comine into bloom. This phant is very apt to become naked the bottom, but this may be easily obviated by pinching off the
tops of the shoots, so as to muluce laterals when ine plants are
young. In a house near the Heath house was a remarkably young. In a house near the Heath-house was a remarkably
well-grown specimen of Crowea saligna, quite covered with
beautiful light pink flowers. Tiris plant should be kept constontly in doors, as, when it is exposed to the full action of the weather, and impede the claboration of the sap, and consecquently the
plant gets discased, and beonves unsightly. Here was also
Lechenaultia formosn, with its good plant of Statice mucronata, which is well worthy of cultiva-
tion, on account of the length of time it cont inucs in b.orim. In the Orchidaceous-lonse were in flower, Vanda terctifolia, a
species of Catogyne from India, Oncithunch chatum, and Odonto-
glossum clatum, the latter having a fine spilhe of tlowers, with deltcate hilac fabelium, and curnusly-spotted upper petals,
There were also Oncidum, pumulume with pretty small yellow
fowers, Dendrobium densiforum, and Brassavolo yene flowers, Dendrobium densiflorum, and Brassavola venosa, with
cream-colourcd blossoms; also a variety of the beautifullyspotted Stanhopea oculata, and two well-grown plants of Cypri-
pedium insignc. In the same collection werc likerviso Skinneri, just coming into bloom, and a variety of Tpilendrum
ciliare, with greenish-white flowers. This blooms freely, and is ciliare, with gremmh-white flowers. This blooms freely, and is although very ilificult to manage, was growing freely, which,
alt had
been tumed cut of a pot, and was hangug from the roof of the house, with a hittle miss tird round is 100 . Aspidum coria-
ceum was also grinumg frecly, freated nit this way. In a spart-
 very superior to that apecics in habit. Thicse were net in flower
but judgng frome the appearance of the plante, these is no doubt
it will be an acquasition. In what is called the north house, was a beautiful specimen of Erica refolgens, with scarlet and orange blossoms, measuring nearly 4 feet in diameter and aboat 5 feet not in bloom, was remarkable for its size. Along with these Were many pretty little plants of E. graciis, with small purple
blossoms, which made a fine display, and gave the house, in
this, the dull month of November, the gay livety appearance this, the dull month of November, the gay livefy appearance Heaths, Azaleas, and Pinus, were in pood condition principally of houses bean, anding to Mr. Jackson, detached from the Home
Nursery, were excellent large specimen Azaleas; some of them measured 4 feet across and 5 feet high. They consist of scarlet, when in bloom.
Dropmore, Noo. 14,-Many improvements are going on at this place, in planting out different species of Pinus, which, in time, has produced a cone this ycar, and Mr. Frost lias raised four young plants from the seed. Abies Douglasit is now exactly 40 cones; already from last year's cones nine promising plants are growing. A great change for the better has taken place in some more than fo

THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.-NO. XVII. 62. "Behold it is very good!" is the dclaration of God himself, over everything animate or inanimate within the whole bounds of the creation. Weeds overrun the
garden, and choke those urtificial plants which man has garden, and choke those artificial plants which man has
sown or planted for his use; but they speak to the sluggard in language more forcible than all the laws which ever were enacted by human legislation; and impress
upon man that, if he is to profis by the bounty of the upon man that, if he is to profil by the bounty of the
earth, he must be diligent in performing those labours which are necessary for the security of this bounty. Insects of various kinds, and in different stages of their kind, both withince, are particularly annoying to manwith voices louder than all the heralds upon earth, the necessity of cleanliness and care. In this manner we may go over the whole catalogue both of vegetable and of animal pests, as they are often called, and show that they are stowed upon them at the first.
63. Depredations of the Tipula prevented. - We are keeping widm limited bounds the depredations of the Tipula, valanly called Tommy Longlegs rooks word /consume \(3,847 \mathrm{grubs}\) in a day; supposing
the consumption to be continued throughout the year, it would amount to \(1,404,155\); and supposing a grub to
destroy as many Wheat or other plants as might grow on a space of ground equal to nine inches square, a family of rooks would preserve from destruction more than two acres of corn. If we extend our ideas further, and suppose all these grubs to live and propagate their species, it appears more than probable that, if this one species of would be nearly, if not altogether, in vain
64. "When we contemplate the wonderful works of Nature, and walking about at leisure gaze upon this ample theatre of the world, considering the stately beauty, constant order, and sumptuous furniture thereof; the ghe pleasant fertility of the earm mation of the heavens fragrant sweetness of plants; the exquisite frame of animals; and allother amazing miracles of Nature, wherein the glorious attributes of God, especially his transcendent goodness, are more conspicuously displayed; so that by hem not only large acknowledgments, but even gratulatory mouths of Aristotle, Pliny, have been ext such like the never suspected guilty of an excessive devotion; then should our hearts be affected with thankful sense, and our lips break forth in praise."-Barrow.
65. There is not, perhaps, a more striking phenomenon Natural History than the fact of plants teeming with other vegetable can withstand the burning temperature. In the deserts of the East, in Arabia, and those extensive plains where nothing save sand is seen on the ground passing cloud, which from the earth dissipates the freshing moisture on a more as, as fore, to shed its reever rises from a spring, or falls from on high, and where the burning soil is intolerable to the foot even of the came, - the Water-Melon attains the size of a foot and in its cold and copious juice, a draught to the traveller, which has often saved him from a lingering and painful deat. In a similar, though less efficion maner, the and the formidableshes the wild herds of the Pampas the powerful kick prickles are not a sure guard against mode of getting at its interior, but who is often perma. nently lamed in this extraordinary contest
CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. flue along with the gutters and tank, han a similar plan his experience ard success in hotliouse building and heating;
and Mr. Markham, like Mr. Haycroft-all three, by the wat strangers to me-stands deservedly at the head of his calling, opinion in respect to the incapacity of boilers to zypre of my the heat generated under them; a fact also well knowri to every gardener who has used a hot-water apparatus; but it does not
follow that we are "opposed to science in an unfriendly manner," as stated by an anonymous writer last week. Nothing was more distant from my mind than what this writer assumes. He cannot with pipes, all over the country, and the introduction of gutters
and tanks is daily adding to the number. This increase will go on whtich so much of perhaps chance, discovers that desideratum expended, viz., an apparatus so adjusted as to lose no heat np
the chimney. But allow me to return to the Pine pit at Hewell n order to correct an error I had fallen into when recommending of proper depth for tanks, It will be recollected that for a be
on feet in length, 1 said two inches deep of water wonld b
necessary, and to incrase the depth as the size of the be diminished, but at Ifewell it has been proved that little more
than one inch will suffice for a hed 40 feet long. The water used in the two troughs there, suppooing they were brimful, would b according to Mr, Rendie's system, which, by the way, wonk
have been a better arrangement if slate covernges were used and ultimately more economicul, althouryh nove, perinaps, so cheap
in the first instance; lut for a bed covered with wood, as at Ifewell, open gutters may, perhaps, sult better, because there will be chance of the soil finding its way to the gutters and boiler ; but those who are not afraid of too much moisture from below in
this way, and who use open boilers, Mr, Rende's plan is cer-
tainly the better of the two. I,-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Pinery.- Preserve a steady bottom-heat for all your Pines,
and more especially for the younger ones in frames wrought by and more especialy for the younger ones in frames wrought by older ones. Little or no watering is now necessary, except to those Pine is Jeast injured by flue heat; this will answer several queries
Pine the this week, and regarding wooden covers I shall say something and when under the management of good garcleners, I think this is as good as any other covering.
Vinery. - \(A\) friend of mine about this time last year began o force a Vinery, which used to be forced not sooner than the long since against the practice of beginning to force out of season, or much sooner than usual. Allother gardener says,
"Reluctantly I undertook last year to have ripe Grapes on the began on the 1 st of December, and was minly ten days behind my time, but it was up-hill work." I want as many letters on this subject as my friends can send me, every day proves that we all like the Vime, you may begin forcing and pruning the same week; but it is not at all a good plan to "let them flower and set, and then prune, retaining what you want for an average
crop," the chances being that you would have little to choose from by such managemerit. True enough, the thing "has been
done on open walls," but that is a different case altogether from trees forced in the dead of winter.
Out-door Denartment
All trees or bushes that are to be planted or removed here on
this side of February should now be finished oft hand, without this side of February should now be finished off hand, without
delay, as, after the begimning of next month, we shall be in danger of rough or frosty weather, unfavourable for planting. Get the quarters dug or trenched, also, before the winter sets in
too hard, if the ground is at all in a fit state; and the more heavy
work of making new borders, walks, \&cc, may be left for the
dead of winter. I have often seen fruit-tree borders partially dead of winter. I have often seen fruit-tree borders partially
improved by merely changing part of the surface-soil for some out of the best quarters in the garden; and with a little fresh soil from the fields this may do some good for a time.
Pras and brans.- From this time to the end of the month convenience for forcing the early crops of tirm in the spring. and Caulifowers.-This has been a fine autamn for late Broccol longer in the open air, as, if a sudden hard frost comes, it will put an end to them.
JERUSALEM ARTXChorks.- I have oftea heard it said that of people planting their spare tubers of them in the outsides of plantations. I intend this winter to send some of them to the gamekeepers, in order to ascertain the truth of this statement. through the winter, and especially eariy in spring, and put down this way
STores
STokianousta, -Onions, Carrots, Parsnips, Stccory, and even
potatocs, will require looking over occasionally, and also Dahlia roots, before they are finally put by for the winter. All these roots lave been housed in tather a green state this mild autumn, and ORCHAD ANI) Fryirs. atention in keeping.
kept constantly at work at the nailing every fine day bith use mars, then Plums and Cherries. Apples and Pears for spring from bad weather, be packed in hampers, boxes or driven in-doors -dried fern, or kiln-dried straw, and if they are now in a good sound state they will thus keep better than on the
shelves of the generality of fruit-rooms.

\section*{II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERX}

Srove.-I never knew the Combretum purpureum to flower so
long as it has done this season it long as it has done this season; it has scarcely been a day out to all appearance. Everyone allmires the beautiful markings of the Gesnera zebrina, one of the easicst to manage of our winter this late season. Then there is the oy no means to be despised at the best of all the blue flowering winter speciosa is a blaze of purple. Aphelandra cristata and Justicia name in sa are two distinct winter flowers, although under one stoves than in their being now too cool
est end estend of this house, unless there is a compartment for them
among the frames and pits. Except these, almost all the greenhouse plants require constant air, and the house kept in a Sweensmrvator diy state.
themums have been brought in thons of the fine new Chrysanmaking memoranda of their habits, earliness, and lateness, fec. There are a few inferior varieties among them yet, but they are all beautiful, and fill up a blank between summer and forced
flower's. See that your Luculia does not get too much water-it is very delicate in that respect; it must go into comparative rest as soon as the flowers are gone. What a pity this most
lovely plant should be so scarce \({ }^{\text {I }}\) Keep up a genial heat of \(45^{\circ}\) Forcing Pits, crammed with all sorts of plants to flower in the conservatory and drawing-room, are now the most critical parts of our garden establishments; forced flowers are coming
more and more into use every year, and a new branch of trade more and more into use every year, and a new branch of trade
is fast rising in London in these, which will soon spread into the change in forced sady botto heat from tanks will effect a great ture on this more difficult branch will now be able to do so with certainty.
FLow ER.
gently here gently here until ail the leaves are down, which they are loth to
do this season.-D, Bealon, Shrubland Parls Gardens, Ipswich.

 and

State of the Weather at Chiswick during the last 17 yeara, for the ensuing
Week ending November 25, 1843.

report on covent-garden market,
For the Week ending Nov. 17, 1843.
Scancrly any difference has occurred in the prices of most arti cles since our last report, and trade still continues dull. There ha week. Pines are very grood, and quite sufficient to meet the demand. Grapes are also good, and plentiful, especially the Black Hamburgh. Plums are now almost over for this season, g few may still be seen in the market, but are not wortli quoting.
Some excellent Ribstone prpmas have made their appearance during the week, and Apples in general secm to have improved in quality. Among Pears we noticed the Beurre Diel, Brown Chaumontel. Spanish Melons continue to be brount Guernsey market in considerable quantities, and there is also a fow to the ones, but these are of inferior quality. Cucumbers bring nearly the same prices as last week. Vegetables are, generally speaking, of excellent quality. Cabbages, Turnips, Carrots, and Broccoli, the demand. Thereare also good supplies of Celery, Endive, and other salading. Among Cat Flowers were Erica ventricosa superba, gracilis, and triceps, Neapolitan Violets, Gardenia radimosa, Double Primulas, Chrysanthemums, Camellias,
niums, Fuchsias, Verbeass, China and Perpetual Roses,





 vered in uny part of London, by remitting a po
this office, at the rate of 5 . for every 2 to copies.
COMMUNICATIONS from the following CorRES
typuncations from the following CorRsspondsnTs are in
tye onil waiting till rom can be found for them:
 A. Trcurrupg. We Must again solicit the patience of our Agri.
cultural nuerists until we can make arrangements for supplying cultural nuerists until we can make arrangements for supplying
the loss of Mr. Rham. ANBIONRS, -W. T. \(S .-\) A strong, very rich loam is recommended
for these ; but we have seen excellent beds in the black garden Yor these; but we have seen excellent beds in the black garden
soil of the valley of the Thames. Thorough drainage in winter
is most esent is most essential.
 may be the Golden Reinette, Claygate Pearmatn, Ribstone
Pippin, Pearson's Plate, Herefordshire Pearmain, and Sturmer
 conical, with the ese and stalk deeply sank. The eskin is glosss,
beatioully streaked with bright and deep red. Flesh tender
with with a pleasant acility, whititish, but variously tinged, even to
the core, with bright roseceolour. It well deserves natice. 1 .
 a little deorder, at than you find the roots, and cutting a trench wide, chaik in a half moist state rammed hard into the trench would keep back the roots for many yearr : coorse e lime, one
part, with six parts rough gravel, will answer the same purpose, part, with six parts rough gravel, will answer the same purpose,
and for this the trench need not be so wide, as it will set as
hard as rock hard an rock. You may also leave the trench open below, and
cover it with Yout put over, Clean water and a good scrubbing-brush is the best remedy I know for getting rid of the Mealy Bug. Get some
bones, by all means, as woll as the cloacine and slaughter-house

 Boorss - "Punch's Pocket-book " is the very thing for those who
want a smart medley userful imformation as pocket-books usualls contain.- \(U n\)
Jardinier.-One Fent for all common purposes. One of the best is Boniface another ation on Mosses and Licheo capable of affording much inform-
 Botany.
mi.s.- E. C.-Do not water Crocuses, Hyacinth.s, \&e. for a
month after planting when when hey begin to grow is soon
enongh, for soil is always moist. Do nothing to Dahlin before storing them away, except dryng them to Dahlia-roots
can well as jou cen wy the sun or the arr of a dry shod. Calceolarias canot
be mamed from leaves, and we never undertake to name
the flowers \(C_{A B A B E s}\).-A Constant peadier, -Chou de Milan is the French name for Savoy; it it sufficiently hardy to stand any of our those of other, winter Greens. The cous bewn at the same trime as
thathuda is
 in September, and treated during winter like CauliflowerCabbare is. \(\quad\). . The Cabbage called the Field or Drumheadand in scotland as food for cattle. The seeds may be engwn in May. \(\ddagger\)
Martinons: - K. H.,-Scarlet Bixarres: Twitchett's Don John,
 Crimson Bizurres: Puxiey's Prince Albert, Ely's Lord Milton, Cart wright's Raiinbow, Mansley's Robert Burns, EEy's Duke
Of Bedord, Holmes' Count Paulini. Purphe Flates : Mans-
ley's
 liant, Chadwick's Brilliant, Weldon's Earl of Lich Joines' Bril. Marchioness of Westminster. Rose Flakes: Brook's' Flora's Garland, Wilson's Hariet, Lowe's Marchioness of Westmin-
Bter, Ely's Lady Ely, ChkMical Andy Ely,*
person AN ANALPSIS.- J. TM - It is usel ess for unchemical
It is far better to to to determine whether land contains potash, such inveetter to consult a chemist in the habit of going into
 "Rranrs, gc.,-"Este" has left at our office a book for
ERambler," which he is requested to send for, with his
 painted is, if the expense of purchasing and keeping them
whine no object: but they must be kept painted. When they can be had, are better than stakes; but the latter, from their cheapness, will generally be employed in country
 Goch FrsGarden-pots at p. 233 of the present yeaz
or river. water, if you can get it. It it is evident that your speci-
mens are very Mens are very near dying, but it is impossible for us to say frone
what cause. chinte Cei
chipre Chippinos. \(-E\). S. asks where he can procure granite
Onipgs, to lay on waiks, and the price per

8.,-A Subscriber,-MOst certainly there neyer was a bunch
of Black Hamburgh weighing 8lbs. We cannot ascertain
what is the greatest weight ever exhibited before the Horticul-
tural Soniety' tural Soxiety.
Hibrscus \(\mathrm{S} u\).
Hrisiscus Suratirnsss.- \(A\) Constant Reader:-No doubt your
flowers wither without howers wither without expanding in consequence of insur-
ficient heat and moisture; or, which is very probable some check is given to the plant at that time. Read Mr. Wood's
excellent remarks on Schizanthus retusus, excellent remarks on Schizanthus retusus, p. 756 .
NSSCTs.- J. \(M\). .
Butterfy (Papilio Brassice); they have been stung by a little Ichneumon, and were consequently full of maggots, which came forth in the box and formed cocoons. Thatr history and
the best means of destroying them are detailed in the Journal

 upon the Birch. It is nearly related to the Brindled Beauty-
moth, figured and described in the Gurd. Chron., vol. iit p. 787 .
 together by the pressure of the post, it is difficult to give a
decided opinion, but they exhibjit every appearance of bcing inoculated by a minute fungus. We must beg in future that
he will favour us with specimens protected in a chip box, that -The eggs of some Dipterous fly have been laid in the leaves of his Senecio elegans: they have produced mining caterpillars which fed upon the parenchyma of the leaves and changed to
pupe under the cuticle. We regret that the specimens were pupe under the cuticle. We regret that the specimens were
sent per post unprotected, as, front such materials, we can ncither receive the fill benefit of mstruction nor communicate
the information we desire. if our corcespondent will transmit us some leares inclosed in a fat pill-box, we shall have the pleasure or informing lim next year what genus his hies may mat
be referred to. \(R\). \(J, B, K\). , The pretty drawin sent represents the nest of a wasp, which very much resembles the common species, and fromp which it was distinguished by Dr. Leach, and named Vespa Britannica, Such nests are not of found as farge as a man's head.--Vide "cCartis's Brit. Ent.,", fol. 760 . R.-Bees.-In some former Numbers of the Gardeners Chronicle are various remarks by a Bath subscriber, "J.N." \&cc. regarding the formation of nests in hedges, \&c. by the hive
bee, which I should not have been so long in noticing had 1 not been absent from p n informed that large masses of comb were discovered by the late Earl of Malmesbury in a copse on his estate in Hants; and an account of this singular pheno-
menon, together with a deduced figure of the suspended comb will be found in "Curtis's Brit. Ent.," fol, and plate 769, \(R\). ILNS.-Can any subscriber give us a very cheap plan of a kiln
in which sawdust, old tan, or simailar refuse, cau be charred? We should be much indelted to him for it
Leycrspzria pormosa. -M. B. - We do not know whether
pheasants will eat the berries of Leycesteria formo but the plant is very hardy, and might probably make good mis.-W. C.-It is caustic lime alone which has the power of kiling worms alld surs. It may be used as a manure either
in a quick or mild form, and will be useful to strong loam,
which cequiresionening especially if it contain whicn requiresi
MANuRR. - N. \({ }^{\text {S }}\). What Murray do you mean? The noble gentlemen; the gardeners whom we know are most respectable, and the great London bookselle cannot be your man.
There is one Murray, \(a\) wrone headed, shallow person, There is one Murray, a wrong-headed, shallow person,
who formerly corresponded with this Paper, and whom we are so happy as to be relieved from; but even he can hurdly have digested in sulphuric acid their phosphate of lime, which is perfectly insoluble in water, is converted into gypsum, which is slightly soluble, and phosphoric acid, which is entirely so.
Whien Tobacco is burnt, the ashes, in consequence of the saltpetre it contains, are rich in potash, and may be expected to and if your Mr. Murray, or Mr. Anybody else, denies it, we cannot do to suppose you so sorn ig a gardener's apprentice, the injustice wasting our own and our readers' time npon this mat ter. are
wish and Mravius. - A. Cluphum.- The following are some of the most
distinct varieties of Mimulus :-M. cardinalis, roseus, var. Maclainianus, roseus, Varieg
OM M W
HAT \(-A\) Suscriber. - Yours is Egyptian Wheat, or Ble de Miracle, called by betanist Tr. Triticum compositum. We
do not think your evidence about its origin satisfactory; there do not think your evidence about its origia satisfactory; there
is too much hearsay. is too much hearsay.
Alys or Frutr.-A.
 3. Doy. 2 - 1 , Williams's Bon Chrétien; 2 , Gansell's Bergamot; 3. Doyenné Blanc. 1 -- Brutus.-1, Beurré Rance; 2 , Gansel'
Bergamot ; 3 , Colmar ; 4, St. Germain ; 5 , Bezi de Caissoy Chanmontel ; 8, Crassane, 10, 11, Passe Coimar. - A Saxom ; Williams's Bon Chrétien ; 2 , Black Achan; 3 , Beurré Rance i, i,
Glout Morceau ; \(\delta, 6\), Beurre Diel ; 7,11, Passe Colmar ; 8 , Gan. Glout Morceau, 5 , 6 , Bearré Diel; 7,11 , Passe Colmar ; 8 , , Gansel's Bergamot, substituted for the Van Mon-Leon le Clerc,
long shaped totally different Pear;
, Beurxe de Capiaumont;
 called Lichen conciifrus. denly to droop and die from a state or theat has never been
satisfactorily accounted fur. The idea that they are affected with plethora does not appear to set the question at rest, es, in a whole bed prepared with the same rich conppost, not more
than one, two, or three may be so fffected, and the rest PEAs.-J, B. H.-A Eood early Pea Charton ; they may be own any time during this month for an early crop, in a light warm soil, and protected from frost by
Spruce-branches; but if your soil be stiff and retentise Spruce-bran will be better to sow them about the middle of
moisture, it January, as when sown earlier in such a soil they very often become rotten. \(\ddagger\)
ENTrrismon.-C. \(S\). -The organ which has puzzled you is the
fith stamen in an abortive state, and which in two flowers is usually absent. Compare Pentstemon with Anped rhinum, and you wiil sce that the latter has no such part; the fifth stamcn being in that genus missing. The name Pent-
stemon, or fifth stamen, allutes to the peculiarity by which stemon, or firhatame stan that genus is characterised. Picoress. - H.H. H.- Iled-cdged, heary' Sharp's Duke of Welling.
ton, Barraud's Cornelius, Wildman's Isabecla, Brinkler's Master piece. Light edged: Sharp's Gem and Criterion, Kirtland's
Duke of Wellington and Burroughes' Mrs, Bevan dged, heary: Mansley's Nulli Secundus, Sharp's Invin finpleDickson's Trip to Cambridge, and Luff's sced ing. Edged purpete,
light: John's Prince Albert, Briuklow's Purple Perfection Burroughes' Lady Douro, Gidden's Vespasian. Rose, scurlet edged. Burnughins' Miss Osborne, Willmin's Princess Royai,
Barnard's Mrs. Barnard. Green's Bride, Twitchett's Fair Rosamond, Wilson's Miss Fanny Irby and Kirtland's Squire Annesley.** \({ }^{\text {* }}\) Trby Pinks.- O.- Pinks with rose grounds are occasionally produced
from seed saved from white ones; but if rose-ground flowers Ane what you wish to obtain, save seed from such flowers as
 flowers; make use of semi-double flowers, and be very particular to select such only as have stout welliformed petals with
smooth edges, and reject all such as are serrated. The object

Florists have in fertilizing the stigma of one fower with the ing in different flowers in a new variety-to improve the hab Care must be used in the operation, and judstance, and size Care must be used in the operation, and judgment ie required
in the selection of the sorts proper for the purpose.* PINUS, -W. T.-Spring will be the best time to plant out Cedras
Deodara, Araucaria imbricata, Pinus Cembra, patula, Mforinde and excelsa, and their roots will need no protection, 4 forinda, Augusingons. - An Amateur. - In order to insure success, Rhododendrons in the open air. This plant, being thin-rinded does best by side--grafting, and buds of it had galso better be inserted arter the manner of side.grafting, with \& portion of
the soft wood retained behind the bud.t Roses - 4 H. You are robly
gardeners are wrong in supposing that, for a budded plant, it is Only necessary to adapt the soll to the nature of the stock on
which the variety is worked. It highty probabie that the
chemical Nevertheless we conceive that men general ti is its mecrinnerent effect that gives fibrous peat a highor value than other sorts,
As to R. Hardii itself, we do not believe any art capabie of stitution is entirely different from that of our w.Id Roses, , ind such being the case it cannot be cxpected to grow on them are no dornbt aware that its pareut Lowea berleriffolia i. itself
a plant, the true method of managing which is still unk -W. P.- Your Borrbon, Tea, and China Roses, which stand spring, and suffer partuculariy trom the frosty winds of March
sin may be protected as you propose, by woollen nets. Spruce Fir-
branches or Ferns make excellent winter coverng the light too much when the Roses begin to grow in exclude and consequently the young shoots are renclered weak spring noter. The heavy mists which proced from the river may
not actually produce mildew on the Roses, but no doubt their being constantly subjected to damp will predis, ose them to it \(\ddagger\) you describe it to be; but we fund it nothing more than a dingy brownish red, in favour of which we have not a word to say.
The leaf belongs to Guaizcum officinale The leaf belongs to Guaiacum officinale
Ee too dry for secds. roots may be bought of some of the Nurserymen, or may be
obtan obtained from the ponds and lakes of ansoryst any part of the
country. \(J\). \(G\).-Either your queston is nonsense or we not understand it.-N. H.-Inadmissible.-Cecilha Merria maybe is orly one kind of R.bstone Ppppin. Young wood


\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS,}
waysus.-J.H.B.-Your seed ling is a pretty variety in the
whe of Chandlerri, having the sepals tipped with brighte the corolla, however, appears to be rather smather, the value
of it will depend upon tit habits of growth; it appeaas to bloom freely,
As usuai,
of letters has arnived too late for an this week. Erates,-In Mr. Cuthill's. Adreertisement of 1 th November,
for "warm valies of Sixes," read "warm vallies of Texas."

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

The State prosecutions in Ireland are making but slow and tedious progress. During the last ten days the Court has been occupied with prolonged arguments on technical points for the most part uninteresting to the public. On Tuesday, Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers appeared at the bar and put in a plea of abatement, declaring that the accused were not guilty of the offences charged, and that the indictment ought to be quashed, as the evidence was found on the examination of witnesses who were not sworn in open Court according to law. The Attorney-General objected to the admission of this plea, but after two days' argument the Judges decided on receiving it. The Attorney-General then demurred on behalf of the Crown, and required the traversers to join issue at once; but the Judges on this point also decided in favour of the traversers, and ordered that there should be the usual four days' notice; so that the demurrer will not be argued until next week. If the Court decide in favour of the validity of the plea, the indictment will be quashed as a matter of course. If, on the other hand, the decision be against the plea, it is clear from the time consumed in the settlement of preliminary questions, that the trials cannot come on before nest Session. A rumour, however, is current that Government intend to abandon the prosecutions altogether, on the ground that the defeats already sustained by the AttorneyGeneral on minor points afford but little chance of an ultimate conviction.
From France we learn that the Council of State have found the Bishop of Chalons guilty of an abuse in his letter against the Universities. A royal ordinance has been issued announcing this judgment, but leaving it to work its own influence as a public censure without pointing out any mode of punishment. The trial of the royalist journal for an article drawing a contrast between the simultaneous visits of the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Bordeaux to England, has terminated in its acquittal on all the counts of the indictment. It appears not only from this trial, but from various other circumstances, that the reception which the Duc de Bordeaux has met with in this country has given much alarm to the French Court, and the reports of his proceedings are evidently read with ansious interest on the other side of the Channel. -In Spain, the majority of Queen Isabella II. has been declared, and her Majesty has taken the oaths in the presence of both Chambers. An attempt was made to assassinate General Narvaez while the discussion on the Queen's majority was pending. Seven shots were fired by the conspirators, who escaped undetected in the darkness of the night, General Narvaez was unhurt, but his aide-
de-camp was mortally wounded. The object of this
attempt was to excite a counter-revolution by the death of attempt was to excite a counter-revolution by the death of majority.-From Italy, the accounts received through the French and German papers are extremely contradictory. It appears that no political disturbance of any moment has taken place during the past month, and that the official inquiry into the late events is still in progress, preparatory to the appointment of a Military Commission. It is said ference at Rome, to consult on the best modes of remedying the evils with which the Papal States are now afflicted. -From the United States we learn that the Texan and Oregon questions are assuming additional importance, and
that their discussion will produce a stormy session in December. In Canada, the removal of the seat of Government still excites great animosity on the part of the British colonists. Advices from Mexico had reached New York, from which we learn that no reconciliation had
been effected between the President Santa Anna and the British Minister.

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Court.-On Saturday the Queen and Prince Albert took their customary morning walk, after which the Prince shot over the Royal Preserves. In the afternoon the Majesty. On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert Majesty. On Sunday the divine service in the private chapel of the Castle, and the Duc and Duchess de Nemours attended divine nervice in the Roman Catholic chapel at Clewer. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by Frogmore and visited the Duchess of Kent. On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Hoheslohe Langenbourg, took an early walk in the precincts of the Castle. After breakfast Prince Albert, accompanied by
the Duc de Nemourg, shot over the Royal Preserves. On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual walk in the grounds about the Castle. Her Majesty and the Prince also took equestrian exercise in the riding-school. The Duc and Duchess de Nemours left the Castle for Buckingham Palace, where they held a levee for
the reception of the foreign diplomatic corps. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses pair a visit to
the Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Cambridge, and afterwards honoured the French Ambassador with their company at dimner. Their Royal Highnesses slept
at Buckingham Palace, and returned to Windsor Castle ot Buckingham Palace, and returned to Windsor Castle and the Duc de Nemonre shot over the Royal Preserves in the Great Park. Her Majesty, the Duchess de Ne
mours and the Princess of Hohenlohe, took a carriage miring in the Park in the afternoon. On Thursday, the Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe took their departure for Brussels, on a visit to the King and Queen of the Belgians. Prince Albert and the Duce de Nemours afterwards hunted with his harriers. It is expected that her de Nemours, will visit the Duke of Devonshire at Chats worth, on the 25 th or 27 th inst., and afterwards visit the Duke of Sutherland at Trentham, Sir R. Peel at Drayton Manor, and the Queen Dowager at Witley.-The Duchess of Gloucester has been indisposed, and is attended by Sir H. Halford.-A report has been current this week that the bealth of the Prince of Wales requires a removal to Brighton, for the benefit of the sea air; but the statement has been contradicted on autatifying fact that Hi Royal Highness is in the enjoyment of perfect health. The visitors to Her Majesty this week have been the Duke of Wrench Ambassador, and the Countess de S Aulaire, Sir R. Peel, the Dukes of Sutberland and Devon shire, Major-Gen. Sir George Scovell, and Admiral Casy of the Freach Navy
of the French Navy. Royal Highness and suite attended high mass in the private chapel of Alton Towerg. Monday, the 6th, being requiem and a dirge were celebrated, at the request of his Royal Highness, by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman. On Tuesday the Prince, accompanied by the countess of Shrewsbury, and a number of the distinguished guesta, drove to Chatsworth, the seat of the Duke of Devonshire.
His Royal Highness expressed great admiration of the sculpture gallery, the conservatory, and other splendid objects for which Chatsworth is so celebrated. On Wednesday morning his Royal Highness, at the request of the Earl of Shrewsbury, attended by the whole of the guests, and a concourse of respectable persons, planted five young
Oaks on different parts of the lawn in front of the mansion: Oaks on different parts of the lawn in front of the mansion; at the planting of each a cannon was fired from the terrace battery, over which floats the ancient banner of the House
of Talbot. After this ceremony his Royal Highness drove to Cheadle to see the catholic church now erecting by the Earl of Shrewsbury, and afterwards visited Trentham, the seat of the Duke of Sutherland. On Thursday manufactures, drove to the Potteries, accompanied by the Countess of Shrewsbury and a large party, and inspected the establishment of Mesars. Minton and Co. On Friday his Royal Highness went to Manchester to visit some of the principal manufactories in that diatrict. His Royal Highness and suite dined and slept at Sir T. De Trafford's of Trafford Parlk, and on Saturday returned to Alton Towern. The village of Farley, near Alton, through which
the Prince had to pass on his return from Manchester, was illuminated by the inhabitants, and every honour was shown to his Royal Highness at the difterent stages
of his route. On Sunday his Royal Highness attended divine service in the chapel of the mansion, where high mass was celebrated by the Reverend Doctor Winter.
At the conclusion of dinner in the evening Lord At the conclusion of dinner in the evening Lord
Shrewsbury in a short speech in French gave the health of his illustrious guest, the band playing " Quatre." His Royal Highness then rose, and in most feeling terms thanked the Earl and Countess for the splendid manner in which they had received him, and fo the magnificent hospitality with which they continued to entertain him, assuring them that their kindness would never the erased from his memory: he concluded by drinking their bealths, the band playing "God save th Queen." When the Earl of Shrewsbury was about to Royal Highness, said "Nous allons boire à la santé de Monseigneur avec du vin de Bordeaux; to which he im mediately replied, in the most touching and naive manner, "Et moi, milady, je boirai aux vôtres avec du vin de Constance." On Monday his Royal Highness left Alton of that town, and where he visited the manufactories the other great manufacturing districts of the North, on his way to Burton Constable, the seat of Sir Clifford Constable, where he arrived yesterday. From Burton Constable his Royal Highness proceeds to Hornby Castle, the seat of the Duke of Leeds, and from thence on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle. M. Berryer returned to London in the middle of the Catholic che celebration of a service a being the anniversary of the death of his wife. The celebrated orator left London yesterday for Burton Constable, near Hull, to rejoin the Duc de Bordeaux. M. Berryer's stay in England will be prolonged until his Royal Highness's distinguished Deputy have been Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Gra-
 the 20 th inst., to join the Duc de Bordeaux in London. Parliamentary Movements.-On Tuesday Parliament was prorogued by commission in the usual manner, to the Lord Chancellor, Earl Aberdeen, and Lord Wharncliffe. The Church.-It is said that the Rev. Dr. Mill, chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Christian President of King's College, Londor, in the Bishop Lonsdale, and that Archdeacon Manning, the Rev Bishop Lonsdale, and that Archdeacon Manning, the Rev
James Anderson, the Rev. J. Randall, Rector of Binfield and the Rev. W. Harness, Minister of Regent-squar Chapel, St. Pancras, have announced their intention of offering themselves as candidates for the Preachership of incoln's-inn whenever the vacancy is declared.
Church of Scotland.-The following appointments hav taken place in the Church of Scotland, in consequence of
the late secession:--Rev. R. Waugh to the church of No:th Ronaldshay, Orkney, in the room of the Rev. A White; Rev. J. Boe to the church of Dunblane, Perth,
in the room of the Rev. R. J. Jolsnstone; Rev. R. Stobie to the church of Keiss, Caithness, in the room of the Rev T. Gunn. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint the Rev. J. Robertson, minister of Ellon, Aberdeen, to be in the room of Dr. David Welsh, who has vacated tha office by joining the Free Church. The appointment of the Rev. J. Campbell to the church of Reay, Caithness, in the room of the Rev. Finlay Cook, has been cancelled and the Rev. J. Marray appointed in his stead.
Order of the Bath.-The Queen has been pleased to appoint Arthur Aston, Esq., late her Majesty's Ministe in Spain, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
Diplomatic Movements.-The Queen has been pleased to appoint Richard Pakenham, Esq., now her Majesty's Minister to the Mexican Republic, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Satates, Henry Li at Paris, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Queen of Spain ; and Lord William Hervey, formerly Secretary of Legation at Madrid, to be Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

Pensions.-The Government have granted a pension of 200 l . a year to Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal in Ireland.

The New Sheriff.-The Lords of the Privy Council had a meeting on Monday, in the Exchequer Chamber, to Chancellor of the Exchequer the ensuing the following Chancellor of the Exchequer presided, and the following gentlemen were nominated by the Judges for the respective Couuties :-Beds.-J. Lee, of Sharnbrooke, Esq. ; G.J. Esq. Berks.-E. M. Atkins, of Kingstone Lisle, Esq. Coley Park, Esq. Bucks. -J. Barnes, of Chorley Wood, Esq. ; E. F. Dayrell, of Lillingstone Dayrell, Esq.; Sir and H , Clato and Huntingdon.-T. Lewin, of March, Esq.; R. . Cumberland.-G. Harrison, of Linethwaite, Esq. ; T. Featherstonehaugh, of the College, Kirkoswold, Esq.; J.
P. Senhouse, of Netherhall, Esq. Cheshire-G. WilbraP. Senhouse, of Netherhall, Esq. Cheshire.-G. Wibra-
ham, of Delamere House, Esq. ; J. W. Hammond, of Wistaston, Esq. ; Sir W. M. Stanley, of Hobton Hall, Bart. Derby.-T. Pares, of Hopwell, Esq. ; E. D, Sitwell, of Stainaby, Esq. ; Sir J. R. B. Cave, of Shetton-on-the-Fields, Bart. Devon --N. V. Lee, of Ilfracombe,
Eig. : J. Whyte, of Piton House, Eisq. J. W Buller, Esq.; J. Whyte, of Pilton House, Esq.; J. W. Buller,
of Downes, Esq. Dorset. E. Balston, of Radipole, Esq;
J. Floyer, of West Stafford, Esq. ; S. Pretor, of Sherborn e, of Hla Essex.-S. B. Brocket, of Spainshall, Esq.; G. Round of Colchester, Esq.; J. C. Whiteman, of the Grove, Epping, Esq. Gloucester.-E. Hopkinson, of Edgeworth House, Esq. ; J. Yorke, of Forthampton Court, Esq. dington, of Twyford Lodge, Winchester, Esq.; Sir R. G. Simeon, of Swainstone, Isle of Wight, Bart.; J. Beardmore, of Fareliam, Esq. Herefordsher
Symons, of Mynde Park, Esq. ; K. King, of Moreton House, Esq. ; J. Salwey, of the Moor, Esq. Herts.F. Cass, of East Barnett, Esq. ; Sir H. Meux, of Theo Kent.-Sir J. H. Hawley, of Leyboume Grange, Bart. Sir M. Monteriore, Ramsgate, Knig , Jeacon, Mabledon, Esq. Leicester.-Lord A. H. Algernon S Mawr, of Burt C Mill Wh ley, Esq.; W. C. Smith, of Bitteswen, Esq. Lincoln thorne Esq. T Coltan of Hagnaby Priorg Monmouth. -W. Phillips, of Witston House, Esq.; Hon W. P. Rodney, of Llanvihangel Court; W. Jones, of Clytha House, Esg. Norfolk.-Sir J. P. Boileau, of Ket teringham, Bart. ; H. D'Esterne Hemsworth, of Shrop ham, Esq.; T. R. Buckworth, of Cockley Cley, Esq Northumpton.-Sir H. E. L. Dryden, of Canons Ashby, Bart.; J. J. Blencowe, of Marston St. Lawrence, Esq. Hon. R. Watson, of Rockingham Castle. NorthumJ. Collingwood, of Chirton House, Esy.; W. H. Cadogan, of Brinkbura Priory, Esq. Nollingham, -C. Paget, of Ruddington, Esq. ; R. Milward, of Esq. Oxon.-W. Strickland, of Cokethorpe Park, Esq.; J. S. North, of Wroxton Abbey, Esq. ; M. Ricardo, of Kiddington, Esc. Rutland.-Viscount Campden, of Fhtteris Park; C. Grantham, of Ketton, Esq.; W. E. Apley Castle, Esq. ; R. II. Kinchant, of Park Hall, Esq.; J. B. Borough, of Chetwynd Park, Esq. J. Nomerse Dillington House, Esq.: R. M. King, of l'yrland Hall, Sneyd of Kir. Si folh.-Sir P. Broke, of Nacton, Bart.; H. Wilson, of Stowlangtoft, Esq. ; W. Mills, of Great Saxham, Esq. Su'r Pollesden, Esq.; C. M'Nevin, of Perrysfield, Esq. SusTaylor, of Hollycomb Linch, Bart. ; W. T. Mit ford, of Pitshill, Esq. Warwich.-C. T. Warde, o Clepton House, Esq. ; Sir F. Shuckburgh, of Shuck -G. E. Eyre, of Warrens, Esq. ; W. H. Ludlow Bruges, of Seend, Esq.; W. Brown, of Monkton Far J. Richards, of Wassell-grove, Esq.; A. Skey, of SpringBart.; T. Wentworth Leaumont, of I3retion-liall, Esq. T. Hutton, of Clifton Castle, Esq. On the same day the following gentlemen Co nown Coll of Place, Esq. ; H. I.. Stephens, of Tregenna-Castle, Esq. of Place, Esq.; R. I. Stephens, of Treg
F. Rodd, of Trebartha-Hall, Esq.

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France. The Council of State has decided that in the letter of the Bishop of Chalons, respecting the system of aducation in the Uuiversities, there was abase, with the meaning of the law, and a roying the judsment of the the Moniteur of Thursday, declaring the judgment of the Councll of State in that respect. The ordiance dechat the following to have been the grounds of this judgment -" 1. That the Bishop of Chalons, acting in that capa city, bad thought proper to make allegations injurious to the University of France and the members of the educa tional body.-2. That the said bishop threatens, event ually, to refuse the holy pacraments to chidren educated at the establishments connected with and under the con trol of the University.-3. That these facts constitute in themselves an injury and an attack upon the honour of the University and the whole body of instructors, and are of a nature unnecessarily to aharm the consciences of the children brought up in the establishments, and their families." It is thereupon found that these facts come within the meaning of the law, as respects cases of abuse; and his Majesty, with the advice of his Council of State, finds that there is "abuse" in the declarations issued by the bishop. The Minister of Justice and Public Worahip is then ordered to put the ordinance into execution. It will be observed that no mode of punishment is pointed out in this ordinance, and it is understood, in fact, that no further step is to be taken in the matter. A judgmen thus given by the Council of State, and published to all Europe in a state document from the Sovereign, is of itself no small punishment, and is feltas a severe censure, not only on the Bishon of Chalons, but on all those members of the olerical bay who used such threats to obtain an extension of their power. Another bishop has come forward as a champion for the cause of the clergy against the University The Bishop of Perpignan has addressed thetter on the question of ef en his brethren of Lyons Chalons, and Langres, has chosen to brethren of Lyons, Chalons, and Langres, has chout abating any of the proper bishops, absence expresses himsel with so much mildness disarmed his opponent. They still hope that the declaration
of the Council of State in regard to the letter of the
Bishop of Chalons will not be without its effect; and as Bishop of Chalons will not be without its effect; and as
the Bision of Perpignan's letter was published before the the Bishop of Perpignan's letter was published before the Writer could have known of that declaration, they further
hope that the good sense of the clergy will induce them not to continue the contest. - The editor of La France appeared before the Paris Court of Assizes on Thursday, to take his trial on the charge founded upon an article respecting the simultaneous journey of the Duc de Bor-
deaux and the Duc de Nemours to London. The prose. cution was conducted by the Avocat-Général, and the defence by M. Fontaine. The editor was acquitted on all the counts of the indictment. In the course of the trial,
the Crown-counsel assured the Jury that the Duc de the Crown-counsel assured the Jury that the Duc de triffing occurrence. It would seem, however, from a leading article of the Ministerial Journal des Débats, that it is viewed in o different light at St. Cloud. Although the ment it serves is too humane, too wise, too sure of its rights and strength to envy the Duc de Bordeaux the cises hospitality too generously to dispute its neighbour's right to exercising it towards an unfortunate Prince, the friendly reception his Royal eighness has melven offence This the reader will probably perceive in the Débats reference to the festivities at Alton Towers:-"The
French Government knows too well that all the efforts o parties to give a political character to the movements of the Duc de Bordeaux will be frustrated by the honesty and firmness of the English Government. It has, in short than in Germany. This is the exact truth. There remain than in Gesle end furs-de-lis of Lord John Talbot. the old castle and fleurs-de-tisis we can assure the Opposition prints. An ardent Catholic and dach any Jacobites could still exist in England, Lord Shrewsbary
must naturally warmly sympathise with the French premust naturally warmly sympathise with the French pre-
tender ; but, on the other hand, Lord Shrewsbury, notwithstanding his birth, name, and fortune, exercises not the slightest influence in his country," The wrath of the Berryer. That eminent orator, whose attachment to the fallen branch of the Bourbons is known throughou France, whose constituents entertain the same political opinions, is almost charged with treason for having visited the Duc de Bordeaux at Alton Towers, because, as a
Member of the Chamber of Deputies, he has made oath of fidelity to King Louis Philippe and of obedience to the charter.-The Courrier Francais gives a report that the Ministry had abandoned the intention of proposing, in
the ensuing session of the Chambers, a bill of dotation of the ensuing session of the Chambers, a bill of dotation of
the Duc de Nemours as future Regent of the kingdom, and states that the Prince de Joinville is to sail from Toulon with a squadron in January, on a long voyage. Another print mentions the rumour that LieutenantGeneral Dode, who has superintended the erection of the Paris fortifications, is to be rewarded with the staff of a Marshal, and that there is speedily to be a new creation of peers, of whom M. Victor Hugo is to be one.-The Journal des Chemins de Fer publishes the report of Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, on his survey of a projected line of very favourably of the project, both as regards economy and facility of execution.-Despatches have been received from Algiers to the 30th October, which state that the French had made a successful incursion into the tertitory of the Djaffras, and had taken 400 prisoners, 300 head of cattle, and 1,000 sheep, besides a large number of horses. A second incursion was made into the same country by the Hararas, a tribe attached to the French, in which
2,000 sheep, 100 camels, and a number of horses and asses have been seized. How many women and children are included in the booty is not mentioned.
Spain.-The news from Madrid is of great importance. It announces the declaration of the Queen's majority, an attempt on the life of General Narvaez, and the occupa-
tion of Gerona by the Government troops. tion of Gerona by the Government troops. The debate on the Queen's majority was resumed and closed in the
Cortes on the 7 th inst. In the Senate, the Duke de Frias, General Narvaez, M. Campuzano, M. Garelli, and Frias, General Narvaez, M. Campuzano, M. Garelli, snd M. Marco, successively spoke. The speech of General Narvaez excited deep interest, owing to his recent escape from assassination. He dwelt on his services to his Sovereign and freedom, and urged that the only institution in
Spain that had resisted the shock of parties was the Throne, and that the rendering it strong and powerful was now the only means of saving the country from anarchy. In the Chamber of Deputies, the debate derived more interest still from a long and eloquent speech in which Martinez de la Rosa expatiated on the advantages of the monarchical principle, as a remedy to domestic dissensions, especially when a country was so distracted
by them as Sain. This oration is stated to have made a by them as Spain. This oration is stated to have made a deep impression, and almost every sentence of it elicited cheers. The two chambers assembled next day in the hall of the Deputies, the Ministers Lopez, Caballero, Frias, Serrano, and Ayllon being present, and the priblic and diplomatic galleries being thronged to excess. The
Chambers were called over, when 76 Senators and 133 Chambers were called over, when 76 Senators and 133
Deputies were found present. On dividing, 193 to 16 Deputies were found present. On dividing, 193 to 16
voted in favour of the declaration of the Queen's majority. The sitting was then closed amidst cries of "Viva the Queen! Viva the Constitution! General Narvaez!' This last cry is said to have ber an immense crowd outside cheered the General, who excited fresh acclamations by a short address
again in order to appoint a deputation to convey their congratuations to the Quee. Anties should join the depuThat sll the Senators and Deputies should join the depu-
tation, after which the President, Olozaga, exclaimed :" From this day the constitutional system must begin to be a reality in Spain. Ministers shall be informed of what has just been accomplished, in order that they may take ber Majesty's commands. The Chambers wore then adjourned amidst great apparent satisfaction. On the two Queen Isabella II. took her oath in presence onthe Her
Chambers assembled in the hall of the Senate. Her Chambers assembled in the hall of the Senate. Ker
Majesty was received everywhere with the utmost enthuMajesty was received everywhere with the utmost entiu-
siasm. In the evening all the public edifices and a great number of private houses were illuminated. The bands of the different regiments of the garrison, preceded by torch-bearers, and followed by an immense concourse of people, traversed the city, and serenaded the Queen, the bis balcony, was loudly cheered. The attempt on his life was made on the evening of the 6 th , at about 110 clock. The Queen was in the Circus theatre, and the General was proceeding thither when on his carriage passing the Portaceli church seven shots were fired at it by men who were concealed behind the pillars of the church, awaiting its approach. None of the shots, which were simultaneously Mactio Castro, a young man distinguished in literature, who achis hanied the Captain-General, also receall the troops o the garrison were immediately summoned to arms, and measures were adopted to prevent any disturbance. None of the assassins were apprehended. Narvaez proceeded ance in the box of the Queen, who seemed deeply agitated when informed of the occurrence. In Catalonia, Prim and A mettler had an interview on the 3d, in the castle of Monjuich, at which terms of a new convention were agree
to. The conditions, stipulating for the surrender of Gerona, Figueras, and Hostalrich, were to be submitted to the approbation of Captain-General Sanz. They were more advantageorgente. Prim entered Gerona on the 9 th. At Barinsurgents. Prim entered Valencia was tranquil, but the interruption of the trade with Barcelona was the cause of much misery, and of many robberies in the city. Conspiracies are said Conch was about to return to Madrid to resume the organization of the army, and General Roncali was to succeed to him in the command of Aragon.
Belgium.-The Belgian Chambers were opened on the 14th by a speech from the throne, in which King Leopold alluded to the recent visit of her Majestium. He took a general review of the state of the country, and stated that he will be able to establish, with due regard to the public interests, a perfect equilibrium between the wants or he state and of expenses and by some financial improvements.

Germany.-Letters from Vienna of the 29th vit state that Prince Gustavus Wasa, son of the late King of Sweden, Gustavus Adolphus IV. (dethroned in 1809), and who is now a Field Marshal in the Austrian service, has instituted proceedings for a divorce from his consort,
Princess Amelia Stephanie of Baden. The reason which has induced the Prince to adopt this step, after having been married 13 years, is not known; but the rumour is afloat that for some time past, the Prince has experienced frequent fits of mental derangement, a disease which is here ditary in his family. As the Prince and Princess are both Lutherans, it is the Consistory Court of Augsburg application.-A marriage is said to be arranged between the Archduke Stephen, eldest son of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and the Grand Duchess Oiga, second daughter of the Emperor of Russia. This is said to be the first matrimonial alliance ever concluded between the reigning dynasties of Austria and Russia.- The opening of the railroad from Antwerp to Cologne has induced the inhabitants of the latter to conceive the plan of having a market for sea-fish, which arrive quite fresh by means of Directors of the Railway from Berlin to Potsdana che brated, by a grand entertainment, the day on which it was opened to the public five years ago. Since that time two in 21,000 journeys, and only two persons have received slight injuries, a proof of the prudence and order with which the service is conducted.-The Senate of Hamburgh is at present deliberating upon a law authorising marriages exists which probibits mixed marriages, it is easily evaded by the parties getting united in another country. This generally takes place at Hull, between which town and Hamburgh there are no less than three lines of steamers. Norway. - By the Norwegian law Jews have been hitherto forbidden to enter that kingdom. The interdiction has recently been suspended in favour of such Israelite naturalists as mistiana during the next summer, and it is supposed that this is an indication of a reform favourable to religious freedom.

Italy.-A long account has appeared in the French papers of the proceedings, of the military commission at Bologna, stating among other things that the evidence received against the prisoners was written, not oral, that no cross examination of witnesses was therefore possible,
that no tentimony for the defence was admitted, that the
prisoners were silenced when they attempted to protest against the illegality of the proceedings, and that the Court passed judgment without hesitation, condemning five of the accused to death, and the remainder of those tried to imprisonment for 20 years. There is reason, however, to believe that these statements are greatly exaggerated, if not altogether untrue. Letters from Bologna of the 4th inst. state that with the exception of a few pistol shots fired near the public gardens, where some pasquinades against the authorities were posted, nothing particular has happened since the 8th of October. It is true that in several places, especially at Pieve and Galliera, some excesses have been committea by bodies of the people, but they are mere banditti, and have no political
character. The examining magistrates are busily occupied in drawing processes, which will be laid without delay before up processes, mission. In the meantinue the arrests continue to increase. There are already about 100 prisoners in the prisons of Bologna, without counting the tro have been sent to Pesaro. Two examining magistrates have been sent to Pesaro, 1 cos relative to the late number for carrying on the prose indirnit political events. The people are very indignant with the Bologna, one of the 16 individuals arrested at the suggestion of the Papal Government. The Banguinary disputes among the soldiers of the garrisoa of Ancona have been repeated at Imola, at Forti, and at Pesaro. It is said that the Pope is about to add 6,000 men to bis armay, There is a report that a sor of collo place at Rome between the representatives of the great powers, to consult as to the mode of remedying the that with which the country is amicted bof is said ot Cardinal Lambruschini, the secre afo sion. - Prince Borghese is on the eve of departing for Paris, for the purpose of forming a matrimonial connexion with a member of the house of Rochefoucauld. Prince Borghese is a widower, his first wife, the Lady Catherine Gwendoline Talbot, daughter of the Larl and Countess of Shrewsbury, having died about two years since. A subscription has been raised among the English nobility and others resorting to the Italian States, which already amounts to near \(3000 L_{\text {, }}\), with which it is intended to erect an academy at Rome, to which all English students will be enabled to proceed with their studies throughout the year, and not be compelled to remain inactive The establishment is to contain all that is necessary for their use, large collection of casts from the antique, the chief works of the most celebrated modern sculptors, and an extensive fibrary.-Letters from Naples of the 1st inst, state that an alarming fire broke out in the British Consular residence, at the Palazzo Calabritta, on Sunday night, the dest alt, which for some time threatened the total destruction of that vast building. The origin of suspicion of its having been the wilful act of one of the inferio domestics. The damage done to the building is considerable, not only in the dwelling of the British Consul, but also in the apartment above inhabited by the French Consul whe family had a very narrow escape from being burnt ineir beds ; the flooring of the room having fallen in a fem minutes after they escaped from it. Fortunately no lives were lost.-From Sicily we learn that the troops in garrisoo at Palan particularlidis had their muskets secretly with ball cartrides and sviled themselves of the darkness of bur e night to get then officers are mentioned as having oficers. No ess the their men, but it is believed that the full truth will never come to light.
the full truth will never \(Z\) arich papers state that the Govern of Soleure has given notice to the Govern Gents Berne and Zurich, that it has protested agains the resolution taken by the Grand Council of Lucerne in the affair of the convents, of which it takes quite a different view. The Ultra-Catholic party of Lucerne acaid别 The British Minister has also addressed a communication to Lucerne testifying to the Prsiden or much England is grieved to see impruaduillity of the tions, compromising the domestic which the powers of Eountry, in the maintere were so much interested.
Gঞeeor.-Letters from Athens of the 21st ult. state that the pretended recal of M. Katakasi, the lase Russian Minister to the Court of Athens, was a farce, and that, being a Greek, he has entered the service of King Otho If this account prove to be correct, it certainly forms very important addition to the mysteries in which the veftairs of Grec a pear to be invoived. The same letters amate that the English and French Ministers, Sir E.L. Lyon and M. Piscatory, have had an interview with the King of and, at which they declared, on the part of their Greece, Government, as settled by the revolution of September Proper persons were employed in drawing up a form o constitution, and copies of the Encland the United States, and Belgium, have been laid England, the for the purpose of enabling them to their decision. The Belgian constitution is considered the most complete, and will form the foundation of the Grecian constitution. In the island of Euboea the people had set fire to the woods to revenge themselves on the German foresters
Malta a pastoral letter published by the Roman Catholic Bishop,
fulminating his censures and excommunication against the Masonic fraternity. The papers state that this is an in general, for amongst the Maltese Protestants and Freemasons are almost synonymous terms. - The wreck of the American steam-frigate Missouri, which was burnt a few weeks since, still remains submerged in Gibraltar Bay, but since the arrival of Mr. Abbinett, of Gosport, the operations have been carried on with great activity. The whole of her guns, chains, anchors, one store-room of provisions, and other things of great weight have been provisions, and other things of great weight have been is on her passage to New York. The magazine hatch has also been cleared, and the whole of the magazine has been got up, consisting of about 60 costly coppe
the powder was damaged with the salt water.
TURKEY.-The German papers state that the Turkish population at Urania, to the south of Nissa, have risen against the Christians. The Turks pillaged the churches and
committed other excesses. The Russian ambassador has demanded satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte. The demanded satisfaction from the Ottoman Porte. The
Frankfort papers give a letter from Constantinople, of the 25 th ult., which states that there was every probability of a change in the Turkish Ministry, in consequence of the jealousies existing between Reschid Pacha and Hafiz Pacha.
Hafis is said to be very intolerant, and it was said to be by his advice that the unfortunate Armenian was executed. The Divan has given no answer yet to the note of M. de
Bourqueney on this subject, nor have the English and Bourqueney on this subject, nor have the English and
Prussian ambassadors taken any steps regarding it. It is Prussian ambassadors taken any steps regarding it. It is son of Mehemet Ali and the sister of the Sultan.
similar negotiation was on foot last year, but failed. similar negotiation was on foot last year, but failed.
United States and Canada.-The mail steam-ship Hibernia arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday. She sailed from
Boston on the 1st and from Halifax on the \(3 d\) inst., and has made the passage in about 12 days and a half. The New York papers are from the 22d to the 31st ult, and from Boston to the 1 st inst. The news is not particularly
interesting. That from Mexico leaves matters in the interesting. That from Mexico leaves matters in the same position as did the intelligence which came more
direct by the last West India steamer. No reconciliation appears to have been effected between Santa Anna and the British Minister. The United States papers are principally filled with elecheering maters. Mis. WebWhig interest. At New Orleans the yellow fever still prevailed, as it did also at Mobile; but the epidemic was deaths is stated to be on the increase. General Bertrand, so devotedly attached to Napoleon, had arrived at New York, and had received from the citizens and the corporation the liveliest marks of respect and attention. Mr. has made a speech to his constit uents at Dedhan statesmen, chusetts, in which he opposes the annexation of Teras and the institution of slavery with even more than his wonted power and eloquence. He stated that it would be a leading topic in the next session of Congress, and that he would oppose it with all the vigour that God had given him. What between Texas and the Oregon territory, a stormy session is looked for in December. With reference
to the latter subject, a Tyler meeting has been held to the latter subject, a Tyler meeting has been held
at Cincinnati, in which, after resolving that the whole morth-west coast, from latitude 42 degrees to 54 degrees, belongs of light to the United States, the following resolation was put and carried unanimously: -
"Resolved, that twe approve of the policy of President "Resolved, "that we approve of the policy of President
Tyler in relation to the just claim of the United States Tyler in relation to the just claim of the United States
apon the Oregon territory, and we hereby pledge ourselves, if it shall become necessary, to maintain our right With the blood dad. treasure of the nation." Mr. Fox, the Britisk minister at Washington, has been dangerously
ill of bilious fever. His health is now improving. Professor Dright, of Yale College, had been recently killed by a student named Fassit. The cause was a
sudden quarrel, and the student wearing arms. - The sudden quarrel, and the student wearing arms. - The
Canadian news is uninteresting. The debates in both houses were upon minor subjects. After a long discussion
in the House of Assembly, the bonding of foreign cattle clause in the Agricultural Protection Bill had been adopted. Meetings were still held throughout the province respecting the removal of the seat of Government ; and the correspordent of the Quebec Gazette mentions that it was an open question. Some attributed the
sodden change to the receipt of despatches from England, sudden change to the receipt of despatches from England,
and others to a wish on the part of the Governor-General to have the question considered open. A despatch had been received from Lord Stanley, announcing the insystem of postage into Canada, to charge letters by weight, as in England, to establish penny district posts, and to authorise the reduction of the internal rates on the
correspondence of British North America with England correspondence of British North America with England charge being progressive with the weight. The last state that so strong was the ship, that only her rudder and stern had fallen away, although she had been on the rocks more than two months, and exposed to all the Great Westerne weather. A trial of speed between the Princeton is minutely described in the United States papers. The result was a decided victory by the Princethan on any former occasion.
Brazils.-Letters from Rio state that the Prince of Aquila, brother of the new Empress of Brazil and of the King of Naples, has formully demanded in marriage the hand of the Princess Januaria, elder sister of the Emperor
and of the Princess de Joinville.

Money Market, Friday.
Cor time and manket, Friday. -Consols closed at \(96 \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{1}{4}\)
 chequer Bills, \(60 s\). to \(62 s\). prem.:

\section*{Retropolis amo its Zírínitu.}

St. Stephen's, Walbrook. - Another meeting, of a in the vestry-roomal Mr. Cunliffe in the chair. Dr. Croly made a long statement respecting Mr. Horner's assertion at the last meeting concerning his custody of the key of he had no key which gave him any personal stated that the contents of the safe. Mr. Rock said, as the question of these accounts was now in Chancery, it would be usealready appeared to a suite of his, and he should therefore move "That this vestry did cordially approve of the conduct of the Rev. Dr. Croly during the unfortunate present engaged;" and that having been agreed was at should then move that the restry be adjourned until Wednesday, the 3d January. Both these resolutions were subsequently carried, and the vestry adjourned, after a long indulgence in personalities, during which the chairman had to threaten to leave the chair or eject some of the parties concerned, if something like regularity were Croly, that Alderman Gibbs from the states of Dr that, on the contrary, the parish is indebted to him, and there are not coals enough to warm the church on Sunday

The Polish Ball at Guildhall.-On Thursday the annual ball for the benefit of the Polish refugees took place in Guildhall, which was fitted up for this occasion. The attendance was very numerous, the visitors filling in a superior style, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the guests. The company did not comprise so many fashionables as usual, but there was a plentiful supply
of the middling classes and of the citizens of London
Explosion at King's College.-An exaggerated report has appeared of an explosion in the Theatre of King's College the Bude light, and oxygen gas had been sent to the theatre for the purpose of The lecture, which was to be delivered by Professor Daniel. duty it was to attend to the departme there the wase prepared, and on applying the pipe to the bag costas preparea, and on applying the pipe to the bag containing that the large windows of the theatre, containing nearly 80 panes of glass, were smashed, and the frames broken to pieces; that| some pieces of wood that lay on the floor were driven into the ceiling, together with the furnace and chemical apparatus, which was all destroyed; and that Prof. Daniel wilh his assistants were in the theatre at the timre, been killed on recovering from the shock. Professor Daniel, however, has given a complete contradiction to this part of the story, stating that the explosion was very slight. Infant Orphan Asylum.-On Saturday, Mrs. Isabella
Bryant, an elegantly-dressed woman, who had up to the previous Monday filled the situation of matron at the Infant Orphan Asylum recently erected on the borders of Epping Forest, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court, but allowed to put in bail, on a charge of
stealing some linen and articles of apparel belonging to stealing some linen and articles of apparel belonging to
the institution or some of its servants, and which were the institution or some of its servants, and which were found in her trunks when she was about to take her departure. The prisoner did not deny that the linen belonged to the institution; indeed, the table-cloths and towels were marked with the initials of the institution. In reply to a question from her legal adviser, whether she did not obtain the situation in preference to 150 others, from the superiority of her testimonials, the Chaplain said that she had not been appointed from those alone, with the situstion selection rested. The prisoner, on taking one son, 17 years of age, but it is understood that she has a daughter much younger, and the whole affair is about to undergo investigation by the authorities at the asylum. The late Duel.-It is stated by the Brighton Gazelle that it is the intention of Lieut. Munro to surrender and take his trial forthwith, and that Mr. Thesiger is retained for his defence.
Metropolitan Improvements.-According to a writer in the Builder, the Government intend to place the statue of George IV., by Chantrey, on the eastern pedestal of Trafalgar-square, facing St. Martin's Church, and to
remove the statue of George III., by Wyatt, from its remove the statue of George III, by Wyatt, from its
present position in Cockspur-street to the western pedestal, present position in Cockspur-street to the western pedestal,
opposite the College of Physicians. The same writer states that St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, is to be removed from its present locality to a more eligible site, that the funds and the site have been provided, and that the work will be commenced during the present year.
Thames Tunnel.-Notwithstanding the bad weather, about 25,000 persons passed through the Tunnel last
week, making the total number upwards of \(1,640,000\) since it has been opened day and night as a thorouglifare.

Wood Pavement-A new system of wood paving is The pring down opposite St. James's Church, in Piccadilly. The principle is that of Cassel's patent, in which the blocks
of wood are cemented with an asphaltic composition. The wood payement of the New Road from King's Cross to St. Pancras Church is proceeding rapidly., 1

Grand Union Canal. - The half-yearly meeting of this company took place last week, Mr. Twining in the chair. The report showed that the tonnage receipts during the past half-year had amounted to \(2,900 l\), , being a decrease of 2381 ., which was attributed to the depression in the coal trade; and although the unusual cheapness of sea-borne coal acted powerfully on the inland coal market, still it was necessary that further reductions on tonnage should be made in the lower canalg, to which the committee would turn their attention. The total receipts for the six months, including a balance of \(3,455 l\)., amounted to 6,7882 , leaving a balance, after payment of expenses, of 3,2916 , out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 108 . per share. The works of the canal and the plies of water abundant.
Marylebone Workhouse.-On Saturday a meeting of the directors and guardians of Marylebone took place at staterkouse, for the purpose of considering certain the conts recently published in the daily papers as to Model Prison end awarded to the inmates of the New According to these statements the paupers had complained the their gruel was so thin that they were forced to use the greater portion of the ten ounces of bread allowed Timothy each day for their breakfast, and that Mr showing that this complaintians, had made a long speech statements were denied, and Mr. Timothy admitted 'that the speech had not been wholly delivered, but had been supplied by him to the reporter. After a long discussion Mr. Anderson moved, and Mr. Nisbet seconded, the following resolution-"The attention of the board having been directed to a report which appeared in the morning papers of Saturday last, in reference to the dietary of the regret \({ }^{2}\) the hork morning papers of Studay la morning papers ha urday last, such speech never having terms the rop made on the mind then nat the pauper sence of Mr. Timothy, Ehis resolution, in the presence \(\mathrm{Mr}^{\mathrm{Mr}}\).
the Home Secretary on behalf of William Sorwarded to received at Newgate on Thursday, ordering stozer was the prisoner during her Majesty's pleasure. The intelligence was at once conveyed to him by the under-sheriff uce very little effect on him. liaings appeared to prowill be transported for life.
Richmond.-At the visitation of the Archdeacon of Surrey, held at Epsom on Thursday week, the officiating clergymen of the parish of Richmond were presented by the churchwardens of that piace for non-observance of the Rubrics. On the rev. gentlemen being called upon by the archdeacon to answer the charge, they pleaded custom and the sanction of the bishop of the diocese for their , contended by the churchwardens that custom could not contravene the Acts of Uniformity prefixed to the Book of Common Praver and that the bishop had not the power to sanction a deviation from the ritual of the Church of England. The inquiry snt was mane in answer to one of the articles of wardens, and being made in "O An court" to churchdeacon termed it, it is supposed that the bishop of the diocese will feel it incumbent upon him to take some notice of
destructi-On Sunday night soon after 8 oclock a Ogleby and My broke out on the manufactory of Messrs. in Paradise-street, Lambeth, and was not subdued before the principal buildings and their contents were totally consumed. The premises destroyed covered an ares of at least two acres of ground. The warehouses containing the machinery and presses, the melting-house, stables, ac., were situated around the yard, the open space being filled with casks of sperm oil and other combustible mather. perfectly safe . The fire breake when in evything appeared oil warehouse, both of which were under one roof. From this building it extended to the stables and other outchief efforts when the engines were got to work, their on the west were thrected to save the candle-house
ong-house adjoining. Both these, whenses were saved, though several times pard the flames, and it is fortunate that they were so, for say where the conflagration would have ended. With the exception of these two buildings, the whole is pronounced a toral loss. The property was fully insured. In Norfolkrow the fire was almost equally destructive. There were re more Paradise or less damaged. Many of the inhabitants of as the commenced removing their furniture, but, houes carried the flames in a contrary direction, the which were scorched by tillery, which adjoined by the flames. Mr. Hodge's sisseveral thousand gallons of gin, brandy, and other spirits, was at one time ingreat danger, but escaped without injury. on the assistant secretary of the Royal Rociety at aged 43, House. It appeared by the evidence that deceased was bedroom Tuesday morning lying upon the sofa of his doubled up beneath him, and his cravat lay upon the
table, as if he lad died in the act of undressing. He had been subject to fits. Several letters were lying open before
him. Dr. Bostock stated that he was called in to see deceased, who had apparently been dead about 17 hours. Witness attributed his death to natural causes. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death by the visitation of
God."-On Monday an inquest was held on the body of Mr. R. B. Warren, the well-known blacking-manufacturer, of the Strand, who suddenly dropped down dead on Sunday evening in Bishop's-walk, Lambeth, whilst on dence of the surgeon proved that his death was caused by apoplexy, brought on by over-excitement. It appeared of the fire, and that he had hastened to it, in order to see if all was safe; and having satisfied himself on that his heart, and staggered, when he complained of pain in young man who liad accompanied lim to the fire, and "Dimost instantly expired. The jury returned a verdict of held on the body of Mr. -On Monday an inquest was tor, Union-court, Old Broad-street, who dropped dead from his chair while sitting in the house of a friend in death." - An inquest was held on Monday, on the body of Mr. Joseph Barlow, of the firm of Barlow and Ander son, soap-manufacturers, of Great Suffolk-street. I
appeared that on Saturday morning he was proceeding denly. He breas he got into the hall he fell down sudsurgeon was called in, and having attempted ineffectually apoplexy. Deceased, stated that death resulted from
Perdict accordingly.-On Wednesday Mr. apoplexy. Verdict accordingly, -On Wednesday Mr.
Peake, one of Her Majesty's messengers attached to the Foreign Office, was found dead at the door of his own
residence in Lambeth. The deceased gentleman had just residence in Lambeth. The d
attended to his official duties.

Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths follows :-West Districts, 155 ; North Districts, 219 , 19 Central Districts, 211 ; East Districts, 229 ; South Districts, 246 ; Total, 1060 (males, 525 ; females, 535 ).
Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 . Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442

\section*{Jrobincial Nefos.}

Appleby. - During last summer the circumstance of John Bird, of Ashton, his five sons and nephew, laying sion of the same, their forcible ejection, and the trial Which took place at the assizes, gave rise to much excitement and interest throughout the country. It appears, to reverer, that Lord Brougham will not long be allowed cate his title to Brougham Hall and estates; for one of another family of Birds from Bondgate, near Appleby, Brougham Ilall, searching for copies of registers of births, marriages and deaths of his ancestors, and obtaining Case previous to their making a legal claim to the property. held at the Public Rooms, Broadmead, to a meeting was classation the educational necessities of the labouring presided the city and neighbourhood. The Earl of Ducie increasing the efficiency of the sclools already in existare needed, on the plan of the British and Foreign School Society. The room was densely crowded by individuals Bromley.-An inqs religious denomina
the third time on the body of a younced on Wednesday for named Harriet Monkton, aged 23. She bore an exem,
plary plary character, Monkton, aged 23 . She bore an exems.
 direction clandestinely, and after making inquiries in every On foot by the police, and deceased was discorered was set on the ground in a water-closet, at the back of Bromley
Chapel to the cquite dead and cold. Information was formarded on the follow, who empanelled a jury of the inhabitants
inguiry and the identity being proved, the Inquiry was adjourned, in order that a posi mortem examion Friday the body might be made. The jury again met
on
on to whom the post mortem examination was entrusted, hay, the stomach, the coroner discovered traces of poison in order that its contents might be analysed. It was now
proved then boted that the stomach contained prussic acid, but no although one containing smelling-salts was found been, hant closet. It was also found that deceased was the of the Atter a long inquiry the coroner said the evidence herself, Was almost was it administered by any other party? It strength suprussic acid which deceased had done and have phial had been found to droy or put away the bottle. One lid she Assuming that she died from prussic acid. thought they ought not to come to a conclusion until He with a recoomenend and he would suggest an adjournment, 8. reward for the discovery of wharish authorities to offer uggested an adjournment to whom it was obtained. He
further inquiries. The Jury unanimously coinciding with Cambridge. -The local papers contradict, on authority the rumour that the Duke of Northumberland is about to resign the Chancellorship of the University and that Prince Aibert is to be elected to that office.
vessel lying in the Penarth roads langing to an American vessel lying in the Penarth roads last week, was found
secreted on board a secreted on board a Waterford brig in the Bute docks,
which he had entered some weeks previous as an able seaman. A strong party of the American ship's crew, having ascertained his place of retreat, entered the brig and
forcibly bore off the forcibly bore off the unfortunate slave. Neither remonAmerican trader having conveyed the occasion, and the board immediately set sail for his destination. The on tured slave was an excellent seaman, and bore upon his person many severe marks of the brutality of his taskobserves that "it is a disgrace to the people of Cardiff have allowed this poor fellow to be recaptured and dragged back from the sanctuary of the British soil.
Carmarthen.-Her Majesty's Commissioners left Carmarthen on Saturday for Haverfordwest, where they are have pursuing their inquiries. They are understood to grievances complained of en such generality of the grappled wilh so as to have any remedy applied. Accordvarious complaints is the Times the chief root of the poverty so great that the people can with difficulty subsist and pay the demands made upon them; and the depression in trade, with the recent commercial policy of the tural proat, each tending to lower the prices of agricul standard farmer, have tended to make a comfortable subsistence onpossible." A good deal of apprehension is beginning police rate and the rate for the payment of the Metropoexpressing a determination the farmers very generally incendiary who perpetrated the late fires, in Deither. The supposed to be a man called Ellis, who was apprehended near Bala with lucifer matches on his person and committed for trial. It appears that at the July quarter sesCions he was tried for stealing fruit from Maesmor, near been lurking about these two months. Since then he has who have suffered were on the jury which found him guilty, and others had refused to give him a good character on, and others had refused to give him a good character on
his trial. He is said to have protested that he would make them suffer for it. Accounts from Fishguard state that one of the leaders of the Rebeccaites who lately demolished the turnpike-gates and toll-houses, having been
 tions, 24 of maity, 25 of Mondry night and put in chare of will Monday night and put in charge of the military in the adjudicate on the case. The drago ons hagistrates to adjudicate on the case. ane dragoons have been sent to tioned at Fishguard, lest a rescue be attempted by the tioned at Fishguard, lest

Gloucester. - The corporation of this city have deter mined to appeal to the House of Lords against the decision of Vice-Chancellor Wigram in the case of Mr. Wood's will, given in our Law Report last week. They have also ordered that

Liverpool. - The leading topic of conversation in Liver pool during the past week bas been the intention of the commissioners of Birkenhead to construct a dock on the Cheshire side of the Mersey. At their meeting on Friday they announced that they had obtained the consent of the Ammaty to their inclosing Wallasey Pool, from the botthan 340 acres, with tunel co seacombe, an area of Bot less head and Chester Railway, and that all the arrangements would be carried out on the most magnificent scale. The cost of the work was estimated at near \(300,000 \mathrm{l}\). All the pecuniary advantages to be derived from the dock are to be ppropriated to the measure itself, untii the dock could be
 the election to Parliament are to be immediately given.-At of the firm of Sands, Turner, and Co., the only candidate for the office, requested an investigation into certain charges brought against his house by the receiver of the town dues, for having for a period of years called bales duty. Mr. Sands denied the imputation evade the higher an inquiry before he was elected. A committee of the most eminent merchants in the town was accordingly appointed, and on Saturday they agreed to the following nation into the charge preferred against Messrs. Sands, Turner, and Co., in the letter addressed to the Mayor on was resolved unanimously,-That in the opinion of this meeting, there is not the slighest ground to justify the imputation which is altempted to be cast upon those gentlemen." The election of Mayor took place on MonMr. Lawrence, who had been brought forward to 16 over him. Mr. Sands was accordingly declared duly elected and took the oaths and bis seat as Mayor for the ensuing com. Mr. Bushell gave notice of a motion for a special made against the house of Sands, Turner, and \(\mathrm{C}_{0}\). ; and
eventually the council adjourned to Monday next, to take the motion into consideration.
seat of the The magnificent mansion of Luton Hoo, the by fire the Marquess of Bute, was almost totally destroyed were aroused then discovered that the roof immediately over the grand hall was on fire. Exertions were immediately made to quell the flames, and a messenger was sent to Luton for the town engines, which shortly arrived, but in cone quence of the smallness of the engines, and the difficulty of obtaining water, which was about a ouarter of a mit distant from the house, they were of little use, and the flames continued to extend in every direction, spreadie rapidly through the grand hall and the right wing \(70^{\prime}\) 'clock the Hitchin engines arrived; but in spite of all exertions the fire continued to rage with extraordinary fring by was only prevented from extending to the left centre of the building. From the reof the wirg and the to the grand hall, and thence to the library and thended wing, including the chat ond by 10 ' parts of the building had follen prey to During the progress of the assisted-by the townspeople of Laton, were activels en, gaged in removing the furniture, books, paintings, \&c. from the buildings ; and so great were their efforts, that nearly everything was saved. The paintings, of which The house contained a large collection, were all saved. been ire extremely valuable, and their loss would have by Rapbael, Titian, Rubens the Cral by Rapbael, Titian, Rubens, the Caracci, Correggio, and a fine collection of bistorical portraits. The gons have been have been saved, and a number of wagof destruct employed in carrying them from the scene friends in the neithe residence of one of Lord Bute's friends in the neighbourhood. The stock of the great botanical work of the first Earl of Bute was in jeopardy, but ints fortunately been saved. Some valuable manu-
 by wind, but they have all been coilected and prestion of the bedsteads has been all saved, with the excepThere was not time to take these down, and they have consequently been lost these down, and they have saved. The amount of property saved under the peculiar circumstances of the fire, extending as it did through the corridors of the mansion with frightful rapidity, is perrectly extraordinary. Mr. Collindon, the steward who fire occurred. To the , was absent in London when the of Mrs. Partridge, the honsekeeper, phesence of mind other domestics, slept in the mansion must be ontributed the salvage of nearly the whole collection of pictures, Whounting in number to about three hundred subjects. While the flames were raging fiercely in the northern and eastern wings, and before any attempt had been made to stay the progress of the flames, the engines not having at that time arrived, Mrs. Partridge and the gardener, assisted by the other domestics, at imminent risk, passed into the picture gallery, and while one cat the strings by which the paintings were suspended, the others hastily conveyed them through the southern portico to the lawn. In this way it may be readily supposed many of the subjects The chapel which was majority were safely preserved. Smirke. It contained an exceedingly fine Gothic wainscot enriched with carving, intermingled with Latin sentences of Scripture, in ancient characters, which was first put up at Tyttenhanger, by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of perfect College, Oxon, and was removed to Luton in perfect preservation by the family of Napier, to whom which had been drawn and engraved by Mr. Shaw as un example to modern architects-is, we regret to say, atterly destroyed, with the rest of the right wing. The bers of the fire has been attrouted to some plumhall on Wednesday. These men, however, assert that it was impossible any spark conld have communicated with the rafters from the fire they employed. It does not appear that any of the stoves communicating with the fues had been lighted for some days, so that this fruitful present of similar disasters was not the cause in the present instance. The housekeeper says that she never quite ca fire in any of the upperapartments, and as it is tion is, that a spark from the plumbers' fire fell the copper a spark from the plumbers fire fell through from Wednesday until Friday morning, at length bug from Wednesday until Friday morning, at length burst out. According to the report of the Fire offices, the bulk Exchange Offices. The insurane flected is-Ho Royal offices inge Offices. The ind offices in the Sun for 10,0006 . Household goods in the Sun for \(10,000 \%\), and in the Phoenix for \(10,000 l\). Pictures and prints in the Sun for 16,500 o, and in the Royal China and glass in the Royal Exchange for 1,000 2,000l. insurance in the Sun, 38,500l.; Phoousx, \(10,000 l\). and Royal Exchange, \(10,450 l\).; muking the total insurance mount to \(58,950 \%\). Since the destraction of the Armoury by the lafe fire in the Tower of London, no building of equal extent has met a similar fate. Luton Hoo owed its magnificence to John, third Ebrl of Bute, who in 1762 parchased the unfinished mansion of Sir Robert Napier, which the genius of Adam should have fuand addition, in less of expense. The model adopted by the architect was the Palace of Dioclesian, at Spalatro, and it is admitted that his design was worked out in a very masterly manner.

Manchester.-Another meeting of the shareholders in the Bank of Manchester was held last week, at which it appeared that the estate of the Hitons, or more disastrous way than was anticipated at the last annual meeting. The bank was stated to be involved in these two concerns to the amount of nearly 200,000 . As far as can at present be ascertained, Mr. Burdekin decamped with \(100,000 l\). A call of \(2 l\). per share was deemed essential to bring the affairs of the bank to a close, and which, if paid, will amount to near 100,0001 . This call, with that previously paid last year, will make the totul loss more than one make ang shareholders is expected to be very great, and the number of defaulters will also be considerable. The liabilities are now reduced to the comparativel small sum of 400,0007 . - An extraordinary case came be fore the magistrates for investigation on Friday, in whic the accused M. a board her Majesty's steam. ship Penelope, who gave hi Hardman, an operative cotton-spinner, who charged the lad with having caused the late incendiary fires in Den bighshire. Both the accused and accuser were placed in the dock-the latter having been detained from a belie that the serious charge he had made would turn out to b unfounded, and that his motive was the prospect incendiary. After a long examination, both prisoners were remanded for a week. - A meeting of the merchant manufacturers, trades, and others was held in the Cown iding the future operations of the Anti Corn-law League Upwards of 250 persons were present, among whom were Manchester and the neighbourhood. Mr. R. H. Grege路 by Alderioan Callender, a resolution was unanimously adopted in favour of free trade. A subscription was before the close of the meeting, to no less than \(12,6061.6\) s.
Nottingham.-Nine prisoners who had been apprehended on suspicion of being concerned in the late burglary at Sutton Bonnington, noticed in our last, were brought before the magistrates last week, together with have been implicated in the transaction. The magistrates remarked that, although there was strong suspicion that two if not more, of the parties were present when the two, if not more, of he parties were present when the in the absence of corroborative evidence, to dismiss them with the others , but he wished chem distinctly to understand that this dismissal did not exonerate them from suspicion, nor secure them from any future proceedings. The Rev. R. Meek, although still labouring under the effects of the ill-treatment he received, was present, and said that, though he felt convinced one or more of the prisoners were guilty, yet, from the agitating ast which the robbers were disguised, he could not help feeling some doubt as to their identity, and be would give them the benefit of that doubt. The prisoners were then discharged.-On Tuesday week, a burglary was codborough, in this count Mr. W. Duke, farmer, near by five men, who the 3 in the morn They broke into the bouse between 2 and 3 , he morn ing, and secured a servant man and two boys, who were W. Duke hearing a noise, got up and went down stairs where he met the men, by whom he was knocked down and treated in the same manner as his serv. Geo. Duke, bersther of the master of the house, and beat him us is lay in bed in such a manner that for some days he was precarious state. The thieves ransacked house, and took away some money and other property. Nine men were apprehended the same day on suspicion, and after and the other five remanded.
Oxford.-On Wednesday the delegates of appeals in congregation met by adjournment to hear counsel on th objections by Mr. Macmullen's proctor, who protested against the appeal on the ground of informality; but on entering the court he stated that he should not rouble the court with any argument, as he would withdraw his protest. It was then agreed that the next meeting shoul.
Plymouth.-On Thursday, the 9th inst., the last stone of the Lighthouse Tower, erected on the western extremity of the breakwater, was sym, Superintendent of the Dockyard. The lantern is the only thing now necessary to complete it for service, and it is expected that the lighthouse will be ready to be brought into use early next year, when it will supersede the old light vessel, which has been moored in the Sound since 18]3.
Portsmouth.-Lient. Hutchinson, R.E., with a party of 14 Sappers and Miners, returned to Woolwich last week, from spithead, having, in consequence of the severity of George for the season. Notwithstanding the exertions of the divers, about 20 guns are still embedded in the mud. The wreck has, however, been pronounced clear, and its site fit for anchorage; it is, therefore, probable that no further attempts will be made to obtain the missing furthe
Wakpfield. -Mr.W. H. Leatham, of Wakefield, banker, and his wife, resigned their connexion with the Society of Friends on Monday last, at the monthly meeting in this
likely to join, but as they have recently attended Kirkthorpe Church, it is supposed they will join the Establishment. Windsor.-The Windsor Express states that the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are so diggusted with the abrupt and uncourteous manner in which their proposition to drain the town in conjunction with the Castle, the subject, that they have abandoned their proposed plan as regards the drainage of the town. Notice of application to Parliament for a bill "for better cleansing, improving, draining, and sewering the town and parish of
New Windsor, and Clewer, and the extra-parochial precincts of the Castle, and for this purpose to make use of Bedborough. It appears that this gentleman, who is the proprietor of Upton-park, is about to erect a series of terraces and firad through a fine avenue of trees from the railway station to Windsor Castle. By this means the long line of streets suspension-bridge will be raised ove the Thames.
Wisbeach.-The Nene estuary embankment, the conact for which was taken in August 1842 , by Mr. H. Sharp, for 60,000 ., is rapidly progressing towaras comengineer. This extensive undertaking was designed for land, amounting to about 4000 acres, which will, when inclosed, be principally the property of the commissioners of the Nene outfall, under whose auspices the works are Sir Jo leogth, and for some distance averages 28 feet in height leogth, and for the line there is a depth ac high water of 14 feet ; about one mile and three quarters, or one-half of the whole work, is already completed, and from this portion of the work, as a specimen, it is judged by experienced persons that to the the land, as a maiden soil, is estimated, will vary in value from 50l. to \(80 l\). per acre. The Nene outfall commission bas already effected great improvements in part of the fens in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, by procuring a natural dainge lieu of the inefficient and expensive sytem the by windmills and other mechanical mean, at the same time improving the navigation of the beach to such an exth, or 80 tons could with dificuity reach inat port; wbereas, now, vessels of 400 or 500 tons can, withou phe of a pilot, owing to the straightness of the channel, get up to Wisbeach with ease. This navigation, as an artificial tidul channel, is said to be the finest work of that description in the country. It was designed and executed by the late Mr. Telford, and Sir John Rennie; and so important Wisbeen the resuit of these works, thas heen trebled and amounted last year to 140,000 tons of shipping, although the shipping trade throughout the country was many years pas

York.-Three massive doors have just been completed in Newcastle for York Minster. They are of the decorated style, and designed by Mr. Syaney simise, drawi airection the restoration sure sixteen feet in height, and six and a half feet in breadth. The upper part is full of tracery, supported by columns, embellished with Gothic leaves. The tops of the capitals are ornamented with figure-heads, out of which Gothic finiouldings spring, In the centre of the arche ure three trefoils, with shields, on which coats of arms may be put. The lower part of the door is divided into with are corved pinnacles, springing from the heads of the colume. They have been executed by Mr. James Walace, builder, and Mr. R. S. Scott, carver, of Newcastle.
Railways.-The following are the returns for the pas week :-Birmiagham and Derby, 1, ,30.ies, 2,443l. ; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 2,2466 . ; Great Western, 13,0616 . Grand Junctiou, 7,861l.; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr
\(1,203 l\). G Great North of Englund, 1,495l.; Hull and 1,2036. ; Great Norn and Birmingham, 16,068l. ; SouthWestern, 5,4401 ; Blackwall, \(613 l\). ; Greenwich, \(603 l\). ; Brighton, 3.880l.; Croydon, 204l.; Liverpool and Man chester, 3,760l. ; Manchester and Leeds, 4, 2 .2..; Mid land Counties, 2,680 . Manchester 1 , Nouth Midend 2,680l.; Northern and Eastern, 1,445l.; North Midiand, 4,640l: ; Newcastle and Carisil, 1, Mi, Soeter 6 651 and Dover, 3,174l.; Sheffield and Manchester, 4602 . , York and North Midland, 1,680l.-The usual notices of an intended application to Parliament in the next session, for a bill to authorise the continuation of the shoreham ter, by way of Worthing, have been given, and the plans and sections deposited with the clerks of the prace railway from Lewes to Brighton has also been completed, and everything is ready for the deposit of the plans and sections with the Clerk of the Peace, preparatory to an application for an Act of Pariiament.- will be opened to
state that the South-Eastern Ralway will Dover on the 1st January, when an experimental trip will be performed by the directors; and that on the 14th of the same month the entire line will be opened for general traffic.-The Bishop Auckland and Weardale Railway, from the junction with the Stockton and Darlington Rail-
way at Sheldon to Crook, was opened for merchandise on the 8th inst. The directors assembled at the Darlington station of the Stockton and Darlington Rariway, and proceeded to Crook, the terminus of the Bishop Auckland and Wead and trains of coal and lime. They then traversed the whole line passing Witton-le-Wear, Bishop Auckland, Thole line, passing witton-le-Wear, \({ }^{\text {Bran }}\), and Stockton to Middlestrough the place of shipment. The wagyons o Midatesbrough, the place dinto the vessels lying in the docks several of which completed their lading, and proceeded to

\section*{RELAND.}

Dublin.-On Wednesday the 8th the Attorney-General解 the Court of Queen's Beach that he inended, on Thursday, to send up fresh indictments against four of the traversers already charged. the deepest the nature of those new bills. By some it was supposed that the object of the Crown was, by a supplemp found in megard to the informations of Mr . Bond Hughes. There were various other rumours, and among to be chared that Mr. O Connell and three otber with high treason. The Evening irwis " the Con heat statement helped to give importance to Vry of high treason. On Thursday therefore Mis migtamp-office, was in atwithstanding the positive anmat be required ; but, not Geral bills were sent up and the orand aury adiourned early. The jury repeated their attendince on Friday, with the same resula; and the bills, which were said to contain a charge of treason and to be directed against hee exstonce for the Repeal Association, were stated to be alandin London as present. Both Whig and Tory jouch severity on this proceeding, and on certain infirmities of temper shown by the Attorney-General towards some of the traversers. They condemn his apparent want of decision and the want of discretion, which could have induced him to make at such a crisis as this, and under such circumstances, the declaration of an intention which he was not prepared to carry out. The Court of Queen's Bench have been occupied with long and tedious arguments on technical An application on the part of Mr. Duffy, praying for a list appte witnesses to be produced in support of the in dietment was argued at some length, but unanimously dictued the Court An application was then made on relialf of the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, for a copy of the "writ of at the ground that Ahe caption formed no part of the indictment. Aiter three days' argument, the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Crumpton were of opinion that he application ought not to be complied with, while Mr. Justice Perrin was in favour of the application. The majority These tedious arguments indicate a prolongation oh the atate presur masters. it is expectations o'Connell intends to summon 60,000 witnesses, and that all the Roman Catholic Bishops are to be examined. It is stated that the Lieutenunt-General commandiug in ireland sir E. Bake the polico commissioner Colonel Browne, aries are also to bequen of an announcement made by Mr. Moore, Q. C. in the Queen's Bench, that the traversers were determined to 8 ubmit a metion on
for the bill of particulars of the clarges in the indictment, cor her particulas the the argents to the of that document were form. The bill of particulars enumerates almost every number of the Pilob, Freeman's Journal and Nation published since March last, also the various repeal meetings held sil that day, all the speeches delivered by … . Connell the various country meetings and at the Repeal Assoct of tion during the same perrod. In fact, the thil is a since the 22 d of March; and it is notified that all those newspapers, speeches, \&c. \&c. are to be produced at the printed in support of the charges in the indictment. 10 sized in the ordinary fashion the bill would muke a gooad and octavo volume, requiring some hours to be read charges of crime ; and the first count alleges forty-four separate overt acts. On Tuesday, being the labt day pleading, Mr. O'Connell and the other traversers appear of at the bar, and put in their pleas. They were pleaity of the offences charged, they also stated that the indictment ought to be quashed as the evidence was found on examination of witnesses who were not sworn in oct of court, in accordance with the provisions of the a pleas George 10. The Attorney-General objecteed being received. In did not conceive a plea of abatement would be received. He trusted, howe the court would not receive those pleas till he had the opportunity of looking into this pleas tiater her fully A discussion ensued upon this point, matter more fully. A discoef Justice ordered the question and The argument was resumed on Wednesday, and after a most persevering opposition by the Attorney-General, plea of abatement was received, and placed on the files of
the Court of Queen＇s Bench．The Attorney－General was also defeated on another point．After the Court decided upon receiving the plea，the Crown demurred，and required ment，the Court decided，in favour of the traversers，that there should be four days＇notice，and consequently the demurrer，or，in other words，the validity of the plea will not be argued until Monday．Some of the ablest men at
the bar consider the plea to be a good one．Should the Cour consider the plea to be a good one．Should the
Court rule it to be so，the indictment will be quashed． Court rule it to be so，the indictment will be quashed．
Should the Court，on the contrary，determine with the Attorney－General，the traversers will plead．But in any case it is considered impossible that the trials \({ }^{\circ}\) could com－
mence before the next term．Probably owing to these mence before the next term．Probably owing to these be abandoned，and that Government wrosecutions take no further proceedings at common law，but wait until the re－assem－ ling of Parliament，to apply for a coercion law．Another rumour is，that fresh bills of indictment are to be sent up； but Grand Jury were specially summoned on Wednesday，
but bills were sent before them．The impression，how ever，appears general that the prosecutions are to be aban－ doned．－The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday．A letter was read from Mr．John O＇Brien，M．P．for Limerick，inclosing 5b，and requesting to be admitted a member，which was carried on the
motion of Mr．O＇Connell by acclamation．Mr．O＇Connell then read an address to the people of Ireland，requesting them to be peaceable during the approaching trials．The following are extract：：－＂Fellow Countrymen，－I never felt half the anxiety which \(I\) do at present to be distinctly understood in the advice \(I\) give，and to have that advice implicitly obeyed．The reason of this anxiety is，that if ment will assurediy be obtained，and obtained in a manner the most honourable to the religious and peaceable people tranquillity，until all the mose perfect quiet，peace and What the event of the prosecutions may be，I am thoroughly convinced that in any event they will tend to facilitate the obtainiug of Repeal ；provided only that the during preserve the condition of the most perfect quietude after those trials shall，as they to preserve tranquillity successfully for the unjustly accused，or however they may terminate．Nothing could possibly injure our cause before tumult， anybody gives you advice contrary to mine，believe me that he is an enemy of mine and of yours．Arrest every conclude without once again adjuring police．I cannot where not to be irritated，excited，or the people every－ event whatsoever，or of whatever nature that event may be；but to continue calm，peaceable，tranquil，and loyay and if this advice be followed，I anticipate，and I think il tiently useful to the Repeal cause．But－attend to me－ if there be，during the trials，the slightest outbreak of abandon the Repeal cause，and to forsake a pely to who，at such a critical period to forsake a people nut follow the advice I so carnestly give them． obeyed．I no fears that my counsel will be dis－ bjure my cause and the cause of Ireland by disregardin toyal．Vio．Be therefore calm，quiet，tranquil，peaceful， the law of God．You mill－obey with devout reverence your enemies．You will thus mortify and disappoint yon to some ere Those enemies speculate upon provoking tify them by the of turbulence．Disappoint them－mor－ thess，of peay the infexible observance of quiet，of calm－ and you thceable and legal conduct．Follow hy ni your devoted friend，Daniel O＇Connell．＇＂Mr．O＇Con－ tion toid be wished to draw the attention of the Associa－ that Jo a topic of importance．It was in their recollection hat Joseph Sturge，one of the heroes of the chivalry of people anity，wrote to them some time ago，stating that the Unople of England were indisposed to the Repeal of the despotism two reasons；firstly，lest it might tend to result in a religious aly，because they feared it would swered that letter and stated that Repeal，instead of cending to a separation，would render the connection more power to and that the Irish Parliament would bave no wished the arrangement should be of a federal nature．In our letter，said Mr．O＇Connell，we endeavoured to showr liament there would be no necessity for a federal Par－ he called，is the questions to which he referred，and which culling the Cruwn．Mr．Sturge bad written him a letter， is to advise the advocates of Repeal to clearly define who prerogative．This letter was in the exercise of the Royal report upon it at the nest meeting．Mr．J．O＇Connell financial inded with his motion，demonstrative of the posing the injustice of the Union，and concluded by pro－
betpe ＂ 1 ．The Great Britain and Ireland，after the Repeal ：－ revenues of Ireland be spent at home．2．That the firs
charge seart．upon her revenues be her debt，as it atands at pre－ expenditure that her contribution to the imperial active ability，as shown now，according to the full measure of her taxes in both countria comparison of the products of equal rison as may countries，or such other elements of compa－
proportion agreed upon． 4 ．That a revision of proportions of contribution of either country respectively
do take place at such periods as may be agreed upon；the first to be within five years after the Repeal． 5 ．That if
it be deemed expedient at the time of the Repeal that Ireland should be charged with any debt beyond what appears charged to her in the public accounts，such deb be transferred from the English to the Irish funds． 6 That the various items of imperial expenditure be appor－ obviate all necessity for countries in such manner as to spent in the other．7．That the control and management of the revenues of Ireland，subject to the foregoing rules， be with the Parliament of Ireland ；and that nothing stitutional right of that Parliament to stop or limit the supplies on constitutional cause arising．＂Mr．O＇Connell annourced the Repeal rent for the week to be 1070 l .19 s ． 5 d ． Cork．－The mysterious signal－fires again prevail in the Corlc Constilution，the hills were again in a blaze．In Kerry the same signal was seen on every eminence，and Waterford，Tipperary，Limerick，and Clare，were equally Lumlay＇s Well（Cork），and the yelling was heard for miles round．
Derry．－Dr．Ponsonby the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe，and 130 of his clergy have put forward a protes Raphoe，heads the list of the clergy who have signed of address to the bishop．A protest against that address and the proceedings of the Anti－Puseyite majority has been published．It is signed by the Rev．C．Boyton，
vicar－general of Raphoe，the Rev．W．Archer Butler fessor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin， and five other clergymen of the diocese．
Tipperary．－In the following letter，addressed by the Marquess of Waterford＂to the Gentlemen of the County
of Tipperary，＂he states his reasons for withdrawing from that county．＂Curraghmore，Nov．8，1843．Geritlemen， －I have deferred writing to you until some final arrange－ Millett bas undertaken that office ；and I now meg to Mr． you for the kind attention and support you have shown me during the period I resided amongst you．I think it right to state the causes which induced me to resign．You are aware that in December，1841，my hounds were poi－ 1843，they wated the matter with contempt．In January， and forgave him ；but I stated publicly that if a similar outrage was ggain committed I should give up hunting the prompt in 1843 my stables were burnt；and but for the would have been consumed．From the threatening potice I had received，and from the sworn evidence of persons on the spot when the fire commenced，the magistrates immediately determined to the burning was maicious． such a system of annoyance more than counterbalanced the pleasures of fox bunting，for which alone I proposed to reside at Lakefield．I have the honour to be your obe－
dient servant，Watcrrord．＂－The Evening Post the following account of another frightful outrage in Tip－ perary，Which surpasses all that has lately occurred even of a most desperate outrage baving been perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Borrisokane，in the county of Tipperary． It appears from a letter we have seen that Thomas Waller cisq．，of Finnoe－house，a magistrate of the county，and his when eight or nine armed men entered the dining－room and attacked them all．The gentlemen of the party promptly assisted by the ladies，seized the carving and ruffian levelled a pistol at Mr．Waller，which was struck down by Mr．Vereker，who was present，andafter such a scene as it is impossible to describe the assailants were beaten injured．Mr．Waller＇s arm of the house were severely received a bad injury in the was broken，and he also Miss Vereker is not expected to survive．The assailants themselves must have fared badly，as the ear of one was left behind，with other relics of the determined nature of the defence．The police were out in search of the delin quents，but nolaing more specific has yet reached town apon the subject．＂

\section*{SCOTLAND．}

Edinburgh．－It is announced that Lord Meadowbank has resigned his office as one of the senators of the Col－ lege of Justice，the duties of which he has discharged for the long period of twenty－four years，having been ap ship in the Second Division，and it is understood the David Mure，Esq，advocate，will be the nem ood tha depute in room of Adam Urquhart，Esq．，appointed to depute in room of Adam Urquhart，Esq．，appointed to Lord Advocate is likely to be nominated as ared that the culty．－On Thursday，Thomas Patterson，who was con－ victed in the High Court of Justiciary，on Wednesday of selling，or exposing for sale，a number of blasphemous publications at various periods during the present year in a shop in West Register－street，Edinburgh，was placed at the bar，and sentenced by the Lord Chief Justice Clerk to fifteen months imprisonment．On the same day Henry Robinson was placed at the bar，cbarged with pub－ of a blasphemous and obscene tendency．The prisoner was found Guilty，and his Lerdship concluded prisoner tencing Robinson to imprisonment for concluded by sea－ months．It is said that the jury which convicted Pat erson of blasphemy were all but unanimous in their verdict，there being only a single juryman who dissented
from the verdict which the other fourteen retarned．Both day son and Robinson were removed to gaol on Thurs－ day evening，and in the course of Friday they were sub－ shaved and the prison dress put on their heads being they were sent to the occupation of breaking stones．It will be remembered that Patterson became notorious some months back for similar conduct in Holywell－street，
Aberdeen．－Lord Francis Egerton has been unani－ mously re－elected Lord Warden of Aberdeen University．

\section*{亚和。}

ARGBES CoUrT．The Office of the Judge promoted by Titmarsh
T．The Rev．W．H．Chapman．- Sir H．Jenner Fust gave his opinion on the validity of the protest offered last court day by the Rev Mr．Chapman．It is a proceeding brought by letters of requesi
from the diocese of Ely against defendart，for having refused to bury the corpse of a child，first，on the 1fth February，1840，and secondly，on the 26 th May， 1841 ，after due notice hat been given． provides that，after two years liave elapsed from tise commission of and the counsel for the Rev．Mr．Chapman argued that as but one
offence had been oftence had been committed in refrusing to oury the same child
twice，the first refusal being in February，1840，the two years had elassed，und the court was prayed to sustains the protest，thas
ending the suit．The Rer parishof Bassingbourne，in the county of Cambridge．－Sir H．J． Fust，afier briefy referring to the leading facts，said he had looked into all the cases cited on both sides \(m \mathrm{~m}\) the argument
heard on the plotest，and he thought therc was nothing in them to induce the court to stop the proceedings in imine．He would
very shortly state the grounds upon which he had come to such
a conclusion． a conclusion．The first occasion the defendant had refused to
bury the child was on the 17 th of February，1840，and thid
was an offence according Was an offence according to the true intent of the Church question raised was，if the second refusal was not，a fresh
offence，and the court was so clearly of opinion thet it was，
that it could nut that it could not stop the proceedings．The cases cited wert
princibally of a private nature，but here a public offence had been committed，as from all that appeared to the contrary 1．enalty similar case to that of Mostinght conjecture that this was mucir attention some time since．＇I here was a public scandal to the second refusal，and the charge to be proceeded with was the refusal to bury the child on 26 th May， 1841 ．This was withn the answer．The court was bound to overrule the protest，and assiga
the Rev．Mr．Chapman to alpear absolaty

\section*{PORTING．}

TATTERSALL＇S，THURSDAY．－DERBY，－6 to 1 agst Scott＇s lot to 1 agst Mr Crockfort＇s Rattan（take is to 2）； 18 to 1 agst Mr，
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Voitri； 50 to 1 agst Sir G．Heaticote＇s Campuuero iakel）
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THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

No. 47.-1843.
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to Dr.
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 colour is a soft decided blue, mottled with white and spotted with rose; these gradually disappear, and eave the flower a beautirul
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Plants in spring at 7 s. ©d. each, including case and postage
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Fine mixed, early, late, or doulle Tolips, each, per \(100^{\circ}\)
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Ixias, sparaxis, Tritonias, very fine mixed, each, per 100 ol 16 And a few others. All the above are proper for the open border.
25 may be had at the same rate as 100 .-JAairs CArtsr, Seedls-
C. \&I. LANE, Nurserymen, Cockmaning's Nursery, T. Orpington, Kent, most respectrully beg to offer the follow-
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Eliza, 10 , per 100 .-Manor Farm, Deptiord, Nov. 24, 1843. H XTRAORDINARY CUCUMBERS, PINE ATTRR's "Victory of England" CUCUMBER, the best and
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER25, 1843.

Tuevay, Deco. \(5\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Hoticultural } \\ \text { Liumean }\end{array}\right.\).

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Ligut is an agent perfectly indispensable to plants in a growing state, and they generally thrive in prostimulus which puts in of it they receive. It is the and important vital forces. Hence it is a principle in modern gardening to provide houses used for cultivation with the most transparent substance that can be procured for their roofs, and to employ means of diminishing the quantity of light at those seasons when, under the artificial circumstances to which plants are exposed in hothouses, it becomes necessary to do so. For this end glass is universally employed, and it is ot likely to be superseded.
But some plants never require bright light; Cucumbers for example. Others need it only during the again, can dispense with it at the early period of their growth, though it is indispensable to them afterwards In all such instances any substance which is cheap, waterproof, and not brittle, although not more transparent than horn, would be invaluable to gardeners; and accordingly various attempts have been made to reasy or resinous preparation which shall rome We camnot say that the attempts have been hitherto very successful. In some cases the application of the substance to be employed has been difficult; in others its preparation has proved an obstacle; and sometimes
At last the proposed end seems to have been
attained by Mr. George Whitney, of Shrewsbury if we are to Mr. George Whitney, of Shrewsbury, if made to us, and by the specimens that we have seen There is now before us a piece of cotion linen, and another of muslin, which are certainly all that can be wished for on the score of transparency and texture both prepared by some waterproofing substance which r. Whitney has contrived
his attention to the subiect in temnan was led to turn his attention to the subject in consequence of having years consecutively. Early last spring he covered his when the common calico coated with the composition, when the blossoms were found to expand fully, and a was the result. He did not take the coverings off by day, except to thin the fruit, till the latter end of May. month earlier not only abundant and very fine, but a naturally induced bim to try a thinner material (muslin) for Cucumbers and Melons, and the fruit grown under them is represented to have been of good uairy.
No doubt can be entertained of the plan being sucAmsful for many purposes, and we recommend our Amateur friends to put it in practice--on a small scale, however, at first, until they have ascertained the best means of proceeding.
W \({ }^{\text {E }}\) regret to find it still necessary to repeat the destruction formerly (p. 587,1842 ) gave, as to the with then of perennial weeds. Everybody is troubled looking ; all wish to remove them : but many stand the misch helplessly, as if there were no remedy for Ferns and Thistles and Docks; Iawns swarm with Rib-grass and Dandelion; and gardens are overrun very fewch-grass in all parts of the country, except a imaple, And yet the means of destruction are thaple, the result certain, and the expense no more wear of a few common tools What we formerly toils.
is physically impossible for any repeat, viz: that consequence are perpetually destroyed. It is of no What circumstances it what the plant is, or under constant loss of its foliage. For the reasons why this is so, we can only refer to the place above quoted.

For the proof, we shall call the first person who has steadily set about cutting off the crowns of the Dande-
lion in his grass-plots. A year ago, some gardenlion in his grass-plots. A year ago, some garden-
groundwas infested with Gout-weed (ELgpodium podagraria), a very troublesome plant to eradicate; and in the instance in question circumstances rendered it inconvenient to take up the Ferns and other herbaceous plants which occupied the ground infested with the Gout-weed, which had insinuated itself among them and intermingled its roots in all directions with the plants it was desirable to preserve. A little girl was taught to watch the Goutweed as it
sprang up in the spring, and to pinch off its leaves whenever they were four or five inches long. The first pinching produced no effect, the second very little, and the experiment was pronounced a failure. Patience, however, came in aid of the operation, and after the third destruction of the leaves, which was by Midsummer, the Goutweed was evidently much enfeebled. And now the previous perseverance began to tell : the leaves were thin and pale, and grew but slowly. The merciless pinching was continued, and by the end of September leaves ceased to appear.
Upon examining the ground the other day, the subterUpon examining the ground the other day, the subterranean stems
wholly dead.
Now what was true in that case would be equally true in all others-a fact which cannot be too well remembered, for the losses occasioned by weeds, on a large scale, no one can count. In the last Number of are mentioned by Mr. Boyd, of Innerleithen, which deserve to be mentioned in connexion with this subject

An extensive bog on the farm of Gemscleuch, on the estate of Thirlstane, the property of Lord Napier, was surface-drained some years ago at a very considerable expense, and, no doubt, in the confident expectation that it would be rendered highly productive in consequence; but, in place of this being ment of Mr. Laidlaw, the tenant, it produced, the first year, a most extensive crop of Thistles-so extensive, indeed, that the tenant at once and for all
abandoned the idea of eradicating them. It is, however, consistent with my knowledge, from a recent experiment, conducted upon a scale of considerable extent, that cutting Thistles two consecutive years will destroy them.
LIere we have the destruction of leaves carried on with much less zeal than might have been employed, and the consequence was the loss of two years in the they shot up, they would have disappeared in one year. The other case is that of the common Brake, one of the most difficult of all plants to get rid of without irrigation :-
"From time immemorial, the inhabitants of Innerleithen have been accustomed to collect Ferns annually from the adjoining mountains for the purpose of pitting, or securing their Potatoes during the winter months. For a number of years past, also, many of hem have been in the habit of keeping pigs, and, from their having the command of no other material for litter than the Fern, the competition in collecting it has, in consequence, become of late years so very great, that many of the pig-feeders, (unwittingly for
themselves,) in place of allowing the Ferns to come to maturity, as usual, before cutting, have mown down large quantities of them while young and succulent. This has had completely the effect of eradicating them from the soil. On some patches, however, a few sickly plants are still left to point out the ground where, five or six years ago, Ferns were produced in the greatest abundance. As an additional proof that epeated cuttings of the Ferns while young and succuleat wili eradicate them from sheep pasture, 1 may mention that in the of Holylee, engaged two experienced mowers, for five weeks, to cut the Ferns on Blackcleuch and Brakenhope, both of which are farms of great extent, many of the patches of Ferns covering five or six acres of land. Although the plants, after a second and third years' cutting, became extremely feeble and sickly necessary to be repeated in the month of July for five consecutive years before the Ferns were totally extirpated; and in many places, where they were rank, it was the third year after the first cutting before the surface was completely covered with a variety of
Grasses and White Clover. Although the extent of ground subjected to the experiment has not been actually measured, it is the opinion of those conversant with measurements, as also of those who have a practical knowledge of the ordinary quantity of Ferns that a mower will cut in a day, that the whole extent of ground from which the Ferns have been extirpated cannot, at the most moderate computation, be less than 100 acres, which are at this moment the richest and most productive portions of sheep pasture on the estate of Holylee. The whole expense of extermina-
tion mounted only to the comparatively trifling outlay of \(25 l\). sterling, being at the rate of \(5 s\), an acre.?
To this we need only add, that more frequent cuttings would also have accelerated the destruction of the Ferns as well as of the Thistles.

OMMENTARY ON CERTAIN PASSAGES IN THE PHYSIOLOGICAL WRITINGS OF THE LATE ANDREW THOMAS KNIGHT.

No. Vil.- On the transplantatron of Plants WITLI SPINDLE-SHAPED Roots.- It is a generally reshaped roots cannot be advantageously cultivated by trans. plantation, and it cannot be questioned that the most perfect crops of plants of this habit, both in quantity and quality, will be obtained by permitting them to retain their first situation and position. Fibrous-rooted plants, also, I aw inclined to infer, from the grounds above stated, will be found to succeed well under the same mode of creatsuperficial roots." -Hort. Trans., vol. vi., p. 370, (1826.) The above evidence affords still further and cleares proofs, that a Progressive and Accumulative system of cultivation is the ultimate result of cultivation; sams, in which intermediate shifts were dispensed with, it did not occur to me at that period that such a system could ever be applied to the culture of plants of slow growth, yet a conviction that such a priuciple does really exist in nature, and would be ultimately successful in the treatment of plants penerally, was my decided opinion from that period up to the present; and each successive instance of an approach to it has only served to contirm my expectations that had the ominent experimentalist whose papers bave done so mech to illustrate and confirm all subsequent valuable laburs valuable labours, I have no doubt but ere this, a clear onviction and practical insight into the ultimate effectio cerely believe would lave led him to affrm what suticulture, that, physiologically considered, shifting is but a substitute for a worse evil. No. VIII. - Onorse bur.
No. Viif.- On the Cultivation of the PineApple -- Concluded a long course of experiments upon effects of excess of drought aud of moisture, and of very high and of very low temperature, I have of course sacria ficed many plants in experiments, which I weither foutid ments, \&c., much valuable information was gained, \&cc. \&c. \&c." Mort. Trans, vol. vii., p. 409 (1828.)
Remarks.-Such is the honourable testimony borne to the valuable results of philosophical research and inquiry, and it would be well if those who are attempting to apply the highest principles of Horticulture to practice, with but a very slender knowledge of the requisite means, would
remember that the success of the latter must esseutially depend upon the former.

Very high temperature, if accompanied with a sufficiently humd state of the atmosphere, I found beueficial at all seasons of the year under a curvilinear iron house, for his admitted as much ligat in the mian of winter as he Pine-Apple plants appeared to require.

The effects of the excess of humidity in the air of the house were, as might have been anticipated, diametricully opposite to those which had resulted from drought, and the planis grew so rapidly as to become soon too large for the year a disposition to show fruit."
Remarks.-The above statement appears to imply a difference of treatment in the cultivation of plants which to a certaia extent admit of a progressive maturity of growth, as in many of those with a branching habit, and those whose maturity must depend upon a single accuma Iative development, as the Pine-Apple, Cockscomb, \&tc., -the former not admitting of those artificial processes which render the current of sap subservient to fertility, by diverting its exuberant or perpendicular fow to the formation and support of every developed bud.
"I do not entertain the slightest doubt that as large and larger, and even still larger Pine-Apples may be raised without, than with, a hot-bed of any kind. A requisito degree of temperature and humidity of atmosphere may be maintained by intense solar agency, \&c. \&c. \&c."

In reference to the above, I may again cite the instance of the Balsams, which I subjected to intense heat and excessive moisture by syringing, apart from the aid of fermenting material throughout the whole process. Such Was the exuberant growth on that occasion from the plantir being transferred from 60 -sized pota to 12-sized, that had a repeated intention of again shifting them; but the stimulating material in which they were placed proved capable of imparting a vigour far exceeding the expectations, of all who saw them, and though cultivated in houses whose structure was favourable only to a dry heat, yet the humidity which they were subjected to daily caused the protrusion of roots above the suriace of the soil-a sufficient proof of the genial element and intense agency to which they were exposed.

To obtain fruit of a much larger size, it will be found necessary to restrain the plants from bearing fruit to a greater age than mine have ever been permitted to acquire, plants annually into larger pots. The difficulty of thul removing, without danger to the roots, \&c." Remarks.-Here it appears that Mr. Knight aupposed growth. But I am strongly inclined to think that he
here lost sight of the principle which he in part carried out, and that if be had then perceived the application of
dispensing with all shifts-by the possibility of obtaining dispensing with all shifts-by the possibility of obtaining
a uniform circulation of moisture from a larger amount a uniform circulation of moisture from a larger amount of material, whether applied in larger pots, tubs, or proportionately sized pits-he would still have attempted it on a larger scale. It appears that his attempts on a smail scale-yet then proportionately larger than others believed
possible-were crowned with success. And here I would possible-were crowned with success. And here I would inquire whether his application of vegetable matter in a fresh or undecomposed state was at all favourable to the highest possible effects-whether its nutritive properties were not to a certain extent pernicious, not as an element capable of being assimilated by the roots, \&c., but pernicious or unfavourable as a medium by whichithe remaining chemical agencies were to derive and impart their force? Is not the efficiency of every cause to a certain cxtent modified or regulated in proportion to the FITNESS of the MEDIUM through which it operates? If not, I am perfectly unable to establish a method in support of those principles of Horticulture upon which all that is true in cultivation depends.
Referring again to the materials used in the cultivation of the Balgams, I am convinced that the application o materials subservient to the highest possible effects of cultivation must answer a twofold purpose, mechanical and nutritive (or assimilative), and that the amount of material subservient to the latter purpose should only be functions of each plant. I would even apply these views to the cultivation of such plants as are exposed to the most intense agencies; for this reason, that the amount of material equal to a given effect would be in proportion to the former-the more powerful the agent, the greater the amount of material a plant could operate upon ; and the greater the amount of material, the more essential that its qualities, proportions, arrangement, \&c., should be rendered subservient to the progressive stages of growth medium that the law of gravitation operates, and it is the mediform operation of this law which constitutes the capability and power of uniform agency in all material bodies. bility and power of uniform agency in all material bodies is requirel, to place the plants at all periods of their growth at considerable distances from each other, because the leaves of the Pine-Apple plant act less efficiently in the generation of sap in proportion as they are made to take a perpendicular direction, and the direction they are compelled to take when they are laterally much shaded -for the leaves of this plant, like the stems of Potatoplants, are subjected to the conflicting influence of graviation and the at-he one lizo a perpenand the comparative power of one agent increasing as that of the other decreases."
Remarks.-The above very instructive observations appear to inculcate the great importance of equalising the great opposing powers in Nature, and serve to afford the have given in a previous paper on the essential importance of "a uniform circulation of moisture," as a principal medium by which"the highest possible effect a the tion are to be attained. As this condion, have excited some little attention, and in some fecture, as to the causes which operate to produce it, I beg to submit the following proposition to the consideration of cultivators :
A uniform circulation of the fiuids necessary for the highest objeots in Horticullure is the resull of adapt ing the arrangement, proportions, textures, and qualities
of the materials employed in cultivation, to the organic of the materials employed in cultivation, to the organio
structure of plants, and the external agencies whioh structure of plants, and the externalial
operate upon them.-William Wood.

\section*{MR. BECK'S TANK-HOUSE.}

Pireaps a description of my Tank-house may be acceptable to the general reader, and may serve to answer the numerous inquiries 1 have received upon the subject What 1 aimed at was, to employ every portion of the space inclosed to the best advantage. Under one roof are the means of obtaining, at pleasure, stove, bottom, moist and dry heat, and likewise ventilation; the arrangements for may be allowed once simple and effective. The house (if the mame) is a "lean-to" against a south wall; it is 35 feet long by 7 wide, and is divided in the centre by a glass partition. The tank, which is heated by one of Stephenson's conical boilers, is an iron one, and made by the same company; it is 30 feet long and 3 feet wide, and is 9 inches deep. it is corered with \(1^{\frac{1}{2}}\) inch slate, and the depth of the water in it is about 4 inches.
The tank is divided as shown in the Chronicle, p. 804. The half of the house nearest the boiler I use as a stove, and which is 4 feet from the wall, in both divisions rise a series of shelves removable at pleasure. At either end a series of sheves and a fern Aceither end water from the rond a sashes is placed water from the roof, and under the front sashes is placed a shelf, which is easily let down whenever wide path-room tion is effect for lights run in the usual manner, and the front ssshes are sliding. The the usual mavner, andio fithes:- In the stove suspended from her and pleced upon shelves are about 70 choice O Ho roor, and placed uponinel some Roses, just coming into full blom. There are also some Hiracinths and other phants boom. There als The shelf under the window is filled with various cuttings that have been struck, and are to remain there until they become established. Beneath the tank, which is sup
ported upon small iron columns 2 feet 6 inches from the ground, are planted Rhubarb, Asparagus, and Seakalethe two former promise to be excellent crops, the latter has only been lately planted, and therefore little can be
said about it ; here are also stowed away Fuchsias aud said about it; here are also stowed away Fuchsias aud other plants that remain in a dry state through the winter; as are likewise Hyacinths, and other bulbs, for forcing in succession. This space was at first intended for a Mushroom bed, but could not be spared for that purpose. In the second or greenhouse division, some of the shelves are filled with seeding Pelargoniums, and the front one is occupied with seedling Calceolarias.
I should add that, in the stove, one half of the tank is covered with dry tan, and the other is divided into two water-tight compartments. There is also a similar one of small size near the sluices C and B . In the greenhouse division the slate cover is entirely bare. With respect to the management : suppose it to be eight o'clock, P.m., the glass falling and the night promising, what we have had this season, \(12^{\circ}\) of frost ; suppose, farther, that the stove is at \(70^{\circ}\), the water in that division of the tank \(120^{\circ}\) or \(130^{\circ}\); the sluice-board at A is put down, and those at B and C are pulled up , and in ten minutes the greenhouse division of the tank, previously cold, is radiating heat in this way it remains for an hour or so, and then the circulation is shut off and confined to the stove. The fire is made up, and the water-divisions in the stove are in order to supply the necessary moisture. In the morniug the foliage will be covered with a dew-like

\section*{PLAN OF A POTTING-SHED.}

The accompanying plan is an inside view of a most convenient potting-shed belonging to Mr. Beck, of Isleworth. This shed is 25 feet long and 12 feet wide (part of the timbers have been left out for the purpose of better showing the other parts). Although it is not a very substantial building, it is remarkable for its neatness and general arrange ment, and contains within itsel every convenience which A is the potting bench, B a bench for standing plants on over this bench are roof-lights, \(K\), which make it a convenient north house, as well as a potting-shed ; C is a large water-tub, running on castors, which may be pushed under the bench, out of the way; at \(D\), though not seen, is a Stephenson's conical boiler-the iron chimney is shown
moisture, and if this is considered to be too heavy, a small plug in the several divisions is pulled up, the water sinks into the tank, and the evaporation ceases. If the tank be too full to allow its escape from the surface, a cock may be turned learing from the botw of the farther end, and this allows sufficient to run out to accomplish the object. Should the water boil, the safety of the whole is provided for by a small steam-pipe. The first admission of air is through the small doors near the bottom, and this mingles with the warm air before reaching the plants. If we wish to propagate, we take off a hower sheif in the stove,
plunge the pots of cuttings in the tan, and cover with a plunge the

\section*{hand-glass.}

Now, I dare say many gardeners in large establishments will smile at this elaborate description of a place that would scarcely hold their tools. But I thought it would be acceptable to humble horticulturists like myself. I could not desire for my purpose a better house than one of several divisions. The readers of the Chronicle may remember a notice which appeared in its columns, of the first little structure I worked on the tank-system, and which first directed attention to Rendle's plan in this part of the country. I have had no occasion to vary my original arrangements; all I have done is only to enlarge it, and I believe for simplicity, certainty, economy variety of temperature under one roof, useful occupation of all space, my wooden boxes may serve as a model For the health and luxuriance of all they contain, abundance of practical men can vouch.

E ; this boiler heats a small greenhouse at the back and likewise gives out sufficient heat for the shed; \(F\) is a ruit-loft, 16 feet long and 4 feet 4 inches wide; \(G\) are bins for peat, sand, crocks, \&c.; \(H\) is a cupboard for paint-pots and other tools which the amateur may require ; I is a shelf for plants on the outside. As this building faces the north, and has a roof partly glazed at K , it is found useful as a place in which plants can be emporarily preserved while in flower, in cases where it is desirable that they should not be exposed to too much ight. The water-tub, C , is very useful for washing pot in. The row of bins at \(G\) enables the gardener to keep all his composts and potting materials distinct, and always ready, so that there is no time lost in hunting after this or that, and the place never needs to be unneat.


THE FIG.
THERE is, perhaps, no fruit-tree more easily grown than the Fig. It will thrive under a greater variety of circum stance, as regards soil and situation, drought and moisture, than whll even the common orchard trees; and it will also bear a wide range of temperature, provided this does not descend much below the freezing point. The tree is ho adapted for withstanding any great degree of frost. Alsufficient will ripen its hut under a of the latter, when their growth is perfected, will bear in winter a degree of cold that would kill the Fig to the ground. Notwithstanding the amplitude of its foliage, and proportionabiy rapid growth under favourable circumstances, the Fig may be fruited in very small compass, although limited in its supply of nourishment-- a consequence of its tevacity - fife.

The mode of bearing is somewhat peculiar, and requires particular attention. On the lower part of the current shoots of the season wood-buds are generally formed in the axils of every leaf. If the shoots are upright and very vigorous, such only are to be found along the shoot-the natural tendency being to form stems and branches, more already exist; but the ramifications from such usually already exist; but the ramifications from such usualy
exhibit a fruitful appearance. When the tree is in a bear ing condition the shoots are generally furnished with wood-buds at the base; then fruit-buds begin to be ford to in the axils of the leaves, and continue to be so formed the very extremity of the shoot. The fruit-buds earliare formed-those lowest on the current year's shoot-a generally developed into fruit of considerable size; they rarely attain maturily in the open air in this clim so, whilst those formed later can never be expected to do so and none will stand over so wither have the appeurarice of minute Figs. They will withe with the leaves; and although they may hang on the Bhoots after the leaves have dropped, yet their vegetlowing spring.

But some fruit-buds at and near the extremity of the shoots will be observed not larger than small Peas;-in fact, still enveloped by their protecting scales at the time when the vegetation of the season ceases. These stacontinue alive, if protected from frost, and remain stationary, like wood-buds on other parts of the txee, , vegetation becomes active in the following spring. Whers that period arrives, these autumn-formed fruit-bud during from the scales which inclosed and proteded thems course winter ; and they acquire perfect maturity in the courso
of the summer, unless from various causes the fruit drops ematurely
thus appears that the Fig-tree is naturally adapted from near the base of the of fruit, progressively formed, the greater part, if not the whole, of the fruits which push he greater part, fos the whole, of the fruts which push formed, fail in attaining maturity in this climate, although they coli a lims and and likey constitute the principal crop in warmer chmates, and rewise in forcing houses in this of a derived from the embryo fruit-buds formed towards the extremities of the shoots. It is, therefore, evident that the latter ought not to be cut off in pruning
The propagation of the Fig is easily effected, either from suckers, by layering, or from cutlings. Suckers may be taken off at any time when the trees are not in leat, and planted either in the open ground or in pots. Layer-
ing may be performed at any season. Cuttings should be made early in spring, and struck in heat.
In some parts of the south of England the Fig succeeds Is standards, bearing large crops in favourable seasons, It then receives little or no pruning. But in general it is found necessary to plant the Fig against walls;
case pruning and training become necessary.

\section*{ON THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOTHOUSES.}

Chemical Composition.-The last but not Ieast important topic of my discourse is the permanently gaseous great bulk of this material, Nitrogen \({ }^{*}\), forming four-fifths of the whole compound, little need be said, as, so far as Neither will it be necessary to dwell on oxygen, ahich, althougls a proiluct of vegetation, and entering into the atmosphere to the extent of one-fifth, o1, more correctly, inquiry. Suffice it to say, that the proximate proportion of four-fifths nitrogen and one-fifth oxygen, composing the atmosphere, is found exceedingly stable-the
analysis of cluemists at various times, and from nll possianalysis of chemists at various times, and from nit possigas as an ingredient in the atmosphere, I, however, propose to be somewhat more minute, as it is now an acknowthe basis of woody fibre, or carbon, from this source. The result of extensive and careful analysis has proved that the atmosphere contains of carbonic acid gas about rove of
its bulk, and for the proper growth of plants, this exists as a minimum proportion. Heat, light, moisture, and all things else necessary for plants, may be present in the atmosphere surrounding them; but if this minute and
apparently unimportant ingredient be wanting, they will then cease to grow.
By examining our coal-fields and other deposits containing vegetable organic remains, we have the evidence of a period when vegetation must have been exceedingly
luxuriant. Ferns, Araucarix, Stigmarix, Sigillarix, and other fossil tribes, to a great extent now extinct in species, grew in vigorous profusion in that early world; but hav-
ing ceased to live were buried, and became those beds of coal so abundantly disinterred at the present day. Although most of these primeval plants differed in contiguration from those now extant, there is no reason to imgine their
functions were of another sort than that which living plants now perform. They must therefore have inlualed carbonic acid gas from the atmosplhere, and obtained their carbon from that source : hence the conclusion is forced upon us, that the then atmosphere was more copiously
impregunted with carbonic acid impregnated with carbonic acid gas, for all the coal of our plants of that era luxerriated in an atmosphere surcharged With carbonic acid, may not plants of the present day do the tive both by experiment and observation ; and hence it may be an object in artificial cultivation, where we wish to urge on vegetation as rapidly as possible, to afford an additional supply of this gaseous food to our plants. in hot-beds and pit-stoves: for this purpose a quantity of vegetable matter, such as bark, leaves, or litter, is heaped together and allowed to ferment, when not only is there a generation of heat, but a copious formation of carbonic acid gas. There is no doubt that the chief object contemplated in this process is the production of heat; but there can be as little doubt that carbonic acid has been likewise progetaced, and had its influence in the result-a vigorous obtaining bottom-heat by the fermentation of vegetable matter, will, when properly managed, never be excelled in its effects by the more modern and manre manageable means of the wanm-water tank. It is not without reason, therefore, that many of our old gardeners adhere to their ouchrce of hentring leaves or litter to steam or water as a in their ferment. Like the Grotto del Cane, they possess, bonic acid gas, which, diffusing itself through the at mo * Nitrogen.-Although this gas is a compoinent of alt plants,
they do not, according to the present state of our kinwledire

 oxygen to form nitric acid, which, combining with the ammonia
present in the atmosphere, and carried down in ruins to the roots
of
 oxygen aut soift, such as potash, exerts adisposing afinity upon

sphere of the house, is absorbed and assin.
foliage it encompasses. \(-J . L\). Newownegh.

\section*{ON THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES.}

By T. Ward Jeston, Esq., Henley-on-Thames. I Have found by experience my plan for the management of Bees, and mode of taking their superfluous honey athout destroying the parent hive, fully to succeed. eturn for his trouble, and not require so much watching as the old plan; for the older the hive is, the less chance there will be of swarming, but the greater chance of a larger deposit of honey. I have kept Bees more than 20 ears; have tried Huish's, Nutt' \(s\), and various other plans ut the one suggested by the industrious insect itself and will not cost the cottager more than \(6 d\). to adopt in addition to his old hives.
Some years ago I placed an empty butter-tub under the board on which the hive rested ; the sun cracked the board and the Bees took possession of the tub, and after filling their own hive deposited 26 lbs . of honey and comb in the ub. This I took for my own use, leaving their hive full of honey for their winter's consumption. By improving apon this simple plan I have carried ofi the prizes for honey at the Henley Horticultural Society for the last four years. A board halt an inch in thickness, 18 inches in widh, and perforated with two holes, each half an ineh in diameter is placed between the hive and the butter-tub: when the hive of Bees is placed on a stage in a Bee-house, the hole may be bored near the entrance of the hive, but under without a second board; and the tub placed underneath must be closely cemented to the board, to preventight or insects intervening. Ifind bee-houses do not succeed s well as separate hives resting on tubs. When the tub of honey is taken away in August, my practice is to place the hive over a similar empty tab and board, leaving the hole open, which will save the Bees muca labour, as they wil deposit all their dead Bees in the tub during the winte months; therefore, the tub requires to be cleaned out in
March, not later, as the Bees have a great dislike to any March, not later, as the Bees have a great dislike to any disturbance of their arrangements.
The tub must be securely cemented to the board with putty; any light penetrating the tub will prevent the Bee depositing their store in it; and I have found the commo butter firkin, when dry and deprived of its wooden hoops, in the second year of use, not to succeed so well a at first, on account of the light being admitted between the staves. I last year (1841) took upwards of 401bs. of honey in this way, although the season was so bad, and an ample supply of food was left for the Bees to subsist on during the winter. This plan will prove a good substitute for the "rear" used to enlarge the common hive, with this advantage, that a supply of honey can be obtained from the strong swarms as well as from the old which. honey had been taken in the mode described
There is little or no corse or heath near Henley, and the character of the country is arable.- Published in the "Transactions of the Royal Agricilltur al Sociely" for 1842. I have tried Mr. Jeston's plan with sis hives and boxes, -old ones and swarms. In every tub taken in Sept. this year there was a large mass of comb; in two there had been honey, and in two there were altogether 6 lbs . of honey, -these two were swarms, or casta, as late as 28 th and 30th June. Of six hives, old and new, the weights on 3 d September were from 26 lbs . to 34 lbs . I bored the two holes just so far within the entrance of he hive, that, when put over the firkin, the holes came just within the frkin. Each firkin was closely cemented with plaister by the Bebetter than putty, as not liable to be gawed embrace both holes, into which I slip a thin piece of board; when I took the hise off in the morning of the taking, yushed the piece of board home, and thus cat off the communication. The hives were lifted off with the
bottom boards, and the few Bees in the firkins went very soon. The combs were then taken off. Nothin can be more simple. The firkins have cost fourpence each. This year has been a bad one for Bees. I took the liberty of feeding each swarm for three or four days after it had swarmed,-wax was made immediately, as because I did not ventilate as I ourms to do I stock precaution of stopping the mouth of each hive on the taking morning, and when the tub was removed I opened the hive door. The Symphoria racemosa is the geate source of Bee-food that 1 ever saw, more so almost Dutch Clover; the Raspberry is next in the class of

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. XLVII.}

This to many will appear a curious time of the year to talk of commencing the growth of any plant, but never producing unusually large snecimens of Tuch desirous of work. The Fuchsia, unlike most other plants, does not luxuriate under powerful light; on the contrary, it grows with great exuberance in dull weather, but requires the assistance of powerful sun-light to enable it to mature its fluwers. Thus if you take a small plant in January or from three to six feet high by the lst of May; but take a similar sized plant in May, and nurse it with all the care imaginable, you will experience considerable difficulty in growing it to six feet by the 1st of November, or double the space of time; and why is this? The answer Fuchsia management, and here it is:-In the winter and
early spring months the Fuchsia grows vigorously, if properly stimulated by heat and moisture, becallse it has no disposition to produce flowers; but so soon as the sun has sufficient power to thoroughly elaborate the juices of the plant, then it becomes organisable, growth in a grea measure ceases, and the sap is expanded in the production of flowers.
The Fuchsia may be induced to bloom earlier than June, but this can only be effected by unnatural treatment, such as checking its growth, confining it in a small pot, stint ing it for water, and keeping it in a dary atmosphere. Oid plants not cut down, will generally bloom better than young plants in the early part of the year; but old plants rarely make handsome specimens, unless they are cut down to the surface of the pots ; they will then break away with great strength, and form beautiful pyramidal least f A Cochsia, to be int for exnition, she pe at wards, and forming a cone of verdure and blossom.
Now, to have them of this size, it is only necessary to commence at the present time, either by cutting down old plants or starting young ones. Keep them gently growate thag the winter in a little moist heat, and lengthen. The soil which I peat, with a small quantity of leaf-mould and loam, and sprinkling of silver-sand. Young plants that are well rooted, may be removed from small 608 into 24 sized pots at this season, and from them into 8,4 , or 2 sized ones, in February ; but after the commencement of the new year, they may be put into the large pots at once.
Among the new kinds that are to conse out next season, there are, doubtless, some varieties of great beauty but we must not be surprised if many that have been highly spoken of, from the inspection of single flowers, turn out comparatively worthless. F. exoniensis, as exlibited on the plant at Chiswick this season is, in my estimation, it is thable, because the habit is bad; but off the plant of Bagshot Hortioulal sumomer, which ereciall, formg size and ercollor forge bust bith med
 only to breed froug Mrus of Maidstone has also only 0 breed but of good seedings , one nold anothr Fill another called Espartero, as large 1. Eppin, with an excelen purple corolia. Mr. L. has also another of the upritht Cbil bur aprept All thas kind 1 bab the plans, and there ko kood but those seedlings of which 1 have only seen the flowers I say nothing.-W. P. Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}

Salled Mangel Wurzel Leaves.-I have just met with the following passage in a work whicl I saw advertised in your columns, "The Economy of Farming," translated explain the procese, and l theore send it thinkis
 of Swabia no pable of or other rout, throwing hem into bonk her herp the or sis feet sura, salt. The whole then becomes sour, and when preserved for winter use it forms excellent food."-Anthony.

Allotments.-Having seen Mr. Trimmer's statements in the "Highland Agricultural Society's Quarterly Journal" for Cctober, 1843, that ten acres is the minimum quantity of land on which a family could support itself, I take the liberty of saying that I have for nearly four years on the Eastbe the soum howns in the wif and har Eastbourne, Sussex, supported my wife wd foar chindren in comfort on five acres only, whithe help or little boys to whom I teach reading, writing, and accounts, collects and catechism, for three hours before woon, in return for three hours work on my land the afternoon five days a week; they average only eight years of age, and if I was able bodied I should not need their help. I here state what a man would want to begin with : 一
ist, Two Cows at 96 , per cow
One young sow
Seed-rto and Tares for one nere to stal-feed the cows Clover-seed for one acre of
Seed-potatoes for one acre
Seed-oats for half-acre
Sweed Turnip and Mangel-seed for half-acre
Fifteen pounds for the man to subsist upontill his cows
-Georye Crultenden, Master of the Willingdon \(\overline{\text { School. }}\) A Self-supported Agricultural School, of which further particulars are printed in the "Farmer's Almanac" for 184.

I should feel obliged by your inserting the foregoing letter in your columus, as is in different soils foll by spade will maintain beachey Head, in the paid, stallifeed of cows, \&c. On Becer twa Ihad let 10 acres each to wo thents; but finding 10 acres were beyond their strength to cultivate well, last year, and one of the tenants, T. French told aid master of the he would not give up his five acres, for which he nass me he would not give ud his five acres, for which he pays me
12. an acre. (including rates, tithes, and tazes) a year
besides the rent of his house, cow-lodge, and threshing
floor, for 16 s a week; and if you publish this letter I ap in hopes it may induce cardeners from various parts of the country to state how much will keep their families by the spade only, and encourage proprietors letting land for this purpose. At the request of the Earl of Ashburnham, the chool, and then sent William. Pettit, who Cruttenden years kept one cow on three acres of pasture and one years kept one cow on three acres of pasture and one don school, at the end of which time he returned to Ashburnham, ready to teach all the boys who came to him from? till \(90^{\prime}\) clock, daily, under his kind vicar's direction at one penay a week each, satisfied that by these boys' help in cultivating his grass land he would be able to grow more corn, and keep two instea
Mummy Wheat.-.It strikes me that in your account of my Wheat, 55 must be an error for 33 , one easily made I certainly did not myself know that this Wheat was so prolific, and have been accustomed to state it generally at
1000 fold. This year Mr. Mitchell, at Kemp Town, had 1000 fold. This year Mr. Mitchell, at Kemp Town, ha from balf a pint of seed a large sackfull, more than three
bushels : and that in gpite of the birds, which necessarily ravage town gardens. This increase, though an enormous one and almost unparalleled, does not, I think, exceed 700 fold. I read also in the Times some time ago, tha Mr. Ford, Lord Haddington's gardener, had raised from four grains 181 ears, averaging 30 grains each, about
1300 fold: surely an astonishing increase. Mr. Hallett, of Brighton, told me that this Wheat yielded as 13 to 1 of common Wheat: 80 I suppose it may prove to be of Trupper.
Vegetable Irritability.-The movement which was ob served among the tubers of the Achimenes pedunculata by Mr. Whiting is not caused by "sensitiveness," but by alutinous substance, which, by adhering to other subw tances, causes the tubers to be a longer time in falling they are closely observed, the movement among them may easily be supposed to be caused by "sensitiveness. either the stamens of bloom of the Portulaca splendens touched by anything while the flower is expanded, it will rise up in a slow and pleasing manner. This I do not Meehan, Ryde.

Svallows.-Your correspondent "S.W." will perhaps be satisfied with the simple and humane mode (that of a net) suggested to prevent his hirds attaching their nests number (in which case it must be admitted that grea comber (in which case it must be admitted that they be race of House-Martens, as his enemies should be called more properly than Swallows? They are generally hailed as the sprightly harbingers of the pleasantest time of the year ; they serve to diminish the pests of gnats and flies trutb,-

\section*{ \\ Most breed and haunt, I have observece they}

You have objected to Virgil's insinuation that Swallows are destructive to bees, and it perhaps remains to be proved that they are. It is true the poet recommends an apiary to be placed so as not to expose the bees to the the Merops and the Swallow as particularly destructivethe first, a most rarely-accidental visitant in England, is nnquestionably a voracious devourer of bees. 1 do not
know that the crime can be fairly imputed to cur British Hirundines, neither can I assert that they are wholly in nocent; no fly-fisher but must have had his hook occa sionally struck at by some of the Swallow tribe, and some times 80 as to catch them upon it. It is not unlikely that in the rapidity of their fight they seize, without dis crimination, every small object floating in the air, and possibly, like the Merops of the south of Europe and the Honey Buzzard of our own countries, their throats may be proof against the stings of bees and wasps.-. Flectra. hey and warm water. This will effectually destroy them, although they be ever so nume
Fleas on Dogs.-The most effectual and speedy way to get back from the top of the rump to the back of the head, rubbing the sides, haunches, and flanks well with the hand, until the oil be well incorporated with the hair. on the animal in ten minutes after the application. They vellow colour, with legs, sce, the surface of the bair of instantaneously.-B. WV., Glasgow.
Iruculia gratissima. \(\mathbf{M r}\). Beaton, in his Calendar of the 18th, makes a very just remark, when he says "what plant for winter, I know not a finer object, both on account of its fine head of pink flowers and delightful fragrance. We shall all be anxious to know what the stock is that Mr. Beaton has discovered for grafting it on; and if it answers well, it certainly will be valuable to have such easy means of increasing it. It is astonishing how much
chased a small plant last spring in a 60 -gized pot, and I plenty of pot-room. I have only shifted it twice; it is now in what is called here a No. 8 -sized pot, and has 39 about a fortnight it will be very beautiful; its foliage particularly green and healthy, which is not always the case.-Bridgenorth.

Bees and Wasp.s.-In the Chronicle of Sept. 23 extent as Wasps." I beg to state that Bees certainly do attack fruit, but not to the same extent as the "brazen mail invaders," the Wasps, whose mandibles are well suited to attack either ripe or unripe fruit; not so with beginning to decay. I by their proboscis fruit that i beginning to decay. I atracked by Bees had some speck or other of decay upon of Bees A. B. inas of for I am far more interested in protecting fruit than Bees for I am far more interested in protecting fruit than Bees. unusual voracity ; but the reason is obviona-they are driven to it by the season being unfavourable for collecting better food; their empty hives sufficiently prove this In last season it was the reverse of this, and Wasps and Flies might have enjoyed the fruit for aught the Bees By the bye, "A. B." mentions they are not so with him. By the bye, "A. B. mentions they are not so with him;
he says "there has been upwards of 130 nests destroyed, and it has not weakened them ;" and he further observes:--We destroyed a great many Queen Wasps, and the we weather in the beginning of June put an end to nearly all the remainder. This seems strange; for how came there to be so many nests if so many Queens were destroyed? pondent " Parl"" he saw in the "top of a Red Currant bush." It belongs to the Vespa Britannica, or Tree Wasp, not uncommon in Scotland and the northern parts of England, but seldom met with in the south. A nest of this Wasp, however, came under my notice last season, suspended on a branch of a Silver Fir, whose flat branches served as a protection to the interesting papered city. Will "Paddy" have the goodness to state the colour and texture of the mest in question, whether there were not two holes below instead of one, and if the inmates were their nest by their own accord, and about what time? Wighton.
Bees. At p. 695 are mentioned "Instances of the Journal." The writer says, "A few pounds of honey had been taken from a hive, and placed in a closet under lock and key. The window of the room having been left open, the Bees obtained admission, and entering the closet under the door, removed the whole of the honey." There was when the Bees accomplish it, there was no need of "spies observing where the honey was placed." Bees smell food at a grea in the affray, and will soon carry off a few pounds of honey. In the case alluded to it happened to be in the dark; but such is only a common occurrence, and indeed showed no more "sagacity" than that of pilfering a neighbour's hive, whis couna, is dark within. This time to feed them. If this important duty is neglected, many hives must perish. By-the-bye, this may not be applicable to "Facile's" Bees. He speaks of one hive being very prolific, and the offspring from it in a pros wee?" Examine them again; perhaps the case will be reversed.-J. Wighton.
Paving below the Roots of Fruit-Trees.-The beneficial effects of this in a case of bad subsoil is exemplified by the following statement, with which we have been favoured by Major C. Some Apple-trees, espaliers, and dwarf gravelly soil, originally the bed of a gravel-pit. Tiles were placed underneath their roots when planted, from shooting these and penetrating into the gravel, the fruit became stunted and shivelled. They pruned early in 1842, and fair, plump, well-coloured specimens [received along with this communication] were the result of thus reducing the roots to the tiles. In order to accommodate the young roots, the Major will probably extend the paving, otherwise-they will follo the course of their predecessors, with similar results.
Practical Success of Spade Cullure-An intelligent and industrious tenant of a very sman holding states, that the ploug the spade the depth of 12 incresed his on lay about 20 s . per acre, he has obtained a produce at the rate of 40 bushels per acre, which is nearly double the average produce of the district. His little field had been twice cropped since its last coat of yard-dung. He sowed only 8 pecks to the acre, went over the field once with a weeding. grain excellent, and the straw wonderfully fine, both in
quantity and quality,-Nouth Devo Rosa Hardii unon Cli nophylla? The mother is the fit person to carry her own offspring. Or if that Rose is not easy to procure, then why not upon its most closely allied variety? The most frac spealingy will let its owa a bbid stocks ; or, if one parent be tender, then upon the hardy
one. I suspect that in difficult cases of grafting or inothe canal of nutrition through ill-adapted and heterogenous vessels, the less wholesome to the scion it may probably be found.-A. \(H\).
Rosa Hardii. -The account of the origin of this plant which was given in "Paxton's Magazine of Botany," was supplied by a friend from Rivers's "Rose Amateurs or Rosa berterifoli Hardii is most interesting Rose lately raised from seed by Monsieur Hardy, of the Luxembourg Gardens, from Rosa involucrata, a variety of R bracteata, fertilized with that unique Rose, R. berberifolia, or the single Yellow Persian Rose." J presume the work in question may be regarded as an authority. - \(E . \pi\).
Garderier's Associations. It is stated at \(p .807\) last part of the Metropolis are to have regular meetings for meners require ; and it is the in my opinion, is what garm deners 1 nightly spelling lessons-for it is a lamentable fact that many gardeners are bad spellers. After having learned to spell correctly, they may meet, and some experienced should be chosen as teachers, and the study of Horticulture may be set a-going on scientific principles. Some head gardeners, I am sorry to say, are averse to such meetings, from the belief that they have a tendency to make young men careless, by diverting their minds from their work. If it takes men who have charge of fires from their work, I would suggest that a room for this purpose should be on the prenises of every good place, and that head gardeners should occasionaly countenance, by their persons and their purses, such institutions, in order that books might be purchased to enable them to spel,, write, and pronounce correctiy the various botanical terms. I would add, in conclusion, that if gentlemen delight more to look at a correct label than at one in-spelled and badly written, they would use their endeavours to promote Gardeners' Instruction Societies.-F.

One-shaft system of Potteng.- Gardeners who have been in the habit of putting in greenhouse cuttings under bell-glasses, and growing early Cucumbers in frames, cannot but have noticed how ready they are to force their roots above the soil, particularly if the plants are in a close and damp atmosphere. Now, the law by which these roots are regulated in their upward course, is the same as that which induced those of my Ericas and Boronias to take a downward direction. During the early part of the summer the wind was cold and the air dry, and when admitted into our greenhouses its capacity for moisture was increased, and this capacity not being sufficiently supball from other sources, abstracted moisture fro compared with thg together with the limited portion of sand used in potting, goes far, in my opinion, to account for the failures which have attended this system of potting during this season, and where the roots have run vertically, as mine have done, rising from flues, as this will be likely to injure them, \(-C\). Vegetables.-Lately I partook of a nice dish of Green Vegetable, which was to me a novelty, although perhaps it may be known to Gardeners. This I think would be found very useful to the Cottage-Gardener whose space is much limited. I desired my cook, late in the spring, e the orown of the stem of all the Cabbages supplied by the green-grocer for the use of the family (I mean that pity ry had been collected y planted them, putting them just
 Cablu b and infinitely superior to the common garden-greens.An Experimentalis

Dahlias.-In reply to "T. C. W.," I beg to state that the Dahias which fowered so well with me last season and failed this summer, were Sussex Rival, Fanny Keynes, Ruby, Egyptian King, Scarlet Defiance, Essex Rival, Hylas, Metella, Conductor, and Bishop of Salisbury. The roots were exposed to a gentie heat on the 25 th of March, and made strong shoots. They were planted out on the 12th of June, and grown in a mass, with about 30 other sorts (none of which disappointed me), close to a south and an east wall, and quite open to the sunshine till an hour or two past noon. My garden is within I \(\frac{1}{3}\) mile of the sea, and at no great elevation above it ; it lies in 57 degrees north latitude.- A Subscriber.

Winter Gardening.- Now that Mr. Beaton has divulged his method of Winter Gardening, I venture to trouble you with an idea which, if carried out with taste and neatness of execution, will furnish amusement in the art of design to the junior members of establishmenta, either as employers.or employed. Mr. Ayres has with great propriety recommended the use of small plants of evergreen and variegated shrubs for ornamenting the bare of still scrolls, figur plants, and ther arrical acording as the situation will admit for this purpose there are many plants which can be got in Nurseries at a cheap rate, when taken in dozens or hundreds, as Andromeds polifolia, hardy Heaths, Rhododendron ferrugineum, R, hirsutum, neat small-sized plants of which may be procured at from \(25 s\), to 40 s . per 100 ; or the design may be lcarried out cheaper still by employing dwarf Box small Spruce, or any small plants of evergreen that may be procured at from \(1 s\). to 2 , \(6 d\) er 100 . greea border-plants that may be employed in this way, as Saxifragas, Gentianella, and others.-Twist.

Mildew - In order to show that there are doubts respecting the real cause of Mildew, I offer the following observations:-Supposing six practical gardeners were
asked the reason why their Peach-trees were mildewed, they would inost probably all assign it to different causes The 1st is aware that his trees are in a damp situation hence arises the Mildew. The 2d, that his soil is light and dry, and this he thinks favours the disease. The 3 d remarks that Mildew is a parasitical fungus, and that there is no getting clear of it. The 4th, that it proceeds from a fungus on the roots of the trees, and that the only Mildew is a kind of itch, similar to that in animals, and that sulphur is the only cure for it. The 6th says, hesitatingly. having seen the effects of Mildew on trees in all kinds of soil and situation, that he is at a loss to account for the cause of it, or to prescribe any certain cure. It may be Barberry to blight Corn be only a mildewed opinion, perhaps some one who knows more of Mildew than myself will expluin the reason why that shrub is blamed for havin such an evil influence upon Corn.-J. Wighton.

A Weasel Sportsman.-A covey of partridges rose, six were about three feet from the bround a weasel was observed to spring up from the grass and fetch one of them down, and the observer immediately made to the spot, and found this new sportsman in the act of tearing in quick time, leaving the dead bird, as a prize to the observer.- Facile

Capture of a Hawh.-A fine specimen of that rare bird, the Merlin (Falco ※salon), was caught a few days ago in the river Lune, near Overton, by Richard ThompBon, a fisherrosn, who, on going to examine his nets at supposed that he had been in pursuit of a sand-pipe, which had taken refuge beneath the nets, and, in his laste to pounce upon his prey, overlooked the obstruction between pounce upon his prey, overlooked the nbstruction, he dis-
them. His native ferocity continues unabated, dains raw flesh or dead birds; but, if a living one be
placed within his reach, he darts upon it with unering placed within his reach, he darts upone with his small but powerful beak, and devours it at his leisure. The Merlin is the Jeast of the falcon tribe; it files with celerity thrush or blackbird is size, is so courageous that it will not hesitate to attack a full-grown quail or partridge, which it kills with a single stroke. In the days of falonry the Merlin was considered the ladies bird.-F acie.
IIeating Apparatus.-This construction fully answers the purpose for which it was intended, viz., the forcing of Dahlias, the striking of cuttings, and raising of plants from seed, towards the conmencement of April. If you force much earlier than that time, you mustdeviate from my plan, by making the smoke and hot air to return in the frame, nnd enter the chimney somewhere near the point of starting ; so that less heat may be lost, and a higher tempera-
ture gained, than in an erection like mine. I have found the temperature to differ only ten degrees from that of the pen air; my walls are not built below the surface of the ground, and I am inclined to think that a building above ground is preferable to one helow, both for keeping plants through winter, and preventing the heat from being conducted outside, and consequently lost. The inclosed seetion is, I think, an improyement on the one given at
p. 428 . This plan is on the same principle as the hothouse lues are now; and I am rather surprised that the thing should not have been adopted years ago, as it may be done at so trifing an expense. Fig. 1 , is the ground plan, show-


n the inside to retain the heat in th apparatus, as pointed out above; and it also points ou by turf or coal. Fig. 2, is a section showing that the flues ise no above another, which I think is better than all upon one level. \(-M\). Saul.

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.}

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND in Han. 15.-A weekly Council was held at the Society's House 46 entler, 1 Members of the societ doptione next Monthly or Special Comeli, he shou rave notite the udoption of add ditonal Regulations for the elixhbit.m of 1 mple-
ment at the Country Meetung of the Society. Mr. larkce, C.E.,
Consution acconnt of a Brazziluan ©rass :- "1 sendi for preseltation to the
 tuguese. I am informed that it is purcly an aquatic, grass, grow-
ing under water or floating on water. I co nut know its proper
boter hor do mame, but it is sometimes climatrs. A considerable quantity of this product is annually imported into England, and is, , am informed, solely used at present for makng brushes. As a brush, it \(1 s\) amazingly durabic,
and withstands the altcrnations of wetness and dryness better than any know substance. It has becen sclected ly Mr. WhitWorth as the sweeping medium of hus admirable 'Strect-cleansing
 or relaxation of effect. It turned out to be of such importance to the success of the machine, that Mr. Whitworth1 sent his
brother to the Brazils, to collect and import a large quantity for
this special purpose. The strongest bundle is of the quality used
for this machine, eut into lengths of about six inches, and fixed for this machine, cut into lengths of about six inches, and hixel
in wooden stoks. The bundie of slenderer grass, of which I
beg the Society's acceptance, is such as is usually imported into beg the Society's acceptance, 15 such as is usually imported ints
London. Brukhes are \(r\) ade of it chiefly for the use of butchers, no other being foud which has equal endurance, or which pene-
rates and cleans so effectually the cracks and fissures in their blacks and slabs. The selling price in London The commercial name for the article is 'boss,' 'so, however, it is called by the brosh-makers. Mr. Whitworth informed me that
it may be imported and sold to a fair profit at 91 . per ton. The grass grows 30 feet in length. Its being so dry, trom its wood fibrous nature, has led to the belief in England that itis kill -dried, but Mr. Whitworth has informed me that such is not the factspecimen of the Hopetnin Oat, grown hy Mr. shirref. on Lerrd Ducie's lant, near Bristo, measuring
and the average of a crop of 70 acres.

LINNAN SOCIETY.
ward Forster, Esq., in the Chair. D. W. November 22 .- Edward Forster, Est., A ine ine Chair. D. W exhibited several specimens of Hunt's Flower Pots. A continuation of Mr. Grifith's paper on the Rhizantheer was read. In conclusion the author criticised the position in which Blume and Endiciser had placed thus portion of the Yegetahle Kimgdom. He
came to the conclusinu tiat there was not sufficent gromnd for the spparation of these plants as a distinct class. That even as an artucial arrangement it was not warranted hy utinty, and was unphilnsophical. As an appendix to the paper, a description was given of a new genus of Rhizantheac, callerl Sabria, which
had been discovered by the author in his recent expediton to Assam. The genus Sabria holds a position between the genera
Brugmansia and Raffesia. The paper was illustrated by beartifni drawings of dissections of the only species of Sabria, the Cissus, which is abundant in the Himalaya. In our last report We stated that some apecimens of electrotyped plants were exhi-
bited; we ought to have added that these had been prepared by Mr . Neville, of Birmingham. NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUY, OR ORNAMENTAL.
Dendrobium aqueum. Watery Dendrobium. (Orchidaceous Epiof Inuian speries belonging to ihis large genus, or groupt of of India. With the manner of growth of D. Prerardi, its quite pale watery green flowers are destitute of the attractive colours of that gay species, and are entirely different in the structure of
the lip. which is furnished with a large cavity, almost a pouch, at the base of the middle lobe. It is also a much stouter plant, with wavy leaves. Thas species may he grown in the same way
as many other Dendrohiums, potted in rough turfy peat, well mixed with pieces of broken pots. For drainage, the pot should fourth the height of the poot above its brim. Being thus pottedi, too much water can scarcely be giver during the growing season'.
The house should he slightly staded in sunny weather, tak ing care to kecp the temperature as near \(80^{\circ}\) by day as poscible, and matured, water shonld gradually be with held, so that in winter the plant may only reccive 4 mite weather. The temperature may Viscarta oculata. Dark-cyed Ciscaria, (Haray Ammul) hardy ammal called Agrostemma Colt tona, that for some time we regauded it as a mere wariety. Jiat npon a more munte exa-
misation we find marksot difference that seem to belong to a species. In the first place it has a dark eye, which the old kind has not. Then its petals have a short and slightly emarginate here is this difference, that in the plant before us it contracts gradially, Furthermore, the surface of the seed-vessel here is like the Cooli rosa, is a harrly ammal; it was gathered by Mr . Giles Manby on dry hills, thrty miles trom Algiers, and given by
him to Messrs. Backhouse, Nurserymen, York, to whom our specimens are owing. This pretty annual may be sown in any In the usual way. Afterwards the plants should be thinned so a to stand singly, in which state they fower longer and produce
much larger and finer blossoms. It may also be sown mutumn, renain in pots in a cold frame through the winter, and be planted out abont April. It flow Duvaua Lonolvolia. Long-leaved Duvaua. (Hartly Ever
reen Shrub.) Anacardiaceæ. Polygamia Monoecia, -The Da green shreab.) Anacardiaceæ. Poly overgreen slirubs, smelling of turpentire, vauas amall green flwwers, a calustse juice, and cousiderable
with smith to Rhus. We have now in our partens the following
affinity species, wiz., D. dependens, ovata, latifnlia, ths longitoia, and
another or two undescriberl and minnfiriently examinerit. They all inhalnt the southern temperate legions of Nouth Ansersea,
and are capable of living with ins in the openn air through ordual winters, especially if placed in a norib-western exposure. Ihs
speries differs troms D. denendens mo its leaves not hemge at all serrated, and decidedly narrowed, not widened, to the base; and
also in having very slort cory mbs of tiowers. With the oither also not necessary to compare it. It is much hardier than any of
it is no
the othere, having stood against an exposed wall in the hard the others, having stood apanst an exposed wall in the hard
winter \(183 \%-8\), when all the others were either killed down to the ground or entirely destroyed. It grows freely in any good gard the
soil ; flowers in June or July; and is increased by sceds, or by cottings of the half-ripe wood taken off about August, and
treated in the ordinary way. This plant was presented to the treated in the ordinary way. This plant was presented to the
Horticultural Sncicty some years ago by Mr. H. Iow, of Clapton,
Register.
Boronta Frasert. Mr. Fraser's Boronia. (Greenhorse Shrub.) Rutacea. Octandria Monogynia.-This is the Boronia
anemonefolia of "s Paxton's Magazine," and, as Sir William anemonefolia of is intended for the plant of that name pub-
Hooker ohserves,
lished by Allan Cuninghan; ;although, as is the chastom with hat work-which, it must be acknowledged, takes away much from its uscfulness no synonym, or refernce, is glven. The
plant, however, is wholly at variance with the B. anemonefolia of A. Cunningham ; nor does it appear to be a speciec taken un
on specumens in my berbarium, trom the late Mr. Claries Frase Which that melefatigable hotanist collected, and noted as
" Boronia: a native of ravineson the banks of the Nepean River its height three fect; observed minflower in September; rare," With us it, gy cuttugs; and its deep rose-colonred flowers are

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

French Winter Gardens.-We learn that the good people of Paris have proposed to get up a company to raise twenty millions of frames, by shares, for the purpose of constructing a Winter Garden larger than the Palais Royal, which is to be covered in,
with the rarest flowers and plants.

Parchment Labels.-Some nurserymen use these with
ont any preparation, writing on them with ink; others
slighty moisten the surface of the label and write with: Frankland (see "Hort. Transo,") write with Indian mk instead of common ink; others again ruba little white paint on them, as is done in writing names on wooden allies; but the mode at present considered most efficient is to rub the surface of the parchment with white lead and a write with a black-lead so durable, that thus made, Mr. Rivers informs us, is the end of the second seen the labels querosed to the weather the whole of the time.-Loudon's Gard. Mag Slatistics of Agriculture- (From the "Censvs. England and Wales," 1843.) - Waste Land.-There are England and Wales, 1843.) - Waste Land.- Were are 3,450,000 acres of following table ue of land, per statute acre, in England and Wales :-
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{England.} & & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{England.} \\
\hline Bedford & .. & - & 22 & Suffolk & & 18 \\
\hline Berks & - & . & 1910 & Surrey & & 15 \\
\hline Bucks .. & & .. & 23 & Sussex & & 13 \\
\hline Cambridge & & . & 21 & Warwick & & 2410 \\
\hline Chester & & . & 23 & Westmereland & & 90 \\
\hline Cornwall .. & & . & 14 & Wits & & \\
\hline Cumberland & & & 10 & Worcester & & 26 \\
\hline 1)erly & & & 19 & York-East & Riding & \\
\hline Dewn & & & & & and & 19 \\
\hline 1) & & & & Ains & tey & \\
\hline Dirham & & . & 14 & Norih & Riding .. & \\
\hline Jssex & & . & 20 & West & rding & \\
\hline Glocestar & & & & & & \\
\hline Eleretort & & & 20 & Average of E & ingland & 1810 \\
\hline Herthorl & & & & & & \\
\hline Huntingdon & \(\because\) & & & Anglesea.. & .. & 19 \\
\hline Kent & . & . & & Brecon .. & & \\
\hline Lancaster & \(\cdots\) & & 24 & Cardigan .. & .. & \\
\hline Leicester & . & \(\cdots\) & 20 & Carmarthen & & \\
\hline Lincoln & \(\cdots\) & & 21 & Carnarvon & .0 - & 7 \\
\hline Midolesex & . & \(\cdots\) & 38 & Denbigh .. & .- & \\
\hline Monmonth & \(\cdots\) & . & & Flint & & 18 \\
\hline Norfolk & & & 18 & Glamorgan & .. \(\cdot\) & \\
\hline Northampton & & & & Merioneth & & \\
\hline Northumberlan & & & 12 & Montgomery & - & \\
\hline Nottingham & & . & 21 & Pembroke & - & \\
\hline Oxford & & & 2110 & Radnor & & \\
\hline Rutiand & & -. & 223 & & & \\
\hline salop
Somerse & .. & & 204 & Average of & Wales & \\
\hline Southampton & & & 1310 & Average & Engtand & \\
\hline Staffora . . & & & 23 & and Wales & & 17 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Extraordinary Cabbuge.-There was gathered a few days since a Cabbage, grown in the garden of John Lee, mason, at Pound, adjoining the town at Moretonhamstead, which weighed \(421 \mathrm{bs} .-\) Exéter Flying Post.
Ancient Oaks.-In the court-yard of a modern farmSaintes, in the department of the lower Charente, wrows an Oak which is estimated to be from 1800 to 2000 yeara old, and is thought likely to stand some bundred years longer. The diameter at the ground is from 24 to 27 feet; at the beight of a mati, 18 to 21 feet. The expansion of the a 60 feet. A room has been built out of the dead wood rom 9 to 12 feet wide, and 9 feet bigh.-Annals of the Ayricullural Sociely im Auslande, No. 192.
German Travellers.-Professor Charles Koch appears, from late intelligence, to have landed safely at Trebisond, vith his companion Dr. Rosen, having left Constantiople on the 14th of July. The voyage across the Black sengers were one night very near coming in contact with another steam-boat, the passengers in which appeared to be asleey; an accident was, however, prevented by backing the engine. The Pasha of Trebisond Bhowed them much attention when he was informed of their intention of proceeding to Erzeroum. They thought of starting on the ath of July, by cad between Frankfort sud I ipsie quented as the high ro
Dr. Bischoff.-Professor L. W. Theodor Bischoff, a talented physiologist, and well known as a botanist by his memoir " Deen appointed Professor of Physiology in the Intitute of Gressen.-Botanische Zeitung
Ripe Strawberries, Apple and Pear Trees in Full Bloom, and Indian Corn.-Irish letters and newspapers speak of some remarkable cases of this sort. Apples in flower in the garden of Mrs. Baylee of Cork, Strawberries ripe, and Jargonelle Pears blooming and fruiting. Fine growth of Tndian Corn ars also mentions some fine growth of lhath the demesne garden of Creago; length 38 graine inches, and containing 12 rows of grains, and grains in each feet. Some of the plants grew to the height of eight feet, and one plant had 15 cobs equal to the specimen the Americans derive from this plant are too well known to need comment; and though they have the advantage of a hotter summer, yet to balance that we are enabled to sow the Corn much earier than they can in the season, as of will not bear the slightest frost. I mean to sow some ceedin seed saved this year next season. By thus pro sively, it might in a short time be acclimated.

Singular Occurrence. - About six o'clock on the morning of Toursday se nnight it was discovered that one seat of Mr. J. Round, M.P., was on fire. Assistance was soon afforded, and the treewas saved from total destruction, but the interior touchwood was wholiy burnt out. The fire pouring through the various cavities which time had worn in the trunk presented a very curious and interesting anpearance. We understand that "the brave intd Oal" has not suffered any vital injury but is likely old Oak by Mr . Round for its antiquity and picturesque form. Ne
posilive cause can be assigned for this fire. - Cambridge

Ciunun. - The adulteration of guano is said to be carried on in this country to a dangerous and unwarrantable exefficacy of this valuable manure is materially impaired is the admixture of stone ground into fine powder.--Morning Paper.


\section*{}

Florisls' Journal, Nos. XLVI., XLVII., XLVIII Adlard.
We have frequently thought, in looking over various Numbers of this little periodical, that some of the matters might be, and may, indeed, be considered heyond the ange of subjects expected from a publication of its nature For jnstance, the space devoted to Orchidaces we consider to be so occupied, to the exclusion of subjects that come more immediately home to the greater scribers. The work is, however, well conducted, and the articles sensibly written; the Numbers under review con. tain useful and interesting papers, supplied by experienced men. The embellishments are good.

Sertum Plantarum; or, Drawings and Descriptions of Rare or Undescribed Plants from the Author's Herba, rium. By H,
8vo. Bailliere.
THIs is a work on the plan of Hooker's Icones, and, like that book, consists of black outlines of plants, executed in lithography, and accompanied by descriptive letter-press. It will be very acceptable to systematic Botanists, to whom such books have become indispensable, and we trust it will Fielding has a noble herbarium, and is a man of fortune he has therefore all the means of rendering himself useful to the great mass of scientific men who are otherwise circumstanced, and we trust he will secure for himself a niche
by the side of the Humboldts and Delesserts, who have in by the side of the Humboldts and Delesserts, who have in of Botany.

A Treatise on the Cullure of the Pine Apple. Whind we say that the Author of this pamphlet demands 5s. for as much matter as occupies about two of our columns, the price of which is one farthing; that the book does not contain a single new view of the cultivation of the Pine; and that the directions it does contain are so confused as to be barely intelligible, we have stated quite as much as is called for by such a production.
CALENDAR OF Ul'sRATIONS for the ensuing teek, "Is it trine tuat you can kill the White Scale en Pince in one
night, as Mr.- tels mec- \& Rc. Tuls qucry is by a got d Pine.
grower, who is about to add si me now mats to
em, "as
not some o
por thet
 are biatic to a pear, tie more mote mysten ans these jecipes保 ine positimin mony monn, and las to look over authorities for


Gremniouse.-If the plants are all clean, the work here is
mere routinc. See that Cape buibs, as we call the ridacer mere routinc. See that Cape buibs as we call the fridaceec, are
now well supplifd with water, if their polt are full of The shoots of the different winter-growing Tropeolums will also require attention to training, otherwise they are very liable to get coxfused, if not broken altogether. Tropæolum pentaplyyinum as mentoned last week by Mr. Brander, of Dalrey, is, indeed xposed here than they are about Forres and the wanks mor Furdhorn; but what is more currous, the Gesnera Douglasii has stool out without protection si
a clay subsoil, in Herefordshire
fade cat them down and protect the stooss from frost. I hardly dear anything now about that most splendid new conservatory summer, hefore last, at Chiswick. When I first saw it, at a distance, I mitook it for a gorgonens new Orclidacea, I believe
thiese Echitcs will inarch on the Beaumonta, which is a much expect next fear to get that other princely climber yet, and dencrenn spler, dens to to in our conservatory, having marehed it on a strons plant of the old C. fragrans, on which it grew
thre or four \(\}\) ards th, is altumn, and is now beginning to bloom, with hundreds of flower.buds on it. The Mandevilla suaveolens dhd not flwwer, after all, agraust our conser vatory wall; but it
was too young, it seems, to be as hardy as the old blue passion Was to young, it seems, to be as hardy as the old blue Passion-
flower, or rather its seedings.-D. Zeaton, Shrubland Park Gur-
dens, Insuech.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Nor- & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Вадомвтдr.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{тивтноквтвя.} & Wind. & Rain. \\
\hline \[
\text { Eriday } \quad 1 \%
\] & \[
\operatorname{Max}_{2414}
\] & \begin{tabular}{l}
Min. \\
29. 501
\end{tabular} & Max. & \[
\operatorname{Min}_{30}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mean } \\
& 43.5
\end{aligned}
\] & S.w. & \\
\hline Saturday \({ }^{18}\) & 27.50 & & \({ }^{63}\) & 20 & 41.0 & s.w & . 01 \\
\hline Sunday \({ }_{\text {Monday }}{ }^{19}\) & 29.797 & 29.849 & \({ }_{51}^{52}\) & 40 & 16.0 & s.W. & . 10 \\
\hline Tuesday 21 & \({ }^{29} 600\) & \({ }_{29.500}^{29.650}\) & \({ }_{67}\) & 62 & 5:4 5 & s.w. & \\
\hline Wednesday 28 & 299.818 & \({ }^{29.6366}\) & 57 & 44 & 505 & S.w. & \\
\hline Thursdayl 23 & 29.563 & 29.275 & 85 & \({ }^{8}\) & 115 & s.w. & 1 \\
\hline Averbse & & \(29 \%{ }^{2}\) & 5.37 & 37.7 & 15.7 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}




REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
Tris supply of both Fruit and Vegetables has been well kept up during the week, but the market continues to be very dull, as i tiful, and of good quality; these consist of Queens, Black Antigua some good Black Hamburghs, and there is also a good supply of
Foreign Grapes in the market; these are selling at Foreign Grapes in the market; these aro selling at neanly the
same prices as last week. Some excellent Ribstone Pippins have
 bushel. Cioner Pears cnnsist chicily of IBeurré Diel, Beurré dit remberg, Guern-ey (liaumontel, Chapman's Passe Colmar, and a
fow of the Ghnut Morcenu. Enephin and Jutch Melons have
almost
 Cucumbers in the market during the weck. Cabbages and Brocol of good quality are abundant. Turnips and Carrots are also
good and sufficient to meet the demand. Brussels Spronts are plicntiful and good. I fechs and Onions are very abundant and exclient in qua.ity, as are skewise Celery, Fudive, and other
salading. A few Cardoons have been brought to the market to \(1 s\). 6 d. each. Cut Flowers chiefly consist of Erica from 18. acuminata longiffora, hycmalis, and caffra; Lechenaultia formosa, Gardenia radicans, Cypripedium insigne, Pimelea hispida, Chrysanthemumas, Camellias
China and Perpetual Roses.


Nolices to Correspondents. Commumications from the following Correspondents are in
type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them: B. Mand, Bromsgrove, J. Lh., Totty, Pe Neill, J. Wighton,
Atlas, A Practical Mun, J, F. M'Elroy, Peter Mackenzie, Tyro, Booss.-K, T. A. B.-Parnell's "British Frasses" is the book for you-- W. \(\mathrm{H} .-\mathrm{Mr}\). Selby's "British Forest Trees" is much the lest work ons Arloriculture, but it does not go far
cnough into details. "Bilingtoun oll Planting " is yery nscul. and an excellent book for a beginner.- Surve King ", is cheap, aware that there is any work. excent Pfeiffer and Otto's, on Cacti, with coloured phates so That work is uscrul; sucl a pu-
blication would have no sale in this country. Cereus setacens pretty orange-fowered stove Bromeliacous plant.

Cabbagrs,--W.J.-Road-scrapings are recommended by son
preventing the clubbing of the roots of Cabbage-plants
as your soil is of a light sandy nature the adding any as your soil is of a light sandy nature, the adding any more of
that material might prove injurious. A good dressing of marl,
if it if it can be gor, is equally effective in preventing the disease, almost every kind of vegetable. The disease has also been effectually cured by the following mixture, viz., 1 gallon of
fresh soot, and 1 lb . of pounded saltpetre; mix them with water to the consistency of coallotar, and dip the root of every plant in this before planting. "By, this simple method," says a subscriber, "I have not got a single clup rooted plant in my gar-
den, although many of them had begun to club in the den, altl
seed-bed

\section*{Cellaze, -Villager,-Cellars, if frost-proof, or capable of being
made so, and dry, are very useful for gardening purposes.} They will preserve Dahlias, may be kept in them in winter. \(\qquad\) Oran folium, which has grown luxuriantly, but not flowered, has
, probably been to kindly treated. It is quite hardy, and ditches. \(\ddagger\)
Decinvous Suruss,-An Amateur.-The following hardy de-
ciduous shrubs are showy, and form a succession of flowers: 1, Amygdalus nana, 2 feet high, deep rose; 2 , Cytisus purpu: reus, 2 ft., light purple; ; 3 , Ceanothus americanus, 2 to 3 fti,
white; 4, Prunus japonica, 2 to ft., rose 5 . Daphne Mezeron
and varieties, 2 to 3 ft., pink and white ; 6 , Pyrus japonica and

 cotinus, 4 to 5 ft., greenish white, 12 , Deutzia scabra, 3 to 5 ft.,
white \(; 18\), Hibiscus syriacus and varieties, 3 to 5 ft., pink, White, \&c. 14 , Calycanthus floridus, 3 to 4 ft., brown; 15 , Syringa Josikæe, 3 to 5 ft., purple; 16 , Viburnum dentatum, handsome : Coronilla Emerus, 3 to 4 fto, yellow, If
edgings to walks, viz., Thiftr, Daisies, Primulas, and
Gentians. Erica cinerea, carnea, and vale Gentians. Erica cinerea, carnea, and vulgaris have also an entertion may bo kept dwarf and neat. The varieties of dwarf Thyme are likewise sometimes ussed for edgings. Sulphate of ammonia is not suitable for the purpose you mention
Fibing Pros,-Anthony,-You ask why meal water ferment is so much more fattening than sweet meal. The is in many points similar to that of fermentation ; great portion of the food has to be transformed into other substances before it can enter into the animal system; it is possible that in sousing meal for pigs the process of dipestion may be
considerably facilitated, by the food being brought into a condition more favourable for undergoing the usual transformations effected in the stomach. There are a great many points connected with the philosophy of digestion which are very im-
perfectly understood. \(E\). walls. Peaches : Acton Scot Grosse Mightorg is a good selection for
wrone wans. Paches : Acton Scot, Grosse Mignonne, Royal George,
Noblesse, Royal Charlotte, Bellegarde, Barrington, and Late
Admirable. Admirable. Nectarines: Elruge, Violette Hative, Balgowan,
and Pitmaston Orange. Plums; Green Gage, Purple Gage, and Pitmaston Orange. Plums: Green Gage, Purple Gage, Doke, Knicht's Early Black, Elton, and Florence. Apricots: Large Early, Royal, and Moorpark. Pears: Jargonelle, Dunmore, Gansel's Bergamot, Marie Louise, Beurré Diel, Hacon's
Incomparable, Glout Morceau, Passe Colnıar, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurré, and Beurré Rance. With the exception of the Jargonelle and Gansel's Bergamot, the above-named Pears will be suitable for espaliers or dwarf standards, and in addition,
the Seckel, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Duchesse d'Angouleme, the Seckel, Louise Bonne (of Jersey), Duchesse d'Angouleme, and Ne Plus Mcuris. Apples for dwarfs: Wormsley Plppin, Golden Reinette, Court of Wicis, Ribstone Pippin, Margil, Sturmer Pippin. These are all first-rate sorts For farther information, see the Advertisement of the Horticultural Society's Catalogue of Fruits. The Sturmer Pippin deserves the
character given of it. As your ground is mueh exposed to Plum, espaticrs and dwarf standards will be preferable for Hibernicus.-On your south wall you would have too many Peaches ripe at the same time. If you substitute a Bellegarde substituted for the Fotheringham Plum, and Nectarine may be for the Washington Plum, The Orleans Plums on the west aspect should be replaced by the Royale Hative, Reine Claude,
Violette, and Kirke's; and the Red Magnum Bonum by the Washington, transferred from south aspect. Throw away the of the latter on the north aspect wall, which may be then filled of with Morello Cherries and a Catillac Pear. Under the name of Blue Gage, you may perhaps have the Purple Gage, or Reine
Claude Violette; but you ought to make sure of havine the latter. 1
quently alwara, Gloxinias are deciduous herbs, and conse. and require a die down after flowering; they are stove piants, should be kept pretty dry, but water should not altogether be withheld from them, and when they commence growing in spring this may be liberally supplied \(f\)
a thing as a bunch of Black Hamilurgh Grapes never was such correspondent reminds as that Mr. Davis, gr. to Sir S. Claiks. obtained a medal in 1836, for a buncli weighing 81bs. 602 , ex on a Aspar as we remember, that specimen, like one exhibuted
speaking ous occasion by Mr. Dowdung, was not, properly bunches, a browing from the monstrous cluster of two or three discussion among the Judges at the time.
and there in the field, the Couch occurs only in patches here horough caltivation of the the field, the only remedy is a effect nupon Couch that it will not have in chult whll have no over the frasses beside and 'The pan of "dinhnge good seed alt provided the Couch be got rid of first, and provided the land be
dry. The circumstance of a bad crop follownte the manting of last season suggents the idea that the land is wet. J. \(C\). grow on clay soilsty, and these two roots are well suited as food
for milch cows taste. We advise our Corresponderit, as he has to provide food plot, and Mangold wurtzel on the remainder. GPpsum.--Dern II.--This shol on the remainder.
weather applied
weather, sown broalleast, at the rate of about four bushels of
the powder per acre; but it is not suited as a manure for
Nitrate Nitrate of porasin or sod sod it is not suited as a manure for Wheat.
soot, one cwt. per acre, or Soot, at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, woulc be a better manare
for Wheat. Gypsum is applied beneficilly in Mranner to Clovers. J. C. Your pian is, no doubt the above but it has the serious fault of blang is, no doubt, a goo the Celery leaves, which enable us to confirm our formens of nion, that the disease is a minute fungus, and not an insect.

It is the fungus called Puccinia Unbiliferarum, \(B\), - The
insects injurng the Dendrobium leaves are the larvar of a Thrips, a genus which has been described and figured in the
Gardeners Chronicle, vol, \(\mathcal{L}\), p. 228. R. RISEs. -Aliquis.--Six bulbous Irises, with different coloured
flowers, may be \(-\Lambda\) pollo, violet and black; Blandina, white fowers, may be-Apollo, violet and black; Blandina, white;
Constance, blue and dark purple; Georiana, lilac and white;
Cassandra, blue and yellow


 hage Frovir.-J. S. G.-We
ments respecting Pine-apples
cordifolia; it is is very pretty stove-plant, with brilliant scarlet flowers. It requires a soil consisitin of peat. sand, and leaf-
mould, or rotten dung, with the addition of a fittle

 plaster from - foid mortar, plastere fron intertilat wails, and both mechanically and chernically. Amks of Frult.-Brighton.- No. 1 is the Beurre Bosc; 2,
Doyennê Gris.\|- J. D, Northumberland. -1 , 40 , Louis Bonne

 24, 28, Beurré Diel; ; 18, Easter Bergamot ; 19, Bezi Voet; ; 22,
25, Crassane; 23 , 29, Chaumontel ; 26 , Passe Colmar ; 30,
 42 , William 's Bon Chretien. No. 40, Louise Bonne (of Jersey),
stated to have beell grown on a Quincestock a gainst 2 south
wat Wall, is of deteriorated quality.l|-H. T. Croydon.- Beurré
Diel is correct; but Glout Morceau is Napoleon, and likewise your excellent De Coloma. The one named Hacol1's Incom-




 species of Yam, the small bodies upon it are tubers. The
other is some worthless weed with which we are unacouainted in its present state.
LEAANERS.- \(A\) Sus Scriber, - The cause of your Oleander, which
has lately been removed from a greenhouse into
 sufficient supply of water.
grownid rmprriairs. - J. J. W. W. In Japan this is said to
grow the height of about 30 feet. It appears to be perfectly grow to the height of about 30 feet. It appears to be perfectiy
hardy
duced At the Charden of Plants.
duh Paris. 1843 a ripe seeds, and out of 100 which
 fulty up, and wash nall the soil from its roots, and replant
in fresh soill ; ; will thrive best on the common Crabestock RHoDoDenvions, - An Amateur. - The more recentily-raised
hybrid Rhododendrons are for the most part known by either letters or numbers, such as C.'s hybrid, No. 10 , or \(D\) 's sybrid E's, zece, they being too numerous and too much alike to give
names to. The following are very good free bloomers, and are toterably hardy, and easily procured by name:-1, Russelli.
anum, scarlet; 2 , Lowii, pale straw, with brown; 3 , tigrinum, num, scarlet; \({ }^{2}\), Lownil, , pale stra, Nobleanum, dark tigrinum,
 9, Multimaculatum, pale rose spotted;' 10, Arboreum roscum Augustum, pale flesh, spoted; ; 14, Pallclerrimum, scarlet
 Although August or September is a good time for gratting Rhotodendrons in the onen air, that operation may also be
performedt with advantage in spring; but if the scions are
arready takent off the plants, it will be advisable to roant them at once. If the stacks do not much exceed the scoons in thick-
necss, wedge.gratting will answer best; but if they are strong, silese,gratting may be practised ; and after the scions are put on, the plants should be placed in a close frame or pit, and should
have alitue bouttom-heat in order to set the sap in motion, \(\ddagger\) sebding Prearanniums.-A Friend of Truth has had his question answered, and we can admit no further correspond have recourse to our advertising columns,
 Agriculture ;" there is also a good article on this subject in
Hillyard's "'Practical Farming and Grazing," which is a Hillyarar's
cheaper work
Bect
ar bradi-pruts Tree, -F. H. S.-There is not the smalles probability of this plant living even in the milldest part of Great
Britain. We do not know what variety of Banana is cultivated in Teneriffe. The Retama, or Cytisus nubigenus, may be had of some of the
the same thing.

\section*{ROP TOOLUM PENT}

 is the surface-spit rhm a be coliected for some time before it is put into the border, and mixed with a good proportion of pure
cow-dung, and the whote slould then be turned over at intervals, three or four times, and duly expnscd to the action o clearcd away. from the whole space, to the depth of about 2 dft.

 which should inc lard with concrete (that is previously unslacked
lime nuxed with rough gravel and water, to the consistency of thick mortar), about four iuches dicep, and the bottom of the bordier should have a gentle inclination from the house to the
drain. As it simportant to remove all superflumus water from the roots, small draius may be formed ly placing drain tiles on thion from the house to the main drain. These will carry of inimediately all unnecessary water from above; the concrete worder will be kept quite dry. A few turves should be laid over now be filled in, taking careto kep the rough hest part nearest the bottom, and the work is finished. The young Vines may be
planted in spring, and under favourable treatment shall have planted in spring, and under favourable treatment shall have
reached the top of the house by autumn. The temperature of the house now filled with Pelargoniums and other greenhouse porms.-Capt. \(S\). - You may get rid of these animals from your lawn by watering it with wealk gas-water, or lime-water, or a
weak solution of corrosive sublimate, 1Jothing kill
gravel better than gas-water, except frequent hoeing
 have already been anticipated, as he wriener's kind suggestions
 flower-garden gwen above. f yo \(A\) sulscorlber th , uld ask an
auctioneer. We, however, have no doubt that the doty is payable;


\section*{SEEDI,ING FLORISTS' FLOWERS}

UoasTAS.-S. C.- Your seedling Was so crushed and dried up,
that neither form nor colour could be determined y you cannot Aepend upon their travelling safely in a letter, without the pro-
 iant bloomer to make it acceptable. Bellissmmit is a delicate and 11retty variety of moderate size, tube light, pink sepals tipped
with green, and expanding freely, showing a well-formed
coroll of and corolla of a deep rose-colour, whith forms a good contrast to
the other parts of the flower; it appears to be of a good habit, NSILS.- 0
Nsist.-C. Judd.-Your seedling is a pretty flower, of good
suustance, but rather small; the shield in the centre is small
and wants clearter and wants clearness, small; the shield in the centre is small
aroants of the eye running into the broad margin of mallerry colour, give it a a blaish character,
and what little of the ground-colour is perceptible in the lower and what litlie of the ground-colour is perceptible in the lower
petal) differs to
as usual, a host of mett.

\section*{"rrapum,-P. 809, column b, line 48, for "deduced figure" read}

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

After numerous delays the State prosecutions in Treland are beginning to approach their crisis. On Monday the traversers joined issue to the demurrer of the AttorneyGeneral, and after a long argument, conducted, as the Court admitted, with great ability and moderation on both sides, the Judgen unanimously decided that the plea of abatement was insufficient, and that the demurrer should be held good. Another argument then arose on the time to be allowed the traversers to answer to the indictment, the Attorney-General insisting that they were bound to plead immediately, and the traversers endeavouring to obtain a further delay of four days for the purpose. The Court, however, decided in favour of the Crown, in consequence of which all the parties were called upon their recognizances. They all appeared in person and pleaded Not Guilty, and it was arranged that the Court at yesterday's sitting should name a day for the trial.
From France we Iearn that the visit of the Duc de Bor deaux to this country continues to excite much un asiness in the Court circles, and that the visit of the Duc de Nemours is condemned with equal animosity in the Opposition journals. The quarrel between the Clergy and the University is still the leading subject of discussion, and public attention is excited by the proposed dotation for the Dac de Nemours and by the anticipated debate on the fortifications in the approaching Session of the Chambers.-From Spain we have a detailed account of the proceedings which followed the declaration of the Queen's majority. Her Majesty appears to have been received with great enthusiasm and to have manifested a self-possession and a dignity which was scarcely expected from her years. The Cortes have passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government, but a change of Ministry is nevertheless resolved upon, and \(S\). Olozaga is said to have undertaken the formation of the new Cabinet. The accounts from Gallicia and Catalonia continue favourable ; Vigo has made ite submission without conditions; Barcelona also has capitulated, and there is no doubt that the insurrection is gradually expiring.-The accounts from Italy are by no means satisfactory; fresh arrests have been made in Romagna, and the people are represented as being in' a tate of great excitement. Disturbances are said to have broken out in Naples and in Calabria, and the sudden despatch of reinforcements to Sicily proves that apprehensions are entertained for the tranquillity of that island. From the United States we Jearn that the Elections are till the topic of the day, and from Mexico that the insult ffered by the President to the British Minister has called forth the marked reprobation of the Home Government, and that Lord Aberdeen intends to despatch a squadron to demand an apology for the affront.

\section*{}

Court.-On Saturday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their accustomed morning waik, and after breakfast proceeded with the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours to harriers. Her Majesty and the Duchesse de Nemours ode in a pary phaton. A brace of hares were found and illed after two good runs in the neighbourhood of Horton The sport was witnessed by her Majesty and the Duchesse de Nemours as they rode in their carriage.-On Sunday morning her Majesty and Prince Albert took their usual walking exercise. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Castle The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours ate Castle. The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours attended nass at the Cathonc Caper at Clewer. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Duchesse de Nemours rode out in an pen carriage, accompanied. -On Mondayafter her Majesty's usual walk, Prince Albert and the Duc de Nemours shot
over the royal preserves, and in the afternoon the Queen and Prince Albert took a walk on the terrace and in the slopes.-On Taesday the Queen did not leave the Castle in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather Majesty's stag hounds in the momours hunted. The Princess Royal having this day completed her third year, her birthday was celebrated at Windsor with the ringing of bells, firing of cannon and other rejoicings.-On Wednesday morning the Duc de Nemours attended by his suite left hunting in Leicestershire, from which His Royal Highness returned yesterday. Her Majesty and Prince Albert accompanied by the Duchesse de Nemours took their usual morning and afternoon promenade on the terrace and in the slopes and grounds around the Castle,
The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice were taken their customary walk in the precincts of the Castle, and the Prince of Wales was taken a carriage airing.-On Thursday her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours, took their customary walk in de Neighbours Buckingham Palace, where they will sleep to-night, and Preparations are now in progress for her Majesty's visit to Preparations are now in progress for ber Majesty's visit to
the Midland Counties. According to the last arrangements, it is said that her Majesty will leave the Castie at \(y\) o'clock on Tuesday morning, for Slough, and from thence Uxbridge, where relays of horses will be stationed to pro that station, on the London and Birmingham line of that sfation, on the London and Birmingham line of rail
way a special train will be in readiness to convey her Majesty and the Prince to the Tamworth station, which is within two or three miles of the seat of \(\operatorname{Sir}\) Robert
Peel. The Queen is expected to reach Watford in about two hours from the period of departing from the Castle, the distance being nineteen miles, ten miles to Uxbridge, and nine miles thence to the Watford station. On Friday her Majesty is expected to take her departure from Drayton Manor, and proceed from the Tamworth station, by the Birmingham railway, to Chesterfield, and from thence to Chatsworth, on a visit to the Duke of
Devonshire. On Monday, the 4 th, the Queen will honour the Duke of Rutland with a visit at Belvoir Castle, and return to Windsor Castle on the 7th. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Prince Albert, and
the Queen Dowager has signified to Sir R. Peel her intention of joining the Royal party at Dravton Manor -The Hon. Miss Liddell and the Hon. Miss Paget have succeeded the Hon. Miss Murray and the Hon. Miss Lister as maids of honour in waiting; Lady Portman has anceeded the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe as the lady Lord Byron as the lord in waiting; and Admiral Sir R. Otway has succeeded Colonel Drummond as the groom in waiting on her Majesty.-The visitors at the Castie mond, the Marquess of Exeter, Earls Devon, Rosslyn, Jersey, Ripon, and Lincoln, Lady Caroline Lennox, and
Admiral Casey of the French navy. The Duchess of Gloucester continues indisposed, although all her symptoms are better than they were at
the close of last week. The last report of the physicians states that her Royal Highness is going on favourably.
The Duc de Bordeavx.-His Royal Highness and suite ived at Hull on Friday last. From thence he proceeded to Burton Constable, on a visit to Sir Clifford and Lady Constable, where a large party of nobility and gentry were Constable on Wednesday morning for York, and from thence proceeded to Newcastle. The Prince was expected to arrive at Alnwick yesterday on a visit to the Duke of Northumberland. According to present arrangements, Northumberland. According to present arrangements, \({ }_{28} \mathbf{t h}^{\text {th. Sir John Shelleg's mansion in Belgrave-square }}\) 28th. Sir John Shelley's mansion in Belgravesquare
(lately in the occupation of the Duke of Marlborough), (lately in the occupation of the Duke of Mariborough), residence in London. The house, it is said, has been taken for three months certain. -The Vicomte de Cbateaubriand and his Secretary the Marquis d'Espenel, with the Vicomte de Tocqueville, arrived in town on Thursday, and are staying at the York Hotel, Albemarle-street, for the present. \(\mathrm{M}_{\text {. de Chateaubriand is in excellent }}\) health.-M. Berryer left town on Wednesday for Oxford, the heads of that University. M. Berryer returned to Mivart's Hotel on Thursday, and will remain in town Mivart's Hotel on the arrival of his Royal Highness the Dec de Bordeaus, Parliamentary Movements. -The nomination of can didates for the representation of Salisbury took place on
Wednesday. The Hon. Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Campbell were proposed, and the show of hands was dectared to be in favour of Mr. Bouverie. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Campbell, which terminated on Thursday in favour of Mr . Campbell; the numbers being for Mr .
Bouverie, 270 ; for Mr . Campbell, 317 ; majority for Mr . Campbell, 47.-A rumour bas been in circulation for the last fem days that Mr. Estcourt was about to resign the representation of the University of Oxford ; and that Mr. W. E. Gladstone, the President of the Board of Trade, would be brought forward as his successor ; but both statements have been contradicted on authority, Mr. EstThe Irvsh Sheritfs. . The following are the names gentlemen returned by the Judges of Assize to serve the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year :-Antrim.J. Leelie, J. M‘Gildowney, J. White, Esqrs. Armagh.\(\mathbb{R}_{0}\) La Touche, R. Doyne, juno, Esqra. ; Sir R. Paul, Bart.

Carrickfergus,-W. Burleigh, J. Legg, S. Dunn, Esqrs. O'Reilly, Esq. Clare.-E. Fitzgerald, W. Butler, H. P. Hickman, Esqrs. Cork.-Hon. H. St. Leger ; J. H. rough, W. Coppinger, W. Rogers, Esqrs. Donegal. G. Young, G. V. Hart, T. Batt, Esqris. Down.-H. Montgomery, W. Keown, J. R. Allen, Esqrs. Drogheda Town.-J. Gernon, T. Carty, St. George Smyth, Esqrs. Caldbeck, Esq. Cily of Dublin.-J. B. Ball, B. L. Guinness, T. Crossthwaite, Esqrs. Fermanagh.-J. G. V.
Porter, W. H. Daniell, E. Archdall, Esqrs. Galway.Hon.S. Vereker ; Hon. A. F. Nugent; M.J. Browne, Esq. Gahway Town.-C. Blake, P. M. Lynch, L. M Lachlan, Esqrs. Kerry.- Coltsman, C. Galway, W. Gun, Esqrs.
Kildare.-E. H. Cole, O'C. Henchy, W. Palmer, Esqrs. Kilhenny.-H. St. George, C. Hely, J. S. Lane, Esqrs. Kilkenny Cily.-J. Power, Esq. ; Sir J. Blunden, Bart. Hackett, R. Warburton, Esqrs. Leitrim.-E. K. Tenison, J. Johnstone, G. Lloyd, Esqrs. Limeriek, -R. Q. Sleeman, E. U. Villiers, W. Barrington, Esqras. Limerich City.-S. Dickson, M. Gavin, H. Watson, Esqrs. Lon-
donderry, City and County.-T. Scott, Esq.; Sir H. Bruce, Bart. ; J. B. Beresford, Esq. Longford.-T. Hussey, G. Lefroy, F. B. Edgeworth, Esqra. Louth.-Mayo.-Sir R. Palmer, Bart. ; Lieut.-Col. M'Alpine ; T S. Carter, Esq. Meath.-Lord Bective, Lord Killeen, S. Carter, Esq. Maller, Esq. Monaghan.-J. Lentaigne, S. R. B. Evatt, A. A. Murray, Esqrıs. Queen's County.-Hon. H. G. F. Walker; H. P. Pigott, C. Coote, Esqrs. Roscom-Sligo-E. J. Cooper, A. Crichton, M. Keogh, Esqrs. Tipperaxy.-W. P. Barker, J. Bailey, Esqrs. ; Lieut.-Col.
Purefoy.
Tyrone-J. M. Stronge, W. Sinclair, R. Montgomery, Esqrs. Waterford.-J. Palliser, J. B. Gumbleton, J. H. Keane, Esqrs. Waterford City.-S King, J. Penrose, \({ }^{\text {Hon. L. H. King Harman ; Sir M. L. Chapman, Bart. ; }}\) Sir F. Hopkins, Bart. Wexford.-C. Tottenham, M. F. Beauman, P. W. Redmond, Esqrs. Wicklow.-F. Synge R. A. G. Cunningham, W. W. F. Hume, Esqrs. tlemen nominated as the new Sheriffs for Wales :-A Angle sey.-T. A. Smith, of Trefarthin; E. E. Meyrick, of Cefncock; J. Williams, of Treffos, Esqrs. Breconshire.
\(-\mathrm{H} . \mathrm{Gwyn}\), of Abercrave: T. T. Roberts, of Llwyn -H. Gwyn, of Abercrave; T. T. Roberts, of Llwyn-
derrw; H. Thomas, of Llwymadoc, Esqre. Cardigan-shire.-P. J. Miles, of the Priory; J. P. Lloyd, of
Mabws, M. Davies, of Tan-y-bwlch, Esqrs. CarmarthenMabws, M. Davies, of Tan-y-bwlch, Esqrs. Carmarthen-
shire.-J. H. Phillips, of Dyfryn Brogyn ; W. P. H. Powell, of Maesogwyn ; R. A. Mansel, of Llandarog, Esqrs. Carnarvonshire,-J. B. Edward, of Glyn Afon;
J. Price, of Garth-y-Glo; J. Huddart, of Brynkir, Esgrs. Denbighshive.-H. W. Meredith, of Pentrebychan ; F. J. Hughes, of Horsley-hall ; T. Griffith, of Trevalyn-hall, Esqrs. Flintslire.-Sir R. Puleston, of Emral, Bart. Esqrs. Glamorganshire.-T. T. Drake, of St. Donat's castle, Esg. ; Sir T. D. Aubrey, of Llantrythid-park, Bart. J. B. Pryce, of Duffry, Esq. Merionethshire.-D. W J. Lloyd of Cwnmorthin, Esqrs. Montgomeryshive.-J Owen, of Broadway ; J. W. L. Winder, of Vaenor-park Mytton, of Penylan, Esqres. Pembroheshare.-W Castlemalgyn; C. C. Wells, of Tenby, Esqrs. Radnor-shire.-Hon. F. G. Hamilton, of Llanbister ; D. James, The Church and Universities.-The Gazette announce the appointment of the Right Reverend Dr. Spencer, now Bishop of Newfoundland, to be Bishop of the see o Jamaica, and the creation of an Archdeaconry in the
Bahama Islands, to be subordinate to the bishopric Jamaica, and to be styled the Arcldeaconry of Bahamas ; and her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John \(\mathrm{M}^{6}\) Cameron Trew, D.D., to be Archdeacon thereof Llandaff. A rumpur in Oxford is very generally credited that at the end of the present term, the Rev. Dr. Wynter will resign the Vice-Chancellorship, and at the same time the Presidentship of St. John's College. The indisposition of Mrs. Wynter, who has been recommended to try the effects of change of air, is said to be the cause of this determination.-The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel having requested its president, the Arclibishop of Calcutta, in the place of the late Mr. Coles, his Grace has appointed Mr. George Weidman, fellow of Catharinehall, Cambridge.
The Colonies. The Queen has been pleased to appoin Commander Edmund Norcott, R.N., to be Governor an Commander-in-Chief in the Gambia; Commander T. C Sherwin, R.N., to be Emigration Agent General for the
colony of British Guiana, and William Henry Butt, Esq. to be Rector of the University of Malta.
National Gallery.-The Queen has been pleased to confer upon Sir Augustus Calicott, R.A., the appoint ment of Keeper of the Paintings by the Old Masters in the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, vacant by the
decease of Mr. Seguier. The appointment of the Condecease of Mr. Seguier. The appointment of the Con-
servator of the Royal Pictures contained in Windsor Castle and other Palaces has been conferred upon Mr Eastlake, R.A. and Secretary to the Fine Arts Commission
jForetan.
France.-The Paris papers are still filled, as they have been for some time past, with discussions and dis-
putes on the visit of the Ducs de Nemours and Bordeaux to England, the fortifications of Paris, and the Bishop of Chalons' quarrel with the University. The Opposition journals, of all shades and parties, declaim against the visit of the Duc de Nemours to the Queen, while the entire press, with the excention of the papers in the interest of the Legitimatists, condemn as much the visit of the Duc de Bordeavx, and the demonstration it has manner in which the prosecution of Mr. O'Connell and his associates has been hitherto conducted is also selerely criticised in most of the journals. Rumours of a change in the Ministry are prevalent, and it is believed that M. Martin, M. Duchatel, and M. Lacave Laplagne will retire forthwith. The principal reasons given for these expected changes are the divisions of opinion in the Cabinet on the subject of the quarrel between the clergy and the University, and on the subject of the Duc Ne Nemors \({ }^{2}\) dotation. Should the Ministry venture to bring the dota tion forward in the Chambers, which is not though bable at least at the commencement of the seasion formidable opposition is expected ; and some of these who hitherto been considered staunch supporters of the Ministry are understood to have intimated their intention to oppose it. Public discontent at the completion of the detached forts, or as they are termed bastiles, is said to be on the increase, and the desire of the Government for the termination of those works is becoming greater as the period for the opening of the Chambers approaches. during the intention of M . Thiers to attack to the fortifications, particularly as respects the works Vincenes and St Maur -It appear that the judgment of the Council of State on the bishop of Chaloos letter, and the royal ordinance issued publication of more letters in newspapers. The Bishop of Cbalons himself has once more published a letter, in wich he stoutly maintains that in his former letter he did not exceed the limits of his attributes and rights," and that the judgment of the Councif of State was arrived and upon was entirely within his competence, prescribe rules to him." He asks if it is not within his right and power in his quality of bishop to maintain the faith and to improve the morals of those within his diocese, and taking it for granted that the answer will be in the affirmative, he says that is the whole question, and that so far from excommunicating the children by with rawing the chaplain from the university, it is his duty to do so as a means to expose the danger to which the Catholic religion was exposed in those universities, and de denies the rigat of the state to take up his letter. The Debals comments in very severe terms nipon his letter, and insinuates that the same spirit of dispute influences the whole of the clergy. It expresses regret that the ehuke inflicted of recening with milaness and respect the persist in his former course, and maintains that by the concordat with the Church, the Minister of Public Worship is fully justified in checking the erratic nropensities of the bishops.-M. Lagrenee, the French Ambassador to China, left Paris on Friday for Brest, where he as to embark. Count Mole has denied a statement in the Havre papers that he had arrived in that townh on his way to England. Lord Brougham had arrived at the chateau de Tholouet, on a visit to the Marcuis de Galiffet. His lordship was to proceed thence to Cannes, where he intends to reside for two months. M. Ce Chatenubriand left Paris for London on Sunday.-The Courvier rancais announces on what it considers unquestionable authority, that Baron de Rothschild liad accented the modifications proposed by the Northern Railway Committee, and that the Minister of Public Works had consequently undertaken to submit to the ratification of the Messra. Rothschild.-For some days back several acts of Vandalism have been committed in the gardens and park Versailles. On Friday all the fingers of one of the hands of the Vous of the well as the bead ad arms of the child held by Hercules Accounts from the denatments mounce that the rivers which wer folling The Ruo bla bour Durance has altogethe done rortuntely thoseinunDations aloget hose inun lessened the amount of dame though still the effects of the disaster lom . Arles and Tan lin lase Arles and eleven places. The loss occasioned by the carrying away It is said that the bridge of boats at Saint-Gilles has been also carried off. The damage caused in the neighbourhood of Pertuis by the rise of the Durance is incalculable. Several points in the Haute-Pyrenees have also suffered exceedingly. The Larros spread over a vast length o country, covering the fine plain of Ozon, and tinreatening the little town of Tournay with destruction. Happily the waters began to subside just at the moment wild danger appeared most imminent. The handsome bridge of Chelle was carried away when on the point of being completed, for in three days more the last stone woul have been put on. Fortunately no lives were lost in th neighbourhood.
Spain.-As announced in our last, Queen Isabella II. took the oaths on the 10 th inst. before the Cortes, the foreign Ministers, \&cc. After her Majesty had taken he seat on the throne, the President of the Senate advanced holding in his hand the Gospels open. The Queen rose and with her hand on the holy book pronounced, in
sonorous and mild voice, the following oath :- "I swear serve, and cause to be observed, the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy promulgated at Madrid on the 28th of June, 1837 , and that I will respect the laws and cause
them to be respected, without having any other view than the national welfare. If I should act contrary to what I have sworn or to any part of it I ought not to be obeyed, have sworn or to any part of it I ought not to be obeyed,
and my acts should be null and void. Thus may God assist me, as otherwise I should be accountable to Him for my conduct." Her Majesty concluded amidst the her Majesty reviewed the troops of the garrison on the Prado. At the reception of the deputations of both houses on the 9 th the Queen also evinced singular self-possession
and dignity of mannerg. It is expected that one of lier and dignity of manners. It is expected that one of her Majesty's first acts will be an amnesty for past offences. Queen, but her Majesty, as was expected, had refused to accept them. In the sitting of the Congress on the 1Ith a decree was read by which the Queen confirmed for the present the existing Ministry. A resolution was then
curried unanimously declaring that the Provisional carried unanimously declaring that the Provisional joyed the confidence of the Chamber, for which M. Lopez returned thanks. A change of Ministry is however
certain, and M. Olozaga has undertaken to form the new cabinet. On the 14 th General Narvaez proceeded to the palace, and presented to the Queen his
resignation of the post of Captain-General of New Castile. Thesignation of the post of Captain-General of New Castile. but it was rumoured that he had taken offence at the ayuntamiento of Madrid not having uttered a word about the attempt on his life and the death of his aide-de-camp, Whilst it had made great noise about an insult offered by an officer of the garrison to a drummer of the National Guard, who was the bearer of some order from that muni-
cipal body. It was also believed that he was rather jealous cipal body. It was also believed that he was rather jealous of General Serrano, and felt hurt at some censure passed on his conduct on the 12 th, when, after inviting the Officers of the garrison to dine with him, he conducted his guests to the palace, and presented them to the Queen. to persuade him to recall his resignation, and it was believed that they would succeed. Several arrests took place in the evening of the 14th. A coffee-house keeper impliamong the individuals against whom arrest warrants had been issued, as compromised in the attempt against the life of General Narvaez. Three writers of the Eco del Comeroio and the principal editors of the Espectador opposition journals, M. Palruo, former commander of a battalion of Luchana, and M. Savita, an officer of the garrison, had also been arrested as participators in the attempt on the life of General Narvaez. The fuaeral of Commander Baseti, his aide-de-camp, who died of the wounds received in this attack, took place on the IIth amidst an immense concourse of people. Gen. Mazaredo paid a brief tribute to his memory, after which the cortège
moved to the tomb of Diego Leon, where the Political Chief also mourned over that unfortunate Officer, and the clergy sang a "De profundis."-The Government have received satisfactory accounts from Galicia. In the number of Officers and soldiers, entered Portugal, on the side of San Gregorio. On receipt of this intelligence, the Government despatched Colonel Salazar to Portugal, to demand the arrest and extradition of the rebels. A lation from Barcelona, of the 13 th, states that city was signed on that day, and that several detachments of troops were to enter the town in the course of the same evening. The news of the Queen's taken the opportunity of exhorting the people to peace and order. Apportunity of exhorting the people to peace the day before the capitulation. The few people remaining in the town immediately availed themselves of the change in affairs, and showed themselves in the
streets, and they were even allowed to mount the ramparts. The insurgents at Figueras, however, had made formidable state of defence. General Prim on arriving at Figueras had summoned the castle to surrender but his demand had been moned the castle to surrender, but batteries had opened a fire upon his quarters by way of defiance. The castle was supplied with provisions for 12 submission the llth the insurgents of Vigo made their submission without conditions. The submission of that town and the declaration of the Queen's majority have produced the most lively satisfaction at Corunna.
tour in the Alt. The Queen returned to Lisbon from her tour in the Alemtejo on the 31st. As stated in our Spanish news, General Iriarte and his staff had arrived in the Portuguese territory, which they entered at Melgaço in the province of Minho. The Civil Governor of Viana having been made acquainted with the arrival of these Spanish officers and troops, and with their request that an asylum should be given them, immediately communicated by telegraph with the Government at Lisbon, which assigned Braga, 40 miles north of Oporto, as their residence. At Lisbon all was quiet and the Cortes were opened as the packet left.
have been receiveders from the Rhine state that orders have been received from Berlin to employ double the ments of the Royal Palace at Coblentz during the whole Finter, so that the works may be completed in the wegin ning of May next, when his Majesty is expected fer the purpose of receiving there and at the Castle of Stolzenfels
son.-Letters from Hanover state that his Majesty the King intends leaving his capital and country again for the greater part of the winter, and that Berlin, in particular would appear by accounts from Vienna that the appointment of his Imperial Highness the Archduke Stephen to difficulties. The Archduke wishes for very extended powers, which the Aulic Chamber does not feel disposed to grant, as it would materially diminish its own authority over that important part of the empire,-A Berlin lette of the 12th states that Messrs. Clegg and Samuda inventors of the Atmospleric Railway, have made proposal their Prussian Government for the construction, upon laid at the expense of the State. But before taking this proposal into consideration the Government resolved on witnessing a trial of the principle, and therefore has Berlin to Charlottenberg, the works for which will be commenced in the spring and be quickly executed, as the ground is very favourable. Letters from Leipsic mention
that on the 1st, the subscription for the Saxo-Silesian Railroad was opened at the Bourse. The estimated cost would be \(25,000,000\) thalers in shares of 100 thalers each Italy.-A letter from Bologna of the 6th inst. states that M. Barretti, of Ravenna, had been arrested for the part he took in the late disturbances. He had been for some time settled at Bologna. A quantity of arms and ammunition were found in his house. A barber who was accused of putting upa treasonable placard at a café was
also arrested. The disturbances were still far from being put down, and the people were in a state of great excit ment. Several of the insurgents had taken refuge in Malta and Corsica, and it was said that the Italian states had applied to have them removed. It is by no means request, but the French Government has already so far complied with it as to remove all Italians from Corsica to the interiay of France. The two brothers Muratori, the Counts Biancoli and Righi, the Marquess of Melara, and several other refugees have been ordered to Chateau Rouge. It was reported in Paris on Saturday that the of a serious nature Disturbances were said Naples broken out in the neighbourhood of Naples and in Calabria. The particulars were not published, \({ }^{\text {w }}\); but it preparations to send reinforcements to Sicily, and that some demonstrations were apprehended in Calabria and the Abruzzi, where the events of Bologna had produced a deen impression. An Italian paper printed in Paris, La refugees, states that the circulation among the Italian Romagna failed, not because that disaffection was not Romagna failed, not because that disaffection was not general throughout the Peninsula, but because the The reason given for this is that the Republicans would not aid in a movement openly said to have been suggested by Russia, Everything ,was, it seems, prepared for general Italian insurrection. The movement was the army would lead or immediately enter into it. Upon the knowledge of that revolt, Lombardy, Piedmont, and the Romagna. would rise, and form an Italian empire, the ruler over which would be the Duke de Leuchtenberg, son of Eugene Beauharnais and son-in-law of the Emperor monarchical views of any man, and consequote the revolt in Italy miscarried According to the ame the the revolution in Greece was connected with the move ment in Italy, and equally instigated by Russia.-A Neapolitan steamer arrived at Toulon on the 12 th with despatches frow the Court of Naples and the Due \(\mathrm{d}^{3}\) Aumale, which were immediately forwarded to St Cloud by express. It appears that the marriage of Naples, the object of the Prince's journe King of agreed upon. Letters from Naples of the 6th state that a difference has arisen between the Government and the British cabinet on account of their having taken possession of the island of Lampedosa. The English minister coms and he the British name bas been wounded, and he demands reparation. Although the islan belongs to Naples the British and that the British flag be restored. The minated, declared that more prompt measures have not been take merely on account of the friendly relations which pre viously existed between the two Governments. From Sicily we learn that Mount ena was at the close of last month throwing out volumes of fiames.
Malta. - it is announced in Tuesday' e Gasette that the Government have appointed Mr. W. H. Butt to be rector of the University of Malta. It had been previously stated that the office had been conferred on the Rev. \(F\) Mahony, better known as Father Prout, but it now on account of the have obliged the clerical squabbles in the island, which to resort to this step. The new rector is of course Roman Catholic.
Grebce.-Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. announce the arrival of General Coletti at the Piræus on differen. He received a salute of 175 guns from the and Austrian-in the harbovr where a vast multitude was assembled, the cries of "I live Coletti! long live the good patriot!" resounded on all sides. When his carriage drove off it was accompanied
by a number of women and children repeating with enthusiasm similar exclamations. The following is the result are nearly 90 Napists, and 135 Cons of the Assembly there 80 nearn 90 ars 80 acknowledge Coletti as their chief. -The German papers state that the Emperor of Russia is not content with refusing his sanction to the new state of affairs in Greece, but that he proposes to address an energetic protest against the revolution to all the European Powers.
rebuilt after the dreadful conflagration of 1838 , barcely yet rebuilt after the dreadful conflagration of 1838 , has again been completely destroyed by fire, 1400 families have lost everything and are without shelter. The King, upon being informed of the disaster, had immediately despatched one of his Aides-de-Camp with 30,000 dollars from his private purse and promises of further relief.
Turker.-Accounts
Turkex.-Accounts from Constantinople of the 31st ult. state that the offices of the Porte and most of the public administrations had remained closed during the preceding ten days in consequence of the solemnity of the Bairam. It was believed for a moment that the revolution in Greece might lead to new complications ; this anticipation, however, had not been realised. The Porte, after adopting measures commanded by prudence to guard Thessaly and Epirus from all attempt on the part of the Greek revolutionists, had declared that in its relations with the Hellenic Government it would be guided by the conduct of the Powers which protected the new kingdom. The Persian question still remained in statu quo. The last letters from Erseroum, dated the 17 th, merely mention that the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries having received fresh instructions from their Governments had resumed the negotiations, and that Mr , Curzon, one of the British Commissioners, was dangerously ill. The French Envoy had taken up seriously the affair of the Armenian decapitated for his relapse to Christianity.
Egypt.-The accounts from Alexandria come down to the 26th ult. They state that Mehemet Ali had abandoved all hope of the return of the Pacha of Soudan to his allegiance, and that he was consequently re-organizing ment. with the remainder of the and Mise Dalzell passengers, arrived safely at Aden on the 9 th Sept, A letter from Lieutenant Agar, dated Aden, Sept, 13, after describing their dreadful sufferings from thirst and the burning heat of the sun, \&c, pany's brig of war Tigris was seen rounding the Hulloolla point, with the preconcerted signal flying. About sunset point, with the preconcerted signal flying. About sunset
she anchored; the unfortunate sufferers were speedily on board, and in a few days aafely landed at Aden. Cape of Good Hope.-Accounts have been received from the Cape to Sept. 23 d , and from Natal to the 10 th affairs in that part of the Colony the leaters of thent of conspiracy Prinsep. Rodeloffy, the leaders of the Boer having as it was affirmed submitted to ber Majers, authority and to the terms of the late Gover Majesty's clamation. Accounts from Port Elizabeth dated Aro28th give some details of a dread ful storm in that quarter The ships Delhi, Elizabeth Rowell, Laura, and Sea-gull were driven ashore, and all but the second seemed to have suffered total destruction. Many lives too were unfortunately lost. Including the amount of damage done to the jetty the total loss sustained is estimated at nearly 30,000l. Rains had again fallen in copious quantities in drought a the rising crops were therefore becon more prond the rige was a more promising. There was a rumour at Cape Town of Napier Governor papers are, as usual, filled with complaints of the ravages of the Caffres.
United States and Canada.-By the arrival of two sailing packets we have accounts from New York to the 3d inst. The news is not important. The papers contain much speculation on the coming elections, The friends of Mr. Clay had held a meeting New York, and each party were loud in the praises of their respective candidates.- By an arrival at Clarieston of a vessel from Havannah we have news to the 19th. The newly-appointed Governor-General O'Donnell had arrived at HaFannah, and was to have been installed the day the vessel sailed. -In Canada the Provincial Parliament was very active. A bill for the suppression of secret societies had passed in committee of the whole house. Another for the prevention of party processions, said to be aimed at the Orange societies, had excited very great discussion. A bill had also been introduced for the regulation of steam boats in the province, which forbids the use of high pressure engines.
Mexico.-It is rumoured that Lord Aberdeen has declined to enter into any negotiation with the Mexican minister Mr. Murphy on the subject of the affront lately offered to the British flag, and that he intends sending out a new minister to Mexico in a frigate which will call at with him to the Mexican coast, and require an apolog for the affront before landing. By the packet before the last, advice was received that Mr . Doyle had made a monstrance to the Mexican Government on the subject of a breach of contract between it and a British house in Mezico, in such strong terms that the Government objected to the expressions. Mr. Doyle refused to retract a and the consequence was that the Mexican Government in Lo special messing him to of the lagage in wich it had been or the la guage the then addressea. This Lrierance preceded Aberdeen will not admit that the Mexican Govern-
ment had any just ground for breaking contract with the house in question. The last accounts confirm the statement which has been current that the Government of that country has issued a decree prohibiting foreigners from ers, foreigners married to Mexican women, and those who reside in the republic with their families are made exceptions to the prohibition
Brazirs.- By the Satelitite sloop of war we have accounts from Rio to the 4th Oct. The rejoicings conse quent upon the marriage of the young Emperor and a general manifestation of gloom, arising from the subsequent indisposition of His Imperial Majesty, who had ing to the latest bulletins, was upon the increase, with renewed symptoms of irritation. The result of this attack of the sufferer, not without a strong hope that it migh terminate favourably.
Money Market, Friday.-CITY.-Consols closed at 95 䂞 to 96 , for time and money; Three per Cents. Red., \(95 \frac{1}{8} \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{1}{4}\);
Three-andda-Half per Cents. Reduced, \(102 \frac{1}{4}\), to \(\frac{10}{\bar{y}} ;\) New Three-and-a-Half per Cents. Reduced, \(102 \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{3}{4}\); New Bills, 54s, to 56 s . prem

\section*{fitetropolts and its Zicíníty.}

The Royal Palaces.-Her Majesty has just caused to be carried into effect a design, emanating entirely from herself and Prince Albert, for the establishment of "DoPalace into effect her Majesty has been pleased to make a dona tion of 1000 . for the purchase of books to commence with, instructive character to both libraries. Prince Albert ha also presented \(50 l\). for the same purpose. The committee appointed by the Queen to superintend the arrangements consist of the followg donations and variou works of utility :-Sir H. Wheatley, Mr. G. E. Anson, Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, Hon. C. A. Murray, Master of the Household, has been appointed treasurer to the two library funds, with
Destitution in the Metropolis.-On Monday a public meeting was held at the Western citerary nnstitution, titution now existing in the metropolis, and of adopting measures to alleviate the distresses of the houseless poor. The Rev. Mr. Ward, the Rector of St. James's, was called to the chair, supported Ch Mr. Robinson chairman Ranelagh, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. Robinson chairman Evans, Hon. Stuart Wortley, Mr. Walter, and others. Mr . Arber, the promoter of the measure, briefly explained to the meeting that it was originally proposed to pass the parochial clergy be requested to become presiden the parochial clergy be requested to become presiden and rice-presidenittee be appointed; and-3. That public subscription be set on foot in behalf of the institution, to be called the Western Refuge for the Destitute. These resolutions, however, were thought by some of the gentle men on the committee to be hardachaid that he was decidedly of this opinion ; he thought that if any measures were taken they ogit the metrol that now exised the metropolis, to be taken upon national and comprehensive scale. The house of refuge
to be established should be as well known as St. Paul's. Lord Dudley Stuart was most happy to take part in any measure that might tend to obrterate the relthior whic all must feel so grievously attached to the waealdier chasses a refage for those houseless and shelterless beings who thronged our public thoroughfares and parks. He knew of no one to whom the presidency of such an institution could better be intrusted than to the Bishop on the quesbut at the same time he would not enter upon thi question whether such an institution should. He would con. clude by moving that it is expedient to establish an institution for the relief of the houseless and destitute poor in the metropolis, and would suggest that the day, and that the Bishop of London be requested to pre side. Mr. Cabbell was in favour of a comprehensive plan, but objected to the word refuge. While the instituanight's shelter, inquiry should at the same time be made into the cause of his destitution, so as to prevent its recurrence. He would cordially second the resotution. sir tion mooted by the Noble Lord, as to whether the care of the institution should or should not be confined to clergymen of the Church, it was a question which had better be
aroided. On the other hand, he thought that a national or more comprehensive plan was not practicable, as there the City. Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Kingscote, Mr. Robinson and other gentlemen addressed the meeting, and Dr. Lynch suggested that the Flleet Prison might be appropriated as a place of refuge. The meeting, after that Mr. Cabbell be requested to act as treasurer, and Mr. Arber as honorary secretary; and that it be
ing at Exeter-hall, and request the Bishop of London to preside at the same. The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously given to the Rev. Mr. Ward for taking
the chair, and to Mr. Arber for his active interest in the chair, and to
calling the meeting.

Court of Aldermen.-On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. The Lord Mayor having taken the chair, Alderman Brown mooved a vote of thanks to Alderman Humphery for the uniform kindness, impar-
tiality 4 and good temper which had distinguished him tiality, \({ }^{4}\) and good temper which had distinguished him during his mayoralty, and which had secured for him on his retirement the good wishes and esteem of his fellowcitizens. The vote was carried unanimously and with acclamation. Alderman Copeland brought up the report of the Gaol Committee, which recommended the appointment of a superintendent, with a salary of 3000. a year and 2. a year for a house. He represented the anxiety with portance investigation into the medical department and other matters. The report was referred back to the committee, and the testimonials of the candidates for the office of superintendent of the gaol of Newgate were ordered to Wellington had recommended Capt. Kincaid governor o Bridewell as eminently qualified for the discharge of the duties of the situation. After some other unimportant business the Court adjourned.
East India House, - A Special General Court of Pro prietors was held at the India House on Friday, pursuan requisition, for the purpose of considering tionists - " Ist. That from the printed papers recently laid before Parliament on the subject of Scinde, it is the opinion of this Court that the proceedings of the Government of India which ended in the dethronement, exile, and imprisonment of the Ameers, and the seizure of their country, were uncalled for, impolitic and unjust. 2d. That the Court does therefore most earnestly recommend to the Court of Directors the immediate adoption of suc steps, by representation to her Majesty's Government o made for the injustice already committed, and enforce the abandonment of a line of policy inconsistent with good faith and subversive of the interests of the British rule in India." Mr. Cotton, the Deputy-chairman, before any discussion took place, stated that the papers relative to the object of these resolutions had not been laid before the proprietors, and that he would therefore move a nce that the airectrs reque ten lay them by the Secret Committee regarding the proceedings them by the secret Comwinte regarding the proceeding printed for the use of the proprietors, and that this Court of Directors be requested to apply for and lay before the Court all further information upon this important sub-
 on the question whether the chairman had the power to bring forward this motion, and Mr. Hume expressed his belief that the directors wished to "burk the discus-
sion. It was, however, ultimately resolved to adopt the sion. It was, however, ultimately resorved to adopt the proprietors should be convened at the earliest possible period after the publication of the papers.

The tate Duel.- In reference to the rumour noticed in our last respecting the surrender of Lieut. Munro, it appears from the scotch papers that Lieut. Munro landed at Hull on Friday last from a Hamburgh steamer, and passed through inverness on the 18th, on a visit to hial father at Tain previous to surrendering to take his trial.
At the Marylebone Police Court on Friday, Inspector A the Marylebone folice Court on Friay, hapeth Colo who conducted ind that I take their. Munro and Lieut. Gsion of the Central Criminal Court, and that the witnesses to be subpoenaed on the trial would be 31 in number.
Metropolis Roads.-Another meeting of the rate-payer of Hammersmith was held last week for the purpose of adopting measures to light the Great Western Road from Hammersmith turnpike to the New Road leading to Oxford-street, being nearly the whole leagth of the road running through that parish. A meeting for the same purpose was held about a fortnight ago, but in consequence of some irregularity in the proceedings it was null and void, and by making a alight alteration in the notice !to call another meeting. Mr. Shackell having been called to the chair, Mr. Millar moved the adoption of the General Lighting Act within that district. Mr. Daley seconded the resolution. Mr. White moved as an a mendment, that the meeting be adjourned until that day twelve months. A lengthened and angry discussion thing negatived. The Chairman then put the original motion, when there appeared, on a division, to be 78 for, and 69 against the lighting. The Chairman declared that as there was not sucl a majority of those present in favour of the lighting as was required by Act of Parliament, that object could not be carried out for a twelve-month. Mr. Millar and others demanded a poll, which was granted. The meeting was then adjourned
result of the poll will be deciared. Hungerford Suspension-Bridge. It is intended to open this bridge in May next. The abutments on both sides of the Thames and the pier on the Hungerford side are completed, The pier on the Lambeth side is of the bridge will be 1,440 feet, the breadth in the clear
about 14 feet, and the height from the water level to the ootway, 28 feet. The links that compose the supporting chains are made be necessary for the construction of the bridge. The property required for approaches has cost 13 , the bridge cost of \(80,000 \mathrm{l}\). The total cost, including expenses ncidental to the progress of the works, the Act of Parliament, \&c., will be 106,000 . The proprietors calculate that a net annual income of 8 , 1 . Kensington.-On Monday, at a meeting of magistrates division of Midelese was granted for the ensuing year ; Mr. Morland, the proprietor, having entered into a of penaltie in sureties in 70. each, for the payment Tires.-On Monday morning, shortly hefor. 'clock, a denday morning, shortly before four premises belonging to Messrs. Bramah and Prestige engineers and patent lock-makers, Belgrave-place, Pimico. The manufactory in which it originated was upward of 180 feet in length, and was one of the finest in Europe The fire was discotered raging on the nork end of the building; and the wind blowing furiously fom the south west, the flames raged with ungovernable fury. In less than half-an-hour the whole of the engine-room, with it valuable machinery, was destroyed, and the entire building rapidly took fire. By this time the alarm was com municated to several stations of the Fire Brigade, and water having been procured the fury of the flames was omewhat subdueत, but they subsequently spread to nother part of the factory. By five o'clock the whole building was on fire from top to bottom, and the flames continued their fury until there was not one article of a combustible character to feed them. The number of workmen lately employed on the premises amounted to about 120. On Saturday evening they were at work until 8 o' clock casting a heavy shaft, and when they quitted actory everything appeared safe. On examining the premises after the fire, it was discovered that they had stained with blood near the counting thouse, through which a forcible entry had been made. This circumstance in duced an impression that the fire was the act of an incendiary, and a clue has been discovered which will doubtless lead to his discovery. Mr. Braidwood reporls the entire destruction of the engineering and pattern shops, with their valuable contents. In Belgrave-street South the school of industry of St. George s parish has the roof of the workshops burmed and the back part ex tensively injured. In Upper Ranelngh-street 6 houses have their back premises injured, and one in Eaton-lane is also much damaged. Messrs. Bramah and Robinson are insured and the loss to thefire-offices will not be far short of \(12,000 \mathrm{l}\) Saturday morning, a fire broke out on the pre Old . agington, the rick buming with siderable fury in a shed at the rear of the buildings, used Assislance bein speedily procure the fiomes were extinguished with little destrup of Sropery. On Satay evening involvin the destruction of property to the extent o 20001 bre in 2, 0.., bre and 1 ach pying a large frontage on the east side of the street, reacis 120 feet depth to the edge of the Regent's Canal Basin the north and south portions adjoined by aluable prop When the fire was got under, nothing remained but the smoking ruins

Allempted Suicide.-On Monday morning the neigh bourhood of Bryanstone-square was alarmed by an attempted suicide at the house of Mr. Jos. Hum, M.P. It appears that Mr. Gubbins, ana of the married Mr. Hume s eldest dagher shor 0 During the last fow weeks they have been on a virt Duke and Duchess of St. Abans, in Sincolnshire. The to returned to town from Redburn on Saturday, and ware stay a few days at Mr. Hume's prior to their departar for India. On Monday morning, shortly before 50 cha the screams ar Mrs. Gubbins awoke Mi. Hume 1 family, and it was then discovered that the unfortuas gentleman had thrown himserf on the pavement fro ling bedroom window on the third floor. He was found lying there in a pool of blood and quite insensiole., Dr. Arnolt Mr. Liston, and other medical men, were sent for, whe it was discovered that in addition to other serious inj of ries Mr. Gubbias bad sustainea a compound fracture one of his thighs, and that his otber leg was broke. The greatest secrecy appears to have been imposed on then domestics in Mr. Hume's service, and all the information that could be obtained on application at the house was that a member of the family bad met with a serious aces visited \(t\) attendants, and but faint hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. In reference to the above, Dr. Anotr has addressed a letter to the daily papers, stating to Mr. Gubbins had been under medical treatment for some a suddenous to the accident; that it occurred durbs is so far recovered as to be able to give some account of the accident. It appears from this, that during a horrid dream he fancred he was walking on the parapet of a house, from which he was thrown off; but in what manner or by what n
Morlality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths
registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 11, was as
follows:-West Districts, 126 ; North Districts, 196 Central Districts, 202; East Districts, 215 ; South Dis tricis, 277; Total, 1,016 (males, 524 ; females, 492) 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908.

\section*{3 Probincial Nebos.}

Bollon.-An address signed by nearly 900 inhabitants of this town and neighbourhood, who are mostly heads of
families, has been presented to the Bishop of Chester, expressing satisfaction at the opposition made by his
Iordship to the doctrines of Tractarianism. The following is an extract from the Bishop's reply :-"You would scarcely bave thonght it worth your while to encourage me in the course which \(X\) have pursued unless personal experience had, taught you to value the doctrines wain which I have felt myself bound to marn my clergy. There is much to justify anxiety in the favour which for a while, and in some quarters, those writings have obtained. Bu there is also matter of consolation in the opportunity which public mind, and the determined adherence of the country at large to the doctrines of the Reformation. May I not frther assume that the same circumstance proves the wheral faithtulness of the ministry of our church, by tained, and which has fixed the opinions of the people on a foundation too firm and solid to be shaken by the occasional storms which only affect what is light and weak and wavering
Brighton.-On Wednesday morning several hundred To of earth and chalk slipped into the sea, near Kemp One ofrighton, and carried with it two men and a boy, Aldrington, near this town, contains according to the last census but one inhabitant; a solitary turnpike-gate house, kept by a man with a wooden leg, being the only habitation in the place. The desolation of this parish, in To have the ruins of the church are still standing, is said sea, at the mouth of the river Adur-Shoreham harbonr baving been originally there, but being now choked up with shingle.
Burton-on-Trent,--The Rev. J. M. Crockett, Incumlent on the 14 th inst. It appears that he was returning home with a friend, when on passing the house of a widow of the name of Hassell he heard a confused noise of voices, as if in altercation. On pausing a little, he could hear violence. Mr. Crockett immediately left the arm of his friend and stepped through the wicket, intending to enter by the end of the house the covering of an old well which was under the pavement gave way and Mr. Crockett wa precipitated to the bottom, a large quantity of earth and tones falling upon bim. The alarm was immediatel given, but the unfortunate gentleman when rescued was Bury. -On Tuesday week thired two hours afterwards. Openshaw Fold, near this town, the property of Messrs. Openshaw, woollen manufacturers, was destroyed by fire the origin of which is unknown. The loss is said to be length and three stories in height and the amouns in loss is understood to be upwards of \(10,000 l\).
Carmarthen.-The Special Commissioners since our Iast report have visited Haverfordwest, Narberth, \({ }^{\text {and }}\) New castle Emlyn, on their way to Cardigan and Aberystwith to be of the rioters who were com and tollhouses at Parkamorfa and that place have been 500 each their trial for the same offence and have been held to bail in 502 . each with two sureties in \(25 \%\). each. Much Fishguard, and the informers Thomas Williams and wife ncurred the displeasure of their countrymen to such an extent as to render it necessary for them to be placed under the protection of the military.
his coast in seang the last week a whale has been visiting Sund an morn search herrings. In was distinctly seen on on Friday it was seen off Dover from the shore, and some men who were in a boat just as it was a pproaching had a arrow escape of an upset, but they luckily got on board gelves. The whale is sussing at the time and saved themEly. - The Bury Post states that "there are at the present time in and about the fens around Ely such Great efforis rats that their numbers cannot be reckoned. but still they are not sensibly lessened ; many acres of wheat must be sown again, and this again may fall a prey their incursions. Poison is laid in large quantities mirning. Mr. WV. Harluck has had men eapployed on his ave du some time past to take these amimals, and they fon last weed thove 2,000 . A man wert into Nidulle the vast numbers, the a hround seeming quite terilitied at with life ; numbers, the ground seeming literally to teem noxious animals.'
is halderssfield. -The agents of Sir J. W. Ramsden at his intention to give the munificent suma of 8,000 l. for the erection of four new churches and schools in the extensive
parish of Huddersfield, with ground for the sites of the same. The patronage
in the young baronet.
Kirlcdale.-An affray with poachers took place a Knowsley Park on the 10 the inst., in which Richard Kenyon, Lord Derby's gamekeeper, was so severely
Wounded that he died in a few days. A man named John Sham, one of a gang of poachers who have long been notorious in the neightourhood of Liverpool, has been Manchester.
Manchester.--since the last report of the meeting in favour of the League Fund, additional subscriptions have een received to the amount of 1,527 , maling a total the names of many gentlemen who never before subscribed the sailor who was last week remanded on a charge of
the setting fire to a number of corn-stacks near Denbigh, wa brought up for further examination. It will be recollected ordered to be keptman the informer in this case was ordered to be kept in custody by the magistrates, in consequence of his statement implicating bimself, while at that his account there were strong grounds for believing itnes account was untrue. Hardman was placed in ioe hoss-box, and Joseph Kedger, the prisoner's companion, teamer Penelothe had rua away from her Majesty deserter, was apso, and was consequently dechief superintendent of police stated that since the prisoners had been remanded he had written to various places for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the statement made by Hardman before the Court on Friday week, and he had found untrue. The magistrates after a long hearing decided on again remanding the case.
Newmarket. -The bank of Mr. Bryant, in this town suspended payment on Friday last, but there is no doub mmediately available.
Oldham.-A great portion of the mill of Mr. John Lees, Primrose-hill, with a considerable quantity of by fire machinery, were consumed on Thursday week but is believed to have been accidental. The property estroyed is estimated at about 5,000 .
Windsor.- On the afternoon of Friday, as Capitaine de Reille was leaving Windsor Castle on horseback, in attendance upon the Duke de Nemours, his horse slipped as it was proceeding through the gates of the Home Park, opposite to the Long WaIk, and threw the Captain with considerable force upon the gravelled road ; but, although considerably bruised, he mounted another horse, and proceeded throughout the ride with his Royal Highness. The Hon. C. A. Murray, while hunting with Prince Albert's harriers on Thursday last, was thrown from his horse, in the vicinity of Chalvey, near Slough, but fortunately with out sustaining any serious injury. It appears that while Mr. Murray was in the act of opening a gate with his hunting-whip, his horse rushed over the gate, taking its and thus causing him
Railways.-The following are the returns for the pas week :-Birmingham 1 . Edinburgh and Gisurirmingham Great Western, 12,143l.; Grand Junction, 6,787 Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1,220l. ; Great North of England, 1,302l.; London and Birmingham, 14,213l.; South Mestern, \(5,1132\). ; Blackwall, 641l.; Greenwich, 6582. Brighton, 3,432l. ; Croydon, 219l. ; Liverpool and Manchester, 3,8806 . ; Manchester and Leeds, 4,465l.; Mid2,416l. ; Northern and Eastern, 1,415l.; North Midland 4,281l.; Newcastle and Carlisle, 1,400l.; South Eastern York Dover, 3,0786 . ; Sheffield and Manchester, \(458 \%\). and Dover Company held their half-yearly meeting last week. The report announced that the viaduct at Folkestone was now complete, that the hotel on the harbour ould be opened this month, and that the trains in a few In reference to the communication with France, the directors hoped that the French Government will forward one or more of the lines of railway by which it is proposed to reduce within the limits of a moderate day's journey the route between Paris and Brussels and London on the other. The promise of opening throughout to Dover before the end of the year would, with favourable weather, be fulfiled, and Mr. Stephenson, the engineer, encouraged a hope of the completion of the branch line to Maidstone by September ext. A supplemental account had been received from The Brighton Company claimivg a further sum of \(34,623 \%\), The construction account showed a balance of 33,232 ,郎 number of passengers carried on the line during the ant hair-year was 274,000 , the receipts from which had increased to 4,700 . per week. The total receipts for payment of expenses, a balance of \(12,750 b\),, applicable to paymentend ; but considering the unfinished state of the line, the directors proposed to defer the payment until line, the directors proposed to defer ine payment until directors to improve the harbour at Folkestone; to adjust the accounts in dispute with the Brighton Company ; railway, France, and Belgium ; and to apply to Parliament in the next session for powers to construct a branch line from Ashford to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate. lines having a common terminus at L.ondon Bridge took place, but the subject was deferred until a future day.
ing from a Brussels paper:-"We learn from good authority that an English company will establish steam-boats, which draw so little water thand Ostend by both ports both ports at low water, 80 that travellers leaving London Ostend toxard by the railway to rokestone will arrive a Ostad evening. Another English company will wall and Oster Therem will perween Black wail and Ostend. The steaniers will perform the passage ne able to ten hours, and always arrive at Ostend so as to he morninter the port. They wil also leave Ostend in the morning is the tide suits. Thus travellers who arrive London sin the the raiway from lologue may reach London in the afternoon or the following day. -The irectors of the Great Western Railway have given notice orir intention to apply to Parrament next session for ine extension act, which will enable them to carry their ine into the town of Cheltenham. The new bill embraces three objects:-1. a branch line from Pangbourne station Newbury, a disfance of about 15 miles; 2 . the extension of the line through the city of Gloucester; and 3. its extenlon int cutting and embarkments from Kennington towards Didcot on the are branch to Oxford, (about two miles in length) ings opposite Nuneham are the ballast. The cutupwards of 2000 yards per week are taken to the long embankment which runs down to the river at the end o Nuneham park. Where the railway crosses the river a bridge made of timber was commenced on Saturday, and nin eompleted in about five weeks.-A prospectus has Knareshore of a new railway from Harrowgate and North Midland at Bolton Percy station. Mr. Locke has been engaged to survey the line, and has made a report. The line is proposed to commence at Knaresborough \(\mathrm{Spa}_{1}\) nearly half way between Harrowgate and Knaresborough ; is said, will benefit not only those towns but Wetherby, Thorparch, Tadcaster, and even York.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-On Monday, Mr. Ford, one of the attorneys Benche traversers, attended in the Court of Queen's plea in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell. The AttorneyGeneral said, he did not wish to put the traversers to any inconvenience, but no parties were authorized to hand in the rejoinders for the traversers, who should do so in person. He would, however, take it that they had done So, and move that the argument on the demurrer be taken ttorney-Gy morning. Mr. Ford submitted that ine the case of the Queen \(\quad\) Dungarvan and others, there was a rule of Court, dated Nov. 2,1842 , that the parties having joined issue to the demurrer, the argument should be set down for argument the next term after, and that the paper books should be prepared for the Judges at the expense of the parties. In the present case, therefore, the ttorney-General could not, in the face of that rule, now Attorney-General insisted on his right to proceed, and expressed a hope the Court would not make itself a party to these delays. Mr. Moore and Mr. Hatcheil appeared for the traversers, and contended that the case could not be argued until next term. The Chief Justice said that he Court expected that the parties would be prepared in the morning. Mr. Ford complained that the traversers \({ }^{3}\) briefs were not ready. The Chief Justice-That is your idling all that time. The Court will call the cases on tomorrow. Accordingly, on Tuesday the plea in abatement or ratber the demurrer of the Crown to that plea, was called up for argument. The court was full at an early hour. All the traversers, save Mr. O' Connell, atten for in person, and an appearance by attorney was taken for him. The Attorney-General commenced, and war. Moore Reply The reply devolved upon Mr. SolicitorGeore, Q.C. The argument was conducted on both sides with calmness, and with scarcely any interruption from the Court. At the conclusion of the SolicitorGeneral's argument, the Chief Justice said that judgGeneral's argument, would, be held over until the next morning. In consequence of this intimation the Court on Wednesday was crowded in every part from an early hour and the greatest anxiety was evinced to know the result At 11 o'clock the Chief Justice entered the Court and was immediately followe ed by the other Judges. Mr. Stcele was the first of the traversers who mace his appearance and muntes the Attorney-General and Counsel lapse of a few maving taken their places, the Chief Justice on both side the he question at issue had been argued with great ability the question at he was st cient and that the demurrer should be held good. Mr. Justice Crampton, Mr. Justice Perrin, and Mr. Justice Burton follod, expressing their entire concurrence in what had fallen from the Chief Justice. The AttorneyGeneral said it remained then for him to move that the traversers be called on their recognizances to appear and to plead instanter. This was opposed by the counsel for the traversers on the ground that they were entitled to a fourday rule. The arguments on both sides were purely technical, and of no interest to the public. The Chief Justice said that Mr. O Connell hid the indictment ine indictment-he had been clarged whin the inctment a fortuight ago, and ject-matter of that indictment or that he did not under*
stand it. He had now to plead not guilty or to enter a general demurrer, whichever course he may be advised to adopt. But while in this application he admitted the dis. cretion of the court, he withbeld any case for the exercise of that discretion. It was the unanimous opinion of the Bench that no case had been made out why the justice of the country should be delayed and the Attormey-General be refused the answer he made to the indictment. Mr.
O'Connell must therefore plead instanter. The AttorneyGeneral then required that the traversers should be called on their recognisances to appear and to plead forthwith.
The traverstrs were then called on by the Clerk of the The traverssers were then called on by the Clerk of the
Crown. They respectively answered to their names. Mr. O'Connell sat at the side bar. His plea was first handed in. The following is a copy :- "In the Queen's Bench, Crown Side-Daniel O'Connell and others, at the Prose-
cution of the Queen.-And the said Charles Gavan Duffy, cution of the Queen.- And the said Charles Gavan Duffy, in his own proper person, comes into court here, and Guilty of the premises above laid to his charge, or of any
of them, or of auy part thereof. And of this lie puts himself of them, or of auy part thereo.. And of this lie puts himself
upon the country, and so forlh. -Thomas O'Hegan; Peter M. E. Gartlan, attorney." Similar pleas were handed in for all the other traversers. The Attorney-General then said that notices should that evening be served on each of the traversers of his intention to apply to the Court on
Friday to fix a day for the trial of this case at bar in this Court in the ensuing vacation, under the statute 4th William IV.- Sunday last was the day aypointed for collectthe Dublin returns alone amounted to treble the average of the five previous years, the sum collected being no less than 3,577l.-The Roman Catholic Archbishops and in this city last week, resolved for the third time within seven years to publish a decided declaration against a state provision for the clergy, in any form whatever. They
state that their determination remains the same us in 1837 and 1841, when a similar proposal was brought forward; and that they unanimously pledge themselves to resist by every influence they possess every for the Cato clergy, in whatever shape or form it may be offered. - The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. Mr. O'Connell opened the proceedings by referring to the determination of the and moved resolutions approving of their conduct, declaring that the laity will support them on the ground "that the control of the Church by the State is calculated only
 lings in to the place of the sainted pastors of faithful flocks," -and "that all the bribes of England could not purchase. throughout their entire isle." These resolutions were passed by acclamation. Mr. O' Connell handed in \(103 l\). Canada; 21l. from Maine, Portland; and 23l.11s. 5d. from Mexico, the first remittance. At this stage of the
proceedings a messenger from the courts informed Mr. \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connell and the other traversers who were present diately left the meeting, stating, amidst much laughter, that he would be back as soon as possible. Mr. D' O'Connell, jun., asked if Mr. Ray would have Mr. O'Connell replied, amidst renewed laughter, all the conspirators. Those of the "nine" wLo were Queen's Bench. Mr. O'Connell returned in about an hour, and having addressed the meeting on the subject of a federal Parliament, in reply to an address from Mr. Sturge, announced the weekly reut to be 932l. 19s. 6 wich, has sent his name to Mr. O'Connell as a Repealer, "so far as a substitute caa be found in a federal union," and announcing his willingness to support him in "any Society conspicuous in the annals of Irish eloquence, and Society, conspicuous in the annals of irish eloquance, aad 1815, was revived on Friday night. The Provost was in the chair. The opening address was read by Mr. W. C. The revival of this society, said to be the cradle of the The revival of this society, said to be the cradle of the genius of Burke, Grattan, Plunket, Bushe, Curran, Croker, North, Perrin, Doherty, and ruany others, suggests interesting reffections; and the adaress of Mr. Magee, when published, wistory.
Finoe. - The last accounts from the scene of the late outrage at this place state that Mr . Waller is not yet out of danger, and that Miss Vereker died on Tuesday morning. An inquest has been held on the body of the unfor" Died in consequence of founds inficted by some person or persons unknown." Mrs. Waller has recovered, but or persons unknown ." Mrs. Waller has recovered, but
Mr. Braddell's case is still precarious. A letter from LimeMr. Braddetha case is 8 till precarious. A etter from dime-
rick states that the writer was at Skinone ten days before the attack, and then heard it reported as an event that had the attack, and then heard it reported as an event that had
taken place. The writer says, "I heard that Mr. Waller taken place. The writer says, had been attacked, when he and his family were at dinner, and the report went on to say, that when the men fired at Mr. Waller, his servant rushed at him (the man that fired)
with a carving knife in his hand and secured him. The with a carving knife in his hand and secured him. The
cause alleged for the attack was revenge of a servant who cause alleged for the attack was revenge of a servant who
had been dismissed. I was afterwards, on Monday week, had been dismissed. I was afterwards, on Monday week,
in the neighbourhood of Finoe, and heard that the report was false; but I think it proves that the attack was planned, and even the very time it was to take place, and
also that it was well known through the country."

Linzerick.-The Limerick Reporter of Friday states that "the hills and mountains of the adjoining counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, and Clare were again illumined on Thursday night, and the whole country was
a blaze of light, extending over a distance of at least fifty a blaze of light, extending over a distance of at least fifty
miles. The cause of this wide-spread illumination of hill and mountain and valley is the news which reached here of Mr . O'Connell's plea of abatement being received,
and his subsequent triumph over the law officers of the and his subsequent triumph over the law oficers or cevil
Crown. No sooner does intelligence of good or arrive from the metropolis than it spreads to the inliabitants of the mountains, and is communcated instanch signal fires,"

Killeenny.-"This county," remarks a local paper, " and we presume the counties adjoining, were studded with
bonfires or signal-fires on Thursday night were the hills iliuminated, but in numerous places fires were visible aloag the lowlands. Rumours of various kinds are afloat as to the cause, but it is supposed they were
lighted in consequence of the motion for lighted in consequence of the motion for a postponement Tiposarry \(A\) local paper of Frid
Tipperary.-A local paper of Friday states that "The entire country was literally in a blaze last night. every eminence as far as the eyurrounded them could be heard, in many instances, in the vicinity of our town. As we remarked upon a similur circumstance berore, he most perfect organization was observable an the same minute, and it was stated that the object of the incendiaries was to infuse dread and awe into the minds of the respectable portion of society by an exhibition of their discipline reminded one more of a country of savages than of civilized human beings."
Cavan.-These mysterious but significant fires have at
length extended to the north. On Wednesday evening, at about \(70^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}\), the inhabitants of Mount Nugent were thrown into a state of the greatest alarm by a simultaneous appearance upon the hills of fires blazing in immense numbers, forming a circuit of several miles,
accompanied by firing of shots and shouting. At Belaccompanied by firing of shots and shout thrown into state of great excitement, in consequence of fires blazing in every direction as far as the eye could reach. They com menced about \(90^{\prime}\) clock, and from that time fire answered fire in quick succession, till the whole surrounding country was illuminated. Shots were heard from hill to hill, and several Protestant families fied into the town for procec nearest fire diste and taree policemen wearn the nature of the movement and a came near to they saw a large party of men whom they desired to disperse; but they refused, and a shot was fired at the party, upon which the constable and his party rushed upon them, when they all retreated. Two of them were captured, and they got upou the ground a pike, a shovel, and a pitchfork about 10 feet long. The police bronght their prisoners and their trophies with them into the town. Soon after Mr. Gumley, J.P., took with him out of barracks a company could not obtain any trace of the former party, and seturned. King's County.-On Thursdar night simultaneous fires blazed on the hills around Clura and as far as the eye could reach,-horns sounded and many shots were fired. The shouting and yells within the town were incessant for many hours, and repeated challenges were given "Tory to show'his face." The fires and other disturbances which with marching and counter marching continued throughout the night, are openly avowed to have been illuminations and rejoicings for O'Connell's victory over Queen's Bench. The peasantry ridicule the idea of his being forced to a triul at all, but state that even if he be the Government will soon get enough of it, for that O'Connell hasithe'means of protracting it for years. missen, Dunshaughlin, and the far-famed Tara, in the county of Meath, exhibited the same demonstration of fires and shoutings as other places on Thursday evening.

\section*{SCOTLAND}

Edinburgh.-Lord Meadowbank has resigned his office as one of the Lords of Justiciary and Session. Mr. Alexander Wood has succeeded him as Lord of Justiciary and Mr. Patrick Robertson has succeeded him as Lord of Session. The situation of Dean of Faculty, vacant by the promotion of the latter gentleman, has been conferred on Mr. Duncan M'Neil, the Lord Advocate.- We learn from commeotsman that the worsing men of a on a large scale for their own use in that city. They are to hold a public many leading men in Edinburgh have resolved to encourage the project
Glasgow.-The election of Lord Rector took place last week. The public are a ware that although an election to the rectorial chair takes place annually, tie Lord Rector s generally allowed to remain in office for two years, his matter of course. On the present occasion, however, a large portion of the students resolved, in consequence of Church of Scotland, to adopt measures for his expulsion, and for the election of a person entertaining sentiments toun was accordingly fixed upon as the opposing candidate. The result was Mr. Manle's return by a majority of 59 the numbers being for Lord Eglintoun, 187; for Mr.

Maule, 246.-At a meeting of the Senate of the Unive sity, on the 7th inst., resolutions advocating the abrogation (except in the case of divinity professors) of the conrequiring professors to subscribe the the worship and discipline of the Church of Scotland were adopted. This Act was passed for the purpose of preventing the possibiity of an Episcopalian holding a Professorsmesent movement, that it especially refers to the admission of Episcopalians as well as Dissenters. The 14 th resolution states "That it is scarcely necessary to remark that the enforcement of a law which would have deprived this members of the English Church who have filled these offices here, could produce no beneficial influence on
offices her
education.

\section*{fitiscllancots.}

American Repudiation.-Gen. Duff Green, an American officer now in England, published a few days since in the Times a reply to the Rev. Siduey Smith's letter on American Repudiation. On that attempt to defend the conduct of the non-paying States the Times itself commented with considerable severity ; but Mr. Smith has since entered the field with the fullowing characteristic letter :-To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle. Sir,-Having been unwell for some days past, I have had no opportunity of paying my respects to General Duff Green, who (whateve a
be his other merits) has certainly not shown himself a Washington in defence of his country. The General demands with a beaut,fiul simplicity, "Whence this morbid hatred of America \({ }^{2}\) " But this question, all affecting as suoght by the leg in near the form-yard uttered the most piercing cries of distress; forthwith all the birds of the yard gathered round him and seemed to delight in his misfortune ; hens chuckled, geese hissed ducks quacked, and chanticleer, with shrill cockadoodes reat the air. 'Whence,' said the fox stepping of the fox? What have I done? Whom have I injured? am overwhelmed with astonishment at these symptoms aversion.' 'Oh you old villain,' the poultry exclaimed 'where are our ducklings? where are our goslings? Did I not see you running away jesterday with my mother your mouth? did not you eat up all my reationsto be week? Yqu ought to die the worst of deaths-General Green comes the morbid hatred of America as you term it. Because her conduct has been predatory-becuuse ste has ruined so many helpless children, so many miacrabe women, so many aged men-becanse se sacred treasares which human virtue had hoarded for human misery. Why is such hatred morbid? Why, is it not just, inevitable, innate? Why is it not disgraceful Hate want it? Why, is it not honourable to America all my life; and in the Edinburgh Review, and at all opportunities which my trumpery sphere of action has afforded, I have never ceased to praise and defend the United States; and to every American to whom I have had the good fortune to be introduced, I have proffered all the hospitality in my power. But I cannot shat my eyes to enormous dishonesty; nor, remenabering their (though I copy Satan) to spring up from the gulf of infamy in which they are rolling.

I am astonished that the honest States of America do not draw a cordon samitaire round their unpaying brethren, that the truly mercantile New Yorkers, and the thoroughly honest people of Massachusetts do not in their European, visits wear a uniform with "S. S., or Solvent States, full worked in gold letters upon the coat, and receipts in full of all demands tamboured on the waistcoats, and the the own property" figured on their pantaloons. Buericans General seems shocked that I should say the do I mean cannot go to war without money. But what do bodying by war? Not irruptions into Canada-not matitime war of
of militia in Oregon, but a long tedious mar four or five (irags duration. Is any man so foolish as to suppose that Rothschild bas nothing to do with such wars as these? and that a bancupt State, without the power of borrowing a shilling in the world, may not be crippled in such a contest? We all know that the Americans cay fight. Nobody doubts their courage. I see now in ay minds eye a whole army on the plains ont light infantry, bathe array, immense battalions) of repudiregiments of heavy horse debtors, Vivre sans payer, ou ators, brigades of bankrupts, with Vivre sains on their trumpets; all these desperate debtors would fight to the death for their country, and probably drive into gain, I have no doubt I wish I had the same confidence in their widom. But I believe they will become intoxicated by the flattery of unprincipled orators; and instead of petition in making calico (the great object for which the Anglo-Saxon race appears to have been created, they will waste their happiness and their money (accursed can get any) in years of silly, blociy, man, and that the carronades of the \(W\) ashington steam will carry farther than those of the Britisher Victoria the Robert Peel vessel of war. I am accused o at sepudi-
the epithet 'repudiation' to States which have not
ated. Perhaps so; but then these latter States have not "I don't owe you anything, and will not pay you" and another who says "I do owe you a sum," and who having admitted the debt never pays it There seems in the first to be some slight colour of right, but the second is broad, blazing, refulgent, meridian fraud. It may be very true that rich and educated men in Pennsylvania wish to pay German agriculturists real objectors are the Dutch and the effect of character upon clover. All this may be very true, but it is a domestic quarrel. Their churchwurdens of repudiation must make a private rate of infamy for themquarrel is the Unpaid World versus the State. The real vania. And now, dear Jonathan, let me beg of you to follow the advice of a real friend, who will suy to you speakers in the eleven recent Pennsylvanian elections have cautiously abstained from saying, " make a great tion of the obloquy and contempt to which you are exposing yourselves all over Europe. Bull is naturally disposed to His imaginary paradise is songe who does not pay him ment, where ready money prevails, and where debt and discount are unknown. As for me, as soon as I bear that the last farthing is paid to the last creditor, I will appear the plumeopicean robe of the Pemasylvanian Senate, in conscript Jonathan shall trickle over me a few drops of tar and help to decorate me with those penal plumes in which the vanquished reasoner of the Transatlantic world does homage to the physical superiority of his opponents. And now, having eased my soul of its indignation, and sold the subject, with per cent. discount, I sulkily retire from money to free and enlightened republics, but of employiug purehasing into the Turkishing up Abyssinian bouds and and-a-Half per Cent. Funds.-Sydney Smith.

\section*{siam.}

Rould Court, -The Dake of Brunswick v. The King of fanover.
This suit was instituted by the Duke of Brunswick against the King of Hanover, prayng by the Duke of Brunswick angainst the Tarover curator of huts of the fammy, appointing the timg of ments. Upor, and to obtait ant account of the receipts ano pay-
to thic Lord Checevang the letters missive the defencidnt applied refusced, ar Chance ant of erpolity, whe iek, was deprived 830 the plaintiff whe court had any jurndiction the Duke of Cambrid bis duchy by a revolutionary made a decree Ginvitinanic Diet on the 2 d December, 1830 , they imself the government proviutifis blother Wilham to take upon legitimate agnati of the farnily to provide for the future govern-
meut of the Duchy. His Majesty Wilian IV, is hins of Hanc-

 his Majesty Whilitin IV., and by Whatian Duke neecess
stoorl suremine Duke of Brunswick makit ieruire, that the under-
 the conviction that the Duke was at that time wastiug the for at gerowhich he possessed in enterprise alike impossible, and danons minexested now and hereconsidered that the one upon his property, they therefore fore ruin was to appoint a guardian over him. They there-
him male scions of their house. It then appointed the noble
of Came
 Duke the death of his Majesty William IV., in private property. of Cumberland to himberland, who had become King of Hanover, and accourted arisen from the receipts and application of the income whinch had took possession of thes estates and property of plaintift, but renout of the jount, and until his late visit to England had resided appointmentirisdiction of the Court. It was insisted that the Englayn, and Great Britann. The plantiff was dominiled in said that some inritain, and asked for relief. Su C. We etherell With hin the Juringrienuity haa been exerted to bring the defindant Armagh. The defend Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of of a resign the ditle of King, and accept the bill in the character cellor to recul application liad incert made to the Lord Char one in which the f otters nimsive, and the cause appearediot o be Was instituted, could have stopped the suit in limine. The suit grounds of co court, und the suit ought to be stopped upon jurisrecall thety of the suit was and constituticnal principles, as the has a rmaxim ters missive the ofescnt demurrer was finsal Woverot a forenste subject with whinch the court could deal. be suspentry he foverned was panished ; the Soverem has person He was the ply fact, the Homo and \(A\) it could not be separated mot get back to bis oldien time, of a king of Scotland who did that anibacsae. The statute passed un the thine of but this wa Upon thiss occasion the could be arrested was a declaratory ann sador. Wher daring to velate his easin in thant under an The subllat author the authority that a sovereign could be sued, suit was in this suat was not here, but in l3runswicke's wr.t truna a foreign trust. There were a transaction in England, but which were undertaken by wirtue of proce

\section*{in a foreign court the accidental coming to this country of the
party gave this court
a overereign either power of administering that trust. But
sime or was supposed to come here upon a safo-conduct, and though in waffect it wosped not issued, still it existed
in principle, and} In principle, and he was entitited to the benefit of it. There were
maily forms of such documents upon the register, and both a sove-
reign and an ambassalor



 an appearance conputionally if the Court shoulat be if opminne


 ional apyearance with the repister, and appy to the court to bo
rclievel. Where there exlint cla a rigut there also existed a remedy
and

 ould be sued in cquity, the considerations were what let remphe
 of right. Whether that was always the rule might be doubted in a passage of 16 Viner, 535 , title, "Prerogative," where it was
said athet in the time of Henry III, and always befure, a man
mighit have suect the King as a common might have sued the King as a common person might be sued; but
Edwwrd f. ruled that none should sue the King but only petition at common law the King could or could not thave coensider whether Crown could now only be sued by pettion of right. The principle
was this-It is by command of the Cruwn that sulicets



 own dominions, if a subject of England asserter a a right against
him, it was said that rught could not be maintained in our ennrts, because of the privilege to which he was entitled by the
laws of his own kunctom; that it whuld be a conthet of juntsextion between a right existing in British subjccts and a right
exin the foreign Sovereign. Upon principles of interna tional law, and on the comity of nations, no country was fere with the rights of their own other countries so as to inter-
administered otherwise than in the mas not to be
tow decorous nanuer administered otherwise than in the most decorous nanuer
towards the Sovereigns or abjects of foreign countries, but it
was a right Was a right to be administered, and a rigit which every Govern-
ment silded to its own subjects in preference. The leanned
counsel cited Storeys there was no personal incayacity founded either unou primeiple
or authority of the defendant to be sued, who if not sued in tinis tiun was attempted to be shown. He then went tlrough the
facts stated in the bill, of 1833 was, as stated by the bill, wholly void, was so admitted but to the personal property of the relatintiff, who was entitled to argued that the refusd of the ford Chancellur tame recald his and
tet
ters missive, was a decision that the pir cuss on
 the oath of alleglance, liad submitcd himself to the laws of thi
country. The suit was against the defendant, not as King o
Hanover, bat as curator of the plaintiff Nether was ject-matter of the suit an act of state, but one of forensic juris diction for an account, to which the plaintiff was entitled.-
Sir C. Wetherell was heard in reply, after which Lord Langdai said the circumstances were extraorduary, and as much learn ing had been brought to bear upon the case, he should no
decide it without full consideration. BAlL. CoURT. - The Queen V. the Judge of the Arches Courb,-
Mr. Rogers, Q.C., applied for a rule, calling upon the Joutge o prohibition should of Canterbury to shom cause why a writ o eake now pending in that court uuder the name of "The offic the case were given in our last. The foundation of Mr. Rocts ors's
present application for the prohibition was, thatthe put by the judge of the Arches Court upon the 20th section o the statute of Victoria was erroneous. The offence of the vicar, hury, bat the non-burial; alad liss offence was complele when correct, the statute protected the defendant against the presen admit the defence was erroneons. Mr. Justice Wightman thought that the judgment of the ecclesiastical court proceeded upon the ground either that there was a continuing offence between, and was in itself, in the circumatances, a fistinct offence and refusa 68th canon. The question was oue of ecclestastical cuganzance the proper mode of proceeding was by appeal to an ecclesias dical court of a higher nature. Upon this ground his Lordship Court of Quekn's Bencar-The Queen V. Mr'Nell.-The At
torney-General pray cuthe judgment of the Court on the defeadSmith, the banker the arguments on buth sities invoived son many olucs poms of deMr. Smith and Mr. M'Nenl hatu business transactons together and Mr. M Nell, after writing a letter requesting an explanation, without effect, horsewhipped Mr. Smith in the street. Mr, Kelly,
for the defence, said that this question was nut uow whether the defenatant had rendered hanselt amenable to the law, fors
that he had confessed by lis plea of guily; bit whether the prosecutor had not so fur miscor cueled himself as to have for an aggravated punishment upon the defeudant. He subright. The provocation given to the defemdant was very
serions. His character had been wantonly, and without any justification, slaudered by the prosecutor. The first idea that the defminnt had was to obtain an explanation. To that
on. \(y\) was his first letter addressed. Lord Dennan - We are perslightcst mace of provoknig a cinarrel. We think it right at once to relicve the defendant from that pait of the cuse. Mr. Kelly Wus must happy to hear the Court express thas opinion. He must prtssions he had uttered, he knew that, Without any fuarrel, prevalent amung gentlemen, he could have maintained his asser-
tion, and maintained it without dagger. The prosecutor could
not have believed the charge, for otherwise he would havestated
this at the time that the defendan this at the time that the defendant sought for his certificate.
Lord Denman-The commissioner expressiy petused to witnhold the delendant's certificate, sayng expressiy retused to there was thiold
defendant's conduct which would justify sucl nathing in the Kelly said that it was so. Well, then, there roult be hese. anub
that the prosecutor had improperly met the first request for an
explanation by sent explatiation by sending the defendant's friend to anguest forney an
was sald that the defendant oueht to have brought an action,
but the words spoken did not afford the defend action. Mr. M. Chambers followed on the ssmene side, and after
a long argument Lord Denman said that as this was an unusualiy
complicated cose Court could hardly would be better to let it stand over, for the satisfactorily without again looking into with all the affidavits [Sittings in Banco.] - The Queen v. Gregory. - Mr. Sergeant Shee on the part of the defendant, the obromprietor of the Sergeant Central Criminal Court, corcted to the commissioners of the Court certaminal Court, commanding them to send up to this the Dike of Brumswick aganst the defeudant for a libel and conLord Denman said that a lifere had not beent on tefichent cause points,
to indure the Court to say that the defeurant was entatied to the
exercise of their exercise of their Lordships' discretion in his favour. He found indictments ayainst the defendant, and he must say that that
fact was at the very best a most equivocal reason for granting any indulgence at all to the defendant. In the September grassions inexpedient to hisis senterrce one the defendant, because they
were in cirult rihether ufficavits could be read and counsel heard



 sintence on the defendant, its sentence would be louked at by
the Court that next moceeded to pass seutence on him, what cile
allowance given in the one for

 might think couvenient, it would be man, e ansolute ou the conat
ditions proposed by his counsel. - Run en preterred against the defendant for perjury, alleged to lave been
comnaited by himo in the course of some examindtions the Commissioners of Customs of some examinations taken by cause wis thin iudictment should not be quashoud cor further pro-
ceedings stayed. Mr. Cnckburn and Mr. Chambers shuwed cause
arainct the rule.

 the rute ought not to be made ausolute. The rule was therefore
discharged, but without cost:.

\section*{}

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stuplies of Enghish Wheat have been very iudfiferent, and prices
continue as on that day. Foreirn is taken off yery continue as on that day. Foreign is taken off very slowly at the
same ratce, dud althrmgh therc hare been some sales effected, be much doing to-day.
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 \(\pm=2+2=\) \(=5=5=2\) \(2 \mathrm{Fat}=2=2\)


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\(A^{S}\) GARDENER.-A middle-aged Man, who perof Farming Cerstanas his dusidess, and also thre suffik gentleman he has left- - Direct to A.B., Mr. KırNAN's, 4, Great Russer Man, aged 30, who tho A roughly understands all kinds of Early and late Forcins the Management of Kitchen and Flower-garden, Good chargc-
Conservatory, \&cc. ; can have 2 years and 7 months ge gas just left. ter, and be well recommended by the gentleman he has jondon. A GARDENER, where one or more men are kept. A -A single Man, aged 35, who perfectly nuderstand ing and has had great practice in the cultivation of last sithation work, \&c. ; can have ta years, Nursery, Hormsey rd., 1 sing AS GARDENER.-A respectable married Man, aged A 35 , who can have nearly three years' most unexception as a character from his last Employer, whon he nc., \&cc., with the
first-rate Pine and Grape Grower, Plants, usual rr utine of lousiness.- Direct AS GARDENER, OR GARDENER, AND KEEPER.
 chargc of Mceadow-land; Me Diry, or stock of Poultry; they co taking hive managen chavacters, and have no objection onousc, abroad.-Direc
Old Kent-road.



\title{
THE GARDENERS＇CHRONICLE．
}

\section*{A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS．}

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY
SATURDAY，DECEMBER 2

No．48．－1843
index of the princorpa hortautur


ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON，
April moth，JUNE 4 th，and Jus y 2 d ． SCHEDULE OF PRIZES
Class
A Steers． 40 plants

B Stove and Cree unhouse plants； 20 species or distinct varieties
N．B．－Private growers and N
compete separately in this letter
Stove and Greenhouse plants；
r．13．－Pe：sons exhibiting in any one of the letters A，B，or \(C\) ，cannot also exhibit in either of the other letters．
or Fuchsia will be admitted into the col lections \(A, B\) ，and \(C\) ．．Climbers，collection D Stove and Greenhouse Climbers；collections
of 6 species or distinct varieties．
E Specimen Ornamental plants；being new o rare kinds

F Fuchsias；collections of 12 ，distinger vervet
G Cinerarias；collections of 12 distinct vars． II Pelargoniums（scarlet），collections of 6 vars

I Pelargoniums（scarlet）；best specimen of any dior cultivation
Pelargonium ；collections of is new and dis． tinct varieties，grown in No． 24 －sized pots

K Pelargniums；collections of 12 distinct varieties，grown in No． 12 －sized pots．
N．B．－Private growers and Nurserymen
L Pelargoniams ；collections of K ． Pelargoniams；culiections of 8 distil
reties，grown in No． 24 －sized pots reties，grown in NO． 24 －sized pots this letter，and those who exhibit in \(J\) or \(F\) cannot exhibit in \(I_{s}\) also，
M Peargonilums；single specimens of any kind and displaying superior cultivation
N Calceolarias；collections of not fewer than 8 varieties，grown in No．I2－sized pot N．B．－Private growers and Nurserymen O Romes（cultivated in pots）；collections of 20 distinct varieties

P Roses（cultivated in pots）；collections of 10 distinct varieties
N．B．－P
Hyacinths（cultivated in pots）；collections not fewer than 24 varieties

R Herbaceous，hardy and half hardy spring－ flowering plants（not bub bus）；conation

Alpine plants；collections of not fewer than 24 species
Note，－All the plants exhibited in Class I．are required to be in bloom

Mos Class II．－Cut Flowers． 12 varies；collections of not few ir thai bloom of each variety

Summer－flowering Roses；collections of no more than 100 varieties，exhibited as in 1 pete separately in \(T\) and \(U\) ；the former \(t\) feed above．
W Verbenas ；in stands of 24 varieties
X Picotees；in stands of 24 varieti s

GG Calceolarias

\section*{HH Heaths}

\section*{\({ }_{\text {II }}\) Fuchsia}

KK Verbenas
ote．－Certificates will be given to such seed－ lings of merit a eligible for competition，all the subjects，except those included in JJ and KK，must be exhibited growing in pots and they must they are to bear．No seedlings car have prizes awarded to them unless these conditions are complied with．

Class IV．－Naturat，Orders． jamel
TN Tropæolames，collections of not tower than lies or distinct varıeties
NN Rutaceous plants，Including Diosma， Crowed，Eriostemon，Baronia，Correl，Zee
ria，and others；collections of not fewer than 10 species

Leguminaceous Plants
0 Papilionaces；collections of not few than 12 greenhouse species Mimosear ；collections of not fewer than 6 species
QQ Myrtaceous plants，including Beaufortia， Eucalyptus，Myrtus，Eugenia，and others collections of not fewer than 6 specie
Cactaceous Plants．
R Collections of not fewer than 6 plants o the tall－growing kinds，as Epiphyllum Cereus，kc．
SS Single specimens of the tall－growing kinds
TT Collections of not fewer than 30 species o distinct varieties of the dwarf－erown \＆e

UU Rubiaceous plants，including Gardenia Rondeletra，Manettia，Bnuvardia，Ixora， Pavetta，and others；

VV Composite plants，restricted to Helichrysum Aphelexis，Astelma，and Phochocom
lections of not fewer than 6 species

Gesneraceous Plants．
WW Collections of not fewer than 10 species neluding Gemneria，Gloxima，
XX Achimenes；collection
Ericaceous Plants．
YY Cape Heaths；collections of 15 distinct N．B．－Persons exhibiting in XY cannot exhi－ bit in ZZ also．
ZZ Cape Heaths；collections of 6 distinct kinds． N．B．－Private growers and Nurse
A Greenhouse Azaleas；collections of 12
N．B．－Preference will be given to those col－ elections which contain the greatest numb－
her of distinct kinds，where merit an other respects is equal．
BBB Greenhouse Azaleas；
fewer than 8 varietres解 N．B．－Private growers and Nurserymen com－


Letters． pete separately in this letter，and those
who compete in AAA，cannot compete in BBB also．
DDD Rhododendrons in pts；collections o
not fewer than 4 varieties Nurserymen compete separately ir this letter．
plants ．．．．．
FFF Epacrides；collections of not fewer than
6 species or distinct varieties
GGG Clerodendrons；collections of not fewer Statices；collections of not fewer than
HHH Statices；collections of not
6 species or distinct varieties II Proteaceous plants，including Protea，Gre－
villea，Banksia，Dryandra，and others； collections o．not fewer than 10 species
JJJ Coniferous plants（cultivated in pots）；col－ well－grown plants
OR K Collections of not fewer than 15 distinct exotic kinds

LL Collections of not fewer than 6 distinct
ouse kinds

MMM Single specimens of new and rare kinds
NNN Liliums；collections of not fewer than 000 British Ferns（cultivated in pots）；col－ flections of not fewer than 20 species
ended to display the effect of natural nd affinities of natural orders or of genera． All the plants，with the exception of those Th TII，JJJ，and 000 ，are required to
Class V．－Microscopes．
PPP A generally useful Compound Afro－ hath nit exceed \(21 \%\) ；the price to be dated，and the mstrument in be sold， hat it be constructed to view opaque objects，to bear a higher power than a inch object－glass，a fine adjustment soppitied already
RECUT ATIONS FOR THE OBSERVANCE OF EXHIBITORS The ambitions will be open to all Whether Fellows of the Society or not
Time for the Reception and Entry of Subjects for Exhibition．－ a order that the subjects received may be promptly arranged dilate their intentions in writhe to the Secretary prevou－ly to the several days of kxhation，specifying the probable event of flowers will require．
Unless previous notice have been given，the Exhibitors will，on entering the Garden，be requested to sign a book，or deliver a statement in writing specifying in what to apply to the clerk for labels to attach to their several Exhibitions，and to see that when staged they are marked with the proper hetero；ans ions are particularly requested to bear in mind，that omissions o mistakes anther from nested alter the awards have beets mane No subjects will be eligible for competition unless the pontrinh his been made previously to half－past eight ocloct \(2 n\) the morning，at which tune precisely the gates win on account whatever be re－ subjects for compenton a do stowe itorpen packages contain nag plants or frow ers fox competition alter that time．
Fxinhltols we requested to bear m mind that the judges must
 towers must be completed．At seven o＇clocx mi the etchalc the ap to the exhibitors．
Admission of Eishibitors．－Assistant gardeners will be admitted with the Exhintors until half－past eight clock in the morning ； but no person whose services are ho thoth the Exhibitors，nor can any persons remain in the Garden after ten o＇clock，except those who are engaged by the Society．
All persons who supply subjects for competition for which rewards are offered，may be readmitted to the Garden at two o＇clock by oclock，and them at the workmen＇s gate
Subjects for Exhibition．－It is particularly desired that all plants be distinctly labelled where practicable． whence introduced where inferior quality cannot be received for Soljectr of decd such subjects the Judges are empowered to resect；anu in order to uphold the value and importance of foe Soctety＇s awards，the Judges are authorized er the grant etcher first， to diminish the value of at their discretion；the Judges as e also second，or third prizes to the Council to inprerse the numbipe on amount of the awards，and to give medals for subjects pacified in ordinary merit，
the schedule， the schist dulse． Exisbitors who shall
other award in the same letter，except in \(E\) and \(m\) Class IIII． The Judges will not be appointed from among the Fellows on Menders n we society within one fortmght after the premiums to notify t ：： 4 secretary within they are desirous of recempg their prizes，viz．，whether in medals，plate，or money．
their prizes，viz．ooh of the Council，J．D．C．SOWERUBY，Secretary． Schedules and further particulars the Gardens．

R OYAL AGRICULTURAL SOLIETY OF ENG- \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Soverigns will be given at the Meeting at Sonthampton to each } \\ & \text { EXhibiter whiose Wheat has been selected for trial, and Six Sove- }\end{aligned}\right.\)
 competition. Forms of Certificate to bi procured oun application to the Secretary, 12, Hanover-square, condon. All Certificates
for implements must be retumed, fillecrup, to the Secretary, on
 Certificate be received after thase in date case whectivel \(y\).
 previously to the 1 1st January, \(1842,302\). ; to the owner of the
 5. To the owber of the best yearlity Heifer, ilol.

 To the owner of the best yearinn Heifer, 100.
Dearons. C Cuss 1 . To the owner of the best Bull calved pre-
 the owner of the best Cow in milk, 152 . -4 . To the owner of the
best in-calf Heifer, not exceeding three years old, \(15 h-5\). T Cattle of the Channel yearling Heits Breer, 10 Chisss I. To the owner
 best Cow in milk, 102, . 4 . To the owneer of the best thanealf Heifere,
not exceeding two years old, \(10 h_{1}-5\). To the owner of the best


 Class 1. To the owner of the best Stallion for agricultural years old ditto, foalea, since the 1st January, 1842, 155.. \(\mathbf{3}\). Two
 at a price not exceeding three guineas (and with a groom's fee
of not more than fire stillings, SHEEP.
eicesters.-CL.Ass 1. To the owner of the best Shearling Ram,
 Hal.in, Eves, 106; to the owner of the second-best do. do., 5 ?

 Long. Woolled Sheep.- (Not qualitied to compete as Leices-
ers.). CLass 1. To the owner of the best sheartine Renn. gol. to the owner of the second-best do., 15l.-2, To the owher of the
bent Ratn of any other age, 302 ; to the owner of the second-
 the owner of the best Ram of any other ge, 200.

Cusss 1..-To the owner of the best Boar of a large breed, 107 , of the best Boar of a small breed, \(12 l\); to the owner of the Sow of a large breed, \(106,-4\). To the owner of the best breding
Sow of a small breed, \(106,-5\). To the owner of the best pen of Sow of a small breed, 10i.-5. To the owner of the best pan of

Sum not exceedin ThL IMPLEMENTS.
 prizes, and for Roots, Seeds, tce, prizes may ber wworder above cceding in the whole \(50 l\).

For the invention of any new Agricuitural Implement, such
sum as the Society may think proper to award.
I. Fifteen Sovereyms, or a piece of Plate of that value, will be 1,4 bushels of White Wheat, of the harvest of 1843 , and grown by II. Fifteen Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate nf that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at Southampton, of the
biest 14 bushels of Red Wheat, of the harvest of 1843 , and nimeeff
III. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be best 14 bustiels of Spring Wheat, of the harvest of 1843 , and grown IV. Ten Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given to the Exhibitor, at the Meeting at sonthanpton, of the
best 14 busheis of Barley fur maltiug, of the harvest of 1843 , and grown by himself.
given to the Extribitor, at the Meeting at Sonthampton, will be best 14 bushels of Barley for general purposes, of the harvest of Competitors are requested to send with their Wheat or Barley, of the straw, ina sheaf not less than one foot in diameter, and with the roots attached.
the stewards, and one will be exhibited as a sample to the public; the other being General Meeting in Decermber, 1845 , the prizes will be awarded.] or Barley, without at that time distinguishing, in any of the cases, between the comparative merits of either sample, will be
selected by the judgea appointed for the Mcelling at sunti-
 will make ther report, ulion whicl the prizes vill be awarded,
*** No variety
show shall be qualified to compete. ESSAYS A
 2. Influence of Climute.-Twenty Sovereigns or a Piece of
Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay on the Influ-
ence of Climate upon Coltivetion ence of Climate upon Cultivation within the limits of Great he discordant practices of farming in different districts may this prize must endervour to describe those practices, and to
trace them to the variation of climate. Uvder the term climate trace them to the variation of climate. Under the term chmate arising whether from latitude, elevation, neighbourhood to or distance from the sea, \&c. Variation mo practice may be looked
for in the management of artificial and natural Grass, the growth
of root-crops, the depth of ploughing, the time of sowivg, the
choice of white crops, \&ec.
3. Indications of Fertity or Barrenness.- Tifty Sovereigns,
a Piece of Plate of that value, will be piven for the best or a plece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best Essay
on the Indications which are practical guides ia judguge of the
Fertility or Barremness of the Soil. Many attempts having been made to explan, the productiveness of the soil by clemical or to assist the researches of natural philosophers by making them acquainted with those obvious signs, whether of colour, consist-
ence, or vegetation, by which surveyors and farmeis are enabled
to give at ouce a practical opinion upon the probable nature of to give at once a practical opinion upon the probable nature of
land which tliey inspect. 4. Agriculture of Noifolk,-Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of
Plate of that value, will be given for tlie best Report ou the pre-
sent sent state of the Agriculture of the County of Norfolk:-8tating
the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheped, and Pigs most generally
bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implement used; the number of Horses or other Cattle employed in the dif ferent operations of Husbandry; the tenure on which the Farms
are generally held ; the wages of labour; the average amount of
the Poor's-rate and provements have been made in the system of Agriculture pur
pued within and
 5. Agriculture of Cheshire.--Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of
Plate of that value, wiil be given for the best Report on the pre-
sent state of the Agriculture of the County of Chester :-stating the ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of
the county; the breeds of Cattle, sheep, and Pigs most generally
bred or fed within it; the state of its drainal usca; the numler of Herses or other catlee eni, loged in the
different operations of Huslandry; the tenure on which the
Fdrms are a.mount rif the Poor's-rate; and whiether any and what altera-
tions and improvements have been made in the system of Alt culture pursued within it stnce the Report made to the loard of 6. Agriculture of Essex.- Fifty Sovereigns, or a Piece of Plat
of that value, will be given for the best Report on the present State of the Agriculture of the County of Essex:- Stating the
ordinary course of croyping adopted in the different sorls of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs rrost generally
bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implement ised; the numbiber of Hosses or other Cattie employed in the the dif-
ferent operatoons of Husbandry ; the tenure on which the Farms are generaliy held ; the wages of labour; the average amount of proveroents have been made in the system of Agriculture parsued within jt since the Report made to the Board of Agriculturse by
Arthur Young, the Secretary to the Board, which was published in the years 1807 and 1813 .
Plate of that value, will be eive.-Fifty Soverefgns, or a Piece of sent State of the agriculture of the County of Woilts, stating the
ordinary course of cropping adopted in the different soils of the county; the breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs, most generally bred or fed within it; the state of its drainage; the implement
used, the number of Horses or otber cattle enployed in the dif
ferent poperations of Husbandry, the tenvre are generally held, the wages of labour; the average amount o
the Roor's rate; and whether any and what alterations and im provements have been made in the system of agricuiturepursued
within it since the Thomas Davis, which was published in the year 1811 .
8. Improvements hy Warving, \&c. Twenty Sovereigns, or a Plece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best acconnt o mprovements made by Artsficial Deposits of Soil from the Sea or
Tide-rivers, and the sabsequent Cultivation of the land. 9. Keeping Farm-Horsequ-Twenty Sovereigys, or a Piece of Plate of that value, will be given for the best account of the way
of keeping Farm-Horses in good condition, both in Winter and and the ayerace cost must state- 1 . The quantity of food given, the horses. 3. The lenthe of time they have been kept on th
food described. 4. Whether kept in yards, stables, or pastures. 10. Any Agricullural subjert.-Twenty sovercigns, or a l'iece Agricultural subject.-These Essays muat be sent to the SecreRutes of Competition for Prize Essays.-1. That all information contained in Prize Essays shall be founded on experience or observation, and no on simple reference to bnoks, or other sources. ings requiring them. 3. That all competitors shall transmit a scaicd nute, containing their names and adire ses, with
on to correspond with the one inscribed on the Essay
the Soclety shall nave the power to publish the whole or of the Eissays which gan the prizes; and the other kssays will
is not bound to give an award, unless they consiter one of the is not bound to give an award, unless they consiler one of the
Essays ourthy of a prize.
6. That, in aill reports of experiments,
the expenses shall be accurately detailed that only the impertai werghts and measures are those dy which calculations are to be wade; that prizes may be taken either in coucuey or plate, at the
mate
option of the successfol cindidates

the succity, of experiments or land -whether of draining, liming, manurigg, or other operation-be accompanied with the cost o
 \(\qquad\) aspecmen of the son, to be analysed, by persons ermphorentions requested that, in compriments on Those members who nave tried subsoil-ploughing, whether suc cessfully or otherwise, are requested to communicate the result ments, some judgment may bearrived atas to the soils and stutuBy order of the Council, JAMES HUDSON, Secretary. ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGSociety's House, No. 12, Hanover-square, on SATURDAY the gth
of December, at 12 'clock pecisely; and the Rooms of the
Society thrown open as usual for the accommodation of Members society thrown open as usual for the accommodation of Members,
on the Wennesday, Thursclay, and Friday evenings of that week, from 6 to \(100^{\circ}\) clock. - By order of the Cornncil.

\section*{HASHOLFH RASPBERRY.}


WOUELL AND CO. have mituch pleasure in announcing
 He dratrunlsel 3 H HLR MOST GRACLOUS MAJESTY 1 HE EARL OF HARRINGTON, THE EARL OF LIVER-
POOL, THE LORD BSEFOP OF LONDON, LORD VIS-
COUNT LORTON, LORD SONDES, \&C. \&c., as well as by the HORT. SOCIETY OF LONDON.

\section*{Packages containing 100 Canes follows:-}

Package included. The usual discount to the Trade, when no
less than 200 are ordered.
*** CAUTION. - Yourll and Co. have appointed no agents in
Y OUBLL'S TOBOLSK RHUBARB, 12s. per dozen. rITWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES.--" LadY Alice Pebe," \(10 s .6 d\), and "Mrs. Bhayon," 108.0 d . per pair DUTCH HYACINTHS AND OTHER BULBS. ARA UCARIA IMBRICATA.

\section*{FLORIST TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.}

MAGNIFICENTNEW FUCHSIA,
W. MILLER begs to offer this Noble Variety to the Gardeners' Chronicle, Sept. 9, p. o83, as follows:-"W. Afiller.-
Your hybrid between fulgens and corymbifiora is a very hand-
some increasing in"size till the diameter is a a of an inch; the tube is of a delicate pink colour, having sepals of a greenish primrose, form-
ing a strong contrast to the bright red corolla seen between
them ; the flower altogether is 3 年inches in length, and the buds

\(\qquad\)
SPLENDID SEEDLING VERBENAS, "BLUE QUEEN," AND" ZEUXES." Lex's opinion in Gardeners' Chronicle, July 15, p. 721.- "A M. M. Your sweet-scented scedling, No. 105, is the best we have secдs
of its colour-bright blue lilac; the flower is large, smooth,
 eye. See Dr. LiNDLEX's opinion in Gurdeners' Chronicle, Sept.
30, p. 681 .- \({ }^{\prime}\) J. Milher. Your scedling named Zeuxes is large allowance to the trate whit three or more are orclered at once. Fine strnig plants caly in April, in stout tin cascs,
Providence Nursery, Ramsgate, Kent.
N.B. - Priced Catalogue to be had on application
UNDER THE FSPECIAL PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN, IBCHARD FORREST AND CO., Lath WILLIAM attention to their very extensive arsd superior collectiun of liruit n entire chamere never so fine as this year. Fruth now in cultivation cennected with this Estabishment, the production 15 most gratifying, and admitted by all intelligent practicat obse these
culture. covering 6 to 8 and 9 feet of wall at once; all others equally The collection of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs are also very Tine in these Gronnds, and well deserving the atcin either now rin spring Geveral Catalosues may be obtained on appheation. Camellias. Magnolias, Indian Azaleas, Oleas, Tea Trees and ing hybrid Rhododendrons, are exiensive \(n\) the ir severad collections, with very large well-grown specimel, of Statice maciopay The collection of coriferee is also extensive here, and deserving the notice of Gentlemen wro le list of them may also be had on of Arborea culture

B USHELL'S Light Seedling Dallia, "Emma.",

 J. B. Cut 48 bions from 14 plaits, whinch were exhibted at one of
the Metropolitan Shows, the whole of which Mr. Neville pro-

 Taction, or he will returrant pur put
Kennington-lane, Nov. \(30,1843\).
HUMPYREYS' \(\begin{gathered}\text { HACITHS AND GROWING STOCK. } \\ \text { COMPOUND, }\end{gathered}\) promote theno ese plants, to Hyacinths and opther Bulbs, and to











Hull, Hatuon Garcen.- Deec.
J. And J. Pa gendilemen planting
situatedinty npon which they hoid the Manor-street Nursery
 Stock at as carly a period as possible, comsequently beg to solicrit
thr attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and reLarkalls, healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Very handsome; Giveen Hollies, of various sizes; Evergreen
Rrivets, fine stan
 cither Ornamental Theerns, Almonds, Evergceen and flowering Slirubs, trained Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries, a large most approved kinds, and of growth rarely equanied, also, a large assortment of Forest Trees, consisting of Limes, Elms,
Birch, Beech, Hornbeam, Spanish and Horse Chesnuts, Mountain
Ash, Ash, Poplars, and Speace, and Scotch Firs : also a larg z number best varieties in cultivation, to all of which J. \& J. F. respectfully
invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen, flaterng
themselve themselves that the general character of the Stock is such as to offer at very moderate puces for
to their advertisectiverit of Heaths, \&c., which has appeared in the Nurseries, Clapham, near London wee
M ESSRS. CARATIONS, PICOTEES, AND PINKS
Show varieties, with whormant my have gained 23 Prizes
this season, can be had on pre-paid application.-Bull-ficld
O GENTLEMEN PLANTING. - A Gentleman fondon, hats the following trees and ahrubs to dispose of; Wite Thorns, from 6 to 12 feet, with fine flowering tops; Birch very line rariegated Box, 6 feet, and loranched to the ground. Gine Aucubas, Yews, Chinese Arbor Vite, Laurels, Lilacs Gulder Rnses, \&cc. \&c. The above bave been removed several
times, and will again remove in excellent condition.
Apply to Mr. McArtaur, Nurseryman, Maida Hill, Edgewareroap Lon to M
DILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he will not for the er enesent season. He can supply the following fine yearat 20s. per 100 . Herbaceous seeds saved from best double sorts Variety (sce Advertisempent for October) in collections of 100 fine
sorts for \(42 n_{\text {. }}\); 50 ditto for 258 . (a libt of which may be had un application). Tulips, fine named show sorts, in collections of berries, 150 fine varieties by name; a list of sorts and priceseapplication. Currants, May's new large late "Victoria," red, at Sieds of dozen; new large black "Bang-up," at 6s. per dozen. in packets of 200 seeds for \(2 s .6 d\), , saved from beat double fowers, \(5 s\). Pansy, from best Marky W. M., and may be had of Mr. Watkinson, Seedsman Market-place, Manchester. A remittance or reference is re--
quested--Hope Nursery, Leeming Lane, near Bedale, Yorkshire,
Novenaber 21,

Whight, sons, and Wright, Nurserymen, of Transplanted LARCH, from 1 to 4 feet high, which will be sold
at planted and Seedling prices. Also all other descriptions of Trans
Tha seedling Forest Trees and Shrubs.
- AMES BARNES begs leave to inform the numerous of his mode of CULMIIVATING THE PINE-APPXE, that it will be found in of CULSIVATING THE PINE-APPLEE, that it will pecting his mext. Persons who write to James Barnes res-
please please to inclose \& postage stamp.-Bicton Gardens, Nov. 25 . SHILLING'S NEW EARLY GROTTO PEA.
J. Gratto above Pea. The Early Frame Pea, impregnated with the Grotto or Oyster Marrow, which they with confidence recomdoubte the the Publice of anenerally, being quite as early, and neorly stand the size of any early Pea in cultivation. Quite hardy, will
They would partill, They would particularly recommend it to the attention of Market Price
Price \(3 s\), per Quart; 10s. per Gallon; 17s. 6 d . per Peck; 308.
Der Half-bushei; 26.108 . per Bushel. Lond-bushel; 26.105 , per Bushel. 152, Fleet-street; Mésssrs. Jambs Gray, ADAms, and Hoon Russerymentreet. Kensingtou; and Mr. Keranan, Seedsman, 4, Great Hants, STov. 24, 1849,

SIX superior kinds of MELON GROWERS. the following: Beech Egyptian, Duncans, improved, Green-flesh, and an hybrid Cantatrue to their names, and will be forwarded immediately on receipt of a Post.office order for \(5 s\). P.S.- Six good seeds of each. E. SHIRREFF'S TARE-After having discovered and Wave introduced the Hopetoun Oat and Hopetoun Wheat, which have become the standard grains in some of the best-cultivated
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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1843.
MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEERS.


Wexn the Gardeners' Curonicle was established the prowrietors did not contemplate the admission of Agriculture into its columns, except to a limited extent But the different branches of cultivation prove insepa rable. Gardening was, in fact, the mother of Farming and the parent will not be divided from her offspring.

Our correspondence also tells us that a large number of the readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle are greatly interested in Agriculture, and anxious to obtain the same amount of information upon that as has been afforded relating to Horticulture ; and this has gradually led to occupying a larger space with Agriculture than the demands of Horticulture will permit.

In order to remedy this, and at the same time to zacet fully the interests of the Agricultural community, the Proprietors have determined to enlarge their Paper, permanently, to the size of 72 columns; of which the customary space will be occupied with general news, and the remainder will be divided between Horticulture and Agriculture. They do not, however, on this account are happy to show their sense of the favourable reception which their Journal has already met with, by making it owe-half larger without further charge.

At the commencement, we undertook that the Gardeners' Chronicla should become a well-conducted channel for the diffusion of sound Horticultural science and practice, and that it should be, at the same time, a field in which all questions connected with the subject could be discussed in a gentlemanly manner. The large sule of the Paper shows that this promise has been kept. The same plan will be followed in the Agricuitural department. The science of Agriculture, its practice in all its bearings, and the many details connected with so vast a subject, will form topics of consideration and of temperate discussion. Political questions will be avoided; our field will be the Farm. While other Journals are absorbed in ephemeral disputes concerning matters of human legislation, we hope to be engaged in the investigation and application of those great truths which regulate the actions of plants and animals, and which no change of times or human laws can affect. The discovery of a new truth in Vegetable or Animal Physiology-a new imple-ment-or a new or improved point in Agricultural practice, will be of more permanent interest than the most triumphant settlement of some disputed point in the polities of the day.
It is needless to repeat the hacknied phrases that have become current in speaking of the high station claimed by Agriculture among human affuirs. Man acknowledges its paramount importance; the vast interests commected with it speak in a louder voice than the flourishes of oratorical trumpets. But its actual condition, whether we consider it as an art or as a science, is not so well understood. There are those who imagine that a subject Which has engaged the attention of mankind from the Oreation cannot now require further investigation:--there are others who declare it to be only in its infancy: and certainly, when we look to the mechanical improve-
ments now making in rural implements, and to the Jarge strides that have been lately made towards more correct views in the Chemistry and Physiology of the organic world, the latter would seem to be the more just in determining.
Let us, however, not be misunderstood. We have no thought of exalting science over pructice. We are no adrocates of inconsiderate speculation. We fully ren chonise the impossibility of applying abstract principles to often as varying as places. We admit that, upon some points, the opinion of a good ploughman, who has never stirred from his farm, is precisely that which a wise
ducting farming operations unon one invariable plan, and while we welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, we regard crude scientific speculations as the most dangerous of delusions. But, on the other hand, we feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are great general principles upon which successful farming must neoussarily depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; that there is room for improvement even in those branches of husbandry which are best understood; and, in short, that Agriculture offers one of the richest fields in which men of talent may labour
Of course the Editor of the Horticultural Department does not take upon himself the management of that of Agriculture. His ground is the garden, and to that he will confine himself. The charge of the Agricultural Department will be confided to a gentleman well acquainted with
the best kind of farming, in which he is actively engaged, and supported by the communications of our most distinguished farmers. The Agriculturai Gazette-for uch will be the name of the new part-will therefore, like the Gardeners' Chroniole, not be confined to an exposition of the views of a few individuals, but will guished practical and scientific men of the age.

That one of the best treatises we have on the Pineapple is that of Mr. Glendinning, * is well known to gardeners. It will not diminish the reputation of the book when we state that the large Queens lately sent to London from Longleat have been obtained by following its directions in most respects. We shall thereforewithout pledging ourselves to defend all Mr. Glendinning's principles, some of which, in fact, we think what we conceive to be the important points in his code of instructions.

The first, and we apprehend the most essential circumstance upon which he relies is the growing his plants slowly at first, and rapidly afterwards. It is a certain law in Vegetable Physiology that plants which grow fast when young never carry good fruit.
It is, indeed, impossible that they should : for how can we expect vigour in old age from debility in youth? and rapid growth when young is inevitably attended by debility. Plants grow fast, but acquire no solidity. They are like children who shoot up at once into the stature of manhood, and immediately afterwards perish of consumption; or they may be likened to
those Fungi which are formed in a day, and rot in an those Fungi which are formed in a day, and rot in an
hour. This truth, which is just as applicable to Melons, Strawberries, Peaches, and Vines, as to Pineapples, is, as we conceive, the corner-stone of Mr Glendimning's system.
"If," says Mr. Glendinning, " the Pine-apple in its younger state is supplied with the same amount of heat and moisture as are required in ripening the the whole plant so constitutionally weak, that nothing the whole plant so constitutionally "In fact, the suc-cession-house and the fruiting-house are managed upon a very different plan, the temperature of the former being from 1\(]^{\circ}\) to \(16^{\circ}\) below the latter, as is shown in the following Table :-


Mr. Glendinning regards this as a deviation from the natural habit of the Pine (p. 12); but in that he is mistaken. The Pine grows in the cool season and fruits in the hot season in its native habitation, and there is scarcely less than \(26^{\circ}\) of difference between these two periods. For instance, at Nassau, where the Providence Pines are found, the difference is from \(14^{\circ}\) to \(15^{\circ}\); and in some parts of India it amounts to as much as \(30^{\circ}\). It is true that these variations of season are not applicable when Pines are several seasons before they fruit ; but then very fine Pines are always produced on young plants, for the whole of whose prowth two seasons-the cool and the hot one-are sufficient. When the vicissitudes of six seasons, or three years, are allowed to operate on Pines, as Mr. Speede says is the case in Calcutta, nothing but bad fruit will be the result. In fact, this writer, with the climate of India at his back, thinks a Pine of six or seven pounds a prodigy!

In the next place, the Pine-houses are provided with the means of obtaining milk-warm water for syringing and watering. This, which is so often nerlected, is a capital point in the cultivation of all tropical plants, which are unacquainted with the low temperature of * Practical Hints on the Cuiture of the मue-apule. Ny R.
Glendining, 12mo. 1839, pp. 55 .
northern countries in any shape, \({ }^{*}\) and unprovided with the means of resisting its effects. It is of little use to maintain a steady bottom-heat, or a steady air-heat, if the warmth of the soil or of the leaves is to be suddenly lowered six or seven degrees by a deluge of cold water. Tender plants do not like shower-baths.

Steam is admitted to the air when necessary, so as to maintain a due atmospheric moisture. A steady, uninterrupted growth is to be secured at all times. Liquid manure is given abundantly; the dung of sheep or deer, steeped for a long time in water, being used for this purpose. Finally, a stiff turfy loam mixed with sheep or deer dung, is recommended as the soil; but as the Pine-apple grows capitally at Versailles in peat, and at home in sand, it does not appear to us that the soil is a very important consideration, provided it is open.

Such appear to us to be the main features in Mr . Glendinning's practice. There is, however, still a point of perhaps as much importance as the others At p. 35 we are told that few persons acquainted with the management of Pine plants are ignorant of the injury consequent on any sudden change of treatment, and of the certain destruction that follows unexpected transitions. Again, at p. 47 it is directed that if large fruit is wanted, plenty of pot room should be allowed But then at p. 23 it is said, that the gardener must always guard against over-potting, and the system of frequent shifts is there laid down as the rule to be fol lowed. That the first rule is right and the second wrong we have entertained no doubt; but for the sake of being sure that good practice did not contradict good theory we wrote to Mr. Murray, to inquire which of these two methods he followed. His answer is as we expected, that he adopts the large shift systent, and to a much greater extent than is recommended by Mr. Gleudinning, and that he proposes to carry it still further next year. We have some reason to believe that this is also the plan at Bicton, and we regard it as the certain precursor of getting rid of potting altogether. At all events, we shall soon know how Mr. Barnes does manage his Pines, for we understand that a full account of his practice may be expected in the "Gardeners" Magazine" of January next.

Our attention has been directed for some time to the experiment of Mr . Archdale Palmer, on transplanting the roots of Wheat after separating them into several plants by splitting. The experiment is by no means new ; and the result, in many instances, perfectly astonishing. The increase from one grain sown early in the season, by repeatedly dividing the plants as they throw out tillers, amounts to many thousands ; and by this means valuable varieties may be rapidly brought into general cultivation. But all the experiments which have been made have been on a small scale, and in gardens, or at least in very mellow well-prepared soils; and it appears, at first sight. that however great the saving of seed might be, if the practice of splitting the roots were to become general, and supposing that hands could be obtained in sufficient numbers, without raising the fair wages of labour, to extend the plan to considerable farms, the saving of seed-wheat would be sufficient to supply food for a greatly increased population. We have employed experienced practical labourers to calculate the fair value of the additional manual labour required in planting, dividing, and replanting Wheat on an acre of land; but the results differ so widely, ranging from 19 s to 60 s., that without actually planting a considerable portion of land with Wheat in this way, and keeping very minute accounts of the expense, it will be impossible to decide whether it could be recommended, generally, as economical.

The only way to ascertain this is to let it be fairly ried by experiment, the details of which must be stated as follows:-
Digging and preparing seed-hed, 1 square pere
Dıbbisug 484 seed at 9 inches each way,

Dividmg \(145^{2}\) mlants 11 to 4 sach, and raking the
ground for trinsplanturg, hours
gromid for trinsplantmg, hoirs
Dividing each of these into 3
Raking the ground, Rcc.
Transplanting 17,424 plants

Suppose each plant occupies a square of \(\overline{9}\) inches, this number of plants will cover very little more than 32 square perches, just one-fifth of an acre; so that whole acre, treated in this way, w
The farther we go on in the division, the greater the labour and the chance of plants failing. Every time the roots are divided and replanted, the ground should have some stirring, if only a harrowing or raking, which last would be easiest, as a raker could follow the person who divided the roots, and level the holes made by taking up the plants. Compare this tedious operation with dibbling 5 pecks of seed at 8s, per acre, as is done in Suffolk and Norfolk. There
at least a bushel of seed is saved, which pays for the dibbling; for you must allow at least Is for broadcast sowing and harrowing, which leaves the cost of dibbling at \(7 s_{s}\), the price of a bushel of seed at the average of \(56 s\). per quarter. There is no prospect of any invention to shorten the labour of dividing roots and transplanting them, whereas machines have been invented, and will gradually be perfected and simplified, by which seed may be dibbled as easily as it is now drilled. Instead, therefore, of attempting what appears impracticable on a large scale, and expensive on a small, we had better direct our attention to the more practical operation of dibbling the seed, of which we have many examples, the cost of which is known, and the advantages established by long experience. We would recommend fewer seeds to be deposited in each dibble-hole, and these to be more
distant, so as to admit of the operation of the hoe. On distant, so as to admit of the operation of the hoe. On
loose soils the tread of the dibblers and of the depoloose soils the tread of the dibblers and of the depo-
sitors of the seed has an excellent effect; four or five inches is not too deep to deposit the seed in such soils; it will then find moisture, the first roots will take a firm hold, and the frost will not affect the young plants, or throw them out of the ground, as is the case when the roots have little depth. It is only on heavy clays, which will not bear treading when wet, that dibbling does not answer; but when these are well drained they change their nature, so ás to become mel-
low and almost light in a few years after draining, low and almost light in a few years after draining,
subsoil-ploughing, and ample manuring; changing into a real garden soil, and showing all the fertility of garden-mould.- \(M\).
Such were the opinions of our late lamented friend, Mr. Rham, upon the curious subject of Wheat-splitting. The dibbling machine to which he referred was a most ingenious contrivance of his own, which he believed he had at last brought to perfection, and which Messrs. Ransome the celebrated machine makers were to have executed for him. And nothing can be more just than his opinions, if Mr. Archdale Palmer's pracice, as well as his principles, is to be observed:.
But while we are disposed to regard the latter with favour, we consider the former wholly inadmissible.
The principle of Wheat-splitting is full of promise, but The principle of Wheat-splitting is full of promise, but
the plan adopted by Mr. Palmer is too complicated the plan adopted by Mr. Palmer is too complicated
for practice; and therefore we see no advantage in repeating his experiments in his way. The true mode of proceeding is that pointed out by a correspondent, No. IV., at p. 735, who suggests one sowing and one splitting ; a little seed being wasted, in order to save the excessive amount of labour incurred by Mr. Palmer. Now as this is a gardening questionfor the operatious required are those of a gardener, and not a farmer, we may be permitted to offer an opinion upon it. That opinion is, that the plan may possibly succeed upon land that is not too stiff; but, to what extent, it is impossible to say without further of country people making fair wages by splitting and of country people making fair wages oy spitting and
planting the Wheat at \(4 d\). per 1000 ; that is to say, planting the Wheat at \(4 d\). per 1000 ; that is to say,
after they have acquired dexterity in such work; for at first they would be awkward and would waste a great deal of time. And if this is so, the cost of planting will be at least one-half less than sowing, provided the Wheat

The distance at which Wheat can be most profitably planted is not, we believe, at all determined. Such experiments as have come to our knowledge were
made in gardens, or otherwise in an unsatisfactory way. Experiments in several different places are required to settle that point, and we would advise their being tried on quarter acres of fair Wheat land, thus:-

\section*{No. 1, at
No. 2 , at
No. at
No., ,
Not
No.
Not at
N, at}

An acre and a half on a few farms would determine that part of the question, and the expense of the
experiment would be inconsiderable. Nor would experiment would be inconsiderable, Nor would or split for the purpose of such an experiment. Then, when the most profitable distance at which to set Wheat, on fair Wheat land, was determined experimentally, it would be time enough to resume the question of Wheat-splitting.
Where, however, experimentalists are desirous of putting the plan of Wheat-splitting at once to the
proof, we strongly advise them to place the operation proof, we strongly advise them to place the operation
under the superintendence of an active young gardener who is acquainted with the method of planting seedlings in the Scotch Nurseries, who can do such work himself, and can teach others the readiest way of performing it. Those who have never seen it done would never believe the rapidity with which a skilful work-
man will get through so apparently tedious an operation. We certainly think the experiment worth a fair trial on a small scale, because if nothing is saved by it otherwise, we must at least remember that it would
be an immense advantage to find a large means of
employing the poor, especially the least able-bodied employing the poor, especially the least able-bodied
part of the population, without any additional burthen upon the farmer. \(\qquad\)

\section*{ON The CULTURE of TROPICAL ORCHidA} By JAMes Batrman, Esq., F.R.S.
Or Orchis-culture the ancients were entirely ignorant, nor does it appear to have made any progress among the
moderns until the commencement of the present century moderns until the commencement of the present century. A few species had, it is true, been estabisied at Kew, and earlier period; but these may be said to have succeeded rather in defiance than in consequence of the barbarous treatment they received. If, however, the gardener was in the dark as to the management of the tribe, the botanist was as much at fault as to their numbers and importance, for even Professor Lindley-the first to edirtain enlarged views upon the subject-in an early
edition of his "Natural System," estimates the probable extent of the tribe at only two thousand, a number that is exceeded, at the present time, by those actually cultivated in the hothouses of England alone
But, before we enter upon the details of the prevailing modes of culture, it may not be uninteresting to make brief mention of the parties who, by their zeal and skill, its present palmy state; and first on the list must stand the well-known firm of C. Loddiges and Sons. A collection appears to have existed in this establishment for more than balf a century, which in the last ten years has increased so rapidly that it now includes more than one thousand eight hundred species. Mr. Cattley, of Barnet, whose memory is embalmed in the splendid genus that
bears his name, appears to have been the first successful bears his name, appears to have been the first successful
private grower, and had the merit of introducing many private grower, and had the merit of introducing many
excellent plants. \({ }^{1}\) The Horticultaral Society had also, from the first establishment of their garden at Chiswick spared no pains to discover the secret of Epiphyte culture and their experiments enabled Professor Lindiey to compile his memorable paper "Upon the Cultivation of Epiphytes of the Orchis Tribe," which was read May 18,
1830, and from which the science of Orchis-culture be said to date. \({ }^{2}\) Contemporary with Mr. Cattley, and no doubt prompted by his success, other collectors soon appeared, of whom the nost remarkable were the late Mrs. Arnold Harrison, and her brother Mr. Richard Harrison, the Rev. J. T. Huntley, and the late Lord Fitz-
william \({ }^{\text {s }}\) Mr. R. Harrison's collection was, for many ears, "the leader," and was visited accordingly not by Epiphyte lovers only, but by botanists and men of science from all parts of the world. Aigburgth, in fact, became a sort of Mecca, to which the faithful Orchis-grower made his annual pilgrimage, and never without finding himsel
abundantly rewarded by the sight of its then anrivalted treasures. What are called "fine specimens" were here seen for the first time, and many were the years of patient care and skill that had been requisite to produce them. Next in order, and second to none of his predecessors in of the tardy rate at which new species crossed the impant determined to expedite matters by despatching a botanical collector to seek them in their native haunts. This service was undertaken by Mr. Colley, who sailed for fell short of expectation, it yet was sufficient to encourage other parties to embark in similar adventures. From this period the importation of Orchidaces has steadily in creased, and although we now reckon the species by
thousands, an inexhaustible fund of novelty seema to be in store for us, and collections have multiplied almost as rapidly as the plants. Those of Mr. Barker and Mr.
Williams, in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, became Williams, in the neigabourhood of birmingham, became
celebrated about the year 1834, and the former gentleman, by sending out Mr. Ross to Mexico, added greatly to the number of species in cultivation. The collection of the
Ret. Jolhn Clowes next came into notice, as did shortly ufterwards that of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, which was incalculably enriched by the mission of
Mr. Gibson to India in 1836. But the annus mirabilis of Orchis-importatum was 1837. In addition to the spoils brought by Mr. Gibson from the Nipalese-hills, and which reached Chatsworth in this year, Mr. Skinner poured into our stoves the richest treasures of the barhe choicest Air-plants from the Philippine Islands ; Mr. Shomburgk contributed zome exquisite species from the interior of Guiana; and M. Deschamps, a Frenchman, arrived with his vessel from Vera Cruz, entirely laden with Mexican Orchidaceæ. In the whole, not less, probably, than 300 species were seen in England for the first time in this memorable year.
Besides the collections already noticed, many others deserve to be enumerated, which, although more recent han some we have named, are not less rich in species, land, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Norman, Mr. Allcard, Mr lad, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Norman, Mr. Allcard, Mr.
Cox, and Mrs. Lawrence, all in the neighbourbood of London ; Mr. Brocklehurst, at Macclesfield; Mr. Horstall and Mr. Moss,', at Liverpool ; and Mr. Wanklyn and

\section*{1 Mr , Cattley's collection was dispos
Exotic Nursery, about the year 1832 .
a}

2 This paper is published in the "Horticultural Transactions," 2d Series, Part I.: except that it advocates a temperature unne\({ }_{3}\) Of these, all except the collection at Wentworth have disan peared. At the edeath of Mrs. Arnold Harrison, that lady's col. Iection passed, like M. Carte Ar's, into the hands of Mr. Knight;
Mr. Huntley's was removed to Mr. Huntley's was removed to Chatsworthans in 1895, and Mr. R.
Harrison's dispersed by the hammer last year.

Mr. Bow, at Manchester. There are also good collections at Enville (Lord Stamford); Arley (Lord Mountnorris) ; at Carclew (Sir Charles Lemon); Penllargare
(Mr. Liewelyn); Bicton (Lady Rolle), \&c. \&cc., in fact, an Epiphyte-house is already considered an almost indispensable adjunct to a place of any consideration.
Although many of the collections above enumerated are nearly on a par as respects the number of species they contain, there is a wide difference in the modes of culture employed, and in the degree of success attained; and therefore a tour among those of greatest note would be instructions that moung Orchis-grower han anidance.
The collections which may be studied with the greatest advantage are those of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth; the Messrs. Loddiges, at Hackney; the Rev. John Clowes, of Broughton-hall, near Manchester ; and Mr. Rucker, of West-hill, Wandsworth. The two first are on an immense scale, and are dispersed through several houses, which differ in their temperature and general arrangements, according to the particular section of the tribe that they are intended to accommodate. At Chatsworth, the largest Epiphyte-house is maintained at a moderate temperature, and contains a large number of Nipalese and South American species ; while a smaller house, in which a much higher degree of heat prevails, is devoted to plants from such sultry localities as Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, and the East India Isles. At the establishment of the Messrs. Loddiges, a house immensely long, ment of the Messrs. Loddiges, a house immensely long
and hot and damp almost to suffocation, contains their and hot and damp almost to suffocation, contains their principal collection of Orchidacese, a smaller house and
lower temperature being reserved for the remainder. In lower temperature being reserved for the remainder. In
the great house are some magnificent specimens, and the general aspect of the plants is vigorous and healthy; but the system tends to produce exhaustion, and the number of plants seen in flower is smaller in proportion than at Chatsworth.
The collections of Mr. Clowes and Mr. \({ }_{3}^{2}\) Rucker are admirably grown, and the houses in which they are disposed seem so well adapted to serve as models, that, with the permission of the owners, a ground-plan of each is given in a subsequent page. [We have Mr. Bateman's and one Rucker's \(s^{5}\) plants are the most vigorous; but the house of Mr . Clowes is the most enjoyable, and displays Orchidacee to greater advantage than any other that we have hitherto seen. The plans will explain themselves. And now as respects the leading points in cultivation. Supposing the plants established in a suitable housewhich is an indispensable preliminary-the following rules will be found to contain all that is most essential for their successful management
1et. The plants can scarcely have too much light or too Lïght
Light prevents miidew, strengthens the fibre, and shoots, the disposition to throw up a succession of weakly flowers. The sun, on the contrary, scorches and turns the leaves yellow, especially when it first begins to shine powerfully upon plants that have just left their winter quarters. In order to secure as much light as possible, many species should be suspended in the air from rafters or ehains, some being placed on blocks of wood (Cork-wood is the best), or fragments of Cocoa-nut husks, and others in peat, or in pots with pierced sides. The latter answer peat, or in pots with pierced sides. The latter answer slow growth, and thrust their roots into the air. Baskets answer best for Stanhopeas and the like. To prevent injury from the rays of the sun, shading is of course necessary, but this should be so arranged as to be easily removed, as it ought not to be continued for more than 10 or 12 hours on the very longest summer's day. Exatic climbing plants
introduced sparingly are advantageous, and have a good effect

2d. Take care of the roots.
On the health of the roots everything depends. The winter is with them the most critical season, for if suffered to grow too dry they shrivel up and perish ; if too wet they rot. Much, of course, depends upon the mode in which the plants are potted, and which should be such as to admit of their readily parting with all superfluous moisture; and to secure this nothing is better than a plentiful admixture of broken potsherds. High-potting is now so generally practised in good collections, that it is neediess to insist upon its importance. Rapidy-growing plante, such as the different species of Phaius, Gongora, Peristeria, Stanhopea, \&cc, require to be broken up and entirely repotted every second or third year ; on the other hand, there are some Air-plants, \&cc. that may remain undisturbed for five or ten years togelher.

3d. Beware of noxious insects.
Orchidacese are more particularly exposed to the attacks of the following insects:-woodlice, crickets, and cockroaches, the thrip, a minute woolly white scale, and a diminutive species of snail; the two last being innaitely the most pernicious. Woodlice are easily kept in check by placing the plants on saucers, or within teug toads be
with water, especially if the valuable aid of a
\({ }^{4}\) An exampie of perfectiy natural treatment will, probably, ere long, be affirued in the great conservatory at Chatsworth, whe be
the Palms and other giories of the tropical forest will soon be the Paims and other giories or the tropessing-for the reception
readiy-at the rate thhy are now progresmin
of Epiphytes of all denumnations.
se \({ }^{5}\) Mr. Rucker has kuscly sent the following memorandum on
the modie of treatment, \(\$\).c. at West Hill:- Our average temthe mode of treatment, \(k\) co. at west the warm end of the house,
perature, in winter, is about 650 at the which usually fallst to about \(60^{\circ}\) at the other end; in summer \(77^{\circ}\)
to \(80^{\circ}\). Ifind that all the plants from temperate climates thrive to \(80^{\circ}\). Ifind that all the plants from temperate climates thre better at the cool end of this long house
is less moisture and alower temperature."
called in. The "Oniscamyntic Epiplifte-stand" "invented by Mr. Lyons is an ingenious and, no doubt, effectual way of accomplishing the same end. It is made by merely fixing a forked branch, or block of mood, to the raised centre of a massive saucer or feeder, which, being kept constantly full of watere, forms a sort of fosc-inpasskept constantly fall of watex, forma a sort of fosi-unpass-
able to vermin-round the nlant it is intended to guard. Crickets and cock roaches ate very fond of fower-seapes, Crickets and cockroaches ate very fond on fower-scapes,
and to be dreaded accordingly. Rei wafers scattered over and among the pots are to them very tempting baits, and, if swallowed, the red lead they contain acts as a poison, but these pests are best destroyed by the mixture recommended for the white scale. The thrip dnes not do much mischief, except where nlants are either neglectect, grown in too hot and dry a femperiture. It usually first appears among the Cataseta, nard is to be removed by careful washing. Small snails abound in some collections, while in others they are unknown ; it is difficult to conjecture whence they come, and all but impossible to eradicate them entirely. They batten upon the tenderest roots, such as plants put forth when they are just beginhing to grow, and if not kept in check would speedily produce irretrievable mischief. Lettuce-leaves, slices of Potato, Turnip, \&c., are very enticing; and while they divert the attention of the enemy from the roots, they also afford an opportunity of capturing him. The col. lections which are watered exclusively with rain-water are the least infested. But the worst plague of all is the small white scale, which, in its furst insidious approaches, appears only as a white speck upon the leaves, then covers them with a soft whitish down, and finally kills them. For this the following remedy will be found efficacious ; viz., dissolve half a pound of camphor in a pint of spirits of wine; the result will be an impalpable powder, to which ad d one pound of Scotch snuff; one ditto, pepper; one ditto, salphur and keen in a bottle (carefulis stopped) This mixture should be dusted over the infected ports and repented whon wores tself. If persisted in for some time the mixture ramy fails to effect a perfect cure and it has the further good property of a perfect cc., which Knypersley since thi mixpere Besides the since this mixture came into frequent use. brown'scale are frequently injurious, but never except in cases of gross neglect.
4th. Give the plants a season of rest.
all, and others do so rest, most plants will not flower at all, and others do so very imperfectly. It is easily accomfrom the a variety of ways, either by moving the plants diminishing the to the cooler end of the house; or by cooler although it even exposure in a hot, dry atmosphere, them in scorches their leaves, not unfrequently throws them into vigorous flower. Plants from the East Indies, and from other climates, where the extremes of drought and wet are not felt so severely as in Brazil or Hindostan, require a season of rest proportionably short, and of a less lided character.
5th. Attend to the condition of the air.
In winter \(60^{\circ}\) to \(65^{\circ}\) is a
In winter \(60^{\circ}\) to \(65^{\circ}\) is a wholesome temperature for \(75^{\circ}\), or even hicher if derived from it may rise to \(70^{\circ}\) or Where there are be lower than \(70^{\circ}\) ho houses, the warmer one should not are comparatively few kinds that but, fortunately, there berth. The air should always be soft, and nearly saturated with moisture. The latter should, however, be prerented from dripping upon the plants, as it condenses and this is easily effected by fixing a small or piece of chasnelled wood, under each rafter and sashfir, to catch anli carry off the water.

\section*{6th, Do not over-water.}

This a beginner is very apt to do, and a grievous fault it is. When plants do not shrivel or flag it is a sign that they are content with the humidity that the atmosphere of the house supplies. When watering is necesBary, it should not be done indiscriminately, but according to the wants of particular plants. It is also of great importance to use rain-water only, which may be collected Rucker's purpose in a tank, as shown in the plan of Mr . temperature below \(60^{\circ}\) Which should not be applied of a had recourse below \(60^{\circ}\). Syringing in moderation may be together mith to hot weather. Some of the Sobralias, if their wois are Bromheadia palustris, grow more vigorously mer months are set in saucers of water during the sumTo the for
added the foregoing rules the following advice may be but rather Do not aim at having too large a collection, style." With moderate care and in a moderste bized house, the whole of the care and in a moderate-sized joined "Centele of the plants enumerated in the suband he "Century," will thrive apace, and bloom freelymust whom such a brilliant assemblage fails to satisfy TTe an ardent collector indeed.
Rucke following is a ground-plan and section of Mr. be given Onchidaceous house. That of Mr. Clowes will a future occasion.

\section*{ON THE ATMOSPHINE ON IIOTLOUSES.}

IT being an admitted fact that all plants recuire carbonic not less in the atmosphere surrounding them, in quantity their growth they are continually abstracting that during nourishanent, it is continually abstracting this gaseous fresh supolics must be aforded. A frequent renewal of the mory ventilation may yield the necessary supply, but 6 more freely any house is ventilated, there is the greater ingenious device!

expenditure of heat, the external air in forcing being always colder than the interior. It would be therefore wise and economical in all cases to have a source of carbonic acid gas within the house, and thus obviate the necessity of a frequent demand on the external air by rapid ventilation, with its cooling influence. A portion of fermenting material, even where the tank-system is in operation, may be advisable for this end; but nothing can excel the practice I have observed in some instances of

making the hot house also a sort of aviary : whilc plants absorb carbonic acid gas and give off oxygen, animals absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas, and thus in nature the two great families of organic beings mutually purify or fit the air for each other. If we therefore keep the requisite number of birds or any other animals in a hothouse, it might be made comparatively air-tight, and both kept in health. By keeping animals in hothouses it is clear we supersede the necessity of thorough ventilation, and thus economise heat; it is equally clear, however, that we cannot much increase the natural quantity of carbonic acid gas in our confned atmosphere by this means, for the animals preserit would then necessarily suffer. A certain increase no doubt may take place with impunity, for animal beings have been found living in an atmosphere charged with two per cent. of carbonic acid gas: it is better, however, izl all houses where operations are carried on in their interior not to encourage a great accumalation of this animal poison, lest the health of the attendants should suffer ; but in pits, frames, and hotbeds, which are managed from without, such accumulation may with advantage be promoted by particular means; and whe adantage be promoted by particuiar means; and the old method, with fermenting material, they possess the old method, with fermenting material, they possess
superior powers for fostering vegetation to such as are heated with hot water contained in tanks or gutters.

A fact in vegetable physiology must here be borne in mind, that it is only in the light plants assimilate carbonic acid gas: in the dark or obscure light they cease to appropriate carbon, so that what of this gas has been transudes into the atmosphere again, unchanged. Thus, therefore, in the morning in a close hothouse there may be an accumulation of this aerial compound, but the first rays of the morning sun will give power to the first rays of the rising sun to absorb, make use of it, and in this way cause the redundancy to disappear. Where artificial means are employed to yield this gas, the morning excess in the house will be greater, and the attendant must bo on his guard accordingly.-J. L., Newburgh.

ON THE QUALITY AND APPLICATION OF PEAT OR HEATH-MOULD.
A correspondrnt of this Paper, using the signature of "Quæsitor," has inquired whether a specimen of that sort of peat "found in moorish bogs, and used for fuel \("\) northern and other parts of the kingdom for fuel," is fit for the growth of plants. It is not in any respect the kind of peat (better called heath-mould) to which I have occasionally adverted. The great differences are these,- the portion sent is the true material, (pure vegetable matter, but in its raw and unprepared state; in other words, in an incomplete state of decomposition ; Whilst the peat or heath-mould suitable for the cultivation of plants generally, and of heaths and select greenhouse plants in particular, is the same vegetable matter, after a much higher state of fermentation and decomposition: the former retaining its organic texture, in consequence of leaving been excluded from the decomposing power of atmospheric and solar agencies; the latter by long exposure to the intense and combined action of air, heat, and water, being so far reduced and decomposed as to enable the roots of plants to re-assimilate its chemical and nutritive properties (the basis of their own). The term "fibrous peat" has been used by men as a mark of distinction rather than of fitness, as a texture of soil embodying the primary elements of vegetable matter by Which plants are sustained, in contradistinction to "sandy-peat" which, to a certain extent, implies the absence of those same elements of veretable support From the fact that the best qualities of heath-mould are generally found almost and often altogether exclusive are a sandy ingredient, some eminent cultivators have of a sandy ingredient, some eminent cultivators have held an opimion that a perfect system of cultivation will ultimately dispease with all materiais incapable of being assitracts of heath or moor-land there may be found, on tracts of heath or moor-and there may be found, on
turning the surface up to the depth of two or three
inches, scattered portions of vegetable mould (adhering to the under side) entirely free from the substra tum of sandy soil beneath, as well as of the fresh growing portion above. Such, in a higher and more
condensed form of decomposition, may be considered condensed form of decomposition, may be considered As the character of a good material for cultivation. Again, in the entire absence of the true form or substance, take equal portions of thoroughly-fermented woody fibre in a dried state, pure leaf-mould in a half-decomposed fected 'night-soil; these equally pulverised and highly reduced will give a tolerable idea of the texture of true heath-mould, as distinguished from a barren sandy peat In the adaptation of all soils to the growth of plants, the higher the state of decomposition the more immediate may be their application, and the greater their capability o being appropriated by the organic functions of plants, and vice versa. The application of sand to beath-mould and soils generally is not, as is too often supposed, in order to render their texture more open or porous, but on the contrary, to modify and compress the expansive properties of vegetable matter by its gravitating tendency
perhaps the most suitable of all materials for regulating the proportions and enbancing the qualities of other mgredients in the cultivation of plants. Hence their application as a prime material in those instances of cul ture wherein the higher and intense agencies of nature are gressively mechanical and nutritive effect will be still more effectual in the highest purvoses of Horticulture when combined with concentrated forms of animal and other

Perbaps the most common and efficient substitutes for the deficiency of vegetable matter in barren or sandy peat, are pure balf-decomposed leaves and woody fibre from the stems of plants, equaly pulverized, in a highly reduced latter reduced in proportion to the amount of soil used in ach process of potting
The suitability of heath-mould for immediate use in the will generally depend upon its prepared state when ob tained from its native bed-that is to say its being in ot
sufficiently pulverised and friable state. Its application in very coarse form or texture will mostly depend upon the condition now given, and also upon such an arrangemen in the process of potting as will secure under all con ditions a uniform circulation of moisture.
It is almost unnecessary to add that the addition of all undecomposed and porous substances, whether vegetable or otherwise, is principally intended to produce a nechanical result, by maintaining the soil in an open state, so
that fluid may pass freely among it, and ultimately, by that fluid may pass freely among it, and ultimately, by
their gradual decomposition, become subservient in the mature stages of growth to a chemical and nutritive effect This point will be readily understood by stating that the mechanical texture and arrangement of the material should in all cases be in proportion to its amount, it being through the medium of mechanical agency that a chemical or
Where large quantities of material are wanted for the cultivation of plants requiring heath-mould in open borders, and a sandy peat is the only material at band, it may be much improved by adding an equal portion of dried and highly-reduced state. In the application of peat in a raw and undecomposed state (such as is generally used for fuel), it will be essentially requisite to reduce its texture until its component parts will admit of a uniform leaves in a highly-pulverised and reduced condition leaves in a highly-pulverised and reduce

As the capability of plants to assimilate food from the materials to which they are subjected is in proportion as the mechanical texture of the soil admits of that medium ties being held in solution for a period equal to the excita bility of their organic structure, it may be assumed that will, to a certain extent, determine texture of the material will, to a certain extent, determine its elevation in exposed
situations, such as clumps. The higher the state of its decomposition, the slower will be the abstraction of its moisture by atrospheric and solar agency, and vice versa.
In a wet bottom or subsoil a bottom-drainage is neces In a wet bottom or subsoil a bottom-drainage is necesaccording to their depth or the quantity of material they contain. A dry or solid bottom should, in the frst instance, have a heavy substratum of undecomposed sphagnum, or other absorbent material ; and the latter, a broken surface, or substratum of broken drain
A consideration of the importance attached to the tex ture of soil (essential to a uniform circulation of moisture, apart from the consideration of its chemical or nutritive properties, appears to involve the following principles,

\section*{1st. All matter, however circumscribed by space, is subject in}

2d. Attraction is that force in rature wherely the atoms or
particles of matter are mutually drawn to each other, and thus pinticles of matter are mutually dra

\section*{ nem agencics in nature, de-}
\(4^{4} n\). A mndlifcation or construction of matter which counter acts the force of attraction between those particles or substances operation of other agencies in natul
sth. All attraction is inversely as
5th. All attraction is inversely as the squares of the distances
hetween separate bodies that is, in proportion as the squares
of the distances increase, in the same proportion does attraction
decrease, and vice versua

6th. The force of attraction increases in proportion as bodies dimaterials approach each other; and by
7 th. As the attractiv from each nther. number of particies which any qiven body in proportion to the be considered all materials used in the cultivation of plants may or cohesion of their parts, in propnrtron as such materials are reduced beyond a certain limit, and thereby rendered less favourinfluence of atmospheric and solar agency upon matter
8th. As the reduction or division of matter beyond a given cohesion of its parts, it follows that such an arrangement o
\(\qquad\) matter which is unfavourable to the action of other agencis.
oth. Tn accordance with the sth principle, which states that al
traction is inversely attraction is inversely as the distances between separate partucles
or portions of matter, it may be assumed that such a Mechanical to a certain extent tits organic form or texture, will ultimataly
nsure such a condition of the distances between the whole boly of which it forms a part as is essential to a uniform operation . Wood, Pine-apple Place.

HORTJCULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL OB SERVATIONS MADE IN SOME OF THE PRO INCES OF TURKEY

\section*{From the German of Dr. Grisebach.}

The Gardens of Salonichi.-The gardens of the Franks, Which I saw here, although distinguished by fine groups neglected, to deserve any great comment. I had, how eglect, of of of seing the flower-garden of a Turk, who was noted for his love of Floriculture. Were ny one to suppose that the ancient fame of the East, with espect to taking the lead in Horticulual maters, had been apbeld in Turkey, or at least in Roumelia, where, on the characters, either in the taste of the designer or in the choice of flowers and plants, he would be deceived. The whole space is for the most part occupied by small beds, shaped into strange figures and designs, baving generally jet of water in the middle, around which these beds are
egularly arranged. They are edged with box, and mostly contain a dense mass of Tulips, Marygolds, and simila plants; while all variety of form or colour is totally neglected. Still, when compared with what I had previously seen on the shores of the Bosphorus, the garden pen pavilions of abservable, their columned walls covered with garlands of Roses, and the interior enlivened by elegant jets of water. Everywhere springs and fountains were bubbling axound the beholder, and the somewhat confined area of the garden was hidden, or rather extended, by the walls having been covered with creepers, and the contiguous places planted with Roses and Oleanders. The paths were kept particularly clean, and sprinkled with water. Notwithstanding all this, the ame dearth of plants, and the sauae attempt at insigainin arnament prevailed. The proprieto to enter into conersation with us, and after a short salutation continued his lonely ramble. A dervise, however, who seemed to ave received orders to attend us, walked with us through the grounds, duly extolling the beauty of the garden and he riches of his patron. Contrasted with this well-kep dancing dervises, which is in a perfectly wild state. It was here that I had an opportunity of observing what kinas of plants will luxuriate in this climate, when the turf, but of evergreen shrubs. I found here, also, amongst a few Pomegranate and other fruit-trees, a most dense vegetation of Oleander, which had evidently been planted at some former period, but which had increased rapidly and overgrown everything else, showing, as it were, that duce (if left to themselves) that evergreen cover of vegeation which, most probably, had clothed these coasts previously to their being subjected to the control and arts of man. Although this had occurred in the garden of these lazy dervises, who passed their time lying ment, it could not take place generally in the immediate vicinity of this industrious town, becanse most of the places which are not cultivated are ill adapted for any plants of a robust character, being for the most part stony and dry slopes, which, on the north side of Salonichi, descend to the shores of the Bay. On one of these hills, which is crowned by the castle of Heptapyrgion, I paid particular attention to the vegetation, as far as the adanced stage of the season, and the leat of the lattex permit. This inclined ground possesses only a slight depth of soil, which has resulted from the decomposition of the mica schist, large strata of which are visible amongst the oil. With the exception of a few trees, among which he soil does not bear any hard-wooded plants, but merely exhibits that scanty herbage, which becomes pulserised by he heat of the summer, piercing with their tenacious roots into the crevices of the rock, and constituting (if we take them either by families or the great variety of this pecies) the most important constituent of the Me literranean Florg. It is the very limitation of most f the plants belonging to this group, within a very cirities (amongst forms widely diffused, and common everywhere), some rarities are also to be met with, which characterize the country at present under observation. visited the shores of the Adriatic, and has had an oppor-
unity of observing on Monte Spaccato, near Trieste, for instance, that abundance of gregarious plants, which is not be met with in any other locality in Europe north of the Alps. A similar vegetation adorns the schistous hills, ear Salonichi. But in the same ratio as the seasons have a greater influence on this than on any other form of egetation, one single observation can afford but a very ncomplete idea of it. In the middle of June, the nume ous annual herbs have already disappeared, which, in conunction with monocotyledonous plants, spread a transient he of lowers over this country. Still the greatest dearth is apparent at a somewhat later period, when even the most
striking objects of this flora--ihe dicotyledonous shrubs, -have completed their annual growth; when the decaying erbage above their perennial roots has lost its verdure, and a barren rocky solitude has ostensibly usurped the place of what shorty before rather resembled a cultivated redominant, vegetation of the Heptaprrgions not ssume a too general character, I may remark that the middle, or rather the last-period of vegetable life had then aready commenced-that in fact, which I call the season of Compositæ, because it is plants of this group which, mongst the two largest families of European vegetation, pecies; whilst annual leguminous plants are met with most frequently in spring
On the hills of Salonichi, as far as growth is concerned, hich comprises plants of a stunted form, mostly trailing on the glound, growing intermixed with others, and bearing stiff interwoven brapches: the other, those of a more portly growth, possessing equally numerous branches, yet istinguished by growing in tufts, which are divided corns the former the principal are the Cynarese Silenez, Im Umbelliferm * but thir abund is nown burn enth of 50 oull it call it, creeps about everywhere in the shape of a small eavea vaict. ppearace, coners and egetation of those southern hils, where the sun, glaring own for months from an unclouded sky, would destron hich hinch eaceeds the moisture supplied by the son, if they were not provided with this covering. In the higher gre garious shrubs of the second class 4 , which are still more subject to that influence, because deficient in the enlarge ame vith proctiog organs of vegetable life are to be met dense silky covering, the Eryngium, of pithy, dry structure, resists a superabundant evaporation by its chosekinned epidermis; the Peganum, on the other hand, which prevails in many localities, approaches, by the ffinity of its natural order, and probably by some internal mechanism which retains the moisture of the atmosphere and the soil in its cellular tissue, to those fleshy-leaved plants which are capable even of resisting the heat and dearth of the African deserts.-J. \(L h\).

THE ANTIQUITIES OF GARDENING.

\section*{Gardening. (Continued.)}
" Of Fruite-trees and Orchards.-Fruit-trees proper or ordinary walls under 9 foote high, are-Cheryres higher for the following: White, Blacke, and Red Hearts, the Blacke is best; the Caroone Cherry, the Orleans Cherry, a new Cherry. Plums: the Cherry Plum, the Queen Mother Plum, the Damaseene, the Cheston Plume the Perdigan, the Amber Plum, the Morocco Plum, Marbled Plum, the Muscle Plum, the Great Holland Pium, a great white new Plum [probably the wesse Magnum Bonum], Monsieur's Plum [Orleans], Atemas Plum, Mirabelle, Pigeon's Heart Plum, Whte Dawm Plum, Catalonia Plum, the Orleans, alias Lambert's Pumy Peaches - the Red and the White Nutmeg Peaches ( early and smal ) the Primordian Peach, the Bellowes, the Savoy Peach, the Pan Peach, the Persian Peach, the Rambouillan Peaca, the Moden Peach, the Orleang Peach, the Superintenden Peach, the Smyrna Peach, the Laval Peach, the Sion Peach the Magdajen Peach Neatorans: the Real Roman Nectara the Murrey Nectoran, the Green Nec Roman Nectoran, the Murrey Nectoran, the comes from a rone and White Ne the Masculine Early Apricocke, the Orange Apricocke. Peares for walls are only used to bee with us-the Wrieur Bon Chrestien, and the Wynter Bergamotts, Monsieur John, and the Beurree Pears, all good Wynt
ther sorts bearing well enough as standards. Vine, the
\(V i n e s\) fittest for England are the Parsley the Yellow White Muscadine, the Redy Frontire Grape, very good; Frontinisc ; the D'Arbois Vine-a whit

\section*{Muscat, the Auvergne Srintamier.} Fruit-trees for Hedges or Patisades, Pearmaines, any high commonly:- Codling Apples, Pearmaines, Sommer Sommer Apples, Sonomer Bergamot Pears, Sor sorts Bon Chrétien Pears, Slip Pears, and almost all other All of Pears. Dukes, Flanders, and Vines. The manner of sorts of Plums, Quiuces, and Vines. The manner of
making the FHedges [Espaliers] is either with straight * Tencrium polium, L.; scabiosa ncranica, L. ; Centanrea paniculna, L. var.; Cardurss nutans, L.; Dancus involucratus,
 Peganum Harmala, L.
poles set upright with others across, about a foot asunder,
bound together ; or with timber and cross ryles. Some make their fruit them, and to grow without helpe of rayles or poles.
"Fruit-trees for an Orchard.- Wee have many sorts of Apples, some of the sommer season, such as Dovebills, Codlings, Junettings ; many of autumn, as Queenings Darlings, Golden Pippins; some of the beginning of
winter, such as the Pearmaine, the Hervey, the Golden winter, such as the Pearmaine, the the whole year about, such as Pippins, Apple John or Deux Ans, some Russetings, and one kind of Pearmaine. Apples blossome not here till the last weeke of A priland first of May [Old Style]. Pears, - Wee have many sorts of Pears fit for standards the Sommer Bergamot, Sommer Bon Chrestien, the Norwich, the Windsor, the Slip Peare, the Binfield, or Dove Peare, Messire John, Roy d'Esté, the Lewys Peare, St. Michel's Peare, St. Lezin Peare, the Beurré Peare, the Long Green Peare. Some of the end of Winter, as the Finorr, a French Peare, the Spanish Warden, the Bishop's The best Pears for a wall are the Winter Bon Cbrestien the Winter Bergamot, Bergamot de Bugi, the two sorts of Beurré or Butter Pears, the Greenfield, and all good winter Pears for eating or baking. Plums,-Wee have and the Turk Plums for standards. July, at the farthest, against a wall. The Muscle Plum was ripe in standards With mee the beginning of August. Cherries.- Only the in standards. White Hearts, if they stand warm, and the Gascogne Cherry, which bears indifferent well also in standards, if well sheltered from wind. Quinces.-Wee have the Portural Quince, which is the best, and the sman White,
"Of
this Of Colonel Blunt's Vineyard, 1665.-The Soyle of Greenwich in (which was a part of Blackheath, near be,) of a light whitish sand mixt with small stones, in the be, of a light whitish sand mixt with smail stones, in the
earth naturally grows nothing but ling and furze. The earth naturally grows nothing but ling and furze. The
situation is on the side of a hill, which lies full facing the south, well defended by the hills from the north and west winds. The parcel of ground was between one and two digged into earth was in the summer time or autumx after Christmas, the plants were set in the trenches two yards asunder. Between each rank of vines there was a yards asunder. Between each rank of vines there was a
path of four feet tide, to goe betwixt the vines, and dig and prune them. wide, to goe betwixt the vines, and dig shoots only were allowed to root every pear, which were tied up to a stake about four feet high, and soe stood till the time vines begin to sprout out, which is in April, and then the tops of each of these two shoots are bound arwn to a stake stuck between every two roots, and tied the right hand stake, and the other to the left hand stake These two shoots aforesaid, bowed soe down, put forth young branches at the joynts, which will fall and hang down to the very earth, and bear grapes to the ground; from thest grapes are sweetest, because of the reflection are cute earth. The shoots which have once borne frui not be a foot higher than the earth; and two of the strongest shoots produced and tied upright in summer are bent as those of the former year, and soe on ",

Colonel Blunt says that vibes camnot stand too dry, nor never need watering, and prosper best in a shallow gravel. Where the roots cannot run deep, as on rocks or if there be any; the roots cannot endure wet. The colonel says hee uses no dung nor compost to this barren tarth of his vineyard, which is very strange."

A List of Fruite-trees and Flowers, with the prices, sent me from George Ricketts, of Hogsden, London:3s. each. Peaches-Newington, two sorts; Mignomne, Savoy, Orleans, Red Nutmeg, Roman, Queen's, Royall, Musk, Arabian, White Nutmeg. 2s. each. Cherries White, Black, and Amber Hearts, Prince Rovall, and Carnation ; all these at \(8 d\). the tree. Prears Royall, and are enumerated, at \(12 d\). the tree. Apples - Sommer Pepin, Holland Pepin' Russet Pepin, Kentish Pepin, the ceadine Qupposed in England, Russeting, Gilliflower, Musthe Royal, Hollown Apple, King Apple, Golden Reinette, the Royal, Hollow-crowned, and Common Pearmains, Old Wife, Nonsuch, Figg Apple ; all thi
except the Figg Apple, which is 5 s .

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN - No. XLVIII.}
\(\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{HE}}\) greatest drawback, which we experience in the cultivation of the more tender kinds of Chinese, Teascented, and Bourbon Roses, is the diffculty of preservwithout being killed to the ground. It is true months, borders are 'mulched with ground. It is true that if the preserved; and will break strong shouts again in the spring; and then these shoots will not bloom before midsummer, most interesting, the Chinese the bloom would be the tively a blank. It is therefore neocessary that comparadevise some plan of protecting the plants through the Winter unscathed, so as to have them in bloom in May and operation which I purpose I have some experiments in The garden for tender Roseself will answer the purpose. which are sufficiently Roses here is a mound, the sides of Wet in rainy weather. On this mound beds are formed,
and the branches of the Roses are kept pegged down, so
that they are a mass of bloom when the plants are in flower.
nower. with a view to the protection of the plants, I have had them pegged close to : the ground, and all the superfluous and young succulent wood cut out. At present they are uninjured, but as soon as severe with dry fresh leaves, and to keep them from blowing away I shall cover them with the brahcles of everaway 1 shaels over some of the more delicate kinds I hreen placed drain-tiles, so as to allow a'current of air to pass through them, b ds is so arranged as to sllow weather; and one of the bedetwen the plants and the a current If these plans answer, the plants when uncovered next April will be quite sound, and after being regulated and pegged out, wir aford aung the Chinese bloom in May and June. In pruning the chese to varieties in the summer, I generally mas old branches close out to the root as soon as they cease to produce bloom, and replace them with young wood. In this way they bloom with considerable vigour, and affords an excellent opportunity of manuring or regulating the beds several times in the season.
In America, I believe, they find it necessary to bury all their Roses in the winter season, for the frosts are so severe that the stocks they are worked upon-the Wild Briar of our hedges-are not if this is sufficient protection there, I think my plan will be all that we require for tender kinds in this country.
Standard plants of the tender kinds must be protected y dried fern and a waterproof covering, as directed in the early part of the year, with a thick hayband round the Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE}

Peat-draining. - Observations made at the Preston Agricultural Society, Oct. 14, 1843, by Wilson France, Esq., of Rawcliffe Hall, on Peat-draining. -" He had been
blamed for saying that turf-draining was the only sort of blamed for saying thar turf-draining was the only sort of thing. He had said that those situated like himself, on turf-moss, would find turf-draining the best and the cheapest. He quoted from an article by Sir James Graham, in one of the first volumes of the Royal Agricultural Society's Transactions, where he said it had always appeared to him that skill in'Agriculture does not so much consist in the discovery of principles of universal application, as in the adaptation of acknowledged principles to
local circamstances. If they found turf the best and local circumstances. If they found turf the best and cheapest, they ought to adopt turf; if they found tile the cheapest, let them adopt tile; or if stone wears the best let them adopt stone. He had said that whenever they found turf the best they should use turf. He had brought that day, and would produce to them, turf that he could prove had been put in a drain fifty-six years since, and they would bear him out in saying, it was now perfectly good and sound. This proved that turf was serviceable, and as a means on draining should not be neglected when it was applicable. He could make them at \(2 s .9\) d. per thousand, and could inserted as a wedge in the drain; they wer not brittle, and in the use of the subsoil-plough, which ought to be used after draining when the substratum was clay, suppose the plough came in contact with the drain, and even cut an inch off his turf, it would not injure the drain, as the turf was spongy, and would give way. I they touched a tile with the plough they knew the effect,
the drain was broken into. He cut his drains 11 ins wide at the top, remoring away no more soil than was necessary for the formation of the drain. He made them 30 ins . deep, never less than 30 , and the width of the drain tapered, until at the bottom it was only 2 ins. wide The turf w'as cut in a certain way, 9 ins. or 10 ins . long, ins. wide at the bottom, and \(4 \frac{1}{}\) ins. at the top par This fits in the drain as a wedge, leaving a channel for the water of 6 ins . deep, and evell when the drain was com plete, as he had already stated, the subsoil-plough coming in contact with the asire question that the longitudinal plan injure it. There was no question that the longitudinal plan
of draining, or down the field, was the best ; the general distance of the drains should be 6 yards, or 18 ft . apart and the ordinary drains run into main drains, which should flow into the ditches. The turf which he produced, 56 years old, was cut so as to rest upon shoulders, and by the pressure of soil had been in some degree had not been spoiled. These drains had been laid across the field, but it was better to drain down. In favour of the superiority of turf-draining he would refer them to the last Number of the Transactions Hill, of Stowmicultural Society, by the Rev. Copinger described the several modes of draining in Suffolk, he says, "Better than all peat cut for the purpose in the fens of Cambridgeshire, in length 15 ins. and 3 ins. square; it is pressed gently into the top of the narrow dran, made 10 ins. wide at the top, 2 ins. at the bottom; and 30 ins. deep, and then the earth thrown in upon it. The peat swells peat-draining, ofmy fixed, and is very peeces of peat instead of one are placed in, side by side, and in bad cases the sides of the drain are built with turf as well as the top." Sir H. Davy says, "inert peaty matter remains or y \(\%\) This was proved by the turf which undergoing change." This was proved by the turf which
had lasted 56 years at Rawclife. The size of Mr. Hill's
drains were the same as his, Mr. France's. Peat sells at the rate of 6 s . per thousand, and eight score rods of draining to the acre, the rod measuring \(5 \frac{1}{2}\) yards, takes 2000 feet. This was an important testimony to the advantages of turf, and this was not mere theory, but the experience of a gentleman. He was himself unacquainted with the county of Suffolk, and coald not speak of the facilities or difficulties of obtaining tile or stone. The secret of farming, he said, was to produce the greates possible crop at the least possible expense. Now it was important to notice the expense of these turves, which had lasted 56 years, as he could prove (the old man who laid them was now living on his estate) and were no worse (he did not see why they shonld not last 556 years). He would put it in this way: it would take about 28 turves to drain a rod of seven yards, which, at the tate of 2 s .9 d , wages of his lab cost \(1 d\). He was anxious to pay the from \(1 s, 8 d\), to \(2 s\). per day, and the price varied for the cutting of these 28 turves from \(3 d\). to \(4 d\).-ssay \(4 d\). He then said he gave to his tenants free of all charge. He then said they might either pay a per centage for
the outlay or join him in the cost; he preferred the latter mode, because it gave the tenant an interest in the work, and being a paymaster as well as himself the tenant could remonstrate if any of the work were not done properly. The marl had to be carted from the arain the pil acre. The results arising from his draining were quite astonishing. He had been highly gratified at seeing fields formerly thick with rushes recently covered with luxuriant green crops. Another field very rushy had borne an excellent crop of Oats, and from which he calculated \(7 \frac{1}{2}\) to 8 loads of meal per acre. Draining was the first nove to good farming ; land was grateful, and made ample returns for whatever was bestowed upon it. There were many instances where the expense of this should be shared by the landlord and tenent, and others where the landlord should do all and the tenant pay a per centage; and considering the confidence that ought to exist between lamdlord and tenant there should be no difficulty in such a matter. He was anzious to have held fencesin straight ines; fields when large should be square, and when smail should be of an oblony form ; in number they should be according to the size of the farm, \(8,12,16\), or 20 , so as to suit a proper rotation of crops. The shape of the field had a material influence in the labour of the plougliman; supposing a nield of 4180 yards of a sta nine inches wide or 88 furrows in the 66 feet: the horses in ploughing this, travel 11 miles exclusive of turning, which make onetenth, and then the horses travel 12 miles and 176 yards. If the field is shapeless and requires cuts, how much the distance and the time are increased! The loss of time in upon first-rate authority, Sir John Sinclair, in the first or second book of whose 'Treatise on Agriculture they would find it Yes there was a loss of one tenth of the time, and in shapeless fields there would be a loss of one fifth. The thaptshould have his fields so that he could plough them without any unnecessary loss in turning. It was necessary that these things should be attended to ; he did not think produce would be much higher in price, indeed he hardly thought it should : prosperous times, as times of high prices were sometimes called, did not make the best farmers, for if the farmer courtions to have a whole balt a crop, he woul times improvements ; it

The present times hastened exaprovementse increase their crops. He would again strongly recommend e their crops. small farms into a regular number of the dour-course system of husbandry. He was ansious at all times to give any information on such subjects to see any gentlemen
benefit. He would be glad tor who . He wo see his system of draning at Raweliffe, and if they came they should see the old drain which he was now crossing." Mr. Wilson France then sat down amidst great applause. In the yast 56 years, and by referring Chronicle of the present year, page 737, we have Mr. Fair's account of a further improvement in thePeat-draining in what he calls the tile-turf. The Duke of Hamilton has been for some years adopting the Peat-draining on his estales in Lancashire on the same plas of land will be and there is no doubt but a great quantity of land wich has brought into cultivation by these The Duke has also been adopting what Mr. France has pointed out respecting fields Duke's wirefences, which I suppose are hali-a-mile long and quite straight, and the fields made about 17 rods wide, parallel to each other, which gives them a very striking effect when viewed from a distance. - \(F\) acile the Ropal Guing.- Going over the pear quar the head gardener that he considered the tying down the branches a sufficient check to overgrowth, without the assistance of root-pruning, except as regards any very free-growing vess and good bearing of the Pear-trees; they were of a conical shape, and all the branches tied down so as to present the appearance of a conical chandelier, and of course much more bearing wood obtained than in the trees which were stunted by root-pruning. I believe Mr. Rivers (whose experience in rool-pruning is great) does not agree with me. 1 have no
seeing this, favour with hisws. sidering how far French gardening is applicable to England, eve must never lose sight of one mosi important
fact; viz., that their summers are as often hot and dr
as ours are cool and moist. duiumn Cornalions - H
kets at Paris are throughout the autumn filled with bunche of white and of red crimoson Carnations? What treatment necessary to make them flower in the autumn? We seem never to succeed in flowering in the autumn the mall plants of Catalonian Jasmines, Pomegranates, and Winter Cherry, which make the Paris flower-markets so gay in the autumon.- Totty.
respecting the rot in Larch. Most laten some discussion respecting the rot in Larch. Most writers lay the fault to the soil; this supposition is in a great measure correct, in Mr. London's Gardener's Magazine for 1840, p. 386 . Perhaps it may not be out of place to give an extrac from it:--" When Larch and Spruce Firs are young, they
grow often rapidly, and the wood formed at that period grow often rapidly, and the wood formed at that period
is very porouf, both in the trunk and roots. As the trees is very porous, both in the trunk and roots. As the trees
advance in age, the supply for their growth is less, from advance in age, the supply for their growth is less, from not having been thinned out in proper time. The outer case of wood then formed is less porous, and becomes in
time too compact to admit air to the early-formed wood within. This latter being of a coarse grain, the dry rot begins to infect it, in the same manner as it attacks
wood which has been painted in a green state, the paint excluding the air from the inside wood. 1 , according to the grain of the wood. It ascends the trunk, and makes its way along the roots : at least
those first formed, which have become the conducting those first formed, which bave become the conducting
tubes to the trunk from the smaller roots and fibres. As the disease advancer, the sap collected in the fibres with difficulty through the decayed conductors trunk, and the trees become sickly, although the smaller roots and fibres, where the sap accumulates, be healthy As further proof that decay proceeds from too quick growth, the trees that have grown beside decayed ones and it may often be slowly, have been found sound that is, the quick growths in the trunk that are rotten. It is a common observation, that a tree has got down to a soil which it does not like. If the soil were in fault, the wood grown there woald be bad, whereas in reality it is decay proceeds in age from soil and climate, but its proondation is actually laid in the youth of the tree. In cold and barren situations are always sound. These growths are small, and the wood in consequence is durable keld. Larches for instance, in Britain, is grown at Dun What I have said agrees in some of Sir C. G. Stuart Monteath attention to this important subject. He says, in the Chroniole, Aug. 19, 1 have found a great proportion the root in the course of ten or twelve years." Again, the root in the course of ten or twelve years." Again, of Grauwacke or siaty rock, so common in the south o Scotland, I have always found to succeed best, and not at all liable to the disease." After what has been observed, Larches be planted in poor soil, resembling as nearly as possible that of their original native region, and if possible on elevated situations; and let them be properly thinned out whea young, to admit air freely around them. The farther they are from the desired soil and situation, the greater attention must be paid to this important point, so much warmoth. If I am wrong in the opinion that the rot proceeds from the exclusion of air from the beart or external wood, there can, at least, be no doubt that the seeds of decay are first sown by too rapid growth. And little do planters think, when admiring the great progress of their young Larch Firs, that growth so rapid is but
Florists' Flowers.-A teaspoonful of Humphreys' soluble compound to a gill of rain-water, applied once to an Auriapplied to Pinks caused them to growt. Liquid manure than usual. One sort, which is considered an excellent self, and which 1 the centre petals partially laced before, but never the guard-leaves. The liquid was prepared by steeping in heap of horse-dung, which had received the slop-pails of a house during that period; to this liquid a little soot was out much Grass, remained, but often. The plants threw freely. Some time ago, a loncashire forist told me seed freely. Some time ago, a Lancashire florist told me that he frequently had seen his neighbours who grew Hyacinths
topping their pots with coal-ashes to clear the white. In topping their pots with coal-ashes to clear the white. "In novator, some years ago recommended gypsum for the same reason to be mized among Carnation compost. Perhaps sulphuric acid was to be the agent in both cases. Five years ago I mixed some Carnation compost, to which gypsum, pounded to the size of small peas, was added in the proportion of one-sizteenth of the whole. In the nor could I perceive any difference in the colour of the flowers, but the plants grew well in it. I find that when my Pinks and Carnations are plunged in coal-ashes, the roots run through the pots into the ashes; and I have noticed that when small cinders have been employed as
in the compost with good effect, especially when the Carnation is potted in an 8 or 10 pot, not unusual here.-O. Canker in Auriculas. - What is the faase of this disease? Old florists here say it is infectious; and though excision is sometimes a cure, yet they will often prefer destroying a cankered plant at once, lest it should infeot the others. It attacks plants in the open ground, therefore perhaps is not caused by drip nor yet by confine-ment.-O., Leeds.
[Perhaps some corresp
Jointing Earthenvoare Pipes.-For some time past I have looked for Mr. Hurst's mode of jointing these pipes; but in vain; and as "W. B. H." wishes information on When the I beg to offer a plan adopted here with succeas. When the pipes were fitted the end of the one into the
other, a quantity of white and red lead was procured and mixed together. That part to which the lead was to be applied, was touched with a brush dipped in oil, a good
coating of lead was put on, and in this manner every joint coating of lead was put on, and in this manner every joint paint became quite hard and dry, which was in about six or eight days after the operation, and they have kept perfectly water-tight ever siace. The advice given to gardeners in the leading article at p. 807 is good, and Green experience I can state that tanks do not answer for suitable for pits to preserve plants in, on account of emission of vapour, and the earthen pipes are also ob-
jectionable for the same reason.-J. M. [We are glad to hear that earthenware pipes will do. What we have seen tried have all failed, in consequence of expansion and contraction, which broke them.]

The Coffee Plant.-A Coffee-tree in my bark stove was clothed with fruit in the spring of the year: many were eaten, but many dropped; of the latter a crop sprang up are about an inch high, with the remains of the dry pulp clasping the seminal leaves ; others one inch and a-ualf, with the round seed-leaves expanded like shiling or halflast being about sia months old. We have potted off a dozen or so. I was not before aware of the rapid germination of the Coffee-bean. \(-P\). Neill.
Swons and Weeds in Ponds.-In a late Chronicle Mr. Ayres said something respecting Swans clearing weeds from ponds that brought forth remarks from an EdinSwans in ponds almost choked up with weeds, I lean to what the latter said. The case, however, may be different when Swans are in very small ponds, and amongst certain kind of weeds. Putting more Swans into larger ponds, agree. When Swans are in large streams, each pair have heir own boundaries, and woe betide the weaker that venture beyond their beat. I may mention an instance
of this, which came under my observation. During last summer, a pair of young Swans (not cygnets) happened to stray near where their next neighbours nest was. The old male soon drove the young ben into the field, and a battle ing of their wings, biting coch ;if and what by the splasiof the boys, there was a fine affray. At last the old cock drove the other to the side, and forced his neck against the bank, and would have soon killed him, if they had not wards separated. The intruders took to the field home distance. Finding this he took to the stream, as if be knew where it was likely they would cross. The retreaters, field and gave their expecting antagonist the slip.. Wighton.
Manure for Melons.-In the Chronicle for the 16 th of September, p. 645, \(X\) find your correspondent "E. M." mentioning that the Persian Melons derive their guperiority rom the use of pigeon-dung. Now, p. 9 , where it treats on this subject, the thought struck me that there might be a similarity between the stimulating properties of bens' dung and pigeons' in promoting the growth of the Melon. I accordingly requested, in the spring of 1842 , that the manure from the hen-house
should be saved, and after having obtained a heap of it, free from any other mixture, I reserved it by itself, and turned it over two or three times during the winter. In the month of May I erected a temporary 7 -light frame, and under each light made a bole for the fermented manure about 18 inches deep. In mixing up the soil I used better than one-fourth part of hens manure. May, and planted under each light. These had a space of 4 ft . by (MS. illegible), to grow in, and it was evident soon after they began to grow that the soil agreed with them. From their luxuriant growth I was compelled to use my thumb and finger freely; and in proportion to was generally so was their fruifulness. Some bore a second a good crop of fair-sized frat done so had they been allowed; but it was too late in the season, and it was not convenient to apply a lining. I equal success. I srust these observations will call forth the attention of gardeners who may have a better opportunity of ascertaining its merits, and the means of applying it more successfully.-J. \(F^{\prime} \cdot M^{4}\) Elroy.
Pine Apples.-Some sensation having been occasioned by a statement lately made in the Chronicle about the ing from 5 to 6 lbs , I beg to atate such was by no means a rare occurrence there previous to the present manage
ment; for from 1834 to 1840 during which time I was foreman under the late gardener Mr. R. Glendinning now of Chiswick Nuruery) froit was annualy produce equal to the weight of those recently noticed. One grown in 1835. I well remember, weighed, when divested of all its under leaves and the stem cut close to the fruit, 6 lbs 3 oz . Mr. Glendinning some time since published a treatise on the cultivation of this noble fruit, and having practically carried out under his own superintendence the directions therein contained, I can confidently assert that by following his system. Pine-apples of the above weight will be thought no rarity, and scarcely worth recording. Laruler, Exetp
Large Pines.--Having for many years felt an interest in the culture of the Pine-apple, will be my apology for
troubling you with the following remarks. The readers of the Gardeners' Chronicle, as well as those who attend the Chiswick and Regent-street Exhibitions, have abundant testimony of Mr. Spencer's eminent success in the production of this prince of fruits. We require no further statement from hin or from Mr. Murray, who has pro bably in the present day produced the largest Queen Pineapple in the highest possible state of cultivation. The circumstance of public exhibition has placed these two eminent gardeners in a different position from those whose success rests on the statement of one or two persons however unquestionable such reports may be. Hundreds and thousanda have seen with complete astonishment the distinguished productions of Messrs. Murray and Spencer and this public exposition of their successful practice has created a desire, as extensive as it is intense, among prac tical men to become acquainted with the method pursued in attaining such extraordinary results. It may be inferred that it is by other means than those which have resulted in a few fruit of 2 lbs , and some wonderful ones of 3 lbs . It has been insinuated that some of these successful Pine farmers do their oxen on Tarnips ; and it is further alleged that the plants consume the one with as much avidity is the oxen do the other.-Prurient, Nov. 22.
Pruning.-With reference to the propriety of pruning orbes, do your correspondents "Quercus and otbers, 8 ufficiently comsider that the principal object is the trely without pruning may, perhaps, produce the largest quantity of actual wood in any given time; but then how mach of this is useful as timber? At eight or ten fee from the ground it branches out into a large head, which with the limbs, except of the largest trees, is fit only for the fire, and this is the case with most trees grown in hedge-rows. If, however, it is regularly pruned from an arly age, by much reducing the head at any one time, it will grow up with a tall trunk, and produce a considerable length o excellent timber, according to the soil in which it grows and this kind of pruning is, in some measure, naturail performed for the toplings in woods, by the branches of other trees, and the underwood constantly brushing sgainst them, and preventing the growth of the side shoots. If it is wrong to take away any part of the head of a tree, how is it that the trunks of Pollards (which are entirely beheaded-a horrid practice !) increase in girth more rapidly than spires ?-E.A.C.
New Hardy Plant.-As considerable interest is evinced on the subject of plants that will stand the winter in thia country, and feeling certain that many now considered tender will, with judicious treatment and proper soil, bea the rigour of our chimate, thus bringing numerous orna mental specimens within the reach of persons not having greenhouses, and adding greatly to the beauty of out gardens, I beg to mention having seen a beautiful tree growing in this neighbourhood (the Eucalyptus calophylta), which, in page 783 of the Gardeners \({ }^{2}\) Chronida nearly 12 feet high, and has been growing for the las seven situation at Brodwinsor, in this county. The specimen has not flowered. Two leaves of the tree are inclosed, as I may be wrong in the name of the plant.-A. \(R\)., Bea obliging correspone the oblig Planting - Your \({ }^{\text {Pap }}\) manding. Your Paper of massed in in quired in inting quired in visiting mountain districtsio Scolland and walder in the nothing else could be cultivated, and for the later in the lovely surface of Warwickshire and other districis of England, which (however rich in pasture and grain) would be unadorned indeed, deprived of their hedge-ro is timber. Happily the subject of planting and pruning is can connected with party-feelings-is one on which we can agree to differ, and if we find ourselves in error we may acknowledge our mistake, and not be ashamed to confess it and declare our determination to correct it Under this impression I am led to notice a passage in you Paper on the subject of pruning, bearing the sigaatied "Quercus." If I recollect right "Quercus" was repie to in a former paper by "Pro Bono Publico" in whe Dr. Thackera are made of the course plantations Nerquis, in Wales, of pruning ; this mode "Quercus" objects to as injuriou to the trees: "Pro Bono Publico" challenges investiga tion for Dr. Thackeray, by a minute examination into state of his woods. His course is confirmed by no less an authority than that of Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Scot Russel both of whom if I mistake not, personally in spected these before they felt authorised to express any opinion about them. Now surely it is not too much to
ask "Quercus" to do the same ere he pronounce judgment against a system so sanctioned, when there is so itttie
difficulty in following the example of Messrs. Humphreys and Scott Russel, and that too in a matter not of momentary importance, but of increasing consequence to ages yet to come, as regards not only ornamental timber, but the very defence of our nation. Our ships, to be good and service-
able, must be made of solid timber ; as the old song says,

\section*{Hearts of Oak are our ships,
Jolly tars are our men."}

It appears by a note signed "Cymri," in the Paper to which I advert, that this system was pursued by Dr.
Thackeray in the woods of Mr. Wilson Jones, commencing Thackeray in the woods of Mr. Wilson Jones, commencing in which "Quercus" challenges this inquiry-"whether any systern of pruning has proved beneficial to plantations,
or whether the woods would not have been more valuable without it." It appears to me the opportunity is afforded to him, by making a personal inspection of the woods of
Mr. Jones and of Dr. Thackeray, (which I suppose cannot be far distant from each other, ) and having done so, I hope "Quercus" will report the state in which he found these plantations, and his reasons why he shall have retain his oninion upon the benefit of the no-pruning system. I most earnestly request of "Quercus" to avail himself of the advice of "Pro Bono Publico:" "Come and examine for yourself, or depute some one on whom woods in question." The subject is one of deep and permanent interest to the public. If Dr. Thackeray's ouse for the apparent success of his plantations has, I am assured, encouraged many gentleman around to plant and to follow country, but if right much good. Let the subject be seriously taken up under this consideration, and I doubt circumstance on the subject of Dr. Thackeray's exertions to cover the mountains with which he is connected, (either Mr. Wilson Jones's or his own, which 1 think worth intro ations he was forced to send to Scotland for his plants, none being to be had in his neighbourhood, and that now there are very extensive nurseries in the district of Chester If he who has made a blade of grass to grow where it
never did previously is entitled to praise, I caunot think he who has covered hundreds of acres with trees in situations that were thought in every way unprofitable, without
cause for praise also.-Consule Planco, Wichlow Mountains, November 22
Training Forest Trees. - Having observed several
articles on " thinning and articles on "thinning and pruning forest trees," and "prune not at all," by "Quercus" and others in some late find the same chaos of opinions on that subject as formerly; and so it ever will be till there is an Arbori cultural Society formed, with experimental plantations, near the metropolis, to show the true principle by practice
and example, as I have so often suggested. From the confused ideas about the term pruning, I have substituted for it the word training forest-trees. I find "Quercus' that all pruning is how young? and that all plantations however thriving Would have been better without any at much as to say, leave all to Nature; but is it not by leaving them to Nature and unskilful treatment that we witness the worthplantations, and hedse-row timber in general? "Quercus" asserts that all pruning reduces the head, and consequentiy the timber in the stem and the reciprocity between the roots and branches." Now I distinctly said in a reply to "Quercus" on this subject some time ago, that the practised (for I will no longer call it pruning) increases the number of branches on a tree, consequently the increase of timber in the atem, and I presume the recipro-
city between roots and branches. If any check is produced by merely breaking out the central bud, or shortening an over-strong young side shoot, in order to produce a greater number of a less size, it must be momentarily as
it were; in fact the system is to increase and regulate the number and size of the branches, and establish the plished without training. I admit Mr. Cree's practice or system and mine are nearly alike; yet I do not agree uith him in taking the lower tier or periods, because many trees do not require it, for the longer the branches are left on the more is the stem increased, so long as they do not get too large to injure the timber when they are formal or artificial. Neither do I agree with Mr. Cree on the increase of timber in trees merely by cambium ; but I Will say a little more of my ideas on the increase of timber your stems of trees shortly, if you allow me space in Dr. Thackeray's plantations; I opine Dr. Thackeray is a "mountaineer," and who lately sent me a printed paper on Arboriculture without a name; if so, and he should W. Billinglinn, UTuderhill. neat Oswestry, Salop. Dayging Shrulleries. -I perceive that Mr. Ayres, in of digging slirubheries, and styles it an absurdity of the present age. I beg to inform Mr. Ayres that the practice Which he calls an absurdity is an advantage, and shall show that hiis modern system is not only absurd, but as
regards economy, impracticable ; for his system is a waste of time and an expenditure of money to no advantage. does he that the front or the bo flower-garden? or does he mean only those that surround shrubberies? Taking it to be the latter, such borders generally consist of Herbaceous plants and Ansuals, intermixed here and there the Annuals and Herbaceous plapts, where is the turf to come from to turf the borders? It is very expensive to buy, and very few like to strip their parks for that purpose; but suppose they do this, there is the trouble of mowing it will be once a week, and where there are many shrubs this (for they can scarcely be called shrubs if the ruch trees 30 fquare can scarcely be called shrubs if the roots extend renewuare yaras), the tanf will need to be sanually little gained. Instead of a fine show of Annuals and Herbaceous plants there will be only a strip of grass about 6 ft . wide running along the side of the walk. One half of the year will be occupied in watering and mowing, the other half well as those in dug borders or shrubberies; the digging tends to increase their growth instead of retarding There is also a want of neatness attending Mr. A.' plan, for the first windy day or night will cause a portion of the leaves to be blown all over the grass, and this will continue until all the leaves are fallen off the trees. If Apple, Pear, Plum, Gooseberry, and Currant-trees not only dug between, but also cropped to within a foot of the stem. The branches of these are not stunted, nor will one week of dry weather cause them to lose their leaves; their produce is abundant and of good quality, and the practice there is just the reverse of Mr . A.'s theory; hence if digging benefits fruit-trees, will it not also benefit shrubs? If manure was spread on the surface of the ground, would decomposition take place sooner than if it were dug in? I should think not ; but Mr. A. would allow the wind to blow all the leaves a way instead of digging them in. I would go further, and say that all the into shrubberies. Mr. A. asserts that he could point out scores of places round the metropolis where the digging of shrubberies has been practised, and that he could take a shrub that has been planted for 25 years, and put it in or breaking the ball. I beg to call on Mr. A to nats one place where he could do this, for I do not consider it fair for any one to make such an assertion without being able to prove it.- The Knave of Spades.
Pilchard Oil.-A Subscriber would be obliged to any of the readers of the Garaeners Chronicle residing in "Whether Pilchard Oil is a painting, -being told that it is much used in Cornwall for that purpose ; if it is so, begs to know the mode of use, and where it could be obtained
Propagation in Water.-Passing through Buckingham Palace garden, my attention was called to a rather interesting fact. One of the Artists who are engaged by command of her Majesty in painting the walls of a Summer temple-in the Fresco style, from designs from Milton's "Comus "-had some weeks ago detached two small branches of Solanum dulcamara, probably as aids in forming an outline from Nature, and thus exposed them in water near the front windows, where they bave now emitted roots several inches long. My obliging attendant (Mr. Hynes) not having observed them until found in the state now described, could not ascertain the exact period in which the process had taken place. This adaptation of organic structure to a state not common in Nature, adds one more instance to the proofs of a capability to assimi. late food to a certain extent from fluid elements apart from those ordinary materials which Nature has desigaed for is higher and nltimate effects. From the power possessed by water of affording sustenance more immediate and effeccive than any other agent, it may be inferred that the more exter its influence in the economy of Vegetation is the amount of material to which plants are exposed, such an application will invariably be found accompanied by an adaptive process, in which the circulation and appropriation of this single element will be such as to exceed all by which other ar manent circulating fluid of plants throughout their various stages of existence. The above fact recals a similar instance which occurred 15 or 16 years ago. A small twig of Stachys fruticosa, a shrubby greenhouse 'plant, was placed in a small vial on a plate-rack or case, situated at the side of the room most distant from the light, was eventually transferred to a more favourable position and material for growth.-W. W.

To keep Moss Green Twenty Years.-Get it at the right time of the year, wash it: clean from the dirt, and set it in the saade out of the sun and out of the wind to and lay it up in papers, and it will keep good for 20 years - Anonymous

Leaf-cutter Bee-Amongst the various insects that adopt singular contrivances to protect their offspring which belones to the mentioned the are eight species indigenous to Britain. These insects must at an early period have attracted the attention of the obin leaves. What Réaum roling their cello respecting them is well worthy of attention; but for the
sake of readers who perhaps seldom or never peruse their pages, I shall state what I know respecting the history of one of the noost interesting of the species called the "Rose-leaf-cutter Bee," so named from its preferring the green leaf of that shrub as a protection to its cells. A friend gave me some cells of this insect that he had found in the lock of a door, rolled in Rose-leaves in a singular manner, something like little thimbles or balls united together as if they had been shot from a pop-gun. My friend expressed his surprise respecting them, but not so much as did St. Francis Xavier, when he discovered the "Leaf-cutter Bee moving along in its solemn way, holding up its fore legs as in the act of devotion." I kept the cells until the beginning of the following summer, and was astonistied at perceiving a number of small flies emerging from them, instead of, as I expected, a Bee from each cell. On a number of small chrysalids, but no honey, as stated by Rennie in the "lnsect Architecture." I do not see why they should, for honey is the food the insect ia the winged state. The same author says they indeed, I doubt it for such plants are not suitable for that purpose To accoun for the intruders puzzled me; howpurpose. lo cear it up, I sent some of the cells to the Rev. J Din wh have sent have all been pierced by a small four-winged parasitical fir 1 . phrysalises. Whe of consumed the whe bos it is very like the sma the caterpillars gabler of the common Cabbage Butterfiy The during sur The Leaf-cutter Bees ane not gregarious ding ", Rose-leaf Cutter Bee," thongh not unlike the Honey Bee, may be easily distinguished by the curious circuan collecting pollen under its body between the segments, and not on its legs, like other Bees, (these being admirably adapted for that purpose). Their parasitical enemies may account for their being rather rare, and it would be wel if the Butterflies that produce the Cabbage Caterpillars were so. However, this little insect destroys vast number of the latter, as noticed by the able Entomologist I have quoted, who has thrown much light on the insect destructive to vegetation.-J. Wighton.

\section*{PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES. \\ OXFORDSHIRE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.}

Now, 14,--At the annual meeting of the Members of this
Society, holdere in the Council Chamber, in this city, Mr. A Society, holder in the Council Chamber, in the committee was
Browning in the clair, the following rer ort of the
read:-"Your Committe, in submitting to the Members of the Soclety a statement of therr proce adngs during the past year,
have great pleasure in advertme to the fournhus ard improving The extuhtions of the last scanor have been well supported by specimens have been seen u, on those ozcavions. The awarding resuits, since this system has beenl aci,pted, he sum of \(11 ; /\) ha been paid to cottagers whose rental is unce ghat a
Committee, however cannot close their report whithout expressance and co operation at an times, but more particularly at the public exhbitions of the pust 3 ear. At the same titme they beg
to express a hope that the present Members wal not fai, to exert hemselves to induce ot hers to become sure favourable position place the funds of the societite a have been long contemplated."

Subscriptions received 153 Expenses at Shows,
Bands, paid Judge, Entries for Pr
Admisaions

Eands, paid Judge,
Acting Secretary,


Arrears due to the Society, 352. 14s.-Debts owing by the Soctety, none.
The rules and bye laws of the Society were read approved of, after some verbal alterations. It was proposed and carned that a Committee of sever, be appointed to take thereon to the Society,
re-admission of Mr. Bates, and report thersingly. Committee for
and sucl Committee was appointed accordingly and sucls Committee was apper, Rev. F. Barnes, D. D., Cation of
the year 1844--Rev. J. Baker,
Christ Church, Rev. H. Cary, Dr. Dabeney, Professor of Botany, Christ Church, Rev. H. Cary, Dr. Danbeney, Proressor of Botany,
W. H. B. Earle, Esq.: Rev. J. Fox, D.D., Provost of Queen's,
J. W. Henley, Esq., M.P., M. J. Johnon, Esq., J. H, Langston, J. W. Henley, Rsq., M.P., M. W. J. Morrell, Jun., Esq., C. Peers,
Esq., M.P., Rev. A. H. Matthews,
Esq., J. Saunders, Esq., Rev. Vhomas, Mr. W. Day, Mr. J.
Sievens, Mr. J. Maltby, Mr. W. Collcutt, C. Dudley, Esq., Mr. J. Plowman, Mr. J. Hastings, jun., Mr. J. Waker, Mr. J. Perkins,
Mr. T. Joy, Mr. J. Birch, Mr. J. Robinson. After some other
business the meeting adjourned till the 13th of December. Ipsuich Cucumbr Suciety, Num. 20.-The General Meeting of
this Socrety wasneld at the Un, corn inn, Mr. R. (ole in the chair,
 The Shows were fixed for the first week in February and the last in April; when, in addition to
will be ofered by the Society

\section*{COUNTRY SHOWS.}

Hants Horticultural Scclety, Nor. 14.- This was the anniversary
meeting and the last for the season. The favourable state of the weather mduced a large attendance. The exhlition contained a gand collection of Chrysantilemums, as well as several speci-
mens of Stove and greenlouse plants. The Peare exhibted by
Mr. Wilkins, gr. to H. F. K. Holloway, Esq., were remarkably Mr. Wilkins, gr. to H. F. K. Holloway, Esq., were remarkably
fine, especially the Beurré Diel, three of which werghed respectine, especialy
ively 250 ,., 260 , and 270 . The collections of Apples were also
good. The prizes were thus awarded:-Orchidaceous Plant, good. The prizes were thus awardal, 1, J. Fleming, Esq. ; 2 ,
Zytopetalum Mackaii, dead silver medill
ditto, Maxillaria picta, bright silver medal, J. T. Waddington, Esto, Matove Plant (not Orchidaceous), Gesnera zebrina, dead,
Esq. Ser medal, Mr. Wickham. Collection of ditto (of any kind),
silver met dead silver medal, Rev. Mr. Beadon. Gedingt, Fuchsi corymbifora, dead silver medal, J. T. Waddington, Esq. Collac
tion of ditto, dead silver medal, 1, Rev. G. C. Rashleigh m, witto























NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL. Perennial.) Perennial.) Iridaceæ. Monadelphia TTiandria.-Theris. (Stove
little plant appeared in a fower-pot in the garden of the Horti-
cultural Soctety in cultural Soclety in April last, but its meng is is unknown. Hits
simalarıty to the West Indian Marica plicata renders it probable that it had been imported from that part of the world. From
Marica picata it differs in its dwarfishness, in the leaves tapering very evidently to the base, white the uppermost heaves tapering
nelled stalks, and are much longer than the flowerse nelled stalks, and are much longer than the flowers. The great
peculiarity, linwever, consists 10 the flowers having six slamels

 mens is of the same nature as therr redundancy in Velloza-
and Gethylis. If the views of previnus botanists, as to the
 in Morea 'swartz), and a thrd in Marica (Ker, a pretty qood
indication of its really belonging tor one of them. The regroar
flowers, free stamens, trifid slender-lobed sty flowers, free stamens, trifidislender-lobed style, ovate corms, and
planted leaves are so peccliar, as to have led the Dean of Man-
chester to distinguish it under the name of chester to dstinguishl it under the have led the Dean of Man-
we do not hesitare to adrpt. It is indeed inconcenvalle how it
would could ever have been reterred to elther Morza or Marica, it,
relation to Sisyrinchum is more obvions; the separate stamens,
however, distinguish it. The real affinity however, distingulsh it. The real affinity of the genus
Herbert's opmon, with Gelasine.- Blitanizal Register, house shrub.) Dillemacea. Monaddelnha Cetrandria. The (Grecn-
which is called Candollea cunelformis in gardens is a species
with leaves and present plate, and stamens placed from siz to nine in a parcel;
otherwise it has much the otherwise it has much the same appearance. This species is
manifestly very different manifesty very different. The former comes, or is said to come,
from King George's Sound ; this has been raised from Swan River
seeds. seeds. In that country, therefore, they are not very different.
Relying uphat the traditionary app,acation of the name c. crinei-
formis, I separated the present piaut uncter the nameof dra. But upon lonking into pris \(I\) authorities, I fegin to to count
diont
whether this or the small wie has the hest clam to the former name. De Candolle says nothing about the numiser of stameng figure in the " Hotamcal Magaz ne,", 2 , 711 , of what purports to be to mine stamens, and not at al. of thus, which has l, ut four. No
doubt, indeed, can be well entertained about the figure being generally intended for the C. cuncifornus of the gardens, as seems
proved by the shortncss of its petals; and it mas therefore bo presumed that some matale has been mande it man thicrefore be
 able for the large size and orange colour of the ann of sts seenk. represent the nature of the mace in that spice. This, in and wirech-
house plant, and will grow freely in ain ost any sort of soll, but and sand, in equal proportions. It will bloom freely in a pot, out in a bed. Whether potted or planted out, the e cech of the
plant (that portion of the stem immediately abr ve the woll shoula
be a litule elevated, be a littie elevated, otherwise it is liable to suffer trom tarmy in
winter. Water should be liberally given durng the summer
months, and plenty of air at applying no fire-heat except to keep off front. It is carile perm its,
gated by cuttings under ordinary treatment.
 Pentstemon Mexicanuc, buder whinch thing wherect the name
gardens, has been puhbished. It has poselbly priginated in Bel from, wexico. the a wiant seem
from Mate
who has given particular is of opinion that this is
stemon, with the same or very little) of th sterile stamen corolla, but withont any trace

It also difiers, he says, from Capraria and Russelia, in its decidedly many points. It is a very pretty greenhouse plant, quite peculiar the profusion of little corymbs of showy purple and white flowers which rise up from among the leaves on long purple scapes. It and kept rather dry, in an intermediate house between a stove and greenhouse, during winter. In spring it should be re-potted
in light free soil, chiefly leaf-mould and sandy-loam, and placed
in a greento in a greenhouse, where it will remain in bandy-loam, and placed the usual way.- It matay be propagated
Mogegister.
phyte). Orchidacear. Gynandria Monandria.-On (the prespioccasion we shall only point out in what respect this plant
difters from M. pardinum, the only species to which it approaches closely. In habit the two are similar, but M. aromaticum is the
smaller, and has shorter leaves. The spike of M. paxdinum is
much longer, and bears three times much longer, and bears three times as many flowers; the sepals
and petals are narrower, and more taper-ppiated: their difference in colour is obvious; the labellum of M. pardinum has the
same form as the sepals, except that it has three sharp-pointed
lobes, and a lobes, and a kind of stalk, which M. aromaticum wants. This
species, although only introduced a few years since from Mexico,
is now comole is now common, and although of little beauty, is vaiued for the
nicul Register.
Al,STgesmeria lineatiflora. Lined Alstremeria. (Green-
house Perennial). Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia. - At lasse Perennial), Amaryllidaceæ. Hexandria Monogynia.-At
last we have the pleasure of publishing the true Alstromeria
lineatifora, from Peruvian roots presented to Society by, John Mactean, Esq., of Lima. It is one of the finest
of its class, and although, doubtless, very near A. Liptu, pere grina, and pulchra, apparently distinet from either. It will be
found that A. pulchra has the sepals and petals serrated, which is never the case in the other three, and that the
form of their leaves or sepals affords clear marks for fant dorm of their leaves or sepals affords clear marks for further
discrimination. In A. lineatifora, the leaves are short, very
blunt, and of nearly blunt, and of nearly equal size; in A. peregrina they are also of
nearly equal size, but very sharp; and in Ligtu the upper are
very narrow and taper-pointed. Then, as to the sepals, in A.peregrima they are deeply nbcordate, in Pulchra narrow, spatu-
late, nd obvate with a jitte point, in Ligtu roundish obovate,
with a very small point, and in Ineatiflora ohovately wedge shaped, with a large point. By these marks it appears that these species may be certainly distinguished; and that being
so, we are constrained to cecard and not a mere variety of Ligtu. It is a greenhouse perennial, other peat and sand. This, like many other species of Alstroe-
meria, produces tuterous roots in o quently it requizes a large pot, which should be nearly half filled place, where it will receive very plittle whould be set in some airy state, plenty of water should be given, and air at all times whe the weather will permit. It may be propagated abundantly from
seed.-Botanical Register.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

Grafting the Grape Vine--Nothing is more simple than this if the right mode be adopted. Cut off the old
Vine below the surface of the eartlu, after the leaves are fully expanded, and all danger of bleeding is past. Split the stock as in cleft-grafting. Insert the scion, consisting of first cut the end to be ingerted in a wedge-like shape If the stock close firmly on the scion, tying is unnecessary Draw the earth up around then must be bound up tight. mainly depended on, usually the second from the top just ever with the surface, and the work is done. The rise from the stock, those that spring from the scion, all but one, and training that up carefully as it grows. No this way. No clay, or wax, or adhesive plaister is wanted. No special care is required to fit bark to bark, as in other tock. Thave always put the scion on one side of the stock would admit of it, put in two scions, one on each side of the cleft, but never have taken especial care to paper, and then drawing up the earth, as before mentioned, omitted. found success far more certain when this was tial that the operation be performed after the leaves of the over. I am informed, howerer all dangex of bleeding is that success by this mode is just as certain, if the operahave not peried took up the stock, grafted it as above described, andjthen planted it where I wanted it. On the lst of June, of this Vine. It had on the 30 th June grown about two feet. I lave had scions grow, when put on strong roots, fully crops the second year. A white Grape from France of our on the root of the vigorous-growing Fox.Grape cuttings of the same Grape, treated as cutting year, while grew very slowly, and were five years in coming to a bearing found to be wonderfully strengthened it have invariably the roots of our strong native kinds. In propagating by single eyes; but I find that single eyes suctings, and much less certainty than cuttings. I greatly prefer short cuttings, inserted in pots, put on moderate bottom-heat, April. I have Vines that are now four and remain in bigh, from cuttings inserted last January, and managed New Medicine.-Much is about a new vegetable medicine. Dr. Mettayer (and ates him many other physicians) make use of an infusion of Date Plum, whose bark has alreads been also called the febrifuge, with surprising success in cases of Chiol as tum, and the worst forms of Mississippi diarrhcos. The particulars as to the manner of applying it are to be found
in Hay's 1 American Journal of Medical Science,"
October, 1842 . October, 1842.
Cranberries.-The species of Cranberry most commonly found in the United States has been described as an in digenous, low trailing vine, growing wild in bogs and meadows, and bearing a beautiful red berry of an exceedingly sour though agreeable taste, which is much used in domestic economy for tarts and sweetmeats. Mr. Kendrick, of Boston, says the Cranberry is a plant of easy culture, and not a doubt exists that meadows which are now barren wastes or yield nothing but coarse herbage, but answer for their growth. They mrow well it is said, will after draining. If the bogs are covered with bushes they should be removed; but it is not necessory to rushes, as the strong roots of the Cranberry soon overbe plouem. It would be well, however, if the land could Henry Hall, of Barnstable, who has cultivated the Cran berry more than 20 years, usually spreads beach sand on his bogs, and digs holes four feet distant each way, the same as for Corn, though somewhat deeper. In these holes three years the whole gronnd roots, and in the space of The planting is usuall bogs are drier and can be better duga autumn, when the other geasons of the year. better dug or ploughed than at is said to raise 400 year, A Mr. Hayden, of Lincoln, Mass., bring him 400 dins in more. An a more. An acre of Cranberries, in full bearing, will often produce 200 bushels; and although a moist soil is best snited to the plant, yet with suitable mixtures of bog earth or mud, it will flourish, producing abundant crops, even
in a comparatively dry soil.-Dover (N.H.) Gazette. On Fermentation, \&o. By Prof. Mitscherlich.-Fermentation is effected by a vegetable, putrefaction by an animal production. In the course of the two last winters stances only one species of Infusorium to be developed which consisted of one or of several globules, in the latter case arranged in series; the diameter of such globules was about 0.001 mm , the motion vibratory. According to his observations it would seem probable that the other animalcules which are observed in putrefying substances bave insects, insects, or some other means. A certain quantity of these Vibriones, and the putrefactive process is dependent, according to the author, on the free access of a certain amount of atmosphere to the decaying substances. The maceration of vegetable substances in water, even when pe temperature in the rooms is kept at a summer-heat, substances are employed in a clean state. During this process nitrogen is disengaged. These Vibriones are widely diffused in the intestinal canal throughout its entire course, in the cavity of the mouth, and in the stomach, of whe it is very easy to be convinced by examining under the teeth; sometimes they are even found on the skin, but the author has hitherto not succeeded in detecting them in the blood, in the milk, in urine, in the gall, or in other fluids of this kind. When a little sugar is added to augments which these amimals are formed, their numbel production is generated, viz, the same time a vegetable of sugar be adda the parger amoun pended or censes en and of these animals is sus is formed. The author has a greater quantity of ferment formed in a liquid which contained no sugar. Whether a fungus be the fermentative fungus or another species, may be determined with certainty under the microscope; but also very, easily by adding some of it to a solution In a clear lifuid, in which it is nossible for ferment to be produced, a turbidness is first possible for ferment the microscope globules of various sizes, from the smallest Froms From day to day the snall glohules increase in size, and many new ones become apparent. In some liquids, as dual globules are observed, which are generally of an oval form; and sometimes, but rarely, a second is developed at one of the extremities, but thas never attains to the size of the primitive globule. Ferment which has been is otherwise circumstanced: from having been multiplied through a series of years it has mocquired a constant chat distinguished with certainty, the kinds of ferment may be top ferment. The former multiplies at a temperature which must not exceed \(48^{\circ}\), nor go below \(32^{\circ}\) Frahr. ; this is the ferment in Bavarian beer. The most beautifully multiplies at a temperature of alfout \(75^{0}\). Bottom ferment consists of single globules of various sizes. The author never observed a small globule to be formed on any diffused throughowt the liguid. In top ferment scarcely ever could any single small slobules be detected, but only large ones, at the extremities of which the smaller globules were developed, thus forming ramifications. These infrease the efore by the moduction of gems; the bottom in the liguid pecies of ferment in the varmous periods of their development. In the older ferment an envelope and granular contents may be readily distinguished, which becomes,
however, more evident on the addition of a drop of
aqueous solution of iodine. By means of a compressorium easily pressed out under the microscope. The author considers it probable that in the bottom ferment the globules burst and disburthen themselves of their contents, from each granule of which a new globule is developed, sothett the bottom ferment would be multiplied by sporules. Subbottom ferment would be multiplied by sporules. Sub-
stances which act as poisons on fungi destroy the action of ferment, for instance corrosive sublimate, and other of ferment, for instance corrosive sublimate, and other
substances of similar nature; but liquids which act most substances of similar nature; but liquids which act most
violently on the animal frame, such as tartar-emetic, in violently on the animal frame, such as tartar-emetic, in turb the process of fermentation. Several fungi which are turb the process of fermentation. Several fungi which are
known as vegetable diseases are similarly circumstanced, as for instance dry-rot to woody fibre; and with these facts a new field is evidently opened, explanatory of the
decompositions which the roots of plants are capable of decompositions which the roots of plants are capable of
effecting in the soil; and it may be expected that we shall be able to demonstrate by experiment, what general experience has shown, that the roots of plants, when unable to obtain from the atmosphere the substances requisite for improbable that the roots themselves effect the necessary decomposition of the substances contained in the soil, just as the greater portion of vegetables obtain the requisite substances for their first developnent from the seed
itself. Although this is difficult to prove in the higher order of plants, it may be proved more definitely in the lower tribes, especially in the fungi, as for instance in the Champignon. The process of fermentation is therefore of considerable interest. One of the most important chemical combinations is decomposed by a contact-substance, which contact-substance is an organized being which but its first origin is moreover of great interest, for it is formed in a liquid in which it appears as numerous points so small as to escape observation.-Poggendorff, as quoted in the Annals of Natural History.
Agraculture of Ceylon.-"The Kandyan plough is only like an elbow ; it merely tears up the ground, something as if it were done by hogs. They then overflow the field as if it were done by hogs. They then overflow the field
water. They plough twice before they sow; but before they give the first ploughing they let in water upon the land, in order to make it soft and the easier to be
worked. After it is once ploughed, they usually make up worked. After it is once ploughed, they usually make up
the banks; for if they were to put off doing so till after the second ploughing, the soil would have become mere pensable, not only as paths for the people to walk upon through the fields, who otherwise must go in the mud, ground. They in and contain the water overflowing the ground. They make these barks as smooth and level as respect they pay great attention to neatness. These banks at the top are not above a foot in width. But after the laid is ploughed, and the banks are finished, it is again laid under water, and remains so till the time for the
second ploughing, when it becomes exceedingly muddy, as much from the trampling of the cattle as from the plough; for the more it is stirred up the better. Sometimes they use no plough the second time, but only drive
their cattle through and through the field, until the soil is made sufficiently muddy. Whe land being thes soil pared, it is still kept overfowed with water, in order that the weeds and grass may be destroyed. They then
soak in water for a night the Corn whicin they intend for seed. The next day it is taken out and laid in a heap, covered over with green leaves; and thus it remains for
five or six days, so as to make it sprout. They then it again, and lay it in a heap covered over, as before, with green leaves; and thus it is caused to shoot out its blade and roots: whilst this process is going formard, they have prepared the ground for sowing,-which is thus done: Which they drag over the land by a pair of buffal long, oxen; not flat-ways, but upon its edge, which is so done and it also levels and makes the ground so together; even, that the water afterwards stands equally over it. It still remains covered with water whilst the seed is growing, and until it is become fit for sowing, which to soak. The seed being ready, they let off the water and with boards of about a foot in length, fastened to
long poles, very smooth, and making small furrows in it, that in case rain or other water should come in, it may drain andy then more water now would very likely rot the seed. They
then sow, which they do with great evenness, strewing the seed, which they do with great evenness, strewing remains without any water, until the grain has grown three or four inches above it. There had been gaps made
before in the banks to let out the water; these are now stopped up to keep it in ; which is not only to noure now
Corn the Corn, but to kill the weeds, for they always keep their grown about nine inches higharden. When the gram has Weed it, and to pull it up where it has grown too thick,
80 as to It as to transplant it, to places ' where it may be wanted. let the stands overflowed, till the grain is ripe, when they manurping. They never, as I before remarked, use ling, and soaking ; but their mode of ploughing, tramphecessity for it. The ground, apparently obviates the and as they had assisted each other in tilling the ground, field, and then lise at harvest. They first reap one man's
of the grain is cut; and their custom is that every man, during the time his Corn is reaping, has to find all the rest with food. The women's work is to gather up the
Corn after the reapers, and carry it all to one place." Corn after the reapers, and carry it all to one place."
Col. Campbell's Excursions in Ceylon, as quoted in the Athencum.
Experiments with Manures for Turnips.-The result of all experiments with manure is decidedly in favour of
Guano as a manure for growing Turnips. So very appaGuano as a manure for growing Turnips. So very appa-
rent was its superiority in this respect in most of the fields, that there was no difficulty in pointing out the furrows in which it had been used. The general idea of its
value in the commencement of the season, when it was applied, seems to have been that one cwt. of Guano was equal to five yards of farn-yard manure, or six bushels of bones; and it is our impression, from the result of the estimated. A crop of Turnips, for which the first pre mium was awarded, was raised on different fields from the following proportions of manure :

Aberdeen Yellow and White Globe
Swedish, one field ..

\section*{Swedish, one field
Doo, another field}

One furrow in the last field, grown with Guano at the rate of four cwt. per acre, notwithstanding the very heavy manuring which the other part of the field had received,
was very considerably a better crop.-Galloway Courier Presence of Organic Matter in Water.-In the last Number of the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," Prof. Connell has shown that a notable quantity of-apparently nitrogenous-organic matter is present in the purest waters from terrestrial sources, an excellent illustration of which is afforded by the wellAnown spring of St. Anthony's well, at the foot of Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh. The water of this well may be considered as a very pure spring-water, as respects it shows that its proportion of organic matter is consider able. It will readily occur, that if this matter exists in all waters which have filtered through strata below the considerable importance in the economy of nature. Being in solution in water, it is evidently in that state which is best adapted for being taken up by the roots and fibres of \(r\), and so contributing to their nourishment, in so And Prof, Connell asks, May not a bart these channels. effects of irrigation be due to such dissolved organic matter? Even as regards the animal economy, we cannot suppose that it will not contribute, in proportion to its partaki, to the nourishment of man and other animal partaking of such waters; and this will more particularl be true, if it really be an azotised body.
Swan River Vegetation.-Lobeliacese and its allied but only three of much order we have many species, heterophylla of much beauty; these are the Lobelia latter is one of our most beautiful plants, it varies with snow white, deep purple, rose-colour, and every possible property of growing and flowering, bringing the seeds to maturity in our hottest and driest weather, without receiving any nourishment from the roots, which are geneis extremerore the plant begins to flower. This species poisoning the shid, and I long wrongfully suspected it of time I have gathered over 60 Swan River, or rather Western Australian species; by far the larger part of these are greenhouses in Engend, for independently of the the irritability of their column, they tiful gaily-coloured flowers, the abundance of which compensates for their smallness, and their tints are by no means confined to pink, which generally has been the colour of the species seen alive in Europe. We have many yellow and purple species, one beautiful climbing species has deep scarlet fowers. The Stylidium hirsutum Western Australia, but that with the finest foliage grows n the ironstone hill, to the south of the black-snake creek; I have observed the old seed-vessels on the
plant, the flowers are not known. Stylidium Drummondii of Lindley, an inhabitant of the rocky pass on the Darling Range, growing eighteen inches feet high, with large nearly white flowers, is a very fine species. Of Goodeniacere tion of yellow shep chefly blue-flowered, the proporiest of the latter is Velleya lanceolata, which The pretthe borders of the sandy country to the east of the Toodyay district. I have noticed our beautiful red and yellow Leschenaultia in our journey to the south. My celestial blue Leschenaultia grandiflora is common near the foot of the Darling Range; my Leschenaultia sanguinea, which sports into endless varieties of shades of purple and scarlet, is one of the most beautiful plants our colony can King Georg's Leschenaultia formosa is common near have a fine yellow-flowered plant of this order, common about Augusta, and growing five or six feet bigh. One of our handsomest annuals is a species of Brunonia, which grows in large patches in the grassy districts, and forms, the beautiful pink and yellow Everlasting flowers that surround it.-Drummond, in the Inquirer
frican Oil.-The Carapa Taloucouna, a meliaceous plant, which furnishes the seeds from which Tallicoonah or Kundah oil is procured, is found growing abundantly in the Timneh country, and over the colony of Sierra

Leone. The tree is lofty. The fruit is a large, 8 mewhat globular five-celled capsule ; the seeds, of which there are
from 18 to 30 in each capsule, vary in size from that of Chestnut to 18 in each capsule, vary in size from that of a Chestnut to a hen's egg; they are three-cornered, convex on the dorsal surface, of a brownish or blackish red colour, and rugous. Specimens of the seeds, with the fruit are contained in the Banksian Collection, at the British Museum. The natives mannfactare it into oil, which affords a pleasant and good light. The leaves are used by the Kroomen as a thatch to their huts. At the village of Kent, near Cape Schilling, the oil is manufactured as follows :-the seeds are dried in the sun, then hung up in wuts racks or hurdles, and exposed to the smoke of the oasted and exposed for a sufficient time, the seeds are reduced to a pulp. The mass is then boiled, when the supernatant oil is removed by skimming. Tallicoonah oil, medicinally, is both purgative and anthelmiatic ; its nauseous odour and bitterness render it, however, an unpleasant remedy. It is sometimes liquid, sometimes solid according to the variable quantities of oleine and stearine which it contains; and it owes the bitterness which it possesses to an alkaloid principle. Mr. Redwood, Member of the Pharmaceutical Society, who made a few experiments to determine some of the most prominent characters that alcohound it to be entirely saluble in ether, and stance, which pas temperatures, on which the alcohol took no effect. The former contained the bitter principle and the nauseous odour of the oil, the latter was nearly colourless and tasteless. Tallicoonah oil is sold in the colony at 2 s . a gallon retail, and could be prooured in abundance from the coast as an article of commerce. Its medicinal properties are fully detailed in the Pharmaceutical Journal perties are fully detailed in the Pharmaceutic

The Palmetto Root.-Another important branch of business is likely to do much for the state of Mississippi. The Palmetto-root, which almost covers the country near the sea-shore, is found to contain a large quantity of tannin. These roots lay almost on the top of the ground, three to ten or twelve starting from one common centre, or top root, and frequently growing ten feet long, and from two and a half to four inches dameter, of a spongy fibrous texture, the leaves springing out of the extreme end, which lengthens the main root as the old leaves fall off. The main root is attached firmly to the ground by small fibrous roots growing out, and directly down from the lower side of the main root. This root can be dug up and ground cheaper than oak bark, besides the clearing of the land, which is an important consideration, as taking up these roots has heretofore been considered the most expensive part of our clearing.-American Agriculturist. The Date Tree.- We calculated at Dalaki (in Persia) Where very good Dates grow, that every full-grown tree produces 100 pounds weight of fruit, which brings to the he Consequently, the annual value of 100 Date trees, in taxkept gardens, amounts to only 300 rupees.-Bot. Zeit.
Experiments with Guano on Polatoes.-In the districts f Dumfries-shire and Galloway, numerous trials on an extensive scale have been made of Guano, with a view accurately to ascertain its comparative qualities; and as it is desirable that the results of these should be made known, we give the following:-Guano, at the rate of 5 cwt . per Scots acre, was sown along the drill before planting the Potatoes, and a variety of drills compared with \(30^{\circ}\) cu

> White Potatoes, called " Daily Wonders," Iately
introduced, with Guano, per Scots acre : With dung, per do.
Buffs, with Guano, per do.

The seed partially failed, but to an equal extent in both. Guano, at the rate of 3 cwts. per Scots acre, added to

\section*{. yards dung, produce}

Don Potatoes, per Scots acre
Do., with 30 yards dung alone Tons. Cwt
-11
12
The land is fair in point of dryness, it had been cropped for several years, and was in grass before Oats-the soil from deep. Where Guano alone was used, the shaws atronger and of a darker green colour ; but, during September, decayed sooner than where the dung was used. With the mixed manure, the same effects as to strength and colour were produced; but in a less degree, and they remained fresher to the last. From this circumstance, and the result of weight, we would be inclined in future to adopt the mixed manure, varying, of course, the proportion according to circumstances. On some lands in Dumfries-shire this facility of raising productive and profitable crops of Potatoes with the half quantity of farmyard manure, may lead to the partial adoption of an additional grain and green crop before sowing out, viz, First, Oats next Potatoes, with dang and guano; then Wheat; then Turnips, with dung and bones mixed; then Barley or Oats, with Grass seeds.-Galloway Courier
Constituents of Maize, Dr. C. T Jackson made verbal communication on researches made by himself and Mr. A. A. Hayes, of Roxbury, respecting the saline and other ingredients of Zea mays, and other grains, exhibiting specimens of seeds to which Mr. Hayes' test of sulphate of copper, for the detection of the limits of the phosphates, had been applied. He also exhibited specimens to which tincture of iodine had been applied, which indicated the extent of the starch in each kind of grain and in several other plants. Mr. Hayes' discovery of the limits of a
salt of the peroxide of iron was demonstrated by soaking

Indian corn in sulphydrate of ammonia. The relative proportions of oil in the different varieties of corn was shown by sections of the kernel, also the relative proportions of the zeine of Gorham or the gluten of corn. The causes of the peculiar explosion and evolution of the starch and glation of corn in parching was explained portions of the grain. Dr. Jackson had observed, in April, 1840 , while analysing the ashes of Indian corn, that after combustion of the corn in a platina capsule, at a high temperature, the platina was rendered brittie, and On examining into the cause of this, he discovered phosphoric acid united to some volatile or destructible base, mixed with the phosphates of lime and of magnesia. His subsequent researches satisfied him that the volatile base in question was ammonia, which he separated by the
action of potash and lime, at a temperature below that action of potash and lime, at a temperature below that
required for charring the grain. By the action of nitric acid required for charring the grain. By the action of nitric acio
he burnt out the carbonaceous matter from the ashes of corn, and procured a considerable quantity of glacial phosphoric acid. In all these experiments, thus far, the whole grain was employed. In May, 1842, Mr. A. A. Hayes,
of Roxbury, exhibited to the chemical association some of Roxbury, eshibited to the chemical association some
specimens of southern corn, which had been cut in two and soaked in a solution of sulphate of copper; and this test most beartifully marked out the limits of the phosphates in that grain. Profiting by this interesting experiment, and observing that the phosphates were indicated only in the cotyledon of corn, Dr. Jackson disseected out the cotyledons, analysed them separately; and glacial phosphoric acid, phosphate of lime, phosphate of magnesia, and ammonia were obtained. The proportions in the ashes of the whole corn was but 1 per cent. of phosphates of lime, magnesia, and free phosphoric acid, and a little silica. The cotyledons taken separately gave 6.4 per cent. of fusible matter, which ran freely when melted magnesia, 0.8 . He also made an extenaive series of researches on other seeds, both of the Monocotyledonous and Dicotyledonous plants, which determined the existence of the phosphates exclusively in their cotyledons. The specimens to which Mr. Hayes test had been apphed, and of various kinds, Squash and Pumpkin seeds, Horseof various kinds, Squash and Pumpkin seeds, Horse-
Chesnuts, the common Chesnut, Pea-nut, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, and Cocoa-nut ; also Potato tubers and Turnip bulbs. In all these the existence o phosphates was demonstrated. In Almonds, Walnuts, phosphates was demonstrated. In Almonds, Walnuts, Butternuts, and most oily seeds, the suiphate of copper
fails to demonstrate the presence of phosphates. The fails to demonstrate the presence of phosphates. The limits of starch in the Turnip, and in several other plants which were exhibited. A sample of the hard and trans parent portion of Indian corn, from which the oil and zeine had been removed by alcohol and ether, was proved by the iodine test to be starch. It was observed that weak tincture of iodine does not colour this portion of the corn until the
oil is removed. If strong tincture of iodine is employed, the alcohol removing the oil causes the freed starch to take the blue colour. Beans and Peas, consisting mostly of legumine, discovered by Braconnot, do not take a blue colour like the starch containing grains, but become dark brown. Specimens of various germinated and growing
plants were also tested before the society. In the Potatoplants were also tested before the society. In the Potato-
sprout the starch was traced up into the plumule about sprout the starch was traced up into the plestrine was present, the starch having undergone a metamorphosis into that substance. Similar experiments were tried on high, in pure powdered quartz. The changes which the seed had undergone were quite interesting, and it was seen, by the jodine test, that the starch of the absumen dextrine absorbed, and was changed in the plu where the oil exists with starch and gluten, had begun to change, and iodine instantly forms a blue compound with the of phosphoric acid in the radicle and plunoule, and a little around it, was readily proved. On testing germinated English Beans the presence of phosphates was demonformation of starch from the legumin. The same experiment was performed with the common Bean, with the mane results It will be interesting to study the chance same results, It will be interesting to study the changes
which legumin (a substance now supposed to be identical which legumin (a substance now supposed to be identical with caseine), undergoes in the process of germination. As yet we know of no chemical researches on its transformations in the living plant. Dr. J. had observed that Cucurbitaceous plants contained nitrate of potash, and had consequently directed its application around the roots of
such Vines. Observations on such plants grown on nitrous ground, where old barns bad been removed, proved the value of that salt as a manure for Squashes, Pumpkins,
and Melons.-Proceedings of Boston Society of Natural History.

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Chemistry in its Applications to Agriculture and Physiology. By Justus Liebig, M.D. 8vo. Taylor and is rather THORD EDITION IT is rather wore than three years since this remarkable book was laid before the British Association. In the course of that time two Editions have been printed; they have been received on the one hand with most extravagant praise, and on the other with unmeasured censure. The first was attributable to the clearness with which some views that are really new, and others that are thought so, were brought before the public; the second arose from the
manner in which Professor Liebig was so ill-advised as to
attack Vegetable Physiologists, of whose science he knows attack Vegetable Physiologists, of whose science he knows
much less than they of Chemistry. The issue of all this mach less than they of Chemistry. The issue of all this
bas been productive of mnch good. Had it not been for English trumpets, public attention would never have been so strongly directed to Professor Liebig's excellencies; and we have to thank the German catcalls that his own thoughts have been 80 advantageously turned to the duced a to a very considerable extent unlike them. We hear no more of Starch consisting of concentric layers of wax and amylin ; the exaggerations about grand experiments on about and meadows are omitted, as is mathe mat and the offensive observations upon Physiologists. In the place of these and other subjects that are cancelled we have chapter considerable quantity of new matter. A new of Arable Land," another to "Fallows;" that on the "Rotation of Crops " is almost entixely rewritten, and so devoted specially to a general retrospect of the theories included in the previous pages. To these are added supplementary chapters on the sources of ammonia, and on the questions whether Nitric acid is food for plants, tation. In an Appendix are given at length the important tation. In an Appendix are given at length the important
experiments of Wiegmann and Polstorf on the food of experin.
In the former editions ammonia was the great subject of discussion. As chemists seem agreed in considering it improbable that plants should obtain their nitrogen directly from the air, and as all plants contain that
element, ammonia seems to be the only source by which it can be supplied; and in all probability this is a just view of the case. Nevertheless it is by no means proved that larger quantities of ammonia than the atmosphere naturally contains are necessary to the most healthy vegetation ; and although it is certain that matter rich in it has stantly present along with the ammonia may be of equal or even greater importance. Such is sulphuretted taken up by Professor Liebig, who devotes a whole chapter to its consideration. After stating that animal matter contains invariably the substances named albumen,

From what source does the animal body derive these three fundamental components? Unquestionably they subsist ; but in what form, and in what condition, are they contained in plants?
answer these questions with positive certainty Plants contain, either deposited in their roots or seeds, or dissolved in their juices, variable quantities of compounds containing sulphur. In these nitrogen is an invariable constituent. Two of the compounds containing sulphu exist in the seeds of cereal plants, and in those of legumiis always present in the juices of all plants; and it is found in the greatest abundance in the
use for the purposes of the table
"A very exact inquiry into the properties and composition of these substances has produced a very remarkable the juice of plants, is, in reality, identical with the AL \(\#=-\) MES contained in the serum of blood, and in the whits o an egg ; that the sulphur-compound in the seeds of the cereals possesses the same properties and composition as
the fibRIN of blood : and that the nutritious constinuent of Peas, Beans, and Lentils, is actually of the same natur and composition as the casein of milk. Hence it follows that plants, and not animals, generato the constiңuent of blood containing sulphur. When these are absent from the food given to an animal, its blood cannot be forped portionally nutritious and fit to sustain the vital procdsse of the animal body, according to the amount of these ingredients contained within it.
-There also exist certain families of plants, such as the Crucifere, which contain peculiar sulphur-compound tuents of blood. The seeds of Black Mustard, the Horseradish, Garlic, Onions, and Scurvy.grass, are particularly obtain, by simple distillation with water, certain volatile oils, differing from all other urganic compounds not containing sulph
agreeable odour.
"Those compounds containing sulphur are present in the seeds of all plants, as well as in plats themselves employed for animal nutrition, it is quite obvious that a substance containing sulphur is absolutely essential to the development of such compounds, in order to supply to them their proper proponion of in element
These are very rean ated wreat attention. The opinion that sulphur is beneficial to plants is not originally Prof. Liebig's; he, on the contrary, so lately as 1842 , adopted the crroneous views of Caristison and Turner, and
regarded the "hydrosulphate of ammonia (sulphuret of ammonium) as a deadly poison to vegetables, the properties of which we cannot change by dilution. (Ed. \({ }^{2}\) p. 195.) It was, however, proved experimentally by Mr. Edward Solly (First Report of the Chemical Committee
of the Horticultural Society, P. 9, June, 1842) that this
wàs a mistake. "I made use of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, the very compound described by Liebig as being a 'deadly poison ;' but in place of killing plants, I found that in small quantity it produced decidedy beneicia effects: in some cases when it was applied to plants in an
unhealthy state from the action of other substances, it had the effect of invigorating them, and of restoring thei leaves to a healthy, green, and crisp condition. The plants with which these effects were best observed were
the garden Lettuce and the common Windsor Bean. The the garden Lettuce and the common Windsor Bean. solution of the hydrosulphuret of ammonia employed was prepared by mixing a saturated solution of the compound with firty times its buik of water: such a solution had a most nauseous disgusting smell, and contained of course a larg quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen. The piants under experiment were selected from many, and were of the same age and size, and as far as possible in the same healthy state of growth. Some were watered with com mon water, others with a dilute solution of hydrosulphure of ammonia. At first only a few drops of the solution were given, but finding that this producenf inttle or no ounce a day, and sometimes even more, was given to each plant; it was found that those thus treated became stronger and sturdier, their leaves were of a bright deep green, the space between the nodes, or the distance from leaf to leaf, was shorter, and the stems were in those watered in the ordinary way, although all other circumstances were alike, and care was taken to place all under the same condition, by exposing them equally to every day. 'Plants in a languid state from over-doses of nitrate of Mas a or saline maveres, if not too much injured by their previous treatment appeared \(t 00\) much injured by ly previous with the solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia, than when merely treated with common water. In some of these latter cases a much stronger solution was employed than that already mentioned, containing two drachms of the saturated solution of hydrosulphuret of ammonia in eight drachms were given daily. For some time after thus watering the plants the eart retaised a strong smelied sulphuretted hydrogen, and the water which drained through, when tested by a salt of lead, evidently contained a large quantity or that gas. And then he proceds point out the extreme improbability that a substance 5 constantly evolved from decaying matter as sulphuretted hydrogen should not be the food of plants. Its presence manures is well known and readily proved, but phe eace io the air, in which it exists in exceedingly bat quantity, is less readily shown. We know, however, that in cosstantly being formed on the surface of the earth, and we bave evidence of its presence in the air by sect he blackening as the tarnishing of some metals take place gradually and slowly, are principally occasioned by the presence of sulphuretted hydrogen and its compounds, more particulariy the hydrosulphuret of ammonia, in the of puritying the air, and retaining it in a fit state for the respiration of men and animals, the absorption and decomposition of sulphuretted hydrogen by plants must constitute not the least important of their functions.
We believe, too, but cannot lay our bands upon the passage, that Dr. Lankester had previously brought forward some evidence to show
The source from which sulphur is obtained by plants is not the atmosphere, according to Dr. Liebig, but the soil, "Thee ir" he says ( 63 ) " conpost conta subtane air, he says (p. 63), caniot contais aje we except minute and scarcely appreciable traces of sulpharetted hydrogen." We confess our inability to understand this. That anamonia is obtained from the air whe there in the author's triumphant proofs, and yet it exists huretted as minute and inappreciable a quanticy as suphe latter hydrogen; and we cannot compresend why
should not be thus supplied as well as the former. If not, what, let us ask, becomes of the volumes of this gas co we tinually escaping from the surface of the soil. Alourets? to suppose that it is all consumed in forming sulphurets? Surely not.
Next to sulphur stand phosphates in their importance contretation. This, indeed, is not a new doche former editions; not, however, we think, so strongly as now. question, for it seems to points out one thing more strongly than another, it is trkgreat importance of phosphates. Nothing is more lime on able than the action of the superphosphate or yet seen employed from yarden-soil being rich in all other substances excep phosphoric acid, which is always largely carried off, and but sparingly returned in the processes of garden curiking The remarks of Prof. Liebig on this subject are too striking to be omitted:-

In a former letter I showed you how great a waste of phosphates is urravoidable in England, and referred to the well-known fact that the importation of bo felds exhausted a most admirable ma 1827 the importation of from this cause. Ta the year 1000 tons, and Huskisson bones for manure amounted to \(100,000 /\) to \(200,000 \%\)
 sterling. The importalion to the waste
"Another proof of the efficacy of the phosphates in
restoring fertility to exhausted land is afforded by the use of tuction into - a manure which, although of recent intro duction into England, has found such general and exten-
sive application. "We believe of guano is equivalent to the importation of eight bundredweight of Wheat-the hundred-weight of guano assumes in a time which can be accurately estimated the form of
quantity of food corresponding to eight hundred-weight o quantity of food corresponding to eight hundred-weight of
Wheat. The same estimate is applicable in the valuation of bones.
"If it were possible to restore to the soil of England and Scotland the phosphates which during the last fifty year have been carried to the sea by the Thames and the Clyde,
it would be equivalent to manuring with millions of hun-dred-weights of bones, and the produce of the land would increase one-third, or perhaps double itself, in 5 or 10 years.
"We cannot doubt that the sameresult. would follow if the price of the guano admitted the application of a quantity to the surface of the fields, containing as much of the
phosphates as have been withdrawn from them in the same period.
"If a rich and cheap source of phosphate of lime and the alkaline phosphates were open to England, there can be altogether dispensed with after a short time. For these materials England is at present dependent upon foreign vents their ceneral application, and in sufficient quantity Every year the trade in these substances must decrease, their price will rise as the demand for them increases,
According to these premises, it cannot be disputed that the annual expense of Great Britain for the importa
tion of bones and guano is equivalent to a daty on Corn tion of bones and guano is equivalent to a daty on Corn foreigners in money.

To restore the disturbed equilibrium of constitution of the soil, -to fertilise ber fields, -England requires an enormous supply of animal excrements, and it must therebeneath her soil beds of fossil guano, strata of animal excrements, in a state which will probably allow of thei being employed as a manure at a very small expense.
The coprolithes discovered by Dr. Buckland, (a discovery The coprolithes discovered by Dr. Buckland, (a discovery and it seems extremely probable that in these strata England possesses the means of supplying the place of recent bones, and therefore the principal conditions of improving agricultur
"In the autumn of 1842, Dr. Buckland pointed out to me \(\&\) bed of coprolithes in the neighbourhood of Clifton,
from half to one foot thick, inclosed in a limestone formation, extending foot thick, inclosed in a limestone formsalong the banks of the Severn. The limestone marl of Lyme Regis consists, for the most part, of one-fourth ant in the lias of Bath, Eastern and Broadway Hill, near Eversham. Dr. Buckland mentions beds, several miles in extent, the substance of which consists in many places, of a fourth part of coprolithes.
"Pieces of the limestone rock of Clifton, near Bristol, Which is rich in coprolithes and organic remains, fragand were found to contain above 18 per ceat. of phosphate of lime. If this limestone is burned and brought in that state to the fields, it must be a perfect substitute for bones, been efficacy of which as a manure does not depend, as has genised matter which they contain, but on their phosphate of lime. The osseous breccia found in many parts of England deserves especial attention, as it is highly probable that in a short time it will become an important subject for conmerce. What In the remains of an exting subject for contemplation! In the remains of an extinct animal world, England is to find the means of increasing found the great support of her manufacturing industry in fossil fuel, - the preserved matter of primeval forests, -
the remains of a vegetable world." We quinte of a vegetable world.
We quote this passage for the sake of showing the vivid style of the author, and not because we quitet concur in
Prof. Liebig's anticipations concerning coprolites, whose value is probably exaggerated.
From these we turn to other considerations. It will be remembered that in former editions the author adopted, as a proved fact, the theory of excrementitious deposits by plants, and even went so far as to assert that it was a necessary consequence of their secreting power that excre-
mentitious matters should be formed. We and others have pointed out the objections that must be taken to these views; and upon tarning over the pages of this new abandoned. We find, however, at p. 75, that the accuracy of Macaire Prinsep's views is still unquestioned, at least in part. In this instance Dr Liebig relies upon the following case :-

\section*{"Let us," be says "consider the composition of the ashes} of two Fir-trees as analysed by an acute and most accurate chemist. One of these grew in Norway, on a soil of particularly composition, but to which soluble salts and by rain-water. How did it happen that its ashes contained no appreciable trace of salt, although we are certain that ts roots must have absorbed it after every shower?

We can explain the absence of salt in this case by which of the direct and positive observations referred to, ing to the soil all substances unnecessary to their of returnBut to our apprehension there must either be some error in these apalyses, or the trees never could have
absorbed any salt. For if they had ever taken it up, there must have been some portion remaining at the thme when
they were felled. It strikes us that this case proves too they w
much.
But if the old theory of vegetable excrements be virtually abandoned, or limited to the extrication of oxygen (p.170) we have a new one, which is not a little curious, Professor Liebig considers bark a kind of excrement. To avoid the suspicion of misrepreseutation we quote his words :-

These barks are in so far true excrements, that they arise from living plants, and play no further part in their vital functions; they may even be removed from them, without thereby endangering their existence. It is known that certain trees throw of annually their barks: this circumstance, viewed in its proper light, shows that, vital processes, materials arise which are incapable of experiencing a further change.

There is every reason to believe "that this separation takes place over the whole surface; it is observed not bence we must conclude that the same excretory process goes on in the roots
We will not set about seriously refuting this strange hallucination, but content ourselves with asking whether scurfskin, the points of our hairs, the ends of our nails or the slough of a snake are excrements?
We bad hoped that Professor Mohl had put an end to the folly of asserting that dryness of the soil is of no consequence to plants when matured; that is, we suppose, when the fruit is ripened. We are, however, mistaken. Professor Liebig maintains this opinion with as much pertinacity as if there was not a tree or bush within a undred miles of Giessen :-

When a plant is quite matured, and when the organs by which it obtains food from the atmosphere are formed, " carnic ace of

Deficiency of moisture in the soil, or its complete dryness, does not now check the growth of a plant, provided it receives from the dew and from the atmosphere as During the heat of summer it derives its carbon exclusively from the atmosphere.
It seems useless to put him right upon such points, for he does not appear to be acquainted with some of the therefore dismiss the subject for the present without further comment, in the hope that with time this learned chemist may become sensible of such errors as this, and his speculations about lactescent plants, which he still maintains have their moisture seoured from evaporation them by a waterproof envelops !

The Almanacs of Farming and Gardening.-The pproach of another year reminds us of these little proson's, published by the company of Stationers is a useful publication of 96 closely-printed pages, filled with all sorts of information relating to Horticulture; Glenny's is a sort of Florists' Calendar, very trashy, very dear, and chiefly intended as a puff of "The Gardener," a book containing a greater mass of ignorance than any work that we are acquainted with. The author tells his readers (p. 20) that "it the ground be hard frozen the seed cannot be of April ( 27 ) , that Chryssnthemums are the most untidy of all our flowers" (p. 34). the when most fruit-trees are budded in July the stocks are to be cut down to with buded in down to within a few inches of the ground (p. 34), and so Shaw contains 100 Als and Shaw contain 100 pages of We need not say that such a companion is invaluable to a We need Th say that such a compaaion is 96 a farmer. The British Farmers' Almanac has 96 pages, more loosely printed, and 16 pages of miscellaneous advertisements ; it contains two calendars, one for farmers, the other for garde
fairs, tariff, \&c
Thenrie der Gärtnerei, von John Lindley. (Lindley's
Theory of Horticulture.) 8vo. Vie
Page 131. -If the majority of contrivances for the purpose of warming plant-houses be examined, it will be found that through the warm air they engender during severe and enduring cold, they produce no other
effects than are often seen to take place by removing effects than are often seen to take place by removing plants after exposure to a severe winter into one of these deficiently-warmed greenhouses. The foliage of such
plants is often less interesting than that of the plants in a plants is often less interesti
Page 131.-"Figure B
presents a rain-gauge. A cop-
opening below of a quarter of
an inch in diameter, is fastened upon a cylindrical tube, \(b\). A \(c\), is placed, which communicates with it below, and has a graduated scale attached. It is graduated scale attached. It is in the two tubes at the same height, and will be measured by the graduated scale. Enougi the graduated scale. Enough water is then poured into the ring which fastens the glass tube ring which fastens the glass tub just above the cock, and this
will form the zero point of the will form the zero point of the
scale. The diameter of the
known, a quantity of water that would occupy the same surface for an inch in height must be poured into the funnel, and the beight at which it stands in the glass tube will indicate the height at which an inch of fallen rain would stand in the instrument, and must accordingly be marked off on the scale. The same quantity of water should be added again and again, in order to mark off on the scale several inches. As the diameter of the tube is small compared with that of the funnel, the water rises several inches in the tube, and by this means many subdivisions of the inch may be easily made. When the scale is constructed in this way, it is of little importance what the form of the funnel is, as the relative depth of the rain is measured, and not the actual quantity. This apparatus rests upon a tripod, which should be fastened to the ground, so that the wind may not turn it over. The edge of the funnel should stand horizontal, and the opening of it should be small, in order to prevent a rapid evaporation of the water, as the true quantity of the rain should be ascertained independent of external circumstances. The best way is to measure of the water as after rain, reducing the quantity of it to the point marked zero in the scale before alluded to
Page 132.-" It is through the wind that the moisture of plants and the earth is constantly borne away, and thus the evaporation of plants is increased, for no still damp air, as is the case in a calm, surrounds plants.

Page 135.-" Shades over plants recently transplanted not only prevent evaporation from the plant, but they also prevent the moisture of the soil being carried away

Page 141.-" In the case of plants covered with thatched hurdles, is should be borne in mind that the material used for covering absorbs heat during the day, and produces an increased temperature by offering a resistance to the influence of the cold air, by radiating the heat immediately the sun is away. The heat also thus absorbed will be communicated to the covered plant, as there must always be a tendency to a balance of temperature between the covered and covering body.
Page 141.-"We find it very advantageous, during the winter, to surround those plants which grow on grass with leaf-earth (Lauberde) to the extent of about six inches in height and twelve inches in breadth.
Page 142.-" "In a climate such as ours, (Vienna, where frost and rime so often appear before or at the time of the flowering of our fruit-trees, it would be a senseless experiment to endeavour to force the blossoms by blackening the walls. In many parts of the country, branches of the Conifere are employed as a means of covering against the severe frosts at the beginning of the winter, and are continued till the time of the disappear ance of frost and rime. The longer permanest rest and the greater power of the sun's rays soon remove the resulting interruption.
Page 143.-The expression, \(30^{\circ}\) Fahrenheit, as stated in the original, can only be regarded as an error of the press. (The translator has altered it in the text of the work to \(3^{0}\) Reaumur.

\section*{THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.}
66. Impurities of Water corrected, -The use of certain plants and vegetable juices in correcting the bad qualities of water admits of anople illustration. It is understood that the original inducement of the Chinese to the use of tea was for the purpose of correcting the bad qualities of their water ; and our early colonists in America infused in the water, for the same purpose, the branches of Sassafras. Niebubr, speaking of the Nile, observes, "The water is always somewhat muddy, but by rubbing with bitter almonds, prepared in a particular manner, the earthen jars in which it is kept, this water is rendered clear, light, and salutary." Roberts, in his "Oriental Illustrations," has some interesting observations concerning the practices of the Hindoos with reference to this subject. He informs us that the brackish water in the neighbourhood of the sait-pans, or of the sea, is often corrected by the natives throwing into it the wood called be very bad, the well is lined with planks cut out of this tree. He adds-"In swampy grounds, or where there has not been rain for any long time, the water is often muddy and very unwholesome. But Providence has again been bountiful, by giving to the people the Teatia maram (Strychnos potatorum). All who live in the neighbourhood of such water, or who have to travel where it is always carry a supply of the nuts of this tree. They grind one or two of them on the side of an earthen vessel; the Water is then poured in, and the impurities soon subside. 67. Darnel.-The Lotum temulentum, or Darnel, is emarkable as being to the order Grasticated instance of a plant belonging to the order of Grasses in which narcotic or even deleterious properties have been found. The grains are said to produc intoxication in man, beasts, and birds, and to bring on fatai convulsions. According to Christison, Darnel, when mixed with flour and made into bread, has been known to produce headache, giddiness, somnolency, delirium, convulsions, paralysis, and even death. Some years ago, the same author tells us almost all the inmates of the Sheffield workhouse were attacked with symptoms supposed to be produced by their Oatmeal having been accidentally adulterated with Lolium; and a case is on record of a farmer, near Poictiers, in France, having killed himselt by persevering in the use of Darnel flour for making bread. His wife and servant, who discontinued to eat st, escaped, but were violently affected with vomiting and purging.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. For some yerrs I have entertained views on early forcing
Grapes at rarixnce with common practice, without thi oppor
tunity of putting them to the test. 1 offer them, therefore, by
Way of suggestion only. For reasons which I shall mention Fay of suggestion only. For reasons which I shall mention
below, I have come to the conclusion that from the middle of
November to Chnstmas-the usual carly Vinery-is the worst time of the season for that purpose, as, although the mean temperature of our climate during the same period immediately following, the mean excitabılity of the Vine-if the term be proper-is lowest during the former period,
and therefore more difficult to put in action. The solar influence is also less powerful at that time; but the greatest objection will be found in the comparatively stort time allowed for the plants to ripen a crop, when Grapes are wanted in March or early
in April, and thus compelling the gardener to depart from natural laws, by keping up a high temperatere day and night
after the frrit is set. There are those, it is true, who mantain that Grapes will ripen as soon with a low night temperature in winter as when a contrary course is pursued; but this is a
delusion, and the question therefore resolves itself thus:- You must either take more time to mature a crop, or violate the first obtain your end at a great sacrifice to the Vine, which, although
proverbial for its capacity to suit itself to particular circumstances, will some day, under this mismanagement, reach the point that I lately mentioned a case which occurred many years since where the Vines of an early Vinery broke into leaf early in September, and also a similar case which took place this autumu,
but not quite so early. As far as I recollect, there was a fair but not quite so early. As far as I recollect, there was a fair
crop ripened in the former house in February, and my friend, crop ripened in the former house in February, and my friend, whose Grapes were all set before the middle of last month recollect where a Vinery has been forced at that early season;
but I have little doubt that this is the best time to begin to force ripen their fruit any time in April. If I had suggested this course at the proper time-say about the mid-
die of September-would have defeated my object, as some would have been bold enough to have tried the experiment at once, which Would have been certain to fail in some measure. Vines must be
gracually prepared for this early growth; say, those that have been accustomed to grow about Christmas ought this season to be put in motion nux, and alter the crop is gathered next May,
keep the house close, in order to rupen the wood early; these meep the be forced again from the beginning of next November ;
might
the following season a month earlier, and the third season from the middle of September, which is the period I would suggest as the best to begin for the earliest crop. When the Vines are once
brought to this early state, they will afterwards move at the accustomed time with less artificial heat, and with greater ceryou may calculate, on the average of seasons, to get them into
foll leaf before the fire is lighted. The border is then warmed throughout by the summer heat, and therelore in a better condition for the roots than it can be at any other period till the
following summer. This of itself would be a sufficient reason for the change : anticipate. These are not hasty conclusions them lately to some friends well versed in the subject, and I wish I had room to give their opinions in detail, instead of engrafting
them with my own. I should much wish to hear the opinions of old practitioners on the subject.
I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD

Pinirx.-With any of the ordinary means of keeping up the
heat there will be no difficulty in manaping the surface tempera ture in Pine-stoves in winter. I wish I could say as much aboat the bottom-heat. I can at this moment see in my mind's eye lank of water, with here and there an old bark-bed, the thermometer placed over the centre of the tanks, and the attendant looking on like an engineer, conscious of his full command over the simple machinery, giving a little more heat here and taking
off some there, and regulating the whole with precision. The toils of a long life are nothing to the pleasure of anticipating such a state of things.
starting the first Vinery two months earlier than propsed plan of "I suppose the greatest benetit you expect to derive from this to ripen the crop;" just so, and this greater length of time will allow you to let down the night temperature, as it does naturally
where the Vine is at home, in the warm valleys of Syria, instead of being kept up between \(60^{\circ}\) and \(70^{\circ}\), as I have ofters seen it. But suppose you were to ripen the frut in a shorter time, as at
present, the fact that the border being about the same temperature as the mean ternperature in the Vinery at that time is of itself of equal weight. Then the border would have to be covered and thus render it capable of retaining its heat to a longer period. But
PeAch- Hovise. - The last paragraph reminds me that the outdry leaves or litter.
Musfroom-hous, -As this house requires stronger fires now MUsiroom- \(\mathrm{HOUs} \mathrm{\%}\).- As this house requires stronger fires now,
yon had better keep it more moist, if you are in a hurry with them, and can keep up the atmosphere to saturation; it is
astonishing the heat they will stand. In rearranging some of our buldings here lately, our old Mushroom-house had to be taken down without previous notice, thus cutting of our
supply at a time when we most wanted them. A new house was erected forthwith; a bed or two made up and spawned at moisture as the air would take up, and in less than six as much had no want of Mushrooms; after that the heat was let down to
\(60^{\circ}\), at which it will be kept throngh the \(60^{\circ}\), at which it will be kept through the winter

Among the various operations now gotag on in the Kitchen-
garden we must not overlook our spring broccoli; they have garden we must not overlook our spring Broccoli; they have suffer from frost untilafter the middle of Jannary, they had better now, or very soon, be laid down-as we call it-with their heads or from being less exposed, or from both, I know not; but they are much safer this way than left standing. As for digging and
trenching, making new beds, borders, or walks, every one
will be guided rather by partiular cire will be guided rather by particular cireumbtancess than by a Crchard. - X do not know of anything very particular to men-
tion here; but there is a great deal to be done in this department for here; but there is a great deal to be done in this department saw amoug other things that Mr. Paxton had trained up some looked like the heads of standard Roses. I Ithought they looked very pretty, and that I might as well have some too; so when planted them in a very rich bed in a shaded place, watered them Well next summer, and some of them were long enough for atandards the first season, and all of them the following one. The latent eyes are formed there which your shannot see to pick out, but which would push afterwards in the shape of suckers; the shoot was allowed to grow, and the cuttung was made short that the shoot might grow from the surface of the ground, and thus
look clean and straight all the way up, which could not be the case if the catting was long out of the ground, because the
young shoot would form " knee" with the top of the cutting.

\section*{II.-FLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY.}
for his. - A correspondent who is afraid that the heat necessary stove-plants plant, if at all' well established, will do well enough in winter with any degree of heat at night, from \(50^{\circ}\) to \(60^{\circ}\), and not more than
\(60^{\circ}\), with fire-heat; but when a fine day occurs, the suan-heat may be allowed to raise the temperature to \(80^{\circ}\), withont doing
any harm. "I can, if you think it necessary, place it in the meantime under a hand-glass, and in March give it a gond bot-
tons-heat;" no one could do better than this with it. The handglass will keep the air more uniform and moist aloont it; but see
that no drops fall on the leaves. The trst time you come to london procure admittance to Mr . R
Grienifoush.- The late mild damp weather has been a tryin sition several times for a few hours in the middle of the day heating-apparatus as Mr. Beck has with his close-covered tan wnder his graenhouse stage, and here also the depth of water is almost at random, and the heat of the water too from \(320^{\circ}\) to \(133^{\circ}\), keep 2ft. of soil up to \(80^{\circ}\) or \(85^{\circ}\) if placed over such a tank. Notthere are tanks very deep now being put up in Suffill
the first of the forced bulbs to be in bloom for this house thops who potted them and the Hyacinths early last August will in few days see them in bloom. Cuttings taken orf the tops o Gesnera zebrina after the flower-buds were formed, are also now of the Hydrangea, similarly treated, flower almost as stron as if left on the parent plant, and as they stand dry heat ar
excellentlittle ornaments to the sitting-room. Plants, of Euphor bia jacquiniflora, which I cut down last January, are now coming finely into bloom, six weeks eariier than last year; they als
stand dry heat, and will do in a sittiug-room for two months. have just pruved others of them which will perhaps flower the mildness of the last two moriths was in their favour, as the
dislike strong fire-heat; this is the time to test the best stock to graft Roses on for forcing. Dog Roses January or February to force Roses, they will do well enough on
any stock, and with little forcing.-D. Beaton, Shrubland Park Gardens, Ipswich
Btate of the Weather near Hondnn for che week ending Nov. 30,1843 , as
observed at the Horticislural Garden, Chiswick.


\section*{ \\ VEV= = =}

State of the Weather Chiswick during the last 17 years, for the ensuing
Weeks ending December 9,1848 .


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending Dec. 1, 1843.
Tere weather during the week has been very steady, and the market has, in general, been pretty well supplied; but trade con-
tinues dull. Pine-apples are good and plentiful, and bring nearly tinues dull. Pine-apples are good and plentiful, and bring nearly
the same prices as last week. The supply of hothouse Grapes is rather short, but good Portugal ones are abundant. Apples of
good quality are scarcer, and the trade for inferior sorts is bad: a few good Blanhem Oranges are to be seen, and are selling at
from \(4 s\), to \(6 s\). per bushel; we likewise noticed a few Golden Pippins of good quality, these bring from 7s. to 10s. \(6 d\). per bushel Pears are selling at nearly the same prices as last week, and con-
sist of the same market, and bring from 18, 6id. tn 2 s. each, Vegetables of almost
every kind are good and plentiful. Cabbages and Broceoli are Sprouts are plentiful, and Leeks and Onions of good quality are
abundant, as are also Celery, Endive, and other salading. Seakale and Asparagus have this week made their appearance in th market, but only in small quantities; the former is selling a
from \(2 s\), to \(3 s .6 d\), per punnet. A consulerable quantity lent Horse-radish has been imported from Hamburgh and brought 1s. 6 d . each ; they are very smal. Awong Cut Howers w noticed Erica hyemalis and gracilis, Epiphyllum truncatum,
Luculia gratissima, Bignonia venusta, Neapolitan Violets, Chry santhemums, Camellias, Pelargoniums, Primulas, Verbenas, Cme rarias, Chima and Perpetual Roses.


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Mr, PAXTON'S COTTAGER'S CALENDAR.-At the earnest solicitation of many of our Subscribers, we have determined on
again reprinting Mr. Paxtor's "Cottager's Calendar," in the forma agan reprinting Mr. Paxtoris "Cottager's Calendar, in the form It may be ordered of all booksellers. Gentlemen wishing to dusvered in any part uf London, by remitting a post-office order to
this office, at the rate of \(5 s\). for every 25 copies. from the following Correspondents are type, and are only waiting till roorm can be found for them :-
J. L., B. Maund, Bromsgrove; Tyro, Totty, Peter. Mackenzie,
O., Quercus, George Bishop, Atlus, W. Watson, W, Feorge Bizhop, Atlus, W. G. S., C., Facile, G. G.
and IV. A Practicul Man, Nemn, S. C., E. C., sparacius.- \(M\). C.-There cannot be any connection between
the salt ynu have employed and the pools of water you describe. Why not drain off the latter? that certainly ought to be done, Bous.-G. H. B. -There
Encyclopedia of Mlants," and a supplement, published a year abouts. - W. Nightingale. - An excellent hardy Brocoli to stand the winter good large Cauliflower. You have probably
Brocoli is like a been deceived by the Nurserymen. \(\ddagger\) arnations.- O. - In addition to the usual soil employ a little
superphosphate of lime, which, if you cannot get it at Leeds, you may make by moistening burnt bones with of of vitriol. than anything else. Cefore long. own climate. It is possible that you may find in Canada whut you want. As to protecting piants, there is no possibility of doing so in the absence of fire. Such a pit as is represented at p. 659, substituting hot-water pipes, or smoke flies for the
gatters, and having the sides protected by a thick bank of Conservatory Plants.-J.R.-No piant will do well with so little as nine inches of soll, if it is to cover a large wall. If you
increase the earth sufficiently you may take a Benthamia fragifera, or I.uculia gratissima, or Hardeubergia macrophylla. Cucumbrrs.-D. M. W.- You may give your Cucumbers a
bottom-lieat of about \(80^{\circ}\), and the atmosphere of the pit may be nearly the same. +
you please, then fill -Form a regular drain at bottom-tile if you please; then fill it up with stones, keeping the larger nearest
the bottom -those below the surface should not be larger than a pigeon's egg. \(\ddagger\), Manchester, St. Clare, T. L., Polyphemus, and others.-We really camnt oblige you by inserting your
letters. We invariably exclude all correspondence containing notice. Follow our example, and treat him with contempt. A scurrilons writer is like a baby beating \& drum, who only top the sound, prevent the drum's replying, and the child stop the sound, prevent the Americans are not the only people who cannot understand the connexion "between c

Upon whose tongue continual slanders ride,
The which in every Ianguage they pronounce
The which in every Ianguage they pronoun
For - Blown by surmises, jeatousipe

\section*{Biown by surmises, jeulousites, conjectures, \\ The sthl discordant maltitude,}

Can play upon it.
It is a trade that requires no capital, and is only followed by hose who are not scrupulous how they get on, provided they that only passes current amons thimble-riggers, andl, hlke
flash notes, is a kind of paper that honest men will not touch. rult-Trises.- subscnter has no cause to fear bad effects trees; but it would destroy the foliage. J. J. M.-Spirits of
Tar will injure the shoots of your trees. Better apply ammoniacal liquor, adding 10 parts of water to 1 of the liquor. I
GRAPES.- \({ }^{\text {D. }}\). The fruit of your Chasselas Musque being liable to crack, you must not keep the roots so ary as your a regular supply of water until the fruit begins to ripen. ll
Grem Tra.-A Tectotaller need not make himself unllapy; there is no "death in his pot." The story of Green Tea being is natural to it. Some bad sorts of Tea have had a green appearance given them by means of indigo and other sub-
stances, but that kind of fraud will be immediately detected by the colonr of the infusion. doubt do well to be dug into a border about the roots of six or seven times its bulk of ashes or peat, or soil of some should be applied in wet weather, as a top-dressing for grasslaud, or it
sufficient \(f\)
rsects.- J. W. - Mnch obliged by your recipe; but what on earth
is Sowder Rhododendron ? - H. T. - The disease eft zaleas appears to be a resinous exudation, forming pitchy globules upon the pubescence scattered over the leaves, espearise from the plants being subjected to too high and dry a ing the pupe of a fly; we hope now to breed some and deternjures your Vine-leaves is the Thrips adonidum, a very troublesome species in hot-houses; it is described in the Gard. Chron.,
yol. i., p. 228, where the best mode of extirpation is givelı. \(R\). was not - - We could find no insect upon the Pear, and as 25 been infested, we did not know where to search for the enemy. This variety of Pear has not ripened well anywhere we bell to send a pill-box full of the infested malt, containing the insccts
feeding upon it, we shall be better enabled to advise him on the subject. \(B\)
cultivation the time of its flowering. It is a perennial, but owing to this cause 1 t'seldom survives beyond two years, and lience it has been considered by some toibe biennial. It thrives best in a
damp soil under a south wall, and it will not live in peat or light soil, \(\ddagger\). . K.--Treat your Guernsey Lily like a greenhouse as they are green. Turn the Belladonna out in a warm south border, planting it six inches deep, and protecting it from frost for this season. It will not require protection afterwards. plants of Manettia growth; whatever does this without injuring the health of the plant will give them a disposition to bloom. gling plants of Epacris maylbe cut down with advantage after
commenced growing the young tops may be pinched off, as
this will make them dwarf and bushy.
 heaps with fish, or any other animal sea-refuse, and get them,
to putrify together. It will then give way, and when rotten, to putrify together. It will then give way, and when rotten,
will doubtless prove useful manure. If you cannot do this, burn it and use the ashes.
MELON SERDS,\(~\) . . \(A\). - You will very likely obtain Melon seeds correct from respectable Nurserymen; for such will be caretur
that their supply it truly saved.




 Foundling, and Reinette do Canada. il AMRS of Plants.-. Exoniensis.-One of the Pittosporums is
probably P. urnbellatum, and the other tenuifolium f the Lepto-
spermum may be rupestre ; but it is impossible to say positively spermum may be rupestre ; but it is impossible to say positively
without seeing them in fower. Rer Burley. The Spruce
Fir is Abies excelsa Frr is Abies excelsa monstrosa, Arb, Brit., and the same as a
large tree in Lord Spencer's Park at Althorp. TI- \(-W\). Abb. Not the least like Aristotelia Macqui. -- C. C. D.-Very good
specimens of Cassias and Lupinus are necessary in naming species of those large and very dificuit genera. We believe yours to be Cassia tomentosa and Lupinus semperforens, but putting over it a large flower-pot inverted, and thatching it with straw or fern. stand on a high situation exposed to the south-west wind than Oranaks.-A Foung Gardener.- An Orange may be
for a considerable time in a drawer in a dry
for a considerable timp in a drawer in a dry place. \(\mp\)
Onchidacers.- W. \(F, G, F\) - We will comply with your request
in a few wecks. No ina fow wecks. No general rules can be git pn for the manage-
ment of plants so very dificrent in then habuts.- B. \(S\). (attlryas andistreli plants are hot parantes, but epiphytes. The
first grow onto plants, the second grow upon them. Misleto is a parasite-Moss is an epiphyte.
IARGoniums.-H. D. From your
to turn out:-Queen Mals, Prima list we select the following dyke, Queer, Bess, and Queen Victoria, and add to your col-
lection-Matilda, Erectum, Lynes' Duke of Cornwali, Madelina, Garth's Witch, and Priory Queen.
suitable for the turf pit that you intend to construct for the double purpose of a hotbed in spring, and a cold frame for
protecting plants in winter. As the subsoil is gravel it will reality carry off water and render it well adapted for that parpose. The walls may be about three feet high whack, and one
foot six inches m fromt, and the plants should stan alove the level of the surrounding ground. The Asphalte boxes answer
very well for protecting plants in winter: they are provided very well for protecting plants in winter; they are provided
with a door hung with hinges, and this is kept opea in fine
weather to admit light and gir. weather to admit light and air. The material advertized in texture, very transparent, and will no doubt be valable fo tecting Wall-trees in spring from cold frosty winds; but lik every other new axticle its real value has to be ascertained by Ond Mun.-D,-You had better see what Sprengel says at manure, but tt must be used cautiously, und your plan seem uning.-D. Mi.-You will not find better rules than are lai down in the late Mr. Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard and instructions you had better consult Loudon's "Suburban Hor

Aspbrrries.
be the Red Antwerp. After they are planted they should be cut down to within 6 inches of the ground, and this will strengthen the canes in the following season. \(\ddagger\)
that we can say nothing about themers are so much smashe Squash, and Nutmer Melon seeds should be managed like
those of Gords or Melons. We are not acquanteu Canadian Cotton and Rattle-Suake weed.t-- \(H\). \(\cap\) ).-A petion of at least three years would elapse between the sowing, next spring, of seeds of Tigridia Pavonia and their blooming.t wish most sincerely that our Correspondents would write plain As it is we are obliged to take great liberties with many enm munications before they see the light. You mint not, however,
measure garcleners by a literary standard. While the languge and ideas of literary men are what commandattention, we look We will endeavour to find ronm for the letter you are so kind as to mention, and may perlapis return to this subject.
Sineurs, -G. \(P^{\prime}\).-The following hardy flowering shrubs and small trees are suitable for a border. They should be planted
at the following distances apart, viz. - Those for the front may be planted about 4 feet apart, and may consist of the following Berberis aquifolmum and dulcis, Cytisus purpureus and varleties, Cotoncaster rotundifolia, Dapline cneorum, Pyrus foribunda, Rbododendrons, Kalmas, and Azalcas. TLe following are for purpurea and conspicua, Spireca ariacolia, Rilles sampumeum and aureum, Phivadelphas Gordonianus, Deutzia scabra, Per sian Lilar, Lanrustnus, Carrya elluptica, Arbutus, Sparnsh
Broom, Hibiscus syriacus. Those in the back part of the border may be ahout 12 or 15 fect apart, and may be-Laburnums and sngie), Elæagnus fusca, Double French Cherry, Cornus mascula,
manure Suliscriber.-Coal-ashes are not very valuable as a manure. They are applied to stifi clayey soils in order to Oak leaves contaix bas led to the opinion, which is not soor decompose if fermented with lome d.ang or charred. \(\ddagger\) Correspondent is one to which we may probably hereafter return. In the meantime we may safely advise that. where sracticable, all milch cows shona now be takent wholly inder the fields, then certainly very much better at this season for during the day und takne them nas at nicht. A milch cow will greerally consunce nearly 2 cut. of good lay a we ek, whenkept
whonly on bay, under slieller and under the plan of partial Stail-feeding suggested by our Corresponslent, it would eat from depending on of hay in the same thme, the actual chanity tumed damg the day. Mangold WuTtich mast be given with till the spring; when it will have berome somewhat less juicy in the only case we know of in whichi the caperiment has been
tried, the consumption of hay by milch cows was diminished 1 lb . of the former for avery 5 lbs . of the latter.
rtorses,-Clericus.-Will any correspondent who is a natu-
ralist inform us whether it is necessary to give any to a Tortoise which has not yet buried itself, and which seems unabie to do so from the hardness of the ground where it ham commenced operations, near the matted roots of an old Vine? Nes.-D. L.-Your Vines that are trained up
greenhouse may be pruned with advantage now, If the wond be little chance of it becoming so now, at this late season.t-
\(B\). .- If the roots of your Vines are deep it will undoubtedly B. F.- If the roots of your vines are deep it win undoubtedy pave the bottom of your border this will be of little service, as the roots will soon begin to seek down, and will agaim penetrate the weak spraty may be cut out with advantage now. \(\ddagger\). oo large. Everything depends on their management and a correct appreciation of their principle. Some ignorant persons fancy they must be air-tight, which is absurd and mposstble,
You should read Mr. Ward's pamphlet on the subject. Ere fully irto the subject. We have seen in these cases Linner borealis, Primroses, Ferns, Geraniums, Dentarias, Mimuius
moschatus, Fuchsias, Cacti, Mosses, Camellias, all sorts of Alpine plants, Crocuses Hyacinths, Azaleas, Winter Aconites,
and many more. The weed that infests your field is prollably Allium vineale. It is a perennial, and is exceedingly difficult patience and perseverance to destroy the foliage whenever it
 seolus caracalla, a beautiful conservatory climber; but it there is no such plant as Kennedya splendens; Jasminum cheated by somebody. Scarlet Pelargonums will not cease to be scarlet when transferred to Italy, neither whll double Pinks and Carnations turn to single ones under such circumstances

\section*{Rrata. - Mn the accoment of Mr. Beck's tank- honse, p. 820, col}

\section*{from 3 to \(g\) " read "from 3 to 6 ;" and at \(p, 82\), , col. \(h\), for
twenty millions of frames" read "twenty milliuns of traues."}

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

The Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland have at length ecided that the trial of Mr. O'Connell and his fellow traversers shall commence on the 15 th of January. The pond till necessary for the due preparation of the defence, and that the present Jury-list was very imperfect and in process of revision. The Attorney-General regarded as insufficient Il the other grounds for postponing the trial, save the imperfection of the Jury-list, but under the circumstances consented to the postponement to the beginning of nex Term. The Lord Chief Justice in giving judgment approved of the decision of the Attorney-General, and said he Court were of opinion that the traversers would have abundance of time between this and the 15 th January, the day proposed by the Crown for trial, to prepare their for the commencement of the trial.-Her Majesty's progress in the Midland Counties on her visit to Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Devonshire, and the Duke of Rutland is another leading topic of domestic news. The details of the Royal progress will be found in another column and will be read with interest.
From France we learn that the Government have united with England in a determination to abide by the recent revolution in Greece, and to resist the incroach ments of Russia in the East. The rumour that Prince Polignac had been ordered to quit Paris is confirmed, and there is no doubt that this summary measure has been suggested by the late remarkable proceedings of the Duc de Bordeaux and his partisans in England.-From Spain we have accounts of the formation of M. Olozaga's Ministry and of the reduction of Barcelona, which took place on the 19 th.-The long-pending disputes with Portugal on the subject of the tariff are now finally set at rest by an announcement from the Board of Trade and the Foreign Office that the negotiations were broken off in April last by the Portuguese Government, and have not since been renewed.-The accounts from Italy in the French papers contain a rumour that the Pope is dangerously ill, but as the report has not ome direct from Rome it will probably be found to require confirmation.-Advices from Constantinople announce that the President of the Council, Hafiz Pacha, has been dismissed, as a satisfaction to England and France for the execution of the unfortunate Armenian, and that Achmet Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, has been appointed in his stend. From Alexandria We have the important news of the death of Achmet
Pacha, the rebellious Governor of Sennas\%. Some doubts Pacha, the rebellious Governor of Sennaar. Some doubts no doubt that the event has removed a serious obstacle to the peace of the Ottoman Empire.

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The Court. -The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, arrived at by a special train on Saturday morning from Windsor Castle. Prince Albert left the Palace soon after his arrival for the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, in Somer-
set-house, and her Majesty paid a visit to the Duchess of Gloucester. The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours also called on the Duchess, and afterwards went to Cambridgehouse to visit the Duke of Cambridge. His Royal Highness also honoured the French Ambassador with a visit. At \(30^{\circ}\) clock the royal party took their departure on their return to Windsor Castle. On Sunday morning the Duc apd Duchesse de Nemours, attended by their suite, arrived in town by the Great Western Railway, and went from Paddington to attend mass in the chapel of the French Amlassador. Their Royal Highnesses and suite afterTras left town for Woolwich to embark on board the Fremch steamer Archimede for Calais. They were reunder royal salutes from the batteries and the steamer. The Archimede did not leave until \(10 o^{\text {chelock }}\) P.M., on account of the state of the tide, and in consequence of the darkness of the night she ran ashore below Gravesend. The French Admairal despatched an officer for the assistance of one of the riors, bre arrive at the spot the Archimede had got off and proceeded on her voyage.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert eft Windsor on Tuesday on a visit to the Midland Counties. The particulars of the Royal progress will be found in another column. The Prince of Wales and the Prinher Majesty, under the charge of the Dowager Lady Lyttelton. Prior to the departure of the Court Colonel Buckley and Colonel Wylde were succeeded by MajorGeneral Wemyss and Colonel Boaverie, as Equerries in Waiting on her Majesty and the Prince. The Marquess of Ormonde, Sir Robert Otway, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and the Hon, and Rev.c. L. Courtenay, remain at the Castle. It is confidently asserted in the Court circles that her Majesty has expressed her intention of paying a visit to the King of Prussia at Berlin at the end of the poses, if circumstances are favourable, to return from more probable if we may credit the report that King Louis Philippe intends to visit England in two months, and that a steam-yacht is constructing in the French Her Majesty's Visit to the Midland Counties.-On Tuesday morning, at \(90^{\circ} \mathrm{clock}\), the Queen and Prince Albert eft Windsor Castle for the Watford station of the BirmingSir R. Peel. The suite consisted of Lady Portman, Lady in Waiting ; the Hon Miss Paget, Maid of Honour : Earl J Jersey, Master of the Horse : Mr. G. T. Anson, Private Secretary to Prince Albert; Major-General Wemyss, her Majesty's Equerry in Waiting; and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry to Prince Albert. She royal party proceeded relays of horses had been stationed, and thence to the Watford station." Her Majesty's punctuality is proverbial, but on the present occasion she arrived nearly half-anhour before the time appointed. On alighting, her Majesty was received by Mr. Glynn, the chairman of the directors, the deputy-chairman, sce. by whom sue was condacted to elegant ppartment appropriately fitted un for the occasion. Her Majesty was looking remarkably well, and wore a satin plaid dress, with blue. At 20 minotes past 11 all being in readiness, Mr. Bury, the superinendent of the locomotive power, took the direction of the engine, which was gaily decorated, and liad a royal standard floating from it. The train then left the station amid the cheering of the crowd, and proceeded at a moderate pace through the tunnel, on emerging from which the speed was increased considerably. Passing King's Langley, Two Waters, and Berkhampstead, in each of which the inhabitants who thronged the road-side vied with each arrived at the Tring station, where many huadred persons had assembled to greet it. No stoppage however took place, and the rogal travellers glided across the beautiful vale of Aylesbury at the rate of comething more than 30 miles an hour. At Leighton the station was decorated with banners bearing apcrowded with spectators. The train reached Wolverton at half-past twelve, performing the distance of 35 miles in one hour and ten moinutes. At this station magnificent preparations had been made, it having been arranged that her Majesty should partske of lunch at this point of the Journey. The platform was covered with crimson cloth, and an apartment especially devoted to the use of the Queen was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The directors conducted the Queen and Prince to the apartment, where her Majesty partook of coffee and other refreshments, wher was taken in. In less than five minutes her Majesty was again seated having taken occasion in the interval to express to Mr. Glynn her entire approbation of the mode in which the journey had been thus far performed, and remarking upon the perfect ease afforded by the carriage provided for her The perfect ark of the company at Wolverton, which has exen entirely colonised since the formation of the rilwa railway, were seen by hajer the advantage, ranged along the opposite line. The train left amid the ranged along the oppling of the assemuled crowd. Passing Roade station amid similar marks of loyalty, the train next reached Blisworth, where a company of the 64 th Regiment were stationed along the platform. As the train passed the troops presented arms, the band at the same time playing the national anthem. On approaching Weedon, where there is an extensive Military depot, a royal salute was
fired from the barrack-ground. The troops were stationed
on either side, and as the train approached the men pr sented arms, the band playing " God save the Queen." short stoppage was made at this station, and Prince Albert from the window of the state carriage, entered into conversation with Lieut.-Col. Stretton, the officer commanding the regiment. Various flags and banners were suspended about the station, and an immense crowd of persons were ranged at every point from which a glimpse of the Royal party could the train again proceeded, passing the Crick and Welton station and entering the Kilsby, tunnel, shortly after emerging from which the Rugby station was approached. Here also great preparations had been made, but the speed was merely slackened to allow her Majesty the opportunity of seeing the scholars of Rugby-school, who, to the number of 450, under the 10 . The staty spires stationed on the south platform. The stately spires of state that at this point 10,000 persons must have been assembled. For upwards of two miles the line on each side was thronged with a multitude of spectators, who testified their loyalty by every possible means as the train glided by. This was the climax of the welcome with ing onwards the Roval party reached Hampto steed where the Where the Derby Junction diverges from the Birmingham line, at 20 minutes past 2 P.M., thus performing tance between Watford and Hampton, \(85 \frac{3}{4}\) miles, in exactly three hours including stoppages. At this point the directors of the Derby line met her Majesty, and the locomotive belonging to the latter company, supplying the place of that which had brought the train thus far, in less than five minutes the Royal tourists were on their way to dent worth under the guidance of portion of the journey 15 miles, calls for no remark beyond the fact that the distance was performed in 20 minutes, the Royal carriage being brought to a stand at the Tamworth station at a quarter to \(3 \mathrm{o}^{\circ}\) clock. The station was very tastefully of the resident gentry occupying places on the platform. Sir Robert Peel was in waiting, accompanied by his son, Ingestrie, \&cc. The ground without the terminus was kept by the Staffordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the kept by the Colonel Monckton, the arme repiment lining the road into the town. Upon Her Majesty aligbting she was received by Sir R. Peel, with whom she shook hands heartily. Her Majesty also entered into conversation with the Duke of Buccleugh, and resting on taircase the carriage then proceeded towards the outer entrazce. Piamphe e R Peel, the Lhaise of Buccleugh and the other noblemen in alluded to, the mayor of Tamworth Mr. Bremell advanced towards the royal carriage, handing the mace of office to her Majesty. The Queen was pleased to return with the remars that it could not be in better hands. Loyal addresses on the auspicious occasion of her Majesty's visit to the borough were presented, after which
the Royal corlége moved on towards Drayton, passing through the principal streets, all of which were densely crowded with spectators who vociferously cheered her
Majesty. No less than four triumphal arches were passed by the'Queen in ber progress through the town, and on arriving at the Drayton road the royal carriages proceeded at a rapid pace towards the manor-house, where they arrived about half-past three, her Majesty being received by Lady Peel and a circle of distinguished visitors About half-past five, the eleven oc clock train from London arrived, bringing the Duke of Wellington and the new circle at Drayton. The Duke of Wellington travelled the whole distance from town alope in his open britschka placed on one of the carriage trucks, and also brought bis Rutland, who took the Midland Counties line at Rugby and proceeded to Belvoir Castle to prepare for the recep tion of the Queen. After dinner, which took place at lection of statuary and paintings in the library, and retire to rest shortly after 11 o'clock. On Wednesday her Majesty breakfasted at 8 precisely, in her own private apartment. At balf-past 9, Prince Albert left on a visit to Birmingham, and at 1 , her Majesty went out to walk, accompanied by Lady Peel, tse Duchess of thucceugh, and Miss Paget. Her Majesty walked on the Terrace,
and afterwards visited Lady Peel's flower-garden, the farm and afterwards visited Lady Peel's flower-garden, the farm-
yard and dairy, and remanned in the grounds, apparently yard and dairy, and remumed in the grounds, apparently much enjoying the pirmingham of course occasion Prince Albert's visit to Birmingham of course occasione a general holiday in that town. On arriving at the termi-
nus, the mayor presented an address, after which his nus, the mayor presented an address, after which his
Royal Highness inspected the glass manufactory of Messrs. Bacchus, the foundry of Mesers. Muntz, the papier-maché works of Messrs. Gennings and Bettridge, the electro-plating establishment of Messrs.
Elkington and Co., the gun and sword-manufactory of Elkington and Co., the gun and sword-manufactory of
Messrs. Sargeant, and the zilt and silver-plated manufactory of Mr. Armfield. His Royal Highness then pro ceeded to visit the Town-hall and the Free Grammar School, where he had refreshment with the Rev. Mr. Lee. The Prince then inspected the School of Medicine, the Free Grammar School, and the Proof House, where he was received with a discharge of musketry and large guns. His Royal Highness then drove to the railway station, and there met the Queen Dowager, who had come from Witley Court to accompany him to Drayton. The royal party
then started amidst the enthusiasti. cheering of the people who were evidently much delighted with the courtesy o the Prince. The royal party arrived at 3 oclock, and were received at the Tamworth station by Sir R. Peel, aud escorted by the staffordshire Yeomanry to Drayton Manor The dinner took place at \(80^{\circ}\) clocks, when the Qusen Weimar, tinguished visitors, passed from the library and gallery to the dining-room. At the table the Queen sat betweea Si R. Peel and the Duke of Bucclengh, Queen Adelaide was on the opposife side of the table, with Prince Albert on her left and the Duke of Wellington on the right. After the healths of her Majesty and Queen Adelaide had heen pro posed, the company left the dining-room. In accordance their private apartments for the night about a quarter-pas ar the terraces and garden. The Prince, accompanied b the terraces and garden, dard of Saxe Weimar, Duke of Buccleugh, and Mr. Anson, left the Manor shortly after 10 clock to shoot over a portion of the demeene and had very excellent sport. The Prince returned to ing 2000 poor people sat down to a substantial dinner provided for them at the Town-hall, at which the Mayor presided; and another large party dined at the Castle with. Nevil, Erq, Price har. Soon after two \(0^{\prime}\) clock her Majesty and Prince Albert attended by their
suites, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Sir R. Peel, and some of the most distinguished gueste, left Drayton, for Lichnield. At the different points of numbers, and cheered the Royal party as they passed. Four triumphal arches were erected in different parts of the route through which her Majesty was to pass The first arch was inscribed, "United for the good of the people," and the houses were very generally decorated with evergreens, festoons, and fiags. The
Roval party entered Lichfield about 3 o'clock, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm by crowds people who were assembled to hail their arrival. Her the Cassed aow st. Joun-8treet and Bher clerical authorities received her. Her Majesty and the Royal party were then escorted over the conted out to her. Her Majesty much admired the celebrated monument by Chantrey, which forms one of the principal objects of Royal party left Lichfield on their return to Tamworth. Her Majesty, in addition to her escort of die many of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, on horseback. Her Majesty reached Drayton Ma the last arrangements, the Queen and Prince Albert were o leave Tamworth yesterday morning at a quarter-past ten for Chatsworth, and were expected to arrive there to tuncheon. The Duke of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Duke Maiand Dowager and Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also intended to take their departure yesterday for Gopsall Hall, the seat of Earl Howe, near Atherstone, where Her Majesty will remain till Monday morning, and then repair to Belvoir Castle, to meet the Queen and Prince Albert on their arrival at the Duke of Rutland's from Chatsworth. The Duchess of Gloucester.-Dr. Hawkins and Mr. Keate are stillin aly The Duc de Bordeaux.--His Royal Highness, after stopping from the 17th to the 22d at Curtonle, onstabse, his journey to the north. His Royal Highness left Burton on the 22d for Hull, where a special train was in waiting for him. Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Beaumont, Sir Thomas Gage, Sir Clifford and Lady Constable, \&c., the Roys visitor, who was much cheor assembled at the terminus. Shortly after noon his Roya Highness reached York, and inspected the large prison of bat town. The Prince, after visitigg in successorling ton, where his Royal Highness slept. On the 23d he paida visit to the Duke of Cleveland, at Raby Casle After spending the day at that ancient edifice, replet to Newcastle to pass the night. The greater part of the 24th the Prince passed in inspecting the various glass Highness was much interested by the specimens of paintings on glass of the middle ages; he then visited in turn Co Northumberland rint Glass woks, tus of Messrs Burnup at the Barras Bridge. On leaving Newcastle the Prince proceeded to Alnwick, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The Prince was received at the grand
staircase by the Duke of Northumberland although bis staircase by the Duke of Northumberland, although hi his chair. The Duchess of Northumberiand was also present at the reception of his Royal Highness, Lord Strangford, Lord William Graham, Lady Stanley, Lady Walpole, \&cc. His Royal Highness left Aluwick on Sunday, and reached his residence, 35, Belgrave-square, on Monday evening, and was received on his arrival yy
M. de Chateaubriand. On Monday upwards of three Mundred noblemen, distinguished in France by their rank
wealth, and social position, assembled to present their respects to the young Priace. His Royal Highness was attended in the grand saloon by the Duc de Levis, the Duc Descars, Admiral Villaret de Joyeuse, M. de Barade, \&c. The Hanoverian Minister had the honour of an au dience, to deliver a letter from his Sovereign to the Duc de Bordeaux. M. de Chateaubriand first presented all the French in a body, and the PrinceGaston deMontmorencyand the Duc de Levis then introduced each gentleman in person to is Royaling ghess. M.Berryer presented the depulies ad arive, namely, the Duc de Valm, the Marquis de Preigne, and Count Blin de Bourdon. The list of persons presented on this occasion includes some of the most ilustrious names in the history of France. The scene is described to have been most affecting. The remembrance of the fate of Louis XVI.-to whom His Royal Highness of a striking resemblance-the recollection of the death birth ole de Berry-the circumstances attending tives on the attention of all present, and many of them shed tears. On Tuesday and Wednesday numerous noblemen and gentiemen who did not arrive from France in time to do homage to the Prince at his first levee, assenbly Deigrave-square to pay their respects to noblemen assembled at the apartments of \(M\). de Chateaubriand, for the purpose of presenting an address to that de Fitziames as their spokesman, that nobleman addressed M. de Chateaubriand in the following terms:-"Monsieur le Vicomte-After having done homage to the King of Frasee another duty yet remained for us to perform and we have now waited upon you to do homage to the royalty of intellect. You have taken your place in the Councils of our Kings, and, alas! you gave them timely advice in the days of their prosperity, and you now come to support by your presence the descendant of Louis the Fourteenth. You have afforded a grand spectacle to man kind. France, which notwithstanding all that has happened is still our country, looks upon your conduc , admiration. she has allowed sennes, accompanied by the sympathies of her people, because are knows that you had a great duty to perform. In you ar centered our fondest hopes. lou have lived in byeg aks times, and will know bow to teach us to avoid the rock and edaies which beset our course, and your genius pfe magh the veil of futriy. Ach ort And had 1, si, he son of your old friend, allow me toexp to you the sincere gratification which 1 feel in having bee selected by these gentlemera as their spokesman on this touching occasion. As soon as the Duc de Mazja Duid had delivered this address, His Royal Highness the Du de Bordeaux entered the room. M. de Chateaubrian endeavoured to express his gratitude to the assembled company, but his emotion so taickened his uterance tha his remarks were inaudible. The Prince then went up to him and said- Gentlemen, heard that you tad assembled in the apartments of M. de Chateaubriand, and I was glad to avail myself of this opportunity to return your vist I feel so supremely happy at finding myself once more in th midst of my countrymen. Llove France because it is my na tive land, and if ever my thoughts have strayed towaras the throne of my forefathers it has merely been 'in the hope that I might be permitted to serve my country with thos principles and sentiments which M. de Chateaubriand has so sloriously proclaimed, and which still boasts of so many and such noble defenders in our native land."-A grea number of English noblemen and gentlemen have lef their names for his Royal Highness during the week. On Friday night the Lord Chancellor and Lady Lyndhurs entertained M. Berver at dinner Among those wer tell Earl of Haddington Lod Whereliffe Tord Denman, Lord binger the Baron de Maltzahn, the Hanoverian Minister, the Rev Sydney Smith \&a Berryer left town on aturda 0 a Mivatt Mon M. Berryer Menday paring been placed at his command by the Lords of the Admiralty. Parliamentary Movements.-A rumour bas been in irculation for some days that Mr . Emerson Tennent is about to obtain a laystive appointm in India, and that he will in consequence resign his seat for Belfast.
Diplomatic Appointments. - The Queen has been leased to appoint Charles Bankbead, Esqq, now Secintenof Embassy at Constantinople, to be Minister Plenip Esq. tiary to the Mexican Republic ; J. R. Milbanke, Extranow Secretary of Embassy at henoa, to be Einvo ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Kery of Bavara, the Hos. H. R. C. Wellesley, now Embassy at Legation at Stutgardt, to be Secretary of Embetary of Legation at the Haque, to be Secretary of Embassy Vienna; D. F. O'Leary, Esq., now Consul at Puerto Cabello, to be Cbargé d'Affaires and Consul-General torn, Republic of New Granada ; and Alexander a Esq., to be Consul at Leghorn. Her Majesty under deen pleased to direct letters patent to We pashood upon Anthony Perrier, Esq., her Majesty's Consul at Brest.
Colonial Appointments. - The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. F. J. Harrison Rankin to be Chaplain of her Majesty's Settlements in the Gambia.--M, appointment of the Chief Judgeship of Wellington, Chapmar of the Tho has sailed in comChapm, in intention of Government to send out to Hong Kong 12
inspectors of police and 12 privates; the general corps to be selected from the natives th
be allowed \(400 \%\). per annum.
be allowed 400l. per annum.
The Church.--The Bishop
the Rev. J. Garbett, Professon Chichester has presented stall in Chichester Cathedral vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Heberden.-It has been reported in certain quarters that the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Vicar of Leeds, recently crossed himself at the altar. Dr. Hook denies the statement in the following letter dated "Vicarage,
Leeds, Nov, 15, 1843.-My dear Sir,-You iuform me that a report has reached Manchester from a quarter not to be despised that when I was at Leamington the other
dayy I crossed myself at the altar. You will oblige me by having it stated in the quarter referred to, that whoever says 1 crossed myself at the altar or any other part of the
church at Leamington or anywhere else, has toid a cool church at Leamington or anymere else, has told a cook
deliberate falsehood. Believe me, \&c., W. F. Hook. To the Rev. T. R. Bentley,"
Lonsdale as Bishop of Lichfield takes place to-morrow, at Lonsdale as Bish

The Scotch Church.-The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. John Murdoch to the parish of Eye-
mouth, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. J. Turnbull ; mouth, Berwick, in the room of the Rev. J. Turnbull ;
the Rev. D. Wiltiamson to the church at Kinloch Likart, the Rev. D. Williamson to the church at Kinloch Likart,
Ross, in the room of the Rev.A. Anderson; and the Rev. Ross, in the room of the Rev. A. Anderson; and the Rev.
P. M'Morland to the parish of South Leith, Edinburgh, in the room of the
Mary's, Edinburgh.
The Army. - It is stated that the post of LieutenantGovernor of Chester Castle, vacant by the death of
General Sir John Fraser, will not be filled up; and that a portion of the annual emoluments arising from the appointment will be appropriated in aid of the fund set
apart for defraying the pensions awarded for distinguished apart for defraying the pensions awarded for distinguished services; the residue reverts to the public. It is also
announced that the long-expected rolis for the second dividend of the Burmese prize-money have at length been received at the India House, and that the several claimants
will in all probability be paid early in the present month The Iong-talked-of new military cap for the infantry, after many "patterns and grotesque shapes," having been pre-
Wellington, has at last been decided upon, and will be delivered to the different regiments by next spring. It tion of leading officers of the army, by Messrs, Lock, the patentees, of Regent-street, and was highly approved of sent chaco, and is less than l lb. in weight. The head-band is three quarters of an inch in width, and the chin-strap one inch. They consist of pattern black leather. The when not used curves round the ball, and is similarly secured at the top, being embellished at the side with the rose of England stamped in posed of the same metal, and is surmounted by a small brass ball, upon which rests another of white or green Worsted, and red for the Grenadiers, similar to the French leather. The orifices on each side are adapted for causing ventilation for the head, particularly in warm climates, and the hind peak is a protection to the neck against cold, heat, or wet. A new cap for the cavalry is talked of in
The Navy,-The "total number of vessels of every description at present in commission in the British Navy is
227, viz, 11 line-of-battle ships, 29 frigates, 113 sloops 227, viz, 11 line-of-battle ships, 29 frigates, 113 sloops line-of-battle ships, 5 frigates, 7 sloops, \&c., and 10 steamers in the Mediterranean; 2 line-of-battle ships, 4 frigates, 25 sloops, and 3 steamers in the East Indies ; 1 line-of-battle ship, 3 frigates, 13 sloops, and 3 steamers in the West Indies; 4 frigates, 12 sloops, and 3 steamers,
Brazils and South America; 3 frigates, 3 sloops, and 2 Cteamers, Pacific ; 1 frigate, 10 sloops, and 3 steamers, Coast of Africa ; 4 frigates, 4 sloops, and \(l\) steamer, at the Cape; 1 line-of-battle ship, 2 frigates, 2 sloops, and Torreas Straits; 1 sloop at Falkland Isles; 1 sloops, at steamers, Canada; 1 steamer, Azores ; and 3 line-ofbattle ships, 2 frigates, 33 sloops, \&ce, and 35 steamers at
ber home, including the Post-office sailing and steam-packets. The Population of Ireland. - By a Parliamentary paper of last session, it appears that according to the census of 1841 the population of Ireland was \(8,175,238\), of England: \(6,427,712\) were Roman Catholics ; 642,356 Presbyterians: other Protestant Dissenters 61,808 . making the total of the abstract \(7,943,940\). There is no return as to the residue of the population set forth. On a return presented on the same occasion as to the populathe of England and Wales, it appears, that according to 4,896 travelling when the number was ascertained. There were at the same period in England ancertained. 1,241,101 males, and 8,135,649 females ; and in Scotland Winter Assizes. It has now been arr
shall be a winter circuit for the delivery of the that there prisoners charger circuit for the delivery of the gaols of all
Sesfences not triable at the Quarter Sessions. No civil causes, however, will be tried. The Collowing daysl have already been announced:-Oxford
Circuit, before Baron Rolfe, Oxford, Saturday, Dec. 9 ; Glocester, Wednesday, Dec. \(13 ;\) Worcester, Monday,
Dec. Dec. 18; Shrewsbury, Thursday, Dec. 21 ; Stafford, Cosday, Dec. 26. Western Circuit, before Justices 20; Ezeter, Wednesday, Dec. 27. Midland Cirouit,
before Baron Parke, Warwick, Monday, Dec. 11 ;
Leicester, Thursday, Dec. 14 ; Nottingham, Monday, Dec. 18; Derby, Wednesday, Dec. 20. Home Circuit, before Justice Creswell, Chelmsford, Saturday, Dec. 9 Maidstone, Wednesday, Dec. 13; Lewes, Saturday, Dec. 16
Irish Land Commission. The to direct letters-patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing the Earl of Devon, Redington, Esq., and John Wynne, Esq., her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the law and
practice in respect to the occupation of land in Ireland. Post Office.-The report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the measures which have been
adopted for the general introduction of a general rate of Postage, and for facilitating the conveyance of letters, and
Por revenue and expenditure of the Post-office, and the general convenience of the country, has just been published with the minutes of evidence and returns of the gross and net
revenue of the Post-office for the three years before and after its adoption. The Report is dated August 14th. The Committee state that they have examined at great
length Mr. Rowland Hill, with regard to several proposals which were brought under their notice by him, for extending the facilities of the correspondence of the country, and for improving the management and reducing the expense of the
Post-office. They have also examined several of the officers Post-office. They have also examined several of the officers
of the Post-office, with regard to the expediency and practof the Post-office, with regard to the expediency and practiaccount of the late period of the session to which their inquiries were extended, they find it impracticable to report their opinions on these various matters, involving more than report the evidence which they have taken and the correspondence in connection therewith between the ments that the Post-office, from both of which departreceive the fullest consideration.-The Ministerial papers announce that by a recent convention arrangements between the Post-office of England and Holland have been established, which sescure to both countries a liberal reduction of postage.-Notice has been given that on and after United Kingdom and any place in Jamaica when conveyed by packet will be subject to the uniform rate of
one shilling and twopence the half proportion, in accordance with the scale now in operation in the United Kingdom. Letters however addressed to or posted at Kingston, the packet-station at Jamaica, will only be chargeable with the packet rate of one shilling the half ounce as at present, such letters not being liable to
internal colonial postage. internal colonial postage

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France.-A royal ordonnance has been published in the Moniteur convoking the Cbambers of Peers and Deputies for the 27 th December. The same official journal contains a paragraph of apparently the most ordinary kind, but which in political circles is deemed of very singular import for his several private libraries copies of the Marcuis de Custine's celebrated work "Russia in 1839." It is said that this patronage of a work which deals so severely with
Russia, and which the Emperor has declared to be false, is an intentional affront provoked by repeated insults offered to the King by the Emperor of Russia. An im-
pression is general in Paris that the French and British Governments are perfectly in accord, and determined to act together in respect of Russian intrigue and Russian
ambition. Late events in Greece are said to have alarmed both, and to have induced a combined resolve to brave the danger before it become truly formidable.-A dinner took place at the Palace of St. Cloud on Saturday, on the King and of the 34th anniversary of the marriage of the "had scarcely announced the recovery of the Count de Paris, when the Count \(d^{\prime} \mathrm{Eu}\), son of the Duc de Nemours, wrince acked with the croup. The state of the young that the Duc de Nemours has been requested to return to dressed a circular to all the maritime prefects, desiring that no workman may in future be employed on Sundays in the Government dock-yards except in cases of absolute order are first, motives assigned by the Minister for this not work with energy on the other days of the week, and consequently that it is not profitable to the State to have labour performed on the Sabbath ; and secondly, that it is necessary for the State to promote the religious observance of France after stating that the Prince Polignac has been ordered to quit Paris, adds that the French Government has notified to his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux that he must sell all the property he has in France.
Prince Polignac, it appears, was ordered to quit Paxis in 24 hours, or write to the King for permission to prolong his residence. Marshal Sebastiani immediately proceeded
to St. Cloud, and in audience of the King requester that the obnoxious order might be withdrawn. The King positively refused. The Marshal said, "Your Majesty
is aware that I would not make a request compliance with which would be in the slightest degree dangerous for your royal person or the State. I will be bail for the
prince," added he in conclusion. The King was still unPrince," added he in conclusion. The King was still unmoved, but after some time he said, "If the Prince will
write to me"-" I would not allow him to do so"" said Sebastiani. "Why, Peyronnet wrote to me." "M. Peyronnet is at liberty to do what he pleases," said the

Marshal ; " but if Prince Polignac follow his example in that respect, he will cease to be entitled to my esteem.
The Prunce has not come here to conspire ; conspirators do not move about, witl a tram of four children." The only concession he obtained however was an extension of the time to Saturday, when Prince Polignac was to quit Paris, protesting against his forced exile, for inflicting which full and plenary lhgal grouna, the amnesty having been fll and plenary that restored him to civil rights. against the University of Paris brethren in the crusade against the University of Paris. The Bishop of Rennes
has demanded the dismissal of \(M\). Zerort has demanded the dismissal of M . Zerort, the professor of moral philosophy in the University of Rennes and has intimated that, in case of refusal, he will remove the chaplain from the University, - Another trial is going on band of 24 thieves, who had selected Paris for the theatre of their operations.-The papers state that or the theatre been informed that the mother of Alibaud,who was executed for an attempt at assassinating him, has fallen into deep distress has sent to the Mayor of Marseilles a sum of money for the use of the unfortunate woman, with the promise of further assistance.-The leng-contested horse-cause between Lord Henry Seymour, Mr. Palmer, and M. Aumont, was decided a few days since by the Cour Rovale of Paris, after a hearing which lasted two days. The point at issue was whether a mare sold by M. Aumont to Mr. Palmer for 1000 francs with warrant of her pedigree, as Herodia, bred by Mr. Stirling of Battersea, and subsequently trans ferred by Mr. Palmer to Lord H. Seymour, was really Herodia as represented. The trial cyused greas really in the sporting circles of France Several witnesses were examined, and their evidence, as might be expected in were a case, was conflicting the trainino be expected in such vants of M. Aumont giving a detailed history of Herodia from the time that she mas brought from France until she was sold to Mr . Palmer ; and Mr. Stirling, his grooms, veterinary surgeon, and others swearing that the Herodia produced to them was not the Herodia noticed by Mra, and establishing the marks of difference noticed by Mr. Stirling in his certificate. The Court decided that the mare was a supposititious Herodia, and the 1000 f. paid for her, and a further sum, he returning Lord H parm for her, and a further sum of 1000p. to to and sorn to, and paying the costs of his Lordship and Mr. Palmer relative to the thirty political prisoners startling facts reative to the thirty political prisoners consigned only official returns to prove that of those thirty prisoners, all of whom are stated to be young men, two had been poison himself for suicide, one has twice attempted to into a state of fur have become madmen, two have fallen tacked with diseases which are likely to adhere to them during the remainder of their lives, and have been removed in consequence to prison-hospitals in different parts
of France.
20 Spain alt, A conference took place at the Palace on the the Lopez Cabinet, M. Olozaga and all the Members of termination of the Lopez Administration was formally announced, and a Royal ordonnance issued which was read on the following day in the Cortes offlicially announcing the nomination of M. Olozaga as President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs The Cabinet was constituted on the 24th by the appointment of the following Ministers: M. Luzurriaga, Grace and Justice: M. Domenecq, Interior: M. Cantero Finances ; M. Serrano, War, and M. Frias, Marine was believed that the new President of the Council would submit to the Cortes a project of law for regulating the attributes of the municipal bodies-a delicate question manner. According to never solved in a satisfactory cipal officers would hereafter be direct like that of \(M\). bers of the Cortes. The Queen's birthday had been celebrated on the 17th with much pomp. Her Majesty had been congratulated by the corps diplomatique, grandees, \&c., and the palace had been crowded on the occasion. The Queer replied to the Minister of Portugal, who addressed her in the name of the Ambassadors- "I have heard with much satisfaction the wishes expressed by the diplomatic body for my personal prosperity and that of my people, and if Providence bless my endeavours of this that my reign will consolidate the tranquillity friendship whichous nation, and draw closer the ties of represent which unite to the Governments which you Cepresent in so becoming a manner." The Prince de Carini passed through Bayonne on the 23d ult. on his way to Madrid, bearing the recognition by the King of Naples of the Government of Queen 1sabella II. The Prince is accredited as Minister Extraordinary at the Spanish Court, and is charged with negotiating the marriage of the Count de Trapani with the Queen. England and France are sald to have given their consent to the union.-From Barcelona we learn that the surrender of that city took place on the 19th. Dur.ng the night of the 17th the greatest confusion reigned in Barcelona, and a deadly struggle took place between the peace party and the Patulea and Republicans, which terminated by the defeat of the latter. In consequence of this victory five delegates had a long interview with General Sanz, and on the 19th the capitulation was signed, and on the 20th On Government troops took possession of Barcelona. informe evening of the same day the Captain-General was most desperate insurgents intended to fire the torn at different points, and blow up the Cathedral; in consequence of this timely warning every precaution was taken
to frustrate such a design, and the whole army remained under arms during the night. One of the principal clauses of the capitulation is the disarming of the entire population without exception. The inhabitants are also Ostore the streets and houses to their original cerdering a general surrender of arme within six hours on pain of death, and by the afternoon some thousands of muskets
were deposited in the Atarazanas and the Cathedral. The new municipality have been directed to number and class the inhabitants ; and to make a list of the damaged houses, and to whom they belong, including foreigners. By the
evening of the 21 st all the barricades had disappeared from the streets and most of the trenches were filled up. The Free Corps and National Guard of Barcelona have since delivered at the Atarazanas 500 muskets. Tranquillity is completely restored, the emigrants are returning, and the General has gone in person to assume the command of the troops blockading the castle of Figueras, and has taken British travellers were loud in their complaints of what they characterized as a gross extortion practised on them at the British Consulate in that city. For getting their passports endorsed there to go to Seville for a day they
were charged a dollar and a half ( \(6 \mathrm{~s} .6 d\). .) and the same were charged a dollar and a half ( 6 s .6 d. .), and the same
on their return to Cadiz for the Consul's on their return to Cadiz for the Consuls risa to Goraralan service whatever, while the charge of the Spanish authorities on both occasions for a real benefit was no more than
3s. This disproportion has long been known and complained of by traveliers in Spain, but it has now for the first time attracted the attention of the journals, and some hopes of the interference of the Foreign-office are entertained.
Portugal.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the 22d ult. The greatest tranquillity prevailed and all prospect
of its being disturbed had entirely disappeared. The Chambers were occupied with measures to cover the deficit of the current financial year, but the remissness of Iriarte and the Sparish troops who took refuge in Portugal are to be quartered in Oporto. An important communication has been made by the Board of Trade in answer to a recent memorial from appears that the Duke of Pal mella and her British Majesty's Government are a variance as to whether or not the propositions of the variance as to whetier or not the propositions of the states " that the megotiations with Portugal. which were interrupted in April last, have strictly speaking not been revived ; that since the arrival of the Duk Parla in Government his Excellency has to show tat the British propositions had been previously to the interruption or breaking off of the communications in April last accepted in their substance by the Portuguese Government, and that her Majesty's Government are clearly of opinion, upon Palmella is in error in that supposition, and that this conviction has been officially communicated to the Duke of Palmella." Lord Aberdeen has since made a similar communication.
Michael of Servia was shom Vienna announce that Prince for Dresden. The Prince has amongst his suite the celebrated writer Dr. Wuk and intends 8ojourning in that Berlin, among whom are the most celebrated authors and artists of Prussia, contemplate giving a representation at their private theatre of the comedy of The Frogs of piece by Professor Franz Kummer; costumes and decorations are nonged by M from designs furnished by the most renowned artists. The Frogs was in the first iastance intended for performance to M . Tieck, who on account of its contaming objectionable passages did not advise its production. Dr. Fian\% has now made several alterations and
Italy.-It was reported in Paris on Thursday that the Pope was taken suddenly and dangerously ill. In the present disturbed state of Italy, and especially of the states of the church, any change in the boly see is conof the 15 th from the Romann states that the disturbar in the neighbourhood of Bologna arid Ravenna have been put down.-A grand religious ceremony, the beatification in 1814 in a convent at Rome on the 12 th inst. The preparations for this ceremony are said to have cost 100,000 Roman crowns, independently of the portraits of the beatified nun, which it is customary to present to the cardinals and the principal churches and convents.-The Augsbury Gasette publishes the following letter from Naples of the 2 d of British Minister has frequent conferences with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and numerous audiences with the King It was at first thought that these conferences had reference to the treaty of commerce which is now so far settled as
only to require the signature of the plenipotentiaries. But as the English flag would get a privilege of ten per cent. over other nations the King wishes as a compensation that the English Government close Multa against the
Italian refugees who are now troubling the Peninsula. Italian refugees who are now troubling the Peninsula. This is too delicate a matter for the British Cabinet to keep a strict surveillance over the Italian refugees." In
reference to this subject a Maltar paper the Portafoglio Mallese states that the disturbances in the Roman domiMalion are in a great measure owing to the Malta press. The everything in have for the last theee or four montions the Papal legations to insurrection and rebellion. The scarcity of public journals in the Papal States is well known, and多 taken of this circumstance to furnish inteligence from Malta by way of Ancona to Bologna,
Ravenna and other cities in the Papal States.-It is said that the Princess who is about to marry the Duc Aumaie is not the sister of the King but his cousin, the Greref.-Accounts from Athens of the 10 th ult. state that about 150 Deputies had arrived, and that the Nationat Assembly was to meetin a fortnight, but its legislative labour were likely to be some what delayed by about a dozen double elections in the Peloponnese, which must first be decide upon. The Council of Ministers was holding protracted meetings every evening, and the Ministers at the head of the different departments regularly transacted business turn affairs may take in Greece, it is certain that France Austria and England will oppose any attempt of Russia to overthrow the existing Government, nor will they per mit the Emperor to exercise the same influence in Greece Turkey and Persia.-Letter
nnounce that the President of the Comstantinople Hafiz Pacha, had been dismissed on the 8th ult., and replaced by Achmet Fethi Pacha, brother-in-law of the Salran. The Sultan's object in adopting this resolution was to give satisfaction to England and France for the execution of the unfortunate Armenian. Letters had beeu received at Constantinople, announcing that serious dis-
turbances had arisen in Albanis and in Thessaly, and that ant attempt hard been Absanis and in Thessaly, and the adherents of the dethroned Prince. The Rev. Dr Wolff arrived on the 3 d inst., and was only waiting for the aecessary firmans and the arrival of Colonel Napier, who prising expedition to Bokhara.-Letters had arrived from Mosul which state that the remnant of the Mountain Nestorians who bad been enabled to resist the Kurdish invaders, joined by their fugitive brethren, have gained a complete victory over their oppressors, and succeeded in from Teflis of October 12th announce the important fact that the Emperor of Russia had under pretence of encoura line of posts guarded by Cossacks from the Caspian Sea to the capital of Persia.
mportant news the denia we mportant news of the death of Aclimet Pacha, the late result of intermittent fever, though many surmise that it as been co by this Oriental administration of justice. The Pacha guinary civil war. The Porte is said to have been benefited already by large sums remitted by Achmet to Reschid Pacha through Jerusalem in furtherance of his ambitious views. Emir Bey has Been appointed his successor. It again upon the ship canal from Suez to Pelusium, but upon the feasibility of a navigable canal from Boulac to
Suez through the desert, the superior altitude of the Nile at Boulac to that of the Red Sea at Suez ensuring a constant supply of fresh water, and possibly the means by
irrigation of cultivating a large strip of land on each side where now is a sandy desert.
United States.-The packet-ship Patrick Henry reached the Mersey on Sunday after an 18 days' passage, bringing 32 passengers and no less than 100 returned emithe previous packet. Mr. Horsley Palmer is among her passengers. The Britannia steam-ship has since arrived with dates from New York to the 16 th, Boston 17th, and between Halifax and Boston on the 18th, and the Acadia was spoken by the Britannia on the 26th, out seven days, in lat. 50,5 N., long. \(26,40 \mathrm{~W}\). The New York and whilst ingcharge of a pilot, in very rough weather, on the 11th ult. The passengers were saved by great exertion and presence of mind, and the vessel subsequently got off, Texas to the United States appears to be still a favourite scheme, and will it is said form a prominent subject of recommendation in the President's annual message, bring sn account of the de in this mone at the age of 87 . He was an aide-de-camp of Washington one of the first artists of the United Star became elections for the state and city of New York took place on the 7th, and were in favour of the Whigs. The contest was more than usually exciting from the near approach of the Presidential election, upon which
it will probably have a considerable influence. Mr. O'Connell is rising again into favour in the United States. A meeting to further repeal presided over by Colonel
Johnson had been held in the ' ? abernacle in New York, and another meeting was held of still greater pretensions at the Park when the news arrived out that he had been arrested and was ahout to be prosecuted. -The yellow of that city pubishes the names and addresses of 692 persons, natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Germany, who have fallen by its ravages, exclusive of 132 persons
unknown. The Irish and Germans appear to lave been the greatest sufferers by its ravages. and after them the Americans. The fever still lingered in the cify, but its
fierceness had abated. The appearance of frost whict fierceness had abated. The appearance of frost whicl
ustully drives it away was looked for with much anxiety usually drives it away was looked for with much anxiety -The Senate of the State of Tennessec have passed a law a the same undisturbed control of her own estate after marriage which she bad before, and prevents her property from passing out of her hands on marriage by mere operamilitia 1 whent rin from performing military duty, and several have been arrested and confined for disobeying the said law
Canada.-Our advices from Kingston are to the 3rd, nd from Montreal to the 6 th wit. The bill to secure the independence of Pariament had passed the Council by a vote of los to 12. The Agriculturail Protection Bill had the 5th January It had also Council, to go into effect on two to one, that Montreal is the only place for the seat of Government. To refer the decision to the Home Government was refused by a vote of 50 to 29 . There have been remarkable doings in the Parliament of the province, no less than 13 members of the Legislative Council, with Mr Morris at their head, having retired. It appears that in the House of Assembly an address to the Queen was made by Her Majesty to 27, con the seat of Gopernien molut When the adde to Mon Heunci for thir ch hill ang lill opponents of the bil a contenaids that bill could no again come before the conlil darigg the presert session without violating all Pariamentary rules, and setting a dangerous prece dinally disposed or, it was thought, for the session, and couid not be brought berore the Council whor was prorogued for few days. The measure was iosisted on, and the furthe discussion made the special order of the day for the 9th, when the Hon. Mr, Morris rose and said, that in view of their strange proceeding, it became his duty to record his protest, and proceedings of the Council. He then bowed to the Speaker and the House, and retired, followed by Messrs. De Blaquiere, Frason, Crooks, Washburn, Sherwood M Ray, Dickson, Hamiton, Macanbery, Draper, M Do nald, and A. Fraser. Soon after they retired, the Counci adjourned.- The transport Premier with troops on buard has been totally lost near Quebec, but the troops and crew were saved

Money Market, Friday.-Consols for the opening closed at \(96 \frac{3}{4}\); Three per Cents. Red., \(95 \frac{3}{4}\) to \(95 \frac{1}{2}\); Three-and-\&lealf per Cents. Red., \(102 \frac{1}{6} ;\) New Three
and-Half per Cents., \(102 \frac{1}{4}\) to \(103 \frac{1}{3}\); Exchequer Bills,

\section*{Bitetropolis anto to Zfímfto.}

Destitution in the Mctropolis.-A meeting of the by Lord Dudley Stuart, Viscount Ranelagh, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir Joseph Copley, Mr. J. A. Snith, M.P., and other gentlemen. Fmal arrangements were made for great public meeting in behalf of the destitute poor of the the Western Refuge for the Destitute. The proposed meeting to be held at Exeter Hall in the course of next week. Scottish Hospital.-On Thursday being St. Andrew the annual meeting took place in Crane Court, the Duke of Sutherland in the chair, supnorted by thout 200 Members of the Corporation. The Hon. Mr. Frasel opened the proceedings of the Court by tendering his resignation "of the appointment which lhe had heid as Treasurer for 21 years, when the meeting, which by thall ime had become over-crowded, adjourned from the then conme Chapel of the Corporation. The Chairman the of the body requesting that he mighterns to resign the ody, requesting that he might be permitted to ref the
 phe noble Dake the The noble Duke hen line Court, accompanied by M. Hon. W. Fraser, and was succeeded in the chair by P. M. Stewart, Esq., M.P. It was then proposed by Sir Peter Laurie, seconded by Dr. Webster, and carried by acclamation, that the Duke of Sutherland be re-elected Prary sident for the year ensuing, Major Adair the Secretary intimating to the meeting that his Grace had instructed him to state, that although he attended the Society's restival on the present occasion, yet that his medical advisers had forbiden him for the future to attenc a . public dinners. Dr. Webster then proposed that P. M. Stewart, Esq.,M.P., be elected treasurer in the room oriks Hon. W. Fraser, to whom a complimentary vote of thaniss proposed by Sir Peter Laurie and seconded by Sir C. Forbes was passed, for the able and independent manner in which he had discharged the office for 21 years. After some discussiou Lord Blantyre, the Hon. W. Fraser, and sir C. Forbes were elected to fill the vacancies in the list of vice-presidents. Major Adair then read a letter Corthe Rev. Dr. Brown, resigning the chaplaincy of the Cors poration, caused by the changes in, the Churcin and his translation to a clurch in Scotiand. After a lone and turbulent discussion, Dr. Brown's resignation having gen accepted, the Rev. Dr. M‘Leod was reinstated as senion Chaplain. Sir Peter Laurie then proposed that the Rer John Cumming be appointed to fill the vacant Chaplaincy. The motion was seconded by Mr. Waugh, zu after another stormy discussion was carried mithout any
apparent opposition. The vacancies in the different committees were then supplied, after which the accounts were read and ordered to be printed. From these it appeared
that the total expenditure of the institution for the past year had been 3,505l. The annual dinner of the Corporation took place in the evening at the London Tavern, the Duke of Sutherland in the chair. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of 3500 . His Grace the Chairman subscribing 50 guineas in addition to his annual subscription.
Anti-Corn-Law League.- On Thursday night the monthly meeting of the League took place in CoventWilson opened the business by announcing that the League liad won London and Kendal and had not won Salisbury, but intended to do better next time. Mr. Cobden then addressed the meeting on the late elections and on the Chairman of Mr. Bouyerie's Committee at Salisbury, Col. Thompson, and Mr. Bright, next addressed the meeting at very great length. At the close of Mr. Bright's speech the Chairman said he must now close what all present would probably consider to have been not the least interesting of the series of meetings. Mr. Bright had informed them that arrangements had been made for owns of Yorkshire and Lancashire, for the purpose of promoting subscriptions to the great League fund. When they met again this day month he hoped they would have
the pleasure of seeing that their labours for that object the pleasure of seeing th
had not been unrewarded
The Model Prison.-Although this prison has been open so short a time, and the prisoners have been
carefully selected from the various gaols in point of health, two have become insane this year, and have been transferred to Bethlebem; viz, John Reeve, on the 24th June, and John Hill Stone, on the 17th August. The Times observes that it is remarkable that insanity only
occurs in the Penitentiary and Model Prison under Government inspectors, and not in magistrates' prisons. Light Gold.-In consequence of the numerous complaints made by the merchants in the City and the public at the practice of the Bank's issuing light gold, orders have unless it has been previously weighed and is according to the standard currency. Henceforth all gold presented at the Bank will only be received according to weight, and will be defaced so as to prevent the possibility of a re-issue. Metropolitan Improvements.-Workmen are pulling leading from James-street into the Pimlico-road, to make way for the new improvements. The houses in Tothillstreet, York-street, and Caste-lane, Westminster, are also Almshouses, for the new road, which will run seross the ground of Elliott's brewery into the Vauxhall road. The minster nuisance is at last coming down, and a square will be built on the spot.
Common Council last week the Lord Mayor the of the the Court a copy of the following letter from Lord Lincoln, together with a plan for carrying out the projected embankment, which he described as a mea" 1 , Whitehall-place, November 8, 1843-My Lord, As chairman of the Commissioners appointed by He Majesty for 'inquiring into and considering the most
effectual means of improving the metropolis, and providing increased facilities of communication within the same, have the honour to transmit herewith for your lordship's
information a plan of the proposed embankment between Westminster and Blackfriars bridges, for the construction of which it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to submit a bill to parliament in the course of the ensu-
ing gession. It will afford me, as it will I am sure afford the Commissioners, great pleasure to find that the resul of these inquiries into the expediency of the course pro-
posed will be acceptable to the Corporation, directed as those inquiries hape been to the interests both of the navi gation of the river and of the trade carried on upon its shores, and ultimately to the accomplishment, without prement. I have the honour to be, my Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, Lincoln." On the motion of Mr. R. L. Jones, the letter and plan were referred to proaches Several members expressed their satisfaction that Government have assumed the responsibility of so great an Westmirister Bridge.-Since the carriage-way of this bridge was closed, workmen have been engaged in removing the great body of loose sand and rubble walls which loaded paring to substitute brick arches as was done to the sunken pier on the Middlesex side. The lessening of the weight upon each pier by this operation and by the protons, and since this lighteniug began there has not been the smallest movement in any part. Messrs. Walker and twrges have thought it prudent to take the opinion of
two engineers, Messrs. Cubitt and Rendel, who have stated as their opinion that the sinking of the piers is caused by the great load upon the clay foundation, there Surrey side being of a loose nature.
Shops of Londorr.-The attempt now making to abridge the protracted hours of labour in the shops of the metro-
polis has received the support of the leading drapers :-

Messrs. Swan and E lgar, Piccadilly; Mr. Redmayne, Bond-street ; Messrs. Hitchcock and Rogers, St. P'aul's
Churchyard; Messrs. Peters and Underwood, SloaneChurchyard; Messrs, Peters and Underwood, Sloane square ; Mr. Owen, Great Coram-street; Mr. Edwards, menosquare, and otters, close their respective estabisisfollowed by clock,-- examples whichare likely to be seon shopkeepers, provided that the public will lend their aid by abstaining from evening purchases.
Roman Remains in the City.-On Thursday in the course of excavations making for a sewer in Bridgewaterwall foure Barbican, the men found the shich extended in a direct line across the square from east to west. It was about 18 feet in depth and \(4 \frac{3}{2}\) in width. Pieces of a Roman pavement were also met with. In one part of the square a workman dug up a square plate of metal one side or which quantity of pottery was also found. During the week, in Tyefoot-lane (a narrow passage leading out of Queenhithe came against three Roman walls about 4 feer from the surface extending in parallel lines, and at about 12 feet from each other. They were about five feet in depth. The two external walls were about 4 feet in width and the inner one about 7 feet wide. They appeared to e of a circular form and were so firmly constructed as to o only separated and broken by an iron wedge.
ill be performed by the Queen's Scholars of Terence will be performed by the Queen s Scholars on Monday
the 11th, Thursday the 14 th, and Monday the 18 th inst., with a prologue and epilogue on the 14 thi and 18 th.
The Daily Papers.- is said that the prop the daily papers intend to raise the price of their papers from \(5 d\). to \(6 d\). Assuming the circulation of the Times to
be 12,000 a day, this will give to that paper an additional profit of 15,6502 . a year
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 18, was as
follows:-West Districts, 183; North Districts, 230; Central Districts, 224; East districts, 285 ; South Districts, 208 ; Total, 1,230 (males, 615 ; females, 615 ). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males, 442 females) ; and for the last five autumens, 908.

\section*{强robmesal Nrems.}

Birmingham.-Mr. Weale, one of the assistant Poor Law Commissioners, commenced an inquiry on Friday last in the workhouse of this town, in consequence of an anonymous letter which the commissioners had received In September last four young men entered the workhouse as tramps, and were put into the tramp ward. When there they tore up their clothes and were found in that state by the tramp-room keeper. He communicated the ircamstance to the governor, who accoraing to the chages hole in a complete state of nudity. They were put into this vault and there detained eight days and nights, during the whole of which time they had only one rug each to wrap themselves up in by day or night; they were in that state compelied the on a bare guard-bea and water gruel, there was no fire or hot air or any other means of heating the place, and in this state they were one of the men was so ill as to require medical advice. The second charge was that the governor had put a boy into this place of confinement and kept him there until it was necessary to give him a warm bath to ensure his woman bad been put into the tramp-room for punishment ; woman had been put into the tramp-ran had been put hy the governor into an insane ward for punishment. The governor in reply to the charges denied that any punishment had been inflicted. The keeper of the tramp-room however deposed that the four men above named entered the house in September, and that they were in ail respects treated in the manner set forth by the commissioner, and detailed other circumstances connected with their confinement of a very revolting nature. The house surgeon deposed that he found one of the tramps ill and ordered medicine for him. The governor's wife swore that the men had each two rugs in the hole, that she had ordered them bread and broth, but she could not. swear whether they received \(i t\), and that on one Sunday she ordered them meat, but she could not say they got it. The room was not cold, indeed the men complained of the heat, and she directed the keeper to open the door. The Commissioner said they jight of visit the place, and proceeded of indignation and abhorrence. It is a low arched vault, into which there is a descent of two steps, six feet wide, nine feet long, with a small iron grating at the top without any guard glass. A in a dark passage the men were confined. The Commissioner on returning said he never could have believed that there existed any such place of confinement in any workhouse in England. He certainly never beheld such a place for human beings to be placed in, no matter what might bave been their offence. In this expression of disapprobation the whole of the guardians concurred, and declared hat they did not know such a place had been used for the purpose. The governor said that on that very night they
most nights for tramps, and that on would most likely have more tramps than they could accommodate, and would be obliged to put them in that searching inquiry into the entire establishment, and searching inquiry into the entire estabisisment, and
adjourned the inquiry.

Bury.-The Blackburn Standard says that singular as it may appear, it is nevertheless true that at noon on Friday the petty sessions were adjourned for hail-an-hour, in order to allow the solicitors, county policemen, overseers, and other officials, an opportunity of witnessing
the entrance of Yan Amburgh with his large collection of wild beasts.
Carmarthen.-The toll-gate between Bettws and the Holyhead road was destroyed last week by the Rebeccaites. The gate-posts were sawed asunder and the gates carried off. A letter in Welch was left under the cottage-door whaced the toll-taker resides, stating that if the gate is remissioners arrive will be destroyed.-The Special proceeded at once to examine the road-surveyors, and to investigate the trust accounts and the apportionment of tithes in the parish of Pembryn. The Commissioners axe understood to have expressed a wish to further any agreement which might be come to between the titheowners and cituepayers to allay the bad feeling which exists, and as far as possible to remedy what seems to be regarded (so missioners mak as to their opinion of the best remedy to remove the grievances complained of, no doubt with the view of extracting some practicable suggestion to embody in their report to Government. They concluded their inquiry at Cardigan on Friday and proceeded thence to Aberystwith Wednesd - A call ins weduesday wille villuge of Willersey near Broadway in this county, by Which the house and farniture were conilcely destroyed, and the farmer's wife and five young chmoren Mr. Rimell) and three of his sons escaped through a window with much difficulty, but the rooms were so filled with smoke that the rest of the family were soon suffocated, and the mothe of the children could not be prevailed upon to fly with her Inusband and leave the children to perisb. It was a heart rending scene and no assistance could be rendered. The house was fitted up in the old style, wita wainscotting, an the divisions between the rooms were all of wood. Had not the engines arrived speedily from Campden and Eve shiam, the destruction of property might have been very extensive, as the house was close to thatched barns and sheds on two sides, and several stachs of corns were short distance apart. The consternation in the village may be easily imagined, and the cries of the people of al classes on hearing the loss of life were most distressing Knowsley. -Insormation has been received in Londo that a man called Hillingham, another of the party con cerned in the late murder of a pamekeeper at Knowsiey park, has been apprehended, and is now in prison.

Kirkdale, -The Privy Councll have ordered the plans disd inder the new system of This is to be erected at Kirk dale, near Liverpool, from the dessume Messs support and education of 1200 children, divided into thre classes - ine plans are remark able for simplicity of arrangement and capabilities for the master's and matron's supervisiun of the charges to be entrusted to them. Well-ventilated workshops for the mo 1 ank found those uf may bo me the extent of this edifice by mentionmay be fore occupied by the masonry alone will ing that the space aixes fland An infirmary detached from the main bulding is provided. The site is an open ground of considerable altitude, commanding the mouth of the Mersey.

Keswich.-On Monday a meeting was held in the townhall, of this town, for the purpose of carrying into effect a wish very generally expressed that a public testimony of ghou and respect the memory a ho mith parish he had spent the greatest portion of his life, and in
 wich churchyard his mortai remains werions entered into for that pure wase ; one of which was that a white marble for that purpose; one of which was that a white of Dr South, on which is to be a medalion liseness oflptor and ang, should be executed by some emizent sithin the and affixed to the wall in a conspicuoos part word John church.-Siuce this aunouncement appeared Churdhman Manners has sent a letter to the Enghs Con suggesting that the most appropriate monuwnt to Dr. Southey would be the institution of an estabistment of
Protestant Sisters of Mercy, and proposing a subscription for that purpose.
Lancaster.-A correspondent ("Facile ") informs us that corn still remains unhoused on Nateby and Pilling Moss, in consequence of the wet weather. since the 10 th October there has scarcely been a fine day, while the nights have been cold, leaving a white frost which there was neither wind nor sun to clear off. The farmers are now housing the crops in their wet state. After threshing out the corn they send it to the kilns to be dried, and the wet straw to the cattle, which seem very fond of
This step is rendered necessary not only by the upon the outstanding crops by the hares and partridges. Leeds.-On Thursday, Mr. James Bryam, of Gildersome, shopkecper, appeared before the magistrates at the court house to answer to an information preferred es gainst him by the clerk to the Excise at Leeds, for having in his possession and offering for sale 40 lbs . of spent tea- eave s whea. Mr. Rose, grocer, deposed that on or about 111/h July

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last defendant, whom he knew, called at his shop and not. Defendant said he could talk to himo, and he told him that he had, an article which he was selling as a substitute for tea. He said he did not grow it, but procured it was used it would require to be ground down and mixed with other tea. The price was 1 s . \(4 d\). per 1 b . He subequently ordered and received 46 lbs . of this spurious tea, the price of which was \(3 l_{\text {. }} 1 s .4 d\). Mr. Philips, chemist to posed of redried tea-leaves, both black and green, and the posed of redried tea-leaves, of other plants not tea. The leaves have been dried with a vegetable red dye, apparently Brazil or \(\log\) wood, and the dust or small part of the sample contains yellow ochre, both raw and burnt, and sand as well. The bench after a short consultation convicted the defendant in the highest penalty of \(5 \%\). for every pound of the com
tion. The fine therefore is 200 l , and 1 s . damages.

Melton Mowbray.-On Thursday the 23d
Duc de Nemours, who was on a visit at the Earl of the Quorn hounds at Billesdon Coplow. The field was considerable, considering the early period of the season including Lord and Lady Seymour, Lords Wilton, For rester, A. St. Maur, Gardner, and Macdonald; Hon. W
Fitzwilliam, Sir Walter Carew, \&c. The weather was unfavourable, but towards the afternoon they bad a good run in which his Royal Highness went remarkably well. The sport has been excellent hitherto, and a good winter is anticipated.

Oxford. - On Wednesday the Court of Delegates of Appeals in congregation met to hear the arguments of Counsel in the appeal from the decree of the assessor of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, in the cause Macmullen \(v\) the Regius Professor of Divinity. Mr. Erle in a speech of two hours argued in support of the appeal, adverting to a vast number of legal decisions to prove that the ViceCancelior's Court was not the proper tribunal to try the same side arguing chiefly from the practice of the University. Mr. Hope then addressed the Court against the appeal, and contended that as the civil law was the only course could have been taken than bringing it before the Vice-Chancellor's Court. He supported his opinion by reference to a number of law authorities and statutes, At the close of his speech the Court determined on taking time to consider their decision.
Portsmouth.-The Artesian well at the Royal Hospital, Haslar, sunk by Mr. Docwra, manager of the large Artesian well now in progress for supplying Southampton with water, has resulted in producing an abundant supply of water, which has been analysed by order of the Admiralty and found to be of the purest and softest
quality. The water rises through 125 feet of shingle and quality. The water rises through 125 feet of shingle and running sand, which is full of salt water and affected by the
tides. The trouble and difficulty in stopping the salt water out bas been entirely overcome. The quantity of water that Mr. Docwra guaranteed to obtain was 12,960 gallons per day, but the actual quantity obtained from the
spring, 156 feet deep, is 59,328 gallons per day. This spring, 156 feet deep, is 59,328 galions per day. This
quantity can be pumped every day without reducing the water in the well more than about 40 feet from the surface.
Plymouth.-On Sunday evening between 10 and 11
o'clock, Commander Douglas, R.N., fell over the Bar-bican-quay and was unfortunately drowned. From the marks of a bruise on his chest it is supposed that he first stumbled over a vessel's warp which was fastened to a Although he did not sink and remained but a short time in the water, life was quite extinct when the body was
brought ashore. Comomander Douglas had just paid off brought ashore. Commander. Douglas had just paid off
the Tweed, 20 , from the North American and West Indian the Tweed, 20 , from the North American and West Indian
station. He was above 60 years of age, and having spent the greatest part of his life in the service of his country was waiting the arrival of a steamer to convey him to his lome near Brighton when this unfortunate event occurred. -Mrs. Hill, appetended witch charged with imposing upon the credulity of a simple country girl named Charlotte superstition still existing in the lower classes, was brought before the bench of magistrates on Monday for the second time and committed to the House of Correction for three calendar months as a rogue and
section of the 5 th George

Teignmouth.-A fire broke out last week at Rowdens, near this town, lately the property of Sir James Nugent, by which the whole building and nearly all the furniture was destroyed.
Railways.- The following are the returns for the past week:-Btrmingham and Derby, 1287l. ; Birmaingham and Glocester, \(1607 \ell\). ; Eastern Counties, 2289l.; Edin Grand Junction, \(6510 l\); Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 12081. ; Great North of England, 1329l.; Hull and Selby, 976l.; London and Birmingham, 13,834l. ; South Western, 5023l.; Blackwall, 617l.; Greenwich, 677l.; Brighton, 3108l. ; Croydon, 2071.; Liverpool and Manchester, 3659l. ; Manchester and Leeds, \(4603 l\). ; Midland Counties, 2464.; Manchester and Birmingham, 2355l. ; Northern
and Eastern, \(1472 l\).; North Midland, 4,027l.; Newcastle and Carlisie, 1411. ; S South Eastern and Dover, \(2699 l_{\text {. }}\); Sheffield and Manchester, 479l.; York and North Mid land, 1521l.-The York and North Midland Company at their meeting last week empowered the directors to apply to Parliament for the extension of the line to Scarborough, with a branch to Pickering, and also to make arrangements for the purchase of the Leeds and Selby line. It is stated
that the extension will cost \(260,000 \mathrm{l}\)., allowing for all
contingencies, the money to be raised by the issue of \(25 l\). opposition is expected in Parliamont. \(507,500 l\). is the pur chase-money for the Leeds and Selby Railway, and from the working of the two companies it appears to be considered that a permanent dividend of 10 per cent. will be secured. avourably on the subject of the branch to Macclesfield The money required for this purpose they estimate at \(130,000 \mathrm{~L}\), and the revenue derivable from it, after paying more than 10 per cent. per annum. The sale of surplus property in the hands of the company will, it is said, be ound sufficient to raise the necessary means.-The North Union and the Preston and Bolton companies have united, the division of profits to be made at the rate of 6 per cent. respective capitals, after the payment of which any surplus ve capitals, after the payment of which any surplus in consequence of this arrangement will, it is thought, work beneficially for both companies- The Newcastle and Junction, and the directors are to apply to Parliament for head and other works to carry the railway over the Tyne - An ingenious invention has just been exhibited, and its powers tried on the Brighton and Croydon railway. It is England, the engineer of Hatcham iron-works, Kent-road for the London and Brighton railway. It weighs about
270 lbs., and is manufactured almost entirely of wrought iron. It carries four or six persons, two of whom propel greatest speed for a short distance is 25 miles an hour ; its average rate is 15 miles an hour, carrying in both cases four passengers. By means of this machine on a line of railway, one man can convey a message from station to should there beany fear of its encountering a train, it can be lifted from the tramaway with as much ease as a sedan-chair

\section*{IRELAND}

Dublin.-The Court of Queen's Bench on Safurday decided that the 15 th of January shall be the day for cussed at great length, and this arrangement was made by although bis notice of application stated that the 11th Deceaber was the day which he would ask the Court to motion on Saturday, he was met by a cross application from the other side. The traversers moved the Court They applied on the general ground that such a delay was necessary to them in order to be fully prepared; and secondly, on the ground that the present Jury list was very imperfect, a hat they specified. This would cation was moved by Mr. Henn, Q.C., who read a long affidavit from Mr. Pierce Mahony, which chiefly addressed itself to the imperfections of the existing Jury "There were only 4000 names upon the book altogether, and only 388 names upon the Special Jurors' List, of Which there were only twenty-three Roman Catholics. Such was the state of the list ; and at the present noment Dublin, at which the Recorder several times expressed his satisfaction at the benefit which would accrue to the citizens in obtaining fair Juries. At that revision it was lists were gone through, that there were no less than 500 persons qualified to serve, of which 100 were Roman Catholics; and it was sworn that there were no less than 300 members of that religion qualified; therefore under trial could torney \(G\) not be had from the present list. which had been grounds put forward for postponing the trial as insufficient, save that last mentioned. Uader all circumstances he said he had come to the conclusion that he would best discharge his duty by not objecting to the postponement Monday in count consent to its being put off to the vacation after contended that considering the importance of the case and the circumstances connected with is, the ends of justrial till February. The Solicitor-General was about to respond on the part of the Crown, when be was interrupted by the Chief Justice, who said that he forbore purposey throwing out anything like an expression o present case. In the first place-except from populax report, which amounted to nothing-they knew nothing at all about them. In the next place, it would did happen to know before the case came on for trial, when the accused would have to meet the charge made against them, and be prepared to do so. It was of due course of the administration of justice. The At-torney-General had very properly given way to the postponement of this case until everything like an imputation process of revision, which it appeared on all hands was now going forward before the Recorder of Dublin. He
isnew that there had been affidavits made by the gentlemen who acted as solicitors for the respective defendants, wherein it was represented that they did not think they would be ready before a certain day which they named. Now if what they so stated was a matter of ect disregarded what they said; but as that was a mere raatter of opinion the court was not called upon to decide it. Under all the circumstances the court were of opinion that the 15th January, the day nominated by the Crown for trial, o prepare their defence. His Lordship having observed that it was not mentioned in the affidavits that any of the that the trial should take place on \({ }^{2}\) Monday the 15 , ordered hat the trial should take place on Monday the 15 th Janubar) rose to ddreel (wo was sitho full s I am, one of the parties concerned in this cose Chiof Justice-Thi is Thats Steele Justice-Chis is, perhaps, somewhat irregular. Mr. Steele Chief Justice-I should be very sorry to cut you short, Mr Steele Mr. Steele-I hope I shall receive the same justice from you, my Lord, as I did from your illustrious when I'was tried before him. Chief Justice—Go . Mr. Steele-I most respectfully beg to say that, lest your Lordship they all resided in Ireland - Chief Justice-I merely stated, Mr. Steele, that the affidavits did not mention that any of the witnesses resided out of Ireland. Mr. SteeleMy Lord, what I bave to say is this: the only witness Whom I shall examine who resides in Ireland is Lord Plunket, and it is with pain I draw him from his present as then; all the other witnesses reside in England. It woulden ordered that Monday, the 15th January, 1844, should be fixed as the day of trial. The court, which was axtemely crowded during the day, was boon vacated by ceded wic and the ordinary business of the court pro most respectable citizens, numbers of whom thronged the hall of the court and the avenues to it to learn the re-ult.-On the same day an application was made to the court by Mr. O'Hagan, on the part of Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, one of the traversers, for a copy of the names of upon the affidavit of Mr. J. Coppock, an English attorney, showing what was the practice in England. A motion similar to this had been brought forward, and had been ecided against the traverser. But for the present proposition they had special grounds, special affidavits, and pecial circumstances The Attorney and SolicitorGeneral opposed the application, and the Lord Chief Justice said the practice in England was not conclusive. It would, he said, be a different thine to call at the trial a witness whose name was on the indictment, and to make the concession reqrired here, when the consequence might be discussions in newspapers and their characters vilified. There was another danger of witnesses being put out of the way he did not say by foul means, but by foul means r otherwise. That as a danger which was to be uarded against He deemed that nothing could be more
 jurious than a diference or practice in to bound by . England; but he protested he was not to be bound by he opinion of M. Coppock; and he must say that if ho England and in Ireland, then he must abide by that in Ireland His opina, thenfor mould be refused. Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice Crampton concurred with the Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Perrin dissented. The rule was consequently refused. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Smyly moved, on the part of the Crown, that their Lordships should direct the proper officer to strike a Special Jury in Jury list should be made out The order was granted.The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday. The inspector of police and governmem reporter were present. After reading several letters fre Presbyterians, approving of the late declaration of Catholic prelates against a state provision, Mr . \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Connel said he "had now to address the association on matco that related to the present state of the repeal quess to He was asked, did he feel any species of diffidence as隹 and might check its caretion haplety? His answer at once was, those prosecutions had assisted the cause, an made its ultimate success more secure and more sale more conciliatory, and, at the same time, more complete That was his thorough conviction. Look at the magnificent tranquillity of the people of Ireland. He always said that they were determined to obtain the repeal by peace able means. He was told that, if they were interrupted in their career-if the monster meetings, as they were called, were interrupted, the peace would certainly violated. They were interrupted in the way most dangerous to the peace; they were interrupted by having a short notice given them-they were interrupted in civil mode most likely to create tumult, and perhaps even prewar. But what was the result? Perfect tranquithe political ocean, and he was confident that tranquillity would till outs a the indictment, if he found in Treland plead guilty to disturb the If he found in Treiand one single effort to the prose pubic peace. What cared he for the resu facts in favour cution? He could not be deprived or the continuance of of repeal, and he looked forward to the He was sure of the repeal, if the tranquility assisted him
ind
on the trials and after them, as it did now. Why, they
might imprison them, but would they prevent them from writing? Would they prevent the people from looking forward to the day when the period of the traversers' sentence would expire? Oh! tbey might postpone the repeal cause for a season, but if the tranquillity continued, occur as the rising of to-morrow's sun, and it would come who were. now afraid that the people would engender disnextcommented onan article in the Times whichnded. He with anticipating the result of their trial. He bevailed the attack on Mr. Waller, and the dreadful murder of Miss Vereker, and again returned to the Times--whose conductors he denounced as "reckless ruffians." He warned England against the encroaching power of Russia, and again made pendence of Treland. A letter was read from Mr. Smith Association. Mr. O'Connell said he Committee of the he was highly honoured by being invited to to state that banquet to be given to Mr. Smith O'Brien on the 4tl insto, and he never performed a public duty with greate Pieasure than he would do in presiding at that banquet. He considered Mr . Smith \(\mathrm{O}^{\prime}\) Brien one of the greatest a his opinion, in the very highest grade of Irish patriotism. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. John O'Connell for Steele announced that, in addition to Lord Plunket, he Lord examine on his trial Sir R. Peel, Sir J. Graham, Wellington. The repeal Bond Hughes, and the Duke of to be 636\%. 0s. \(8 \%\)-Mr. O'Connell has issued another address to the people against Ribbon Societies and midnight fires; the latter of which he condemns as " 2 foolish do a dangerous custom, which can do no good and may managh Reporter states that "the persons. who the Ferhe late repeal meetings throughout Ireland in the chaacter of French emissaries were neither more nor less han officers of the London police, sent over to Ireland or the purpose of watching the proceedings and noting number, seditious expressions of the leaders. They were 40 in guages. It is said that they can prove contain offers from the repealers which will substantiate the assertion of the Attorney-General, that he would prove the existence of a Mr. St. Clair O'Malley conspiracy."-Lord Lucan and commission of the peace for personal squabbles, have the the Pilot, been both reinstated in all their former honours as magistrates
Lord-Lieuten new proclamation has been issued by the hension of the persons concerned in the for the appreperson of Mr. Waller, from sol, to 1501., in oonsequence of the death of Miss Vereker. This proclamation states armed with pistuls." The resident party of three men, offered a reward of 500 l . for the discovery of the offenders Subsequent accounts received by express yesterday menbetween death of Mr . Waller on Wednesday morning entertained of his recovery, but on Tuesday his medical attendants felt alarm at the inflammation which was \(t\) night and immediately th on his head. He rallied two o'clock he awoke and rung the bell and desired the servant to tell hia family to come to him for he had not entleman expired less than half an hour the ill-fated municated to Mr. Waller until Monday, and the comupon him was most Wrejudicial. The immediate cause of his death was most prejudicial. The immediate cause of forming in hise either from erysipelas or from an abscess Waller is not expected to survive long. It is rumoured expect will lead have received information which they Queen's County.-A labourer named John Gill was pprehended last week in Dublin, and conveyed to Tullathe charge of being concerned in the murder of Lord Norbury.
\({ }^{2}\) 2nd at Carris.-An inquest was held on Wednesday the Hond at Castlemacgarrel, near this town, on the body of the Only i few witnewses, son of Lord Oranmore. There were Was returned:-s That thes examed, when the following verdict consequence of a gunshot wound received on the 2 in shooting on the lands of Ballyknave." his own gun while

\section*{Suthert SCOTLAND.}

Creatherland. - The differences which have recently of Sutherland and the leaders of the Free Church have Grace declined to grant sites in the county of Sutherland Wase the reiterated declaration of the Seceders that they and the on the establishment as non-existent as a church and that their object was to sweep what they were pleased \(h_{\text {all }}\), however the riduary body from the face of Scotland. It thurch that the Seceders are not combined for the overis to diffuse institution they left, but that their sole object this assurance the Duke of Sutherland has felt it his duty \({ }^{t_{0}}\) gitive a favourable consideration to any applications for sites, provided they appear to his Grace to be founded on
such principle, reserving however to himself the power to grant them with due regard to the wants of the people, and to the welfare and security of the Establishment.
Edinburgh. - The Faculty met in their library on Saturday, for the purpose of electing a Dean in the room
of Lord Robertson, when Mr. Dnncan \(M^{6}\) Neill the present Lord Advocate was elected.-The musical chair in the University is again vacant. Sir Henry Bishop, who is
now in London, has written to the Senatus stating that his health will not permit him to come down and deliver lectures, and that in consequence he resigns the chair.

Aberdeen.-The Senate of King's College and Univer the Principal, approved generally of the resolutions of the Senate of the University of Glascow relative to the abrogation of religious tests in the Scottish Universities.

\section*{THEATRICALS.}

Drury-Lane.--On Monday night the lessee of this theatre fairly put forth his strengti by the production of a new opera, the work of a native composer. The ex-
periment, although hazardous in the extreme, looking at the fickle taste of English audiences, was most triumphant, and composer, author, and singers, were called for in succession. The Bohemian Girl is the title of Mr. Balfe's new opera ; the libretto is taken almost entirely from the new opera; the libretto is taken almost entirely from the
pantomimic ballet of La Gypsey, invented by MM. De t. Georges and Mazilier for Fanny Elssler when she was at the French Opera in 1839, and a version of which has been given at her Majesty's Theatre. Mr. Buon in arranging the words of the libretto has changed however is made to pass in the time of Charles II. The adapter as taken a somewhat corresponding period in Polish hisory. Thus Thaddeus a proscribed Pole, is to the Emperor There is There is little difference consequeatly in the situations. gipsies same history of an exile who joins a band of gipsies to save himaself from his pursuers, and who then saves the child of a Count from the antlers of a chased stag. The child afterwards stolen by a gipsy chief out her benefactor. The real rank of the heroine is finall discovered, as also the position of her husband, and the Baron consents to ratify the union. This would seem to end the drama, but there is a jealous queen of the gipsies and she nearly accomplishes the ruin of the lost child' character by accusation of robbery, and eventually her death, had not the blow been turned against the enraged queen herself. This is the operatic finale, for the opera ends fatally. This drama derives its entire interest from its domestic situations; but from the numerous incidents succeeding each other with such rapidity attention is kept alive to the end, and the composer has no ordinary scope for the exercise of his talent. The principal characters were sustained by Miss Rainforth, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hudson, and Miss Betts. A ballad," That you loved me charmingly by Miss Rainforth, who is the stolen child arrived at woman estate, that it was demanded vacife rously a third time. At the close of the piece, Mr. Balfe, recei the "Bohemian Girl" will have a long career of success.

Yatu。
Court of Common Pusas.-Registration Appeals; Boroughs
Wenlock, Ludlow, and Birminghum.-In the two former cases of Wenlock, Ludlow, and Birmingharm.- In the two former cases
several decisions of the Revising Barrister striking off the list of borough voters persons who qualified in virtue of stables (not
being livery stables,) in fields, were decided by the court on ap-
peal last week. The judges held that tliough bridges or walls were not buildings of the samekind as "warehouses," \&ce., men-
 wingham the question movolved was, whether a leaschoider liad a rigl.t to clain to vote for a county, he berig the lessee for a
term origmally created for 99 years, in the borcough, of houses which, scparately, were not of the annual value of 101., but, collectively, were worth more than that sum. The Revising Bar-
noster deeded thrat the caimant was entitlect to sote for the
county. It was now contented tatat the decision of the Revismig county. It was now contended talat the decision of the Revisug

 that the language of the suth section of the Aet was so ce ear,
there couat be rocnbe that wens of this dencrition were con-
templated by the Legisiature. No nomeonvene templated by the Legisiature, Nonconvenience could are from
property unepresented in a borough belng represcnted an a county. The Court was of opinion that the Revising Barrister form Act. It was perfectly clear that the property in question fell within the meaning of the language of the \(20 t h\) section, and such though a portion of the term may lave been parted with by the votcr, yet such resinue or the term as remaned would give him
 Bomyas, Mr. Sergeant Channell, and Mr. Humfrey) stated that this aclion was brought by the plaintisf, H. Baxter, to recover editor of the Illustrated Polytechmic Review, of which journal defendant was proprietor. An introduction took place between
Mr . Nurse and plaintiff which ended in the latter bemg ent Mr. Nurse and plaintiff which ended in the latter bermg engaged
as editor at a salary of three guineas a week. His services, how ver, were not allowed to contmue for a long time, for after the ublication of the thurd mumber the defendant thought proper to mam,er, and wrote a letter to defendant stating that the custom in the engagements of editors was that continue to perform the
lic for the and therefore be should conth
duties of chitor. Winesse's conimected with the press were called thises of chtor. Winesses colnhected with the press were called always annual unless a specific agrcement to the contrary was
entered into. Among these witneshes were Mr. Dowling, editor entered into. Amongr these witnesses were Mr. Dowling, editor
of Bell's Life on Lumdug; Mr. Grifin, sub-editor of the Tablet;

Mr. Woods, parliamentary reporter of the Times; Mr. Ayckbown, a barsister and repnrter: Mr. O'Brien, a barrister ca mekgown, him-
sclf sub-edtor of the Inted sorrce Gazetlc, Mr. Grunelson,
foreign editor of the Momind foreign editor of the Morning Past; Mr. Bousfield, of the Times, and others, all of whom stated that an engagement of an editor Was alwaya for a year at least according to the usage of the press.
For the defence Mr. Sergeant Talfourd contended the For the defence Mr. Sergeant Talfourd contended that whatever
might be the nature of the engagements of editors of daily newspapers it could not app, st on engagcinent on a
new publication of this description published at the cheap rate of
dd. The sum of \(50 l\) had been paid in conrt which 4d. The sum of 501 , had been paid in court which the platintiff
had accejted for services readered before the phburation of the journal. But he lad thoupht pro, er to charge the \(\mathrm{e}=\mathrm{m}\) of of the
jod twelvemonth, \(4 l .4,4\). . week for the loss he had sustained in not having the perquisites, such as books, prints, \&c., generally the
property of the editor, which he would have acquired had he property of the editor, which he would hava acquired had he
continued editor, besides other pecuniary advantages, such as
an increase of calary an increase of saliary on the sale reachimy so many thonchads,
The publicat.on had, bowever, been a totai fantire, an l the defendant had made it over to Dr. Sigmond However, whether
such a usage as stated existed or not the defender such a usage as statedexff as he had reason to be displeased with the manner in which he conducted the journal. Witnesses were called to prove this dissatisfaction on the part of the plantiff.
Titus Danks, a foreman min the printmy housc of Mr. Rernelf, Titus Danks, a foreman in the printmg house of Mr. Res neld, very higli words. Mr. Nurse hal a uritten paper in fas land
which he showed to Dr. Baxter, sfatm, that lie should
be in be inserted. Dr. Baxter said "No; it is conveying an inaputa-
tion upon mee." Mr. Nurse stamped his hand upon the desk and said it should be inserted, whatever was theon the desk, He also aluded to an article about Dr. Playfair, which had been inserted in the first number of the Review, and which had preafterwards came up to the prantingen went away. Dr. Baxter print the article. It was, however, printed. The article was put
in in evidence, and was aan apology for having taken an artict
from the Gardeners? Polytechnic Review. Examicle, and inserted it in the Illustrated assist as editer when he came to the printer. He was rather in
the way than otherwise. Gardeners Chonicle, stated that he saw the article in the Illus
trated Polytechnic Review, Gurdeners Chronicle, stated that he saw the article in the Illus-
trated Polytechnic Review, copied almost entirely from the forme publication. The misprints were included. He complaned of
such proceeding in the Gardeners' Chronicle, because they stated that they had peculiar means of gaining inf rmati n, and they gave was not aware of any usage to give and pator a dut cal curarement Dr. Potts had lonked at the three first s.umbernot thins Review, and from its name it nught to have iseated nipon the arte waccls peculanyy cuncerned the Poly techare Instituthin, Fie ert so discusted that the articles were altogether preposterous and belied the title. There were three articles, one on the wind gauge, another on the
barometer, and the third on the thermometer, which were copied and atterly incorrect showing innorance of chemical know ledge. The witness also alluded to other inaccuracies, such as Thinting the name of a French chemist, "Pelouze," as "Pilonge." The three first numbers were sufficient to damn tie prblication. would have better suited Punch. The Lord Chief Justice summed up and told the jury that the principal questions they had to
deternine were whether this was an engagement for a year secondly, whether the defendant had by his plea and the evidence engagement before the end of the year; and lastly if it should entitled fors to what amount of camares the podintin was edly the general rule of law was that when there was nothing to in its nature a lasting and enduring service, the engagement was for a year. That was the general course the law assumed, but agreement itself, and therefore the plaintiff had called a considerable body of evidence to show that in the cases of editorships of
newspapers and other jul), ications of that nature, where an edito wan empluy ed and nu particular shintation, made, it was always understuod by buth partues and acted thon, and the gineral
llage was that it was an engagement for the whoic year fanWrge was that it was an engagement for the whoie year on-
doubtectir when there wana gencral understanong amu a pati-
 adduced on that subject was therefore of a nature very proper for them in determixing the verdict to take into their considerand after having been absent for a considerable time returned engaged Coved by the year; second, that defendant fiad proved his plea, Was an action by a market gardener, residing at Ealing, against
Signor Maxio and his coachman, a person named Albridge, to re cover compensation in damages for injuries done to the plaintifi's to have been produced by the negligent driving of Signor Marno' servants. Messrs. Jervis, Humirey, and James appeared for the plaintiff, Messrs. Cockbarn and Jones for defendant. It appeared C'clock, the morning of Sunday the \(2 d\) of July, at about one one horce, contaming a littue boy, the plamitifi's sum, and some meat and nther marketiog. Signor Muno's carruge was returning frum Notting Hill to town, after ucpositung the owner upon signor's cook and valet, and by home accudent tit came in collis slon with the plantift's cart, wheh was upset, mucli, bronen, and
the horse so severely mured that ne was afterwards hated. The plant.n's sun was thrown cut uncter the cart, in a sifuation of planitift himself was also sligntiy hurt. As usual m cures of this the circumstances in a very cufferent l.ght. Ine plans tiff 's witproper side of the road, and that there was albunuaut room to carelenshess of the defendant's coachman, who was driving rapidly. On the other side it was alleged that the signor's carriage was going at a moderate pace, and . hat the accident was oc-
casioned by the plaintiff keeping the odidle of the road. The case lhe plaintiff-Damages, \(50 l\).
Solomons v. Isaucs, Executriz. -This was an action by Mr.
Solomons Solomons, fruiterer in Covent-parden market, to recover from
Mrs. Isaacs, the widow and executrix of one Samuel Isaacs, accered, wie ammint of an 10 U for 2onl. With interest, alicged as the year 1839. Mr. Jertis, detendant. The plaintiff and the deceased, Mr lsaacs, were utimate friends, and had been partners in trade, and it was suga gested that the money, for which the 2001 . I O O was given, was
borrowed by Mr. Isaacs to advance to a son-in-law, whom he was
borrowhs, it. A stuck- -ruher, who was in the habit of seeng
writing, deposed that the signature to the 10 U was that of the
deceaved. There was also some evidence of the payment of
interent. The body of the concument was in the handuriting of
a clerk of Mr. Solomons, wat he could not recollect a clerk of Mr. Solomons, out he could not recollect under what

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
[DEC. 2.

Cabul Relief Comanittee, who regret that they are debarred by the rules of the fund from placing any money at your disposal, but expressing their readiness

\section*{}

MARK LANE, FRiday, Dechmber 1.-We had a very bad
attendance of buyers at Market this morning, the vessels front Fissex liave arrived wheh have been detansed a fortniglis, and the Wheat comes very badly to hand, several refusals have taken stull some ilquiry for buded. A fresh supply of Bariey has streated a great dulness in the trade. White and Grey Peas, aut
Beans of all sorts, are unaltered in value. The Oat trade is rather firmer
三int
U二- haterimp and Beax





 Vavtovav








\(\qquad\)
W ANTED, an Experienced Person, of unexceptionable Sced Establishment. Also a FOREMAN, capable taking the general management of a Nursery, qualified.-Ap.W. ment will be given to individuals proper,

W ANTED (IMMEDIATELY) A FOREMAN AND W GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, to conduct the Counties. None need apply who have not filled a similar Lundon Nill thoroughly understand the modern practice of moral haplication. series. A supperior address; a married man, orrant an appid,
testımonials of some standing, will alone warre, post paid, State wages requiren, and
Gardeners' Chvonicle Ofice.

WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.
S II PRNAPA most satisfactory proof of his abilities. Waft at the Central
ton, house de...Direct to E. H. M., to be left
A GARDENER.-A respectable married Man, aged
A. 34, who perfectly understants his prom the gentlemane he has just left.-Direct to G. L., at Mir, Koad, Chelsea.



\section*{THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.}

A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS.
THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

\section*{SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.}

Pricer 6d.


\section*{florist to her majesty the queen.}


I. AND J. FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncer-
(situated contiguous to the Home Nursery, Maphanam Rise, where

 Laurels, twice tranaplanted, of extra prowth; Portugal Lauress,
Mollies, of various sizes ; Evergreen

 with a large stock of fine standard and dwarf, trained and un-
trainad Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries,



 ensure unqualitied satusfaction, and
offier at very moderate prices for cash.
J. \& Y. F. F. respectfully beg to call the attention of Gentlemen
to their advertisement of theaths, \&c., which has appeared in the Garrieners' Chiromiple of the two last wecks.
Nurseries, Clapham, near London. December 8,
 Grenhouse Plants, to Hyacinths andother Bulbs, and to
promote the germinalion of Seedd. Sold in bottes
Seach, by flid.





 MACEMVRDO, and Coo., 100, Upper-Thames-st., London. RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, CARNATIONS, AURICULAS, H. GROOM, Clapham-rise, near London (removed JESTY, begs to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs, that thiis is the best season for obtaining coliections of the above
Flowers, and that in onsequence of the success he has had in
their cultivation this year he can offer them at the following Fiowers, and that in consequence of sur sucters the following
their cultivation this year he can offer them at the
of \(s, d .0\) moderate prices:-
100 Ranunuculuses, in 100 superb sorts, with names
do.


 Lilium lancifolium album, bood bulbs, each
punistatum, loort turbs, each
Catalogues máy be had on' application.-December, 1843 .
W be able to supply bany more proved plants of he will not for the present season. He can supply the following fine year-
old Hollyhocks, grown from seeds saved from best double sorts, at 208 s. per 100 . Herbaceous plants, seiect and showy, in great
variety fee Advertisement for October) in collections of 100 fine variety 'see Advertisement for . Ctober) in collicetions of 100 fine
sorts for 425 ; \(; 5\) ditto for 25 . (a list of which may be had on

 ement
TI ANDCARIA OCULATA-DARK-EYED VISCARIA.
 pale purgle 1 It fowers very abundantly through the grey
part ot the sumer and autumn. It it antive of Algirrs,
may be sown either in the open ground in spring, or rais pots and planted out.
RRckets. \(2 \delta\). .a.ch, will be sent, on the receipt of
ofice order, postage free, to any part of the Kingdom.


TO NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS, BUILDERS, and Others.
Nursery to Let, Nursery Stock to be disposed of, and Building TO LIET, the WELLL-KNOWN and OLD-ESTACounty of Roxburgh, at present occupied by Mr. ANDREW Cockik, by whom and his Father the Business has been andrried on for upwards of 60 years. The Nursery extends to twelve and
a half accies, six aeres of which belong to Mr. Lockte, and si convenient situation, is well divided and fenced by walls and Shedges, it is well stocked with Trees, EEverreena, ay wa a general
assortment of Plants, and the Florist's Department is extensive and well selected. There is a large Greenhouse, Propartasive house, Pits, Cottage with a Stable, attached. The Premises will be let with immediate entry, for such number of years as may be ar areed on, end the Stock wid be disposed of either upon valuation or by
private oargain The Proprietor will reeerve power to gell a
portion of the Nursery for building sponding reduction of rent will be allowed.
The Proprietor is giving up the above department of his Busi-
 Customers and Friends, that he intends to continue in the See
 important obligation.
Busldina Ground.-A portion of the above Narsery will b sold for building Sites conformable to a p panave the eligibility an
beauty of the situation for Villas are well known. Application to be made to the Proprietor, who will conclude a bargain with the first suitable tenant; for to GEORGE MAIN Writer in Kelso, who is in possession of the plan of the Ground
o be sold and the Title Deeds.-Kelso, Nov, 20, 1843. DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSUPE EDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE e is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure Diseased Lives on Equaritabled Termes. In creased A nuities granted on unsound Lives, the amount varying
with the particular disease. Members of Consumptive Farmlies assured
curity.
 granted upon personal se
E.G. P. NEIson, Actuary. RENDLE'S TANK SYSTEM OF HEATING. SEPHENSON AND CO., 61, Gracechurch-street London, Inventors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and various materials, solicit the attenven system whth ranks of turists to an Iron Tank now fittiog up on their premises, which offers most decided advantages over every other article hitherto employed for the same purpose. These tanks which are ornafany width and depth, and can be comlecten or disc mhected
oy any working Gardener without the slightest dificulty tha affording the opportunity to persons in remote districta of employing this much approved method of heating without the alid Pipes already fixed, and from the present low price of Iron
will be found cheaper than of any other material. MR. RENDLB
 COTTAM AND HALLEN, Engingers, IrqN-

\section*{ne}

HOTHOUSES, CONSERVATORIES, \&e., made upon the most which can be fixed complete in Iow prices, in consequence of the present depressed state of the HOT-WATER APPARATUS for heating Hothouses, Conser vatores, and Greenhouses, Churches, Public or Private Build
ings, \&e, with Cotram's Patmut, or RoGBrs' Bollera. After 15 years' experience, and having fixed upwards of 1500 Appara-
tuyes for the above tuges for the above-mentioned purpnses, and by various improve with confidence undertake the erection of similar Apparatus upon the most extensive scale. For the convenience of those who
wish to fix their own Apparatus, they have affixed the following wish to

\section*{Larger Sizes in proportio \\ Rogers' Boiler, small size}

Hot-water Pipe, Doors, Frames, and Feeding Apparatus Rendiers's Tank system on an improved simple plan.


 Improved continued and every other kind of Fencing, Fancy
Wire-work, \&c.
 s.: 4 fect 6, \(9.5 ; 5\) feet, \(11 s \% ; 6\) feet, \(15 s, ; 7\) feet, 208 , per dozen.
GARDEN KOLLERS 18 inches longs, \(348 ; 20,44 s, 22,508\), 24 inches, \(608,26,758\), ; \(28,848,: 30,105 s\). ench. Gardcu Tools ot al hitcos, Gaiden Vases and Pedestals in great variety, and every description of Horticultural Articles, Agricnl-
tural Implementa, and Furnishme. Ironmongery; Dr. Arnott's Stoves, Anglo-Beigian Cooking Stoves; Broilng' Stoves. The
above low prices being on account of the depression in the Iron Trade, are suhject to tuture alterations. every infurmation may be obtained, No. 2, .

P U N C H'S
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS:
(.H O LID A Y L E T T E R

Saturday, the 23d instant
Saturday, the 23d instant.
Mastr am happy to inform you that I have again obtained this year the Prize for Writiva, and that I have compietely ber Deeply weekly specimens I have sent you of my Drawina, wil, I hope, satisfy you of my proficiency in this branch of my studies Deeply impressed with the parental care you lavish on me, (feel myself bound (in five volumes) to cultivate assiduously those will appear in the numberless numbers that I intend issuing. ' rou, and to call your attention to the that the whole of myvaluable lessons are to be leaneir compliments (of the season) to Fhich includes Writing, Drawing, Moral Philosopgy, Law Portry, the Use of the Globes, the Abusess or tae World, and On the 16 th instant, it is my intention to present you with \(\downarrow\) CHRISTMAS PIECE, which I trust will meet your approbation and hoping that in the ensuing Holidays we sliall have much enoyment in eas PIECE, which
I renain, dear and honoured society,

\author{
Punch Orficis, 19
December 9. \\ \(\qquad\)
}
\(\qquad\) PUNCH,
whole World
A NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.- 'Th
?
ole World.
- farge Farmers and small must deir anxious attention to improved cultivation when Landiords and Tenants, Uithout permanent injury to the land." To accomplish this, m means can be so effectutest quantity of food, vegetable or animal Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap forn. For this purpose THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETT it to b
The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquaintance with and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerons of del plan But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend that there are practical errors which no local circumstances car justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as Thr AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to While, therefore, they state that the Editust of THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, they feel it to be of far more importance to announce the promise of support and


\section*{Royal Agricultural Society of England}

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With Free Trade, Fnxed Dutiss, Sliding Scale, \&ce, \&c., Trin AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will in no way eoncern itself-
The Practice of Agriculture-its Science-Antmal and Vegetable Physiology-Improvements in Implements-better modes of oresting-Road will fnma topics of consideration. Reports wall be given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies-London Matket Prices of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to questions connccted with the object of the Paper will also furnished weekly.
Considering the AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an additon to the GARDENEES' CHRONICLE, edited by Dr, LiNDLEF, and su extensively known Thr that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper will be increased one-half in size without additional charge-thus Tweaty-TWENTY-FOUR COLUMNS WILL BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE,
On the bth of January, therefore, will be pubblished, pic Stamped, to go free by post,
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING HURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, \(u\) upon improved ciples, and at very moderate charges, erected by DANIEL and D.DARD BAILEY, 27, HOLBORN
tion of this subject, and had much experience in the consideraapparatus for the above-mentioned purposes, have, by improve. ments suggested in their practice, rendered their mode of heatdurability in the apparatus with economy in the charge. They have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for many noblemen and gentlemen, and have had the honour to be works of their splendid Conservatory, lately el ected at Chiswick D and E. Baidreq also construct in metal all descriptions o men, and the pablic to ant inspection of therr various diawing and models, at \(27^{2}\), Holborn, where they have the ompor tumt? \(n\) esmbement kitchen apparatus, or range, adiaptedtor the confinued
sarply of hot water, and an arrangement of ti eoven more complete than bas hitherto been brought before the public. near hotues to horticulturists, and can refer to the Conservatory others in this country and on the Continent.
Plant Protectors, which prepared a quantity of the Gaivanic they beg to introduce to public notice a new Trouch Pipe for Itervals required and which may be sapour is constantly, or a 1) ENN'S SYSTEM OF HOTHOUSE BULLDING, principle first introduced by JOHN PENN, Esqu, for obtaining a ments bing riw inition of the atmosphere in hearrd apart quaints the public that having, in conjonction with the late \(\mathrm{Mr}_{\mathrm{r}}\). Penn, devoted much time and study to perfect the same, in the construction of Conservatories, Stoves, Greenhouses, Pits, \&c.,
and to heat them with In. proved Hot Water Apparatus, either by Pipes or Troughs, he is enabled to carry nut Mr. Penn's princip? First-rate references pi the most complete success and economy GENUINE PERUVIAN \& BOLIVIAN GUANO OT ON SALE, BY THE IMPORTERS,

GIBBS, BRIGHY, ANBS COHD LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL.

IHE CONICAL HOT-WATER BOILERS, invented SHEWEN, Ironmonger, Rc., Sevenoaks, Kent.
extensive practice offer it as most efficient and economical: it may be seen at Messrs, Chandler \& Sons' Nursery, Vauxhall; Messrs. Loddiges and Son's Messra. Henderson's, Pine Apple-place ; Messrs. Veitch Soclety's Gardens; Mr. Pontey's, Plymouth; the Royal Botanior ticultural Society of London. Considerable improvements have of preparation.
(I UANO ON SALE, - Any Quantity of this valuable either in Loridon or Liverponl, on application to Corssworth Powhil, and Pryor, St. Helen's Place, London; EDWARNS, ImNon, and Co., I,
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DUMPS LIQUID MANURE
CuMPS of a Superior Construction, fixed and port and Pumps for diquid Manure. Garden Pumps, Hydraulic ditito, ners, Soap Boilers, Brewers, \&umps Well-Digging and 130 ring street, Fleet-street.
(YLO FARMERS AND LANDOWNERS. Methods of Cure of the Diseases of Horses and Dogs. By Fran Els Cliater, and hia Son, Jorn Cratra. The 28th lidum Editccl, Enlarged, and nearly rewritten by the celebrated Anthor Price \(6 \%\). 12 , clothlettered. CLATER'S EVERY MAN HIS OWN CAT all the Diseases incident to Oxen, Slieep, Swine, Poultry, and Ralbits. By Francis Clater. The gth Edition, in 12 mo, THE COMPLETE GRAZIER; or Farmer's and Cattle Breeder's, and Dealer's Assistant. By a LiNconssind Grazina. In \(n\) thick \(8 v o\). volume of nearly 7u0 pages, 1 , dited, En-
with numerous Cuts and Plates. The 7th Edition, larged, and nearly re-written ty Wre


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by the principal Booksellers by the principal Booksellers in all parts of the Empire had at the reduced price of \(1 s\). Ed. . each.

\section*{Cye gatieners) Cbronitle}

\section*{SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1843. \\ MEETINGS FOR THE TWO FOLLOWING WEEKS.

}

THE Queen's sisist to Chatsworth is a great event in the history of Gardening. The magnificence of her Majesty's reception was owing more to the Gardenscenery created by the wealth and good taste of the Pake of Devonshire, than even to the splendour of the The fala the Peak, and all its interior ermbellishments. The fituess of gardens such as those of Chatsworth for the purposes of Regal entertainment has never been more strikingly illustrater, and they have proved how infinitely superior is Nature, skilfully assisted by art, to mere art however helped in its effect by Nature. There is no architect like Him who builds up the trees and clothes them with their leafy canopy, and causes them to bring forth flowers and fruit each after its kind.
How this was proved, in what way the Duke of Devonshire wielded the powers which he is so happy as to possess, and by what means the fables of enchantment were realised among Derbyshire-hills, will be learned from the following
REPORT of HER MAJESTY'S GARDEN RECEP
TION at CHATSWORTH.
For a week previous to its being in the slightest degres known to the public that her Majesty intended honouring princely seat-Chatsworth, a visible change took grace in all the garden proceedings there, and in the other out-dior Grace had left Chat the direction of Mr. Paxton. His Grace had left. Chatsworth about the 1st of Novo., and was
not expected there again for some months, so that the not expected there again for some months, so that the order during his Grace's reaidence there, were drafted off the pleasure-s.and to a variety of extensive alterations in great walks were also cleared of their gravel, for the the pose of allowing heavy mosterials to be carted to the new in progress when great rockery. These extensive works were the proceedings ; and the men thus employed, and all those from the distant works, were immediately set to *ork in putting the grounds in the highest state of order. very boisterous and wet, and it was found impossible to pequently gravel into a fit state to be walked upon ; conminesty, carts were sent for miles round to the different
of less than a week nearly a thousand tons of beautiful spar-gravel were brouglit to the spot and kitchen-gardens walks, both of the pleasure-grounds and ter was cleared from the lawns and flower-beds i and mefore
the the day of her Majesty's arrival, flowers from the different greenhouses were plunged into the open borders-so tha appearance of summer. Great efforts were also made to fhimish off and plant part of the extensive rock-garden now contanes more than two acres of ground, and which them weinhinseveral thousand tons of rocks (some of natural position nearly twenty tons each, placed in their exertions made. These efforts were successiuw, and the days the highest order were perfect and complete two ing perpore her Majesty's arrival, and this notwitlistanding perpetual bad weather for a fortnight.
cleared up and becore the Queen arrived the weather ing on up and became fine, and on the Royal party arriv appearazce of a fine day in of the gardens presented the park roads, the village of Edensor, and all the conspicuof high kef the domain were equally perfect in their state Digh keeping.
\(20^{\prime}\) clock, - Her Majesty arrived this day a little before ducted by his Gbout 20 minutes before \(30^{3}\) clock was conOrangery his Grace the Duke of Devonshire through the where Mr. Paxton was ready to conduct the royal party to the Mr. Paxton was ready to conduct the royal party The noble visitors invited to meet her Majesty at Chatsahont were in her Majesty's train, to the number of and 50 ; and altogether the scene, where so much rank ductions of Nature, prestire mingled with the lovely proAfterds are capable of describing.
conducted to the upper terrace of the Conservatory gardens, where they came suddenly upon a full view of and the Royal party immediately paused, and expressed their admiration and astonishment at the vastness of the structure. They then descended to the lower terrace of the Conservatory garden, and entered the house at the north end. Here, again, exclamations of wonder and
surprise burst forth from the distinguished visitors Royal party were conducted through every part of this immense edifice, and Mr. Paston explained the various objects of beauty, together with the peculiar structure of
the house. From thence her Majesty was conducted through the Fern Garden to the great terrace, to the upper bastion south front, where a very commanding view is had of the grounds, and particularly of the last new fountain, of the grounds, and particularly of the last new fountain,
which has not been long finished, and which throws water up from five jets, so contrived that each flows in a different way, an arrangement which gives this fonntain a Duke of Devpearance. Frou this bastion his Grace the where her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent had planted Where her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent had planted
two trees 11 years before. Beside this place the ground had been previously prepared for the reception of another tree, should Prince Albert feel disposed to plant one. At his Grace's request, his Royal Highness readily consented to set one beside the Oak previously planted by her Majesty, which is now grown to a considerable height.
The Queen then returned part of the way on the terrace, The Queen then returned part of the way on the terrace, race, which brought the Royal party to the south end of the Italian Garden, where his Grace pointed to both trees which bad been planted by her Majesty and august mother Mi. Paxton submitted to his Royal Highness several kinds of trees to choose from, when his Royal Highness selected a Sycamore. The Royal party then followed the private terrace of the west front, and descended into the Lower "Farden, whence her Majesty proceeded through the "Frivament" Room and the Great Court, to her Majesty's private apartments.
the same evening a grand ball was given to the Queen in the great Banqueting-room. The Orangery and whole Chinese lamps, and beautifully decorated with ted up by Chinese lamps, and beautifully decorated with plants in
flower. They were suspended from the railing of the flower. They were suspended from the railing of the
stairs leading to the ball-room, and at each step hung a stairs leading to the ball-room
beautiful flower in full bloom.
Dec. 2.-Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked ont early this morning, and again visited the Conservatory, Arboretum, and Flower-gardens. Mr. Paxton explained to her Majesty and the Prince the nature of the conserva-
tive-wall (see an account of this at p. 331 of our vol. for tive-wall (see an account of this at p. 331 of our vol. for
1842 ,) with the plants on it, which are protected by linan blinds instead of glass, the heat being supplied by flue is the centre of the wall.
Illumination of the Conservalory and Watcrworks. This evening the Conservatory and Waterworks were illuminated, although not the slightest sppearance of any pre-
parations for doing so were visible when her Majesty visited parations for doing so were visible wher her Majesty visited the grounds; but an immense number of men had been trained to at ond to the inumination and to fire the coloured lights according to a certain plan previously devised by men commenced lighting up the great Conservatory with thousands of variegated lamps. On each rib of the house were \({ }^{\text {suspended }} 120\) lamps, while others hung in festoons between the cast-iron columns supporting the gallery, which was also lighted. The "Robbers' stone," on the summit waterfall proceeding from nearit, the cascade, and all the fountains, were iluminated by Russian lights of different colours, hidacn from the house by boards placed in front of them. Many parts of the grounds were also lighted by lamps suspended from the trees, on the opposite side of the river from the house. In short, the whole place a a blaze of fire
Her Majesty, without being aware of the preparations that to the Conservarory at a quarter past 6 o'clock (every. thing then haviog been completed, when the Royal visitors expressed their astonishment at the singular effect produced by so immense a body of light and ita reflection on the multhudes of plants. There was something unusually grand in this magnificent scene. To illuminate such an immense mast of bulagg in so short a lime was a very bold undertaking, and was most successfully accomplished. The Queen anter expresing mach deight at the unusual scene, returned to the hase, and at balf-past seven the public were admitced to see the iluminations by tickets, issued through the liberality of his Grace
About ten o clock, on a private signal being given, a rocket was hired, wheh was a notice to the men placed by the great guns at the "stand." Amidst a roar of artillery, and at the same instant of time, a blaze of coloured fire burst from the Robbers stone and waterfall, cascades, fountains, and woods, and the whole scene was enveloped in a sheet of flame. The effect baffles descrip-tion-lue votcors were taken by surprise; in whatever direction the eye turned, the coloured lights-crimson, green, and blue, blazed forth to the aatonishment of the hundreds who were admitted to the grounds, and of the housands who wero on the opposica The Royal party could be observed at this time passing from window to window of the mansion, and viewing the exciting scene.
Sunday, Dec. 3.-Her Majesty walked out early this morning in the grounds and Conservatory, where not a vestige was to be seen of the materials employed in the previous evening's illumination - everything had been cleared away by an immense number of hands employed
for that purpose. The grounds were as neat and orderl as on the previous morning; and this, tho, afforded not After lunch, Conservatory, and exanined the conserve grounds and flower-gardens. The Royal party then kitchen-gardens, whither they were colducted to the Grace, Mr. Paxton being in attendance at the gate by hi Majesty first entered the Musa-house, where the sich lection of Chrysanthemuma elinited much The Royal parts then proceeded to the Greenhore where a large 'Tree Fern greatly excited the adminase of both ber Majesty and Prince Albert. His Grace ater wards conducted the Queen, Prince Albert, and ather of the Royal party into Mr. Parton's house wher the were much pleased with its neatness and order where they ton had the honour to present her Majesty wr. Pax ton had the honour to present her Majesty with the firs and lis "Botanical Magazine of Botany" richly bound was graciously pleased to accept was graciously pleased to accept. The Queen also deigned to permit the volume of the "Magazine of Botany" now in course of publication to be dedicated to her Majesty.
After leaviog Mr. Paxton's bouse the Royal party
Anducted to the Orchidancen's house the Royal party were conducted the Orchidaceous-house, where they appeared gular and uniaue colo plat hor wular and were in iom when her Moj house is
After going round the gardens, the Queen finally proEden \({ }^{2}\) mben carlage to the beadirul viliage of Edensor, where cottages in every possible style of architectur Mr .eon designed and exe List of
Ccelogyne Gardneriana


Geissomeria Jongifiora
Clerodendron splendens
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Jnsticia nodosa & Geissomeria Jongiflora \\
\hline speciosa & Clerodendron splendens \\
\hline , flavicoma & Carica Papaya(in flower \&fruit) \\
\hline Strelitzia Reginw & Canna denudata \\
\hline Cris ovata & coccinea \\
\hline Crinum amabile & Iutea \\
\hline Pancratium speciosım & Brugmansia suaveolens \\
\hline Cestrum laurifolium & \\
\hline Salvia splendens . fulgens & Euphorbia splendens (planted all over the borders) \\
\hline Linum trigynam & Amaryllis undulata \\
\hline Vinca rosea & Brunsvigia crispa \\
\hline Hib alba & Abutilon striatum \\
\hline Hibiscus rosa sinensis, flore & Eranthemum pulchellum \\
\hline pleno (s varieties) & Epiphyllum truncatum \\
\hline , lilacinus & Alpinia nutans \\
\hline ,' Barclayanus & Pitcairnia suaveotens \\
\hline Ixora rosea & Slachytarpheta mutabilis \\
\hline Cassia corymbosa & Thunbergia alata \\
\hline Lantana mixta & Saracennia flava these were \\
\hline Passiflora alata & ," purpurea \(\{\) usually fine. \\
\hline " cæruleo-racemosa & Musa Cavendishii \\
\hline Princeps & rosacea \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


Cambleia House.


Malva Creeana
Mevalecaca hypericifolia Abutilon striatum Heliotropium peruvianum Maurandya Barclayana Magors)
Rhodochiton volubile Jasminum umbellatum Garrya elliptica
ry Wala.

| the pains to ascertain the exact quality of the matter which gives out the light; philosophers are satisfied with calling it phosphorescent. From the appearances which the bodies of many exotic insects exbib, the, there is reaton to believe that this power of emitting light is extended to numerous species, but they are all Beetles, excepting the Lantern-fies; one of these, the Fulgora lanternaria, is a very handsome and magnificent insect, inhabiting the largest trees of Surinam and Cayenne; the lantern which
acorns its head is beautifully painted, and measures in adorns its head is beautifuly painted, and measures in
length 1 \(1 \frac{\pi}{3}\) inch and \(1 \frac{1}{4}\) in. in circumference. Madame length \(1 \frac{\pi}{\text { a }}\) inch and \(\frac{13}{4} \mathrm{in} .\mathrm{in} \mathrm{circumference}\).Madame
Merian states that during the night it spreads a light Merian states that during the night it spreadis a light
brilliant enough to enable one to read the smallest print, brilliant enough to enable one to read the smallest print, but this has not been confirmed by subsequent travellers; another species is very abundant in China, and as great
doubts are entertained regarding their phosphorescent doubts are entertained regarding their phosphodssent nature, it is to be hoped that this curious and point will be settled, now that vast and interesting try is opened to men engaged in scientific purs. The three insects most celebrated for their uminosity, are the Firefly of the West Indies and America (culled
Elater noctiluca 1); the Glow-worm of the north of Elater noctiluca 1); the Glow-worm of the north of
Europe (Lampyris nootiluca \({ }^{2}\) ); and the Firefly of Italy Europe (Lampyris noetiluca \({ }^{2}\) ); and the Firefly of Italy
(the Lampyris Italica). All these species the writer has (the Lampyris Italica). All these species the writer has had the gratification of seeing alive. The light of the
Elater is the strongest and most constant, affording suffiElater is the strongest and most constant, affording sum.
cient to read by, when a single Beetle is carried along the cient to read by, when a Bingle Beetle is ralcanter, it will, lines; and if a number be confined in a decanter, in who in a measure, illuminate a room; the second bluish light, native Glow-worm, gives a 8 weet but pale bluish light, resembling that of the moon; whilst the Italian Firefly
shines like the planets in the pure atmosphere of a shines like th
An imported specimen of this insect having been found in a greenhouse in Norfolk, \(I\) am induced to give its history, which I am able to do from having often seen it in its native haunts in Italy; the French also claim it as an inhabitant of the South of France, but we can never hope to see it naturalised in England. To describe the magical effect which the Fire-fly produces is impossible-it is a spectacle which far surpasses the imagination-and a shall never forget the delight and astonishment of this rienced the first time I beheld the coruscane evening in
glorious living gem. I was wandering one June in the neighbourhood of Mentone, along the banks of a river whose pebbly bed was dried up, and where the Lemon and Orange groves rendered it, with one exception,
the most enchanting spot I have ever seen, when suddenly saw lights, like electric sparks, emanate from the grass,

as night advanced their numbers and beauty increased, until they swarmed in a plantation, where they seemed to be enjoying the lovely evening, chasing one another aud playing about like troops of fairies, alternately hading and glittering meteors: it appeared as if the serene and beautiful heavens of Italy were reflected upon the earth and the stars were dancing for joy. As I returned, the Fire-flies were pursuing each other in the streets of the town, and having caught two in my hat, they were secured in a quill, and thick as the medium was, their light was sufficient to ascertain the hour by my watch during the night. No wonder that poets have sung in praise of the
"Tucciola:" and those who have visited Italy without seeing them have missed one of the most beautiful objects to be met with in that interesting country. The Fire-flies are only to be seen in June and July; their light is mos brilliant during their vigour, and it becomes extinct with life: they commence their excursions at sunset, and in the middle of a summer's night one cannot set a step in any direction without seeing these little animals darting from one side to the other; their flight appears undu lating: they seem to shine by intervals, their luminous effusions being excited by their movements. In the day they rest conccaled amongst herbage, and are difficult to find. The Italian Fire-fly differs essentially in form and likewise in its habits from the Glow-worm, as will be shown when we give the history of that insect. The larvæ are considerably alike; but both sexes of the perfect insects of the former species can fy, and are similar in appearance, the male being the smaller.
Linnæus, who gave the name of Italica to the European Fire-fly, describes it as having a black spot upon the thorax ; but I have never taken one so marked : this difference, however, led Bonelli to separate them, and he designated the species we have figured Lampyris pedemontana. Charpentier seems to have described the sam variety under the name of L. lusitanica. Whatever the scientific appellation may be, it is the Lucciola of Italy, and known by our countryman ss the Italian Fire-fly, which we will now describe, merely observing, that owing to the structure and other characters above alluded to, it has been separated from the genus Lampyris by modern systematists, and Dejean has included it in his group
Colophotia.
The Italian Fire-fly varies a little in size: the head is
\({ }^{2}\) Curtis's Brit. Ent. fol. and yl, 698 .
black; the eyes large, bemispherical, and not very remote, especially beneath; the antenne are eleven-jointed, short, filiform, and black; the basal joint fulvous; the thorad is of an orange colour, transverse, semicircular, the hinder angles lobed; the scutel is of the same colour; the und the side of the thorax and breast are deep ocliraceous; the abdomen is blackish: the two last segments are of are opaque cream-colour, and emit the light; the elytra aro much longer than the body, elliptical, and black or fuscous; the wings are ample and smoky, longer than the elytra, the tips being folded in repose; the legs are brow. the thighe ochraceous. Fig. 1 is the under side; Fig. is a male flying: the lines denoting the natural sizes. Ruricola.

\section*{LOUISE BONNE (OF JERSEY) PEAR.}

Synonyms-Louise Bonne d'Avranches, Beurré
Bonne Louise d'Araudore, William the Fourth. Tne Pear above designated is widely different from the Louise Bonne described by La Quintinye, Duhamel, and other Fiench authors, and infinitely superior to it Although the Pear they describe, obtained, in France, a good character in the time of Louis XIV., yet, even in that country, subsequent writers describe it as beid sometimes but half-melting, and good only in dry soils whilst in England it is found to be not adapted for bearing as a standard, and unworthy of a wall. La Quintinye enumerates the particulars of its merit, including amongg them, "and above all, that it pleases much his Majesty. It has no red, grown in any climate; in that of th country its flesh is either crisp or scarcely half melting. The louise Bonne (uf Jersey) is a more recent produc tion. Fruit, probably the first of it seen in this corntry was received from General Gordon, from Jersey, and sol to the Horticultural Society by the Marquess of Ailas, 1820. Subsequently, in the same season, fruit was fom sent to the Society by Major-General Le Couteur, Jersey ; and grafts of the variety were obtained through him for the Society's collection in the following season. having obtained the name of Louise Bonne in Jersey, and

being found different from the old Louise Bonne of the French it mas to distinguish it as the Lovise Bonne of Jersey. According to sone recear Louise Bonne of Jersey Accounts, ho
Avranches. size, from a standard. When aewly gathered, the sladed side is of a preenish colour ; butit becomes paler, acquiring a slight tinge of yellow as it gets fit for use. The flesin In whitisb, buttery, melting, exceedingly rich and juicy. perfection in October. The tree is of vigorous, ratard upripht crowth, and adanted for bearing as a stand than upright growth, and adapted or counties better than As such, it succeeds in the northern coun good aspect the fruit shoots are dark olive, with a chesnut tinge next the of a shoots are dark olive, with a chesnut place in every collection.-R. \(T\).

AMATEUR'S GARDEN. No. XLIX. welkly Is recording the articles which have appeare never to under this head, it has been a rule with me never or, recommend anything which I had not either prothers, was from mature consideration and the success arabled, from sbout to practise myself; consequently I am enabors which experience, to deny the whole of the statements w
appeared at p. 843, relative to my method of managing Shrubbery borders, under the signature of "The Knave of border in a flower-garden to be turved up, or only those that surround the shrubberies? and taking it to be the latter, he says "such borders generally consist of there baceous plants and annuals, intermixed here and there of Herbaceous plants and Annuals? for the ornamental shrubs are but a secondary consideration with "The Knave." I have heard such assemblages of planta called an "Herbaceous border," and I have condemned them at \(p .789\), to which place I refer for my reasons for doing so; but when I spoke of Shrubberies I referred to those broad belts which geinerally form the boundary sube various kinds of trees fronted with deciduous and evergreen flowering shrubs; and in large gardens such Shrubberies dividing walks, breaking unsightly views, \&c. It wa dividing walks, breaking unsighty views,
for Shrubberies of this kind that my directions were for Shrubberies of this kind that my directions were men of taste as to which plan must be the best, vizo, a dry surface, or one at all times green and luxuriant. Annuals and Herbaceous plants, where is the turf to come from to turf the borders?" This is a mater which he must setle with his employer. Let hiu first show huch that the appearance of his Slupberies will be much improved, that the plants will grow better, and that the expense of keeping will be decreased atter the operation is completed at the rate of one man's wages in every sis, and then lhe will soon discover where the turf is to come annually reneved, and instcad of a fine show of Annuals and Herbaceous plants there will be a strip, of grass six feet wide running along the side of the walk." Where turf would require to be renewed, herbaceous phans coubbot exist, except as, which they too generdiy are in shind
borders, miserable specimens of bad culuvation.

I am referred to the market-gardens, where fruit-trees are both dug and cropped among, as a moof of the benefical effects of the digging sistem. But to make this argument of any service "The Knare" must first show that the crops of fruitare beiter than onground not ging in this instance is an annual "root-pruning." and therefore beneficial from counteracting the luxuriant
growth that would otherwise result from the quantity of manure used; hence, though digging under these circumit will "also benefit, shrubs."-W. 1 . Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOMH CORRESIONDENCE.}

Pine Apples.-I scarely expected that the few obserran tions I had witten on the rilture of the l'me Ayple,
addressed to a local Horticultural Socinty fire years ago, should have been of such importance at the present day, nicle. The interest lately created is certamy not less than a fruit of such importance as the l'ine Aple leserser.
I am ghat to earn from the Chromele that ny sugnestions have been of service. I have also rese rid a number of
letters recenty, from good Horticulturists, beaning similar testimony. 1 will hastily venture a ramak on one or two particulars on whels we appear to difier. Now, nete ne follow the temprature and chmate of the tropics, म should of nectsity arrive at just what i consider a most
fatal error in the culture of this fruit, wa., the production of a great umber of line Apples at a purticular season, and few or none duing the greater fant of the year. Hence, by placing the flants unter stint art.mol managemant, Epheic at one and the same season, jou succeed in
liaving a supply of ripe fruit twelte montis in the year; which is, if I may we allowed to give an opinion, the ne plus uitra of Pine growing. It is this deviationfrom a - fropical climate that is the foundation of our success, and - fully accounts for our beating "MIr. Speede with the climate larger pots than Mr. Murray; but I cobsider that to secure fruitfulness as well as a vigorous development
of leaves, the plant should bear some proportion to the of leaves, the plant should bear some proportion to the
size of the pot: that was my opinion five years since, and subsequent experience has not altered it. Thave never found equal success attend popping a little Pine plant out of a 60 mato one of the largest dimenswns 18 used, viz.,
18 inches in dianeter and nearly the same in dejth, how careful soever one might be in the selection and allocation of the material used. I state his advasedly, as I entertain no prejudice one way or the other. I am, however, not entirely ignornt of what ine past season ug-
shift system, having subjecteil during the wards of 1,000 flants of various homds to this mode of potting, and this you will admit is not a tritung exper.ment Pine-mbants of that by-mul-bye. l lave also planted young Pine-rlants out in a prepared bed of son, there lo remain nary growth is securcd, and leave's ovtuin as set leng but then this is an attainment all good culivatons nerer Wish to accomplish; neither can you hy his mode of
culture econonically secure-if at all-a regular supply Ihold soil in the cultisation of the line-aple to be of great Consequence; some of those \(1 n\) this country who are fond
of novelty bave tried reat, but have glady retraced their stafs again; and I have yet to learn that the people Versaines produce the Queen Pne above Gibs., or that the general culination is at all equal 10 our best growers
in this country. I shall certainly be satisfied that soil is
of no importance, when I see them produced at our exhi-
bition bitions, grown either in sand or peat, equal to those of Messre. Murray and Spencer ; and I strongly suspect that if these cminent gardeners were to substar ine fand or peat fur the soil they now use, than, instead of gold and silver medals, they may next stmmer consider themselve well and liberally dealt by at Chiswick if their productions are dist
GIlendiznuing
Pine-apples....From expericnce, I beg to state that the collowing material may be used with advantage in any soil that is cmployed for the culture of Pines: viz., oneeighth of soot from coal-fires, to be well mixed win soil, and the heap to be well saturated This hamber ced or six times curng decomp of this excellent fruit.-W Pine-(l),plcs.- llaving read several paragraphs in the Cho ouille respecting the average weights of large Pines grown at Bicton and other places, I beg to state and as I anderstand they are cullivated after Mr. Glendinning's practice-with a low temperature and sow growth in or three stages- 1 concley come to the fruiting-house Suppose the retaining wall of a bark bed in a fruiting-pit to be 23 feet long by \(7 \frac{3}{2}\) wide, the size of most pits nea Manchester: and suppose that there were wa rows in crowded for a pit of the above dimensions; and that th arerage weights of 20 six-feet plants produced 110 lbs. of fruit, which is about the weight specified in the Chronicle consequently, if my calculations be correct, the cufotore of the six-feet plants wili have 110 lbs. of fruit for three Hamiton, garitener, Thornfied, with a pit of the abo dimensions has raised within the three years 700 lbs . weigh of fruit. The majority of his plants consists of the Mont 4errats, one of the slowest growers and most taruy frime," herenith hand you the weight of six Envilles cut

\section*{Thornfield : -}

\section*{ \\ . II. Pope, IIcaton Nursery.}

Tank-heating. -" C." recommends to your CorreRendle's Tarsk, sheets of thin metal corered with the porcelain or course enamel, in common use for cooking atensils, exposed in every ironmonger's shop. The sheets couid be tovgued dorme prasmission of water or of moist varour. Such sheets would be applable for other

\section*{nymous.}

Pilchard Oil.-T perceise in a late No. an inquiry from Cader, siz, if Pilchard Oil 's a sood and cheap oil for coarse asinting. I beg to state that no trsin or fish oil is proper ir fit fur 1 aint of any hind; and what is more, the proper oil, lin:cer, used fur paintin, g, is as weap or cheaper than Curespondent will use the Pichard or any fsh nil to the American blight on lis Apple-tiees, wilh a smali paintbrusl, he wi.1 find it de:thoy this misigitity insect so in juito The thees aill requise to be locked to tro cr three
then. tin.es to get free of it.--An Intruder.
Errchimental Co-operation.-1 am much gratified by de ditmination exi ressed of making the Chemacte vehicle for Agrictifural, as well as ime in its pages the subject of Eyprimental Coopreration, and to report progress since the tur ming of infolk. I have been favoured with the results of an interestivg experiment, undertaken by Mr. Eree at Stowmarket, which 1 propose to give in the opening Number.-J. S. Henslow.

Pseud-Acacia,-As the quelities of the Pseud-Acacia (Colbett's Locust-thet) are not jet get.erally known, I an induced at this time (being the stason for flanting) to call the attention of your \(r\) taders (being practical men) to encourage the growth of them. upon removing one that had stood failed ; that one is now sound, and has consequently been in the ground 40 years. I planted 200 trees ( \(\% 0\) years ago) in consequence, und at
and ame time aloo uprards of 2000 Oohs; not one of the hiter is equal in size to the smallest of the Acacias, which are now useful for many purposes. The nood is nearly all heart. The Acacia of 30 years old may be reckoned as large as an Oah of 100 years; and this circustance cannot taitions, of the advantage that will be derived by ahopting this tree, mhilst the Oak may be allowed to prow for other purposes, particulaniy sbips, athough the pest are unported from A merica specially for that purpose 1 am aware that Mir. Witbens, of Molt, has pubished a small wark lately upon the usetuiness of this tree, but fear it is not generally hnown. Tcannot, herefore, refram from calling attemtiont agawn ts years ago for a fence, to another place, and not one of them shows any signs of decay; the ate only three inches squake, and have inoniods of the wind having much effect \(u\) on them, they being so
britlle-so they are when young, but the wouds beal very soon, and there is no necessity that they should be planted
in siluations much exposed. They do not require rich soil, and as far as my experience goes they do not thrive we'l on clay, yet I am told there are some g1owing well opon it, and of a good size. - A. P., Cheam.
Becs.-"Este" gays, in No. 47-" I have had seren swarms from three stocks, because I did not ventilate as I ought to have done." From this and other statements I perceive that "Este" has just commenced that journey which I have accomplished with great loss and disappointment; I would therefore strongly recommend him to pursue a different course, as no system of ventilation-whether applied to collateral hiving, storifying, or nadiring, except such as will prevent comb-building-will put a stop to swarming, especially in wet seasons. Thave had swarms come of with the thermometer standing below \(80^{\circ}\) in the middle box of a collateral set, and have frequently had them come off when both side.boxes have been partly filled with combs and honey. I have also found nearly the same results from storifyng and nadir hiving. In fact, the only way to reap the full benefit of the Beenive is to practise partial deprivation (see "Bevan's Honey-Bee," p.246) a few dars after the departure of a first Ewarm. By partial deprivation I mean extracting the whole of the combs containing honey only; this will most likely prerent a second issue. A stock 80 treated will generally be more valuable in the autumn than the swarm which broceeded from it, as it will contain a young queen, and, in all probability, more honey. Nadir hiving (or Mr. Jeston's Butter-tub), combined with storifying, without Jestonsion I think second to partial deprivation; but any vencess with nadiring separately must be more the result of chouce than of nood management, as it is a well-known fact that Bces have a great disposition to carry their stores upwards, and to keep their brood below. It is no wonder therefore, that empty combs are found in the wonder, September- - Thomas Buchland, Reigate.
Fertilization of Carnations.-Last spring Mr. Wood mblished in the Cluronicle a list of Carnations among pubich he directed attention to Toone's Ringleader, scarlet flake, as abounding in pollen. Y have not found it so, flake, as abounding in pollen.
yet Mr. Wood is. generally correct. Can you tell me how far the potling raight influence the production or pollen thinner fiowers than Carnations, for which reason I defer then thers ; besides they are less apt to rot prefre and a win wine that the layers or pipings should for seal be potted in pots not too large-not exceeding 12 s , and that the soil should be old turf partially rotted, mive with half-decayed leaves, and the plants not matilated for laying nor for piping. Possbly the double pots recently advertised might be very good; or, to avoid waterix g , the pots might be plunged in a box meashes, said box being pisced on feelers contanning limewater to keep out sluys, and in a great measure earwigs. mas glad eneral, eneral, wanale that Fletcher's Red Rover, scarlet flake, has in mounded in pollen; the anthers are larger as in mo aill in any and smoothess of petal be considered and firstrate. Will any one kind ald ough me what pink bizarre produces the most pollen.-O., Leeds.
Sulustitute fir Class.-Having frequently seen mentioned in the Gardeners' Chronicle cotton cloth for corering Cucumber-frames, 1 have inclosed you \(6 d\); and Nos. 3 and 4 about \(3 d\). or Dd. per yard, \({ }^{4}\) wide; the two first are cotton; the others, hemp or flax. I have rised them some and 11 go doubt, for Cucumber-frames. A great quantity of this article is made in this neighbouriood, ant quanty the for domaged on board simp, and the water will from beno many davs should the vessel smk, w. WV Line samples sent areless tiansare han calico urepared with Mr. Whitney's composition. mus Nor. 1 and
 but are strong, nalculte that culico may be prepared with purposes. Ne calculd for about \(4 \frac{1}{2} d\). a yard, including the Mr. Whitneys nuids.
price of the materials.]
Shu ubberics.-Having rend with much pleasure in the ", 46, Mr. Ayres' jdeas of turfing ap all borders ou front of sbrubberies, and carrying the thrf bar the shrubs may extend over it some little distance, I feel assured this will have a rery pleasing effiect, and will add mucc- to thds ; it whll beauty of the also tend material ealdens, which ance surgested itself to me, as beiug 'I bis idea has long since suggested issenf toctice of hasing far pul feralle to thi he baceous plants in front of shrutbories nches, bound a wish presents a very unsightly ches hizh, whi ipt anance, especia the turf was extunded up to the smubs, the ther (fur it never is a very dhe hgat grcen col it pept very short) forms a beautiful ark-green when the dark green foliage of the shrubs.-

\section*{Willam.}

Morphology. - Two or three days since I was esamining
a flower of a Water Lily in a hothouse, in this neighbour-
bood, in company with the Gardener who has the manage-
ment of the place, and having lately bee ment of the place, and having lately been reading an out the gradual change of petals into stamens as being an out the gradual change of petals into stamens as being an the flower are but modifications of leaves; when parts of panion observed, "That is very true, but ; \(I\) should like to know how the Cactus makes his flower without any
leaves?" I thought this a shrewd question, and as I am but a Tyro in vegetable Morphology, shall feal obliged if you can find space to answer it in the Chronicle next week, -A Bolanical Student. [It will frequently be found
that the leaf-organs of a plant are developed unequally upon different parts. For example, on some Oaks the early shoots have only small scales instead of leaves, and it is only towards the end of the season that true leaves scale-like points, which soon drop off; when the flower begins to form, these leaves assume a higher development, as is seen at the base of the calyx; then they become
larger and larger, as is seen in the calyx itself, \&c. \&c. larger and larger, as is seen in the calyx itself, \&c. 8cc.
As soon as the year is turned we shall give you such reasons for the opinions of Morphologists as we doubt not will satisfy you. In the meanwhile read the Coory of Horticulture.
Cocoa \(N u t s\) for Manure-I have lately heard that of
the vast quantity of Cocoa Nuts imported into this country, a Iarge proportion turns out rotten and unfit for the purpose of food. Those who buy them of the captains of vessels always require a considerable allowance to be made to meet this casualty; and the nuts which are thus rendered useless are burnt, merely for the sake of getting
rid of them, because their stench, in s state of putrefac tion, is quite unbearable. I cannot but think that a tion, is quite unbearable. I cannot but think that a large mass of nourishment is thus wasted. There is in added to which, both the shell and the fibrous mass surrounding it must contain nutritive qualities. Can you or some of your readers tell me whether the value of this article as a manure has ever been tested, and if so what has been the result? In this age of science so much vegetable matter ought not to be wasted.- Asbestos.
[No doubt the kernel of the Cocos Nut is rich in nitrogen, and would form excellent manure; the difficulty is to get it out of the shell. As to the fibrous mass, that is probably consumed in the manufacture of door mats. I which would be so long a manure till it turns rotten, Which would be so long a time that the cheapest plan would be either to char
former we should prefer.]
Temporary Gardens.-Many of the lovers of gardens and evergreens will have thanked Mr. Beaton for instructgardens and other improve the appearance of flowerplan in several places, and they appear more tried his comfortable, and pleasing to the eye, than they were bofore. Several years ago, when I used to cover tender plants with straw coverings, the straw was also covered with branches of evergreens, and sometimes a top of evergreens was fixed to them, and when neatly done it looked better than the straw, and had some resemblance to the clipt shrubs in old Dutch gardens.-Peter Mackensie.
Italian Fire-Fly.-Let me inquire why, since the Firefly has been introduced from Italy, we may not naturalise it, and add to our summer evenings a shower of fire, as can be no reason fixed stars of the glow-worm? There and no doubt but it would succeed. During the wint, we may introduce the animal either in the chrysalis star or in the egg.-Questus. [We fear our climate is much too cold. The creatures could only live in a greenhouse.] deners' Magazine" of 1828 , relative to the Dod GarClover, which now, unfortunately, occupies so much of the attention of the farmers and others. "She seeds of Dodder, (Cuscuta europæa,) are not unfrequent among Dutch Clover seed, the plant being a great nuisance to the farmers in that country and Flanders; but the seeds of Cuscuta not being above a sixth part of the size of those of Clover, are easily separated from them by sifting."-Econom. with both Belgium and Holland would enable any one to procure some of the sieves used by their agriculturists for the above purpose.-E. C. [The sieves called Number 17 will probably be found well suited to separating these seeds.]
The
The Cuckoo and Goat-sucker.-In your Number of the Gardeners \({ }^{3}\) Chronicle, dated August 12, one of your been fortunate intimates a wish to know if any one has winter, and if so the method of doing so. I have much pleasure in stating that mine has consisted in feeding it on raw beef chopped in small pieces about the size of a and boiled bread and milk. By these bruised hempseed the Cuckoo throughout the winter. The Goat-suckerept Fern Owl I have also kept in the same manner. W. Rayner, Haveridge.

Joining of Pipes.-If "J. M." (at page 842) had added a little cotton-wool to the lead and mixed it well together, lead from giving way or cracking. This might be used either for joining together earthenware or iron pipes, or for stopping leaks. When pipes have been over-heated, place, and with small twine or cord it be applied to the place, and with small twine or cord it may be secured to the place with very little trouble.-Facile.
cheap scale, they should contrive next matences on a cheap scale, they should contrive next March, about a
week or two before the Hawthorn buds have much
swelled, to obtain young vigorous shoots about the thickness of one's little finger, and about two feet in length; making the base of the cutting flat. The stems of somes, young trees here were protected with pieces roughly chopped off last year. These have made shoots six or What chiefly prevents a " dead staked hedge," as it is. termed, from growing away in a year or two after it has
been put up, is because the Hawthorns are chopped too much with the hand-bill and axe.-W. Brown, Merevale.
Fuchsia Exoniensis.-I beg to state that the remarks made by Mr. Ayres upon Fuchsia Exoniensis, in a late Chronicle (page 821) cannot be allowed to pass without made in any ing I am sure that these remarks were no calculated to make an unfavourable impression in the minds of those who have not had an opportunity of seeing the many fine specimens of this Fuchsia, which have bee flowering in the Exeter Nursery during the past summer and autumn. These have satisfied all those who have Ayres admits, "off the plant the finest Fuchsia in existof its habit, which is equally deserving of praise on accoun this justly-admired tribe. sees this plant next summer in collections, he will admi that he has passed an unmerited censure upon it. A public, Mr. he does recommend, but he should not rashly condemn that which is really first-rate.-S. Brown, Eeeter
Nursery.
Hardy Eucalypti,-Observing the Eucalyptus noticed doors at Brodwinsor, in Dorsetshire flourishing out o attained in seven years \({ }^{3}\) growth the height of 12 feet \(I\) beg to say that upon the northern side of this island the Eucalyptus robusta stands at the height of 28 feet, within our years from its seed. It well endures our winters. am told by the surgeon of a convict-ship, who has often there, ind ference at 4 feet first branch 150 from ground to statement quite 150 feet; entire height, 381 feet. This Hooker quite corroborates the report of Dr. Joseph the "Botanical Mascribed in the last October Number of which Van Dienan's Land abounds. The E. piperita is a seedling also here, and promises to be hardy; but small plant of the E. muitiflora, raised from seed obtained from the Neapolitan Botanist Tenore, already appears to feel the weather we have as yet had, and it
seems inclined altogether to refuse our winter.
ind seems inclined altogether
Vewport, Isle of Wight.
I bitality of Seeds.-As there are doubts on this subject, I beg to state that about four or five years ago a part of
the Birkenhead and Chester line of railway was through poor meadow-land, perpendicularly, to the depth of 12 or 14 feet. The work was going on at Christmas, and the subsoil was stiff retentive loam. During the months of May and June following, the slopes on either side of the excavation were densely covered with Charlock (Sinapis arvensis) in flower; from the regular appearance of the soil, and the absence of any ploughed field near, I concluded that the seed must have lain there since the Deluge, I inquired if any seed had been purposely sown, and was answered in the negative.-Nemo.
Larch Insects.-Amongst the admirable papers on insects by your correspondent "Ruricola," I do not which country. I suppose it to be an Eriosoma. It fixes on the bark, and I know of no instance of a tree once infested by was about 40 its vigour. The oldest I have seen attacked present, I had all the As there are plenty of them a immediately, to check the spread of the pest ; but that system must cease, of course, and rubbing with brushes stc. can only be applied to a very fep ornamental trees o avourites. There is one important question which Mr Curtis has not alluded to-do these and similar insects, such as the Scolytus of the Elmas, \&c., attack healthy rees, or those only in which the elements of disease are as the present? This is worthy of careful investigation, cause of the of the insect may be the result, and not the further back, and investigate the very origin of the bad health of the tree. I much wish that sckuricola' may have leisure to give his opinion upon the subject.-S. \(C\).

African Kidncy Beans.-Reading lately in "Moffat's Missionary Labours and Scenes in South Africa," I found the following in a foot note:- Maize I found abundant alsong the Matabele, where it does not require irrigation : also a fine large species of Kidney Bean, the pods of which grow underground, and are earthed up like Potatoes." The account of the Kidney-Bean rather surprised me. Is any such thing known of, or has it ever before been heard of in this country? Moffat himself was bred a gardener, and I wonder he was not a little more explicit. The part of Africa in which these Matabele were located is known as the Bakone country, themselves a tribe of Zoolus The natural besuty of the country, its richness in woods and metalic ores, as well as fertility-when cultivatedare described by Moffat as extraordinary. Dr. Andrew Smith conducted an expedition through it for the purnose of scientific research. Moffat led him into the country of the Matabele, which is intersected by the Limpopo river Moselekatse, the Matabele Sovereign, though a powerful
and savage tyrant, never saw an African ox-waggon till at their approach He that any one recommended by Moffet would travel in his dominions.-Quercus. [This underground Kidney Bean is no doubt either the Voandzeia or Arachis. Both are too tender for this country.]

Material for Potting.-The following material, which highly beneficial to the culture gardeners, will be found viz., the decayed matter toure of plants in pots generally On account of its permitting beneath Fern and Furze. through it, it will form a valuable water speedily to pass shift system ; this system, the desideratum in the one individuals, is daily progressing. In most professions there are to be found some who will, despite of everything scoff at roodern improvements, and persist in adhering to old practices; and if you ask the reason why they do so, the answer is, simply, Because our forefoy they do the same. The above material will be found in addition to potsherds, to produce a good effect on many Orchidacere; incorporated with turfy loam and river-sand, Anemones, Ranunculuses, Dutch bulbs, \&c., may also be found a valuable comprest perfection. It will likewise be the Tropæolums. The seaco that beautiful tribe of plants, the ropæolums. The season for planting is at hand, and may emit the first two or three feet of the stem the tuber ittle soil, on the surface of the pot, covering it with a the plant, young tabers will be produced by the time the plant has completed its growth. It would be useless or me enumerate any more genera that are particularly enefited suffice it to say, that I have applied it acorporated with various substances, and its use has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations.-George Bishop,
Buckland.
Araucaria Seed.-I think one of your correspondents the Araucaria. Iniry as to the mode of raising the seeds of he Araucaria. Ilost a great many fine fresh seeds of he A. imbricata, from Chin, by imbedding them too deeply in the mould, where they all rotted. I was not ware athe of a secret, now perhaps generally underthed, that these large seeds ought to be merely laid upon the suce of cis, with, pernaps, a fittie earth raised round the edges, but not so as to cover them. Treated in this mode, I have now some very healthy young seedlings; and it may not, perhaps, be uninteresting to you hibited different stages of germination in July last.-Atlas.


Germination of the Seeds of the Arancaria imbricata, from

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
Dec. 5.-R. W. Barchard, Esq., in the chair. Sir J. W. paper was read respecting the cultivation of Oxalis Deppei. A specimen of Whitney's (of Shrewsbury) protecting material was alao shown to the meeting, with two specimens of
similar kind that might be used for the same Halifax; the latter, however, were not so transparent as promises to th admits nearly as much light as ground glass, and is not required very useful in many instances where much light that would cost \(12 s\). or great advantage is its cheapness; a sassi it is perfectly impervious to for the tritling expense of 9 d or \(10 d\). for many purposes. From the circumstance of its bein gardens proof, it will also make a good protection for frits being water in spring in damp wet weather, or from cold winds that generally panted over with a fluid, the The material is common calico, but is sold in bottles and may be easily applied by means of a painter's-brush. From F. Cox, Esq.. of Stock well, were
Lycaste Skinneri, a pretty species from light-coloured petals and dark purple labellum ; this has, besides hemg very showy and handsome, the good property of continuing long in bloom; also Cattleya guttata, and the old Cymbidium Rinense, with dark-brown fragrant blossoms; this has been weeks,
to keep blooming in a room for the space of six or eight wind and during the whole time the house was quite perfumed with its fragrance. In the same collection were likewise Oncidium is nollosum, having a fine spike of dark-spotted yellow flowers; this is not very common, and is a good species of that hant Steno-
genus. Mr. J. Robertson, gr to Mrs. Lawrence, sent
flesh-coloured flowers. broad dark-green follare, andio spike flesh-coloured flowers; also Odontoglossum grande, Dendro-
of the rare Epidendrum Skinneri, with fine purple blossoms;
this is very dificiut to cultivate; according to Mir. Bateman it has
been found to succeed well in a Vinery where there was a cool been found to pedium venustum
fowers, Rodriguc with greenish yellow petuls, and Find windendrim viscosum,
also Loclia albuda, with small sweet-scented whing blossoms, Max, also Lelia albda, with small sweet spented white blossoms, Max-
illaria cueullata, and ano dher species wilh simall dul-brown
flowers. There were likewise Erica Sebana lutea, and a small flowers, There were likewise Erica Sebana lutea, and a small
specimen of E. Lamberti rosea, covered with pretty flesh.
coloured blosso. four plants. Mr. Green, gr to Sir \(\mathbf{E}\) Antrohus, Bart., exhibute a plant of Amaryllis aulnca with large scarlet flowers , and A.
calyptrata, with light-green blossoms. From J. Allnutt, Esq.,
were Camellia Donkelarii, two piants of Enica caftia, and two were Camellia Donkelariii, two piants of Erica eaffia, and two Shoots, riensly covered with whate and red thowers; this species
is valuable, from its productug a profusion of bloom at this dull
seasun of the year, a certsficate was awarded for the two specimens of E. hycmahs. Mr. W. Brazzer, gr to W. H. Story, Esq.,
sent a hybrid specimen of Epacris v. ricgata. From Mn. Wright,
of Hacker among which were some excellent blooms; for these a certificate
was awardect, Mr.J Wimmet, of sleworthi, exhinted threc smooth-

 eight. The third weighed 7 lbs. and measured \(8 \frac{1}{2}\) ins. in length, 6 inches in diameter, and the number of pips was nine ; the
latter was exccedingly handsome, and well sucllecl, with a crown not very lage for the size of the tsult. Thacre are two kinds o leaved kind is larger and better than the latter, and has been
grown to a considerable welght in Francr, in the King's Gardens sham, were five Queen Pine-anples, the heaviest of which
weighed 3 lbs. 140 , and measured 6 inches in length and 5 inches in dameter; the number of pips was seren, Mr. T
Mofat, gr to the Duke of Neweastle, sent a Cayeme Pine-aplif weighing 3 lbs. 14 oz, and measuring 7 inches in length and the followilg Grapes, viz., Muscat, S N1an, Muscadne, St. Pet cr's,
and three good bunches of 13luch Hamburght, wilhe buich of a
 burgh Grape that had been grown without thre heat it a
Vincry, these were good bunches, with well swcild hrica, but
were not so well coloured as could have been wished. There Were not so well coloured as could have been wished. There
Were also from Mr. Crawshay specimenss of Iarge fine-looking
Beurre Diel Pars of Marie Louise Pear. From Mr. R. Buck was a seedling Pear,
No. J5. J. A. Beaun ont, Joq., sint goodsis cin chsol lenett qu
 some years ago from the North of India. It is a very handsome profuces an abundance fif large redifins trut in autumas. Arbuturt when rype bears some resemilatice to that of an
Ar. J. Stewart sent two specmens of Rugleader Cucumber, conce of these had been watered with nutrate of soda,
and the other had been grown in loam muxed with lowderd
charcel
 smox,th, thas showirg that a Cucumber may be considerably Mrs. Cocklurn were two Portuguese specimens of Turk'
Cap Gould, with four curious lobes rising in the ( 1 tic, lifun simsulat appenance it is worthy
grow these thmes ffr ornament. from the kaiden of the
Suclefy was a cullection of Chrysanthemams. Swelety ans a cullection of Chrysanthemums; six of these
were watered on the \(28 t h\) of July with superphophathe of line,
in the proportion of a +1 hb . to a gallon of water for each plant. In the course of three weeks after its applica-
tinn the leaves liad accuired a very dark greell, so apparent
was the effect produced on the plants that a strumger could
have selected those that had been watered with this trom a
 manures, it may be applied in different prcportions without the

 Yasse Colmar; this is an excelletit vancty, and one of the best
standard pears for this part of the cuntry, int it is apt to overfollowing Apples, viz, Pearson's Plate, Wyker Pippin, Claygate Hubbard's Pearmain; the latter is an excellent late Dessert-
apple, amd its merits are not generally known; it is a Norfolk sort, very hardy, and an abundant bearer.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. having been cal.ed oner at a short notice to deliver two Lecturcs
before the Soclety, tee liad fixed upon the subject of Lime and Clay, bs being the most mportant to Agriculturists, Chemistry had now advanced far cnough to be of scrvice to Agriculturists, minute analysen of plants lita proved the necessity of attending The ingredtents of the soil may be divided, 1st, inate those which form the bulk of the soll, as sand, clay, and lume, and ally, those sonje soils, sucll as some of the salts of lime, soda, potassa, iron,
manganese, \&c. Jime is a comprund of a metal and oxy gen,
concel constituting an oxide. The metal is called Calcium, and is very sium, the metal of the alkali potassa. (Here the lecturcr per-
formed the experiment of bumn potashium on water.) Like formed the experiment of burning betashium on watcr,) Like
potassium, calcum has a strong affinty for oxygen, and on
throwing in a state of combustion is set free. Lime has the hroperines
 is most fiequently combined some carbome acid, which consist oxygen to prove the formation of carbome acifl.) Carbe nate of
lime exists in the greatesl abundance in the hills, rocks, an mountains of the glouc, and is found in what the geologist scal
he primary, secondary, and tertiary rocks. In the first it is found in the form of marble, in the sccond in the form of it ime-
stone and chalk, and in the thry in ommense beds of shelfs stone and chalk, and in the third in .mmense beds of shells With acids and gives off carbome acid. If a soll containuge car
bonate of lime be submitted to the action of dilute muriatic of
sulphuric acid sulphuric acid, and the whole bulk be werghed before andilafter the experiment, the quantity lost will indicate the quantity of
carbonic acid present. Amongst many of the limestones other
substances at Brighton has been found to containe great number the chall cules, and the consequence of their preseace is that phosphate
of lime exists in it also, which is a very im

\section*{Catimnate of ime
Calbonate of magesiie \\ Phiosphate of fime
Oxides of iron and manganese \\ Alumina and silica \\ \(\underset{\substack{98.57 \\ 0.115 \\ 0.11}}{\substack{9 \\ \hline}}\)}

Chalk with
without it. In order to get the lime, the carbonic acid must be got fid of. This is effiected by heat, as in limekilns. Fifty cwt, of carbonate of lime or chalk yields 28 cwt. of lime, and 22 cwt .
of carbonic acid are diviven off, flime consisting of 22 parts car--
bonic acid and 28 parts lime. Chalk should always be burned in bonic acid and 22 parts lime. Chalk should always be burned in
a corrent of air, and the more moisture this contains the better.
If If lime is exposed to the atmosphereit zbsorbs water Such is acid, forming a by drate of hime and a carbonate or lime. Such is
đhe afinity of lime for water, that it will dry air exposed to its
influence in \& confined space. When water is poured on lime it is rapidly absorbed and heat is given out, so that a match may be lighted by it. This is called slaked edine. .hen this?
to the is is exposed and parts with its water. Lime is soluble in 700 times its weight
of pure water, and in this state becomess the best possible test of of pure water, and in this state becomps the best possible test on
the existence of carbonic accid. If shaken in a vessel containing carbonic acid, whether from the combustion of
cardle, the reespration of an animal) cr the fermenting vat of
brewe brewery the lime. water becomes milky from the prescnce of car-
bonale of lime. Carbonic acid may be proved to ex ist thus ever in spring water and in the water of the river Thames. When carbonic acid is in excess in water it dissolves the chalk or car-
bonate of lime and whist under presure the water holde it in
solution, but the moment the carbonic acid is given of then soiution, but the moment the carbonic beid is given of then
the carbonate of lime falls down, and this is the origin of the stalactites and stalagmites of many of our caverns and springs. The uses of lime in Agriculture are several. 1 st, it decomposes
vegetabe matter,
it ne converts it into what is called humus; it neutralises acids which may collect in the soil; sa, it decom-
poses injurious salts of iron, forming an inert oxide of that seting free their elements; ;th, it decomposes bone manure, and thus producees ammonia, a very valuable constituent in soils.
When ammonia comes in contact with potash it becomes converted Whenammonia comes it contact with potash in becomes converte beds of various parts of Tndia , 6 bha, , when it comes in contact
with felspar it evolves the potash and the silica of these zock ancl thus prounces the hest possible soil for the growth of the gramineous plants which are known to require so much silica
One of the best tests for the presence of lime is the oxalote ammonna, which throws down in lime-water a copious white
arecinitate, which is oxalate of lime. The presence of carbonate precinitate, which is oxalate of lime. The presence of carbonate
of lime alone may always be ascertained in rocks by its making clear solution in weak acids, but if there is magnesia or othe
salts, then the solution becomes turbid. It had been stated the sime is bencticial to plants, as they excrete from therr roots an acid which, on comnng in contact with the lime, is converted
into soluble salt. Which is then taken up into the system of
ine the plant. The exulpha'e and phosphate of lime are to be treated
of in the next lecture. The lecture was illustrated hy a number
of of judicrously s-elected and well-performed experiments. The
Duke of Richmond at the conclusion of the lecture, proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brande, who had at a short notice, in in con.
sequence of the indisposition of sequence of the indisposition of Di. Playfair, the Society's
chemist, prepared the admirable ecture they had just listened Royal Institution for the use of their lecture-room. This pro-
position was carried by acclamation. Lord Spencer, having couposition was carried by acclamation. Lord Spencer, having cou
gratulated the occiety on the promising aspetas of the union of
Chemistry and Agriculture, presented Mr. Brande the thanks of the Society. LINNEAN SOCIETY.
Dec. 5. .. Edward Furster, Esq., in the chair. Mr. Westwoo
exhtrite specimens of © Custrideuis insectes, rom Professors Zet
terstedt and extibited specimens of cestrideous insects, from Professors Zet
terstett and Dehlon, which proved that the speeces previously
described by Mr. Bracy Clarke in the Transactions of the society described by Mr. Bracy Clarke in the Transactions of the Societ
were but the different sexes of the same species. A large collec tion of dried fruits was. presented by Mr. John. Smith, of Kew
for the Museum. Mr. N. Whard presented a specimen of the
Shea Buter, the produce of the Bassia Parkii, which had bee Shea Butce, the produce of the Bassia Parkii, which had been
colleted by Dr Stanger during the recent Niker expedition.
coll
The frit The fruit of tis plant was exhibited in Mr. Smith's collection
Several fruits were also presented by Mr. Railhs. Scme furthe
ovservations were read by the Secretary from Mr. Girfiftht, on
 panied with drawings, was also read from the same gentileman
Mr. Solly exhibited several specimens of the preparations of the rovles of Loranthus globosus, Acrostichun dimimorphum, and
Santalum, Which he had received from Mr. Griffihs, illustrating Santalam, whish he had received from MM. Grififihs, illustrating
his papers in the Transactions of the Society. Mr. Varley exhi-
hitel bited a midroscope with a new movable stage, and specimens of
the Phitodice roseola, obtained in the vicinity of London. Mr. Ross exhibited a new object-glass, which he had constructed the
one-twelfth of an inch focus, which was highly commended by the microscoplsts present. A collection of the fruits of Con:-
ferze from Dropme

NOTICES OF NEW PLANTS WHICH ARE EITHER USEFUL OR ORNAMENTAL. YRnoNIOA 5PECIOSA.-Showy.flowered Spedwell. (Half
bardy Greenhouse Shrub.) Scrophularine. Diandria Monio Pyia. This beautiful species of Veronica was first described by
Mr. Allan Cunnmilam in the "Botanical Magazine." And hie then took nceasion to remark - "Of all the plants of New Zealand weth which botanists have mace us arquainted, we know
of none more to be desired wherewith to enrich our collec.
ions, than this very remarkable and beautiful Speedwell judging both from the first specimens we have received, and rom the edescripticu given of it on its native hills by its dis-
coverer, Richard Cunnmpham. Since the country around its locailty, at the mouth of the Hokianga river, is now occupled by
Europeans, let us hinpe soon to reeceve the seeds, which we may reasminably expect will succeed as well as the Clianthus has done,
in the open borders; the e.evated groundis occupied by Veronica being greatly exposed to the prevalent tempests of its weather-beaten coast, in nearly the sarme degree or southern
latitude (about \(30^{\circ}\) ) in which we believe the clianthus has lately been found. Living plants have been brought over by Mr. Edgerly
from Hokianga, which were purchased by Mr. Knight, whom ExxicticNursery theyproduced their fine spikes. of flue puyple flowers in the month of september of the present year. It is at present too rare to run the risk of exposing it to an English
winter; but thrives well in a cool greenhouse. The Ruyal sotanic

 to find that this noble plant, which is chiefly known in our stoves
for ita very handsome foliage, and for the alleged difficulty o growing it well, hase produced its remarkable inflorescences in the stove of Colonel Baker, at Salisbury. From Mr. Dodds,
gardener to Colonel Baker, we have received the followng gardener to Colonel Baker, we have recelver the following
accont of the syecies, kindly furnished by the Rev. J. Greenly " It is a stately tree, which grows plentifully towards thie coast
\(\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { as in the various parts of India, Chima, and the Indian Islands. } \\ \text { The bark is ash coloured. The branches are numerous and }\end{array}\right.\)
 bright green. The flowers are numerous, large and white, with a vast number of stamens of of a deep sang guineous purple. They
are produced from the upper parts of are produced from the upper parts of the branches, aod blow
chiefly in the evening, falling off the next morning, chiefly in the evening, faung of the next morning, and are fol-
lowed in succession by others. The tree continues in flower for a considerable time." Mr. Dodds has likewise favorured us wor
some interesting tects regarding his treatment of the plant. He some interesting trects regarding his treatment of the plant. He
says:- We llave had it atoout thirteen years. It is a plant of

 was not more than four feet high when 1 t showed flow er. It has
since made new shoots of more than four feet long first plant was about eight feet high, I cut a foot off the top in
March, and struck it. I found it to root freely, and it was ready to pot in five weeks. This young plant was well grown, and the same way a sear the ther. The plant we have now bloomed was
four years old last March. Tt was touped a year aro last March four years old last March, it was topped a year ago latr March,
and kert without a drop of water from November r til the middle
of Marcil. It was then sated of Mard that maaie shoots a toot or more in jength, when I back the rotis. I then potted it into a twelvee.inch pot, in a

 The ecnus was named Butonica hy Runpliuss this title has
since been abandoned for one which commemorates the Hon sibce been abandon
Daines Barrington.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS.}

Analysis of the Raspberry-bush.-Having noticed that the Raspberry-bush sprung up wherever fields had been burnt over, and also by the side of decomposing stone walls, of finding an unusual amount of potash. The following are the results of the analysis of the Rubus strigosus:\(101 \mathrm{~g}^{2}\) grains of the dry Raspberry-bushes were burnt in a
platina dish, in a muffe, and the ashes collected in this manner were found to be burnt perfectiy free from carbon The amount of ashes from 1000 grains of the bushes was 16.2 grains, or 1.62 per cent. They were easily melted and flowed in the capsule. The fused ashes, analysed in the usual manner, yielded-
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Phosphate of lime
Carbonate of Lime

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\({ }_{\text {Soda }}^{\text {Ox. Manganese }}\)

\section*{Carbonice acid}

- Proceedings of Boston Society of Natural History. Allolments.-Before reaching the factory of Messrs entrance to a large plot of ground presenting a twofold interest, both from the purpose to which it is now applied and from the improvements which it indicates in mode of manufacture. This ground was formerly occupied mode of manufacture. This ground was formeriy occupied of its manufacture, was suspended by hooks on rails to dry. But the custom became introduced, by degrees, of drying the cloth in close rooms or galleries heated by team or by hot air ; and this has been found in various tentering is no longer acted on in large establishments. The tenter-ground thus set at liberty has been laid out in series of gardens for the workmen in the factory, and a series of gardens for the workmen in the factory, and the fatory on the eastern side. The extent of ground he factory on the eat eight acres, divided into 142 allot ments neal equal size. Such of the workmen as ments of nearly equal ning are allowed to cultivate these ittle allotments, paying a trifling sum in the form of rent ot as a source of profit to the proprietors, but to the men an undisputed right to the produce which they me men an uadisped. Nearly all the allotments are in flourishing and healthy condition, each one staked off, separated from the others, and numbered, and each one serving to denote the kind of produce which its cultivator others (and these more generally) contain such culinary vegetables as Potatoes, Cabbages, Lettuces, Onious, \&c. The family of one of the workmen reside in a kind of Lodge near the entrance, and to this family the care of the arden is intrusted. Opposite the lodge is a tool-house, here, on hooks and nails properly numbered, hang all he gardening tools, such as spadoo, hoos, In this tool house is a board inscribed with the 'Rules and Regulations, 'which the proprietors have established for the good management of the garden : such as the hours during which the workmen and of the friends of the workms the garden, the admission of similar character workmen, and other arrangen mise forses fin a busy town auch as Leeds, where houses and factories are necessarily congregated in a plot of garden groun of the in respect to the feal likely to result from the maintenance of the good effects likely tetween masters and workmen. - Penny Magasine.

Bermuda Coflee was introduced into Bermuda almost as early as into Jamaica. Its cultivation being neglected, it has maintained itself as if it were on ind genous plant, growing wild under the Cedars. The quality of this Coftee is excellent, so that the Bermudians never find any they import to equal it. Mocha lies in a more
southern latitude, but the Mocha Coffee is said to grow on
terraced mountains, having a temperature of about \(85^{\circ}\) or \(86^{\circ}\), which is exactly the summer temperature of the Bermudas. The Coffee-tree thus maintaining itself in a wild atate in Bermuda is an interesting subject, and in a public address the Governor, Col. Reid, has recently directed attention to it. Some which has been sent us by his Excellency proves of the finest quality, and would
take a very high rank in the European market.
take a very high rank in the European market.
Substitute for Wood.- A singular substance has lately reached this country from Singapore, and promises to become of some importance as a material for the handles of
knives, tools, and all instruments which require great knives, tools, and all instruments which require great
strength. It is a pale greyish salmon-coloured material, strength. It is a pale greyish salmon-coloured material,
rather stringy, softening at \(150^{\circ}\), and then capable of being moulded into any form. It is hard, compact, and not very unlike horn in texture. We believe it has been found by Mr. Edward Solly to be analogous to India-rubber in its chemical constitution
Australian Wheat.-Some fine specimens of Australian Wheat have recently arrived in this country. They consist of white Wheat, equal, if not superior, to the finest
English. The lot of which we have seen a sample cost 35 s a a quarter at Hobart Town, where it was shipped ; the freight and expense amounted to from 10s. 10 12s. a qr., and the duty to \(5 s\)., , Bo that it cost the importers from
\(50 s\), to 52 s a a qr. in England. As it is worth from 58 s . 50 s. to 52 s a a qr. in England. As it is worth from \(58 s_{\text {. }}\)
to 60 s . a qr. at London or Liverpool, it will leave a fair profit. This is, however, chiefly owing to the very low rates of freight, and the abundance of grain in the Hobart Town market.-Liverpool Paper.
The African Guano Islands,-If it is true that between 40 and 50 vessels have gone out to bring guano from the rocky islands on the west coast of Africa, there will be no want of that article next year, even if the West
India planters, who have begun to use it freely for their sugar-canes, should require a larger supply than they have yet had. Immense beds of it are known to exist on two
of the islanda lying on that desert and uninhabited coast, of the islands lying on that desert and uninhabited coast, possessions of Congo, almost to the Great Orange River, the northern boundary of the British possessions at the Cape and as rain rarely if ever falls along this coast, it is probable that the guano win be found to have been colecting for centuries. The first guano searchers who landed on those islands had to fight as fiercely with the birds for their cargoes as Eneas and his companions had to fight
with the harpies of old in defence of their dinners.with the harpies
Liverpool Times.
Cider.-In the last Number of the "Pharmacentical Journal "we find the following useful information on Cider making :- "The usual system is to filter, fine with isinglass, and rack frequently, leaving the bunghole open
until fermentation has ceased. When living in a fruit country, I had placed in my cellar three pipes of cider which bad been a day or two previously pressed from the fruit. I added to each cask four ounces of isinglass in
solution, and one pound of coarsely-powdered charcoal. solution, and one pound of coarsely-powdered charcoal.
I then bunged it down, and introduced a tube through the bung of the shape of a siphon, the contrary end dipping intomater for the purpose of excluding the atmospheric air, \({ }^{\text {s.and }}\) at the same time ensuring the safety of
the vessel. When it had dropt tolerably fine, I racked it as quickly as possible, adding another quantity of the solution of isinglass and charcoal, stopping it down as
before. At before. At" the expiration of three weeks fermentation the bung, and found I had a bright, rich, and delicious beverage, which continued in the same state until it was drunk.
New Works on Botany, \& c.-Ledbeour's "Flora Rossica," Vol. ii., fasc. 4, containing the orders from Amygdaleæ to Saxifragaceer. "Elojo Historico de Don Mariano La Gasca," by Dr. Agustin Yã̃ez Y Girona,
President of the Academy of Sciences of Barcelona. "De Candolle's Prodromus," Vol. viii., completing the Wrat as far as
M. Extraordinary Produce.-On three acres and a quarter of land on Chatmoss, near Manchester, and only reclaimed some three or four years ago, there has been dug up this season 595 loads of Potatoes, of 2521 bs . each, and equal to \(67 \frac{1}{2}\) tons, and worth fully 548 . per ton. chester Union.-Country Paper.

\section*{RRebiéfos}

The Rose Amateur's Guide. By T. Rivers, Jun. 12 mo . 1843. Longman. 3rd Edition What can we say of this, the third edition of Mr. Rivers' - Rose Amateur's Guide,"' except that it excels its predecessors? No book which we possess gives so good an
account of the origin and classification of varieties; no account of the origin and classification of varieties; no book deals with their management, has more claim to the approval of the gardening no book has more claim to the approval of the gar details, but those we shall treat of in another place. The cultiva tion of Roses in pots for the greenhouse is a new topic which is treated thes by the authon.

For this purpose a selection should be made of some of the finer varieties of China and Tea-scented Roses on their own roots; it may also include such Bourbons as the Queen, Acidalie, Crimson Globe, Grand Capitaine, Madame Nerard, Madame Margat, Proserpine and Phoenix, and Noisette's Miss Glegg, Lelieur, Ne Plus Ultra,
and Victorieuse. These are all of dwarfish and compact habit, and free bloomers. Presuming these Roses to be procured in the spring or summer, in the usual amall pots
hey should be immediately potted into pots called 32s, these are generally 7 inches deep, by 6 over at the surface, a compost of turfy sandy loam and well-rotted manure, equal quantities, or leaf-mould; if the latter is used, twothirds to one-third of loam will be as well ; inis compost
must not be sifted, but merely chopped into pieces as large as a walnut: the fine mould, which will, as a matter large as a walnut : the fine mould, which win, as a marated from the pieces of turf, but all must be well mixed with the manure or leaf-mould. The pots should then be filled bout one-third with broken pieces of crockery or potabout one-third with broken pieces of crockery or pot-
sherds, the plants taken from the small pots, and the balls of earth gently pressed so as to loosen them ; place each plant in the centre of the large pot, press the earth well cound them, give a soaking of water, and plunge them in the sawdust or tan in some sunny exposed place, where they may have all the sun our fickle climate will give they should be removed into the greenhouse; but a fortney should be removed into the greenhouse; burters, lift every pot, and place it on the surface of the bed in which hey have been plunged : their roots then become hardened, and bear the dry warm air of the greenhouse without
injury : they should at this time also be pruned into any andsome desirable shape, (a compact bush is perhaps the prettiest, ) or, if tail plants are required, the long
shoots may be fastened to a neat painted stick. Roses hhoots may be fastened it a beat painted stick. April, and continue one of its brightest ornaments till the beginning of June: they should then be repotted into larger pots if large plants are wished for, and again
plunged in the open air till the autumn : care must be taken to place he pots on slates, to prevent their roots getting through the bottoms of the pots. If compract and pretty little plants are required the same pots may be a small quantity of compost for the plant to feed upon. A most excellent compost for potted Roses may be made as follows :--Pare some turf from a loamy pasture; the parings must not be more than one inch in thickness; perature is equal to that just after it has been used for baking bread ; they must not be burned:* this, chopped directed, with equal parts of rotten mawre, forms one of the very finest of composts. The plants nust be looked to carefully in spring, and whenever infested by the aphis, or green-fly, tobacco-smoke must
be applied: extraordinary luxuriance of growth may be given by watering them once a week with guanowater.'
Erratum, -Tn the review of "Liebig"s Agricultural Chemistry," P. 846, we omitted to state that the quotation relating to
Phosphates was from his "Letters," a little work noticed a
p. 776 .

\section*{THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.}
68. Sponges.-There are about fifty different species of this well-known marine production, which has been in use from very early times, and regarding which naturalists animal or vegetable kingdom. Most authorities now agre in putting the sponges in the lowest scale of the former The best are those which come from the Archipelago where they abound near many of the islands, whose inhabitants may be said to subsist by the sponge-fishery, forms the chief employment of the population. By the old physicians, sponge was regarded as a cure for a long burnt sponge, in which form only it is used, still has a place in the Materia Medica.

\section*{CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week,} Trr fact that earthenware pipes have been fitted together so
as to hold water, is, indeed, of essential service. In 1834 I saw a complete failure, on a large scale, in an attempt to heat a Pinery with these pipes, jointed with cement; but, from want of perse
verance, I thought the expeximent had not been fairly tested, and
not wishing to prejudge the question when it was proposed to not wishing to prejudge the question when it was proposed to
repeat the experiment at Chiswick, I was silent respecting itbesides, Ihad heard that something of the sort years succeeded in
the neighbourhood of Newcastle two or three
one man succeeds in a thing where twenty fail, it shows how easectial it is for ciarclenersto persevere in expenments, garden, we ought thoroughly to rnderstand all the delails of
buidding hothouses, pits, and other structures, the best modes of painting and glazing, and all the minution of fitting-up bonlers,
pipes, flues, and tanks, \&c. not, perhaps, that we should prac-
tise these things witheour own hands, bunt to be aware if others
did so for us in the best and cheapest manner. And this knowledge gives a confidence which is really necessary when we are
called upon to conduct these affairs. When alterations or additions are to be made in the present mode of heating hothouses, \&c,
whether for the purpose of building a better flue whether for the purpose of building a better flue, or for adopting a
hot-water apparatus with pipes or tanks, or for all three combined -there are many minor points as necessary to be attended to as
first principles. There is a kind of fire-proof mortar which I have first principles. There is a kind of fire-proof mortar which I have
used almost every season for the last 15 years, which I do not recollect to have seen noticed in any publication; this I would
strongly recommend to be used instead of common mortar for all strongly recommend to be used instead or common mortar for all
fire-places, flues, and for build ing pits- thatare always more orless
moist with the linirg g-also for pointing or filling up joints along moist with the linizgs-also for pointing or filling up joints along
the tops of old garden walls, \&cc. ; it is made with two thirds of the best limestone and one third of the gritty black dust from blacksmith's forge, both sifted very fine and well mixed, winarly
any sand: it stands heat enually with fire-bricks, and sets nearly
as hard as Roman cement; it requires more time to prepare than as hard as Roman cement; it requires more time to prepare than
common mortar, and more labour to spread it with the trowelbut it may be made softer than common mortar, which removes
the difficulty of applying it, and it will dry in half the time the usual mortar would take. I entertained the idea for some time of making a quantity of it with common oil, as we make putty painting the joints as "J. M." mertions in a late Chronicle We all know, in glazing, that front putty should not be put o * I have used, with much success, turf roasted on a sheet of
iron (placed in temporary brickwork) under which a moderate
fre has been kept : about one hour's roasting is sufficient. Thi chars the turfy side, and acts most beneficially.
until the slip of glass under it is first painted and dry-putty thus
put on never parts with the glass untili it perishes, which was great fault in old-fashioned glazing. Even the simple article putty is seldom made as it ought to be for pits and hothouses seed oil, with a little spirits of turpentine (or "driers," as it is called), are all thet is thought necessary for garden purposes; but this soon perishes in some situations, and if you ndd one
tentlo white ead it gets so hard that it is dificicult to get off when tenth) white jead it gets so hard that it it difficult to get of when
repairs are neecssary. The best glaziers now make it thus:
 this last prevents, the white liead from hardening, and also preserves the putty for a long time; -all putty ought to be mal
some time before it is used. Since it has become general to
 on the leaves of plants trained near the glass, I have known
Vine leaves to be much scorched by incautiously leaving the hars inside with no more paint than the first coat of red, or priming;
and I think the cause of the reflected rays from the red bars scorching the leay
Cork last August
 was at least \(10^{\circ}\) too low : the plants are not under a course of
culture, but undergoing a process for killing the scale, and ought for a few days to be at from \(77^{\circ}\) to \(100^{\circ}\) - for all experience proves
the ammoniacal gas to be most desiructive at a high temperafew hours; in 1824 I saw about st young Pines cleaned comfresh dung, and as soon as the heat was atits highest the bed was covered with hurdles, the plants turned out of the pots, and inserted over the hurdles, the glass put on, and covered with a
double mat; the sufficating heat was very high, and the plants were completely cleaned in that time, and did not seem to be in rsome weeks afterwards. "You know," says a friend, "when came here, the pines were bad with the scale and meay bug,
I disrooted them all in August, gave them a good lining of dung, and kept them well excited until October, and by the next spring This was a morerational mode than the former, and the summer Vonths are preferahle for the operation.
VINERY, Any Vinery that is to be forced on this side of January should be begun forthwith, if only to give more time to
the plants to ripen the crop. Begin very gently at first, with no the plants to ripen the crop. Begin very gently at first, with no
more than \(50^{\circ}\) of fire heat, and let the air be saturated with mois-ture-if from a few barrowfuls of horsedung or leaves all the stirred, and well watered with tepid wate

\section*{ment at first; and to have the fruit ripe by the middle of May
the house should now be closed, with a temperature of \(45^{\circ}\). At} this 10 temperature the house does not require so moist an atmosphere as the vine; yet it is a qood practice to syringe the higher, temperature than that of the house. If insects have been seen on the trees last summer this is a good time to destroy either them or their eggs; indeed, it is a general rule to coat over the
trees at this time wilh paint made of sulphur and soft soap, ( UCUMnER8.- In Mr. Jolnson'our. very useful Almanac it is the Cucumber "is more sedulously cultivated in Suffolk than
in any other county in England." Fam in correspondence with ame of the most successiul growers, and I learn that the plants much as to individual growers as to the systems of growing the country have patronised the "Jpswich Cucumber Society,"
it will, indeed, be interesting to know how far the two systems will maintain the views of their advocates. For these prize Cucumbers a range of \(10^{\circ}\), with a bottom-heat about \(90^{\circ}\), with air every, day. \(75^{\circ}\) o KInNBy-Brans and STRAWBxhmiks.-Preparations for both best place to begin the Strawberries, except where pits are

Besides the regular work of manuring and digging the ground,
there are there are many things which ought to be seen to in the dead of
winter in and around the kithen-garden; anything which can
be done to forward spring work is ugeful. I heve ben more than once asked last summer to say something about making
borders for fruit-trees. There is hardly anything that can be added on the subject; nothing in thie whole range of garden literature is better supplied than this subject. Many years since
I broke up an old Vine-border which was well drained with round stones, brickbats, and the like, to the depth of 18 inches in some
places, but many of the roots found their way through the drainage, and some of them were severely injured, being pressed between the stones by their own growth, showing that ruble frd its way down through a yard deep of such dramage, if the there ought to be an impervious bottom, to keep back the roots, small, and well rammed when perfectly dry; if it is put together
in a wet state it will form a compact mass through which the in a wet state it will form a compact mass through which the
drainage cannot enter. The bottom of a border made on a bed all plants; the chalk acts like a sponge against the soil, keeping it in a friable, porous state.


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MARIET,


 Portugal ones contume to be supplied ir large quantitices, and
are goon in quality. The supply of Apples has been pretty well kept oup dumality. The supply of Apples has been pretty well
demand. Among the waik pears are sufficient to meet the demand. Among the latter we noticed some good specimens of
Guernscy Chaumontel and Beurre Bosc. Oranges have been

 Week, and are selling at from Gid. to Is. id. per per dozen. We allo


 Helotro, iums, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Clarysanthemums,
Cineratias, Camelias China and Perpetual Roses,





\section*{}


 deserve notice, Nexcept the stoke Editl Pinphn, which yesement
Goldent
 SPARACuS Cithe case with equals that of the Golden Pippin, " may, loe cut ofr ockney.-.The stems of your Asparagus plants
covered with anduntage now, and the beeds may be covered with some half-rotten dulug, to, preserve the crowns of the roots from frost, nud this may be allowed to remains on
uantil about March. Seakale may also be treatcd exactly in the
same Same way. You may plant Myatt's Pine Strawberry in March
 in the underneath your Beeclirs, and nat anything poisonous
 Wealy salss through it. Try what watering the turf with a
Books.-R



Encyclopedia of Geography " and "Kollar on Insecte", will
probably answer your purpose. We never mention the names
 "Old England," of which the first part has just appeared, does is so beautiful a a book, so wonderfully clieap, and so susefuit to
ail who wish to an co wish to be informed concerning the history of their
own country, that we recommend every gardencr who has 18 \(6 d\). a month at command to procure it. Time was when a cut like
that of the Druid's Oak woutd have sold for the entire part of the work.-We can only acknowledge the receint

 good book for a beginner ; Martin Doyle's s' Farmers , and prodia.", Q. C., Dulwich.' Loudon's "S Suburan Gardener."
J. MY. Dr. Bevan on the "Honey. Bee." apply to a bookseller, we cannot advertise for them.t ardens.-Amicus.-We would certainly advise you, if it can be
avoided, not to crop your Peach-tree border lately prepared that you are anxious to preserve in good heart, not only becanse
 prevent the free action of heat and air, and thereby keep the
soil damp and low in temperature; but with Pompatocs and Caulifowers, these should at least be cranted CARNATIONS,-0. You may buy snperphosphate of lime at the columns.
ESPALiens. - WF. D.- Fruit can be brought to better perfection Ormpaliers than on etther dwarf or standard trees, The
former likewise occupy comparatively little space, and this is of considerable importance in a small garden. For thesc in jor northern limate, you may phat the Wormsley Pipl in,
Ribstme Puppin, Claygate Pearmain, Sy ke-house Russet Braddick's Nonpareil, Blenheim Pippill, and Scallet Nonparcil
Pears-Hacon's Incl Jersey), Thompson's, Ne plus Meuris, and Knight's Monarch.\|l
 sages you quote are in books writter four years ago, Since
that time the piews of physiologists are greaty altered, andid the
experiments experiments of Macaire
be unworthy of credit
Eximbito ons.- \(A\) A Susscriber. - Roses and Cinerarias may be
shown at Chiswick in pots of RUTT-TRERES.- Surreyensis. - On the northern aspect of the pales
inclosing the outside slip of your garden you may nlant Dunmore, Marie Louise, Hacon's Incomparable, and patatillac
Pears, Morello Cherries, and Currente the Glout Morceau, Passe Coimar, Winter Nelis,
 you mention the following will be proper for your smatl
garden:-Strawberries-Keen's Seedling, Downton, Myatt's garden :-Strawberries-Keen's Seedling, Downton, Myatt's
British Queen, and Elton; Peaches-Royal George, Noblesse Bellegarde, and Late Admirable; and the Eliruge and Violette
Hati Grsweras...A Constrant Reader... Your plant of Gesnera elongata, shiow has been flowernig for nearry two years and does not if water was partially withheld, and if the plant wes nos cycited. Another beautiful variety of Gesnera, particularly
worthy species of catisation, handsome

tank heating as you mention. All youl has another for such that if the boiler is open at the top, it must be placed so that
lue water \(1 n\) it is on the same level as that of the tanks
 objection to 8, except the additional expense of tank wow wrin and
thie neeessity of heating so much larger a quantity of water. A Young Gardener. - Iron pipes and tanks are not so good
for rollding water with which plants are to be watered as siote but it is only certain kinds of diclicate plants that are affected by water holding minute quantities of irn in solution, aud it is
not at all worth your while to change your iron cisterns now that you have got them, range of honses, onse part treing used as a greenhouse and the othight inclination to the east; and supposing that theth with a of these houses is 15 feet high, another house may be erected behind this range-but it must be peaced so far distant that
 like other kinds of Gourd. Hamburgh Parsley is of very little use. Salsaiy you may grow thus:- Sow the seed in drills
about 10 inches apart, in April, in an open part of the garden, about 10 inches apart, in Aprill, in an open part of the garden,
and when the plants are three or four inches high they may be thimred out to eight inches' distance from each oner in the tivated in the manner described in vol. i., p. 68. New Zealand Spunach is not so tood as the Flanders spinach, which is the much better tham any other veretable, If Pear tres summer hear in pots or tubs, the latter must be very large, even if the Pears are grarted on the Quince-1t is ivetter to graft them on If grafted on the true French Paradise Atack. Sill bear in pots better than wooden ones: they are made of sawn ate ard are sold by Mr. Beck of Isilewerth.
LWNS. - A Cockney. - Aut unn in a good time to apply soot to grass
Lawns; you may apprly it now.
MANuris.- \(A\) Constant Suhscriber.-The refuse lime from the
gas-works should be spread out and exposed to the action of
the air. If the process which then commences should pleted by the time that the land is ready for the manure, anyquantity may be laid on witl advantage: but as this is no of the lime and 8 parts of the Thames' mud, mixing them tho roughy; and he may then apply the compost to thic land at the the lest artificial manure for whe
Melons.-W. R.-We can give you no encouragement in your hope that the Mclon may be rendered more lardy by gratiting
on the Gourd. Mcs.-A Cockney. We are notawa of better ing mice tlane that of poisoning or trapping them. + of destroy-


 3, Giliat. Morceas; 4 , Ecaster Beurré 5 , Bezi de Caissoy; 6 ,
Catiluc. Blenheim Pippin; 5 , Kentish Fill-vasket, 6, Renenete Grise.
 1, Newbold's Doke of York; 3 , Wormsley Pippin; 4 , 5 , King
of the Pippins; 7 appears to to the Court of Wick; s , probably not the Hampden's Bergamot it is probably the Pcar No. 1 is ville, introduced from France by the manks; No. 2 appears to be Kilwinning. I- - A. Girvan.- 1 , Beurre Bosc, exceedingly
large and fine; 2, Beurre Diel. In
Manettia cordifolia; 2, Ipo or some such plant. It does not produce an eatable fruit

Start it, and you will soon see its flower, which is rat

 plentens may be found, or ma some ohscure gardenipr nerny however a species known to botanists, and is in in all probablility
some weill-kiown

 plant without secing its flowers.- \(J\). Pophe. - Ep.denarum
phonnceum.- Tyro.-Asplenium trichomanes, Scolopendrium - R. Rilott. -Apparently the Turkey Oaks.--J. F. G.NARCISSUS. - N.-If you pot this bulb next August, you may have
it in flower by the end of November, without any forcing, as Plaragonvans.-Q. C., Dutuich.-The Pelargoniams in your greennouse that are getting very mucl2 " drawn," owing to
their being so far from the glass, will not be injurert b, pinch.
then
 Riss. - Question. - it would not answer any ones purpose to elll Fruiting Pine-plants. Buyers would not pay a remunerating price, and no good fruit would be outained frum them, becruse
the motion and shocks of a journey would "start" them, und spoil the fruit.
Cromponennions. - Country Clergyman may prune these 1 ike
Common Laurels. They are not sutted for a hiedge, but they sksquipedalidy
 We have sperta an entire evening in hunting throumh the 4 to
edition of Otter's life, without findmg the letter your Will you be so pid, thont mank the let you mention, Soiss. \(-A\) Country Clergyman.- Cow-dung is the best substance
 Sroves,-Frigit.-Common brick German Stoves are, we believe, unknuown im London. Arnett's storcce are are, we be-
approach to to the
 Imed with fire-bricks, they are free from the objections to tro:
stoves. Wonss.-F.J. C.-It is true that a solution of corrosive siluli. very strong solution with impunity. It seems as if the flinty posed and rendered innoxious, although it zets instantly poimal life. Wood-ashes are excellent manure, and will restore
and grass to many places, and so will sout. Apply then in Fevruary
or March. MischiliANBous,-AIToorland Gardenar's further contributions
 by the oraught of the chinmney. It conisis.s ch.efly of sultra, alumina, oxide of roul, and sulphinet of iton, cemented together by sulphate of iron. The latier salt has been formed by the
action of moisture on the sulpturet of iron, of which it appears






\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK.}

The Overland Mail has arrived this week with accounts from Bombay to the 1st Nov., from Lahore to the 12th Oct., and from Hong Kong to the 24th August. The tragical events in the Punjaub are the chief topic of interest, and that once powerful country is likely to continue the scene of anarchy and tupoult. The rumoured murder of Dhyan Singh is confirmed, and a child of six years of age, the reputed sou of Runjeet Singi, bas been placed upon the throne. It is now ascertained that a great number of principal persons have been murdered in addition to the Maharajais and his family. It is not known whether Lord Ellenborough will interfere, though the assembling of a large army of \(30,000 \mathrm{men}\) on the frontier has induced a general belief in India that he will eventually do so. Sawan Mull, the powerful chief of Moultan, was murtiered about the time of the first outbreak at Lahore; Holkar, the ruler of Malwa, has died without issue, and has been succeeded by his adopted son, though the numerous claimants who have started for the throne render his tenure of it precarious. Dost Mahomed has become very unpopular and is not likely to retain very long the reins of authority at Cabul. The Eastern Ghilzies and many of his other subjects are in open rebellion, his troops have deserted for want of pay, and an attempt had been made to assassinate him, but without success. The troops in Scinde are suffering severely rom sickness, and the events in Lahore will prevent their being relieved so soon as was expected. rebuilding of the Bogue forts by the Clinese, and the issuing of several proclamations exhibiting a wish to protect the "foreign barbarians.
In France the proceedings of the Duc de Bordeaux and his followers in London are still the cause of murh ansiety in the Court circles; and the conduct of the Deputies who have come over to pay homage to the Prince as King of France is likely to be the subject of discussion in the ensuing Session of the Clambers.-From Spain we have the important news that S. Olozaga, the new Prime Minister, had com-
pelled the young Queen by personal violence to sign a decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. As soon as she was free her Majesty summoned the Presidents and Vice Presidents of both Chambers, and in compliance with their advice, a decree was instantly issued dismissing S. Olozaga from his Ministerial offices. Madrid as might be
expected is in a state of great excitement, and the subsequent resignation of all the Ministers renders the formation of another Cabinet inevitable. - From Greece we learn that King Otho opened the National Assembly of that country With a speech from the throne on the 20th ult.-From Italy we have a contradiction of the rumoured death of
the Pope, and the important announcement that the ramifications of the late conspiracy are so extensive, that the
Papal Government have relinquished the idea of trying the offenders by a military commission.

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Court.....Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Prince of Wales and the Princesses who remained at the Castle during her Majesty's absence are quite well. The nees. The Earl of Morton has succeeded the Marquis of Ormonde as the Lord in Waiting, and Sir F. Stovin has on her Majesty.
Her Majesty's Visit to the Midland Counties.-The Queen and Prince Albert left Drayton Manor on Friday Majesty proceeded by railway from Tamworth to Chesterfield, where the Duke of Devonshire was in waiting to receive her. Nothing could surpass the loyalty with which the Queen was welcomed at the different stages of the route, and on arriving at Chatsworth there were no honour to the Royal visitants. Her Majesty was received on alighting by the Duke of Devonshire, who had pre the saloon, where a déjeûner had been prepared. Among the visitors assembled to meet her Majesty were Lord Melbourne, who was invited at the Queen's especial re quest, Lord Paluers of Bedford, Lords Alvanley, Lord vale, Alfred Paget, Leveson, and Emlyn, Sir A. Clifford, \&sc. \&cc. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, arrived in the course of the afternoon. About two o'clock her Majesty, led by Albert, leading the Dnchess of Bedford, and nearly all the Royal suite, left the saloon, and passing throught the magnimansion. The spectators who by the kind pernission of his Grace were allowed without restriction to approach the vici the Queen and the Royal party. Her Majesty's appearance was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering from al quarters. After a few minutes the Royal party proceeded incident took place. Her Majesty when Princess Victoria in company with the Duchess of Kent visited Chatsworth occasion the Queen planted an acorn which has since under the care of Mr. Paxton, head gardener to his Grace, be come a fine sapling oak. The Duchess of Kent also was extended to this spot by the express who the Queen, and the two trees were pointed out to the observa-
tion of Prince Albert without informing him actually which had been planted by the Queen. Four saplings of different kinds were then banded to the Prince with a request that he would select one and plant it near that which he supposed to have been the choice of the Queen ; without a and planted it in a convenient spot near that which bad sprung from an acorn set eleven years since by her Majesty. Dinner was ordered for half past 7 in the grand dining banquetting-room, covers being laid for nearly 50 . Her Majesty was led into the dining-room by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duchess of Bedford taking the arm of
Prince Albert, and the other distinguished visitors followPrince Albert, and the other distinguished visitors following in succession. Her Majesty took her seat on the right hand of the Duke of Devonshire having on her right Lord Melbourne and being faced by the Duke of Wellington. Prince Albert occupied the seat at the left of his noble host, the Duchess of Bedford sitting on the left of the Prince. Her Majesty rose from the table about balf past 9 and retired to the drawing-room. A ball to which all the nobility and gentry of the district extending through several counties were invited was given in the banquetinghall at night. The preparations were on a most extended
scale of magnificence. The cascade was lighted up by 500 Venetian lights, and in the conservatory alone no less than 40,000 lamps were exhibited in tasteful devices. Festoons of lamps were extended from tree to tree in the grounds opposite the mansion, and there was a display of fireworks during the evening. The Queen opened the ball with the quadrille with Lady Louisa Cavendish. In the second quadrille the Queen danced with Lord Morpeth and Prince Albert with the Duchess of Buccleugh. A waltz followed in which her Majesty and Prince Albert waltzed together, and the last dance in which the Queen took part was a country dance, Lord Leveson dancing with her Majesty, and Lady Leveson with Prince Albert. Majenty retired about 10 oclocks. On Saturday morning
the Queen and Prince Albert breakfasted in their private apartment. At half past 12 o'clock Prince Albert, accompanied by Mr. Anson and the Hon. Mr. George Caven-
dish, left the mansion and proceeded to the Noble Duke's farm on the borders of the park, where his Royal High ness had an opportunity of inspecting the stock of fat cattle belonging to his Grace. His Royal Highness spent more than an hour in examining the excellent arrangements of the farm, and expressed himself much pleased with it, as also with the beautifully neat appearance of the village of Edensor, the whole of which has been
designed and rebuilt by the Duke of Devonshire. His Royal Highness returned to the mansion about 10 clock The Duke of Wellington walked through the grounds to the conservatory shortly after daybreak, and spent nearly
an hour with Mr. Paxton examining the collection of plants and shrubs. About half-past \(20^{\prime}\) clock the Queen, Prince Albert, and the other visitors proceeded to Haddon Hall, the ancient seat of the Vernon family, now the property of the Duke of Rutland, and on their return drove Chatsmorth in time to visit the conservatory, which was illuminated for the occasion. Her Majesty and Prince Albert drove thither in one of his Grace's chariots. The Earl of Jersey and his Grace seated themselves in the dickey behind the carriage, and followed by two pony phaetons, the party repassed from the ing carriage-road leading to the heights, and through the rockery now in progress of formation, entered the building. The military band were stationed on the the National Anthem was played. At the entrance be Majesty was received by Mr. Paxton, who had the honour of showing to the Queen the collection of tropical, temperate, and aquatíc plants contained therein. Her Majesty peculineat interest in Mr. Paxton's expianacon of the conservatory, and, before the carriage had reached the east end of the shrubbery expressed a wish to alight Her Majesty accompanied by her suite then minutely artificial the shins and piants, and in allusion to the to show decoraco by lamps (which were so arranged a of the building) remarked that "It was indeed a fairy scene, and gave her the highest possible delight." The Duke of Wellington formed one of her Majesty's suite on which hich he mainh wise the Royal part be very much pleased with the effect. The
having returned to the house the remainder of the noble Duke's guests walked through the rockery from the easterin ton was again in attendance and rendered most obliging pervice by anc ding most 1 , covers being laid for 48. Her Majesty sat on the right of her noble host, and the other guests were arranged in the same order as the day before. A second table wa lais in an adjoining room for about ten difording sufficient accommodation for the large party assembled. I he evening about 10 clock 20 men were simultaneousi employed ignting Russian ligno as proasly placed in such positions about the grounds as to reflect heightof about 300 yards on the garden-front of the mansion The various fountains and the magnificent jels d"eau throwing up a volume of water about 15 feet square in the centre of the Grand Terrace were also similarly illuminated. This completed, her Majesty and Prince Albert with the Royal suite were conducted to the windows commanding th most perfect view of the whole scene. The park near the mansion was studded with spectators, and abou 400 tickets to admit within the gardens were issue through the kindness and liberainty of his Grace. A
signal rocket was fired at twenty minutes past 10, and immediater wasped by the battery sta tioned round the "stand" on Hunting Tower. At the same instant from the summit of the cascade to the ter race overhanging the Derwent on the western front of the mansion, a distance of about three quarters of a mile, coloured lights were ignited, which burat with intense brilliancy for about one minute and a half, each displayang most minutely the beaunies observable on every side, distan the marble statues between the trees, half a mile ceeded each othouse. Green, cremson, and wive tints on mountain, tree, and valley; while their effect on the aquatic portion of the scene may be more easily imagined than described. During the continuance of the illuminatime, artilery on the deights fired guns in al salute in volley, which appeared almost to shake the foundation of the mansion. Her Majesty who had attentively and with deep interest watched the progress of the scene, at its conclusion came forward to the window, and bowed repeatedly to the spectators on the terrace, who cheered her most enthusiastically. Nothing could exceed the imposing Duke of Wellington said, "I have travelled Europe through and through, and witnessed scenes of surpassing grandeur on many occasions, but never before did I se so magnificent a coup d'coil as that now extended before me." On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albertbreakfasted alone shortly after 8 o'clock in the Queen's private apartment, and directly after proceeded through the gardens into the Rockery, and thence to the Conservatory. The Queen and Prince attended the private chapel of his Grace at \(90^{\circ}\) clock, when prayers were read by the Revo Mr.

Wilmot, chaplain to the Duke At 12 divine service was performed in the coapel. Her Ahesty and Priace Arber attended the service, and sat in his Grace's gallery pew. The Duke of Devosire, the Duke Duness of Buccleugh, Lady Portman, the Eari of Jersey, and the Duke of The Majesty. The service was performed by pie Rev. Mr Wimot, assisted by the Re. Mr. Jebb. Her Majesty afterwards walk by he her Wempanio by De Tor Wellington, the Earl of Jersey, he Duke and Duchess of Buccleugh, Lord and Lad Marchioness Howard, Viscols Lady Leveson, Fon. Charr. dish, Miss Cavendish, Mr. Frederick and Lady Emlyn, Lord and Lady Leveson Gower, Hon. F. Gower, Sir A.
Clifford, \&\&. Her Majesty was attended by Lady PortClifford, \&c. Her Majesty was attended by Lady Port-
man and Miss Paget. Mr. Anson and Col. Bouverie were in attendance on Prince Albert. The Queen was attired in a purple velvet dress, with a tunic of crimson velvet. Her Majesty wore an open straw bonuet trimmed with purple velvet. Lord Melbourne was prevented from accompanying the Royal party through slight indispo sition. On entering the park from the terrace, through the grand arch, the Royal party were loudly cheered. Her Majesty was engaged in conversation with her noble host nearly the whole period occupied in reaching th gardens. On arriving at the entrance gate her Majest was received by Mr. Paxton, and conducted to the firs greenhouse, which contained the chrysanthemums, roses, and camellias. Her Majesty proceeded from the firs greenhouse to a second, containing the New Holland plants and heaths. The various menbers of the suit wandered tbrough the gardens, while her Majesty and Prince Abert, accompanied by the Duke of Wellingto and the Earl of Jersey, honoured Mr. Paxton by visiting his cottage, which is beautifolly situated within the grounds. Mr. Paxton had the bonour to present his wife and family to her Majesty and the Prince. The Quee was pleased to inspect Mr. Paston's library, and Mr. Paxton presented her Majesty with a copy of his Magazine of botany, in 8 vols., splendidly bound in gold and morocco, which her Majesty was pleased to accept. The Duke of Wellington conversed for some time with Mrs. Paxton, and complimented her upon her fine family-nol without reason, it may be observed. Passing from the cottage the Queen next proceeded to the greenhouse devoted to Orchidaceous plants. Her Majesty expresso plants admiration of the collection, and admired that bulles should be forwarded to Windsor without delay After inspecting the gardens, \&ce, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Duke of Devonchire and Lady Louisa Cavendisk, entered an ope Duke of Wellington followed the carriage on his chesnit hack, attended by his groum. On leaving the gardens We Royal party were loudly cheered, and the Duke of Wellington was repeatedly and loudly cheered as he rode slowly down the carriage road towards the mansion. On reaching the house Prince Albert alighted, and joined by to Encor Cavencish and Mr. Anson, walked over the hice with Edensor. Her Majesty and the Duke of Devonshire the pretty village of Edensor, and returned to Chatsworti the pretty about half-past 4. Cavenmer party was much the same as on Saturday. On Monday, at a few minutes after 9, her Majesty was conducted to the entrance-hall, and taking a final leave of the guest Majesty shook hends with Lord Melbourne, Lord Mor Majesty shook bands with Lord Melbourne, Lor her peth, and several other noblemen, before taking has
departure. The carriage in which her Majesty rode was an oper . The carriage in wican Majesty rode at this early hour thronged the grounds, an excellent opporRoyal party. Her Majesty at the Chesterfield station about 10 , and was handed \({ }^{\text {a }}\) d the carriage by the Duke of Devonshire, and con seated by the directors to the saloon cariage. The Queen shaken herself on the ottoman, and laving corially the hands with his Grace and Lady Louisa Cavenus, was train moved onwards towards Derby. A Royal salute fired from the hills above Chesterfield, opposite the stauiond as the train left. The Duke of Devonshire accompan of her Majesty in one of the carriages, in his chardress of Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, to present the ader that the freeholders of the county at the station near made. At D, where the necessary preparations had been county and city his Grace presented che address frome Majesty. At thi of Derby, and then toot leave of the Midlaidly Counties point the Royal train diverged to train rapidig passed the Borrowash, Sawley, and Long Eaton staid by At the Nottingham station her Majesty was receivounty, the Earl of Scarborough, Lord Lieutenant of the Notting Lord Lincoln, Lord Rancliffe, and the Mayor of Nompany ham. The directors of the Midand Counties were also in attendance. The Royal party left Nom aboul about \(\frac{1}{2}\) past 11, and arriving at Birming Arms, and \(\frac{1}{\overline{2}}\) reast 12, changed horses at the Chesterfie. The Duke of Rutland attended by the Marquis of Granby, Lorester met Manners, Lord Charles Manners, and Lord Foreins Not her Majesty at the point where Leicestershire ottended tinghamshire. The Duke and his relatives were allod by by a number of servants in state livery, and the principal
yeomen and gentry of the county, pearly one-half of
number being his Grace's own tenantry. On reaching the top of Bottesford Old-hill, the cavalcade drew up and Yeomanry Cavalry forming a guard of honour at the confines of the county. Shortly after one the Royal cortège came in sight, and upon entering the county her Majesty's
carriage drew up to allow his Grace, in the character o carriage drew up to allow his Grace, in the character of Queen. The Duke then galloped off towards Belvoir, to be in readiness to receive the Queen on her arrival. Queen attendants were stationed at the entrance to receive the carriage by the Duke of Rutland, was received at the foo of the grand staircase by Lady Adeliza Manners and the members of the family and guests. The keys of the entering the Castle, and her Majesty was pleased to return them. As her Majesty stepped from the carriage a Royal salute of 21 guns was fired from the bastion of the Castle. nd Lady Bowager, attended by Earl Howe, and Lord 4 o'clock. Her Majesty was received with every mark o respect; Prince Albert accompanied the Marquess of entrance hall, and conducted her of the family"to the saloon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel arrived soon afterwards. Dinner was served at 8 o'clock, covers being laid the Duke of Bedford occupying the of her noble host, The Queen Dowager faced the Duke of Rutland, and Prince Albert sat on the right of her Majestry the Duke of Wellington occupying the seat at her Majesty's left. Nearly the whole or the gur half past 9 the healths of the Queen, the Queen Dowager, and Prince Albert having been drank, the ladies left the table, and her Majesty retired to rest about \(110^{\prime}\) clock. On Tuesday morning the Duke of Wellington was up and Walking in the grounds before seven o'clock. Her Majesty apartment ath preakfasted together in their private accompanied by most of the guests in the Castle attended morning prayer in the chapel. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Thornton. Her Majesty afterwards went The Queen and Queen Dowager attended by the Duke of Rutland proceeded to meet "in one of his Grace's amriages. Prince Albert looked remarkably well, and even acknog the followers of the Duke of Rutland's hounds the kingdom, he was the admiration of every beholder. He foot a sportsman. The number of horsemen who had by this time joined the
of etiquette a matter of some difficulty, but her Majesty of Rutaueen Dowager who were seated with the Duke concerted by the first carriage did not appear at all disconcerted by the near approach of horsemen to the car-
riage window. On the contrary enjoy the scene very much and laughed heartily at those little accidents of flood and field which are the necessary accompaniments of a gallop to the cover side. In passing that the postilions were Croxton the throng was so great and the Royal party were compelled to walk their horses, her Majesty and the Queen Dowager acknowledging most graciously the loyal manifestations of the people ging most graciousiy the loyal manifestations of the people. Passing and here the hounds were first seen. On an open plain 50 acres in extent with a fine greensward, the cavalcade assembled for the first time and drew up in double
lines extending for an immense distance, while the carriages containing the Royal party drove up the avenue
thus formed. The riders closed in, and on the carriages coming to a halt the noble huntsman Lord Forrester Queght the hounds under the window of that in which the Queen rode for her Majesty's inspection. At this point the Duke of Wellington left his carriage and mounted his The Der which had been brought to the spot by his groom. The Duke was dressed in a scarlet coat and white leathers. Every eye was turned towards him as he rode up to Lord minutes, and whom he remained in conversation zome field seemed scarcely second to that occasioned by Royalty His Grace rode among the thickest of the horsemen and ing to thito conversation with several gentlemen belonggave tongue almost instantly-buta difficulty arose from having too many. The pack were upon three brushes at once, but it was for some time impossible to get either of and the fox m. At length they found at Newman's Gorse, Spring leaving Sproxton a good pace ihrough Ntonesby were nearly all well up, and numbered about 500 , chiefly red-coats. Amongst the first rank were Prince Albert Mr. Stuart Wortley Esess of Granby, Lord G. Manners, Passing Colston the fox veered to the left and croser, \&cc brook, the Prince going over it in fine style. Colston cover to the left the fox made its point for Woodle round to the right leaving Wymondham village to his loft his point now being Stappleford Park. The pace has left, tremendous. The run had lasted nearly half an hour over second horses were called for by in the kingdom. 'The and away they went, the Prince still keeping the first rank, With Mr. Anson a little in advance. Clearing the village acur-dog coursed the fox, turning him round short to the
right and causing a momentary check which gave
breathing-time to many a panting horse. The hounds soon tracked again and followed the fox back to
Colston village, recrossing the brook, and he who after run to ground at Garthorpe, having afforded a run of about forty minutes, during the greater portion of which time the pace was first-rate. Both the equerry in attend treasurer, Mr. Anson, had falls during the run. Many of the horses were dreadfully beat, and the hounds have not fox was run to ground, the field dispersed, the Prince and the Duke's party returning to Belvoir Castle. Her Majesty saw very little of the run, and returned to the Castle about half-past 2 with the Queen. Dowager and the not mount. At a few minutes before 8 , her \(M\) ajesty was conducted from her apartments by the Duke of Rutland, preceded by six pages in state liveries, towards the dining the guests were assembled, the Mayor of Leicester pre sented addresses to her Majesty from the corporation o that borough, from the freemen Mayor of Grantham also had the honour of presenting an address from the corporation of that borough. This ceremony concludeb, her Majesty procueded, resting on
the arm of her noble host, to the banquetting-hall, where covers were laid for the same guests who had the honour of dining with the Queen on Monday-with the addition Lord and Lady Wilton, and the Mayors of Leiceste and Grantham. The guests sat exactly as on the pre-
ceding day-the Duke of Bedford occupying the left, and the Duke of Rutland the right of the Queen. The Queen Dowager had Prince Albert on her right and the Duke of Wellington on ber left. The dinber was served on gold plate, a magnificent candela-
brum presented by the electors of Cambridge to Lord Charles Manners (the Duke's brother) occupying the centre of the table. At half-past \(90^{\prime}\) clock, the bealths of the Royal Family having been enthusiastically responded to, retired to the Elizabeen Dowager rose from table, and by the Prince and the gentlemen about twenty minutes by the Prince and the gentlemen about twenty minute
after. Her Majesty and the Prince played cards together during the evening, several of the guests watching the game with much interest. At 11 refreshments were handed round, and shortly after the Queen and Queen Dowager
retired to their a apartments. On Wednesday her Majesty retired to their apartments. On Wednesday her Majesty apartments with Prince Albert. Her Majesty and the Prince walked on the terrace for some time, about halfphe remains of the late Duchess of Rutland, situated in panied by the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bedpanied by the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Bed-
ford, went out to shoot in the preserves near the castle and had capital sport. At 11 her Majesty, accompanied by the Duke of Rutland, Lady Adeliza Manners, and Lady Portman left the castle for the purpose of seeing the Belvoir hounds throw off. The cavalcade was splendid, and the hounds threw off at Harlasran towards Belton Park miles from Belvoir. The fox after a run of an hour and 10 minutes. The dinner took place at half-past 7, but the ball which was expected to follow did not take place. On Thursday her Majesty rose at half-past 6, and took breakfast with Prince Albert in her private apartments. Her Majesty and his Royal Castle so took leave of the guests assembled at the on one at about half-past 7. The Duke of Rutland rode Granby on the other. The escort consisted of a company of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, relays being placed along the whole line of road. The Royal party passed through Waltham and Melton Mowbray to Magistracy, the troops stationed at Weedon, and the directors of the Railway. Her Majesty and suite then entered the state-carriage on the Birmingham Railway, and proceeded at a rapid rate towards town. The train stopped ingham minutes at Wolverton, where the Duke of Buckreceive her Bucks Yeomanry cavalry were assembedio about half-past 2. At the station to receive her Majesty were Lord Verulam and Mr. Creed the secretary of the Company. The Herts Yeomanry cavalry under the command of the Marquis of Salisbury in person, were also in attendance to form the escort to her Majesty on the route to Mr. Glynn the chairman of the Company, and thanked him for the attention that had been shown by himself and the directors to her convevance. The Queen said-"I have had a very pleasant journey and I feel that you have done everything possible to secure my comfort and convenience throughout." Her Majesty then entered the carriage and arrived at indsor about heafr-past the Eighth's Gateway and presented arms as her Majesty passed. The streets were lined with the inhabitants, who greeted her
Majesty with hearty cheers on her return to the Castle, and the bells of the parish and Castle churches rang merry peals during the evening. Her Majesty was looking remarkably well and experienced no fatigue from her journey.
The Duke de Bordeaux. - The departure of his Ropal Highness is fixed for the 15 th inst., to continue his tour The Prince on Tuesday southern and western counties. attended by Count Albert de Rochefoucauld. His Royal Highness ingpected with great interent Napoleon's will,
written with his own hand, and afterwards the original
will of Shakspeare, and the cony of Miltons and suite visited the the copy of Milton's. The Prince passing through, inspected the shield with tay, and after passing through, inspected the shield with the drawings and models for the intended carriage-way, with all of which The Duke of Beaufort has invited thelf much gratified. at one of the lawn meets at Badminster, and bis Royal Highness has, it is understood, accepted the invitation In addition to the morning levees of the Prince, his Royal Highness has received every evening since his arrival in Belgrave-square the various persons of note who have rrived from France. Among the recent arrivals have have been sent orer by the operatives of the Royalis provinces to pay their respects to the Prince. M. Berryer left town on Saturday, and M. de Chateaubriand wiil Parliame days.
Parliamentary Movements.-Mr. P. S. Butler has been elected member for the county of Kilkenny, without op-
position. Mr. Emerson Tennent bas contradicted the Bumour that he is about to resign the representation of Belfast preparatory to accepting an appointment in India The Church.-On Sunday morning the Right Rev Dr. Lonsdale was consecrated to the see of Lichfield, was performed by the Ahi Bowsead. The ceremony chapel of Lambeth Palace, assisted by the Bishops London, Chichester and Winchester, in the presence of the Archdeacon of London and the Archdeacon of MiddleThere are numerous body of the metropolitan clergy,vacant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn, amongst whom are several clergymen of considerable eminence. A meeting of the Benchers will take place immediately, when a day will be fixed for the election.-It is stated that there is an early probability that a bishopric of the Channel Islands will be created, and that Dr. Jeune, the Dean of Jersery formerly head master of King Edward's School, Birming ham, is likely to succeed. -The appointment of the Rev John sinclair to the Archdeaconry of Middleser was gazetted last night.-The Lord Primate has addressed a circular to the clergy enclosing the Queen's letter in behal of the National Society to be read in all churches on some Sunday before the lst June.
Winter Assizes.-The following days and places have west, Dec. 18; Carmarthen, Dec. 22; Chester, Lec. 30

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France. - The leading topic of the Paris papers is the friends of his family who have come over to pay their respects to his Royal Highness, and above all the visit Ministerial paper the Débats attacks M. Berryer and the other Deputies who have visited London to salute the Prince as "King of France," in a remarkable article said with forgetting their by a Royal pen, and charges them 1830. It calls on the Chamber to notice the King of ings, and relies on public opinion for a condemnation of It also observes "the it will not of the crowd titled and wit not comment on the conduct periods who have indulyed in the pleasure of a London to salute the King of France, and still less of M de Chateaubriand, 'whose age, whose tears, and,whose regrets form an affectiog contrast with the thoughtlessness repeat the errors of 1792 bit Royalist Gasette, which insiste army conde. The Prince in its own fashion, replies to this article and reminds its powerful opponent of the enthaistic ordour with which the latter recorded the birth of Prince Henr and heaped its blessings on him, when it upheld the Bour branchth as much zeal as it now does the more fortunate ment of that allustrious house.-It is said that Govern a do a a Fratation for the Duc de Nemours. The Gazelte do Feturee mentions that Prince Polignac left Paris on his return to Bavaria on weanesady week, being unwilling though unwell to avail himself of the indulgence of a few M. more which the Government had extended to him M. de Guernon Rainville, another member of the Prince's Cabinet, is also said to have been desired to quit the capital The Duc and Duchesse de Nemours, who arrived in Paris - Wednesday, are said to have found the Count d cu in amiluation which gives great anxiety to all the Royal family.-The Commerce bas contained several articles on an act of treachery commoitted, by the General Commanding ally of France was pillaged. After a long silence the Government papers deny that any report of such an act has been received from Algeria; but notwithstanding this denial the papers affirm that the fact and its details are perfectly known to the Ministers to whow they cause announces the formation of a new Anglo- French company Which is ubout to apply for the privilege of constructing a railroad between Paris and Lyons branching from the Corbeil road. M. C. Laffitte of Paris and Mr. Attwood of London appear at the head of this new undertaking. complication of affairs which has ended in the dismissal of S. Olozaga the new Prime Minister. It appears that after he had succeeded in getting S. Pidal appointed President of the Cortes, in preference to \(S\). Lopez the late Minister, he demanded the dissolution of the Cortes and compelled the Queen by force to sign the decree.

As soon however as she was free, her Majesty sent for the President and Vice-Presidents of the Congress, and in of Ministers and Secretaryship of State were withdrawn from M. Olozaga. The decree dismissing him was published, on the the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Congress were entrusted with the re-construction of the Cabinet. They met at the palace on the 30 th, on which day a decree was issued appointing M. Gacity of ChanMinister of Foreign Aftairs. sitting of the 1st, the Queen's ap Majesty in that M. Olozaga after having shat up her Najesty inther apartments, had forced her on the nigh her hand to sign the decree of dissolution of the Cortes. A proposal the object of Which was to preven M. Olozaga the examination of the committees by majority of 79 to 75 votes. Madrid, as might be ex pected, is in a state of the greatest excitement and anxiety. The papers of the 25 th ult. state that a schased seduced by a promise of 60,000 reals had purchas a quantity of corrosive sublimate for the purpose mixing in the food of General Narvaez, sut ins having found an opportunity of carrying his designs into execu tion, he had confessed his crime and named his accomplices. It was still affirmed that General Narvaez insiste on retiring from the post of Captain-General "Some persons add," says the Castellano, "that he wislres to quit Spain in the persuasion that order and regular Government cannot be establish here conspiracy in favour of Espartero is stated to have been detected at Malaga. The object of it was to assassinate the Commandant-General. The assassins to the number of six are said to have each received persons who are represented as seriously implicated in the plot. It was added at Burcelona, whence this statement comes, , hat General Van Halen ex-Captain-General of that city, and cealed at Malaga. The Queen by a decree of the 26th confirmed all the promotions, honours, and distinctions conferred by the Government of the ex-Regent down to the the Bay of Cadiz.-It is said that a Neapolitan diplomatist has been rent to Madrid to negotiate a marriage between a Prince of Naples and Queen Isabella, auch an alliance being supported, it is stated, by France and England. According to the Augsburg Gazelte, the Prince fixed upon to espouse Queen Isabella is her uncle Prince Louis, Count of Aquila, born in 1824, brother of Queen
Franciscode Paula, Greece - The King of Greece opened the National Assembly of that country with the following speech, on the 20th ult. :- "Plenipotentiaries of ful persuasion tha this assembly will be productive of good to our beloved Greece. From the very foundation of the with the view of preparing for the introduction of the definitive constitution. Free municipal laws, provincial councies, and Government in Greece. Our task now is to place the crowning stone on this edifice by the introduction and Almighty let us now unite our efforts for the establishment of a fundamental law suitable to the real wants and circumstances of the state, and adapted to advance and secure the true interest of all. Yes, tit isdom and jus-
tice reign in all strength, and let the tie of mulual affec tice reign in all strength, and ing the constitution of our common country, let us not be sparing in mutual concessions, the prosperity of the State alone inspire and guide us. You know, gentlemen, my love for the nation, in with this feeling I desire neither more nor less power than is necessary for the safety and prosperily of Greece. Let lity may give assurance of stabiiity and duration. The whote civised worls will judge of our work by its results. With fuis Assembly. in your enlightened patriotism that it prove beneficia and advantageous to Gree
is my prayer-is mey glory:
Germany.-The marriage of the Archduke Albrech of Austria, son of the Arciduke Charles, brother of the Emperor, with the Princess Hildegarde of Bavaria, is
to be solemnised at Munich, in January next. The Archduke Albrecht wit leave cupital next week. Prince Luitpold of Bavaria, who on his return from Florence repaired to Marseilles, has pro ve visit some of the Spanish ports. His Royal Highness intends, it is said, to visit Lisbon also. General Colo cotroni, who attempted a counter--revolution at Atbens o the 9 th and 10th of October, left Munich on the 25th ult by command of the King of Bavaria, and went to Naples, The King of Bavaria, it is said, was not aware of the dangerous attempt Colocotroni had made at Athens, and received him therefore upon former services in Greece seemed to claim, but no sooner was the King informed of the whole extent of the mischief he had contemplated than he was immediately dismissed from the capital. ITALY.-Accounts from Bologna of the 25 th ult, state
that the bands of malefactors which recently infested the distict of Galliera had been displersed, and that several of the individuals who composed them were in the hands
of justice. Their chief Tintaretto had succeeded in effecting his escape. The judiciary officers sent to examine the political prisoners detained at Pesaro and San Leo had returned to Bologna. The proceedings were conducted with the utmost secrecy. The ramifications of the conerrified by its magnitude and was afraid to divulge the truth. The Court of Rome had relinquished the idea o trying the offenders by military commissions, and the tri bunal before which they were to appear was to be composed of men of the legal profession.- There was no trun in the reported death of the Pope, but his Holiness had some time previously been ill, which gave rise to the report. The Cardinal Bishop Carlo Maria Pedicini, Bishop o Porto, S. Russino and Civita Vecchia, died a filled various important offices was elevated to the rank of Cardinal in 1823 by Pius VII. He was greatly respecte for his learning, benevolent and amiable qualities. dinal Pacca dean of the sacred Conese torit is affected that iostead of proceeding as usual Neapolitan steamer Francesco I., which arrived at Malta Nov. 22, we have an account of the fresh eruption of Moun capped with dense clouds, some rumblings were heard at times resembling distant thunder, and many persons espe cially on the west side near Bronte imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquakes or tremblings of the earth. On Saturday the 19th about midnight several violent explosions were heard, and fire was soon seen to ascend from near the mouth of the old crater. The atream of lava gradually increased in extent and took a course left served towards the post-road to Palermo. On Monday this stream fliguid \(r\) end attained the destructive breadth of upwards of quile it ill fowed on estroying everything in its path The, burning lava. The sight is described as awful, grand, beautiful, yet texrific beyond description, and woid to bid repay the expense ourificet eruption of the last cenair be fores as its damagen confined to a few houses and vineyards.
Russi - A St. Petersburgh letter of the 22 d ult. says -"M. Kalergi, brother of the famous Kalergi who played so great a part in the late scenes in Greece, has just received an order Russia in 24 hours, although he has been for a great many years a resident in the empire
Turkey and Syria.-The only Constantinople news, of the lyth of importance is that Riza Pacha has at las obtained the appointment of Reschid Pacha as envoy to Paris, hoping thereby the Xanthus Expedition lelligence has been to the 2 Novemberion reached Rhodes on the marning conveyed the expedition 24 th Captain Warden and Mr. Fellowes landed at the mouth of the Xanthus and proceeded to the valley, and ons and followers landed, with carpenters Mr Teitch, under the the 26 th twenty-ive mert the ship and encamped themorders of Lieut. Massie, lest he the 27 th the lighters selves at the lower stalin. command of Lieut. Temple, who relieved the first party, which proceeded to the chief station at Xanthus. On the \(28^{\circ}\) h the provisions were all landed and acspatched their destination by camaels. of rest, the shore-party remained hard at work, cleat the remainder of the party were landed to join Lieut. Temple. Even in this out-of-the-way place an Englishman was found, Viscount Eastnor, the eldest son or Lord Somers, travelling with Dr. Mitchell, his medical attendant. Cap tain Warden communicates dally in person with Mr. Fel , and the arrose annecessary delays Those we party rom hoard the Medea have got good shooting and fishing to pass their leisure time. as the buildings are erected the Medea will ran over Macri for better anchorage.
Egypr.- Accounts from Alexandria 2d. Cairo again enjoyed settled weather. During the first week of November such incessant and heavy rain bout 60 隹 away. A great many streets were so inumdated as two prevent Selym Yacha, Governor-General of the district Thebes, discovered a short time since near Syout an ancient quarry of Oriental alabaster. This superb quarry, situated on the right bank of the Nile, has been recentl examined by M. Prisse, who has recognised by an hiero glyplical inscription on a rock that hie quany was opened and worked by order of Queen Onkus, of Amasis, about 560 years before Christ.-A Alished an promising young English traveller Mr. George Lloyd favourably known to the public by his works on Botany, who had been residing at Thebes for some months. Habou for the purpose of drawing and collecting plants,
when he was insulted by a fellah; in endeavouring to strike him with the butt end of the gun which he conand ly carried wilntents in his chest. He was conveyed to his residence, but died on the following day, surrounded by such friends as were on the spot.
India and China. -The Jndian mail arrived on Monday with accounts from Bombay to the 1st ult., and fom China to the 28th Aug. India was throughout eaceful, though this, unfortunately, is not expected to oe any continuance. The state of the Punjau Heera Sing, the new Prime Minister, was the massacre of the families of A jeet and Lena Sing, which was perpetrated by a party f jeet and Lent him. Dewan Sewan Mull, governo golhers Mooltan, has also been poisoned-un is of the former is brother distance from Lahore, at the head of an army amounting to 25,000 men : his object has not, as yet, been exactly deñed. A rumour was current, bu dispute of firmed, that Heera sing had been sla , and his uncle Soochet Sing. Shere Mabomed was suspected to be in an, and is said to be making himselilling to busy in that quarter among the chiefs, who Muhree and
 Bhoogtie tribes fre probe of the grand army wis season opens. H. Gough in person, but the Sikhs are said to have placed促 is roing on at Lahore from reaching the English. In Scinde sickness prevailed to a great extent, and the country was generally tranquil. Gwall same state, but the fact of the Gwa its vicinity was beginning theng with Bundelkund sense of his preaicament. The june tion was progressing favourably under the man.g. such a state Sleeman. The affairs of he Niaw aro lo mate that the Governor. sweeping retrenchment in its affars-the Nizam pleading poverty and requessing to adopt these measures. Holkar ruler of Malwa having died without isa, it claimants have started up for the guaft the choice hought probabie the succe of the reople themselves. Cabool amairn in as extremely perplexing to Dost Manomed-he Gilu but and the inhabitants of the Loghra district having ande to risen against him. An attempt had been aine and the assassinate the Dost, but had pros a filla to assassin had escaped. The King of Bokhara is said to have taken possession of he Kolum comiry, as ulat bis way to Khooloom on his way to Cahool, bla ifgence requires confirmation. Lora when orough acted tinued at Barrackpore near Calcutta, but that he would shorly proceed to the north-western pro vinces. The Madras newspapers sate the Jo Norto on board ship whil going to shg. Hyder abad abol had been brought to Bombay; it wow aneon., including the value of the jewels. Ameer family a young andignorant man had ven bhe a steamer to Bombly and sut jotinued to be fel at Bombay in the detection and conviction of the gang o plunderers of all the ships in the harbour to the amas to of about \(70,00 \mathrm{ll}\). per annum. Immediately previous the departure of the October mail, ten of the confedera had been convicted and sentenced to be transported-eig for 10 and two for 14 years. This conviction, followed by the escheating all the properties of those felon coned to The seizure and the sale of that property is calculald nave spread a salutary terror amongst a portion of the inhabitants, and to teach them a lesson of moranity few of them had not practised during fom China is the 28 th of August. The state of business, with the ception of the coasting trade, does not appear satisacclined at Hong so that many of the merchants going there. Fever was raging to an alarming , elonial going were

\section*{not to be pod to} ected by the Britush and yet the smuggling cont ame prosper. The Bogue forts were rebuilt in ueary theimed before. The Chinese Goverument \(4,000,000\) dollars from the Hong merchants The Emper bad protect "the foreign barbarians," and to punish shipofficers who had maltreated the sailors that
arecked in the Nerbudda and Anne in Two of the most rapid pork to Liverpool the been completed by the Hottinguer and Montezand in \({ }^{10}\) former of which made the voyage from ana the. By these days, and lhan those by hur mail sterm-ship Britannia. The elections in poing on 1 , setts, Georgia, and several other states, anects of perima nent protection for American manufactures held, a strengthened. Numerous meetings hupert of the presrily thich. The abolition question is discussed more avery is than ever, and the viotence of the opposentening the very foundation the Federal Union At a lue resolutions the stan of alowing atrong resolution
were adopted:- That slave-holding is an act so selfevidently and atrociously criminal, that the clergyman Who does not denounce it, the Church that does not exthe sect or parfy that does not assail it, the Government that does not prohibit it, are utterly unworthy of countenance, support, or co-operation. That the only consistent political position that can be taken against slavery in this country is the frank and stern position that the constitufion of the United States ought immediately to be abolished and the Union dissolved." -The resolutions respecting the seat of Government in Canada bad been protesting members being absent, and on the 10th both Houses waited on the Governor with the address to the Queen, asking the selection of Montreal, which sir C, of the citizens was held at Kingston, to take measures for sending delegates to London for the purpose of remonstrating against the removal of the seat of government. expenses. The weather had been very severe. A snowstorm which visited the neighbourlood of Montreal had destroyed many thousand bushels of late graint/ Already, in November, the Lachine Canal was closed by ice four inches thick.
West Indies.-We learn with mucls pleasure, from he Guian Herald of Oct. 23, that Mr. Schomburgk had the circuit of the Colony from its sea boundary to within forty-two miles of the Equator in the course of nearly three years, during which time notwithstanding the many dangers to dur vidual belonging to the expedition lost his life, either by accident or sicliness

\section*{CITY}

Mroney Market, Friday.--Consols for the account left off \(95 \frac{3}{8}\) buyers : Three per Cents. Red., \(95 \frac{3}{4}\) to \(\frac{7}{5}\), Three-
and-Hilf per Cents. Red., \(102 \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{2}{4} ;\) Bank Stock \(181 \frac{1}{2}\) to 2; Exchequer Bills, 57 s . to 59 s . prem.

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Thafalgar Square.-During the past week Sir F. placed on a pedestal at the N.E. corner of the quadrangle in Trafalgar-square. It was originally commissioned for the triumphal arch in front of Buckingham Palace, but as tunity of examining its details. Mr. Wyatt's equestrian statue of George III. now in Cockspur-street, will be and that of Charles Io so N.W. corner of the square Tross will be placed more north of its present posifit \(n\). of the daily papers suguests the propriety of Whiteball Gardens, a spot where few ever behoid it the fine statue of James II., and of placing it on the vacant pedestal in Pall Mall East, that the passing world may enst one opportunit
Sohool of Desiyn.-The School of Design at Somerset House has established a class for the instruction of females and has added another to or the occupation of female industry and tited sources The Dav country.
meeting of householder Metropolis Roads.--An adjourned smith, for the purpose of declaring the result of the poll on the question whether that portion of the Great Westcommissioners have refused to light them shace the lighted under the provisions of the General Lighting Act. the parish made to get a rate for the purnose of lighting have been occasions the proposition has met with determined oppochurchwardens. Morison being called to the chair, the follows :-For lighting 162, against it 106 , beine to be as han the number required ; the Act requiring that there hould be a majority of two-thirds in favour of lighting gain mooted for a adopted, and the subject cannot be meeting were disfranchised in consequence of non-payment of church-rates, arising from the churchwardens refusing to permit the auditors appointed by the vestry to investigate
Bank of England.-A batch of 1l. notes to the amount or 14002. was paid into the Bank a few days ago on an executor's account, and no doubt constitutes the greater
part of those remaining in existence. The inferest lost on capital lying dormant in such a shape must have been St. Georie.
Charcheorge the Martyr, South wark,-A meeting of the Monday rolens and overseers of this parish took place on the parish has an interest. It appleared from a statement of city merchant, dated 1631 , a sum of Mr. Dickenson, apart merchant, dated 1631 , a sum of money was set
apprenticing a poor boy belonging to St. George's and three other parishes alternately, and that the Churchwarden of St. Stephen's Walbrook was appointed Churyears, however, Alderman Gibbs, as the permanent the morcharden of that parish, had failed to account for the money and no apprenticeships bad been made. On
being applied to, Alderman Gibbs stated that the lease of
the premises from which the money is derived will expire in 184, and that as the Court of Chancery may then be expected to devise an improved scheme he thought it however, resolved unanimously that Alderman Gibbs be called upon for an immediate settlement, and requested to pay over to the Churchwardens of St. George
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths egistered in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 25 , was as Central Districts, 236; East Districts 306; South Districts, 275 ; Total, 1,188 (males, 625 ; females, 563). 442 females) ; and for the last five autumns, 908 .

羽robincial 2vebus.
Provinoial Fires.-We regret to state that the loca papers contain very sad accounts of the progress of incendiarism throughout the country. The determination of Government to punish with severity the perpetrators of these fires is manifest by the large rewards offered for the apprehension of the chief offenders, and the inducements Queen's evidence. The following are the last cases which have been communicated to the authorities:-On the 19th ult. a barn and other out-buildings the property of Mrs. Tyrrell of Polstead Hall, in the occupation o Mr. Tabar, together with a quantity of beans and straw, C. Tyrrell, Esq., 502 . ; and the Suffolk Fire Offce 50l. on conviction, with pardon to any but the person actually firing the premises. On the same night a stack of Barley on the farm of Mr. Gayford of Rymer House, Suffolk the Duke of Gr 250., reward is offered, Go pardon to but the actual incendiary. On the 18th plt the berns and out-buildings in the occupation of Mr. Buck of Hawstead Lodge farm, Suffolk, were destroyed, with a quantity of corn; 200l. reward is offered, 100l. being given by Government, and pardon to accompl Mr. Kerse bam, Suffolk, was destroyed ; 250l. reward is offered, 1002 by Government, and 502 . by the Duke of Grafton, with pardon to any acco 10 . Fach wisf. Nonh tonshire, was fired and destroyed, together with a Wheat rick and two carts. On Tuesday week at St. Columb Cornwall, an incendiary fire took place at the Red Lion Hotel, which destroyed property to the value of 200l. A Billington, near Leighton, on the same day an extensiv arn filled with Wheat, the property of Mr. Garret, was on the same day three stacks of Wheat on the farm of in Hertfordshire, on Wednesday a barn filled with Corn belonging to Mr. Proyer was fired and destroyed. Damage 400l. A few days before, a fire broke out at Stoliold nea Baldock on the farm of Mr. Gibbons, which destroyed property to the amount of 6000 l. Near Sawbridgeworth happened at the homestead of Mr. C. Bennett in Clay lane, a few hundred yards from the town. It destroyed in three hours several barns, eight stacks of grain of connected with the farm. Loss 2000l. At Falmersham in Hertfordshire, on Thursday a spacious homestead belonging to Mr. Swannell, and two cottoges, wer last the storehouses full of hay and corn on the farm Sir J. Lubbock at Farnborough, Kent, occupied by Mr. Stow, a farmer, were destroyed with all their contents. Bristol.-A case of alleged murder which has caused much excitement in this city was brought before the coroner last week. It appears that in August last Mr Mountjoy, a master rope-spinner, died from inflammation of the bowels. He was a man of some property, about about 24 years and one child, to whom he bequeathed his property For the last tro years of his life his wife and himself had lived very uncomfortably, but no suspi cion having arisen that deceased had been unfairly dealt with, no post mortem examination of the body was made was interred. Last week, however, communica ions were made to the coroner by the sister of the wido and by other parties, by whom it was alleged that deceased hader porsoned, and the circumstances detailed to the mon a jury. The body was subsequently exhumed, and the inquest adjourned until Mr. Herapath the chemist has had time to analyze the contents of the stomach.
Crewe.-On the 23d 1 a ciating priest of the sect of Mormonites or Latter-day place, with.others of that persuasion, assembled at the river at night to baptize into their sect a woman who had been induced to submit to the operation after much entreaty and violence from her husband. The priest and
others having made the woman remove nearly all her clothing, immediately plunged her into the stream! The night was cold and dark, and in consequence of the late rains the river was running at a great rate and was much
higher than ordinary. The priest having hold of her naked rm, infortunately let wo lis grasp, and the current ran ning like a mill-race immediately carried her away, and it being pitch dark she was instantly overwhelmed and
drowned. The husband walked home with the greates deliberation and told his neighbours what had occurred and after seating himself declared his conviction "that was the will of God that she should be drowned," adding
"that it was the weakness of her faith that caused it, but that he was now satisfied that she was in glory." Captain the ingy of the Crewe station and other parties hearing of after some time imediately rushed down to the river, and woman in a bend of the river about 200 yards distant from the spot where she was immersed, but life was extinct A coner sinquest has been held upon the body, and the ury baving returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," the take their trial.
Foots Cray.-On Tuesday the 28th an inquest was held at Sidcup on the body of Maria Plummer, aged 40, the wife of a gardener in the employment of Lord Bexley, who came to her death under circumstances which officer of the Bromley union. From the evidence, which as very voluminous it appeared that about sir jeare ince the deceased summoned her husband before the Foots Cray for ill-treatment, on which occa. ton be agreed to give her half-a-crown a week, which he 4s. a week, the result of which was thet although earning o considerable distress, wandering about from one relation to another, till each in turn, being poor persons, were pport her any lon a deplorable a lition hers he relieving officer, who lives at Chiselhurst. She immeditely went oper to Mr. Banks whom she saw, and told him that she had slept in a water-closet all night, and wished him to compel her husband to find her a lodging. Tas unabised to do so and called to relieve her but told her to spply next day to the board of guardians at St Mary's Cray three miles distant ; and when he had been spoken to on the subject by Mr. Rogers, a respectalle draner of Foots Cray, he replied that if he relieved her without bringing her case before the oard of guardians they would immediately reprimand called at the poor woman wandered over to Sidcup and his tae Black Horse, whero she asked for a bed Her hushand erhibited has driming in the ho her lotion shd retired be most hicre bo meak feeble that she was about half an hour getting up-stairs and fell down in the bed-room. In the night she was attacked with illness, and in the morning when the landlady Pritch she tas found in the agonies -f. tion, and had never seen a human being in so deplorable condition in his life. The chest was generally healthy There was a large tumour in the right lobe of the liver; flammach and intestines exhbited a great deal of in which she had been subjected from want of suff cit bile he stomacl and bowels ot the slibhest partiel were porfeclly ewph, these was ind to be found therein. fand or nourienment of any that she lad been a victim to neglect, dirt, and improper attention. She was the most wasted and miserably emaciated being he bad ever belicld, The relieving rir mar Pritchard s note to him. .te juryexpresed heir opinion that he ought ko exe be gin the wait or the opinions ar the boar gulauser was returned told him that if a verde
 esponsibility. The inquest after nearly four hours' dura. con was adjourned, to enable the jury to discover what seetings of the jury bare been held, but without ge jury have been hid, but without coming and conclusion; andone er jur Cliny as unfortunate woman, her five children, and servant, Who were burnt to death in the fire at Willersey, as noticed in our last. It was clearly proved that no attempt could the flames, and that they must have been suffocated soon fter the fire broke out. With respect to the cause of the ire, it appeared that two days previous to the calamity the kitchen-chimney caught fire, and apparently buined itself out, but there was no doubt that one of the boud timbers had ignited, and communicated white loorig. The ouse was insured for fatherless children. The jury after brief consideration returned a verdict of "Accidental Death" in each case.
Huddersfield, - A movement has been begun in this and other towns of Yorkshire, in favour of the liberation of Mr. Oastler from the Fleet-prison, and for providing an annuity for him and his wire, as an acknowledgment of his services in the ugitation for a ten-hour Factory-bill. The clergy have taken an active part in promoting the movement. The Rev. W. Maddon was the first to propose a resolution at the Huddersfield meeting; at BradCord, four clergymen supported the cause by their ddresses, at Dewesbary the Vicar ooch the chair, and was supported by the incumbent of Batiey. On the M. P., in the chair, when 24 tradesmen and operatives formed themselves into a committee to canvass tbe parish oners for subscriptions. Since then meetings have been convened at Dewesbury, Halifax, Sheffeld, as well as at Mancheater, Liverpool, and other towns in Lancashire A central committee has been formed in Manchester, and subordinate committees are in course of formation in the principal towns in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derby

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shire for the promotion of the same object. About
\(2000 l\). it is stated will be sufficient to effect Mr. Oastler's liberation, but it is proposed to raise \(8000 l\)., in orde that some permanent provision may be made for him.
Ilford.--Our readers are aware that in consequence o ertain innovations alleged to have been made by the officiating curate of Ilford Church, some of the congre gation opposed to those forms called a meeting of the parishioners at which the subject was discussed with was agreed to, calling upon him to interpose his authority was agreed a stop to the practices complained of, their tendenc being to drive from the church its most constant attend ants. The Bishop in reply has forwarded to the memo rialists a letter expressive of his sentiments upon the fact to the course indicated in his last visitation charge to the clergy of the diocese. In reference to the specific alle gation of the introduction of novel forms, set lordship is of opinion that the clergyman is not accountable, provided the service be performed in accordance with the Rubric. In such cases the congre gation have no right to object to the introduction of these
forms. If, however, the minister goes beyond the Rubric, herms. is open to censure. The prayer for the church militant, \&c. should not be omitted, nor is the congregation entitled to object to it. The memorial averred sign of the cross which had given great offence to conscientious Protestants; that he usually read lhe Litany with his face the congregation: and that be knelt while packing alms on the table during the offertory-service. These matters call forth the curate by whom they were performed, and the incumbent is condemned irregularities unrebuked. In reference to a particular sermon presched in the parish church, which, as the memorialists alleged, maintained the dot the sermon referred stantiation, his lordon construction to the extent which the memorialists had put uponit. The letter, which is of very great lengt b, concludes by enjoining harmony betwist ministers and their flocks as the motion of piety and sound religion.

Liverpool.-On Friday two females named Scholes and Craig, with Andrew Craig the busband of the latter, and John Neil were brought before the magistrates, they were discovered by means of an application to Lord Newry purporting to be from Caroline Stephens and inclosing a dorged cer tificate from Lord of the writer. The police had traced the parties and seized a quantity of books and papers which showed such a system of fraud and deception on the part of tae prisorsers as it appeared that the ramifications of the gang extended far and wide, comprising sth the principal towns and cities in England, Theands bearing the names of the peers, bishops, and of the most wealthy and isfuential persons in the different locatities in which they wound amongt these papers, and if but a tithe of the sums there stated were given, it proves that they must have long practised a suecessful course of villany. Some of the papers seized related to Liverpool, Manchester, and various places in Chestire. To these towns ins of weathy individuals, particularly those having be called upon and being benevolent, were noted down to mee called minute were pointed out regarding them. Their hours of attendance, the general disposition of the parties applied to-whether liberal or otherwise-were carefugy noted. documents seized formed a catalogue unparaleled on theared by these that they had carried on their depredations in Cheltenham, Birmingham, Leamington, Nottingham, Sueffield, and had also practised to a great extent in Ireland. In Scotland their operations had extended to most of the counties and towns therein, comprising Berwick, Haddingtonshire, Roxburghshire, Dumfries-shire, Kirkcud-
brightshire, Fifesure, and Forfarshire. In all these disbrightshire, Fifeshure, and Forfarshire. In all these districts the prisoners have, according to the papers seized, can well be imagined. The magistrate after hearing the evidence expressed his determination to put down such fraudulent attempts on the public, and remanded the pri. Manchester further inquiry.
Manchester. - Up to Friday night the total amount subscribed in Manchester to the League Pund was
\(17.902 \%\). In addition to this, \(1,665 l\). Was subscribed in Rochdale from Tuesday to Thursday evening, making altogether, with the 1,150l. contributed by Rochdale at the late Manchester meeting, no less than 2,825l. from that town.
Northampton.-At the mayor's dinner in this town on
Tuesday week, after several coasts had been given, that Tuesday week, after several toasts had been given, that of Earl Spencer was proposed and recelved with his legs before quiet was sufficiently restored to enable him to speak. After dwelling on local affairs for some time, his lordship proceeded to express his views of general politics as follows :-"My Mattention has not been give you any useful explanation of my opinions, I can only say generally with respect to free trade, that neither of your worthy members is a stronger advocate of it than I am. The only time I addressed the House of Lords on the subject what I said was to the same effect. I am
landed proprietor and an occupier of land, and I have no other means of subsistence. If I were to say thet I
desired a repeal of the Corn-laws, believing at the same desired a repeal of the Corn-laws, believing at the same say that I was a very honest man, but you would certainly not say I was a wise one. But I believe no such thing I quite agree with what Mr. Currie has said. I believe the welfare of the empire at large. But I do not believe that the repeal of the Corn-laws would tend materially to lower the price of corn. I believe it would raise the
wages and increase the employment of the people. Thus, although it would not lower the price of corn, it would bring increased means of buging it. I believe, too, that it would be followed by a great increase in the price of
corn on the Continent, and the effect of this would be that our manufacturers would be enabled better to comrespect to the objection that foreigners will not take our manufactures in exchange, as Mr. Currie has said, if we to be paid for it I know of only one way of paying them directly or indirectly, and that is by the industry of the take from the foreigner corn, we must pay for it with ou manufactures, if not directly, indirectly; and the effect of such a trade must be to raise the continental price of earl concluded by saying that they would well understan why he, declaring himself an advocate of the total repeal of the Corn-laws, was anxious not to be misunderstood He should be sorry, indeed, if such a change should involve the ruin of those with whom he was now associated the agriculturists, but he had no such belief. He believed, as for the benefit of the would be farge. His lordsbi sat down amidst repeated rounds of the heartiest cheering. Windsor-A field of between 100 and 200 were present at the meet on Monday last, which took place at Maideahead. The celebrated Scotch deer, Highander, which has heretofore afforded such excellent sport, upon being uncarted on Maidenhead Thicket, went away across the thicket to the Great Western Railway, where it ran along the up line towards Reading for upwards of a mile and a half. The hounds followed in hot pursuit, having got upon the railway before the huntsmen and whippers-in had got up to call them off. When between a deep cutcing, an up-train, proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, whole pack (the hounds still proceeding downwards on the up-line) sppeared inevitable. The stag made for the banks and thusing as soon as it saw the approach of the train, and thus got out of harm's way. who still pursued their dangerous career along the Ine. Fortunately, bowever, when the train had advanced
within less than 100 yards of them, and when every one expected that in another second or two the whole would have been sacrificed, the pack passed over to the down of all who witnessed the danger of the royal pack and their extremely lucky escape, were, as may be imagined, greatly excieding, and after a run of two hours and threequarters over 30 miles of country was taken in the taproom of a public-house.
Railways.-The following are the returns for the past and Gloucester, 1537l. ; Eastern Counties, 2118l.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 1923l.; Great Western, 11,207l. Grand Junction, 6393l. ; Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr, 1201l. ; Great North of England, 13416; Hull and Selby, 579l. South Western, \(4558 l\). . Greenwich, \(677 l_{\text {. }}\); Brighton, \(343 \%\). ; Manchester and Leeds, \(5191 l\).; Midland Counties, 22.57l. ; Manchester and Birmingham, 2304l.; Northern and Eastern, 1389l.; North Midland, 3907l.; Newcastle and Carlisle, 13781 . ; Sheffield and Mouth Eastern and Dover, \(2665 l\). -The works on the Newcastle and Darlington line, which is to connect the Great North of England Railway with Newcastle, are proceeding with a spirit that promises the successful completion of the undertaking at a considerably earlier period than the public had been led to anticipate. The works in the neighbourhood of Durham are in a state of great forwardness, and it is supposed that the whole line will be finished early in the Court of Queen's Bench upon Mr. Scott, one of the offeers of the Leeds and Manchester Company, for blocking up the highway at Rastrick, near Halifax ; but it is understood that this judgment is intended only to quicken the movements of that body, and that if the impediment be removed on or before the 10th day of Easter Term, neither that fine nor the fines of 20 l , each unon the other defendants will be enforced.-On the North Midland line a large carriage has been fitted up for the accommodation of smokers. It is termed the "divan," and first-class fare is paid for the convenience. -It has been currently stated othe Brighton and Croydon Companies with the view of解 the last-named companies, the terms to be mutually settled by the respective boards of directors

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.-An express appeared in the Times of Saturday, announcing an important seizure of arms in this city. It appears that the superintendent of the detective force,
having received information that there was a cask on
board the Duchess of Kent, steamer which was charged in the manifest as "empty," and only \(2 s\). returned on its freight, and that the cask was, in reality, very weighty, removed to the police-office, where it was broken open, and found to contain 12 pike-heads, upwards of 14 inches ong; 12 muskets, 12 cutlasses, 6 horse pistols, and 6 pair of handcuffs. It was immertang ramered that after a long investigation before the Magistrates, it was proved that they were imported by some Conservative merchants for arming a vessel abdingly given up by mand of the Lord Lieutenant.- The usmal weekly meeting of the Reveal Association was leld on Monday, Mr. T falher of his country had gone to sport with his beagles amongst his native mountain, s, but that he could not bave done so it he did not place the most impheit ennfidence in
 bered Clontarf, of which he would not now speak, as they all knew his opinions about it ; the Americans, too, had their opinions about it. They remembered what had taken place lereagh, and blor the to be played in 1843. However that might be O'Connell had declared at the great meeting at the Abbey-street Theatre, that but for his accidental pre sence in Dublin, Clontarf would have become a scene of havoc and bloodshed which would have spread thoto was that "ther a crime strengthened the nem " and those be, he hose de clared that though a ponr man he would not change his present position for the brightest diadem in Europe. He Majesty's Attorney-General in Irelund had attempted to prejudice the minds of the Jury before whom they wero to be tried, but whatever might be the efret of aibilit attempt, should \(O^{\prime}\) Connell even by any human possibility be sent to prison, it would be the daty of the pople lhe to become doubly tranqu, for then would doubly terrible to his enemies-ay, moreterne en than while inhaling the ar of his native mounain. (Conall was the sole though sceptreless monarch who reigned in the hearts of the irsisheople, and if he were impria he might say to Earl Be Grey in the words or Manfred, "Thou worm whom I obey I scorn." Mr. J. O'Connel addressed the meeting on the subject of the system Ribandism, which he regretted to say was notwithstandin the repeated demunations of the Assochation, still spo ing in the neighbourhood of Dundalk. Mr. Barrett the Pilot made some observations on the same his conard referring to the kinnoe murders, expressed would be found to be neither Roman Catholics nor Repealers. The rend or be neituer Roman Cathotics 9947. 11s. 5 d.-Th Earl of Devon arrived in Dublin on Monday, and com menced his duties as chairman of the Landlord and Tenan Commission.-On Friday town-councillor O'Brien was elected Lord Mayor for the ensuing year without opposition. He is a thorough Repealer, and was proposed by Mr. O'Connell and seconded by Mr. M'Clelland.-The Penelope steam-frigate has arrived in Kingstown harbour, loaded almost to the water's edge with large gun-boas. They are intended for the Upper Shannon and the large lakes formed by that river in its progress towards the lower branch. A considerable number of persons wero collected on the banks of the canal to see them towed to Portobello from the basin at Ringsend. They areimmense boats with great beam, capable of carrying two guns ald a large body of men, are doubled banked and each pulle of twelve rowers.-Sir George Back and Capt. Fair, the Commisioners appointed to report on the comparative merits of Holyhead and Port Dynllaen Harbours, have sent in their report to the Admiralty, in which they stad their unqualified opinion that both as to capabinty. position, Holyhead is unquestionably the most eligible harbour on the coast as a port of communication of Dublin." -The Rev. Peter James Tyrrell, parish-priest of Lusk, and one of the nine persons implicated in the pend ing state prosecutions, died on Monday night atter a shad atack of erysipelas. The Rev. Gentieman was it is atil greatly beloved by his parishoners, and did not questions which have lately agitated this country. He caugr cold during his exertions to prevent the meeting al cirely tarf, after the proclamation was issued, and never entive recovered from the effects.
Tipperary.-At a meeting of the gentry of the North Riding of Tipperary, held on the 29th ult., at Borrisokane, the following resolutions were adopted:-"Resolverror That we contemplate, with feelings of the deepest Miss Vereker and Thomas Waller, Esq., and the brutal and barbarous attar on hamily, at Finnoe, on the Jiveinst. ; and we hereby tender the expression of That the frest sympathy to the members of that family. with great alarm upon the danger that evidently upon us in the present state of the county. the most the present and the county. That conviction that this outrage is connected with, and a proof of a widely-extended, secret, and well.organise prosirey a life, ond property in this counds That while, on the part of the landlords of this coum we we rejoice at the parion inquiry, still we deny emphatically that their conduct has been such at any manner to valliate or justify the crimes so constanil
occurring in this county. That we are fully persuaded mainly lawless and disturbed state of society has been publications, made by inflammatory harangues and seditious That fully confiding in the wisdom of her Majesty's councils, we deem it our in the wisdom of her Majesty's counconviction the it our duty most respectfully to express our conviction that the existing laws are inadequate to meet that we pledge ourganised and lawless state of society, and ment in pledge ourselves to co-operate with the Govern restoration and maintenance may deem requisite to the last accounts from Thenance of peace and order." The tatements resper finnoe fully corroborate the previou Waller and respecting the precarious condition of Mrs tusions of the old butler, Larkin; the wounds and convery unfarourable it is said have begun to assume a the shiavourable appearance, while the consequences of Waller's produced by the death of her busband on Mrs. The funeral spirit are regarded with serious apprehension. attended by of Mr. Waller took place on Friday and was Limerick, 一 On gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood. Limerick -On Monday Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., was city, to celebrate public dinner by the Repealers of this ceedings excited considerable interest, as Mr. O'Connell ceedings excited considerable interest, as Mr. O'Copnell Queen, Mr. O'Connell. In proposing the health of the Queen, Mr. O'Connell said, "There is not, I know, in any portion of her dominions an assemblage of persons more steady or devoted in its loyalty than the one I am now addressing. As for myself, you may perhaps have Deen in the newspapers the heading of "The Queen \(v\). Daniel O'Connell'-(Laughte \(i\) )-but I tell you what you are never very likely to see, what it is impossible for O'Connell v. the Queen' . (Renewed lang of 'Daniel believe there is not amongst her subjects one individual labouring more efficaciously than myself to secure the dability of her throne and the possession of it to her descendants." After the other loyal toasts the chairman gave "Repeal of the Union," and then proceeded to the of Mr the day, and spoke in terms of great approbation of Mr . Smith O'Brien and his services to Repeal. "He the en not," he said, "how the cause of Ireland might in the ensuing session be retarded by pending circumstances, he would were incapacitated from aiding it as vigorously as he would wish, there were men to fill his station in that respect, The national mind would have leaders-the national mind had those leaders at present and in prospective, and O'Brien would never be deserted as long as William Smith length. After declaring his adhesioned thanks at great length. After declaring his adhesion to Repeal, he adI consider this is notecutions, and spoke as follows :and the other persons who prosecution against O'Connell secution against
the entire Irish nation. I believe the Government with disgrace them and greatly advance only effect will be disgrace them and greatly advance the Repeal cause. verdict of gualty upon such trumpery charges; but if it Europe should be cousigned to a dungeon for having men in Europe should be cousigned to a dungeon for having loved his country too well, do you suppose that"by those means
lreland will be averted fiom seeking the Repeal? I know not what would be the result, but I am persuaded that nothing would more dishearren him and those who are
involved with him than a tumultuous rising. as Mr. O'Connell has said a belief up to a late period that there w s one way in which the Repeal question might be benefit, and that was by legislative enaciments for the benefit of Ireland. For my part I have not the slightest look forward with intense eagerness and certainty to the lime when the repeal of the Union will not be treated as arising within any given time, within a month or monthe or a year, as Mr . O'Connell does; but I believe that the confederation coming when Ireland will be banded in one least that we have the millions with us, and in such at when I look is no unimportant consequence. And filled with despair. In the first place, the hin not whatever, with respect to them I give moyself no concern whatever, for I am quite sure that whenever our cause here is a winning cause we shall domestic legislation would be an essential benefit to this they dey, but avoid taking part in support of it, because rou ought its attainment impossible. To them I say-party-those who are favourable to federalism, and is it far as repeal that they are bound to go along with us so entire legislative independence as it existed in 1782 . I am find from saying we ought to insist on that, for we might find one thing wossible and the other jompossible, but we tain those onvite and they are bound to come who enterdid belong, but have no right to accuse of improper English, I mean those who still hope for justice from the English Parliament. I will only say they are labouring under a dream from which I have myself awakened, and to I ask of them is conscientiously and before their God do thes sir hands upon their hearts and ask themselves do they still hope? If they answer in the affirmative I do not blame them, but I think that that class too will soon be in our ranks. There is another class whom I believe
to be most inf the sturdy Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, and really

I must say that they in common with their fellow-country-
men are concerned in the prosperity of their native land men are concerned in the prosperity of their native land,
for I ask them what class of Irishmen is it that have not such an interest. They have a common interest with us and I cannot but believe that ere long they will be awakened to a sense of that interest. How could I believe othermen who congregated in Dungannon in 1782 declared that they knew their duty to their Sovereign and were loyalbut that they knew their duty to themselves and were de-
termined to be free. Those were the words of truth termined to be free. Those were the words of truth, and believe me the spirit of the fathers will animate nion sons. Oh if were instrumental in effecting an would believe I had not lived in vain, then now to propose to you the health of
graphy is written in his nation's history whose bioworth and distinguished exertions will be more fully appreciated when his voice is hushed in the grave. I give O'Connell returned thanks, and said it was a for Ireland, and a proof of the wisdom of the prosecution "The state of the Repeal cause," he said, "is thispresent three-fourths of the Irish people have unanimously declared in favour of it. A portion of the remaining fourth-the Catholic portion of the north at least are also for the Repeal. An immense number of the honesthearted Presbyterians of Ulster are for the Repeal, and several enlightened members of the Established Church are for it; in short no cause had ever so powerful a sup-
port. That is one fact. What is the next? Why 37 monster meetings were held, not including the Why 37 meeting of this day. That more human beings were congregated for peaceable, ay, or even for warlike purposes, than ever assembled in any country before. That there were six millions four hundred thousand as mentioned in the bill of indictment. But what is the fact as was alluded to by Mr. O'Brien? not one breach of the Nay, it committed at any of the monster meetings. happened in a throng of so many thousands. Six millions four hundred thousand met together, and observed even the politeness of refined society in their behaviour towards each other, demonstrating their rights to govern their country by the complete manner in which they govern be composed of the Orange faction there is lithe the Jury us. I am asked how they can find a verdict on that agitator-but as to conspiracy I loathe the woing a Popish of conspiracy never entered my mind. No; I belong to a great national combination, and I am proud to belong to come weal I repudiate the nation. But I wish to tell the people again how they be unhappily misinformed, and a verdict be found against us, I ani not afraid of any disturbance. I am not afraid of any disturbance from this to that period, nor of any disturbance even then, but there is no harm in repeating my caution to the people. It would indeed break my heart to think that there should be any disturbance. would Don't the people see that their enemies are perfectly pre pared with troops, artillery and ammunition? Let the people recollect that it was the fomented rebellion of tranquillity which I conjured you to observe, and the noble is certain. Ireland need have no fear, unless from crime and violence. With that sentiment on my lips-with that conviction on my judgmeni-with that anxiety in my heart -I call upon you all to abide the coming trials with patience and tranquillity. Let us look forward to peace during the coming crisis. Let no man pity me nor feel that i was a wronged man-that I was an object of comand not the scaffold. I have struggled for Ireland-my first speech was against the Union-I have made more peeches since then than any other man, and my private life and public character have been vilified beyond measure; but while I have the confidence of my countrymen care not for it all. It has been suggested to me that if I consented to abandon the Repeal the prosecutions would be given up; or even if convicted the sentence would not be enforced-that offer was made to me. I said at once there shall be no compromise of the Repeal. would rot in a dungeon first. No, not while \(I\) have breath will I make a compromise. The Repeal! While I live I shall continue to argue Ireland's right to a domestic Parliament, and if I be incarcerated, my pen will enable me to teach my countrymen my sentiments. I rejoice, then, my friends, that we have made this demonstration. Your monster meetings went on until, at the close of them said that that which was peace before would on the suppression of those meetings be rebellion immediately. It was no such thing. Now we can contradict thew. They still is my command-peace still is my entreaty-peace still and Ireland shall be free." Several other toasts were proposed and the meeting did not separate until long after midnight.

\section*{721ab.}

Count or Conmon PLEAs.-Woods v. the Duke of Argyll and
 in copying certain maps and making a journey to Gravesend The Duke of Argyll, it appeared, had been put down by the pro-
moters of the scheme as the Prestdent of the British American

Association for Emigration and Colonisation, which had its
origin in an association founded for the purpose of securin the Nova Scotiaciation founded for the purpose of securing to
proceedings of the astan estates in Nova Scotia. The proceedings of the association, the fate of the empgrants who
had taken bertlis in the sthip Barbadnes, and the bankruptcy of
Dr. Rolph, one of the principal prom iters of the sconction Dr. Rolp
has been tasty of the pol ce and bankruptey reports, that it will nitt be
necessary to do more than advert to the evicence by which it
was sumpt to fix the defendats with lial lity for the acts of the
association. It appeared that the order to copy the maps, \&c.,
was given by the secretary was given by the secretary to the assnciation the maps, \&ic.,
September, 1842 , and that the first meetine which the Duke or September, 1842, and that the first meeting which the Duke of
Argyf and Sir J. Cockbtrn attender was held on the 22d
Apriin in the same ypar. They attended another ineeting on the Aprii in the same yrar. They attended another ineeting on the
20th April, and another on the 8th June, and after that time
there was no evikence to show that they ever interfered in any way, directly or indirectly, with the proceedings of the scociety,
or attented any of theur meetings. It alpeareu that a prospec.
tus was pubushed in whicin the Duke of Argyll firarea as or attenied any of their meetings. It appeared that a prospec-
tus was pub, ished in which the Duke of Argyll figured as ricei-
dent, and a number of noblemen andi gentiemen as vice prcsi-
dents, besides a number of baronets, among whom was \(S \Gamma J\).
 aftaur was left in the hands of six "commiss.oners,", and that
the functions of the president, vice-presidents and consulto
council were exclusively conined council were exclusively contined to the prots and consultion of the inte
rests of the shareholders. It was arranged by the very
tion of the association then rests of the shareholders, it was arranged by the very constitu-
tion of the association that no peer or baronet who should
become a vice-president should be liable 85 such
 which was adopted on the sth Jone, it was determined that no-
thing should be done by the association till \(50,000 l\). had been
subscribed for, Only 7000 . was subscribe 1842. There were several minor features fin the to December, above were its leading characteristics. Chief Justice Tindal
summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for defendaits.
Court or Quem
 formerly served at Sierrach Leone, was changed with having com-
mitted an assault with a criminal intent at Harrow School. The mifted an assault with a criminal intent at Harrow School. The
Jury found the prisoner Guilts, - At the Central Crininal Court
on Saturday, George Duzison charged with tworge Dimuson Loundes, a barrister uf fortune,
beens before the police on chargof ofsault, and who hos often beers befre the police on charges of the sane dexcrip'tnm, was
found Guilty, The Recordcr commenting apon the enmmity of
his offence, sald he not taken steps to wave surprised that the prisoner's friende had
notaced in snme asylum. He then
ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of 1 nol, upon the first motict.
ment no which he had been convicted, and upon the se ment on which he lad been convicted, and upon the sec
he tirected that he stoud be imprisoned in the House of
rection and kept to bard abour fur rection and kept to haril labour for two years, and at the
expuration of that pernd enter into his own recognzance in
the sum the sum of sool, to keep the peace towards all her Majesty's
subjects for five ycars, and that he he farther mpis soned
untll the fine be pail Covrt or Ex (hmaukr. - Custom-House Friunds. - In the case
of the Attorney-General v. Candy noticed in our last, the Jury
found a verdict for the Crown estimating the value of the found a verdict for the Crown, estimating the value of the
smuggled poods at 1,050 . Another case-the A/towney v. Dean, beng against the partner of the former defendant, was commenced on Monday, but as the same evidence was to be
offered as in the former offered as in the former case, counsel on both sides agreed that
the evidence should be taken as if given and the same verdict the evidence should be taken as if given and the same verdict
returned. A fourth case, the Abtorney. General v. John Dean, a
silk importer, in St. Paul's Churchyard, not cunnected with Candy and Dean, was then entered upon. The Attoriey. (Giev Candy


 importation of these two cases and that which, of the part of the
Crown, was claimed as the amount properly payable Offices rested on the admitted negligence of the Custom-house by which the the general were passed. Lord Abinger summert up,
laying it down at the commencement of his charra doubtedly the rules of law as to the proof of defendant's hathaty
were as much to le olserved by the (ro wn in such cases ordinary suits between party anti party, and certamly as zon flaud doubtful pronts comstrized somewhat favour ably to himelf, have-
cally as the negligence of Cusiom-houre (ftcials hadloccasioned


 54
 \(2=2\) a former sessinn of this c urt. for the wiltul murder of Cal.
Fawcett, would surensur and tike his tral min that charge. At a ate hour on the fevlous mpht, howe er, he had recelved a
note froms the legal adviser of Ar, Munro, which nuformed him
that Mr. Munrocould not surrender or appear to take his trial havity beeu attacked with illness, and beug then suffering
from typhus fever. The Attonticy (rinural ntded that he lad
only one course to pursue under the circumstances, and tiat was to ask diars their purste under the circumstances, and that
whentin it right that Mr. Munro that Mr. Thed on to appear and Mr. Bodkin, with himself, had been retamed fir the defence of Mr. Munro. They had only recelved
the notice of Mr. Munro's illness last night, at too late an loor
to count even to send to the solncitor for the \(\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{k}\), secution, but it was not
too late to send to the Attorney-Gerera. They accordingly
made the made the communication, which it was quite impossible to have made any earlier. He would beg to add, with respect to the
question put by the Attorney-General, that Mr. Mumo was not under recognisances. Lord Denman then ordered that the ivit-
nesses should he all disclarged from further attendance durang
 to wheh he pleadcil guulty some seas ons back. Mrr. fust.ce
Coltman, turning to the detendant, who stoon on the stop of the
witness-bux seld
 fendant : It is not possible that justice can be done me if your
lordship does not hear me. I have pleaded guilty under peculiar lordship does not hear me. I have pleaded guilty under peculiar
circumstances--LCrd Denman: You have pleaded gulty, and
the cont \(=4=4=4\)


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 Norti-street, Wolverhampton. Appointed Agents:- Messss.
 Nurserymen, Liverpool. for London and the country.
Agents wanted
SMOKE PREVENTED AND VENTILATION EFFECTED
M R.JEAKES, 51 , Great Russell-street, Russell-square, Widd-gifard, by the use of which he grarantees to Cure al Chimncss smoking from Wind, and also to prevent on
currents: it is admirably adauted for the Ventilation of ments of every description; also of Ships, Stables, Dairies, and
Larders, as it ensures a constant change of air; and all its parts Larders, as it ensures a constant change or air, to derangement

 where it may be seen in action. The attention of Architect
Builders, and the Trade in general, is especially invited. \(B^{\text {ERDOE'S really WATERPROOF WINTER }}\) aracter, at equitable charge rain whatever. Also his well-known Waterproof Frock, in liew of the Mackintosh, for all seasons, the adoption of which thos who wish the result of five years' extensive trial fully proves. conveni order, in the best manner, ren large stock of superior side garments of all kinds always kept ready, of which an insper
tin is confidently invited. Made only by W. BERDO T, Tailor, Waterproofer, 8cc., 69, Cornhill (nerth side)
D RESS COATS, Superfine cloth, 30 s . to 40 s .; extra silk velvet collar and silk facings, 508 ; ; Watervroof Wrappers,

 Tunic and Hussar Suils, 3 3is, a suit of superfine Black Chath street, City, 10 doors from Lonam brid दe
II NAB TESTIMONIAL.-The Central Com-
 been responded to, they will be prepared to Clioss the Subsenifl TroN-Boor about the 25 th instant. They would thereror
oblised by the various Local Collectors transmitting their before that time ; and they also hope that those who have noty do come forward, but who may feens otherwise their names may no arrive in time for insertion in the ceneral Report which it is in tended to present to each Contributir.
Edinhurgh, Dec. 5,1843 .
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. - Patronized by Her Courts of Europe.-Composed of Balsamic Exotics, zand uttely pure and free from all mineral or metallic admixture. 10 on the sking and by its a gency on the pores and minute secretory vesses
Blothes most effectually dissipates all Redness, Tan, Pimplea, B100 The
Spots, Freckles, Chiiblains, and other Cataneous Visitations. Tdil spots, freckles, , imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and id indiss cacy it induces on the Hands, Arms, and Neck, render peculiarly
 KALYDOR" printed on the wrapper.-All others are "Sh H.
 ture to be engraved on the Government, Stamp, thum
Row iAND and Son, 20 , Fatton Garden," which is affied to each bottle. Price \(48.6 d\), and \(88.6 d\). per bottle, daty incla Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
 boxes for paying cards, visiting card cases, workboxes, enveand dressing cases, pole screens, hand screens, card rake baskets, superb teatrays, and table inkstands, presenting a tont-enso. The of splendour and elegance not to be equalled in various in in . A design, the prices varying from 50 guineas to a few sh clear thio few highl-priced elegancies will be sold at cost pirc poards, cutlery, and Sheffild plate as usual.

WANT PLACES. - All Letters to be post-paid A S GARDENER, where one or more men are kept.
 knowledige of the cultivation of Plants; has no objection froter from the Gentleman he has lived with four years and a-half.A S GARDENER. - A single young Man
 from the gentleman he is about to leave.
Mr. RBDMAN's, Brixton-hill, surrey.



\title{
THE GARDENERS＇CHRONICLE． \\ A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS．
}

THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY．

\section*{SATURDAY，DECEMBER 16.}

Price 6id．

No．50．-1843
43．
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
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\hline Asprakelis， &  & Lemus is wne & \\
\hline Australid & & & \\
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W ILLIAM MAY begs to announce that he will not for the present scason．He can supply the following fine year－
old Hollyhocks，grown from sceds saved from best double sorts， varies．per 100 ．Herbaceous pllants，select and showy，in grea
advertisement for October）in collections of foo fine



 prize flowers，at 2 s．Gd．and 58 ．each．The seeds will be sent post Market－place，Manchester．Aar remittance or reference is re quested．－Hope Nat．

I．AND J．FAIRBAIRN are induced from the uncer situated comty upon which they hold the Manor－street Nursery attention will be girent to all applications），to effect a Sale of the the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large and re－ markably healthy and well－grown stoek，consistugg of fine large
Laurcls，twice transplanted，of extra growth；Portugal Laurels， very handsinme ；Giten Honliex，ff variuns slzes Evergrech
 with a large estock of fine standard and dwarf，trained and nm－
trained Pcaclies，Nectarines，Apples，Pcars，Plums，and Cherries， of the most approved kinds，and of growth rarely equalled；also， a large assortment of Forest Trees，consisting of Lines，Eims， Birch，Becch，Hornleam，Spanish and Horse Cliesnuts，Mountain of Gooseberries and Curiauts，of excellent growth，and of the
best varietles in cultivation，to all of which J．\＆J．F．respectfully invite the inspection of Gentlemen and Nurserymen，flattering themsclves that the general character of the suck is such as to offer at very moderate prices for cash．
to therr advertisement of Heaths，\＆ce．，which has lately appeared in the Gardeners＇Chronicle，（Oct． 21 and 28 ．）

> PHILIP CONWAY has the pleasure of offering to the Prablic the above splendid production at the reduced price Conway＇s Pelargonium＂Lankir＂（the best yet raised for orcing），fine plants now showing their blooms，at 5s．each；good
plants in 48 －sized pots，at 38.6 d ．each．A remittance for refer－ Old Brompton，Dec

> MESSRS．GRAY，ADARY－ESTABLICHEU 1681. of those el gaged in planting Shrubheries Vries Hemlock，Sprace，Yews，Arbutus，Phillyreas，Arbor－vita，Ala－
ternus，\＆ec．\＆c．whin they can supmy on arvantagcous terms， and from the well－known nature of ther som being so admirably They also take this opportunity of again reminding their cus tomers of their Stock of Dwarf，Standard，and trained Fruit－ trees，Figs，Vines，\＆c．\＆c，which are this season of a very application．Secus and Plants carefully selected and packed for Colonists，Well deserving the atfentron of all Emigrants and

> B TSHELL＇S Light Seedling Dahlia＂Emma，＂ for cash，Colour，white，tipped with deep cherry，the petal－form and centre good；the largest，most conta abind J．B，cut 48 blooms from 14 plants，which were exhibiter at one of the Metropolitan Shows，the whole of which Mr．Neville pro－ purple maroon，finc cupped petai，and frce bloomer；ground roots， faction，or he whil return the purchase－money－－12，Hail－plact，

> B．saunders，nursbryman and Fhonist，Isite Reneral that he has few thonsan，Maticu PEACHES \＆NECTA－ prise all the best yarpeties culturation；and whech hic will Yender at moderate prices，with the usual discount to the Trad
\(\mathrm{N}, \mathrm{B},-\mathrm{His}\) collection of Pear－trees are also very fine．－Dec．

FASTOLFF RASPBERRY．


YOUELL AND CO．have much pleasure in announcing Kin whem，hine Canes or the above highly valuable and much es－ Kemed RASPBERRY，unequalled for the extraordinary size of frait and nichicss of IS PATRONISED BY HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN，HIS GRACE THE DURE OF RUTAND，
THE EARL OF HRRINGTON，THE EARL OF LVER，
 The HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDO ror further particulars they beg to refer to their

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Package included． the usual discount to \(^{2}\) th
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ackage included．que usual discount to the Trade，when no ＊＊＊Cautron．－Y．and Co．beg to call the attention of their
Friends and the Public ingeneral to the fact that they Have a！p－ pointed no Agents in London for the sale of the above，and can not be held responsible for its beiag genu
Y OUELL＇S TOBOLSK RHUBARB，12s．per dozen －For Particulars of ＇IWO NEW SEEDLING PICOTEES．－＂LADY FINEST＇CARNATIONS AND PICOTEES． DUTCH HYACINTIS AND OTIIER BULBS． DUTCI ARAUCARIA IMBRICATA．
For particulars and prices of the above，see their Advertisement the 22 N Nov．－Great
IUMPHREYS COMPOUND，applicable to all Greenhouse Plants，to Hyacinths and other Bulbs，and to
． promote the germina \＆
 Lex and Co．，Covent Garden；Batt and Rutiey，412，Strand Cey and cosd，Tavistock－row；W．J．Nutting，46，Cheapside；G Lawrence，18，Piccadilly；John Kernan，Great Russell－street， Covent Garden；Locmame，anio Nasti，63，Strand；Tbatcier and Son Isliniton；Thomas Watkinson，Market－phace，Man－ chester；W．E．Risnpla，Plymouth；Dickson \＆Co．，Edinburgh； Pontey，Leeds ；LAwson and Son，Ediburgh；amdets，DAyy， ing Seedsmen in town and country．Thanieste Agelon．

1R．GLENDINNING，（late of the firm of LUCOMBE， blemen，Gcutlemen，and his Friends generally，that having pur－ chased the Lease and stock of the aucre Nursery，he has ance divi－ tions to it，in ordar to enable him to carry on the NURSERY bUSINESS in all its various brathches，and he begs to assure those who may be pleased to eafrust him with therr commands， that his utmost endeavonrs shan with accuracy and punctuality，rendering every arti－ cle of the best desciption at a moderate price． In HOTHOUSE and GREENBS，all the best varieties whll b cultivated，and every approved movelty adtectas soonts only will be grown whi
properties． In the SEED BUSINESS his arrangements enable him，from his proximity to the best marts，to supply such only as are genu－
ine in quality and true to same， ine in G．flatters himself that from his practical acquaintance with Landscape Gardening and Garden Architpcture，he may ing Orna mentai Water，Constructing and Heating Buildings for Hort cultural purposes，uponthe for Flower and Kitehen Gardens，\＆c ciples，Laying out Ground for Flower and kiten
Arboretums designed and systematically planted．－Dec． 11,1843 TO GENTLEMEN PLANTING．－The subscribers 1 respectfully intimate that they have a large Stock of fine must be removed they will be sold at a low price．Fresight paid a pieatin Wifl，Whonesale Sfedsman，London，begs J．G．Waramint the trade gencraily that he has made a selection， at very great expense，from the fincst stocks in Finglard and other parts of the worlid，and cand warrant the wresent year＇s growth． The prices are 30 per cent．Hower than any other house in the No．4，Eyre－strect－hill，Hatton Garden，London．－Dec．14， 1843 ．
TO BE DISPOSED OF－TEN TONS OF CAR－ 1 ROT．SEED：viz．，Five Tons of Large Green Top Altring－ helgium，at 32s．per cwt．All wauratoks．Thg／ish Grouth of 3843，and sel ss than 1 cut．Apply to J．G．Waite，Nos． 1 and quantity nut 4 ，Errestreet Hill，Hatton Garden，London．
CIX Superior kinds of MELON SEEDS，comprising Whe following．Becchwood true，Hyhud Persian，Hocsainee， Impornd Cantaloupe，we witt from 9 to 15 lbs ，and of superior qua－
Hity；the above will be warranted true to their names，and wil lity；the above will be warranted trae
be for warded immediately on receint of a post－office order forr \(5 s\) ， payalle at Mildenhall．P．S．－Six good Seeds
Chippenham Park，near Midenhali，Suffolk．
\(B\) RITISHI QUEEN STRAWBERRY．－Good Strong Plants of this excellent STRAWBERRX may be harl on john 100 or 22 l ． 10 s ，per 1000 ．

TO NURSERYMEN，FLORISTs，and Others－－Nursery to Lct，


 onventent situation， 15 u cll diwhed and fenced by walls and hedges；it is fully stocked whth Thees，Elergrems，
assortment of Puants，aud the lumit＇s Depint in cxiersme and well selscica．There，and frame，all well filicu．Tl cre is als a comfortable
 private sargath，The Propiptor has shld abrut turee and a
 men，ydugucferers，as well as for the inturmat．on of Mr．Lockis＇ Mustomers and Friends，that he intends to continue in the Seed Trade，as formerty，at his sho in，and supply his customers as important obliyat．os． Applicatno to be made the Proprie：or，or to Grorge Main， Writer，in Kelso．\(\quad\) A RGUS LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY， 39 Ampowered by thecial Act of Parliament， 5 \＆ 6 W．IV．，c． 76. Chomas Fanneunu，Esq．Alderman，Chairman．
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In andition to the sub Rates of Premm：（apm，iof on，cool．，the Assured have the security of the company acmanat：ng Asmatace Fund mirested in Government ：nd of her ava．al le sernithes，of con－ pany．Tise Roresofrroman and patible whth the salety of thi：A－ured and the statury of the
 and fieguently delusire prospect of a periodical division of proat
4
One－third of whole term Premiums may remain mepaid at 5 per off at any time w．thout notice．nioney as security for तelita，or as a provision for a comprehensive Tables of the Argus office will able，the varied andicularly favourable to the Assured． at a quarter before 20 Elock， A Liberal Commission to Solicitors and Agents． DISEASED AND HEAETHY LIVBS ASSTRED． MEDICAL，lNVALID，ath GENERAL Laphal，sfo，0nol This Office is provitied with very accurateif Ficuatabie Trmas．In Which it can Assure Discascd unsound Live，the amuunt varying with the particular disease．Members of Consumptive Families assured at Equitable Rates．Loans grauted upon persenal se
E．G．P．Nerson，Actuary． horticulitural，building \＆heating by hof－Water．


T．WEEKS \＆Co．，Architects，\＆c．，Gloucester－ water Apparatus Manufacturers，beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry，that their business，which inas ineen extensive throughout the comntry for many years，is entiris conaned to
the BUILDING OF HORTICULTURAL ERECTIONS of every the BUILDING OE HEATING of them by HOT WATER． CONICAL and other boile Re orny sizes；then fiten con－ in 10 hours，and whl weat a rang onf bits，by means length． improved plan of BOTTOM－f1FAT FOR PITS，by means

 sc．，at their Horticuitural Manufactory，Gloucester－place，Chei
sea，near Sioane－square．
GENLLNE PERUVIAN \＆BOIIIIAN GUAズO ANTORY GILBS ANDSNNS，LUNDUN
GIBBS，BRIGHT，AND CO，LIVERPOOL AND BRISTOL．
47，Lime－sto，Dec． \(7,1843\).

HOT-WATER APPARATUS FOR HEATING CHURCHES, and MANUFACTORIES, DWELLING-HOUSES, ciples, and at at very moderate charges, upon improved prin.
EDWARD BAILEY, 272, HOLBRE D. and E. BAlLEY having devoted much time to the consideration of this subject, and had much much time to the consideraments surgested anove-mentioned purphoses, have, ty improve-
ing not only very ethicle practice, rendcred therr mode of heat-
 have erected apparatus in England, Scotland, and Ireland for eanployed by the Horticultural Society have had the honour to be Woiks of their splendid Conservatory, lately erected at Chiswicl
 Torticultural Buildings and Sashes, and invite noblemen, gentieand models, at 272 , Holborn whection of their various drawings exhibiting, amongstother metal works, an extremelyportunity of convenient kitchen apparatus, or range, adapted for the conpleteand
supply of hot wat Bupply of hot water, and an arrangement of the oven more com-
plete than has hitherto bee the D. and E. BAis Er were the first to introduce public. near houses to horticulturists, and can refer to the Calinc curvili. attached to the Pantheon as one of their works, besides many others in this country and on the Continent.
D.and E. BATEFY have preparce a quantity of the Galvanic
playt Protector
 Orchirdaccons or other thuses where vapour is constant Piye, for
intervals rnouirect, and which mav be saen at their Manulactory
 DOt BHE CYLINPEntors of the IMPROVED CONICAL and
 officrs most decided advantages over every other pramices, which
employed for tlie same purgose. These tanks witherto
 by any working Garicner w whout the slightest difificulty, thus empley ing this mincla approved methorl of heating withouts of the arl. Pilies alreaty yixed, and from the prescot low price of Iron will be found cheaper than of any other material. Mr. RENDLE information to any persons in his neiphbourhoodters and furnish O N SALE, in any quantity, PERUVIAN and BOLI
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Price 108 sewed, in Two Parts, or Yos. \(6 d\), cloth,
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A NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.- \({ }^{\text {On }}\) the 6 the of January.
are Farmers and small, must devote their anxious - Lhe time has come when Landlords and Tenants,
 established and Science beroore The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the and, while they welcome varying as places. They condemn the idea of conducting farmilitivation without an acquaintance with But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in autl other of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dane invariable plan, that there are practical crrors which no local circumstances can justify in principles upon which successful farming must depend ; The duty of the Editor of practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for AGRICULTURAL GAZETE is to make known the knowecting husbandry, and While, therefrere, they state that the Editor of THE AGRICULTUR carying vat thir vicws, and not to the talents of any It is to and of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, hey feel it to be f far The Recel from the landed and farming interest generally, especially of those whose names they the promise of support and

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dicie Vice-President of the

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tural Society of Siraral society of Eignce-Presid
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M. M.
William Miles
William Miles, Est., M. M.P., M. P.
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Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany, Cambridge
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Mr. Hall. Secretary of tre
Mr. Hall, Secretary of the Chepstow Farmers' Olub
I. R. W. Parchas, Secretary of the Monmouth Farmers \({ }^{\text {r }}\)
Club

With Free Taad
such questions can only be of temporary interest; whereas the AGRICULICULTURAL GAZETTE will in no way concern itselfThe Practice of Agriculture-its Science-Anfmal and Vegetable Phation Hushandry-results of outil-conducted experimental Farming-Growth and Rotation of Crats in Implements-better modes of
Foresting-Road-making-Farm-Dulding will form topics of consideration. Reports will be wiven of short, whatever affects the beneficial empliyment of capital Prices of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to ouestions cond Irish A Aricultural Socicties - London Market
be furnished weekly
 that there may be ample room for discussion. that Pduer will be increased one-half DR Size wivher, and sio extensively known : but occupied, as at present, by Horticulture, and Twerty- fonr by the General News of the Week, whilst
TWENTY.FOUR COLUMNS WILL BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE.

\section*{THE GARDENERS CHRONECLE AND A}
or Parties intending to comm AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

A GRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.-MR. J. HAY-



THE HEALTH OF THE LABOURER.-The AGRecond Edition of this ADDRESS to the WETHERBY
 correspondents that the enbect should be more extensively sub.
mitted to public opinion in connexion with all Agricultural
Associations Assciations. "Attention to the condition of the labourer will
do more to \(x\) aise these institutiuns in teneral
 October, 1343.) "We recommend every new subscriber to to these
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 the removal of that extrnninoons sububstance el lends a salutartary, growth by
and fresthess to the gums. It removes from the surface of the
teeth the
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brious and sith the and to the brand disinfec. ing qualitess, it gives sweetowiug at once cleanliness, and the and peririnice CAurity of heaith. Price 2s. gde. per box, vinty included. missioners. - of her Majectest's Stamys from fraud, the Hom. Comprietors' 'Siguature to be engravedi on the Government Stamp,
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 lighte equal to Glass, much warmer, and the plants never buisil
under it. Nobiemen, Gentlemen, and Gardeners will, by using this comdaring the blooming season; it is a certain defence from frost,
 well more freely with mereased luxuriance, the trut to set and
 on to be the recommended that the Calico be preyarcu early,


 Buti.gr and Muccleny, Covent Garden, where an sample of preManchenler, PAGE be send SON, Mr

NDIA
1 and ohers OUHIS for CADETS', Assistant-Surgeong,
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Whe corm queen and prince albert peas.

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I DWARD BECK invites the attention of Horticul-


\section*{Cye farmeners chytomide}

\section*{SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1843.}

\section*{}
\(W_{E}\) have the painful duty of announcing the decease, at Bayswater, on the 14 th inst., of Jous CLavorus Loupon, Esq,, the well-known indefatigable writer on Horticultural subjects and the celebrated I andscupe-Gardener, in his 60th year. Whatever
differences of differences of opinion there may be as to some of
the views which Mr. Zoudon adyocated, there can be none as to the general value of his literary labours. The esteem which was entertained for them by one who has occasionally been opposed to him, was shown some years ago by the establishment of the genus golden flowers curious New Holland shrub, whose labours - Horticultural, Arclitectural, Ecconomical, and Botanical-under which Mr. Loudon at length has sunk.
THe Smithfield Show of fat cattle, implements, \&cc., which took place last week in Baher-street, viewed as an exhibition of the extent to which feeding can be carried in the fattening of cattle, sheep, and pigs, was considered fully equal to the shows of previous years.
We have not room to rive this year's award of the prizes offered by the Smithfield Club, and probably the majority of our readers would not feel much interested in it. Among the many heavy animals exhibited, we noticed particularly the beatifully-formed b-years and nine months' old short-horned heifer, bred Skipton, Whticmpest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, near to which gold and silver medals were also awarded.
Prince Albert was among the unsuccessful ex hibitors.
The exhibition in the galleries of implements, roots, sidered full and interesting. These may be conordinary specimeans, whose uee res shewn in the yard below them ; and whatever advantage may follow the spirit of emulation, which is, we think, the only useful consequence of a show of fal cattle, there can ments, and of the exhibition of Agricultural implements, and of the plants used in good farming must be useful in many ways. Some extraordinary Swedish
Turnips were exhibited by Mr. Skirving of Liverpool, and Carrots and Mangold Wurizel, by Messrs. Gibbs, of London ; but these, though they doubtless displayed the distinguishing marks of their respective varieties specim out to the fullest extent, could not be taken as the ordinary circumstances of field culture. We saw Whe series of specimens of Agricultural Grasses, or of Wheat, Oats, and Barley; yet these are surely quite worthy of classification, according to their varieties, and they would form to many as interesting an exhibition as that of the fat cattle patronised by the Smithfield Club; and we think that the display of the straw, as well as the seed of such specimens, would not only exhibitor. We spectator, but profitable also to the matters much more narrowly. next year look to these

The relation that plants bear to the carbonic acid which surrounds them may, at first sigbt, appear to be an abstruse question in the Chemistry of Physiology considerch Practice has no concern; but a moment's would be a being a mere point of philosophical speculation, it is one intimately connected with the fundamental principles of cultivation.
Phis is consist very largely of charcoal (or carbon). chemical plain enough, without having recourse to that sticks and branches are what become charcoal when properly burned, and that after the operation they are little less buiky, although much lighter than they were before. It is not, however, so generally much composed the most delicate parts of plants are as undoubtedly the fact. Take the petal of a Rose-the yet more delicate corolla of a Convolvulus-or even the tender Fungi which spring up in cellars like tufts of
snow, as fragile and as delicate-place them on a piece
of glass, thrust them for a moment between the redhot coals of a glowing fire, and whell they are withdrawn their colour and freshness is gone, but charcoal remains. In short, plants consist principally of charcoal and wate
If it is true that such is the fact-if it is thus evident that plants consist to a large extent of charcoal it is obviously most important to ascertain the source from which they derive it-for we need not say that they could not have it if cut off from communication goes to prove that a very large source of charcoal is carbonic acid : a kind of air, compounded of carbon and oxygen, found in the almosphere, incessantly expelled from the lungs of animals, and produced by the decay of vegetable and animal bodies. On this invisible,
untouchable substance plants feed; out of this they help themselves to the charcoal, returning the nxygen to the air. And thus the vast forests of the earth, and all the herbage at their feet, are gradually built up, and fashioned into the beautiful green mantle of our planet.
1 his great fact being established, some other questions about which Physiologists cannot agree are less important. It practically disposes of the question, atmosphere or not \({ }^{\text {a }}\) that carbonic acid is their food, we must necessarily admit that plants will take it up by their absorbent surfaces whenever it is presented to their surfaces And as the power of absorption exists nowhere in plants more powerfully than in their roots, so must w therefore admit that the roots will feed on carbonic acid if the substances surrounding them can furnish it. cultivated wiants must be considered to be so fed. W cannot for a moment admit the truth of those speculations in which the unimportance of carbonic acid at the roots of plants is insisted on. All experience shows the contrary

If these statements are well founded, as they surely are, one of the most important of all matters connected with cultivation is immediately touched-viz., the management of the soil in which plants grow; for it must be plain that one of the first things to be thought of is the introduction into earth of materials out of which carbonic acid can be steadily produced. The cultivator does this by means of manure-that is, by means of decaying matter capable of producing gaseous compounds of carbon, But although this is practically done universally to a
certain extent, it is by no means clear that we employ certain extent, it is by no means clear that we employ
for this purpose all the available substances at our disposal.
Of late years a great deal has been said of the value of common charcoal in soil. Experiments have been quoted to show that in powdered charcoal alone plants flourish with an extraordinary degree of vigour ; charcoal has been recommended as the best of substances in which to strike cuttings (see vol. i., p. 549, and many other places), and by degrees it has gained a reputation which nothing now can shake. It is true that some ex periments with it have failed, owing, we believe, to its having been used in too fine a state, or to other accidental causes; nevertheless the opinion of practical men is setting steadily in its favour. Messrs. Loddiges employed it advantageously in the cultivation of Orchidaceous plants, charring the wooden blocks on which they are attached: that practice was introduced beneficially at Chatsworth, and nothing can be more striking than its good effects in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where a few weeks have sufficed to give a dark green healthy colour to the plants attached to the charcoal blocks. By mixing it with the soil of Orange-trees their health was presently increased in a remarkable degree; and we understand that it is used largely as an ingredient in the soil emthayed by Mr. Barnes for the production of the great Pine-apples at Bicton.

This may be in part ascribed to the mechanical action of charcoal, and to its freedom from insects, or, as chemists maintain, it may be owing to the power possessed by charcoal of condensing within its pores carbonic acid and other gaseous substances which are slowly yielded up to plants as they are required. But we are persuaded that charcoal does itself enter into combinations capable of being consumed by plants, either in the form of carbonic acid, or of some other compound. It is true that chemists regard charcoal as one of the most unchangeable bodies in Nature, and altogether incapable of entering into combination with oxygen at common temperatures. But at p. 24 of our volume for 1841, we have pointed out an apparent voifficulty in the way of this supposition, and it is difficulty to be recollected that the powers which are assigned to living bodies are far beyond those of the laboratory. Enthusiastic chemists may undervalue
* For the sake of simplicity we here speak of carbonic acid carburetted hydrogen from the gaseous matters capable of being decomposed by plants.
the vital principle, but the world will hardly go witty them in doing so. They cannot decompose the earthy silicates with their most powerful solvents, but the feeble roots of a plant will do so with the utmost ease. We, therefore, regard the inability of man to make charcoal combine with oxygen or hydrogen as no proof whatever that plants cannot do so, and until some experimental evidence is producell to prove that plants cannot feed on charcoal, we shall believe that they can. In the meanwhile we may adduce, in support of our own view of this most important question, a statement just made by Mr. Rigg,* who expressly asserts that charcoal will combine with other elements at common temperatures. And this is only reasonable, considering the facility with which some carbonaceous compounds are decompesed; the charcoal being combined by Nature into carbonic oxide and carburetted hydrogen, which rush to the surface of tagnant water when the bottom is disturbed. Let any one push a stake into the mud of a wet ditch, and see what a vast quantity of air-bubbles rises inmedately to the surface. Those bubbles are composed almost entirely of compounds of oxygen or hydrogen, obtained by the decomposition of matter, consisting in part of charcoal, and formed among the decaying matter in the mud

The opinion of Liebig," says Mr. Rigg, "that the charcoal employed by Lucas (in growing platis) underwent no change, is based upon the indestructibility of this body when prepared from heart-wood of large timbers, which, after having been kept for centuries excluded from the access of the atmosphere has been found perfectly sound. But it is not so with charcoal made in the ordinary way, from the less valuable parts of timber when kept moist and exposed to the atmosphere. Charcoal of this description under goes decomposition, and carbonic acid is given off.
"Lucas would lead us to infer that this was the case with those experiments whicli succeeded best; for he says, "In order to ascertain the effects of differen kinds of cbarcoal, experiments were also made upon that obtained from the hard woods and peat, and also upon animal charcoul, although I foresaw the probability that none of them would answer so well as that of Pinewood, both on account of its porosity and the ease with which it is decomposed

The following experiment by Mr. Rigg favours the conclusion drawn by Lucas, and disproves the proposition of Liehig

Fifty grains of charcoal, made from Elm branches nearly an inch in diameter was put into a twelve cubic inch bottle whose long neck was graduated into \(\frac{1}{100}\) of a cubic inch. To this charcoal was added 400 grains of distilled water: the bottle was tightly corked, sealed, and placed in a greenhouse on May 26 th . It remained in this sitnation, at a temperature varying from \(60^{\circ}\) to \(90^{\circ}\), until the 6th of July, when the cork was drawn, and \(1 \cdot 1\) cubic inch of carbonic acid was removed over mercury by caustic potassa.
'The botlle remained open for ten days, when it was corked down and placed in a similar situation, where it stood for 28 days, during which 58 of a cubic inch of carbonic acid had been formed.

The bottle was again corked, and kept where the temperature yaried from \(36^{\circ}\) to \(60^{\circ}\). On drawing the cork a portion of air made its escape, and there was 64 of a cubic inch of carbonic acid removed by liquor potassex.

From these we may conclude, that the charcoal employed by Lucas underwent decomposition, and furnished to the atmosphere carbonic acid; and hence the plants in these experiments might always be in a situation for exercising their influence upon this gas, and for being influenced by it."

Fortunately it matters little in practice whether charcoal acts beneficially on plants by forming gaseous compounds from its own substance, or by seizing them from the atmosphere, locking them in its pores, and then releasing them as plants require them for their food. That it does feed plants, and most abundantly, seems proved by evidence that cannot now be controverted.
Why then should not kilns be erected for converting into charcoal all the rubbish of gardens and all the thousands of loads of \(\tan\) and sawdust now annually wasted, and thus another agent of fertility be added to the stock with which both gardeners and farmers have to work? But this opens a more extensive question which we cannot at present discuss.

Thoses who have pits heated by hot-water gutters will find, as we have already stated, that dampuess will be a formidable enemy in winter. When \(a b\) are the gutters, and \(c d\) the surface of materials placed above them, the air will have no considerable motion, water will lodge on the foliage, and death will result with all soft and tender plants.
But Mr. Donald, the superintendent of the hot-
* Eyperimentel Researches, Chemical and Agricultaral ; show ing Carbon to be a Compound Body made by Plants
posed by Putrefaction, 8vo, Smith, Elder, and Co,
house department in the Garden of the Horticultural


Society, has ascertained that the moment the line \(c d\) is made to slope, as in the next cut, the difficulty is
overcome. By laying bare, or nearly so, the gutter \(a\), which is the flow-guttcr, and raising the covering materials gradually to \(d\), a motion of the colder air takes place from \(d\) to \(c\), while at \(c\), the hotter air rises up to the sashes, follows them, and when cooled falls again to \(d\), and this kind of circulation going on incessantly, all damping off is effectually prevented.

We have no doubt that this piece of information will prove useful to many persons, even although they may not have pits heated with hot-water gutters; for the principle has a far more general application.

\section*{"ONE-SHIFT SYSTEM" zersus CENTRADENIA}

ROSEA.
cited as an instanber Centradenia rosea is erroneously system. As the plant in question was under the writer's care during its early growth, he is well aware that the individual who quoted it could have had no interest in mentioning it as evidence in favour of the system; at the principles of that mode of cultivation. What that system produces is not necessarily a larger plant, but a system produces is not necessarily a larger plant, but a
more perfect and uniform growith within a shorter period. The perfect and uniform growth within a shorter period. of its superior growth, than is any single element of the of its superior growth, than is any single element of the
soils to which it has been subjected as the principal cause of its vigour.
Centradenia rosea is a most remarkable instance of structure being so fully subservient to the purpose of the structure being so faly subservient to the purpose of the
cultivator as almost to dispense with the ordinary rules cultivator as almost to dispense with the ordinary sules
which are followed in securing superior growth. In proof which are followed in securing superior growth. In proot
of the distinction betwen this plant and others of comparatively easy culture, let us advert to Hlovea Celsi and Oxylobium retusum, amongst many others, in the green-house-plants which, when planted in sugh materials as Nature has adapted them for, are not of difficult manage-
ment; yet who has produced fine specimens of them ment; yet who has produced fine sperimenis of them
without recourse to the rules of accumulated growth? In without recourse to the rales of accumulated growta? In
the stove we have Ardisia hymenandra, Justicia coecinea, and Cerbera fruticosa, in the style of which none are of greater interest; but where are they found grown in due
and uniform proportions? They defy all ordinary modes of cultivation, and yet are proverbial for casy management, and for being capable of assimilating nutritive matter in a gross form. Among the commoner forms of regetation, we have the genera Lotelia and Verbena-the
former never seen in the state to which it is possible to former never seen in the state to which it is possible to
bring it without recourse being had to artificial rules in bring it without recourse being had to artificial rules in
its arify stages of growth; the latter, on account of its pliant and naturally slender growth, capable of being brought into almost every form that nature or art can derise.
The foregoing instances are given in illustration of a structure which is unfavourable to that medium development of parts which is considered essential to fertility, and the attainment of which involves an application of the following principle :
Nature has given plants the power (under favourable circumstances) of producing from the bosom of each Leaf, a branch which is capable of being rendered subser-
vient to the formation of bloom ; therefore it follows, vient to the formation of bloom; therefore it follows, that the proportion of bloom will, as a general rule, be in pro-
portion to the multiplication of such branches, subject to portion to the multiplication of such branches, subject to the condition of their being produced within a given pe-
riod prior to the season of bloom, and being duly exposed riod prior to the season of bloom, and being duly exposed to the agencies which are essential to maturity of growth. Amongst the occasional instances where a naturallyuniform growth forms an exception to the foregoing gularly elegant in its habit, it appears adapted to all the modifications of a medium temperature, thriving in a comparatively close frame or greenbouse in summer, and in the coolest part of the stove in winter, --preserving its beauty throughout the year ; maintaining its compant and gracefully-expanding growth and deep purplish foliage in summer-covered with innumerable pink blossoms in procesa spring; requiring no artificial support, no mandgement above that of exposure to light, no special adapiafion of soils and never subject to the fuctuating coddition of those plants in which a slow or rapid circnlation of a rap requires immetiate attention if immediate Id \({ }^{2} 5\) it to be avotded ; this plant is, in fact, a striking adaptation of one of the mass interesting forms of vegets tion to the linaited conveniencts of art. The perfection of hature is seat in all 1 dt proportions, The perfection plants, ittispan of thete \$ast suited to give evidence in your of any yystem of chetivation.
Thoos who hive sapposed that practice founded upon facts may bo reminded that truth-though "hewn like
the roangled body of Osiris into a thousand pieces, and satcered to the four winds-sual be gathered amb to immortal feature of loveliness and perfection." - W. Wood, Pine-apple-place

\section*{EXPERIMENTS WITH MANURES}

The following details of experiments with various manures, although on a small scale, may assist the readers of the Chronicle in forming an opinion of their relative strengtl. They were conducted under equal circum ground on which the experiments were tried is a deep and light sandy loam, of no adhesiveness, and has carried two or three crops a year for probably half a century.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ONIONs. } \\
& 1,6 \mathrm{oz} \text { charce }
\end{aligned}
\]

N.B.-The last experiments overpowered the Onions as they came up, and the ground was transplanted over from other parts of the bed; nevertheless, they advanced beyond all competitors, although the transplanting would
The next experiment was with Parsnips, and on ground 5 before, in precisely equal condition. It was as follows:-
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow{8}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1 Bone-sawings \\
2 Nitrate \\
3 Charcoal-dust \\
\({ }_{5}\) Pig's blood with \\
5 Cow-dung (old) \\
6 Horse-dung (old
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
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\hline \\
\hline \\
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\hline
\end{tabular}
lbs.
27
27
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24
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25
41
41
42
27
24
34
34
N.B.-With regard to the proportions employed, they were not, as in the preceding experiments, weighed, but sprinkled in the drills according to their presumed power. This experiment took place under a pressure of business, It is, of course, by no means conclusive; but may serve, in conjunction with other trials, to assist in forming an astimate of the relative strength to assist in forming an kitchen-garden, however, whicla has carried two or three crops a year for the last half century, and received- amnual manurings, is by no means the fittest situation to try the effects of these things-full of humus, and effete in point ofrects of these things--full of humus, and effete in point different from that on "maiden" or rest soils. There are, however, some crops which are termed "gross are, however, some crops which are termed "gross
feeders," which, it would seem, are entirely independent of rest land or leys: such is the Mangel Wurzel, and such also the Drumlead Cabbage, with many others, of which the Mangel may be reckoned the clief. This root, as I have proved, providing it has a deep and free soil, may be produced on the same spot of ground for many years by annual manuring
Now for growers of green crops it appears to me that composts might be made which would enable them to draw much less on the muck-yard, which in Agricultural
matters is frequently wanted for the mowing \& matters is frequently wanted for the mowing, \&c. To
form such a compost, the bottom of old wood.piles, the fubbings or chippings of hedges burnt or smothered into ashes, saw-dust, cloacine which has some time been blended with saw-dust or other matter, and an old heap
of manure in the state of humus, if well turned and mixed, of manure in the state of humus, if well turned and mixed, and in the last turning some guano or other good and highly-concentrated manure added, would form an economical and highly efficient compost to put in the drills, for green crops in general ; it could scarcely be applied wrong.
The grand desideratum wonld be to lave it all highly deThe grand desideratum wonld be to luve it all highly decomposed and well blended.
To return to guano and other concentrated manures: the best way to obtain a conclusive proof of their powers, would, in my opinion, be to try them on soils of three
distinct kinds: vizo, clays, sandy loams, and peat s distinct kinds : viz., clays, sandy-loams, and peats ; the two first would require four distinct experiments at least, viz., hand-tilled clays destitute of organic matter, and old rest clays, with a good thick sward, and the same with regard to sandy loams. In these it would be seen whether those powerful agents could in any way dispense with the necessity of fallows and rest.
I have been using guano in water rather extensively after the rate of about half an ounce to a gallon, blended with dung-water, for some months, and I have an idea that it will be a most useful adjunct in gardening, more especially with the new and improved system of potting, so ably and cleverly explained by Mr. Wood in your columns, which are, in my opinion, (without pledging myself to all in any card, some the things that ever appeared (as might lave been expected, clors up the interstices of the soil ; therefore, if used regulariy, the plants should have their soil prepared accordingly. I have a house of Camellias and Chrysanthemums, now in fuil bloom, with Which I might challenge many establishments. These Erringlon, Oulton Park.

CHINESE CHRYSANTHEMUMS
There are few plants in cultivation more worthy of
attention than the beautiful varieties of Chrysanchemum. they adorn our greenhouses and conservatories at this time of the year, when everything else indicates their season of rest. Yet it seems strange that such plants should be neglected. In many gentlemen's gardens they are shaded or exposed, if out of sight, and are left without any sort of care; so that in autum, wher should display their beauty they must be plued a fin of other playts where cometimes even serve for nothing be seeo, and the flowers. Still peopie who treat them thus expect good plants, and wonder by what means others have succeeded so much better. If we do not sow we cannot reap-if me cultivate ill we cannot expect fine flowers. Were gardeners cess, and be recompensed for their trouble :
Alter the plants have flowered, cut them down to about three inches above the soil, and place them in a cold pit, three inches above the soil, and place them in a colding.
where they can be protected from frost till spring. During this dormant state no water is required, but as much air in fine weather as possible. In the beginning of April select cuttings, not from the strong shoots that pring from the ground, but those produced on what mains of the old stem ; the latter are always preferabie, When they When they are prepared pot them in ight sanay soil, each cutting in a 60 -sized pot, and plunge them in a sligh rooted and ready to repol into 32 s . At first give them rooted and ready to repot into 32 s . At first give them
light rich soil for the roots to run in, and place them in sheltered situation, where they will be exposed to the sub. When they are established cut them down to within two or three inches of the soil; this will cause them to pro-
duce numerous lateral shoots and to become low bushy duce numerous lateral shoots and to become low bushy plants, which will save a great deal of labour in stopping them during summer. When they have recovered thid rheck, repot them into 8 -sized pots, where they are to remain fully exposed to the sun for the remainder of the season. The soil best adapted for the last shift is a com post consisting of loam, sandy peat, and rotten dung, in equal proportions and quite rough, and if a few pieces potsherds are mixed through the whole mass so much tho better. During the whole season of growth, watering should be attended to with great care; in fact, where the plants are thus fally exposed to the sun, too much water in dry weather can scarcely be given them.
There are some people, who, for the sake of a few good hlooms, only allow one or two flowers to remain on each syst but where a profusion of fowers is wanted, is system, which sacrin.
inadmissible.-J. \(D\).

\section*{AMATEUR'S GARDEN - No}

From the number of letters which \(I\) have receired both from gentlemen and gardeners relative to the digging of Slurubbery-borders, and from the diversity of opinion Which seems to exist regarding this, I feel disposed to
resume the subject again this week. I will now show that as a matter of taste shain this week. I will now show bo dug ; neither ought shrubs to be intermixed with Herba= ceous pianis.
In planting a shrubbery, the object is either to form shady walks among fine trees, to hide unsightly views, or to form screens or shelter against strong winds. Suppose the principal object to be a love of trees, and a desire to possess large and perfect specimens: then it must be wrong to permit them to become so crowded as to destroy each other's form; and it is contrary to nature to dig the ground among them-because in Nature we never is, of ought to be avowedly a work of art, we are not so arth ficial in our ideas as to wish to give every tree in it the appearance of having been placed there by art, as they must have if surrounded by dug ground; but, on the con* refined e wish to make them specimens of Nature to smooth walks, we surround by smooth velvetty turf, which forms a kind of connecting link between tree and tree, and collects them into groups, which, though it may not be exactly the kind of scenery a landscape-painter would make choice of fur his pencil, is nevertheless scene that would not be objected to. Now, althougl theso remarks are offered on the supposition that a love of trees is the great exciting cause of their being planted, they are also equally applicable to the management of screeps shelters, or beltz, because by attention at the proper time, it is quite as easy to form a slumb into a fine specimen, \({ }^{\text {a }}\) it is to allow it to become an unsightly object.
The greatest objection that can be urged against dag gronnd, apart from its injurious tendency upon plants, is proper ening of that repose or quiet, so necessary for the are objectionable because they harno paintings of all the the any inesent with would My bestroy he bany or the composition
erfetly perfectly formed, and as large as the maintaining of proper collection whl allow hem to become, without bein Rhododendron, if properly planted and managed, will
Red form orm a bush or from eight to ten feet high, and the same in diameter, in a period of from six to ten years ;-but Where do we meet with such plants?-not in crowded and dug shrubberies, but where the great elements of vegeta-
ble existence-light, heat, air, and water, can play their
proper parts, which is a clear proof that both crowding and digging are injurious.-W. \(P\). Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE.}
** We trust to be able next week to clear off all arrears of
Correspondence. Tn the meanwhile we must continue to trespass upon the patience of some of our friends.
raised by Messrs. Barnes, Murray, and Snenceres lately raised by Messrs. Barnes, Murray, and Spencer, and the occasioned a sensation amongst Pine-growers, which is far from being agreeable to those who seldom or never ripen off fruit above two-thirds of the size of those spoken of. In what I am about to say, I beg to state that I have not the slightest intention to detract at all from the
merits of the respectable individuals alluded to, who \(I\) dare say are deserving the praise bestowed on them. But When we hear of some employers after reading the remarks in the Gardeners' Chronicle, expressing them-
selves dissatisfied with their gardeners who were previously thought to be completely masters of their profession,
it behoves some one to say \(~ a ~ w o r d ~ o r ~ t w o ~ i n ~ d e f e n c e ~ o f ~ t h e ~\) old, and by far the most general, system of growing Pines the moderate size; and having for a number of years had the management of Pines on a pretty extensive scale, I
may, perhaps, be allowed to do so. In the first place, I contend that the production of a large Pine is, without other more direct evidence, no proof of a gardener's skill. A friend of mine in the north of England, who had grown Pines for many years with varied success, at length, some nine or
ten years ago, produced a Providence Pine of the great weaght of produced a Providence Pine of he 11 lbs . and upwards (avoirdupois), inch a fruit, as might be expected, caused no small inquiry in the locality, and probably might be inferved as a proof
of superior skill ; while he, with a magnanimity which did of superior skill; while he, with a magnanimity which did
him credit, acknowledged himself an inferior Pinegrower to three-fourths of those who never cut a fruit much above one-half of the weight. Such an assertion
may appear singular, but is not the less true, and to those not acquainted with Pine-growing I may observe, that, whenever the plants are induced to continue their growth beyond a given period, and thus attain a large size was the case just alluded to: several of his Pines did not fruit the season he expected, or rather wanted them, and the result was, that large fruit was produced-more in spite above example it is obvious that much time and space were sacrificed, whicis, if more economically applied, might have probably produced double the weight of good useful fruit on large one. There were several more large old plants many of which did not mature fruit above three or four pounds weight, und which had remained twice as long in exclusion of a more profitable set of plants. I do not insinuate that the case of MIr. Barnes's Pines is similar, yet if his heavy Pines are produced at a sacrifice of time and space-the two criterions by which I judge of a gar-
dener's merit in Pine-growing-I must object to his system. Few will deny bat three fruits of three pounds each are much better than one of five or six; and if his plants are very large, and not of quick gronth, they may probably occupy double the time and also double the
space of others which may arrive at half this weight. If such be the case, it is obvious, where particular reasons do not call for large fruit, that the smaller are more profitable by a hundred per cent., and ferhaps more. given extent of beds and in the same space of time as good gardener of the old school can produce under the old Way of management, or even if he be able to produce the Eame weight of fruit collectively, then, and only then, will the first to adopt it. Such are my opinions of skilful practical gardeners, who do not grow themexclusiets or nearly so, for shonixg. I shou, therefure suggest that exactly the collective weight of fruit the duthor has cat within a given period of not less than three years, below a given space of glass, or rather the supertactal area of his
beds, including nursing and succession pits as well as the fruiting-louse. IIe olight also to be able to prove that no importat:on of plants bas taken fhace to any extent, and also that the phants remaining at the ternination of the ment of it; and he also puoht to give some isea of the expense of the materials made use of, as the costliness of any plan is a great duwback in the very many places a here economy is the ruling ouder of the day. If the witer, the rethen will his system receive from a discerning public that support which its merits deserve, and be adopted in every place except the few (and I maintain there is but few) in which bigotry and prejudice put an effectual stop places in which the limited ass.stance and scanty means within the reach of the gardener put it entirely out of his power to compete with his more fortunate neighbour ; with him it is required to make the most of the little he has at command, and if his Pines only reach the weight of two or three lbs. they may perhaps have the recom50 mendation of not costing his employer so much per lb. by five and six lbsent., and the 60 of his neighbours weighing odious character of he ought to be exempted frum the out of his power to alter it. I hope it will not be under-
stood that I mean to uphold an old against a new system ; on the contrary, I wish to set both on an equal footing, and would like to hear the opinions of other practical men on the subject. I think there can be no pairer \(\begin{aligned} & \text { of their respective merits than to proportion their respect- }\end{aligned}\) ive weights collectively relative area of glass or beds that each occupy, and also the time necessary to
Gardener, \(S\). \(V\).

Pine-apples.-Mr. R. H. Pope cannot possibly have read the leading article in the Chronicle, p. 837, on my system of Pine-growing. If he had, it would at least bave Every rapidly in the autumn months than during the scorching heatrof summer; and Dr, Lindley observes, "The Pine grows in the cool season." This fact is so well and universally understood amongst cultivators, that it scarcely Mr. R. H. Pope has advanced on this subject. I apprehend, however, that the Montserrat will prove to be the Black Jamaica, as I found in the North of England the it mer name generally substituted detract from the merits of Mr. Hamilton's productions.-R. Glendinning.

Tortoise, to keep in Frinter--Seeing in your last Number a question by "A Clergyman" as to the best
way of disposing of a tortoise during winter, I beg to inform him that in every instance within my knowledge of tortoises being allowed to bury themselves either in the open ground or a heap of sand in a greenhouse, the poor animals have fallen a prey to parasitical animals; whereas
they have lived many years in perfect health when enthey have lived many years in perfect health when en-
veloped in a mass of dry hay, and then sewed up in matting or an old piece of carpetting, or, what is better still, put in a hamper of dry lay in a dry place: If laid on its side, this admits
pleasure.-K. \(W . W\).
Kennedya splendens.-In your Paper of last week you state there is no such plant as "Kennedya splendens." Lad a remarkably fine specimen a short time back under hat name, received from one of the first London nursery-
men. It is unfortunately dead. I inclose some of the dried leaves.-E. R., Dec. 8. [We can only repeat that this name is unknown to Botanists. The leaves appear
to belong to Zichya inophylla.]

Van Mons Leon Le Clerc Pear.-This is the most Peice of any 1 have ever tasted. It is superior to most the trees different aspects will prolong its duration with out destroying its flavour.-J. Lecouteur, Jersey.

Guano versus Bones.- In reference to a leading artide in a late Number [we do not know what is alluced to by our correspondent as regards Guano, it should be
borne in mind that every ounce which comes to this country is paid for in manufactured goods, and not in gold; in Peru gold and silver are indigenous, (if I may be allowed the expression, and consequently are no required in payment ; but I suspect this is not the case with Bones from the Continent, which are, I fear, paid for in gold. I consider the above facts are of great importance, when our popula
IIalifux, December
Prof. Brande's Lectures. - In common with many other Members of the Royal Agricuitural Society of England, 1 hare recently had the pleasure of listening to Professor Brance's Lectures on Limes and Clays, and 1 bear my plislied the task be so kindly undertook. I was especially pleased to observe the profound attention with which the chen.ical truths announced were received by the audience, and the deen interest they seemed to take in the various scientific statements made by the learned Professor. There was, bowever, one point in the Iccture on clays which 1 think may perhaps mislead, if not expluned-1 and the voltaic battery which had for its object the proving Whether or no a clay contains alkuli, i.e., potassa or soda. This mode, though singularly elegant, and furnishing to and facile mode of arriving at a result, yet is it not su andisfactory, as regards correctness, ns could be desired We all witnessed the reddening effect of rotassa and lime upon yellow turmeric paper; we also saw the same effect upon yellow turmeric paper; we also saw the same effect produced by subjecting a specimen of clay to the voltaic
influence. In the later case it was ascribed to the preinfuence. In the latter case it was ascribed to the presence or potassa or soda in the clas-a sort oded, talken to prevent delusive inferences; for instance, the clay was thoroughly exhausted by the action of water, which, by dissolvg the soluble saline substances, sucta as source of fallacy. But supposing-which is very often the casefhat the clay contained traces of lime, as carbonate or sulicate, then the water would not remove them; and though the clay under examination might not contain an though the clas under examinatiould the reddening effect upon the test-paper be produced. I do not suppose that upon the test-paper be produced. I do not suppose that
the Agriculturist, in experimenting upon his soil, will often employ an extensive galvanic battery as a test for alkali ; get is it desirable that Chemists should be very accurate in yet is assertions and experimental deductions, for many eyes, intelligent and watchful, are upon their movements; end thought they may be forgiven many agricultural misthkes, yet an error committed in their onn particular department will not so soon be forgoten. This observation when Agriculturists are beginning to feel some degree of when Agriculturists are beginning to feel some degree ot

Dahlias.-The Dahlias enumerated by "A Subscriber" are some of the most uncertain bloomers in cultivation; and if he succeeded with them in the year 1842, the chances were that he failed in the following season. Sussex Rival I should not advise him to retain in alimited collection : it is seldom good, and is too small. Fanny Keynes never was, even at the best, more than a secondrate flower; it is of a common colour, and totally destitute of style or character. Ruby was a good flower in its time, but is quite gone by; it is too much quilled for the present day ; besides, it is thin and wanting in colour. Egyptian King is a good flower when in perfection, but is very uncertain. Scarlet Defiance never was good, although it sometimes promises well early in the season; later, it becomes quilled, flat, and deeply-serrated on the edge of the petal. I noticed, during the year 1842, that every Dablia, of which the colour had any tendency to searlet, was deeply notched-indeed to so great an extent, as to give the petal the appearance of a saw; the indentures were, in some mstances, more than a quarter of an inch deep. This did not happen to Dahlias of any other colour than red or ecarlet; nor did it again occur during the season just past, even in the flowers in which it was most conspicuous during that preceding. I apprehend that any solution of this unusual, and to me inexplicable circumstance, is impossible ; but it is clear that the colour of the flower, or whatever gives rise to it, made it susceptible of some influeace from which flowers possessing other colours were exempt. Essex Rival is a very uncertain bloomer: it is never really full, and often single or semi-double. Hylas is a flower of good colour, and is from and clean in petal; I have often regretted that it should be no better than it is, for, notwithstanding its
defects, it possesses style. Metella was a good Dablia, and is even now sometimes seen in good character; but I have seldom known it to be so bad as during the present year: the petal is, however, gcnerally very ciumpled. have seen conductor cccasionaly very beaunul, but wards the centre, and too uncertain a bloomer for a small collection. I have not grown the Bishop of Salisbury. The Jast Dallia season was altogether the best in my recollection; but no doubt, in consequence of the very dry weather that occurred during the blooming time, in a sandy soil many would fail that might have done well especially the case soil in a wet season. such circumstances, be thinner in petals than usual, and soon sfiow the disc ; miilst very double flowers would, from the sane cause, more rapidly expand, and lose their scaly centres. Having now made free with the characters of "A a dozen of which I think he will report favourably-some of them lie no doubt possesses, viz, Turvill's Essex Sale, Edwards's Mrs. J. Richardson, Thompson's Vivid Widnall's Queen, Jackson's Lady Cooper, Hudson's Princess Royal, Brags's Antagonist, Dodd's Prince of Wales, Mitchell's Mrs . Kelly, Keyues' Standard of Per fection. Essex Triumph is the flower that was so successfully exhibited at the meetings of the Floricultural Society of London. It is far from bemg faultess, but is constant, and one of the most desirable Dablas grown ; it is very glooular, and always perfect in the centre; its defects are too great a length of petal, and want of substance in the the bloom is in perfection : another fanit is, that notwith standing its fre dark colour there is a silvery white lup over the face of the petal, that gives the flower a dull appearance Adm. Stopford this searwas the only rival that could successfully compete with Essex Triumph, and the not, I imaine, generally be the case, for it is not constant and in the pelal is broad and bold, and the colour, though vari able, is very good and glossy. Sir R. Sale is another flower appred by the Fluricultural Society, and nas prosed to be one of the best of the season. Mrs, J Richardson, a white and parple, was also submitted to the same test, and justified the opinion given of it ; it is a very useful foner and one of the best of its class. Vivid though not by any means a first-rate flower, is an acqui Queen is too well known to require comment, it is generQlly clase but is certainly nearer rose-colour than anser Dahlia at present in cultivation. Lady Cooper and Princess Royal are rery beautiful when well grown and scaly in the centre Anta, white isist, ho ghe centre is the White is vely pure and the petal good, edly on we the beot in very one of the catre apt to be sunk ; but the latter fault does not interfere with the globular form and general outline, and therefore does not detract much from its value. Mrs. Shelley was much eshibited lust season, and was, withe, the finest flower in the garden; every bloom came perfect, save a little disposition to quill in the centre, Whick, increasing towards the end of the season, made the back of the petars is decidedan that it and although not a large filower was the most successful seedlıng exhibited in the present. year, and was the only Dahlia of 1842 that was placed in the first class by the Foricultural Society. \(-T . C\). W,
Picolees - In some Picoteet the stigma appears before the flower expands. Morria Mary, red Picotee, and
Martin's. Victoria, yellow Pico'ee, are examples. The
pollen will adhere to the part protruded, and I have sometimes seen the flowers so treated fade away without ever
opening, but no seed was rroluced; and whether they faded from fertulisation, or owing to the state of the weather at the time, may be doubted.-O., Leeds.
Digging Shrubberies.-I had hoped no one in the present day would have had the hardihood to support the so
justly called absurdity of digging Shrubberies to benefit justly called absurdity of digging Shrubberies to benefit
the plants, as a writer, under the signature of " Knave of the plants, as a writer, under the signature of "Knave of
Spades," has done in p. 843 of a late Chronicle. Although hardly worth while to answer the untenable arguments he has brought forward to aid his cause, it shall suffice to say that all practical men have long condemned the practice of digging round any tree, shrub, or herbaceous plant,
if the trees, \&c. ront near the surface, and if you wish if the trees, \&c. root near the surface, and if you wish
them to thrive. The fact of market-gardeners cropping them to thrive. The fact of market-gardeners cropping
within a foot of their fruit-trees says nothing in within a foot of their fruit-trees says nothing in
favour of the practice, as it is well known an opposite favour of the practice, as it is well known an opposite me of parties mowing over their Strawberry-beds in the autumn, and then digging between them, a practice justly condemned in this Paper lately. Herbaceous plants and annuals are never grown in perfection amongst chrabs, and are much better in detached groups by
themselves; the appearance of shrubs where the turf reaches under their branches is much more natural, (Gardenesque, as Loudon would call it,) than where there is a dug border three or four feet wide in front of them, filled with half-starved perennials and annuals; and from the lack of knowledge the said "Knave of Spades" displays when speaking of the time it takes to lay turf, the expenses thereof, and the annual renewing of the same I would much advise him to see a little operation in that nquiries about the degain. And as the "Knave," in his retrograding instead of "going a-head," I would say (as a celebrated doctor used to tell his patients,) buy Dr. Lindley's "Theory of Horticulture," and read it.-Obiler Dictum.
Vegetable Vagaries.-Under this head you have already published in the Gardeners' Chronicle some curious in stances of the wonderful freaks of Nature in transforming the flowers of one plant so as to resemble those of another, and I now present you with a sketch of a different kind of

metamorphosis which I conceive to be no less singular than many of the oddities previously recorded. It is panying sketch will give you some ider:-wherempanying sketch will give you some idea:-Where the pseudo-bulb that was made last . year after the plant formed two other bulbs, very much smaller than the and formed two other bulbs, very much smaller than the old and but similar in character, with leaves on the crown and at the base of each, and at last terminated by throwing out a flower-stem from between the two leaves on the crown of the latest-formed pseudo-bulb, at the same time as the scape hegan to show itself at the base of the original one. The flowers on hoth are now in perfection, and have rather a singular appearance. Were the lower scape removed, it would almost puzzle one acquainted
with the mode in which this plant usually flowers, to say With the mode in which this plant usually flowers, to say epidendroides, still the jointed sort are those of Aspasia epidendroides, still the jointed sort of stem with the terminal scape give it a totally different character,- such as would nearly induce us to look upon it as being a distinct species, or at all events a very different plant from what Aspasia epidendroides is described to be,-W. D3. Booth.
The Ash.Tree.- In the grounds here is an The Ash-Tree.-In the grounds here is an old timber Ash, which for many years has had one bough of a totally different character to the rest of the tree, or of any other Ash-trees which I have seen; being short-jointed and densely covered with foliage when in leaf. A few years beck 1 directed my father's gardener to graft some of its young shoots upon some young plants in a plantation. The grafts took well, and I now have two of them in a very flourishing condition, strictly corresponding in growth and foliage with the parent bough. This year I grafted some nore young Ashes, which have taken well. 1 grafted
may venture to name it, on account of ita exclusive
character, "Fraxinas Nectonensis." I trust it will prove -W. Mason, Necton, Norfoll. EWe shall be much obliged by a plant of this, sent to 21, Regent-street.]
Winter Gardening.-I beg to differ from Mr. Eeato in regard to his remarks on the appearance of fower-beds in winter. I think a well-planned and neatly kept flowergarden will always look well, even though the beds should be empty, since in a well-arranged combination of forms there will ever be something to attract and amuse the eye, though the pleasing variety of colour be wanting. I do not think that flower-beds filled with "fictitious" dwarf shrubs will have a happy effect. I practise a different plan, and one which perhaps many would admire quite as much as though the beds were filled with the little boughs ever so neatly trimmed. I generally allow the summer crops to remain in the beds as late, consistently with removed the beds are dug over, permit; when these are I then refill the centre of them with Poppy Anemones planted so as to keep the different colours distinct and well contrasted, and surround them with belts or edgings of Crocuses, Snowdrops, Jonquils, Arabis verna and albida, Hepaticas, Squills, Aristea pusilla [?] \&c. The Anemones will bloom through the whole of the dreary wintev months, and exhibit almost as gay a variety of colour as asked if I had brethren ; in fact, I have been frequently have found it, until after close jnspection, sometimes ficult to convince some persons to the contrary. No on can form an idea of the beauty of these charming little flowers, who has not seen them under proper cultivation They are more particularly desirable for enlivening the cold and gloomy winter, but they will also continuebion ing until April, and even when the flowers are cut from them they still keep throwing up fresh fower-stems usually take up the tubers in April, dry them and put them away in paper bage. In September, I plant them out in store-beds and afterwards than to the flower-garden when required.- J. L. Snow.
Glasgow Botanical Society.-This Society, which ginated in the impulse given to the study of Botany in Glasgow, by the appointment of Dr. John Hutton Bal four to the Botanical chair in the University, and has its November meeting, to form a junction with the Glas gow Philosophical Society-an old and prosperous institution, of which it now forms the Botanical section, with tution, of which it now forms the Botanical section, with
its own office-bearers and regulations as before. The proposal for union came from the Philosophical Society, nd was acceded to on account of the desirableness of concentrating the interest of the friends of science in on ociety.-Anonymous.
oniensis, the writer who -In a late notice of Fuchsia Ex annot the writer who condemns the habit of the plant by eod indses to beod specimen of it, for it is allowed braceful hages to be as remarkable or its vigorous and ness and superior eize of ficuous for the brimant iveli ness and superior size of its flowers. I may perhaps be tion thi but I lant I ;ebure I acquaiated with this noble plant, I venture say that candour and justice demand it.-A Subscriber, Exeter. [The flowers of this Fuchsia apprehend it is good under good management.]

Heating by Brick Flues.-I beg to state that the alterations suggested by \(\mathcal{J} . L_{1,}\), at p.772, respecting Brick Flues, are much opposed to my ideas on this subject. At that part of the house where the flue enters, the bility of keeping up an equable temperature oll practicability of keeping up an equable temperature all over the house. . L. recommends the fiue to be "enlarged as it recedes from the fire." Butif this plan was adopted, it would diminish still farther the already reduced temperature, on account of the expansion which the air would suffer in travelling from the fire. "J. L.," no doubt, knows that as air becomes expanded, its capacity for heat is increased, and consequently less heat will be evolved from it to the surrounding brickwork. This makes me doubt the utility of "J. L.'s" plan.-C.
Jointing Earthenware Pipes.-With reference to the material employed in jointing the earthenware pipes alluded to by me at page 693, and also by "W. B. H." and "J. M." at pp. 736 and 842 ; it consists entirely of good cement, which, with the whole apparatus, continues to afford great satisfaction. Several other gentlemen in this neighbourhood are fitting up pits after this method, and in the event of complete success attending the plan you may probably hear from me again respecting it.-W Hunt, Warrington.
Wasps.-In answer to J. Wighton's inquiry respecting the Wasps' nest in the Red-Currant bush, I beg to state that it was of the ordinary colour and testure of Wasps? nests, viz., a greyish-white paper-like substance. There is only one small hole at the bottom at which they enter; the Wasps left it about the end of September, they were the smaller size of the common Wasp.- \(A\) Paddy.
Wasps.-There is now (Dec. 4) in a shrubbery belonging Cork W. Aldworth, Esq.," Newmarket-house, county busy, a Wasps nest. The Wasps are as active and as of Julysing to and fro, as they would be in the month last three weeks, and have been no change in their activity. The nest is on level ground, under trees, and apparently in the rotten stump of a tree \(-A . K\).
Potter's Guano.-I assert without hesitation, that there were no crops in this neighbourhood equal to those there kitchen-garden ; and the effects ppon the those in my borders were perfectly astonishing. Although the season
was unfavourable, scarcely any of my annuals fatled, an the number of plants was quite double what could reasonabiy have been calculated upon. This was owing to the ure , Guano, which 1 received last Nov. (1812) Jo them was making up my Pansy-beds. I used it upol all much although my flowers were late, they were nearl in full bloom than 1 ever had them before, and remison Sunderland.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND. Dec 7-Earl Spencer in the chair. There was a mach larger

 phur arsd oxyphate cf lime. Sulphuric acid is composect of sul-

 or common sulphate of Jime, of anhyverous selenite, \&cc. It requires about 350 parts of water to dissolve \(1 t\); but it is very
common in the springs and rivers of thas conntiy, 11 is alnost
al always found in blue clay, ocecurring in the form ot crystaln. These
crystals are composed of 68 parts dry sulphate of lime and 18 palts crystals are composed of 68 parts dry sulphate of lime, and 18 pats
of water. Sulphate of lime has a great affinty for water. Wull
the lt exists in ereat quantites in the Paris basirs ; helsce this name.
When it ins When it is present in water, the lime may be cletected by means of the oxalate of ammonia, and the sulphuric acid by neans
barsta. Sulphate of lime under cextain crrcumstance is decom-
posed. poser, and some of the oxy gen being a
unites with hydrogen, and sulphuretred
This is said to be the case with the waters of the occan of the
coast of Africe Now it is found that many coast of Africa. Now, it is found that many plants require gule acrid properties to this princuple. The sulphar contained in plants, then, is probably ouing to the decomposition of the salsecondary, and tertiary formations, and is very abundant in the neighbourhood of Paris. The use of sulphate of lime
in Agriculture is very considerable, In the first place it decom. poses organic matter, hut whitst it does this it drues not atrract moisture from the soll. In many plants it is fonm to exist In very constderable quantities, espectally in Clover, but it docs not
exist in Wheat and Peas. Plants that contain it will not grow well unless it exists in the soil. Some naints require chioride
sodium or common salt ; Wheat requres phoshate of 1 ime Before plants can appropiste sulphate of lime it must be ren-
dered soluble. If it already exist in a soil, no good will arise dered soluble. If it already exist in a soil, no good will ansa
from addine more of it. The beneficial effect of peat-ashes ond soil depends on their containing a consuderable quapitity of sulphate of lime. It also exists in the ashes of common coal, and
the value of these ashes as a top-dressing for grasses may be thus explanned. A great question about gypsum has arisen- does \({ }^{1 t}\)
ix ammonia? Carbonate of ammonia, which is salt of ammonia, when it comes in contact with sulphate of lime in solntion, will decompose it, and the consequence will be
carbonate of carbonate of lime and a sulphate of ammona, by wh ch mend
the ammonia exists as a less volatife salt; but we must not infer the ammonia exists as a less volatife salt; but
from this that if we sprinkle dunghils or the with sulphate of lime that it will fix the ammonia that is con-
stantly escaping from these places. This action may be seen in the following diagram :


The next salt is the phosphate of lime. It is obtained chiefly from the bones of animals, but in order for it to exist there \({ }^{\text {If }}\) must have come from the Vegetable Kingdom, and vegetables salt are phosphorus, oxygen, and calcium. The phosphorus phur to form an acid, and when burned in as carbon and sul same phenomenon. (Here phorphoric acid was turmed by burning phosphorus in oxygen gas.) 42 parts of lime ard 36 of soil ghoric acid constitute 78 parts of phosphate of lime. the bones of animals. Bones consist of two parts, and earthy
part part and an anmai part. The earthy part marts be dissolsed
away from the animal by a dilute acid, and the alimal
be drit may away from the anmal by a dilute acid, and the nalimal part may
be driven from the earthy by fire. The earthy part is cumposed
almost entirely or almost entirely of phosphate of lime. Tiven in tossil hornes the animal matter remains, as Dr. Buckland proved by making soap of some Hyena's bones he had found fossilised. When bones are exposed to the air they gradually lose their animal matter.
had been found that the fossitised excrement of animals, whic geologists call coprolites, contained phosphate of lime, and these would be probably to a certain extent available for the purpose of Agriculture; but the lecturer could not go the length of Prof that might be found in this country would equal in then coproitice our beds of coal. Guanois a substance that contains phosphate \({ }^{\circ}\) lime, and it is probably that ingredient which renters it so import found in Devere. It exists, to a certain extent, in mincrals, and diso been found in Bohemia, and existed ine considerable. It had alties in Estremadura, in Spain. It is perhaps a questron as to whether it would not be worth working in Spain. As was stated in the phosphate of alumina in clay slate, and is present in exists with Liebig states that phosphate of lime is of more mportance \({ }^{11}\) Weneat crops than any other. Bone manure is a ways found hereficial for Wheat. It has been proposed to add sulphuric acid, them it is commenly called, oil of vitriol, to bones, before using
the advantage of this is that the onl of vitriol, not only decomposes the animal matier of the bones, but dissolves the phosphate of lime, and thus enables the plants to take it up more rapidly
ime in hay and Oats, and this will account for its existence in stance calied clay is composed of various matcrials, but all t.e
varieties varieties of this substance contain argil or alumina as their basis.
If potass is added to a solnton pitate falls added to a sointion of common alum, a white prectalamina which gives to clay dts plasticity and those. It is the perties which it possesses. Alumina has a great aftimy for water, and also for organic matter. It fixes, as it were, organic clay, the If a vegetal le infusion or dirty water be pashed through clay, the alumna arrc sts the impurites, and clin water passes throug
tion to

\section*{flint,
insolu}
 known as gluss. These flasses may be ol vary my kulds, and some
 it may be thrown down by the addition of an acith in various forms, sometmes as a jelly, and at cothers as hard as fint,
accerdirg to the quantity of aikall in which it is is dissolved.
bs st

 silica and alumin composed of 60 silica tand 40 alumina 14 called a strnng clay. A
the varieties of marl, loan, \&e, consist of these ingrectients, in

 any effect on test papers, but if the clay is submitted th the action
of the galvanic current the alknilis soon तeveloped. (This cxpe-

 the taking bp of that body more casy to the plant. The
lecturer anologised at oonclasion of the lecture, on
account
 the cnelusiort, \(P\). Puspy, Esq, M.P., proponsed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. Fvery, day was demonstrating the mportance of
Chemustry to Arrulture at the same time care must be taken that the Farmer was not led away yy specions theories, and led Richmond, in secondting the motion, , tatatcl that, as one result of
a chemical theory applit to the practice of larming, he had tried on a peece of fannd of his own the oll if viriol and bine. dust as
recommended by Lieb, 5 , nnd the consequence was, that he had recommended by Lieb, 'g, and the consequence was, that he had
obtamed a larger crop of Tartips at a clicaper rate than he lid ever done befoc. He should pullish the particulars of this case,
and would only state that he hail thus spent only 11 s . an arre fur manure, and hat obtained 12 tons of Turmps; whereas in former
ceases he had spent \(3 l\), per acre on manuures, and lad got only \(11 \frac{1}{2}\) cases he had spent 3 ,
tons of Turnus
Dec. 9.- The Members held their Half-yearly General Meeting


 are not in a favourable state. It should be berne min mind that







 find room for the following more important ponts to which the \({ }^{2}\)
 expericicecl considicrable disapphointment at the Derby Meeting
that they were deprucd of the opporrtunty of mphements on nghter sonl than that at Rough heanhir on
which the heavy hnd implements, were worked, and the council
have taken cvery mecasure whech they thuk best adayted to tevent the recurrence of a simular thay thombthencht. The comal Society, to be reminnerated, whene emploscof the that capacity,
either by the Counct, fron the fund of the sinescts, or by 11 di vidual members, at the nenal rate of profeswinal chasge, In
addulion to Mr. Parkes, as the consultmg engmer of the socest mplements, including practical farmers, shall be appointed als that the exhibition of implements on the Tuesday and Wednesday a-crown on each of those two days, nstead of at five shllings as Council the following statement of the arrears of subscription a the present time, in comparison with their amount at the last

\section*{Total \\ Total amount of arrcars in December, 1842
Do. do.
do. in December, l 843}

\section*{dar amount of arrears paid or discharged
during tast 12 months}

The following were stated to be the exact members of the So \(6115 \mathrm{Members}, 13\) Hon. Members: total, 6863 . a suggestion to make to the meeting, of anterest. he intumated, that those who had gone throught the varsous showyards of the Socicty must have been pleased with the mechanical
skull therein observed. The Socrety liad given great support to Agriculture in general, yet he (Mr. Cottam, was firmly consments, the Socrety would obtain great benefits. He More to Mmple- Cottam) considered that the machine-makerg were not exactly repse-
sented at the Councll. At Derby several little difirulies the subject been better Was required was, that the machine-makers be heard "at the bar"t of the Council, by some one being called upon to represent
them. He hoped lle was not asking tou much. Doctor Buckland pressed forward the necessity of mechanical science in Agriculture, but the machme-makers had never had a powerful organ to make known their plans. It was evident that more attention
shonld be paid to Mechanics; of their vaiue he regurred only to
and Eal Due (apulise) Ie (Mr Cottam, was coufisut that a lecture on Mechanics would be attended with beneficial results. Mr. Pusey then said a few words, and thanks having been voted
to the chairman, the meeting concluded.

LUTON HORTICLITURAL SOCIETY supporters to close the second year of its existence with a perform a their past proccedmgs; and in doing so they have to career of the Society has been, up to this time, one of uninterrupted prosperity. They have not to leave on record the failure of their attempts, nor the fact that their Institution has led on a
languishing existence; on the contrary, the most sanguine
wishes of its

Committee deliver up their trust in a healthful and flourishing
conciution. Since the establishment of the Society in the comconcision. Since the establishment of the Society in the com Which have attracted considerable money received for admission to these exhbitions is \(50 l .12 s, 10 d\) which, includ ng the free admissions by members' t, ckets, pre-
sents the large number of 2200 visitors. The great interest thus excited has heen owing, in part, to the Shows having been held in the gardens of gentlemen, ohen to the Society. This is a feature whey the Committee trust the 'Suciety will ald and They have much pleanure in knowing that other gentlemen, afoy set by those just alluded the shows will not speedily he exhausted. The present opportunity is embraced of thanking
F. and C. Burr, Esqus., for the use of their gardens, and R. Vse, Asq., for the use ot his warelnouse for the purposes general interests of Horticulture, and to encourage he culture of their gardens, it whl be propron state to what the exhibitions for pront that energies have been called into play tural taste fas been eltcited; as much, indeed, has been accom pliched as could reasonably be expected in the narrow comnta-
of two seasons. With regard to cottagers, the same observations may he justly made. Eaclh successive Show has engraged mor
attention on the part of labourers in handicraft and hubbandry and in some cases prizes to a considerable amount have been has recelved \(17 .\), Joseph Fletrher \(23 s\), , Joseph Hunt 17, , and
Thomas Arnold \(12 s\)., besides many smalier prizes. At first, the purposcs contemplated by the Society with regard to cottager were hitle understond by them, and even now they are but smto guve every facility for the practice of Horticulture to this
interestung class of suclety, and they voted early in the year 100 copies of "Paxton's Gardener's Calendar" for their use. That raparinting, arid will he put in circulation as early as possibie. It may thus be farrly presumed that the inton aris formation, an has silently improved the practice of gardening. One result of a collateral character has undoubtedly been ontained, that 1s, the
promotion of kndy feelings among all parties in the town and neighbourhood; who, forgetting amning the gentioleasure not soon to be forgotten; a pleasure procured without the sacrifice
of principle and followed by no regret. The Comnittee therefore feel they are justified in asking for this Institution the continued
support of its patrons; and they conclude by enforcing their appe at by the followning elegant tribute to the valne of the par
suits they are anxuns to nconrage:- "The cuitivation of fower", 1s, of all the amusements of mankind, the one to be selected and
approved as the most innment inntself, and mont jerfect. y devoid of mbury or annoyance to others; the employ ment is not only
conducive to hialth and peace of mind, but probably nure gnord
 from any other whatsoever. The pleasuren of the Hortrinfas his

 varnety, affords an
contention or 11/-w


HENRY Burgess, secter competition. The competition for the premums offered oy the the countle
Agricultural Society for the curing of butter within the of Inverness, Ross, amas louken for from a contest of thas inh tire, nectations of those who tock an interest in the exhibition
Twenty-eight competiturs entered the hists. After the most careful innpection of the
st prize, 6 , to W. Sim, Esq. tacksman of Drummond, Ross-shire 3d ", \({ }^{4 l, \text {, to C. Macpherson, Cluny Castle, Inverness-shire. }}\) th \(2 l,\), to Mr. A. Macewen, tacksman of Woodlands,
The judges eonsidered the exhibition as highly creditable to the The judges considered the exhibition as highly creditable to the
disirict, and the butter to be generaliy of good quality. It may dis useful to those possessed of dairy-farms to know that the Highland Socrety, although it is not made a condition by them in awardng their premiums, recommed either in firkins containing 56 ibs . each, as affording fact packed either in inkins contaning for sale, or in earthen vessels which liave not been glazed with preprarations of lead, and of such size as may be suitable to sale. Of this recommendation the judges, at ther compe avition of earthen Jais in preference to vesselter better than the latter It would be a further improvement were these jars of such a shape, and with mouths of such a capaction of intendiac pur butter belng turned out morli to the convenience of both se.ler and buyer, be had to contain each the same quantity of butter We consider ourselves fortunate in having st in our power to give the following statements of the moccessful competitors. A tised \(1 m\) the the butter is made every second day, and during the process, which must be carried on slowly, there are about two Scotch punts of cold water put into separated from the muk, and has been carelully and thormaghy separe pretty strong brine ol salt and water, it is cured by working into it with a wooden clapper,
one ounce of the following mixture to each 16 nunces of butter: - 3 parts of the best sutter sat, 1 part made in a patent char twice-a-week; mue pints of cream at each churmng prodnce immediately after being made in syring water-then salted at the rate of 1 oz. of fine salt to the pound of butter: when packed in
the jar it is covered with a clean imen cloth and a little fine salt shaken over the cloth.-Inerness Courer

MISCELLANEOLS
Black Indigo.-We can confirm the statements that have ben made in the daily papers concerning the discovery in India of a natural black dye. Samples have
rrived in this country, and prove to be very similar to Indigo in all respects, except that the colour is intensely black. According to the Morning Post, the discovery has been made by a Scotch traveller in the Sband country, an independent state adjoining the Burmese Empire. This entleman is stated to have observed the natives dyeing cloth of a most beautiful black colour, and upon inquiring where they got it from, was shown a plant and the process of making the liquid. Upon applying to it the process of Indigo-making-steeping, fermenting, and allowing the fecula to settle-he drained it, and dried it into cakes and alls. On his return to Calcutta he presented the ApriHorticultural Society of Calcutta with one of his cakes her it was pronounced a most valuable production-an original and genuine "black vegetable dye."
Dahlia coccinea. -We learn from the French papers that M. Pépin has succeeded in obtaining a double variety of this species. It was formerly in our gardens in a single tate, and was lost. Prof. Schlechtendahl lately recovered t from Mexico, in 1840 ; and this year its seedlings in the Garden of Plants have borne flowers that are double and semidouble, scarlet and bright orange. This doubling has New Bolanical Books.-Bentham's Plantæ Hartwe gianx, a new Part.-Schauer de Regelia, Beaufortia et Calothamno Dissertatio.-Siebold, Flora Japonica, vol. ii., fasc. 1.-Plantarum quas in Japonia collegit de Siebola Genera nova fasc. primus,-Systema Materiæ Medicæ vegetabilis Brasiliensis, composuat C. F.P. de Martius, -Iconographia Familiarum Naturalium Regni Vegetabilis, by Dr. Schnitzlein, Part I.

GARDEN MHMOKANDA
Edington, Berwick-upon-Tweed.--1 the gardens of A. Dickson, Esq., here, is a number of Apple-trees entirely covered with
blossom and green foliage: they appear as if it were the month of May or June.-A. S., Nov. 28 . A new span-roofed house has lately been erected here. A partition running along the middle
of this divides it into two compartments, one of which is filled with soung Palms and other plants that retulie a \(c, 1\) sith Tal le
degree of warmth. It is heated on the tank system, which is found to answer exceedingly well. A tank, or rather a large
slate cistem, a little more than 2 feet deep and \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) wide, runs slate cistern, a little more than 2 feet deep and \(\frac{12}{2}\) wide, rons
nearly the whole length of the house, which is about 45 feet long nearly the whole length of the house, which
by 10 feet in breadth, and forms the bed for the plants. This
rests on brick supports, five bricks bigh. which run across the rests on orick supports, five bricks jings of the slates, and is
bottom of the tank, under the joinings
divided as follows:-In the bottom there is about nine inches divided as follows:-In the boftom there is ane the and theo
depth of water covering the whole bottom of the bece. This is what pro
there is a vacancy of nearly the same space.
 supported on bricks laid inside the tank at the sides and in "he
middle on a It inch slate partution, which runs longitudinall y in
the middle of the tank, and divides the flow and return gut ers; the middle of the tank, and divides the finw and return gut ers,
the remaining space is filled with silver sand, for plur ging
the pets is. Ine mates are growed a nuratcr of an inch deep,


\section*{ \\ }

\section*{}
older to hrep tie sy means of a crane which is fixed in a pipe,
itself with water by
with a ball attached. This ball swims on the surface of the water With abalac, when this becomes low the ball fulls, and water
iu the tank, the the
liows into the tank; as it fill the ball rises, and when it arrives at the proper level shats the water cif. From anch thick, and the tauk so closely covered 1 , how- the
ever, being li nnch


 rom thenr beng thus mate nowe proms 1 . retalinagredtet cudil-
tity of moisture. In this honse were likewise a piant of Epidendrum fragrans, emitting a very agred ampullacea, having large new speces bifully streaked with bright brown. These are sald

 coloured petasecies of that handsome genus, and has the good property of being a free bloomer. A pigh, bearing large shove difnrs with spikes ablooming freely in ore of the houses here This pretty dwarf.growing plait is a matice dithe coll

\section*{3Rebípoos.}

Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Invertebrate Animals. By Richard Owen, Hunterian Professor at the College of Surgeons London Longman, 8vo. pp. 392.
What a kaow the structure and physiology of plants is to systematic Botany, is the anatomy and physiology of animals to Zoology. As long as artificial systems either in the assume the place of natural arrangemenals and plants negstructure and functions of both aniwals in reforming the lected. Botany certainly took the lead in reforming the errors into which artinctomy and physiology of anımals could be presented in anything like a connected form for the use of the student, numerous works existed on the
tructure and functions of plants, as the basis of classifi-

Professor Owen's Lectures on Comparative Anatomy, delivered at the College of Surgeons in London ; and to all who know the importance of his labours in the vast
field of comparative anatomy, this work will be bailed field of comparative anatony, this work will be bailed with delight. The present work treats only of the ana-
tomy of those animals which are called invertebrate, and which are characterised, with many other impoltant structural features, by the absence of a back. bone. To this
division of the animal kingdom belong the sponges, polypes, star-fishes, snails, worms, insects, spiders, and crabs.
These lectures, although delivered to medical men, contain a vast amount of matter interesting to all who would govern the structure and functions of animated being We can also recommend them as being admirable exansples of the application of the principles of inductive science to the study of organised matter. In the introductory lecture are many just emarks on the classification of animals which apply with equal force to that of plants. is the use of animalcules?" are, we think, new and worthy attention.
- Consider their incredible numbers, their universal distribution, their insatiable voracity; and that it is the particles of decaying vegetable and animal bodies whicl Surely we must in some degree be indeb
ever active invisible scavengers for the salubrit those atmosphere. Nor is this all: they perform a still more mportant office, in preventing the gradual diminution of For when this matter is organised matter upon the earth. in that state of comminution and decay which immerta precedes its final decomposition into the elementary gases and its consequent return from the organic to the inorganic world, these wakeful niembers of nature's invisible police are evers nhere ready to arrest the fugitive organstream of animal life. Having converted the ascending decomposing particles into their orn livin tisteal and themselves become the food of larger Infusoria, as the Rotifera, and of numerous other small animals, which in \(t\) heir turn are devoured by larger animals, as fishes ; and tivu a pabuium, fit for the nourishment of the highest organised beings, is brought back by a short route, from
"There is no elementary and self-subsistent" organic mattcr, as Buffon taught ; the inorganic elements into Which the particles of organic matter pass by their final decomposition are organically recomposed, and fitted for vegetable kingdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic vegetable kiogdom. No animal can subsist on inorganic
matter. The vegetable kingdom thus stande, f) between animal matter and its ultimate destruction; but in this great office plants must derive most jmportant animalcules may polygastric Infusoria. These invisible animalcules may be compared, in the great organic world,
to the minute capillaries in the microcosm of the animal body, receiving organic matter in its state of minutest aubdivision, and when in full career to escape from the organic system, and turning it back by a new route towards the central and highest point of that system.", The lectures on insects are full of interesting matter especially that part of them which treats of the structure By the following figures our readers will at once see the practical importance of destroying these insects as soon practical importance of destroy
as they make their appearance.
The Aphis lanigera produces each year ten viviparous broods, and one which is oviparous, and each generation

\section*{1st generation 1apis. \begin{tabular}{lll} 
1st generation & 1 aphis produces & \\
2d & \\
3d & 100 & hundred. \\
4th & 10,000 & ten thousand. \\
6th & \(1,000,000\) & \(100,000,000\) \\
\hline & one million. & hundred
\end{tabular}
 \(10,000,000,000\) \\ \(1,000,000,000,000\) \(100,000,000,000,000\)
\(10,000,000,000,000,000\) \\ one million. ten bitilions. one trillion.
hundred trilions. hundred trillions. one quintillion. \\ f the oviparous generation be added to this you will have a thirty times greater resul}
the larve of the flest the order Diptera, the importance of the larve of the flesh-fly as a consumer of putrid animal matter is alluded to. "Insignificant, indeed," says Prof. Owen, "do these larvæ seem to be in the scale of Nature, yet Linnæus used no exaggeration when be averred that quickly as would a lion. The assimilative power is as quickly as would a lion. The assimilative power is so
great in the meat-maggot that it will increase its own weight two hundred times in twenty-four hours."
wasps, the silk-worm, and the various kinds of spiders, We interesting, and many of them new.
We cannot conclude this brief notice without referring to the last lecture, containing a discussion on the law of unity of organisation, as well as other general expres-
sions as applied to the animal kingdom, in which the great knowledge of the lecturer is brought to bear in the analysis of those great facts by which our knowledge of the structure and functions of both the vegetable and animal king-
dom is so rapidly increasing. The work is coniously illustrated with neat wood-cuts from the diagrams used at the lectures, and the whole has undergone the revision of Professor Owen himself.

\section*{Strachan's Agricultural T'ables. Simpkin, Marshall,} We have received and neatly-got-up little volume, by Mr
new set of tables for computing the wrigses to be, "A measurement; the quantity of hay in ricks of different forms; the value of land, \&cc.; the measurement of drains ules, cxamnles, and directions for practical tables; with To all farmers who are quantitative memoranda of their proceedings, but espe cially to those who adopt the sensible plan of paying by will prove a valuable assistant.

\section*{THE NATURALIST'S CORNER}
69. Ravages of Wild Boars in Vinevards.-The Rev J. Hartley, in his "Researches in Greece and the Levant," the Psalms respecting the illustration of the passage in yards. He says, "The propriety of the image in the 12 th verse of the lxxxth Psalm must be familiar to all who have visited Grape countries ; but the force and beauty of the history of from a practice connected with the natural served. My friend, the Rev. Mr. Leeves, was proceedin in the dusk of the evening from Constantinople to The rapia; passing a vineyard, he observed an animal of Greek syro rushing forth from among the Vines. The Greek syrogee, who was riding first, exclaimed, 'Wild
boar, wild boar!' and really it proved a wild boar, who was retreating from the vineyards to the woods. 'What Mr. the wild boar to do with the vineyards ?' exclaimed of the wild boars to said the syrogee, 'tis the custom the Grapes.? And it is astone vineyards, and to devour boar is capable of havec a wild eating, and of effecting in a single night. What with an immense quantity of Grapes. Winderfoot, he will destroy an immense quantity of Grapes. With what fatal propriety does this affecting inage retain its force, up to the
present moment! Still is the Vine of Israel broken down ravaged, cut down, burnt with fire." Israel broken down,

\section*{CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week.} IT was about this time three years ago that Ifirst proved the water with which I commenced, I lave had no reason to make any alteration in them smece, and, judging fiom puescut appear-
ances, I sec no reason why they should wit endure as longe as ances, I sec no reason why they should Lut endure as longe as
bricks and cemert uscd any other way would. I may also
state, as I am writine in answ I am not aware of any improvement having been effected in the construclion of gutters, with the exception of one arrange-
ment, adopted at the garden of the Horticultural Society, men
tioned in a late tioned in a late Number. "A piece of sti,ne piercci whth two
holes, to which union-screws are securd," has becu buit "in
the end of the water-giters met screws the fiow and recturn-pipes are afterwards To thested union.
improvement does away with the only dificulty in makis
 making a sound joint where, the flow and return-p pes pass into
the gutters. If had to fix these gutlers for a greenhous
any house to be kelt any house to be kept at a low temperature, I would prefer thin
slate covers, say half-inch thick, with slate covers, say half-inch thick, with holes over the return
division, to let ont vapour when wanted, and the holes to be
covered with pieces of the neeessary; heat will pass through slate, when dry heat was
nhrough tiles, and they are slate covers faster than iron pipes, but for Pineries, ar impervious to moisture as cast-
ture, or where a flue acts in the ture, or where a flue acts in the same house, tile covers are better
as there is some moisture constantly as there is some moisture constantly passing through tleern,
counteracting the effects of of early Grapes exhbited at the fast May show at Chaswick was produced by gutters uith tile covers along the front, and with
flue at the back of the house. These Grap, wes wipe in April for reasons I need not mention they were not entered for compe.
tition. The gardener who produced them las obtained
 introduccd. Since the power of erecting tanks and gutters are
been placed in the hands of the gardener, I iave adised fricnds in private to retain flues along with gutters, but owing to
the just prejudice- ff that be a the just prejudice- H that be a proper phrase-against flucs, I
saud noth ng about them in public untuly facts could be produced
to warrant me to do so and to warrant me to do so, and I am in possession of many such
facts. I have two letters complaimen that "nothing con be grcat dampenss they criaters." Whently put up, "ow where the the the
gutters are made late in the autumn there is always more or less annoyance expe-
rienced from them during the finst winter, owing to this der rienced from them during the first winter, owing to thise dampe-
ness, untol the work becomes hardened ness, until the work becomes hardened. A friend lost a crop of
forced Roses last winter with recently. built gutters, but this
winter he says, "nothing answers belter" this season recommended parties to make use of a repeatedly along the front of pits, heated from helow by armall flue
tanks, to afford top-heat; the top of the flue Mendle's tanks, to afford top-heat; the top of the flue may be level
with the top of the tank or with the top of the soil in the
bert The flues might be covered with siabs of Caithness flue. Which may be had frem stone-cutters in all our great towns
nearly as cheap as the old earthen tiles foumery in This stone is thus spoken of by an Edinburgh amehitect in the
1st vol. of the "Architectural Magazme," page 7!. "I have
heated a portion (of the water a porthon (of this stone) red hot, and quenched it in
tenacity. It and is so strong at 2 inches thick that no accident whinches, even 3 feet." These are the right covers for flues. inches, or Paxton uses stone covers for his flues, but I forgot to ask hrm
where he procured them.

\section*{I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD:}

Pinery.-The greatest weight of fruit from a given space of
of enserom is the most profitable, and therefore the best mode of growing Pines, after all. Although Mr. Knughe best mode together that he olways had a great weight of fruit in a close London for a longebted to one of the best Pine frowers near plants with bottom-heat from leaves, and suys, "I ame prows anded
there are more Pines injured by too much bottom hcat than lat too little of it. In shall never fruit another blant in heat than by turn them put of pots into becls of as halforey show frut as long shall
thed leaves, sup plying their after-wants "ith stimulating lisuids. Last sup-
between 50 and 60 young plants started unfortunately; I turned
them them ont in a two-jeargoplants started unfortunately; I turned and by the time the suckers were ready to take off they were
much larger than the mother plants." This is always the best way for young begmners, if only to get into a stock of large
healthy suckers, which is "half the battle" in Pine VinERY.-Fnrly forced "half the battle" in Pine-growing. season, as regayds heat, than when they are begun early in
spring. Our carliest honse here was shut up three weeks since,
witle a few witly a few barrowfuls of horscdung introduced to create a moist atmosphere; the heat from the dung is not strong, ana we liave
had no reason to give air since, tle thermometer not passing
above \(6 v^{\circ}\). We shall go cn very slowly with it until the ejes are abll broken, and shan go cn very slowly with it until the eyes are middle of May is abbut the time we shall want the first ripe
Grapes. I have seen Grapes ripe caryy in May from houses slut
up on the 1st of January, and cveri iater, but the plan is pot to up on the 1st of January, and cverilater, but the plan is not to
be recommended. Peacilitiouse.-The Peach and Cherry, and probably all the
stone fiut, are more susceptible of it,jury from sudden variations
of temperature than wtlier stone temperature than ustier kinds of it juryt-trees. If the change
of hould hapuen to be wariations should happen to be to a higher of frupt-trees. If the change so much the worse.
Rather let the thermometer fall below \(35^{\circ}\) at this time than see Rather let the thermometer fall below \(85^{\circ}\) at this time than see
it alove \(55^{\circ}\), even with sum heat. A few degrees on either side house, or rather the atmos, for ane, be kept morst, but avoid
syringing the trees much if they lowe bee syinging the trees much if they have been pamined over to clean
thicm from insects. Cucumbers. - Tice plants which are to produce prize fruit a rald her now ist atmosphere, and all flow hereat, plenty of air, and
rubbed off until the end of this month fruit should be rubbed off until the end of this month. I believe that the judges
ut \(I\), swicl are to be ver at Ifswich are to be very particular this season about having the
frut in a fresh state. It must be cut only a few days before the
exhibition, which will take exhibition, which will take place ont only a few days before the
see by the circular of this Society that Mr Millebrary. I and some other first. rate growers, are to have a "sweepstakes";
on that day, besides the regular competation, on that day, besides the regular competition, and I suppose any
grower may join them, but I know hittle about this kind of com-
petition.
In continuation, I shtall this wetk ofter
borders. When a border is finished in the best remarks on Vineproper soil and drainage, with a bottom so hard mat no roots can preceding one, may be vianted, the shoots whll grow to the top of
the honse the first seqson, and the roots will strike townwords almust perpendicularly until they are stopped strike downwards
hard bottom; afterwards they winage or Lard boltom; afterwards they will push horizontally alonge the
botom to the extremity of the border, and in time these first
routs become roots become the great reservoirs for the sap, scnding out secondary roots all ovex the border to collect nourishment. Now how
much better would it be, if, instead of lying along the bottom of
the border, these large rin and sending down feeders which is washed down by successive rains. other fruit-trees
remain some time in the nurseries, and when transplanted in the remain some time in the nurseries, and when transplanted in the
garden their roots are spread near the surface, and if they get garden their roots are spread near the surface, and if they get
too luxuriant afterwards they are root-pruncd or taken up
again, to bring their routs again, to bring thir roots ney are root-pruned or the surface. Not so, however,
with the Vinc, and hence the many complants, There are some solls, alded by situation, mants s ou hear about it
grow and produce finc fiunt for sation or scarcely any frain for mony sears without much prepa-
did not reccive knew an Esperione which did not receive the silightest cultivation at the rcots, or mannere
in any shape for 14 years, and yet poduct ato in any shape for 14 years, and yet produccd abundance of fing
frute all that time on an open wall; the fruit of tis Vine was
often sold at a often soid at a fashionuble watenng-place as "the test hothouse were arranged after Speechly's mander-a long arm right and
left, from which upright shot ind II.-IFLOWER-GARDEN AND SHRUBBERY

Srove, -It is now fuliy acknowledged on all hands that a high
temperature in winter is temperature in winter is injurious to stove plants; and it in no
less injurious to have the almosphere too moist with a
perat perature at night-hence the practice of watcring early in the
day. If you have any stove climber ar shrub plat next yar wheh y ou wish to mover or another situation to tor the change. Dig round one side, and to prepare such plane thalf of the
roots; place them ner sand, place them near the surface, and fill in about them with and in six weeks they will have made new goots to feed the
plant, hen you may take up the ond them in the same way, up the other half of the roots and treat your plant may be wotted or transrlanted anywhere else without sustaming any injury. nished growanched in all directions in this way without 50 fec the experiment the following season; and I am now repeating Echites, \&e.
GREENHOUSE, -The best way I pot climbers for exhibition in the show for getting up a stock of to grow as much as possible, for a year or two, encourage them as in the above paragraph
ing memorandum respecting the "t best earliest and follow-
early" Azaleas for new expensive for forcing for the Conservatory, not including pontica mutabilis, and Taylorest: coccinea, glauca, colorata,
alba, sulphurea, radiata, aurantiaca cuprea, radiata, monstrosa variabilis, aurantia nora,
force better than American incana, and plumosa. No plants

> Pits and Frames.-Girafting the luculia in the propagating-
pit has given rise to a curious ane one of the first l.ondon nurserics. This a skilimi propagaior in these letters in a consecutive arrangement bettate - If a plant, of them by gratin in ouralphabet, ahd refuse to unte with cither and S. This is a very obscuarequestion, Ithink it is, and also D shall make known what the stock for grafting the Luculia on
is in good time. that I am as far behind with Mr. Peter McKenzie's account gardens as I was with budthing thomporary evergreen winter ground. Formerly, I used to mix Wallilowers whe open these
branches from the reserve garden, too much, aha will flowerve warden, but they exhaust the pround are spring-dressed. All the best specimen thrubs or trecs planted taken out round the extremities of their roots, have a circle rich compost. Where thes is not convenient some stimuiating
liquid manure will do some good.-D. Beaton, Shrubland Purk





\section*{REPORT UN OVENTGALDEN MARKET,
Fur the Week ending Dec. 16, 1843 .}

Owing to the continuance of fine weather, there has been a Fruit has been yalher short. Pine-apples, although not very plentiful, are sufficient to meet the demand. Among these we
noticed some good Queens and a few of the Black Jamaica.
Little alteration has taken place in the Little alteration has taken place in the price of these since our last leport. Hothouse Grapes have still continued to advance
in price cliting the week; Porturals are selling at from \(9 d\). to \(2 s\), per Jb . The supply of Apples has been short, more especially
good Nitchen ones; some fire specimens of Ribstone Pippin and
Blenhein O \(6 s\). to \(10 s\). per bushel. Pears are sufficicurt to meet the demand a few Winter Nelis, Crassane, Glont Morceau, and Chenmontel, lave appeared in the market during the week. Meulars are selling at from \(4 s\). to \(8 \delta\). per half-sieve. Oranges are beconming very
plentiful. Among Vegetables were some fine Brocenti, Cabbages, and Brussels Sprouts; these are selling at nearly the same
prices as last weck. Lecks are good and abmondant Savors have prices as last weck. Jecks are grend and abundant. Savoyshave
been plentifully supplied during the week; Seakale and French been plentifully supplied during the week; Seakale and French
Beans are ofered at nearly the same prices as in our last report.
New Pato New Potatocs continue to be brought to the Market and are
selling at the selling at the same price as last week. Endive aardother Salad-
 Pelarta, Itnman Narcissus, Lechenaultia formosa, Verbenas,
and and Roses.




\begin{tabular}{|c|}
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Mr. PAXTON'S Notleze To correspondents.
 It may bc ordered, for and beral distribution, price 3 ," in the form tribuile copices mmong their cottage tenantry, may have hing to dis.
 Comanuications from the following copies.


 AcaciA Araidas.- J. R.-This plant is easily kept to the height
of even six feet; by pruning it is calculated to stand on the
southen southern wall in ay conservatory where the hed to she stand on ithe the
feet, and depth of soil
beet about one foot; the heat niot fat 10 below about \(40^{\circ}\).
 well-rotted cowdung, and one the pasturire, with one fine -onanter sand if possible). Avter potting they may be placed in a cold
frame or pit, and watered but sparing
 not stand much forcing by artificial meanmer

 and Pear-thees are well establisiled. \(f-A\) Sulbscriber.-Ap \(-A\) pule
mention mention. They may be pruned in any of the months 3 on
as it will rough, will allow the borders, \&c. to to bed dug over and laid upe,
red on by the winter frosts.t

transported Zralland.- -1t appears that Bees having bcen
Wellington, they Symiey to the settlencuts of Nelson and Weason to beliey arc not only thriving there, but tier and rendering believe that they have been of essential service is
int in the New seccs fruitful; for it is remarked by a correspond int
at Welline fealund Journul, "that since Bces were established at Wellington, Claver Surnal, "that since Bees were established
did not before e",

 us whether tha? and will any one be so obliging as to inform
or the Italiane Bees in that part of the world are the or the Italian speces in that part of the world are the British
Honey Bee of New
 ture," 3, Carpenter's ", "Vegentable Phyites "Theory ory of Agriculnow publishing by Professor Johnston, of Durham. Lectures could be had se of the pates of Sowerby's "English Botany", booksellers. sepratately, and probably still can be, through the except Fungi, That work contains figines of alli the specles,
work of infor heating garden butidings. Yua will find a gootl deat "Gardey's Lady's Hotany's Suburban Gardener,"一- Eilen,-

CAICEOLARIAS.-T. MI.- We are sorry that we cannot assist you
in the selection of y your Calceolarias. The list you have sent is
not a not a genccran one ; the greater patt is probably selected from
the scedlungs of a crower, and the seedllugs of a grower, and have never been exlibitct:
there are cery few of them that we doknow, and those not answer your purpose.
is probably owing either to its not having bean sufficiently eartinct uip, or to the severe frosts which occurred so early this of the previously very warm weallier. We have chad no expence
ond
 vents a aniun betwern the stock other time the bleeding pree
leares are fully leares are fully expanded the glat of sap. is over, the the the
bleeding has ceased. In fact, the leaves have partially emptied the tissue of the excess of fluid
RAss. SEEDS.- - H. \(R\), Essexe. - Plant Wheat or Oats carly in
spring and after the plant is up, hive the Grass-se ts
 blue vitriol have been dissolved it will eady fo Gowing in four hours
Months ince, where secds of Echinops banaticus could be had
for sowing tor for sowing for green manure. We now possess some, and
shall be happy to give him them, if he will send his shall be happy to give him then, if he will send his address,
cex.-Crlex.. - Ice may be kept for a long time in a chent of the dimensions you propose to make it, vz, tive feet lone and four
wide. If a laycr of flean straw, or vother material that is wide. If a laycrif clean straw, or uther material that is a non-
condiuctor of heat, is placed along the bottom and up the sides, Setwien the ice anc the ches. it whll have the effect of prewithout anything of this kurd. The ice should be firmly beaten into the chest, which ought to be provided with a cloce lid, amid nay be placed in a dark cel
with straw so macl the better
Ekcrs.-A Constant Reuder.-Your jusect is a cockroach, called Blatta Americana; jit is often imported me clists of Oranges, \&ce.,
and does misclucf similar to the common and does mischif, similar to the common black-bectle in the
warchouses of Londion \(\boldsymbol{R}\). thark hime for the Weecvis, \& Y Young Maltster. - We have to differ nt sorts of Beetles infesting the Malt. Nothing can effect
dite Ally Lenefit but the application of heat, and as we will make
these Gran Weesuls a suliject for \(1 l\) ustration we wil these Grank Ween ils a sill ject for illustration, we hope next
week to satisy hlis inquiries as far as we are able. As Mr. Curtis
wishes to be greatly obliged the econonyy of the Corn Weevil, What malt being forwardcd to him direct, addressed, 11, Rovertstieet, Hampstead Road. \(I\)
sight of the kint wiadh " Semper idem" was so oblize not lost
 purpose of trying it, ancl as soon as we are satisfied about it
we slaill report the fesult and publislt the plan we slall report the ese talt and publish the plan.
ARCHI INsECTs. If \(S\). \(C\). will obli ge us with
infested with the insects complained of when the Larch arrives for their appearance, we slath have much pleasurc in Hllustrating their h.istory, and at the same time we will curdea-
vour to discuss the dificuit cause or the effect of di-ease in trees. \(R\). to take away, wilfully damage, or destroy treegal for a tenant garicr, away, winitiny damage or destroy trees or shatrubs in 2 is a market.-gardener-See 50 justify him, or unless 1

Luculit oratissima - Peter.-This plant will bear as low a temperature as \(38^{\circ}\), Jut it it better not to expose it to less than
\(45^{\circ}\). \(-J . R .-\) Either this or Benthamala will succeed in situation you describe.
intris. - An turuirer. to the piece of giound you intend to convert into a Flower anly regetalle Garden having soil consisting of decomposed old
red sandstone and very poor, is a pood dressing of half stable yard dung; and if a few cart-1oads of marl can be got it would also Le of service to a soil of that nature, t- got A Schuothnaster. -Guano will make a good manure for sping-
sown Unions; it shonld be muxed with six times its bulk of soil and niay be applied at the rate of about three lbs. to a rod \(f\) Myntus.- Majurca. - Your Nyrtles growing againsta a south
west wall, that haie spread Leyond the limits you can allow West wall, that have spread Leyond he limits you can allow AAMs or Pruit.- \(W\). Tuylor.--1, Easter Meurié 2 , Glout Mcr. ccau. \(X\) - M. R.- Thic Apple is the Beauty of Kent; the Pear
is in cultevaton in sone places undur the name of Depices is in cultevation in son.e places under the name of Defices
d'Hardenpont-which, however, it is not. \(\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{J} . \mathrm{H} .0 . P .-1\), Virgoulcuse : \({ }^{2}\), Duchesse de Mars ; 9, Old Colniar, or d'Auct 10, Sezzi d Heri; 11, St, Germans ; 12, Hiscon's Incormparable. The Apple you sent under the name of Pump Apple, from the original tree having been found near a pump, in Suffolk, is of a
handsome form, with a very broad, open, shallow cye appears to descrve cultivation - F. K.-1, St. Germain.


 broad at the base and streaked, is the Alexander; from this
and some others the numbers had become detached. AM1ES or PLANTS. - J. B.-Both are vanietics of Maxillaria pictatum ; Orthotrichum crispum ; Scyphophorus fimbution
striatur -Inquirendo.-Mr. Loddiges is right; the plant is Grias caulition. he wishes of Hogoain.os shall be attended to during the season.
PINE-A Ples. \(-A\) Subscriber. - We have no faith in Pines being grown without bottom-heat in some shinpe or other. It is per-
hapis not indispensable that plants should be plunged, in order \(t 0\) receive the requiste amount of heat, but it is very con-
 Rhubarb is very handsome, and of a beautiful pink colour. We
bave not seen any in Covent Garden Market so good up to the have not seen any ia Covent Garden Market so good up to the in autumn is to cut away all dead wood in borders require unripened points of the remainiug sloots. Towards, and the end of relruary the young wood on those which hare been
budded shonld be cut back within half an inch of the ste other wise they soon become unsightly, At the same time those on ther own roots slould be cut back to within two or three inches of the oad wood, leaving a regular supply of young shoots from too much cutting in autumn. The suds etimes
injured injured by too much cutting in autumn. The buds becom
 routine tirough the whole year " for your in-door cows:-
June, July, August, Clover and Grass; September, October Cabbage and Carrots; November, December, January February, and March, Cariots and Hay; April and May, Mangold Wartzel and Vetches. You wil derive considerable advantage frains when they would otherwisc be on green food brewer Cib Maple, - 1 'hulucer. - The quickest way of prood alotie. is by lay (cis. But raising from sced is better where large quau-








 dressug of - We should be arfa dof grving forced Tines a

 Half three inches would be abuudant, unles ss y cur burder
bad hease.

 cut puashaning more water wubll ate left in the bottic will go


 earliter. The other mat er next weck. As ustal, a hast of letters lias arrived too late for answers this week.


\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

THE affairs of Spain cuntinue to be the leading topic our Foreign news, and the reccntafair between \(Q\) ween Isabella and leer Prime Mnister excites the deepest interest in all parts of Europe. On the lst the new Minister presented to the Cortes a solemn deciaration from the Queen, announcing that M. Olozaga, after bolting the door of her study, had seized her hund and compelied her to sign the decree for the dissolution of the cortes On the 3 rd the debate was opened on this stabject, and after much opposition M. Olozaga entered upon his defence. He cenounced the whole affair as the plot of a Camarilla, and eloquently depicted the intrigues and actions which have so long preyed upon the country As approached the interview with the Queen, he was almost overcome by his emotions. He rrotested his innocence and his devotion to Royalty, and repelled the atrines heaped upon lim as the efforts of a Court atrigue, whose designs he had detected and endearoured to baffle for the sake of Spain. He proceeded at great ength and with singular eloquence to vindicate his conduct, and concluded an oration of two days recommending his mn impeachment for the offence with which he was harged. This speech is said to have produced an extraordinary sensation, and people had begun to suspect that the young Queen had been made the tool of a prarty, and that M . Olozaga was really innocent. It has been proposed however in the Cortes to bring the matter to an immediale trial, but it is doubted nhether the present Minisris will adopt this course, and risk the chances of a defeat. In Fance the movements of the Dac de Bordeaux are still regarded with great ansicty, and it is stated as certain that the London demonstration will be made the subject of a motion in the Chambers. -The return of the Duke of Pa!mella to Portugal without effecting the settlement of the tariff negotiation with Eıgland has given rise much complaint, and the popular feeling is said o be strong that the Duhe has felt it necessary to retire to his country residence. - From the United States we learn that the annexation of Texas and the Oregon territory are stall the leading questions of the day, and are to be the prominent topics of discussion in the next Congress. In Canada considerable uncertainty exists in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Governor and his Execu tive Council. It is announced that his Excellency is about to retire from the Governorship, and that all th members of the Council except the Secretary have retired in a body, in consequence of some dispute respecting their right to be consulted on all appointments to office.- From New Zealand we have accounts of a fatal collision between the native Chiefs and a large party of our countrymen, in which the latter were massacred. The details of this unCoward aftair will be found in another column.
At home, there is little news of any interest to record except the further prorogation of Parlaament to the lst of patchary, on which

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Court.-On Saturiay Prince Albert attended by Gem. Wemyss and Col. Bourerie left the Castle about 9 o'rlock and proceeded to the Smithfield Cattle Show by the Great agricultural implements at the exhibition lis Royal High-
present the Rev. J. Flowerdew to the parish of Fordoun; Rev. A. Rutherford to the church at Rothiemurchus, Inverness, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. C Grant to the parish of Kingussie; the Rev. J. Whyte to the united parishes of Lethnot and Navar, Forfar, vacant by the admission of the Rev. A. Gardner to the second charge in the parish of Brechin ; and the Rev. . .ark to the united parishes of St. Martins and Cambus Michael,
Perth, vacant by the admission of the Rev. W. Ritchie Perth, vacant by the admissi.
to the parish of Longforgan.
The Colonies.-The Queen has been pleased to appoint Sir Peregrine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Bath, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope. The Hon. Colonel Bagot, Grenadier Guards, Wiscount Mandeville and Lieut. Maitland, Grenadier Giscount Mandevilie and are appointed to his Staff. The Queen has been Guards, are appointed to his Frederick Elliott, John George pleased to appoint Thomas Freaerick Wood, Esqrs., to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the Waste Lands of the Crown in the
and the conveyance of emigrants thither.
and the conveyance of emigrants thither.
Post Office. The Gazette contains a Treasury warrant dated 2 d inst., authorising an alteration in the rates of postage, to commence on the lst of January next, be-
tween this country and Holland. From and after that date the postage for every letter not exceeding half an oz. frompand to Holland, will be \(8 d\)., to be paid by the sender or receiver, at the option of the party senading.
Newspapers will be charged \(l d\). each. Printed periodical Newspapers will be charged \(1 d\). each. Printed periodical publications, and Parlismentary papers of either country will be charged \(1 d\). for not exceeding two oz.; \(6 d\). for not exceeding three oz.; 8d. for not exceeding four oz.; 16 2d. for every additional oz. ; publications exceeding 10 oz ,
will not be forwarded by post. The Belgian Government and the Prussian Government at Cologne are acting in con cert to obtain for the British General Post-office tbe establishment of a regular communication between England, Belgium, Prussia, and the German states on the Rhine, by means of daily packets from Dover to Ostend, Which should convey the mails, passengers, and merchandise.
The Belgian Government offers on its part an annual contribution of 3,0001 . sterling, in order to facilitate the arrangement between the post-offices.

\section*{jfaretan.}

France.-The topics which engage the attention of the Paris papers are more varied than they have bee or late. in London; the affairs of Spain; the elections of the twelve Mayors of Paris and their Deputies, which the fortifications of Paris, and a second letter which M. Arago has addressed to the Opposition papers on that subject. In the first he had she them, sooner or later place the liberties and institutions of the country, snd the lives of the citizens of Paris, at the mercy of a few "pretorians." In his second letter he demonsirates the necessity of fortiyying Paris, bus conought to suffice for the defence of that capital. Vauban ought Napoleon (he observes) supply him with the strongest argaments support of his syst its efficacy, the no sers liberties of France.-The Moniteur
wise dangerous for wise dangerous report addressed by the French engineer M . Mallet to the Minister of Public Works, respecting Kingstown and Dalkey near Dublin. The document Kingstown and highest terms of the system invented by Messrs. Jacob Samuda and Clegg, expresses a conviction of its perfect practicabily on onger anes, and regard to mends that de Bordeauz it is not doubted that the London the Duc de Bordeaux it is not doubted that motion in the
demonstration will be made the subject of a moter demonstration will be made the subject it is considered impossible for the Government to pass over in silence such an insult to the reigning dymasty as that of addressing the young prince as "King
of France."-Considerable surprise was excited in Paris of France."-Considerable surprise was excited in Paris
last week by the announcement that M. Janin the manager of the Italian Opera and his wife had committed suicide. It appears that a young man in the theatre had been apprehended on the charge of fraudulently issuing tickets, and that he had confessed to some of the parties
who suffered by the fraud, that M. Janin had instigated who suffered by the fraud, that Mat although from various him to make false returns, and made by the injured parties
considerations an attempt was mater to prevent exposore, the effect of the discovery upon the mind of M. Janin, who was much respected and held a situation of \(12,000 \mathrm{f}\). a year in the theatre, was 80 great as to deprive him of fortitude to bear up against the dibgrace that had fallen upon him. It is said that he committed the act with so much deliberation, that in order to prevent the possibility of setting the room on fire he had removed a marble slab from its place, and put it on the floor to bear the brazier.
Spain-A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne an nounces that the new Administration was constituted on the 5th inst. M. Gonzales Bravo, First Secretary of neral' Mazaredo Miniter of War ; the Marquess Pena Florida Minister of the Interior; M. Mayans Minister of Justice; M. Portello Minister of the Marine. The Minister of Finances had not then been appointed. The promotion of M.M. Bravo and Mazaredo created vacan cies in the Vice-Presidency of both Chambers, which have been filled up by the election of M. Madoz and M. Garnica, both of whom belong to the party of the late Gover
ment. The recent affair between M. Olozygs and Queen Isabella continued to excite the deepest interest. On the lst the new Minister Gonzales Bravo presented to the Cortes the following solemn declaration of the Queen:-
"On the evening of the 28th of last month Olozga "On the evening of the 28th of last month Olozzga presented himself to me, and proposed my signing the decree for the dissolution of the Cortes. I answerse those Cortes had declared me of age. Olozaga insisted. I again refused to sign the said decree. I rose and moved
towards the door which is at the left of my study ; Olozaga towards the door which is at the lert bolt (at this passage the public who thronged the galleries of the Chambers seemed indignant). I then moved to that in front, bat door. He seized me by my dress, and compelled me to (Here the indignation with extreme warmth.) Olozaga then went away, and I retired to my room. Having read over the above declaration, her Majesty added-' Before he left, Olozaga asked whether I gave him my word that I would utter nothing of what had passed to anybody, when I replied that I did not romise it. Her Majesty, (said M. Gonzales Examine the place where the aforesaid scene had passed; they did so, all entering the closet. I then put the declaration into the bands on Queen, her Majesty claration it in presence of the above-named witnesses, after 1 had asked the persons present whether they had well understod its contents, and after their affirmative reply. After this act was terminated, her Majesty ordered the persons present to retire, and "Foreign Office" "Gen deposit" added the new Minister, "after reading this themen, adad the solemn aforesaid persons, my mission was befitting, the Royal word, 81 , matic Deputies were present, and large numbers of persons had gathered around the Oriente Theatre, where the Congress meets. After a discussion of no moment, whiche and Luzur-
its being decided that M M. Olozaga, Cantero and haga shoula une to a the Chamber that the debate was opened upon the verbat by the Minister of Foreign affairs. The ntmost curiosity and interest were excited by this no in obtaining a learing opposition M. Olozaga succeeded in obtaining a hearing on the motion that an adaress be presented to the exclud ing him from the Cortes baving been postponed. N. Olozaga declared that he did not rise to oppose an adares to the Queen, but that he must and could not avoid speated ing when he could do so uselully, and in a way chamber. to (throw light on the question before the chan the
\(H\) is intention was to say as little as possible on grounds of the question, reseng to himsulf the liberty of dwelling at greater length on all that had preceded tho facts stated in the verbal process. After reminding
Chamber in detall of the various circumstances which preChamber in detail of the various circumstances which puen, ceded his elevation to the station of guardian to the with her
he declared that during the whole time he was with Majesty he had never ceased to tell her that, to goveri constitutionally Sovereigns must in political affairs listen This doctrine rouscd against hum the antip, thy of the individuals on duty at the Palace, and that antiputhy dand increased. Their aversion and pretensions became bo the
less when her Majesty's guardian was summoned to direction of public affairs. Thence had arisen the hidder and open resistance he bad experienced in all his edme to establish a homogeneous Cabinet, Mad found himself
to such a point that the Prime Minister had form under the necessity of declaring that he would expel from the Palace all persons whatsoever who meddled him political affairs, and this threat which had yielded have followh hatred and resentment, he would was nob Queen but the persons about her that manifested most hostile dispositions. The very day after his to hear the Queen tell him that he must immediately form his Cabinet otherwise somebody else would do so his stead. That person whom the Queen named was General Narvaez, who, in order to raise an
tion, awaited not even the composition of the Cabinet, strong were the prejudices entertained at the Pala against the Administration he was organising. As M. Olozaga detailed what passed between him and the Queen on the 28th November and approached the denonew was his poice betrayed the utmost emotion and his speecd upon repeatedly interrupted by his sobs. He protesting that he was devoted to Royalty, and repelling the calumnies heaped upon his head by his enemies and a camaril had whose malignity he denounced and whose designs he detected and wished to baffle for the welfare of spa those calumnies the President adjourned the Chamber, declaring that the hour fixed for putting an end to the debate had struck. M. Olozaga speech is stiteden to made a deep impression, and the Chambers
with more composure than had been anticipated, seeing that on entering the hall the ex-Minister had been receivin with mingled applause, hisses, and M. Olozaga resumed and concluded the vindication of his conduct. He stated
that in the evening of the 28th he repaired from the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Palace, bringing number of decrees which he submitted to the approbation of the Queen and which Her Majesty actually approved marks of kindness that a candid and grateful heart could marks of kindness that a candid and grateful heart could
express, and when he took leave of her she followed him and in presence of bystanders saluted him most graciously, and even gave him a present for his daughter.
He then returned direct to the Ministry. Had he been gully of the attempt imputed to him, his guilt would have left the Palace without having been arrested. Maill foreign agents. In the morning of the 29 hh , however, persons attached to the Royal household announced signed, and that violence had been offered to the Queen to obtain her signature to the decree. The
President of the Chamber, he' said, was the first apprized of the circumstance, and those who should have Oen informed of it first were the last to know it. M. little the Quens mouth, and contended that it resembled little the language used by her Majesty, and that it was
not accordingly her own. The means besides employed not accordingly her own. The means besides employed
to draw up the Royal act were illegal. He nest directed the attention of the Assembly to a conspiracy existing both in Spain and throughout Europe against constitutional governments. He had proofs of its existence and knew bring about the marriage of the son of Don Carlos with the Queen. This statement was received with cries of appeased with much difficulty sisted in his declaration, and after attacking the actors in present at the Palace who refused to allow him to be terms and justify himself, and branding in energetic throne, he concluded by recommending the adoption of the address to the Queen and his own impeachment for M. Pidal then which he was charged.-TThe President insisting on the veracity of the Queen's declaration, reflecting with great severity on his late conduct, and detailing what share he (M. Pidal) had had in the drawing eyes when being aration; and the tears that fell from his beheld the candour, innocence, and Queen's presence be stated the outrage she had been subjected to. The sitting was at a late hour adjourned to the following who expressed his conviction that the failure of the late attempt to effect a coalition was the chief cause referred to events which they all deplored. He then occurrences; of the evening of the 28 th valt, which her Majesty concluded by a wish that it should be deposited obeyed the order of Gonzales Bravo, he said, had disment to Congress, which unconstitutional proceeding har compromised both the throne and the lepisiotiveng had and thereby incurred the most severe reproaches. That act, in his opinion, was constitutionally much more cultify an impeachment claration was divested of all constitutional authenticity, that it was the testimony of Isabel 1I. respecting a perevidence of a witness depould be held in the light of the declaration of a person denouncing some horrible attempt. the accusation proceeding to describe the legal course examination of the consequences that might accrue therefrom, when he was called to order and informed that he tions of Congress, than the time allowed by the regula--At its next meeting it was resolved, by a majority of 81 to 66 , to take into consideration a proposal for bringing mi. Olozaga to trial, and it was referred to the comIn the evening of Sunday the 3d, there were commotions in different parts of the capital. That there was a regular plot is evident, for attempts were not only made in difheard, including even "Death seditious cries were troops were fired upon with guns and pistols, and several of them were killed and wounded. There have been no and Cuences since. In the provinces, at Burgos, Avila cited universal indignation, but the subsequentation exings of the Chambers and the defence of M. Olozaga were not then known.
Portugal.-We have advices from Lisbon to the 6th inst. The most bitter disappointment was excited by the Palmella, who arrived by the last packet in Lisho Duke of at once retreated to the privacy of domestic retirement to escape the prevalent indignation, as the conviction was universal that his want of candour had again bafled the expectations of both countries. The greatest excitement
prevailed prevailed in the wine-districts in consequence of his return Itat accomplishing the object of his mission.
antonio Borghesers from Rome state that Prince MarcThérèse de la Rorghe was married a few days ago to Mdlle. tissac. The marriage benediction was bestowed by the Archbishop of Nicea, Apostolic Nuncio in Paris, in the
were printed in Italy 3,042 books (the number printed in fifths were published in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom of the remainder, 508 appeared in Piedmont; 235 in the Grand Duchy of Turcany; 216 in the Papal States; 174
in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; 19 in the Duchy of Modena, and 11 in the state of Lucca. Of these works a considerable portion were translations.
Greece.-We have this week the particulars of the opening of the National Assembly on the 20th ult, by King Otho, whose speech on the occasion was given in
our last. A Royal salute fired at day-break ushered in the day. The hour appointed by the King for opening the Assembly was two o'clock, some time previous to which
the building was densely crowded by the Deputies and the the building was densely crowded by the Deputies and the
public. Shortly before two the English and French Ministers attended by the Officers of their missions, as also by the Officers of the naval forces of each nation at
the Pireus, arrived and occupied the seats allotted to them. The reresentatives of Austria, Prussia, Spain Bavaria and Turkey, arrived about the same time ; but the Minister of Russia was absent. The Queen next entered accompanied by her ladies in waiting. Her Majesty was dressed in a Greek costume, composed chiefly of crimson and gold, and on her entry the whole assembly stood up and bowed. At the'time appointed his Majesty arrived, and was received in the most enthusiastic was surrounded by the Ministers, the Council of State and the highest dignitaries of the Church. His Majesty wore his Greek dress, and having bowed to the Assembly sat down, placing his red cap on his head, and motioning to the Deputies to be seated. The King appeared rather nervous, but was apparently in good health and spirits, and proceeded to read the Royal speech as given in our King rose and quitted the delivery of ast spechasiastic cries of "Long live the King!" Everyone then turned towards the Queen and greeted her with "Long live the Queen!" which completely overcame her Majesty and caused her to shed tears abundantly. Everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner, and the whole country continues in the same state of remarkable tranquillity.
Russia.-Letters from St. Petersburgh announce the arrival of his Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Michael in that capital on his return from England. The Augsburgh Gaselte of the 7th says that accounts have been received from the Caucasus of a great battle which was fought in the beginving of September between the Avaziz and the Russian troops, in which a vast number were killed on both sides. The Avaziz inhabit the southern part of Lesghistan. The Frankfort Gazelte adds Russians. Colonel Weselack anage friendy to the thereupon went out to oppose the Russin commander, enemy consisted of an army of 8,000 or 10,000 men. The Russians were inferior in number and lost 1,000 men, heluding the Colonel, who is supposed to have fallen on Turkey.-Advices from Constantinople of the 22d announce the receipt of intelligence from Mossoul of another slaughter by the Turks of the Nestorian Christians. Upwards of 200 of the latter were believed to have fallen, Reschid Pasha, the newly-appointed Ambassador of the Porte in France, was to leave Constantinople for Paris on mission 24 th. He has been provided with two autograph letters from the Sultan, addressed to the Khans of Khiva and Bokbara, one from the Grand Vizier, and three from the "the British Government being the friend and ally of the Padischa, its subjects were entitled to the protection and avour of his Majesty wherever his influence might The chiefs of Bokhara and Khiva are exhorted there in captivity, and to receive with kindness and dis. thetion the venerable pastor who should come to claim them." These letters of the Sultan, the descendant of the Caliphs, who is held in great respect by all the followers of the Sunnee sect, are expected to create a very EgYpt.-Private letters from Egrypt Bention Pasha was seriousl Pasha was seriousiy contemplating hexecution of some to future ages. Three projects, it is stated, were under his consideration-first, a ship canal between the Red Sea and the Nile; second, a canal to join the Red Sea with the Nile; third, a railway across the Desert between Cairo and Suez. Which of the three he might determine on was not known.- The latest accounts from Abyasinia state that Dr. Schimper, the well-known traveller, has obtained possession of a tract of land in that country, over which he exercises sovereign sway. He, however, only intends to remain so long as will be necessary to complete his colle
Cape of Good Hope--Cape papers to the 15th Oct. have been received which state that several unusually large swarms of locusts had recently made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Bathurst committing great ravages among the standing crops of corn. In the Kat River settlement several swarms had also been discovered in the larva state, and hence fears were entertained for the crops in that locality, which at the date of these advices preColonel Hare the Lieute than drift with the view of expelling the Chief Tola from the "neatral territory," and having summoned the Chiefs of the Gaika clans had taken their, agreement for his good
behaviour in future, giving them however to understand that if either Tola or themselves gave the Government posser trouble they would one and all be not only debarred the Ki. of the "neutral territory," but have to cross me Kei. The Cape Government Gazette publishes at Ngth the terms upon whice trade is to be carried on at Natal. All vessels whether British or foreign excepting those of her Majesty are to pay a port-charge of \(3 s\). per
British ton upon their registered burden. In all respect it appears the duties levied are to be the sam all respects present in force at the Cape.-The Bentinck steam-ship arrived in Table Bay on the 7th Oet., all well, after a run of 4000 miles from St. Jago without calling at any intermediate port or station for fuel.
West Indies. - The papers received by the Thames steamer give satisfactory accounts of the progress of the
several leading jslands. The most important feature however is the speech of the Earl of Elginat the opening of the Legislature at Jamaica. Although it does not give an overcharged account of the capabilities of the tion will the immense advantages which future cultivaIndies, it to be effected by better mang prospect or what is ikely planters, and conciliated feeling on the part of the labouring population. The Governor alludes apparently with satisfaction to the decrease of native fanaticism, as also to the attention of late paid by the agricultural societies to the introduction of implements of husbandry, with the vies labour. The failure of the scheme of emigration as surg gested by the Legislature is the only discouraging topic in the speech; but jt appears notwithstanding that encouragement will yet be given to promote the import of labour from the coast of Africa as a means of supplying Bishop Spencer had arrived from Halifax The quarters. continued tolerably favourable, although as is usnally the case there were complaints from some of the districts of insufficiency of rain. Trade with the South American States had rather fallen off. The news from Demerara, TriDidad and Barbadoes is not very interesting. At the latter island the weather for the crops is described as having been "glorious"-rain one day, sunny and fine the next. Mr. Thomas, the chief clerk of the branch of the Colonial Bank, had been committed for trial on a charge of robbery, to the amount of 41,920 dollars. The supply of labour from the coast of Africa to Demerara had failed. The Superior had only brought over 16 persons from Sierra Leone. At Trinidad prospects were steadily improving, and increased cultivation was attended with success, It is stated that Waddell, who absconded from Demerara after robbing the British Guiana Bank of a considerable sum, had been arrested with almost all the money in his possession. This is probably a mistake, the statement being founded on some vague account said to btained from Scotland.
Roscius, which sailed from New York -The packet-ship arrived in 16 das and a taking possession of Oreron will be the leading topics of discussion in the next Congress. President Tyler it is will will introduce the question of Texas, and Mr. Bentin will bring forward that oregon. These questions are expected to gitate and excite, but it is doubted whether they will form parties or divide the Union. The Rer. Syduey suin heren repuation had been received ad had drawn forthmuch comment. An English lady, Miss Isabel R. Keats, and niece of the late English poet of that name, had died at Cincinnati from the accidental discharge of a gun which she held in her hands. The United States Customs have decided not to allow the drawback on coals in future to the steamer Great Western : this will make a serious difference to the company. Mr. Macready cleared 8,000 dollars by his first engagement at the Park Theatre, New York; he was also very successful In Philadelphia. Accounts had been received of Sir W. D. Stewart's party on their way across the Rocky Mountains. A few of the party have returned, but a Mr. L. D. Walker of St. Louis had been killed in a quarrel. The packet ship Westminster, which trades between New York and London, has been struck by lightning in a storm. Her commander was knocked down and became for a time insensible, but speedily recovered. The ship did not sustain any considerable damage. The packet ship Sheffield, which was wrecked a short distance rom New York, has been towed into port. It was found that the damage which she had sustained was not so great as had been anticipated. The intelligence from Canada is of great importance. It was reported in Kingston on the 17 th ult. that Sir Charles Mercalfe had resigned the government of the Cabadas and would immediately return home Severe indispos tion aizsing from an abscess in the face is assigned as one cause for this step. also reported that the Government had solicited and obtained the services of several members of the Legislative Council who had thought it their duty to retire. We learn however by the subsequent arrival of the Caledonia from Halifax, that Sir Charles Metcalfe has not resigned although his health is by no means good. Another resson for bis resiguation, if true, may be found in the fact that schism has occurred between his Excellency and the Exe cutive Council, which has in to such an extere all the Members of the Council resigned in a body (with the exception of Mr. Daly, the Provincial Secretary) on the exception of Mr. Daly, the Provincial Secretary) on the Goyn, General. This the following day, but it being Sunday the public curionity
as to the cause would not be gratified till the house met on Monday. The latest letters from Kingston state, as desire of the late Council to be cousulted upon all appoint ments to office, a claim which it would appear Sir C. Metcalfe is not inclined to submit to. The names of the retiring Members of the Council are-the Hon. Messrs. Sulivan, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Hincks, Dunn, Small, Morin, Aylwin, and Killaly--From Texas we learn that an entertainment had been given to General Houston at the piace called after himseif, where in returning thanks
for the compliment, he denied the charges recently brought against him, of being an abolitionist, of conniving at the supremacy of England in Texas, and of vassalage to Mexico. The New Orleans Bee states that the British Government through Captain Elliot had presented claims of its subjects to land in Texas amounting to from ten to tweaty millions of acres, with a threat that the necessary
steps would be taken to enforce the settlement of the claims if they were not speedily conceded. The cotton crop in Texas had been seriously injured by the worm. At crop in Texas had been seriously injured by the worm. At of Texas at a discount of 20 per cent.

Brazils.-The Swift packet, with mails from the Brazils, arrived on Monday direct from Rio de Janeiro, having sailed on the 20th of October. She brings 80000 .
on freight in gold. The rumoured illness of the Emperor was incorrect, but the Princess Januaria, heir presumptive to the throne, has been extremely ill; her life was for some days considered in great danger, but the bulletin of the 19th of October, the day previous to
departure, announces her being convalescent.
New Zealand.-We regret to state that a disastrous occurrence has taken piace in this colony which has led to
the murder of Capts. Wakefield and England, Mr. Thomson the magistrate, and several other English settlers. The leading facts were communicated to the New Zealand Company by Mr. Kelhara in letters dated the 19th and 21st June, but since their arrival the New Zealand papers of a later date have been received, which contain more to prove an exaggerated statement is unfortunately too true. The Auckland Chronicle of the 15th July gives the annexed account of the origin and progress of the affair:"The public are aware that the claims of the New Zealand Company to land in the colony amount to some millions of acres, partly in this island and parly in the northern part of the southern island; it is also generally known
that in many instances these claims have beea denied and that in many instances these claims have been denied and
in some cases openly resisted by the natives, on the ground that the land was never in fact sold by them to the agents of the company. In order to carry out the plan on which the Nelson settlement was founded it became necessary, after putting the settlers into the possession of their town and suburban sections, to resort to the Wairau valley,
fine district in Cloudy Bay about 70 miles from Nelson, for the purpose of finding land to supply the original purchasers with their 150 -acre sections of country land. In the month of April last several surveying-parties were despatched on the part of the company to survey the district. Almost immediately on their commencing their work the natives, who it seems dispute the sale of that district, ordered off the surveyors, pulled up their
ranging-rods and stakes, and did everything in their power ranging-rods and stakes, and did everything in their power done by some of their people. Rauparaha and Rangiaiata, two of the miost powerful and least civilized chiefs of that part of New Zealand, who are the original native owners of the district, were at Porirua, on the other side of
Cook's Straits, urging the Land Claios' Commissioner, Mr. Spain, to hasten over to settle the land claims Wairau, as they wished the surveyors to be withdrawn. The Commissioner agreed to hear the claims there towards the end of June. In the meantime both the chiefs crossed the Straits to Cloudy Bay-went up the Wairau with their party-found the surveyors still there-collected a told them that they intended to send them all off the land together. Previous to this they bad set fire to Mr. Cotterells (one of the surveyors) hut, having first carefuly removed all property of value to prevent its destruction. Captain Wakefield of what had taken place. Mr. Tucket the Company's chief surveyor attempted, but in yain, during Mr. Cotlerell's absence to obtain the permission of the chiefs for the survey to proceed. On arriving at
Nelson Mr. Cotterell (on the 12th of June) Said an information before the police magistrate Mr. Thompson, who it would seem issued a warrant against Rauparaha and
Rangiaiata for burning Mr. Cotterell's hut. At that time Rangiaiata for burning Mr. Cotterelfs hut. At that time the colonial brig Victoria was on the point of sailing for on no account to deviate from her course. Captain Richards it seems however was induced to remain until Tuesday the 13 th , and to take on board Mr. Thompson the police magistrate; Captain Wakefield the New Zea-
land Company's Agent at Nelson ; Mr. Richardson the recently-appointed Crown prosecutor; Captain England late of Her Majesty's 12th Foot; Mr. Howard the company's storekeeper; Mr. Patchett, merchant; Mr. Cotterell, surveyor, of Nelson, three constables, and about 25 other persons, most of them engaged in the company's 25 other persons, most of them engaged in the company's
survey. Before reaching the Wairau they were joined by one of the company's boats, having on board Mr. Tucket and 10 or 12 men who went on board and joined the party.
On Thursday evening the brig anchored at the mouth of On Thursday evening the brig anchored at the mouth of
the Wairau and remained there. At a path at the entrance the Wairau and remained there. At a path at the entrance
of the river Mr. Howard the company's storekeeper, served out arms to the men (about 35 in number), con-
sisting of muskets, bayonets, pistols, swords, and cutlasses, also armed rounds of ball cartridge. The constables were of the men were sworn in special constables, some were told they were going to take Rauparaha and Rangiaiata on a warrant, few it is thought knew that they were upon a hostile service. Many of the party are said to have excourse of their progress they were joined by Mr. Barnicoat the surveyor and his man. Early on Saturday morning the party who had left their boats when the river became shallow and marched up the banks, came up to the place and their party, they were encamped on the opposite band of a narrow creek. By the directions of Mr. Thompson and Captain Wakefield the European party was now formed into two bodies under Captain England and Mr. Howard, who gave orders to their men not to interfere until directed. As a means of communication with the other side of the creek where the chiefs were encamped a canoe was placed across the water to serve as a bridge Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, the chief-constable, Brooke, and some others then crossed over. Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, and Mr. Cotterell walked backwards apparently in a friendly manner. Mr. Thompson then apparently in a friendly manner. Mr. Thompson then it on Rauparaha, and instructed Brooke to explain the meaning of it. Mr. Thompson also stated that he was 'the Queen's representative,' that that (pointing to the Warrant) was the Queen's book,--that Rauparaha must go on board the brig with the constable; that it was for
burning Mr. Cotterell's house, and had nothing to do with the land question. Rauparaia told them down and talk, and not make a fight, and to wait till Mr. Spain and Mr. Clarke came, and hear what they would say. Mr. Thompson then inquired of Rauparaha, whether
he would come or not ; to which be replied he would not; but that if Mr. Clarke or Mr. Spain was there he not ; but that if Mr. Clarke or Mr. Spain was there he
would. Mr. Thompson then said if he would not go he would. Mr. Thompson then said if he would not go he
would make him. Rauparaha still refusing, Mr. Thompson, pointing to the Europeans, said, 'There is the armed force, and they shall fire upon you all (or upon you) if you won't go,' Mr. Thompson it appears then became
'exasperated,' and the discussion violent. Rangiaiata exasperated,' and the discussion violento Rangiaiata
called on him not to fire. 'For God's sake, Thompson, mind what you are about,' shouted Mr. Richardson from the other side. Mr. Thompson then called to the armed
party to fix bayonets and advance; Captain Wakefield party to fix bayonets and advance; Captain Wakefield
placing the canoe across the stream for a bridge gave the word, ' Englishmen, forward.' A few of them had entered the canoe, when a shot was fired, whether by accident or design is not clear, neither is it certain on which side; Europeans. Upon this the firing immediately becama general on both sides, and several fell. Three of their party baving fallen, the Maories hesitated whether they Should run away ; but Rauparaha urged them to pursue. When the firing commenced, Mr. Thompson, Captain Wakefield, and the rest of the party who had been in communication with the chiefs, re-crossed the creek to pursued by the natives. At each step in the ascent, Captain Wakefield again and again attempted to rally the men, and entreated them to make stand, to fix bayonets and charge. An irregular firing was still kept up, but sake, come back, men,' cried Mr. Thompson, 'the Maories are coming upon us;' but the greater number made good their retreat. There was running in all directions. then ordered those and surrender. Brooke, the interpreter, called to the Maories-' Leave off, enough ;' but after this some shots the hill and were too far distant to know what was going on below. When signals of surrender had been made, vanced with Maories also threw down their arms and adciliation. It seems that while the surrender was taking place by the gentlemen below and the firing by the stragvered that his wife had been shot-' Rauparaha,' said he 'remember your daughter.' He then with his own hand it is said destroyed them all. 'Puha, Puha,' cried out the wife of a chief from a distance, save some of the chiefs (gentlemen) that you may have it to say you saved some.' But it was then too late. On the European side the num40 were engaged-their loss was 4 killed and 5 wourded. On the Wednesday following, Mr. Ironsides the Wesleyan missionary having heard of the fatal conflict hastened to the spot, where he found 19 European bodies. On the Thursday they were buried, Mr. Ironsides reading at the grave the funeral service of the Church of England. On his way to the place, Mr. Ironsides met Rauparaha and Rangiaiata, and obtained permission from them to go and bury the dead. They told him that thes had no intention to fight; fight; that the Europeans had fired upon them, and one or two of their number had fallen before they began to fight ; and "hat it was not until the wife of Ranyiaiata was shot that 'they began to seek for payment'-(revenge.)"
The New Zealand Colonist of the 30th June gives the following as the complete list of the persons who have fallen :- "Captains Wakefield and England; Messrs.
Thompson, Richardson, Patchett, Howard, Cotterell, Thompson, Richardson, Patchett, Howard, Cotterell,
John Erooke (interpreter), William Clanzay, Thomas John Rrooke (interpreter), William Clanzay, Jomas \(M^{\prime}\) 'Gregor, William Gardner, Ely Cropper, Henry Burn-
forth, Thomas Tyrrell, and Isaac Smith." The missing Hannam, and John Burton.

CITY.
Monsy Market, Friday.-Consols closed at 95s ; Three per Cents. Red., \(96 \frac{1}{3}\) to \(\frac{1}{4}\); Three-and-Half per Cents.
Red., \(102 \frac{1}{6}\) to \(\frac{3}{8} ;\) Bank Stock, 182 to 3 ; Exchequer Bills, Red., 59 s , prem. 5 India Bonds, 74 prem.
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\section*{fotetropolís anto its Yifinfte.}

\section*{Metropotitan Destitution. - Several meetings have been} beld at London-house the town residence of the Bishop pose of maturing some comprehensive plan for relieving the destitute poor of the metropolis and at the same time improving their moral and social condition. Those meetings have been attended by several noblemen and gentlemen and incumbents of metropolitan parishes, and after much deliberation it has been resolved to form an "Association for the relief of destitution and the improvement of the condition of the poor in the metropolis by means of parochial and district visiting." The Bishop of London will be President of the association, and it is settled that the whole of the finds shall be directly appiied to the relief of the indigent after all proper inquiry has been
made by gratuitous visitors. The rules and regulations made by gratuitous visitors. The rules and regulations
will shortly be announced to the public. -The committee appointed at the meeting held in Leicester-square on the 20th ult., to consider the best method of providing for the relief of the houseless and destitute poor, have decided that the immediate object then proposed, so far as relates to one or more houses of refuge in the western portion of the metropolis, can be most efficiently obtained by a
junction with the institution already existing in the City junction with the institution already existing in the City
for affording nightly shelter to the houseless, and temporary reiief to the destitute. In lieu therefore of establishing a new institution it has been thought advisable by the committee to accept the offer of co-operation made to them
by the City Society, who are desirous of extending their perations to the western portion of the metropolis, and who have at the same time the advantage of being assisted by those who have had a successful experience of the working of such au institution for the last 20 years.
Christmas Cattle Show.-Simultaneously with the usual exhibition of prize cattle, the annual general meeting of the members of the Smithfield Cattle Club took place last week at the Horse Bazaar. Earl Spencer,
the President of the Club, presided on the occasion. The meeting was very fully attended by noblemen and men, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, Lord Camden, Lord Western, Sir E. Mostyn, the Hon. Mr. Clifford,' \&c. The award of the judges was unanimously approved of, and the meeting then proceeded to the election of officers. Earl Spencer was re-elected President, and the Duke of Rich mond, the Earl of Scarborough, Cripus, Ess Lord Aboyne, Sir J. Seabright, who has held the office of honorary secretary for seven years, then resigned on account of ill health, and that gentleman's brother, Mr. B. T. B. Gibbs, was elected in his place. Dean of was appointed steward of the beasts, and three years. The Cattle Show was opened as early as 7 in the morning, and from that time throughout the week the whole neighbourhood presented the appearance of a
fair. The implements of agriculture exhibited in the galleries appeared to excite much admiration. It is computed that upwards of 10,000 persons visited the Bazaar during the frrst day, and upwards of 20,000 on Thursday. Albert, Gen. Espartero, Commission of Lunacy.-A commission was sitting during the greater part of last week to inquire into the state of mind of Mrs. Hartley, a lady of fortune residiug in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, who imagined hersel believed that a conspiracy, existed to poison her. The jury found a verdict of Insanity, aud were then called upon to enter upon a similar inquiry respecting Mr. W. H. Hartley, the son of the unfortunate lady. The same witnesses as in the former case proved that though the delusions of the son were not altogether the same as those of tho the son, yet the case was ore urgent, as the insanimmediate control. The jury returned a verdict that he had been insane since the 13 th Sept. last.
The Tower. - The Duke of Wellington as Constable of ground devastated by the fire on the 30 th 0 ot 1841 , with a view of appropriating the site to new barracks for the soldiers. It will be recollected that the Brick Tomer at the eastern end of the Armoury was destroyed in the general conflagration. The outer walls however escap supposed of preservation, but this will not now be the case, as such a pile would interfere with the new arrangement. The same space will be occupied by the new barracks that that that the style is to be the military Gothic. It would now appear that the fire only anticipated the destruction ort time previousiy shown themselves throughout the whole of the previousiy showa themselves throughout the whole of ened
eastern portion, and great apprehensions were entertained eastern portion, and great apprehensions were enter in the
by the Ordnance for its safety. The lower barracks Old Mint, on the completion of the proposed erection, Old Mint, on the completion of the proposed erection, ing the Tower has been filled only half its depth; but as ing the Tower has been filled only half its dnepth; the drainage is inefficient and its depth is unfavoura
the preservation of trees and plants which it is intended to plant in the course of the ensuing summer, some thouto a sufficient height above the level of high water, and thus insure sufficient ventilation.
The New Royal Exchange,-The works of the New Exchange continue to progress very rapidly. On Saturday the Grasshopper, the crest of the founder, Sir Thomas Gresham, formerly so conspicuous an object orer the
clock-tower of the old building, was placed upon the summit of the tower which forms the principal feature of summit of the tower which forms the principal feature of
the east end of the new structure. Several members of the Gresham Committee attended the ceremony, and the ompletion of the masonry of the building was celebrated by a dinner among the workmen given by the contractors,
who have completed their contract within the specified Who have completed their contract within the specified
time. The foundation-stone was laid on the 17th Jan., 1842, and the works have been executed to their present state in about 20 months. The building is now slated, all the divisions of rooms are formed, and the greater part of the fire-proof arches over the shops are turned.
Lincoln's-Inn,-The appointment of preacher to the
Society of Lincoln's-inn baving become vacant by the Society of Lincoln's-inn having become vacant by the
late preaclier being appointed ishop of Lichfield, nineteen clergymen have sent in their applications to the benchers. The following are anong the number : The Rev. Thomas Robinson, late Archdeacon of Madras; Archdeacon Manning; Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Brighton; of Ozford; Rev. Mr. Claughton ; Rev. Mr. Randall, rector of Binfield, Berks; Rev. Shergold Boone, incumbent of a district church of Marylebone; Rev. Mr.
Jelf; Rev. Mr. Vaughan of Brixton; Rev. Dr. Hussey of Hayes: Hon. and Rev. Mr. Best ; 'Hon. and Rer. Mr. Erskine; Rev. Mr. Harness of St. Pancras. The appointment of deputy preacher at Lincoln's-inn is also the benchers of Lincolly in the gift of the preacher, but ment into their own hands.
Melropolitan Improvements.-A numerous meeting of the parishioners of St. Paul's Covent-garden was held into comsideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament from the act to authorise the formation of a new street west corner of King-street, and Long-acre a the most advisable course to be adopted to secure so desirable a carriage entrance into the parish. Resolutions were Bedferd to to request his comme should wait on the Duke of various holders of premises in the line to solicit their support ; and that a committee should be formed to carry out the object who should report to a future vestry. It presented to Parliament on the subject.-With the exception of a few houses at the Whitechapel terminus and some emaller tenements near Spitalfields Church, nearly all the nd of the down on the site of the new street at the East iababited by the poorest classes, and a dhe rict previously houses has been of great benefit to the neighbourhood, as the want of drainage and ventilation and the crowded source of disease it was covered rendered it a frequent on the completion of this line of road to carry another oblique street from it to the railways at Shoreditch, by he northernunication will be opened and and river-side. The Eastern Counties Railway docks taken down many houses in Bethnal-green and having ditch, advantage has been taken of their removal to improve the neighbourhood by the erection of new streets houses.
Lieutenant Munro.-The daily papers state that it is She Royal Horse to be Lieut. Munro's intention to leave with the view of permanently residing abroad. His household furniture, \&c. has been sold this week, which appears to confirm the rumiour that he does not now intend to rev lake his trial.
chapel at Camberwell -This popular preacher, whose numerons congregations not only from the inh attracted the neighbourhood but from different parts of the metropolis, has been appointed Principal of the East India
College at Haileybury, and will the chege aith which, and wil consequently retire from is not known whether he will vacate his preferment as Chaplain of the Tower.
Freemasonry. - A grand lodge was held at the Freemasons Hall on Wednesday week, for the nomination of of England, rendered vacant by the decease of H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex. The Earl of Zetland, pro. erand Master, and the Marquis of Salisbury, Deputy Grand Mroposed by Brother Peter Thompson, and seconded by Grother Janies Gibbins; and the latter by the junior The barden, and seconded by one of the past masters. The ballot for the election will take place at the next grand lodge in March next.
of Willias \(s_{3}\).- On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body Park: Johin Jood, a gardener and gate-keeper of St. James's tere both employed in the enclosure of St. James's Park as gardeners and gate-keepers. On Saturday morning sharpen someceased went over to the Horse Guards to sharpen some gardening-tools. Deceased was in the act of stone, when bill-hook and witness was turning the grindstone, when deceased fell backwards on the ground appa-
rently quite lifeless. Witness raised deceased from the ground and carried him to the Westminster Hospital. He was evidently quite dead. He had never complained of being unwell, and appeared up to the instant of his death to be quite dead when brought to the Hospital, and there was no doubt that he had died a natural death. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with this evidence.-An inquest was held on the 8th at the Model Prison at Pentonville on the body of John Bremner, aged 24 years, who was removed into the prison on the 30 th May, 1843, from Aberdeen, where he was sentenced on the 27 th April previous to 7 years' transportation. The Coroner instituted a minute inquiry into the management of the prison
and went with the jury to the cell the deceased had and went with the jury to the cell the deceased had
inhabited, and having carefully examined it expressed themseives pleased with its size and appearance, and with the bed and everything else that it
contained. Among the witnesses examined were five prisoners, and in order that they should not be selected persons, the men numbered \(1,2,3,4\), and 5 , were produced. Their examination was conducted in the absence of all the officers of the gaol. One of the prisoners was
the second who had entered it. The prisoners then, in answer to a variety of questions from the Coroner as to their treatment, all concurred (though examined separately) bearing testimony to the uniform kindness of the Governor, physician, warders, teachers, and other officers of the prison. They also spoke of the sufficiency of food and of their comfortable lucation in the cells ; but two complained that the cells were too close; one of the two however had a difficulty of breathing. They all appeared very grateful for having been taught trades by which they could support themselves when set at liberty. Some complained of the solitude and silent system, and one added that his annoyance in this respect arose chiefly "from his inability to tell people how grateful he was for the kindness shown to him." From the statement of another prisoner it appeared that they were allowed to see their wives only once in three months. At the close of the examination the coroner requested the attendance of the first prisoner lio Rees, and a witness had complained that his cell "was sadly too close." That might have seemed so only from his difficulty of breathing, but the last prisoner effect ofound his cell too warm. He also mentioned the that complaint was not common in the prison but the man should be a basket-maker. The Coroner then a passion for reading the Bible. The man, he said, had spoken with tears of gratituce of his treatment, but said he felt fagged and weakened, and it was evident from his description and appearance that his brain threatened to become soft, probably by constantly dwelling on what he could not understand. He would advise the Governor to stop that tendency, or the portals of Bethlehem would soon be open to the man. The Governor and Dr. Rees promised to give attention to these suggestions, and the jury having returned a verdict that "John Bremner died a natural death from pulmonary consumption," the court was dissolved, with many expressions of gratification on the part of the jury at the facts elicited as to the kindness and attention bestowed on the prisoners.-An inquest has also been held on the body of Charles Shipley, formerly a clerk to Messrs. Williams and Deacon,
bankers, Birchin-lane, who was under sentence of portation fur seven years on a charge of embezzling 4022. \(7 s .6 d\). It was proved that deceased died of an affection of the brain, and that he came out of the infirmary of Newgate straight to the prison. The coroner remarked that such a practice is very unfair to the medical officers of the prison, and was calculated to 8 well the fatal cases regretted," he said," that no statement that the man had just come out of the infirmary at Newgate was sent here, so as to put you on your guard respecting him. The extremely satisfactory respecting the prisoners; but I believe that if an indication had been made to Dr. Rees on the subject, and he had understood the extent of his power in refusing admission to a sick person, we should the death was produced by a natural cause, and there our inquiry ends. With regard to the surgeon's certificate from Newgate, his reply to us, if we had him here, would only be that in giving it he fulfilled the condition of the law, and that his official duty as surgeon of the gaol ter-
minated there, as he is only required to certify that the prisoners are not affected by any putrid or contagious disease and are fit to be removed." The jury, without hesitation, returned a veraict that deceased bad died A natural death, caused by an effusion of water on the brain." A relative of the deceased then came forward, and said he
should retire from the court to tell the family that the treatment of the deceased in that prison had been per fectly satisfactory, but that he could not say the same with regard to his being sent there from the infirmary at Newgate.-An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, whose death was announced thar obituary last week, and after a long inquiry Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 2, was as
follows:-West Districts, 154; North Districts, 198 . Central Districts, 211; East Districts, 257 ; South Districts, 267 ; Total, 1,087 (males, 572 ; females, 515 ). 442 females) ; and for the last fire autumns, 908.

\section*{租robimcial Nebos.}

Incendiary Fires.--During the last fortnight the county of Bedford although generally tranquil has been disturbed by repeated nightly fires, and there is evidence to show
that they have been the work possible to distinct to assign to the commission of such mischief any appear or probable motives as the agricultural labourers districts be generally more contented than in other rural in the barn of Alderman Higgins of Bedford, on the Kimo bolton-road, by which an old soldier lost his life. Two persons were apprehended on suspicion, but were discharged for defect of evidence.-A large barn and outhouses on the farm of Mr. Eames at Hownes near Ampthill were destroyed on Saturday morning, the incendiary has been apprehended and committed for trial on his own confession.-On Sunday night a fire took place at the village of Stockton, Norfolk, on a farm in the occupation of Mr. Grimmer, and in a short space of time large barn filled with the produce of 20 acres of barley was entirely consumed-The barn of Mr. Matthews farmer at Stockeross, Berks, containing a quantity of corn was fired a few evenings since, and with the whole of its contents totally consumed. A poor man vamed John little barn and all it contained burnt to the had his There is little doubt that both these fires were caused by incendiaries.-On Thursday night the 6th inst a fire by discovered in the formbuildings of Mr . Kirby of was worth, Cambridgeshire. The flames broke out at halfpast 11, and notwithstanding every exertion the barns, poultry, and the produce of 500 acres of 17 pigs, the pouitry, and the produce of 00 acres ond, with a cotstanding. There is no doubt that it was the act of ans incendiary, as it orisinated in a barn where no ofe an incendiary, as it originated in a baru where no one had o'clock a fire ccored in a larmord about ive Fyson of Fen Ditton, shont two miles and ang to Mr . Cambridge Fen Ditton, sbout two miles and a half from Cambridge. The yard contained 17 stacks of every description of grain, two large barns, a granary, pigeonhouse, cart-hovels, piggeries, and other outbuildings. The minutes frome out in a stack o minutes from the commencement the whole of the stacks were in a blaze. The labourers manifested little desire
to aid in extinguishing the fire. The engines were chielly worked by members of the University who actively employed themselves in attempting to save the property. There appears to be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. Two men have been apprehended, one of
whom still remains in custody. The loss cannot be less than \(5,0001 .-\) On Monday evening a barn containing unthreshed wheat was fired on the premises of John Hindley, being part of Hurst Hale farm near Chat Moss and on the line of the Liverpool Railway. There seems ittie doubt that hie object of the incendiary was to rob the bouse, the fire being kindled just opposite the door, and a man called Hayes has been apprehended on
suspicion.-On the night of the 5 th iost, a farm called suspicion.-On the night of the 5 th iost. a farm called Noouses in the parish of Sawbridgeworth, in the occupatogether with the outbuildings and their contents. Government have offered a reward of 1001 . With a pardon to the accomplices, and a further reward of \({ }_{2}\) 1001. has been offered by the Phoenix Fire Office for the apprehension of the incendiaries. The following raras have also been issned:-ror the destruction of barns belonging to Mr. Hindley, of Hurst-ball, Culcheth, and a barn the property of Mr. Blackburn, of Hay Astley, near Manchester. For barns and outbuildings of Mrs. and \(50 l\), by the Suffolk Insurance-office. For a stack of barley belonging to Mr. G. Gayford, of Rymer-house, Suffolk, 50l, by Government, 50l. by the Duke of Grafton, and 50l. each by the Norwich Union and Blackburne Association. For the barns and outhouses of Mr. S. Buck, of Hawstead i.odge Farm, Suffolk, 100\%. by Government, Sussex Equitable. For a stack of barley belonging to Mr. Kersey, of Fakenham, Suffolk, 50l. by the Duke of Grafton, 500 . by the Suffilk-office, and \(50 l\). by the Brack-
burne Association. For the bean-hovel of Mr. French, of Whitfield, two carts and hayrick damaged. For the beain-rick of Mrs. Brown, of Rothwell, Northampton, with wheat-riek barley-rick, and range of beast- hovels, Nead of Easton, \(52 \%\). 10 s. by the Norwich Union. For. the barley-stack of Mr. Gooch, of Honingham, 105l. by the Norwich Union, and \(105 l\). by Mr. Gooch.

Ashlon.-The turn-out at this place and Staleybridge has sucidenly terminated much sooner than was expected from its estensive ramifications. All the hands resumed their employment on Thursday week and at the old rate of wages. This timely cessation of hostilities has given great comfort to many innocent individuals and families. Brighton.--Since the late fatal accident by the falling the cliff at Rottingdean other portions have given Way, and on completely undermining the carriage-road and threaten. ing move the palings into the middle of the road, leaving only sufficient room for one carriage to pass at a tone.
bers of visitors are daily attracted to the spot to see the destruction made to one of the best roads out of Brighton. Measures are in progress for cutting a new road from Kemp-town to Rottingdean more inland, as means can e annulal dinner of the District Constrvative Association took place at Brill on Thursday. Mr. J. Stone
of Crendon in the cbair. After the usual loyal and local toasts the Duke of Buckingham said the chairman had asked him to give the toast which stood next on the list, a toast which it was at all times grateful to him to propose,
and which on the present occasion was doubly gratifying, and which on the present occasion was doubly gratifying, -ud in the countr of Bucking \(d\) frequent opand in the county of Buckingham they had frequent op-
portunities of drinking that toast and of hearing speeches portunities of drinking that toast and of hearing speeches
upon that most important topic-the state of the agriupon that most important topic-the state of the agri-
culture of the country; but if ever there was a time which culture of the country; but if ever there was a thme whis Who had been returned to Parliament by the agriculturists for the express purpose of supporting British agriculture and the British farmer it was the present. And he could heartily say that he wished the speeches which he had
heard made by many for whom he had great respect had heard made by many for whom he bad great thespectentle-
been carried out to their full eatent and that those gent men had not detracted from the value of their speeches by contrary votes. To the British farmer this country owed a vast debt of gratitude for the manner in which for many years past he had laboured hard in cultivating the soil of this
country and for the indomitable spirit which he had evinced country and for the indomitable spirit which he had evituced in him to say more on this subject, inasmuch as he had so often and so repeatedly stated the opinions and feelings which he entertained, and which had never undergone the slightest change. He could but again express his convic tion, that if the agricalture of this country was not supported the farmer could not compete with the foreigner and whenever that occurred they might depend upon it Unchanged in those opinions, which he had recorded alike in that country in lis former place in the House of Commons, and in his place in the House of Peers, he stood there now only to repeat them word for word, and to call on the members for that county steadily to perform the duty to which they devoted themselves on the hustings. He solemnyy caled on the representatives United Kingdom to come forward now and steadily to maintain the opinions which they had broached at the hustings, and by their votes record their firm adherence to the cause of satisfaction which it gave him to propose "The health of the British farmer," whose value and the sterling honesty of whose heart he most fully appreciated. He called on them to rise and drink with hearty cheers "The health of the British Farmer, and may he overcome the difficulties which now threaten him." Mr. Stone, a farmer, returned thanks with mueh spirit ; and several other toasts of local thanks with much spirit; interest were proposed before the close of the meeting.
Bristol. -The local papers state in reference to the death of Mr. Mountjoy of this town, whose body was exhumed last week as stated in our last, that on the post morlem examation a corsed, and in the absence of poisou the canse of death is attributed to the swallowing of this pin.
Carmarthen.-The Special Commissioners have recently obtained the opinion of the law officers of the Crown on a practice affecting the administration of the
turnpike laws which has prevailed to a considerable extent turnpike laws which has prevailed to a considerable extent in Carcoarthenshire, and has been the subject of much complaint on the part of the poorer classes of farmers. It
frequently occurs that the farmer, having carried his profrequently occurs that the farmer, having carried his pro-
duce to a town or market, and paid toll at the gates, returns on the same day, carrying home in his cart some articles or goods for a friend or neighbour, which be conveys either gratuitously or in consideration of some
small payment for his trouble. It has been a common practice with certain toll-collectors to charge carts thus repassing on the same day with a second toll, applying to such cases a elause contained in most local acts, which renders stage carriages and vehicles carrying passengers or goods for pay, hire, or reward, liable to toll for every
time of repassing. The Commissioners, considering that the practice in question proceeded upon a misapplication of this clause, and that the additional toll was legally chargeable only on vebicles of the nature of stage-coaches, carriers' carts, and such as regularly ply for hire between certain places, referred the point to the Altorney and Solicitor-General, who have given their opinion that in these cases a second toll cannot be legaliy demanded.
Derbir,-We copy the following paragraph from the Derby Reporter :- "There is no part of the princely and munificent generosity of the Duke of Devonshire that will give more general pleasure than his Grace's direction to gratify the public to the utmost extent consistent with the comfort and enjoyment of the Royal party, We have great pleasure in stating that this liberty was not abused, except in one instance. A mmall brown crystal is bissing
from the conservatory. We understand it is a rare specimen, and cannot be long concealed if exposed for sale. We trust for the honour of the county that this crystal will be forthwith restored to the place from whence it was taken, and that it may not be said the Noble Duke's munificence is shamefully abused. a thoughtless act of some person, who as soon as he
knows the value attached to it will restore it immediately." knows the value attached to it will restore it immediately.:
Footscray. - On Wednesday the coroner and jury impanelled to investigate the death of Maria Plummer, re-assembled for the fourth time at Sidcup to prosecute the inquiry. Our readers will remember that the dethe inquiry. Our readers will remember that the de-
ceased, who was separated from her husband, a gardener ceased, who was separated from her husband, a gardener in the service of Lord Bexley, and who agreed to allow to do so been rendered houseless and destitute. In this to do so been rendered houseless and desitute. In this death applied to Mr. Pritchard, surgeon, of Sidcup, for a letter to Mr. Banks, relieving overseer of the Bromley union,
which he gave her. She saw Mr. Banks on the following norning ; but instead of his relieving her he went to and her husband, and subsequently left but before that time arrived she died. The inquiry was adjourned to trace if deceased delivered to the relieving officer the letter given her by Mr. Pritclard, in which the acts of inhumanity were deposed to on the part of the busband, and it having been proved that her death was accelerated by neglect and exposure to cold consequent whether the responsibility lay with the officer who had not relieved her or the husband who had neglected her There being no distinct evidence that the relieving officer eceived the letter alluded to, the responsibility fell upon protracted investigation the to maintain her. After a protracted investigationhter" jury ainst George Plummer verdict of and ansand the coroner made out his committal to Maidstone gaol.
G Geors . An inquest has been held here on the body of George Grey, a young man who was killed in a pugilistio to be regretted that the evidence was not sufficient to throw light on the names of the whole of the parties connected with this disgraceful transaction. The medical testimony lence and injuries he had received, and it was also as clearly proved by the witness Davies, who had been admitted as evidence, that such injuries were inflicted a short time previously in a conflict with Henry Ball. The actual
origin of the fight was left in mystery, but it was shown that the seconds were fighting men, who although they had escaperl for the present could not, inasmuch as they
were well known to the police, long evade the law. The Jury returned a verdict against Henry Ball as principal of "Manslaughter", in the first degree, and a veraict of "Manslaughter" in the second degree against Joh Grady, Tucker Smith, James Krowlton, and other per sons to the Jurors unknown, acting as seconds, time keeper and bottle-holder at the fight. The Coroner the committed Henry Ball to Maidstone Gaol to take his trial. The other parties have not yet been apprehended,
Huddersfield.-The first meeting in Yorkshire, in connexion with the eflorts of the Anti-Corn Law League was held at the Philosophical Hall on Thursday week. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Moore addressed the meeting, and resolutions in favour of free trade wer unanimously passed. At the close the chairman announced the total amly double the sum realised last year Ilford.-At a meeting of the parishioners last week to consider the correspondence between the Bishop of London adopted unar, the following resolution was proposed and in the opposition which has been raised to the introduction of the weekly offertory and the other changesinh to request the churchwardens to represent to the Vicar our will ments on the subject, and our ears the weekly offertory, and returning to our former simple mode of worship.
irkdale. - Five poachers have been committed for trial the Earl of Derby's gamekeeper at Knowsley on the 10th ult. They have been committed on the evidence of an which the the gave a detaisoulf, and four others who have not yet been arrested, journeyed to Knowsley on the night of the fatal occurrence, and of the way in which the murder was committed.
Lancaster.-On Thursday week a gang of poachers, nearly twenty in number, entered the preserves of Thos. Aspinall, Esq., in Little Mitton Wood, in this county, and were in pursuit of game when they were surprised by fhe keepers. At John Schofield, one of the gamekeepers, and wounded him dangerously. Whilst the gamekeeper lay upon the ground, shot and disabled, he was beaten with
bludgeons until he ceased to show signs of life. The poachers afterwards escaped. Mr. Aspinall has offered a reward of \(100 \%\). for the conviction of the offenders,
Leeds-A meeting the favour of League was held in this town on Wednesday, Mr. H. Stansfield in the chair. About 800 persons were present.
The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Cobden, Bright, Moore, Fox, and Ashworth, and
collected for the League Fund.

Leicester.-A meeting was held in this city on the 30th college in the Midland Counties for the instruction of young men designed both for spiritual and secular purposes, against whom the universities of this country are closed. Another feature is the founding of a class especially designed for the service of Christian missions, to the members of which it is proposed to communicate such a knowledge of medicine and simple surgery as may qualify them to attend to the physical interest of those among whom they may labour, and at the same time to afford such a knowledge of science in general as may enable them to promote the secular and commercial as well as the spiritual interests of the people they may visit. LeiLiverposen named as the seat of the project the League Fund is making rapid progress in this town. The total subscriptions up to Saturday night amounted to \(5,095 l .12 \mathrm{~s}\). A meeting was held a few days since in the Amphi-
theatre, Mr. Thorneley, M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of raising subscriptions on behalf of the Fund, and of hearing Messrs. Cobden and Bright on the subjions of free-trade. At the close of the meeting subscriptions were collected, and no less than 4,1001 . were raised in the course of the evening, being nearly double the whole mount of last year's subscription, which extended month or six weeks. Before the close of the subscription,
it is beliesed that not less than \(7,000 \%\). will be raised in his
Newport.-The last accounts from the penal colonies state that Geacla the solicitor and step-son of John Frost, or forgery, has been after working 20 months upon the oads allowed a " ticket of leave," and hired as a free servant to his wife, who followed him out. Frost, who is eleased from the penal gang and is in a situation as clerk has sent a letter to Mrs. Frost and his daughters desiring them to go out also, in the hope that Mrs. Frost. will be allowed to hire hrost, Williams, and Jones, that the Home Office has finally determined never to allow them o return to their native land, they have resigned them selves to their fate, with a determination to secure to chemselves kind treatment by their future good conduct. -The letter which Mrs. Frost has received from he back from the penal settlement whither they had been ent for having attempted to make their escape. Frost the lon his leg, and Jones continues to hold the situa tion be ofained shortly after his arrival in the colony
Oxford.-The Rev. G. W. Hall, D.D., Master of Pem broke College and Prebendary of Gloucester, died at his lodgings at the colege on the loth inst. He had 1809 head or his -The members of the aniversity wo the validity of the degree concerred upon wi. Everett the American Minister in June last have submited legalits Relly, Q. C. Mr James R. Hope and Mr. Edward Badeley on perusing this case have given the following opinion:-.. We are clearly of opinion that, wnder the ciren the grant of the Vegre in question was invalid. It was the duty of the Vice-Chancellor as the presiding officer the coted with such regularity and order, as would have afforded those pechregularity and oritl to wo portunity of expressing their opinions and giving their votes in the usual manner. 'The scrutiny which was de manded ought to have been allowed, and if the noise was so great as to prevent the demand from being heard, wo think that the Vice-Chancellor should have adjourned the meeting, or have adopted such other measures as were whassary to stop the confusion and eable hese proceed wat was passing. As the irregularity of these prowich are applicable to the meetings of all corporate bodies, and with the statutes and customs of the University which regulate the meetings of Convocation, we are of opinion that the decree is a nullity and that Mr. Everett cannot University of Oxford.
Portsmouth.-On Monday the 44th Regiment, which is now doing garrison duty at Gosport, was presented with General commanding the district. The ceremony of consecrating the colours was performed by Archdeacon Wilberforce, who made an impressive address to the regiment and concluded with an appropriate prayer. lome diately after the consecration of the colours, Lady Pakenham presented them to the Ensigns who had been selected to receive them, addressing the regiment on their then addressed the troops stating that the attention of the whole army is fixed upon them; that the Commander-in. Chief expects that by the combined action of all ranks they will ctablish a hish regimental character, be distinguished for unanimity in promoting the welfare of the gurshed for acuracy in the performance of all daties, and for the enal regularity of conduct that reflects credit on and omparts 0 forl well-organised regiments, ond the par the service of the country arin the 44th to the field he was satisfied the Gallaut Fours will be found second to none in the career of glory. Salford.-A young man named Joseph Taylor, 23 years of age, whose mother resides at prestw, wis mother of \(20 l\). ; but the theft could not be clearly brought home to him. The prosecutor however, his eldest brother, stated that he had a much more serious charge against him, namely, that of having poisoned his father, a farmer at Prestwich, ia April 1840; and hilh laving about six weeks after that time attempted to poison the whole family. Evidence was adduced to prove that the prisoner attempted on several occasions to accomplish this purpose by mixing acetare of lead with the food ake by the family, and he was uitimately committod to tak his trial on the capital charge.
Slockport.-A man named George Fox a bailiff attached to the Stockport Court of Requests has been apprehended and committed to take his trial on a charge of having murdered his wife on Friday week in this town. He had absconded immediately after the death of wife, but was arrested by the police at Maple Bridge.

Windsor.-One of the severest runs ever known with the Royal Stag Hounds took place on Monday, the fisture having been appointed at Winkfield-row abou thed four miles from the kennel at Ascot. The field consisted
of about one hundred．The deer Sulky，who had afforded turned ont near Winhfield Church，and went away through Miss Farrand＇s Park for Faruborough and Elve－ tham，near Hartford bridge，in Hampshire，into Dogmers－ field Park，the seat of Lady Mildmay，where，after going a tremendons pare，hand was literally dead beat，and died before the pack and the few whose horses managed to con－ tinue the chase，had got up．Only fifteers（including Mr． Davis the huntsman，and the whips）were up at the finish． distance from point a little more than three hours；the but from the doublings and divergings the distance miles， over could not have been less than forty miles．The back from Dogmersfiel to the meet during the run and over upwards of sixty miles of country，a great portion of Which was of an extremely heavy character．
Railuectys
week ：－－Birminmham and Derby the returns for the past and Gloucester， 1631 and Derby，15181．；Bixmingham burgh and Glassow，；Eastern Counties，2236l．；Edin－ Gargh and Giassow， \(1830 l\) ．G Great Western， \(11,144 l\) ．； 1108\％．；Great North of England，1262l．；；Hull and Selby， tern， \(4872 l\) ．Bland Birminglam， \(13,37 \mathrm{IL} l\) ．；South Wes－ tern， \(4879 l\) ．；Black wall， \(617 l\) ；Greenwich， \(673 l . ;\) Brighton， \(3540 l\) ．；Manchester and Leeds， \(4413 l\) ． ；Midland Counter， 2151l．；Hattehester and Birmingham，2．516l．；Northera and Eastern， \(1.40 \bar{J} /\) ．Northi Midland， 41266. ；；Neweastle Sheffield and Manchester， 469 L．：York and Dover， \(2901 /\) ．； land，149\％．－It is said that plans have been made and gate and Rams for an atmospheric railway between Mar－ gate and Ramspate on the same principle as that between With the proposed branch from the South Eastern to Ramsgate．

Dullin．－One IRELAND．
first day of next term a renewed apapers states that on the and thatersers for at＂hist of the witnesses＂against them． Febriary．The weeliy meetingence before the 1 st of Febriary．The weehly meeting of the Repeal Associa－ clair．Mr．J．O＇counell nuoved two resolutions with re－ ference to the late Rev．P．J．Tyrrell．The first was，that them for subsistence during a sacred duty the claim upon fur Ireland－the Rev．Mr．Tirrell．The second martyr able monsumbent to recond to posmentately erect a sunt－ sacrifice of his hife of tice Rev．Mr．Tyrreir，and the pastor and as an Xrishman．He said that thetse resolutio a had been already pledged on belalf of the association by firm them．He then proceeded to a detailed on tharration－ the circhastances attendant upon the illiness and death of prosecutions and to bis love of old Ireland，and to the considerably affected at intervals in his address．He
 He sail，ats in had huoud be left follorn and helphess． soa＇s buiy to the grave，＂The calse of this old man＇s thein we contin the the legistanse the union，＂He called on rell in nonnmanted to mory of the martyred Father Tyr－ ing the read．We concladed a leng theued address by moy－ ing the remolution amid the loudest demonstrations of ap supported by Dr．Gray and the Resolution，which was
aid that the last Mr．Doran，who aid that the last words Mr．Tyrrell uttered were－＂The but the prosecutions，and after he closed his eyes，in thing dreams all the tedious documents he had gone through in the resoluthuns again before him．The chairman put lond apllanse．Some comsersation then took plas anid
 Lusk，ns wnat appropriate．A long letter was then read to MI．（ocoriatils prophosed scling out various objections be less dath；er of an hoot．le cohison there would reatly couthies if they were entirely and completely separated the i＇erson of cine s vetelyn，controild by two thed through
 letter of Mr．iturge，mored that it be refered for reply Whth regret to the fact that whe cubbousystem was alluding announced the pres of the coundry，Mr．Joha O＇Connell －Captain Larcom having declined the office of si2l．14s．5d． apprinted to dord and Ternazt Conmission，Mr．Pooler is yentitman was secretary to the Ror the present．This Soclety of I reland for many years．Roye last accounts of Fersers lave takecll extensive chat the agents for the tra－ They coure to preparatory to the State prosecutione day fixed for the trial． They have engaged those cham－
month six months certain from that date，or for twelve Mr．O＇Connell is the stan in Kerry and is in so long． health and spirits，and indulging in the enjoyment of his mountain sports．
Tipperary．－In reference to the state of this county， offences have their origin in ins that the majority of the tarian character，and adds，＂The of a political or sec－ can be drawn from the unceasing only inference which of Tipperary must be the insatiable thirst for land crime its occupancy without payment．One of the and for causes of all these evils was the subdivision of frimary smaller ones，and the man whose station in firms into have been that of a labourer thus asyiring to the should of a farmer．The same paper states that io the position its proprietor，has received a significat Kempson， unless he change his politics，he may ant notice that his brains blown out，and adds tat has been denounced from the altar of Killeen．Kempson gives the name of the denouncer．－The local plapel，and Thurnother murder in this unfortunate county On Thursday weeh，a man named Fogarty went from Nenagh accompanied by two bailiffs to execute a civil bill decree in Mr．J．W．Ryan，of Carrigatogher．Having succeeded for a car to take Mr．Ryan to the bailiffs to Nenagh waiting for the vehicle，a party of Marshalsea．While for the purpose wicho，a party of men entered the house this course Mr．Ryout doubt of rescuing Mr．Ryan，but part of the count tha has minfuence in that cordingly departed，issuaded them against，so they ac－ remaining parted whout offering either Fogarty or the boy now appeared，approaching the Unhappily，the car－ builiff．He was in the act of passing hy the with the other stones were hurled at him．Onassing by the orchard，when jumped off the car，and ran for refurm struck him－he othere，but before he could reach it he was struck by an ther stone and knocked down．The poor fellow when taken up was senseless．Ho was then carried in to a cottage where lie lingered until about one oclock on the morning flast Sunday．He had the power of speech about three able to tell the had been beaten，and on Fiiday he was truck him．The nurderers are also who pursued and porsons．On Sunday an inquest was held on view of the principal．The police ave ald police are vigilant in their exertions aud Cork．－A report of in making arrests．
he Cork Fwaminer states that Mr Seen petty sessions in magistrate of the county of Cork who has O＇Driscoll，a ing part in political meetnugs in that county，has been flogged unmercifully．The magistrate being found hem was sentenced to pay

The magistrate being found guilty
SCOTLAND
Glasgow．－Mr．Hamilton the eminent architect died on \(u\) asday week，in his 76 th year．The number of ele－
gant or splendid structures designed by Mr．Hamilton， particularly in the West of Scotland，is very Hamilton， dependently of Hamiton Palace，the vrincely seat of the Duke of Manilton，he produced the Royal Excilang of Glaggow ；the Western Club－house，the British Linen the Giasgow and Ship，and other banks ；Tower Castle， the seat of the hate Mr．Kırkman Finlay ；Dunlop House， Ayrshire，the seat of Sir John Dunlop，Bart．；Lennox Castle，the residence of John Kincaid，Esq．，of Kincaid ； and effect．Mr．Hamillou was also a competitor for the new houses of Parliament，and although his design was not adopted it was rewarded by a prize of 500 l ．-0 On Saturday a meeting was held in this city in favour of the fund now raising by the Anti Corn－Law League，Provost Lumsden in the chair，at which the sum of 3000 6，was

\section*{fflistellaneous}

Liberality of Her Majesty．－The following interesting anecdote，showing her Majesty＇s generous sympathy with the distresses of literary men and her judgment in select－ ing the objects of her bounty has been made known by About two months since Mr．Anson addressed a private communication to Mr．Blewitt，the secretary of the Literary Fund，requesting him to communicate the names of＂any persons above 50 years of age whom he night who had not brought it upon themselves by misconduct， and whose exertions in the cause of literature might give them a claim to a charitable provision for life．＂In accordance with these mstructions the names of several persons of advanced age，who had obtained some emi－ mence in varions departments of literature，were sub－ mitted to her Majesty，from which two gentlemen，Mr Moncrieff，the dramatist，and Mr．Davis，the author of the＂Post Captain，＂and of＂Travels in America，in 1798－99，＂were selected for poor Brotherships in the instance to Mr．William Jones， the Waldenses and Albigenses，＂and of many works con－ nected with Biblical literature；but he was unable to accept it from being a dissenter．The Queen however with the kindest feeling was graciously pleased to make pro vision for him in another way which would not interfere with his conscientious scruples，and accordingly placed in ＂Bounty Fund＂to be doled out 01．from the Royal instalments of \(20 l\) ．for the next three years

Col．Stoddart and Capt．Conolly．－Notwithstanding country，there are，according to the have reached this week from Constantinople，strong grounds for belithis that no execution of any Englishmen has taken place at Bokhara，and that the presumption is strong in favour of the belief that Col．Stoddart and Capt．Conolly are yet ailve．Sir Stratford Canning，our Ambassador at Constan－ inople，in a recent letter to the Rev．Dr．Wolff，states Layand fation to this effect has been received by Mr． ＂tayard from a native of Bokhara ：－＂I rejoice＂he adr． man than language can express to hear that an English－ man named stoduar was alive at Bokhara five or sir tion has been when the individual from whom this informa－ tion has been obtained left that city．
Antiquarian Researches．－Mr．C．Ade，of Milton－ considerable numbere，has recently dug up in his garden a Harold the First of of silver penmies of the remgn of Canute The coinse First，Hardicanute，and Edward the Confessor． At a meeting said to be in an excellent state of preservation． A．Conyngham ine Nunsismatic Society，last week，Lord read on some Merovine chair，a paper by Mr．Akerman was in the parish of Crondall．Hants，near an ancient ented ment called＂Cæsar＇s Camp．＂With the ceincamp found some jewelled ormaments and a pold chans coins belong to the first race of the French king their moneyers．Many are capable of berg tatid appropriated to a variety of towns，such as Quentis Marsal，\＆c．；others are evident imitations of P ． Many are quite new to the numismatist and are some remarkable ones，having on one side fult wo beardless head and a cross，and on the other theraced ＂lvNDvni．＂with a cross within a circle．It is ord known that at the period of the Merovingian dynasty the coinage of England was in silver，but the coins in question seem to be an exception to the rule．Mr．Akerman re marked，that whatever may be their date，it will not be doubted that they are of English origin，and that their place of mintage was London．The possessor of the coins Trayel L．Lefroy，of Ewshot．
tisement uppeared in3 and 1843．－The following adver－ 1753 ：－＂Bristol in Felix Farley on the 7th of March， will set out from the White tart London in two days； every Monday，W he White Hart Inn，in Broad－street， the morning，and continue all the summer two oclock in passenger to pay passenger to pay \(24 s\) ．and be allowed 201bs．weight．＂On bours and fort, 1843 ，the journey was performed in two Ancient whear
effecting some re－A letter from Munich states that in Bavaria，a secret was found a secret chamber has been discovered in which from an inscription of wheat，placed there，as appears in a tolerable stion lying with it，in 1395．The corn was perfectly eatable．Both corn and flour had a blueish tinge A New Fire Escape．－A and flour had a blueish tinge． invention for preserving persons from being ingenious houses that are on fire has been in fromed by son．The contrivance by which they are to be saved fro－ the flames is this：－A rope，the two ends of which are hed the street by ponicemen or other persons is ele vaced by means of a pole，consisting of pieces fastene of the after the manner of a fishing－rod，to the window of house from which the inmates are to be rescued round is then to be secured in the room by passing it round a hook or heavy piece of furniture，and the two ends in the street being pulled apart so as to form an angle，a belt，which is secured upon them by strong iron rivets，is forced up to the window，by means of two small iron wheels or sheaves，almost instantaneously．The ap－ paratus will carry a man secured by the belt up to a win－ dow at the very top of the house，and will by means of the ends of the ropes being kept tight and asunder at such desctance as the occasion requires，enable any one to descend by meaas of the bell wilhout any danger from 100 great rapidity．The machine was tried on Thursday Sydney＇s－alley，in Adam－street Adelphi，and in Wel－ ington－street，Strand，when repeated asceuts to and descents from windows were made with complete success． The invention is so simple and manageable that any per－ can avail himself of it．
The Duke of Wellinyton and the Lav．－A gentleman residing at Preston took upon himself last week to inform his Grace that a certain piece of land formerly enjoyed by
the writer＇s family was now in the possession of ynoth party，and as the properis had originally belonged to the Crown he felt that he was only doing his duty in pointing out to the noble Duke how the Crown might gain repas session of Nov．15，1843．－The Duke of Wellington has received put to con＇s letter of the 11th inst．Mr．＿＿should has asked of the Duke of Wellington．question which he Commander－in－Chief of the army，not a counsel learned in

\section*{普的。}
 sale of property winclily the defendor an injunction to restrain the
plaid plaintiffs were the mortgagors，and the sale was advertised The directed was Mrs．Anne M＇Gill，otherwise Miss Cradock was dase attracted the attention of the public some time ago．in con from Liverpool．M＇Gull wus found guinty at the Latch
Summer Simmer Assizes in 1842，and sentenced to eighteen mancaster prisonmentin Lancaster Castle．Since that pent months＇ime had continued paying the interest to Miss Cradock，who acquired objection was taken to the title from the want of M＇Gill＇s an

Currence. The plaintifis thereupon discontinued the payment of
 hustand. The plaintuff offered to bring the principal money
with interest into court, to abide its ifrection; but an it tight
 sold pessibly moch under its value. Mr. Bacen opposed the
motion, on the ground that the bull having been filed only on Monday last and hit sale having been ativertised for the next



















 guilatity. The sult eelated to the Pronte ctato, which had been
 Nelson destroysd the ental and give the cstates tu his daughter
Now Ladt Bridoot. This gave rise to the present suit in whic now Lady Bridport. This gave rise to the present suit, in which in Sicily. Arrangements were accordingly made with Mr.
pfummer, the examumer, to meet the soliciors of the parties at
Palermo, for the purpose of taking the depositions, and upon this Palermo, for the purpose of toking the depositions, and upon this tories. The plaintifs solicitorply whin the request, alleging that
ant's solicitor omittcd to comp
they had not been finally prepared. On the \(19 t h\) Avgust, Mr. Whitehouse (who had been appointed to act on the pirt of the
plaintıff) left England, and arrived at Palermo on the 7 th of Sep plaintiff) left England, and arrived at Palermo on the 7 th of Sep-
temter. He then found that the defendant's solicito had been
at Palermo a fortnight, with counsel. Upon the commission
 Was armitted, and it was also admitted that they tiad been prepare, however, was proceerled with, and the depositions brough
to England. The proceedings on the part of the defendant wer considered irreguiar, and the result was the present application
to supress the depositions. Lord Langdale sald if the defendant was precluded from using the evidence it would be most serious
to him; it was therefore to be considered whether there was not some other way by which possibly the plaint ff might be set
right. He could not, however, reconcule himself to dectde without having another affidavit from the plantiff's solicitor, stating
whether he would have delivered other interrogatories if he had been aware that the decenche had ween aware of the course adopted by the dcfendant, he would not hare acted in the same manner,
and have done as the defendant had done. Ife could not make the order asked for, but still it was material to know whether the
piaintifis solicitor proposed to examine other witnesses. He would leave the case as it was, observing ority
applove of the course that had been adopted.
Murguess of Hertford v , Lord Lowther.-Lord Langdale gave julyment in this case, and observed that the questions came
before the Cnurt upon exceptions taken by Matida Chatlotte
 besides Austrian Mil
By another codicil, dated the 27 th January 1837 , he said, Whereas I have by indorsement on two little parcels contain-
ing 1nt Austrian Bonds of 1000 forms each, given them to M. C
Countess Bercitoldt, I confirm the said disposition and add to it










hold alt this as her separate property. The Master found that
the testator at the time of his deceasc was not possessed of any stock in the Monte di Milano, but he made a schedule of the
pr pr perty which he concelved passed. He included in it certain
Fre:ch certficates, ant also certffeates of the vienna loan, and other Bordereaux relating to the Neapolitan state nbligatinns
and he certified that they passed by delvery, and that the coumess de Zichy was entitled to them.
dale and the ad been given to him (Lord Langdale), and they appeared to be obligations of the several Governments by which the bearer
became personally entitled; and though the Master had found that they passed by delivery, the question was whether they
passed by the bequest. His Lordship then referred to several cases, and observed that they would not be considered as property, but only evidence of property existing elsewhere. Bank
notes were also evidence of title, but there was a difference as to them, and it arose from the common habit of men who har reated them as cash; but in the present case the Court was oniy extended to those things in Milan and Lombardy. The exceptions to the report must therefore be allinwed.
Central Criminal Court. - The Sessions commenced on
Monday, but few cases of public interest have occurred. The nly case which calls for notice is the following:-George Davis stealing in the month of October last an mmense quantity of
furniture and cettain deeds, papers, and writinga, firmerly the property of Captain Livingston, deceased, but stated to be the property, first of Samuel Cooke, Esq.; secondly of his Grace the Archoishop of Canterbury; and in the third count the property It appeared that as soen as the gentleman died, his servant, emale prisoner converted it into money. The yury immediately George Davis. The Common Sergeant called them up for judg ment and said this was a most important prosecution, and it wa the bounden duty or the court to throw the mantle of protection over let servants and persons in trust know that they were no to usurp authority and then attempt to shield themselves by Wilful and corrupt perjury. The sentence of the Court was, that hey be trans ond
King was charged with havine on the fth Oetriber last murdered her infant, a fomale, child by drowning her. Mr. Macaulay con ducted the prosecution, and Mr. Meline (on the request ands wero ew and simple. On the 7 th Octover the phe \(n\) state the own dwelling with a child in her arms. She was in a station, and had just been discharged from the workhouse. She applied for food to give her child, which one of without her baby, and being asked what had become of it adof the locks of the canal on the 15 th October. There was no question that the priscner had thrown the child in to the capal, The Jury acquitted the prisoner on the ground of insanity.-The Grand Jury have made a presentment to the Judge which will
be forwarded to the Secretary of State, in which they state that the holding the half-year's Assizes and Quarter Sessions at Coventry has produced great dissatisfaction, and that in thei opinion the county town or Warwick is the natural, true, an whole county, exclusive of Birmingham.
Western Clrcuit, Exetsr.-This Winter Assize seems to
have given great dissatisfaction to all parties in this Circuit. Very few magistrates have attended-so few that the Judge has complained of it, saying he should like to have seen a little more
respect paid to her Majeaty's Commission. None but very junio members of the bar have been present, with the exception of the loss of tume and expensc. The prisoners have alfor it is mitted with refurcuce to the commission for this cuy, which after all that has been sadd about it, has been so prepared as no
to incluce willun its operation the city of Excter, which of all to aces pertays needed it the most
("haite; Stiphens was indicted for a highway robbery on the person of Thomas Boon at Devonrort on the 30 ha July, and steal-
ing from him six sovereigns. This was a remarkable case from the prisoncr beulg both deaf and dumb. He had been bowever such unfortunate persons, and could not only read but write ncsses gave their evidence which was taken down by one n
the officers of the Court, and then inspetedi by the Learne Jindge. It was then handed to the prisomer and read ouer
by li:m, and the gentleman at the head of the Dcaf and Dumb in titulund was present, and by his side, to see that he prowas asked to put any questions he wished, and did so on one or
two occasons. The lapd signs hy which their comunas catwo occasions. The facts proved on the part of the prosechion were these:--The
grosfcutor was fist called, and statcd that he was a woikman at the dochyard at Devonfort. On the 30th of July he had been
from home for the plarose of makng shme purchases, and had takril six soverelgns with ham. He returned some hat ate aind
a litte in liquer. As he was pasing along the roail having his hroat and 1 m mediately feit the assalant's hand in his pocket. the same time the party made a "roar" in lis face whach
thought could only have been made by a dumb person. A scufle ensued during which by the light of the gas, which was at no great distance, he saw one of the sovereigns in the road. Thinking the rowber had to pick it un and and stopped to pick this assilant ran oft. He stayed at the spot for a
he did
minoute or two looking for his money, but could find nothing but the sovereign he had first seen. He then weat to the policestation and gave such infermas proved that the prisoner was apprenension.
near the spot of the robbery about the time the offence must
have been committed, and that immediately after he purchased several axticles of uresz for all tof which lie paid in told himithe offence with which be was chappehcr.d him, oner inquired whether he should be taken to the Townitall ronstatie then urfured what 1 e had done with the munej, and in ain these ca cs was a slate, wheh the prisoner carricd about with him for the phrpusc.) The prisoner when za.ied upon for
 turned, and secing it was the prisoner laid hohl of has anm 'hut
that not lihang a drunken companon the shou, him off. The pronce w ir then made signs to hin \(t\), go and bave something to
drink, and oh the money nut of his ocket and slis wed it to Cresswell having summed up the case, the Jury alnost immedately found the prisoner Guilty. A previous conviction was then proved against him, and it appeared from the gaoler's evi-
dence that he had been twice convicted and twice suffered imprisonment. The Judge desired the interpreter to tell him that,
as he had been (wice convicted before, he felt it his duty to
sentence him to ten years' transportation. The young man was Hone Circuit, Chelmsford.-Elizabeth Hammond, a marchild, three weeks old, by nearly severing its head from the body with a razor. The Jary returned a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. The Court gave directions that the prisoner
should be kept in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting her, dictment with having feloriously shot at and wounded his wife, with intent to murder her. The Jury found the prisoner guilty bodily harm ; and Mr. Justice Erskine sentenced him to be transported for life.
Oxporn Crrcuir, Gloucester.-The Calendar at these Assizes contained the names of 36 prisoners, all of whom with the next sessions, as the offences with which they are clarged are mostly of an unimportant character, consisting principally of trivial charges of larceny, The Grand Jury ignored the bill agains William Jones and James Bick for Manslaugliter, whose ex-
pected trial excited some interest in the county, and for whose prosecution Mr. Keating had been retained on the part of the John Peters was indicted for stealing on the 5th inst., at Charl gold pin, the property of Henry Bulkeley, Esq. For the defence t wa.s pretended that the prisoner was ignorant of the owner of the property, and that the only reason for his having been sent to take his trial was a desire on the prosecutor's part to save the prof ered reward. His Lordship in summing up observed that it was understood and gexierally known. Nothing was more common o more crroncous than the opmion that a party had aigitt to appro-
prate to has own use any article which he nught clance to find Now no donbt, in pont of low, such an act was untanf felonious whiess the radercd it qupossible were met nwner to be ascertained, o was of such trivial value as to leaif to the incerence that the jate
 the only argament which had been urged with any force apon the prisoner's behalf was that which, in his mind, tended found a verdict of Guilty. A previnus conviction for felony
was proved, and the Court sentenced him to imprisonment with hard labour for siz months.
SPORTING.
TATTERSALL'S, THURSDAY, - Derby, -7 to 1 agst Mr. Crockfords (take 15 to 2); 17 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Lo to 1 apst Sir G. Iteatheote's Campanero (taken to 25l, and afterthin; ; 1000 to 30 agst Mr. Lschtwalk's Leander (takentwo or thre 1000 to 25 agst Mr. Bowes's Saddle Buw (tak in and aftervard Fofed); 40 to 1 agst Mr. Watt's Volifi ; 40 to 1 agst Mr. Qninn to 20 agst Lord Westminster's Lancet, Larra colt (taken); 100 ) 20 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Fanny Eden (taken to 10l.)
MARK LANE, Fmidax, Decrmber 15. - The supply of English Wheat we had on Monday was pretty well cleared off on Wedbesday, and there was very little offering the morning; pricen are fully, as high. Foreign is held firm at the same rates,
there is not much inquiry for bonded. Barfey is unaltered in value. Beans and Peas remain the same. Oats are stationary as to prices, with a moderate sale.




\section*{mie, mitip : Malting and distinling Red}










 witan




W ANTED-AN OUT-DOOR FOREMAN WWO
all an unexceptionable character

\section*{
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\section*{THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE. A STAMPED NEWSPAPER OF RURAL ECONOMY AND GENERAL NEWS. \\ THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY.}

No. 51. - 1843


ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK. PLANYS, FLOWERE, days are fixed for the EXHIBTMOSCOPES in the Gardens of this Society next season

TURSDAY, Aprll 30 ;
TUESDAY, JUNB \(4 ;\)
When Prizes excecding 9ool. whll be distributed. Tickets for
 after that day, s. execpen on the days of exhibition, when they
will be chargecl is. ofl. each. Schectures of Prizes, and furthcr Gardens.
RANUNCULUSES, ANEMONES, CARNATIONS, AURYCULAS, H. GROOM, Clapham-rise, near London (removed EssT, begs to remind the Nobpibity, Gentry, ard Am Amateurs, that
his is the best season for obtaining collections of the above fluis is the best season for obtaining collections of the above
Flower, and that in oconsequence of the success he has had in
their cultivation this Ioderate prices:--
100 Ranunculuses, in 100 superb sorts, with names
 100 Anemones in 100 superine sorts, with names


T VISCARIA NEW HARDY ANNUAL. VISCARIA.
D. AND J. BACKLARA-DARK-EYED VISCARIA.
nren, York, have the pueasure of offering to the SEEDSabove new, and beavtiful Annasul, which is ig gured at page 53 ,
(No. 10) of the "Botanical Register," for 1843. The blossoms
(Ne 10 nre of a bright rose colour, with a deep crimson eye, and chang.
inge to a palc purple. it flowers very aluundanty thongh the
preater greater part of the sunmer and autumil. It is a native of figiecs.
and may he snwn citlicr la the open ground in spulag, or raised
ind

MI ESSRS. SUTEIDSS, NEW AND TRUE.
hith thosereauers of the Gavdeners' Chronicle who have naint hitherto honoured them with theiex commands, that their grounds
being situated at considerable distances from each other, and of different soils, they are enabled by strict attention to grow GARDEN SEEDS true to their kinds, and supply Seeds which
they know to be new, thereby preventing disappointment in the crops. \(\Lambda\) great saving of expense will also be effictect, and the most improved sarts insured Ly purchasing cither of the under-
nained collections, which are selected according to Messrs. Surron's actual knowledge of the comparat
kind. No. 1-A complete Collection of new Kitchen-garden Jirstst-rate esidublishment
No
but in smalleer quanntitites coning all the kinds as the above
smaller Families
N.B. 50 Ranunculuses, in 50 fine varieties, \(\begin{aligned} & \text { dity } \\ & \text { ditito } \\ & \text { dito } \\ & \text { dito }\end{aligned}\)
N.B.- Parcels detivered free of carriage to wiles of London. For Gardeners and others who would prefer selecting the sorts of seeds themselves, S. \& \& Sons lave just published the thannual
Catalogue of new Kitchen. garden and Flower Seeds, which will be forwarded immediately, post-paid. \(*_{*}^{*}\) Where a reference is given payment need not be made for
tweive months, which will afford ample opportunity for proving the excellence B. SAUNDERS, Nurseryman and Florist, Isle eneral that he has \& few thousand Maiden PEACCES \& NECTA prise all the best varieties in cultivation; and which he will rraller at monderate prices, with the usual discount to the Trade.
N.B.-His collection of \(p\) Pear-trees are also very fine. - Dec. 22. PHILIP CONWAY has the pleasure of offering to the of ation, cunnea now give the usual discount to the Trade. Also
 Hlants in the stzed pots, at 3 s . Gi. cach. \(A\) remittance or refor ence reyectfully requested
Brompton, Dec, 13,1843 .

\section*{SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23.}

Price 6d.

F \(\mathrm{F}^{\text {A }}\)
 TWO SEEDLING PICOTEES. DUTCH HYACINTHS, \& other BULBS. araucaria imbricata. Now ready for sending out: for Particulars of which, see Adve Youril \& Co., Great Yarmouth Nursery, Dec. 21, 1843. R. GLISWICK NURSERY, NEAR LONDON Blement, Gince, and Co, Exiemen, and his Friends generally, that having purclased the Lease and Stock of the above Nursery, he has been for
some montlis engaged in making extensive aiterations and additions to it in orroer to enable him to carry on the NUREERY
BUSINESS in all te varints branches, And he begs to assure BUSINESS in all 1 ts varinus branches, hnd he begs to assure
therse whon may be pleasedt to entrust hinn with theirc commands, thuse whin may be pleased to entrust hin whine used
that his ntmost euleavours slial be at all time
cute then with
cle of the best description at a moderate price
In HOTHOCSE, and
IREENHOUSE. PLANTS, and ML HOTHOCSE And GREENHOUSE PLANTS, and ORNAcultivated, and every apliroved novelty added as soon as itappears.
In the FRUTTTREE DEPARTM ENT, those sorts only will be
grown which experience lias proved to possess good and valuable grown which experience has proved to possess good and valuabie
properties.
In the SEED BUSINESS his arrangements enable him, from his proximity BUSINESS his arrangements enable him, from ine in quality and true to same.
R. G. flaters limself tiat from his practical acquaintance with Lundsrique Gurdennng and Gurden. Irchitercture, he may be satcly
and usetully consulied in planting Park Scenery, forming Orna-
 cultural purposes, upont the most mpproved and cconomical principles, Lasing out Girund for Flower and Kitclien Gardens, Rc.
Arlinetums riesimned and systematically planted.-Dec. 22, 843 .
o gentlemen plantinc
J. J. AND J. FAIREBAIRN are induced from the uncertainty upon which they hold the Manor-street Nursery (situated contignous to the Home Nursery, Clapham Rise, where
attention will be given to all applications), to effect a sale of the Stock at as early a period as possible, consenurntly beg to solicit the attention of Gentlemen and the trade to the large anct re-
markably healthy and well-grown stock, consisting of fine large Laurels, twice transplanted, of extra growth; Portugal Laurels,



 traines Peaches, Nectarines, and of, Prowt, rarely, cqualled; also a large assortment of Forest Tress, consisting in imes, mis Ash, Poplurs, and Spruce, and Scoteh Frrs ; also a larg number of (iosecherries and Currants, of excellent growth, and of the
bext varietics in cultivation, to all of which J. \& J. F. respectually ocst varietis spectuon of Gentiemen and N. Nrisertymen, Hatternng themselves that the general character of the stock are disposed to
cncure unqualified satisfaction, and which they ofier at very moderate prices for cash J. J. F. respectiuliy bey to call the attention of Gentlemen to their advertisement of Heaths, \&c., which has lately appeared to their advertisement oicle. (Oct. IL and 28.),
in the Gardeners Chrone
Nurseries, Clapham, near London, December

HaCINTHS AND GROWING STOci
HUMPHREXS' COMPOUND, applicable to al Trome Grembuse Plants, to y yacinths and in butts, and to promot by FLa MAGAN \& Son, Mansion-house-street; WARNER \& WARNER, 28 , Cornhill; HURST \(\&\) McMULLEN, Leadenhall-street W.CLARK, BIShopsgate-Within; SMTMH, Islington Nursery; GRIM
LFY and Coo, Covent Garden; BATT and RUTLEY, 42 , Strand WILLIAM and JonN Noble, Fleet-street; SMITH, Covent-garden C\&ARLWOCD, Tavistock-1ow; W. J. NUTTINa,

 and Son, Islington; Thomas Wattinson, Market-place, Man
chester; W. E. RuNDLE, Pls mouth; Dickson \& Co., Edinburgh chester ; Leeds; P, LA WYSon and SoN, Edinburgh; and other lead
 MAckmurdo, and Co., 100, Upper-Thames-st., f.ondon.
BRSSPS. GRAY ADAMS, AND HOGG, introduce II to the notice of those engaged in planting, Shrubberies Varien an exted and Giveen Hollies, common and Portuyal Laurels,
 Hemme, \&c. \&ec., which they can supply on advantageous terms,
ternut ternus, from the well-known nature of their soil being so admirably
and frem adapted for the
recommend them. recommend thene this opportunity of apain reminding their cus-
They also the They also take this oppor Dwarf, Standard, and trained Fruit-
tomers of their Stock of
 supplication. Seeds and Plants carefully co.ected and preckeel for exportaian, went
Colonists.-Kensington-road, December, 1843.
TO NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN who are PLANTING and IMPROVING THEIR ESTATES, and to NURSERYMEN. \(\mathrm{R}^{\text {ICHARD }}\) Yorkshire, has now growing in his Nurseries (which lay R Yorkshire, has now growing in his Nurseries (which lay very high an of eak, and rin rives a large stock of Healthy, Well-

 Ornamental Tf essods delivered free at those prices at any Railway station or Canal Warehouse north of Derb
THE british queen and frince albert peas. W. J. CORMACK AND CO, beg to announce to above two New Varieties, and will be obliged by early orders,
he stock is limited. They will be sent out, as last spring, in the stock, bearing the name of \(t\)
packages
The usual allowance to the trade
 Newcross, and Bedford Conservatory, Covent Garden, Dec. 22

H ORTICULTCRAL SOCIETY OF LONDON. 11. The Councti of this Society being assirous of ascertaining Great Britain and Ireland, have directed a List of them to be pubished, in the hope that all those who see their names in it will immedately inform the Secretary, by letter, 21 , Regent-st., in there abscnce, will io so for them. It \(t\) ch followity per-olls consernink whin
quecuec of the las
they will be coashuerca dead, and their names wil be crasced.]
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Castle, near Perth
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Chapman, Andrew, Barlaston, near Stone, Staffordshire
Cheshcr, Chathe, gr to William Ralph Cartwright, Esq., at

Dickson, Frances,
Ford, David, gr to the Earl of Haddington, at Tynningham, near Prestookirk, East Lothian

\section*{Glibbons, James, Totterdown Hill, Brist}

Haythorn, J., gr to Lord Midd brieton, Wollaton Hall, Nottingham Hodgins, Edward, Dungaston, near Wicklow
Hodson, Nathaniel Shirley, A.L.S., Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, Bury St. Sdmund's, Suffoik
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Inverkeithing, Fifesiire Legge, John, gr to Sir William Amootts Ingilby, Bart., Ripley Luck, John, gr to thrindin Davies Cooke, Г. r., Ouston, Doncaster Mac Leod, Danıel, Landscape gr, Armagh
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Malone, Edmund, gr to G. S. Foljambe, Esq., at Osberton House, Mast Retford, Nottinghamshire Miler, Joseph, gr to Lady Mildmay, Dogsmersfield Park, \#Jart. Miller, Joseph, gr to Lady Mildmay, Dogsmersfield Park, Jart-
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Niven, Ninian, Richmond Hill, Kingstown, Dublin
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Phelys, Rev. William, A.M., Mere, near Gilastonbury

Rogets, Wulliam, Nurscryman, Southampton
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Ross, Sohn, gr to the Duke of Athol, at Dunkeld
Silbady, Hiomas, gr to the Bish, of Durlatm, at Aucklanul Ckintle, lurtham St R. A. Oswald, Esq., Auchencruive, Ayrshire
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West, John, gr to the Marquess of Nor thampton, at Castle Ashby
Northampton
Whieeler, Isaac, gr Mrs, Wall, at Oxford
Wilkins, Whlliam, Nurseryman, Newport,
Wilkins, William, Nu
Young, James, Landscape e gr, Perth
Young \(\downarrow \mathrm{n} .\), Forester to the Earlof Kingston, Michelstown, Cork
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 Odiham, Hazts, December 22, 1843.
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\section*{\(\mathfrak{C y e}\) Gativnets \(\mathbb{C y t a n t i c t}+\)}

\author{
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1843.
}

We are to blame for not taking an earlier opportunity of resuming the question of Timber-pruning; and if some of our recent correspondents haveregarded our silence as an acquiescence in the sentiments of
others, we cannot say that we have just cause for complaint. We should have taken our side sooner.
Not, indeed, that we have not done so formerly ; but it is long ago, and many have probably forgotten
by this time what the views fare that we actually entertain upon the subject. PRUNE NOT AT ALL having been taken as our motto-if ue were to assume
a sylvan coat of arms-all the reasoning that was cona sylvan coat of arms-all the reasoning that was con-
nected with those words has been forgotten, and the qualifying terms, 1F YOU CAN HELP IT, have been entirely left out of view. Nevertheless, if those who Interest themselves in such considerations will do us the favour to turn to our previous articles, and especially to pages 364 and 523 of our volume for 1842 , they will find that what is now sometimes called "the very little difference between us and some of those who are now with justice regarded as great practical
authorities in Foresting. Mr. Billington, indeed, in one place, claimed our views as his own; but, as we then stated, they belong to neither him nor us, but Physiology.

The methods employed by Dr. Thackeray and Mr. Gavin Cree in the management of woods, being those
which have been most prominently introduced into which have been most prominently introducex into our pages lately, we will now proceed to examine
them, and see how far our views are in opposition to those experienced planters.
Dr. Thackeray's system
Dr. Thackeray's system is explained at pages 644 and 677 of this volume. From the statements there
made we collect the following that are its principal made we collect the following that are its principal
features. Instead of attempting to cure injurious growth by the axe and saw, he takes means to prevent its occurrence. Instead of sending a crowd of ignorant he provides a sensible tractable woodman, teaches he provides a sensible tractable woodman, lesson, and keeps kim constantly employed all the year round. This woodman has a pruning-knife and chisel for his only tools. Large branches are not
permitted to grow for years, only to be lopped eventually for the fire-heap or the charcoal-burner, and to ruin timber by the huge scars they leave. But action every day all the year round. Finally, the woods are "unmercifully thinned, and heallh, light, and air, pervade them. By in mintshire are covered with trees whose vigour is attested by their growth. In 26 years Oaks, Larch, and Ash are to be found 20 feet high. The cost of this operation is not stated; but supposing that the Welsh woodman is paid \(50 l\). a year, we have this result attained at the cost of calculate how far this outlay can be paid by the thinnings of the plantations.

Now it is impossible for any man who understands foresting to doubt that a system like this is precisely what should be adopted in all cases whatsoever. It
is this beginning at the beginning in the right way, and an incessant perseverance in doing so, that has produced the results which those who have seen Dr. Thackeray's woods have so much admired. But ing differs from what we have, in ignorance of the existence of the plantations at Nerquis, constantly advocated?
"Prune not at all should be the maxim of a forester. Plant thinly, thin constantly, stop carefully, and leave the rest to Nature." These words are to be found at p. 363, and seem to us to state briefly the whole system observed at Nerquis, with an exception, to
which we shall presently return. But there are some minor points connected with Dr. Thackeray's management, as we learn from the account given by Mr. Humphreys at p. 644 . Acorns are dibbled where they are to remain; the advantage of this is
most particularly insisted upon at p. 523 of our volume for 1842, in the case of both Oaks and Spanish

Chesnuts. All wounds by the pruning-knife are made close to the main stem, and when the branches are young; this is insisted upon at p. 115 of 1841, and
the reasons for it are there shown to be, that, if young the reasons for it are there shown to be, that, if young
shoots are not removed close to the stem, the remainshoots are not removed close to the stem, the remaining part dies, and the lips of the w
till the snag has fallen off, \&c. \&c.
We have alluded to one point in which we do not appear to agree with Dr. Thackeray. He is represented to be continually trimming his trees up by removing the side branches. We, on the contrary,
have advised that the side branches should be merely stopped, and the rest be left to Nature. Who is right? We refer to the magniticent timber of Nature-Dr. T. to his own trees. The question is one which can hardly be answered conclusively in the absence of pose of deciding the point. Possibly Dr. Thackeray may have made such experiments ; in which case, we trust, if this should meet his eye, that he will
favour us with them. Our opinion has been founded, favour us with them. Our opinion has been founded,
in part, upon the well-known method observed in the in part, upon the well-known method observed in the
nurseries, of forming standard fruit-trees. When this is to be done a single vigorous shoot is selected for the stem of the tree, and all the others are removed. The stem that is left grows rapidly, and produces an abundance of laterals, a portion of which form the completed at the end of the season. Now all the laterals are carefully preserved during the growing season, until a few weeks after midsummer, when
they are stopped or shortened back a little way, so as to prevent their going on growing any longer. In the autumn, when the leaves have fallen, these laterals are cut off close to the stem, in order to make it look clean ; and not till then. Experience shows that a stout standard stem cannot be obtained if the laterals are not allowed to grow. This proves that more timber is obtained in one year by leaving the lateral shoots on an upright vigorous stem than by cutting them off; and if such is the case during one year, we submit that the same thing will go on for any number of years. In other words, if the stem of a tree deprived of laterals produces in one year 10 cubic inches of wood, while the same stem, furnished with laterals, produces 12 , it seems to follow that the time which will furnish 100 cubic inches by close pruning will furnish 120 by mere stopping. We admit, however, that this is a doubtful point, upon which evidence is wanted; and the following observations of a correspondent, "A.," are well worth consideration in the absence of such evidence :-
"Although I am strongly opposed to the removal of limbs or branches of trees of advanced growth,
am disposed to think that a needless prejudice exists against pruning or training of trees at an early age. I conceive that the forest-tree, like other branches of the vegetable kingdom, is by nature given to man, with the
view that he should by his skill and industry direct and modify its growth to suit the various purposes for which he may design it-whether as a stately ornament of the pleasure-ground with branches extended to the turf, or
for the purpose of supplying the dock-vard with a trunk for the purpose of supplying the dock-yard with a trunk
of great length and girth. We are doubtless indebted to of great length and girth. We are doubtless indebted to
nature, unassisted by artificial pruning, for many of the finest timber-trees that have been supplied to our navybut these trees are pruned by nature, being produced in
woods, so close, that for want of sufficient air the lower woods, so close, that for want of sufficient air the lower
branches die and gradually disappear. From this circumstance the stems grow to a great height and produce good timber. Young as these branches may be when they
die, they must necessarily remain some years in a decayed die, they must necessarily remain some years in a decayed
state before they fall off close to the bole ; and during this time, as the trunk advances in thickness, so must they be inclosed in the living stem, and even form dead knots until the bark becomes united and a continuous layer of young wood is formed under it. But if by artificial means the young branches were cut off at once close to the stem,
the bark would unite without delay, the wound would heal, the bark would unite without delay, the wound would heal, and in a short time it would require close investigation to detect the trifling blemish that might remain. If we take a small fruit-tree we are enabled to produce, at our will, either a standard with an erect stem, or a wall-tree with pliant branches, capable of being trained as our fancy may direct. So, likewise, I am persuaded, may we winh equal facility and advantage regulate the growth of young foresttrees. If left to nature, under favourable circumstances, due attention to pruningat an early period, taking care to remove those shoots that are prejudicial, and to encourage those that are useful, will hasten the growth of the tree; and attention should be directed towards forming a permanent head as early as possible, at 'such height as may be most advantageous. In this way a beautiful set of will in due time become fine timber trees. As to the objection frequently raised against pruning-that by reducing the quantity of leaves on a young tree we deprive it, as it were, of its lungs, and thereby check its growth-experience teaches that this is not true. The young plant is endowed with vigorous vitan power, and
moval of its branches tends to promote even more luxuriant growth, and the trifing deprivation it has sustained is quickly more than compensated by an increased energy.
In concluding these remarks, we take the oppor-
tunity of setting ourselves right with a correspondent, letter signed "Quercus" at p. 677 . Our words "We quite agree" applied merely to the assertion that "we cannot walk or ride in any direction without being annoyed at seeing crowded or mangled plantations"a fact about which there surely cannot be two opinions. At the same time we are bound to add that there was no reason why we should have disagreed with the sentiments expressed in the remainder of the letter of "Quercus," written at a time when the management of the Nerquis plantations had only been described by Mr. Mumphreys, and not in the later and much clearer statement of
On another occasion we shall examine the principles upon which Mr. Gavin Cree's system of foresting is founded.
On several occasions we have endeavoured to show that the principal, if not the only, cause of the disease in Grapes called "shanking" is to be traced to the border in which the Vines are growing. A better proof of the correctness of this view than is afforded by the following letter could hardly be desired. It relates to a case where Vines, which, prior to the hard winter of 1837-8, bad been quite healthy, began to produce shanked Grapes after that season. We conjectured that all the surface-roots had been killed, and that the others had found their way into a cold wet subsoil Our advice, therefore, was to take up the Vines care fully, drain the border, and replant them with the roots near the surface. The account which Mr. Watson here gives of the result of this experiment is highly interesting

The Vines that were replanted here in 1841 have been a complete triumpl--so exident is the necessity of placing the roots near the surface. The froit produced by those Vines on the new border were quite clear from any symp-
toms of shanking ; the Hamburghs were of a jet black, with a blue violet bloom on them ; the White Frontignans were of a fine amber colour; the White Sweetwater was also very fine-while those Vines in the old border, under precisely the same treatment, had, as usual, the bunches shanked. As we only renewed rather more than one half of the border, with an intention of renewing the other when the first was in full bearing; the whole of the Yines were in the same bouse, and subject to the same treatment. The Grapes from the replanted Vines were perfect, no doubt from the roots being placed within the influence of solar heat, and in a border thoroughly drained. Grapes may shank from various causes, yet no doubt evil-as is me that the coldness of the soil is the great a well-preproved in a Vinery in this neighbourhood, with whole of the Grapes shanked. The surface of the border Was most injudiciously planted with Salvias, Fuchsias, Verbenas, \&c., and thus a complete shade was produced; the soil was unable to absorb as much heat from of rain all otherwise would have done; a great quantity colour, which would still further lower the amount changing in the which would still further lower the amount of warmth readered inactive, and were in a much colder medium than the leaves and branches. What proves this to be true is, that no plants were ever on the border before, nor were the Grapes ever before this year shanked.
We most particularly recommend these facts to the consideration of those who would refer "shanking" to other causes than can be found in the border.

EARLY RIPENING OF GRAPES ON OPEN
In this the northern part of Worcestershire, where the ripening of Agricultural and Horticultural produce is from a week to a fortnight later than in some of the warmer parts of the same country, Grapes are frequently destroyed by early autumnal frosts before they arrive at maturity. To remedy disappointment from such cause, some cultivators of the vine, years ago, inclosed the bunches of fruit singly in glass-tubes; others trained their Vines horizontally near the earth, and placed hand-glasses over them. Some persons have also entirely inclosed their Vines on the walls with glazed frames. Of these several practices we have had no experience ; but, doubtless, each one will aflord some advantage in respect to the more early maturation of the fruit.
As I prefer the long-rod system of training, so ably advocated by Mr. Hoare, by which the crop of fruit is conto small that if the fruiting branches only wer assistance of stimulated foliage, whilst those parts of the tree which were being trained preparatory to their bearing next year' crop would not be interfered with. Having a Vine five years old, which was prepared for bearing fruit the first time, and that on three short perpendicular branches I inclosed the centre one in a small glazed frame, only two feet nine inches long, by thirteen inches wide, with single panes of cluss seren inches wide on each side, meeting a common The fruiting-bunches being developed the laterals bearing them were shortened above the bunches and the frame fixed over the whole brach against the wall. This was done on the 22d of May. Of against the wall. course the inequalities of a brick-wall did not admit of the frame fitting very closely to it; nor did I think it desirable that it should do so. I would here mention that I think it would have been advantageous to the experi-
ment, had the glazed case been applied three weeks, or even a month earlier. I hare at all imes kept a thermometer within the case, and another near to it out of the case, and registered their differences at various periods of the day and night, in order to draw some general conclasions from the effects of the glazed frame. The results rather surprised me. It would, however, be useless to detail every particular ; to show the effects of the experiment in a practical rather than a philosophical view, it will be sufficient to state the main points.
The temperature within the case was at all times higher than the open atmosphere, but their difference varied greatly according to circumstances. When the sun's rays were powerful, and fell directly on the glass, the thermometer within the case ranged from twenty to twenty-five degrees above the one which was exposed. In the night, when calm, they fell to within one or two degrees of the same point. These form the extremes of variation; and of course the approximation of the two was always in favour of the protected branch of the Vine; inasmuch as the at,mosphere within the case, when warm,
cooled more slowly-and when cool, heated more rapidly, than the open air. When I have named one orher circumstance, the principal influences of the glazed frame will be clearly appreciated. When suddenickly lowered blew for a few minutes in a warm day, and quicks the air in the temperature of the open air several Ten to fifteen degrees in warm weather was a very common difference degrees in warm weather was a very
of the thermometer during the day.
I will now mention the progress of the Grapes to matuI will now mention the progress of the Grapes to maturity. The case was put over the branch on the in the case; those without the case, on the 5th of July. On the 20 th of July, the berries in the case were well set, and as large as peppercorns: without the case, the flowers had mostly fallen, and the young fruit also was rapidly falling off from cold nights. At this time the adyautare of the protection was most evident-the most perfect exposed bunch was left with only eight berries on it, and some with only one. On the 5 th of September, the first change of cold not take protected with that out of the case till three weeks afterwards
-the 26 th of Scntember, at which time the fruit within the case was tolerably well ripened. Had the glass case been applied three or four weeks earlier in the spring, it is reasonable to believe that its use would have forwarded the ripening a month at the least. In the present instance it seems to decide not only whether Grapes shand, but also whether any or none shall be produced; for, in this instance, nearly all the herries fell from the exposed bunches whilst flowering. As I am anxious that the method of securing this advantage should be clearly understood, I send the case, with the branch of the Vine and its fruit as it grew, and specimens of the fruit from the exposed wall. I exhibit it only to show the advantare of the protection I have adopted, and which may, I believe, enable the inhabitants of the north of England and Scotland to raise for themselves fine Grapes without artificiul heat, - B, Maund, Bromsorove. [This was exhibited to the Horticultural Society on the 3 d of October, and was described in our report of the proccedings of that day.]
above the cross bricks. In the back flue and under the centre of each light, an opening about a foot long is left, centre of each ight, box, is formed by the back wall and two pieces of slate, box, is in such a manner as to discharge the warm air placed in such a manner as to discharge the waw the towards the plants, at the distance of six meches below sunk glass. Below each rafer a nine-inch duct (a a) is sum the in the floor, wher cavity both in the front and back flues, so that a of air from the ducts supplies the place of the warm air which makes its escape to the surface amongst the plants This pir, which is simple in constuctor, and sale and convenient in the application of top and bottom heat, an the same time, and from the same materials, still comtinues to give great satisfaction in the culture of Cucumbers, Melons, and young Pine plan
Horticultural Sociely, No. XX.
of three feet-the depth of the pit below the ground level In carrying up this flue, a cross brick is occasionally laid in to give stability to the wall. The back and end flues are covered in with a course of brick on bed laid across. which projects one inch beyond the other brickwork on the outside; this projection not only gives a neat finish as a surface line, but serves as a rest for the boarding which conceals the lining. The front fine is covered by one brick laid across and also lengthwise alternately, on the outside course; thus, an opening is less between each cross brick for the cavity of the flue. In order that the air may take an inward direction, and also to prevent rubbish from falling into the flue, narrow pieces of slate are fixed in the joint


AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. LI.
In a note on the "One Shift System" of potting plants, in the "Gardeners' Magazine" for November, Mr Barnes, of Bicton, the writer of it, has offered some remarks on an article of mine at p. 135 , and also on those persons who have exhsited plants grown on that system, which if left unnoticed might lead to some misapprehension respecting its merits. Mr. B. says, "This system was no sooner made known than plants were exhibited and said to be grown unon it, although to any experienced man the plants were well known to have been growing for years previously on the old system." This is a bold assertion, and one which, as far I am, or those with whom I am connected, are concerned, is altogether a mistake. Plants grown on this system were exhibited before the Horticultural Society long before my article was written; but it was not until after it had appeared that any were exhibited as the result of that system of managemeh.t. If Mr. B. imagines this system to be only a wild theory, he is mistaken, for there have been many fine specimens grown upon it for years past; and if he has still any doubts respecting it, he may liave them in a great measure removed by calling upon Mr. Glendinning, at the Chiswick Nursery, who will show him some excellent specimens, principally hard-wooded plants, that have been produced since February last. In this there can be no deception, as plants that were bought in at from 17 s , to 18 s , per as plants that were bought in at from 17 s . to 18 s , per
dozen are now worth that money per plant. Similar results have been achieved in other nurseries, where the system has been properly understood and carried out.

Mr. B., however, thinks that but "little merit is due to the system," as he hears " on good authority that many valuable plants have been lost through going to the extreme, with the one-shift." Did Mr. B. never hear of valuable plants being ruined and lost under the old system of management? I anticipated that many plants would
be lost ; but delicate plants have been and will be lost be lost ; but delicate plants have under all systems of management.
Again, Mr. B. says, "notwithstanding it is said to he a more natural treatment for plants, \(I\) am at present of a different opinion." Will Mr. B. favour us with his reasons for so thinking ; be will have some difficulty in doing this without contradicting a considerable part of what he has written in the "Gardener's Magazine." 1 myself cannot agree with the principle inculcated at p. 693 by Mr. Wood, that "plants the most difficult to rear should be removed at once from the cutting or seed-pot to the largest-sized pot in which they are to be exhibited as specimens;" because on the very same priaciple that 1 would put a plant in poor sandy soil to induce a profuse development of roots, so would I have a plant thoroughly established in a small pot before I removed it to a large one. So far as my esperience enables me to judge, 1 should lay this down as a first principle, more especially with very delicate plants ; indeed, the principal secrelwell rooted any secret in the matter-is to have the just at the time the young roots are breaking away in the early part of the year.
Whatever injury the one-shift system may have done
where it has not been properly carried out, there can be no doubt that it has effected considerahle good, for there never was plant sur a plant growing as there has becn during for an amateur I potted a number of plants in the hentleman, and on inquiring a shot like the system, but had progressed, he said he did not like the system, bis ohjection was a novel one, viz., "that the plants gilate so very rapidly that they required more time to rem an and keep them in order, and also mon."-W. P. Amateur could con
Ayres, Brooklands.

\section*{HOME CORRESPONDENCE}

Peat, or Heath-Mould.-In a late Number of the Gardeners' Chronicle, at p. 839, in answer to a correspondent, Mr. Wood states that the peat used for fuel "is not in any respect the kind of peat to whice he the occasionally adverted; "namely, the to observe that 1 cultivation of Heaths, \&c. I beg leave to observe that entertain the same opinion respecting it. But Mr. Wh afterwards says that the latter kind "is the same as the first-named after a much higher staie of fermentation and decomposition," and goes on to show that the only dir ference between them in point of quality lies in the on being more decomposed than the other, and accounts for this difference by saying that one has been exposed to heat, air, and moisture, while the other has been excluded from the decomposing power of such agencies. Now,
appears that Mr. W. imagines that one soil is not of the posed; and I think that the one is not decomposed, only because it is not of the same quality as that whicil 1 . If Mr. Wood was to examine an alluvial stratum of the peat fit for burning in this country, he would find that ing impregnated with tannin; then let him, by exposing a part of it to atmospheric and solar influences, reduce it to a mechanical texture fit for the purposes of potting plants, and I have no doubt that, instead of in quality like heath-mould, he would find it very nearly, if not exactly, like rotten tanners' bark ; whereas, if a portion of the peat from wimbledon-common is subultimate products of various and distinct tribes of plants, all of which are there, as the result or that transcencen wisdom, exemplified in the progressive economy of nature. the lifeless structures of other plants, and thereby secured a mass of matter containing the primary elements of other and higher tribes which would follow, the Fern has gone far and deep into the substratum and extracted alkalies of its leaves, and thus the potash becomes incorporated with the vegetable fibre. This potash is not only essential to the very existence of succeeding tribes as a componen part of their structure, but it is the agent by which the dead matter is enabled to absorb oxygen from the atmo sphere, to decompose the nutritious properties \(1 t\) cons. When we reflect composition has been poing on during the thousands of years that have elapsed since a little Moss began to fil up the interstices of a stratum of loose sandy gravel, lying upon the sterile bed of London clay, untilye find in the same spot a large mass of earth so fertice that there is scarcely a known shrub that would not luxuriate in it with such facts as these before our eyes-to say nothing pleading guilty to the charge of scepticism, when we are told that this soil, which probably contains a greate variety of organic and inorganic substances than
found in any other, is in quality the same as that which is composed almost entirely of Moss, only not in form. And I hope Mr. Wood will pardon me for saying that I think, until our conceptions are clearer in relation to the manner in which a plant is enabled to educe its aliment from the reciprocal action of those elements around its absorbing organs, the application of his mixture of woody fibre, heaf mould, will bal, and night-soil, as a subsent, to say the best of it.-W Wherwood, Stamford-hill.
Coverings for thams.-The remarks in the leading covering frames, \&s., have induced me to direct attention to a note on the subject at page 301 , from a corresponden who signs himself "Devoniensis." At the time when that communication appeared I was fitting up a light movable covering for show what sort of composition should apply to it, besides a coating of linseed-oil, that would exclude as little light as possible, and at the same sooner had I read the directions given by "Devoniensis," in the note above referred to, tor making a waterproo composition, than I determined on giving them a trial. 1 accordingly procured the maturar of lead and white resin and prepared such a quantity as I thought would be sufficient for my purpose,-using the same proportions of each as specified by "Devoniensis," viz., three pints of or pate of white resir. The sugar of lead was ground with a small quantity of the oil, and added to the remainder. The resin was then put in, and the whole mixed up together. Afterwards it was poured into a large iron po pappeared to be thoroughly incorporated. The coveringcheap thin calico was now streterosition, whit carefully laid over it with a large brush, such as is generally used for tarring with. On the following day it was attached to a roller and fitted in its place, and has ever since given me the greatest satisaction.
transparent, it admits an abundance of clear mellow light, effectually excludes the scorching rays of the sun, and affords an agreeable shade to the plants. next summer. Perhaps the composition may be inferior to that of Mr. Whitney, with which I am perfectly unacquainted; but as it answers the same purpose, and is prepared with very little trouble or expense, \(f\) am inAmateur and others who have a desire to prepare such coverings,
M. E. H.
M. E. H.
Diging Shrubberies.-We have received three more letters on the subject of Digging Shrubberies, and we now state that we cannot insera subject unless they contain something nencations probable we may advert to it ourselves on a future occasion. "J. H." states that he entirely agrees
with what Mr. Ayres lias advanced in the Amateur's Garden, No. 46, and calls attention to the state of shrubberies at Elm-grove, Roehampton, which have not been says, are in a flourishing condition, and, extending over the turf, their long branches covered with dark green
turved, he says farther, that the shrubs do not require watering in dry summer weather. This is an advantage, as it saves labour at a busy time of the year, bestais place, he says, are Portugal Laurels, 16 feet high and 90 feet in circumference, that have never had their roots interfered with since they were planted. A second correspondent, "J. C.," is of a different opinion, and says hat, although be does not altogether condemn the remare made by Mr. Ayres, yet they are not applicable, a shrubbery sirts the lawn near the house ; and in such a situation what can be more desirable than to have a border planted with a collection of spring flowers, in order that they may display their gay colours at an early season, when few blossoms appear? This should be bounded by an edging, not less than 18 inches or 2 feet wide and hal an inch deep, on both sides. Such an arrangement he considers in unison with the flower-garden and law. Filar system of shllow digging has been performed for years, ystran, beneficial, especiall in heasy soils, and considers the arboretum or park in to practice Mr . Ayres' ideas, where turving would be in conformity with the situation.-A A third correspondent, "M. K.." writes as follows:-It appears to me that some of Mr. Ayres' remarks apply with more propriety to an arborefor than to a shicibery a should be planted so that in arnament for foriage of the shrubs a a horl the the brit of the would hue the grear perime a beautiful form, is not the rearig of sing sher and but the production a pird hars arboretums are the pingle plants are a production of a "smooth places to produce them. Whe proly impossible, as vervety turr in thows that grass growing under and near every gardener knows shrubs is always scanty, and that more time and labour is required for mowing and sweeping such a place than would suffice for three times the extent of a lawn. The shrubs are also very liable to accidents from the scythes, de. Every load of leaves or grass taken consequenty diminishes the fertility of the soil, and, consequenty as the surface is frequently trodden over, the soil becomes hard and tencious, the free circulation of moisture and atmospheric air througl it is impeded, and the power of the roots to penetrate it is also lessened. Shrubberies in a natural state are manured by their own decaying leaves and branches; and as kept porous and friable by the roots ramifying always kept porous and through it: in fact, a state of nature is decidedly preferable to the mode of turving the surface, if we regard only the health of the shrubs. The practice of planting Herbacoous and annual plants in the fronts of shrubberies is a paltry and very objectionable one, and can only be tolerated in places of very limited which would appear far more tasteful and approshrubs which would appear of digging is a cheaper way of managing a shrubbery than that recommended by Mr Ayres; and plants will grow more luxuriantly when
 drained of its fertility in the way I bave mentioned.
Colours of Carnations.- In some varieties the colours are much firmer than in others. Can any reason be assigned for it? Two scarlet Bizarres, Hepworths leader and Hoyles' Duke of Leeds, standing fost ; the first had becom a duked ren whas uninjured. I am inclined to think that Duke of Leeds has the finest scarlet, combining brilliance with depth, of any Carnation. Twitchett's Don John, as we see it here, looks heavy in the scarlet, and wants that orange shade which gives life. Walmsley's William IV. Vas a fine when examined separately, it does not possess, being somewhat weak. In Gameboy the white appears very good; the scarlet is not so strong as it seems at first Flakes, but not so much as to the Scarlet Flakes and Bizarres, which it perhaps heightens in colour.- \(O\).
Chy ysanthemums.-Amateurs are not generally aware of the beauty which may be displayed, even at this late season of the year, by a liberal introduction of good here lhave been brilliant for the last five weeks by thei aid alone ; and some late sorts, which are at the same time of the best, are still in great beauty and perfection free bloomer-is the best, and as handsome (with a delicate aromatic smell) as any flower which the Garden pro duces. I will mention a few more purchased last year, which have bloomed both in pots and in the open ground in perfection :-Campestroni, a good form and crimson, cate lavender, still in bloom; Marshal Augereau, a flat full flower of peculiar growth, a good straw colour; Achmet Bey, a fine maroon, tipped with white; Celestial Lotus, an old and very handsome yellow; Pulcherrimum, Lotus, an old and very handsome \&c. The red flowers are in general dull, such as Theresa, Sanguineum, Duc de Colignacs 0 - Subcriber, Exeler.
Prince Albert Pea - It would appear that in some situations this Pea is no earlier than some of the older
varieties. Here the Prince Albert and the New Early May were sown on the 28 th of January, side by side a south border, so as their merits might be equally tested ;

18th of June, while the Early May until the 25 th of the same month : ence of seven days in favcur of the former.-G. G. IW atson Cucumbers. - In the report of the Horticultural Society's Meeting at Regent-street, on the 5th Dec., there is a notice of a brace of Cucumbers exhibited by Mr . Stewart, of Stradsett Park, and it is stated that, though both the same variety, they liad a very different appear-ance-one being pricky, and the otwer bearly smooth and the inference drawn is that the manure used was the cause of the difference. Now, if I recollect right, it was the plant taat had been manured wili nutrate of soca that produced the smooth fruit, and if so, surely there must have been some mistake, and the smoothness attributed to a wrong cause. On March the 7 th , as will be be Society \(l\) ens of fruit of the ame (Ringleader) which had been watered with a solution of nutrate of soda -in the proportion of 10 ounces to 3 gallons of water nat perfectly recollect the fruit on that occasion were pined. From those lacts, I conclude Mr, \({ }^{\text {m }}\), is labouring under a mistake; and I suspect the real cause of the difference in the appearance of the fruit was the sporting of the variety, and not the manure used; at any rate, there is a contradiction in the statements which requires cause of the great difference in the appearance of the fruit. Let Nir. S. take a cutting from the smooth kind, and reat it as he does his prickly ones, and then if the fruit it produces becomes prickly, I mill believe that manure caused

Orange Trees.-In the Calendar lately Mr . Beaton asked for an article on the management of Orange trees, I trust some of your correspondents will offer a few emarks on this subject.-A Subscriber, Southampton. Preserving Strawberry Plants for Forcing,-Mr. Beaton asks, in a late Number of the Chronicle, for an during winter. The plan I practise is very simple. Ilay a row of pots down on their sides on the border of a north and also over the whole of the pot as far of the pots, when this is done I put another row of pots on the torl these, and cover again in the same manner, and so on for four or five rows. Then I beat he mould on the bottom of the pots, and also that on the top of the last row, firmels with the spade, in order that rain may run off. In this way I proceed until the lot is finished: in frosty weather way, in whole with ern or straw. This is a better and severe frosts. If acceptable to you exposed to rain period let you know my plan of forcing them. Th Knave of Spades. [We shall be glad to receive this.] ecting mod which theme prod to geous in planting slrubs under or near ornamental and Forest trees. Instead of digging holes, as is the common practice, I take as much soil as may be required to the pot I intend to plant; I then place the shrubs on the surface of the grouna shrubs to succeed well, and it obviates the labour of digging holes or pits among the roots of trees. The principal advantage gained by his, however, is, that newly phated shrubs estabe fresh soil of the no the roots of the sue require ; and when once they are established there is no great danger of their success. I have found he above method preferable to trenching near large growing trees.-C. H.
Dutch Clover.-As "R." has appealed pointedly to me respecting the causes which have produced the con-
siderable accession of Dutch Clover which has been bbserye accession of Dutch Clover which has been that I can. I am inclined to think that the increased produce of this valuable pasturage has rather been coincident than correlative to the introduction of Honey-bees to the colony, and that it has arisen from some iaprovement in the culture of the land, as a change of culture is very well kuown to be capable of producing such an effect. Dress a pasture-field with sosp-maker's waste, or with ompost well imbued with lime, or with lime alone, and never appeared, or but scantily appeared, before. Some physiologists attribute this consequence to your placins the land in a favourable state for the growthi of Clover, the seeds of which had lain dormant in the ground, and only awaited the revivifying influence referred to to cause parallel instance to that which bas been afforded by the celebrated Mr . Cross, who by means of electricity las caused the birth of insects previously unknown, and both hese phenomena have been riewed by the fatter physio ova." It is a knotty point which I shall not presume to decide ; but I hope the remarks I have made will call -E. Bevan2 Esgair Evan, Newtoum Mont correspondents. Pine-Apples. - I planted out several pits of Pines with out pots in June last, and it is astonishing the progress they have since made. I am so satisfied with the exerllence of the plan, that I intend planting out all our Pines Pineapples, -1 do not consider that it requires three years to bring a Queen or Montserrat Pine to 5 or 61 bs . weight, which, according to Mr. Pope's calculation at p.
861 , is the case with the large ones lately mentioned in

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE.
[DEC. 23,
the Chronicle, nor do I think that many of the plants
producing these were six feet in height, as I have seen producing these were six feet in height, as I have seen of Montserrats within the last two months, and many of them exceeded \(61 \mathrm{bs} . ;\) two exceeded 611 lbs ., and the majority of them weighed from 5 to 6lbs. I have, at the these will fall short of 4 libs., but this is not to be found fault with at Christmas ; the whole of the plants producing fruit since October are from 18 to 22 months from the suckers; of course the suckers were good strong ones, which ought always to be the case; all undersized ones high, the longest leaf of these did not exceed four feet; but averaged about three and a-half feet, and were shor bear testimony to the correctness of these statements. I do not !ind the Montserrat to be a particularly slow grower; it certainly is no longer in perfecting its fruit out any check will grow quite as rapidly as it.-S. Barnes Apley Park, Bridgenorth
Pine-apples.-In reply to a "Practical Gardener" Who requests that the collective weights of fruits each writer has cut within a given period of not less than hree years shoul be gill the refer to p. 861, he whe last ether with the dimensions of the retaining wall of the bark-beds in the fruiting-pits; and I beg further to inform him that succession and nursing plants are all grown in one house under the Vines. The bark-bed in thi house is 23 feet long and but 7 broad; and moreover no importation of plants has taken place here for ten years back ; on the contrary, I have parted with 60 fruiting
plants within the last sixteen months. I have entirely plants within the last sixteen months, culture of Pines, and my plants promise to do as well as ever they hav done. With regard to expenses: about 12 tons of coal are consumed for fire-heat; this costs about \(5 l\), and one cart-load of bark is used for plunging the plants in ; this costs about \(8 s_{a}\), making in all \(5 l_{\text {. }} 8 s\). ; hot water is used for obtaining bottom-heat, of which a full description will be given in my forthcoming Treatise, with suggestions and improvements. I may state that my Cucumbers are also grown in the same pits.-Joseph Hamilton, Thorn field, Stockport
Holly Stealing.-A Correspondent telis us that thi offence increases annually with the size of the metropolis Cart-loads of beautiful evergreens are to be seen ente ing the principal thoroughfares in the middle of the night and yet no notice is taken of the stolen property by the police. If a churchwarden or overseer loses his duck or punished; but if a gentleman's grounds are damaged by his evergreens being mutilated and carried away, the thief is encouraged by the persons holding these ropolitan parishes purchasing the stole ing away the money which ought to be applied the relief of the poor. Our correspondent tells that even to the extent of 30 miles from London gen bushes of berries, besides the annoyance of lessening heir beauty for the remainder of the season. All this might be obviated by a better understanding between the rural and metropolitan police.
Pruning Forest Trees.-In a late Number, there is no ewer than three Correspondents taking me to task abou pruning Forest Trees. In reply to "E.A.C." the firs deserve the name, have all hinged on the mutual action and reaction (or if you please reciprocity) between root quality in the shortest the production of timber of best quality in the shortest time is the object in view. I beg "wood" and "timber" \({ }^{\text {" }}\) is more fanciful than real ; a tree will never make "timber" if it do not make "wood," but will make both faster without pruning than with it and as to the instance he adduces of Pollards, what he takes for granted is just tbe reverse of fact. There is now with a mireds of Pollard O ks an extensive common with hundreds of Pollard Oaks that have been beheaded great many times-the last time upwards of 40 year ince, as the practice has so long been prohibited. These have fine bushy, and many of them large heads, but yet there is scarcely one among them more than sufficien in size to square into a gatenpost. Next comes, Who wishes to balance the account between me an "Pro Bono Publico" in regard to Dr. Thackeray' plantations at Nerquis. Nopr I have said before, I quite mell the ind of Dr 's Dr. 8 forester as described by a former corre pondent in the Chronicle, but I opine that results are atributed to "pruning" in this case which more properly go to Nerquis and see the result; this I would gladly do were it convenient--indeed nothing would please me more. I beg to tell all the eulogists of the Nerquis, and all other systems of pruning, that in my younger days I had the management of plantations, which were pruned à la "Pontey," and yet these plantations grew with great vigour. The soil was a strong marly red loam, and was treached two spades deep, yet to attribute the vigour of these same plantations to the pruning, and place it in favour of "Pontey's" system would be at once an injustice and an absurdity. If any who may be induced to
selves of the true principles that accelerate the growth
timber in trees, I should have little fear of their counte acting it by continuing an injurious system of mutiation, vulgarly called pruning, beyond the period of youth. Much as I disapprove of Ponteys recomsad hatos, many of his pout in a mistaken manner, an practices which Dr. Thackeray himself would condem might happen to ensue in attempting to imitate his system. Next comes Mr. Billington, and 1 am glad more about words than things. he says he find "cQuercus' still adheres to reciprocity between roots Billington that trees still adhere to this, whethe "Quercus" do or not; and Mr. B. himself adheres to it ing foreat-trees that I have found out and practise increases the number of branches on a tree, consequentl the increase of timber in the stem, and, I presume, the reciprocity between roots and branches. Now quite wn informed on Mr, B as need be. Alhog I have a shrew guess it is near akin to that described and practised b to make a wrong shoot, or removing a rival in a young state, or shortening in likely to overshoot his proportion \&c. To all such operations I am decidedly friendly, herefore it is uir to therere 1 disapprove of systems of pruning by which their growth is retarded and their quality deteriorated. I beg to assure all my planents that I wish every care to be taken of woods an plantations, to promote their growth and beauty; assured and permanent interest to the public." Mr. Billington justly observes there is still a chaos of opinions on this subject, the very terms we use in writing about it ma produce different ideas in different men's minds, an therefore the is little discretionary latitude to b allowed in the use of words and phrases-as there may b in the management of a young tree, according to the cir comitant relationships. Consequently, every man who has the manase ledge enough to act discreetly with varying subjects unde ever-varying circumstances, but never B.'s interrogatory"how young?" Finally, let me recommend all my critics and opponents to procure and study a pamphlet recentl published on Arboriculture, read before a scientific society in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and noticed in the
Chronicle, p. 696, by J. Hamerton, Esq., of Hellifield Pee Chronicle, p. 696, by J. Hamerton, Esq., of Hellifield Peel near Skipton. Mr. H. shows, among other things, what quacks some witers- who would be reckoned authorite (and are with some) on Arboriculture are. All thes has been and more efficient guides !-Quercus.
Forest Trees.-The cause of annual rings being unequa in different parts of the circumference of trees I shal endeavour to explain. A great deal has been written on bium), and that the sap flows more freely on one side of ree than on another-on the south side, for instance. But as I am of a different opinion, I beg to state that, when rees are sawn across, it is frequently found that the part which was the original centre of the tree, when young, out from the centre, from a quarter to three fur the outside on one side than on another. Why is this aspects from consolidation of the sap, outh; but from th descending filaments or woody tissue from the annual lea or leaf-buds. This has been fully confirmed from observ and admeasurement of trees felled on purpos the branches are nearly of an equal size, and pretty regula on all sides of the stem, the concentric layers will be of an equal breadth, or nearly so, all round the circumference but when trees have been crowded on one, two, or thre sides, and have lost their branches on those sides, the con centric layers will be broadest on the sides that the branches are on. On the sides where there are no branches the annual layer will be very narrow indeed; and this is the real cause of the inequality in the breadth of the annual layers on different sides of the tree. The same thing occur when trees are much exposed to strong prevailing winds and when the branches, in consequence, are forced to on side: from whatever quarter those winds may come without any reard the wincline If the branches are atrong numerous, and incinea. If the lill lill healty, the all, but the grain of the timber will be fine scanty and small, bue gan the and in propartion to tbese, and an follo will ber the vigorous trees. The followiag two Larch trees, and messured, will prove what 1 have stated:-Tin was from the south side of a plantation, and the north sid of the tree was clad with branches; from the centre to south side of the same tree, ith few branches on that side, measured \(3 \frac{1}{2}\) in. ; making a difference of 43 in. The second, from the north side of a plantation, having branches on the north and north cetnre to the circumference, \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) inches; the south and south west sides, with few branches, measured, from the centr to the circumference, 2 inches; this, subtracted from th ormer, leaves a difference of 2 inches. \(-W\). Billington
acre of young Oaks, from three to six feet high, in a very neglected state as regards pruning, superfluous branches existing in every part. I proceeded to prune the said trees upon what I term scientific principles, viz. :-In the firs place, to prune all branches that appear likely to conten more than the trunk of the tree; and secondy, to prevent from pruning too hard in any one year or succession of years, as in that case I find the trees invariably produce an infinite number of small spray from different parts o its body; caused, I suppose, from the superabundance of sap arising in consequence of a heedless deprivation of it branches. Working this rule I was visited by my employer, who, to my great surprise, told me he had lately been to his estate in Sussex, when his agent then gave it as his opinion that I was decidedly wrong in my application of the pruning-knife-that the young tre stand unmolested, and take its chance as to whether it eventually became a tree worthy of being called the Monarch of the Forest, or to grow like Gooseberry This is the opinion of a readers will favour me with their opinions on this subject t will oblige Quercus II. [We have given our own opi bjection to pruning skilfully performed; under som circumstances it is desirable, but it is too often abused.] Fuchsia Exoniensis.-Without any desire to deprecial stated respecting it. I spoke of it from the plant exhibite at Chiswick, which I have a right to suppose was a fa specimen of cultivation; and in that the branches wer meagre. The flowers in colour are everything that can be desired, but like many long-sepalled varieties, they do not expand freely, and are not liberally produced. Like parents it will occasionally parents, it will occasionally be caught in fine condition Horticultural Society's Rooms in the summer, "it, lik t. Clare, will require good management to have it always in a starg Fuchsia that ix inches to a fis come up to my standard of what a prize specimen ougb to be. However, I bave no prejudice in the matter. will give it a frir trial, and in the Exhibition time - W. \(P\) to a ride to Chiswick about tie Exhion the following observations. F. exoniensis has the fines the following observaton. exol It is not ain to judge of it from the specimen shown Chissio th jucge cidenty been forced in order chiswick, wha it reach no importance to is calle the habit of a Fuchsia-a clever gardener can always regulate that. If a variety grows too compactly, force it on ; if too loosely, stop it. Adapt the management to the habit, and do not expect the habit to adapt itself to yo once the finest of its class, though now undervalued by those who cannot grow it.] Mildness of the Season.-As a proof of the mildness the season in this district (county Northumberland, I send you the following list of flowers, gathered from 1843:-China Stenactis, GEnotheras, various kinds; Wallfower Stocks, German, \&c. ; Pansies, Phloxes, different sorts Ericas, Violets, Potentilla nepalensis, Escholtzia, Mary golds, Sweet Peas, Gilia capitata, G. bicolor, Malva sorts; Malope trifida, Chinese Chrysanthemums, Py Japonica, Convolvulus minor, Spanish Nigella, Carn tions, Pinks, Iberis odorata, Aster, sorts ; Mignonette Branching Larkspur, Pentstemon coccineum, Verb
Bleeding of Grape Vines.-It has occurred to me the the bleeding of the Vine, to which a corresponden adverts, might be prevented by twisting severely the en of the Vine at the point to be separated, in the sam marsior as surgeons act with arteries Sy what is call b answer. is the not worth the triar with out the fear of bleeding.-W. Rayner, Uxbridge.
Scale on Pines.-Many applications have been reco mended for the destruction of scale on Pine plants. appears astonishing, when we consider what was know to Mr. Knight and written by him upwards of 20 year since, that fermenting horse-dung, a most destructive all easily-applied agent, is only just beginning to be generalin whether a substitute less troublesome and equally efficien could not be found, and to what extent it could be apple without injury to veretable growth, about two years since subjected some seedling Orange trees much infected wit scale to the fumes arising from ammoniacal liquor, tained from the gas-works. The trees were kept close a common-sized Cucumber-frame with glazed top this was introduced a pan containing half-a-gallon of the and in three days the insects were destroyed, the foliage of the plants presented a scorched and shrive appearance. It is probable that the same result have been obtained in much less time by pouring worth the inciry will be indursue the experime the inquiry will be induced to purn

Four Crops in a Year.-On the Cottagers' tables a the late exhibition of the Normich Horticultural Societ.
the late exhibition Pere four plates of Potatoes, being samples of four cropi
grown by John Digby, of Buxton, on one piece of ground, grown by John Digby, of Buxton, on one piece of ground,
between March 11 and Oct. 20 , this year. Digby himself gives the following account of his crops :-". have ground, from March 11 to Oct. 20. The first crop ripe for seed in May; the ground cleared before the next crop was put on. The second crop taken up the fore part of July ; the ground was spaded. The third crop was taken up in August; the ground cleared. The fourth crop was have witnessed what I have now stated. Four crops of Potatoes were never known to be grown in the memory of man before." This year John Digby has grown three other crops off another piece of ground; the first was penny each, at the latter end of March. He then planted Onny each, at the latter end of March. He for which he obtained a prize at Norwich, for being the largest on the Cottagers' table. He exhibited a peck at Aylsham, grown upon the same ground, which there, although the others exhibited were not grown after another crop, as Digby's were. He had then another crop of fine Cabbages, some of them beautiful white middles. Digby says, "I have the method of growing new Potatoes in the winter :-Commence digging at Christmas till April, at the rate of two bushels a rod, natural grown; no more trouble than those that are grown in spring, and are superior in quality to those which are grown in spring." The above is cut out of the Bury Post. I saw the Potatoes and read the same account at the late Norwich Exhi-
bition. A certificate of the man's respeclability was apbition. A certificate of the man's respeclability was ap-
pended by the Rev. Mr. Jarvis, the clergyman at Buxton. pended by
- Rambler.

Leycesteria formosa. - In reply to "M. B.,"p. 809, I beg to state that I find the berries of Leycesteria formosa are readily eaten by pheasants and peafowls, and I know of no plant more desirable for shrubberies and plantations,
as it seeds freely and is very ornamental.-N. S. \(H\),, Botanic Garden, Bury St. Edmund's.
Bees.-" "J. B." relates at p. 758 something curious there was a communication between the "old and new hive," the circumstance of the Bees taking possession of the latter would be similar to Bees at work in an end box in a collateral hive ; but if the bustling colonists entered both hives at their common entrances, the case would be different. The like, however, does happen, though rarely. Yet I never knew an instance of a Queen-bee being the head of two separate hives at one time; consequently, there Was little chance of " securing a fresh colony by removing the new hive to a distance from the old one," for the Bees would soon return to the one containing the Queen,
Supposing that "J. B.'s" friend's two lives were at a Supposing that "J. B.'s" friend's two hives were at a
distance from each other during the time the Bees were at work in both, the thing would not only have been curious, but have supported what some apiarians advance, viz, When Bees are short of room they search for a place elseWhere to store up their treasure until there is space for it Gelien's; but it cannot be correct Whoever found Bees in such temporary abodes? indeed it is against their habits hives, which celle and work without a Queen, except old hives, which are Queenless for a few days after the old
To Bloom Carnations in Winter.-All that is necessary is to take them into a greenhouse, giving as much light as seen a large collection blooming from Christmas to avil Where piping is practised, they are frequently coming into bloom as strong plants from layers are going out. The season. A angle of a south wall, will preserve the bloom sots in the stopping the opening below and covering at night.-O.

\section*{Proceedings of societies.}

ROYAL SOUTII LONDON FLORICUETURAL SOCIETY.
 Mieeting, for the considicration of the account. and was the Ar Annltral
affecting the society, as well as for the election of a committee arecting the Society, as well as for the election of a committee
and oficers for the year ensuung. The following is the Trea-
surerts stantement: surer's statement:-
\({ }_{\text {Tro cash }}\)
Printing
penses and other ex-
Shows
Advertis
Colionery, \&cts, sta
Collectry, sce.
Balance
poundage
Balanctor's duoundage
Society to the
164
113
50
367
By Balance from 1842 10 Subscriptions
Amount received from mount received from
Mr . Cross on account
of shows at the Surrey (yarden dmissions to Shows
held at the Horns held at
Mount received from
Members for extra prizes, exclusive of


The following Medals have been awarded during the season:2d Small Silver, \(26 ; 3 \mathrm{~d}\) Small Silver, 10 . In addition to which four Silver Cups have been presented:-By H. M. the Queen Dickson, for Auriculas; by Mr. Chapman, for Auriculan ; James Messrs. Barnard, Denyer, Eidmonds, Ilffe, Prockter, and J. by Young. The present number of Members is \(247 ; 37\) having been Several changes were proposed in the
spirited contest, the following were elected Amateurs,- Messrs. Baroard, Burnard, Buirrup, Chapman, Edmonds, Fox, Jeffs, Schroeder, Seldon, Sangster. Gentlemen's Gardeners-Messrs. Atlee, Bruce, Coutts, Hamp, Payne. Nur-
serymen.-Messrs. James Dickson, R. Chandier, Catleugh, Groom,
Denyer.
From the active part taken in the proceedings by many of the
members present, it is quite clear thatno supinenees or partiality
must exist on the part of those in office. Neither, we verily
believe, have hitherto existed; and we are happy in having the believe, have hitherto existed, and we are happy in having the
opportunity of bearing testimony to the high respectabllty of plaints have no doubt been made, and, in some respects, improvements might perhaps be effected, but we believe that any
imputation of unfairness would be totally destitute of foundation. imputatior of unfairness would be totally destitute of foundation.
An ocurrence took place in the course of the meeting which will well serve to show the independence and proper feeling of those present. It may be recoliected that for the last year or best 12 Picotees exhibited by an Amateur. It having been understood that, in offering the cap for the coming season,
Mr. George Glenny and Mr. Neville were appointed by Mr. John Dickson to be censors on the occasion, a question was asked ds to whether this report was true; which having been
ascertained, and upon Mr. John Dickson declining to withdraw a condition so offensive to the Society, it was resolved unania condition so offiensive to the society, it was resolved unani-
mously "that the cup rejected." MI. Norman, of Woolwich,
immediately immediately offered a Cup of equal value, for the same purpose,
unconditionally, which was accepted, and the thanks of the unconditionally, which was accepted and the thanks
meeting were voted to Mr. Norman with acclamation.
Dec. 19.-Edward Forster, Esq.i, in the chair. Dr. Barrett, Dr. Allamy, Dr. Hillier, and S. Hanley, Esq., were elected Fellows.
Mr. Hemry Denny was elected an Associate. A communication was read irom Mr. . Tradescant Lay, British Consul at Amoy,
giving some account of a vegetable prodnction called Keih Seen-me, which is used in china as an article of diet. It appears to be a species of Alga, belonging to the genus Nostoc. A box
full of the dried plant was exhibited. Its chief use in China is foll of the dried plant was exhibited. Its chief use in China is
in making ragouts, and is is much request at Nankin. Messrs. hitley and Osborn exhibited specimens of Shepherdia argentea in this climate. Tt produces a red fruit, about the size of a large Currant, and having an agreeable flavour, perfectly innocuous, and used for making jellies, preserves, \&c. A paper was read from
Dr. Boott, on a new species of Carex, a native of Scotiand, which had been found in Clova by Dr.Graham, and had been hitherto confounded with the Carex saxatilis of Linneus. It was, however, a
dist.nct species, and Dr. 13 montl gave it the name nf Carex Grahami. dist.1nct species, and Dr. Bontt kave 1 t the name of Carex Grabami.
A paper was read from Maj. Harris, giving an account of the trees protucing myrrh and frank rincense, and indund in those parts of
the coast of the Red Sea and Indlan Ocean, whence the gums Were outaned, in the early listory of the world. The myrrh is
the production of more than one plant, the best the production of more than one plant; the best 14 undoubter
the production of the shrub bearing the name of Balsamodendron myrrha, which is a small shrub. The worst and more liquid kinds of mi rrin are the produce of a , 1hant considerally larger than the
hatter, and of probably a different species. The plants from Which the frank merense 1s oitalined, grow from the sides of the The gum may be obtained by bruising the tree during its growth. It is collected by the natives of Abyssinia, and exchanged by them
for tobacco, cloth, \&c. It has a remarkable bark. The outer layer or epidermis is very thin. The second layer is somewhat thicker, and may be used for the purposes of writing. The third
layer of the bark is at least an inch thick. Specimens of the bark were exhibited. A microscope, lately purchased by some of the Fellows and presented to the Society, was exhibited.
Dec. 20.-A paper was read from Mr. Tulke on the discovery of
a new parasile, the Demodex folliculorum of Owen, on a dog which was. suffering from the mange. This animal, which is
placed by zoologists in the order Arachnida, was first described placed by zoologists in the order Arachnida, was irst described
by Dr. Simon as an Acrus, and arterwards by Mr. Wilson an
Ent Enturinu.n. It was first discovered in the human skin, where it
exists sometimes in considerable numbers in the mucous licles. In the instance of its being found in the mangy dog it did not appear to be the cause of the disease. Mr. Tulke was not able to diseover sufficient difference of structure between the
present and the human species towarrant hum in giving it a new
name. Mr. F.. Quekett exhibited specimens of Cycada septem. name. Mr. F. Quekett exhbited specimens of Cycada septem-
decem, which was renarhable for the ravages it pooduced in
 rare species of intusorial numalcules, which were found 12
great numbers 114 a specimen of clay fiom the tertary formation nation he had made of Daguerreotyped portraits, and which pre
 from the Revs.J. B. Reade, recommending an infusion of nut-galls as one or the best ruass. Mr. Busk exliubited an achromatic lens, betwee glasses of which were evident indications of the growth of a Con-
farva of a simple kind. Mr. R. H. Solly observed that such ferva of a simple kind. Mr. R. H. Solly observed that such markings on telesope goase decomposition of the glass. Mr.
supposed to arise from some Ross said he had orten seen this same kind of markng, ana dad
not think it could be of a vegetale nature, as the glasses required grinding to get it off. Dr. Lankester thought this inquiry im-
portant. Microscopists were often misled, and crystalline nariking portanit. Microscopists were often misied, and crystalline nark ings
of a dendritic form in agates, rocks, or
vegetables. Hee was inclined, from the circumstance of these
Hes glasses not having been exposed to damp, the branched character.
of the marking, and the necessity there was of grinding the glap, to remove it, to consider it as of crystalline, and not of vegetar to rem.
origin.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS.}

By the Author of "Rural Sonnets;" "Spartacus;"
Ciown'p with Chrysanthemums that, on his brow,
Smile lonelily, like Duty tending Age
December, to and mountain toiss in pilgrimage
Lo! with the stinging sleet, or driving blast,
He huffets; or with mist his path is cross'd
He huffets or with mist his path is cross'd :
Now, "white world," bewildering, sets him
The trees all cover'd, and the tracks all lost
Or Robms bare the berries to the sight
or madcap elves, in holdday career,
Snowball each other to their hearts' del ight,
Till driv’n to troop-from ghosts and darkness round-
Inner Temple, Dec. 13, 1843. J. J.
Dublin.-We understand that \(\mathrm{Dr}^{.}\). Allman is likely to be re-elected Professor of Botany in this University; and that Mr. W. H. Harity, he weth-known zeaiaus and Curatorship of the Herbarium, vacant by the death of Dr. Coulter
New Natural History Society. - Papers bave been circulated inviting naturalists to co-operate in the formation of a new society, to be called The Ray Club, the
 bers, of original works in Zoology and Botany; of new editions of works of established merit ; of rare Tracts and MSS. which throw light on the history of tlaese branches of science; and of translations of such foraign works as tend more directly to illustrate the Zoology and Botany
of the British Islands. We confess it apprass to us much
better to support the Linnean and Zoological Societies than to form a new one, for which there does not appear
to be the smallest necessity.
Pruning Fruit-Trees.- In a garden at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, there is a piece of excellent open ground where fruit-trees, particularly Pears, grow with much mode which suggested to M. Mirange, the gardener, a are all single the strong shoots and the fruit-buds, so that the branches pruned according to their vigour, and at a suitable distance in the height of the trees, allow the sun and air free action upon the fruit to ripen and colour it.- Rapport aे le Société Royale d"Horticulture, par MM. Godefroy, Janin, Pépin.
Fruiterers" Shops at Christmas.-" Fruiterers were radiant in their glory. There were great, round, pot-
bellied baskets of Chesnuts, shaped like the waistcoats of jolly old gentlemen, lolling at the doors, and tumbling out into the street in their apoplectic opulence. There were ruddy, brown-faced, broad-git hike Spanish Fions, and winking fratness of their grow wanton slyness at the girls as they went by, and glanced demurely at the hungup Mistletoe. There were Pears and Apples, clustered Grapes, made, in the shopkeepers' benevolence bunches of from conspicuous hooks, that people's mouths might water gratis as they passed; there were piles of Filberts, mossy and brown, recalling, in their fragrance, ancient deep through withered leaves ; there were Norfolk Biffins, squab and swarthy, setting off the yellow of the Oranges and Lemons, and, in the. great compactness of their juicy persons, urgently entreating and beseeching to be carried home in paper bags and eaten after dinner." -Dickens' Christmas Carol.
Portable Hot-bed.-We find in a French periodical the following account of a contrivance which may suit the taste of arateurs, who have a small number of cuttings ing experiments. The apparatus consists of three pieces of earthenware (zinc or copper would be better); viz. :-

\(a\), the foot, ow which stands \(b\), the basin, which is itself surmounted by the plate, \(c\). In the foot, \(a\), is placed a tin or wick in are la short fron cistern, e, carried by th which rest upon the bottom of the basin. deep, 7 inches in diameter, and is fed by a pipe and funnel, orin of the fungel, which shows that the cistern is full. The plate \(e\), formed of common red earthenware, consists of deep filled with sand, in which are placed, in two as much the trench, \(g 6\) little thumbpots, and in the trench \(h, 40\), Which makes room for 120 or 130 cutting8, or more; aceording to the size of the thumbpots. In the foot, \(a\), is a earthenware furnaces ; it is removed when the lamp is introduced, and is afterwards replaced. This lamp gets air by eight holes, \(i\), bored in the foot, \(a\), by eight others still smaller at \(k\), and eight or ten at \(l\), in the plate. It is easy to late the heat, which primcipally passes through the water or, when it rises between the cistern and the lower part of lates, charged with water, in the spaces, \(n n\). The roost intense part of the heat strikes \(m\), through a plate of metal pierced with holes. From this arrangement it results that the centre of the apparatus, that is, the ditch, \(h\), is hotter than the others by some degrees, so that the one will do for stove plants, and the other for greennouse apparatus is also adapted for bringing up seeds, or trying their germinating powers. The cost of oil for the lamp said to be at Paris four francs per month
Seientific Bequests.-The late Mr. Thomas Botfield, of Hopton Court, near Bewdley, has lately bequeathed to the Horticultural, Royal, and Geological Societies, the Royal Institution, and the Society of Arts, the amount of
a life subscription to each of those bodies.

GARDEN MEMORANDA.
Bodorgan Hall, Anglesea, - At this place bas lately \({ }^{5}\) An erectea
a large ornamentai stove which is heated by a fue with open gutters, thus taking advantage of fire - hc ast in connection
Round the stove a large fine is constructed 20 inches broad, and instead of the common \({ }^{f}\).orm of diue the and is covered with tiles made of the sanc mat or al, but having two circulation of hot water from a boiler hr sow and return for the the the same fire
The amoke enters the fue near
are introduced into the gutters, and after travelining all round
the house under the gutters it passes under the back path and
escanes by a chimney- place hehind the back wall near the boiler escapes by a chimney-place behind the back wall near the boiler.
Both for economy and utility this pian of hating promises to
be all that could be desired. Moisture can either be obtaincd

 aiso a mipe with a tap attached, inserted near the same for
suppling it with water. The house is a semicircle with
eight sides, and has the principal entrance in front. The above arrangement has been in operation for some time, and I find it to
answer the purpose very well. Many gardeness have also seen
it sand all bear testimony to the excellence of the plant
C. Ewing.

\section*{Rebícus.}

Experimental Researches, Chemical and Agricullurral,
showing Carbon to be a Componnd Body, made by showing Carbon to
plants, Rc. By Robert Rigg, F.R.S. Smith and A sook with this startling title has recently been published, purporting to be the result of many years' study
and careful experiment, and containing statements which and careful experiment, and containing statements which
if borne out by satisfactory evidence would effect a complete revolution in Chemistry generally, more especially in that branch of it which relates to organic matter.
The Author commences by a series of calculations,
respecting the amount of carbon in the soil, and shows that the quantity removed from it in the form of crops, amounts in a few years to much more than the soil itself
originally contained, or has received in the form of manure. The principal conclusion which he draws from this calculation is doubtless true, viz., that plants cannot derive the whole of their carbon from the soil; but the calculation itself is erroneous, and based on false principles. It is useless to make calculations respecting the
composition of a field, in the manner that a chemist composition of a field, in the manner that a chemist speaks of the contents of a bottle, or crucible. In the
latter case a known weight of certain substances is heated, or mised, or acted on in some way, and a definite result is obtained; but in the case of a field there are many circumstances that cannot possibly be taken into account. manure, and what he removes in the form of crops of various kinds, but this will not enable us to form conclusions, or to make accurate calculations respecting the changes
Mr. Rigg gives several tables, showing the quantity of carbon existing in a given soil, that added in the form of manure, and the amonnt abstracted by the crops, and mention of the roots of the crops each year left in the soil, to add to the store of organic matter which it contains; yet they in some cases amount to very nearly as
much as the crop itself. We have taken the pains to ascertain the quantity of organic matter left by a crop
of Wheat, and find that, on an average, it is not much less than two tons of dry organic matter per acre. It is quite impossible, in the existing state of knowledge, to form accurate calculations of this kind, and if they are not
accurate they are worse than useless. Our Author next accurate they are worse than useless. Our Author next
inquires into the other sources of carbon, particuinquires into the other sources of carbon, particu-
larly the atmosphere, endeavouring to show hy the experiments of others as well as his own, that the car-
bonic acid of the air is not the chief source of the carbon bonic acid of the air is not the chief source of the carbon
of plants. In the outset, he states that plants impart carbonic acid to the air; but the experiments by whitich
he endeavours to prove this are by no means satisfactory ; he endeavours to prove this are by no means satisfactory;
at the same time he appears to admit that they have thie power of decomposing that gas, although he thinks it questionable whether they abstract more of it than they
impart to the air. The statement that plants evolve carimpart to the air. The statement that plants evolve car-
bonic acid is in direct opposition to the careful experiments of Mr. Pepys, who never found it given off by healthy plants.
Mr. Rigg nest proceeds to examine De Saussure's experiments on the quantity of carbonic acid in the air, carbonic acid exists in the air during summer than in winter, to be opposed to the theory that plants reality prove anything, and cannot be used as arguments against the decomposition of carbonic acid, fluence the absorption or decomposition of that gas at other times. There are other experiments which show that the quantity of carbonic acid is greater in the night than in the day; these prove that some agent is at work operate during the night; whilst the fact that there is more of it in the summer than in the winter, is no proof that plants do not remove when. During spring and sumthere should be a greater supply of carbonic acid to the air ladn during the autumn, when they have ceased to various meteorological causes come into play, which may tend to dinoinish the carbonic acid of the air and keep up the uniformity of its composition. But
this, in fact, is adere speculation, and however injuthis, in fact, is or plausible such theories may appear, they throw little light on the questions immediately before us. Mr. Rigg in, as a clemist ought to be, sceptical and cautious based on factis, or are not supported by sufficient evidence; based on facts, nre his caution ceases, for having thrown aside the theories of others, ie advances a new one of his own, and, theories of others, ie advances a new one of his own, and,
*s it appears to us, cne far less supported by facts than
the old theorie3 which he discards. Mr. Rigg's experiments are very numerous, and appear to have been carefully performed; but in several instances they want that to experiments and minute attentionure. For example, When he causes plants to. grow in water, in confined portions of air under bell-glasses, the edges of which dip into
water, it is open to question whether carbonic acid may not pass, through the medium of the water, into the bellglass.
Mr.

Rigg observes, that it appears doubtful whether plants can derive their carbon from the air, and thence seems to pass to the conclusion that therefore they must experiments to prove that plants growing in circumstances where they cannot obtain carbon from any known source, carbon. that all necessary precautions were taken to keep out carbonic acid ; and secondly, if, as he supposes, the plants the quis experiments had made so many grains of could not create matter, and therefore must have formed the carbon out of some matter already existing. He should have proved the disappearance of some substance, as well as the appearance of the carbon. We are believers in the fore predisposed not to adopt Mr. Rigg's theory; but at the same time that we object to his conclusions and doubt his results, we do not altogether deny them.

The opinions of a zealous experimenter are always entitled to respect; and though they may not carry conviction, or may even prove to be erroneous, should be uous manner applied by a be ridiculed in che content lately uous manner applied by a great German chemist lately
towards a Scotch observer, Such criticisms are unworthy towards a scotch observer. Such criticisms are unworthy
of men of science. We do not pretend to pass judgment on Dr. Brown's experiments, which are purely chemical, but we regret to see a philosopher like Liebig forgetting
the dignity of science, and descending to the littleness of personal abuse.
We cannot follow Mr. Rigg through his long series of experiments, which would oblige us to write a commentary After carefully reading it through, the impression it leaves s, that he does not establish the theory he has propounded; his experiments are not varied enough, and frequently stop short there where further information would be most desirable. - At the same time, it is imposconclusion that he is one of the most laborious and indus. trious chemists in the country For our own parts, we are disposed to give his experiments the best consisince, when Mr. Rigg announced the fact that nitrogen was always present in all parts of plants, his experiments of his questioned and disbelieved; nevertheless, the cruth credit of the discovery is most unfairly given to others.

Table of the Elementary Constiluents of Crops. By James Haywood. A Sheet. Simpkin and Co. volume into a page. It shows of what chemical constituents the more important crops consist, how much nitrogen and fixed ingredients are extracted from land by an average crop, according to the evidence of Boussingault stituents per ton of all the more valuable manures; so that by comparing the one with the other, it may be seen how to restore to a field the materials of which a crop has robbed it. This Table should hang in every farmer's

On the Respiration of the Leaves of Plants. By W. H Pepys, Esq., F.R.S. From the Philosophical TransacT is a universal opinion
that ang Vegetable Physiologists that plants not only decompose carbonic acid, but exhale when plents remain in obscurity; Burnett observed it to be a constant phenomenon; and Liebig roundly asserts that it must be given off with the water of perspiration in
which it is dissolved. It certainly does appear to us that when certain plants, such as the Orange Lily, in a state o health, are plunged in lime-water, carbonate of lime is slowly formed on their surface, which can only be owing to the extrication of carbonic acid. All these supposed facts are, however, found in direct opposition to some very careful?experiments by Mr. Hasledine Pepys on the
Vine and the Fig, from which it appears that, in those Vine and the Fig, from which it appears that, in those with, but that the whole respiratory action of plants is confined to decomposing carbonic acid and liberating oxygen. In no one instance was he able to detect a single trace of carbonic acid in the air surrounding the leaves on which he experimented, although the apparatus was so quantity if it had been present This is a most unexpected result, will direct their attention.

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing week. the Calendar, I beg to admit in detail a few remarks that have
reached me, as I find I could not well condense and divide them under the different heads with other private correspondence and now that I amp within one week of the end of my series, any remarks or fair criticism on what I have advanced in thi any remarks or fair criticism on what in have advanced in this
spondent, "that you advocate planting out Pines over tanks
I have some so planted, have some so planted, sud they are doing exceedmgly well,
but there are many ohjections to the plan. 1 trst, I am afrail there will be some dificiculty in starting them without startung retarding them when in the last there will be no means of
retarding the whole in one pit; and thirdy, we shaling be without
onired retarding the whole in one pit; and thirdly, we shall be obliged
to cut the fruit when they are ripe, being without convenuence for removing the plants with the fruit on to a conl place, in the
event of having too many fruit ripe at once. Weighing these things against the facility of management by the platitit out
system, I am disposed to take my plants up in Febrnary oud system, I am disposed to take my plants up in Februar, and
subject them to the one.shift system. This, with the advantages of planting out, offers the preference of managing the fruit as
circumstances may render it necessary. As for command of temperature and moisture, the tank system offers every advantage," Here it will be seen that the "advantages of plantung out "are adiecated having the plants portable in large pots, for the fruttrig
nience of
process, is also shown I clearly see the eorce of this argument. Again, the same writer says, "when you have seen our
boiler, \&c.. yon will probally feel disposed to change your the waste heat." Although I have pulled down all flues here for the last 15 years, to make way for iron pipes, I am not unfriendily
to flues. Mr. Paxton grows better crops of fruit with flues only to fues. Mr. Paxton grows better crops of fruit with flues only than many gardeners can grow with hot-water pipes. I only
recommend them in connexion with gutters and tanks, except for detached greenhouses. I have some accounts of unsuccessful
attempts to get early Grapes in the way 1 lately suggested; but as the first crop, in 1841, "was the offsprrag of accident," pro bably the economy of the Vines might be deranged for some
years. Sometimes useful conclusions may be drawn from the result of accident, but they are dangerous guides at best. 1 have
many letters on Horticultural societies and the Gardeners many letters on Horticultural societies and the Gardeners'
Benevolent Institution, but cannot make use of them here. I prizes are offered and given for now plints and specimen plants vidual alluded to was expelled from the Gardeners' Benevolen Institution early in 1839, for defrauding the funds, and there is England, and are administered by highlyorespectable officers. Every gardener who can afford to do so should join this institu-
tion. The members and their friends meet, dine, and transact tlon. The members and their friends meet, dine, and transact
business as usual on the 11 th January, but thereis not a farthing of the funds of the Society spent at these useful meetings.

\section*{-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.}

Pinery.-A good Pine-grower, who favoured me with some
letters last autumn, will now see there is plenty of room for treating them in the French manner, \&c. I cannot say whether me he preferred leaving the strongest sucker on the old plant und he potted this old stool with the sucker, and sometimes with up from time to time, as deep, upright pots, and earthed then not, I think, originate with Mr. Knight; it was published in the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society" in 1818 or 1819; may safely adopt, even with the tank. system ; and if you wish strongest one, leaving the old leaves of the stool as long as they do not inferfere with those of the young plant, or, in other wordss
treat the Pine like the Peach-- etam as much of the old wood as is necessary, and k
bottom for bearing.
Vinery. -This mild season has been more unfavourable to the very late-kept Grapes than when we experience some sharp
frosts, as, in a general way, with frosts we have more sun in winter and addier atmosphere. If the borders outside of the early inery are well covered, and the stems, also, if outside, with
moist atmosphere inside of from \(50^{\circ}\) to \(60^{\circ}\), and the plants in
good condition, I see nothing more to be wished. If every plant good condition, I see nothing more to be wished. If every plant
was as easy to manage as the Vine, gardening would, indeed, bc was as easy to mande process.
PRACH-House.-The Peach, on the other hand, is like a PaAch-Rouse.-The Peach, on the other hand, is like a
spoiled chidd the least thing will put it out of its way ; and you
must not only watch it narrowly, but anticipate its wants. must not only watch it narrowly, but anticipate its wants when they are forced very early.
CuCumbers.-Few persons who grow winter Cucumbers need assistance from Calendars, but I find many wish to learn how
this branch is going on in this neighbourhood. It would be very difficult for me, however, to convey an idea of the enthusiasm of his mode of growing them.

\section*{growers employ strong heat, and like Mr. Mills, allow large} competition some growers keep their wlants "very hot, and give
cittle air," and no more moisture in the atmosphere than will "keep the blossoms from shrivelling."
In the first Number of the Chronicle, (page 6,) will be seen how Mr. Pontey, of Plymouth, managed to renew, Vines which grew his old Vines and planting young ones upon his renovated border,
he cut back his old ones and spread their roots all over the border, "and covered them about six inches," Although Mr by him, he preferred his old plants, well knowing that young new borders and run along them, if not into worse soil, as
said last week. These old Vines having formed all their main said last week. These old Vines having formed
roots, will afterwards only form secondary ones to col
ment, and after this nourishment is digested by the enves it is Mrosited in these large roots within six inches of the surface. Mr. Pontey is a thorough good gardener, and has the best climate m England for his Vines. If he therefore considers it necessary more ought this to be attended to at Inverness, where first sal the Vine? This way of treating old Vines has been adopted by gardeners for years. Indeed many good gardeners say Grap \({ }^{5}\) never come to their true fiavour until after the plants are toung
transplanted; and few gardeners in these days will plant yours
 old is comparatively a youngeplant. I recollect some 14 years sinct
a good gardener, who had a new Vinery to plant and had plenty of young plants, came to me for some old ones I had out aganl
the walls ; he was particular about getting up all their roota
, bles left their tops behind, saying, "I shall rene
renew their age," and sure enough he did.
covered that he inarched his young plants. on them as soon as
they grew away freely. Now if you adopt my friend's plan, they grew away freely. Now if you adopt my friend's plan,
me urge you to keep the colar of the old plants well up avove the diately throw out roots, and these, like the roots of a young vise,
will will go down at once to the bottom of the border, and being m. active than the old roots will in time derange the experim
In-dow Depurtment.
Srove.-If I could place any confidence in our provincial
weather prophets we shall have plenty of time to clean and arrang', stove and other house plants; they talk of a "great slaughter
among half-hardy ones by and by; meantime, hear an experment in which I am interested.
laris used to cover our O
of the border, cut smooth at the ends, and placed near the sur-
face, as \(\mathbb{\text { I lately stated. }}\) This check threw it immediately into face, as I lately stated. Fill bloom all the winter. I thought it
flower, and it will probusily the pollen in the usual way, but it
might fruit also by dusting the mignt fruit also by ten days afterwards the rest of its roots were cut all but one, and how it is begining to set its fruit, and so sion we
also 0. .kermesina, grafted on it and if these shall ha
Greseniouse. - Tacsonia pinnatistipula, planted inside here
Gnd taken out in April or May to be trained outside, is the finest and taken out in April or May to be trained outside, is the fines failed to cross this with the Passion-flowers nine years ruaning, but at last I have got a seedling which I think is a true cross, ant who also thinks that he has succeeded in this way fter. I did not hear the names of the 12 new ones of thi season, but \(\mathbb{y}\) believe the names of all the best new ones will soon be given in the Chronicle. An English gentleman saw one
Patis the other day, "ncarly scarlet "My experiments thi Pirs and lias ans. This has leen a fine season, so far, fo
frame plants where they have been kept dry and free from dead eaves; this is the main point to be attended plants in winter. Our young Heaths planted out in the ope order under a conservalis me they never had their young stock of Heaths and Epacris look better at this ti
I State of the Weather near London for the week ending Dec. 21, 1843, as
ubserved at the Horticultural Garden, Chiswek.






REPORT ON COVENTGARDEN MARKET,
For the Week ending Dec. 22, 1843. In consequence of the continued fine weather, the market has what brisker. Pine-apples of good quality are sument to mee the demand, and are selling at from 48, to 8s. per lo. Hothoose
Grapes have rather advanced in price since our last Report; from 3.5 . to \(\%\) s. per 1 b . Portugais are good and plentinal. Kitcne is week. Pears of good quality are plentifnl, and are selling
at nenay the same price as lant werk; among these we
noticed a few good spermens of Glont Horecau and Clatanoticed a few good spermmss of aratiful. The demand for
montel. Oranges are good and plent
Medlars has increased during the week, and they have rather advanced in price. Vegetables are good, and sufficient to meet
the demand. Some excellent Broccoli, Cabbages, and Brussels the demand. Some excerlicu sincc our last Repolt, and are
Sprouts have been surr
selling at nearly the same prices as last week. I, eeks are rood and plentiful. French Beans continue to be brought
to the market, and are offered at last week's prices. Sealsale to the market, and are oftered and is good in quality. New
is becoming more plentiful ane
Potatoes, in small quantitics, continuc to be brought to the Potatoes, in smail quantitics, continuc and is selling at from \(6 d\).
Market. Endive is good and plentiful, and
to \(1 s\). \(9 l\). per scorc. Suallots are offered at from 6il. to \(9 d\). per

 venusta, Roman Naycissus, Lechenanltia formosa, Pclargonums,
Tulips, Verbenas, Fuchsias, Camellias, Cineraras, and Ruses.


Communications from the following Correspondents are in type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them :-
A Practical Man, \(O\)., \(M\). Sunl, \(A\). Bo, J. W. Jones, \(A\) Perthshive F. Davies, Caution, Peter, J. \(\mathcal{S}\). Henslow, J. Wighton, \(R, ~ G\).,
Iste, W. P. Ayres, C.Babington, \(R\). Gunter, A Subscriber,
 NEMONES. - A new Subscriber. Anember for carly flowering,
may be planted mo October or Novenber
but unless the soil is light and the situation dry the latter cnd of January or beginning of February will answer better. The soil should be a rich loam prepared about one foot deep, and
the bedis should not be mucli clevat in diy situations. Tie prepared sonl for alout five melhes decp should be rather light
to plant the roots in, as if otherwise, they are apt to rot; the fibres will soon find their way into the rich soll below

Books.-Puck.-We cannot tell, but should think not.--F. \(C\).
-Mr. Daniell's address is Twerton, near Bath; his pamphlet Was. published a year or two ago, but we forget where.-J. D.
- Chinlen's bouhs are guite out of our way ; but "Young Eng-- Chandinditle Library," pullished liy Orr and Co., are certanly
 Calceolarlas.-A Subirmiber.--The foliownig sorts will afford you an excellent chance. Dobson's othello, Well's Louis xintro-
Zephyr, Green's Wonder, Queen of Beauties, and Miss Antren
bus improved.* Wr \(r\). will find his questions answered in paxt at p. 404 of the voin to day's Paper. the head of Reviews, in to doubt a stratum of charcoal at the bottom of your pit for half-hardy plants will be useful; possibly in summer, when moist, by disengaging carbonic acid, and certainy by assisting command you cannot use a better material. The rot you speak of will only attack the unripene part of the shoots of your Gera
the pit not being dry enough.
ompost.-Dodona.- Mould from the rubbish-heap may be uscd
for the garden, if the heap has been turned and well-rotted; a suficient degree of fermentation having been induced in a sufficient degtroy seeds. Any kind of litter will assist in causing fermentation. Ammonacal
decomposition." Arins oboat. - Inquirer, - When your Daphne that has
grown up tall and straggling has done fowering, it may be cut down as low as you think proper, as it will break out freely from the old wood. After it of good turfy loam and peat. It is probably the want of pot-room and water that aciduous Plants.-J. Mi.--Deciduous plants in pots may be salely kept during winter when they are without heaves, averages from \(40^{\circ}\) to \(45^{\circ}\), where they have no light, and whittom of the lnor; if they are kept toler
light will not be injurious to them. \(\dagger\)
Drovara.-M. \(L\).-Introduced in 1822 , according to London; but we suspect some error. The frst crop we know of was raised from seed brought in 1831 from India, by the Hon. W. L, Melville. (See p. 731 of our Vol. for 1841.) Dibbling Machine.- \(\boldsymbol{R}\), B. - Newberry's Dibbing-machine may
he orden of Mr. R. Clyburn, enginecr to the Earl of Ducie's Iron Works at Uley, Gloucestershire. J. C. in the Kentish way, as described at p. 333 of, Lindley's "Guide to the Orchard," dic. We cannot answer. forcing. You may keep them from \(40^{\circ}\) to \(50^{\circ}\) in January; \(45^{\circ}\) to \(55^{\circ}\) in April; \(50^{\circ}\) to \(65^{\circ}\) in May; and from \(55^{\circ}\) to \(70^{\circ}\) in June. The small, rich, T. B. -The Cherry will take by grafting on the Laurel, but it does not succeed well, being liable to gum at the UANO.-B. F.-The ashes of most tegetable substances contain alkaline salts, such as carbonate of potash salts when mixed with neutral salts of ammonia, decompose them, and set fice the ammoma; hence, when such ashes are mixed wath guanc, the alkaline salts of the former decompase the fixed salts of ammonia in the glano, and volathe carbonae different from those of wood or vegetable substances, and When mixed with guano do not set free the ammonia, it is guano will do more harm than good, and th
Geating. - Aduloscentulus.- We regard your plan of heating tanks by a metal her g. what it would cost \({ }^{2}\)--Calorfer. - To contract the flow-pipe comnecting the boiler with diameter to two inches, would not diminisli the theat in the tank. The larger the body of heated water in the tank the
greater will be the heat in the house. \(\ddagger--J . H, S .-\) No heat can greater will be the manner you propose. bug, we cannot advise you reviring the Apple-trees; but i you will favour us with specimeus we whll answer jour
queries. \(R\).
 as it migl, should be cut back to the ripened wood and neati peat, and a little rotten dung, and the pot inust be well dramed plants, at this season of the year slould not be higher than \(60^{\circ}\) during night, and may be allowed to rise as high as \(65^{\circ}\) or \(70^{\circ}\)
during the day in fine weather ; but \(60^{\circ}\) is quite high enough in
 excites the plants, makes them grow up weak, and conseexcites they will not start away so well in spring.t
quent
tick Melon Pits. - Tyro proposes to build a wall, 12 inches thick all
rount, sumounted by a 9 meh holl, w brick wall to carry the hount, sumpunted ledge of 4 inches minide. He inteuds having his tank made of best laltic wood, divided along the length, and covered by the strong con pacl slate called "Caithness pavement." He would place the
tank on pillars, so that its top should be level with the ledge tank on pillars, so that the basement wall, and make it of such size as to leave a vacancy of 4 mehes all round the pit, and
cover this by kiln tiles. On the tank he would place a frame of wood, or bild an molosure of brick, 12 inches deep in front, to contann the soil; and ventilate by means of an air-drain
opening under the tank. He wishes to know-lst, Whether opy such an arrangement he is likely to attain his object, of
bith
litiur both atmosheric and ground heat? 2dly, Wheher 12 by such an atmosphersc and ground heat? 2dly, Whether 12
lating both ation
inches be sufficent depth of soll in front for a pit 5 feet wide, W.th a stote slab ender
the glass \({ }^{2}\)-he has hever assed a greater slope than \(15^{\circ}\). (We
answer, that \(15^{\circ}\) is slope enough, but \(20^{\circ}\) better; that wood is a perishable niaterial, and dearer than liricks and cement; that a sinte covering for the tank win, in an prababinty, prove too fatal to Mclom-p;ants grow,ng uponit, that coarse carthen
flue-tiles are much better; and that, finally, these objections removcd, the plan will answer well enough frow fail in growing Mushrooms from viz., the heat in the bed had not sufficiently subsided before it had been spawned, and consequently the spawn was destroyed by heat; or, the dung not having been thoroughly prepared before using, became again over-heated (Internal killed the spawn; at all events, the cause of failure is heat and killed fres spawn; at moisture internally.
Names of Frult.- A Subscriber:- 1,6 , Marie Lowis 13, Beurré d'Aremberg; 7, 19, Winter Nelis; \(3,10,12,17,21\),
24, Bearré Diel ; 14, Beurré Bosc ; 15, Beurré de Capiaumont 24, 20, (Ilout Morceau; 23, Easter Beurré; 25, Easter Bergau mot; 26, Ramilies. 11 - Fing of the Pippins; 2, Fearn's Pippin; 3, Downton ; 4, Dumelow's Seedling; 6, Rymer ; 7, Bedford-
shire Foundling ; 9 , Easter Beurrt ; shire Founding ; 9, Easter Beurre; 10 , Swan's Egg.ll
Names of Plants,-A, M,-Euphorbia jacquinifora and E.
fulgens, are two names for the same thing. When your Mush room experiment is complete, we shall be glad to learn the
result.- Jas. Mitchinson.-Gesnera discolor, J. W.-We will inquire and report further, abouther this Kenbut splendens, since you and another correspondent have and bos, the end, according to Palisot de Beaturons, wi: guinea; 2, Euphorbia splendens: 3, Abution striatum.
URSERMEN. We regret to say that complaints of the adultera tion of seeds, of the substitution of one rind of tree for another
and of the fraud of selling old and well names invented for the mere murposes of trade, are bepinning to multiply. One Correspondent begs to know where he can for Ribston Pippins are Emperor Alexanders! Another assert that his seed of Clintonia pulchelta is uniformly mixed with gather thi June, when they were 12 feet hi,h"' We had hu, that such practices had wrought ther own cure; we hriow ing, and we envertain the credt ofthey will always end in the same result. At the same time we cannot publish letter relating to such matters. The remedy for these evils lies with pountenance such practices and tho deal with houses which paration for the practices, avd who rease to make ample or fraud of their servants. Traken as a body, there is not a more respectable class of men than the Nurserymen and Seedsmisconduct of a few dishonest people. If buyers are trine themselves, will pay a fair price for what they purchase an resolve to have no dealing with peopie who deceive them, th pieces of itself解 portion to their strength, and always praned to where the wood is firm and well ripened. The strong shoots may be cut their length. The trees should not be allowed to bear fram the first season. Your young Apricot tree may also be manape in the same manner. The two young shoots on one sille that cut well back, or they will destroy the form of the tree, and Injure the other side; for great vigour in one part cannot be
maintained without hurting the other; the weaker side may
also be nailed a little higher than the stronger one. \(\pm\). It has an unpleasant musky juice, and is unworthy of cultiva
cargovivs - Tisridius. - Your Pehargoniums that have been so mach mjured by cold or frost in a room, that their leaves greethouse and given a latle fire heat in dull dam, w cather, earlier much excited. If they break well they will fluwer latter would make the most handsome plants. \(\ddagger\)
otaroas.-A Gardener.- The black spot in Potatoes is too well known, but its cause is buried in mystery. The most probable
explanation seems to be that the soil, or the manure, containg deleterious matter. Next year the subject of vegetable discussed will be taken up, and then perhaps this matter may be Roses.-An old Wall.-A few hardy climbing Roses may be Amamis, Bele Maria, Bene Grarette, Lorne Geméviéve, de Plantier, Phoenix, La Cherie, and Triomphe de Plantur. \(\ddagger\)
Russian ViolkTs. \(-A\) Lady.-Russian Violets were introduced by Mr. Oldaker, probably more than 20 years ago, from St. Petessburg. ©
Spivacit- Qtestion.-Riles's New Burdock Spinach is on American production There is an account of it 11 Vol . i. p.
815. According to a statement in Hovey's Magaziue of Horticulture, "each plant is full the size of half a bussel. to withstand the severity of an American winter without injury.
 bably poisouous in large doses.- Asirav. - Physails Alke-
kengi has a flower of no beanty; but its scariet bladdery calyxes and frut are ornamental in winter, and give rine to ts
name, Winter (lierry. The \(W\) inged Pea is an old-fashonef1 Amnual, of lattle beaity. The poppy you speak of is the Double French.-- R. Frogusin.- We have too much reapect about ourselvcs. If you pefer pufing to solld information, you can casily find a garcienng bewspaper the your taste, -Economist letter is sent lo Mr. Paxton,-- - navee of Spades. they contain some new and useful ideas.- W. Retsbew, H.N. - We never recommend Nurserymen. \(\ddagger\) - - Gael. - Whitney's Yrelund.-A news-agent ought not to charge 31 s . for a year's for 26 s., and we will have you supplied by an agent in London. Paper will be forwarded you by our agent. Make your order payable to the editor.--B. C.-Your seeds all belong to stove They, may be grown in any commnn, light, loamy sonl--cannot decypher it.-J. D.-Diagrams for lecturers are
usually prepared by the lecturers themselves, and cannot be usually
procure

\section*{SEEDLING FLORISTS' FLOWERS,}

2 is decidedly the best of your Seedlings, the colour 1 sgood, and 18 novel in appear-
ance, but deficient in har ing such narruw petals. No. 1 has ane petals too sinall; 3 is griod in colvur, bu
the
As usual, a host of letters has arrived too late for

\section*{NEWS OF THE WEEK}

The accounts from Spain are of the most melancholy character, and another crisis in the fate of that unhappy country is hourly expected. The debates in the Chambers on the events of the 2oth ult. have assumed a cone of personal insult towardg the young Queen, which shows that the moral power of the Monarchy lias disappeared, and that the throne is shaken to its foundations. The veracity of the Queen is openly discussed as if it were an ordinary incident of the day, and even the late Prime Minister has not hesitated to throw upon her Majesty the imputation of falsebood and intrigue. The Republicans hail the event as a certain blow to the principle of the Monarchy, while the Carlists believe that before the lapse of another year Queen Isabella will have ceased to reign, and the son of Don Carlos will occupy the throne. The position of Señor Olozaga also is hourly becoming more perilous. No
decision has yet been taken in regard to his impeach ment, but the Court party are adopting such extensive military preparations that his life is in imminent danger. According to the last accounts it is the general impression in Madrid that another outbreak is inevitable, and that a military dictatorship will be the next scene in moking for the opening of the Chambers. The King and Royal Family have arrived at the Tuileries for the com. mencement of the new Session, and a large number of Deputies are already assembled in Paris. The movements of the Duc de Bordeaux and his followers in London are still the subject of much comment, and are expected to
form a leading topic of discussion in the Chambers. from a leading topic of discussion in the Chambers. King, the Count of Nassau, who died suddenly at Berlin on the 12 th inst. The career of his Majesty was intimately comnected with the great events which followed the
French Revolution, and he personally bore his share in French Revolution, and he personally bore his share
many of the battles between Napoleon and the Allies.
At home, with the exception of the death of another veteran of the late war, Lord Lynedoch, there is nothing which calls for special notice, except the formal announcement that Parliament, will meet on the Ist of February for the despatch of business.

\section*{}

Court. - On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert and the whole Court attended Divine service in the priday by the Bishop of Oxford. Prince Albert hunted with his harriers on Monday ; on Wednesday went out rabbitshooting in the preserves in the Great Park, and hunted with the stag-hounds on Thursday. Her Majesty and the Prince dined with the Duchess of Kent on Wednesday evening at Frogmore Lodge. The Queen and Prince
have taken their usual morning exercise during the week have taken their usual morning exercise during the week
in the grounds about the Castle. On Wednesday a party of Ojibbeway Indians arrived at the Castle conducted by Mr. Catim, and were presented to her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, and the ladies and gentlemen of the suite. The Chief made a speech in which he
described the loyalty of his tribe, and the great gratification which he and his countrymen felt in beholding her Majesty. The party then performed several of their national dances, after which they partook of refreshment and returned to town. Their costume was the grotesque dress of their country. The party consisted of seven, four
men and three women. The Marchioness of Douro has succeeded Lady Portman as Lady in Waiting on her
Majesty; Lord Rivers has succeeded the Marquess Majesty; Lord Rivers has succeeded the Marquess
of O Ormonde as the Lord in Waiting; and Captain the Honourable Nelson Hood has succeeded Sir Frederick Stovin as the Groom in Waiting on her Majesty. The following personages have been at the Castle this
week on a visit to her Majesty:-Lord Portman, the Bishop of Oxford, Sir Henry Wheatley, the Right Hon. Pemberton Leigh, and the Countess of Orkney. It is stated on good authority that her Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Warwick-castle in about six weeks, and opportunity of visiting Birmingham. It is also stated that it is the intention of the Queen to visit the banks of the Rhine next spring and that she will remain some time in Majesty will take up her residence in the Palace of Brubl, whilst others state that the Palace of Stoltzenfels will be prepared for her reception. It is believed in diplomatic circles that a numerous assemblage of crowned heads will meet on the banks of the Rhine, probably at Coblentz, to
receive her Majesty. The Queen Dova
dent last week, in driving in danger of a serious acciWhen the carriage containing her Majesty was near New-bold-bridge, two of the four horses were thrown upon their knees, and the post-boy was precipitated several yards shoulder by the pole of the carriage, as to be undit to proceed ; and the post-boy's head was cut so severely that the blood flowed from it in large quantities. Earl Howe
was obliged to assist the attendants in their endeavours to wet the carriage going. The Queen Dowager was affected to tears on seeing the injury done to the post-boy and the horse, and did not recover from the shock for some hours afterwards.
The Duchess of Gloucester.-Her Royal Highness is so far recovered from her recent indisposition, that no
more bulletins of her Royal Highness's health will be ssued, her Royal Highness being considered convalescent The Duc de Bordeaux.-On Monday his Royal High ness arrived in Birmingham, and was received by Bishop Wiseman and other Catholic priests, who conducted the Prince to Oscott College, where he passed the night. On the College, and afterwards visited Birmingham, His Royal Highness was first conducted to the cathedral, which he minutely inspected. On leaving the cathedral,
his Royal Highness and suite proceeded to visit the manuhis Royal Highness and suite proceeded to visit the manu-
factories in the town, and was first conducted to the extensive button-manufactory of Messrs. Hardman and Ilife, Paradise-street, where he viewed the process from the metal in the raw state to the finished article. He also inspected the pressing of the medals manufactured in the establishment. His Royal Highness then proceeded to the Town Hall, after whieh he proceeded to inspect the manufactories of Mesarm, Phiprom and Son, pin-manufac
turers ; Mr. Windfield's brass bedstead manufactory, Mr. Co.'s electro-plating establishment in Marshall-strend and Messrs. Serjeant and Co.'s sword manufactory. His Royal Highness then repaired to Dee's Royal Hotel, where his Royal Highness party of gentlemen. On Wednesday Muntz, Messrs. Jenners and Bettridge's manufactory, and the proof-house; after which he proceeded to Redditch to returned and went to Dudley, where extensive preparations were made to enable him to visit the iron works and visited Oxford and returned yesterday to Belgrave-square to pass the Christmas in town, after which his Royal Houghness will continue his excursions in the west and Death of
Death of Lord Lynedoch.--The venerable Lord Lyneo'clock, at his town residence in Stratton-street, after several days of severe suffering. This distinguished veteDukes of Montrose. He was the son of Thomas Grahame Esq, by Christian, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Hopetoun; was born in 1750 , and had consequently menced his rnilitary career somewhat His Lordship comattained his 45 th year when somewhat late in life, having Toulon as a volunteer in 1794. His future career fully justified the promotion to which through successive grades he rapidy attained, and which he earned by that rare combination of valour and discretion by which he was
through life distinguished. During the Peninsular wa he was constantly engaged, and having the Peined the ran of General, was not merely actively employed in, but of Barossa, gained on the 5th of celebrated victory achieved under his command. He was second in command under Lord Wellington at the siege of Ciudad Rodfought field of Vittoria, led the left wing at the hardSt. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and conducted the British army within the French territory. The failure of his health, impaired by incessantly severe service, comexhausted return to England; but having recruited his pointed to the command of the British army in Holland, Thomas Graham's gallant achievements were in The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were on several occasions voted to him, in connexion with his companions in arms. In 1814 he was created a peer, as Baron \(2,000 \mathrm{l}\). to himself and his heirs. In 1821 he was made a General in the army, in 1826 obtained the colonelcy o barton castle, a post rather honorary than Iucrative. In 1774 his Lordship married the Hon. Mary Catheart, her death, in 1792 , left a widower without issue. The title, and the pension which was conferred with the The high estimation for private worth and generous spirit in which Lord Lynedoch was held by all who were his associates in the field or his companions at were his been attested in various gratifying testimonials. Sheridan, speaking of the various excellencies, personal and proknown bim in private life; and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." Alluding to his services Sir John Moore, the General in command, was killed-he continued, "In the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser ; in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation." Sir Walter Scott has also made him the
subject of eulogium in his "Vision of Don subject of eulogium in his "Vision of Don Roderick," Lordship's fame.
Parlianentary Movements.-On Tuesday the Lord Chancellor, Lord Haddington, and Lord Aberdeen, as her Majesty's Commissioners, attended in the House of Lords, and prorogued Parliament to Thursday the lst commission, the Lord Chancellor said: In the Royal her Majesty we declare this present Parliament to stand progued until Thursday, the lst day of February next, ant affains for the despatch of divers urgent and import ingly until the 1 st day of February nex prorogued accord that Sir John Rae Reid intends to resign his ported Dover, and that bis acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds will be announced immediately after the opening of Par-

The Church.-It is rumoured that the Rev. Dr. Moore vicar of St. Pancras, intends resigning his benefice, and that the Rev. Sydney Smith, canon of St. Paul's is likely be his successor.
church of Scotland.--The Queen has been plessed to present the Rev. J. MacIver to the parish of Sleate, isle MacIv, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Alex. Frazer to the parish of Nigg, Ross, and the Rev. Simon siozer to the parish of Nigg, Ross, vacant by the seces-
sion of the J. Macalister The Army.-The Colonele
acant by the death of General the 13 th Light Infantry, sented to Brevet-Colonel Sir Morrison, has been pre-mander-in-Chief as a mark of Robert Sale by the ComGrace entertains of the services high sense which his Grace entertains of the services rendered by that distinAffghanistan. With the exception of his Royal Highness

Prince George of Cambridge, this is said to be the only instance of a regiment being bestowed upon any officer under the rank of Major-General. -The Queen has been pleased, on the recommendation of the Commander-inand Captain oint John Blakiston, Esq., late Erevet-Major her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen to one of vice Shakeshaft, deceased. The Queen has also been pleased, on the nomination of Lord Forester, to appoint John Gregory, Esq., to be one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentemen-at-Arms, vice Gray, who retires The Navy.-It is understood that the East India Company are about to pay "donation batta" to the officers and men employed in the first expedition to Canton, when Captain Elliot agreed to accept ransom for the city. The allowance to the army has been long since paid. The officers and men employed in the following ships of the Royal navy will be entitled to share-the Algerine, Blenheim, Blonde, Calliope, Columbine, Conway, Cruiser, Druid, Herald, Hyaciath, Larne, Melville, Modeste, Nimrod, Pylades, Samarang, Volare, Wellesley. The shares to the officers, wh, Volage, and served 12 months on the coast of China, will be- they have about 900 l . ; Commanders, 550 l ; and Lieutenants, 200 l. Law Appointments.-It is reported that Mr. Sergeant Herbert Jones, formerly Solicitor-General of Van Diemen's Land, will be appointed the new Indian Judge.

Post Office.-The following alteration in the Metro"Letters to pass by the inland mails can be posted at the receiving houses till 5 h .30 m ., P.M. (being one half-hour ater than at present) ; by the letter-carriers, zinging bells on payment of one penny with each), from 4 h .30 m . to cross, Old Cavendish-street and post-offices at CharingBorough, till 6 p,w must be till 45 m . at the branch 6 P.M., and till 7 p.M. post-office in lombard-street till stamp affixed to the letter; at the General Postooffice St Martin's-le-Grand until 6 P.M., and until 7 p.m. upon payment of a fee of one perny (or an affixed stamp) in addition to the postage which must then be paid in adrance, and from 7 till half-past 7 upon payment of a fee of sixpence each.

\section*{foreín.}

France.-The Paris Opposition Papers announced a few days since that the English Government had given a private order to the Duc de Bordeaux to quit England
immediately, and some of them even stated that this step was taken at the express request of the French Ministry, The Due The Duc de Levis, however, one of the noblemen in the suite of the Prince, has been authorised to contradict this statement, which he declares to be quite an invention. It
was reported in Paris that the Government had some was reported in Paris that the Government had some
strong measures in contemplation arainst the Royalists. One of the rumours was that the Gainst the Royalists. One of the rumours was that the Cazelle de France was to be brought before the Chamber of Peers, and another that a motion would be made for the expulsion of M. Berryer and the other deputies who visited the Duc de
Bordeaux. The National also mentions that M. Deffontaines, one of the Judges of the Tribunals at Lille, was immediately to be summoned before the Supreme Court to account for a journey which he lately made to London, de Bordeaux. - The Deputies were arriving in great numbers in Paris preparatory to the opening of the session. Upwards of 300 had already "reported themselves" at the Chamber of Deputies. The usual precautionary measures for the opening of the Chambers by the King had commenced. - The King and Royal Family The French mission to Chinasday for the "winter.the Syrene frigate, which had been specially fitted the purpose. Several Royal ordonnances have been issued, the object of which had been for some time talked of. The first appoints M. Dumon Minister of Public Works, instead of M. Teste, whom another ordonnance raises to the dignity of Peer of France and a Cbamber in the Supreme Court of Cassation \(M\). Dumon is a Councillor of State on the Chamber of Deputies and considered an er friend of M. Guizot M. Hippolyte Passy a intimate the Chamber of D. M. Hippolyte Passy, a men of the many Cabinets forme since 1830 , is also rais to the dignity of a Peer . The various modifit ine last ordonance introduces decree of 11 th davigation navig and can possessin. As the late minister M. Teste is con Dudered a confidential friend of Marshal Soult, and M Dumon a confidential friend of M. Guizot, the Opposition pil and Min have long supposed the President of the Coun cil and Minister of Foreign Affairs to differ on various political points, generally infer that the Marshal's influence in the Cabinet hasdecined.-The dispute between the Church and the University has brought forth another champion or the unversity in the person of the celebrated advo cate M. Ledru-Rollin, who publishes in the National of Sunday a long letter in answer to M. de Lamartine. A funeral service was celebrated in the Chapel of the Invalids on Friday in commemoration of the Emperor Napoleon, that day being the anniversary of the translation of his remains to Paris Marshal Oudinot, the Governor ; General Petit, the Deputy-Governor; General Gourgaud, all the inmates of the Hotel of the Invalids, and a number of military men of the Empire were present, dressed in the uniforms o
the corps in which they served.-M. Casimir Delavigne, the
poet and dramatic author, died at Lyons in the night of poet and dramatic author, died at Lyons in the presence of his son, who is only in his tenth year. He was on his way traviling by short stages. On arriving at Lyons on the 9th he became too weak to proceed. M. Delavigne was
born at Havre in 1794. As a private man he was universally esteemed. He was a member of the Académie Francaise, and librarian at the Palace of Fowd was so great on Saturday evening in the Café de la Régence to witness
the game of chess then in progress between the English the game of chess then in progress between the Ampant, that six persons became so them their homes. A municipal guard was ordered to be stationed at the door of the café, whose duty was to admit oniy the number of accounts of the game state that Mr. Staunton on Wed nesday had gained 11 games, and Mr. St. Amant six;
and that four had been drawn: Mr. Staunton was consequently the victor. The papers add that he won his llth (the conquering) game in "fine style, . France. The papers announce that the Minister of Commerce has
suppressed the Royal breeding stud at Rosieres, and considerably reduced the others by the sale of several horses. Spains.--The sittings of the Congress continue to attract
general attention in Madrid, but the debate upon the occurrence of the 28 th November advances but slowly. On the 9th sundry incidental motions and counter-motions were supported by the Progresistas and Moderados, the confusion created by which renders an abstract of the discussion a difficult task. At length after many interruptions M. Lopez, the late Prime Minister, moved with either M. Murillo's proposal to address the throne or the Queen's message. M. Lopez defended the Progress party and violently attacked their opponents. He was nounced a mere intrigue, when the Chamber adjourned. In the sitting of the 10 th M . Lopez resumed his speech and addressed the Chamber with as much vehemence as the day before, deriding the superior veracity ascribed to the alleged occurrence at the Palace, and quoting the line of a Spanish poet, which says, "Do you believe I am silly enough, when appearance of truth?" The ex-Premier urged as eridence of the Palace affair having been but an intrigue evidence of the Palace affair having \(\begin{aligned} & \text { of the Moderados that he had not been sent for by the }\end{aligned}\) Queen, although she had assured him on his retirement from the Cabinet that she would demand his advice whenever any event of magnitude occurred. He conch hed had in his quiver, and which would inflict severer wounds than was supposed. His proposal was nevertheless rejected by a majority of 77 to 62 . M. Martinez de la rosa was the
next to speak in favour of a proposal that all incidental motions be set aside and the address to the Queen defending the Moderados and repelling the attucks of their opponents with gentleness; the Chamber adjourned as he was telling the Progress party that they must
either believe the Queen's statement, doubt it, or consider it false, and that in the two first cases they must Vote the address, and in the last impeach M. Olozaga.
On the Ilth M. Martinez de la Rosa resumed the arguments in support of his motion for permitting no incidental proposals to be discussed and for hastening the vote on the address in reply to the Queen's message. His oration elicited a violent answer from Mo. to extremes, but in repeating what he had already said of the circumstances which had preceded his accession to office, and in assailing the Moderados he threw no additional light on the scene at the Palace on the 28th Nov. And insisted that his word was as good as that of the Queen,
 tions of the Court." At the close of his speech M. Martinez de la Rosa's proposal was taken into consideration by a majority of 126 to 2. On the 12 th M. Olozaga again addressed the Chamber. He replied principally to those who had imputed to him irreverent conduct at a Royal banquet and to the allegation of his having picked up and pocketed on the evening of the 28th some sugar-plums wracious Queen had dropped, and represented them as a The ex-Minister of War Serrano next extered into details of what had occurred since the 29 th, when he was first informed of the occurrences at the Palace the evening before. His narrative of the affair put it beyond a doubt
that the ordinances for the dismissal of Olozaga were drawn up without the knowledge or sanction of any single member of the Cabinet, and that it was entirely the work
of the Camarilla. He stated that on his arrival he found no less than four ordinances drawn up-one dismissing Olozaga, one annulling the decree for the dissolution of public employment and the fourth reciting that in future the Queen should transact business with the whole Cabinet only. He refused to sign any of these decrees, because he had a difference with Olozaga; and it was signed them, was sent for. General Serrano concluded signed speech by a severe attack upon the Government for his speech by a severe attack upon the Government for the military demonstrations they were making on the
subject of the Olozaga affiair, and also for the diamissals
from the army and civil service. On the 13th the Members, M.M. Mateo and Lorenzo Calvo, who are charged with a participation in the late attempt on the life of the Captain-General Narvaez, resumed the debat sitting was taken up with another speech of M. Cortina waich he declared that the laws of Spain formally impose upon the Sovereigns of that country the obligation
of telling the truth. On the 14 th the debate was resumed and M. Cortina again spoke at considerable length, inveighing against the Camarilla, and reminding the Moderados of what had tories recovering office, Sir R. Peel required the dismissal of certain members of the Royal household. He concluded by affirming, that what was passing was but a reaction, the consequences of wowed, and next the President of the Council, M. Gonzales Bravo, who, in upholding the Queen's veracity, gave rise to a serious alter Cation and great uproar. General Serrano, confidentially state respecting the occurrence at the Palace, the latter cried, "I 1 is not true." when Serrano said, "Out of doors it would be the same thing." Another scene of confusion was produced by M. Cortina interrupting the Premier with "'Tis false!" Serrano spoke afterwards, and M. Gonzales Bravo replie what he now said did not prevent their subsequent meeting and their seeing whether they could not come to some understanding. The Chamber then adjourned in muct agitation, as a hostile encounter was expected to sull Generals Narvaez and Concha, and MM. Eugenio Moreno and Lors that throu, hair An imperdin dissolution of the Cortes was still talked of and it weng disomoured that M. Olozaga would shortly be arrested. His absence from the two last sittings of the Chamber of Deputies had been remarked, and it had somewhat corroborated a report of a serious nature three attempts had been ada to assassinate him, an other been compelled affairs. Among others it was said that four armies were abours. Among thers it was said consly, under the com mand of Ce med to act simulto st lazara General Concha, and to Galicia. A decree is publish in the levy of 25 , Gazetle whereby the Qust. With th above report may be connected the Espectador's allegation that the Government were preparing to disarm the whol National Guard on the same day. In regard to the Queen herself, who seems to be lost sight of amidst these melancholy discussions, it was rumoured that insurmoutable difficulties have arisen to prevent the wamage of th Count d'Aquila with the young Queen of Spin, and that the Count of Trapani has started as a compeitor for the prize. The Gazette of the 12 concaims arster Finance. By another decree, signed by the new Minister, M. Manuel Gonzales Bravo, father to the Premier, wa nominated Under-Secretary of the State of the Finance De partment. The same official journal pubishes a number of other appointments, and amongst them that of Baron de Meer as Captain-General of Catalonia in the room of General Sanz, who was transferred in the same capacity to the seventh military district. The French ambassador, M. de Bresson, bas had frequent conferences with the Mrince for Foreign Affairs since his arhad been present at this last interview, and it had been decided that he should immediately present his credentials to the Queen. Messrs, Donoso Cortes and Ros de Olano left on the IIth for Paris, on a mission to Queen Christina to invite ber to return to Madrid. The invitation, however, contained a proviso that she must bring with her \(10,000,000\). of the \(150,000,000\) f. still remaining in her cofters,- a condition which is expected to induce her Majesty to decline the some disturbances anagsa jo there on the night of the 12 th, and that more were apprehended. The authorities were taking steps to preserve order. All singing in the public streets was forbidden, the laws regarding prohibited arms were put in full force, and the military were kept on the alert. The people in all part in consequence of the ecent atents adrid, and a general outbreak seems inevitable
Portugal.-We have accounts from Lisbon to the 12th. The Costa Cabral Ministry is surrounded by financial difficulties, which have forced it to the unpopular measure of imposing fresh taxes on the irst necessaris In addition to this the Government has formidable opponents in the municinal bodies, hich bold and almost seditious addresses. The municipalities are dissolved, re-elected, and prosecutions institute against their members. The unpopularity and doubtfu Justice Minister as painful as that of the head of finance is rendered by the new imposts ; and both are said to meditate resigning.
Holland.-By despatches from Berlin we learn tha the ex. King of Holland, his Majesty William Frederick Nothiny had given reason to expect so speedy an end of the life of the venerable Prince. He had been engaged in
business that very morning, and was found by his aide-de-camp sitting in his own chair, struck by a fit of apoplexy, and apparently dead. All the attempts which were imaceliately made to recover his Majesty proved fruitless. The deceased Prince was born in the year 1772, and was therefore at the time of his death in the 1st year of his age. He married a Princess of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William II. The eldest child of this marriage is the present King of Holland, who was born on the 6th December, 1792. When the French republic in 1793 declared war against the Low Countries, his Majesty received the command of the army of Holland, and greatly distinguished himself during the hostilities which ensued. He commanded a division at the battle of Jena, and was at the battle of Wagram, after Ench event he proceeded to Berlin, and finally visited England, which he did not quit till the year 1813. He was proclaimed King of the Netherlands on the 16th o March, 1815, and as a Sovereign entered Brussels on the 5th of April following. On the return of Bonaparte from Elba, foreseeing that his territories were likely to become the scene of great operations, he lost no time in lahouring to put their military positions fence that circumstances would permit and to organize his troops with as much expedition as possible. The command of these forces was confided to the present King their head in the battle of Waterloo. The late King is said to have been a person of great simplicity of life, very attentive to business and of most economical habits. The Paris papers state that the fortune possessed by the ( \(12,000,000 \mathrm{l}\).) The greater part of this immense fortume is vested in the funds of the Belgian General Society The rupture which separated Holland from Belgium and gave the title of King of Holland merely to the deceased monarch his obdication in 1840 in farour of his ase his second marvine to Countess d'Oultremont his life of retirement as the Count of Nassau-are circumstances of course famoiliar to every reader
Germany.-From Vienna we learn that there is now no longer any doubt that the Archduke Stephen will be placed at the head of the government of Bohemia, but with what title is not known. The best results for the kingdom of Bohemis are expected from this measure. The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia and his consort, with the Prince Alexander of Hesse, arrived on the 9th at Darmstadt from St. Petersburg at the Grand Duke's Palace, where they intend to make a long stay. The city gave them a very briliant reception
English Engisi papers have been excluded from Rome in consequence of the attacks they have lately contained on the The excitement in Naples is still very great and Much astonishment has been created by a singury steps. Much astonishment has been created by a singular event which has recently occurred at Rome, and is the topic of general conversation. Prince Gallitzin, who has resided In that city for many years deriving his income from his estates in Russia, has had his remittances stopped by order of the Russian Government. The cause of this measure has not yet transpired. In consequence of this circumstance the erecting of a splendid palace which Prince Gallitzin was constructing on the Piazza Clementina, after the model of the palace Giraud, the masterpiece of the celebrated architect Bramante, is now discontinued. It is said that the Duke Alessandro Torlonia will become the purchaser of it as now stands, and have the bullding finished on the same plan as originally intended by Prince Gallitzin. The Papal Government have been straitened in pecuniary matters owing to the extra expenses occasioned for suppressing the late disturbances; and although they had resolved a short time back not to have recourse to a loan, one for a million of scudi with an eminent London house is said to be nearly concluded.-A letter from Palerno of Nov. 27 states, We have received at last advices from Catanea referring to the eruption of Etna. The fire which had been observed on the top of the mount for some time was not a real stream of lava, but only the reflection of the lava slowly rising within the crater. However, on the 17th November, the mass of north side below the crater of 1842 and forming out of the nem crater with great force a fresh stream, which in northerly direction and with great rapidity flowed owards the village of Bronte. The inhabitants of this place very much frightened by the fiery mass fast running towards them, packed up ail their movables in order to leave their homes the next day; but on the 18th the lava tream divided itself into two branches, and spared the larmed inhabitante who a few hours before thought their flarmed lolings would be buried under a stream of fire The eruption did not however pass over without damake; the lava reached many vineyards and fields, which have been changed into barren black heaps of stone. On the 23d the lava was flowing quite slowly."
Greecr.-Accounts from Athens state that the election of President and Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly has taken place with the general approbation of the people, and that it affords an additional proof of the happy unanimity which prevails in the Assembly. Notaros, a man of no party, revered from age, being upwards of 100 years old, and from having presided over several assemblies, is President. The Vice-Presidents are Mavro cordato, Coletti, Metaxos, and Londos, all four ministers -the three first considered to be representatives of the three parties, English, French, and Russian. The rules of the Belgian Chambers have been followed in those laid down for the Assembly
Gribralrazo-H.M.'s meamer Locust sailed from

Gibraltar in all haste on the 8th inst. for the coast of Malaga in search of a piratical vessel, of the presence of which certain intelligence bas just been received. That a pirate is cruising near Gibraltar in the very tract of vessels
bound up and down the Spanish coast within the Straits there is not the slightest doubt; the only difference of opinion is as to the balance of probability in her being slaver doing a little business as a Corsair, in consequence of being driven off the slaving coast by British cruizers, or the probability of her being the Santa Trinita under Greek colours, which a month since made several captures in the Levant, and whose Captain Theodoraki Spano
then murdered six men two women and a girl, among ther atrocities.
West Indies.-The Royal mail steamer Teviot has arrived at Soutbampton with dates from St. Vincent's
Nov, 17th; Barbadoes and Demerara 19th; Jamaica 4th ; and St. Thomas Dec. 1st. Great duIness prevailed in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and other islands, which is partly ascribed to the slowness with which money returned from he interior into circulation in the commercial towns. The Agricultural Society, by offering two prizes of \(100 l\). each, one for the best essay on the manufacture of sugar, the other for a like dissertation on the mode of establishing and conducting industrial schools adapted to the want and circumstances of the agricultural population. The In Demerara four fires more or less destructive had oc curred, and are placed to the account of incendiaries. The want of an efficient detective police is complained of. Some interest had been excited at Jamaica by the dis covery of a new manure, the excrement of the West Indian as the real guano of Peru.
Brazies.-The ship Ville de Rouen, which arrived at Havre the 16 th inst., brings accounts from Rio to October 26th. The Legislative Chamhers closed their sittings on the 24th October. It appears that the Princess Januari Amathen in a state of progressive convalescence. The Americans had been buying up coffee in large quantities. were expected to give way in some degree consequen thereupon. The slave-trade was carried on with surprising activar from confirming the hope which had been held out and which was still entertained at Monte Video of the interposition of the Brazilian Government in the struggle between Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. The Govern ment of Brszil had declared that it would not depart from from the commencement of the existing differences between the two republics.

Money Market, Friday.-Consols have advanced to \(6 \frac{1}{8}\) to \(\frac{1}{4}\) for the opening, closing finally at \(96 \frac{1}{3}\), sellers Three per Cents. Red., \(96 \frac{8}{6}\) to \(\frac{3}{3}\); Three-and-Half per prem.

\section*{Betropolis amd its Vócimín}

Destitution of the Metropolis.-The following are the esolutions adopted by the Association for the relief of the Metropolitan poor at the late meeting at London
House:-l. The objects of this Association shall be to House :-1. The objects of this Association shall be to
relieve destitution, and to improve the condition of the poor in the metropolis, by means of parochial and district visiting under the superintendence and direction of the bishop and clergy. 2. The Association shall consist of the general body of contributors to the fund, the Bishop
of London being President. Association shall be conducted by a Committee of Members belonging to the Church of England: one-third to go out annually, but to be re-eligible. The vacancies to
be filled up by election at the annual meeting. 4. The Committee shall have power to defray from the funds the Association such expenses as they shall deem essential for the efficient management of its concerns, but no part of its funds shall be applied to the payment of Members of the Committee shall be necessary for the transaction of business. 5. An annual meeting of the receive the saall be held-the President in the to appoint auditors for the ensuing year, and to fill up the vacancies be to form and maintain a fund for the purposes herein after specified, by occasional appeals to the public, to the following regulations:-1 chial clergy, and to afford to them information concerning district visiting ; for this purpose to enter into immediate communication with the clergy of each metropolitan parish. 2. In such parish where a Visiting Society is in and results, and the géeeral condition of the poor. 3 . and results, and the general condition of the poor. 3 . operations by want of funds, to render assistance. 4. Where there ss no Nociely, to submit a plan with the offer of effective co-operation. 5. Where no provision for
district visiting exists or seems likely to be made, the case to be submitted to the Bishop. The funds shall be administered to objects deserving of relief, without distinction of religious persuasion:-1. Upon application from any incumbent, or from the curate of any nonresident incumbent, a grant of money may be made, to be employed in the relief of the destitute poor by means of gratuitous district visiting. 2. Such incumbent or curate

District Visiting Society by which he proposes to dispense general objects to which it will be applied.
shall render periodically to the Committee an account of the actual expenditure of the grant. 4. All grants shal be made for one year only, but shall be renewable upon In distributing the funds of the Association care shall be In distributing the funds of he Association care shall be relief to the poor."-The Instifution formed on the plan of Lord Ranelagh is to be called the "Philanthropic Union for Refuge for the Destitute." The address pa forth by its supporters states that "the Committee
appointed by the public meeting held in Leicester-square last month have concluded their labours by a portion of the said Committee joining the City Association, which provides shelter and relief for only four months in the during the course of their labours, they have ascertaine that the destitution among the poorer classes is so general and so widely extended, that they feel that a more enlarged scheme for its alleviation is desirable. The main object of the present Committee is to carry out the above suggestion, by providing permanent houses of refuge. shelter for thed to efected To co-operate and advis with other charitable establishments; and, bereafter, to extend the benefits of the Institution as far as funds and increased knowledge

Court of Common Council.-On Monday a Court was held for the purpose of proceeding in the adjourned debate upon the report from the committee on the Election Act of the 11th George I., delivered on the 7 th November, for the introduction of a toil into Parliament for amenaing the ment by Aldermen and Commoners, and the greates interest was excited. Alderman Brown's ameadment proposed on the last day of meeting, was then read (the original motion being "t that this Court do agree with the committee in their report"):-" That it is the bounden duty of this Court to protect the freemen of the City of as secured to them by law, and that to sanction any measure having for its object the admission of non freemen to a participation in the franchise without becomin free pild be dereliction of such dut sund an act of great and manifest injustice to our constituents and fellow-citizens : and that in the opinion of this Court it is highly inexpedient to appeal to Parliament for cipal institutions of this city, unless it shall hereafter appear that the powers of the corporation are insufficien to effect such reforms as are essentially necessary." In read the following amendment, which it was his intention to submit, should Alderman Brown's stand as the original inquire into the power of this corporation to enforce upon all persons whether carrying on business wholesale retail within this city the obligation of taking up the freedom of this city, and the propriety of enforcing the sam apon all traders whonsoever, and particulary upon whole sale dealers, wha hibery to the sald comnte to repor any information, matter, or other suggestions to this Court which they may thimk find be conider tion of the report of the Election Act Committee be adjourned until the said committee now to be appointed shall have reported to this Court. After a very long discussion a division took place, when there appeared for majority, 59. Subsequently Mr. Ashurst's motion, drop ping the words after "think fit," was carried by a lars majority. The effect of the division was to throw out the report and the bill.
The City Solicitor.-Mr. C. Pearson the City Solicitor has been prominentiy before the pubic auring the past week, in refutation of an attack made upon the Corporation and himself, in a recent number of the "Westminster Review." Mr. Pearson's speech at the London Tavern, in explanation of these charges, occupied three days in its lowing resolutions :-1. That, in the opinion of this tegrity , tions cast upon him by an article in the "Westminster Review" of May last. 2. That they are, moreover, of opinion that the amount and sources of Mr. Pearsone plained by him, at variance with the real facts, and, so far as they are able to judge, do not exceed that fair and proper remuneration which is necessary to maintain the character and position of a gentleman, and a high public officer. 3. That this meeting are indebted to Mr long large amount of information, which, in detailing his communicated ; and that his statements have corrected many prevailing errors, as well as proved the great advantages that may be derived from a good system of local government based upon a representative principle
St. Stephen's, Walbrook,-On Friday, this Church was the scent of another tumult in connexion with Alderman Gibbs's accounts. It appears that, in pursuance of a notice, issued officially by the Alderman, and stating his the poor and other paupers, a large crowd of parishioners assembled round the church door, anch ously wail g g be admitted, At one oclock the church door still remaining closed against them, the parishioners became clamorous and
impatient. At this moment Mr. Alvin, one of the select ves
ceive him, when Mr. Rock, Mr. Howett, and others of the parishioners endeavoured to follow him into the church, but were arst repulsed by hean Gibbs to
 were disorel, parioners meshed through church and peseld pele be to man Gibbs commanded Mr. Howett who was amongst the foremost to retire from the vestry as a trespssser, and old him that he should have to answer for his conduct before the Ecclesiastical Court Mr. Howett refused to retire unless removed in custody, and a scene of inde ecrivable confusion ensued, in the midst of which Alder pack up their papers and retired amidst loud manifesta tions of tumult and displeasure. Mr. Rock was then called to the chair, and proceeded at considerable length to comment upon the conduct of Alderman Gibbs and o the select vestry, selterating the Adewan position wit reference not only to the parish of Walbrook but in con-
nexion with the Margate Sea-bathing Infirmary, the Sheriffs' Fund, the Cannon-street Sherehog, and St. George the Martyr. Mr. R. Cunliffe the banker followed, and deprecated the conduct of Alderman Gibbs in having sent a letter to Dr. Croly tang that wilh the approbation of the Archdeacon proper the n entrance of any persons other than Dr. Croly, members of the select vestry and the vestry clerk. Cume believed that the latter part of this letter con tion consisting of Mr. Cunliffe, Mr. Flight, and Mr. Rock do wait on Archdeacon Hale and ascertain if he directe or approved of any particular and wat mode of proceed ing to effect the exclusion of the parishioners of St Stephen Walbrook from the Church or the vestry-room on the 15th inst. After some desultory discussion the vesti was arjourned to receive the report of the deputation on the result of the interview with Archdeacon Hale.
East India Company. -The quarterly general court of proprietors was held on Wednesday, Mr. Cotton in the respecting Scinde, the chairman said that application that been made to the Board of Control, and the Earl of Ripon had replied that " additional peners relating to Scinde will be laid before the Court of Directors at the earlies period at whin the judgment of the Board such step can be taken without the risk of prejudice to the public interest." The chairman stated the papers already ordered to be printed upon this subject would be ready for delivery to the proprietors on Tuesday, the 26 ih inst. Mr Poynder obtained leave to postpone his motion respecting the illegality of the annual payment of 6,0001 . to the temple of Juggernaut to the March court. A resolution was then passed admitting Cat John Paterson to an annuity of 200l, a year as compensation for maritime services. The chairman said that the death of Sir F. Chantrey had caused some delay in regard to the statue of Lord Wellesley, but measures were in progress to complete the statue forthwith.
Fire in Guildhall.-On Tuesday shortly before midnight an alarm was raised that the Guildhall was on fire. The flames were discovered by one the watchmen bursting through the ceiling of the Town-clerk's offices, immediately underneath the gallery leading to the ordnance chamber. All hands upon the building were at being well supplied tue powerful engine kept in the han being well supplied with water the gre was extinguisie nated from the stone slab beneath a patent stove having become wan sa fire the joists of the floor. At the time it w, and sored it rapidly progressing towards the centure the buiding, which but for that cir cumstance would probably have been destroyed. Many
of the valuable papers in the town-clerk's offices are of the valuable papers in

National Art Union.-The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes by this lottery was held on Monday at the Freemasons Tavern. The report stated that the Union consisted of about 2804 members ; that the value of the prizes drawn would be upwards of 1430l., and the expenditure had exceeded the receipts by a very considerThe sum, the former being 5000., the lat a Norris Best, Bilston 150 the highest prizes. Rowe and Norman, 100 guineas ; Mr. Pugh, Parkfield, Wolverhampton, 50 guineas; Mr. D. Yonge, Exeter College, Oxford, 50 guineas. In addition to these there were two guineas, twenty-one of 15 guineas, nineteen 10 vineas, and one of 6 guineas, besides a print given to each person at the time of subscribing

King's College.-The Rev. Dr. Jelf, Canon of Christ Chureh, has been appointed Principal of this Coliege, and students on Monday presented their late Princinal, Bishop Lonsdale, with three elaborate silver salvers os a testimonial of their esteem on his retiring from the college. Cacy was of Lunacy.-On Tuesday a commission of Barlow and sixteen freeholders of the county of Sarrey, of whom Mr. Puckle, chairman of the Surrey sessions, was the foreman. The subject of the inquiry was Mr. Ar negent Pearce, for herly a surgou Hital davig her Majest insanity November, 1840, when he was tried for having disclarged a loaded pistol with felonious intent at his wife, and grievously wounding her. Mr. Pearce was a man of high attainments, eminent in his profession, and the author o
ployed his time in teaching French to Oxford who was confined for shooting at the Queen. It appeared from insane and not responsible for his own acts, and the consequence was that be was consigned to prison during her Majesty's pleasure or so long as insanity was found to remain upon him. After his acquittal he was placed ander
the care of the Messrs. Stillwell, of Moorcroft-louse near Hillingdon, and in the course of some months was re moved by a warrant from the Home Secretary Lord Nor manby to Bethlehem, in which hospital he was received
and had since remained as a criminal inmate. IHe remained the particular object of the care and remarks of the officers of that establisliment, whose evidence for period of two years was called to establish the state of his ral witnesses had been examined who deposed to various delusions under which he laboured, Mr . Pearce answered several questions put by the Commissioner and Jury, evidence. He persisted in declaring that his bed, sheets blankets, and shirts had been watered or poisoned through the machinations of Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Pints her father and be produced a small packet containing some portions of his shirts which he handed to the commissioner and nuff-box in which he endeavoured to show to the Jury that there were some crystallisations among the snuff o a deleterious character. Mr. Pearce evidently a man of that he was not insane and imploring them not to con fine him for life. Mr. Petersdorff briefly addressed the Jury for Mr. Pearce, and the Commissioner having summed up the Jury returned a soundness of mind from the 16 h October 1841.
Metropolitan Hospitals.-Much excitement has pre. vailed for some days past among the professional gentlemen and others connected with St. George's and the spirited canvassing which has been going on. The vacancy at St. George's was in the office of Assist.-Surgeon, and the candidates were Mr. C. J. Jobnson and Mr. H. Hawkins, the latter supported by the medical ohad been the horp themselves most strenuously and on Saturday, the day of election, the large board-room in the hospital and passages leading thereto were thronged with noblemen and gentlemen, amongst whom were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge who presided, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Granvile Nombers were Arundel, Mr. Johnson 169 , for Mr. Hawkins 152. Majority - For Mr. Johnson 169, for Mr. Hawkins 152. Mave is now going on for the office of Assistant-Physician at the ond Dr. Seth Thompson, the latter supported by the and Dr. Seth
medical officers.

Preachership at Lincoln's Inn.-The following aames have been announced as additions to the list of candidates for the appointment of preacher to the Society of Lin-
coln's-inn :- The Rev. Mr. Pase, Principal of the College coln's-inn:--The Rev. Mr. Page, Principal of the College Fellow of St. Jobn's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Frank Mewson, incumbent of Southall ; the Rev. Mr. Coxe, and the Rev. C. E. Wylde. Three gentlemen have declared themselves candidates for the office of assistant-preacher ant-preacher will take place on the 12 th of January next. The Westminster Play.-According to annual custom the Christmas holidays at this school were ushered in by the performance of a classical drama. Terence's comedy representation went off with credit to the performers and satisfaction to the audience. The cast was as follows:Phormio, F. Cooper ; Demipho, F. G. A. Williams; Antipho, Chremes, J. Rich; Phedria, L. A. Cramer; Davus, W. L. Smith; Sophono, G. D. Bowles; Nausistrata, G. W. Randolph; Hegio, G. O. Edwards; Cratinus, F . A. Giooden had evidently been carefully studied and the effect produced by the scenic representation had a much more striking effect than the drama would have been thought capable of producing from a closet perusal. The plot, ciated by the audience, and the acting was marked by great care and discrimination
Consecration of a New Church.-On Monday the new church in Broadway Westminster was consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by the Archdeacon of Middlesex, the Rev. H. H. Milman, and a large number of the Metropolitan clergy. The building is capable of accommodating 1,500 persons, 1,280 of the seats being free and unappropriated, owing to a grant on the part of the Incorporated Society. No organhas yet been erected, and the church is at present without a steeple, The Rev. Cyril to the incumbency
State of the Streets.-The City Police Commissioner, in consequence of the filthy state of the streets, has issued to summon every occupier of a house or other tenement within the City who shall not keep sufficiently swept and cleansed all footways and water-courses adjoining to the premises occupied by them. That there may be no excuse directed to intimate to the person so offending that he is tiable to a penalty of \(40 s\). for every such offence, and that for the continuance or repetition there of he will assuredly
be summoned. The constables will obser
is to be enforced every day in the week
Opering of the Metropolitan Welch Church.-On Sunday the chapel of St. Etheldreda, in Ely-place, Holborn, was opened for the performance of divine service in the Welch language. At the morning service the church was Princinality attending. The Rev. J. R. Williams, late Principaiity attending. The Rev. J. R. Wimiant,
National Education.-The large subscriptions which members of the Church have entered into for carrying on ational education upon Church principles have binule some corresporiding activity on the part ongregationa
bodies. On Tuesday the Conference of the Con bodies. On Tuesday Dissenters on the subject of general education commenced its stiting at the Congregational Library. There was a very numerous attendance of gentlemen from differen parts of the manufacturing districts. Mr. Hindley, M, was in the chair. A cong to upwards of \(12,000 l\). Siz gen-
contributions amounting contributions amounting tlemen set down other \(6,000 \mathrm{l}\). Was contributed in sums varying from 100 l. to 500 l . \(100,000 l\). will be raised by the congregational body in sup100,000 \%. will be raised
The Italian Boys in London.-On Tuesday a meeting wa held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. di Menna in furtherance of a plan for establishing an institution for the car and protection of destitute Rtalian boys. was numerously attended by Italian and Eaglish gentle men, and several statements were made diang tase acts of crueity alleged to have been commitced upon thed poor boys by their masters. A comminee was and a resolution was adopted that a deputation should wait on Lords Ashiey antion and their presence at a pro posed public meeting.
The late Duel.-We announced last week the intended sale of Lieut. Munro's furniture and effects. On Satur day, shortly before the commencement of the auction, Mr Wakley, the coroner, made his appearance and served the following notice on Mr. Kirke, the auctioneer:-" Wherea by an inquisition taken before me, Thomas Wakley, one of her Majesty's coroners for the county of Middlesex, on the 3 d day of July in the for year of the reign of her pre sent Majesty, Alexander Thompson Munro stands charge with the wilful murder of David Lynar Fawcett-this to give you notice, on bebalf of her Majesty, that you wil sell any goods or property belonging to the said Alexande Thompson Munro at your peril. The sale of course di not take place and the company dispersed. The circumstances however have been submitted to counsel, who hav given it as their opinion that whatever power the corone might once have had over the property, that power he ha lost by not acting upon it immediately after the termina tion of the inquest on the late Colonel Fawcelt
Acceleration of the India Mazls.-On the 19th September it will be recollected a public meeting was held to take into consideration the expediency of accelerating the communication with in December to receive their report. The meeting for this purpose was held on Tuesday at the Hall of Commerce, and by the report it appeared that a deputation had waited on the Earl of Ripon, and having esplained the great necessity of enabling the merchants not only in London but in the provinces to answer heir letters by the outgoing mail, had received the answer of so desirat that measur The cated by the chairman Mr. J. A. Smith, and received by the meeting with every demonstration of satisfaction. Accidents and Inquests.-The Hon. Capt. Rous, M.P. for Westminster, met with a serions accident whilst shooting on Lord Rendlesham's preserves, in company with Woodbridge on Friday last, off accidentally by which he sustained such severe injury that he has been obliged to have one finger amputated, and is likely to lose the sight of one eye.- On Friday sir Gore Ouscley was returning to nils sear Stution at Slough when the horses suddenly shyed and the carriage was turned wher on its side. The coachman having fortunately sufficient command of the horses to prevent them from moving after the carriage was overturned, the Right Hon. Bart. was extricated from his perilous situation having sustained some slight bruises in his neck occasioned by his head striking gainst the top of carriage, and compressing his nect against he his shoulders.-On Saturday Lord Inverary, eldest son of the Earl of Kintore, met with a melancholy accident, which terminated fatally in a few hours. His Lordship was on a visit to his Grace the Duke of Montrose at Salby-lodge, Northamptonshire. On Saturday last he accompanied the Duke to a meet of the Pytchley at a very hazardous leap, when its rider was thrown unlingering Sund Hos Lordship lingering tio Shan 23 rears of are. An inquest was held was not more on Tuesday at Winwick Warren. The suron on deposed that the internal hemorrhage was very great and sufficient to acome the brain cansed by diate cause was from pressure upon the brain, caused by extravasation of blood, proceedich rupture in the opinion of witness, was caused by Loot of the horse, but it might proceed from a violent fail,
Deceased was also labouring under concussion of hie brain, but the tould not pro way. After a short consultation, the Jury returned a
verdict of "Accidental death, with a deodand of one shil ling on the horse." - A strious carriage accident hap pened on wednesday evening to the Hon. Mr. Douglas, son of Lord Douglas. The Hon. gentleman, who is on a visit to Mrs. Irvine, near Egham, was returning from a drive in a small barouche, accompanied by one servant. On reaching the top of Parry's-hill, Egham, the horse took fright and dashed at a furious pace down the hill, which is very steep. When half-way down, he commenced plunging, and on reaching Egham Park-gate the reins broke, and the carriage was drawn upon the raise footway and overturned. Mr. Douglas was thrown into the road with great violence. His servant having previously leaped from the vehicle escaped with some slight bruises. Mr. Douglas was immediately removed in a state of insensibility to Colonel Salway s garden lodge, and prompty rcceived the aid of four medical gentlemen. When he recovered a little, it was deemed advisable to remove him to Mr. Irvines, and two of the surgeons accompanied him thither. Mr. Douglas's face and head were severely contused, and his medical attendants considered he had received concussion of the brain, but it has been since ascertained that the injury to the head is not o great as was at first supposed.
Mortality of the Metropolis.-The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 9, was as follows:-West Districts, 153; North Districts, 165 ; tricts, 271 ; Total, 987 (males, 512 ; females, 475 ). Weekly average for the last five years, 903 (461 males, 442 females) ; and for the last five autumns, 908.

\section*{挨robimial Trebs.}

Incendiary Fires.-A destructive fire broke out on Sunday evening at Naze Wick Farm, in Foulness Island, Essex, in the occupation of Mr. Charles Harvey, and destroyed a sheep-yard (he walls 100 iche whe in of mustard and carraway straw), 10 ewe sheep in lamb, and a large bean-stack, the produce of 40 acres, adjoining. On the same night a man named J. Rampling was apprehended on suspicion of having caused the conflagration, and after a preliminary examination was committed for trial. The value of the property destroyed is estimated at about \(500 l\).-A fire broke out on Thursday week about Sir Heck in the stackyard of Mr. Rawson, a tenant of Sir Henry Dymoke, at Scrivelsby, near Horncastle, without doubt the work of an incendiary. There were about seven stacks in the yard; the middle one, containing about 40 quarters of wheat, was set on fire and consumed, with a barley-stack about the same size. The fire was stayed in its progress, and extinguished without further destruc. tion of property. -On saturday morning a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. J. Hall, farmer and corn-dealer, and the whole, consisting of nine large stacks and bovels, two of which were very large, containing upwards of 100 tions each, were destroyed.- incendiary fires are also menthe in the local papers at St. Mary's Cray, Kent, where stroyed it of Mr. Snelling, miller and farmer, , the commencement of winter; at various places in the neighbourhood of Norwich; at some farms in Devonshire ; and at Pollicott near Brill, Bucks, where a great quantity of property on the farm of Mr. Malin has been destroyed. Birmingham.-A public meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held on Monday " for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken by the friends of civil, religious, and commercial freedom, during the nest session of Parliament, to secure the redress by the Legislature of the people's grievances." The Mayor presided. Mr. J. Sturge moved a series of resolutions in favour of universal suffrage and of a full consideration of the people's grievances. These resolutions which were carried unanimously terminated with the following:-"That in the deliberate opinion of this meeting, the representatives of the people in Parliament ought to be called on by their constituents to unite together for the purpose of forcing on the attention of Parliament the grievances of the people before voting the supplies ; and that this plan of peoplion be specially recommended to them, because it is perfectly practical, consistent with the functions of the House of Commons, simple in its operation, legal, just, and necessary; has been successfully used in former periods of our history to resist the encroachments of the are remping a and deal no distant period the only security to be found against misgovernment, and that full, fair, and free representation in the Commons' House of Parliament to which they are entitled alike by the principles of equity and the British constitution." Resolutions were then passed adopting addresses from the electors to their representatives and to the different constituencies throughout the country in favour of Mr. sharman Crawford's plan of popular reprethe two members for the borough, expressed their doubts whether the plan of Mr. Crawfora was good in principle or could be carried out to the extent proposed.

Bridgenorth.-A correspondent informs us that the return of Thos. Whitmore, Esq., and family on Thursday week, after an absence of above four months, to Apley in the neighbourhood. In passing through the near his estensive property, the carriage was met by numbers of the inhabitants, carrying torches, laurels, \& At the north entrance near Stockton Church an arch of evergreens was erected, and along the whole distance from it to the mansion (two miles) large torches were planted and the ing torches, and the night although exceedingly dark was
thus rendered as light as dyy. Several pretty arches of laurel, \&c. Were erected through the park and the two
entrance-gates to the drive were tastefully decorated with entrance-gates to the drive were tastefully decorated with
shrubs; cannon were fired from the beautiful eminence west of the gardens and from the Castle-hill of Bridge north, and bonfires were lighted on the hills. The re flection of the torches and bonfires on the windirgs of the Severn added not a little to the beauty of the scene.
Bristol.-On Friday morning Mr. William Prichard secretary to the Bristol Union Fire-office committed
suicide by taking prussic acid. An inquest was held when suicide by taking prussic acid. An inquest was held when
evidence was given that deceased had for some days been subject to great depression of spirits and mental alienation. The Jury returned a verdict "That the deceased committed the act whilst labouring under temporary insanity." Mr. Prichard was
Carmarthen.-Her Majesty's Special Commissioners have employed the concluding week of their stay in South Wales in investigating the state of the trusts and taking Friday in last week at Swansea ; on Saturday at Bridgend on Monday and Tuesday at Cardiff; and on Wednesday at Merthyr Tydvil, where their proceedings finally closed
It is understood that the subject to which their attention has been mainly called by complainants is the adminis tration of the turnpike laws.
Chatsworth.-We copy the following article from the Derbyshire Courier respecting the missing crystal noticed in our last :-" We are truly happy to learn that the worth during the fête of Saturday evening week has been returned along with a letter bearing the London post-
mark, of which the following is a copy:-1843.-To Mr. Paston.-Having observed in a late Derbyshire paper that a small brown crystal was missing from the conservatory at Chatsworth, the same having come you as directed without wishing for the offered reward.' The return of the article so foolishly abstracted is a highly gratifying circumstance. It must be very pleasing to Mr gratified had induced him to pledge himself to the Duke framonire for the rood behaviour of the parties ad of Devonshire for the good behaviour of the parties ad mitted, to mand that the onyy unpleasantresultor his Grace and doubtless to all the inhabitants of the district it is not less pleasing to find that the abstraction was not the act of any one residing in the county waich has bee honoured by the visit of her Majesty. We have the best
authority for affirming that the behaviour of the visitors on the occasion to which we refer was in the highest degree creditable and satisfactory. Not a plant nor even eaf was removed or destroyed, notwithstanding the great concou
garden
Chatham.-A court-martial was held in the Roya Marine barracks on the 1lth, for the trial of Capt. W
Clindon, on charges preferred by the Admiralty, fo irregularities whilst on the recruiting service. The Judge Advocate read the following charges against the prisoner a recruit, rejected at the head-quarters of the Portsmout division of Royal Marines on the 9 th May, 1842, a sum of penses attending the rejection of the said John Gilby, he, the said Captain William Clindon, well knowing that h was himself alone liable to the payment of such expenses, in accordance with the tenth article of the Recruiting 1843, received from the said John Gilby, by Post-office order, the sum of 19s. 9d. in discharge of the above-named demand, he Captain William Clindon not being lawfully entied to the same; such conduct being in both instances and tending to bring the corps to which he belongs into disrepute. The prisoner pleaded not guilty to both charges. After the evidence for the prosecution had been heard, the defendant read his statement, in which \(h\) alleged that he had erred through misconception, and had derived no personal advantage from the transaction. The finding of the court will not be known until after it shall have been laid before the Admiralty
Harwich.-It is rumoured that the Board of Ordnance ontemplate the removal of their establishment at this pace to the opposite shore of Languard Fort; and tha me magazine is also to be removed thither, as from its proximity to the town, in the event of a railway being and on the Harwich side belonging to the Board of Ord nance has been for many years totally abandoned to the ravages of the sea, by which many acres of valuable land have been lost to the Crown.
Liverpool.-Several scenes discreditable to a court of ustice have recently taken place in the District Court of Skirrow, Last week a dispute'arose between the Com missioner and an attorney, which ended in the latter bein given into custody by the Commissioner, though engaged in the literal performance of his professional duties. In consequence of these scenes the profession have to a considerable extent come to a determination to settle every case by compromise or by arbitration, in preference to issuing fiats, under the present composition of the Cour At the same time the principal firms in Liverpool have presented Mr. Charles Phillips with an address, expressing in \#lattering terms their approbation of his conduct in every espect since he had received the appointment.
Manchester. - Another of the meetings for which Man-

Hall on Thursday night, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Great League Fund Committee on the pro gress of the subscriptions, and to hear addresses from Mr. Bright and Mr. Fox. Both these gentlemen spoke at great length, as did also Mr. Wilson, who presided on the occasion. A list of subscriptions entered into at th
meeting was read, which amounted to \(20,419 l\). \(6 s .4 d\). Monmouth.-A remarkable proof of mistaken identity has just occurred in this county. A man named William Morgan at the last assize was convicted by a jury and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour for an assault at Dixton on the 24th of April last. He blished beyond the possibility of doubt that Morgan was in Usk the whole of the day on which he was said to hav committed the offence-that persons who could have -and from not having the means to employ a lawyer h knew not how to compel them. On the case being laid before Sir J. Graham the poor man was set at liberty. Neroport, Isle of Wight.-The old Banking Compan sett, Roe and Blach ford has declared its inability to mee the demands of its creditors. The event has surprised Kirkpatricks. The firm had for some time ceased to issu promissory notes. When the last bank failed public conMessrs. Roe and banks was so com ingle note afloat, and declined business, tock company was formed on the premises, and they wer appointed directors, so that the losses will be limited to nvestments and deposits only. The amount of the latter papers that the high style of living of the surviving part ners was calculated to lull suspicion, although it is believed Bassett Oxford. -The very Rev. Dr. Jeune, Dean of Jersey, was yesterday elected Master of Pembroke College, by the casting vote of the Vicegerent, the votes Cor Dr. Jeun equal.-The local papers state that at the recent audit of M. P. W. Boulton, Esq. of Great Tew, the amount damage sustained by his tenants by the calamitous hail. 30,000 the 9th August last, which destroyed nearl to the a frount of nearly county, was returned to the M.P., acted in the same liberl maner his tenants, whose losses were little less than 2000 .
Sheffield.-On Wednesday week Messrs. Parker, Shor Brewin, and Rogers, of the late shew Old Bank, bank certificates under the fiat issued against them in Januar ast. The solicitor for the bankrupts produced a letter rupts had afforded every facility to the winding up of their affairs, and had given a faithtul account of the whole of their property which they bad gielded up for the benen of several of the Sheffeld creditors opposed the granting the certificates on the ground principally that the bank rupts had manifested great carelessness in the way in
which they had carried on their business, and had continued to do so for some years after they knew that the bank
was in an insolvent state. Mr. Blackburn of Leeds, solicitor, also opposed the granting of certificates to the
bankrupts on behalf of a creditor for 500 . The solicitor mitted errors of judgment in some of their business ransactions, they bad fallen a sacrifice to the pressure of the times, especialiy from the losses in the American trade, by the manufacturers of Sheffield, the contraction of the trade itself, and by the establishment of joint-stock banks ; but they had made all the reparation in their power by yielding up every shilling's worth of property
they possessed. Mr. Parker sacrificed 70,0002. besides not getting one sispence profit from the bank during the last twelve years. The other partners had also made large sacrifices. After a good deal of argument on both sides the Court said it might be considered that the bankrupt decision on the granting of certificates. From some servations however which fell from the Commissioner was understood that the adjournment was only formal, and that the certificates were virtually granted.
Windsor.-The ceremony of consecrating the Queen's new private chapel at the Castle by the Bishop of Oxfor took place on Tuesday in the presence of her Majesty, of the household. The arartment which has now been appropriated for the permanent private chapel of the in ereign was used occasionally for a devotional purpos during the reigns of those monarchs and indeed up to a late period it was likewise used as the music-room for her Majesty's private band. Her Majesty's warrant having been read by the registrar, Dr. Phillimore, the ceremony of consecrating and dedicating the chapel was then per formed by the Bishop, assisted during the service by Arch The ceremony occupied upwards of an bour
Railways.-The following are the returns for the pas week :-London and Birmingham, 14,388l. ; Great Western, 11,7846. ; South Western, 4800l.; South Eastern, 2835l. Worth Midnd, 29481. ' Yort land, 1359\%. : Greenwich, \(688 l_{\text {. }}\); Croydon, 216l. : Brigh ton, 3254l.; Blackwall, 5922.; Hull and Selby, 908\%.

Midland Counties, 2494l. ; Grand Junction, 6431l. - The works of the South Eastern Railway between Folkestone and Dover are progressing rapidly towards completion and the contractors are under heavy penalties for the per manent station at Dover being shortly ready. The traffic and d action. It is intended to put on some steamers of efficiency o maintain the communication with the French ports. By a communication from Coventry in the Times it appears that the manufacturers and traders of that city mingham Railway Company towards them. By this rail way there are two kinds of trains by which goods may be 9. . 4 ded -the passengers' train by which the charge is charge is \(2 s, 6 d\). the cwt. In addition to the morning trains there are now night luggage trains which arrive at London in the morning. These would be of great service themselves of them. The weavers bring in their ar towards the end of the week, and it is chiefly sold on Saturday, and must be in London on Monday morning Nevertheless the directors of the company will not allow the night luggage trains to stop at Coventry, and the manufacturers of that city being obliged to send up their goods some way or another are forced to make use of the passengers' train, and consequently pay the company at nesday a special general meeting of the Croydon Company was held to consider the propriety of extending the line to Epsom. There was an unusually large attendance as is was supposed some opposition would be shown to the prothat the propol wa directors. The chairman stated been sugrested by the projectors of the railway in 1836 thad been rued phe 1836 rant the Croydon Compang in extending their line to Epsom. At the present mome the tofio would yeld
 goods. Then \(26,000 \mathrm{l}\). might fairly be reckoned upon from passencers. The expense would be \(170,000 \mathrm{l}\), say \(200,000 \mathrm{l}\). ; even then an annual profit of \(18,500 \%\), would be realised after taking the most reasonable view of affairs The directors of the South Western Railway were about to petition for powers to extend their line to Epsom, so there would doubtless be a severe parliamentary contest It was very true that the extension of the Croydon line would cost \(170,000 \%\), and that of the South Western onls 50,0006 ., but that was no evidence that it could be worke cleaper when completed. The great question for Parhament consider woul be the accommadan of public. The Croydon Railway proposed carrying pass
sengers to Epsom for two shislings and it would be imsengers to Epsom for two sbisings and it would be ies possible for the South Western to carry them for less. opivion of this meeting that it would be of great advantage generally that a railway shall be formed from the London station to the town of Epsom." Mr. Fitcly seconded the resolution which, after some discussion, was carried. Another resolution empowering the directors to make application to Parliament and to take what
might appear desirable was also agreed to.

\section*{IRELAND.}

Dublin.--On Thursday the Landlord and Tenant Commission adjourned for the Christmas holidays, to resume the inquiry on the 3d January. Arrangements commissioness calculated to render the labours of the of the whole land-tenure system in Irelan full disclosittee including Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., Mx. Moriarty, and other members of the bar have undertaken the task of receiving communications on the subject of land-tenure, in order to analyse and prepare evidence to be submitted to the commissioners. The preiminary intervention of those gentlemen, totally unconnected as they are with the commission, will greatly abridge the labours of the commissioners. Lord Devon during the short Christmas recess will proceed to Newcastle, his seat in the county of Limerick.-A meeting was held at the Mansion-house last week, to consider the best method of effecting a safe and expeditious communithe between London and Dublin. The Duke of Leinster the leading gentry expressin the con stated in and of Mr Whlver in Bart the ports of Dubin and Hold be be arrival and departure for thead should be the portwo countrise d untimely evening departures of unimely evening departures of the two mail-packeard
 the Council of the Chmall passengers, and to urge in of the in both these departures the Repeal he repeal A.sedion was held on Mond. A letw read from Mr. O Connell, suggesting that he sum 250 be given by the Association to the butler Larkia who courageously defended his master's family in the outrage at Finnoe, and complaining bitterly of the mem bers of the Lamalord and Penal Commission. nection with the latter subject, Mr. O'Connell suggester that the Association should appoint a working Commile to advertise for information, put themselves in commur cation with as many of the Clergy as possible, and tender
as much evidence as they can collect to the commissioners． Mr．J．O Connell mentioned that the committee Larkin， 25\％．towaras the fund at present in collecthis devotion to who imperile master，Mr．Waller．It was the opinion of many persons that the Association should offer a reward for the conviction of the criminals who made that horrible out－ rage at Finnoe；butit should be recollected that and Association as a body would be illegal．How－ act of the Association as a body would be illega．How－ Repealers of the district where that outrage took place， calling upon them to give the utmost assistance to He then tection of the cruel and infamous murderers．He then dwelt at considerable length on the crimes and miseries arising from the tyranny of landlords over their tenants， He said they had the evidence of Swift，Arthur Young， and Lord Clare，to show that the Trish peasants were the unhappy victims of landord cruelty．It had been said that a brazen wall ought to be built around it，and the people left to slaughter each other．＂Be it so，＂was his response，＂but let the landlords be left inside also．＂ After some further remarks，Mr．J．O＇Connell conctuded by moving resolutions calling on the people to give evidence in the pending inquiry．Mr．Steele addressed the meeting， the pending was followed by Mr．O＇Neill Daunt．The rent for the week was upwards of \(500 \%\) ．

Cork．－The Conservatives of this city recently forwarded a memorial to the Castle remonstrating against the appoint－ ment of Alderman Fagan，a merchant of that city，as mayor，on Vincent an attorney should be nominated in his stead．The Government have refused to interfere，on the ground that the new rule， 25 th Charles II．，relating to解 the person elected to the office of chief magistrate．

\section*{SCOTLAND．}

Edinburgh．－It is announced in the Scotch papers，that deputation of the Council of the Anti Corn－Law League is to be in Scotland on the loth of January，and to will permit，with the view of diffusing information re－ garding the objects of the League and promoting sub－ is to consist of Mr．Cobden，Mr．Bright，Colonel Thompson，and Mr．Moore．Meetings are fixed for Glas－ gow on the 10th，and Edinburgh on the llth of January， block of stone，already sculptured，and forming part of the statue of her Majesty，now erecting in this city，arrived a the Royal Institution，at the foot of the Mound，for the ons．－The late trial and conviction of Patterson for blas phemy does not appear as yet to have produced a
sufficient example；the Scotsman states that Miss Roalf， a young woman who some weeks ago opened a shop in Nicholson－street for the sale of irreligious publications，
was apprehended on Monday last，and lodged in gaol pre－ paratory to her trial for blasphemy．－It is said，that though the Circuit Court sit in Glasgow this month for trial of Mrs．Gilmour will not come on before that Court， Justiciary at Edinburgh，about the middle of next month． Aberdeen．－On Saturday the Senate of Marischal Col－ lege and University，Aberdeen，by a majority of seven to
four，adopted resolutions condematory of the exaction of four，adopted resolutions condemna

\section*{渂abo．}


But as it often happened that goods arrived in packages，and the
nature of the goods coull not be immediately made knnwn
to the Custom－house，an indulgence was allowed to the importer
to make what was called a sight entry，＂and to land the goorts to make what was called a sightenges were then conveyed tn one of the public warehouses，where they were left in the care
of persons called landing－waiters，who had the keys of these of persons called landing－waiters，who had the keys of thes warehnuses，and who cxamined the goods，ascem the wareholscs，
was payable on them，and released them from
by gwing an order to the＂chargers，＂who liad the care of the warchonses themselves，and who on this order delivered out the
goods the importer．Tlus order was a＂perfect entry，＂and it goods to the importer．This order was a＂perfect entry．＂and it
stated the amount of the duty accertanned upou examining the pachages whech it wace the duty of the landing－water to haver
opencd in his presence，the bellg also present at the same time．When thas fencut the
account was tahen in what was called a blue hook，the perfect entry was afterwards made and submitted to the ofricers，and
it corresponded with the account in the blue book，the landing－ waiter wrote on that entry the word＂correct，＂signed his name，
the duty was paid and the goods were delivered out．This was the general course of business．The facts out of whith chis charge
 scription of an old firm，to the bustiess of whith they had suc－ ness．Betwece thens frauds were commutted．The evdence traced the goots by the arrival of the shap，and the contents－ the packages by the freight paid that in all these cases the duties
their owners；and it was shown paid had been less than they ought to be，and in some instances while the low amount of duty had been paid to the Government， who ennyloyed him．The connection ot these parties blake and Tighe was shown in this way：they were the fovernment was
made these sight and pericet entrics when the cerrauded of the pinper amomint ot duty，and money was show
o have passed from onc to another in a way which gave their transactions the appearance of collusion and fraua．Under these circumstances the Jury were calch knowleclge of each．Wit－ to sum up，when one of the Jury interrupted him and said the
Jury m o were sutisfied． 1 is Lordship then made a few observa－ Mid the Jury nit，Nortingham．－William Vickers，John Binns，Joseph Smith，and John Bowers，were charged whth break－ ing into the honse of the Rev．Robert Meek，at spors and oher articles，his property．Tl，ere whs also a count chargug an Rev．R．Meek is the rector of Sutton Bonnington，near Notting－ ham，and at the time sister，a man－servant and two maid－ himself，his lady and her sister，a man－servant and rent－day，and previously to retiring to rest the doors of the house were locked to and everything follnd sccure．After the by a
Gentleman had been some tume med he was alarmed bew hoise at the freral persons standing outside，there being at least， in his view，three or four．The prosecntor proceeged lowardshas servant＇s ronm，when he was alarmed by heaning down into the hall，he sawereal men



 the dinung－room，feeling himself faint from ioss of blood，he said
＂Oh，do let me sit down，＂upon which he was led by Vickers to a sofa，，ickers laving a mask．Meek was，therefore，enabled to bee the larger portion of his face．Mr．Meek when upon the sofa
sea
and having Vickers full before him sadd，＂Why am I used so before God together；＂but Vickers made no reply．Mr．Mech
observing one of his lady＇s rings on the finger of the man before him，said it was one he knew she prized very much，and as
could be of litte use to the man，he asked for it and it was given
Shor came up，and holding a＂jemmy＂in his hand in an attitude a． If he was about to strike＂Whe phere is that money？we will have
satisfactory answer said，＂Wi Vickers stood on the right liand of
it．＂The man spoken to as Vin Mr．Meek full twenty minutes，during which time he bad ful
opportunity for observing him，partucularly his eyes．The pro opportunity forked for the key of a certain box，and was told
secntor was and
was 2 the ccilaret up staits ，Mr．Mcek observing he would go
 mau un his kues cxanlung comethmg one of the prisoners
cabinet，but cannot recognise that man as one
 ＂Where s y your plate？＂to whels the proscentor replieca，＂He
did not take the charge of the plate min th in linue，but it there was any about，he supprosd it would be in the butler＂s pantry，＂
upon which they said，＂Come and show us．＂Mr．Meek was all unis time in his night dress only，wet from the ram，and cold and bleeding profusely．Prosecutor said，＂Ob，do let me put some－
thing on ；＂but they made no reply save＂Cume along．＂Bowers thing on；＂but they made no reply save＂thy，Vickers took up
was breaking open a chest in the patity
several articles，and Bowers examined them，apparentiy to see several aticy were siver or ilatad．Ont of the cellaret a bottle of
wine was taken，which diey orank．Among the things lett was
wine
 words＂Make rcady，＂or＂Get ready，＂was said by one of therm，
and they nustered in the hall．Mr．Meek followed them to the
front door of hts own accord to see them ont wherenpon front door of his own accord to see them out，whereupon one
said＂Good－bye，Sir，＂while another said＂Go back，mind this
house is guarted until tiveocclock．＂Mr．Meek identified Smitn house is guarded untiliveo click．prosecutor had gone to the
as being one in the house．The
grol in Nottingham，and heing shown a number or prisnners he immediately pointed out Vickers and Binns；he also expressed a strong opinion as to sowers and operthorded he felt satisfied they were the men．This gentleman underwent a long cross－examina Meck，the witc of the 1 rosecutor，slke \(k\) to bemp awakened by
her husband on the night of the 27 th，and she then distinctly her husband on and upon going to the door a man with a light rusiled by her mito the room．Mrs．Meek got into bed and
covered herself over with the clothes．Subsequently she asked to be＂Let you leave the room indeed，＂and laughed Mry said，＂Let you leave the room indeed，and laughed．Mrs．
Meek looked out of bed and saw a tall man whom she believed to be Smith．She also saw a man ransacking a chest．Mrs，
Meek stated she heard some one say，＂Where is that money， Meek stated she heard some one say，＂on chest in the hall？，＂
you got to－day and also the key of the iron cher
They took her purse，but did not find the money that had been
taken that day．In cross－examuation this lady stated her hus－
hand was perfectly sensible and coliected．The man sertant
liad cot upout the ronf of the lat




portion of their time on the night in question．The Judgerable ing summed up，the Jury found them wll Guilty of the burglary，
but Aequiticd them of that purt of the indic＇ment charging them to be transported for lif
assistant，aged 23，WORCESTRR，－George Baker，a surgeon＇s voured to discharge wastol doaded with powder and ball at Jolnn tember．The facts were contained in a very marrow compass．it and that on themoght in question he heard the prisoner knoceking and kicking violently against the door of a house on his beat；on
approaching within a few yards，finding him greatly excited，he inquired the purport of his conduct；prisoner replied that he had
been insulted and abused by some one in the house，that he had betched his pistol，and would be revenged．The prosecutor approached him，when he threatened if he attempted to touch nearer，when the prisoner brought the pistol suddenly within a was burnt，and on examination the barrel was fourd to containg a considerable quantity of powder and a ball．Mr．Huddlestone
offerci some observations to the Jiry on bel alf of the prisiper， at the close of wheth the learned Baron shbthed up with great
carc and minuteness，and the Jury，to the surprise of every one wasthern Chrcuir，York．－Iosep father，on the 4th July last．The indictment was found at the last Summer Assizes for this county ；but the prisoner not being
in custorty his trial was of course postponed．A bench warrant in custorty his trial was of course postponed．A bench warrant
was at that time granted，and on the 20th October the prisoner was at that time granted，and on the 2ow stood to take his trial． The facts of the case were given in this Paper at the time，and our readers will recollect that the offence was committed at
Mount Tabor not far from Halifax．The prisoner was seen to fire the guo twice on the afternoon of the day of the fatal occur－ rence and then went to his father＇s cottage where he loaded it the circumstance and asked him why he put in so many shots，to old man mase rome answer．He wentinto the house where the mean to do as you said If you do，I will have the first chance．＂ turately the gun missed fire，and this gave the prisoner an oppor－
tunity of abandoning his attempt．He then pat another cap on the lock of the gun，and presenting the gats in the old man＇s bod a little below the left breast．He fell and almost instantly died． There was a person present when the prisoner first pulled the
trigger，and had he but had the courage to have rushed upou the prisoner the fatal catastrophe might have been prevented；
but he turned sick as he said and ran away．On hearing the report of the gun several people rushed to the place，but the pri－
soner escaped and was not taken till the 20th of October at Hud－ the prisoner said＂Will you do as you said？＂that he referred to serter．For the tiefence it was argued that the prisoner had sus－
tained a continued sertes of provocations from his father，who
had driven him by cruelty to enlist，and then induced him desert；notwithstanding which he was always threatening to
denounce him as a deserter，weth a view to extort money．Mr．
Justice Maule summed up the case to the Jury and pointed out
 funty of Whtul Murder．Ihe phisoner desmed to speak．He was h．n？He aht that inc was gut，of the shonning，Lut the not
think he was guity of the crime of murder．For years he had
 knhed by hom mofe than tent tmes．La－t of all the old man short
 murder the cap was pat on the gun when the first missed nre，of itself showed such self－possession as excluded the milder alter－

 lindize strect，sobetor，was brourht beforc the Lord Mayco in
the cuntody of Danmel Forrester，the d fheer，upon the of arge in－ The prosecution was instituted by the Crown，－In 1829 a sum of Anne Slack，then described as of Smith－street，Chelsea，spinster．
倍 the father of the lady，with part of her share in her father＇s
ctatc．From an extract of a letter from Mr．Hulme to the brother of 11.55 shach，it ahseared that the former had purchased lie tianmer of the stock muto her name，Mins slack grazted two buth lunds，and tuder these powers that gentleman recenved the dividends up to the sth of January， 1832 ．He did not pay the
diviaends over regularly，but suppled her with suel：sums of
 of the principal sum of \(3,500 l\) ．Was lost sight of entirely by her，
as she had never attempted to manage her own pecuniary affars． In that state of things，on the 6 th of July， 1842 ，the dividends
having been unreceived for a period of ten years，the stock was having been uorecelved for a period of ten years，the stock was
on that day by virtue of the Act of Parliament transferred to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt．Abont
that time，from what cause could not be ascertained，Mr．Barber the prisoner appeared to have got some information concerning the stock which had been transferred to the commissioners，art
wrote to Captain Fozkett a letter, requesting to be informed who
was the legal personal representative of Anne Slack, formerly of Chiclsea, spincter. To that letter Capt. Foskett replied, that Miss Ann slack was his wife's sister and resident with them. surb-

 the paty henucathing it or in whose right it was recepvable had power to put the legate in possession for the property. After all
these circumstances had been ascertained from Capt. Foskett, Mr . Barber wrote as follows:- "We beg to return Miss slack's
letter, and to state that we find the signatures do not correspond, and consequently we have arrived at the conclusion that the
identity cannot be supported. We trust you will be good enough to considere this negotiation condendtial: and shouldour exertions
to discover the right party prove successfal we shall not fail to lady and her friends." The matter rested thus till the thoung March last: the Bank having been wholly ignorant of the corre-
spondence until wrthin the last few days. On the 8th of tliat month an advertisement appeared to the following effect :-"wc of Miss Anne Slack, formerly of Chelsce, spinster, and snall be
 16 th of the same month a will was produced at Doct abs'
 niece. Emma Slack, the sum of 3,5000 , stock, in the Three per
Cent. Consolidated Annuities:" and constituting the sole executrix. The will was signed Anne slack, dated the 3 d
diay of June; and the names as witnesses to the instrument were Taye Perkins and William Williams, but there was no address to as Anne Slack, Smith-street, Chelsea, spinster ; and the property bequeathed was expressly described as 3,5002 . Consols, standing
in her name at the Bank. That will must have been in the proctor's hands. vefore the \(i\) ith of March, and probate of it was that the property was sworn wider 5,0002 ; the sttck \(1 n\) question
with nrrars of dividends, being worth 4,5002 . The result of ail thic was that the probate being apparently regular, tlie stock in
quection was on the d of April last transferred from the account the person representing herself as Emma Slack; and on the 7 th of the same month the dividends due on the stock were paid to
the said Emma Siack who aitended to receive them in person, and transferred the whole, which she had previously sold. In wick-terrace, , Walworth, was examined at the request of the pri-
soner, who said he was the person who had introduced the reputed Miss Slack to him. The evidence of this witness, how-
ever, was so contradietory and inconsistent, that the the prosecuti., charged him, on his own depositions, with being wrere nade to get them aumited to bail, but without success, the were far too serious to allow him to accept bail. The frand was discor ered, it applears, in consequence of the lady, the real Miss
Slack Lavinc calch, nitu tion the broker who made investments
for licr, but upon a diferent at the stock Exchange, to request that he would sell for her a portion of her Three per Cent. Reduced Stock, of which the susimatined that 3 ,500l. Consols only stood in her niame on the Bank books. It is rumoured that the suspected party efficcted a a ale of
12, oool. stock some time agn, but whether under a process sinilar to that described in the report or not is unknow. A reward of
1000. is offered for the apprehension of tile weman who represented herself
the dividendd.
 field; 16 to 1 agst Mr. Quin's Loadstone (take 17 to 1); 25 to 1
aqsst colonel Peel's orlando (takers); 30 to 1 agst Lorl Maid-
stone's Conlagaro (taken) (2ons stone's Coclkamaroo (taken); 2000 to 30 agst Mr. Thornhill's Ap-
prentice (taken), 5 So even between the Ugly Buck and Rattan,
tile Buck's backer giving 5 , for choice.

MARK LaNe, Frtapy, Dgcember 22.-We had but a thin artendance at market this morning, ard scarcely any English
Wheat on sale; prices \(\pi\) ay be considered the same as on Monday, - In a few instances factors have given way a little in
 Monday, being Christmas-day, there will be no market.

\section*{}



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pictorial Times, the last volumes of which, excellently suited for \(^{\text {and }}\). Christmas and New Year's Presents, as well as all the old the end of this year, will be ready about the 7 th of January, price
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 Mbove Society will be published in, and form part of the "Floxist's Journal," uuder the titile of Horticurru rai Issays. Com-
mencing with the Number for January 1844. This addition, by embracing a wider range of Horticultural sulujects than has hitherto been entered upon in the ourranal, will, it is hoped, ex-
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\section*{SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1843.}

\section*{}
\(T_{\text {日E }}\) conclusion of another year of uninterrupted uceess leaves the Editor of the Garreneners chronincte ittle to do, except to express his gratefur sense Tluable contributions which the frietad of United auture continue to supply from dipatas the those
Kingdom. It seems, howerer, ,ue to greatly interest themselves in the prosperity of this Paper to mention what preparations have been made lor maintaining an abundant variety of information for
the year to come. The in intion of adding 24 weekly columns or
 announced. Av tent same
size of the parer iself will be made, so as to give a somewhat wider margin, and this will render the Gardeners Chronicle and Agrioultural Guzette as
Ularre ass the utmost limits permitted by Act of Parliament. \(1 t\) has, indeed, become necessary to construct a new printing-machine, of the lafrest size known in London, on purposese for the delivery of the paper. Connected with theses changes will be some -aterations in the arrangement of the materer so than heretofore.
Among the new matter provided for the year is a Completes set of instructions for the Rose Gardener,
illustrated by numerous woodcuts ; \(a\) series of leading articles on Heating, with referencese to the new methods of applying hot water ; special articies on Florists for apprs, ; a lengthened inguiry into the Diseases of
of Hlowers; a lengthened inquiry into the Diseases of plants ; an account of the weeds of Farms and Gart
dens ; and a new disertation on Beemanagement.
 French method of growing Pine-apples without pots, It is, moreover, boped that it may be possible to procure some eood matter relating to landsapee-garcieninterrupted, will be renewed wih some sort of regalarity, and materially extended; ; that 2 still larger supply of Entomomological articles will be received from Mranturras will he taken into more special consideration. In the Calendar of Operations, 00 a, a great change is

 duty to six or seven of the most eminent cultivators that can be found, each of whom will take his own department. in shis way fructions wil be secured ror every ard Forcing-houses
 aillotments of 3 Cotager.
Of course, in addition to these important subjects, there will be the usual supply of miscellaneous matter upon all possible branehes of Gardening. But for these and ofher matters we. would refer our readers to acts rather than to intentions.

A fortnight ago we called attention to the increasng evidence as to the value of Charcoal, as an agent of cultivation, and we alluded to the employment of it in the Pine-growing at Bicton. We have since received a letter from Mr. Barnes, in which he entirely conm firms the statement we then made. "Charcoal," he fays, "is the most astonishing article to moses of cultivation, and especially for plants under artificial treatment. I judge from many 'ears' experience in its use. What you say respecting my employing it largely among my Pine-soil is true. It particle of manure of any sort. Every plant under my care has some charcoal used about it. I never yet saw the plant that did not delight in it, and to Heaths 1 is most especially acceptable." It seems to us that Gardeners in the country, must carry conviction to the most sceptical. However, we may as well mention a few other facts before we leave the question to the experimental proof to which
subjected all over the country

The other day Mr. Stewart, Gardener at Stradsett Hall, exhibited to the Horticultural Society, some
Cucumbers grown in equal parts of loam and charcoal,
without any manure. No stimulant could have given
better fruit, so far as health was concerned.
The author of the " Rural Economy of the Midland Counties"states, that the fragments of charcoal left by the charcoal-burners have been found of great benefit to land. He reports them to be, in his time, in esteem

\section*{grass-land.}

The well-known operation of paring and burning has been supposed to prove so beneficial in consequence of its removing insects and destroying the cohesiveness of stiff clays. The latter is, no doubt, its effect in part ; but we entertain no doubt that the charcoal formed from the roots of grass and other plants, is also of much importance in the operation. Try, for example, brick-dust-which is burnt clay without charcoal-and the burnt clods of the fields, containing charcoal, against each other, a monical alteration of soon be seen; yet, so far as mechanical are not in a
the texture of the soil is of value, they are the texture of the sol
very different state.
Then listen to what is stated by Mr. Rivers, in the ast edition of his "Rose Amateurs' Guide." "I have used," he says, "with much success (for Roses in pots) turf roasted on a sheet of iron placed in temporary brickwork, under which a moderate fire has been kept; about one hour's roasting is sufficient. This chars the under side, and acts must beneficially" (p. 192). We have reason to know that this is a most important fact in the management of Roses in pots; and let the we have said on the subject.
When we last mentioned this matter we quoted the experiments of Mr . Rigg, against the assertions of other chemists, to prove that charcoal will form carbonic acid with the oxygen of the atmosphere under ordinary circumstances. We have since me with a passage in De Candolle's "Physiology, which shows that we do not stand alo charcoal does, even in the air, form gaseous combi nations of some sort or other, and so furnishes food to planits, independently of the matters it may be able to condense within its pores. "Count Rumford," says \(\mathbf{M}\). De Candolle, "has proved by direct experiment that charcoal, so long regarded as one of the most fixed of known substances, is capable of com bining with oxygen, and forming with it carbonic acid, whing below that at which acid, at a temperatur perceptibly. This slow combination of charcoal with oxygen explains why those places in the woods where the charcoal-burners have been at work, although at first sterile, become fertile, in proportion as the charcoal combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere to form carbonic acid, which dissolves in the surrounding water."
We may add that the quality of charcoal is much mproved by steeping it in liquid manure ; and that the lighter and more spo
purposes of the cultivator
ENTOMOLOGY-No. LII.

Calandra granaria (the Grain or corn Weevil). -Farmers and gardeners not only suffer from the inroads of insects in the field, but after their Corn and seeds are safely stored they not unfrequently fall a sacrice to rooms excluded from light and air. We have already described two of these pests, \({ }^{1}\) and will now treat of others, which are often complained of and are equally formidable. One of these, called the Grain Weevil, does as much mischie of these Tinea sarcitella; it feeds alike upon Wheat and Barley, committing tremendous ravages in many malting Barley, committing tremenotimes two-thirds of the grain are reduced to the outward shells. This small beetle is an imported species, which attacks the Maize in warmer latitudes; and in such climates as Madeira, where the beetles breed in the open fiel, thengst the blossoms of the the female depor incipient and tender germ; in all proCorn, or upon bability they are soon. hatcos, aver them, and they thus grain, the skin or whion in such security feed and undergo their transformathe pupa has actually that it has been remarked, whea the pupa has accuans been inclosed within a grain of Ind on inmate could be minute puncture or any ot
discovered upon the skin.
Mr. Mills, who prosecuted these remarks, found that the Corn Weevils were hatched by a heat amounting to \(110^{\circ}\) Fahrenheit. \({ }^{2}\) England not being hot enough, fortunately, to naturalize them in the open air, they can only gain a settlement and multiply under shelter, and conse quently they are found in our granaries, whither they bave been imported from abroad with foreign Corn, and eventually they become, if not regular inhabitants of our land, at least the tenants of our buildings. In storehouses they deposit their eggs at one end of a grain, which the hittle maggot enters to feed upon ibe Hour it contans. There can be no doubt that the pertect insects also subsist npon the same substance, for which purpose they are furnshed with strong, although minute, jaws, at the tip of the rostrum. On opening the husks, which are frequently perforated on the side (fig. 4) one generally finds a Weevil concealed there, sometimes dead; in other instances they appear to have escaped at the open extremities, the skin being imperforated, but entirely cleared out
\[
\text { Gard. Chromo, v. iii. pp. 156, 188. } \text { 2 Trans. Ent, Soc., vo. . p. } 241 \text {. }
\]

Abundant as these insects are, and frequently as I have met with them, I have never been successful in finding either the maggots or the purce ; they are, I doubt not, very similar to those of the Nut Weevil \({ }^{3}\), but of course much snaaller; I must therefore confine myself to 8 description of the perfect insect, which was named by Linnæus, Curculio granarius, but it has been separated from that immense group by Clairville, who called it Calan dra granaria (fig. 1): some are chesnut-coloured, other are tawny; they are depressed and shining : the proboscis is stoutish, slightly curved, not so long as the thoraz, and the antenna are inserted on each side near the base; the thorax is large, oval, and truncated behind, coarsely punctured with long excavations, leaving a ridge down the back: elytra, not much longer and scarcely broade than the thorax, beautifully and firmly striated, the jatertham tices punctured: wings, none: legs, short and stout, the tibiæ terminated by a curved claw: the tarsi 4-jointed, the penitimate joint bilobed, the fourth furnished with minute claws: fig. 3 represents the head and thoras in profile.

The other beetle figured (3) which assists in the destruc tion of the grain, and generally accompanies the Cori Weevil, is the Silvanus Surinamensis, Linn.e called also by Fabricius Anobium frumentarium: it is narrow, flat, rusty brown, and thickly punctured: the head is large and subtrigona three elevarow, with four slightly elevated lines on each long and punctures between them : wings ample: leg and rows of porth joint exceedingly minute, short: tarsi joby The natural sizes of the fifth terminated by tho claws. A third species which beetles are sho Pinus ovatus, a little accompanies the above how brown beetle, with a neariy globose and probably may not attack the stored grain.


The seasons suited to the propagation of the Corninsects appear to be uninterrupted, for I have seen them and July flour-mills in Norfolk in the spring; house in Norwich; in Sentember and the three following months in granaries, and in the winter they attacked and ate up some pearl Barley in the possession of a scientific friend. There are many remedies which might be employed to destroy the eggs, and likewise the larvæ and pupz, as sudden transitions of temperature, friction, \&c, but such mild applications could have little effect upon the hard beetles, which, secure in their horny coats of the defy both heat and cold to an extraordinary degree and as there sem to be no periods of the year when the and actived in infected localities, we must have arecourse in bad o to the most efficient means, such heating the Conaticiall. this mode has been sdopted heating the Corn Mored by a gentlemes in Hader wo sufered exy from succes. He ba rom capable of containing 800 bag of Corn He has ber through, which corn is through pipes ; the Con the whe wher freed from the insects, and after being sifted, is said freed from the living insects, and after being sifed, is said West Indies good and sound bea as at inst the West Indies, Rice in store is kept free from the inroads sun, and by frequently winnowing it.-Ruricola. 1

AMATEUR'S GARDEN.-No. LII.
NEXT to the skill requisite for the production of large and perfect specimens of fine-foliaged hard-wooded plants, comes the difficulty of keeping lacm in a perfect and healthy state after they have arrived at their maximum growth. It is no difficult matter at the present time to meet with large plants (of Heaths, for example); but it is a rare thing to.meet with a plant loat is perfect in every respect, and which carries its foliage down to the base of its oldest branches-and why is this? In nature we generally find healthy plants clothed with branches and foliage to their very base; but our large specimens of potculture too frequently either cast their foliage, or allow it to become diseased after they have attained such a size as to render it inconvenient to remove them to a larger-sized pot. Now, the diference between the plants is ;-in natural state the roots are always in an equable state as to moisture, while under pot-culture they are so frequently fluctuating between drought and moisture that though they may not be, to appearance, actually sufferies for the want of water, yet at times have not 40 moch of as is necessary to the healthy circulation of the jumes of the plant; and the consequence is, the leaven becow dill eased, and after a time either fall off or are remopal ly hand as unsightly objects.
a In the management of our Heaths. I am not quite sure
that our best cultisators are not in error in admitung such strong currents of air at all times, without payigg guff
cient attention to the sfate of that air ; and I strongly subjected to this treatment during the past season, have suspect that some diseases-mildew, for illustration- made very rapid growth. A pair of them will be exhi-
which have been hitherto placed to the account of a moist bited before the Horticultural Society atmosphere, ought rather to be attributed to an arid one, at least, this much I do know for certain, that, in a collection of young plants, the only one which was affected by mildew was standing in the driest part of the pit, and was, and probabiy had been for some time previously, sufIn for the want of water.
chis and trade-winds which mfuence vegetation at the Cape of Good Hope, we for get that the current is from the sea \(t\) o the land during the d lye nimht, and is the currefore loaded with moisture; but, in consequently of rather a dry nature. Now although I am aware that, in the absence of the powerful light conse quent upon the nearer proximity of the Cape to the Cquator, it would be wrong in this country to copy its climate as to drought and moisture, yet experience has
proved that a strong moist heat, of from 60 deg , to 90 dec. in the daytime growing season ; and that in it they will grow with a luxuriance and vigour which is never seen under other cir-
cumstances. Some plants of Epacris which have been

PLAN OF EPIPHYTE HOUSE IN THE GARDEN OF THE REV. J. CLOWES, BROUGHTON-HALL,

 magnificent work on the, Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala they are taken.

HOME CORRESPONDENCE.
Pine Apples.-Having had extensive practice in the culture of the Pine for these 20 years, I venture to offer that it does not take three years to bring Queens to perfection ; they are usually produced with me in about 15 or 18 months, and sometimes in even less time.
imagine that the Monserrats of Mr. Barnes are the Black Jamaica with us in the North: and if \(I\) am right, I beg to state that when gardener to Sir W. Brisco, I obtained fruit of these two kinds equal in weight in an equal space my acquaintance cut 20 Queens 35 years ago which weighed altogether 118 lbs ; and I cut a Providence about 18 years ago, produced under the shade of Vines, which ductions do not surpass those grown 20 years ago ia weight ; the only improvement in the culture of Pines is to maturity. The Monserrats with us in the North have fruit tun-shaped or cylindrical, flat pips with a very large Jamaicas have pyramidal fruit with a small crown, and some of the pips are apt to get black in winter. The
colour of this is generally darker than that of the former. - R. H. Pope, Heaton Nursery.

Mildness of the Season.-We have received several Ietthat, from the unusual mildness of the season, he has not only Pelargoniums in bloom out of doors, but that he also found a fine lively specimen of the Thistle, or Painted
Lady, Butterfly, and several other insects, commonly known by the name of Lady-birds. Another correspondent, ing, Mitchell, jun.," informs us that there is now growEsq, Stokefleming, near Dartmouth, two fine plants of Brugmansia sanguinea, three feet high, five feet in dia-
meter, and covered with beautiful trumpet-flowers. He also says that the following plants are quite healthy, and in full bloom, viz. :-Pentstemon gentianoides coccinea, wise Fuchsia microphylla, cilindrana, Thomsonii, and globosa; with Ageratum mexicanum, Heliotropium peruvianum, Siphocampylus bicolor, Lophospermum atrosanguineum, Polygala cordifolia, Anagalhs Monelli grandi-
fora, Magnolia ferruginea, and Chrysanthemums. A Knutsfordcorrespondent finds his Asparagus with buds two inches long, and an lpomæa Horsfallia, whose shoots had escaped from a hothouse, in flower in the open air. Plant Guards.-In glarding from hares and rabbits place a few small uprights round the phants at a short ais
tance from them, and let them stand about twelve inches above the ground, then tie round them two pieces of strong white yarn or cord, made either of cotton or wool; this bits from the plants, as they take it for a trap. This plan I have seen fairly proved; where it was adopted, the pants were not eaten ; but where nets were used forts destroyed, both in the same gardell and the same sort of plants.-Facile.
Heating with Brick-Flues.-In answer to "C.," (p. oe no doubt but that what "C." asserts regarding the property of expanded air possessing a greater capacity for to explain a fallacy into which he has fallen on the application of that principle. The rule for air, as well as all other gases is, that its capacity for heat enlarges in nearly an inverse ratio to its density; that is, at hale the density
it has nearly double the capacity, or, in other words, in tbe former that it will take nearly double the quantity of heab that it would in the latter, to raise it to the same degree \(u\) different altitudes under the same parallel of latitude. The mistake into which "C." has fallen is this: he imagines, because hot air moves along a flue gradually enlarging also the fre end, that this air must gradually expand for heat increased, absorb it, and that it does not give it off to the walls of the flue. But the very reverse of this is the fact; the air in the flue, instead of expanding and comes denser ; and it does this because it gets colder is its passage along the flue. Air doubles its bulk for every along increased temperature ; and hence, in its progress tracts \(x^{\frac{1}{80}}\) in volume, or gets by that fraction more dense, and, of course, in proportion diminishes its capacity for around. The plain effects of a Brick-flue gradually enlarging from the fire are these: *-lst. A current of hotair diminishes in velocity as it recedes from the fire, 80
that where the air is hottest, it has least time to give off its heat, and where coldest most time for this purpose. ture gets lowest, and compensates as much as possible for that deficiency. Although not an advocate for Brickcommend the flue noticed as one of the best of its kind.J. L. Newburgh.

Oak Timber Excrescences. -In the picturesque Park at Porkington, near Owestry, the seat of W. Ormsby Gore, Esq., are two masses or clumps of aged Oak-trees,
some, but not all, of the species Quercus sessiliflora, which are, for the most part, infested with excrescences * A simple illustration of the motion of air in a flue of this proach and the channel gets narrow, the currext is rapid; but when the banks recede, and the bed enlarges, the water moves more slowly.
of great thickness, one of which I measured. The lower part below the excrescence is about two-thirds less in circumference than the part above, which is all of a piece
round the stem of the tree; in the others the excrescences are in detached parts. Now, it appears that the timber in all such trees is shaky, or begimning to decay, and consequently of little value. From all the information I can
obtain from those who have worked up such timber, the obtain from those whin have wore the excrescences begin to form is straight in the usual way, but after that it is curled ; owing, I believe, to the young shoots growing apparenty on the de be produced by the matter from the annual buds of the young shoots being obstructed in its descent. A specimen of the excrescence with the annual shoots on, showing the cause
of the curliness in the after-formed wood, I send with this paper. It appears that these excrescences seldom, if ever, appear, until the heart begins to decay, or till decay ros injuprosuced previously received. I never observed so many infested trees together as in Porkington Park. The disease is, however, frequent in old Pollards, or decapitated trees, hedgerows and fields. Dean; query, can it be the soil? nicle throw more light on this subject?-W. Billington. nicle throw more inght may state, in addion, that many of the above-mentioned trees are almost covered with excrescences, both on the stem and the larger branches; they appear of great age, are from two to three feet in diameter, and are growing on two mounds in the centre of the park. There are name signifies "Scabby Coppice." Many of them have no external appeaxance of being hollow. Mr. Ormsby most beautiful. I should attribute the appearance to something connected with the soin--B. B. Aillington.
[These excrescences are produced by the growth of myriads of what are called embryo buds, which are generated in the inside of the bark. The cause of their formation
is unknown. The knobs on Cedars of Lebanon, Elms, is unknown. The knobs on Cedars of Lebanon, Elms,
Beech-trees, \&c., have a similar origin. Birdseye Maple Beech-trees, \&c., have a similar origin. Birdseye
is said to be the timber cut from Maple-trees thus a fected. The Bruscum of the Romans, so much prized by their cabinet-makers, was the wood of the common Maple,
twisted into singular forms in consequence of the appearance of such excrescences. 1
Bees.

Bees, - I beg to thank Mr. Buckland for noticing my believe that Mr. B. is quite right in his remarks, both on the ventilation and on the position of the brood. attribute the empty state of my comb to the fact, that the season did not allow the Bees to fill the combs they had made with hotey. plan will answer, and that it is well suited for cpttagers, on account of its cheapness and simplicity; the great object being to enable a greater number of persons to manage their Bees proit the last 150 years, it is remarkable that all the great improvements were confind the requisite patience and leisure. They are not practised by cottagers. Writers on the subject of Bees have refined too much.
servation of the Bees is admitted (which may be practised by any one) the shapes and positions of hives and cannot be reduced to a system, at least, not in this country; the seasons will control us. In my humble opinion, try; the seasons wintenfered with the better, when proper space has been allowed to them. It should be borne in space has been that no purely agricultural country is suited for Bees, for the Clover, \&c, are cut before they blossom fully; in one word, this is the worst country in europe,
always excepting the north, for the production of honey. always ex
Bees.- \(\mathbf{I}\), in answer to "R.'s" inquiries, in a late Chronicle, whether in Sydney the Bees are British, beg
to inform him that in the autuma of the year 1830 , Dr. to inform him that in the autumn of the year 1830 , Dr.
T. B. Wilson, M.D., who was about to leave England in T. B. Wison, M.D., who was of a convict-ship to Sydney, wished to take out a hive of Bees, and consulted me where he could procure them, and as to the most efficient manner of effecting the same, as several persons had tried hives swarming, the gardener, not cular piece out of the centre of the top of the hive, and placed an old one over it, into warticularly well furnished. I and in the autumn it was particularly well farnished with the Bees, and directed a circular hive-covering to be made, which encircled the two hives, leaving about five or six inches in all parts for the Bees to take the air, with
conveniences for feeding and removing the dead, and I saw them safely fixed on board the ship at Woolwich. I had the pleasure of learning they arrived safe and in a healthy state, and were placed in the Government gardens, at Sydney, where, for a season, they constituted the general attraction, and were the lion I should not be credited if was so great that I am arrald iswarmed the first year.Robert Gunter, Old Brompton.
Robert Gunter, Old Brompton.
Bees.-Althongh "Este" adopted the plan of letting Bees.-Although "Este" adopted the plan of letting bis Bees descend (nto empty batt,) still, he was not so successful as that gentliman, whose Bees were prosperous even in a bad season. That might be owing to erste' " I
stocks being weakened by swarming. He observes, "I had seven swarms from three old stocks, because I did
not ventilate as I ought to do." When convenient, will
"Este" have the goodness to let us know in what way he neglected ventilation, also the quantity the age of bis stocks? Mr. Jeston seems to prefer old stocks; he says, "the older the hives, the less chance there will be of swarming, but the greater chance ormment on that strange statement, bnt merely observe, that the plan of putting similar to the upon way of eking, or nadir hiving. Honey may be obtained by boring a hole in the floor of a hive, and placing an inverted bell-glass close to it, coNorfolt, an emply 1 Norfolk, who is not only a good apiarian, me a glass of honey he obtained in that way. The Bees descended into the glass rather late in the season, I mean after the a brood were slaughtered, and strange oquainted with the natural history of the Honey Bee will explain this strange phenomenon. I believe there is something connected with unfavourable to Mr. Newport's opinion, (Humble-Bee), has bags of fat, or nutriment, stored up within its own systems, which alone enables it to pass some portion
of the winter in a state of repose." This, of course, is founded on the fact, that some kinds of quadrupeds are enabled to do so ; bears, for instance, sre said to live on their own fat while in a torpid state. How far the analogy is correct I cannot determine, but I doubt Mr. Newport's opinion in this respect regarding the Humble-Bee and the Honey-Bee, for the latter was not origin
Wasps and Rats.-Several correspondents have told you of the absence of wasps-in some places total, in others com-parative-in their respective localities during the last Ipswich or three hundred acres, I scarcely saw five wasps last season, and not one nest was found. Last year I was pestered, and caused upwards of thirty nests to be detroyed. On my farm a rat was seldom seen have been destroyed, old and young, \&c. The neighbouring farmers have likewise been much annoyed hy these vermin. I do not presume to say, nor do I think that there is any direct connexion between wasps and rats in any way, but it may still be curious if in future years the rarity of wasps should be found by observers to be the precursor of an may lead to useful precautions.- \(-A . B\).
Rats.-Having seen in the Chronicle correspondence Ras.-H \(H\), mend a very simple plan, which, though it may sound absurd, I have tried with much success. It is this:Fasten a red-herring firmly by a string to any place where dislike to the smell, or from some cause I do not profess dishike undand they will soon disappear. This may sound moble but it worth trying. The herring must be fastened very strongly, or the Rats will run away with it, and the experiment will fail - 0
Gardeners' Associations.-It is gratifying to learn that Gardeners around the metropolis are instituting Mutual Instruction Societies, in order to promote their own improvement and the progress of Horticulture ; and it is surprising that those around Edinburgh are doing so litte towards anproving the on the subject may have a bene Perhaps ficial effect. There is one evil which head-gardeners on ficial effect. There therth side of Tweed ought seriously to consider. I aliude to apprenticeships. Numbers of apprentices that have only half acquired the elements of their profession are every year ushered into the gardening world. Some of them are sent out as journeymen, even before they can perform the ordinary operacions of che garcen fill any sort of neatness; aud these would-be gardeners in situations to the exclusion of those that have been regularly trained to the business ; b but gardeners have themselves, themselves into societies, (and I am sure they would get the support of their employers, for ultimately they alone would receive the benefit, and see that none should pass but those that had served a proper time to the trade, and paid a proper premium, 1 have no doubt a conplete alteration for the better would speedily follow, - Peter. culty of getting the flesh of a Cocoa-nut out of its shell makes me suspect that you are ignorant of a simple method of cracking one. Perhaps the subject is hardly worth a notice, but as I have enlightened at least a dozen dealers, besides other persons on the matter, some of your readers may not object to see this account in your pages. Instead of the common laborious and clu nalm of your le hand, and then with a hammer or a puker, hit it smartly in any direction in which you wish it to open. Continue turn ing the nut round in the hand, and striking with the hammer along the line you have chosen, and when it has been completely round two or three times, it with crack along ne is aware that the milk may be drawn off by tapping one of the three eye-like scars at the large end; but comparatively few are acquainted with the fact, that the pierced; and if a penknife is used carefully to scoop out the flesh, by passing it round the scar as close to the shell as possible, this body will be found in the centre of the plug thus extracted. If the shell should be split on-
gitudinally, by hammering along a line which crosses the
soft scar, the embryo will then be displayed nestling in a iittle cavity in the flesh. It is an interesting object, and its detection well worth the price of a cocoa-nut ; which, moreover, eats none the worse for having, previously administered to our amusement, by this little Botanical ex--J. S. Henslow.
Eranthemum pulchellum.-For the encouragement of those who are desirous of having this beautiful stove.plant n bloom in their sitting-rooms at this season, but who re deceived by the idea that it requires the heat common to other stove-plants, I can assure them that it requires bould bloom. Throughout the summer before last \(l\) kept a plant of it in my greenhouse, where it grew vigorously, and it was treated precisely the same as my greenhouse plants when they were housed for the winter, the temperaand that but nold occasion. In the last week of December following it was removed to the window of my sittingroom where it developed its flowers in abundance for several weeks. I have no doubt that a common frame and light, with external coverings, would afford all the protection required. In an early Number of this year's Chronicle, Mr. Beaton mentioned a few other plants equaily beautiful, that would bloom freely in a temperature of \(45^{\circ}\) viz. Aphelandra cristata, Ardisia crenulata, Euphorbia jacquiniffora and splendens, Justicia speciosa and coccinea, Poinciana pulcherrima, \&c. It is not improbable that these, if subjected to similar treatment, would repay the trouble of the experiment.-A Subscriber, Southampton
The Clover Dodder. - When in London last week, I examined the specimens of Cuscuta sulcata in Wallich's Herbarium, a he Linnean Society (No. 1320.2.3 of his Catalogne, ) and found that they al have capitate stigmas and from Essex, Suffolk, and Devon, and find that they al have filiform stigmas. Is not this snfficient to show that the pest in our fields is not the C. sulcata of Roxburgh . I suppose that the plant which you last received is different from that of the Eastern Counties, where, (near Bungay) I have the authority of a competent botanist, Mr. D. Stock, for saying that it has occurred for at least 36 years.-Charles C. Bubington, st. John's College Cambridge. [Khelat Lucern was introduced for the first time about the year 1824.]
Large Potato.-A Potato weighing seven pounds was dug up lately in ground belonging to S. L. Behrens, Esq., of Catterall, near Garstang.-Facile.
Hydrangeas.-In an early Number of "Harrison's Cabinet" was a paper on altering the colour of Hydrangeas by sulphuric acid. Two plants were turned out of pots, and an ounce of oil of vitriol procured, in which a feather was dipped, and the balls of the root touched over with
; afterwards the remainder of the acid was mixed in the proper quantity of soil for repotting, -this caused them to bloom blue. The writer held a respectable situation. If this be correct, could it apply to the China Rose, or to the Carnation?-O. [We sloould think not.]
Late-flowering Carnalions.-Can any reason be given why some sorts fower so murin later thas ond and lasten therr bloom? If bloomed in a cool greerhiouse, night seed be expected ?--O., Lecds. [Pusithly.]
List of Carnutions in which the pollen has been pretty abundant in 1842 and \(1013:-\) Scarlct Bizarre- MerDuke of Leeds. Rose Flake - Cbadwick's Hoyle's Dobbing's Mountaineer, Plant's Lady Hood. Purple Flake - Hudson's Miss Thornton, Brabbin's Squire Meynell, Leighton's Bellerophon. Seedlings from Walmsley's William IV. seem generally to resemble the parent, as out of seven plants five were Scarlet Bizarre but two of them single. Four of five seedlings from ake of Leeds were run Bizarres.-O., Leeds.
Batemon mentions as being in the collection of Mr. Horsfall, of Liverpool, is, I regret to say, defunct. It is said to have had much of the appearance of a Jones, Knowsley.
Extraordinary Cabbage.-Under this head in a late Chronicle is the following statement taken from the Exeter Flying Posi, viz. : that John Lee, a mason, at Pound, near Moretonhampstead, had grown a Cabbage to the great weight of 42 lbs . I should like to know what sort of a Cabbage it was ; if an early one it was very good, but if a late Cabbage I think it nothing extraordinary, as I have repeatedy grown the common Drumbead Cabbage to the weight of 80 lbs. , when cut off level with the ground, including all the leaves; and in October, 1842, I cut one weighing 47 lbs ., when
Gourds.-As the Courge courcelle was recommended I grew it from seeds obtained from Paris; but although the plants were raised in a hotbed, and were planted out in a small bed of dung and mould, it grew so vigorously that proved excellent ; the flavour very delicate, and somewhat your Jerusalem Artichoke. What is the experience of your Correspondents as to the growing this plant? Those will grow a good stock of the true Potiron jaune. How is it that in the northern parts of France they grow this to such a large size and so much better ripened than those grown in England?. Is there a sufficient difference in the climate to account for this? [Yes.] At Versailles, in the kitclien-garden, I found that the Potiron gris d'Hollande was grown in preference to the Potiron jaune for
the Royal table, as being much the best.- Totty.

Mr. Loudon.-As an amateur gardener, I have Iong
been an enthusiastic admirer of the late Mr. Loudon, and deeply regret, in common with later Mr. Loudon, and widow should be left in a destitute state. It appears that there are 350 "copies of the "Arboretum et Fruti. cetum Britannicum" on hand, and that a sale amounting lishers for the benefit of the widow. This is a large number to dispose of, particularly of an expensive work that has already had a great sale. I therefore take the liberty of suggesting to you the following plan, subject to any improvement you may think desirable, and at the same ame offering my services gratuitously for carrying it out Ahe "Arboretum," \&c. to be the prizes. This would realise 3,500 e, less the sum paid for advertisements, leaving few hundreds surplus for the widow. Without any uncharitable feeling for my fellow-creatures, I believe there are hundreds who would pay five shillings for a chance of
gain, however remote, who would not give the same sum gain, however remote, who would not give the same sum
out of pure charity. The low price of the tickets would enable many to take them who could not afford a larger sum.-Amicus.-In a Iate Number of the Chronicle is an announcement of the death of John Claudius Loudon, Esq. ; and in the last Number of his Magazine is a modest, but painful and distressing, statement of the
position of his affairs. The debtowing to the late lamented position of his affairs. The debt owing to the late lamented author by every Gardener I am sure will be willingly paid. Among the friends in and about London, the matter can about Edinburgh, for Scotland; and as to Ireland, I can safely vouch that many are ready, and will be willing, in and about Dublin, to unite in organising a subscription on this side the Channel. As an individual, I shall be glad to afford all the aid in my power for the furtherance of this object; and I hope that what I have thus explicitly suggested will meet with approbation and powerful assistance. In the meantime, I shall be making every exertion amongst those who are interested here; and will be happy to have any suggestions that may be likely to promote the object in view.-N. Niven, Richmond-hill,
Dublin. [We insert these two a newspaper are not the proper place for discussing such questions. No one wishes better to the discussing such Loudon than ourselves, but the task of organizing such measures as may be considered desirable must rest with persons of leisure. When any public demonstration takes place we shall be ready to report it.]
Heating,-A good deal having been written in your Jake the liberty regarding different modes of heating, I take the liberty of sending you my plan of heating my greenhouse,which, although published elsewhere some time ago, has probably not been seen by some of your readers, Who may improve on my plan. I should be most happy
to receive any suggestions on the subject. Its superiority according to my idea consists in its being perfectly free from brickwork; the whole heat is given out in the house;


A, ash-pan
A, ash-pan
Be, Horizontal the fil
fiameter. C, copper- \(\mathbf{}\) diame. D, lid that open

, joint to light the
fire F, Damper to regu-
, Slide of the house
through which the chrough which the
chimaey projects
foot chimuey projects
1 foot.
anderature, and ripens Grapes well ; the chimney takes off at E, through which some straw and a few sticks are put down, and on them some coals. B opens like the cover of a saucepan, through which you can arrange your fire. At A, a lighted candle is introduced, and the fuel burns quickly. After it
burns up I feed it with what in Wales they call balls, which are thus made:-Take 3 barrows of dust-coal, barrow of clay, mix them well to the consistence of mortar, make them into round lumps about the size of cricketballs, put them in at the damper, F, say three or four, and you will find that they will burn many hours. My green nouse has been heated by them these three years, and it of steam ; shut it, and none escapes; the whole is made of copper, excepting the chinney from \(E\) to \(F\), and the legs. I went expensively to work, as I had no pattern, the Whole being an idea of my own; it was made by a brazier in this town, and cost me altogether about lol A castDavies, Pershore.
Guano.-I have much pleasure in telling you that I tried Guano upon part of a field sown with Turnips, the The produce of the been already manured with ashes. The produce of the part on which Guano, mixed with
half ashes, was added to the former dressing is nearly half ashes, was added to the former dressing is nearly the field; the colour of the plant is a much darker green, and the size of the Turnips immense.-G. \(O\). \(O\).
Effects of Gas-tar on Stems of Fruit-trees.-Some time since one of your Subscribers recommended the use of ges or coal-tar for dressing the stems of Fruit-trees; I beg
used. About 12 years ago the person who had the orchard now possess, being afraid that sheep and pigs would or four feet up from the ground with gas-tar, which answered in every respect the intentionrom cattle; but they suffered in a way equally bad. The Apple-trees, from effects of the gas-tar, gradually began
to fail, and some died altogether in about five years after its application. The bark of others close to the ground became rotten, and even up to this time its deleterious Plum and Pear-trees are perceptible. Its application to liam and Pear-trees caused the stem to overgrow immediately above where the tar had been put on; several of
these trees became loose in the ground, and did not thrive for a long time afterwards. The gas-tar might, however, be tried in a diluted state for the sake of experiment, and then only on trees that are cankered and of little consequence, in the proportion of one part gas-tar to three of
train-oil, well mixed together, with the addition of fifteen parts of cowndung and two of water. If the stems of parts of cowrdung and two of water. If the stems of touch them, and the diluted tar might act in some respects as a manure.-Caution.
Forf Covering a New Wall with Ivy.-This has been mortar ; also by the insertion of suitable slips of the throughout the wall whisertion of suilding. These take root in the fresh mortar, and the wall is green almost as soon as completed. Lord Devon's agent in the North of Ireland is authority for the perfect success of both these experi-meats.-M. A. M. \(^{\text {M. [We fear the Ivy will soon throw }}\) break all the joints of the brickwork if it continus to grow. \(]\)
keteors.-There is and has been a singular Iuminous appearance visible in the heavens at this place, commencing north and cock in the evening, about half-way betwixt assumes various shapes every moment ing in a body. It is like a light cloud, not the dozalin brightness of the northern lights. For any information concerning this phenomenon I shall feel greatly obliged.J. Rogers, Woolwich, Dec. 22.
attention to this subject on account of \(m\) in the to this subject on account of what has been said and 590. A Wren's nest, usually termed the "cock's nest," was built this year just above my bedroom Window, so that I had an opportunity of seeing it built. Arter it was inished I observed that only one of the birds mave use of it until after the other one had brought forth her young, and then 1 found the other bird and the young I supposed it to be intended for part of the young to sit in, as I fancied one nest wasficient for the whole family, but I soon found this not to be the case, as the only appeared about this nest for ten days, as I imagine for the purpose of being fed by the old birds; the young were not allowed to enter the nest, but were driven away
from the place to find for themselves. I observed that th object of phe the have examined it at different hours of the night and have found the bird in; I have also seen him go in and out during the day, When stormy and wet, down to the present time where the other bird sits I have not been able to find out but frequently see
ther.-M. Saul.
Cape Bulbs.-In the Gardeners' Chronicle of Sept 24,1842 , at p. 638 , you did me the favour to insert some remarks I had made respecting Cape Bulbs. I now beg that worm you that early in September last I took up al in the open ground : the four at eighteen inches, and one of those at twelve inches were perfectly sound and throwing out roots, though they had never appeared above ground since I first planted them three years before. bad state. I planted it in a pot, inches, but it was in Of state. I planted it in a pot, but it shortly perished. not have taken them up at that early period of the year ut that I thought at the moment I had a good opportu ity of disposing of my property bere, and I did not wish certainly repeat the experiment whenever I have another opportunity, and have no doubt of its succeeding in a dry sandy soil, especially if forced by a handglass in the sum mer.- \(R\).

Swans and Weeds in Ponds.-Some Correspondents dispute my statement respecting swans clearing ponds state what weeds the ponds at this place were chored with, as they were all exterminated before I came to reside here; but certain it is the ponds at the present time are as clear as could be desired. Whether our rot so well fed, I. will not pretend to say, but most assuredly they destroy everything in the form of aquatic vegetation that comes in their way. Even the Water Lily, (Nymphra alba, and the common Flag, (Iris pseudacorus, do not escape their ravages ; and where these plants Lave been planted for ornament, we are obliged to watch them pretty closely in the spring, to prevent the swans from destroying them; but after the plants get well estathe following season.-W. P. Ayres.
Pruning Forest Trees. - In Number 45 of the Chronicle, "Quercus" advises foresters to abstain from Had he calls the "dangerous plaything" of pruning. he might have led us along with him, as much mischief
has undoubtedly been incurred by the mismanagement of anskilful pruners. But this is not the case; he aims a nothing less than the complete suppression of every method of pruning, all being, in his opinion, hurtful to the growth
of trees. He and I differ widely in our opinions on this point. I have often given reasons for disagreeing with point. I have often given reasons for disagreeing wit those who regret any interference with the branches of
trees, but have not always been successful in bringing them to my way of thinking. "Quercus," on quoting a sentence of mine, places after it some remarks of Pro fessor Lindley, as if they were opposed to it. My observ ation is, "When the lateral branches are shortened, the sap has less surface to cover than when they are allowed to extend to an improper length and thickness." This解 to the surface. tree ? answer in the affirmative. It is even mor abundant, which I account for quite consistently with the remarks of Dr. Lindley. He says, "the supply of fluid by the roots should be continued and uninterrupted. The smallest leaf at the extremity of a branch of a lofty tree must assist in setting in action the absorbing power of the If th, at whatever distance from the organ these roots act ruptis reciprocal action is not main period, an of interruption." To this I subscribe most cordially; and one especial benefit derived from shortening branches leaves and roots more ample and beneficial. The smallness of the branches, and the closeness and breadth of the leaves, give a plentiful supply of sap, and render the circulation rapid. Much of the misunderstanding on the subject proceeds, I think, from the idea that there is an irreparable loss of leaves sustained by the application of the pruning-knife. In the act of cutting, we, of course, take may be a deficiency in the supply till the young shoot grow on the cut branches, but no longer. On the con trary, there is a greater supply of nourishment from the leaves on the young shoots; hey, being broader and fresher draw more nutriment from the atmosphere than is imbibed by the leaves of uncut branches. All gardeners know tha fruit-trees and many kinds of shrubs must be cut anpually, in order to make them blossom and bear will full vigour. In like manner forest-trees by shortening acquire a vigour and luxuriance from the concen
tration of the sap that does not belong to uncut trees. It is rosy f the sap that does not belong to uncut trees. much method, and as it is the desire of planters generally to have rapid growth in the trunk, 1 doubt not that the system will be more extensively applied than it has been may trunk has gained the desired height, and the branches will spread out and be more elegant and luxuriant from the previous have re I had from him he stated "that he annually pursued my system in his plantations in the counties of Denbigh, Flint, and Merioneth, amounting to 850 acres, since the Dr min of 1804. Such decided ase the sceptical.-Gavin Cree, Biggar.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES Dec.7.-This was the Winter General Meeting of this Society, Hon. Lord Murray, V.P., in the chair. On the centre table were displayed the Chinese Chrysanthemums, and the various parcels of Grapes, Pears, and Apples, which had been sent for competi-
tion, those which had gained prizes being distinguished by cards. tion, those which had gained prizes being distinguished by cards.
At one end of the Hall was exhibited, in large pots single specimens of the rich collection of Coniferas belonging to the society; Prizes were awarded as follows :-For excellent retarded Grapes,
the Silver Medal to Mr. P. Crocket the Silver Medal to Mr. P. Crocket, gr. to Colonel Fergusom, of
Raith, the kind being White Muscat of Alexandria; 2, Mr \(J\). Raith, the kind being White Muscat of Alexandria; 2 , Mr J. J;
Young, gro to Mrs. Hamilton Nisbett Ferguson, of Archerfiel,
3, Mr.J. Robertson, gr, to Lord Gray, Kinfauns. No fewer than eleven competitors came forward with Desserl Pcurs, each producing six sorts, and the fruit being in general of good quality.
The Slver Medal was voted to Mr. Young, Archerfied, for Marie
Lonise 隹 Souise, Louise Bonne (of Jersey, Bergamot, and Swiss Bergamoct, 2 d premium to Mr. J.
Lyall, gr, to Six J. Hope, Bart., of Pinkie, for Glout Morceau, Lyall, gr, to Six J. Hope, Bart., of Pinkie, for Glout Morceau, Pippin, Rabston Plypin, (lid Nonparcil, Borndonfer, Hrillow-eyed
Pippin, and Blenheim Pippin; 2, Mr. J, Murray, gr, to Andrew
Fletcher, Esque of Saltoum Fletcher, Esq., of Saltoun, for Ross Nonpareil, Common Nonpareil, Golden Mundi, Golden Pippin, Paradise, and Ribston. six competitors, each exhibiting 12 named varieties, single
clusters of each flower. The silver medal was assigned to Mr. J. Young, gr to T. Oliver, Esq., Newington Lodge, for Queen,
Comet, Adventurer, Conjuror, Victory, Invincible, Superb clus-
tered Yellow, Norfolk Rival, Venus, Gem, Tasselled Yellow, and Marquis; 2, Mr. Young, Archerfield, for Queen, Vesta, Mafquis, Champion, Goliath, Spectabile, Imperial, and Minerva; and 3d,
Mr. J. Addison, gr to the Earl of Wemyss, Gosford, for Princess Maria, Queen, Beauty, Vesta, Minerva, Clustered Yellow, Vir-
ginica, Gem, Lucidum, Memnon, Formosum, and Adventurer.
Fior ginica, Gem, Lucidum, Memnon, Formosum, and Adventure
For a handsome plant of the broad-leaved variety of Epiphyllum truncatum in flower, a premium was awarded to Mr. Addison,
Gosford. In the culinary department the show of Celery wos Gosford. In the culinary department the show of Celery, was
extensive, there being eight competitors, each producing six stalks, three red and three white. The silver medal was awarded to Mr. Addison; 2, a premium to Mr. J. (iondail, gr to the Mar-
quis of Lothian; and 3 , to Mr. J. Gourlay, gr to the DowarerCountess of filangow, The (mmons prod
quality. Thre sorts were requred, and f
with a notice of the mode of freatment
to Mr. Goodall, for Portugal, Stranburgh, and Red-the Portugal particular management; and 2, a premium to Mr. J. Thomson,
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
 gardencr who slioukl prodnce the mont extchsixe and correct.y either species or marked varieties, the growth of season 1843,that the premima should \(\begin{aligned} & \text { gourneyman gardener, at Archerfield; which report was unani- } \\ & \text { jor }\end{aligned}\) journeyman gardener, at Archerbarium was laid on the tahle,
mously approved of. The her
containing upwards of 500 specimens, with names and localities. Among exupwards of 500 specimens



the ermbury scarlet as in other ilowers. It is not tipread ove It is really mixed with the crimson in the texture of the flower,



 or any of the strong-growing kinds of Cereus. Its flexile
branches will then have an opportunity of showing their true character. To obtain young specimens from cuttings it is only necessary to keep a little damp moss round any of the branches,
at a jont, and there will speedily be roots formed at that place Indeed, the plant toots freely at its joints, in a moist atmosphere,
without any such external application. It was found by Mr Gar-dener on the organ Mountains of Brazil, and named after the H1s BEBT/A mpron IATT. Thurough-wad. Hithertha.

\section*{reaty a beaut ful swan litrer shrith, particulais.y well adapted to}

 that appearance has gone off, and the foliage is now of a deep rich
glossy green. While the beautiful yellow flowers are as largc
 Horticultural Society it proves to be a greenhouse shrub, requiring the same treatnient in a compost consisting of peat, loam, and
grows freely if potted in sand in equal proportions. The pot should be well drained, and
a few pieces of potsherds mixed through the soil. Plenty of air a few pieces of potsherds mixed through the sole. in sunny days.
and water must be given in summer, and shade in In winter the plant should be placed in some airy place free fron frost, and be watered in ine weather. It may
cuttings in the usual way. - Botanical Register.

\section*{MISCELLANEOUS}

New Hardy Oak.-This Oak, the Quercus glabra, was sent to Pais from Leyden, in 1836, and has perfectly succeeded there; for it is now \(4 \frac{1}{2}\) feet high. It is little known, in consequence of its resemblance to a Laurel more than to an Oak. It takes very well from cuttings, placed in bottom-heat under a bell-glass; a plant propagated in this manner four years ago, and in the open ground for three years, is doing very well. It was pro-
greud to hand-glass in the winter for the two first tected by a hand-glass in the winter for the two first years; the third yeater, if there had been any. I should think that under a hand-glass it has sustained at least eight centigrade degrees; this makes me believe that we could cultivater that of Anger, where acclimating becomes every day more easy, and where the soil suits so well the
trees and plants of Japan. From what M. Siebold says in his Work, it appears that this tree has all that is desirable as an object of propagation. This Oak, he says, is a large upright tree, branching out at the top, its leaves are tough, of a bright green underneath, perfectly entire, and remain three years upon the tree. Since I have had leaves. The catkins are very numerous and upright; the acorns ripen the following year, like those of other evergreen Oaks. In Japan they eat the ruit, which tastes
like Chesnuts. There are some varieties of this. The wood is hard and heavy, and is used in making agriculposes. It is propagated by seeds and by grafting. This beautiful Oak was introduced to Leyden in 1830, by Holland. I tried to graft it on a common Oak, but did not succeed. I should think that if it were grafted upon our evergreen species, we should have better success.Neumann, in Rev. Hort
inc Labels, to write on with a common Pencil.Slightly rub wilh pumice-stone the part of the label upommon lead pencil, and when the letters have been exposed to the air for two or three days, they are indelible. If you wish to efface the writing, you must rub with the pumice-stow, covered over with oarth they will reappear. Old zinc is wetted, over them, and the purpose. M. Paul Manoury gardemer in the Garden of Plants, of Caen, made this discovery several years ago.-Rev. Hort
Action of Roots on Glass.-Dr. Jackson stated that bulbs nol ber for noticed the same effects on bottle glass, which had lain in garden mould. He supposed that the plants had the power of decomposing glass as well as the felspar of granite, and of appropriating to their use the potash contained in it,
and that this was the source of the potash coutained in the ashes of plants.-Proceedings of Boston Society. Application of Dr. Boucherie's Method for Improving the Appearance and Qualily of Wood, by the Injection of various Fluids.-We learn from the Revue Horticole tha Dr. Boucherie has obtained permission to make trial of Two modes of effecting the penetration of the wood are adopted. When the trees are in leaf, the natural suction is sufficient to cause the ascent of the foreign fluid from the bottom of the tree to the extremity of the leaves. But when the leaves have fallen, the trees require to be cut and laid in a horizontal position; and by pressure the but little resistance, being at the same time expelled, The
rapidity with which the foreign fluid is substituted for the natural sap of the tree surpasses conception. As an instance, the trunk of a Beech, \(52 \frac{1}{2}\) feet in length, and 2 feet \(9 \frac{86}{100}\) inches of mean diameter, and consequently contain-
ing 328 cubic feet, had 186,743 cubic inches, or \(673 \frac{1}{2}\) ing 328 cubic feet, had 186,743 cubic inches, or \(673 \frac{1}{2}\) gallons of sap expelled in 25 hours; and in the same period 195,897 cubic inches, or \(706 \frac{1}{2}\) gallons of pyroligneous acid were injected. From this experiment, which was very carefully conducted, it may be inferred, in the first place, that the wood of the Beech is solid to the extent of about two-thirds of its volume; hence one-third remains as space destined for the circulation of sap. Secondly, that in its natural state a tree of advanced age contains vacuities into which the sap no longer penetrates, since as above pelled ; this may be attributed to the diseased state of certain portions of tissue not permeable to the sap by natural propulsion, but which are capable of being filled with the acid when the latter is injected with sufficient force. M. Boucherie has thus been able to introduce preservative acids into the pores of trees, expelling at the same time the sap, an active agent of corruption; thereby insuring for wood work an incalculable duration. By the same procedure, calcareous substances in solution are introduced; these render the wood much harder, stronger, and almost incombustible; qualities valuable for constructions generally, and particularly for ship-building. wool is als low, and violet, are communicated-not a dull uniformo tinge, but beautiful variegations according to the windings of the cellular tissue. 1
New Botanical and Horticultural Books.-Endlicher's "Genera Plantarum," 3d Supplement ; Schleiden's "Grundzüge der Botanik," vols. i. and ii. : De Can dolle's "Théorie Elémentaire de la Botanique," -3d Edition; Lindley's "Théorie der Gartenkunde

Vegetable Irritability.-Gentiana sedifolia, a native of the Cordilleras of Guayaquil, at the height of 9000 feet, the Cordileras Guayaquil, at the height or 900 feet possessen, in a striking eane, the property of instantly finger. and so cometely is this effected that one the finger, and so completely wes erna in was expanding its deep azare flo sun's rays. It is a curious circumstance, that cold, or probably some should, in thi instance, excite vereple irritability should, in this instance, excite vegetable irrtability. The rense happens with resect to Main, many of Which are natives of the temperate mountain.region;-yet while other species of the same family, abundantly distributed on the sultry savannah that borders the coast, manifest that property in a very remarkable degree. Jameson, in Hooker's Journal of Botany.
Climate of Quito; its Orchidacea.-The western side Pichincha, fronting the Pacific, is frequently obscured by dense fogs, sweeping across the face of the paramo, moisture, intermingling with the cool mountain atmo sphere; while that of the table land of Quito, unless when disturbed by the transient effect of a thunderstorm, is remarkably dry and transparent. This may be one reason why no trees are found on the plain of Quito, excepting such as have been planted round the " haciendas." At Pichàn, 12,986 feet, where the western descent commences, we cipice to the height inste large forest-trees clothing the prefew Alpine forms, as Lychnis (No. 115), Cerastium (No. 108), a gigantic Draba (No. 7\%), and a stinging Loasa, with a flower of the colour and size of an Orange From this point down to the level of about 8,000 feet From this point down to the level of about 8,000 feet, the forests af ares Eaglish park scenery. Nothing can exceed the riohness and variety of the flora of this recion. The gorges, and variety of the fora of this region. and Alstromerias, and Begonias, enwing nor can 1 conceive anything finer than the curious genus Loranthus, regetag on the lar blossome plaving alof a profusion of splenaid blossoms. One pecies, in paricuar, proat 10 inches in length and Femers, each the ferest xesembling the finest coral. Nrom their pecular mode of growth, none of these shrubs have beea iderto ins aced a a living state, and consequally no idea can be formed of their extreme beauty from the mere inspection of a dried specimen. Amid the multitude of the forests, those of the Orchidacea deserve particular notice. Perhaps no class of plants displays so much diversity in the construction of the corolla, while the whole an extremely natural assemblage The resemblance which some of the flowers bear to certain animals has not escaped the observation of these people, little inclined as they are to investigate the natural productions of their magnificent country. The fine genus Anguloa, a native of the province of Loxa, produces a flower which, from some ancied resemblance to a bull's head, has received the name
el Torito." Cyrtochilum pardinum is a native of the alpine forests of Cuenca and Loxa. The cattle farm of the cucho, verging on the paramo, over wher number of the more minute species than any other lacality with which I am acquainted. We have a description of these from the able pen of Professor Lindley ; and though important for the advancement of botanical science, I doubt'much Whether they will be ever seen in a living state. The genus Stelis, of which there is a vast number of species, genus Stelis, of which there is a vast number of species,
elonging to this tribe; some of them vegetating on the perpendicular cliffs of Pichincha, as high as 12,000 feet. forest-trees to a more considerable elevation. Two zones seem particularly well suited for the production of Orchidaceæ. The first, and most extensive, is that just
described, from 10,000 to 8,000 fect. The other is the described, from 10,000 to 8,000 feet. The other is the
forest land skirting the coast, and extending upwards to nearly 1,000 feet. In the alluvial country of Guayaquil nearly 1,000 feet. In the alluvial country of Guayaquil From the elevation of 6000 feet downwards to within a from leagues of the coast, the country is a vast unbroken forest, forming overhead a dense leafy canopy, through forest, forming overhead a dense leafy canopy, through whil, perpetually deluged with rain, is streened with leave and timberinally deluged with rain, is strewed with leaves dour, and, as in Choco, infested with venomous reptiles Rare and beautiful Cryptogamia (Trichomanes and Hy menophyllum, Mosses, and Jingermanniæ) clothe with a mantle of lively green the trunks of these gigantic trees forming a strange contrast with the naked soil underneath There is, ia fact, no space for the growth of herbaceou plants. The excessive moisture, with a perpetual diurna development; they would be suffocated by the lusurian regetation of the forest. A few plants only of Vija (Heliconia Bijai) spring from the humid surface, and to he benighted traveller are of the most essential service as forming a useful material to cover his temporary rancho, the construction of which would be otherwise matter of difficulty. Nothing can be more impressive han the silence that reigns throughout these vast.pri maval forests. I have, on several occasions, traversed a space of 30 miles, in four successive days, without meeting with a single animated being-not even a bird. The traveller's progress is indeed remarkably slow; not 80 much owing to the miry state of the ground as to the rast number of fallen trees he is compelled to climb over path, the slightest deviation from which might be attended with serious consequences, in a country where it is hardly possible to procure a glimpse of the sun' or stars. At posight he is frequently startled by the crash of falling trees, which may, perhaps, have existed for centuries, but are finally prostrated by the hand of time.-Jameson, in Hooker's Jourral of Botany.

\section*{3Rebíplos.}

Theoris der Gärtneret, von John Lindley. (Lindley'
Theory of Horticullure.) 8vo. Vienna. 1842.
Page 147.-From the observations in the text it would appear that the surface of the glass in the plant-houses of England is not usually covered in winter; and hence we may see how great a difference there is between the climate there and with us, as well as an explanation of the our own.
Page 148.-We cannot let pass this opportunity of remarking on the injury to which plants are exposed by the practice of heating houses to a high temperature during the night. There is not a more unnatural practice in all Horticulture than this. To maintain a temperature during perfect madness, and shows the greatest ignorance of the perfect madness, and shows the greatest ignorance of the
life of vegetables. During a great degree of cold, it is much better to increase the temperature of the house during the day, whilst the light is upon it, than to increase it at night.

Page 15l.-Plants also during growth require carbonic acid as well as moisture, and it is through the medium of damp atmosphere that they are enabled, by means of their leaves and green parts, to appropriate this gas.
Page 152.-Every gardener will find it of the greatest use accurately to study the peculiarities of the locality in which he cultivates his plants. Every glass-house possesses some important differences in relation to moisture,
dryness, and heat. These differences should be studied in drynes, and heat. These differences should be studied in are cultivated.
Page 153.--It seems that there is something like the mania for ventilating plants in England, to which gardeners in this country attach so much importance. Although these good people very often meet with accidents from sach a practice, yet they still continue to repeat their error; they seek an explanation of the injurious results, not in the draught of alr carrying away the moisture, not in the meeting of two currents of air of very different temperature, but they ascribe it to the locality, to the say is neces'sary for the plants; and many of them do not know at all that a current of air is in the highest degree injurious for many plants.
Page 156 .-A small quantfty of "ammoniacal vapour in the atmosphere does not act injuriously on plants. Page 156.-"We can beay testimony to the injurious ness of the presence of centain kinds of gas upon plants off in consequence of the gases given off from hot-air pipes. We cannot insist too strongly on these pipes being kept perfectly clean, they sbould be washed
over at least once a year with white-wash, and this is more especially needed in houses where Camellias are rown.
Page 158,-"-" It is very true that Fungi will live best in e damp atmosphere with a low temperature. But they are only produced when portions of decomposing organic
matter, either animal or vegetable, or even inorganic submatter, either animal or vegetable, or even inorganic substances, are allowed to accumulate upon the leaves and
other parts of the plants. When plants are kept quite
free from such matters, and no dead or dying parts ar free from remain upon them, they will always remain have taught us this, and we are of opinion that it is much better to seek the cause from whence an evil springs than to seek to attempt to remove the evil when it has occurre But when plants are affected with mould, the thick leather ones should be washed and dried between folds of linen and the soft and hairy ones should be strewed with pow-
dered chalk (Kreide), and in this way its progress will be dered ch
- Page 164.-There are seeds among the Cerealia which require only the \(\frac{\bar{x} \delta 06}{}\) of their weight of water to cause
Fage 166. -In a great number of seeds, we may see by their weight that when sown under natural circumstances, they can only have a small covering of earth over them. In other seeds again their form prevents them when they drop naturally from their parent plant, from sinking deep with the leaves whichs are very often covered naturally ime germination takes place are formed into humus, thus affording the young plant an abundant, supply of carbonic acid, and the peculiar salts which it requires for its growth. We believe that seeds require to be buried less deep in the ground, in proportion to the near approach of the time \(t\) which they begin to germinate
Page 170.-If any one casts a glance at the elements of the seeds of leguminous plants, it will be at once evident heat, whilst other seeds wear so high a degree of moist destroyed by a temperature like that of boiling water. Page 170.-The seeds of the Phytolacca decandra, well us those of the Raspberry, have been known to ger minate after being exposed to the heat of boiling syrup. Page 171.-Seeds which possess resinous and viscous coverings prevent the access of the air and water to their interior, and as it is by these agents that oxygen is intro unced to the carbon of which seeds are principally com posed, such seeds do not so easily permit of the formation Page 17 acid
Page 174.-It is well known that the seeds of Roses have the peculiarity of laying a long time in the soil before they germinate, and in Botanical works they are described as the last to germinate. It is a curious fact
that, if these seeds be allowed to remain on the tree till they have experienced a temperature below the freezing point, they will produce twice and three times the quantity of young plants they would have done, had they been gathered betore the frost.
Page 176.-The failure of the seeds of cultivated plants may also be ascribed to other causes besides that here mentioned. In a state of nature a plant ceases to exist when all the circumstances are not present which are essential to its existence and reproduction. Cultivated plants suffer generally from the attention of the cultivator,
and they are only supplied with the kind of soil which enables them to put forth green parts and leaves, which is looked upon as the normal condition of the plant, and from this cause seeds are not unfrequently imperfectly only placed Again, cuttings of plants are cultivated and although they grow up and produce no seeds, inquiry is not made as to the reason. The fact is, plants require particular kinds of ingredients in the soil with which to perfect their seeds ; and unless these matters are present the seeds are not matured, and this is undoubtedly the reason why cultivated plants do not oftener bear fertil
Page 206.-Cuttings of the roots of Berberis aquifolium all Pelargoniums, and the Monsonia, will propagate the plant with great certainty, provided those portions are se Pu which contain upon them adventitious buds
whose branches We have seen a Cerasus Lauro-cerasus forth roots in the air. This also frequently occurs in all the shrubby Calceolarias, and many other plants, where they are grown in a damp atmosphere, but only on thos 221 . - The earth in which we to the day-light. 221.- he earth whioh we usually plant cuttings inorganic elements, but also of elements arising from the inorganic elements, but ale
Page 222,-We have grafted the flower-buds and often the branches with half ripe fruits of the Rose, with perfect success. Herr Foordy, of Mähran, cultivates small Rhododendrons, not more than six inches high, by Pages 2.- it too true that the common crown grafting is still in use on the Contineat. Yet there are many other good methods adopted, some of which sur pass the whip.grafting; and there is now generally a neatness in these operations in German gardens, that was formerly entirely unknown
Page 234.-In the year 1841, an experiment was per formed under the direction of the Royal Horticultural Society of Berlin, in which a branch of the Cosmea bipinnata was grafted upon the root of a Dahlia, and it not
only grew well, but it also brought forth blossoms and only grew
Page 246.-One of the cheapest kinds of grafting clay consists of three parts of common clay, two parts of cow. dung, and one of barley beards (Gerstenkranen), which must be thoroughly well kneeded together
Page 251.-In the case of the Camellia branch placed in water, the water is only a means of maintaining the existence of the plant, and not a means of nourishing the plant in the same manner as it would be if the roots were placed in natural circumstances. How long plants would need hardiy be brought to any oдe's recollection.

Page 269.-The planting trees against a wall is an operation requiring great care, and the circumstannes of
climate, \&c. should be taken into consideration. There is frequently a very barbarous practice adopted in our gardens; the trees are planted so close to the walls that the roots can obtain only half the nutriment they ought. Such a position can only be remedied by planting the trees further from the wall, and not allowing the roots to penetrute the earth parallel with the stem.

\section*{THE NATURALIST'S CORNER.}
70. Pleasures and Advantages of Rural Labour.The ancient Romans were greatly addicted to husbandry, and Cone ment as instance of this, that they thought than by calling him a good husbandmen any good man oration for Sextus Roscius, observes that their ancestors, by diligently following Agriculture, brought the commonwealh to the flourishing condition in which it then was. atus, who was chem the plough to the dictatorship, up, and roturnorty win greater joy than of four acres ; that C. Fabricius and Curius Dentarm whom one had driven Pyrrhus out of Italy and the other had subdued the Sabines-cultivated the seven acres which they shared with the rest of the people, with a diligence equal to the valour by which they had obtaine them that the true offspring of Romulus were hardened by rural called for their aid; and that the of the country that Italy produced a preater quantity of Poby observes former ages, whick ane hand of generas, and of ploughmen who had triumphed. traduced than that of Epicurus. He has been more sented as a person wholly given up to laxury and inteme a proverb, to anpress voluptuous person, whose whole pleasure was in eating and drinking. And yet it is certain that he was a great powers of to his followers. Epicurus himself, in his epistle to Menceceus, says, that when he speaks of pleasure, he does not mean the pleasures of the voluptuous and intemperate, as som have misinterpreted him, but tranquillity of mind, and a body void of pain. Hear what the poet Cowley calls being

\section*{true epicure:-}

\section*{That pleasure was world had taught,}

And was perhaps i' the right, if rizhtl

\section*{And in a garden's slsade that sove,}

May there find cheap and virture,
the -You may admire, says the Latia poet, the splendour of a large vineyard, but you had better cultivate a small one:-" laudato ingentia rura,
The labour of cultivating Vines is so great, that the master cannot extend his care over a very large spot of ground. Columella relates a story from Grecinus, in conirmation of this. A man had two daughters, and large vineyard, of which he gave a third part with th riage; and yet he gather as daughter, with another third for her portion and still found that his remaining third part produced as the whole had done which could arise from no ther as than that he was able to cultivate hir no other cause the whole vineyard before it was divided. The same author mentions this precept of the poet with great com mendation, and says it was taken from a saying of one of he seven mise men, and that it a haginians, that "a field ought to be weaker than the

CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the ensuing weet. HAving now "rounded the revolving year," and brought the thank those Correspondents who assisted me with their letters If I had to do the Calendar over again I might keep more to the
point, but I could not write it more earnestly or perhaps mats it more generally useful-hence the advantage of changing the writers annually. The change lhave taken the liberty of making a part in the discussions of the day, if he is so inclined and the render more interesting a naturally dry subject. Another advantage which arises rom this plan, is, that young gardeners on their first attempts at writing are oftell afraid to send thenr letters
to literary men, but will do so with confidence to a gardener. I have made use of many letters of this kind during the sener. and gardeners sometimes would wish to say a word or two on the topic of the day, but will not do so, because they think short
communications give more trouble than the matter is worth. I had many useful hints from this source, and I thank the subject remarks, is, that I was among the first gardeners who for these proprictors to establish a respectable weekly journal, at a time when our garden literature was a disgrace to us as a body, espe-
cally in the eyes of foreigners. In reply to the difficult cally in the eyes of foreigners. In reply to the difficulties and
dangers pointed out to me in the way of establishing such work, I said that if you do but stem the fiood of personal discus-
worn

\section*{sion}
gardener
great bul
the seque
more tha in which a one friend for a copy of min obscure low publication vainly endeavouring to foujure the stability of the Gardeners Benevolent Institution, by attempts at sowing the Gardeners
the more zeaious of ats advocates; but there is not cause for apprehension from this proceeding. The Committee of 1839, consisting of the principal London nurserymen ans garden-
ers, placed this Institution on a firm basis by expelling improper ers, placed this Institution on a firm basis by expelling improper
persons, and effectually closing up the avenues aganst them See the Report of the Proceedings of the London Floricultural See the Report of the Proceedings of the London Floricultural
Society in last week's Chronicle, The most respectable gardeners
in the country have subscribed to the Institution since then, and many yaunable contributions have been sent by some of the gereat
patrons of gardening. This has enabled the Committee to place I.-KITCHEN-GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Piverv.-If the bottom heat dloes not fall below \(88^{\circ}\) at the
botton of the pots when a littie more additional tan would be necessary to revive it, the usual routine of air, Atte water, and
look out after drips so 18 all that is necessary
briend of mine bought from 30 to 4 groo Pine-apples last August in Penang,
all for 2s., and he sags that this island and the oposite Malay
Peninsula are better supplied with the finer tropical fruits than in the world
 it sliould suddenly cliange to frost the fires must he increased;
this may perhaps cause the top eyes to break too som, or hefore thuse lowee down are reade shots horizontally, and to set their
 form, which should never be lost sight of in eariy frorcing
PeAchl- Hovss. -A stead 10 tem temerature of from \(45^{\circ}\) to \(50^{\circ}\),
 who ask for seeds of our fancy varieties. When I get a good ser-
viceable sort I prefer continuing it by cuttings or layers; and as these fancy sorts are orten seen to degenerate from seels, why
should dealers not increase them by cuttings, and sell young should dealers not ind
plants instead of seeds
The " Knave of Spates" manager Des his Strawberry pots better
Ont that I am maderhted to anotier gardencr for his way of protecting Stratherries nup pots from frost. My friend lays down a row of of the row; the next ruw is placed in a contrary direction,
leaving the pots " bottom to bottom;" two more trakes are used, as before; the vacancies among the pots are then filled up with
soil, \&c., and other rows are continued in the same way until ail the pots are up; the stakes are strong enough to keep the
pots up, and the whole operation is afterwards managed as by mots up, and the whole operation is afterwards managed as by
the "Knave of Spades." The weather has been so unusually
the finc lately that out-duor operations are mure forward nuw than patience too much witha qearetition of my last calendar, let us
hasten to see if all the plants are in a right condition in the

\section*{iI.-FLower-garden and shrubbery.}
 what the new stove climber is I lately mentioned," It is a Big-
 gis cost the Duke of Devonshire so much money 》" Dr. Wallich, tree, "not surpassed in magnincence amendelegayce in in any part of
the world," and D. Roye says it is "the mest splendid of the many mag, nificent objects mat the vegetable kingdom." The
 duced on prndulous racemes. it is prupagated possibly by
graftume the tons of the ripened shoots on pieces of itsown roots. \begin{tabular}{l} 
CONGRVATORY,-Little arr need be g'ven now to this house, \\
as the forced flowers are broullut in. \\
\hline
\end{tabular} question lately-"How would it answer to keep a greemhouse
closely shut U|| all winter, iike a Ward's case?" Perliaps just as weil, it int better for many plants, than the present mode;
you had better try the experiment. The Echites splendens, you had better try the experiment. The Enshites splendens,
which we suppose whll do in a warm conservatory, 18 now
dio offered fur sale ins some of the princeipai nurserics. I have seen
ithossoms of it, and a lovely plant tit 1s. Pris \(A\) VD Y'RAMES. - We have this week taken upa few dozens
of the young heaths from the open border; they carried large balls of earti, and we stored them, without pots, into a cold pit,
fi.1ng i:A betwent the balls with peat. They will remain here until next April, when they will be moved to the flowr-garden. way, will som make fine specimens.
In conclusion, there is a letter addressed "A. B. C." in the
 Ipswich
I State of the Wheather naer London for the week ending Dee. 28, 184s, as I
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{ВАвинитвя.} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Tнввдомктва.} & Wi & & \\
\hline Dea & Max. & Min. & Max. & Min. & \({ }_{\text {Mean. }}^{47 \mathrm{Ca}}\) & & & \\
\hline  & 30.4500 & \({ }_{\text {cose }}^{\text {30.356 }}\) & \({ }_{68}{ }^{65}\) & \({ }_{6 B}\) & cos. & s.W. & . 0 & \\
\hline senday
Monduy &  & \({ }_{\substack{30,416 \\ 80,386}}^{\text {a }}\) & \({ }_{68}^{58}\) & \({ }_{85}^{40}\) & \({ }_{4}^{43.5}\) & S. & . 0 & \\
\hline  &  &  & \({ }_{45}^{48}\) & \({ }_{3}^{41}\) & \begin{tabular}{l} 
43, \\
\(\substack{3 \\
\hline 8}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular} & W & & \\
\hline Thuroday \({ }^{88}\) & 30.498 & 30.476 & 9 & 48 & & & & \\
\hline Averag & 30.43 & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\section*{Stete of the Weather at Chiswick during che laat \(177-18\) years, for the ensuing}


REPORT ON COVENT-GARDEN MAREET,
Trans the unusual mildness of the weather at this season the
market hae been well supplied durng the week with vegetables market has heen well supplied durng, the week with vegetables
oralmost every kind. lemand, and ls, tenerally ypeaking, of good quality. Pme applez, althourt small, rere good in quallty, and pientiful. Grapes are
offered at neariy the same prices as last week. Among Apples offercd at neariy the same prices as last week. Among Apples
we noticed a few good specinens of Nonpareils, Court of Wick, Golden Pippin, and the American Nertown pppin. Pears are good and sufficient to meet the demand; they consist of the same
kinds as were lately mentioned in our report, with the addition of a few good specimens of Ne plics Menris, which have been Lemons are selling at from 1s. to 2.s. per dizen. Among vegetait is offered at from 9d. to 4 s. per bundle. Cabbages aree good and
plentiful, and Brussel Sprouts are sufficient to meet the demand,
but are rather small. Seakate is ofirered at from 1 s. to 3s. per pun-
net, and is good and plentifal. Caulifiowers have advanced a
litt hittie in price during the week. Rhubarb is selling at from 18 . to
\(1 s\). \(6 d\). per bundie. Asparagus is offered at from \(2 s\), to \(8 s\), per \({ }^{100}\). Parsitey and Endive have been on demend during the week, Rnd liave advanced a little in price. Shallots are sufficient for
the demand, and are selling at nearly the same prices as last the demand, and are selling at nearly the same prices as last
week. Cut Flowers chiefl consist of Erica hyemalis and pracilis Lechenauultia fornosa, Poinciana pulcherrima, Bignonia yennsta,
Cypripedium insigne, Euphorbia jacquin:fora, Pelargoniums, Verbenas, Fuchsias. Chrysanthemums, Cameliins, and Roses.

 \(\qquad\)




 \(\underset{\substack{\text { Cun } \\ \text { Pot }}}{ }\)


 \(\qquad\) \begin{tabular}{l}
\(\substack{\text { renn, } \\
\text { punn } \\
\text { pund } \\
\text { per le } \\
\text { bu }}\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Mg, paxton's Cottager's}
solicitation of many of Ac Subscribers we he-At the earnest again repiniting Mr. Paxton's "Cottager's Calendar," in the form It may be vordered of of gleneral distribution, price sdi each copys.
tribute copies
Inders. Gentlemen wishing to dis. tribute copies among their cottage tenantry, may have them deli.
vered in any part of London, by remitting a post-office order to vered in any pratt of London, by remitting a po
thiso office, at the rate of ss. for very 2 copies.
type, and are only waiting till room can be found for them :G. Fleming, J. L., Peter Mackenzie, and Tyroo
 dead, because they are killed by frost before their growth is
completed, and therefore the usan separation betweew them
and the twigs does not take place. You will not find the leaves and the twigs does not take place. You will not find the leaves
hanging on strong well-ripened wood, but oniy on the weak
Boors.-Stephen Bell,- For Tine cultivation in the open air we
 British Flowering Plants.". -Die Kleine must go to others ribbing, and ribstitching. We never knitted anything in our lives-except our brows, when we read her questions. However, we will not be uncivil, but refer her for the mysteries of the ho things for which Berlin wool was invented to Mise
 Cacri.-Milton.- Cereus speciosissimus will do well on the one-
slift system; only give it a little bottom-heat, and pot it in sliift system; only give it a little bottom-heat, and pot it in
coarse loamy turr, with one-third charcoal. CHARcost.-A Forcer. - Mix itt, in coarse fras
soil, to the extent of one-third; and use larger, pieces for drainage. No proportione can be eiven for a horghor piecess forthor
knowing all particulars. Let the roof form an anglo of \(40^{\circ}\)
Cocumbers, -J. W. from your statement, three feet from the glass, that will no doubt have an injurious effect on the plants, and in part account for the failure. The pit also being heated by a plain brick-
flue, will not be very favourable to them, if they are not well attended to in other respects; and it is probable the disease may have arisen from one or both these causes; at all events we would advise you to raise your plants nearer the glass i. possible, and by good treatment in other respects, they may, GABDENS \(3 N\) Towns.-S. S. C. C.-You will find your case gone
into very fully m several articles in the year 1841, beginning at p. 499. We will advert to your note when the year is turned. absence of a plan; but as far as we can understand your description, it appears to us that your gutter may be taken
either from the boiler or iron tank, and perhaps the latter would be most convenient. Wood is a good material enough, enough, two feet are better. Your proposed stage is very good. Cannot you manage to make some part of your appa-
ratus warm the water with which your Orchidaceas are to be ratus warm the water with which your Orchidacea are to be
watered; that is most important.Watered, that is most inportant.- -A Susscriber. - The larker
the body of heated water in a house the longer the heat will be retained. If, therefore, the four-inch plpes youn now have are
exclanged for an iron tank you witl gain that object. But for so small a house as yours a couple of iron pipes ought to be ample. Probably your boiler is in fault. Before advising you
further it will be better to send \(a\) plan of the house and heating apDaratus.
 the estove faces S.E. or S.W. Backsashes are always desirable.
Why can't you make the house with a roof sloping both ways It is a thousand times better than the bad and ugly leantos. such plan to prevent Vines rooting too deep. Inskcts.-W.-Againt Red Sider use fiowers of sulphur and
lime ; against Aphides a good syringing or washing with gas cannot sting, and would not bite unprovoked, it is the Sta-
phylinus pubescens, and is related to the Devil's Coach-horses, phylinus pubescens, and is related to the Devins Coach-horses, p. 7 fo. .R. - Mr. Curtis begs to thank Mr. J. Branshy, of
Lynn, for the ample supply of Calandra granaria, which arrive Mafiogany. - Mary.-This wood is said to have been introduced
 mending the application of manure; but on a clay soll, "such as tiles are made of," "pure lime " (after the rate of 200
bushels per acre) would act more beiteficially than "blue marl,", and would probably be equally permanent in its
effects. \(J . C\) Mr. Toabron's Pins-raork (Reviewed at p. 824), - Although we who become authors to claim permission to answer the observations that may be made on ther works; yet as Mr.
Torbron ts very anxious to pive some explanation of the to do so, irregular as it is. The folluwing, then, is the sub "I wish to stand right with the pubic. But what new views are heaven knows, and the allusion of two columns for a
farthing appears to me altogether irrevelent: a Gooseberry
Treatise at \(4 d\). might obviously pay better then Gine Tr eatise at \(4 d\). might obviously pay better thau a Gouneeberry
on the Prine Apple.
But what I trust you will do in justice te me is to peruse all that has becus pubilisied in in ti, is conimntry

 giad been published either individually or co co lectively by the rarious authors. And I have made it my study in services
wether I was growing for the supply of my employers or Wen experiments to arrive at something concluyive or my
ow subject so that 1 might be enabled to publish or give instruc-
tions as the case might be. I said little about the cultivation with leaves or fermenting materials from the stabies \&c. illness prevented me (my Doctor advising a chanke of ank
from carry mag out Mr. Kinight's desigut for the culture of the Pine Apple without fermenting materials or 1 have every
reason to think it would have been done effictivel own experiments since made and 1 rearet it on his urcom my welf as my own as Mr. Knight concoded to me in conservation that my mode of ventiation was the best. Some of my sub-
scribers liad become impatient for the pamphilet, and I had to first for obtaining subscribers and then delivering them person over those bounds by moonlight or any way along
dismal roads." NAMEs or Frivit. - W. B. Z.Y. - Your Pear is the Beurré D'Yelle, different from Bearré Diel. \|- Anonymouss.- Un-
known; sweet without briskness, therefore unfit for table or kitchen use, Holcus. - Nidularia striata, a kind Fungus; the lens.-1ike bodies are what tit is multiphied by. -
J. Rap. lt is useless to send such fratments. J. Rap. - It it useless to send such fragments. No one can
name them. Thunbergis coccinea is right.
 Dervent's leaf is not recognised, \(A\) Rector. Retasetum forisutum.- Wapt. W.-Your Adenocarpus is Eenista lini-Pansids.- R. H. C. begs that Mr. J. Ritson will have the good-
ness to state what quantity of Potter's Guano he neses, and What soil he considers best for the Pansy.
from amongst wlith you may select one for pla six varieties lory gable facing the south :-Glout Morceaul Winter Passe Colmar, Dec., Jan.; Beurre Rance, March, May Beurré, Jenn., March. The above, Incomparhabe, Nov.; Easter be selected, should wall to be covered is of large extent. You will find them described in the "Guide to the Orchard," "-- J. \(B, M, H,-\).
Two varieties to come in before the Jargonelle may be the Muscat Robert, and Citron des Carmes.
tity, will be properly applied, as you propose, between the quanof trees in your orchard, in order to improve the quality Potatoes you there intend to cultrvate. The reason of theit being more watery this season than sormeriy may be partly planting in
to procure renders it necessary that the rows be widely apart, in order to admit of plentiful earthing up. Your present stock of Potatoos
will be meliorated by exposure to dry it should be always borne in mind, for, most undoubtedly aight, PINE TRERE, Tencers the tubers unwholesome. Il will probably justify tess name ; but the specimens are yet ver young. The fastest-growing Pine is P. Laricio, and next to PinNard Bribsarify.-Capt. W.- - Sow their seed when ripe
in pans of peat and loam, and keep them in a frame where they up till the second year; and in all probability there nill Skeps.- Proteus all events. None are annuals ; some may flower in two years, but probabl things of course jess Soon.- Constant Reader.-Apply it now.
South London floricuitural Soctetr.- We have reoive Ietter from Mr. John Dickson, begg.ing us to contradict the
statement made in our last week's by him for Picotees was rejected unumunousty by a cup offered He says that no vote upon the subject was put this Soclety withdrew his cup voluntarily. We can only say that the repor was furnished by a person who was present, and that if the Society was not unanimous upon the occasion, it ought to ThisTLLEs.-Arm. -Ail.-There is no known means of destroving Thistles except rooting them up, or continually destroying their leaves. Either the seeds were deft in the ground whien it was
drained, \&c., or, which is very probable, your made you a present of them. If you cannot toot them an have must persevere in destroying the foliage. Try a small patck with undiluted gas.water, applied with a watering-pot, as soon as the scy the has passed over the lawn. It will not as sill the
Grass, but it may destroy the Thistles; we will not, holl Miscrillansous, - Radix. - The Pancratiums are both hardy and will grow in sny warm, dry, light border. Amaryllis longi,
folia likes wot, but is hardy when it is sheltered a little. ing no particular attention except for ventilation in requir Mg no particular attention except for ventilation in winter. spicata is a greenhouse shrub, concerning whose treatment
we have no informationgardener, and want such information as you ask for, you are a still a great deal to learn. The question, moreover, in the way it is put, is so loose that nobody can answer it in lies the a page. Read our previous columns, and you will find all you
want, or nearly so. of Campanula pyramidalis will be given in our columazement Guano may be applied to prass-land at the crate of about
 complete set of turs year's Numbers, but you can have not a notus floribundus is a very, handsonve white flowered sto 29 ctimber, or the Asclepiadaceous order.-- H. \(D\). may obtain Constant Reader- Your Cineraria leaf is is infested with a species \({ }^{\text {stant }}\) Reader. -The Jerusalem Artichoke, is a native of Bronand appears to have been introduced in thelyear 1617 of Brazil, shiling wili
\(H\). - There is very little chance of your procuring the Number. NEWS OF THE WEEK.
Br an intermediate Overland Mail we have news from Calcutta to the 19 th ult. and. from China to the 12 th Oct. The revolution in the Punjaub does not appear to have been quite so sanguinary as was at first reported two of the Chiefs who were said to have been murdered are still alive and wield joint sway at Lahore; but no settled form of government has yet been attempted, and
the prospect of collecting a revenue for the payment of the troops is extremely uncertain. The Governor-Genera provinces, but his future policy in regard to the disturbed states is altogether unknown. It was rumoured that Dost Mahommed had been murdered at Cabul by order of the Khan of Bokhara, but there are no means at present of ascertaining the truth of the report. In China the trade has been regularly opened with the four new
ports, and with great success. Sickness still prevails to an alarming extent at Hong Kong, and the official resi dents, as well as the troops, have suffered severel
From France we have accounts of the opening of the Chambers on Wednesday last by the King in person. His Majesty and the Royal family were received with every demonstration of loyalty by the Chambers, but the carriages by the enormous number of troops which lined the streets that they had no opportunity of evincing their feelings. The Speech adverted with satisfaction to the financial condition of the country, and to its pacific and friendly relations with foreign Powers. It dwel with marked emphasis on the sincere friendship which unites his Majesty to the Queen of Great Britain, and to the cordial understanding existing between the two Goveraments on the affairs of Spain and Greece. The commercial relations of France with various countries, the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the progress of the National Arms in Algeria, and the extension of railways and other public works are nest adverted to, and the speech concludes with an expression of gratitude for the state of honourable peace and of increasing prosperity which the country enjoys.-From Spain we learn that the Chambers have adopted the proposed address to the Queen on the events of the 28 th ult, and that S. Olozaga has thought it necessary to consult his safety by flight.-From the United States we have the President's Message on the opening of Congress. In this document, which may be regarded as the last official exposition of Mr. Tyler's principles prior to his retiring from the Presidency, he advises the occupation of the Oregon territory by military posts, and the annexation of Texas to the Union. For the terms in which he discusses these important points we must refer our readers to the speech itself, premising however that the views of the Presidentare condemned by many of the New York papers which have hitherto supported his own party, while those of opposite principles attach but little importance to his opinions, and regard him as the least influential personage whom the United States have yet elevated to the position of Chief Magistrate.

\section*{}

Court.-On Sunday her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service in the private chapel of the Palace. On Caristmas-day her Majesty and suite also attended Prince Albert enjoyed their usual early walk in the precincts of the Castle: In the afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness took an airing in a pony-phaeton, the Prince driving. On Tuesday, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, neither her Majesty nor the morning to enjoy the sport of shooting in the Royal preserves. On Wednesday morning the harriers belonging to his Royal Highness met at Mr. Nash's, of Langleygreen. Her Majesty, attended by the Marchioness of panied by the Duke of Wellington, was also present. After good runs, the sport finished in the neighbourhood of Horton. On Thursday the Queen and Prince took their usual early walk, after which the Prince shot over
the Royal preserves. In the afternoon her Majesty took an airing in a pony-phaeton. The Prince of Wales and the Princesses are quite well, and have been taking their usual airings during the week. It is expected that her
Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Claremont shortly Majesty and Prince Albert will visit Claremont shortly
after New Year's-Day, where the Court will probably remain for four or five days for the purpose of enabling the Prince to enjoy the sport of shooting over the wellstocked preserves of the King of the Belgians. The
rumour of her Majesty's intended visit to Warwick Castle rumour of her Majesty's intended visit to Warwick Castle week have been Baron Brunow, the Russian Minister, Count Nesselrode, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Bloomfield, Lord Aberdeen, and the Bishop of London. The Court went into mourning on Sunday for the ex-King of Holland, to change the mourning to-morrow the 3la and go out of mourning on Thursday the 4th January.
The Duc de Bordeaux.-His Royal Highness quitted Birmingham on the 22d inst., highly delighted with all that be had seen of the interesting and instructive works the Birmingham railway to Tring and then travelled post to Hartwell, which was once the abode of Louis XVIII On the evening of the 22 d His Royal Highness continued his tour by a visit to Oxford where he passed the night On the 23d His Royal Highness inspected the colleges and public establishments, the museums, library, and col lections of art at that seat of learning. The Prince reached Belgrave-square for dinner that evening. On his to render him homage. Upwards of 100 persons were presented, among whom wery Neteral manufacturerg,
traders, and operative deputations. His Royal Highness entertained the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury at dinner on Sunday, and attended mass at the Catholic chape
on Christmas-day. On Tuesday he visited the Earl of Shrewsbury at the Clarendon, and on Wednesday left town by the Great-Western railway for the West of Eng
land. His Royal Highness arrived at Bath in the even ing and visited the residence of Mr . Beckford and the Lansdowne Tower. His Royal Highness subsequently went to the New Park and then went over the different public buildings. On Thursday morning the Prince departed for Bristol and Clifton. From thence he will proceed to Exeter and Cill afterwards visit Plymouth an probably Wales. His Royal Highness is expected to return to town in about a fortnight.
Parliamentary Movements.--The local papers announce that Mr. Ward and Mr. Parker the members for Sheffield who were expected to resign at the opening of Parliament is rumoured that Mr. Metcalf intends to resign the repre sentation of and Roxburgh at the next vacancy in the Conservative interest -It is also announced that Col. Thompson will be a can didate for Sunderland on the Liberal interest, and tha Mr. J.J. Wright will be a candidate for the sam

The Church.-The Rev. Charles Kemble, Assistan Minister of Stockwell, is spoken of as the probable suc cessor of the Rev. Henry Melvill at Camden Chapel East India College at Haileybury we announced last week.

The Army.-It is rumoured in military circles that the Colonelcy of the 1st Royals, vacant by the death of Lord Lynedoch, wild be given to General Sir George Murray Master-General of the Ordnance.
Death of Sir Edward Brace.-The daily papers an nounce the death of Sir Edward Brace Commander-in Chief at Sheerness. Sir W. Brace was a vice-admiral of the white and succeeded Sir H. Digby as commander-inhonour of the birth of the Prince of Wales. The appoint 2,555l. per annum with an official residence.

The National Society.-At a recent meeting of this Society, it was resolved to accede to a proposal made by
Mr. Kay Shuttleworth and Mr. Tuffell, to transfer the Training Establishment at Battersea to the care of the National Society, so that henceforth the charge of that establishment will devolve upon that Society, to be conducted according to its principles, and for the advance ment of its end and designs. The Training Establish patronage of Prince Albert, who will continue patron of the institution.

\section*{fforetan.}

France.-On Wednesday the French Chambers were opened by the King in person. No less than 20,000 troops were under arms. The whole way to the ChamNational Guards, and the ground was kept clear by the Municipal Guard, who mustered in considerable numbers. The public were kept even at a greater distance han on previous occasions. Her Majesty, attended by the King. During the whole line his Majesty w ceived with warm demonstrations loyaly from the possibility of evincing their feelings from the great dis tance at which they were kept. On the arrival of the Royal family being announced in the Chamber a dee
silence took place, which was only broken by loud crie silence took place, which was only broken by loud crie
of "Vive la Reine!" "Vive la Duchesse d'Orleans! Vive le Comte de Paris !" as they severally took the seats. The Queen looked uncommonly well and gratifie at the warmoth of her reception. She led the Comte de Paris forward to the front of the tribune, when a fresh burst of acclamation arose. The Duchess of Orleans was in mourning. His Majesty ascended the steps leading to the royal seat with a firm tread. He was dressed in the uniform of a colonel of the National Guards, and it was more robust healt the estrade, loud and prolonged cries of "Vive le Roi!" arose. Hebowed repeatedly to the Chamber in acknowledgment of his reception, and on proceeding to take his seat, fresh bursts of acclamation were raised. The Duc de Nemours in a general's uniform took his seat on the right of the King, the Duc de Montpensier being next his a naval uniform. The King after a moment's pause signified to the Chamber to be seated, and then read the Ollowing speech in a firm voice:-"Gentlemen of the between the powers of the state gand the loyal support you have afforded to my Government have yielded their fruit. Amidst the order maintained without effort and under the sway of the laws France displays with confidence her improving and advancing. The effects of this prosperity ill enabie us to restore between the expenses and the evenue of the state, in the law of finance which will We We can enjoy with security these blessings of peace, for it
never was better secured. Our relations with all Powers never was better secured. Our relations with all Powers
are pacific and friendly. Serious events have occurred in are pacific and friendly. Serious events have occurred in
Spain and in Greece. Queen Isabella II. summoned so young to the cares of state, in at thin moment the objec
of all my solicitude and of my most affectionate interest. I hope that the issme of these events will be most favour-
able to two nations friendly to France, and that in Greece as well as In Spain monarchy will strengthen itself by the mutual respect for the rights of the throne and the public liberties. The sincere friendship which unites me to the Queen of Great Britain, and the cordial under standing existing between my Government and hers, confrm me in that confidence. I have concluded with the King of Sardinia and the Republics of the Equator and Venezuela treaties of commerce, and I am pursuing with other States in several parts of the world negotiations which whilst maintaining our national labour in the security which tis entitled to, will open new paths to its intelligence and activity. I have the satisfaction of seeing the circle o my family enlarged by the marriage of my son the Prince de Joinville with the Princess Francesca, the sister of the Emperor of Brazils and of the Queen of Portugal. This union, by ensuring the happiness of my son, adds one Our domination in Algeria will soon be universal and tranquil. Under the command of experienced leaders among whom I am proud to reckon one of my sons, our of war and the labours of peace. The necessary measure for the the of the peace. The of for various enterprises of national utility will be ab mitted to liberations bill relative will instruction will satisfy the wish of the chater for freedom of instruction by maintaining the authority and action of the state over public education. I behold, Gentlemen, with deep oratitude to Providence the state of honourable peace and of increasing prosperity which and our fidelity to France, I and mine have eved any other ambition than that of serving her well. I is the assurance of accomplishing that duty which has given me strength through the trials of my life, and which port." The interruptions on particular passages were exceedingly slight. A murnur arose at the phrase "justly desired equilibrium." A louder sign of approval greeted the passage aluding to the state of Spain, and the desir that the monarchy of that country should gain strength The most marked approbation of the day was given to the phrase relative to the fiendship existing between his Ma jesty and the Queen of England ; but still nothing like the warrath of enthusiasm could be observed. When speaking of the marriage of the Prince de Joinville, the King turned round towards his son and inclined slightly arose conclusion loud cheers and cries of "Vive le Roi" mediately, and repeatedly acknowledged the manner in which the Chambers greeted him. When the acclamations which followed the reading of the royal speech had sub sided, M. Martin (du Nord) by the King's directions administered the oath to the Prince de Joinville, as Peer of France. His Royal Highness rose when the Minister had concluded the words, and signified his assent by stretching forth his hand towards the King who bowed in return. M. Duchatel then swore in about half a dozen mem bers who had been elected or reelected since the session. M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Justice then announced in the usual form, that the session Princes year 1843 was opened. The King and the le Roil" The Government ened campaiga against the Legıtimists by dismissing several mayors of pravial to brave the authorities by going to London to pay their re spects to A Royal ordinance has been published in the official papers relieving eight of them of their functions. The Courrier Francais announces tha the friends of Messrs. Guizot and Duchatel are deter fin the Chambers against the the Duc de Bor went to ar Bordeaux. General Jacqueminot had claimed of conn commander of the National Guard the honour fommencing the attack. M. Pasquier the President of of Pers intended likewise to adaress a same offence. The Lyons papers state that the Legiti mist party had succeeded in exciting such a feeling in favour of the Duc de Bordeaux among the population of several districts in the South of France, that between Avignon and Orange, the inscription of "Henry V., or villages situate along the road.-A circumstance has occurred at Paris which has excited great surprise. The Prince of Moskowa, the son of Marshal Ney and the son-in-law of M. Lafitte, has resigued his commion the French army. The Prince has been for the last six years a field-officer. Marshal Soult appointed him a lieutenantcolonel, and presented the commission to the King for his Majesty's signature, but the King positively refused, and stated as his reason that the Prince being in the Opposition had no right to expect favour, and the Prince imme diately resigned his commission in the army. The Prince belongs to the party of M . Thiers, with whom he is on the most intimate terms of private friendship. This circumstance has created an immonse sensation among that party many of them had intimated their intention of supporting many of them had intimated the
Spain.-Accounts from Madrid of the 17 th inst. an nounce that the Congress on that day adopted the proposed message to the Queen, The discussion on the message was resumed by Count de las Navas, General Serrano, M. Roca de Togores, Cortina, and Churruea M. Roca de Togores having appealed to General Serrano for some explanations respecting the events of the evening
of the 28th ult., the General replied to the first question, that " the Queen had related to him the fact with ingenuousness and candour, but in, terms different from those used in her declaration."
Majesty had told him that Majesty had told him that previous to her sitting down to transact business with M. Olozaga she had dropped a bonbon, but that her Majesty could not recollect whether
she gave it to him or whether Olozaga had asked it from her Majesty." To the third question, that "he (General Serrano) accompanied that evening her Majesty to the
theatre, and that neither that night nor the next morning had he perceived anything in her Majesty's manner to warrant the belief that she had suffered any outrage at the
hands of M. Olozaga." The discussion having closed, hands of M. Olozaga. Sanchez de la Fuente moved the omission in the address of a paragraph tending to criminate M. Olozaga, but this proposition was rejected by 88 against 63 , and the address was afterwards voted by
48. The Chamber next appointed a deputation which waited on her Majesty with the address on the 20th,
headed by M. Martinez de la Rosa. M. Olozaga had not appeared in Congress since the, 12 th. It was reported escorted by a party of smugglers, but others affirmed that he was concealed in that capital. The Moderados were course, as lit would enable them to forego a prosecution course, as it would enable them to forego a prosecution, dalous debates than those which had already taken place.
There was a chance besides that M. Olozaga would not There was a chance besides that M . Olozvicted, and his acquittal might have serious conseqe convicted, and his acquittal which Royalty is still surhis possession a letter in the hand-writing of the Marchioness de Santa Cruz addressed to General Narvaez, in which the whole scheme for overthrowing his power at
Court and in the country was described. Accounts from Perpignan of the 18 th inst. state that hostilities still continued on the frontiers of Catalonia, and that Baron de lona, was shortly expected to take the command of Gen. Prim's troops engaged in the blockade of Figueras. Germany.-Letters from Berlin of the 23d state that on the previous evening at seven o'clock divine service
was performed in the Royal Palace on the mortal remains of the late King of Holland, Count of Nassau, in the pre sence of the King and Queen, of the Prince and Princess of the Netherlands and their daughters, of the Royal Family,
the officers of the Household, and principal civil and the officers of the Household, and principal civil and Ditary authorities. Ehenberg, delivered an appropriate discourse on the melancholy occasion, in which he gave a sketch of the life of the King. Speaking of the deceased Monarch's deep Mankind, he mentioned that on the table at which he had been sitting when the fatal stroke seized him, the celebrated work on the " Imitation of Christ" was found open at the chapter on the Contemplation of Death. After \(100^{\prime}\) clock of respect usina such occasions being declined by Prince Frederick of the Netherlands. The military escort was commanded by Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg. The diately behind which was the King of Prussia, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and Prince Albert as chief mourners; and then the other princes of the Royal family hearse all the troops paid military honours. The procession proceeded the the be conveyed to Hamburgh and thence to Holland.-Another fatal duel has been fought at Mayence. It took place between M. de Haber and M. Gacharaga, the seconds ind M. de Verefkin, and it has terminated in the death of M. Sacharaga. The challenge was sent by the latter to M. de Haber when in prison for his share in the former duel. The meeting took place in Rhenish Bavaria. M. Sacharaga fired twice, and missed his adversary. M.
de Haber did not advance though he was entitled to do de Haber did not advance though he was entitled to do killed him instantaneously. The Frankfurter Journal in allusion to this matter states that the Bavarian authorities ordered the body to be buried privately at Manheim, where it had been taken after the duel. They were afraid of disturbance, should any attempt be made to lay the
body by the side of his friend M . de Goeler. This order body by the side of his friend M. de Goeler. This order
was complied with on the 17 th, in the presence of a few was complied with on the 17 th, in the presence of a few
officers of the garrison and a friend of the deceased, who came on purpose from Carlsruhe. Several other officers, friends of the deceased, were prevented from attending by
being ordered to keep their barracks. M. de Haber has being ordered to keep their barracks. M. de Haber has report that PrinceGustavus, son of the late King of Sweden, of Baden, after thirteen years of marriage.
Iraly, - A rupture has taken place between Sardinia and Tunis which is hikely to lead to hostilities, the SarTunis. Letters from Constantinople of the 29 th ult. state that the Sardinian Minister had presented to the Divan a that had arisen with the Bey of Tunis, who, in violation of treaties, had impeded the trade of the sardinian merchandise which they had purchased in the Regency, and on which duties had been levied by the Junisian
Government. The. Envoy added that an ultimatum had been forwarded to the Bey, and that if he did not accede to it the King of Sardinia would be under the necessity of
sending a fleet to blockade the harbour of Tunis. The

Porte replied that it had no knowledge of the treaty o commerce concluded between the King of Sardinia and
the Bey of Tunis, that the Bey had acted of his own accord in the affair, and that the Ottoman Government could not decide who was right or who was wrong.-
Letters from Naples are filled with accounts of the success of a musical prodigy called Favante who has lately made her appearance there under extraordinary circumstances
of enthusiasm. She is said to be extremely beautiful, and it is reported that she possesses a voice one of the most extensive ever known, enabling her to sing the parts
of the contralto, the mezzo-soprano and soprano with of the contralto, the mezzo-soprano and soprano with equal ease. Her vaice thicen brection under the guidance of Lablache. It is said that nothing can exceed the excitement prevailing respecting her; she fills the theatre nightly with an overflowing audience at raised prices, Madame Catalani who for twenty-two years held with so much eclat the sceptre of song has just died, after a short illness at the age of fifty-nine, at her villa near Sinigaglia made her debût on the stage at Venice when 1784. She and retired in 1831. She married a Frenchman, M. de Valabrigue, a native of Burgundy, who died in 1828, and by whom she had three children. Madame Catalani has eft a fortune estimated atabout \(£ 332,000\). -The naturalis Gemmellari has published a letter in the Naples Journal descriptive of some of the effects of the eruption of Etna: "Of the hundred known eruptions of Vesuvius," he says, 13th Etna, 400 yards long and 40 wide. I could only get within a mile of it. A stream of lava about six miles long yan at my feet, with a rapiaty
yard in a second. The stream was \(2 \frac{1}{\theta}\) miles wide when it yard in a second. The stream was 2 \(\frac{1}{2}\) miles wide when it
reached Monte Egitto. It followed the lava stream of 1832, and in four days menaced the village of Bronte; but it turned off towards Aderno, and threatened to turn into the river Simeto. A crowd of curious gathered to
watch the effect of the lava stream running into a little watch the effect of the lava stream running into a little
lake of water. Fatal curiosity! It produced an explosion like a powder mine. Out of 30 of them 25 were severely wounded. The lava stream stopped short of the
river Simeto, having run about fourteen miles in all, ten of them in four days." A curious circumstance took place at Catania the night before the eruption. A fine rain ell which changed the colour of the silk in the umbrellas, and burnt it. A professor of chemistry having analysed this rain, found that it contained a large quantity of muriatic acid.
Greece.-It is stated by the Ministerial papers that Count Nesselrode, who arrived at Windsor a few days Nicholas to all the proposals which were suggested by Prince Wallerstein during his mission here, respecting the final settlement of the affairs of Greece. It is said that the Emperor not only consents but is anxious that a constitution upon th
to the Greeks.
Turkey, \&c.-Accounts from Constancinople of the 7 th state that intelligence had reached that city of the the arrival of Dr. Woiff at Trebizona, where he had been vens and other English ratlemgish whans handsome subscription to facilitate the objects of the ery pedition. Sir S . Canning who has been unremitting in his exertions on behalf of the persecuted Nestorians, has to Mosul with or on the Porte to send a commissioner savage warfare of the Kurds. The individual appointed is Kemal Effendi, a Kiatib of the Porte, a man of respectable character, who it is hoped will do his duty im-
partially. The Pacha of Mosul strongly denies having instigated the Kurds to attack the Nestorians; but the affair is involved in much mystery, and there is reason to believe not only that the Pacha but the Porte also was accessory to the massacre. The disputes of rival missionaries who mutually accused each other of promoting polifears and the sumicions of the Par hod to imagine that the independence of the Nestorians might become a very dangerous element of foreign encroach Goven the Danube we learn that the Servian of Post-office roads, of which Belgrade is of course the starting point. The first is the easterly line which runs and Passarom the Danube by Semendria and Parmarowitz, where the fanious treaty was concluded, Widdin. The second is the south few hours journey of follows the high road to Constantinople as far as Alexinitza, which is 126 miles from Belgrade. This is the most nexion with Sophia, Philippopoli, and Adrianople. The first spare funds that the Government can dispose of are to be applied to the construction of a comathrough the rich valley of the Morana, it will infallibly develope the resources of the best agricultural Jine, which after passing by Kragojewatz, the official capital of Servia, in the time of Milosch, goes to Uschitza and the Mocragora, and thus communicates with Montenegro and Herzegowina. Uschitza has, next to Belplace in the interior where they are allowed to reside. The fourth is the westerly line, and goes up the right bank of the Save to Shafatz and Louvitza, on the frontier of Bosmia, and thus establishes the connexion with this exten
sive province. The English plan of uniformity of post age has been adopted for all distances, great and smail. Letters of 3 drachms and under to pay a piastre, or 2 d . that the Pacha is ssill in Upper Eerpt. One of is High ness's last extraordinary feats is the carrying up the first cataract of the Nile a small steamer by the sheer manual force of some 2,000 men, which was successfully accomplished, and this vessel has thus been enabled to navigate as far as the second cataract. It is intended to keep her in that division of the Nile for the present; thus materially facilitating the communication with Dongola and Sennaar. It is considered probable that the real motive of the Viceroy's always proceeding to Cairo and Upper Egypt in the winter is to enjoy its beautiful climate at this season, while on the sea-coast, including Alexandria, a disagreeable damp and cold atmosphere prevails through out the winter. On the 28th ult. a destructive conflagraKhanze place at Cairo. The fire broke out in the the loss is estimated at two milliens of was burnt, and India and China.-An extra India mail, direct from Calcutta to Suez, has brought dates from India and China considerably later than those of the last regular Bombay mail. Those from Calcutta come down to the 19th ult., extreine abundance of the indiso crop the Punjoub is Heera Singh's murder. Lena Singh also survives ; and both these chiefs, though previously opposed to each other, are reconciled for the moment, and wield joint sway, aver the 10000 moment, and wield joint Lahore. To keep these men in ected in the vicinity of ever, require a certain revenue from the provinces and their chiefs, of which there seemed little prospect. Goo lab Singh preserved his hostile attitude. The forces left in guard of Peshawur had deserted it. Except the distribution of ammunition to the army of observation and the announced purpose of the Governor-General to visit the north-western provinces, there are no tidings of the intentions of the Indian Government. At Gwalior, the Khasgee has been seized by the troops without
bloodshed, and his reign is at an end. It is posed that this event will render the advance of an army \({ }^{\text {unnecessary. The accounts from Sukkur are }}\) more distressing than ever. It appears that of the troops there 1,371 are in hospital, and only 153 well. Every officer but one in each corps is inefficient from illness It was.currently reported that Dost Mahommed had been shot dead at Cabul by order of the Khan of Bokhara. It is said that the Khan sent several papers, with his own would Cabul, stating that whoever shour will probably lead to suspension of any effort on the part of the Affghans to occupy Peshawur.-The Madras Examiner contains the report of a temperance meeting which had been held by a society called "Father Mathew's Society," at Secundera150 . duction of those habits of sobriety enjined by the rules of the ffraternity.-The journals of Victoria, Hong Kong, are to the 12th October. The sickness in that island had been such as to induce the officers of the Government to Mr. Merer a time to Macao. Mr. Secretary Morrison, Mr. Mercer and Mrott have died of the fever, and Health has been appointed whether the cavse of the be remored by of Wictori be by he low than others, and most of the cases of sickness have occurred at bor at bot The trade hath them. The till Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghoe,-Messrs. Gribble, Thom and The three latte trade to the military stations previous confinement of the trade to the mintay salion, it had been carried on to a great extent since the signature of the treaty. More than a milion and a half or aollars worth of India and Straits produce, exclusive of opium, were disposed of at Chusan and Amoy, and other lowns of the east coast. The raw cottou imported from India to China amounts alone to more than the previous annual export of British manufactures to China, whilst the opium trade surpasses calculation. Some inconvenience was felt at Canton at first in consequence of there being no responsible persons like the Hong merchants to deal with. Sir H. Pottinger declares the answer of the Chinese commissioners when applied to on the subject as most satisfactory.
Untted States.-The New York packet-ship Independence, so well known for making quick passages and Message on the opening of Congress, on Wednesday, with papers to the 8th inst hiverpoo sailing. Congress opened on the 4 th and the Message was delivered on the 5th. The following is the passare reating to this country in connection with the Oregon executive has relaxed no effort to render ind Congress the relations of amity which so happily exist between the United States and other countries. The treaty lately concluded with Great Britain has tended greatly to incerest is calculated to encourage which a reciprocity of interest is calculated to encourage, and it is most ardently to be hoped that nothing may transpire to interxupt the
relations of amity which it is so obviously the policy of both nations to cultivate. A question of much importance still remains to be adjusted between thens. The territorial limits of the two countrien in relation to what is
commonly known as the Oregon territory still remain in dispute. The United States would be at all times indis posed to aggrandise themselvesat the expense of any other
nation; but while they would be restrained by principles nation; but while they would be restrained by principles
of honour, which should govern the conduct of nations as of honour, which should govern that of individuals, from setting up a demand for well as that of individuals, from seting up a demen would territory' \({ }^{\text {'mich }}\) as unwillingly consent to a surrender of their rights. as unwillingly consent to a surres practicable unbiassed examination of the subject, the United States have always contended that their rights appertain to the
entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced entire region of country lying on the Pacific, and embraced
within the forty-second and fifty-fourth degrees 40 m . of within the forty-second and fifty-fourth degreed by Great
north latitude. This claim being controverted by north latitude. This claim being the present Executive, actuated, no doubt, by an earnest desire to adjust the matter upon terms mutually satisfactory to both countries,
have caused to be submitted to the British Government have caused to be submitted to the British Government propositions for settlement and final adjustment, which however have not proved heretofore acceptable to
Our Minister at London has under instructions again brought the subject to the consideration of that Government, and while nothing will be done to compromise the rights or honour of the United States, every proper expe-
dient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation dient will be resorted to in order to bring the negotiation now in the progress of resumption to a speedy and happy termination. In the meantime, ir ar propestablished in the territory or are on their way thither for the purpose of forming permanent settlements, while others are preparing to follow-and in view on in previous messages for the establishment of military posts, at such places on the line of travel as will furnish security and protection to our hardy adventurers against hostile tribes of Indians inhabiting those extensive regions. Our laws should also follow them, so modified as the circumstances of the case may seem to require. Under the influence of our free system of government new republics are destined to spring up at no distant day on the shores of the Pacific, similar in policy and in feeling to those existing on this side of the Rocky Mountains, and giving a wider and more extensive spread to the principles of civil and religious liberty." With respect to the detention of American cases of vessels detained as slavers by British cruisers off cases or vessel ofrica reparation has been promised, in a few that full satisfaction has been allowed. The President takes threatening tone in adverting to the continued war between Mexico and her insurgent province of Texas. He goes so far as to intimate that sometow or oc cortinent demand its cessation. He counsels a revision of the tariff, to be conducted on the principles of moderation in scale and permanency and stability in legislation, but disappoints those who had hoped to hear him speak form a very near approach to free trace. He expresses waun congratula. tions on the general prosperity of the country and on the peaceful aspect of the intercourse with most foreign nations. He also expresses high hopes from the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the States included in the German Customs Union, which seems to offer terms most advantageous to American trade. "These, with a
budget of local, fiscal and political matter, and the information that if an increase of revenue do not flow in from some quarter a deficit of \(4,000,000\) dollars may be expected at the close of 1845 , form the chief points of in terest in the message.

\section*{CITY.}

Money Market, Friday.-Consols closed at 963 for the opening ; Three per Cents. Red., \(97 \frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{8}{8} ;\) Three-and-Half per Cents.,
Cents. Red., \(101 \frac{1}{4}\) to \(\frac{1}{3}\); Bank Stock \(183 \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}}\) to 4 .

\section*{Filetropolis and íts Ưíníntp.}

The Christmas Holidays.-Tuesday being the general holiday in consequence of Christmas-day falling on Monday, all the exhibitions were crowded with visitors. At the British Museum the number of visitors was 18,377 . They exlibited the utmost decorum notwithstanding the
crowded state of the rooms; there was no single case of robbery, no damage committed, and no person was refused admission on the ground of intoxication. The number of year, when they exceeded 28,000 . The National Gallery was visited by about 10,000 persons. As a striking contrast to these returns of free public exhibitions, the visitors to Westminster Abbey on Tuesday were only 300 , while
at St. Paul's they only amounted to 25 . The Cbinese Collection on Tuesday was visited by upwards of 4000 persons; the United Service Institution by upwards of
100 ; and the Tunnel by many thousands who crowded to the spot by every available conveyance until evening. The visited by large numbers, and showed that both exhibitions still retain their popularity.
New Royal Exchange.-On the 20th inst. Mr. Tite sent to the Gresbam Committee his report on the state of very little now remains to be done in the decorative portion, the roof is nearly completed, and the tower is completed to the cleaning down of the stone work, which will
be done whilst the scaffold is removing. With regard to be done whilst the scaffold is removing. Wigure has been
the sculpture Mr. Tite reports that every figure the sculpture Mr. Tite reports that every
transferred from the model to the stone, and that a month's transferred from the model to the stone, and that a month's
labour will complete the work, so that it will be ready for
hoisting within that period. When the sculpture shall have reached its position the finisliing touches will be given to it by Mr. Westmacott. Judging from its present advanced state the architect entertains no hesitation in assuring the committee that if necessary it wo months from this date. The dials and hands of the clock have been prepared, and will be placed as soon as the stafla them with safety. The machinery of the clock is very nearly completed and the only thing remaining unsettled chimes. Upon that subject Mr. Tite had consulted Pro fessor Taylor, the Gresham lecturer on music, and hoped that before the next meeting of the committee he should be prepared to report the result. The moulds for some month several of them will he cast. Mr. Tite concludes with congratulating the committee at the close of the third year of the work, on the favourable state of the seasons throughout the whole period. The mildness of last winter and the unusually fine spring which followed were greatly in favour of building operations, and though the early
part of the summer was wet, Yet since August up to the present time scarcely a day had been lost by interruption from the weather. He states that he can see nothing at present, unless some unusually severe weather should
occur after Christmas to prevent the realisation of his hopes that the contra
originally agreed upon
Duke of Wellington, to be pe equestrian statue of the to the new Royal Exchange, is proceeding rapidly towards completion under the direction of Mr. Weeks. The statue of William IV., from the design of Mr. Nixon, to
be placed at the junction of Gracechurch-street and King be placed at the junction of Gracechurch-street and King
William-street, will be shortly raised upon its pedestal. William-street, will be shortly raised upon its pedestal. The figure is colossal, being upwards of fourteen feet in
height. It is executed in Devonshire granite, and will cost when complete 2,2007 ., which sum was voted by the corporation for that purpose. His Majesty is represented in the costume of a high admiral. Upon the round pedestal is sculptured a wreath of laurel, in the centre of which an appropriate inscription will be engraved. It is worthy of
remark that the spot upon which this statue will be remark that the spot upon which this statue wead of
erected, is the exact site of the famous Boar's Heal Eastcheap; a sign rendered so memorable by Shakspeare. A statue by Mr. Nixon is likewise in a forward state, of John Carpenter, the town clerk in the reign of Henry to , founder of the City of London Schools, and executor high, and will be executed in Rock Abbey stone, similar to that used for the friezes and pediments in front of Buckingham Palace. It is to be placed upon the first landing of the staircase of the City of London schools, opposite the principal entrance. Mr. Nixon has also in preparation, a statue of Sir John Crosby, to be placed in Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The model exhibits the knight in the "winged" armour of the period, exat the tomb of the knight himself in St. Helen's church.

Stephens, a a olect vestry in this parish which on Friday to convene a select vestry in this parish, which exclude the ratepayers. Roe and Forester, the MansionHouse officers, were stationed at the entrance of the church, and prevented any persons but the members of
the select vestry from entering the building. Mr. Rock, one of the parishioners, determined to try the right of the officers to exclude him, and pushed the door as if to force it open, whereupon the officers immediately laid their hands upon Mr. Rock, who immediately went to the Mansion-House and stated the whole matter to the Lord Mayor. After hearing the circumstances, the Lord Mayor
assured the parishioners that he had not sent the officers assured the parishioners that hen stated that they had been
to exclude them. It was then sent by Alderman Humphrey, but this has since been denied by the Alderman himself. Upon returning to Walbrook more knocks were given at St . Benet's Sthere-
and amongst them the church wardens of and amongst them the churchwardens of St. Benet's shere-
hog demanded admittance, but without effect. A great crowd remained in the street opposite to the entrance of the church until some time past three o clock, when-at apparently a signal from witara- It was then given out
their post at the church-doors. that the members of the select vestry had left the church by some back entrance; and upon hearing this the popu-
lace quietly dispersed. It is understood that at the vestry Alderman Gibbs submitted Which the vestry resolved that they be printed and pubpound be levied for the relief of the poor for the year ensuing.
The Gas Companies.-A meeting of the inhabitants of st. Martin' \(s\)-in-the-Fields, convened by the churchwardens, was held at the vestry-room last week, to take public with gas, and to devise some means of establishing a standard of purity and of measure for the same. Mr. of the present pubar in the presence of the gas-metre makers themselves, proved that the metres in general use panies, register from 3, 4, and even 5 per cent. at the level line to 32 per cent. against the consumer. A metre made by one of the best makers in London was tested could not by any contrivance be made to work against the of 22 per cent to the prejudice of the consumer. With
respect to the quality of the gas at present supplied, it was stated that if the gas companies paid proper attention to the illuminating power of their gas and not to the greatest amount of coke they could produce, they woul be able to increase the light twofold. This was proved by the fact that the gas in Edinburgh produced from Cannel coal, where there was no desire to obtain a large amoun of coke, had double the illuminating power of the gas supplied by the London gas or rather the London coke companies. To show how exorbitant the charges of the gas companies were, Mr. Jones mentioned that one of them charged the proprietors of Vauxhall Gardens upwards of 9006. for inflating the Nassau balloon fourteen times and a lesser one four times, whereas afterwards the proballoon the same number of times at a saving of more than 7002. He thought these facts made it imperative on
the meeting to appeal to the Legislature for interference with the gas monopolies, in order to secure to the public fair standard of measure and quality in the matter of gas. Several gentlemen bore testimony to the above statements, and it was ultimately determined to adjourn be appointed to wait upon Sir J. Graham and on the directors of the different metropolitan gas companies.
Lincoln's Inn.--Mr. C. P. Cooper, Queen's Counse, Inn his valuable collection of works on foreign and civil aw. The Renchers in acknowledging the gift have expressed and of having it catalogued under a title commemorative of the munificence of the donor. The collection, in addition to civil law, consists of the work of the most eminent jurists of France, Spain, Portugal,
Italy, Russia, Austria, Bavaria, Poland, Prussia, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and America. opened in Leicester-square, representing the landing of her Majesty at Tréport, and her reception by the King of the French, and the members of the French Royal Family present on that occasion. The town, the coast, and the entrance to the harbour have been faithfully depicted by the artist, who had the advantage of being an eye-witness of what he has painted, and of havis. \({ }^{2}\) to The principal group is the Royal Family, who just landed from the state barge of the King's yacht the Reine Amelie. The Royal party are moving towards the Pavilion; they consist ou Quee of the French, Madame Adelaide, the Queen of the Belgians, the Princess of Saxe Cobourg, the Princess de Joinville, and the Duchess of Orleans, the King of the French Prince Albert, the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, the Prince de Joinville, the Dukes de Montpensier and Aumale, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Liverpool, \&cc. This part of the picture is perfect, and those who were not present at event wil obtain by seeing it a persect cuotion of tho the panorama, and together with the boats and marine objects help to make a very effective scene.
St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. -A meeting of the ratepayers of this parish was held on Tuesday for the purpose discussig a rate for the relief of the poor, and a stormy discussion took place. A rate of 11d. in the pound was penny rate only would be demanded, and a resolution condemnatory of the former rate, and of the trustees of the poor for proposing it was directed by the senior churchwarden to be entered on the minute-book, but he refused to put it to the vote. A. long discussion then took place on the practice adopted in the burial of paupers, the undertaker's bill showing that the parish paid only \(7 \frac{1}{2} d\). \(5 d\). was the highest price paid for the adult poor. It was stated that these coffins were not fit to put a dog in, but the object was that the bodies should decompose quickly, perfect nuisance The Churchwarden admitted' that there was too much reason to complain of the interment of paupers. It was ultimately resolved that the subject e brought forward at the next vestry, and that the curate e requested to attend. The proceedings were at length losed by the adoption of a rate of \(8 d\). . held on the body of a female pauper who died in this workhouse named Ann Humphreys, at which statements ere made by the witnesses as to the employment of the female paupers in making shirts for one farthing each, that they stewed upeach other's tea-leaves and were compelled to sleep four in one bed. In consequence of the publication of these statements in the papers, the foor Guardians for an explanation. At thellast weekly meeting of the board the answer of the Guardins was read, Act 59 G . YII. the poor in St. Pancras Workhouse are Allowed a portion of their earnings not exceeding oneixth by way of encouragement, to expend it as they think proper, provided they do not violate the rulesiof the house. is \(2 s\) a dozen for the coarsest slop-shirts, no alteration in price a duzen for the coarsest slop-shits, ho ain re taken at \(3 s\), 6 d , per dozen, and at intermediate rates With respect to the statements as to the number of persons sleeping in one bed, the directors inform the Poor Law Commissioners that those statements are not correct, adding that they have reasou to believe that no such there made, extra arge beds in the women's wards, a few of which are occu-
pied by three persons when such accommodation is re-
quired, but generally only two sleep together ; and never four in a bed or any person sleeping on the floor.

Mudalesex Hospital.-On Thursday a general court of the governors of this hospital was held in the board-room pose of electing an assistant-physician to the hospital, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Watson. The candidates
for the vacant office were Dr. Seth Thompson and Dr. for the vacant office were Or. Seth Thompson and Dr.
Woodfall. After a spirited contest, which lasted during the day, the numbers at the close of the poll were announced as follows :-For Dr. Thompson, 369 votes
for Dr. Woodfall, 242 ; majority for Dr. Thompson, 127 for Dr. Woodfall, 242 ; majority for Dr. Thompson, 127,
Amongst the governors present were H.R.H. the Duke of Cord Teignmouth, Lord Calthorpe, Sir Robert Inglis, Si Lord Teignmouth, L
George Duckett, \&c.

Westminster Bridge.-On Saturday the carriage-road of Westminster-bridge was thrown open to the public. The improvement is considerable, the height of the centre
having been materially reduced and rendering the acclihaving been materially reduced and rendering the acclileft the foot-way considerably above, but in order to pro-
tect the foot-passengers a number of strong posts have tect the foot-passengers a number of strong posts have
been erected, intersected by an iron bar. A thick coating of broken granite has been laid on the road-way.
Mortality of the Metropolis. - The number Mortality of the Metropolis.- The number of deaths registered in the week ending Saturday, Dec. 16, was as
follows:-West Districts, 126 . Contral Districts, 205 ; East Districts, 235 ; South Dis
Centrals 126 ; North Districts, 165 ; tricts, 236 ; Total, 967 (males, 491 ; females, 476 ) Weekly average for the last five years, 903 ( 461 males 442 females); and for the last five autumns, 908 .

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Incendiary Fires.-The following are a few of the more important fires reported in the local papers this week:-
At Navenly on Friday on the farm of Mr. Clark Hales, At Navenly on Friday on the farm of Mr. Clark Hales,
wheatstacks containing 10 quarters and a stack containing 30 quarters of barley destroyed. - At Eakring on the 12 th in the stackyard of Mr. R. Storey, two stacks destroyed,
- At Binhrook on the 16th on the farm of Mr. Johnson, a large barleystack destroyed,-At Corfe Caste on the
farm of Mr. Waters of Roolington on Saturday a wheat rick containing 12 or 13 loads of sheares destroyed. At Speen, Berks, on the farm of Mr. Price on Tuesday night
a peazrick and on the following morning a hay-rick de-stroyed.-At Campion's Farm, near Harlow, on Monday nigbt an outbuilding and farming implements destroyed.-
At Eaton Socon on the farm of Mr. Hall on the 16 th nine large stacks and hovels, containing about 100 loads eacb, destroyed. - At Necton, Norfolk, on the 15 th on
the premises of a small occupier of but a few acres of land, the produce of three acres of wheat, two of barley same county, on the farm of Mr. Moore, on Friday week, the premises fired and partially consumed. - At Wattisford, Sn the farm of Mr. Nunn, destroyed, and on Friday at Thurston, in the same county, the farm-buildings and stackyard belonging to Mr. Jennings destroyed.- Near High Ruothing Eissex, on Friday last the outhouses on the farm of Mr. Speller, consisting of two bays of wheat, two farming implements on the premises, the brewhouse, wash-house and their contents, a sow and nine pigs, and
100 head of poultry destroyed.-At Little Waltham on the farm of Mr. Bird, on Sunday afternoon, a barn containing only loose straw and sawn timber, a barleystack the produce of 12 acres, a wheatstack the produce of eight acres, a haystack containing 10 loads, about 12 loads of tare hay and a waggon consumed.-At Morton's-field, in Great Moor-lane, Stockport, on the 20th a haystack the property of Mr . Oldham destroyed. At Pollicott, Bucks, on the 18th, on the farm of Mr. Malins, a hay-rick de14th on the farm of Mr. Gutteridge, every barn, shed, Bable and stye on the premises and some cattle destroyed. Bath.-Mr. Roebuck, M.P. for this city, has published been appointed to an Indian judgeship. Mr. Roebuck says :- "It may possibly save the expectants of a vacancy in the representation of Bath some trouble for me to or any preceding administration, solicited for myself any place; and that no place, either in or out of England, will now in power.

Birmingham.--On Thursday week Mr. Commissioner Balguy delivered his judgment, on the application of Mr . Phillips, one of the partners in the Leicester Bank, for
his certificate. His Honour said, that when the bankhis certificate. His Honour said, that when the bankMessrs. Mitchell and Clarke, he held the opinion which he still entertained, that he was not entitled to his certifi-
cate; but for his own sake, and that of the individual cate ; but for his own sake, and that of the individual
now before him, he felt it right, before he delivered his judgment, to consider most fully, maturely, and deliberately all the facts of the case. The Chief Commissioner went over, at considerable length and with great minute-
ness the facts connected with the bankrupt's share in the history of the bank, and the circumstances under which he had seceded from Manstield and Co.'s bank and established the Leicestershire Company. On reviewing these proceedings, he found that, with a nominal capital of speculators and adventurers many of them-to get into debt to the concern to the amount of 300,0001 o, or there-
abouts. His Honour then referred to the manner in which the accounts of the bank were kept, from
which it was impossible for any person of ordinary acquaintance with business to ascertain its actual state and said it was clear to him that Mr. Phillips must have partnershin was formed, and when Mr. Miten the new duced to embark his money in the concern. Under all these circumstances, painful as it was to him to perform he duty-for he could perfectly well estimate the feelings of Mr. Phllips, who from the sphere of life in which he moved must be keenly aive to the impression made on the determination of refusing his certificate.
Bristol. - The underwriters at Lloyd's through the directors of the Great Western Steam Ship Company have presented Captain Hosken, of the Great Western, with the sum of 1002 ., in testimony of their high opinion of his nautical skill in having successfully accomplished 64 passages to and from America.
Bury.-" We mentioned," says the Bury Post, "a few weeks ago the extraordinary visitation of rats in this neighbourhood. On the farm of Mr. Harlock, of this city, no fewer than 4,736 were destroyed by two men,
with six ferrets and three dogs, between the 4 th Novem with six ferrets and three dogs, between the 4 th Novem-
ber and the 8th December. Mr. Harlock estimates his oss this ye fromber. Mr. Harlock estimat alone (abont three hundred acres) at upwards of 200 l Other farmers are sufferers to a proportionate extent; in deed, the increase of these vermin this year is universall
observed, the land in many places being completely under mined by them.
Cambridge.-At Earl Hardwicke's annual rent audit held last wreek in this town, his Lordship is reported to have made the following declaration:-After alluding to the late incendiary fres, he urged upon the farmers the advantages of adopting an improved system of culcivation, by which they might grow a double quantity of corn. He then observed that there had lately been a great deal of agitation on the subject of the corn-laws. For himself, he in common with Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Buckingham was opposed to free trade, but he thought that ultimately free-trade principles must prevail. But he een anticipated.
Carmarthen.-Considerable excitement has been caused in this county by the discovery of the body of Mr. Tho mas of Pantycerrig, in the river Brechfaedd near Brechfa. It appears that some time since Mr. Thonas gave inform and assault upon him while under the guise of Rebeccaites On that occasion he attended Carmarthen in order to give his evidence, and on his return home he found it in a blaze. On Tuesday week Mr. Thomas's corpse was found
in the Brechfaedd, which is a small stream having a rocky bed. From the previous occurrences that had taken place suspicion was excited that foul play had been used, and that he came to his death by unfair means. It was proved homever that near the spot where he was found the trunk of an Ash-tree is thrown across the stream at a height o about seven feet from its bed. Across this Mr. Thomas must have passed, and he might have fallen from it as he had been walking over a muddy soil, and the tree was a Jury under these circumstances returned a verdict of Found Dead.-The Rev. Mr. James, a magistrate who has taken an active part in the committal of the Rebecca ing-room preparing to Monday week while in his dressat him, one a ball penetrated his right arm and passed through the muscular part between the elbow and shoulder and was found in the room. The other charge was small shot which took effect upon the shatters only, and at the same instant a third charge of small shot was fired into the front bedroom where Mrs. James, was, providentially without doing any other injury than smashing the glass. the Court-Martial on the charges brought a ainst Captain Clendon of unlawflly ctationed at Chelmsford. "The Court Mter while deliberating on the evidence against Captain clend are of opinion that he is not against captain clendon, unofficer-like conduct, tending to bring the corps to which he belongs into disrepute, or of receiving the money with wilful intent, but having received it from an error in judg ment and without due consideration, sentence him to b eprimanded.'
Farnborough.-On Friday an inquest was held at Keston, near this town, on the body of Miss Charlotte Chapman, the daughter of Mr. Chapman, schoolmaster of source of the Ravensbourne, on Keston-common. The father of the young lady said, that he believed it had been purely her own act duriag a fit of temporary derangement brought on by witchcraft. He could not account for her
state of mind. Had often spoken to her, but she was state of mind. Had often spoken to her, but she was family that about 15 months ago she went with a party to Greenwich, and was induced against her will to have her fortune told, and that the witch told her "she would not deceased committed suicide during a fit of temporar

Huddersfield.-After the close of the distribution the prizes to the successful students of the Huddersfield College last week, a banquet was given to Lord Morpeth In acknowledging the toast of his up for the occasion.解 the period when we last met togother
distance, not only from the riding, but from my native country; but go where I would I still found myself within reach of Yorkshiremen. I remember I had scarcely nearest way to the house which I wish ascertain the asked the first person I met with to show me the path when pointing in a particular direction, he said "You will find that the gainest way." I said, "I am sure that is not an American word,' and a good konest Yorkshireman he turned out to be. Again when I wae travelling that region of the country that is called tlre Prairies, which re claimed state, but fitted from their matural fertility for the production of crops of every description, I came to town round which all the farms seemed to me to be in a particularly promising and favourable condition. I inquired about the circumstances of the neighbourhood and I was told that about that place- the town of Jack sonville-a colony almost entirely of Yorkshiremen had planted themselves; and hence I was glad enounh assure you, to infer the flourishing state of the crops a farming it the neighbourhood. I bad the plequre paying a visit to one of the most eminent staterme America at his country resideat mean and he praised to me the fidelity and long af Clay, services of his female servant, who turned out able Yorkshireman. Yorkshirewoman I men The be remind you that I have been in Ireland as will America. The only lesson I wish she had inculeated as her master, who is a supporter of the American tan on that she had made him a better friend to free trade is, over the world. (The meeting here rose and ale al most enthusiastically for some time.) I will only cheered you with one more of my Yorkshire-A merican asso trouble which is this,-I found several old Yorkshiremen in the great city of New York, who from old recollections the kind enough to entertain we at a public dinner, and I there was told that the state of New York goes by the name of the Empire State of the Union; and all the agreed who assembled at that dinner were perfectly county of York the Empire County of Oistening the old Launceston.-The fullowine County of OId England.
Fulnouth Packet: -Last week, a poor woman in the parish of North Tamerton, supposed not to be in a sound state of mind, deliberately walked into the Tamer and was drowned; the circumstante was soon discovered, and the river dragged without her being found. A consultaremembered a great many an elderly person sad he loaves into the grater on years ago they threw jenny loaves stopped the bon where the adopted, after riding three wiles found. This plan was loaves, which were thrown into the water, suld penny down the stream for some distance, until by a floated eddy they were gathered to one until by a circling mained. It was then concluded the body wase they reat the bottom; the spot was dragged, and it was found. Leicest Leicester Chronicle under the head of Mormonism :obtained a footing in this us that this gtrange sect has and Tuesdays, near. St. Nicholas's Chur on Sundays initiated members speak in the "s Church, when the After one has thus spoken, in the "unknown tongnes." mysterious language. Upwards of one hundred pets the re said to have alreadly joined the "latter day saints", They "take the sacroy join" the "atter day saints. baptize, lay on hands, and believe the Book other sects, to be equal in importance to the Mosaic Writings, or the New Testamen
Liverpool. - A most destructive fire broke out Wednesday morning on the premises of Messrs. Brancker and Co., in Matthew-street, which comprise one of th most extensive sugar-refining establishments in the king dom. The fire broke out in the warehouse department and rapidly extended, so that in a few hours the whole was enveloped in flames. In the falling of one of the warehouses, a number of workmen who were employed in trying to save the property were buried in the rains and seriously injured. It is impossible at present to esti mate the amount of damsge, but it is said that there wo not less than \(50,000 \%\). or \(60,000 l\). worth of sugar on the premises..-On Wednesday afternoon a large East India man, called the Meg of Meldon, which only arrived from Calcutta a few \&c., took fire in the Waterloo-dock, and was scuttled in order to prevent further mischief. The damage is esti mated at 10,000 .
Manchester.-It is stated that Lord Francis Egerton ing canchased the Oid Quay Company's extensive carry ing concern between Manchester and Runcorn and Liver property in those places, for 400,0007 . The Old other Company's property was her 400,00 . The Oid Quay about 500 shares, so that his Lordship, if the gross sum above named be a correct one, has paid \(800 l\). per share or more than double the sum quoted of late in the best authenticated Share Lists. Lord F. Egerton will thas Manchester and Liverpool, and even in the most popu lous parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Newcastle. The local papers state that an ingenious Dlan has been suggested of crossing the Tyne by passing centrifugal railway. The carriages would descend by their own gravity into the tunnel from one side, and rise up on the other by the momentum acquired in the descent, It is proposed to construct the tunsel of metallic tubing,
and lay it, just withia the bed of the river, so as not to
form an obstacle to the navigation ；the tunnel to be con－
structed of such a bore as to obviate the possibility of the carriages getting misplaced in their passage．Railway carriages and vehicles of all kinds，as well as passengers， would thus be safely and rapidly transferred from one side to the other．It is considered that with the present low all starting from the station of the Brandling Junctions Railway，one proceeding in the direction of Neville－street the other in that of the Castle－garth，and the third goirg owards the station of the Newcastle and North Shields Railway
Torwich－A competition is at present going on among rtists for the commission to perpetuate the memory of the late Larl of Leicester，and to commemorate the im－ provements in agriculture which were costered under The patronage during the greater portion of his life．The nemorial is to be a column of about 20 feet high，with emblematical devices．The subscription consists of \(4,000 l\) ． hich tae erection of the column is to cost，exchsive of the tone，which has been presented by Lord Hastings from bis quarries at Seaton Delavel．The monument is like fingland．It will be erected at Holkham，near the sea f the late Earl
Railways．－The following are the returns for the pas week ：－Birmingham and Derby， \(1,300 \ell_{0}\) ；Birmingham and Gloucester，1，594l．；Eastern Counties， 2,348 l． Grand Junction，6，5806．：Glasgow，Paisley，and Ayr 1，090l．；Great North of England，1，320l．；Hull and Selby， \(870 l\) ．London and Birmingham，14，264l．；South Western，4，840l．；Blackwall，572l．；Greenwich， \(689 l\). Brighton 3，422l．Croydon，1916．Livernool and Man rester，5，505l．Manchester and Leeds，4，305l．Mid land Counties，2，332l．；Northern and Eastern，1，481l． North Midland，4，001l．；Newcastle and Cariste， 1,340 0uth 301；Yot and North Midland 15401－A pro hester， \(10 \mathrm{l}^{2}\) Middleser and Surrey Grund Junction Railway is now occupying same attention；and as it is Ralwa is occop proposed by the par from the Harrow station，on ance tham line，throwh Epsom to Mersham on the Birmingham line，through Epsom to Mersham on the Brighton line，crossing the Great Western and South Western ralways，it with other projects now in the field．This line，it is aid，will form a connecting link of all the railways from Scotland to．theWest and South of England．－－OnWednesday week a numerous meeting of the shareholders in the Exete and Plymouth Railway was held at Bristol，to take into consideration the propriety of completing the line from Exeter to Plymouthe．The proposition of the director as that the Bristol and Exeter Companies should advance \(600,000 \mathrm{l}\) ．for that purpose，being one－half of the capital directors was negatived by the proprietors by a majorit of five votes，and was accordingly withdrawn．－A genera dea of the extent of fluctuation which has occurred in the value of railway property during the present year may be gathered from a circular just published by Mr．Greaves of Liverpool．It appears from this that the Chester and Eastern Counties as high as 10 ，and as low as \(7 \frac{7}{8}\) ；Edin－ burgh and Glasgow as high as \(55 \frac{3}{4}\) ，and as low as \(45 \frac{1}{2}\) Glasgow and Greenock as high as \(15 \frac{1}{8}\) ，and as low as 10 Great Western as high as \(96 \frac{1}{2}\) ，and as low as \(85 \frac{1}{3}\) ；Lan caster and Preston as high as \(33 \frac{1}{2}\) ，and as low as 29 Liverpool and Manchester as high as 214，and as low as 190 ；Birmingham as high as 226 ，and as low as 202 South 23 ．Manchester Boton as high as 42 ， 481 ， 80 ， 5 ，Bolton， and Bury，as high as \(86 \frac{1}{2}\) ，and as ； 361 ，Manchester and Birmingham as high as \(36 \frac{1}{8}\) ，and as low as 20 ；Man－ chester and Leeds as Counties as high as 86 ，and as low as 60 ；North Midland as high as 90 ，and as low as \(63 \frac{1}{2}\) ；North Union as high as \(84 \frac{1}{2}\) ，and as low as 70 ；Paris and Rouen as
high as \(32 \frac{1}{2}\) ，and as low as \(22 \frac{1}{4}\) ；Rouen and Havre as high as \(10 \frac{2}{2}\) ，and as low as \(5 \frac{3}{4}\) ；South－Eastern as high a \(34 \frac{1}{8}\) ，and as low as \(22 \frac{7}{3}\) ；Sheffield and Manchester as high
as 60 ，and as low as \(43 \frac{1}{8}\) ；and York and North Midland as 60 ，and as low as \(43 \frac{1}{8}\) ；and Yor
as ligh as \(132 \frac{1}{2}\) ，and as low as 93 ．

\section*{IRELAND．}

Dublin．－A notice has been issued from the Court of Queen＇s Bench，announcing that Monday the 15 th January is appointed for the state trials，and another notice to the same effect has been sent oy the Crown solicitor to and Tenant Commission will reassemble in Dublin on the 3 d January，and continue their sittings for month，after wh ch they will adjourn their inquiries to Cork，Limerick， Belfast，Waterford，Galway，\＆cc．，for the convenience of witnesses．The revised jury list arranged in alphabetical order，has been transmitted to Mr．Shaw，the recorder， who is now in Eugland，for his final inspection，previous toits delivery into the hands of the high sheriff，Mir． in before the commencement of the trials on the 15 th January．In that case it will become the duty of Mr ． Latouche to make out from the general hist of jurors a
special jury panel．In the general list there are about eight or ten thousand names，comprising all classes of jurors，but placed according to rauk and property．The sheriff is to make his selection from the general ist；but he is bound to place upon the special panel all persons marked or qualiaed to act as special jurors．The special including about two hundred Roman Catholics．About Monday，the 8th January，the high sheriff will be required
by the Attorney－General to attend the Court of Queen＇s Bench，in order that a special jury should be struck for He trial of the traversers in the state prosecutions． paral corresponding with all and in the presence of the solicitors at both sides forty－eight names will be drawn by ballot．The Crown solicitor and a solicitor acting in the name of the traversers will then strike of of the remaining twenty－four answering to their names will constitute the special jury in the state prosecutions． －The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Monday，Mr．Magennis in the chair．Mr． ．O＇Connell said he had to commence the business of he meeting by announcing the death of the Member for Tipperary，Valentine Maher，Esq．，who died suddenty on Christmas－day．In eulogy on the Repealer，but he had no doubt the people of Tipperary rould fil the vacancy by electing a thorough Repealer Mr．John O＇Connell read a correspondence between him－ self and Lord Devon in regard to the publication of evi－ dence taken before the Commission．On this point，his Lordship declined pledging himself or his colleagues，
Mr．J．O＇Conuell commented at some length on the ragueness of Lord Devon＇s letter，and designated the Commission as a mockery．Mr．O＇Neill，of Bunowe Castle and Mr．O＇Neil Daunt addressed the meeting The week＇s rent was upwards of \(470 l\) ．－Mr．O＇Connell i still enjoying his favourite field sports in the country，and is to be entertained at a public dinner in Tipperary on the 4th January．
Finnoe－A man named John Cahill has been com－ mitted for examination on suspicion of being concerne in the murders of the late Mr．Waller and Miss Vereker Mrs．Waller continues in very delicate health at Finnoe House，and is unable to be removed to Kyle Park，the sea of her son－in－law，Mr．Stoney．

\section*{SCOTLAND}

Edinburgh．－Several candidates are in the field for the musical professorship vacated by Sir Henry Bishop；bu the chances of success are now entirely between two the ex－professor at the last election，and Dr．Gauntlett Mr．Donaldson was formerly a music－teacher at Glasgow but marrying a lady of fortune，studied at the bar an became a barrister．He is not known by his works o music，but is the popular candidate in Edinburgh．Dr Gauntlett has been distinguished as a musical lecture and by his improvements in organ－building．He is practical musician but has little local influence，being a resident in Loodon．－The Lords of the Session on Satur－ day unanimously passed a bill of suspension and interdic against the recent resolution of the council prohibiting any of their body from officially attending divine servin Immediately after this decision was announced a meeting of the town－council took place，the Lord Provost
chair，when it was resolved to resume the old practice o going to church in municipal state，leaving it as before optional with

\section*{THEATRICALS．}

Drury－Lane．－Oa Tuesday night after the Opera o Der Freischutz the management of this theatre，according to good old custom，presented the public with a new Pan tomime entitled Harlequin and King Pepin，or Bleniun appeared in their well－known parts of Harlequin，Clow and Pantaloon，and sustained their reputation by their performances．A new Columbine appeared in Miss Carson who was very favourably received．The panto－ mimic scenes alluded as usual to the passing events an Regulation day．The Queen sweeps，fco．，were all the subjects of a passing joke，and the performance closed with a moving representation of the victory of Trafalgar，ter－ minating with the＂Nelson Memorial，＂in Trafalgar－square amid gated lights
harmar the gymnastic performances or Mr．Risley and his son，the novelty of the season at this theatre was a new
fairy tale by Mr．Planché called The Fair One with the Golden Locks，a clever drollery full of apt allusions to th events and opinions of the day．The piece w up and received with a great deal of applause． Don Pcess＇s．－On Tuesday after the performance musical the Hall of Statues．The subject is the adventures Sing Song，Prince of China，and as the play－bill has it， Own Brother of the sun，in search of a wife．．ffaie piece day，which told well with the andience ：and being seconded by the attractions of agreeable music and sceaery，and the acting of Mr．Bedford in Pooh Pooh the Emperor＇ the Prince，the piece was completely successful．It was dressed and got
ADelphr．－This theatre was crowded on boxing night by holiday folks attracted by the pantomime of Blue Beard，whose history seems andence．It was well brought out and is likely to have a run．

\section*{f1tisceilancous．}

Captain Conolly and Colonet Stoddart．We copy the following paragraph from the Delhi Gazette of the 28th

Oct．，received by the Overland Mail this week ：－．．On the 6 th of September last a messenger ramed（in Scindo） Chenel Stoddarts arrived at Hyderabitish officer late Where he made himself known tok ara 80 days previous． He travelled by the Candahar route，in hopes of finding some Brish y fie that deliver his letters，some of which were addressed to Mixjor Todd by certain chiefs in Turkistan，others being from colone Stoddart himself．He was most unfortunately robbed of all these papers in the Pisheen valley by Meer Dil Khan， by whom he was beaten，but suffered to proceed on his ar．He states that he left the Colonel alive and seems， further，that on Captain Conolly＇s arrival in Bokhara from Kokan，Colonel Stoddart and he lived together，first in the house of Summund Khan and afterwards in a after Conolly＇s byrrival came the news of the Cabul dis－ asters，when both officers were immediately seized and imprisoned in the citadel．Their servants were at the same time confined in the common prison．One of these was considered an European，and was called Xousoof Khan． After months the latter were released，but Yousoo Khan being discovered intriguing to convey letters to his master，he and three others were put to death by Khan of Kokan，of which country he possessed himself Khan of Kokan，of whohtrily defeated The rhane， Khiva availng himself of this circumstance overran a portion of the Ameer＇s country and defeated his army in action．Returning after this to his capital，the Ameer put Captain Conolly to death，but was induced to sparc Stoddart＇s life by the earnest expostulations of tha officer．This happened about six moatas after the death corrobor Khan and the rest．The story of Shiteef Abdool Summund，the Topchi Bashi at Bokbara，in whose house Stoddart and Conolly were living previons the seizure，and who clames 300 tillas which he had had le latter，as a voucher for which Colonel＇s hournal this was safely delivered to Colonel Sheil．Stoddar would hardly have done this had Conolly been alive a the time．Abdool Summunds letter did Sheil to the messenger，Mirza Rujub Ali，for full information on al ver，seems to have re the letter by some other hand，so we have yet to learn the Mirza＇s vivâ voce news．The Ameer ．and apparently actuated partly by revengeful and party by poitical motives in putting efeat by the Khan of Khiva， who was well known to be Conolly＇s staunch friend，and he may have suspected the two of being in league togethe against him Luteef visited Herat on his way to Scinde and confirms the murder of Kamram by Yar Mahomed， which was perpetrated at Gbor
have further particulars to ad
Mildness of the Season．－The Hampshire Advertiser trom Portsmouth to Arundel a gentleman was journeying the unorecedented sight of a quantity of swallows playfull disporting th a ndel，a circumstance never before remembered at this season of the year As an additional proof of the summerly mildness of the meather，the same gentlema informs us that fresh－gathered violets from the ope ground perfumed his breakfast－table at Arundel．Th Bath Journal states that＂On the morning of the longes day in tae present year many ponas of water in the easten part of the kingdom were coveren withice；on the morn－ ing of the shortest day the thermometer stood at in ful blosson degrees higher，aud primeses． venor－place has placuses in advanced state＂The Falmouth Packet also says，＂The genial mildness of the season in this neighbourhood surpasses anything in the memory of the oldest persons．Roses，violets，geraniums， pinks，auriculas，fuchsias，\＆cc．abound in our gardens，and In a garden in Berkeley Vale we observed on give every indication of advanced spring．Our fish－market is not only abundantly supplied with the finest fish，but naullet，John Dory，whiting，\＆cc．are frequent．＂

\section*{誛的解。}




 iste that the ame should be inserted
need not transpire in Court，and upon


shortly afterwards，and thea applied to the court of as an
Bench to strike Mr．Vallance off the rolls of the court as inserted
after the affidavit had been sworn, and that the initials of the
Learned Judge appearmg in the affidavit had been fotked. There
was not the slightest ground for this imaputation, and it was a charge calculated so to injure Mr. Vallance, that he had thought
it right to have recuurse to the present proceeding-- o indict the
defendant for perjurg defendant for perjury, Witnesses were examined at length on
both sides, and Mr. Erle adtressed the Jury for defendant, at
Sirst onsecting that the Judge's chambers were not in Middlesex, Wrst obsecting that the Judge's chambers were not in Middlesex
which was over-ruled, and next endeavouring to prove that the
faitials were in the handwriting of the defendant himself. The Rnitials were in the handwriting of the defendant himself. The
clerk of Mr. Justree Patteson; Mr. Arthur Parsey, a writer in perspective, who is a friend of Mr. Barnard Gregory, and had
been his bail at Southend when he was arrested, and other
friends of defendant were examined to support this argument. friends of defendant were examined to support this argument.
Jord Dexman, in summing up, observed that in his opinion the an indictment. It was for the Jury to say whether they considered the chambers of Mr. Justice Williams were in the county
of Mddesex ; because, if they were not, the deiendant was en-
 Mr. Valance was a most serious one, as he was an officer of this
c.unt. The whole case was for their consideration, gnd they
would say whether the defendant was guilty or not. Durng the latter part of the summing up the defendant, who had been in out of Court. The Jury returned a verdict of Guitty. The de-
fendant was then called, but did not answer. Mr. Sergeant Tal-
fourd then prayed for nudgent. Mr. Erle said there were objections to the indictment. Limal Dermato T inall pass judgment
 no doubt ought to be left upon the public mind as to tl c inj rem
sion which the case bas created on the mind of the Judge. There
sis not the singtes shate is not the slightest shaciow or pretence for any material defence; been actuated. I think the offence of wTheh the ncfendart hac been found guilty is one of the highest character against the ad-
ministration of justice. In the absence of the defendant I abstain cutor, further than to say that it does not afford any motive Whatever to thas off, in she the least degree, the amount of the pun-
istrment. z in of the very worst description; one cannot hear it Without feeling extreme indignation and sorrow. The sentence of the Courtis, that he be transported for seven years,
Cours or Coman
Curturan.-This case, whens.-Lord has excited Pungett interest in of the mintre c.rcles, was fixed for Friday morning, and a few minutes
after 9 oclock Sir T. Wilde, with Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr.
Wordswortb, who had been retained for the plaintiff, entered the Court. He was soon followed by the Soltcitor-Geveral, with Mr. Sourt. He was soon followed by the Solicitor-Geveral, with Mr
detence. The learned counsel had, who were engaged for the
taken their seats five minutes, when the officer of the Court announced that the special
jury who had been summoned to try this cause need not wait
allw
 among the remainder of the audience. In reterence to this case, the defendant, upon the authority of the plantiff's attorney, of the way "" the princlpal witness in Lord W. Paget's belailf, who
was with his solictor at the opening of the Court. The letter was sent to the daily papers, which considered the terms in whitter so offensive that they refused to publish it. Lord ia the strongest possible language that the charge is utterly
unfounded, and that legal measures will be taken forthwith ledging this communcation, expresses his satisfaction that the real facts of the case will thus become tharoughly investigated.
Winter Assizrs, Midind Circuit.-Digery.-John Winfeld Grocock, aged seventeen, was charged with having, on the
25 th August last, assaulted Eliza Ann Allwood, agrirl aged eleven years, with intent to maimng, and a third count, which charged
count for cutting and maim with an intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. The particulars of this case were noticed in this paper at the time.
The prisoner enticed the girl from her home, promising to take mouth, assaulted her, and beat her lread with a hammer until
 deposer to the strangeness of his manner, and that it had been
the cause of much surrow and uneasisess to himself and wife; he also proved that his bruther had bees in confinement at
Leicester, as a lunatic, for elghteen years. The judge summed
up. There were two questions; first, was the act which nad
been committed been committed the act and deed of the prisoner? and if it was,
then was the prisoner in such a state of mind at the time as to burder of proving he was not lay upon the prisoner. To be he, in fact, at the time the act was conmitted, capable of know-
ing he was doung what was wrong. For that purpose they would
look at the evidence in the case, and especially to the subsequent conduct. The Jury returned a verdict of Gulty of
the intent to do some grevous bodily harm and damage, but ac-
tinith! lim purnc. I il e intent to murder. The Judge sen. Tenced him to transportation for dite.
Midhand Curculp, Leicesser.-Our readers wilh recullect the
can of Mr. Messerger, a farmer at Gaddesby, who was apre-
hended un suspicion of having murdered one of has labourers. The man had been at work, but nor returning at breaktast time teen weeks from the time he was last seen alive, when he was
found by some reapers in one of Messenger's fields. Cextain prisoner, who was committed for tral, hur was admitted to bail
on an application being made to Mr. Justice krskine. The Grand
Jury, lowever, have not thought the evidence before them suf. Jury, however, have not thought the evidence before them suf.
ficient to send him upon his trail, and consequently no true boll
was returned. Midland Ciscuit, Notwingram, -William Kettleband, la-
bourer, was charged with the wilful niurder of his son, lsac
Kettleband, a lad about 10 years of age. This case was parely
one of circumstantlal evidence, witnesses. The prisoner is a labourer, and at the time of the
alleged murder was wagyoner to Mr. Hebl, a farmer, at Wysalk.
His son was pioughboy; besides which there were thiee or four
other persons the farm there is a barn, and, near the barn is a pund feuced about
 Winere he had cafled to make inquines for his son, and had also
given accounts of what information bad been given to him, all of
which were proved to be false asked to search the pond, but. alway's evaded doing so on one rake, and his manner of using it excited so many suspicious in rake, and his maoner of using it excited so many suspicions in
the minds of those who witnessed it, that shortly after Kettle-

 hen wife, "It's a pretty job;" to which she repiied, "Ay, At is
I al ways thought it would come to that." He then asked if any
It bruises had been discovered, and added, "If there are any, the
horsses have been otten in the pond so far as he lay ", when a witness said, "Why, how can you know where le lay, as you1
have not been to the pond?" The prisoner was silent for some
som time, and then said he should not wonder he got in hy playing
with a rat. An inquest was held on the body the day it was found , 耳hen a verdict was returned, Found Drowned. The neigh.
bours, However, were not satisfied. A second inquest was hell,

 returned a d verdict of © Gulty of Manysinumhter. The prisoner was
sentenced to be transporteif for life.
 Mansell, on the srd November last. The prisoners it appeared were labourers from Daisley-green, and were out for the purpose
of poaching with two other persons who have not yet been appretiended, on the night of the 2 d November. On the same night Whitmore, Esq., of Apley Park, was out with two of his master's
under -keepers, Mansell and Brian, for the purpose of protecting under keepers, Mansell and Brian, for the purpose of protecting
the gane. The moon was up, but owing to a slight fog the light
was not very strong The thre e field adjonnng one of Mr. Whitmore's preserves called Birch's Coppice, and about hall-past ono o'clock they osserverld four men
accompanied by two dogs coming through the gateway adjoinmir the lighway leading from Wellington to the New Imin, and at wair went to meet them, and when within a short distance
Eelyes observer, "Here they are", to which nue of the poschers replied, "We be in the road." Mansell answered "It is no at the keepers, which struck Eales upon the forehear between
the eyes, dividing the skin and laying bare the skull from the violence of the blow, but rose again directly and ran up towards his antagonists, when he distinctly recognised the pri-
soner Skitt, who stepped back and threw another stnne, which strumk the roof of the mouth driven in ; the unfortunate man was rendered insensible, but distinctly swore to the fellow who inflicted upoun him the above injuries. Brian and Mansell were also much wern :nt able tocalture. A withessof the name of Coopler went
to the spot where the contest occurred soon after, on the same morning, and found there a bag containing a dead hare and rabbit,
both of which had been suared, and also both of which had been suared, and also two round smoth
stones, poislied nearly bright, one of a different nature from any un maclear aud imprat fial manner, and the Jury immediately found them both Guilty. The Court sentenced them to impri-
soument with hard labour for 18 months. This case appeared to soument with hard labour for 18 months. This case appeared to
excite considerable interest, the bench being crowded during the trial with magistrates and county gentlemen.
Froncis Parget, William Dix, Jhomas Lucleock, aǹd Jomes Smith, were arraigned upon a charge of having unlawfully eritered certain inclosed woodlands in the occupation of Juseph
Edmonds, on the 1st inst., for the purpose of destroying game.
From the testimy From the testimony of Oakley, Mr. Gatteker's head-keeper, it onderkeepers, or watchers, for the purpose of protecting his
master's property fron pachers, hove depredations liave becin "his e thus engaged his attention was drawn to a coppice called
"The Bowell's Dingle," formıng one of Mr. Gatteker's principal pheasant preserves, in whicli he heard the report of a gruap ; he mevediately stationed his men silently round the cover, so as to
prevent if possible the escape of those who were at work within. men issue from the dingle; the moment they observed him they
bore down rapidy towards him, evidently concluding that he was alone nod with the intention of attacking and overpowering
lini. Oakley, although a powerful man, was not anxlous to enter singly into a contest with so many at once, stepped back about
20 yards and summoned his assistants to his aid; the five poachers meanwhile closed upon him; the moment however that they per-
ceived Oak ley's renforcement they took to their heels, in different directions. All of them however were secured but the prisoners some remarks were offered by Mr. Phillimore, deprecating the means which had been used to secure them, as
all the facts requisite to establish the charge were too clearly and satistactorily proved to admit of refutation or donbt. Baron
Rolfe summed up, and the Jury without hesitation pronounced all the men Guilty. The Learned Baron in passing sentenc
olscrived, "These noturnal depretatrins are calculated then lead to crimes of greater enormity and of a deeper dye.
number of men go out for the avowed purpose of robbing plundering the property of their neighbours, for \(I\) can describe their conduct in no lighter terms, and they are frequently led to enter into frays of a most cesperate and sanguinary character. law annexes the punishment of transportation for a very long
term of years; I am glad, however, to observe in the present offence, and I am alwars desirous to show comparative leniency to those who l . It may, be that in this instance you offered
from using them.
no resistance yecause it would have beern hopeless ; be that however as it may, I Shall take that fact into consideration no, w, unic
instead of directing you to be removed from the country, the sentence which pand kept hard labour for twelve calendar months. NORTHBRN Circuit, Liverpook,-John Roberts, James Hunt,
Thomus Jasques, Joseph Rummer, and Henry Filingham, were
indicted for the wifful nurder of Richard Kenyon at Knowsley, by shooting him. A man named Tyrer, one of Lord Derby
Watchers at Knowsley, stated that on the morning of the loth
November be heard a gin go off in the neighbourtiood of one o Lord Derby's coversin the direction of woat is called the Forest-
house Knowsley. He had with him at the tine three keepers, and they ail went to the lodge of Richard Kenyon, one of the
head keepers to call him up. They then whth Kenyon went in
the direction in which they had neard the shot, towards the new school. The party laid down under a hedge and remained there
a few minutes when they heard footsteps, and immedzately'atter
 ctlled to the keepers to keep off. There was then a silence among
\(\qquad\) see the erfect or it but cried out to Keuy on to shout. Keuyon
fired both barrels immediately. There was after wards a tourth ikely to be overwhelmed by numbers enueavoured to make thei escape. The poachers shouted hurran" repeateriy when the
ke repers
Keny was severely wounded, from the effects of which he uted on the 14th. Naman Shaw an approver, whose evidence was confirmed in minute points by other witnesses. It appeared how-
ever that John Shaw the father of the approver had on the + +ate ment of the watchers that he was one of the party, heen ctirn
mitted on the Coroner's inquest, and that it wis ater tl at imme
and on the reward of mol. brink ulterthed, that and on the rew
trial. The case for the prosccutiou having ciosed Mr. James
addressed the Jury for the defence, contending that there was
nothing in the evadence adduced which could nn as a
had the
mund (the
\(\qquad\) about an liom, and returned intor court with: Jurs dut ced fris against all the prisoners recommending thern strongly to nuricy.
His Lordship then passed sentence of death in a brief and. pressive address, which was repeatedly interrupted by the lamen-



\(\qquad\) entered on another case geannt the brisoner- \(x\) ithi \(r\) ference to
 money, but fomm that it had becr
Comnishoner
dividender the Reduction
 having been applied for subsequentiy, the money, amounting to
1210l. had been handed over to the Commissioners in 1841, so
that the amount became thing like \(1,700 \mathrm{l}\). Daniel Forrester had found in the possonsion of the prisoner Fletcher a book containung an entry in which the name of Mary Hut, the amownt of money handed nver to tio
Conamissioners as unclamed, and the name of the silce.tor and other particutars were entered. It appearcol that the prosemer
Birl) Thomas Hunt, to Dotors Commone, and obtaned promate fif
the will, the said Chomas Hunt lavins pretcuded to ine executor to Mary that, and afterwaris having recewid the amon mit me
 1829. Upon the representation made with the nerestary capital and interest for his client Thomas Hont, the preteaded executor. The notes had beeri changed at the Frink
and about one half of the sum had beens entered 1 , name in the destmmeter Barik, wi cre that b Lorn Mavor sad he ubould nut
a. Inutud eitner
forment forgeries anvolved in these cases, and the There were extent in and exhibited so much apparent dexterity were mixed up, it due to all that erery facility cho be observed. He considere

Armstrong, described as a gardene young man hamed Edncthr confession with being of unsonnd mind,
sions with reference ment of the uisperew that the erssoner curne
 Mdulesex Incuptal by the polire, but the han been sent on thie was ultimately sent

Mark LANE, Friday, Drcember 290-On Wednesday the free Foreign improvedty well cleared off, and the demand for morning we have a small attendonce of buyers, and Market. This ruled exceedingly heavy, with very little business doine altho has prices, and is in demand. Peas and Beans remain as on Wredt neqday. The Oat-trade is flat with a fairs supply. The duty on
Wheat and Peas has advanced \(1 s\), per Quarter.
 Enat dio dia :




 \(2+2+5=5\) \(2 \mathrm{ata}=2=\) \(2=4+5=0\) \(2 \mathrm{az}=\mathrm{a}=\) \(-1\)
 \(2 \mathrm{xavava}=5\) \(\pm= \pm=2=\)

\section*{NEW FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.}

Tys time has come when Landiords and Tenants, large Farmers and small, must devote their anxious attention to improved cultivation -when, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, "All must tearn how, in the shortest time, und at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, vegetable or unimal, without permanent injury to the land." To accomplisl this, no means can be so effectual as that which brings the results of Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap form. For this puryose ThB AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to be established.

The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquantance with circumstances, often as varying as places. 'They condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan; and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerous of delusious. But, they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those branches which are best understood. No one man car be competent to deal with the multifarious questions affecting husbandry, and the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as The AGRICultural gazette is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for the means of carrying out their views, and not to the talents of any individual. While, therefore, they state that the Editor of The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which the is actively engared, they feel it to be of far more importance to announce the promise of assistance received from the landed and farming interest generaily, especially of those wlose names they are permitted to mention:--

The Right. Hon. the Earl Spencer, President of the Royal Agricultural Society of

The Right Hon. the Earl of Ducie, Vice-President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
ir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P., one of the Council of the
Royal Agricultural Society of Englan
J. H. Langston, Esq.., M.P.

James F. W. Johnston, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Durhan Robert Black, Esq., Loch Alsh, Ross, N.B.
John M•Bryde, Esq., Batker, Ayrshire
T. Card, Enq., lialdoon, near Wigton

John Grey, Esq., Dilston, Northumberland
Curtis Hayward, Esq.. Quedgeley, near Gloucester
W. H. Hyett, Esq., Painswick House, one of the Council of the

Royal Agricultural Society of England
C. F. Kende, Ksq., Fordham, Downham Market
W. Lawrance, Esq., Woodhaten, Reigate
J. B. Lawes, Esq., Rothampstead, near St. Albans Jeffery Mayne, Esç., Secretary of Rayleigh Farmers' Club J. M. Minburn, Esq., Sec. of the Yorkshire Agricult. Society J. Parkinson, Esq., Leyfields, Ollerton, Notts. James Smith, Esq., Deanston
William Torr, Esq., Riby, near Caistor
Mr. J. H. Broad, Secretary of St. Columb Farmers' Club Mr. J. H. Broad, secretary or St Mr. J. Clarke, Romsey, Hants Club Mr. G. Parsons, Agent to Lord Portman

Portman
tural Society of England
William Miles, Esq., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricuitural Society of England
Colonel Le Couteur, Belle Vue
Rev. Dr. Buckland, Professor of Mineralogy, Oxfor Dr. Lyon Playfair, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricul turai society of England . Bennett, Esq., President of the Leominster Farmers' Club John Curtis, Esq., F.L.S.
T. W. Davis, Esq.,.Secretary of the South Wilts and Warm ington Farmers' Club
Ohn Gedney, Esq., President of the Karlestone Parmers'
A. Hall, Esq., Secretary of the Chepstow Farmers' Club C. Herbert, Esq., Powisk, near Worcester
G. Legard, Esq., Fangloss, Pockliugton, Yorks
E. W. Moore, Esq., Agent to Earl Radnor C. Noel, Esq., Kirkby'

信 Edward Solly, Esq., Junior, Experimental Chemlst to the Horticultural Society of London L. B. Walrond, Esq., Sec. of the Gloucester Farners' Club W. Wickes, Esq., Moorbath House, Bampton, Devon Mr. R. Beman, Stow-on-the-Wold, Ba Mr. J. Dusdgeon, Spylaw, Berwickshire Mr. W. Fr, Fardon, Sec. of the Broomsgrove Farmers' Club Mr. S. Rigg, Wigton, Cumberland \&c.

Sir John Saunders Sebrigit, Bart
Walbanke Chiciders, Esq., M.P., one of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England
Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Butany, Cambridge
David Low, Esq., Professor of Agriculture, Edinburgh, o Robert Baker, Esq., Writule, Essex
Jhn Benson, Esq., Agent to the Duke of Bedford
W. Greer, Esq., Secretary of the Cardiff Farmers' Club
. Harker Hamond, Esq of the Debetham Farmers' Club
. W. Hookyers, Esq., Wroxhall, neard Hall, Cambridge J. Hudson, Esq., Castle Acre, near Warwick Council of the Royal Acre, near Swaftham, one of the Comuel Jonas, Esq., Ickleton, Cambr,dgestsire, one of the W. H. Little of the Royal Agricultural Soclety of England 1. Mathews, Esq., Secretary of Hereford Farmers' Club D. J. Niblett, Esq., Haresfield
W. Parkinson, Esq.,!Babworth, Retford R. Agliconby Slaney, Esq., Walford Manor, Shiffnall, Salop. . D. Stirling, Esq., Glenbervie, Falkirk V. B. Wingate, Esq., Hareby, Bolingbrooke, Lincolnshire Mr. John Brodie, Haddington
Mr. G. Hope, Fenton Rams, East Lothian.
Mr. Shoosmith, Foikiugton, Sussex \&c

The Practice of Agriculture-its Science-Animal and Vegetable Physiology-Improvements in Implements-better modes of Husbandry-results of well-conducted experimeutal Farming Growth and Rotation of Crops-Stock-Drainage-Irrigation-Foresting-Road-making-Farm-Buildings-Labourers-in short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in landwill form topics of consideration. Reports will be given of the English, Scotch, and Irish Agricultural Societies-London Market Prices of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to questions connected with the object of the Paper will also be furnished weekly.

Considering the union which exists between Horticulture and Agriculture, it has been thought advisable to make The AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an addition to the Gardeners Chronicle, edited by Dr. Lindleq, and so extensively known; but that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper will be increased one-half in size without additional charge - thus Twenty four Columns will be occupied, as at present, by Horticulture, and Twenty-four by the General News of the Week, whilst

\section*{Twenty-four Columns will be devoted to Agriculture:}

On Saturday next, therefore, January 6th, will be published, price SIXPENCE, stamped to go free by post,
Trig ricist nuxkrex of

\title{
THE GARDENERS' \\ CHRONICLE
} AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE:

\section*{}

\section*{THE HORTICULTURAL PART EDITED BY PROFESSOR LINDLEY,}

The principle on which the Gardening part of this Paper has been conducted has been to make at a weekly record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboricalture, or Garden Botany, and such Natural History as has xelation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of all works on such subjects. Connected with thispart are WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life; so that the Cottager with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a greenhouse, and the Manager of extensive gardens, are alike informed of the routine of operations which the varying seasons render necessary. It moreover contains reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and Proceedings - Notices of Novelties and Improvements-in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession, benefit the condition of the workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his employer ; accompanied with Woodents, whenever the matter treated of requires that mode of illustration.
To this Farming, as explained above, will now be added.
Lastly, that description of domestic and political News is introduced which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any party; their earnest endeavours have been to make The Gardiners' Chronicle a full and comprehensive Record of Facts only-a Newspaper in the true sense of the word-leaving the reader to form his own opinions: their object beng clucidation of the laws of Nature, not of man. The reader is thus furnished, in ADDITION To fag prculiar patatuass of the Journat, with such information concerning the events of the day as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

The Proprietors are happy to announce that the following distinguished Botanists, Fiorists, and Practical Gardeners have already enriched the Gardznzas' Chroniche by their communications :-

The Hon. and Very Rev. W. Herbert, Dean of Manchester
The Hon. and Kev. Charles Bathurs
Hon. W. Fox Strangways
Sir W. J. Hooker, Royal Gardens, Kew
Dr. Horner, Hull
Dr. Lankester, F.L.S.
Rev. J. M. Berkeley
J. Bateman, Esq., Knyperslcy

Mr. W. Bultington, Oswestry
Mr. Ingram, Gardener to Her Majesty
Mr. Paxton, Gardener to the Duke of Devonshire
Mr. Alexander, Gardener to the Duke of Leinster
Mr. Seenser, Gardener to the Marguis of Lansdowne
Mr. Elliott, Gardener to the Earl of Tyrcomnell

The Hon. and Rev. L. Vernon Harcourt
Hon. Algernon Herbert
Sir George Mackenzie, Bart.
Dr. Bevan, Llanterry
Dr. Gregory y, Aherideen
Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, Oxford
Rev. J. B. Reade
Mr. Henderson, Gardener to the Earl Fitzwilliam! 回
Mr. Frost, Gardener to Lady Grenville
Mrr. Haythorn, Gardener to Lord Middleton
Mr. Halliday, late Gardener to Lorrd Sondes
Mr. Brow, Gardener to Lord Southampton
Mr. Brown, Gardener to Lord Southampton
AFr. Errington, Gardener to Sir P. Egerton, Bart
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[^0]:    DAHLIA "VIRGIL." - MESSns, MOUNTJOY
    DAmheg to say they can spare a few fine Ronts of the above
    ing frumi, whirh wcre grown in No. 12 yots, each Root break. Galung; 1st Feb., 1843,

[^1]:    Delivered, carriage

[^2]:    The house then proceeded to the adjourned debate on Lord adjurned debate was begun by Mr. EWART. He laid before the
    house a sertes of detalls, from which he inferred the evils of the the purpose of showing the increased competition which our manufactures have now to sustain from those of the Continent, enable onr own manufacturers to prorduce at a cheaper rate, by
    a reduction in the duties on raw materials - namely, the duties of Customs and Excise-and by a dimination in the price of
    food. He pressed, therefore, for the repeal of the Corn-laws;
    and expressed his hope that Sir R. Peel would not long be abla
    to resist that repeal, -Mr, Lindect was nerther more nor less than a question of confidence or $n$ o confidence in the Government. He denied the assertion that
    no part of the existing distress was owing to the Poor Law ; on
    the contrary, that law liad most grievously increased the rates. hield for commerce. No dortbt such an extension was desirable,
    but there was great exaggeration in the calculation of its advocates. He would not now enter upon what was not the proper
    question before the house-the question of the Corn-luws. On
    tuat head he was satisfied with the declarations of Sir It was in vain to assail that right hon. baronet's character either
    by insinuation or by direct attack; the gentlemen of England
    would rally round him, and support him by ther voices and thelr votes-Lord Wonstie y clenied the alleged conficence of
    the Agriculturists in the Minister, and affirmed the existence
    of considerable distress in his own county. But, if the house should go into committee on this distress, would any
    remedy be found there He feared the result would be
    only a Corn-law debate; and he should therefore, though thus differng from those with whom he hisually acted,
    oppose both the motion and the amendment.-Mr. G. KNIGITr
    thought that much of the evil complaine thought that moch of the evil complained of wold be
    neatralised by a judicious systerm of emiration to the colonies. In opposition to Lord Worsley, he maintained that
    the agriculturists were satisfied with the conduct and declaraThe main cause of distress was the unconstitutional agitation of tess of ast autumn. - Mr. Ward supported the motion, but
    thought it too vague in its terms. He entered into varous
    statements descrptive of the distress prevalling in Sisfreld, and
    protested againet the restrictive principle as destructive of thade
     moted by the cultivation of friendly negotiations with Quropean
    and other nations. The consummation of the commerc, al treaty
    of 1810 with France, would do more to prevent distress tian anything which could be looked to from America, and mutual candour and frankness would remave any feeling hostile to the
    treaty that might exist in France. He should not bind himself
    to the present Corn Law, or make adhesion to a fixed dutw or to the present Corn Law, or make adhesion to a fixed duty or a
    aliding scale the test of his political consistency, but would sup.
    port no proposal which, in his belief, would remove from the agricultural interest its preponderance in the country. -Mr .
    Ross reconmended the adoption of afed duty, commencing at eight shillings a quarter, and falling by gradations of a shilling
    yearly. - Mr. B. Hope condemned Lord Howick's motion as
    futiie and unnecessary, and attributed the distress to over popuOn the motion of Dr. Bowring the debate was again adjourned,
    Wedzesday.-In answer to Dr. Bowrina, Sir R. PyEL, stated his fear that there could be no doubt of Col. Stoddart and Capt. and further added, in justice to the Emperor of Russia, that
    whenever British subjects were in danger, he had exercised all
    the influence in his power for the preservation of their lives. the influence in his power for the preservation of their lives.
    The adjourned debate on Lord Howics's motion was then re-
    sumed. Dr, Bowriva described the great distress prevailing in
    Bolton, Dhich were not made, legislation would be too late. He only wished
    that the Premier and the Vice.President of the Board of Trade would give effect to their own words, and put in practice the
    free.trate priaciples which they professed. While the Members
    of that House wers of that Huase were revelling in luxury, would they teil the
    wretched penple that thothing should be done for them? The
    opponents of free-trade were dong as much injury in lir ince as in the country. A relaxation was necessary, to take advantage
    of the terms of the Chinese treaty.-Mr. STr AnT WorThEY con-
    demned the inflammatory language of the preceding speaker, demned the inflammatory language of the preceding speaker,
    and denied that the Corra Lawz were the cause of the dearth and
    destitution that prevailed. If the Corn Laws were cepealed tomorrow, the price of bread would fall, hut greater evils than the
    present ones would accomptny the f.lil. The learned Member
    ought not to rescrve all his sympatliy for those who were not ought not to rescrve all his sympatliy for those who were not Mr. Escort did not see how the noble Lord's motion could lead
    to any result that would relieve the wants of the people. Amongst

[^3]:    WANT PLACES.-All Letters to be post-paid.

[^4]:    WA\T PLACES All Lettere

[^5]:    givirno.

[^6]:    suhject you will find it applies to the whole genus Vila; and

[^7]:    SPORTING.
    
    even mentioned in theat of all the faveurites by a mare that was no
    

[^8]:    Votices to Correspondents
    ManUry.-A. F.-Liquicl manure should be weak, and applied often, if that is practicable. When plants are and applied grow, till they are in full growth, is the period when it should
    be used. It is of little use at other times. Yours should be be used. It is of little use at other times, Yours should be
    very good; if it is offensive add a little bleaching powder. No very good; if it is offensive add a little bleaching powder. No
    Asparagus has done well this year, in and wet season. Neither manure nor salt can supply the place of the light and warmth of the sun. Salt certannly does improve the flovour of Asparagus. We are glad to hear that the manure-heap made as we directed a short time ago has
    produced you such enormous crops; it could not be otherwise. Anthony. -If chalk is of use to your land, independent of manure, it may be added to your dunghill; but if your land does not require chalk it is useless to add it to the dunghill. In M. W. K.-Nu doubt your manure is too strong, and perhaps you have used too much sulphuric acid. The yule is to add Instead of three quarts of water to one quart of the fluid it would have been right to have used at least 10 quarts. In all mpossible to give directions for the proportions to be borne by ill of vitriol and cloacine; that can only be learnt by experience; a little will go a long way.

[^9]:    MISCELLANEO! S
    Cultivation of Water-Cresses-M. Faussier, of Senlis, Who bas brought the artificial culture of Water-Cresses to

[^10]:     ate
    do the where all Advertisements an
    to

[^11]:    Dr. Justus Liebrg in his Relation to Vegelable Physiug. By Dr. Hugo Muhl. (Dr. Justus Liebig's
    erhiltniss zur Pflazzen-Physiulogie.) Tubingen. erhiltniss zur Frues. 1843. This is the pamphet May the 20 hh , and which consists of a critique on the work of Dr. Liebig, so well known in this country under the title of "Chemistry, in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology "" Dr. Mahl says that work was anxiously looked for by botanists both on from a knowledge of the fact that they had much to look for from the aid of Chemistry in their investigation of the phenomena of the nutrition of plants.
    But Dr. Mohl observes that thoughout the whole work there is a want of original experment, which is the more wonderful, since it is written by the greatest experimenter of bis day, and the possessor of one the largest laboratories in Europe. Nevertheless Liebig everywhere insists on the importance of experiments, and is continually appealing to those of Theodore De Saussure. Under these circumstances the work can only be looked upon as an attempt to constract a theory from data alieady known to the world. $\qquad$ The next general remark by Dr. Mohl refers to the tyle in which the book is written. If not always correct, it is energetic and clear; the thoughts are propounded in short determinate propositions, and there is not the slightest indication of doubt or unctrtainty about anything; the author seems to know everything for certan, lead the uninitiated, and frequently leads the author himself into positive contradictions; in fact, a thing is stated purpuse. For instance, in one place $(p, 22)$ we says that leaves do not decompose carbonic acid in the shade, (in which le is wrong) ) carbore says the leaves do decompose carboric acid in the shade, (in which he is right). Sucb contradictions are frequent, and prove that the author is neither well-grounded in the subjects on which he las undertaken to write, nor has fully considered them. The manner in whic Liebig attributes erroneous views, entertained periaps
    vidual botanists, to "vegetaise physiologists" and
    "botanists" in general, is objectionable and liable to mis-

    * These numbers reter probably to one of the German editions

[^12]:    

[^13]:    has been of Marlborough's Despatches.-A discovery possible to overrate, ulthough the extent of its historical house in only hitherto been partially ascertained. In many in the town of Woodstock there had been lying for
    papers 18 boxes, supposed to contain deeds and papers appertaining to the Marlborough estates, whose existence of which was probably unknown to And the deacon Coxe when he had the ransacking of all the been latary stores of Blenheim. These boxes have desputches of the great Duke of Marlborough, during the of theal period of the war of succession. A large portion Soverergns, Princes, and Generals-are in the French lan compe. They form a cullection very much resembliug the ation which of Colonel Gurwood, and the partial examinmatter just enongh to prove the very great interest of the and important ducunnents have been confided by the Present Dute of Marivborought to the custody and inspece-
    tion of Sir Gon of Sir Georse Murray,-Tines.
     Thornthwawie, they a diecosoreced, neally in the heart of the
     deleet whaterere to be seen in the or the china, and no
    

